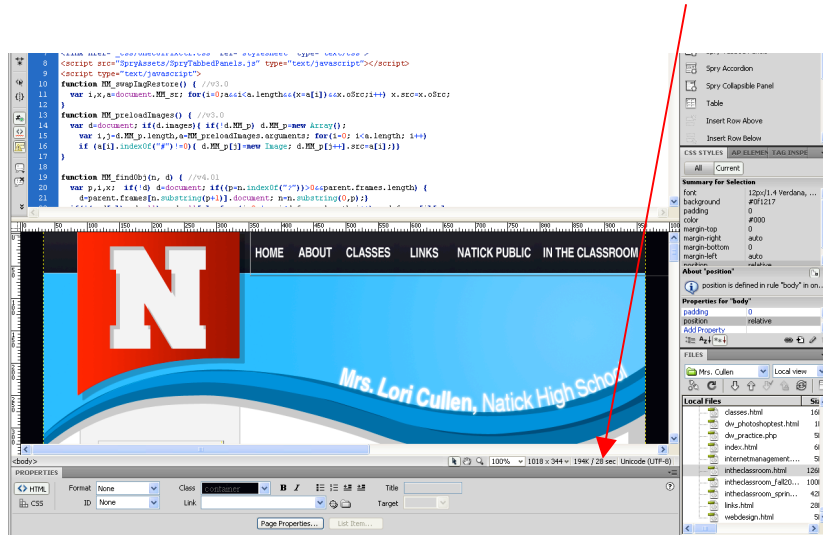


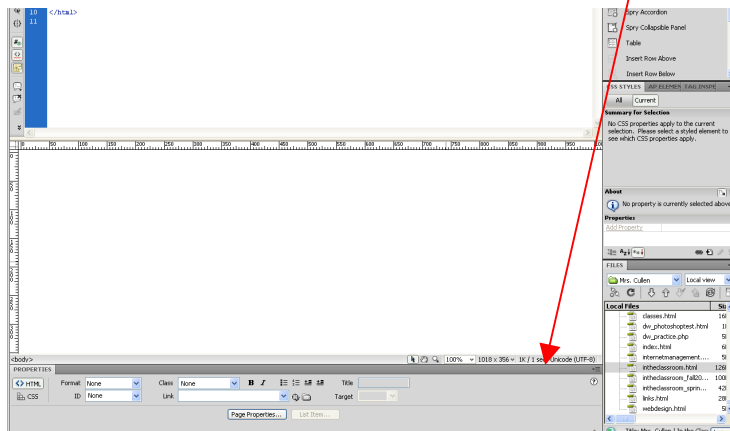
# Adobe Certified Expert Program Points to Focus on...

## UNDERSTANDING WEB TECHNOLOGIES

### 1. Page Weight



28 seconds vs. 1 second



### 2. Application Servers

- ColdFusion, ASP, JSP

- For Web applications, these components are usually performed in the same machine where the Web server is running, and their main job is to support the construction of dynamic pages

- A software framework that provides an environment where applications can run, no matter what the application are or what they do. It is dedicated to the efficient execution of procedures (programs, routines, scripts) for supporting the construction of applications.

### 3. Client-Side vs. Server-Side Scripting

- Server side operations are concerned with the sending of the web page data from the server to the web page visitors' browser. In the case of Static Web Pages the data is simply served immediately upon request for the data from the visitors' browser. If the requested page is a Dynamic Web Page then any pre processing of the page is carried out and the output is then served to the visitor.

PHP and ASP (vbscript) are server side scripting languages that are used to pre process pages and output HTML before the page is sent to the visitor. HTML is the language that the browser understands that tells it how to display the page.

- Client side operations are performed on the visitors computer by the users Internet browser to display the web page as the data is received from the server.

HTML is interpreted as it is read by the browser resulting in the display of the web page within the browser. Once the page has loaded HTML cannot be reprocessed without refreshing the page.

