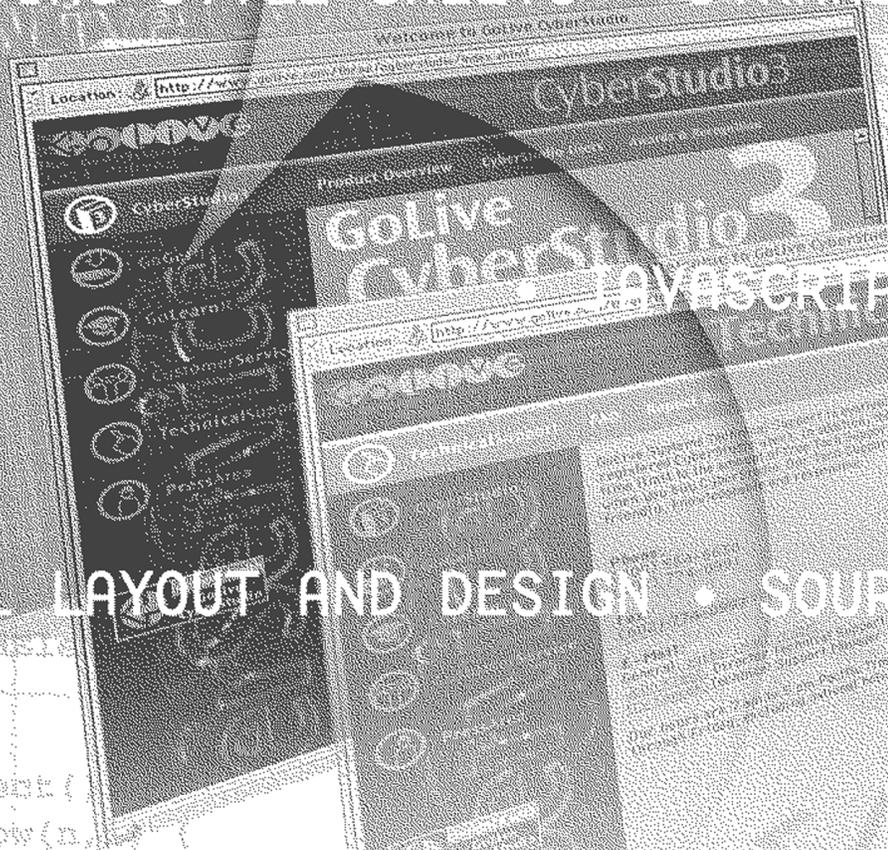


• CASCADING STYLE SHEETS • DYNAMIC HT



• JAVASCRIPT AC

• VISUAL LAYOUT AND DESIGN • SOURCE C

• SITE MANAGM

```
function  
function  
function  
function
```

```
return elem;
```

```
CSIn = new Object(  
function CSIShow(n,  
if (CSIn[n])
```

```
img.src = CSIn[n][3].src; ee  
return CSIn;
```

```
return CSIn;
```

</html>

GoLive CyberStudio 3 Tutorial Guide

Introduction

In this tutorial guide, you will create several pages with text, graphics, and links and upload them to your Web server. You will also learn how to quickly import an existing Web site in CyberStudio 3.

Before Getting Started

If you consider yourself a relative newcomer to Web publishing, there are certain conventions you should be aware of as you get started. This will help you avoid some common pitfalls when designing your first Web site.

About File Name Extensions

Even though you are working on a Macintosh, all files for the web require a filename extension (i.e., a suffix consisting of a period followed by one or more characters). DOS-based machines can handle only up to eight characters in their names, plus three more in their extension (for example: **mypage.htm**). This filename format is preferable should you ever need to stage your Web site for previewing on a local DOS-based machine.

Pages are usually: **.html** (otherwise **.htm**)
GIF images are usually: **.gif**
JPEG images are usually: **.jpg**

About Image Formats

The standard image formats for the web are GIF and JPEG.

- GIFs are typically used for line art.
- JPEGs are typically used for photographs and other images with more than 256 colors.

PICTs and TIFFs won't work on the web. All graphics need to be at a resolution of 72 dots per inch. JPEGs need to be saved as RGB (CMYK or Grayscale won't work).

About Case File Naming

Most Web Servers are case sensitive to file names. Some webmasters require that all file names be in lower case — check with your's before starting your site. If you use the browse or the **Point & Shoot** method to make your links, then CyberStudio will create the link with the same case as your file name.

The Macintosh doesn't recognize that a filename has changed when you change the case since on the Macintosh filenames aren't case sensitive. CyberStudio includes a Preference setting so that filename case changes can be made.

About Special Characters in File Names

The Web is more restrictive on the use of special characters in file names than your Macintosh. Therefore, you can't use the following in file names:

- forward slash (/)
- more than one "dot" (.) — the only period has to be part of the extension as in: index.html
- you can't use the hyphen (-) as the first character in a file name.

Furthermore, some webmasters ban the use of;

- empty spaces in file names (the underscore character (_) is often used instead)
- ampersands (&)
- possibly other characters — check with your webmaster.

About Naming Your Home Page

Most Internet Service Providers (ISP) require you to name your home page as: **index.html**. Please check this with your ISP.

Webservers are usually configured to find a "default" page in a directory without the need to type the whole URL. The webmaster setting up the webserver decides what the "default" page should be named. Some webmasters use "index.html" while others use "default.html" or "home.html". You should consult your webmaster (or the webmaster of your ISP) what naming convention is being used on your server.

About Your Web Site Structure

Check with your Internet Service Provider or webmaster to see if they have any restrictions on the structure of your Web site. A few require a "Flat" structure where all the pages and media are in one folder.

About Font Sizes Across Platforms

Font sizes on the web are controlled by the browser not by the author. Some users will have their browser configured to display text at 9 points and other users will have theirs configured to display text as large as 14 or even 18 points.

- HTML size 3 means to display text at the size set in the browser's preferences.
- HTML size 2 is one font size smaller than the size set in the browser's preferences.
- HTML size 4 is one font size larger than the size set in the browser's preferences.

Most users probably have their browsers configured to display text at 12 point Times. However, fonts on a Windows machine are about one step larger than on the Macintosh.

Because of the uncertainty over the viewing font size, your page must be designed to handle a range of font sizes. Internet Explorer on the Macintosh provides the easiest way to proof your pages at a variety of font sizes. It has a Font larger/smaller button in its Toolbar which will let you easily change font sizes. (In Navigator, you have to change the default font size in the Preferences.)

For further information including tips to deal with this issue, please consult our FAQ Pages located at our Web site.

About Gamma

Images viewed on a Windows machine look darker than the same image viewed on a Macintosh. This is due to a difference in gamma settings — the difference is worse on older Window's computers. There are several ways to simulate the Window's settings on a Macintosh.

- Go into your Monitors control panel and set the gamma to "Uncorrected".
- Download the GammaToggle FKEY. (Shareware by Roland Gustafsson at: <http://www.acts.org/roland/thanks/>)
- Use Knoll Software's Gamma which is supplied with Adobe Photoshop.

You may want to check out the **PNG** format ("Portable Network Graphics") — an emerging image standard which compensates for Gamma variations across platforms.

Congratulations! Now that you are Web-savvy, you are ready to begin working with GoLive CyberStudio 3.

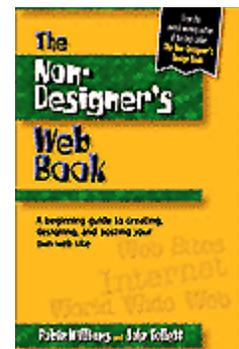
If you are interested in an easy guide to publishing on the World Wide Web, we can recommend, "**The Non-Designers Web Book**," published by Peachpit Press.

ISBN 0-201-68859-X

List price: \$29.95 U.S.

Pages: 288 pages

Authors: Robin Williams and John Tollett



What You'll Need

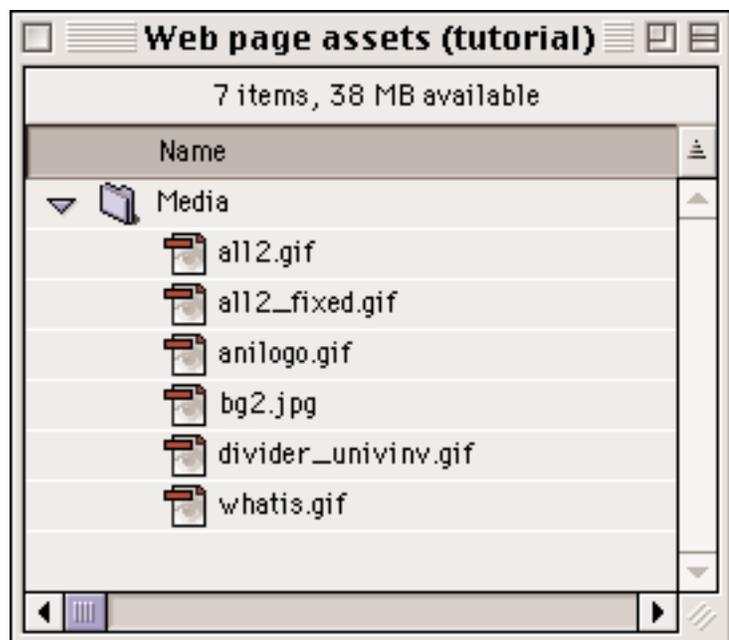
Now that you are ready to begin working with GoLive CyberStudio for the first time, you need to equip yourself with the special documents we've received permission to include from Funny Garbage, Inc. — a top Web design company.

Please locate the GoLive CyberStudio Tutorial folder (included on your CD or available from our Web site for downloading).

Tutorial Files are
© Funny Garbage, Inc.



