# Dreamweaver Program

Familiarize with Dreamweaver Interface

 Select a workspace

 Use document window & toolbars

 Use launcher

 Use insert panel & tool sets

 Use document toolbar

 Use property inspector

 Use dockable floating panels

 Use contextual menus

 Introduction to Dreamweaver and workspace

 Introduction to launcher and toolbars

Workspace Selection: When you launch Dreamweaver, it presents you with a choice of workspaces. Workspaces are predefined sets of panels and tools organized for specific tasks, such as "Default," "Coder," or "Designer." You can select a workspace based on your preference and the type of work you're doing.

Document Window and Toolbars: The document window is the main area where you create and edit your web pages. It displays your HTML, CSS, and other code, as well as the visual representation of your webpage. The toolbars provide quick access to frequently used commands and tools, such as the File menu, Save, Cut, Copy, and Paste.

Launcher: The launcher is a panel that appears when you start Dreamweaver. It provides quick access to recent files, templates, tutorials, and the option to create new files or open existing ones. You can use it to efficiently manage your projects and navigate through Dreamweaver's features.

Insert Panel and Tool Sets: The insert panel is a versatile panel that allows you to add various elements to your web page, such as text, images, tables, forms, and multimedia. It provides a range of options to customize and enhance your webpage. Tool sets within the insert panel contain related tools grouped together, making it easier to find and use the desired elements.

Document Toolbar: The document toolbar sits just below the main menu and provides additional controls for working with your web pages. It includes options for previewing your webpage in different browsers, managing document properties, enabling live view, and adjusting zoom levels.

Property Inspector: The property inspector is a panel that displays and allows you to modify the properties of selected elements within your webpage. It provides controls for adjusting attributes like size, color, alignment, and more. The properties you can edit depend on the type of element selected.

Dockable Floating Panels: Dreamweaver offers a range of dockable panels that you can arrange and customize according to your workflow. These panels contain additional functionality and controls for tasks like managing files, working with code, applying styles, or testing your web pages. You can dock them to different areas of the interface or detach them as floating panels.

Contextual Menus: Dreamweaver includes contextual menus that appear when you right-click on specific elements or areas within the interface. These menus provide quick access to relevant commands and options based on the context in which you click. They are handy for performing actions without having to navigate through the menu or toolbar.

Introduction to Dreamweaver and Workspace: Dreamweaver is a feature-rich web development tool that enables you to create, edit, and manage websites efficiently. Its workspace provides a customizable environment where you can arrange panels, toolbars, and other elements to suit your workflow and preferences. Dreamweaver offers both visual design capabilities and direct code editing, making it suitable for designers and developers alike.

Introduction to Launcher and Toolbars: The launcher is a starting point in Dreamweaver, allowing you to quickly access recent projects, templates, and tutorials. The toolbars provide easy access to commonly used commands and tools for performing tasks like file management, content editing, and code manipulation. They enhance your productivity by offering a convenient way to perform actions with just a few clicks.

Manage Site

 Define site

 Manage file and folder

 Create site maps

 Use the file browser

 Create a site from nothing

 Introduction to site

Managing a site in Dreamweaver involves organizing and working with the files and folders that make up your website. Here are the key aspects of managing a site in Dreamweaver:

Define Site: To begin managing a site in Dreamweaver, you need to define the site. Defining a site involves specifying the local and remote folders where your website files will be stored. You can set up the site settings by going to "Site" in the menu bar and selecting "New Site." This allows Dreamweaver to keep track of your website's files and perform various site-related tasks.

Manage Files and Folders: Once your site is defined, you can manage your website's files and folders within Dreamweaver. You can create new files, import existing files, rename files, delete files, and organize them into folders. Dreamweaver provides a file management interface where you can view, navigate, and manipulate your files and folders.

Create Site Maps: Site maps are visual representations of the structure and hierarchy of your website's pages. They help you plan and organize the content of your site. Dreamweaver provides tools to create site maps, allowing you to define the relationships between different pages and sections of your website. Site maps can be helpful for website planning and navigation purposes.

