**Adobe Dreamweaver CS6, Chapter 1 vocab test**

**Adobe AIR**

Used for developing content that can be delivered with a browser or as a desktop application.

**Adobe Community Help**

A collection of materials such as tutorials, published articles, or blogs, in addition to the regular help content.

**Application bar**

Located above the Document window, it includes menu names, a Workspace switcher, and other application commands.

**Assets**

Subfolders in which you store all of the files that are not pages, such as images and sound files.

**Banners**

Images that appear across the top or down the side of the screen that can incorporate a company’s logo, contact information, and links to the other pages in the site.

**Blue drop zone**

Heavy blue line that appears when the panel is in the correct position to be docked.

**Child page**

A page at a lower level in a web hierarchy that links to a page at a higher level called a parent page.

**Code view**

Shows the underlying HTML code for the page.

**Coding toolbar**

Contains buttons you can use when working directly in the code and is not visible unless you are in Code view.

**Debugging**

Correcting errors.

**Deliverables**

Products that will be provided to the client at the product completion such as new pages or graphic elements created, and a timeline for their delivery.

**Design view**

Shows the page as it would appear in a browser and is primarily used for designing and creating a web page.

**Dock**

Collection of panels or panel groups.

**Document toolbar**

Contains buttons and drop-down menus you can use to change the current work mode, check browser compatibility, preview web pages, debug web pages, choose visual aids, and view file-management options.

**Document window**

The large area in the Dreamweaver program window where you create and edit web pages.

**Domain name**

A web address that is expressed in letters instead of numbers and usually reflects the name of the business represented by the website.

**Dreamweaver workspace**

The screen that includes all of the menus, panels, buttons, inspectors, and panes that you use to create and maintain websites.

**Dual Screen layout**

The layout you would choose when you are using two monitors while working with Dreamweaver.

**Files panel**

A Dreamweaver management tool that can be used to create folders to organize and store the various files for your website, and to add pages to your website.

**FTP (File Transfer Protocol)**

The process of uploading and downloading files to and from a remote site.

**Home page**

The first page that users see when they visit your website.

**HTML**

The acronym for HyperText Markup Language.

**Hyperlinks**

Images or text elements on a web page that users click to display another location on the page, another web page on the same website, or a web page on a different website.

**Image map**

An image that has been divided into sections, each of which serves as a link.

**Images**

Graphics, such as photographs, on a web page. In a website they are known as assets.

**Insert panel**

Includes eight categories of buttons displayed through a drop-down menu: Common, Layout, Forms, Data, Spry, InContext Editing, Text, and Favorites.

**Internet Service Providers (ISPs)**

Provide space on their servers for customers to publish websites.

**IP address**

An assigned series of numbers, separated by periods, that designates an address on the Internet.

**Links**

Images or text elements on a web page that users click to display another location on the page, another web page on the same website, or a web page on a different website.

**Live view**

Displays an open document as if you were viewing it in a browser, with interactive elements active and functioning.

**Local root folder**

Folder which houses all the files for your website.

**Local site folder**

A folder that will store all the pages or HTML files for the site.

**Menu bar**

Located above the Document window, it includes menu names, a Workspace switcher, and other application commands.

**Menu bars**

Contain multiple links that are usually organized in rows or columns.

**Navigation structure**

The way that menu bars and other internal links are used on your pages.

**Panel**

Tabbed window that displays information on a particular topic or contains related commands.

**Panel groups**

Sets of related panels that are grouped together.

**Parent page**

A page at a higher level in a web hierarchy that links to other pages on a lower level called child pages.

**Path**

Location of the open file in relation to other folders in the website.

**Properties pane**

Lets you view and change the properties (characteristics) of a selected object.

**Property inspector**

Lets you view and change the properties (characteristics) of a selected object.

**Publishing**

The process of transferring all the files for the site to a web server so that it is available for viewing on the Internet.

**Related files**

Files that are linked to a document and are necessary for the document to display and function correctly.

**Related Files toolbar**

Located below an open document’s filename tab and displays the names of any related files.

**Remote server**

A web server that hosts websites and is not directly connected to the computer housing the local site.

**Remote site**

A site that has been published to a remote server.

**Rich media content**

Comprehensive term that refers to attractive and engaging images, interactive elements, video, or animation.

**Root folder**

Traditional name for the local site folder, that will store all the pages or HTML files for the site.

**Scope creep**

Making impromptu changes or additions to a project without corresponding increases in the schedule or budget.

**Set up**

Using the Dreamweaver Site Setup dialog box to assign your site a name and specify the local site folder.

**Show Code and Design views**

The best view for debugging or correcting errors because you can immediately see how code modifications change the appearance of the page.

**Standard toolbar**

Contains buttons you can use to execute frequently used commands that are also available on the File and Edit menus.

**Status bar**

Located below the Document window and shows the tag selector on the left.

**Style Rendering toolbar**

Contains buttons that you can use to display data for different platforms, such as a cell phone.

**Tag selector**

Shows the HTML tags being used at the insertion point location.

**URL**

Domain name.

**View**

Particular way of displaying page content.

**Web browser**

A program, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Safari, or Mozilla Firefox, which lets you display web pages.

**Web server**

A computer that is connected to the Internet with an IP address.

**Website**

A group of related web pages that are linked together and share a common interface and design.

**Wireframe**

An illustration that represents every page in a website.

**Workspace switcher**

Drop-down menu in the top right corner on the Application bar that lets you change the workspace layout.

**XHTML**

The acronym for eXtensible HyperText Markup Language, the current standard language used to create web pages.