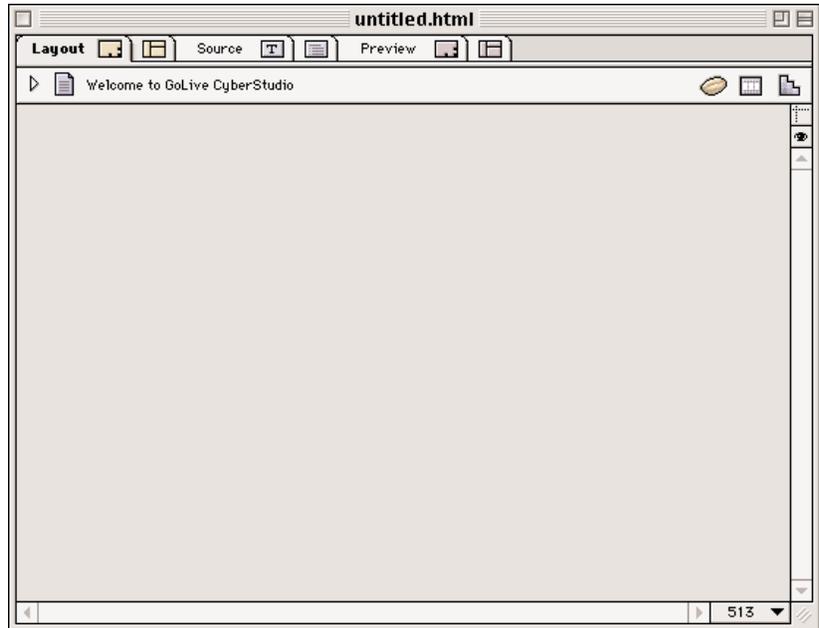
For now, you will be using the **Web page assets (tutorial)** folder. Included inside this folder are various images.



Starting Up CyberStudio

Once you have located the Web page assets folder, you may launch the GoLive CyberStudio application. An empty document will open in Layout View.

Main Window Overview



Flexible Work Modes

Along the top of this untitled window are tabs for GoLive CyberStudio's different modes.

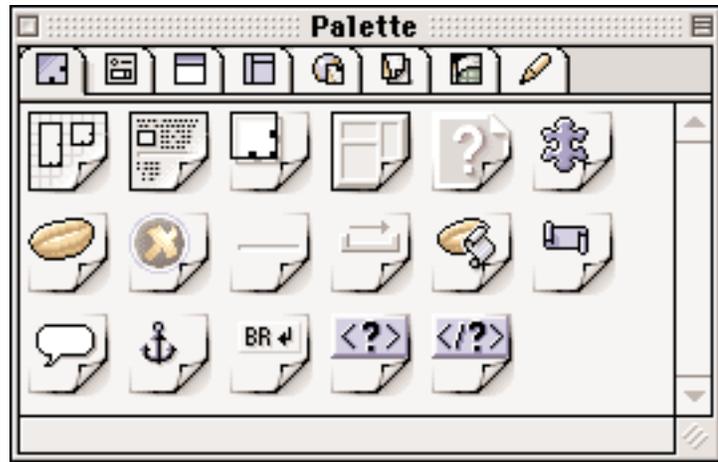
Along the top of the window are tabs for GoLive CyberStudio's different modes:

- **Layout Editor**, where you enter content and design the layout for your Web page
- **Frame Editor**, where you create and manage frame sets
- **HTML Source Editor**, which contains the HTML that represents your page and which you can examine and edit
- **HTML Outline Editor**, which shows your HTML in a convenient outline whose sections you can expand or collapse
- **WebObjects Declaration Editor** (which isn't present when you choose the recommended basic installation)
- **Layout Preview**, where you can view your finished page without the need to launch a Web browser application
- **Frame Preview**, where you can view your completed frames and frame sets created in the Frame Editor.

You will primarily be working in CyberStudio's Layout Editor when designing your Web page.

The Palette Overview

In addition to the main window, when you launch GoLive CyberStudio, it opens the Palette window, which looks like this:



The Palette contains icons for the objects you can place on your page. Click the Palette's first tab (if it isn't clicked already) to see the **Basic Tags** objects. Here's a key idea: You work with GoLive CyberStudio by dragging objects from the Palette and dropping them onto your page.

The Inspector Overview

CyberStudio has a context-sensitive Inspector window that allows you to quickly customize selected objects without the need to reference pulldown menus. Select the Inspector from the Window menu (Cmd-1).

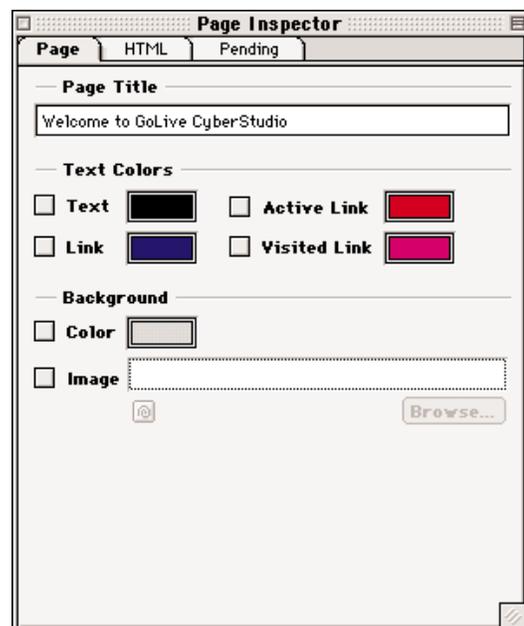
Click on the Page Icon



in the upper left corner.

The Inspector's name changes to the Page Inspector and looks like this:

Here you will find information about your page — for example, its default color for text and links.



The Toolbar Overview

The Toolbar located above your page is also context sensitive, similar to the Inspector window, and provides you with convenient button shortcuts for often-used features.



The Site Window Overview

CyberStudio has a state-of-the-art Site Manager which features transparent integration with the Macintosh Finder. When a File is moved, renamed, or deleted in the Site Window, the actions happen simultaneously in the Finder.

CyberStudio will create a folder to contain your Web site. You will place web-ready media assets such as images into this site folder. As you create pages, you will store them inside this site folder. Within the site folder you can create any subfolder structure that meets your needs. If you are new to Web publishing, may we suggest the following simplified internal structure for your site folder:

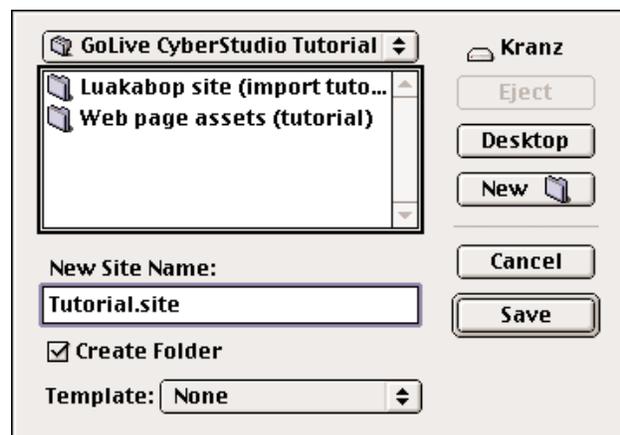
- **index.html** (the most common name for your Home Page)
- **Media** folder (to organize your images)
- **Pages** folder (to organize your additional Web pages)



Before we proceed to create our New Site, please close the open document “**untitled.html**” within CyberStudio. There should no longer be any blank document window visible.

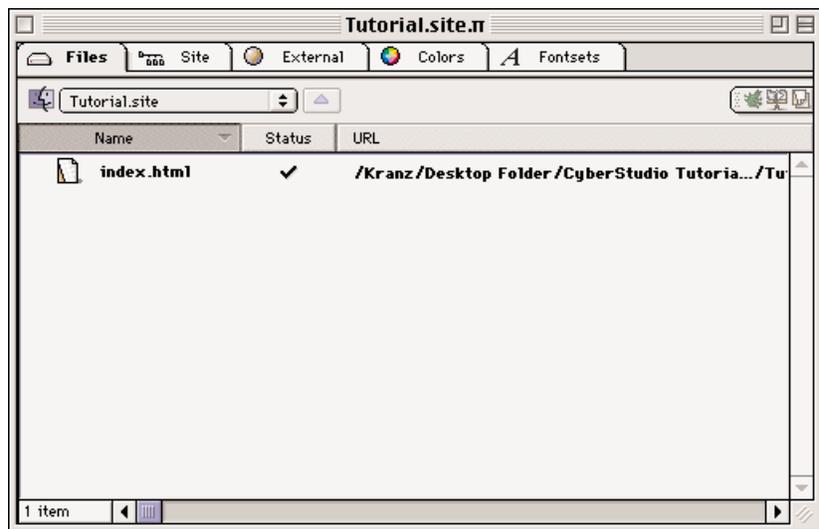
Creating a New Site

1. Go to the *File* menu and choose *New Site*.
2. In the subsequent dialog box, navigate to the Tutorial Folder and name the site something like **Tutorial.site**.
3. Leave the *Create New Folder* checkbox selected to have GoLive CyberStudio create a new site folder. Click *Save*.



