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Introduction To Local And Internet File Management: Part 1

Concept 1. Web pages (html files) are made up of text and nothing else!

Although they sometimes look like large impressive documents, web pages actually are nothing more than text files. In addition to the text that you read when you view a web page, there is other, hidden, text that tells your web browser (Internet Explorer, Safari, Firefox or whatever) how to display the page, where to find pictures, video, and other media files that may make up the webpage. The pictures and media files are totally separate from the web page itself and are stored in folders. This concept can feel a little strange at first but for you to become a competent web developer you must understand and come to terms with it.

Concept 2. The web server is not your computer.

Another important concept is the distinction between the webserver that shares your website with the world and the computer that you use to develop your website. In this class you will develop web pages and ultimately websites on the computer in front of you. Once you have developed a web page or site that you are ready to share with the world, you will move the content to another computer known as a web server that, in this case, is physically located in California.

Concept 3. Send your content to California via an FTP client

The way that you move the content to the web server in California is through the use of a program called an ftp client. All an ftp client does is provide a connection between your computer and the web server so that you can move content back and forth.

Learn these concepts or we all suffer.

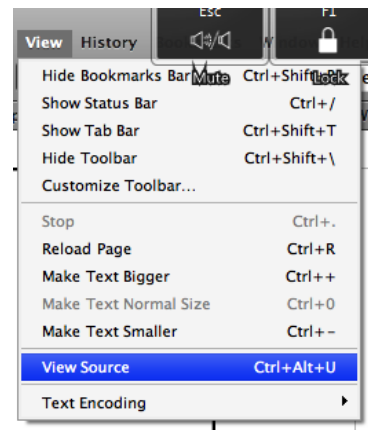
Based on my experience, the way that students screw up most frequently in this class is by not understanding these three concepts. The purpose of this lesson is to help you get past this little barrier (which really is a little barrier) so that we can concentrate on things that are more fun and rewarding.

1. Download the file <http://www.mynmi.net/ealdridge/concept.zip> and decompress it. A new folder called concept should appear. Open concept and double click the file called fixme.html so that it opens in your browser (most likely it will open in Safari).

Fixme.html used to display a lot of images as well as a video file but all have now been moved from their original folders and the original image folders have been thrown away. Your job is to fix the fixme file by re-creating the folders that it is looking for and moving the correct images into them. Here's how to do it.

2. From the view menu of your web browser select "View Source" and read down until you see a line of code that says ``

This line of code tells the web browser to load a picture called **climbing.jpg** this is located inside of a folder called called **pic1**



. It also instructs the browser to display the picture with a width of 199 pixels, a height of 300 and a border of 2.

3. Look inside of the concept folder and find the climbing.jpg picture. See it? Create a new folder inside of concept called pic1 and drag climbing.jpg into it.

4. Return to the browser window that displays fixme.html (not the window that displays the source code but the other one) Click the refresh button. At this point the climbing.jpg picture should appear.

5. Return to the browser window that displays the source code and each segment of code that looks for a picture. You should find a total of nine pictures and four separate folders that they will need to be placed into. Where necessary, create folders, and place the appropriate pictures into the folders.

6. Finally, there is flash file (ending in swf) that displays a video that needs to be dealt with. Hint: the file that ends in flv goes into the flash/video folder.

7. Return to the browser and hit refresh/reload. Do you see everything? If so, congratulations you are done.

8. Still have time? Try to figure out how to swap a picture of yourself into the webpage!

9. More time? Login to mynmi.net with cyberduck (ask for password and username), make a new folder in the student folder based on your name, and put your work inside of it.

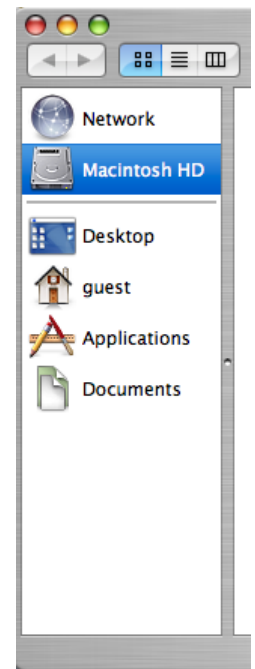
Introduction To Local And Internet File Management: Part 2

Almost everything that you produce in this course should ultimately make its way to the Internet where it will be accessible through a website that you will create. Having everything on the web makes it convenient for me to assess your work and you end up with a portfolio that you can use to show your work to other people, including prospective employers.

