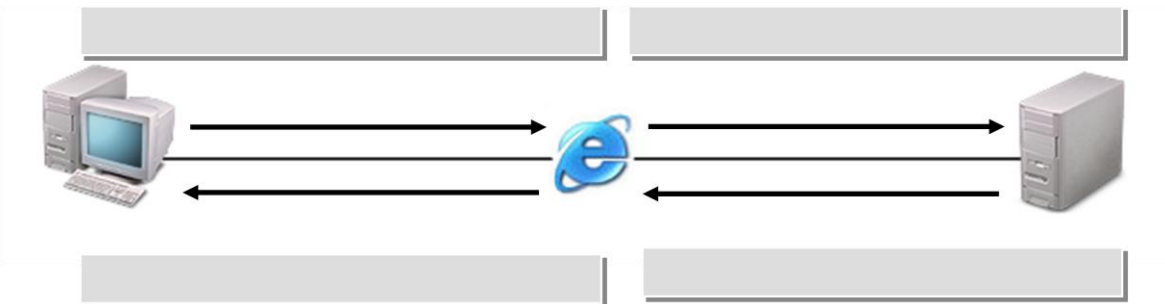


Getting Started With Dreamweaver

- _____ is a markup language that is used to create web pages.
- _____ provides greater reliability and more flexible design, and results in more consistent layouts than _____
- Label the columns below correctly as XHTML or HTML

<p>All tags and attributes must be in lowercase.</p> <p>All tags must have a closing tag.</p> <p>All tags must be properly nested</p> <p>Proper nesting occurs when the opening and closing tags are completely within another pair of opening and closing tags.</p> <p>All attribute values must be within quotes.</p>	<p>Tags can be in either uppercase or lowercase.</p> <p>Some tags do not require closing tags. For example, the <p> tag does not require a closing tag.</p> <p>Some tags can be improperly nested</p> <p>Attribute values need not necessarily be within quotes.</p>
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- A _____ is a collection of web pages displayed on the Internet. Typically, it consists of a home page that is linked to other pages through text or images.
- _____ is an address that uniquely identifies a website on the Internet. The first part of the address indicates the protocol used to access the website, and the second part represents the IP address of the website's location or its domain name.
- A protocol refers to the set of rules that govern the exchange of information on the Internet.
_____ is the standard protocol used to access websites. It is used to transfer and retrieve data from a web server.
- An _____ is a numeric address, such as 192.168.1.1, that helps identify a computer on the Internet. Each computer that is connected to the Internet, whether part of a large network on a university campus or in someone's home office, uses a unique *IP address*.
- A _____ is the unique textual name of a website, such as www.ourglobalcompany.com that corresponds to the IP address of a computer. A website is usually accessed by using the domain name instead of the IP address. Domain names are easier to remember and also help users to easily find a website on the Internet.
- Fill in the boxes below for the diagram below
A web server makes web pages accessible to users based on their request. This process consists of the following stages:
 - The user types the URL of the website in the web browser.
 - The browser sends a request for the file to the web server through HTTP.
 - The web server sends the HTML content of the web page to the browser.
 - The browser reads the HTML content, formats the page according to the instructions provided in the HTML code, and displays it.



Principles of Web Designing

Well-designed websites facilitate easy navigation through web pages for accessing the relevant information.

Guidelines

To develop a user-friendly website:

