

## Dreamweaver/Web Publishing

### Interface and Initial Construction

Open Program and click on **Create New: HTML**.  
Make sure that your **Design Button** is clicked.

#### Interface:

- ❖ The **document** is in the center of the window
- ❖ **Site Control/Management** is on the right
  - This area is extremely important since your links are all maintained through the file structure that you create here
- ❖ **Common Tabs** at top of window are for the most used operations.
  - Most of those features can be found elsewhere in pull down menus, etc...
  - You will usually want to keep the **common tab** on top; it may have been on the side to start with.
- ❖ **Pull down menus** on the top are very similar to other windows programs
- ❖ **Title** is something that you will type in that will be for your own reference.
  - This is not the file name.
- ❖ **Properties Pallet** on the bottom controls many aspects of different elements of your web page.
  - If you highlight an aspect of your web page, such as a table or an image, you will see its unique properties in the Properties Pallet.

#### Begin Construction:

- ❖ Create folder on your server space or computer entitled “website
- ❖ File pull-down/New
  - Choose: Basic Page and HTML
  - Have a look at some of the basic choices for page structure you can create
  - Click Create
  - In title text field, name your page “home”
  - File/save in your website folder
- ❖ You have now created a **page**, but you must also create a **site**, which will contain and manage all of the pages you create.
- ❖ To **define a site**, go to the **files panel** on the right and click on the arrow.
  - Click on **site tab**
  - Click on **site arrow** below tab
  - Click on **new site**
  - In the **site definition** pop-up that appears, name your site with your name. Don’t use spaces. (make sure that you are on the basic tab)
  - Click next
  - Click on “**no server technology**” button
  - Click next

- **Edit local copies on my machine**
- Save your Next
- How do you connect to your remote server: **none**
- **Next/done**
- ❖ Note that your site folder now appears in the folder hierarchy under the **site tab**.
- ❖ File/save as/index.htm You will want to save this in your site folder
- ❖ You have now created a **site** and a **page** within that site.
- ❖ Make sure that you're in your **Files palette**, you have selected **local view** and not remote view.

### **Begin adding attributes to your web page**

- ❖ **Page Properties:** right click in the center of your document
- ❖ Choose **page properties** at the bottom of menu
- ❖ Choose **appearance, CSS**
  - **Background image:** browse to an image and click, "apply" and you see that your picture will appear. This image repeats or "tiles" automatically. You can use your repeat flyout below that to have it not repeat or to repeat differently. We aren't going to use this file, for our web site, so go ahead and delete it.
  - **Background Color:** type in #0000CC. This gives you an exact color. Save this number because you will use it later in the web site building process. You can also click on the little box and choose a color, in a similar manner to Photoshop.
  - **Define Text colors:**
    - **Text:** #66FFFF
    - **Links:** #66FFFF
    - **Visited Links:** #CCFF00
  - **Create Margins:** These margins give your web page a little breathing room from the top and side of the page.
    - **Left Margin:** 25
    - **Top Margin:** 10
  - A **Tracing Image** is an image you can underlay to help structure your document. This image will NOT appear when the web page is loaded in a browser.
    - Browse for an image file (remember to save your documents without spaces or caps in the names)
    - Try out the **transparency slider**
  - Click **Apply** and you will see the results of what you've set up.
  - Click **OK** to make the changes stick
  - Look at the results in **Explorer** and note that the image does not appear on line (click on the **globe icon** under near the title.)
  - Go back to Dreamweaver and delete that image
- ❖ Click in your document and start typing.
  - Note that your type is in the color you have set up in page properties.

- Note also the Properties menu below. You have a few options there for the text you have just typed.