As a student who is taking this course in the 21st century, you live in an era when most computers are always connected to the Internet. Being constantly connected tends to blur the distinction between a local and a remote computer, and you may not be clear about the distinction between files stored on your computer and files placed somewhere else on a web server

Here is how it works.

- In this course you will create files and folders on the local computer that is inches away from you and link them together into a local "website" that ONLY exists on YOUR computer.
- Once everything works well on your local computer you will use a type of program known as an FTP client to move the files and folders to another



computer in California that functions as a web server, that will make all of your work available to the wide wide world.

- When you move files and folders to the web YOU HAVE TO CREATE THE SAME FILE AND FOLDER STRUCTURE THAT EXISTS ON YOUR LOCAL COMPUTER OR IT WILL NOT WORK!

Enough verbiage, let's get started.

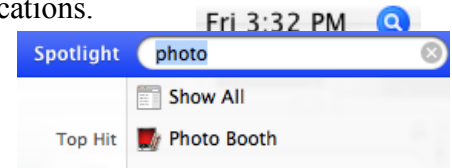
Picture yourself: Here and on the web.

1. Turn on the isight camera on top of your computer by twisting the metal rim around the lens so that it is open and you can see the lens. Make sure that it is pointing at your face. (if the program Ichat launches, Apple q to make it go away.



2. **Open the Photo Booth.** Photo Booth, like most applications, is inside of your applications folder. To get to the applications folder, double click on Macintosh HD. On the left side of your screen you should see the list shown at right. Click on Applications.

Alternatively, you can use Spotlight, apple's search feature, by clicking on the magnifying glass in the upper right portion of the screen. Start typing in Photo Booth and click on it when it appears.



3. Once Photo Booth is launched you should see yourself on the screen.
4. You can take a picture of yourself now or click effects to if you want to shoot something funky. I don't care how funky as long as the picture is recognizable as you. Be advised however, that you and other students may use this picture several times during the semester!
5. To find your picture go to the Photo Booth folder inside of your images folder (hint: use spotlight to find the folder by typing Photo Booth again and this time click on the Photo Booth folder)
6. If you like the picture rename it after yourself (use your full name with an underscore between first and last as in emuel_aldrige) and be sure to add the .jpg suffix.

Duck (ftp) your picture to the web.

Earlier I used the intimidating term "ftp client" to describe the class of programs that are used to move content from your computer to your website. The ftp client we are going to use has the very un-intimidating name of Cyberduck. In spite of the funny name Cyberduck works about as well as any other ftp client and it's free, although it will occasionally quack and ask you to donate money to its creator.

1. Use spotlight to locate cyberduck and start it up. Click "New Connection".
2. Type (a) mynmi.net into the server field;
(b) mystudent (or whatever your instructor tells you to) into the username

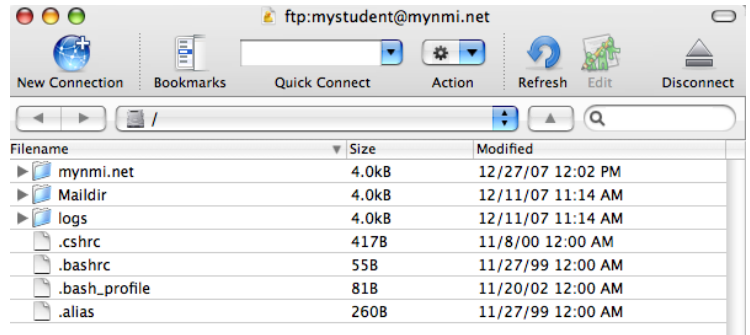


field; and

(c) jefflunn (or whatever your instructor tells you to) into the password field.

3. Click Connect.

4. Welcome to California. Once you are connected, you should see a screen that looks like the one at right. mynmi.net is the domain name that will hold your website for this class. Since mynmi.net is hosted on a webserver in California, anything you put there literally crosses the continent.



5. Open mynmi.net and inside you will find a folder named student.

6. Open student and inside there should be additional folders with names that roughly correspond to the time of your class: 9am, 10am, 11am, or whatever.

7. Open the folder that corresponds to your class time and drag the picture of yourself that you saved onto your desktop into it.

