

The Site Map

Dreamweaver provides a visual site map for viewing the relationships among files. The **site map** is a graphical representation of the structure of a Web site. You visually can design and modify the Web site structure through the site map. The home page displays at the top level of the map, and linked pages display at the lower levels. The site map view allows you to create, change, display, save, and print a Web site's structure and navigation. As previously discussed, a Web site structure is the relationships among the pages in a Web site.

Viewing the Site Map

The home page now contains links to other pages in the site and each page in the site contains links back to the home page. The state parks page contains a link to three external Web sites outside of the local site and located on a different server. The index page also contains a link to an external Web site.

You created links from the home page to the two other pages in the Web site (national parks and state parks) and links from these two pages back to the home page. You can use the site map to view a graphical image of these links. In addition to viewing the site map, Dreamweaver also has an option that lets you view your file list and site map simultaneously.

Displaying the Site Map and Local Files

The site map shows the pages as icons and displays links in the order in which they are encountered in the HTML source code. Starting from the home page, the site map default displays the site structure two levels deep. The relative links have a plus sign to their left. If you click the plus (+) sign, pages below the second level display. Some pages have a minus sign to their left. If you click the minus (-) sign, pages linked below the second level are hidden. Text displayed in blue and marked with a globe icon indicates a file on another site or a special link such as an e-mail link. Text displayed in red indicates a broken link. You access the site map through the Site panel. Complete the following steps to display the newly created links among the pages in the Florida Parks Web site.

Steps To Display the Site Map and Local Files List

- 1 Click the View box arrow and then point to Map View in the View pop-up menu (Figure 2-88).

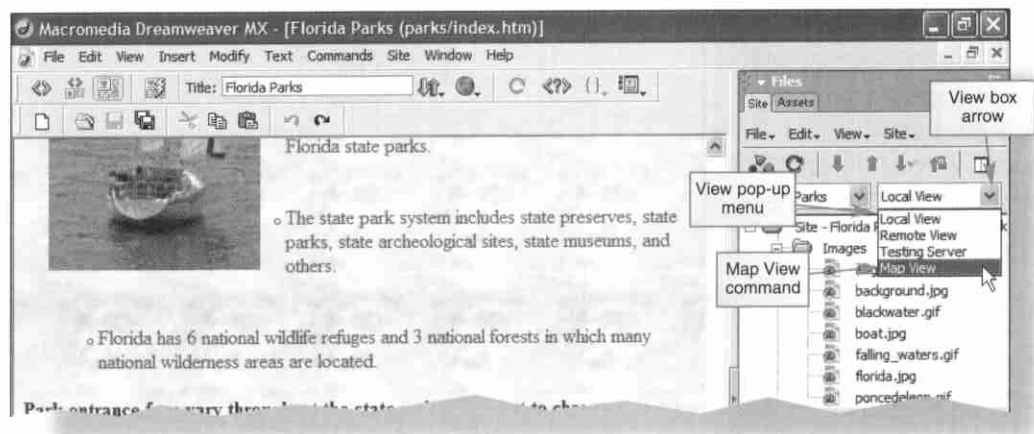


FIGURE 2-88

2 Click Map View and then point to the Expand/Collapse button on the Site panel toolbar.

Dreamweaver displays a graphical view of the Web site in the Site panel (Figure 2-89).

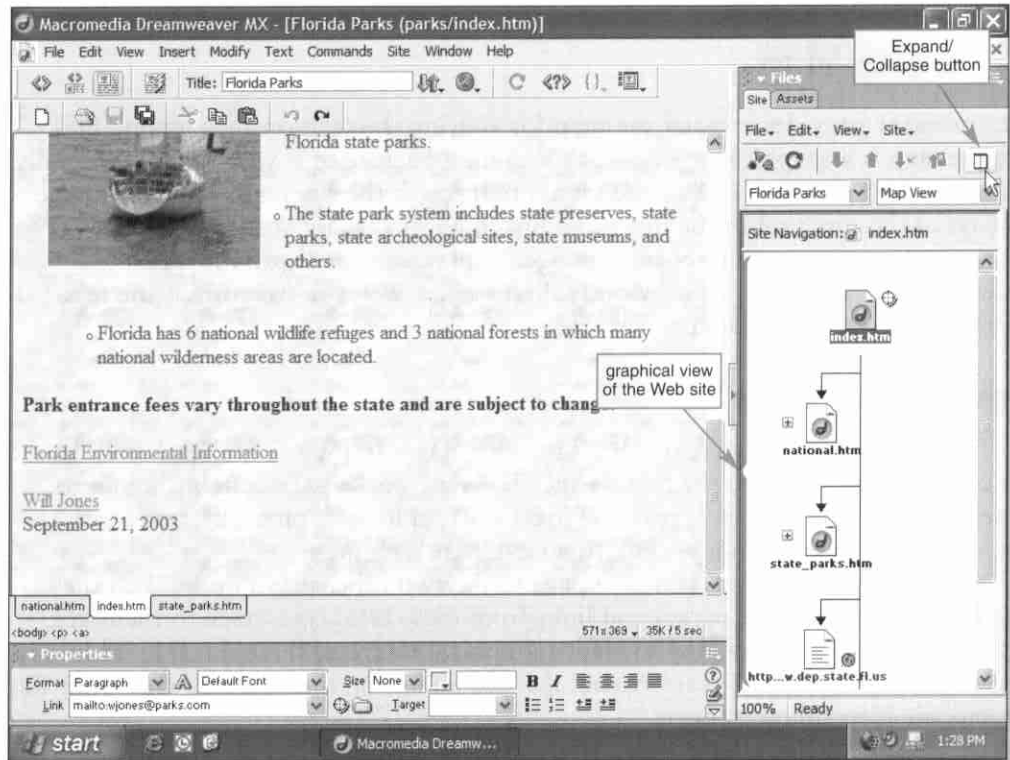


FIGURE 2-89

3 Click the Expand/Collapse button. Point to the plus sign to the left of the national.htm icon.

The site map expands and displays a graphical structure of the links between the index page and the other two pages and external links (Figure 2-90). The plus signs to the left of the national.htm and state_parks.htm pages indicate that additional files or links are below those pages. The files list is displayed on the right in the Local Files panel.