Use the File Browser: The file browser in Dreamweaver allows you to browse and manage your site's files and folders. It provides a hierarchical view of your site's directory structure and allows you to perform various file operations like copying, moving, renaming, and deleting files. The file browser makes it easy to navigate through your site and manage its content.

Create a Site from Scratch: Dreamweaver enables you to create a site from scratch, starting with an empty project. To do this, you would define a new site as mentioned earlier, specifying the local and remote folders. Once your site is set up, you can start creating HTML, CSS, and other files to build your website from the ground up.

Introduction to Site: In Dreamweaver, a site represents a collection of files and folders that make up a website. By defining a site in Dreamweaver, you provide the necessary information for the software to manage your site's files, assist with file organization, and offer various site-related features. Managing a site in Dreamweaver helps you maintain control over your website's structure and content, making it easier to develop, update, and publish your site.

By understanding and utilizing Dreamweaver's site management capabilities, you can effectively organize, create, and maintain your websites within the application.

Edit Webpage

 Create and save documents

 Insert images with assets panel

 Add text

 Align page elements

 Modify page properties

 Create links with text

and images

 Add keyword &

description meta tags

 Preview in browser

 Format html text

 Use font lists

Align text

 Use html lists

 Use color schemes

 Use text in tables

Webpage

Introduction to webpage

ChatGPT

Editing a webpage in Dreamweaver involves making changes to the content, layout, and appearance of the page. Here are the key aspects of editing a webpage in Dreamweaver:

Create and Save Documents: In Dreamweaver, you can create new HTML documents or open existing ones. You can use the "File" menu or the launcher to create new files and save them to your site's folder or any desired location on your computer.

Insert Images with Assets Panel: Dreamweaver provides an Assets panel that allows you to manage and insert images into your web page. You can import images, browse through your site's image files, and easily insert them into your webpage.

Add Text: You can add text to your webpage by using the text tool or by typing directly into the document window. Dreamweaver provides a WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get) editor, allowing you to see the visual representation of your text as you type.

Align Page Elements: Dreamweaver provides alignment options to position and align page elements such as images, text, and other elements. You can use alignment buttons in the toolbar or the property inspector to set the alignment properties.

Modify Page Properties: Page properties in Dreamweaver allow you to define various settings for your webpage, including the title, background color or image, margins, and other attributes. You can modify these properties using the property inspector or the Document toolbar.

Create Links with Text and Images: Dreamweaver makes it easy to create links within your webpage. You can select text or images, then use the "Insert" menu or the property inspector to add links to other pages, external websites, email addresses, or specific sections within the same page.

Add Keyword & Description Meta Tags: Meta tags are important for search engine optimization (SEO). Dreamweaver allows you to add meta tags, including keywords and descriptions, to provide information about your webpage's content to search engines. You can add meta tags by accessing the head section of your HTML document.

Preview in Browser: Dreamweaver provides a built-in preview functionality that allows you to see how your webpage will look in different browsers. You can use the preview options in the Document toolbar or the "File" menu to open your webpage in various browsers.

Format HTML Text: Dreamweaver offers text formatting options to style and format your HTML text. You can apply different font styles, sizes, colors, and formatting options using the toolbar or the property inspector.

Use HTML Lists: Dreamweaver allows you to create ordered (numbered) and unordered (bullet) lists in your HTML documents. You can use the toolbar or the "Insert" menu to create lists and modify their properties.

Use Color Schemes: Dreamweaver provides color schemes and palettes that you can use to select and apply colors to your webpage. You can choose from pre-defined color schemes or create your own custom color combinations.

Use Text in Tables: Dreamweaver allows you to create tables in your HTML documents and insert text within the table cells. You can use the Insert panel or the "Table" menu to create tables and format the text within them.