4. GoLive CyberStudio will create a new folder named **Tutorial.site** *f* with the following content:
 - The **Tutorial.site.π** site document: This is the document that displays in the Site Window.
 - The **Tutorial.site** folder: This is the folder where your pages and media are stored. Its content appears in the Files tab of the Site Window. When you create a new site, it already contains a blank homepage, titled **index.html**.
 - The **Tutorial.site.data** folder: This folder is used to store things that you need to build and maintain your site but that don't need to be uploaded. For more details, please see the user manual, Chapter 16, *Managing Web Sites with GoLive CyberStudio*.
5. The Site Window appears, with a homepage already in place. It will look something like this:

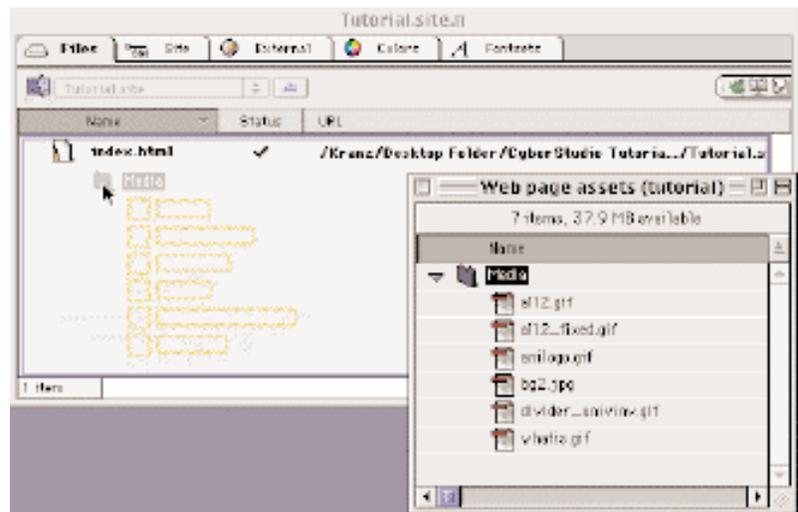
The Site Window



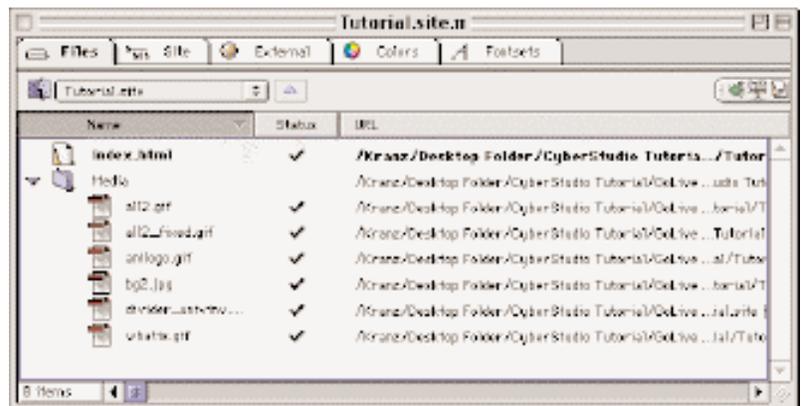
6. You are now ready to begin designing a site.

Let's begin by adding some structure and files to our Web site. Select the **Media** folder located inside your **Web page assets (tutorial)** folder, and drag it from the Macintosh Finder into the Site window pictured above.

Drag-n-Drop to Add Files to your Web Site



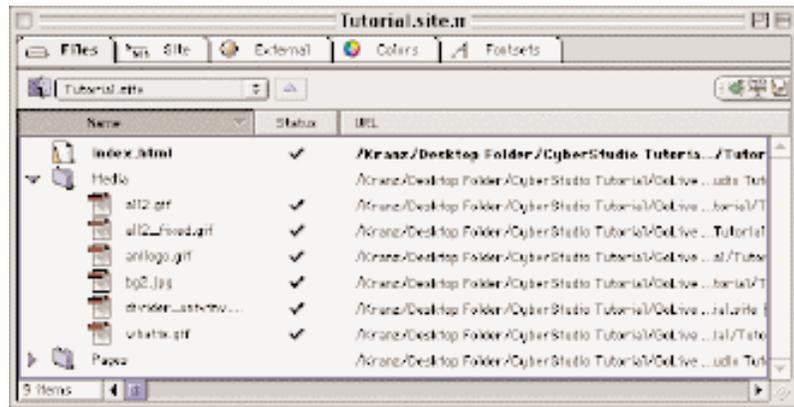
A simple drag-n-drop from the Macintosh Finder to inside CyberStudio's Site window is all it takes to automatically add these images to your Web site!



Let's continue by adding a new folder to our Web site. Select *New...Group* from the *Site* menu.



A new “**untitled folder**” will appear in the Site window. Select this folder and rename it “**Pages.**”

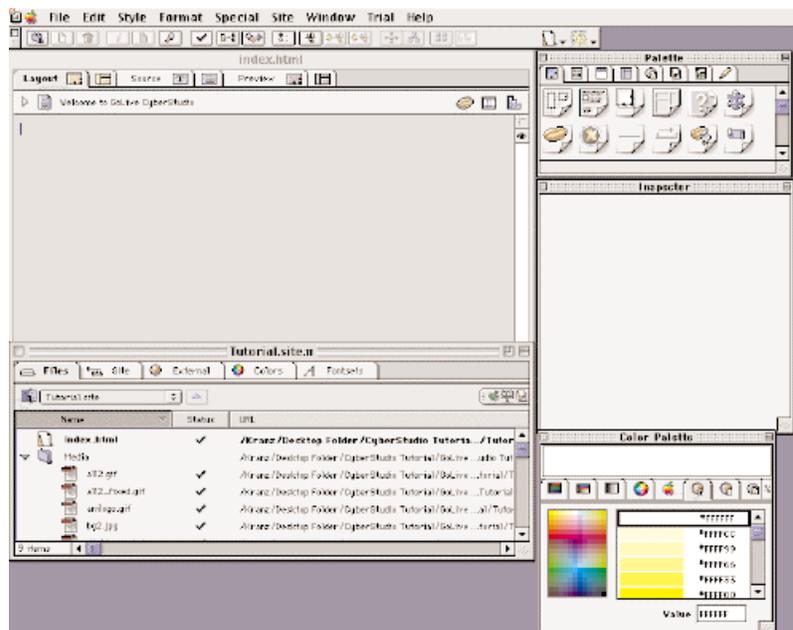


Your Web site, all contained inside of the **Tutorial.site** folder on your Macintosh, now consists of an **index.html** document, which is the *Home Page* for your Web site, as well as two additional folders. The **Media** folder presently contains six separate image files. The **Pages** folder is empty.

Designing Your First Web Page

Let's begin designing our first Web page by double-clicking to open the **index.html** document listed in the Site window.

We suggest that you setup your screen to appear similar to the picture below. You can also open the **Color Palette** which we will introduce shortly by selecting it from the *Window* menu.



Title of Your Web Page

Your first step will be to change the Title of our Web page — this is the text that will appear in the title bar of a Web Browser application when your page is being viewed.



To change the Title, simply select the “*Welcome to GoLive CyberStudio*” text next to the Page icon. Replace this text with a new title, such as “**What is Luakabop**”.

The Layout Grid

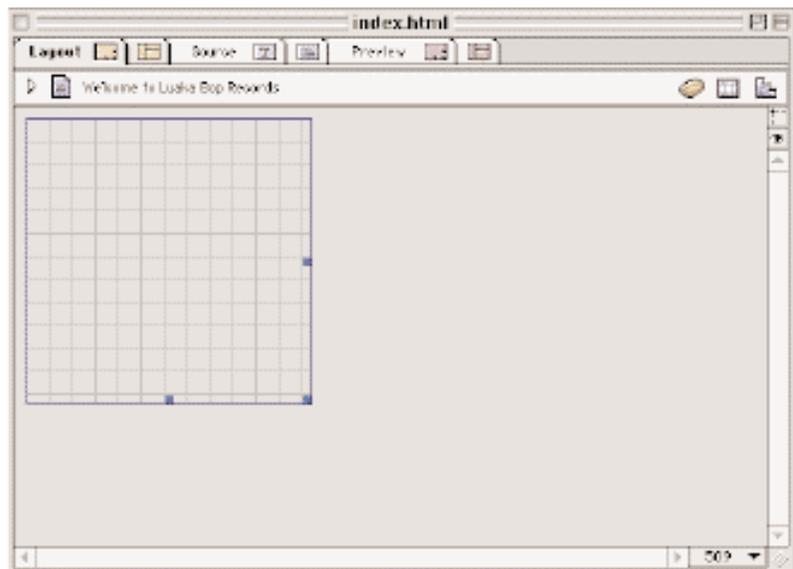


One of the objects you’ll use often is the Layout grid (the second object on the Palette). Once the grid is on your page, you can place objects on it with one-pixel precision. The grid automatically expands to accommodate the size of the objects you place on it. You can also make it larger yourself by selecting it and dragging the appropriate handle.

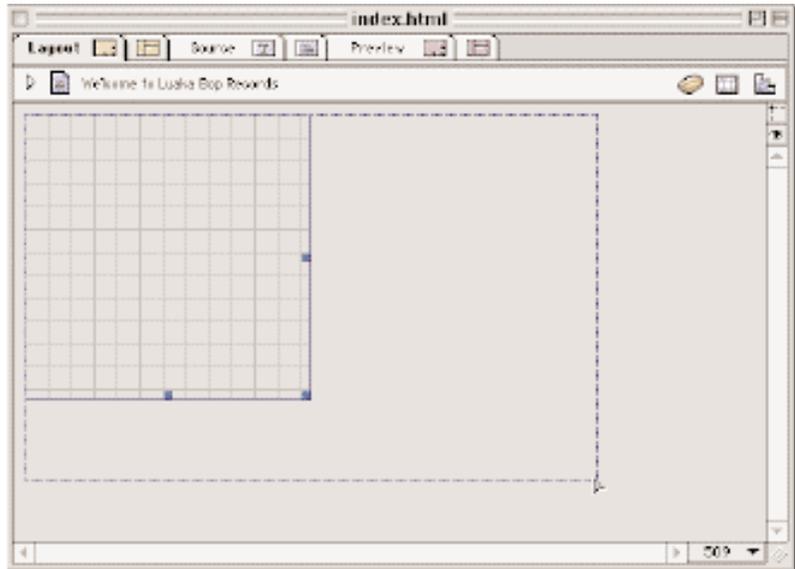
You don’t have to use a Layout grid that runs the entire length of the page. (Actually, using layout grids is optional on a page-by-page basis; but it is much more convenient to do so.)