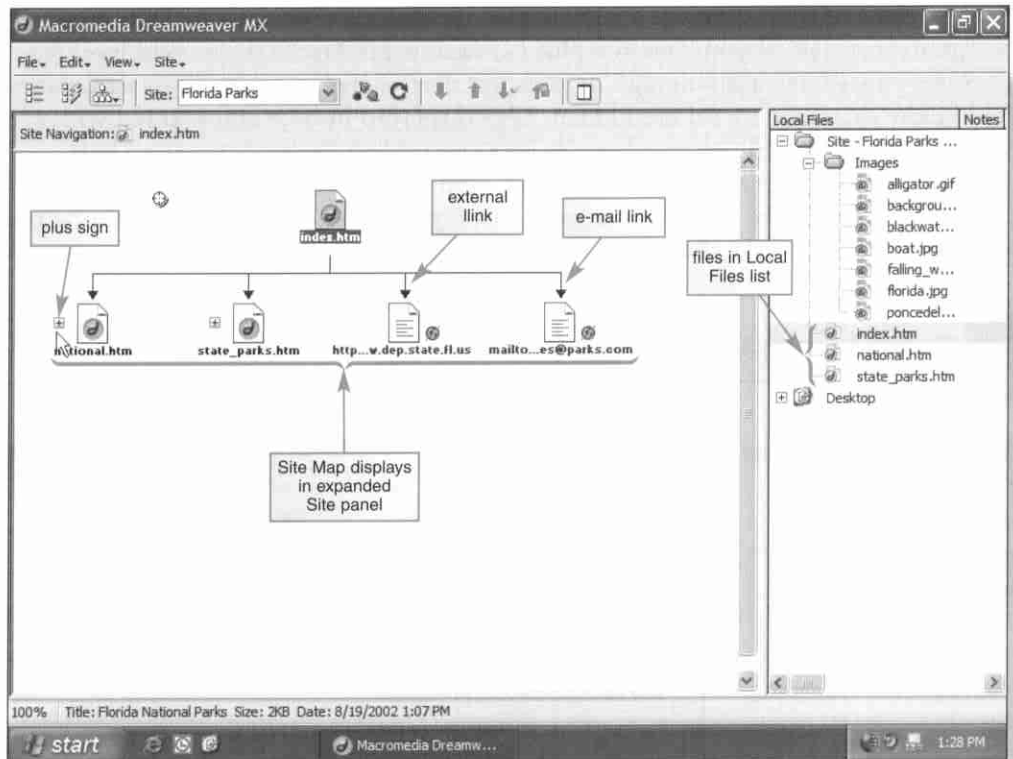


FIGURE 2-90

- 4** Click the plus sign to the left of the **national.htm** icon and then point to the plus sign to the left of the **state_parks.htm** icon.

The structure further expands and displays the relative link to the index page from the **national.htm** page (Figure 2-91).

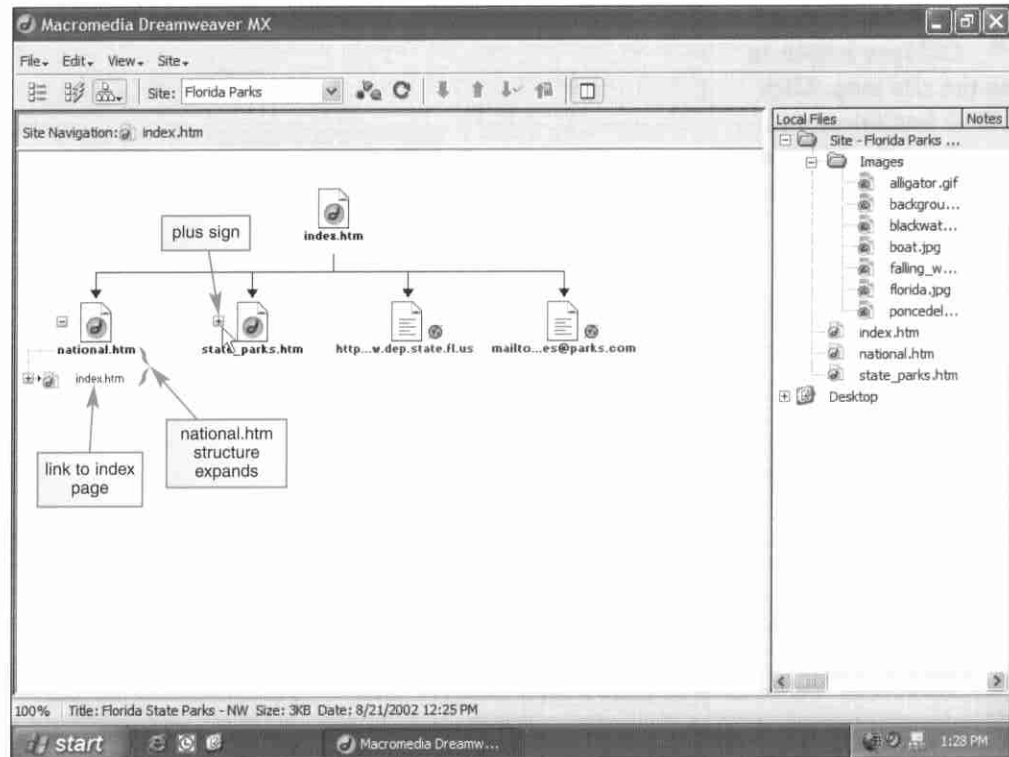


FIGURE 2-91

- 5** Click the plus sign to the left of the **state_parks.htm** icon and then point to the **Expand/Collapse** button on the expanded Site map toolbar.

