

Welcome to NetObjects Fusion

NetObjects Fusion® 7 is the essential tool for building successful business Web sites. Whether you are a professional Web site designer or designing a site for small business or your family, you can use NetObjects Fusion to design your site quickly and easily.

Map out your site structure by dragging and dropping page icons. NetObjects Fusion automatically creates and updates navigation and links. Lay out your pages quickly by dragging text, graphics, and multimedia into place. Select from dozens of SiteStyles®, or customize or create your own to apply a consistent visual theme throughout your site.

Build a Digital Photo Gallery

Use the Photo Gallery tool to put your images on the Web in minutes. Select the images you want to use, choose a display format, and NetObjects Fusion does the rest. Your photo gallery is published to the Web for your friends and family to view.

Add Dynamic Content

NetObjects Fusion makes it easy for you to add dynamic content to your site whether you want simple object animation or custom JavaScript actions. You can have objects fly across the screen as the result of a site visitor's action. Or you can launch a sequence of animations at any given time. NetObjects Fusion contains powerful message-based animation and interactive authoring capabilities that you can use to achieve these effects.

Build Your Site's Success

Building your site is just the beginning. NetObjects Fusion provides direct access to online resources that offer information and guidance for making your site successful. You can learn to host and promote your site, set up an online store, track site visitors, and build personal relationships with your customers. Templates, hundreds of SiteStyles, and components that can add new power to NetObjects Fusion and new features to your Web pages are available for you to download.

Using Online Help

NetObjects Fusion offers several options for getting online help:

For topic help, select Help Topics from the Help menu to launch the help system and display the table of contents.

To find information in the online topic help, click:

- A book on the Contents tab and then double-click a topic to see the information it contains.

Use the >> button to move forward through topics in sequential order.

Use the << button to move backward through the sequence.

Click the Back button to return to the last topic you viewed.

Look at the topics in the Quick Reference book to find keyboard shortcuts.

- The Index tab and enter a keyword related to your topic.
- The Search tab and type the word or phrase you want to search for.

To see information about a specific item in any NetObjects Fusion window or a control in a dialog or palette:

- Right-click the object and then select What's This? from the shortcut menu.
- Click the question mark icon in the title bar of a dialog or palette, then click the item you want to learn about.

In either case, an explanation of the item pops up.

You can also highlight a menu command, then press F1 for an explanation, or if you are in Style view, select an element and press F1.

How to Get Started with NetObjects Fusion

To ensure success as you start building Web sites with NetObjects Fusion 7, use the tools provided with the program to get started quickly.

QuickStart Tips

For a quick visual overview of core NetObjects Fusion concepts, choose NetObjects Fusion QuickStart tips from the Help menu.

Step-by-Step

NetObjects Fusion Building Business Web Sites contains step-by-step instructions that provide the quickest path to learning how to build Web sites with NetObjects Fusion.

- In Chapter 1, "Building a Site in 10 Minutes," you build a small site that provides the framework for all the lessons that follow.
- Chapter 2, "Touring NetObjects Fusion," uses the site you built to introduce important NetObjects Fusion features.
- Chapter 3, "Designing Site Navigation," shows you how to set up links to each page in the site so site visitors have access to all pages.

Completing the steps in the first three chapters helps you develop the most critical skills. You can do the steps in one or all of the other chapters in any order you choose.

In-Depth Information

NetObjects Fusion User Guide provides information on all NetObjects Fusion features and functions, from the basics of designing with text and graphics, creating links, and so on, to information about forms, data publishing, and using NetObjects Fusion Components. Information in this guide is arranged by topic. Take some time to look through this manual to learn about the broad range of features available in NetObjects Fusion.

Conventions

NetObjects Fusion often provides multiple ways to accomplish a task. For example, to display a page in Page view, you can click the Page button on the control bar, choose Page from the View menu, or press Ctrl+3. Procedures in this help generally include the most convenient method, but other methods are usually available. If you are most comfortable using menu commands, you will probably find the item you are looking for on a menu even if it is not explicitly included in the steps. If you prefer using shortcut keys, check the *NetObjects Fusion Quick Reference* card for information.

For readability, this help presents all file names, paths, file extensions, HTML tags, and URLs in **boldface**. Example names that you should replace with your own names appear in ***bold italic***.

The online help assumes you are proficient with Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT, Windows 2000, or Windows ME. If you need help using these systems, consult their respective user guides. This help also assumes you are familiar with the World Wide Web and its terminology. For general advice about the Web and examples of how to use NetObjects® products, visit Services view.

Advanced Publishing

NetObjects Fusion provides a range of advanced features to deal with a variety of Web publishing requirements. For example, some Web servers require special directory structures to host a Web site. In addition, some complex sites may need additional publishing settings to make the site function properly.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Customizing your site's directory structure](#)
- [Creating aliased folders and setting the cgi-bin directory](#)
- [Setting the server port and permissions](#)
- [Publishing special assets](#)

Customizing Your Site's Directory Structure

Although NetObjects Fusion offers three preconfigured directory structures, you might need to customize your site's directory structure further. Customizing the site's directory structure is usually only necessary if your ISP or host server requires a specific structure for Web sites. You can customize the site's directory structure in Publish view by renaming, rearranging, or deleting site folders, creating custom folders, or changing the publishing properties for folders, pages, and assets.

A **C** in the Attributes column of an item in Publish view indicates the item was customized. For example, a directory with a new name or a file moved from one directory to a new directory displays a **C** in the attributes column.

Customizing your directory structure does not change the appearance, design, or content that your site visitor sees; it only controls how the pages and assets are stored on the server, and the URL to access the site's interior information.

NetObjects Fusion saves the customized directory structure in the **Sitename.nod** file so you don't have to reconfigure the structure each time you generate the site's HTML files or transfer them to a server.

Creating a Custom Folder

- 1 In Publish view, select the folder, page, or asset where you want to add a custom folder, right-click, and select New Folder from the shortcut menu.

NetObjects Fusion adds a custom subfolder named **New Folder** below the selected folder or file.

- 2 Enter a new name for the folder and press Enter or select another object to record the folder name.
- 3 Drag other folders or files into the custom folder as needed.

Renaming Folders and Files

- 1 In either pane of Publish view, right-click the folder or file and select Rename from the shortcut menu.
- 2 Edit the existing object name or enter a new name. Press Enter or select another object to record the new name.

You can rename auto-generated folders and files if they are not locked. NetObjects Fusion auto-generates names of images that you modify in Page view. For example, if you crop an image or set it to be transparent, NetObjects Fusion auto-generates a new name for the altered image. Auto-generated image names are in the format of **a_filename.ext** where **a** stands for auto-generated, **filename** is the name of the original image, and **ext** is the extension of the image, **.gif** or **.jpg**. Auto-generated image names only appear in Publish view.

NetObjects Fusion remembers the new names the next time you generate the HTML files for your site. Any folder or file that you rename is considered customized. If you name a customized folder with a name used by an auto-generated folder, it is still treated as a customized folder.

Aliased folders are also considered customized folders. Publish view displays them in the directory structure, even if they are empty, and tracks their name and location in the event you change them. See [Creating Aliased Folders and Setting the CGI-Bin Directory](#).

By definition you cannot change read-only assets, such as script files and directory files used by NetObjects Fusion Components. NetObjects Fusion ignores attempts to move or rename read-only files. An **R** attribute and lock symbol in the directory structure indicate a read-only file.

Deleting Folders

- 1 In either pane of Publish view, click the folder you want to delete and make sure it is empty. You cannot delete a folder until it is empty, and you cannot delete pages or assets in Publish view.
- 2 Right-click the folder and select Delete Folder from the shortcut menu.
NetObjects Fusion deletes the folder.

Rearranging the Directory Structure

In either pane of Publish view, click the folder, page, or asset you want to move and drag it to its new location.

NetObjects Fusion moves the object and updates all references and links to it.

If you move pages, NetObjects Fusion remembers their new locations, but might continue to auto-generate folders needed to contain that page's assets. Components and their related assets have a black lock image on their icons, signifying that they cannot be renamed or rearranged.

Viewing and Setting Publishing Properties

In addition to their other properties, your site's folders, pages, and assets have publishing properties that indicate or control the way they are included in your published site.

Three of these publishing properties indicate the publishing status for that folder, page, or asset:

- Folders, pages, and assets that were renamed or moved from their default location have a customized publication property. Customized assets display a **C** in the Attributes column in Publish view, and a checkmark in the Customized option in the Attributes section of the Properties dialog. To see the Properties dialog for a customized asset, select the asset in either pane of Publish view and from the Publish menu, choose Properties.
- Some folders, pages, and assets are marked read-only:
 - Assets created by NetObjects Fusion components, such as Site Mapper.
 - Dependent Java **.class** files that were added to the site's assets. When you add a Java object and preview or publish your site, NetObjects Fusion analyzes the object's **.class** file to see if it calls for other **.class** files; if so, those dependent **.class** files are added as read-only assets.

Read-only assets display an **R** in the Attributes column in Publish view, and a check in the Read-only option of the Properties dialog.

- Pages and assets have two published date properties that display the latest publication date in both the Last Remote Publish and Last Local Publish columns of Publish view.
 - If an asset was never published locally or remotely, it displays Never Published in red in the appropriate column, and has a check in the Needs Publishing option of the publication Properties dialog. HTML files always appear in red.
 - If an asset was changed since the last time it was transferred to the server, it displays the Last Published date in red, and has a check in the Needs Publishing option of the publication Properties dialog. If you select Publish changed assets only when you publish this site, the assets with red dates are republished to the server. Pages always appear red because they are always republished unless you specifically choose not to publish a page.

To see the publication properties of a folder, page, or asset listed in Publish view:

- 1 Right-click the item.
- 2 Select Properties from the shortcut menu.

The Properties dialog for the selected item appears.

