Adobe Dreamweaver CS3 Classroom in a Book
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ERRATA

Page 17, step 1 should read:
Place your cursor anywhere in the header text, "Your vacation wonderland awaits".

Page 32, step 1, second sentence should read:
". . . select the phrase On A Shelf including the space following Shelf."

Page 35, step 1, line 2: example_file.html should be changed to
example_page.html

Page 46, step 1, line 2: example_file.html should be changed to
example_page.html

Page 50, step 1, line 2: example_file.html should be changed to
example_page.html

Page 71, step 4, paragraph after the Note, first sentence should say, "Note that the paragraph is now center aligned…"

Page 133, third bullet should say, "Create a link…"

The inserted text will be added at the top of the column on the right.

**3**   In the Files panel, expand the lesson04 > assets folder.
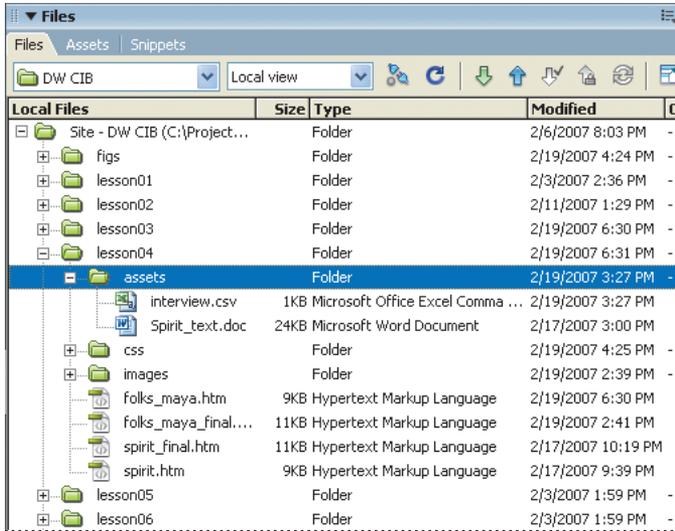
4   Drag the Spirit_text.doc file from the Files panel and drop in on the Web page in the current cursor position.

When you drop your dragged file, Dreamweaver recognizes the file as a Word document and opens the Insert Text dialog box. This dialog box presents a range of paste options from basic text to full formatting, along with an opportunity to insert a link to the external document.

Note: The above step is a Windows only operation. Macintosh users should open the document in Word and copy all the contents to the clipboard. Then, in Dreamweaver choose Edit > Paste Special and select the Text with structure plus basic formatting (bold, italic) option. Deselect "Clean up Word paragraph spacing" and click OK.

7 Place your cursor in any of the list items of the bulleted list and choose Window > CSS Styles. In the CSS Styles panel, click Current to switch to Current mode. In the Rules panel, select ul li and click Edit Style. When the CSS Rule Definition for ul li in main.css dialog box opens, click List in the Category area. From the Type menu, choose disc and click OK.
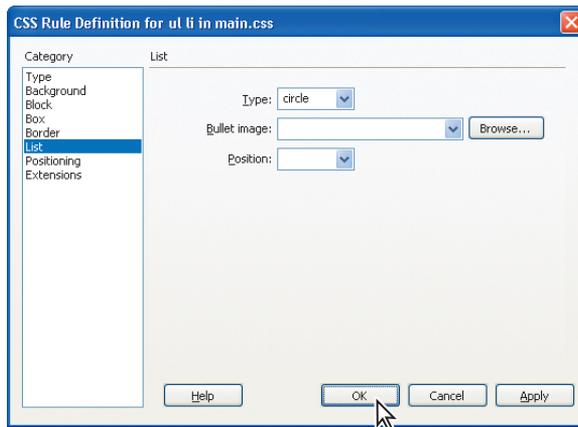
8 Chose File > Save All to store changes both to the HTML and CSS files.

Spell checking your document

It's important to make sure the content you post to the Web is error-free. Dreamweaver includes a robust spell checker capable of identifying commonly misspelled words and creating a custom dictionary.

1 If necessary, re-open the spirit.htm file worked on in the previous exercise by double-clicking its entry in the Files panel.

