

Appendix B: Dreamweaver MX 2004, Menu by Menu

Dreamweaver MX 2004: The Missing Manual is quite complete; in its pages, you'll find descriptions of every major Dreamweaver function (and most minor ones). In the interests of completeness, however, here's a quick reference to every command in every menu—and the answer to the occasional “what does that mean?” mystery.

Note: The chapter and page-number references in this appendix refer to the printed edition of *Dreamweaver MX 2004: The Missing Manual*.

File Menu

The commands in the File menu control the open Dreamweaver document as a whole. They also include basic file functions like saving and quitting.

- **New.** Opens the New Document window, which lets you select a new blank document of many different types, from basic HTML page to dynamic PHP page. This window also lets you access templates you've created for your site.
- **Open.** Opens the standard Open File dialog box so you can choose an existing Dreamweaver document to open. You can set the Show pop-up menu to show only specific types of documents—only HTML or style sheets, for example. The Preview button displays a thumbnail image of the document, if one is available.
- **Open Recent.** Displays a submenu that lists the 10 most recently opened documents. Selecting a document from the list opens it. The last option in this menu, “Reopen Documents on Startup,” is kind of cool. If you quit Dreamweaver when any documents are still open (and this option is checked), the next time your startup Dreamweaver, those documents will automatically reopen.
- **Open in Frame.** Opens an existing HTML page within one frame of a frameset. To make this command available, you must first click inside a frame to select it—not just in the Frameset document. The Select HTML file dialog box opens and lets you navigate to the file you wish to insert into the Frame. You can also choose to make the file's URL relative to the document or the root folder, as described in Chapter 4.
- **Close.** Closes the open Dreamweaver document. If you have unsaved changes, Dreamweaver gives you the opportunity to save them.
- **Close All.** Closes *all* currently open documents. If you have unsaved changes, Dreamweaver gives you the opportunity to save them.
- **Save (Save Frameset/Save Frame).** Saves any changes you've made to your document. The Save command is dimmed if you haven't made any changes to the document since the last time you saved it.

Note: If you are working on a frames-based document, this command may say Save Frameset or Save Frame, depending on what's selected.

- **Save As (Save Frameset As/Save Frame As).** Saves a copy of the current document under a new name, closing the original version and leaving the new version onscreen. Here again, if you're working on a frames-based document, this command says either Save Frameset As or Save Frame As, depending on what's selected.
- **Save All.** Saves changes to all the open documents.
- **Save to Remote Server.** Lets you save the current file to *any* site for which you have defined a remote site. In other words, if you use Dreamweaver's FTP feature to move your files to a Web server (see Chapter 16), this option lets you access that Web server directly. In fact, it lets you access any Web server for any Web site you've defined in Dreamweaver. Because of this, this option can be risky. You can accidentally save a file into the wrong Web site, or in the wrong folder of the right Web site. Because of this, it's

generally better to use the Files panel and its “Put Files” button – see page 522.

- **Save as Template.** Saves the current document as a template file with the suffix *.dwt*. The Save as Template dialog box appears, so that you can specify the template’s file name and indicate which site it belongs to. Dreamweaver automatically saves all template documents in a Templates folder in the selected site’s folder.
- **Revert.** Undoes any changes you’ve made to the document since the last time you saved it.
- **Print Code.** Prints the code (i.e. what you see in Code View) of the current document.
- **Import.** Allows you to import data from other sources into your Dreamweaver document, such as XML data into a Template document, HTML generated by Microsoft Word, or tabular data from a spreadsheet program like Microsoft Excel. (Use the submenu to specify which.)
- **Export.** Extracts tabular data, Cascading Style Sheet styles, or template data as XML from your Dreamweaver document, for use in other applications.
- **Convert.** Convert more modern technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets into code that’s understandable by older browsers. In addition, you can convert older HTML pages into XHTML – the new standard for HTML Web pages.
- **Preview in Browser.** Opens the current document in your Web browser. (You have to save your framesets before you can preview them.) By selecting Edit Browser List, you can add new browsers to, or delete browsers from, your browser list, or specify a preferred browser.
- **Check Page.** Checks the current page for a variety of problems such as broken links, code that is incompatible with various browsers, accessibility limitations, and invalid HTML or XML code. These same tools are available from the Results panel for checking an entire site’s worth of files – choose Window → Results → Link Checker, for example -
- **Design Notes.** Opens the Design Notes window (Chapter 16), where you can add additional information about the document, set the status, and choose to have the design note appear whenever the document is opened. (Note: to use design notes on your site, you must make sure the Maintain Design Notes option is selected in the Design notes section of the Site Definition window.)
- **Exit/Quit.** Exits Dreamweaver. If any of your open Dreamweaver documents have unsaved changes, the program prompts you to save them before quitting.