Suppressing a Page or Asset from the Published Site

You can also suppress publishing for a selected page or asset by setting its Don't Publish property. If you set this property, NetObjects Fusion:

- Overrides the Needs publishing or Publish changed assets setting for this page or asset.
- Displays a diagonal red slash mark through the page or file icon in Publish view and adds a D to its Attribute column.
- Publishes the site without that page or asset.

To suppress publishing for a page or asset:

- 1 In Publish view, right-click the page or asset and choose Properties from the shortcut menu.

The Properties dialog appears.

- 2 Select Don't publish, then click OK.

NetObjects Fusion displays a red slash through the page or asset icon and suppresses it from the site when published.

To re-enable publishing for a suppressed page or asset, repeat step 1, clear Don't publish, and click OK.

This Don't publish command is not the same as the Don't publish command in Site view. Selecting the Don't publish command in Site view eliminates the pages and all links to it from the published site. In Publish view, the Don't publish command does not eliminate the page from the published site. The page is simply not generated again and not recopied to the site. The page and all links to it remain. The images and assets of the page may be republished, but the page will not.

Creating Aliased Folders and Setting the CGI-Bin Directory

Sometimes you need to store certain assets of your site in a location separate from the rest of your site. For example:

- You can link to programs such as CGI scripts or other executables that have to be placed in a specific CGI directory so they run properly.
- You can place an order form or other pages in a secure location that requires authorized access, without restricting access to the rest of your site.
- You can link to images or other assets that are maintained or controlled by others, and stored in a protected location.

You cannot do this with NetObjects Fusion's Form Handler component.

To do this, you create alias folders, using a process in which you define two locations: the actual physical location on your Web server where you want to transfer the pages or assets, and the URL or logical address that you want NetObjects Fusion to use when referring to that object. On some servers, this is referred to as creating virtual folders.

After the site is transferred to the Web server, you or your server administrator must configure the server to look in the FTP location for assets that are described as being in the URL location. For example, your site might include several stock images from your company's marketing department, such as the company logo and other approved artwork. When you create your site, you use copies of the artwork that you stored on a local disk. When you transfer your site's HTML files to the company server, however, you want to use the "official" images that have been approved and maintained by the marketing department.

Check with your server administrator to see if your site contents or remote server configuration requires a CGI directory or other aliases.

To specify the CGI-BIN directory:

- 1 In Publish view, click Publish Settings on the control bar.

The Publish Settings dialog appears.

- 2 Choose a profile from the Select Profile drop-down list.

- 3 Click Advanced publish settings.

The Advanced Publish Settings dialog appears.

- 4 Click the Aliases tab.

- 5 Enter the FTP path where CGI scripts are stored in the CGI alias field. This establishes an alias to the executable directory on the server where CGI scripts are kept.

To create other aliased folders:

- 1 In Publish view, arrange the directory structure for your site the way you want it to appear on your server.

- 2 Isolate the pages or assets you want to store in an aliased location into one branch of the directory structure, under a common parent folder. If necessary, create a custom folder for each set of aliased content.

If your site requires more than one alias—such as one alias for secure pages and another alias for protected assets—you can create more than one custom folder.

- 3 Drag pages and assets into the appropriate custom folder(s) as needed.

- 4 Click Publish Settings on the control bar.

The Publish Settings dialog appears.

- 5 Choose a profile from the Select Profile drop-down list.

- 6 If necessary, make changes to that profile.

- 7 Position the Publish Settings dialog so you have a clear view of the Contents of directory pane in Publish view. Refer to the directory structure to make sure you type the URL to your custom folder correctly.

8 Click Advanced publish settings and then click the Aliases tab.

9 To add a new alias, click the New Alias button. To edit an existing alias, select it from the list, then click the Edit Alias button.

The New Alias (or Edit Alias) dialog appears.

10 Enter the absolute or relative path from your site's root folder to the custom folder containing the aliased pages and assets as the URL Path.

Refer to the directory panel as needed to enter the path exactly as it appears, including the use of uppercase and lowercase names and spaces. For example, if you create a custom folder called Companypix and place it under your Assets folder, the URL Path would be ./Companypix.

11 Enter the FTP path that you want to use to actually store that folder and its contents. This FTP location must be on the same server as the rest of the site because your publish profile only logs onto one server at a time.

12 Click OK.

13 To add additional aliases, click New Alias again and repeat the process.

When you publish your site, NetObjects Fusion keeps all links and references to your aliased content pointing toward the URL path, but actually stores the pages and assets in the FTP location you specified.

The server must be configured to support this alias. This is a system administrator task outside of NetObjects Fusion, so you or your server administrator must define the alias on the server.

Setting the Server Port and Permissions

Depending on your Web server configuration, you might need to set specific permissions or a specific port so your Web server software can access your site's HTML files. Setting permissions might override the default permissions normally set by NetObjects Fusion. The permission settings only apply to FTP servers that support the CHMOD command. Windows IIS servers do not support the CHMOD command, therefore to change the permissions on a Windows IIS server, see your server administrator.

To set the server port and permissions:

- 1 In Publish view, click Publish Settings on the control bar.

The Publish Settings dialog appears.

- 2 Choose a profile from the Select Profile drop-down list.

- 3 Click Advanced publish settings and then click the Advanced FTP tab.

- 4 Select options for the Advanced FTP settings:

- **Server port** is the port from which your server accepts FTP connections. By default the port setting is 21, which is the most common ISP setting. However, some security systems or other server configurations may require a different setting. Check with your ISP administrator for the proper server port setting.
- **Default Permissions** applies to servers that support the CHMOD FTP command, which covers read, write, and execute permissions. By default, this setting is 0 (zero), which corresponds to no permissions. Check with your ISP administrator or server administrator to see if the server supports the CHMOD command and, if it does, which setting you need. Note that the setting applies to all files and folders uploaded to the server. You cannot set some files or folders to one set of permissions and others to different permissions.
- **Connect passive mode** is for publishing to servers not within your company's firewall, or if your ISP or host company's FTP manager establishes connections using passive mode. Passive mode (or PASV) is a security mode in which a client sends a connect signal for data, the server replies with a confirmation signal, and then the data begins uploading. This allows the server to confirm the identity of the client that is connecting before data begins uploading. Although some firewalls allow PASV as a security mode, others may not be configured for PASV. In that case, publishing will not work. Typically, NetObjects Fusion cannot publish through firewalls or proxies. If a message tells you that NetObjects Fusion cannot connect to the server, the problem is usually a firewall preventing you from logging on. Also, in some cases of publishing to a proxy server, the publishing process appears to succeed but the files do not appear on your site.

- 5 Click OK.

Publishing with Firewalls or Proxy Servers

If you develop sites behind a firewall and need to publish to a remote server that is outside the firewall, you might be able use FTP passive mode to connect to the server.

- 1 In Publish view, click Publish Settings on the control bar.
- 2 Choose a profile from the Select Profile drop-down list.
- 3 Click Advanced publish settings and then click the Advanced FTP tab.
- 4 Select Connect passive mode.
- 5 Click OK.

If the reverse is true and your remote server is behind a firewall or stored on a proxy server, NetObjects Fusion cannot publish directly to the server. If that's the case, follow these steps:

- 1 Publish your site to a local folder other than the **\Sitename\Preview** folder of your site. Use whatever directory structure and HTML output method you would normally use. The default setting, Local Publish, publishes to the folder **\Sitename\Local Publish**.
- 2 Consult with your server administrator for the preferred method of transferring content to the remote server. Potential methods include:
 - Transferring the entire directory structure of the local site to a holding location on an unprotected server, so an authorized administrator can then transfer the site to the protected location.
 - Using an FTP application such as WS-FTP or other means of access authorized by the server administrator to transfer the entire directory structure of the local site to the protected server.
 - Installing Personal Web Server (PWS) and remotely publishing to it. Then you send the site's files via FTP from PWS to the server.

Whichever method you use, be sure to transfer all files and to duplicate the local folder structure precisely.

Publishing Special Assets

When you transfer your site to the Web server, NetObjects Fusion transfers the entire site to the designated location, including special assets you tell it to manage. These special assets include things like Java classes, images and assets contained on external HTML pages, and CGI scripts. The list of managed assets included in your published site is displayed in Assets view.

When you transfer the site's files to the Web server, you can use any of three methods to ensure that the special assets are included in your site's managed assets.

- Include the assets when you add the object that refers to them. For example:
 - If you reference external HTML pages using the External HTML tool, NetObjects Fusion analyzes the external pages and, if it finds assets in the external pages, includes those assets in Assets view.
 - If you add Java objects to your pages using the Java tool, NetObjects Fusion analyzes their **.class** files and adds other **.class** files referenced there. If you listed additional files on the Java Properties palette, NetObjects Fusion includes them as managed assets. See [Inserting a Java Applet or Servlet](#).
- You can reference an asset in a file link and NetObjects Fusion manages and publishes the asset. See [Creating a File Link](#).
- You can explicitly add any special asset to Assets view and select Always publish file to ensure that NetObjects Fusion manages and publishes the asset. If you select Always publish file and do not move the file in Publish view, and then only publish a section of the site, NetObjects Fusion places this asset at the root of the site. See [Adding a File Asset](#).

Managing Script Assets

NetObjects Fusion does not analyze custom scripts that you add to pages, MasterBorders, or other objects. If those scripts reference special assets, they are not automatically included in the site's managed assets. To have NetObjects Fusion manage and publish assets called in custom scripts, you must create file links to those assets, or explicitly add them to Assets view.

When you add the file asset, select Always publish file to ensure that the asset is marked In Use. After publishing the first time, you can clear this setting if you only publish changed assets.

Scripts have very specific calls to those files, generally **./imagenamename.gif**, **image.gif**, or **images/imagenamename.gif** for images and **cgi-bin/form.cgi**, complete **http** path to **form.cgi**, or **./form.cgi** for **.exe** files.