2 Place your cursor in the <h1> heading, Driven by imagination, and press Ctrl+Home (Windows) or Cmd+Home (MacOS) to move the cursor to the top of the page.
Dreamweaver starts the spell check operation from the current cursor position and when it reaches the end of the document offers to start again from the top, if necessary. By positioning the cursor at the top of the document, this step is avoided.

5   Click Browse (Windows) or New Folder (MacOS) to select a new subfolder. When the Select Folder dialog box opens, navigate to the lesson05 > images > navbar folder and click Save "navbar" (Windows) or Choose (MacOS). Once you've returned to the Export dialog box, click Save (Windows) or Export (MacOS).
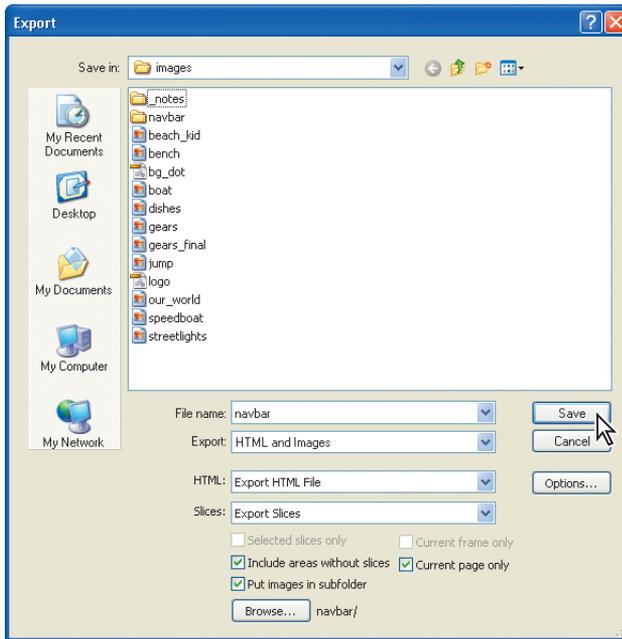
6   After the operation is complete, choose File > Save and close Fireworks.

The export operation is deceptively quick. From a single graphic, Fireworks created an HTML file with all the sliced images in a single HTML table, complete with spacer images for cross-browser compatibility. Additionally, each of the individual graphics is saved in the subfolder, for both standard and rollover states.

7   If necessary, start Adobe Dreamweaver CS3.

6 Inserting Links

In this lesson, you'll learn how to apply different kinds of links to various page elements by doing the following:

- Apply a text link to a page within the same site.
- Link from an image.
- Create a link to a page on another website.
- Establish an email link.
- Link to a specific part of a page.

This lesson will take about 60 minutes to complete. Be sure you have copied Lessons/Lesson06 from the Adobe Dreamweaver CS3 Classroom in a Book CD to your hard drive before beginning. As you work on this lesson, you'll overwrite the start files. If you need to restore the start files, copy them again from the CD.

Previewing your completed file

To get a sense of the file you will work on in the first part of this lesson, let's preview the completed page in the browser.

1   Start Adobe Dreamweaver CS3.

2   If necessary, press F8 to open the Files panel and choose DW CIB from the site list.

**3**   In the Files panel, expand the lesson06 folder.

6   From the Common category of the Insert bar, click Insert Div Tag (▦). When the Insert Div Tag dialog box opens, leave the Insert list at the default option, At insertion point. From the ID list, choose wrapper and click OK.
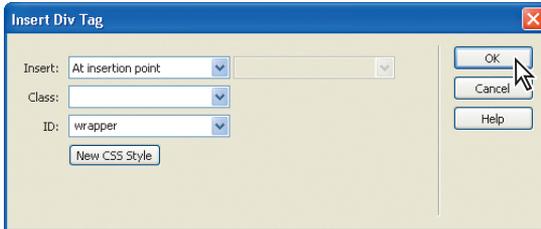
Dreamweaver adds the new <div> to the page, with the placeholder content that reads: Content for id "wrapper" Goes Here.

Note: If you don't see a dashed outline around the newly-inserted <div> tag, choose CSS Layout Outlines from the Visual Aids menu button on the Document toolbar.

7   Press F4 to close all panels and display the Document window fully. Notice that the outlined <div> tag, #wrapper, is centered in the Document window. Press F4 again to redisplay the panels and choose File > Save.