Edit Menu

The Edit menu applies common document changes like copying and pasting.

- **Undo.** Undoes the most recent change made to your document. You can choose this command repeatedly to move progressively backwards through your changes.
- **Redo (Repeat).** Restores whatever changes you just made by using the Undo command. Selecting Redo multiple times moves you progressively forward through changes you’ve undone. If you’ve just performed an operation other than Undo, Repeat instead of Redo will appear. This lets you repeat the last action. For example if you just pressed the delete key, the Repeat command will press the delete key again.
- **Cut.** Deletes the selected text or objects from the document and copies them to the invisible Macintosh or Windows Clipboard so they can be pasted elsewhere. (The Clipboard holds only one selection at a time.)
- **Copy.** Copies the selected text or object to the Clipboard so it can be pasted elsewhere—without disturbing the original.
- **Paste.** Places the most recent selection from the Clipboard into your document at the insertion point.
- **Clear.** Deletes the selected text or objects from the document without placing it on the Clipboard.

- **Copy HTML.** Copies a selection from Dreamweaver's Design view (Chapter 1), with its source code intact. You can then paste the selection into another program, complete with all HTML tags.

Tip: If you're simply copying and pasting between Dreamweaver documents, use the regular Copy command; Dreamweaver automatically preserves all source code.

- **Paste HTML.** Inserts source code copied from another application (or Dreamweaver document) into your document's Design view, preserving the selection's HTML tags. (Here again, if you're simply pasting a selection you copied from the Design view of another Dreamweaver document, use the regular Paste command instead.)
- **Paste Text.** Pastes only text with no additional formatting. For example, if you use the regular paste command to paste text from Word, basic formatting such as bold, italics, and bulleted lists is preserved. If you just want the text – no formatting – use the Paste Text command.
- **Select All.** Selects everything in the document so you can make document-wide changes in one fell swoop.
- **Select Parent Tag.** Increases the current selection to include everything within the *parent tag*, including its content. For example, if you had a table cell selected, this command would increase the selection to the entire table *row*. Choosing the command a second time would increase the selection to include the entire table. In short, this command ensures that any changes you make apply to the entire tag.
- **Select Child.** Decreases the current selection to include everything within the child tag, including its contents. If you selected a table row, choosing this command would decrease that selection to only include the table *cell* and its contents.
- **Find and Replace.** Opens the Find and Replace window, which you can use to search the document—or entire site—for a specific word, tag, or source code and replace it with something different (Chapter 19). This command lets you make such changes either en masse or one instance at a time.
- **Find Selection.** This command lets you find another instance of the current selection. For example, say you've selected the word "Mothball" on the page. Choosing this command will search the page for another example of "Mothball".
- **Find Next.** Uses the most recent search settings from the Find and Replace window to search the current document, highlighting the next instance of the requested search item.
- **Go to Line.** Opens the Go To line dialog box. Type a number and Dreamweaver positions the cursor at the beginning of the specified line of code (Available only in the Code View.)
- **Show Code Hints.** Immediately displays any code hints (overriding the delay set in the Preferences) available for the current tag. Code Hints, described in Chapter 10, provide a pop-up menu of tag properties appropriate for the current tag. (Available only in the Code View.)
- **Indent Code.** Adds one indent before the selected line of code. (Available only in the Code View.)
- **Outdent Code.** Removes one indent from the selected line of code. (Available only in the Code View.)
- **Balance Braces.** When you're editing a script in Code view, this command helps you check for unbalanced braces (that is, an introductory { without a closing }) by highlighting the matching tags enclosing the selected code. It doesn't do anything for plain HTML, but if you're writing a JavaScript program, or using a dynamic programming language like PHP or ASP, it can help identify missing braces – a common source of programming errors. Works with () as well.
- **Repeating Entries.** Lets you cut, copy, paste and delete repeating regions in templates. Repeating regions are described on page 539.
- **Edit with External Editor.** If you haven't already specified an external HTML code editor to use when editing large amounts of source code, such as BBEdit or Notepad, this command opens the Preferences window so that you can find and select one on your hard drive. Once you've specified an editor, this

command opens the current document in that editor.

