**Lesson 8**

**Defining a Site in Dreamweaver**

Once a site is defined in Dreamweaver, it will remain selected in the Files panel. Before working on a different site, make sure to change which site is selected in the Files panel so that it reflects what you are working on.

If you leave the original site selected in the Files panel, Dreamweaver will attempt to make all links on the site relative to the one selected in the Files panel. That may cause significant issues with the site you are working on.

**Dreamweaver Templates and Library Items**

* Templates and library items can make building and maintaining sites much more efficient.
* Consider a very large site. If you are asked to make a change on every page, that will take a long time. If you use a template or library items to build the site, you only have to make the change in one place.
* For additional help visit <helpx.adobe.com> and search for “Dreamweaver Templates” or “Dreamweaver Library Items”.
  + This information is not in the book. You must use external resources.

**Server Side Includes**

* Very similar to Dreamweaver library items.
* An include is like placing a content file into the middle of another web page.
* The benefit of an include is you can place the same include on many pages and only update the one include file when needed.
* This is an older technique, but can be very easy to learn and use.
* Make sure the include file doesn’t have the HTML structure tags on it. Remember, once the include is placed onto the page, it takes on the structure tags from the page. If you had structure tags on the include, there would be two sets when the page loads in the browser.
* Files that contain a server side include must have a .shtml file extension.
* Sample code:
  + <!--#include virtual=”includes/header.txt”-->
  + Just insert this code, with the correct file path into an HTML container. You’ll see what’s in the include file display in that spot.
* Just as the name implies, it requires a server to work. Therefore, you must publish it before you can see it fully function.
* Apache webserver is required.
* The Dreamweaver design view will allow you to test it locally.

If you decide to use server side includes, you may need to create a .htaccess file and place it onto the server. This will provide instructions to the server about how to parse (read) a .shtml file.

**Common Audio File Types**

* **.mp3** MPEG-1 Audio Layer-3
* **.ogg** Ogg-Vorbis
  + - Vorbis – Open source audio compression format. Have .ogg extension.
    - Ogg – The container format that Vorbis usually uses. (File format.)
* . m4a MPEG 4 Audio.
  + - This audio-only MPEG-4 format is supported by Quicktime, iTunes, and iPods.

**Obtaining Audio Files**

* Download media from a free site
* Download royalty free media from a site for a fee
  + Istockphoto.com
  + Pond5.com
* Record your own
* Edit using:
  + Audacity
  + Adobe Audition
  + Apple Gargeband
* Be aware of copyright issues

**Add Audio to a Page**

Use the HTML 5 audio tags.

<audio controls autoplay loop>

<source src="primepodcast.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

<source src=" primepodcast.ogg" type="audio/ogg">

<a href=" primepodcast.mp3">Download the Audio File</a> (MP3)

</audio>

**Common Video File Types**

Refer to pg. 459 for details

* **.h264 (.mp4)** MP4/AVC – The next generation of MP4 for high definition.
* **.ogg/.ogv** Open source video format that uses the Theora codec

(compressor).

* **.webm**  Open source video format by Google that uses the VP8 video codec and

the Vorbis audio codec.

* .m4v .mp4 (MPEG-4)

**Add Video to a Page**

<video width="320" height="240" autoplay controls poster="filepath.jpg">  
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
  <source src="movie.ogv" type="video/ogv">  
Your browser does not support the video tag.  
</video>