## Tables

- ❖ All web sites are built on a rigid framework, even if they look free-form. This framework is usually some form of table or of other elements converted to a table.
- ❖ Create a **table**
  - Under the **Common tab**, click on **Insert Table** button (if you can't remember where a button is, roll you mouse across the buttons and names will pop up)
  - In the pop up, type in **8 rows**, **2 columns**, 100%, 0 border and click OK
  - You will now see a table appear in white dotted lines on your document. Look at your doc in a browser and you will see that you can't see those borders
  - When you begin working with a web page, starting with a table is a great way to make your document more flexible.
  - Click in one of the cells of the table. Look at the bottom left hand side of your document. What you see there are HTML symbols for the various aspects of your document. They are in order of biggest element to smallest element. Think about your web site as a bunch of boxes, all of which are nested inside of the big box that is your site. In this case **<td>** stands for “**cell**”, **<tr>** stands for “**row**” **<table>** is.... and **<body>** is the container for the page. Click on any of these symbols and you will see a different part of the document highlighted. This is a good way to highlight different aspects of your document, particularly if you have a very complex page.
  - Highlight the **table** and note the **properties menu**.
    - **W** and **H** are **width** and **height**. 100% means that the table will adjust to the size of the browser window in which it is opened. You can also set the table width or height in pixels if you choose.
    - You can **align** the table in the browser window. Note the movement of the table as you change the alignment.
    - The reason that your table is not aligned with the top left of your window as a default is that we set the margins in Page Properties
    - You can change the **background color** and **image** of the table in a similar to the way that we did in page properties.
    - You can also name the table in the **Table Id** area. Name the table “main table”. Note that in the bottom left of the document window that the name is listed as well as the table designation.
    - Set the following:
      - **Border: 2** (**Border** is the width of the grid lines that

- create the table
  - **Cell Space:** 3 (**Cell space** is the space between the cells)
  - **Cell Pad:** 0 (Cell pad is the space around the elements in the cells)
  - **Align:** Center
  - **Background Color:** #0000CC
  - **Border Color:** #FFCC00
- ❖ Click and drag across two top cells so that both are highlighted.
- ❖ Click on the **Join Cells** button in the **Properties/Cell** palette
- ❖ Note that the border disappears.
- ❖ You can also split cells using the **Split Cells** button next to the join cells button.
- ❖ Join the six cells in the right column
- ❖ Save the document as “**index**” (which will help this default to being your homepage)
- ❖ You have now created the structure for our homepage!
- ❖ Click on the little **globe icon** (keyboard shortcut F12) to see your table in a browser. Note that the size of the table adjusts to the window size.
- ❖ **Invisible borders:**
  - Highlight your table and in the Properties Palette:
  - Cell Space: 0
  - Border: 0
  - Border Color: None
  - Enter
  - Preview in Explorer and you have invisible borders.
  - Don't save these last changes.

### Designing a Header

- ❖ Much of your web design work will be done in other programs and then imported into Dreamweaver. We will be doing all of our image work in **Photoshop** using skills gained at the beginning of the semester. You will discover that many of the features of Photoshop are created for Web Design.
- ❖ Create a Header
  - Open Photoshop
  - Open the color swatcher and put in the same background color that you were using in your Dreamweaver table.
  - Create a new document that is 950x200 pixels
  - Create an image or use text that is based on your website image or logo
  - **File/Save for Web.** This will create a **GIF** that will allow you to have some colors that are transparent. This will allow for the image to load more quickly.
  - Click on the background color in the palette to the right
  - Click on the **map to transparent box** at the bottom of that palette

- Click on save and save as “logo” into your web site.
- Note that the GIF appears in your file hierarchy in the Site Palette
- If you do see it there, hit the **Refresh Button** (the circular arrow under the site tab) and look again at the hierarchy.
- Click and drag the file into the top cell of your table
- Note that the properties menu now reflects the image characteristics including the exact size of your image
- Note also that the table cell has automatically resized to accommodate the image
- Examine in the browser window.
- Note that the table has sized to fit the browser window on your monitor which may not be terribly attractive!
- To constrain the table width to the size of your image, record the size of the image (from Properties Palette)
- Highlight the table
- Change the width to the same amount of pixels as the image.
- Preview again and note that the image fits more gracefully in the cell.