- Good resource: <http://www.virtualshowrooms.co.za/articlepage.php?cp=101>

### 4. Making Pages Accessible

- **Images & animations:** Use the **alt** attribute to describe the function of each visual.
- **Image maps.** Use the client-side **map** and text for hotspots.
- **Multimedia.** Provide captioning and transcripts of audio, and descriptions of video.
- **Hypertext links.** Use text that makes sense when read out of context. For example, avoid "click here."
- **Page organization.** Use headings, lists, and consistent structure. Use **CSS** for layout and style where possible.
- **Graphs & charts.** Summarize or use the **longdesc** attribute.
- **Scripts, applets, & plug-ins.** Provide alternative content in case active features are inaccessible or unsupported.
- **Frames.** Use the **noframes** element and meaningful titles.
- **Tables.** Make line-by-line reading sensible. Summarize.
- **Check your work.** [Validate](#). Use tools, checklist, and guidelines at <http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG>

## MANAGING SITES

- All Set

## REMOTE CONNECTIVITY

### 1. Options to Connect

- **FTP:** File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard [network protocol](#) used to copy a file from one host to another over a [TCP](#)-based network, such as the [Internet](#)

- **SFTP:** In [computing](#), the SSH File Transfer Protocol, (sometimes called Secure File Transfer Protocol, Secure FTP), or SFTP, is a [network protocol](#) that provides [file access](#), [file transfer](#), and [file management](#) functionality over any reliable [data stream](#).
- **WebDAV:** Web-based Distributed Authoring and Versioning (WebDAV) is a set of methods based on the [Hypertext Transfer Protocol](#) (HTTP) that facilitates collaboration between users in editing and managing documents and files stored on [World Wide Web](#) servers.
- **Network File Share:** File sharing is the practice of distributing or providing access to digitally stored information, such as computer programs, multimedia (audio, images, and video), documents, or electronic books.

## 2. Synchronize Files

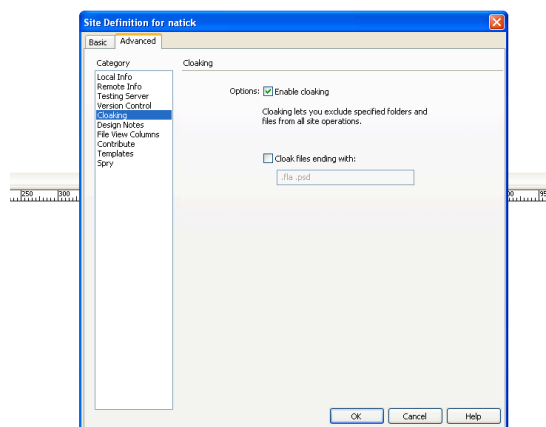
**Cloaking:** Site cloaking enables you to exclude folders and file types from operations such as Get or Put. You can cloak individual folders, but not individual files. To cloak files, you must select a file type and Dreamweaver cloaks all files of that type. Dreamweaver remembers your settings for each site so that you don't have to make selections each time you work on that site.

For example, if you're working on a large site and don't want to upload your multimedia files each day, you can use site cloaking to cloak your multimedia folder, and the system excludes files in that folder from site operations you perform.

You can cloak folders and file types on the remote or local site. Cloaking excludes cloaked folders and files from the following operations:

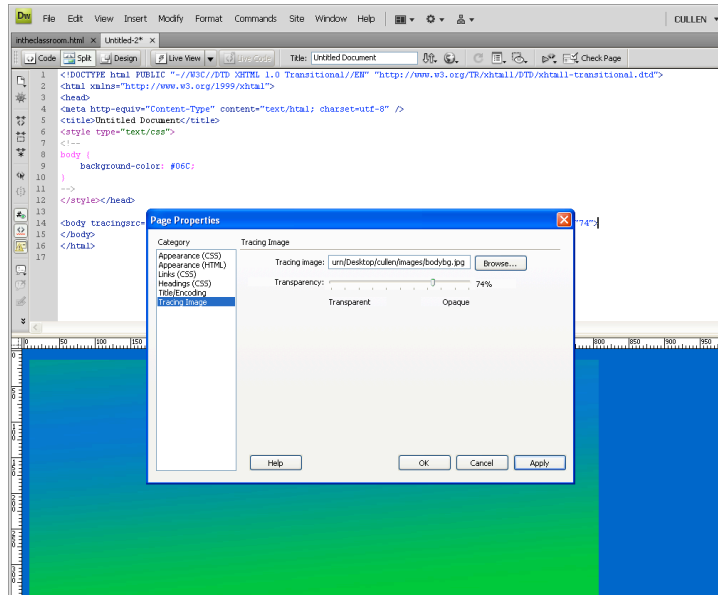
- Performing Put, Get, Check In, and Check Out operations
- Generating reports
- Finding newer local and newer remote files
- Performing sitewide operations, such as checking and changing links
- Synchronizing
- Working with Asset panel contents
- Updating templates and libraries

**Note:** Dreamweaver excludes cloaked templates and library items from Get and Put operations only. Dreamweaver does not exclude these items from batch operations, because it might cause them to become out of sync with their instances.