The structure further expands and displays the relative link to the index page from the **state parks** page and the external links (Figure 2-92).

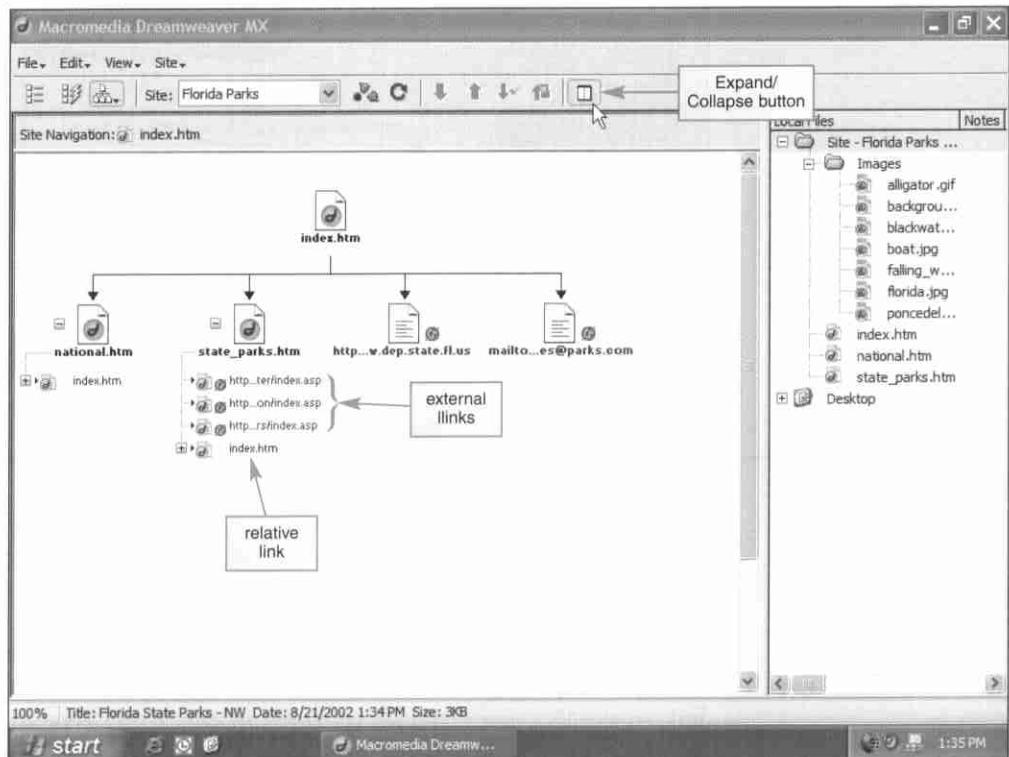


FIGURE 2-92

6 Click the Expand/Collapse button to close the site map. Click the View box arrow and then point to Local View in the View pop-up menu (Figure 2-93).

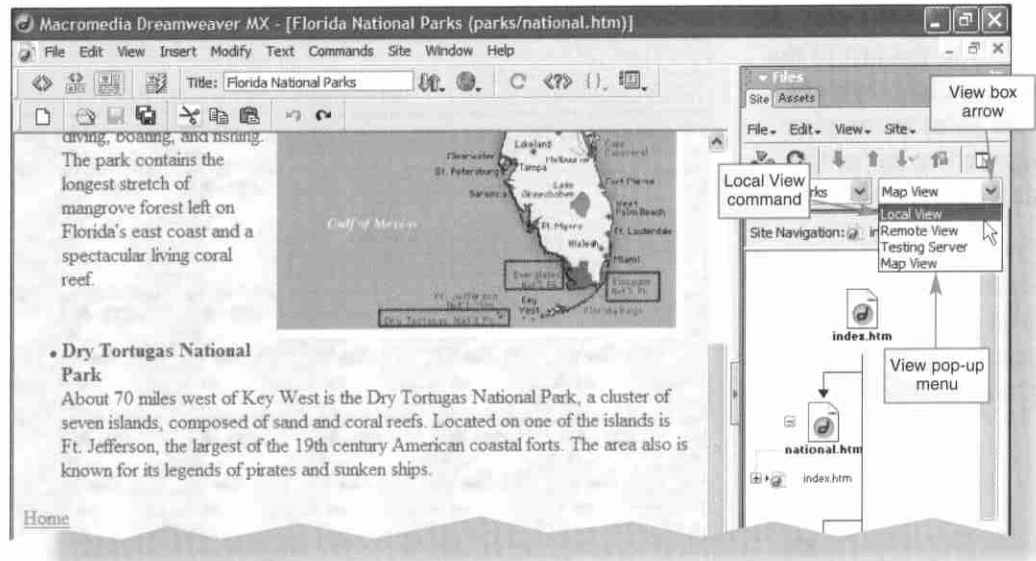


FIGURE 2-93

7 Click Local View.

The Site - Florida Parks file hierarchy displays (Figure 2-94).