### How Big should my Website be?

- ❖ Most designers design for smaller screens. **640x480** is a small standard size. You can chose the size of your web images, but making most people scroll is not the best strategy.

Note that you can automatically change your document (at the beginning of the process) to standard screen proportions with the **window size** pull-down at the bottom center of your window. The next number over is how big the webpage is and how long it will take to download (a pretty useless number since there are so many factors).

### Text

- Click in an open cell and begin typing. Type more than one line.
- Highlight text and look at properties menu.
  - You’ll see that you have very few choices.
- Use the text pull down menu.
  - Note that **font list** is groups of fonts. The browser will default to one of these fonts on the user computer. There aren’t many to make sure that all computers will be able to read your font.
- Note that when you hit enter, Dreamweaver defaults to a new paragraph. When you create a **paragraph**, that you want to look a certain way, you must contain the size of the table cell in order to make the paragraph work the way that you want.
- You can create **headers** instantly with the text tab.
  - You can also create **bullet lists** that way.
- This kind of text loads the most quickly.

### Flashtext

- However, on our website, we are going to want to create some better looking text
  - Go to second right cell of your document.
  - Click on the **media tab**.
  - Click on the **Flashtext** button.
  - Type “resume”.
  - Add **rollover** color, background color, font, and native color.
  - Click “apply” and check on the font size.
  - Adjust the font size.
  - Preview in explorer.
  - Roll your cursor over the lettering and notice how it changes.
- Flashtext is actually images

## **Rollovers**

- Building **rollovers** in Photoshop
  - Build two images and save them into your website folder.
  - Click in cell
  - Click on rollover image button in common tab
  - Add the two images.
  - Click ok
  - Look at in Explorer

## **Importing HTML**

- Open the Dreamweaver file in day three: resumedoc.htm. This is what we are aiming for.
  - Open Word Document in Day Three: Mundell Shoe Store Design
  - Save as HTML into your web file on your desktop
  - Note that it has been created in a table.
  - Create a new page (file/new).
  - Call it resume and save it as resumedoc on your desktop
  - File/import/HTML
  - Let Dreamweaver clean up the file.
- Right Click on page background
  - Go to page properties
  - Small shoes as background image
  - Click on table
  - Properties
- Align Center

Change font of entire document

## **Links**

- You can add links to almost any part of your web page.
- **Relative links** are those that go outside of your website
- **Absolute links** are those that stay within your website.

## **Relative link**

- Highlight “Art Institute of Pittsburgh”
- In properties, type: <http://www.aip.aii.edu/> in link
- Hit enter
- Note that that word is now underlined. This means that it’s a link
- Look at the page in explorer.
- Click on Art Institute of Pittsburgh
- It automatically links to that page

### **Absolute link**

- Click outside of your table
- Hit enter so that your cursor is below your table
- Type Home in CAPS
- Make the text bold and align center
- Highlight the word home
- In the Link text field in the properties menu, browse to your homepage
- Examine in Explorer

### **Hot Spots**

- For creating links in images
- New page
- Load Baby Shoes
- Click in image
- Draw Hot spot around foreground shoe (hot spot buttons in lower left)
- Add a link

### **Photo Albums (Easy Portfolios)**

- In Dreamweaver
  - Commands
  - Create Web Photo Album
  - Fill in Headings
  - Find Source Folder (Portfolio)
  - Create Destination Folder (Day Five)
  - Make Thumbnails 144x144
  - Don’t show file names
  - Click ok and let the computer work.
  - Album Created-click OK
  - You’ll see the portfolio page.
  - Look at it in Explorer and Click on the links
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
  - Allow you to format multiple pages easily
  - Back to Dreamweaver
  - Design Pull Down
  - Click on the “new CSS” button at bottom
  - Name: Portfolio
  - Make Custom Style