Now that the outer wrapper is in place, let's add the major layout divisions.

Setting up the primary divisions

The current design can be divided into three major areas: header, content section and footer. Each of these areas requires a separate CSS rule and <div> tag.

1   If necessary, re-open the layout_start.htm file worked on in the previous exercise by double-clicking its entry in the Files panel.

Let's define the first of our CSS rules, #header, to start.

5 In the CSS Rule Definition for #content dialog box, click Box in the Category column. Clear the Same for All checkbox in the Padding area and, in the Top field, enter **0**. Uncheck the Same for all checkbox in the Margin area and enter **0** in the Top field. Click OK when you're done.
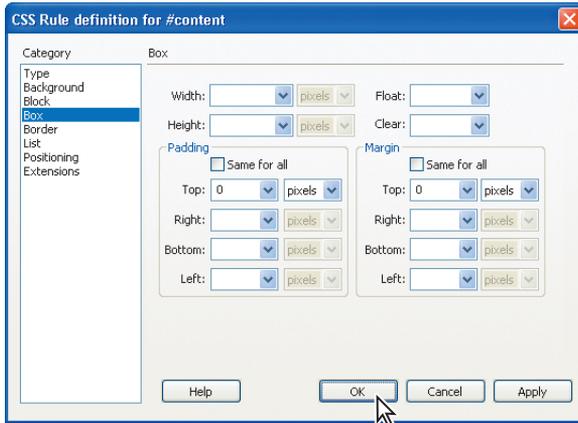
The final CSS rule to declare, #footer, is similar enough to the #header rule that you can take a short-cut to creating it.

6 In the CSS Styles panel, right-click (Windows) or Ctrl+click (MacOS) on the #header style and choose Duplicate from the pop-up menu. When the Duplicate CSS Rule dialog box is displayed, enter **#footer** in the Selector field and click OK.
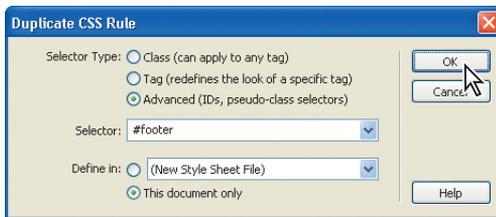
When you duplicate an existing style rule, the new rule is inserted without the CSS Rule Definition dialog box appearing. If you need to make any adjustments, you can use the Properties pane of the CSS Styles panel.

7   Select the placeholder text Content for id "leftColumn" Goes Here and press Delete (Windows) or forward delete (MacOS). Enter **Subheading**. In the Property inspector, choose Heading 2 from the Format list. Place your cursor after the just entered text and press Enter (Windows) or Return (MacOS) to create a new line below the heading.

To spare you the chore of typing in a paragraph of placeholder text, I've included a file that you can copy and paste onto the page.

8   Place your cursor after the word **Subheading** and press Enter (Windows) or Return (MacOS). From the Files panel, expand lesson07 and double-click placeholder_text. htm to open it. Choose Edit > Select All and then press Ctrl+C (Windows) or Cmd+C (MacOS); when you're done, choose File > Close. When you return to layout_start.htm, press Ctrl+V (Windows) or Cmd+V (MacOS) to paste the copied text.
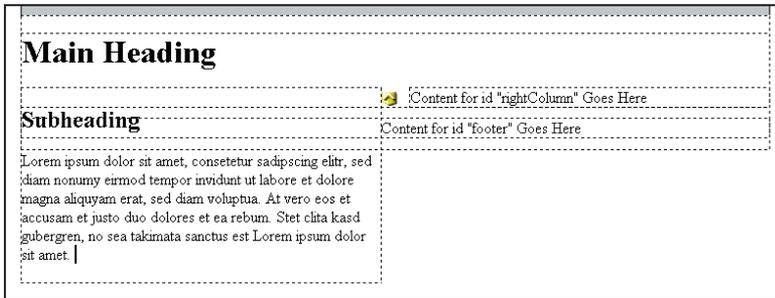
Let's put the exact same content in the right column with a quick and easy shortcut.