8. Using your web-browser navigate to your new folder, starting with mynmi.net/student (the rest should be obvious). Ultimately you should end up in a folder with a path name like <http://www.mynmi.net/student/10am/>. If everything is working properly your picture should be inside. Congratulations you are now on the Internet. Click on the picture to see yourself.

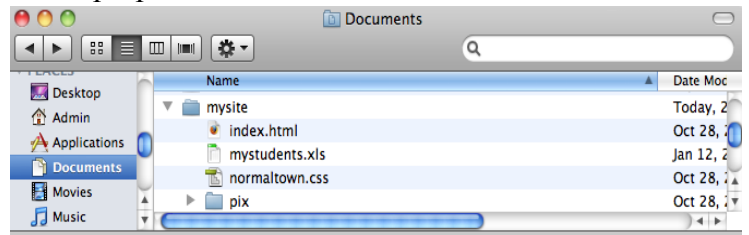
9. Copy the address of your picture from the browser's address bar (something like <http://www.mynmi.net/student/10am/emuel.jpg>) and send it to your mom.

Introduction to Dreamweaver.

When the WWW first arose back in the mid-nineties most people (including myself) produced content for the web by producing and editing what are called html-tags (html stands for hypertext markup language). One of the reasons that the www grew so quickly is that any text editor such as Windows notepad can be used for html editing and it really isn't that hard to produce a basic webpage. It wasn't long, however, before web designers began to produce pages with fancy formatting and to tie them together into huge complex websites that were challenging to maintain and update. As web development became more complex, software tools were developed to make the job easier and these days there are lots of different ways to build a website. The most popular, and arguably the best, of these tools is called Dreamweaver, which is the program that you are about to be introduced to.

Dreamweaver's Site Tool

The first step in building a website is with Dreamweaver is to decide where on the local computer to build and store it. In this lesson you will create the location on your computer where you will store all of the work that you will later upload to the Internet. You will also be introduced to Dreamweaver's site tool and file panel. The purpose of both of these tools is to help you manage the folders and files that go into making a website.



1. If you haven't already, create a new folder inside of your Documents folder called mysite. Start Dreamweaver
2. Use finder (apple key +f) or look inside of the applications folder in the Adobe Dreamweaver CS4 folder. Open Dreamweaver.
3. The third to the last menu at top is named Site. Click on Site and select **New Site**.
4. A site definition box will pop up and ask you a series of questions.

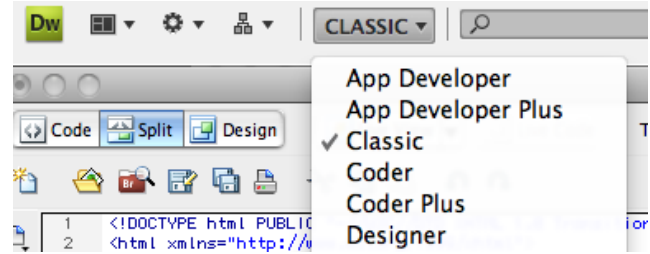
Click the Basic tab Basic Advanced and answer the questions in the following manner:

- a. **Question:** What would like to name your site?
- b. **Answer:** Name it after yourself, your dog, your little sister, whatever makes sense to you.
- c. **Question:** What is the Http:// address (URL) of your site?
- d. **Answer:** Leave this one blank.
- e. **Question:** Do you want to work with a server technology such as ColdFusion, ASP.NET, ASP, JSP, or PHP?
- f. **Answer:** No, I do not want to use a server technology.
- g. **Question:** How do you want to work with your files during development?
- h. **Answer:** Edit local copies on my machine
- i. **Question:** Where on your computer do you want to store your files?
- j. **Answer:** Browse to your mysite folder and select it. (this is important to get right, so ask for help if you need it).
- k. **Question:** How do you connect to your remote server?
- l. **Answer:** Select None from the drop down list.

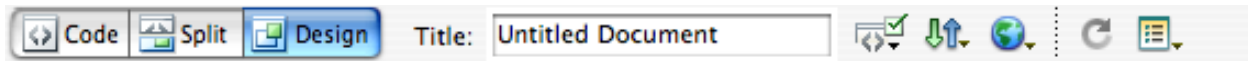
Time to play by starting your homepage.

(1) Create a new basic html file (File – New) and save it into your mysite folder as index.html.