- **Tag Libraries.** Lets you modify the way Dreamweaver writes code for various types of tags – HTML, ColdFusion, ASP, and so on. You can create new tag libraries for working with other types of tag-based languages, or modify the ones that ship with Dreamweaver.
- **Keyboard Shortcuts.** Opens the Keyboard Shortcuts window and shows you all of the current keyboard shortcuts for Dreamweaver. You can create a new set of shortcuts for specific sites or programs, or export the settings to HTML to share with others. (You must duplicate the factory settings before you can add or delete your own shortcuts.) Details in Chapter 20. (In Mac OS X, this option appears under the Dreamweaver menu.)
- **Preferences.** Opens the Preference window, which is full of options that customize the way Dreamweaver works. There are 16 categories of preferences, including the color and format of different HTML tags, shorthand for CSS styles, and the order in which panels appear on the screen. (In Mac OS X, this option appears under the Dreamweaver menu.)

View Menu

The View menu controls the appearance of the document window. A checkmark in the menu lets you know which view you're in.

- **Code.** Displays the file's source code.
- **Design.** Displays the file's visual design.
- **Code and Design.** Splits the document window into two panes: source code on top, visual design on the bottom. You can adjust how much of each pane is visible by dragging the center divider up or downward.
- **Switch Views.** Switches between the Code and Design views.
- **Refresh Design View.** Updates the Design view to reflect changes you've made directly to the source code in either Code view or split (Code and Design) view.
- **Head Content.** Opens a new menu bar in the main document window that contains shortcuts to accessing the file's Head contents. You can use these menu items to highlight your document's Title tags, Meta tags, and scripts, and then edit their content in the Properties Inspector.
- **Noscript Content.** When inserting JavaScript code into the document window, you can also include what's called "Noscript" tags – information that appears in browsers that don't understand JavaScript (of which there are very few.) After selecting this option all information inside of noscript tags will appear in the document window. To hide this information select this menu option again.
- **Table Mode.** Lets you switch between the standard table view, Expanded Tables view and the layout table view (Chapter 7). When in the layout table view, you can also choose to have your tables display helpful tabs (by choosing the Show Layout Table Tabs subcommand) which make it easy to adjust the table's dimensions, make columns autostretch, or add spacer images.
- **Visual Aids.** Lets you summon onscreen symbols that represent typically invisible page elements like image maps, anchors, and borders.
- **Code View Options.** Lets you adjust the appearance of your HTML code in Code view. You can turn on (or off) options that wrap lines of text to fit in the document window, add line numbers, highlight invalid HTML, turn on syntax coloring, or indent lines of code.
- **Rulers.** When you choose Show, Dreamweaver displays rulers along the top and left sides of document window. Using the options you find here, you can choose your ruler units: pixels, inches, or centimeters. You can also reset the orientation of the two rules so that both start from zero in the upper-left corner of the screen.

- **Grid.** Places a grid of vertical and horizontal lines over the document window to use as a guide when drawing your layouts. Selecting Edit Grid opens the Grid Setting dialog box, where you can adjust your grid's colors, spacing, behaviors, and line appearance.
- **Tracing Image.** Adjusts the document's background tracing image. You can load a new tracing image, make a current one visible, or adjust its position.
- **Plugins.** Lets you "play" browser plugins within the document window to test embedded media. You can choose to play a document's plugins one at a time, or all at once, to simulate how the page will look to your viewers.
- **Hide Panels (Show Panels).** Hides all open panels. If panels are already hidden, the command says Show Panels instead and restores the panels to their original positions.
- **Toolbars.** Displays toolbars for use with Dreamweaver. Select Document from the submenu to display the Toolbar menu at the top of the document window. This menu offers common commands like the document's View settings, page title, file management options, code navigation options, and browser preview. The Standard toolbar option displays a toolbar with common buttons for common commands such as opening files, closing files, cutting, copying and pasting content.

Insert Menu

The Insert menu adds selected page elements to the document at the insertion point's position. The commands listed here correspond to the buttons on the Objects panel.