9   With your cursor in the left column, choose Edit > Select All. Notice that only the text within the #leftColumn <div> tag is selected. Press Ctrl+C (Windows) or Cmd+C (MacOS). Select the placeholder text Content for id "rightColumn" Goes Here and press Ctrl+V (Windows) or Cmd+V (MacOS) to paste the copied content.
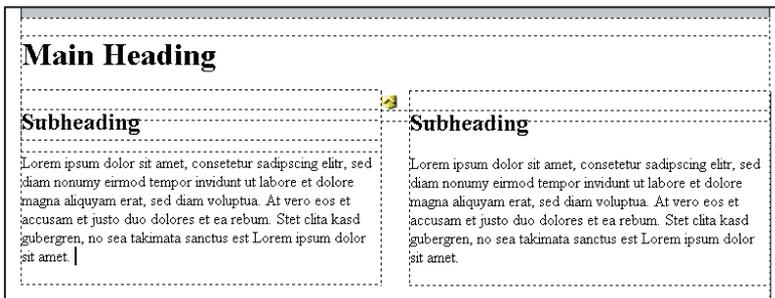
In Dreamweaver, the Select All command initially selects the content within a container, such as text in a table cell or content in a <div> tag. This allows you to quickly copy or move content from one location to another. Repeat the command once more to select the container and a third time to select everything on the page.

10 Choose File > Save.

Now your layout design is both structurally sound and easy to follow. Congratulations!

Exporting CSS styles

The layout page worked on in the previous exercises is now complete unto itself. However, before this page is put into production, it's a good idea to move the CSS styles from the <head> of the document to an external CSS style sheet. Dreamweaver offers a command to handle that task quickly and easily.

1 If necessary, re-open the layout_start.htm file worked on in the previous exercise by double-clicking its entry in the Files panel.

2 In the CSS Styles panel, select the first defined style, body, press Shift and select the last style, #rightColumn.
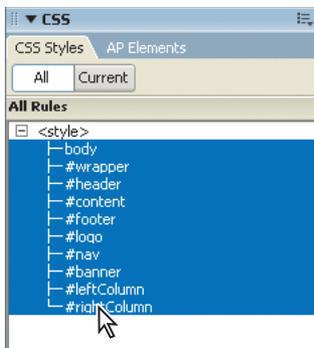
3 From the CSS Styles panel Options menu, choose Move Rules.

💡 *You can also right-click (Windows) or Ctrl+click (MacOS) to reach the same menu option.*

4   Select the spry_final.htm file and press F12 (Windows) or Option+F12 (MacOS) to preview it in your primary browser.
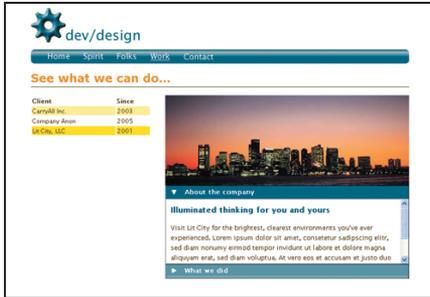
The page includes a variety of Ajax-powered effects, all created with Dreamweaver Spry technology.

Note: If Internet Explorer 7 is your primary browser, you'll need to take some additional steps to view the Spry dynamic content locally. First, your site must be within the local server Web root; be sure your Lessons folder is stored in the Inetpub > wwwroot folder. Next, double-click the site name in the Files panel to open the Site Definition dialog. Click the Testing Server category; from the Access list, choose Local/Network. Click OK to close the Site Definition dialog. Now, when you preview your page with Internet Explorer, your local Web server (localhost) serves the page as designed.

When the page initially loads, you'll notice a yellow background color highlights the primary headline for a brief period and then disappears; this is the result of a Spry effect called Highlight.

5   Click the column header Since once to sort the data by the year in an ascending order; click it again to sort the data by year in a descending order. Click the column header Company to present the data in alphabetical order.

6   Move your cursor over the various entries in the table of data in the left column. Click the last entry in the table.

When you select any data entry from the data table, the associated image appears in the right column and related details are displayed in the accordion panel below the figure.