Let’s start by putting some text on the page:

1. Go to the Palette and locate the Layout grid icon.
2. Hold down the mouse button and drag the Layout grid icon to your page (or double-click the icon in the Palette).



Release the mouse button. The grid appears on your page as shown on the previous page.



The grid can easily be resized by dragging the anchor points to the desired size as illustrated above.

Now add text:

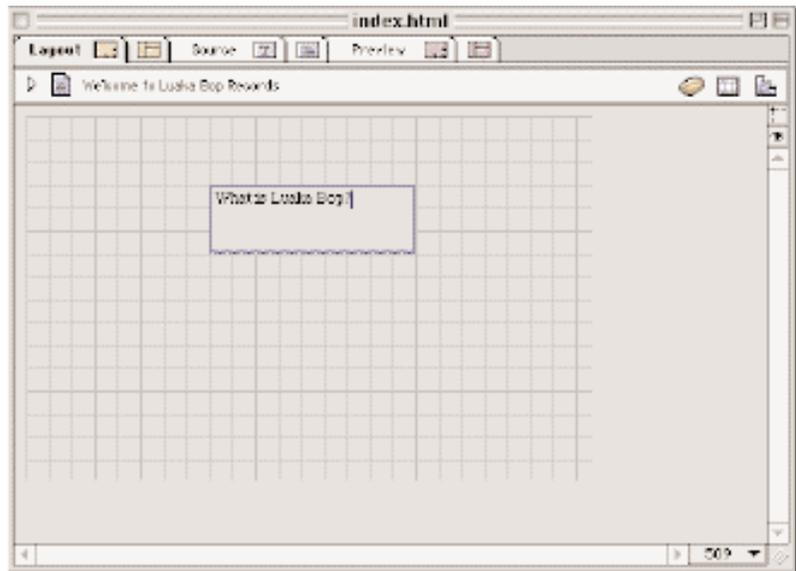
Inserting Text



3. Go back to the Palette and locate the Layout Text icon.
4. Drag the Text Box icon onto your grid. Position it on the center of the grid as pictured on the following page.
5. To better position the text object (or any object), de-select it and move the cursor to any one of its edges. The cursor turns into a hand. Hold the mouse button down and drag the object box to where you want it.



Alternatively, you can select the object and move it one pixel at a time by holding the Option key and pressing the Left, Right, Up, or Down Arrow key.



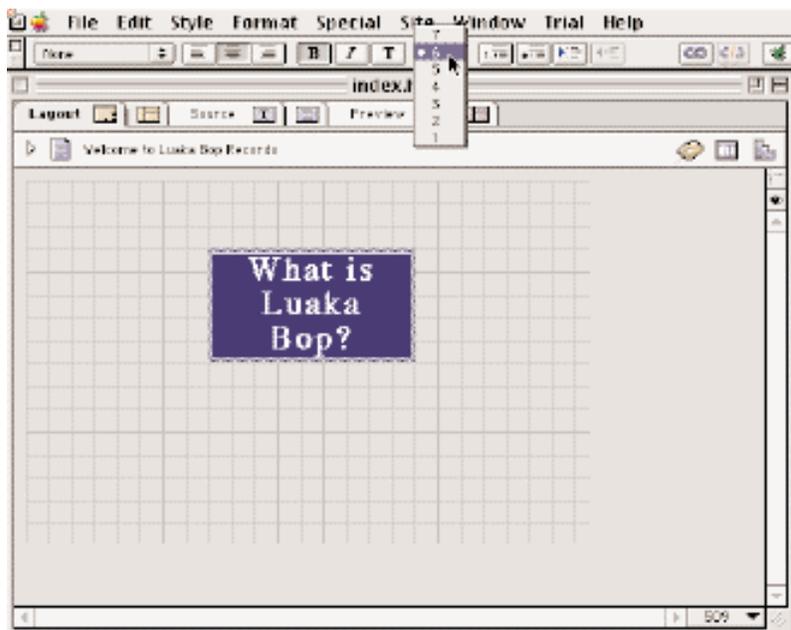
7. Type the following in the Layout Text box: **“What is Luaka Bop?”**

Similar to a word processor, you can easily alter the text and make **“What is Luaka Bop?”** bold, larger, and properly aligned. Here’s how:



Keep in mind how Font Sizes will differ across Platforms (see *“About Font Sizes Across Platforms,”* pg. 2).

8. Select the text **“What is Luaka Bop?”** in the usual Mac way.
 - Go to the Toolbar and choose Bold.
 - Go to the Toolbar and choose Center alignment.
 - Go to the Toolbar and select a font size of 6.



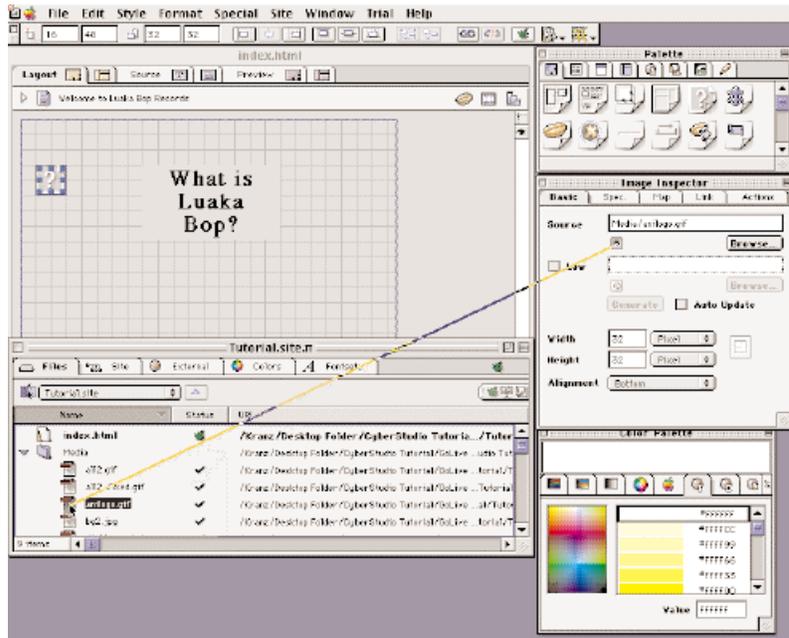
Inserting Images



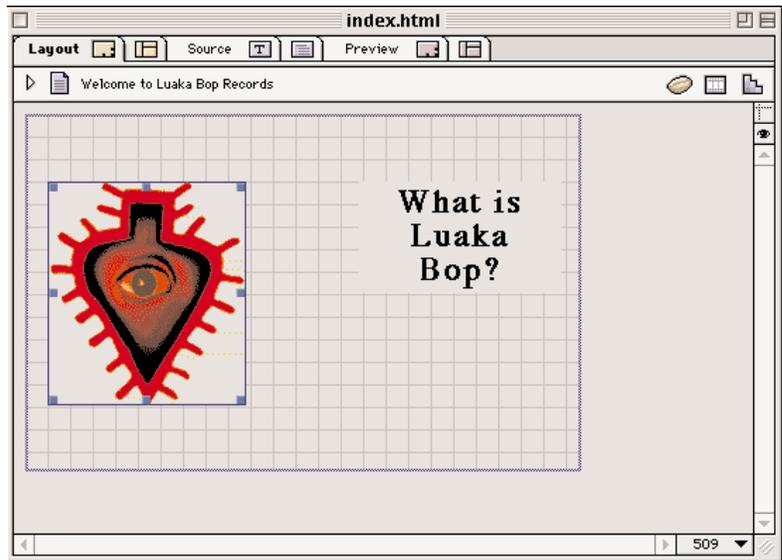
Keep in mind that the Web requires certain Image Formats (see “About Image Formats,” pg. 1).

To make your Web page more visually appealing, you can incorporate images into your design. Here’s how to insert them:

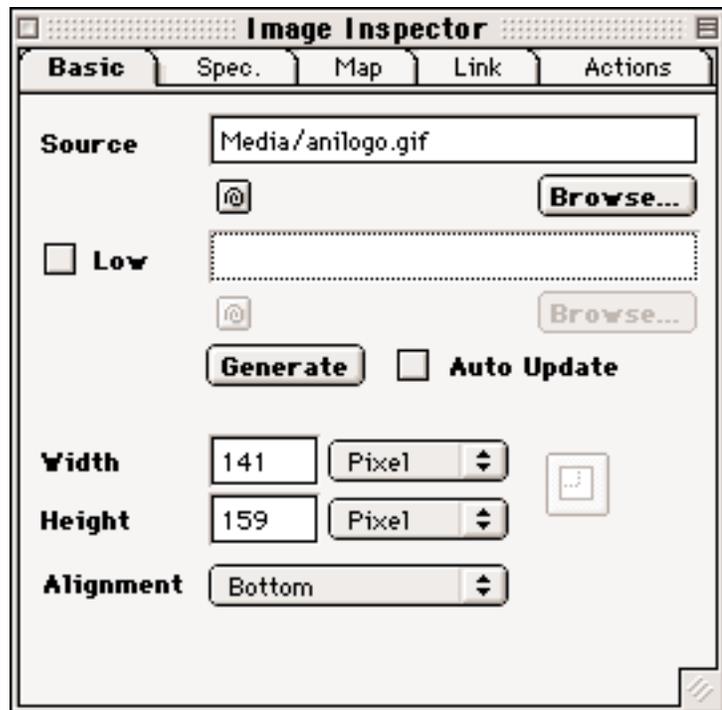
1. Go to the *Palette* and locate the *Image* icon.
2. Drag the icon to the left of the Layout Text box currently on the page as illustrated below.