- When you add an asset, and the directory structure is set to by Asset Type, the added asset is always added to the **assets\images** folder.
- If you add an asset and the directory structure is set to by Site Section, the added asset is always placed in the root if it is an image, or in the existing cgi-bin if it is an .exe.
- If the directory structure is set to by Flat, the asset is added to the root.

Be sure to move the added asset to the correct location in Publish view so the file is published to the correct location on the server.

Managing Assets

With NetObjects Fusion, you can manage all the assets—files, links, data objects, and variables—used in your site. In Assets view, you can navigate to the pages on which these assets appear, delete unused assets, and verify the location of assets that are in use. For information about how to add assets to a site, see [Page View Basics](#).

NetObjects Fusion uses aliases for files and external links, so you can globally replace an item that appears on several pages—such as a picture or an external link—by replacing the file or link once in Assets view. If you insert a variable in text boxes on different pages, you can edit the value of the variable in Assets view and NetObjects Fusion updates all instances of the variable throughout your site automatically.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Managing files](#)
- [Managing links and link targets](#)
- [Managing data objects](#)
- [Managing variables](#)

Working in Assets View

When you switch to Assets view, choose which kind of asset to view by clicking one of the four tabs below the control bar. You can sort a list by clicking a column heading, and you can change the width of any column by dragging the column divider to the left or right.

Depending on the selected tab, Assets view shows:

Asset type	Column headings
Files	Name, Type, In Use, Location, Size, Date, Verify Status
Links	Name, Link To, Type, Target, Verify Status
Data Objects	Name, Type
Variables	Name, Contents

Managing File Assets

When you click the Files tab in Assets view, a list of the files associated with your site appears, including external files and those generated by NetObjects Fusion. File types include image, audio, video, applets/plugins, Java class, HTML, data source, and link target.

In Assets view, you can add assets, edit asset names, and go directly to the page containing a selected asset. You can verify the locations of assets in your site, and you can open an asset file for editing in the application associated with it. You can also replace assets, delete selected assets, or delete all unused assets in a single action.

For example, if you have an image file of an arrow that indicates the next page in the site, you could name this asset Next Page and place it on several pages. If you later decide to change the image to a pointing finger, you need only edit the file asset so Next Page uses the pointing finger image file. NetObjects Fusion automatically changes the image on all the pages that include the Next Page image asset.

The File dialog displays an asset's name, location, and the pages on which it is used. To display the File dialog, double-click an asset's name in Assets Files view.

Image files that you place on stacked pages to populate an internal data object are not listed in Assets view. You can manage such files directly on the stacked pages. For information about data objects and stacked pages, see [Data Publishing](#).

File Asset Characteristics

To effectively manage assets, it helps to understand the characteristics of asset files and how NetObjects Fusion handles them in Assets view.

- Assets view lists all assets ever added to a site whether they are currently included in the site or not.
- Assets view is a list of pointers to the asset files in their directories. Assets view does not contain the actual asset files themselves. When you publish a site, assets are copied from their current location to the publish location.
- Assets are not copied to the **\Assets** folder except in special cases—when you import a site that contains assets in *its* assets directory or start a site based on a template with assets.
- Assets view does not show the contents of any specific directory on your local hard disk or server.

Adding a File Asset

1 In Assets Files view, from the Assets menu, choose New File Asset, or click New Asset on the control bar.

The File dialog appears.

2 In the Location field of the File dialog, type the path and file name of the asset you want to add, or click Browse and select a file.

3 If you want, edit the Asset name and click OK. See [Editing Asset Names and Locations](#).

4 To force publication of the file, even if it is not in use, select Always publish file.

5 Click OK.

When you add an asset in this manner, it is available for use in your site, but it is not yet actually in use. The asset now appears on the Assets tab in the Open dialog. See [Reusing Assets](#).

Editing Asset Names and Locations

Giving custom names to assets can make them easier to manage.

1 In Assets Files view, double-click the asset name to display the File dialog.

2 Type a new name in the Name field and click OK.

You can also edit the location directly in the File dialog. For example, you could enter a URL instead of a file path to point to a dynamic image on a server. Such images, however, are represented by an X in Page view, because the asset is not accessible.

Opening a File Asset in an External Application

NetObjects Fusion can automatically open a file asset in the external application with which the file asset is associated. For HTML documents, and **.gif** and **.jpg** image files, you can specify your preferred editing application in the Application Options dialog. See [Setting Program Options](#). For other types of files, see [Editing Objects and Assets](#).

To open a file asset in an external application:

- 1 In Assets Files view, select the asset.
- 2 From the Assets menu, choose Open Asset.
- 3 Make your changes and save the file in the external application.

Displaying a Page Containing a Specific File Asset

- 1** In Assets Files view, double-click a file asset to open the File dialog.
- 2** Select the page you want to see from the list of pages.
- 3** Click the Go To button.
The page you selected appears in Page view.

Deleting a File Asset

You should only delete assets not in use. If you delete an asset in use on a page, the object containing that asset appears as a blank or with an "X" through it in Page view.

To avoid deleting assets in use, double-click the asset in Assets view to see if it's used on any pages before you decide to delete the asset.

To delete a file asset:

- 1 In Assets view, right-click the file asset you want to delete and choose Delete File Asset from the shortcut menu. You can also select the file asset in the list and press the Delete key on the keyboard.
- 2 Click Yes to confirm the deletion.

You cannot undo this operation. You must use the New File Asset command on the Assets menu to recreate the file asset.

Deleting All Unused File Assets

- 1 In Assets view, from the Assets menu choose Delete All Unused File Assets.
- 2 Click Yes to confirm the deletion.

NetObjects Fusion removes all file assets for which the In Use indicator is not Yes.

You cannot undo this operation. You must use the New File Asset command to recreate file assets.

Verifying File Assets

To make sure assets publish correctly, you can verify that all file assets are in their expected folders. However, if any portion of the file's path has changed, the file will not be found or verified. For example, if the hard disk drive letter is not the same, or not present, or if a folder name is changed or the directory is moved, or if the file name is changed or the file is moved, the file will not be found.

1 In Assets view, from the Assets menu choose Verify All File Assets.

NetObjects Fusion verifies and reports the path status of all files.

- When a file's path information is correct, NetObjects Fusion lists the date and time found in the Verify Status column.
- If a single file is not found, the Verifying Files Used by File Assets dialog appears identifying the missing file and the original path.
- If a folder containing assets is not found, the Verifying Folders Used by File Assets dialog appears identifying the missing folder and its original path.

2 Resolve the paths of any lost files or folders.

- To specify a new path, click Browse and locate the file or folder.
- To skip the lost item and continue verification, click Skip. NetObjects Fusion gives this file Not found status and goes on to verify subsequent files or folders. If the file is due to be published, you receive a publish error.
- To stop the verification process, click Cancel. The verification status of the current file or subsequent files is not updated.

3 When verification is complete, click OK in the confirmation dialog.

Managing Links and Link Targets

When you click the Links tab, a list of all the links and link targets used in your site appears, including external links, file links, user-defined internal links, and smart links. See [Creating Links and Anchors](#)

Links between entries in a data list and their associated stacked pages do not appear in Assets view. You can manage such links directly on the data list pages. See [Creating a Data List](#).

Updating an External Link

The Link To location varies depending on the type of link. In Assets view, you can change the location of an external link yourself by changing the URL. You can also change the name of the link for Assets view but not the link's other characteristics.

- 1 In Assets Links view, double-click the external link you want to update.

The Links dialog appears.

- 2 Change the name in the Name field if desired.
- 3 Update the URL in the Link To field and click OK.

You can only update the location of one link at a time. To update other external link URLs, repeat the process.

- 4 If you have a list of links created in HTML and import the HTML into Page view, the links are automatically added to Assets view. Otherwise, you cannot import a list of links in Assets view.

Displaying the Page Containing a Link

- 1** Double-click the link in Assets Links view. The Links dialog appears.
- 2** Select the page you want to see in the list of pages.
- 3** Click the Go To button.
The page you selected appears in Page view.

Adding an External Link

- 1** In Assets Links view, from the Assets menu choose New Link, or click New Asset on the control bar.

The Links dialog appears.

- 2** Enter a name.

- 3** Type the link destination and click OK.

Be sure to include `http://` or a similar designator.

Updating Link Targets

1 In Assets view, double-click the link target you want to update.

The Link Targets dialog appears.

2 Change the name of the link target if desired.

3 Click OK.

Deleting a Link

- 1 In Assets Links view, select the link you want to delete
- 2 From the Edit menu, choose Delete Link or press Delete.
- 3 Click Yes to confirm the deletion.

You cannot delete a link that is in use. You must use the Link dialog to unlink.

You cannot undo this operation. You must use the Add Link command to recreate the external link. If you accidentally delete a non-external link, you must recreate it in Page view.

Verifying Links

To make sure links will work properly when a site visitor clicks them, you can verify link destinations.

1 In Assets Links view, from the Assets menu, choose Verify All Links.

NetObjects Fusion displays a progress bar as it verifies and reports the status of link destinations. It accesses the Internet to verify external link references. If you are not connected to the Internet, the external links are not verified.

- When a link's destination is found, the date and time of validation appear in the Verify Status column.
- If a link's destination is not found, the problem is described in the Verify Status column.

When verification is complete, the progress bar disappears.

2 Resolve the destinations of broken links by double-clicking the link and editing it as described in [Updating an External Link](#).

Link verification takes place in the background, so you can switch to another view and continue working while links are being verified.

To verify links through a proxy server, open the Windows Control Panel and double-click the Internet icon. In the Internet Properties dialog, click the Advanced tab, select Use Proxy Server, and configure your proxy server settings.

When NetObjects Fusion cannot verify that an http, rlogin, tn3270, snnews, or JavaScript link is valid, "Unsupported URL Type" displays in the Verify Status column. If NetObjects Fusion cannot verify a mailto, news, or telnet link, no status displays.