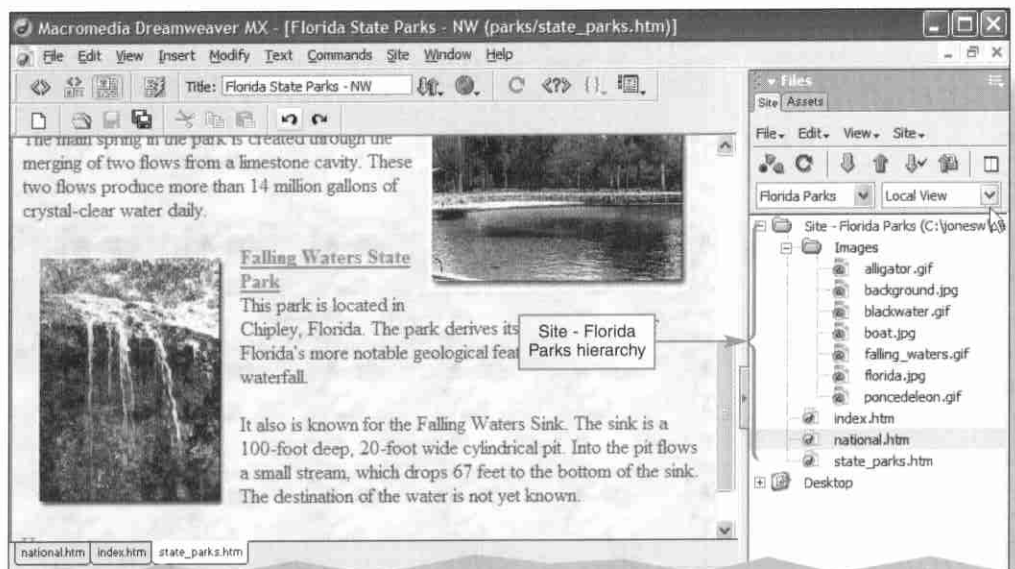


FIGURE 2-94

Verifying Links

It is important that you check and verify that your links work. Links are not active within Dreamweaver; that is, you cannot open the linked document by clicking the link in the Document window. You can check any type of link by displaying the page in a browser. Using a browser is the only available option for absolute or external and e-mail links. For relative or internal links, Dreamweaver provides the Link Checker feature. Use the Link Checker to check internal links in a document, folder, or entire site.

Using the Link Checker

A large Web site can contain hundreds of links that can change over time. Dreamweaver's **Link Checker** searches for broken links and unreferenced files in a portion of a local site or throughout an entire local site. This feature is limited, however, because it verifies internal links only. A list of external links is compiled, but not verified. External links are checked through a browser.

The Link Checker does have advantages, however. When you use this feature, the Link Checker displays a statistical report that includes broken links, orphaned files, and external links. An **orphaned file** is a file that is not connected to any page within the Web site. The orphaned file option is for informational purposes only. The orphaned file report, however, is particularly valuable for a large site since it displays a list of all files not part of the Web site. Deleting unused files from a Web site increases disk space and streamlines your site. You can use the Link Checker to check links throughout your entire site from any Web page within your site. The following steps verify internal links using the Link Checker.

Steps To Verify Internal Links with the Link Checker

- 1 Click the **Site** menu in the Site panel and then point to **Check Links Sitewide** (Figure 2-95).

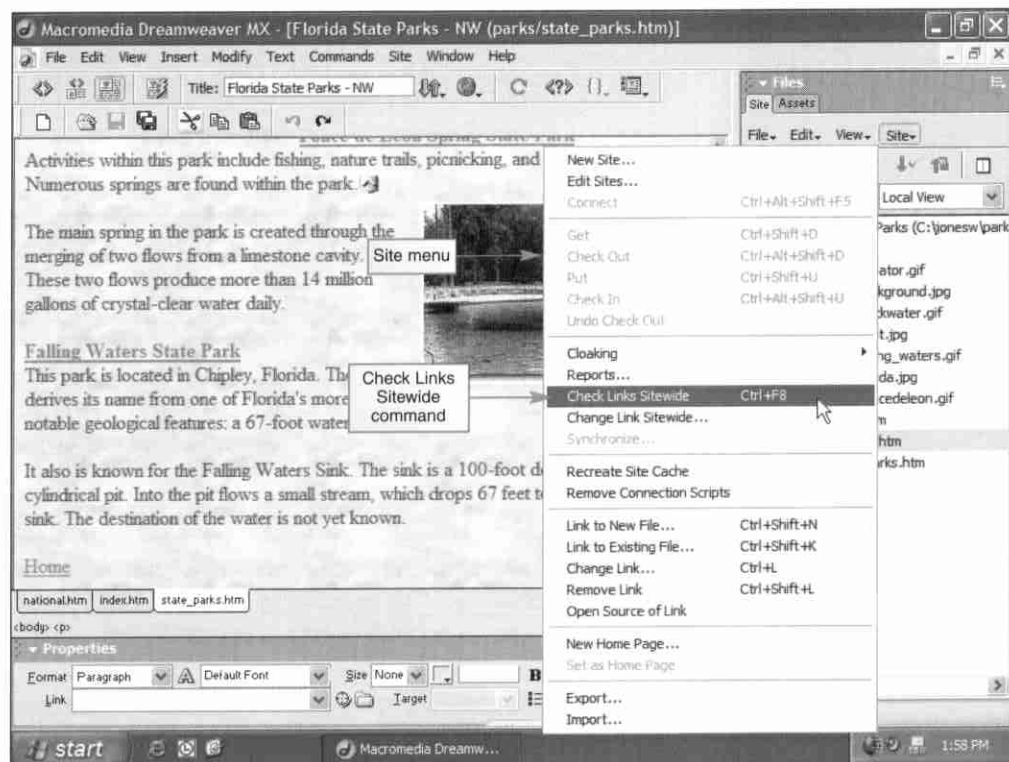


FIGURE 2-95

2 Click Check Links Sitewide.

The Results panel is displayed. The report shows a total of 10 files within the site, including 10 Total, 3 HTML, 8 Orphaned, 15 All Links, 0 Broken, and 5 External links (Figure 2-96). External links are not verified. Your report may include different results.

