

UNIVERSITY OF BAHRAIN  
COLLEGE OF APPLIED STUDIES

MISA210

LAB 1

Dreamweaver Interface & Site Structure

Description:

The first thing to do when creating a new website with Adobe Dreamweaver CS4 is to define a site and identify a root folder where you will save all files, images, and other elements for the web pages.

After this activity you'll be able to set up a local root folder and to identify the Dreamweaver interface.

Activity 1.1: Set up a local root folder and site structure

1. Create folder on the desktop and name it MyWeb.
2. Go to Start → All Programs → Adobe Design Premium CS4 → Adobe Dreamweaver CS4
3. Choose Create new HTML  
(Figure 1)



Figure 1: Creating new page

1. From the Menu bar select Site → New Site
2. When the New Site dialog box opens change the name of the site to MySite and click Next **(Figure 2)**.
3. Make sure *No, I Do Not Want To Use A Server Technology is selected*, and click Next. **(Figure 3)**
4. Make sure Edit Local Copies On My Machine, Then Upload To Server When Ready (Recommended) is selected **(Figure 4)**.
5. Click the Folder icon to the right of Where On Your Computer Do You Want To Store Your Files? Then Choose MyWeb Folder For Site dialog box opens **(Figure 4)**.
6. Locate and select the root folder you created for your site. Click Open and then Select , Click Next



Figure 2: Site Definition dialog box (Basic)



Figure 3 : Site Definition dialog box, page 2



Figure 4 : Site Definition dialog box, page 3

7. Select *None* in the How Do You Connect To Your Remote Server? pop-up menu (Figure 5). Click Next.

8. You are presented with a summary of your settings (Figure 6), click done.

9. Your local root folder is defined (Figure 7).

10. Click File → Save as

11. Write the name Lab1.html in when the Save as dialog box is open.

12. Choose MyWeb folder that you created on the desktop.

13. Click Save.



Figure 5 : Site Definition dialog box, page 4

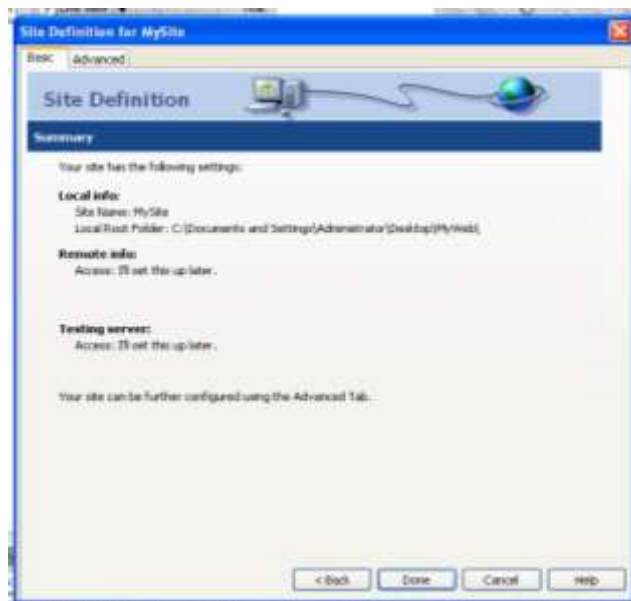


Figure 6 : Site Definition dialog box, page 6

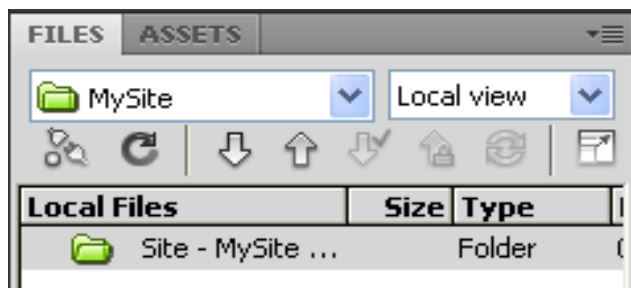


Figure 7: Files panel

## Activity 1.2: Modifying site information

You can change settings for your site at any time.

1. Select Site > Manage Sites from the menu bar.
2. The Manage Sites dialog box opens (**Figure 8**).
3. Select the site name and click Edit.
4. The Site Definition dialog box opens.
5. Change any of your original settings as desired.