Managing Data Objects and Photo Galleries

Data objects are collections of fields of data. You can use a data object to publish data without using CGI scripts or database programming. For information about data objects, including how to create and delete them in Assets view, see [Data Publishing](#).

When you click the Data Objects tab, NetObjects Fusion displays a list of all the data objects used in your site. In an internal data object, you can edit the name and field names and add new fields. See [Changing an Internal Data Field Name](#).

For an external data object, you can change Simple fields to Image fields and vice versa, but you cannot edit field names or add new fields, because these items depend on data in the external data file. Data objects can also be deleted, but use care when deleting and make sure the data object is no longer in use on the site.

Photo galleries are a special type of data object. For information about photo galleries, including how to delete them in Assets view, see [Creating Photo Galleries](#). You can configure a photo gallery here by double-clicking it.

Managing Variables

Text variables make it easy to update text that appears throughout your site. User-defined variables are displayed in Assets Variables view so you can edit, create, or delete them. NetObjects Fusion also provides standard variables, such as the date and time the site was created or last modified, but these are not displayed in Assets Variables view.

Adding a Variable

- 1 In Assets Variables view, from the Assets menu choose New User-Defined Variable, or click New Asset on the control bar.

The New Variable dialog appears.

- 2 Enter a name and value for your variable and click OK.

Editing a Variable

- 1 Double-click the variable in Assets Variables view.

The Edit Variable dialog appears.

- 2 Edit the name and value of the variable and click OK.

If you edit the value of the variable, NetObjects Fusion updates all text blocks containing that variable with the new value. See [Creating a User-Defined Variable](#) for information about adding variables to your pages.

Deleting a Variable

- 1 In Assets Variables view, select the variable you want to delete.
- 2 From the Edit menu, choose Delete User-Defined Variable.
- 3 Click Yes to confirm the deletion.

You cannot undo this operation. You must use the New Variable command to recreate the variable. Do not delete a variable that is in use. If you do, it will be replaced with Undefined User variable:*variable name* in the text where it was used.

Working with AutoFrames

AutoFrames permit site visitors to scroll the body of the page while objects in the AutoFrame, such as navigation buttons, remain in view. You can set any or all of the MasterBorder margins as an AutoFrame.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Understanding frames](#)
- [Adding AutoFrames](#)
- [Setting frame properties](#)
- [Targeting links in AutoFrames](#)

Understanding Frames

Frames are an HTML mechanism you can use to subdivide the browser window into independent areas. When a site visitor scrolls the Layout, the frame doesn't scroll with it, so you can keep navigation buttons in view at all times. Frames can also reduce the amount of refreshing required by your visitor's browser.

Each frame displays its own content, which can include links, a form, regions, or any text, graphic, or media objects. Links within a frame can display a page, or display information in the same frame or a different frame. You can define *targets* for the links contained in one frame so they retrieve content into another frame.

A special type of HTML page—called a *frameset*—establishes the combination of frames and frame properties that make up the browser window display. The frameset specifies the number of frames, defines their size and placement, and specifies the pages or resources that make up their original or default content.

NetObjects Fusion supports two ways of creating frames.

- You can use the Properties palette in Page view to set AutoFrames and add navigation controls, banners, text, graphics, links, and scroll bars. An AutoFrame frameset contains a body frame for the Layout area of the page and frames for one or more of the MasterBorder margins: Left, Right, Top, Bottom. An AutoFrame frameset cannot have more than these five frames and they must be in the specified positions.
- If you require more than five frames or frames in different positions, you can manually code frames using HTML. See [Examples of Page and AutoFrame HTML](#).
- Although Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer support frames, not all browsers do. If you use frames, you might want to consider creating an alternate site for visitors with browsers that do not support frames. See [Accommodating Browsers that Don't Support Frames](#) and [Directing Visitors to a Browser-Specific Page](#).

Within a frame, you can influence how variations in browser fonts affect your design. The Rows and Columns properties work within a frame the same way they work within a Layout. For information, see [Optimizing Dynamic Page Layout Output](#).

Adding an AutoFrame

When you add AutoFrames, NetObjects Fusion applies them to the current MasterBorder and all pages that use that MasterBorder. Before you add AutoFrames, you might want to select or create a designated "framed" MasterBorder that you can apply to the appropriate pages. To apply different framesets to different pages, you'll need one MasterBorder for each frameset. As you develop these MasterBorders, follow these guidelines:

- Objects in frames can't straddle frame boundaries, so check the corners of your page before you add AutoFrames. For example, if you have a banner across the top of the page that overlaps the left and top borders, resize it or move it before you turn on AutoFrames for either border.
- To avoid scroll bars displaying when you don't need them, add a little extra room to margins you're going to set as frames or turn off scroll bars on the Frame Properties palette. See [Setting Frame Properties](#).

See [Creating a MasterBorder](#) if you need help creating a MasterBorder.

To set a MasterBorder margin as an AutoFrame:

- 1 In Page view, click an empty space inside the MasterBorder, or in the gray area outside the page.

The MasterBorder Properties palette appears.

- 2 Click the AutoFrames tab.

- 3 Click the button for each margin you want to set as a frame—Left, Right, Top, or Bottom.

NetObjects Fusion adds a label—Left, Right, Top, or Bottom—to indicate a frame. In addition to the frame you select, the Layout area also becomes a frame.

If you add frames to more than one margin, the selection sequence is important because frames overlap each other in the order in which you add them. You can change the overlap sequence by clearing the AutoFrame option for all margins and then reselecting them in a different sequence.

Keep in mind that because enabling AutoFrames makes your page consist of at least three HTML pages, it can slow page loading.

Generating HTML Frame Borders

If you want site visitors to be able to resize the frame, on the AutoFrames tab of the MasterBorders Properties palette, select Generate HTML frame borders.

To set frames to be borderless in the site visitor's browser, clear Generate HTML frame borders. NetObjects Fusion turns off the borders for all frames in that MasterBorder.

To combine frames with borders and frames without borders on the same page, you must script the frames. See [Examples of Page and AutoFrame HTML](#).

Setting Frame Properties

- 1 In Page view, click the frame label or right-click in the frame and select Frame properties from the shortcut menu. The Frame Properties palette appears.

You cannot change the name of the frame.

- 2 Select a User scrollable option:

- **Yes.** The browser always displays vertical and horizontal scroll bars in the frame, whether needed or not.
- **No.** The browser never displays scroll bars, even if needed to display all objects in the frame. If the page content is larger than the frame itself, site visitors cannot see the entire page.

Due to the nature of browsers, links to anchors on a frame do not work if User scrollable is set to No.

- **Auto.** The browser displays scroll bars if the size of the page content requires them.

- 3 Select User resizable frame so site visitors can resize the frame.

HTML frame borders must be visible so site visitors can drag them to specify a new size. If User resizable frame is not available, return to the AutoFrames tab and select Generate HTML frame borders.

- 4 Clear Enable margin padding if you want to place objects at the frame border with no spaces.

Some browsers cut off content that does not have additional padding. Preview your page in several browsers to make sure it appears as you intended.

- 5 If you are publishing using the Dynamic Page Layout or Regular Tables HTML output method, choose the most efficient table structure—columns or rows. If you are publishing using Fixed Page Layout, this setting has no effect. See [Controlling Published Output](#).

- 6 Click the Background tab and in the Color field, select:

- **Automatic** to set the frame background to the color specified by the current SiteStyle.
- **Transparent** to eliminate the background color.
- **Color** to select a background color from the Color Picker. The selected color appears in the box to the right of the Color field. To change the color, click the box and select a new color from the Color Picker.

- 7 In the Image field, select:

- **Automatic** to set the background to the image specified by the current SiteStyle.
- **None** to eliminate the background image. Use this setting to remove the SiteStyle's background image from the frame.
- **Browse** to select an image from the Picture File Open dialog. See [Choosing an Image Format](#). If the picture is smaller than the frame, the browser tiles the image. If you select a picture with a transparent color, the background color shows through. To change the image, click the Browse button to the right of the field.

You can add an action to a frame using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Targeting Links in AutoFrames

When a site visitor clicks a link placed within a frame, the browser has to know where to display the results. The frame that displays the retrieved content is the *target* of the link; when you specify which frame is to display the results of a link, you are *targeting* that frame.

- 1 In Page view, select the object or text that you want to link.

The object's properties palette appears.

- 2 Click the Link tool on the Standard toolbar.

The Link dialog appears.

- 3 Select the type of link you are targeting: Internal Link, Smart Link, External Link, or File Link and set up the link. See [Creating Links](#).

- 4 In the Target area, click Existing and from the drop-down list choose the target frame in which you want to display the linked information.

You may not need to assign a target. NetObjects Fusion automatically targets most internal links for you.

- 5 Click Link to close the dialog and create the link.

- 6 Preview the page to test your targeted links.

Targeted links in framesets do not load the URL of the page into the browser Location input field. The browser sees the URL of the frameset, so title and location information about the page reflect the frameset rather than the page's content.

AutoFrames and Browser Refresh

When a site visitor clicks an *untargeted* link in a frame you created with AutoFrames, the browser either refreshes the entire page or only the content of the Layout area. This doesn't affect the appearance of the page, but for performance reasons you might not want the browser to refresh the entire page unnecessarily.

- The browser refreshes the entire window if a framed MasterBorder contains a dynamic object, such as a banner or highlighted navigation button. The dynamic object, by definition, changes from page to page, so the browser has to load the new page. Rollover buttons do not change from page to page, so they do not affect the page refreshing.
- The browser exits the frameset and displays the retrieved resource in the full browser window if the link retrieves a page with a different MasterBorder or an external HTML page.

If neither condition exists, the browser refreshes the body frame even if no target is assigned.