- a. Using the dropdown menu at the top of the page choose the "classic view" (you can change this later if you prefer another view).



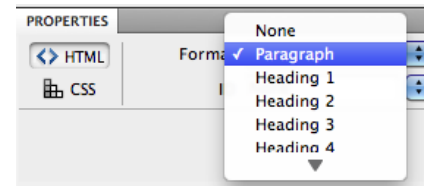
2. Go to the Window menu and make sure that Insert and Properties are checked. Next, go to the View menu and make sure that document toolbar is also checked. Make sure that you are working in the Design View.



3. Next, give your document a title (in the document toolbar where it currently says Untitled Document). Since you are creating your home page for this course you may want to name it after yourself.

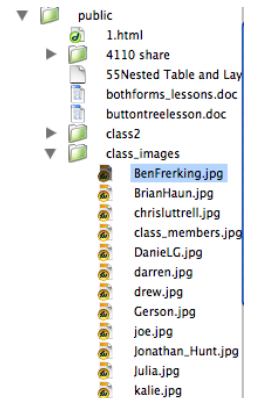
4. Click inside of the work area and type your name.

- a. Select the text that you typed. Using the property inspector (see below) change the font to one of the headings. We will learn about more advanced text formatting options later.




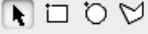
6. Take a picture of your self with photobooth, find the picture and drag it into your mysite folder.

7. Now use your file browser (shown at right) to drag YOUR picture into the document. The file browser is a great tool for organizing and utilizing all of the different files that make up a website. Whenever you add files of any sort to a folder that is designated by Dreamweaver as part of a website, the file browser finds them and makes them easily accessible for use.

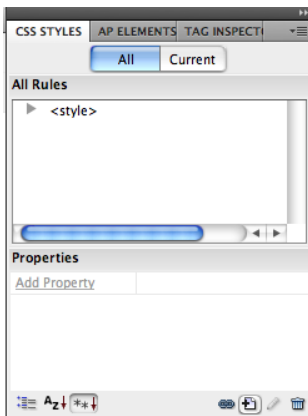


8. Type a couple of sentences about yourself. Drag the picture around on the page, placing it in the middle of the text. Watch what happens. Click on the picture. Using the property inspector, experiment with different alignments. Click on the picture again. Add Vertical space to the picture by typing in 50 (V space). Do the same with Horizontal space. Now take the vertical and horizontal space away. Play around with the various picture options until you find settings that you like.

PROPERTIES

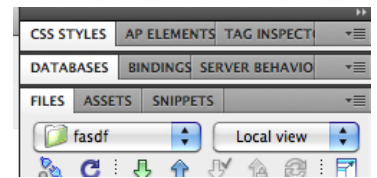
	Image, 2K	W <input type="text" value="49"/>	Src <input type="text" value="ysite/pix/leaves.jpg"/>	Alt <input type="text"/>	Class <input type="text" value="None"/>
	ID <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text" value="71"/>	Link <input type="text"/>	Edit <input type="text" value="Fw"/>	
Map <input type="text"/>	V space <input type="text"/>	Target <input type="text"/>	Border <input type="text"/>	Align <input type="text" value="TextTop"/>	
	H space <input type="text"/>	Original <input type="text"/>			

Now it's time to play around with fonts and to start learning about an important feature of web development called CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). CSS has evolved into the primary formatting tool for web developers and we will spend LOTS of time in subsequent lessons learning about how CSS works. For now, let's use



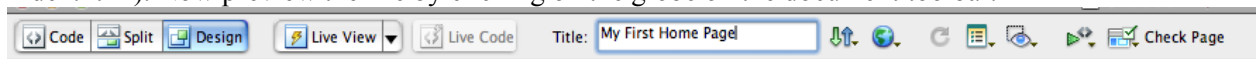
CSS to format your text.

9. Double click on the CSS styles tab in the upper right corner of the screen.
10. Now click on the + sign to create a new CSS rule.
11. Name your CSS rule as "Bigtext" and click OK.
12. Now choose a font family (your choice), set the font size to 36 and click OK.
13. Select some text and use the Class selector on your property inspector to apply the Bigtext CSS rule to the text. Did it get bigger? Good!
14. Create another CSS rule with different text characteristics and apply it to additional text so that you have two separate text blocks with distinct formatting.