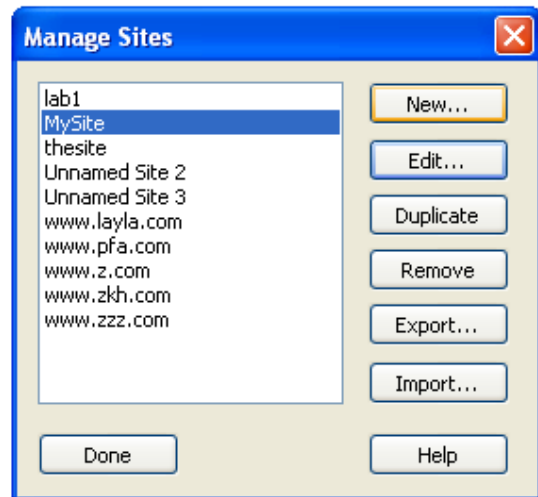
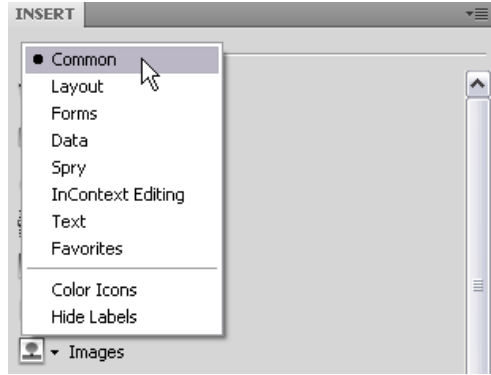


Figure 8: Manage site dialog box

## Activity 1.3: The Dreamweaver Interface

You can access Adobe Dreamweaver CS4 tools, commands, and features by using menus or by selecting options from one of the Insert bars or from Dreamweaver panels. The most commonly used areas of the Dreamweaver interface (**Figure 13**) are the Document window, the Insert bar, the panels, and the Property inspector.

- **The Document window** displays the current document as you create and edit it. You can add and manipulate text, images, menus, tables, and other elements in the Document window, and it displays an approximate representation of your web page.
  - **The Insert bar** contains buttons for creating and inserting objects such as images, tables, layers, forms, and frames you might want to add to your web pages and it contains 8 categories (**figure 9**) we will take this in details in future labs.
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- Figure 9: The insert bar**
- **Files panel** this panel displays the organization of your site and lets you open files for editing, publish files to a server, or delete files.
  - **Assets panel** This panel provides two ways to view site assets. Site assets are elements used in a site, such as images, colors, or movies.
  - Dreamweaver lets you work in a variety of views.
    - **Design View** Layout a page graphically.
    - **Code View** work directly with the underlying code.
    - **Split View** split the screen into both Code and Design views.
    - **Live View** lets you see a non-editable browser-based rendering of the document as you create and edit it.
  - **Property inspector** lets you view and change a variety of properties for the currently selected object or text. Each kind of object has different properties. There are two type of options in the property inspector (HTML and CSS)

- **HTML options:** To apply simple formatting to the paragraphs and text, such as bold and italics, or to link text to another web page (**Figure 10**).

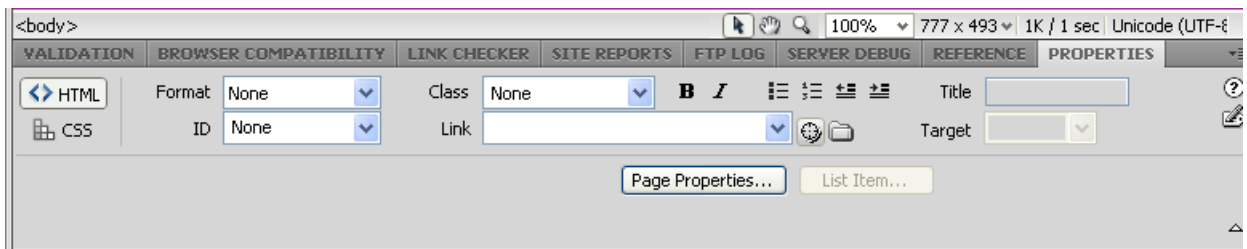


Figure 10: HTML options

- **CSS options:** Cascading style sheets (CSS) are collections of formatting rules that control the appearance of content on a web page (**Figure 11**). By using style sheets, you can achieve greater consistency across your website (even if your site consists of only one page). CSS styles provide you with a wide range of options for formatting text (we will study CSS in details in future labs).

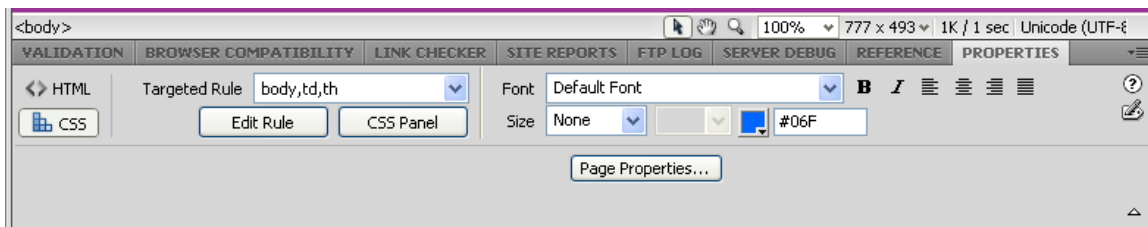


Figure 11: CSS options

- **Page Properties:** Page Properties is the place to change the overall appearance of a page: the text color, background color, links, text sizing and more (**Figure 12**).