For additional information about AutoFrames and browser refreshing, go to **www.netobjects.com/support** and click the Workbench link.

NetObjects Fusion Basics

NetObjects Fusion 7 incorporates new technologies with the current browser environment to help you meet today's site building challenges. Using NetObjects Fusion you'll find it easy to build dynamic, content-rich sites that use the latest interactive technologies, including cascading style sheets and Dynamic HTML.

Browse this section for information about::

- [NetObjects Fusion views](#)
- [NetObjects Fusion window](#)
- [Navigating in NetObjects Fusion](#)
- [Choosing colors and working with color palettes](#)
- [NetObjects Fusion folder structure](#)

NetObjects Fusion Views

NetObjects Fusion provides views that correspond to the tasks you complete when you design and build a site. Changes you make in one view are reflected in the others. You can go to any view at any time by clicking a button on the control bar at the top of the NetObjects Fusion window.



You see Online view when you start NetObjects Fusion (if you haven't changed the settings on the Program tab of the Application Options dialog). Online view offers a variety of resources to help you build successful Web sites. It includes services you can integrate into your site, content you can incorporate on your pages, how-to information to enhance your site building experience, links to NetObjects and third-party resources, and much more.



Start with Site view to create the hierarchical structure of a site or to import an existing site. You can see a structural map of the site, which is a graphic view that shows how the pages relate to each other, or an outline view similar to Windows Explorer. You can quickly rearrange your site by dragging and dropping pages and sections. See [Creating and Managing Sites](#).



Use Page view to design pages and add content. In Page view you see the Layout area and MasterBorder of each page. The Layout area displays objects that are unique to that page. The MasterBorder contains objects that repeat on a set of pages, much as headers and footers appear in a word processing document. You can also preview the page as it will appear in a browser and view and edit the HTML source. See [Page View Basics](#).



A *SiteStyle* consists of a variety of elements, including navigation buttons, banners, lines, and text. In Style view you can create your own SiteStyle, or choose from pre-built SiteStyles to give your entire site a consistent look and feel. See [Using SiteStyles](#).



Assets include the files, links, data objects, and variables that you reference in your site. Assets view gives you centralized control over all these referenced items. When you change an asset, NetObjects Fusion updates every reference to that asset throughout the site. See [Working in Assets View](#).



When you are ready to publish the completed site, go to Publish view to set up your publish profiles and publish your site. See [Publishing Your Site](#).

NetObjects Fusion Window

When you start NetObjects Fusion and create a new blank site, you see a window containing a Home page icon, a Standard toolbar docked at the left side of the window, and a Properties palette.

The title bar, menu bar, and control bar are at the top of the NetObjects Fusion window. The title bar shows the name of the current site.

About the Properties Palette

When you click an object in Site, Page, or Style view, the properties palette changes to display the properties available for that object. Properties appear on tabs that also might change when the selected object changes. For example, when you select a text box in Page view, the Text Properties palette includes Text Box and Actions tabs.

When you double-click in the text box to edit the text, the Format tab is added to the display.

To shrink the properties palette to display just its title bar, double-click the title bar or click the minimize button; do the same thing again to restore the full display. To completely hide the properties palette, click its close box. To show the palette again, from the View menu, select Properties Palette. A check mark on the menu indicates the palette is displayed.

About Toolbars

When you go to Site view, the Standard toolbar is docked at the left side of the Site view window. Additional toolbars are available in Page view.

You can move a toolbar by positioning the pointer over the double line at its top and dragging it anywhere in the window. To dock the toolbar, double-click its title bar or drag it to the left side or top of the window.

A small triangle in the lower right corner of a tool button indicates the tool is one of a group. To see the entire group, point to the tool and hold down the left mouse button. A flyout containing the other tools in the group appears. As you move the pointer over each tool, a ScreenTip identifies the tool group and the name of the specific tool.



To select a tool from a flyout, position the pointer over the tool and release the mouse button. The tool you select is displayed on the toolbar. For example, if you point to the Draw tool on the Page view Standard toolbar and hold down the left mouse button, you can draw a rectangle, rounded rectangle, ellipse, polygon, or line.

To hide and show toolbars, from the View menu choose Toolbars, *Name of toolbar*. A check mark on the menu indicates a toolbar is displayed.

Using the Zoom Tools



You can select the Zoom In or Zoom Out tool from the Standard toolbar in Site and Page views. The Zoom In tool is a magnifying glass with a plus sign; the Zoom Out tool has a minus sign.

You can reverse the function of the current Zoom tool by holding down the Alt key. For example, if the selected Zoom tool is Zoom In, pressing Alt changes it to Zoom Out. When you release the Alt key, it becomes Zoom In again.

Navigating in NetObjects Fusion

NetObjects Fusion provides several navigation tools, including buttons on the [control bar](#), the [Go menu](#), and [shortcut menus](#).

Using the Control Bar Buttons

You use the buttons on the control bar to move between views. See [NetObjects Fusion Views](#). Some of the buttons in the middle of the control bar change depending on the view. For example, in Site view and Page view you see a New Page button and in Publish view you see a Publish Settings button.



To see how the site will appear in the browser you specify in the Application Options dialog, click the Preview Site button.

Using the Go Menu

The Go menu provides all the navigation features in one place and shows equivalent keyboard shortcuts. A dot to the left of a command indicates the current view.

The Go menu commands vary slightly from view to view.

- From all views you can go to any other view or the current view's subviews. From Page view you can also go to other pages.
- Use the Go To command to find any named object in your site. To search the entire site for any named NetObjects Fusion item (a page, layout, SiteStyle, data list, and so on), choose Go To from the Go menu. In the Go To dialog, enter the name, or partial name, of the item you want to locate, choose Begins with, Contains, or Ends with, and click OK. If only one object meets your criteria, NetObjects Fusion opens the appropriate view or dialog to display the object. If several objects meet your criteria, NetObjects Fusion lists them so you can pick one.
- Use the Last command the same way you use the Last button on the control bar to go to the last page or view you were working on.
- Use the Recent command to select from a list of the views and pages you displayed during the current session.
- Use the Preview command to launch your browser and display a preview of your site.

Using Shortcut Menus

NetObjects Fusion provides shortcut menus you open by right-clicking an item. The menu lists the commands you can use on the selected item. In all views and in dialogs and properties palettes, you can right-click an item and select What's This? from the shortcut menu to display a description of the item.

Choosing Colors

In NetObjects Fusion, whenever the properties palette includes a Color button, you can change the color of the selected object. For example, you can change the color of the page icons or the background in Site view, objects in Page view, or button text color in Style view.

To choose a color for a selected object:

- 1 Click the Color button in any properties palette where it is offered.

The Color Picker appears.

The name of the current palette is shown above the color display. The last eight colors you selected from the palette are displayed in the Recent Colors boxes.

- 2 Click the color you want to assign to the object.

The Original and New boxes show the original color and the color you just selected. RGB and HTML hexadecimal values are also displayed.

You might see a warning that the selected color is not Web safe. To avoid unexpected results for your site visitors, choose colors that are Web safe.

- 3 Click OK.

The new color appears in the selected object.

Working with Color Palettes

When you choose colors for the objects in your site, you [select from the palettes](#) offered in the Color Picker. You can use the Browser Safe Palette, which contains colors that are Web safe, the system palette used by Windows, a palette you [import](#) from another application such as Adobe Photoshop, or a [custom palette](#) you create.

Choosing a Color Palette

- 1 Click the Color button in any properties palette where it is offered.

The Color Picker appears.

- 2 Select a palette from the drop-down list at the top of the dialog. If you choose Custom Palette and want to load an existing custom palette, see [Loading a Custom Color Palette](#). To create your own custom palette, see [Creating or Editing a Color Palette](#).

The palette is displayed in the Color Picker until you change it.

- 3 Click OK.

Loading a Custom Color Palette

- 1** Click the Color button in any properties palette where it is offered.
The Color Picker appears.
- 2** Select Custom Palette from the drop-down list at the top of the dialog.
An all white palette appears.
- 3** Click Load.
- 4** In the Open dialog, navigate to the palette you want to use, then click Open.
This palette is displayed in the Color Picker until you change it.
- 5** Click OK to close the Color Picker.

Creating or Editing a Color Palette

- 1** Click the Color button in any properties palette where it is offered.
The Color Picker appears.
- 2** Select Custom Palette from the drop-down list at the top of the dialog.
An all white palette appears.
- 3** Click a box in the palette area.
- 4** Set the RGB values for the color you want to add to the palette, type the hexadecimal (HTML) value for the color, or double-click the blank box and choose or create a color in the Color dialog.
- 5** Repeat steps 3 and 4 for each color you want to add to the palette.
- 6** Click Save.
- 7** In the Save As dialog, type a file name for the palette and click Save.
The new palette is displayed in the Color Picker until you change it.

NetObjects Fusion Folder Structure

The **NetObjects Fusion 7** folder contains all the files you need to use NetObjects Fusion.

Do not move or rename the **NetObjects Fusion 7** folder or any folders within it. If you need to relocate the NetObjects Fusion folder, you must uninstall and reinstall the program. NetObjects Fusion performs best when the application and its parts remain in the folder recommended during installation. This is especially true with the **\User Sites** folder. Since NetObjects Fusion keeps track of assets and links, folder names and locations are very important. If you change names and/or locations using Windows Explorer or File Manager, NetObjects Fusion might not be able to track assets and links properly.