Webpage:

A webpage is a document written in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) that is displayed in a web browser. It typically consists of various elements such as text, images, links, tables, forms, and other content. Webpages are the building blocks of websites and are accessed by users through URLs (Uniform Resource Locators). They can be created and edited using web development tools like Dreamweaver, which provide a visual interface and code editing capabilities to design and customize webpages.

User

Insert links

 link with point to file

 link to new source files

 browse for file and link

history

 Insert anchor links

 Insert email links

 Insert file links

 Map Image

 Introduction and types of

link

 Concept of anchor

ChatGPT

Inserting links in Dreamweaver allows you to create connections between different web pages or external resources. Here are the key aspects of inserting links in Dreamweaver:

Link to a File: To create a link that points to a file, such as a PDF, Word document, or image, you can select the text or image that will serve as the link and use the "Insert" menu or the property inspector to specify the file's location. This allows users to download or open the file when they click the link.

Link to New Source Files: When working on a website, you may create new source files, such as HTML, CSS, or JavaScript files, that need to be linked to your web pages. Dreamweaver allows you to easily create links to these new source files by selecting the text or image and specifying the file's location within your site's folder structure.

Browse for File and Link History: Dreamweaver provides a browsing option that allows you to locate files on your computer or within your site's folder structure and automatically create links to them. This feature helps you quickly browse for files and create links without manually entering file paths. Additionally, Dreamweaver keeps a link history, allowing you to easily access previously linked files.

Insert Anchor Links: Anchor links are used to navigate within a single web page. You can insert anchor links in Dreamweaver by selecting the text or image that will serve as the link and using the "Insert" menu or the property inspector to create an anchor point within the same page. Anchor links are commonly used for table of contents, navigation menus, or jumping to specific sections within a long webpage.

Insert Email Links: Dreamweaver makes it easy to insert email links, allowing users to send emails by clicking on a link. You can select the text or image, then use the "Insert" menu or the property inspector to specify the email address and set additional options such as the subject line.

Insert File Links: File links in Dreamweaver enable you to link to external files on your computer or on a server. You can select the text or image and use the "Insert" menu or the property inspector to specify the file's location. This can be useful for linking to resources like PDFs, videos, or downloadable files.

Map Image: Dreamweaver provides an image mapping feature that allows you to define clickable regions on an image and assign different links to those regions. You can use polygonal or rectangular shapes to define the clickable areas and then specify the links associated with each area.

Introduction and Types of Links:

Links are an essential aspect of web development that connect webpages and resources together. They enable users to navigate between different web pages, access external content, download files, or send emails. There are several types of links commonly used in web development:

Internal Links: These links connect different pages within the same website. They are used to navigate between different sections or pages of a website.

External Links: External links point to web pages or resources outside of the current website. They can direct users to other websites, blogs, articles, or online resources.

Anchor Links: Anchor links are used to navigate within a single web page. They allow users to jump to specific sections within a long webpage without reloading the entire page.

File Links: File links are used to link to downloadable files such as documents, images, videos, or audio files. Users can download or open these files when they click on the link.

Email Links: Email links allow users to send emails by clicking on the link. When clicked, the user's default email client opens with a new message addressed to the specified email address.

Concept of Anchor:

In web development, an anchor refers to a specific point or location within a webpage. Anchors are used in conjunction with anchor links to create internal navigation within a single page. By assigning an anchor to a specific section or element within a webpage, you can create links that allow users to jump directly to that location. Anchors are commonly used for table of contents, navigation menus, or linking to specific sections within a lengthy webpage.

User

Insert tables and Flash

objects

 Insert and modify a

table

 Create fix width tables

 Create relative width

tables

 Create hybrid table

 Insert tabular data

 Sort table data

 Insert Flash object and

sound

Concept of table and

objects

ChatGPT

Inserting tables and Flash objects in Dreamweaver allows you to create structured layouts and incorporate interactive multimedia elements into your webpages. Here are the key aspects of inserting tables and Flash objects in Dreamweaver:

Insert and Modify a Table: Dreamweaver provides tools to insert tables into your webpages. You can use the "Insert" menu or the Insert panel to create a table with a specified number of rows and columns. Once inserted, you can modify the table's properties, such as the number of rows and columns, cell padding, borders, and other formatting options.