9   Choose File > Save.
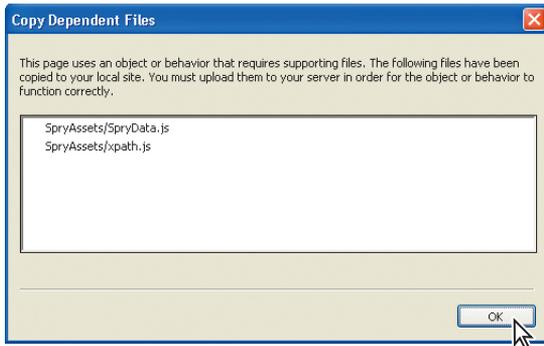
10   When the Copy Dependent Files dialog box appears, review the files you'll need to upload and click OK.

 Although there is no obvious change in Design view, Dreamweaver has inserted a number of key code lines. In addition to the previously noted JavaScript files, a JavaScript function is included in the <head> tag:

```
var ds1 = new Spry.Data.XMLDataSet("clients.xml", "clients/client",{sortOnLoad:"company",sortOrderOnLoad:"ascending"});

ds1.setColumnType("pic", "image");

ds1.setColumnType("startdate", "number");
```

This JavaScript function applies all the parameters chosen in the Spry XML Data Set dialog box, including the column types.

In the next exercise, you'll put the Spry data connection to use by inserting a Spry table object.

Building Spry data sets

The data from a Spry XML data connection on the page is often presented in a simple two-row table. The top row of the table contains the column headers, which can optionally sort the data below. The second row of the table holds the data variables that, when the page is browsed, are replaced by the actual data values. The second table row tag includes an attribute which causes the row to repeat as many times as necessary to display all the data. Other attributes to style the odd and even rows differently or to change styles when the page visitor's mouse hovers over a row or selects it are also optionally placed in the second <tr> tag.

Coding such a data-connected table by hand is entirely possible, but quite tedious and requires in-depth understanding of Spry attributes and values. Luckily, Dreamweaver includes an object—the Spry Table—which creates the entire table in one operation, without touching the code. The Spry Table displays a master list of the available data with just enough information to identify the data record. Another area on the page—the detail region—is necessary to show additional related data, including associated images and text.

Adding a Spry Table

In this exercise, you'll insert a Spry Table onto the page, configured to show your XML data when previewed in a master region.

1   If necessary, re-open the spry_start.htm file worked on in the previous exercise by double-clicking its entry in the Files panel.

2   Select the placeholder text Data placeholder and press Delete (Windows) or forward delete (MacOS).

3   From the Spry category of the Insert bar, click Spry Table (🖼), the fifth icon from the left.

The first major task in the Insert Spry Table dialog box is to choose which data columns to display. As all available columns are shown initially, this task is a process of elimination where you remove those columns you do not wish to show.

4 Select the placeholder text Description placeholder and press Delete (Windows) or forward delete (MacOS). Choose Window > Bindings. In the Bindings panel, select desc and click Insert.
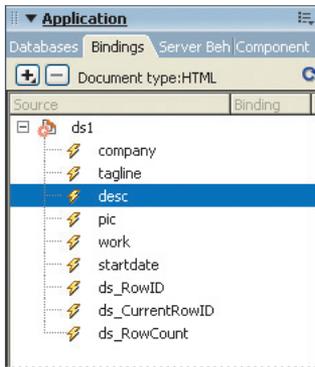

Dreamweaver inserts the code for the Spry dynamic text, {ds1::desc}, which represents both the data set, ds1, and the chosen data element, desc. Finally, let's add the second data text element.

If you only have one data set on a page, you can omit the data set reference. For example, {ds1::desc} could be written {desc}.

5 Select the placeholder text Work placeholder and press Delete (Windows) or forward delete (MacOS). From the Bindings panel, select work and click Insert.

To complete the connection between the master and detail regions, you'll need to identify the Spry detail region area of the page.

7   Select the placeholder phrase Content 1 and press Delete (Windows) or forward delete (MacOS). From the Bindings panel, select tagline and click Insert. In the Property inspector, select Heading 3 from the Format list; press Enter (Windows) or Return (MacOS). From the Bindings panel, select desc and click Insert.

Modifying the content in an open accordion panel is very straightforward. But how do you expose a closed accordion panel for editing? Again, Dreamweaver provides a direct approach.