The subfolders organize files according to their use:

- **\Components** contains the NetObjects Fusion Components, mini-applications that can add sophisticated functions to your site. See [Using NetObjects Fusion Components](#).
- **\FSI Updater** contains files required to auto update NetObjects Fusion.
- **\Java** contains Java applets and beans.
- **\NetObjects System** contains files used by the program; do not delete or remove these files.
- **\QuickStart** contains files used to display basic NetObjects Fusion concepts when you choose NetObjects Fusion QuickStart Tips from the Help menu, plus files for the View tips and the Site wizard.
- **\ReadMe** contains important information about this version of NetObjects Fusion.
- **\Sample Sites** contains one site that demonstrates NetObjects Fusion 7 features.
- **\Styles** contains a separate folder for each SiteStyle, including the ones you create. See [Using SiteStyles](#).
- **\Templates** contains the AutoSites™ folder, which contains the Blank Site and Import templates that you use to create a new site or to import a site. See [Working with Templates](#).

Do not delete or move the AutoSites folder. This folder contains files necessary for NetObjects Fusion to run correctly.

- **\Tutorial** contains the assets you need for the lessons in *NetObjects Fusion Getting Started*.
- **\User Sites** contains all the sites you create. For each site, NetObjects Fusion automatically creates a subfolder within **\User Sites** to keep your projects organized. Each NetObjects Fusion site is saved with a **.nod** extension. The site folder also includes an **\Assets** folder where the assets originally included in the site template are saved, a **\Preview** folder where HTML sufficient for previewing but not for publishing is stored, and a **\Backups** folders where backup **.nod** files are saved. After you publish the site, a **\Local Publish** folder is added. You can also save sites in other locations.

Working with Character Sets

In the past, most computers used the same character set to represent upper and lowercase English language letters, number characters, and punctuation characters. This character set is known as ASCII. However, ASCII is a very limited character set, unable to support a variety of alphabets. To accommodate computer users worldwide, different character sets were developed. These new character sets are often identified by a number, such as code page 850 or ISO-8859-1.

Character sets are composed of *code points*, which are the numbers assigned to characters that the computer uses to identify the character. For example, in ASCII, when you type a capital *A*, the computer sees its code point, which is the number 65; if you type a *B*, the computer sees a 66. Both the code page 850 and the ISO-8859-1 character sets include accented characters, but 850 uses the code point 130 for the character *é*, and 8859-1 uses 233 for the same character. To eliminate this confusion, an effort is underway to create a universal character set that includes every character from every language. This character set is called *Unicode*.

Characters display correctly in NetObjects Fusion because they are stored in Unicode. When NetObjects Fusion publishes or previews a page, it converts the text from Unicode to the character set selected for the site or for the individual page.

Suppose you type Greek characters on a page, set the page character set to Western European (ISO-8859-1), and preview the page. Because their particular code points do not have equivalents in the Western European character set, the Greek characters may appear as question marks. If you want to guarantee that the Greek characters on the NetObjects Fusion page display correctly when you preview or publish, you should choose a character set that includes Greek characters. This character set is then inserted in the charset parameter in the generated HTML META tag, which tells the browser how to interpret and display the characters.

If you have a page that contains languages that use different character sets, for example, English on the right and Greek on the left, to guarantee that all characters will be interpreted correctly by the browser, you can use Unicode (UTF-8) or two-byte Unicode (UCS-2) as a character set for the page. Remember that Unicode is evolving; it is not complete yet, but it does include code points for most characters in languages commonly used on computers today. Note that only Netscape 4.x and Microsoft Explorer 4.0 and up currently support UTF-8, and only the most recent versions of Netscape and Microsoft Explorer support UCS-2.

Available Character Sets

The following character sets are included with NetObjects Fusion:

- Baltic (CP-1257)
- Central European (ISO-8859-2)
- Central European (Windows-1250)
- Chinese Simplified (GB2312)
- Chinese Traditional (BIG5)
- Cyrillic (ISO-8859-5)
- Cyrillic (KO18-R)
- Cyrillic (Windows-1251)
- Greek (ISO-8859-7)
- Greek (Windows-1253)
- Japanese (EUC-JP)
- Japanese (ISO-2022-JP)
- Japanese (SHIFT_JIS)
- Korean (KSC5601)
- Turkish (ISO-8859-9)
- Turkish (Windows-1254)
- Unicode (UCS-2)
- Unicode (UTF-7)
- Unicode (UTF-8)
- Western European (CP437)
- Western European (CP850)
- Western European (ISO-8859-1)
- Western European (ISO-8859-15)
- Western European (Windows-1252)

The following character sets are not included with NetObjects Fusion, but are supported once installed in your operating system. You can download language kits at www.microsoft.com or install them from your Windows NT installation disks.

- Western European (CP-437)
- Western European (CP-850)
- Central European (CP-852)
- Cyrillic (CP-866)
- Greek (CP-869)
- Greek (CP-737)
- Turkish (CP-857)

Setting the Site's Character Set

- 1 In any view, from the Tools menu, choose Options>Current Site.
- 2 On the General tab of the Current Site Options dialog, select a character set from the Character set drop-down list.

To ensure that characters display properly:

- 1 Load a localized operating system. For example, for a Cyrillic site, you must use a Cyrillic OS.
- 2 Set the site's character set.
- 3 Change the font for each SiteStyle element on the Graphics tab. This includes banner, buttons, and so on.
- 4 Publish the site to see the correct characters in NetObjects Fusion and the browser.

If you type characters that are not included in the selected character set, when you preview or publish the page, you might see question marks in place of unknown characters.

Setting the Character Set for an Individual Page

You can override the default site character set and choose a different character set for individual pages.

- 1 In Page or Site view, right-click on the page and select Page Character Set from the shortcut menu.
- 2 Select a character set for the page from the Page Character Set drop-down. This character set will be applied only to this page.

Setting the Character Set for a Section

- 1 Go to Site view and select a section.
- 2 Right-click the parent page of the section and select Section Character Set from the shortcut menu.
- 3 Select a character set for the section from the Section Character Set drop-down.

Setting the Character Set for Imported Pages

When you import a site into NetObjects Fusion, you must ensure that it has the correct character set before you begin the import.

- 1 From the Tools menu, choose Options>Application.
- 2 In the Application Options dialog, click the International tab.
- 3 In the Imported HTML section of the dialog, select a character set for imported text from the drop-down list.

If you know the HTML pages in the site you are importing have the appropriate character set specified in the META tag, you can use the Specified in imported Meta tag setting. If, however, you know the site is in Greek and the correct character set is not specified in the META tag, then before importing you should choose an appropriate character set from the drop-down list.

If there is no character set specified in the META tag, and you forget to set the correct character set before importing, NetObjects Fusion assigns the ISO-8859-1 character set.

URL and Page Name Character Requirements

The characters in a URL are limited to those represented in lower ASCII, which includes uppercase and lowercase English letters, numbers, and common English punctuation. You cannot use accented characters or other special characters in a URL.

You can, however, name pages using accented characters. The names on the banner and buttons display in the correct international form. In Publish view, however, file names, page names, and folders change to names with unaccented characters.

For Japanese, NetObjects Fusion uses the ASCII characters that are normally converted to a Japanese character. For other Asian languages, a numeric file name is assigned. For European languages, NetObjects Fusion strips out the accents; the words look the same but without accents. For example, if you name a page *été* in Site view, in Publish view it is listed as **ete.html**.

Using NetObjects Fusion Components

Components are pre-built mini-applications that add interactivity to your site without custom programming or scripting. Publish components and Page components are available in NetObjects Fusion 7. The component's type dictates where it appears within NetObjects Fusion.

NetObjects Fusion components are installed when you install NetObjects Fusion. You can also download third-party components, such as NetObjects Fusion Connector for Macromedia ColdFusion and NetObjects Fusion Components for IBM HotMedia. If you are a software developer and want to create your own NetObjects Fusion Components, sometimes called NFXes, you can use the Component Development Kit (CDK), available for free. For information, visit **www.netobjects.com**.

You cannot preview components in NetObjects Fusion. When you add a component to a page and preview, you see a placeholder graphic. To see how the component works, you must publish the site locally or remotely.

Browse this section for information about:

- Adding NetObjects Fusion Components to a page
- Setting component properties

About Components

You can use Publish components and Page components in NetObjects Fusion. The component's type dictates where it appears within NetObjects Fusion.

- Publish components are used to post-process the HTML generated by NetObjects Fusion or to change NetObjects Fusion's FTP capabilities. See [Publishing Components](#).
- Page components appear on toolbars in Page view. You use the tools to place components on your pages.

To add copies of the same component to a site, you must place a new component each time. Copying and pasting components can lead to site corruption.

NetObjects Fusion components are automatically installed when you install NetObjects Fusion. These 12 components appear on the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar in Page view. Eleven of these Page components are discussed in this chapter; the Form Handler component is discussed in [Submitting Responses as Plain Text](#).

In addition, you can download third-party components, such as NetObjects Fusion Connector for Macromedia ColdFusion and NetObjects Fusion Components for IBM HotMedia. Depending on their type, third-party components are installed in the appropriate place in NetObjects Fusion. Additional component toolbars become available in Page view when you install a third-party Page component. For information about third-party components, visit Online view.

Adding a Rotating Ad Banner

You can use the Ad Banner component to display a series of images within a banner. You determine which images display, associate a transition with each image, set the amount of time each image is displayed, and specify a URL linked to each image.

NetObjects Fusion supports **.gif** and **.jpg** images in components. See [Choosing an Image Format](#).

To add an Ad Banner:

1 In Page view, select the Ad Banner tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.

2 Click on the page where you want to place the Ad Banner.

An Ad Banner placeholder and the Ad Banner Properties palette appear.

3 Specify the Banner Type.

- **Image Size.** The Ad Banner is the same size as the images you select.
- **Standard Banner Size.** Click Banner Size and choose from the drop-down list.
- **Custom.** Enter a width and height for the Ad Banner.

4 Enable or disable Automatic Resizing.

If Automatic Resizing is disabled, you must choose images that are the same size. If Automatic Resizing is enabled, Ad Banner resizes the larger images to match the smallest image. For best results, use images that are the same size.