15. Use these new-found tools to make your page beautiful (create as many new css rules as you like).

16. Once you are happy with the way that your page looks, save it (it should already be named index.html). Now preview the file by clicking on the globe on the document toolbar.



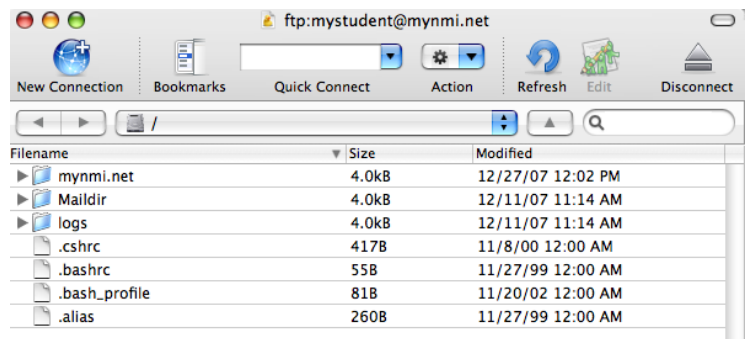
Congratulations, you have created your homepage. You will be making lots of changes to this page as the course progresses.

17. If your web account is already set up (it may not be) upload the index.html file and the class_images folder into your website location. To do this, open Cyberduck and click "New Connection."

- (a) Type mynmi.net into the server field;
- (b) your username into the username field; and
- (c) your new password into the password field.
- (d) Click Connect.



21. Once you are connected, you should see a screen that looks like the one at right. mynmi.net is the domain name that will hold your website for this class.



22. Open mynmi.net and inside you will find a folder with your username such as ealdridge. This folder is web active and anything you put in there is open to the world so use discretion.

23. Drag the index.html file and the class_images folder into the folder with your username and then check it out with your web browser. The url will be something like <http://mynmi.net/student/ealdridge>

24. Before you leave Cyberduck set a bookmark so that in the future you won't have to type your username and password.

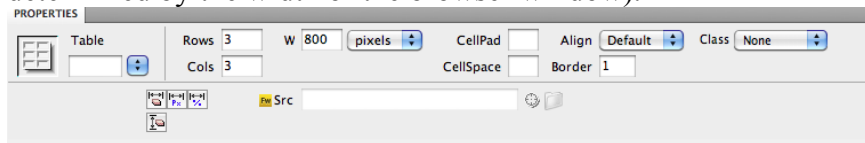
Introduction to Tables with Dreamweaver

1. Start Dreamweaver and open the Insert Toolbar. Choose the Common view.

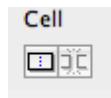


2. Click on the table tool and create a table with 4 columns, 4 rows with the following characteristics: (1) 80% width (2) 0 cellpadding (3) 0 cell spacing (4) 0 border

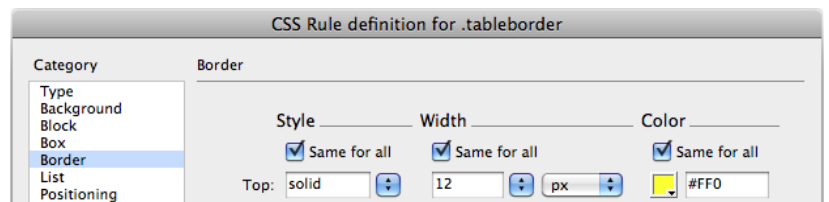
3. Type some gibberish into each of the 16 cells just to have something there to play with. Select the entire table by clicking on the outside edge. Three little squares should appear on the table border when it is successfully selected.
4. Once the table is selected, look at the property inspector and take note of the information that is presented there about your table, especially width (W). The width of tables can be set to pixels (an absolute measure) or % (a relative measure determined by the width of the browser window).



5. Use your mouse to make your table wider and taller. Now look at the property inspector and see if anything has changed.
6. Now, type 15 into the cellpadding window and press enter. Your cells are now padded and the text should be much further inward. Type 0 into the cellpadding window and 15 into the Cellspace window and note the effect. Now play around a little with the border feature.




7. Practice merging cells by selecting two or more cells and using the cell tool to join them together.
 8. Now use the cell tool to split some cells.
9. Time to put a border on your table. Create a new CSS rule, name it tableborder and click OK. Click on Border and set Style, Width, and Color to your specifications as shown at right.
 10. Select your table and apply the tableborder rule to it. Your table should now have a border with the specifications that you chose.
 11. Create a new css rule using the Background tab. Select a color of your choice and apply the color to one of your table cells.
 12. Do the same with a new CSS rule and another table cell.