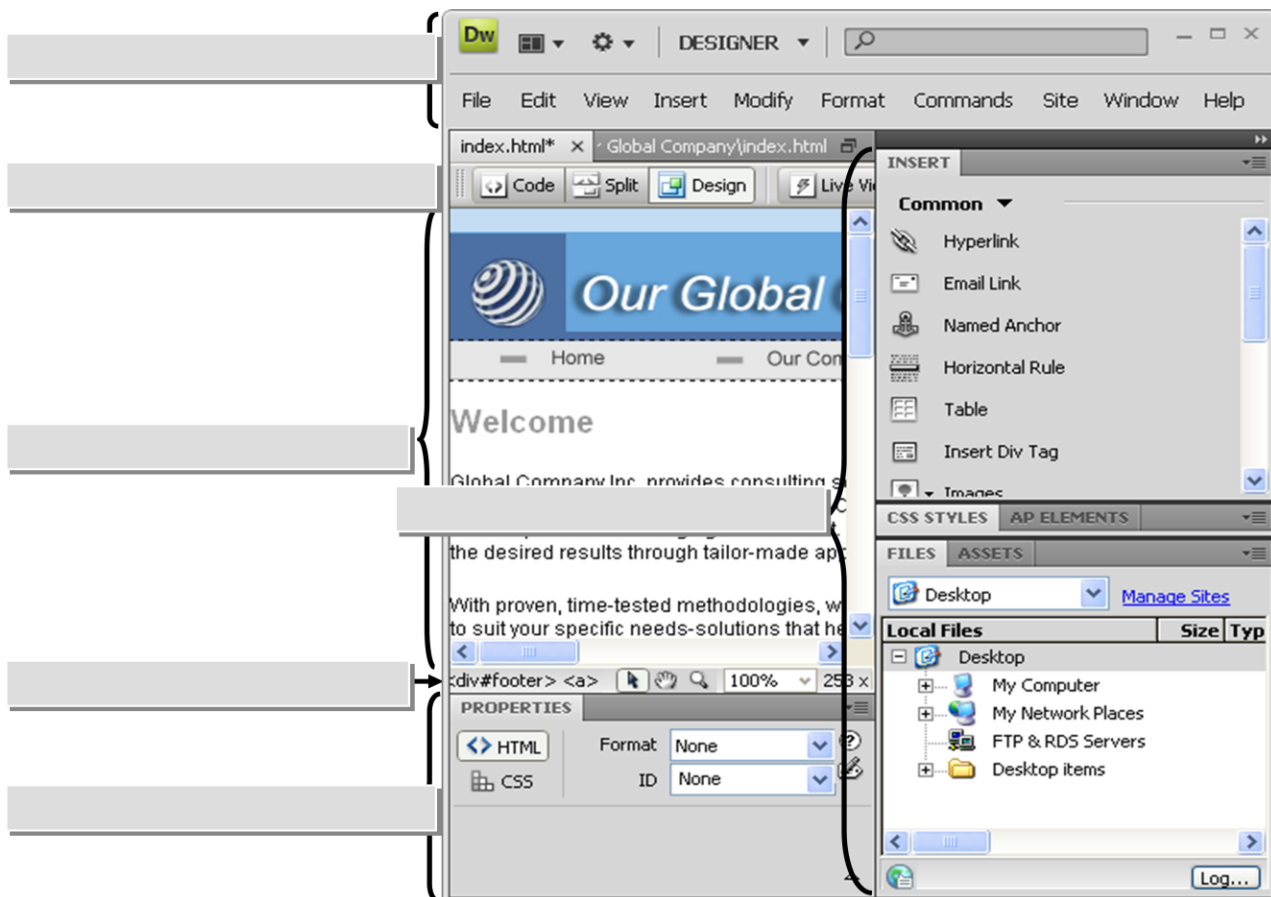
- Determine the purpose of the website.
 - What do you want the website to do?
 - Why are you creating the site?
 - Why will people come and visit the site?
- Identify the audience who will be visiting the site.
 - Are they new or experienced web surfers?
 - What will be the demographics of site visitors?
 - What will be the connection speed to the Internet available for site visitors?
 - Will the visitors be computer savvy?
 - What will visitors want to do on the site?
- Organize the content for the website.
 - What topics or content will you have on the site?
 - Determine the content that can be grouped logically.
 - Frame a title for each of the groups.
 - Verify that there is flow of information across groups.
- Create a layout, an outline, or a site diagram that may make navigation easier and user friendly.
 - How will information flow?
 - How will site visitors navigate through the site?
- Standardize the text format for the web page.
 - What text and background colors should be used?
 - What should be the font size of headings and paragraph text?
 - What should be the font and font style of the text?
 - What is the paragraph format?
- Provide support for better user interactivity.
 - Provide appropriate file names for web pages.
 - Provide information on the About Us and Contact Us pages, which will be helpful for users.
 - Use feedback and contact forms to get feedback from visitors.

Example:

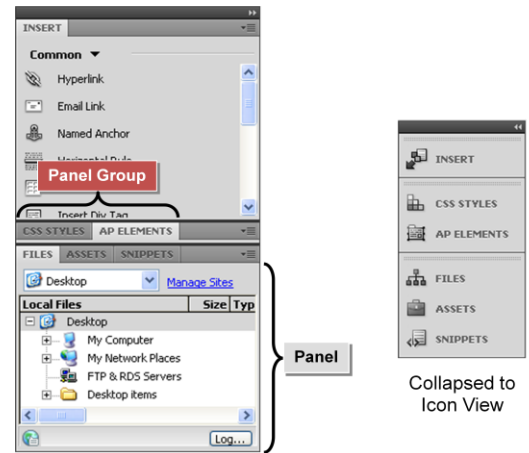
Global Company Inc. is a professional services firm operating internationally. The company's website aims to provide its existing clients with information about recent news and events, and also attract new clients. The target audience has been identified as predominantly other large companies. Therefore, the site can be designed to be accessed through high speed connections. The site should have a page that lists the existing clients, and another page that provides contact details of all the firm's offices so that users can contact the nearest office for more information.