# WORKING IN DESIGN VIEW

## 1. Tracing Image:



## 2. Visual Aid:

Chapter 4. Managing Web Site Files > Using Visual Aids - Pg. 87

### Using Visual Aids

When you're working in Design or Split view, you can use visual aids in Dreamweaver to make it easier to work with page elements, such as borders, backgrounds, and outlines that are normally invisible. Sometimes it's hard to adjust elements without being able to see the edge. For example, the Table Borders and Frame Borders commands on the Visual Aids submenu on the View menu make it easier to view and change the borders in tables and frames on a page. You can show or hide all the visual aids at once or select each item individually. The Visual Aids submenu highlights the menu icon or displays a checkmark when a visual aid is turned on.

#### Show or Hide Visual Aids

- ◆ **All.** Click the **View** menu, point to **Visual Aids**, and then click **Hide All**.
- ◆ **Individual.** Click the **View** menu, point to **Visual Aids**, and then click each item you want to show or hide.

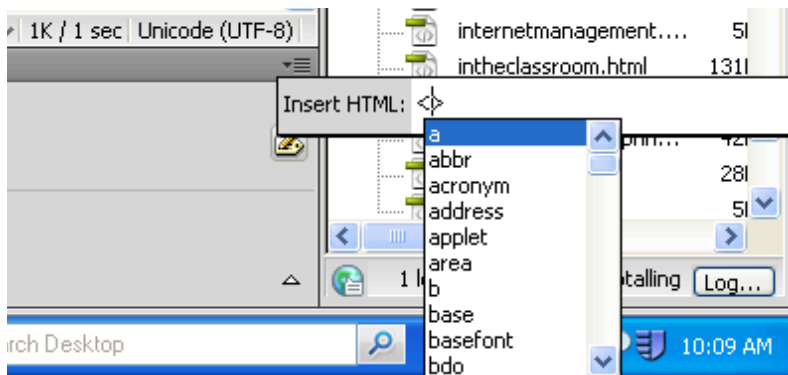
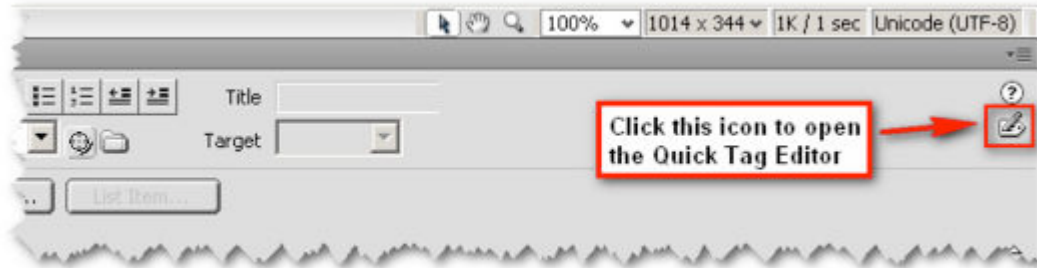
**[ PREVIEW ]**  
◆ CSS Layout Backgrounds.

Click to hide all visual aids

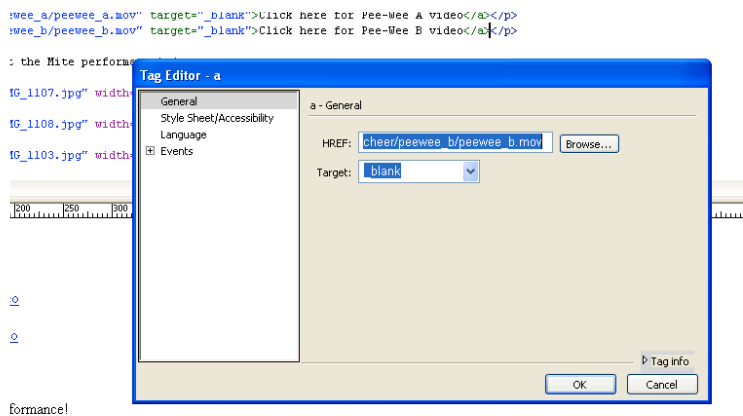
The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface with the View menu open and the Visual Aids submenu expanded. The 'Hide All' option is highlighted. The background shows a website design with a table and a message box.

### 3. Tag Editor

- You can use the Quick Tag Editor to quickly inspect, insert, and edit HTML tags without leaving Design view.