8   Move your cursor over the tab of the bottom accordion panel; when you see an eye icon on the right side of the tab, click the eye icon (👁). Select the placeholder phrase Content 2 and press Delete (Windows) or forward delete (MacOS). From the Bindings panel, select work and click Insert.

With all the dynamic content in place, let's reapply the Spry detail region attributes to the proper places. In all, there are three tags to modify: one for the image and one for each of the accordion panels.

12 Choose Window > CSS Styles. Select Attach Style Sheet (⊕) from the bottom of the CSS Styles panel. When the Attach External Style Sheet dialog box appears, click Browse. In the Select Style Sheet File dialog box, navigate to the lesson09 > css folder, select myAccordion.css and click OK (Windows) or Choose (MacOS). Leave the other settings at their default and click OK.

The external CSS file includes several rules that change the accordion panel tab background colors and add a bit of padding to the content itself. The final touch is to reformat the accordion panel labels.

13 Place your cursor in the top accordion panel label About the company. From the Property inspector, choose Heading 3 from the Format list. Repeat this operation for the bottom accordion panel label.
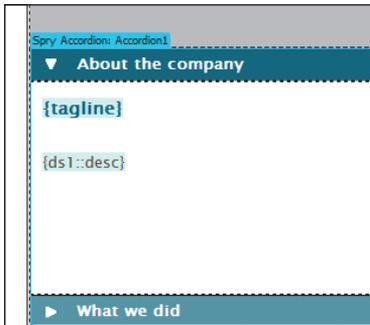
The directional arrows are background images which have been applied to the h3 style; a rendering bug prevents the white arrows from appearing in Design view on the Macintosh—they will, however, appear when previewed in your browser. This page is now ready for preview and interaction.

14   Choose File > Save. When the Copy Dependent Files dialog appears, click OK. Press F12 (Windows) or Option+F12 (MacOS) to preview the page in your primary browser. Select the second data row from the master data table, Company Anon. Review the content in the top accordion panel and then click the bottom accordion panel tab to display its content. Click any other data row to reveal new images and content. When you're done, close your browser and return to Dreamweaver.

The top accordion panel shows by default.

15   Click the bottom accordion panel to see its contents.
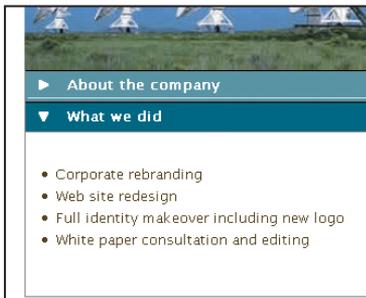
In the next exercise, you'll take advantage of the sophisticated JavaScript functionality available in Spry effects.

4 In the Highlight dialog box, choose h1 "headline" from the Target Element list. In the Effect duration field, enter **3000**. Click the End Color color swatch and, with the eyedropper tool, select the yellow color block in the second column from the left. Left the other settings at their default and click OK.
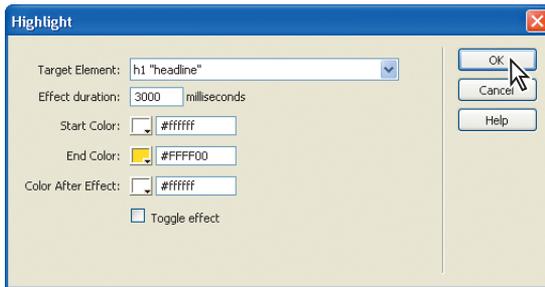
The Highlight behavior can be applied to almost any HTML object (except for those related to frames or the body tag itself) as long as the object has a valid ID attribute. In this example, the <h1> tag with the ID of #headline is targeted and the effect duration is set to 3 seconds with a yellow highlight.

5 In the Behaviors panel, select the newly entered behavior. Choose onLoad from the Event list adjacent to the Highlight behavior to change the event from onClick. Select the Highlight behavior and click Up (▲) to move the behavior before the Preload Images behavior.

By moving the Highlight behavior, you're setting up the behavior to trigger as soon as the rest of the page is loaded and not wait until all rollover and other initially hidden page images are preloaded.

💡 *Labels for text fields are, typically, placed before the field itself; this setting, however, is irrelevant since you'll be moving the labels in just a moment.*

The Access key field defines which key, when pressed in combination with the browser's modifier, gives focus to that field. For example, if a page visitor using Internet Explorer (version 6 or higher) presses Alt+c while browsing this page, the company field would be selected and ready for input. You'll be assigning individual access keys for all the form elements on this page.

