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| **Glossary** |  |
| **Chapter 1** |  |
| **Adobe AIR** | An Adobe product 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. See Menu bar. |
| **Assets** | Subfolders in which you store all of the files that are not pages, such as images and sound files. See Images. |
| **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. |
| **Dependent files** | Files that are linked to a document and are necessary for the document to display and function correctly. Also called related files. See Related files. |
| **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** | First web page that appears when viewers go to a 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. See Hyperlinks. |
| **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. See Links. |
| **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. See Local site folder. |
| **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. See Application bar. |
| **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. See Property inspector. |
| **Property inspector** | Lets you view and change the properties (characteristics) of a selected object. See Properties pane. |
| **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. Also called dependent files. See Dependent files. |
| **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. |