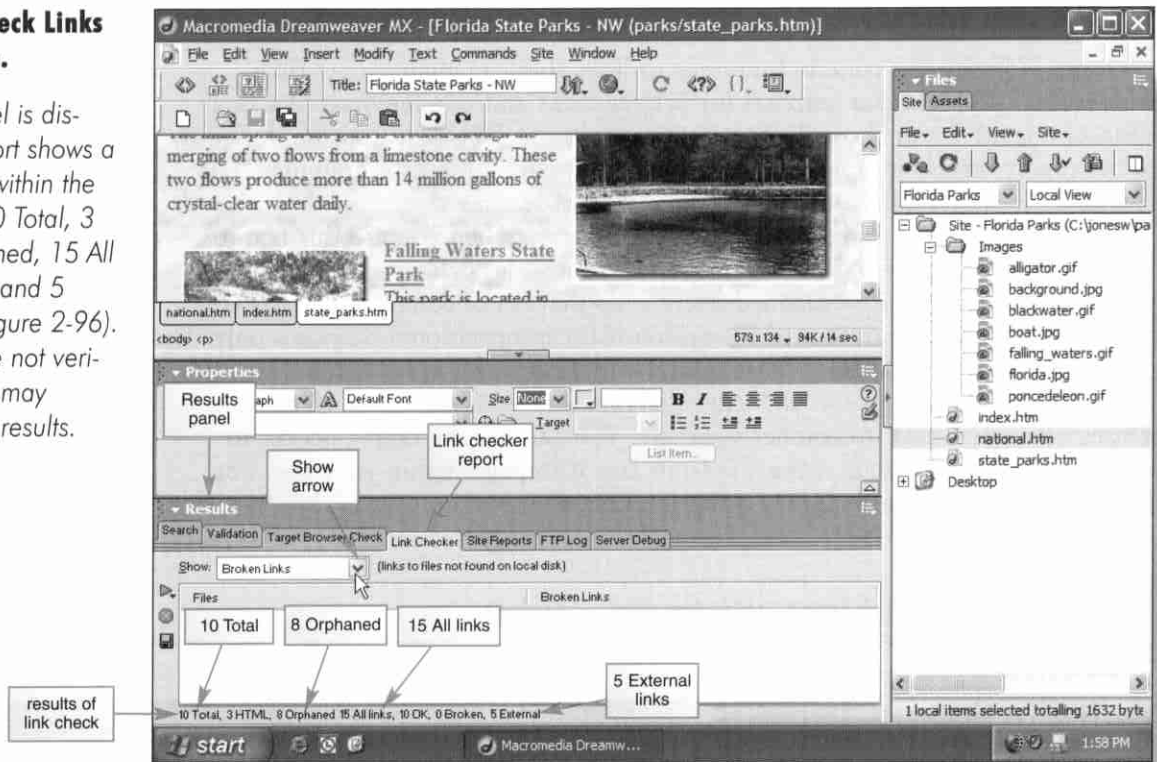


FIGURE 2-96

3 Click the Show box arrow and then click External Links in the Show pop-up menu.

The five external links are displayed (Figure 2-97). These are links to absolute Web site and e-mail links. External links are not verified through the Link Checker.

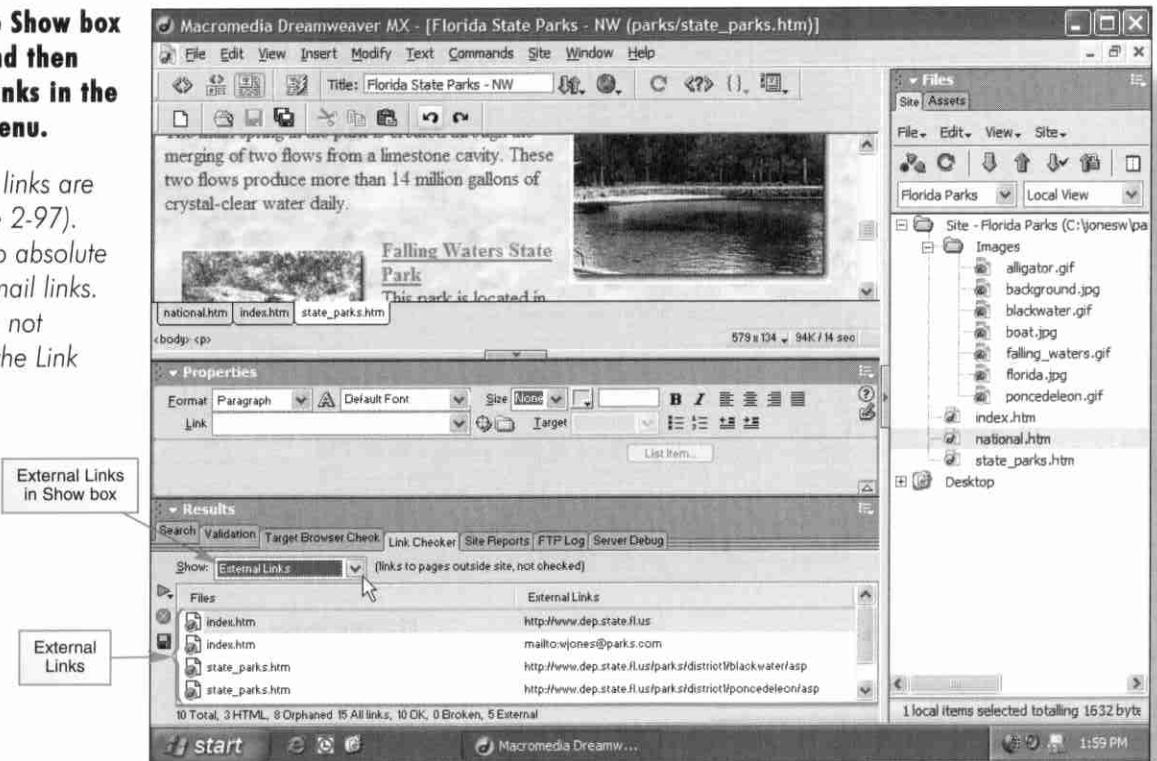


FIGURE 2-97

- 4** Click the Show down arrow and then point to and click Orphaned Files. Point to the Options button on the Results panel.