Note: The access modifier for Firefox is Shift+Alt and for Safari, it is the Control key.

The Tab Index is another accessibility aid. The Tab Index determines the order in which the various form fields receive focus when the Tab key is pressed. The lowest number on the page is the first to receive focus, followed by the next highest number and so on.

💡 *It's a good idea to initially enter Tab Index values in a multiple of ten (10, 20, 30, etc.) to allow for other form fields to be inserted later without renumbering the entire form.*

7   Place your cursor in the text Company Name and, from the Tag Selector, choose <label>. Drag the selection to the first table column in the same row.


8   Choose File > Save.

13   Place your cursor in the text Username and, from the Tag Selector, choose <label>. Drag the selection to the first column in the same row.

14   Move your cursor over the username text field until the Spry Textfield tab appears; click the tab to select the object.

15   In the Property inspector, select the Validate on Blur option and enter **6** in the Min Chars field and press Tab.

Dreamweaver displays a new preview state and accompanying error message. Let's tighten up that message a bit.

16   Select the default error message, Minimum number of characters not met, and press Delete (Windows) or forward delete (MacOS). Enter **6 or more characters**.
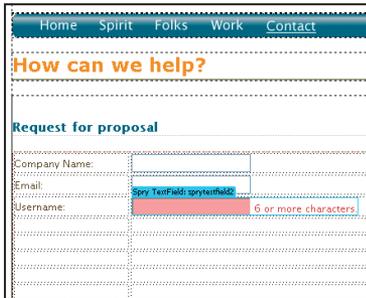

Finally, let's customize the required error message as before.

17   Move your cursor over the username text field until the Spry Textfield tab appears; click the tab to select the object. From the Preview states list of the Property inspector, choose Required. Select the default error text next to the field, A value is required, and press Delete (Windows) or forward delete (MacOS). Enter **Required**.

18   Choose File > Save.

The form is beginning to take shape! In the next exercise, you'll enter another type of text field, the password field.

1   If necessary, re-open the media_start.htm file worked on in the earlier exercise by double-clicking its entry in the Files panel.

2   Select the image placeholder Flash_Video and press Delete (Windows) or forward delete (MacOS).
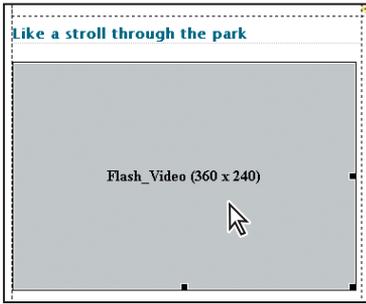

3   From the Common category of the Insert bar, choose Flash Video (🖻) from the Media menu button.

4   When the Insert Flash Video dialog box appears, make sure Video Type is set to Progressive Download Video. Click Browse and in the Select Flash Video dialog, navigate to the lesson11 > assets folder and choose realty_park.flv; click OK (Windows) or Choose (MacOS).
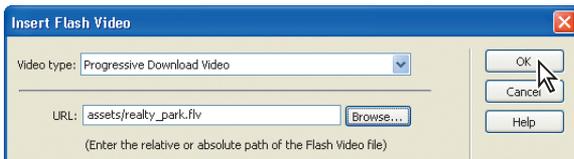
Note: If you ever have occasion to work with streaming video, you'll notice a different set of options after selecting that video type.

The video controls are maintained in a separate file known as a skin. Dreamweaver includes nine different skins to choose from. Let's select one that overlays the video and appears only when the site visitor's mouse is over the video.