- **Tag.** Opens the Tag Chooser window which provides access to all of the tags – not only HTML, but any tag Dreamweaver has stored in its Tag Library (see entry under the Edit menu above). You can insert any tag and set any of its properties from this window, however Dreamweaver won't make sure you're inserting the tag correctly, so you should understand HTML (or the tag language you're using) before trying this option.
- **Image.** Inserts an image file, such as a JPEG or GIF, into the document. The Select Image Source window appears and lets you navigate to the file you want on your hard drive. You can choose to make the URL for the file relative to either the document or the Site Root.
- **Image Object.** This menu lets you insert placeholder graphics, rollover images, navigation bars, or HTML from Fireworks. These options are discussed in Chapter 5.
- **Media.** Inserts other types of media files, including Flash, Shockwave, Generator Applets, Plug-ins, and Active X. In most cases, the standard Select File window appears, which you can use to navigate to the desired file. This menu also lets you insert Flash text, Flash buttons, and the new Image Viewer Flash element described on page 437.
- **Table.** Inserts a new table into the document. The Insert Table dialog box appears and lets you format the table by specifying the number of rows and columns, the table width, and measurements for cell padding, cell spacing and the table border.
- **Table Objects.** Provides methods to insert tabular data (see the Import entry under the Edit menu above) and add other table-related tags such as the <th> --table header – tag into the page. The tag options listed under this menu item assume you understand HTML and merely insert the tags, without making sure you're doing it correctly.
- **Layout Object.** Lets you insert layers, divs, table layout cells, and table layout tables. In other words – different objects for designing and laying out a page as described in Chapters 7 and 8.
- **Form.** Inserts Form Objects—the form tag, text fields, buttons, checkboxes, or lists—into the document. (If you have not already inserted the Form tag, Dreamweaver prompts you to do so.)
- **Hyperlink.** Inserts a link. The insert hyperlink dialog box lets you specify the text that should appear inside the link, the file to link to, as well as many other link options such as target and tab index.

- **Email Link.** Creates a new email link at the insertion point. The Insert Email Link dialog box appears; specify both the email address and the link's text (such as "Click to email me").
- **Horizontal Rule.** Inserts a horizontal line into the document. You can specify its width, height, and alignment in the Properties window.
- **Date.** Inserts the current date into the document. The Insert Date dialog box lets you format the appearance of the day of the week, the date, and the time. You can also elect to have the date automatically updated each time the document is saved.
- **Named anchor.** Inserts a named anchor for add links *within* a page. See page 107.
- **Comment.** Inserts an HTML comment into your page. This comment isn't viewable in Web browsers, but in Dreamweaver's design view appears as a little gold shield. Use these to leave notes for you others about specific information about a page. For example, a comment indicating where an ad should be placed, can help someone updating the page, know what to do.
- **HTML.** Menu including lots of specific HTML tags, such as a horizontal rule, frames, text objects (many of which are also available under the Text menu, script objects for JavaScript and head tags that go in the *head* portion of a Web page including metatags such as keywords and descriptions used by some search engines.
- **Template Objects.** When working on a template file, this menu option lets you insert many of Dreamweaver MX's new template features such as optional, editable and repeating regions,
- **Customize Favorites.** Lets you add your favorite objects from the insert panel into a special "favorites" tag. So your most common objects, images, divs, rollovers, tables, can be just one click away. See page 106 for more information.
- **Get More Objects.** Opens the Macromedia Exchange for Dreamweaver Web site in your browser. There you can search for, and download, new extensions and objects to add new features to your copy of Dreamweaver. Use the Commands—> Manage Extensions command to add downloaded extensions to Dreamweaver.

Modify Menu

You can use the commands in the Modify menu to adjust the properties of common document objects: links, tables, and layers, for example.

- **Page Properties.** Opens the Page Properties window, where you can specify document-wide attributes such as the page title, background and link colors, page margins, and background image, or select a *tracing image* to use as a reference for designing the page.
- **Template Properties.** Opens the Template Properties window, where you can modify settings for various template features such as controlling the visibility of optional regions, the properties of editable attributes, and the values of any template expressions you've created.
- **Selection Properties.** When this item is selected (as indicated by a check mark in the menu), the Properties Inspector palette is on the screen; you use it to edit the current settings for selected page elements. The list of options displayed in the Properties window change according to what type of page element is selected. This has the same effect as choosing Properties from the Windows menu.
- **Edit Tag.** Opens a dialog box with detailed options for the HTML tag that's active in the current document. This advanced feature is for the true HTML geek – it gives access to *all* of the properties for a specific tag (not just the ones Dreamweaver displays in the Property Inspector).
- **Quick Tag Editor.** Lets you edit an HTML tag without leaving the Design view. If nothing on the page is selected, the QuickTag editor prompts you to enter a new HTML tag at the insertion point (by choosing from the alphabetical menu). But if text or an object is already selected when the QuickTag Editor is opened, the window displays the selection's HTML tags for editing.