13. Now for the challenge (or who knows, maybe it will be easy?). Create a table that looks as much as possible like the one below. **NOTE:** You will have to navigate to

<http://mynmi.net/ealdridge/table.jpg> to see the table in its full splendor. Be sure that you insert an image into the bottom middle cell. It doesn't have to be a badge but if you like the badge that I used try the key combination of Command, Shift, 4.

This text is left justified		This text is centered	
Your Name is		My Name is >>>>>	

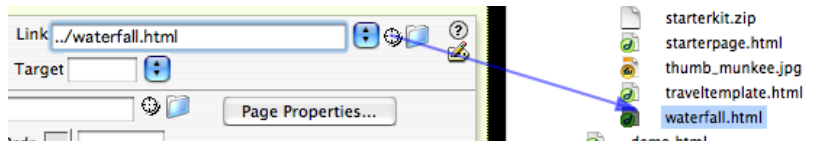
More Tablework. Make a page of your classmates.

1. Create a new html document. Next, click on the table tool (from the insert toolbar or menu)  and create a table with 4 columns, 8 rows with the following characteristics: (1) 100% width (2) 0 cellpadding (3) 0 cell spacing (4) 1 border.
2. Insert all of the class pictures into alternating rows of the table starting with the second row. Use the first row to type in the names of your classmates. When you are finished, your table should look something like the one below. Save the document as

classmates.html and test it.



3. Create an link from index.html to classmates.html.
 - a. Creating a link in this case involves typing in the name of the link (the text that your user will actually see as in "click here to see all of the attractive people who share this class with me)
 - b. highlighting the text with your mouse.
 - c. Using the property inspector to target the file that you are linking to. This can be accomplished by clicking on the folder that appears in the property inspector after highlighting text or by using the the pointer (shown at right).



4. Test it. If it works upload both files to your website. Go to your website <http://mynmi.net/student/yourname> and test to see what happens. Did your picture and your classmate's pictures show up? No? Did you remember to upload your pictures?
5. More time? Try making a nested table. Nested tables are sometimes used by web designers to have greater control over placement of pictures and text. In spite of the strange name, a nested table is simply a table that has been created inside of another table. The purpose of a nested table is to visually break a big table cell into smaller component cells. To see how a nested table is created complete the following steps.
 - a. Make a new table with at least two cells.
 - b. Make a brand new table (with lots of cells so that you see the effect) inside one of the existing table cells that you just made. Set the border of this second table to 0.

- c. Type some text into each cell of the table. Preview the document to see how it looks in the browser. This lesson is oversimplified but don't forget the nested table technique. It may come in handy later.

Intra-document links and image maps. Naming the class.

This lesson introduces two basic tools- internal links and image maps- that have the attractive characteristic of being both useful and very easy to learn.

A. Internal Links: As you know, web pages are full of links. Most times those links take you to external documents that may take a few seconds to load into your browser, but you can also create internal links within documents that take no time at all to load. To make internal links you first must insert a marker (called a named anchor) inside of your document so that you have something to link to. Internal links are easy to implement but can be challenging to implement effectively, so that it makes sense to you users. The biggest issue is that when you link within a small document, it may not be clear to the user where the link has taken him or her because the information associated with another link is also visible. So that this statement will make sense go to:


http://normaltown.net/resources/Internal_demo1.htm and test the links. Then, go to:

http://normaltown.net/resources/Internal_demo2.htm and notice the difference. You are about to learn what causes this difference

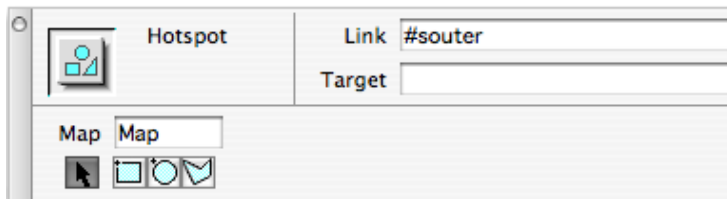
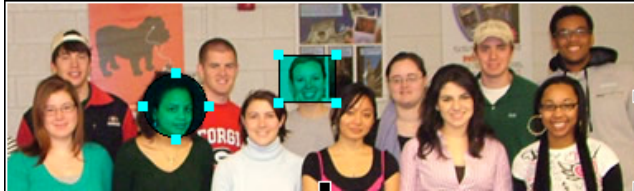
B. Image Maps: Image maps are typically useful when you have a complex image, such as a group picture or a map, with features that you want to highlight by linking to them.