Create Fixed-Width Tables: Fixed-width tables have a predetermined width that does not change regardless of the browser or screen size. In Dreamweaver, you can set fixed widths for table cells and specify the overall width of the table, ensuring consistent layout across different devices.

Create Relative Width Tables: Relative-width tables have a flexible width that adjusts based on the available space in the browser or container. Dreamweaver allows you to create relative-width tables by using percentage values for the table and cell widths. This enables the table to adapt to different screen sizes and resolutions.

Create Hybrid Table: A hybrid table combines fixed-width and relative-width elements. In Dreamweaver, you can create a hybrid table by setting some cells to have fixed widths while others have relative widths. This approach provides more control over the table's layout, allowing for both fixed and responsive design elements.

Insert Tabular Data: Dreamweaver allows you to insert tabular data into your tables. You can copy and paste data from other applications, such as spreadsheets or word processors, directly into table cells. Additionally, you can manually enter data into individual cells to organize and present information in a tabular format.

Sort Table Data: Dreamweaver provides options to sort table data in ascending or descending order. You can select a column in the table and use the "Sort" option to arrange the data alphabetically, numerically, or based on other criteria. This is useful when working with large tables or data sets.

Insert Flash Object and Sound: Dreamweaver supports the insertion of Flash objects and sound files into webpages. You can use the "Insert" menu or the Insert panel to add Flash content or embed sound files within your web page. This allows you to incorporate interactive multimedia elements, animations, or audio into your website.

Concept of Table and Objects:

Table: In web development, a table is a grid-like structure used to organize and present data in rows and columns. It consists of one or more cells arranged in rows and columns, where content can be placed. Tables are commonly used to display tabular data, create structured layouts, or organize content in a systematic manner. HTML provides the <table> element to define a table structure, and Dreamweaver offers visual tools to create and format tables.

Objects: In the context of web development, objects refer to multimedia elements such as Flash files, animations, videos, or sound files that can be embedded within webpages. Objects are typically created using specialized software and can add interactivity, dynamic content, or multimedia experiences to websites. Dreamweaver allows you to insert and manage these objects in your webpages, enabling you to enhance the visual and interactive aspects of your website.

User

Create Forms

 Insert form objects

 Create a form

 Create a jump menu

Concept of forms

ChatGPT

Creating forms in Dreamweaver allows you to gather information from users through interactive fields and elements. Here are the key aspects of creating forms in Dreamweaver:

Insert Form Objects: Dreamweaver provides a range of form objects that you can insert into your webpages. These objects include text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, dropdown menus, submit buttons, and more. You can use the "Insert" menu or the Insert panel to add these form objects to your webpage.

Create a Form: To create a form in Dreamweaver, you need to enclose the form objects within the <form> tags. You can use the "Insert" menu or the Insert panel to insert the opening and closing form tags. The form tag defines the boundaries of the form and specifies where the form data will be sent when submitted.

Create a Jump Menu: A jump menu, also known as a dropdown menu, allows users to select an option from a list and jump to a specific location or perform an action. Dreamweaver provides tools to create jump menus within forms. You can insert a select list object and specify the options within the list. Users can then select an option from the list and trigger the desired action.

Concept of Forms:

In web development, a form is an interactive element that allows users to enter and submit data to a web server. Forms are used for various purposes, such as collecting user information, conducting surveys, processing online orders, and more. A form typically consists of input fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, dropdown menus, submit buttons, and other form objects.

When a user fills out a form and submits it, the form data is sent to a server for processing. The server-side script or program processes the data and performs the necessary actions, such as storing data in a database, sending emails, or generating dynamic web content.