10. True or False? _____ Before creating a website, you need to identify the audience who will be visiting the site.
11. _____ is displayed when the Dreamweaver application is launched and also when you do not have any documents open. It serves as a launching pad for creating files and websites, lets you open recently used documents, and also provides links to Dreamweaver help resources.
12. The _____ consists of components that each provides a variety of tools and commands used for creating and enhancing web pages. The following table describes those components.
13. Fill in Each component - Application bar, Document toolbar, Status bar, Property Inspector, Panel groups, Document window

a.	Contains menus, workspace switcher, and other application controls for changing the document window layout, managing Dreamweaver extensions, and creating and managing websites.
b.	Displays the current document. It is the main work area where you can insert and modify page elements.
c.	Contains options that help you perform tasks such as switching between different views, previewing web pages, managing files, controlling the visual dynamics of a page, and checking web pages for accessibility standards and compatibility.
d.	Contains options for modifying the properties of various objects, such as text and graphics, placed on the web page. The options in this panel vary based on the object that is selected.
e.	Contains components that help in the selection of various page elements. It also provides information about the current page, such as its size and magnification level.
f.	Contain various panels grouped by function, such as managing files, editing HTML tags, adding dynamic content to pages, and tracking CSS rules and properties for pages. Each panel in a panel group appears as a tab.



14. A _____ is a region, usually located at the right edge of the workspace, where panels or panel groups are grouped together.
15. A _____ is a reference line that is used to position and align objects in a document. It also helps you measure the size of page elements such as graphics.
16. _____ are visual aids that display graded units of measurement that appear at the top and left edges of the document window in Design view. They are used to make precise measurements of page elements and position and align layout elements accurately.
17. _____ are collections of related panels. Each panel appears as a tab in a panel group. Panel groups can be displayed in expanded view or collapsed to icon view, making it easier to access the panels you need without cluttering the workspace. When panels are displayed in collapsed to icon view, only the panel icon and the label will be visible. You can display a panel by clicking the respective panel icon.



Expanded View

Collapsed to Icon View

18. The appearance and positioning of panels can be customized by performing various operations such as docking, stacking, and grouping. The following table describes those operations. Complete the table below with – Docking, Undocking, Stacking, Grouping

a.	Moving a panel or panel group into the dock on the left or right of the document window.
b.	Adding a panel or panel group to another panel or panel group to create a new panel group
c.	Adding a panel or panel group to the top or bottom of a floating panel or panel group to create a stack.
d.	Moving a panel or panel group out of the dock to make it a floating panel or panel group.

19. Dreamweaver provides eight predefined workspaces that aid in designing web pages. Complete the table describing those workspace layouts. App Developer , App Developer Plus , Classic , Coder, Coder Plus , Designer, Designer Compact

a.	Displays the document window in Split view. It has panel groups located on the left.
b.	Displays the document window and the Property Inspector on the primary monitor and all panels on the secondary monitor. It is useful in a two monitor setup.
c.	Displays the document window in Code view. It has some panel groups on the left as expanded panels and some panel groups on the right collapsed to display only icons.
d.	Displays the document window in Split view, with panel groups located on the right and the Property Inspector at the bottom.
e.	Displays the document window in Split view. It has panel groups collapsed to display only icons located on the right, and the Property Inspector at the bottom.
f.	Displays the document window in Split view. It has some panel groups on the left as expanded panels and some panel groups on the right, collapsed to display only icons. It also has the Property Inspector at the bottom.
g.	Displays the window in Split view. It has panel groups located on the right and the Property Inspector at the bottom. It also has the Insert bar displayed above the Document toolbar.

20. The _____ dialog box allows you to customize the Dreamweaver environment based on the work requirement. It contains several options grouped under different categories. These options allow you to perform tasks such as customizing startup preferences, browser settings, the functionality of code, and the appearance of layout elements.
21. The **Preferences** dialog box contains a variety of customization options under different categories. Complete the table describes those categories.

Accessibility , AP Elements , Code Coloring , Copy/Paste , Code Format , Code Hints , Code Rewriting , File Compare , File Types / Editors

a.	Modifying startup settings and editing preferences.
b.	Formatting code, such as casing of tags, line length, and indentation for code.
c.	Modifying the default settings of the new AP elements that the user creates.
d.	Modifying the properties of code hints.
e.	Prompting the user to add accessibility information for page elements, such as graphics and frames.
f.	Setting color preferences for tags and code elements
g.	Setting preferences for the Paste Special feature.
h.	Specifying an external editor that edits files with specific extensions.
i.	Specifying how code that defines CSS styles needs to be written.
j.	Specifying how Dreamweaver should rewrite code while modifying the properties of various elements.
k.	Specifying the application to compare files.
l.	You need to install a third party utility to compare files in Dreamweaver.

22. Font Preferences

Fonts , Highlighting , Invisible Elements , New Document , Preview in Browser , Status Bar , Validator

a.	Setting encoding preferences for fonts.
b.	Customizing the colors that highlight library items, template regions, layout elements, third party tags, and code in Dreamweaver.
c.	Customizing the window size and connection speed displayed on the status bar.
d.	Modifying the settings of icons that indicate invisible elements.
e.	Setting preferences for file transfer features available in the FILES panel.
f.	Setting the default browser used for previewing a web page.
g.	Specifying default properties for new documents opened in Dreamweaver.
h.	Specifying the languages and problems against which the validator should check documents for errors.