**Dreamweaver Chapter 2 Vocab**

**Adobe BrowserLab**

Tool that checks pages by simulating multiple browsers and platforms.

**Background color**

The color that fills the entire page.

**Body**

The part of the page that appears in a browser window.

**Broken links**

Links that cannot find their intended destinations.

**Cascading Style Sheets**

Sets of formatting attributes that you use to format web pages to provide a consistent presentation for content across the site.

**Clean HTML code**

Code that does what it is supposed to do without using unnecessary instructions, which take up memory.

**Code Inspector**

A separate window that displays the current page in Code view.

**CSS layout block**

Section of a web page that is defined and formatted using a Cascading Style Sheet.

**Default font**

Font built into the program.

**Default link colors**

Colors used by the browser to display text, links, and visited links that are built into the program.

**Description**

Short paragraph that describes the content and features of the website.

**External links**

Links pointing outside of the website.

**Focus group**

Marketing tool that asks a group of people for feedback about a product.

**Font-combination**

A set of font choices that specify which fonts a browser should use to display the text on your web page.

**Head content**

Includes the page title that appears in the title bar of the browser and some important page elements, called meta tags, that are not visible in the browser.

**Hex triplet**

An RGB value in hexadecimal format.

**Hexadecimal RGB value**

Value that represents the amount of red, green, and blue present in the color.

**History panel**

Records each editing and formatting task you perform and displays them in a list in the order in which you completed them.

**JavaScript**

A web-scripting code that interacts with HTML code to create dynamic content, such as rollovers or interactive forms on a web page.

**Keywords**

Words that relate to the content of the website.

**Line break**

Places a new line of text on the next line down without creating a new paragraph.

**Mailto: link**

An email address that users with questions or problems can use to contact someone at the company’s headquarters.

**Menu bar**

An area on a web page that contains links to the main pages of a website.

**Meta tags**

HTML codes that include information about the page, such as keywords and descriptions.

**Multiscreen Preview**

Feature that allows you to see what a page would look like if it were viewed on a mobile hand-held device, such as a phone or tablet.

**Navigation bar**

An area on a web page that contains links to the main pages of a website.

**Point of contact**

Place on a web page that provides users with a means of contacting the company.

**POWDER (Protocol for Web Description Resources)**

An evaluation system for web pages developed with the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that provides summary information about a website.

**Rendered**

Drawn on the screen.

**Rollover**

Special effect that changes the appearance of an object when the mouse moves over it.

**Rule of thirds**

A design principle that entails dividing a page into nine squares and then placing the page elements of most interest on the intersections of the grid lines.

**Slider**

Can be dragged on the left side of the History panel to undo or redo steps.

**Step**

Each task listed in the History panel.

**Tags**

The parts of the code that specify the appearance for all page content when viewed in a browser.

**Templates**

Web pages that contain the basic layout for each page in the site, including the location of a company logo or a menu of buttons.

**Unvisited links**

Links that the viewer has not clicked yet.

**URL**

Uniform Resource Locator

**Visited links**

Links that have been previously clicked.

**White space**

Which is not necessarily white, is the area on a page that contains no text or graphics.

**XML**

Type of file that is used to develop customized tags to store information.