5 Set Pause Time to control how long each image is displayed.

6 Enter the total number of images you want to use. You can use from 1 to 50 images.

7 To select an image, double-click the Image row, select the image from the Picture File Open dialog, and click Open.

8 Double-click the URL for Image row and in the Link dialog select a type of link for the image. See [Creating Links and Anchors](#).

9 Specify the link information and click Link.

10 Click the Transition row and select a transition from the drop-down list. You can choose:

- **Column** to draw increasingly larger columns of the new image onto the old image. The new image appears to slide in from behind the old image.
- **Fade** to change one image into another by drawing a set of random pixels from the new image onto the old image.
- **Rotate** to make it appear as though one image is rotating upward from below the other image.
- **Smash** to drop the new image onto the old one. The old image appears to crumble under the weight of the new image.
- **Tear** to make it appear as though the old image is ripped away to reveal the new image.
- **Unroll** to place the new image on top of the old image and unroll it.

When the site displays in the browser, the sequence begins with a random image and its associated transition.

11 Repeat steps 7 through 10 for each image you want to rotate into the Ad Banner.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Adding DynaButtons

DynaButtons are Java buttons that link to another page on your site, other sites, or a specific file. You can place DynaButtons anywhere on your pages and assign up to 20 buttons to a DynaButton bar. In addition, you can assign up to 20 sub-buttons to each DynaButton. You can create sub-buttons for navigating from a main page to pages at a lower level.

When you publish the site, each button appears in the browser in the primary button style selected for the site and displays the name of the page to which it is linked. You cannot assign custom images to DynaButtons. The button's style is determined by your SiteStyle. To use custom images for buttons, use the Picture Rollover tool.

Because a DynaButton is an active link, the button appears active when a site visitor moves the mouse pointer over the DynaButton or clicks the button. The site visitor can click the DynaButton to go to the appropriate link.

To add DynaButtons and set properties:

- 1 In Page view, select the DynaButtons tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.
- 2 Click on the page to indicate the DynaButtons' location.

A DynaButtons placeholder and the DynaButtons Properties palette appear.

- 3 Select the buttons' orientation—vertical or horizontal—from the drop-down list.
- 4 Click the Number of Buttons row, specify how many buttons you want, and click the check mark.
- 5 Double-click the number row, such as Button 1.

The Link dialog appears. You can link this button to another page, file, smart link, or external link. See [Creating Links and Anchors](#).

- 6 Specify the link information and click Link.

The details of the link appear in the right column of the button row.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Adding Sub-Buttons

If a DynaButton contains sub-buttons, the sub-buttons appear when a site visitor clicks the DynaButton. The sub-button shows information about the link associated with the button. For example, if a sub-button is linked to an external link, the sub-button displays the asset name for the external link.

To add sub-buttons and set the properties:

- 1 In Page view, create a DynaButton as described in [Adding DynaButtons](#).
- 2 Double-click the Use Sub-Buttons row.

Yes appears in the right column and NetObjects Fusion adds a Number Sub-Buttons row under the Use Sub-Buttons row.
- 3 To specify the number of sub-buttons, select the Number Sub-Buttons row, enter the number of buttons, and click the check mark.

The limit is 20 sub-buttons. The appropriate number of sub-button rows appear, numbered in sequential order.
- 4 To define the link for each sub-button, double-click the appropriate sub-button row, such as Sub-Button 1,2. The first number, in this case the 1, identifies the button for which the sub-button was created, and the second number is the number of the current sub-button.

The Link dialog appears. See [Creating Links and Anchors](#).
- 5 Specify the link information and click Link.
- 6 Repeat steps 4 and 5 to create and define each sub-button.

Loading Pictures onto Your Site

Use the NetObjects Picture Loader Component to load an image from a site other than your own. You can use this to place advertising banners if the banners are located on a server other than your Web server.

To load a picture from an external source:

- 1 In Page view, select the Picture Loader tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.
- 2 Draw a box on the page to indicate where you want to place the picture.
A placeholder and the Picture Loader Properties palette appear.
- 3 Click the Image URL row and type the URL where the picture is located.
Be sure to type the complete URL.
- 4 Click the check mark.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Adding a Go Menu

You can use the Go Menu component to easily create a drop-down navigation menu, with each menu item corresponding to a single page in the site.

1 In Page view, select the Go Menu tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.

2 Draw a box on the page where you want to place the Go Menu.

The Go Menu dialog appears.

3 On the Menu Items tab, select a link type from the drop-down list and set up a link to the items you want to include on the Go Menu. See [Creating Links](#).

4 From the list on the left, select the specific items you want to include on the Go menu and click the right arrow to move them into the Link column. You can include up to 50 items on the menu.

- To change the way an item is listed on the menu, double-click it in the Menu Item Name column and type a new name.
- Select an item and click the Move up or Move down button to change the order of items on the menu.
- To delete an item, select it and click Delete.

5 Click the Button Format tab.

6 Select one of the three formats. An example of each format is shown on the left.

7 Click OK.

8 To change the items included on the Go Menu or the button format, use the Go Menu Properties palette.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Adding Pictures That Roll Over

You can use the Picture Rollover component to create JavaScript rollovers for any image on your site. Because this component uses JavaScript, the colors of your images are not compromised.

To view a rollover picture, site visitors must use Netscape Navigator 3.x and up or Microsoft Internet Explorer 3.x and up.

To add pictures that roll over:

1 In Page view, select the Picture Rollover tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.

2 Draw a box on the page where you want to locate the pictures.

A picture placeholder and the Picture Rollover Properties palette appear.

3 To specify the first image to display, double-click the Initial image row, select the image from the Picture File Open dialog, and click Open.

The Picture Rollover Properties palette changes and displays two new rows— Mouse over image and Mouse out image.

4 To specify the image to display when the mouse pointer moves over the image, double-click the Mouse over image row, select the image from the Picture File Open dialog, and click Open.

The images you select for rollover pictures are resized to the size of the first image you select. For best results, use images that are the same size.

5 To specify which image to display when the site visitor moves the mouse pointer off the picture, double-click the Mouse out image row, select the image from the Picture File Open dialog, and click Open.

6 To link the image to a specific URL, double-click the Link URL row.

The Link dialog appears. Because the entire image is treated as one object, you can link it to another page, file, smart link, or external link, such as another site. See [Creating Links](#).

7 Specify the link information and click Link.

The details of the link appear in the right column of the button row.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Adding Rotating Pictures

You can use the Rotating Picture component to display different pictures in succession in the same place on the page. For example, you could rotate among several images that advertise new products or current sale items.

To add a rotating picture, you specify the image to display and the number of seconds to pause before displaying the next picture in the sequence. You can also assign a link to each picture.

NetObjects Fusion supports **.gif** and **.jpg** formats in components. See [Choosing an Image Format](#).

To add pictures that rotate and set their properties:

1 In Page view, select the Rotating Picture tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.

2 Draw a box on the page to indicate where you want to place the picture.

A rotating picture placeholder and the Rotating Picture Properties palette appear.

3 To set the number of seconds each picture is displayed before moving to the next one, click the Pause Time (Seconds) row, specify the number of seconds, and click the check mark.

4 To set the number of different images to display in the rotating picture, double-click the Number of Images row, specify the number of images, and click the check mark.

You can display up to 50 images for your rotating pictures. An Image row and URL for Image row appears for each image you specified.

The images you select for rotating pictures are resized to the size of the first image you select. For best results, use images that are the same size.

5 Double-click an Image row, select an image file from the Picture File Open dialog, and click Open.

6 To create a link for this image, double-click the image's URL for Image row, then in the Link dialog select the type of link. See [Creating Links](#).

7 Specify the link information and click Link.

8 Repeat steps 5 through 7 for each image.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Directing Visitors to a Browser-Specific Page

The Screen Door component detects the visitor's browser type and redirects the visitor to a page targeted for that specific browser. You can choose to direct a visitor to Netscape Navigator 4.x, Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 and up, Netscape Navigator 3.0, or Microsoft Internet Explorer 3.0.

The Screen Door is not visible on the page. You might want to include information on the page to let site visitors know they are being directed to another page.

You can only include one Screen Door per page.

- 1 In Page view, select the Screen Door tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.
- 2 Draw a box in the Layout area of the page where you want to place the Screen Door. This component does not work when placed in a MasterBorder.

A Screen Door placeholder and the Screen Door Properties palette appear.

- 3 Choose a Method.

- **JavaScript (client)** works for all browsers except the few that do not support the META tag.
- **ASP (server)** requires that your Web server is ASP compliant.

If you are publishing to an ASP server, make sure your server administrator updates the **browsecap.ini** file each time there is a browser update. This file allows the server to recognize the new version of the browser, which in turn allows the Screen Door component to identify the browser correctly. If **browsecap.ini** is not updated, the Screen Door will not know where to send a site visitor. For an updated version of **browsecap.ini**, go to **www.microsoft.com**.

- 4 Choose to pause or not pause before redirecting a site visitor. If you set Pause to Yes, enter the number of seconds you want to pause.
- 5 Set up appropriate links for the default page and for each individual browser type. See [Creating Links](#).

Adding a Site Map Button

Site Mapper is a Java navigation applet that site visitors can use to create an interactive map of a site. If your site is large, Site Mapper simplifies navigation by providing a detailed view of the site's levels. Using the site map, visitors can jump directly from page to page without using the page navigation controls.

The Site Map button provides three ways for visitors to view the site:

- By structure, similar to Site view in NetObjects Fusion.
- In an outline view
- By searching for certain words

To add a Site Map button and set its properties:

- 1 In Page view, display the page where you want to add the Site Mapper component. The Site Mapper does not show pages above this page in the site hierarchy.

If you place the Site Mapper component in a MasterBorder, you can place it on any page using that MasterBorder. It is recommended, however, that you place a Site Mapper component in the Layout of a single page in the site.

- 2 Select the Site Mapper tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.
- 3 Draw a box on the page to indicate the location of the Site Map button.