Enough Talk.

1. Look on your desktop for a picture called classmembers.jpg and drag it into your **mysite/images** folder. (make the images folder if you don't have it) If you don't have a picture called classmembers.jpg let me know. We may need to take a class picture!
2. Create a new html file, name it wholeclass.htm and save it into your **mysite** folder.
3. Insert classmembers.jpg into your document.
4. Insert a table with one row, one column, and a border of 0 below the classmembers.jpg image.
5. Click inside the table's cell and give it a height (H) of 966. (ask me why if it still doesn't make sense)
6. Click below the table and insert a named anchor (from the Insert menu). Name it after one of your class members (make sure you have no spaces in this name as in john_smith instead of john smith. Next to your anchor, which will look like this

graphic symbol , type the class member's name as in:  John Smith

7. Now click on the classmembers picture. Use the Hotspot tool to draw a circle on someone's head. Type # next to the name you gave to the anchor in step 6 (as in #john_smith) into the Link window.

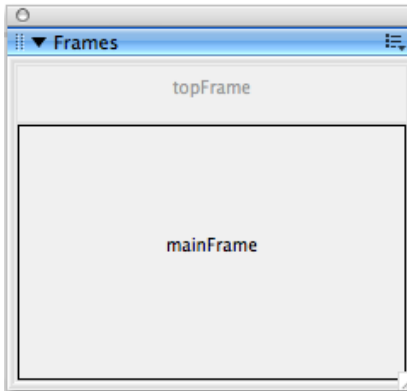
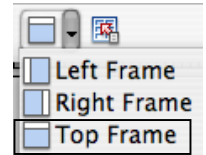


Test your file. If it worked, repeat the process with all of the other class members. **Be sure to add tables between each person's name and anchor (remember, you can copy and paste your table)**

Link to this project from your homepage and upload everything to your website, including the picture and your updated homepage. Test it. Does it work? Keep trying till it does.

Using frames to target websites

1. Create a new html document.
2. Use the layout menu of the insert bar to create a Top Frame Frameset.



3. Go to Window – Frames (or press f2) to open the View Frames Panel. Click on the parts of the frame inspector and look at the property menu. Note that both parts of the frameset have a name.
4. Click Save All. Save All will prompt you to save three separate files. The first file will be your frameset. Frameset files provide the structure for a framed webpage by providing a place to display more than one html or

image file at the same time. Name this first file frameset_for_class_picture.htm and save it into a new folder called frames.

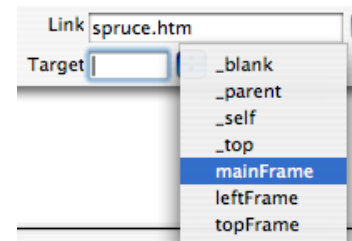
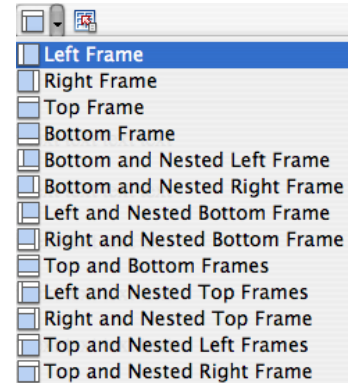
5. The second prompt will give you a visual reference in your document that will indicate which portion of the frame you are saving. If the bottom portion of your document is highlighted name it bottom.html and save it into the frames folder, otherwise name it top.html. Repeat the process with the other file. Now browse to the frames folder and look inside. You should see the three files that you just created.
6. Click inside the lower frame and insert the picture of the entire class (this file by now should be somewhere inside of your mysite folder. If not, ask me to send you a copy).
7. Click on the class picture and use the Hotspot tool to draw a circle a circle or rectangle around someone.
8. Link to the website of each person by typing in [http://mynmi.net/student//theperson's first initial and last name as in in <http://mynmi.net/student/ealdridge>](http://mynmi.net/student//theperson's first initial and last name as in in http://mynmi.net/student/ealdridge). Set the target to topframe. It is important to set the target. Otherwise the page that you link to will open in the same frame as the link which can result in a weird experience for the visitors to your website.
9. Save All and test it! If you did it right all of the websites should open in the top frame. Chances are though, that they don't display very well because the top frame is too small. Go to View - Visual Aids and make sure that Frame Borders is checked. Next, use the bar that divides the upper and lower frames to make the top frame larger. Save all and test again.