3. Select the *Image* icon on your page.
4. With the *Inspector* window open, notice that it is context sensitive and now appears as the *Image Inspector*.
5. Select the *Basic* tab. The Source field will show “Empty Reference” because you have not yet selected the image to insert.
6. Select the Point and Shoot button and choose the Image you wish to have placed inside the Image icon. You do this by releasing the mouse button when the “**anilogo.gif**” small file icon and filename becomes highlighted in your Site window.



Once you have successfully “Point and Shot” at the **anilogo.gif**, it appears on your Web page, and the Image Inspector is updated to indicate the relative path of the image. In this case, the **anilogo.gif** image is located inside of the **Media** folder.





Saving Your Work

As with most other programs, GoLive CyberStudio does not automatically save your work. It's good practice to periodically do so yourself and avoid potential data loss.

Save your **index.html** document.

The Color Palette

Now that we have added a text and image object and saved our work, let's add color to what we already have. We'll change the colors of both the background and the text we've entered. Once again, we'll use drag & drop, but this time from the Color Palette, which looks like this:



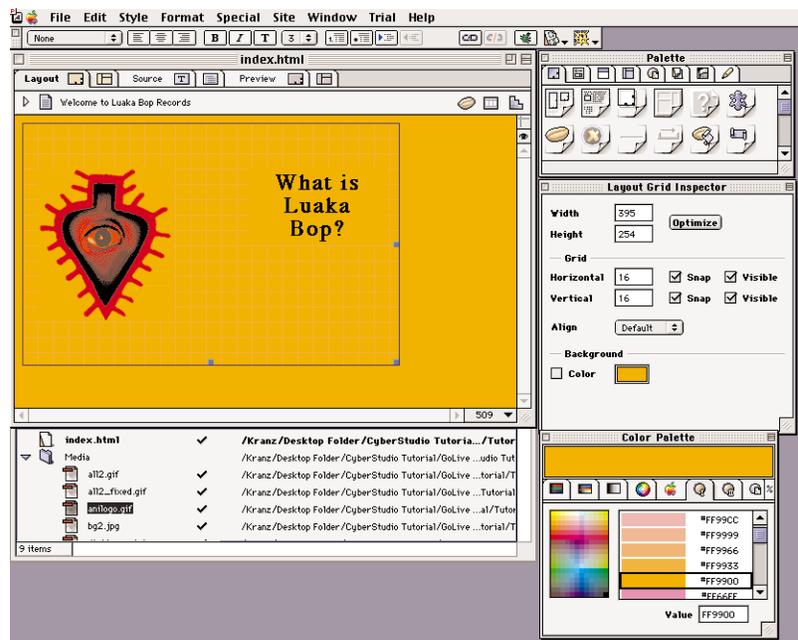
The Color Palette has eight tabs with different color spaces; the most often used of which is the browser-safe colors (selected); it's always wise to use the browser-safe colors that will keep your colors from dithering across platforms. These colors reside in the sixth tab from the left (the one with the Roman numeral "I").

Background Page Color

To change your page's background color:

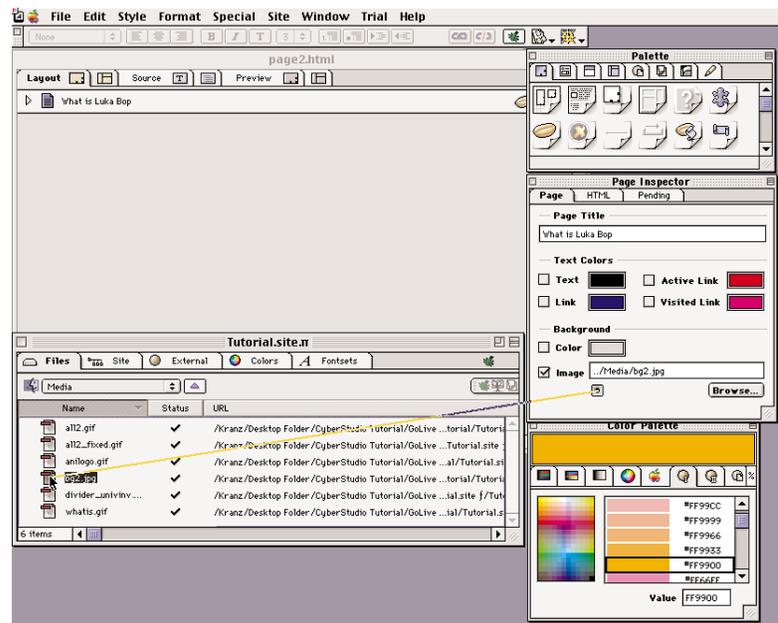
1. Go to the *Window* menu and choose the *Color Palette* (if it isn't opened).
2. Select the *Page* icon so that the *Page Inspector* is also opened.

3. Go to the Color Palette and click on the Orange color labeled **#FF9900**. This color will appear on the Color Preview Pane in the upper part of the Color Palette.
4. With the mouse button up, move the cursor to the Color Preview Pane.
5. With the mouse button down, drag the color from the Color Preview Pane to the Background Color area in the Page Inspector.
6. Release the mouse button in the Background Color area so that the background color is in effect.



You may just as easily apply color to any selected text on your Web page. Follow the steps above and drop the selected color over the preselected (highlighted) text in the Layout View.

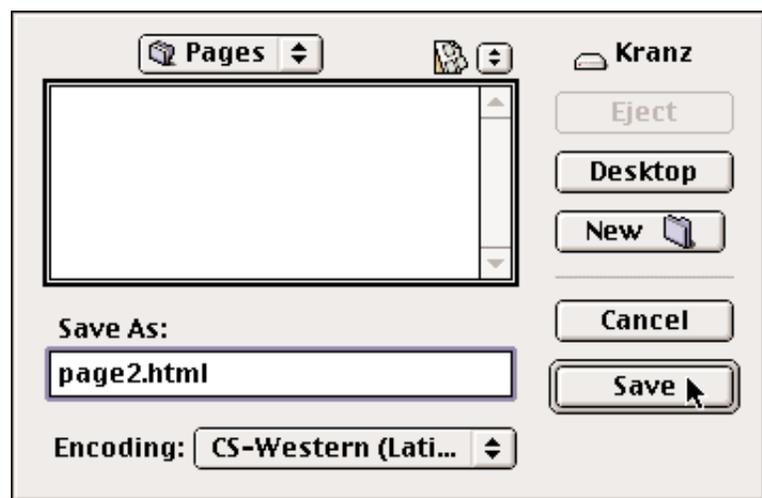
Before we discuss how to create text and image links, we are going to need to create two new pages for our Web site. Let's do this now, and then we will return to our **index.html** Home Page to make links to the new pages.



Let's create our second Web page as follows:

1. Select *New* from the *File* menu and an empty page will appear.
2. Change the title of this page to, "What is Luaka Bop."
3. Let's save this page immediately by selecting *Save* from the *File* menu.
4. Name this document, "**page2.html**," and be sure to save the page inside of the **Pages** folder we have created for our site.

Saving a Page inside your Site Folder



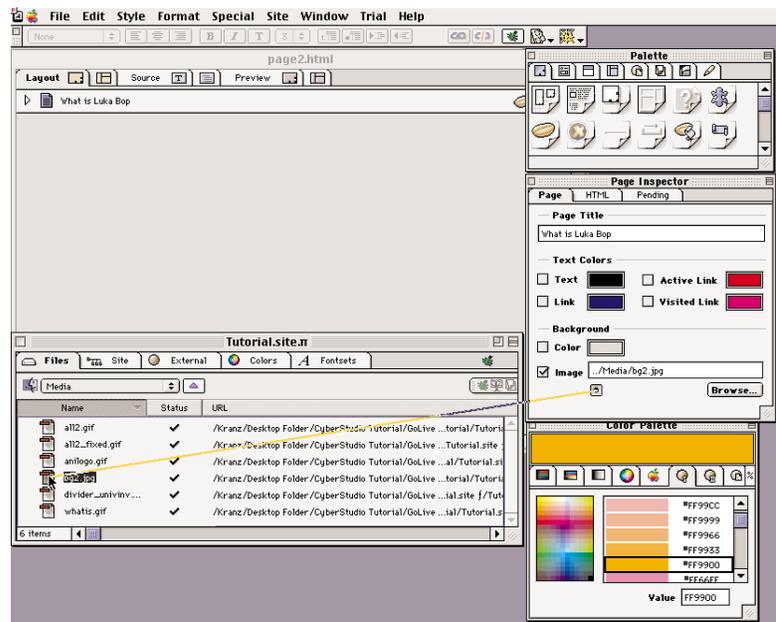


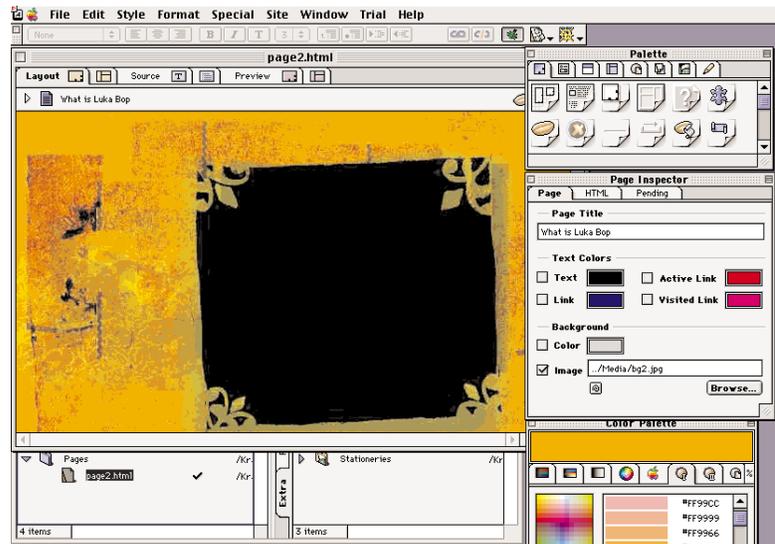
We've applied a background color to our Home page, but let's apply a background image to this second page. In order to do so, we will need to select the small Page icon and open the *Page Inspector*.