- **Make Link.** Turns a highlighted page element (graphic or text) into a link. The standard Select File dialog box appears; choose the document you want to open when someone clicks the link.
- **Remove Link.** This command is available only when a link is selected or the insertion point is inside of a link. It deletes hyperlinks by removing the <a href> tag from the selected text or image.
- **Open Linked Page.** Opens the linked page in a new document window. This command is available only when a link is selected or the insertion point is inside of a link.
- **Link Target.** Sets a link's target and defines whether the linked page will appear in the same browser window or a new one. You can choose from blank, parent, self, or top targets, or manually define the target in the Set Target dialog box. This command is only available when a link is selected or the insertion point is inside of a link. (See Chapter 4 for details on links.)
- **Table.** Opens a list of options for modifying a selected table. You can adjust the number of rows and columns, add row or column spans, or completely clear cells' defined heights and widths (Chapter 6).
- **Image.** Opens a list of options for modifying a selected image including optimizing it in Fireworks or using one of the new built-in image editing tools such as the crop, resample and sharpen tools. See page 123.
- **Frameset.** Offers options for splitting the current page into *frames* (Chapter 7). Or choose the Edit No Frames Content command to create alternative Web-page material that can be read by older browsers that don't support frames.
- **Navigation Bar.** If you inserted an interactive navigation bar from the Insert menu, you can use this command to edit its settings or add new navigation elements.
- **Arrange.** Lets you change the Z-index (the front-to-back order) of overlapping CSS layers. You can choose to send a layer to in front of other layers, send it to the back, and so on. You can also tell Dreamweaver to prevent overlapping layers altogether.
- **Align.** When you've selected two or more layers at once (by Shift-clicking them, for example), this command allows you to align them either by their left/right sides, tops, or bottoms. You can also choose to make all of the selected layers the same width and/or height.
- **Convert.** Because some older Web browsers don't support CSS layers, you can choose to convert a layer-based layout into a single, large table. (Note that you cannot convert *overlapping* layers to a table.) You can also reverse the process by breaking up an HTML table into separate CSS layers. In this case, every table cell becomes a unique layer.
- **Library.** Lets you add selected document objects to the site's Library file (Chapter 17). You can also update the current document, or multiple documents, to reflect any changes you've made to a Library object.
- **Templates.** These commands affect *template* documents (Chapter 17). Using these commands, you can apply a pre-existing template to the current page, separate the page from its template, or update the page to reflect changes made to its template. If the open document is a template file, you can use this menu to create or delete editable regions (remove template markup) and update all site files based on that template. You can also use this menu to add repeating template regions and editable tag attributes.
- **Timeline.** The submenu provides options for adding or deleting timelines, animation frames, objects, or behaviors. This feature was in Dreamweaver MX, and then removed in Dreamweaver MX 2004...and *then* put **back in** with the Dreamweaver 7.01 updater (available from the Macromedia Web site.) We've added the Chapter from the Dreamweaver MX edition of this book. You can download it at www.sawmac.com/dwmx2004/DWmx_Ch12.pdf. It contains instructions for using this feature, which was added after this book went to press.

Text Menu

As you could guess, the commands in the Text menu format and modify the document's text.

- **Indent.** Adds one level of indentation to everything within the current block-level element (paragraph, headline, bulleted list).
- **Outdent.** Removes one level of indentation from everything within the current block-level element.
- **Paragraph Format.** Applies a paragraph format, such as Heading 1, Heading 2, or preformatted text, to all of the text in the current block-level element. You can also choose None from the submenu to remove the paragraph formatting.
- **Align.** Aligns text in the selected paragraph to the left margin, center, or right margin of the document. If the paragraph is inside a table cell or layer, Dreamweaver aligns it with the left, center, or right of that cell or layer.
- **List.** Turns the selected paragraph into an ordered, unordered, or definition *list*. You can edit the list's format by selecting the Properties option from the submenu.
- **Font.** Lets you choose from a list of common font combinations for application to the selected text. When displaying text, your visitor's browser will move down the list of assigned paragraph fonts until it finds one installed on its system (Chapter 3). You can create your own combination of paragraph fonts by choosing Edit Font List from the submenu.
- **Style.** Applies pre-defined text styles, such as Bold, Italic, or Strikethrough, to the selected text.
- **CSS Styles.** Lets you create new CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) styles and apply them to selected text (Chapter 8). You can also choose to attach an existing style sheet to the current document, or export the document's own style sheet for use in other sites.
- **Size.** Applies a new size to the selected text. Sizes range from 1 (the smallest) to 7 (the largest); as described in Chapter 3, HTML sizes are relative, and change depending on your visitors' browser preferences. CSS offers a much better alternative to sizing text that is not only more flexible but also uses less code and is more in line with current Web standards and techniques (see Chapter 6.)
- **Size Change.** Increases or decreases the selected text's size relative to the document's basefont size (which is set to 3 by default). The same note about CSS mentioned in the previous item applies here, too.
- **Color.** Opens the standard Mac or Windows color picker dialog box, so that you can choose a color to apply to the selected text. *Macintosh:* You can choose from a variety of color palettes, including CMYK, RGB, HTML (Web safe), HSV, and HLS. *Windows:* In general, the Property Inspector's Color box is a better way to assign Web colors to text.
- **Check Spelling.** Checks the current document for possible spelling errors (page 52).