The list of orphaned files is displayed (Figure 2-98). Orphaned files are files that are not linked to any file in the site or links to external sites.

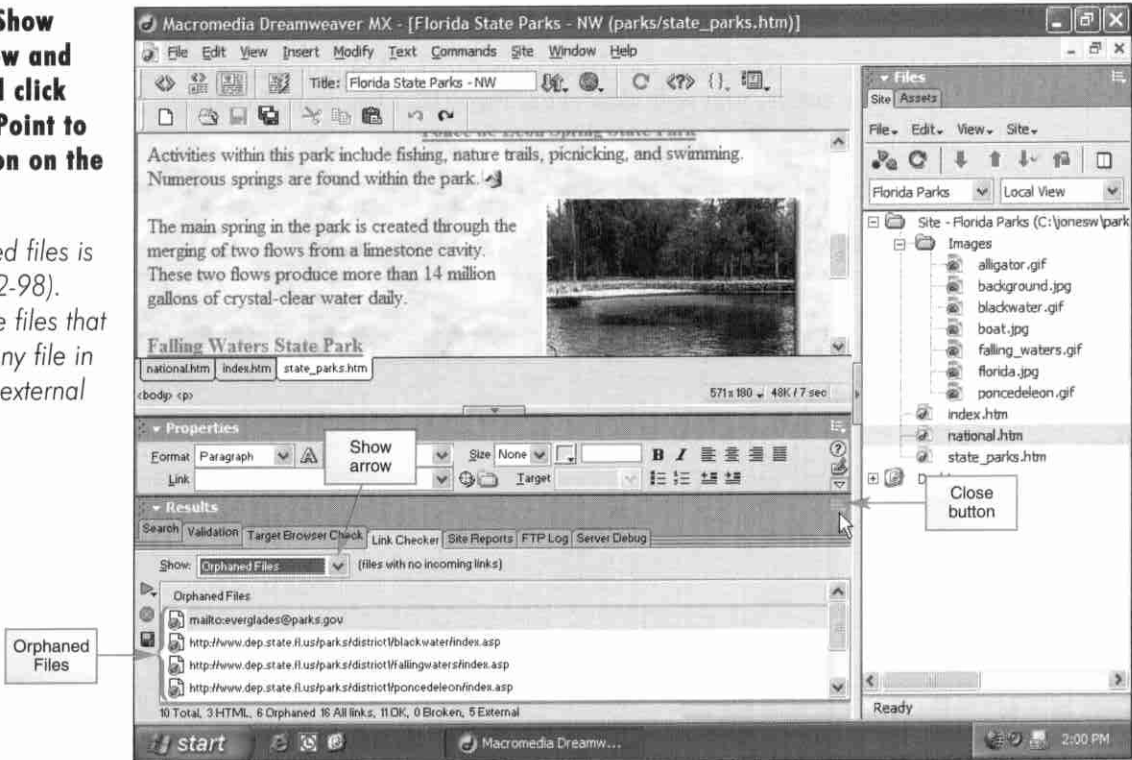


FIGURE 2-98

- 5** Click the Options button and then click the Close Panel Group to close the Results window (Figure 2-99).

The Results panel closes.

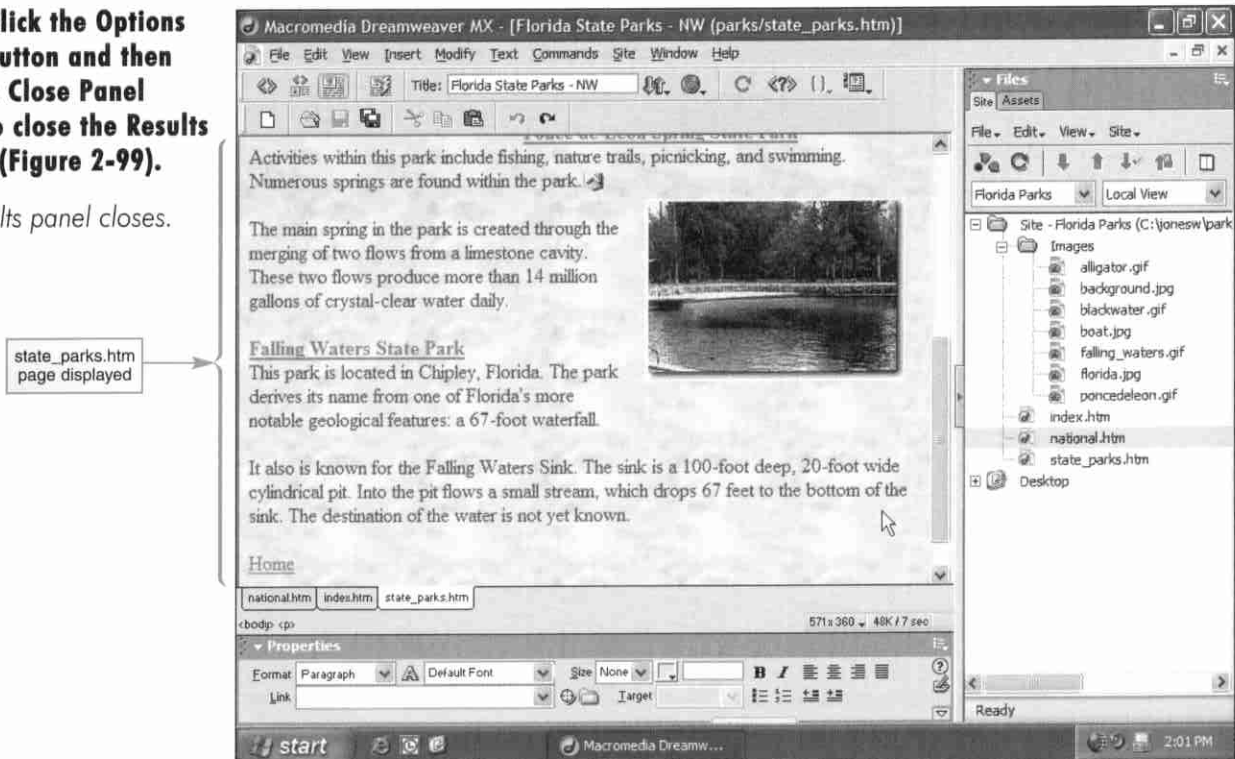


FIGURE 2-99

Viewing Your Site in a Browser

Now that you have completed adding images and verifying links in your Web pages, you will view them through a browser. Complete the following steps to view your Web pages and test your external links.