Apply Background Image

How to apply a Background Image:

1. Place a checkmark in the Background Image area of the *Page Inspector*. An Empty Reference will appear since you have not yet selected your Background Image.
2. Select the Point and Shoot button in the Page Inspector and choose the Image you wish to have as the Background Image for your page. You do this by releasing the mouse button when the “**bg2.jpg**” small file icon and filename becomes highlighted in your Site window.





The background image will now appear on your page, and the relative path to the file is placed in the Background Image field of the Page Inspector.

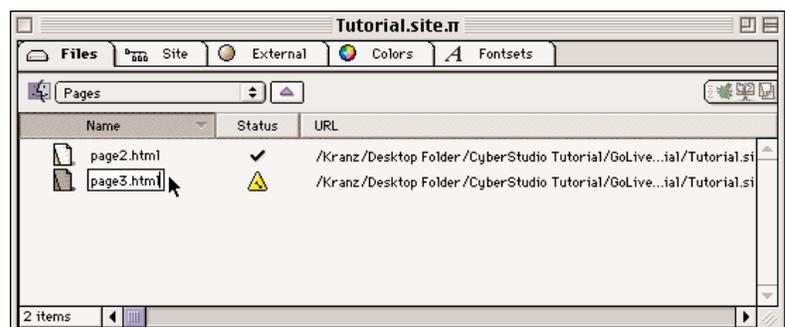
Please note that the Site window has added your “**page2.html**” document to your Site window. This occurred automatically when you saved the “**page2.html**” file inside of your Web site folder structure. This is an example of the powerful Site Management capability of CyberStudio 3 which is fully integrated with the Macintosh Finder.

Adding a Generic Page to your Web site



NOTE: A yellow “Pending” tab will appear in the Status column to indicate you have not yet opened and saved this new page.

Let’s quickly add our third and final Web page by first navigating to the Pages folder in our Site window, by double-clicking on the Pages folder icon. Once you have navigated to the Pages inside your Site window, add a Generic (blank) page to the folder. You do this by selecting *New...* and *Page* from the *Site* window.



Name this generic page, “**page3.html**,” inside the Site window.

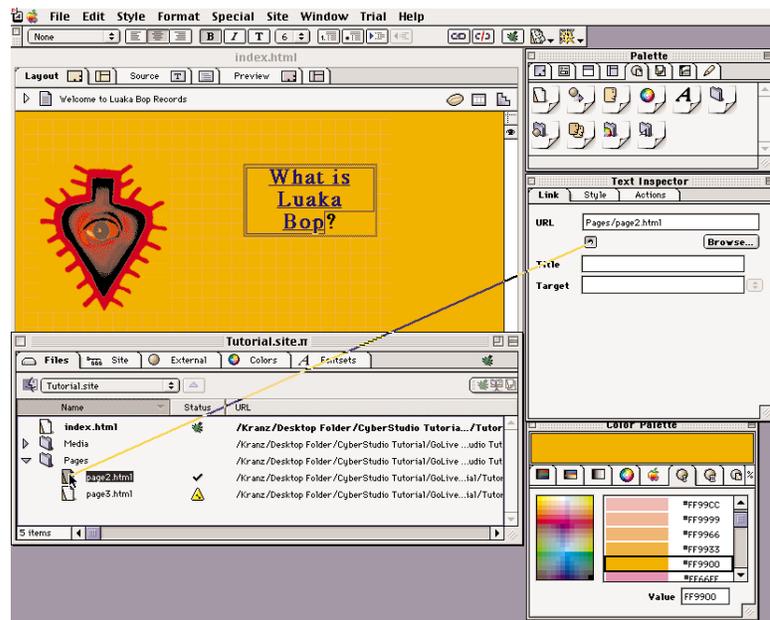
Creating Links

You now have a three pages with varying amounts of content, but as yet, there's no way that a site visitor can get from one page to the other. The next thing to do, therefore, is to add some links.

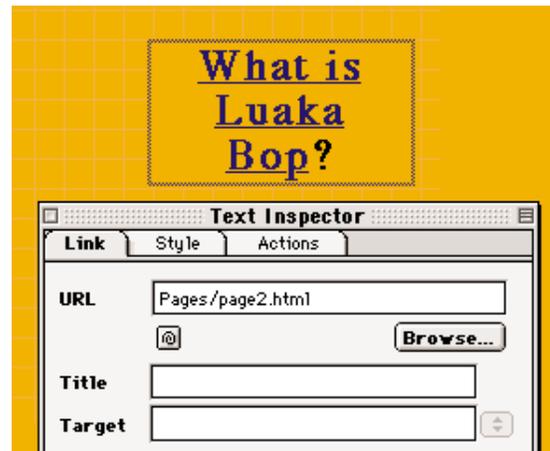
Linking from Text

Here is how you create a link from selected text using Point & Shoot. First, you will need to select the text that site visitors will click on to go to another page:

1. Go to the Site Window, locate the **index.html** icon, and double-click. The page opens for editing.
2. In **index.html**, select “*What is Luaka Bop?*” so that it's highlighted.
3. Select the New Link button in the Toolbar.



4. With the *Inspector* window open, notice that it is context sensitive and now appears as the *Link Inspector*.
5. Select the Point and Shoot button and choose the page you wish to link to.
6. Release the mouse button when the “*page2.html*” small page icon and the filename highlight. The interconnecting line blinks twice and the text is now displayed in blue and underlined. Furthermore, *Pages/page2.html* appears in the URL text box.



7. You have just created your first hyperlink in GoLive CyberStudio.
8. Go back to the source of the link, in this case the “*What is Luaka Bop?*” text, and Control-click to try out the new link.
9. The *page2.html* page opens on top of the other windows.

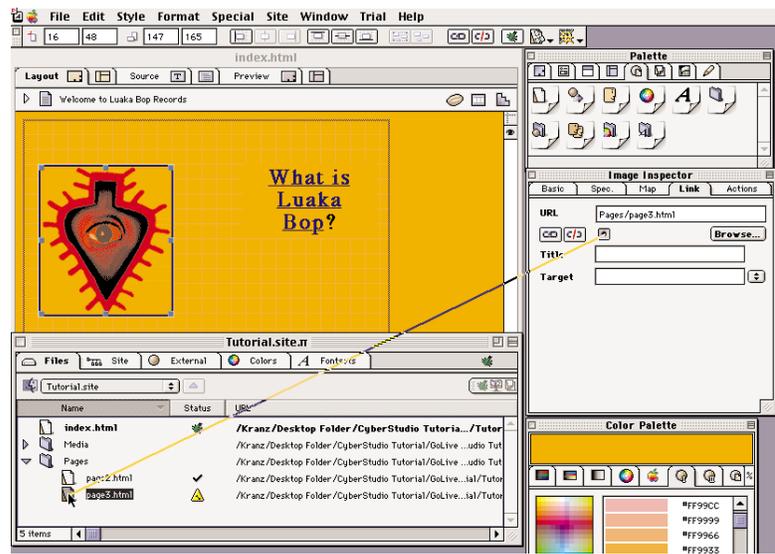
Unlike browsers, which open linked pages in the same window, GoLive CyberStudio opens new pages in a new window.

Linking from an Image

In addition to linking from text, you can also link from a graphic. Here’s how:

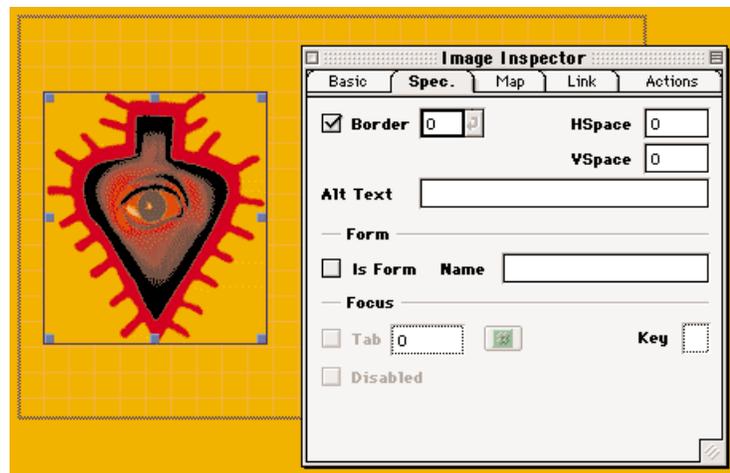


1. Select the graphic on *index.html*. The Inspector is now titled the *Image Inspector*.
2. In the Image Inspector, click the Link tab.
3. Select the New Link icon.
4. Locate the Point & Shoot button in the Image Inspector. It is located below the URL text box at the top of the main window area.
5. Click the Point & Shoot button and drag to the *page3.html* page in the Site Window.
6. Release the mouse button when the “page3.html” small page icon and the filename highlight. The interconnecting line blinks twice and *Pages/page3.html* appears in the URL text box.



7. Go back to index.html. A blue border now appears around the image to indicate that it is a clickable hyperlink.
8. Control-click the image.
9. The *page3.html* page will open in a separate window on top of *index.html*.