Commands Menu

You can use Commands menu to apply advanced features to your Dreamweaver document. Some menu items, such as the Record commands, eliminate repetitive tasks; others, such as the Clean Up HTML command, fix common problems in a single sweep.

- **Start/Stop Recording.** Records a series of actions that can then be reapplied to other parts of the document (Chapter 19). When you select the Start Recording command, Dreamweaver records each of your actions until you choose Stop Recording. Note that Dreamweaver only retains one recorded command at a time.
- **Play Recorded Command.** Reapplies the most recently recorded command.
- **Edit Command List.** Opens a list of all saved commands. You can rename the commands or delete them permanently.

- **Get More Commands.** Opens the Macromedia Exchange for Dreamweaver Web site in a new browser window, so that you can search for, and download, new extensions or commands. Extensions are downloaded to your Extension Manager. (See Chapter 20.)
- **Manage Extensions.** Opens the Extension Manager, a program that lets you manage extensions you download from the Macromedia Exchange Web site (Chapter 20). The Extension Manager helps you install, delete, and selectively disable extensions.
- **Apply Source Formatting.** Changes you make to Dreamweaver's HTML source formatting (which is defined in the Preferences window and the SourceFormat.txt file) apply only to newly created documents. This command, on the other hand, offers a way to apply these formatting preferences to existing HTML documents.
- **Apply Source Formatting to Selection.** Same as "Apply Source Formatting" above, but applies only to whatever you've selected. In this way, you can make sure the HTML for a <table> is nicely formatted (by selecting it and applying this command) while the rest of your finely crafted HTML is left alone.
- **Clean Up HTML/XHTML.** Opens a list of options for correcting common HTML problems, such as empty tags or redundant nested tags. Once you've selected what you'd like to fix, Dreamweaver applies those changes to the current document and, if requested, provides a log of the number and type of changes made. (See Chapter 15.)
- **Clean Up Word HTML.** If you import HTML that was generated by Microsoft Word, you often end up with unnecessary or cluttered HTML tags that can affect your site's performance. This command opens a list of options that can correct formatting problems common in Microsoft Word's HTML. Dreamweaver applies your selected changes to the document and, if requested, displays a log of the number and type of changes made.
- **Add/Remove Netscape Resize Fix.** This command lets you insert JavaScript code into your document that counteracts a bug in some versions of Netscape Navigator (it causes pages that use layers to display incorrectly when the browser window is resized). The inserted code makes the page reload every time a browser window is resized.
- **Optimize Image in Fireworks.** Opens the selected image in Macromedia Fireworks' Optimization window, where you can experiment with different compression settings to find the best balance between file size and image quality. If you used Fireworks to create the image in the first place, you can choose to use the original Fireworks PNG file or the selected image (GIF or JPEG file) as the source image. Dreamweaver then replaces the selected image with the newly optimized image.
- **Create Web Photo Album.** Lets you turn a folder of images into a Web-based photo album. The Create Web Photo Album window appears; specify a title for your album, the source folder, and so on (see Chapter 19).

Note: This command requires Macromedia's Fireworks image-editing program, which creates thumbnail and full-sized versions of each image. Dreamweaver then creates a Web site with one page displaying all of the thumbnail images. The thumbnails are linked to individual HTML pages containing the full-sized images.

- **Set Color Scheme.** Opens a list of preset Web-safe color combinations for a document's background, text, and links. Using the Preview window, you can experiment with different color sets until you find one you like, and then apply it to your document automatically.
- **Format Table.** Opens a list of preset formatting options for your HTML table, including color schemes, text alignment and style, and border measurements. (Unavailable when a table is in Layout mode.)
- **Sort Table.** Sorts the information in a selected table. You can choose to sort alphabetically or numerically, in ascending or descending order. This command cannot be applied to tables that include *rowspans* or *colspans*.

Site Menu

As its name suggests, the commands in this menu apply to your entire Web site, rather than to a one document at a time. These commands can help keep your Web site organized and promote collaboration between large workgroups.