Steps To View Your Web Site in a Browser

- 1 Click the **index.htm** tab and then press the **F12** key. Point to the **National Parks** link.

The browser displays your index page (Figure 2-100). When you point to a link, the mouse changes to a pointing hand.

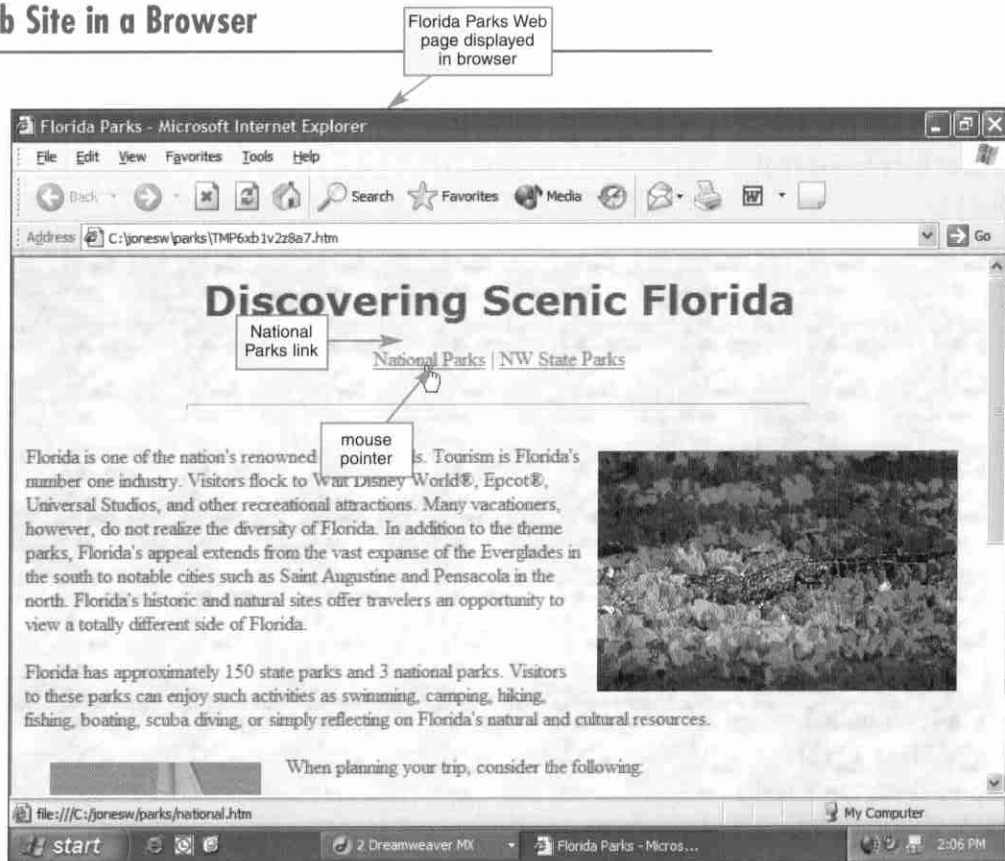


FIGURE 2-100

2 Click the National Parks link.

The Florida National Parks page is displayed in the browser (Figure 2-101).

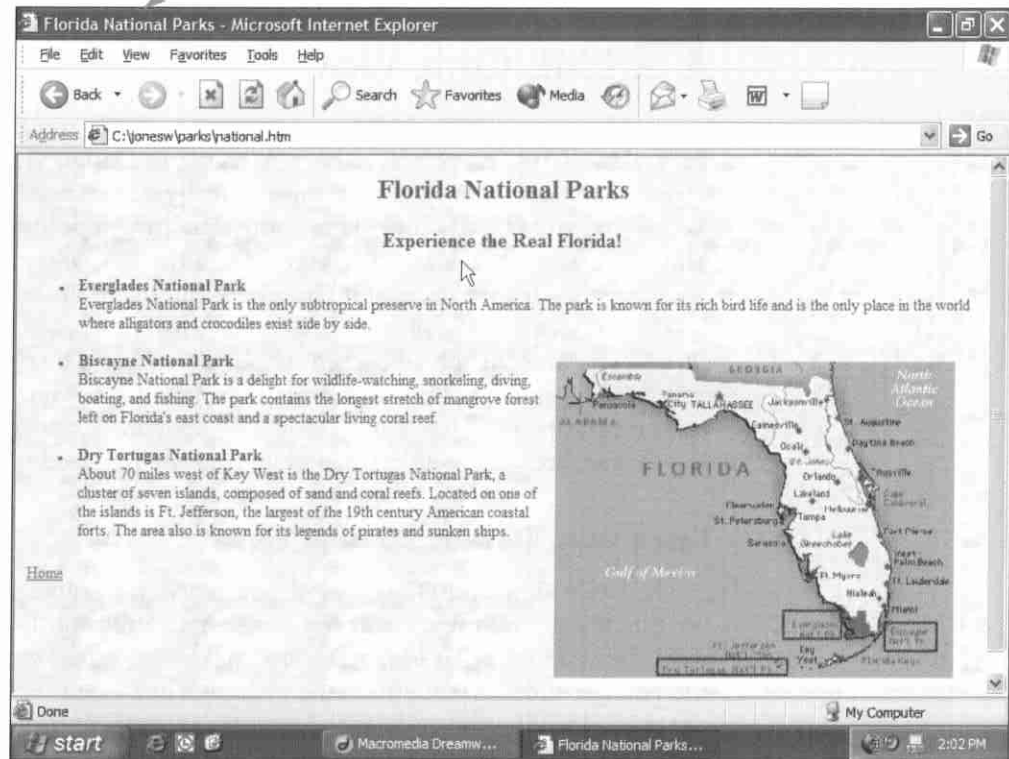


FIGURE 2-101

3 Scroll down and click the Home link to return to the index page. Click the NW State Parks link.

The state parks Web page displays (Figure 2-102).