Removing Link Border from Images



You may find the blue border around the image annoying. Here is how you remove it:

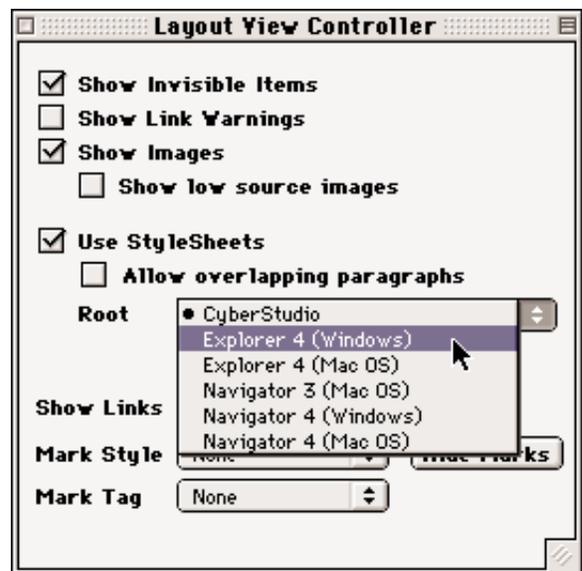
1. Click the image to select it.
2. Go to the Image Inspector and click the *Special* tab rider.
3. Locate the Border checkbox and text box combination.
4. Click the Border checkbox and make sure that "0" is entered in the text box next to it.
5. This will remove the border around the image.

Previewing Your Work within CyberStudio

Congratulations. You have just completed your first Web site design. Now that the links are in place, you'll want to test them. You do that either with GoLive CyberStudio's Preview mode or with your browser.

To use GoLive CyberStudio's Preview mode:

1. Open the page you want to preview—in this case, *index.html*.
2. In the document window, click the Layout Preview tab (the second from right, labeled *Preview*).
3. GoLive CyberStudio shows a preview of your page.
4. Go to the Inspector window, now titled Layout View Controller, and locate the Root menu.



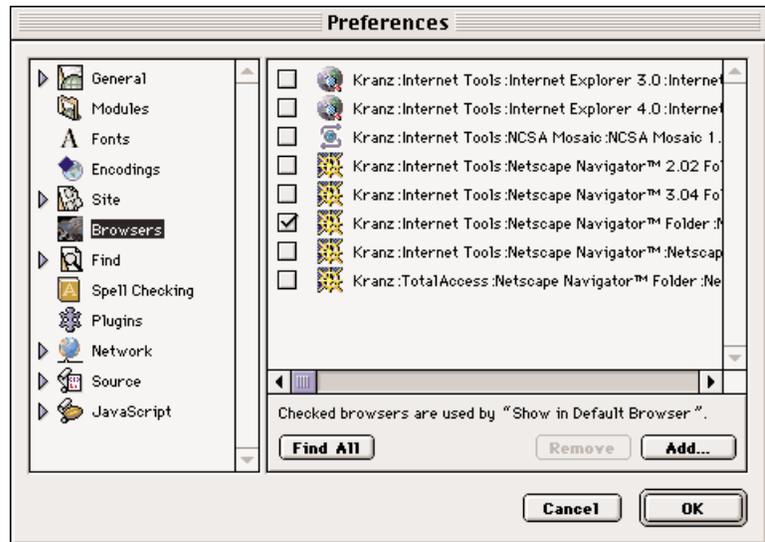
5. Select an option from the Root menu, for example Explorer 4 (Windows), to see how your page displays in Internet Explorer 4 on a Windows platform. Switch between the menu options and observe how your page changes in Preview mode.

You will notice that the text “grows” whenever you switch to a Windows-based browser. This feature shows the vast differences between browsers and platforms — a fact you should keep in mind when designing your pages. Because browsers and platforms all do things their own ways, a page that looks fine on one system can look terrible on another. It's always a good idea to use the Root menu options in the Layout View Controller or, better yet, try out your pages on as many different browsers and platforms as you can.

Previewing Your Work using a Browser

To use a browser to preview your Web pages:

1. Go to the Edit menu and choose Preferences.



2. Select the Browsers icon (if it isn't visible, scroll to it).
3. In the Browsers settings, you can click *Add* and then manually select the browser you want. Or you can click *Find All* and let GoLive CyberStudio automatically find all the browsers installed on your hard drive.
4. If you have more than one browser, click to select the check box to the left of the one you wish to be the default. Click OK.
5. Close the Preferences dialog box to return to your page.
6. Locate and click the Show in Browser icon at the extreme right of the toolbar. (The icon varies with each browser.) Your browser will launch and display your page.
7. Note that all browsers installed on your system are also accessible from the toolbar popdown menu as shown below.

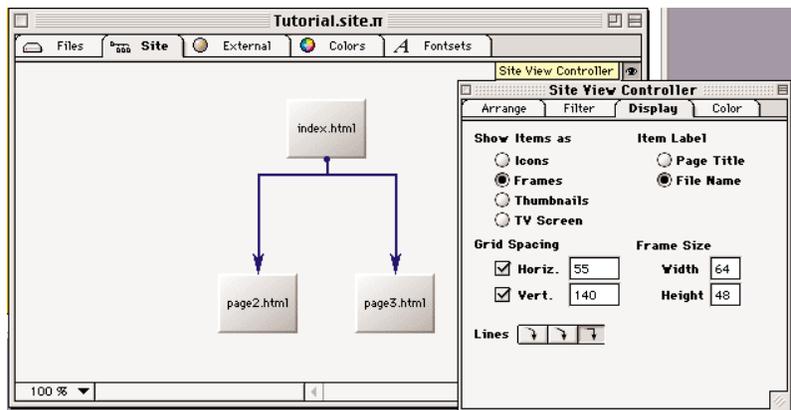


Site Map Hierarchy

GoLive CyberStudio provides you with a visual snapshot of your Web site, so you can view how your three pages will be related.

To view your Site Map:

1. Select the Site tab rider in your Site Window.
2. Your Web pages will appear with a graphical representation of the link hierarchy of your site — beginning with your “index.html,” or Home Page.



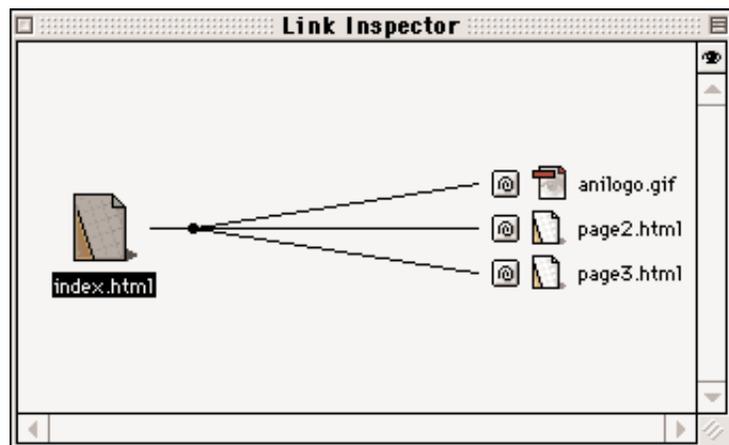
3. Open the Site View controller by selecting the special “eye” viewer button shown above.
4. The Site View controller window allows you to review your site map with various options available for viewing purposes.

Link Inspector

GoLive CyberStudio’s Link Inspector allows you to review all incoming and outgoing links and embedded items, such as images, assigned to a given Web document.



By highlighting the index.html page in your Site Window and selecting the Link Inspector button, you are able to view all links and embedded images assigned to your Home Page.



Using FTP to Upload Your Web Site

Once you've created your Web pages, linked them together into a coherent structure and completed your site, it's time to upload the files to a Web Server so they may be viewed on the World Wide Web.

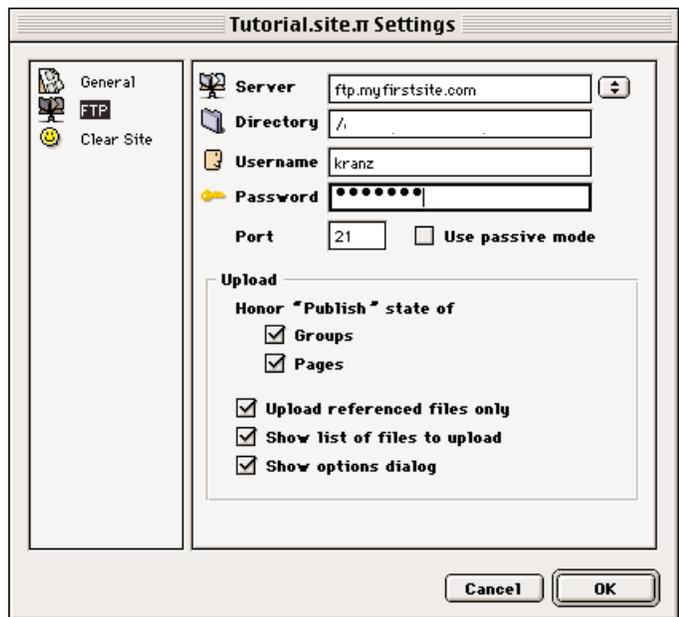
FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is the medium for transferring files between computers on the World Wide Web. Typically, an FTP session involves a client and a server. If you have already signed up with an Internet Service Provider, they may have created a personal FTP account and given you an FTP address, a user ID, a password, and the path to your personal directory (optional). You need this information to access their server and upload your site after you are finished with your design, so they can post it on their Web server. If you are not sure, ask the server administrator for information on your FTP account.

GoLive CyberStudio features an easy-to-use FTP client with drag & drop capability that is integrated into the Site Window. Before using FTP, you need to make several settings, including the FTP address, the target directory, your user ID and password, and various communication-related settings:

1. Make sure that you have all communications-related control panels (PPP, TCP/IP and Modem) set up properly on your Macin-tosh. For more details, please consult the user manual of your modem or ISDN adapter.
2. With the Site Window in the front, click the Site Settings button in the Site Toolbar.
3. The Site Settings dialog box appears (see next page).