5   If necessary, choose Window > Properties to display the Property inspector. In the Width field, enter **364** and press Tab. In the Height field, enter **295** and press Tab.
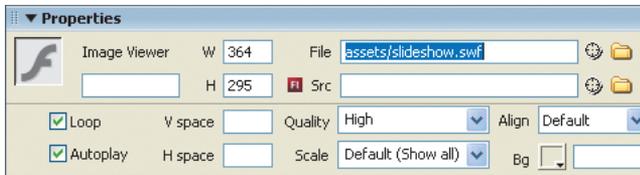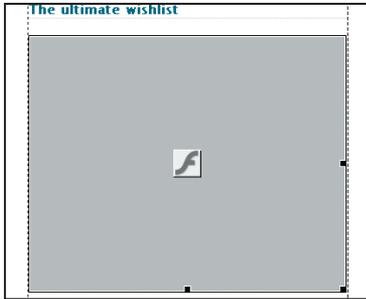

The movie resizes and now works within the layout. Now, let's begin to set the parameters for your slide show, starting with the color scheme.

6   In the Flash elements panel, select the captionColor color swatch. With the Eyedropper tool, sample the dark blue color at very bottom of the navigation bar.
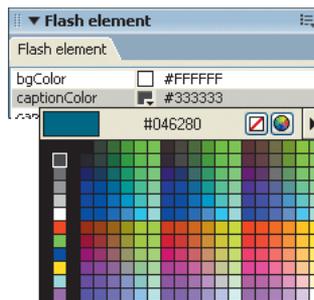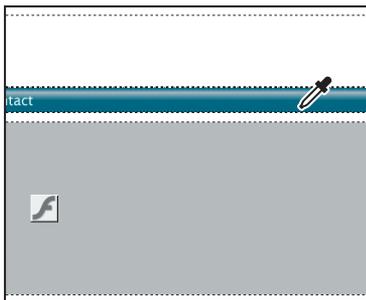
By sampling colors from your layout, you begin to incorporate the image viewer into your page; the resulting color should be #046280. Once you've identified one color, it's easy to apply that color to other properties.

7   Click the frameColor color swatch and use the Eyedropper tool to sample the captionColor color swatch. Repeat this process for the titleColor property. If your Flash element panel is too near the bottom border, the color picker will obscure the

upper colors when opened; reposition the panel a bit higher to access the proper color swatches.

Let's continue the customization by specifying new font sizes.

8   Change the captionSize value from 10 to **14** and press Tab. Repeat this change for the titleSize value so that both are **14**.
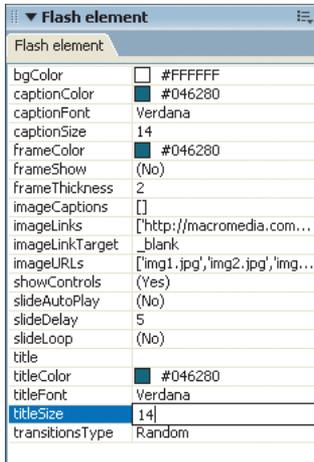
Some Flash elements properties, like frameShow, use lists to present a limited number of options.

9   From the list next to frameShow, choose (Yes).
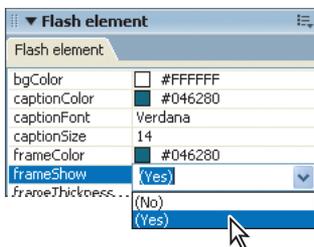
Other properties, like imageCaptions and imageLinks, must be able to accept multiple values; these values are stored in an array. Flash elements rely on a special dialog box to accept these array values. Let's see how they work.

12 | Publishing to the Web

In this lesson, you'll learn how to publish your Web site to the Internet and do the following:

- Define a remote site.
- Check pages for browser compatibility.
- Validate pages.
- Put files on the Web.
- Get pages from the Web.

This lesson will take about 90 minutes to complete. Be sure you have copied Lessons/Lesson12 from the Adobe Dreamweaver CS3 Classroom in a Book CD to your hard drive before beginning. As you work on this lesson, you'll overwrite the start files. If you need to restore the start files, copy them again from the CD.

Defining a remote site

Dreamweaver is based on a two site system. One site is set up on a folder on your computer and is known as a local site. All work in the previous lessons has taken place in your local site. The other site is established in a folder on a Web server on another computer: this is the remote site. The remote site is generally connected to the Internet and publicly available.

Dreamweaver provides a number of ways to connect to a remote site:

- FTP – Short for File Transfer Protocol, FTP is the standard method for connecting to hosted Web sites.

- Local/Network – A local or network connection is most frequently used when an intermediate Web server, called a staging server, is employed. Files from the staging server are then published to an Internet connected Web server.