10. Still can't see everything? From the frames panel click on the topframe and set scroll to yes. Test again.
11. Once you have finished create a link from your homepage to frameset_for_class_picture.htm. Save your homepage and upload it to your website. Test the link. Forget something? Now upload the frames folder and test again.
12. Finished? Try something else. Open up the file that you created earlier called bottom.htm. Bottom.htm should contain the class picture with all of the hotspots that you just created. Resave bottom.htm as open_in_new_window.htm. Click on each hotspot and reset the target to blank. Now save and test. Changing a link to blank tells your browser that everytime you click a link a new page should open. If it works properly, create a new link from your homepage to open_in_new_window.htm and upload both to your website.

Quick and Dirty Website Lesson Using Framesets

Although website development is often done in a slow, elegant manner involving multiple consultations with clients over weeks and months, there are occasions that call for expediency and speed. After all, how long do you really want to spend setting up a free website for your friend's Christmas tree farm or your niece's 11th birthday party? Although framesets present printing and (in some cases) navigational problems that may preclude their use in a big important project, they may be just the solution you need for that website that you really don't want to spend a lot of time on. Hence, today's lesson is dedicated to the slacker who lurks somewhere inside of the best of us.

1. Create your frameset. There are several ways to create a frameset using Dreamweaver but remember, we are focusing on expedience, so for today's lesson we will use the EASIEST way. Create a new html page, set the insert toolbar to the layout menu, and pick out one of those nice readymade framesets that Dreamweaver provides. For this lesson let's use the Top and Nested Left Frames, the next to the last frameset in the menu. The appeal of this particular frameset is that it provides a nice upper frame for a title and banner and a left frame for navigation.
2. Once your frameset is complete, quickly choose a background color for the upper frame, which will be your banner. Do the same for the left frame, which will be your links page.
3. Copy the framelesson folder into your mysite folder. If this folder is not already on your desktop download it from <http://mynmi.net/ealdridge/framelesson.zip> . From Dreamweaver "Save Frameset" into the framelesson folder as index.htm. Click inside each frame and "Save Frame." (FYI: when you create a frameset Dreamweaver automatically creates html files for each frame. When you "save frame" what you are really doing is saving the individual html files that were created by Dreamweaver to fill the frames.) Give the frame files representative names that make sense to you such as left_nav.htm, upper_banner.htm, innercontent.htm, etc.
4. Make A WEBSITE! Yes, your mission is to make an instant Christmas Tree farm website. The framelesson folder contains a folder called treepix with multiple pictures of several different species of Christmas trees. Each tree is represented by photos of different sizes, and there is also a twig photo of each species. Your job is to create (a) an intro page that says something about your Christmas Tree farm; (b) a navigational page (in the left frame) that links to the intro page and seven separate pages for each of the seven types of Christmas trees; (c) a banner page in the top frame with the name of your Christmas tree farm; (d) a separate page for each of the



seven tree types, containing three photos of each tree, a title, and any other text that you have time to put in.

5. Remember, when you link from the left frame to one of the html files that contain tree pictures, you **MUST** also use the Target feature of the property menu so that the new html file opens in the correct frame (probably called the Mainframe).
6. Make it beautiful. Well, do the best you can anyway. Your best strategy for actually pulling this assignment off in the ridiculously short amount of time you have to do it, is to "right click" on the empty tree1.htm file that is provided for you inside of the framelesson folder and copy it. Then paste the tree1.htm file into the same framelesson folder seven times (apple v) and rename each file to reflect the species of Christmas tree that it will be displaying (spruce.htm, whitepine.htm, etc.- look at the images names inside of the treepix folder to find appropriate names). After renaming, create links in the left side of the frameset to each file. Next, insert the pictures into the appropriate files and save them. At this point everything should at least work. Test with your browser and find out. Once everything is correctly linked, spend the remainder of class time making it all look as good as possible (you may find it useful to employ tables for displaying pictures).