Establishing Your Server Connection



4. In the left section of the dialog box, click the FTP icon.
5. In the Server text box, type in the FTP address specified by your ISP for the Web server you wish to upload to.
6. If required, type in the directory path to your personal folder on the Web server in the Directory text box.
7. In the Username text box, type in the user ID given to you by the server administrator.
8. In the Password text box, type in the personal password given to you by the server administrator.
9. Place the cursor in the Port text box and type in the number of the port you will use to access your Web server, for example “21”, which is the most common port specification.
10. If a firewall protects the FTP server, you may have to check the *Use passive mode* checkbox.

Now that you have made the basic settings, you can connect to the FTP server:



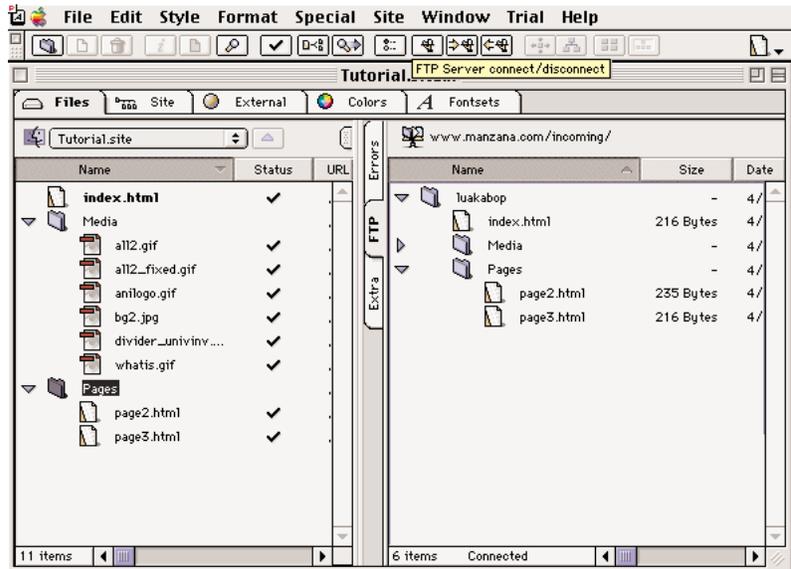
1. If the Site Window displays a single-pane only, click the FTP icon in the icon bar at the upper right corner of the window to display the FTP tab in the right pane.

If the Site Window displays two panes, click the vertical tab rider labeled FTP in the right pane (if not already open).



- Click the FTP Server Connect/Disconnect button in the Site Toolbar to access the server.
- GoLive CyberStudio starts connecting to the FTP server. Wait for the Connected message to appear in the status line at the bottom of the FTP tab.

Uploading Your Site to Your Web Server



- Click Upload to Server and CyberStudio will begin to send only those files that are new or have changed since your last upload session.



- This is all you need to do to upload files to your ISPs server.
- When you are done copying, click the FTP Server Connect/Disconnect button in the Site Toolbar one more time to terminate the FTP session.

Importing Your Web Site into CyberStudio

Now that you have learned how to upload a new Web site, lets discuss how you can import an existing Web site structure for the very first time.

Let us assume we had already created a Web site, and downloaded it completely from our Web Server to work on it in CyberStudio for the very first time.



The name of this folder containing our entire Web site is:
Luaka bop site (Import tutorial)



Maintain the Integrity of Your Web Site

Any variation in the structure
of your Web site downloaded
onto your local drive will
cause links to be broken.

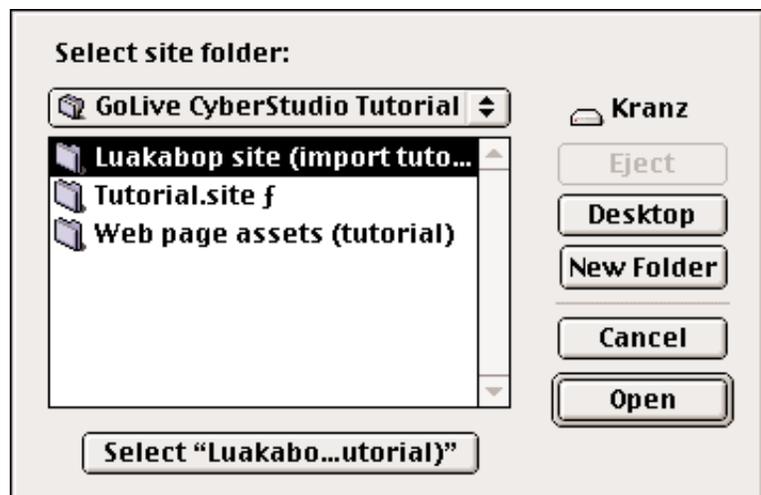
Here is how you can import an existing Web site:

1. Make sure the folder structure of your Web site on your local drive is identical to that of your Web Server. Otherwise, your links will be broken throughout the site.
2. Select *Import Site Folder...* from the *File* menu.

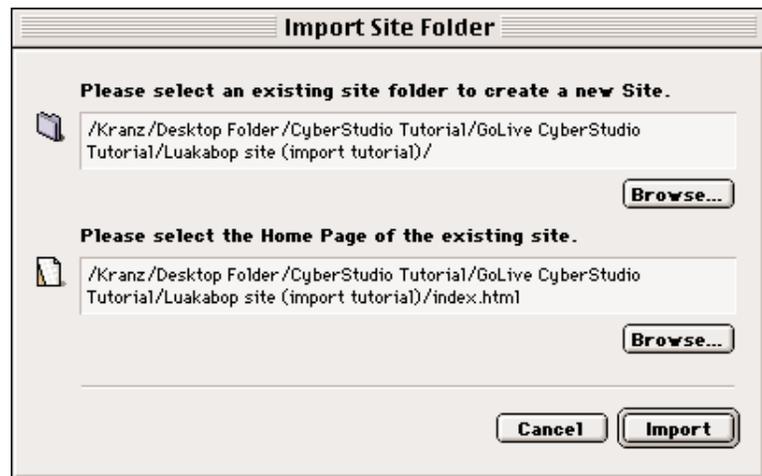


3. Select the topmost *Browse...* button and locate the *Luaka bop site* Folder in the dialogue window below.

Selecting the Root Folder to Your Web Site



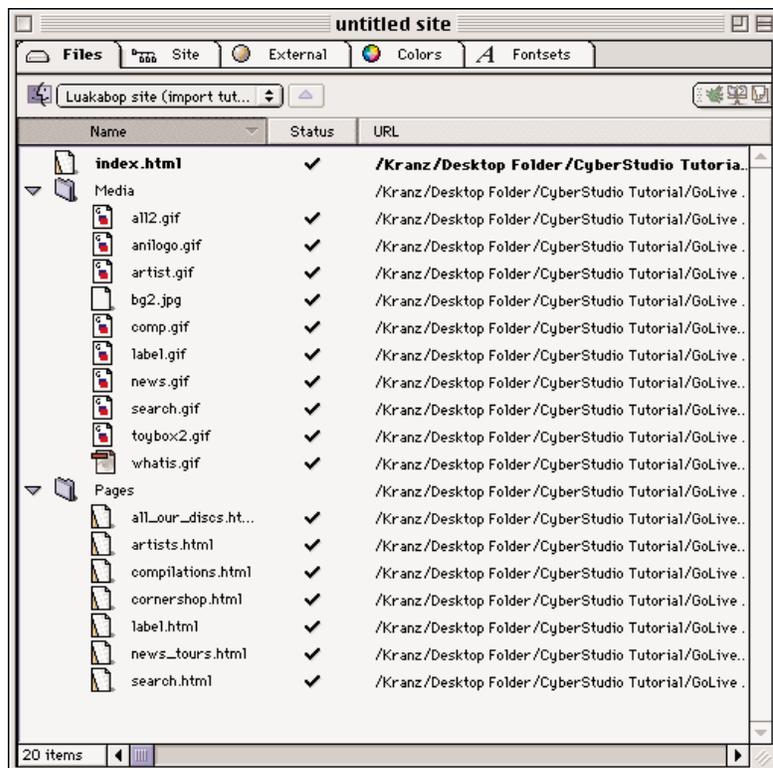
4. Select the *Luakabop site (import Tutorial)* folder and press Return.



Notice that CyberStudio has already anticipated that the Home Page for this site would be located in the root folder level and include the usual filename, “index.html.”

5. Select Import to continue and load the entire Web site into a new CyberStudio Site Window.

Your Successfully Imported Web Site



All Site documents are loaded into a new Site Window.

Now that you have successfully imported your Web site, you may begin working.

Summing Up

In this Tutorial section, you've completed the following tasks:

- created your first Web pages
- added content, including text and images
- added new pages and created a site document
- made links between pages
- previewed your work
- designed a site
- looked at an outline of your site structure, including link view
- uploaded files via an FTP connection
- imported a pre-existing Web site

There's much more to know about Web design, of course, and you may want to read one of the many books on the subject. *David Siegal's Creating Killer Web Sites: The Art of Third Generation Site Design* (Hayden Books, 1996) is a good place to start.

We encourage you to visit our Web site at www.golive.com to learn more about GoLive CyberStudio and obtain further tutorial material including Guided QuickTime Tours, Frequently-Asked-Questions section, CyberStudioTalk Digest, Web Designer's Toolkit Reference Section, and much, much more.

Special thanks to Funny Garbage, Inc. for granting us permission to reprint and distribute their material. Please note that we have edited their material heavily for purposes of this tutorial. The actual Luaka Bop Web site can be found at www.luakabop.com.

For further information about Funny Garbage, please visit their Web site at www.funnygarbage.com.