- New Style Sheet File
- Click OK and save in day four/ portfolio/ as portfolio
- Change Settings on Background and type
- Select “Body” on your portfolio HomePage
- Drag “portfolio from CSS Styles over document

You can then do the same thing with all of your portfolio documents

## Frames

- Frame Tab: Choose one on left
  - Lots of Saving and naming to make frames work:
  - Make folder: Frames
  - Save Left frame
  - Save Right Frame
  - Save Frameset
- Show Properties: Same as page properties
  - Put Content in both
  - Make link on left
  - Refers to itself and usually we use that for index
- Name frames
  - Window>Others>Frames
  - Properties will allow you to name frames
  - Show other properties in that panel
  - Including scroll
- Go back and make a link
  - Use target pulldown in properties menu.
  - Show Frameset properties by clicking on frame (double click for properties)
- Note that left column is designated in pixels and right is in percentages

## Layers

- A **layer** is an HTML page element that you can position anywhere on your page. **Layers can contain text, images, or any other content that you can place in the body of an HTML document.**
- You can place **layers in front of and behind each other, hide some layers while showing others**, and move layers across the screen. You can place a background image in one layer, then place a second layer, containing text with a transparent background, in front of that. And you can animate layers fading in and out. Layers provide a great deal of flexibility in placing content.
- **Web browsers older than Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 and Netscape Navigator 4.0 can't display layers**, and the version 4 browsers aren't completely consistent in how they display layers. To ensure that everyone can view your web page, you can design your page layout using layers, then convert the layers to tables. If your audience is likely to be using more recent browsers, however, you can design layouts entirely with layers, without converting them to tables.
- **Using Layers**



- In Dreamweaver, open Image for Layers in AMM file in Dreamweaver/Computer Applications
- Click on layout tab in insert panel at top of screen
- Click on draw layer button
- Drag a layer rectangle across your document in a logical way
- Draw another layer that overlaps the first layer
- Click on small “c’s” at bottom of screen to select layers.
- Not that you have “layers” in properties below
- Add a link to both layers
- If your layers overlap, the link will be active on the top layer.
- Preview in Explorer
- Click on the “prevent layer overlap” in the advanced layout/layer panel
- You can change layer order by clicking and dragging just as with Photoshop
- Try converting layers to tables (layers may not overlap):  
Modify/convert/layers to table
- Your image will be moved unless it was a background image.
- 

## **META Tags**

**Meta tags** will help search engines locate your site and navigate within it.

- **META tags** allow search engine “spiders” find you site more easily
  - Click on Head Tab in Insert Panel
  - Click on the key and type anything someone with a search engine might use to find your site
- Click on the description button
  - Type a description of your page
  - Show Code view to see the text inserted

## **Help Tags**

Small labels that work as little rollovers for images

- Insert image
- Go to properties panel
- Type name in “Alt”
- Save all

Check out F12

## **Defining your Site on a Remote Server**

- Define a Site:
  - Edit Site
  - Choose your Website
  - Make sure that “local” view is showing
  - Make sure that your home page is saved as “index.htm” or “index.html”.
  - You should see your site the way that we have been working with it in class.
  - Click on Remote view Pull-down

- Click on “define a remote site”
- Access: FTP
- Host: unix.andrew.cmu.edu
- Directory: www
- User name: andrew user
- Password: andrew password
- Click test
- Click OK

### **Getting your Site onto the Server**

- Click on the little plug in Dreamweaver so that it plugs in.
- Go back to the local view.
- Highlight the file that you would like to upload (it would probably be your whole site file)
- Click the up arrow.
- Your files are on the web server

### **Publishing your Site**

- Go to [www.cmu.edu/myandrew](http://www.cmu.edu/myandrew)
- Web publishing: andrew.cmu.edu
- Type your user id
- Click on publish

Test out your website!