4 Click each of the three absolute (external) links to view the state park Web sites. Click the browser Back button after you view each page.

5 Click Home to return to the index page. Click the browser Close button to close the browser.

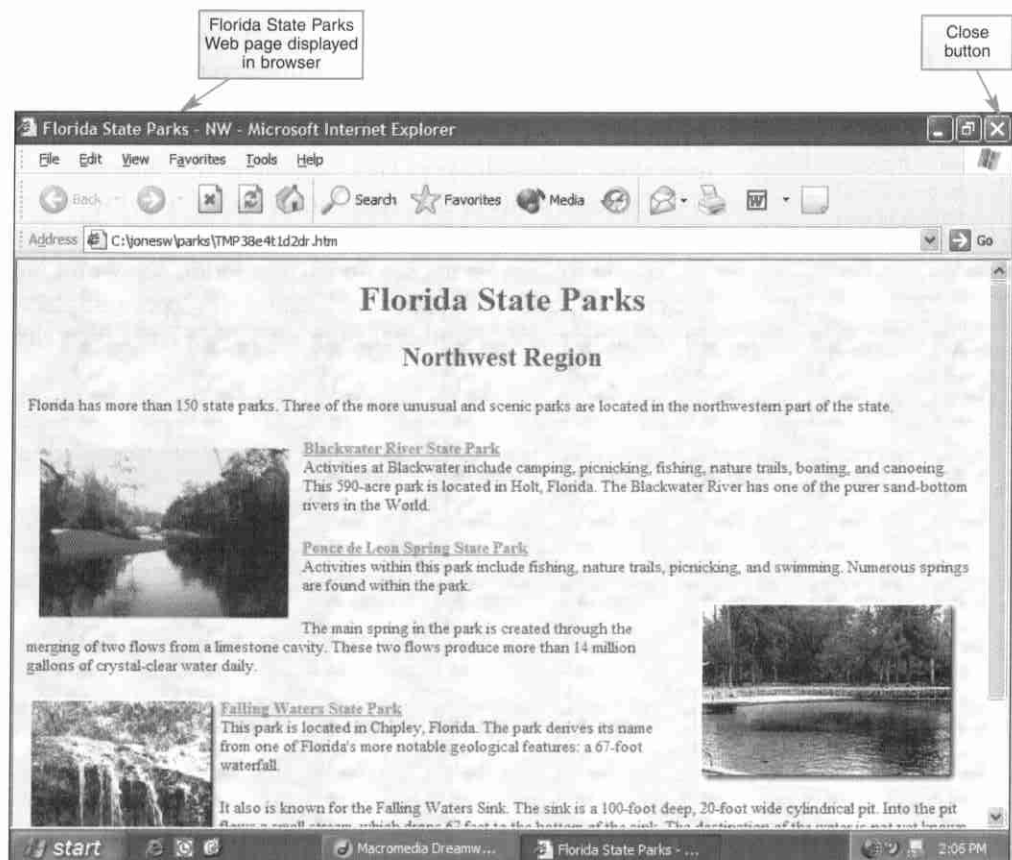


FIGURE 2-102

HTML Code View

Dreamweaver provides two views, or *ways*, to look at a document: **Design view** and **Code view**. Thus far, you have been working in Design view. As you create and work with documents, Dreamweaver automatically generates the underlying HTML code. Recall that the HTML code defines the structure and layout of a Web document by using a variety of tags and attributes. Even though Dreamweaver generates the code, occasions occur that necessitate the tweaking or modifying of code.

Dreamweaver provides several options for viewing and working with HTML code. You can split the Document window so that it displays both the Code view and the Design view. You can display only the Code view in the Document window, or you can open the Code inspector. The **Code inspector** opens in a separate window, so you can keep the whole Document window reserved for Design view.

Using Code View and Design View

In Code view and Design view, you work in a split-screen environment. You can see the design and the code at the same time. Splitting the Document window to view the code makes it easier to view the visual design while you make changes in the HTML code. When you make a change in Design view, the HTML code also is changed. Viewing the code at this early stage may not seem important, but the more code you learn, the more productive you will become.

Within the HTML code, tags can be entered in uppercase, lowercase, or a combination of upper- and lowercase. The letter combination has no effect on how the browser displays the output. When you view the code in Code view in Dreamweaver, some HTML tags display in lowercase letters and some attributes in uppercase letters. This is the Dreamweaver default.

In this book when describing HTML tags, we use uppercase letters for tags and attributes to make it easier to differentiate from the other text. Entering tags as uppercase also is the standard used by many Web page authors who write their own HTML code. Within the steps, however, we use lowercase letters to match the displayed code.

In the following steps, you use the Code View and Design View option to look at the code for the `
` (line break) and `<P>` (paragraph) tags. The paragraph tag has an opening tag `<P>` and a closing tag `</P>`. The `
` (line break) tag does not have a closing tag.

More About

Using the Quick Tag Editor

For more information about using the Quick Tag Editor to review and edit HTML tags, visit the Dreamweaver MX More About Web page (scs.site.com/dreamweaver/mx/more) and then click Dreamweaver MX Quick Tag Editor.