And.... Modify → Edit Tag

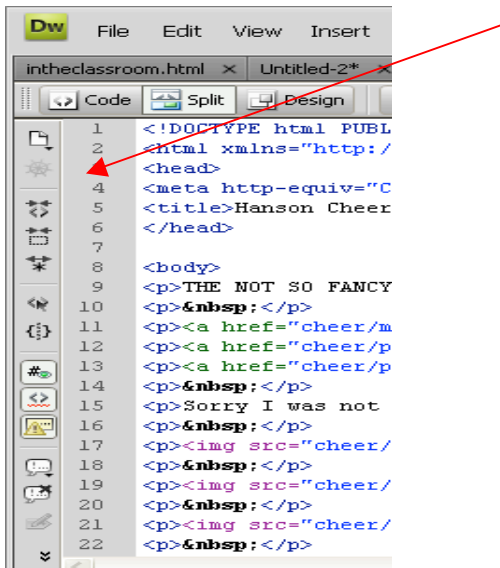


#### 4. Live Data

- Live data mode relies on the testing server defined in a site setup to act as an application server, allowing the developer to test pages while creating and editing them.
- It is useful for customers using live data mode in Dreamweaver to test a web application. Only developers creating pages using a scripting language will benefit.

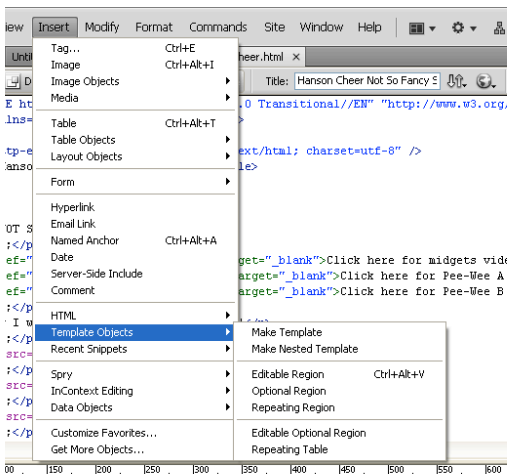
### WORKING IN CODE VIEW

- Managing Code by using code view

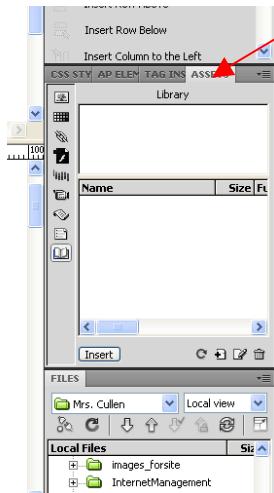


### WORKING WITH TEMPLATES

#### 1. Template Options



## 2. Library Items



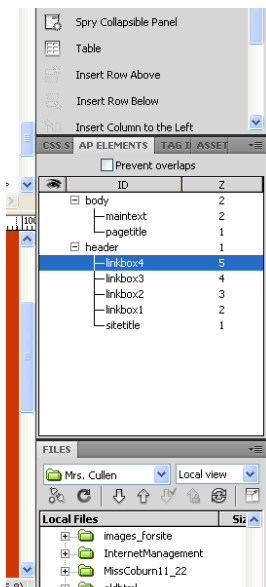
Accessed from the Assets Panel

## WORKING WITH ASSETS

- See Above

## DESIGNING PAGE WITH CSS

### 1. Ap Elements Panel



Window → AP Elements

## 2. The Box Model

Great Resource: <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/box.html>

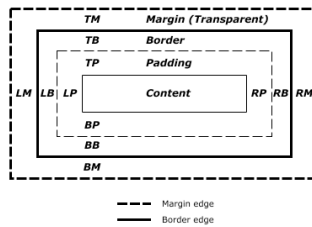
---

8.4 [Padding properties: 'padding-top', 'padding-right', 'padding-bottom', 'padding-left', and 'padding'](#)  
8.5 [Border properties](#)  
8.5.1 [Border width: 'border-top-width', 'border-right-width', 'border-bottom-width', 'border-left-width', and 'border-width'](#)  
8.5.2 [Border color: 'border-top-color', 'border-right-color', 'border-bottom-color', 'border-left-color', and 'border-color'](#)  
8.5.3 [Border style: 'border-top-style', 'border-right-style', 'border-bottom-style', 'border-left-style', and 'border-style'](#)  
8.5.4 [Border shorthand properties: 'border-top', 'border-right', 'border-bottom', 'border-left', and 'border'](#)  
8.6 [The box model for inline elements in bidirectional context](#)

The CSS box model describes the rectangular boxes that are generated for elements in the [document tree](#) and laid out according to the [visual formatting model](#).