- **Manage Sites.** Opens the Manage Sites Panel where you can create, delete or edit site definitions. See Chapter 14.

The next five menu commands let you transfer files between your computer (the *local* site) and a Web server (the *remote* site). These commands, in other words, don't work unless you've first defined a remote site in the Site Definition window. In addition, these operations work only files that you've *selected* in the Site window.

- **Get.** Copies files (those you've selected in the Site window) from the remote server to the local site folder for editing. Note that if the File Check In and Check Out feature is active, the downloaded files will not be editable.
- **Check Out.** Copies files (those you've selected in the Site window) from the remote server to your local site and marks them on the remote server as *checked out*. No one else will be able to make changes to the document until you upload it back onto the remote server.
- **Put.** Uploads files (those you've selected in the Site window) from the local site to the Remote site. The uploaded file will replace the previous version of the document.
- **Check In.** Uploads checked-out files from the local site to the Remote site and makes them available to be edited by others. Once a file is checked in, the version on your local site becomes Read-only (openable, but not editable).
- **Undo Check Out.** Removes the checked-out status of selected files. The file is not uploaded back to the remote server, so any changes you made to the file will not be transmitted to the Web server. Your local copy of the file becomes Read-only.
- **Locate in Site.** When working on a document, selecting this option opens the Site window and highlights that document's file in the site's Local folder.

Note: See Chapter 16 for the full scoop on remote sites, local sites, and checking files in and out.

- **Reports.** Opens the Reports window and lists options for generating new reports (Chapter 15). Reports can monitor workflow (such as design notes and checkout status) and common HTML problems (such as Missing Alt text, empty tags, untitled documents, and redundant nested tags). You can generate a report on just the open document, multiple documents, or the entire site.
- **Check Links Sitewide.** Analyzes the current site for broken links, external links, and orphaned pages. Dreamweaver then generates a report listing all of the found problems. You can fix problematic links directly in the Report window—or click on the file name to open the errant file in a new document window with the link highlighted and ready to repair.
- **Change Link Sitewide.** In one step, replaces a broken link that appears multiple times throughout your site. In the Change Link dialog box, you first specify the incorrect link; below it, enter the link with which you'd like to replace it. Dreamweaver searches your site, replacing every instance of the old link.
- **Advanced.** Provides access to advanced site options such as: “FTP Log” which opens the *FTP log* -- a record of all FTP file transfer activity; “Recreate Site Cache” which forces Dreamweaver to rescan the site's files and update its cache file to reflect any changes to the files or links in the site; “Remove Connection Scripts” for removing the script files Dreamweaver creates to work with dynamic, database-driven Web sites; “Deploy Supporting Files” to move necessary programming files to the Web server for using Dreamweaver's ASP.NET server model to build dynamic pages.

Window Menu

This menu controls which panels and windows are visible or hidden at the moment. (A check mark in the menu denotes open panels.)

- **Insert.** Opens the Insert bar, from which you can insert various types of objects (such as images, layers, or forms) into your document. The Insert bar also contains options for switching between Layout and Standard table views and accessing options for dynamic Web pages.
- **Properties.** Opens the Property Inspector, where you can edit the relevant properties for a selected object. The options in the Property Inspector depend on which page element is selected.
- **CSS Styles.** Opens the CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) Styles panel, from which you can define and edit CSS styles or apply existing ones to selected text.
- **Layers.** Opens the layers panel, which lists all of layers created using Dreamweaver's layer tool, or all *absolutely positioned* CSS *<div>* tags. See Chapter 8 for more details.
- **Behaviors.** Opens the Behaviors panel, which lets you associate *behaviors* (such as swapping images in a Rollover or checking for needed plugins) to selected page elements. (See Chapter 12.)
- **Snippets.** Opens the Snippets panel which contains snippets of HTML, JavaScript and other types of programming code. You can create your own snippets to save your fingers from having to re-type frequently repeated code.
- **Reference.** Opens the Reference panel, a searchable guide to HTML tags, Cascading Style Sheets, and JavaScript commands. The guides are culled from the popular O'Reilly reference books and include an explanation of what specific tags do, when they can be used, what additional components are required, as well as tips for getting the most out of them.
- **Databases.** Opens the Databases panel for working with dynamic web sites. This panel lets you connect your site to a database, view the structure of a database and even preview data currently stored in the database.
- **Bindings.** Opens the Bindings panel which lets you create database queries for working with dynamic sites. In addition, the panel displays and lets you add dynamic data to a Web page.
- **Server Behaviors.** Opens the Server Behaviors panel, the control panel for viewing, editing and adding advanced functionality to dynamic Web pages.
- **Components.** Opens the Components panel, for use with Cold Fusion MX and JSP sites as well as Web Services. This advanced feature lets Cold Fusion and JSP developers take advantage of pre-written self-contained programs making building complex dynamic sites easier.
- **Files.** Opens the Files panel. From this window, you can open any file and transfer files between your computer and the remote server.
- **Assets.** Opens the Assets panel, which conveniently groups and lists all of the assets (such as colors, links, scripts, or graphics) you've used in your site.
- **Tag Inspector.** Opens the Tag Inspector panel which provides a listing of *all* properties available for the currently selected HTML tag. This uber-geek option is like the Properties Inspector on steroids.
- **Results.** Lets you open Dreamweaver's many site tools such as the Find and Replace command, Link Checker and Reports command. Pick the type of sitewide action you'd like to perform using the sub menu.
- **History.** Displays the history panel for viewing a record of actions performed in the current document.
- **Frames.** Displays the frames panel for selecting frames and framesets for editing.
- **Code Inspector.** A window displaying the HTML code for the current document. You can edit the code