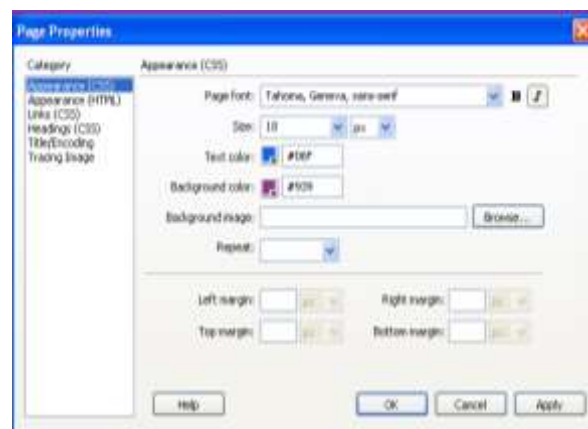


Figure 12: Page properties

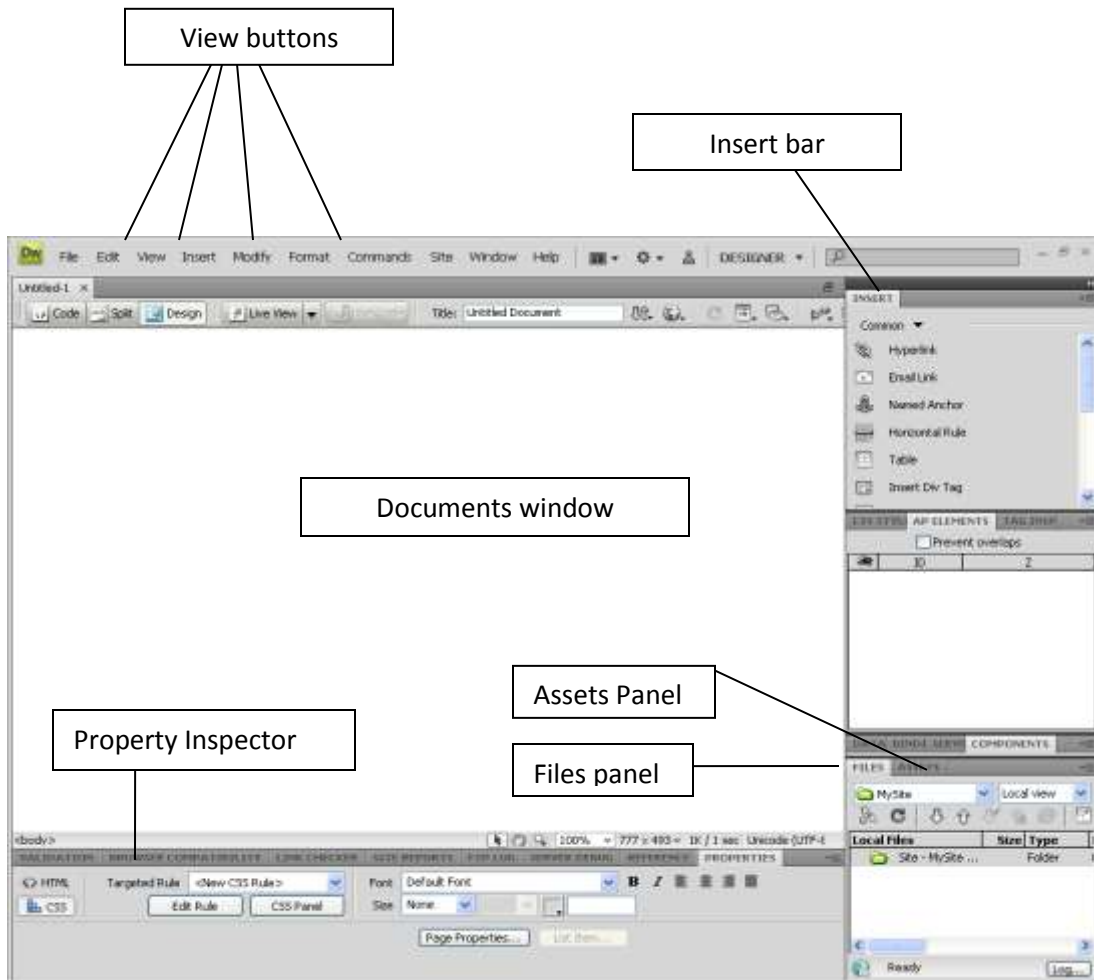


Figure 13: Dreamweaver interface