### 8.1 Box dimensions

Each box has a *content area* (e.g., text, an image, etc.) and optional surrounding *padding*, *border*, and *margin* areas; the size of each area is specified by properties defined below. The following diagram shows how these areas relate and the terminology used to refer to pieces of margin, border, and padding:



## 3. The behavior of inheritance with respect to styles and style sheets

CSS inheritance is automatically defined by the style property used. In other words, when you look up the style property [background-color](#), you'll see a section titled "Inheritance". If you're like most Web designers, you've ignored that section. But it does serve a purpose.

### What is CSS Inheritance?

Each element in an HTML document is part of a tree, and every element except the initial <html> element has a [parent element](#) that encloses it. Whatever styles are applied to that parent element can be applied to the elements enclosed in it if the properties are inherited.

For example, this HTML has an H1 tag enclosing an EM tag:

```
<h1>This is a <em>Big</em> Headline</h1>
```

The EM element is a child of the H1 element, and any styles on the H1 that are inherited will be passed on to the EM text as well. For example:

```
h1 { font-size: 120%; }
```

Since the font-size property is inherited, the "Big" text will be 120% in size as well as the rest of the H1.

Great Resource: <http://webdesign.about.com/od/advancedcss/a/aa073007.htm>



## TESTING WEB PAGES AND SITES

### 1. Accessibility Standards

#### - Great Resource:

[http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=afterterminal&L=6&L0=Home&L1=Research+%26+Technology&L2=IT+Policies%2C+Standards+%26+Guidance&L3=Technical+Guidance&L4=Accessibility+Guidance&L5=Web+Accessibility&sid=EOaf&b=terminalcontent&f=itd\\_policies\\_standards\\_web\\_accessibility&csid=EOaf](http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=afterterminal&L=6&L0=Home&L1=Research+%26+Technology&L2=IT+Policies%2C+Standards+%26+Guidance&L3=Technical+Guidance&L4=Accessibility+Guidance&L5=Web+Accessibility&sid=EOaf&b=terminalcontent&f=itd_policies_standards_web_accessibility&csid=EOaf)

#### - **Layout and Design**

[Standard 1.1:](#) A state agency web page must use HTML markup tags according to industry standards.

[Standard 1.2:](#) A state agency web page should control presentation with style sheets, but the web pages must be organized so they are readable without requiring an associated style sheet.

[Standard 1.3:](#) A state agency web page should avoid using frames.

[Standard 1.4:](#) State agencies must ensure that their web pages are usable when scripts, applets, or other programmed objects are turned off or are not supported.

[Standard 1.5:](#) Forms designed to be completed online, and other interactive interface elements, must be accessible by people using assistive technology.

[Standard 1.6:](#) When a timed response is required, the user must be provided the opportunity to request additional time to continue working before the time-out occurs.

#### **Section 2. Navigation**

[Standard 2.1:](#) A state agency web page must use clear and consistent navigation mechanisms.

[Standard 2.2:](#) A state agency must ensure that users are able to interact with web page elements in a device independent manner.

#### **Section 3. Graphics and Sound**

[Standard 3.1:](#) A state agency web page must provide a text equivalent for every non-text element.

[Standard 3.2:](#) A state agency web page must provide synchronized auditory and readable text descriptions of the important information of the visual track of a multimedia presentation.

[Standard 3.3:](#) A state agency web page must provide a text equivalent for information provided in audio format.

[Standard 3.4:](#) A state agency web page that uses motion must ensure that the motion is integral to the content of the site, user-controlled, and limited to three cycles and then stopped automatically.

[Standard 3.5:](#) A state agency must ensure that the use and selection of color do not affect the information conveyed on a page.

[Standard 3.6:](#) Client-side image maps are recommended. If server-side image maps must be used, provide redundant text links for each active region.

#### **Section 4. Content Requiring Additional Software**

[Standard 4.1:](#) All information published on a state agency web page must be published in HTML, whenever possible, to eliminate the need for additional software.

[Standard 4.2:](#) A state agency that offers files to download in compressed format (Zip files, for example) must also provide the same information in its uncompressed format or as a self extracting file.

#### **Section 5. File Size**

[Standard 5.1:](#) A state agency must optimize files to improve download time.

#### **Section 6. Web Accessibility Statement**

[Standard 6.1:](#) A state agency web site must provide a link to a web accessibility statement.

#### **Section 7. Web Site Validation**

[Standard 7.1:](#) A state agency must validate web content against these Standards prior to posting and at regular intervals after posting.