directly in the window, while still looking at the design view. It's often easier to just use Dreamweaver's "Code and Design" view (View → Code and Design.)

- **Timelines.** Opens the Timelines panel, in which you can setup and refine animations within Dreamweaver. This feature was in Dreamweaver MX, and then removed in Dreamweaver MX 2004...and *then* put **back in** with the Dreamweaver 7.01 updater (available from the Macromedia Web site.) We've added the Chapter from the Dreamweaver MX edition of this book. You can download it at www.sawmac.com/dwmx2004/DWmx_Ch12.pdf. It contains instructions for using this feature, which was added after this book went to press.
- **Arrange Panels.** Returns all open panels or windows to their default positions on the desktop.
- **Hide Panels.** Closes all currently open panels. Choosing Show Panels reopens only those panels that were displayed before you selected Hide Panels.
- **Cascade. (Windows only).** The Windows interface for Dreamweaver provides a single environment that fills the screen. By default, a document fills the entire "document" area of the window. With multiple documents open, you switch from page to page by clicking on tabs that appear at the bottom of this document area. If you prefer to have all open documents floating and resizable within this space this and the next two options let you "undock" the current documents. The cascade option resizes each open document and places them one on top of the next. To redock your pages, just click the Maximize button on any currently opened document.
- **Tile Horizontally (Windows only)** Places all open documents side by side horizontally. The documents aren't placed on top of each other; rather they fill the available document area. With more than a few documents open, this option displays so little of each page that it's difficult to work on any one page.
- **Tile Vertically (Windows only).** Just like the previous command, except that documents are placed vertically on top of each other.
- **Next document, Previous document (Macintosh Only).** This pair of commands let you step through all of your open documents, bringing each document in turn to the front of the screen for editing.

Help Menu

The Help menu offers useful links and references for more information about using, troubleshooting, and extending Dreamweaver.

- **Getting Started and Tutorials.** Tutorials and setup information.
- **Using Dreamweaver.** Opens a reference guide to using Dreamweaver. Topics are organized by tasks, such as "Setting Up a Document."
- **Using ColdFusion.** A reference guide for setting up and using ColdFusion MX, Macromedia's dynamic server application. Includes information for creating ColdFusion web pages.
- **Reference.** Opens the Reference panel, a searchable guide to HTML tags, Cascading Style Sheets, or JavaScript, as described above.
- **Extensions.** Menu offers information on creating your own extensions.
- **Dreamweaver Support Center.** Opens Macromedia's online Dreamweaver Support Center Web page in your browser. This Web site offers technical support for known bugs or common questions, downloadable updates to the program, and a link to online forums.
- **Macromedia Online Forums.** Opens an index of available online forums from Macromedia's Web site (in your Web browser). You can use the forums to interact with other Macromedia customers, post questions, share techniques, or answer questions posted by others. Requires Internet access and a newsgroup reader.
- **Activation.** This is Macromedia's method of registering a product and preventing illegal copying of their

products. You can activate a product to make Dreamweaver MX 2004 work on your computer; transfer a license and register your copy of MX 2004. You'll want to transfer the license if you have bought a new computer and plan on installing your copy of Dreamweaver on it. In addition, if you plan on wiping out your hard drive and reinstalling your operating system and programs, make sure you transfer the license *first*.

- **About Dreamweaver (Windows only)**. Opens an About Dreamweaver window, showing your software's version number. (On the Macintosh, this command is in the Dreamweaver menu.)