The <form> element in HTML is used to define a form. It contains form objects as child elements and specifies the action attribute to determine where the form data will be sent. Dreamweaver provides visual tools and features to create, customize, and manage forms, making it easier to design interactive and functional web forms without extensive coding knowledge.

User

Use Codes

 Edit in the code view

 Use code view options

 Use quick tag editor &

attribute hints

 clean-up HTML

 clean-up word HTML

 Use code validator /

XHTML

Importance of code view

Introduction of XHTML

ChatGPT

Using code view in Dreamweaver allows you to directly edit the HTML, CSS, and other code underlying your webpages. Here are the key aspects of using code view in Dreamweaver:

Edit in Code View: Code view in Dreamweaver provides a text-based editor where you can view and edit the HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and other code that makes up your webpage. Code view displays the raw code and allows you to make precise changes or modifications to the code structure and syntax.

Use Code View Options: Dreamweaver offers various options and settings to customize the code view experience. You can adjust preferences such as code coloring, indentation, code hinting, and line numbering. These options help improve code readability and make it easier to navigate and understand the code.

Use Quick Tag Editor & Attribute Hints: Dreamweaver provides a quick tag editor and attribute hints feature in code view. When you select an HTML tag or attribute, the quick tag editor displays relevant options and suggestions, allowing you to quickly modify or add attributes without manually typing out the entire code.

Clean-up HTML: Dreamweaver includes a clean-up HTML feature that helps ensure your code follows proper formatting and best practices. It can automatically format and restructure your HTML code, making it more readable and adhering to coding standards.

Clean-up Word HTML: When copying and pasting content from Microsoft Word or other word processing software into Dreamweaver, it may introduce unnecessary and non-standard code. Dreamweaver offers a clean-up Word HTML feature that helps remove or fix the problematic code, ensuring better compatibility and proper rendering in web browsers.

Use Code Validator / XHTML: Dreamweaver includes a code validator that checks your HTML code for syntax errors, deprecated elements, or non-compliance with HTML standards. This is particularly useful when working with XHTML, which is a stricter and more standardized version of HTML. The code validator helps identify and fix issues to ensure your code follows proper XHTML guidelines.

Importance of Code View:

Code view is important in web development for several reasons:

Fine Control: Code view allows you to have precise control over the HTML, CSS, and other code of your webpages. It enables you to make manual edits, write custom code, and implement advanced techniques that may not be possible or easily achievable through visual tools alone.

Debugging and Troubleshooting: When issues arise in your webpages, code view allows you to analyze the code structure, identify errors, and debug problems more effectively. It enables you to track down issues, fix coding mistakes, and ensure proper functionality and compatibility across different browsers.

Customization and Optimization: Code view gives you the flexibility to customize and optimize your code. You can fine-tune the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to achieve specific design and functionality requirements. It allows you to optimize code for performance, implement SEO best practices, and enhance the overall user experience.

Collaboration and Compatibility: Code view ensures compatibility and consistency when collaborating with other developers or working on code projects across different platforms and tools. It allows you to work seamlessly with code repositories, version control systems, and integrated development environments (IDEs).

Introduction of XHTML:

XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Markup Language. It is a markup language that follows the rules and syntax of XML (eXtensible Markup Language) while being an extension of HTML. XHTML combines the flexibility of HTML with the stricter syntax and structure of XML, making it more standardized and well-formed.

The goal of XHTML is to provide a more consistent and interoperable language for creating webpages. It enforces stricter coding practices, such as closing all tags, using lowercase tags and attribute names, and adhering to proper nesting rules. XHTML is designed to be more XHTML is designed to be more compatible with XML-based tools and ensures cleaner code that is easier to maintain and parse.

XHTML comes in different versions, such as XHTML 1.0 and XHTML 1.1. Although XHTML was once considered the successor to HTML, the HTML5 standard has since been widely adopted and became the recommended markup language for web development. Nonetheless, understanding XHTML is still valuable, as it helps developers learn about the principles of XML and the importance of well-formed code in web development.