The Site Map button and the Site Mapper Properties palette appear.

- 4 To change the image displayed for the Site Map button, double-click the Image row, then select the image file you want from the Picture File Open dialog.

The selected image appears on the page.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Using Ticker Tape

If you want to announce a special promotion or event on your site, you can use the Ticker Tape component to add a scrolling message to a page and set the colors and speed used to display the message.

To add a Ticker Tape display and set its properties:

1 In Page view, select the Ticker Tape tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.

2 Draw a rectangle to indicate the location and size of the Ticker Tape display.

The Ticker Tape placeholder and the Ticker Tape Properties palette appear.

3 To display multiple messages in the Ticker Tape display, click the Number of Messages row, enter the number, and click the check mark.

You can specify up to 50 messages. A new Text for Message and URL for Message row appears for each message you specified.

4 Click the Text for Message row and type the message in the Ticker Tape text entry field. Click the check mark.

5 Double-click the URL for Message row and in the Link dialog select a type of link for the message. See [Creating Links](#).

6 Specify the link information for this message and click Link.

7 Repeat steps 4 through 6 for each message in the Ticker Tape display.

8 Click the Speed row, and specify the scrolling speed (1 to 50) of the message.

Specify a higher number to make the message scroll faster; a lower number to make the message scroll slower.

9 To set the frame, background, and LED colors, click the appropriate row, then select the color you want from the drop-down list.

- Frame Color determines the border color of the Ticker Tape display. The default is gray.
- Background Color determines the background color of the Ticker Tape display. The default is black.
- LED Color determines the color of the message text. The default is green.

10 Click the LED Type row and select a style for the LED text.

- **0** is square dots
- **1** is circular dots
- **2** is regular text

11 Click the LED/Font Size row and select a size for the message text.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Adding Time Based Pictures

You can use the Time Based Picture component to display different pictures at the same location on your page at the time of day you specify. You select the image to display and specify the hour at which to display it. The browser automatically displays the picture at the specified time. The picture remains on the page until it is time for the next picture to be displayed.

NetObjects Fusion supports **.gif** and **.jpg** formats in components. See [Choosing an Image Format](#).

To add time based pictures and set the properties:

- 1 In Page view, select the Time Based Picture tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar.
- 2 Draw a box on the page where you want to locate the picture.
A picture placeholder and the Time Based Picture Properties palette appear.
- 3 Click the Number of Images row and specify the number of images you want to rotate.
You can use up to 24 images. NetObjects Fusion adds an Image, Start Time for Image, and URL for Image row for each image.
- 4 To select an image, double-click the Image row, select the image from the Picture File Open dialog, and click Open.
- 5 To create a link to the image, double-click the URL for Image row and in the Link dialog select a type of link for the image. See [Creating Links](#).
- 6 Click the Start Time for Image row and select a starting time from the drop- down list.
The start time determines when the image is displayed on your site. You can select one-hour increments from 12 a.m. to 12 p.m. The image is displayed until the next image's starting time. Be sure images have consecutive starting times.
- 7 Repeat steps 4 through 6 for each image you add.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Data Publishing

NetObjects Fusion makes it easy to publish information such as employee directories, product and service catalogs, and event schedules. You can enter, manage, and store this information as records either in your NetObjects Fusion site, or in an external application such as a database or spreadsheet.

To publish the data, you specify its source and create a layout for the pages that will display it. NetObjects Fusion uses your Layout to create a separate page for each record, and can automatically provide site visitors with buttons to navigate between them.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Static and dynamic data publishing](#)
- [Creating a data object](#)
- [Storing data internally](#)
- [Using data stored externally](#)
- [Creating a data list](#)
- [Creating stacked pages](#)

Static and Dynamic Data Publishing

NetObjects Fusion supports two kinds of data publishing: *static* and *dynamic*.

- Static data publishing takes any kind of data—text, pictures, multimedia files, and so on—from a database or spreadsheet. NetObjects Fusion publishes the data on your site, where it remains unchanged—static—until the source data is changed and the site is re-published. Static data publishing, which is the focus of this chapter, uses data objects that derive data from internal or external sources.
- Dynamic data publishing makes it possible to refresh the data each time a visitor goes to the site. When the browser requests the data, it is assembled on the spot; it does not depend on re-publishing the site.

Dynamic data publishing requires third-party components. Third-party publishers regularly release new components for NetObjects Fusion. For the latest information, visit [Online view](#).

Storing Data with NetObjects Fusion

Using the data publishing capabilities of NetObjects Fusion, you can store text and pictures in a database internal to your site, or import data from external sources such as Microsoft Excel or Access using an ODBC data source connection. In both cases, NetObjects Fusion publishes your data in standard HTML pages. This makes it easy to add listings, such as product and service catalogs, employee directories, and event schedules to your site.

You use the following objects when you publish data in NetObjects Fusion:

- **Data objects.** A data object is a collection of data fields that define what data will be published. Creating a data object is the essential first step in adding internal or external data to your site. The data object becomes an asset of your site. When you reference records internally, you must specify the data fields you want to store. When you store records from external data, NetObjects Fusion includes all fields available in the source.
- **Data fields.** Defined in the data object, data fields appear on stacked pages and are the containers for the data in your site. You can arrange and label data fields; the arrangement appears on all stacked pages.
- **Data lists.** The data list appears on the parent page of the stacked pages that contain the actual data. The data list functions as a table of contents for the internal or external data in your site. You select the fields you want to display as column headers in the list. The field data from either the internal or external source populates the data list when you publish.
- **Stacked pages.** Each record in your database appears on a separate stacked page below the page containing the data list. Stacked pages are not siblings of each other, but instead are iterations of the same page, containing the fields defined in your data object.

For example, you could publish a backpack catalog on your site with a record for each backpack. Each row in the data list lets the site visitor navigate to the stacked page that contains the corresponding backpack's description, photo, and price.

To create the backpack catalog, your first step is to create a backpack data object. You can define a data object once and use it in different filtered data lists. For example, you can create one data list of all the backpacks in your database. With the same data object, you can create additional data lists of internal frame backpacks, external frame backpacks, frameless backpacks, and so on.

If you create a data object from an external source—for example, from a Microsoft Access database—and then update or change the external source, you must republish the site to update the data. For example, suppose your backpack data object referenced 50 records originally and the external database is increased with 25 new records. After you republish your site, the data object references 75 records, the backpack data list contains 75 rows, and there are 75 stacked pages.

After you create a data list on a page, NetObjects Fusion generates the first stacked page. You create the initial Layout of how all stacked pages look on the first stacked page. When you create the Layout of the first stacked page, the remaining stacked pages automatically inherit the same Layout. Changes you make in the Layout in any one stacked page affect the Layout of all stacked pages in that set.

Publishing Data

In general, when you work with data publishing, you follow this process:

- 1** Create a data object.
- 2** Create a data list.
- 3** Design a set of stacked pages.

When you create a data list, you create the stacked page for the data object. On this stacked page you create the Layout to be used for all the pages in the stack, including the field data you want to display on the page.

- If you are storing data internally, you enter the field data on the stacked page itself.
- If you are using an external source, the field data is drawn from the external database, spreadsheet, or ASCII text file.

When you use the Data List tool in Page view, you can perform all three tasks within the Data Publishing dialog.

Creating a Data Object

You can create two types of data objects:

- **Internal data objects** reference simple text, formatted text, and picture data fields stored or placed within your site.
- **External data objects** import fields from a data field created in a program other than NetObjects Fusion. External data sources include external databases, spreadsheets, and ASCII text files. Importing external data takes a single table from a database or a single worksheet from a program such as Microsoft Excel; it does not import the entire database. Use external data if your database is maintained by others who do not use NetObjects Fusion, if you have large quantities of data, or if the data is frequently updated.

The tools for creating the two data object types appear on the Data tools flyout on the Advanced toolbar. Use the New External Data Source tool to create a data object for external data; use the Data List tool to create a data object for internal data. After you create an internal data object, use the Data Field tool to add data fields to the stacked pages.

Creating a Data Object for Internal Data

Internal data is records and fields stored within your site. You enter internal data directly into a stacked page by typing text or numbers and by placing pictures.

You can create a data object in Page view or in Assets view. If you create a data object in Page view, you can immediately create stacked pages and start entering data. If you create a data object in Assets view, you must return to Page view to create a data list and stacked pages.

To create a new internal data object:

1 Display the Data Object dialog:

- In Page view, select the Data List tool from the Advanced toolbar, and draw a rectangle on the page. In the Data Publishing dialog, click the New button.
- If you are in Assets view, click the Data Objects tab and then click the New Asset button on the control bar.

2 Select Internal and enter a name for the data object and comments about it.

NetObjects Fusion uses the data object name in the list of data objects in the Data Publishing dialog and in Assets view.

3 Click the plus (+) button to add a field. Fields define the kind of data you can enter.

The Data Field dialog appears.

4 Type the field name and select a data type for the field.

- **Formatted text.** Characters in these fields can be formatted individually. Formatted text fields can contain paragraph and line breaks, and can exceed 255 characters. You cannot sort on formatted text fields.
- **Simple text.** All characters in these fields share the same formatting characteristics. Simple text fields cannot contain paragraph or line breaks, and cannot exceed 255 characters. You can sort on simple text fields.
- **Image file.** These fields can contain an image in one of these formats: **.bmp**, **.gif** (animated, embedded, interlaced), **.jpg**, **.pct**, **.pcx**, **.png**, **.psd**, **.tga**, or **.tif**. You can sort on image file fields. NetObjects Fusion uses the file names to sort the image files.

Carefully plan the fields you define within an internal data object. After you click OK in the Data Object dialog, you cannot delete the field from the data object or change the data field type.

5 Click OK.

6 Repeat steps 3, 4, and 5 to add fields.

7 When you are done, click OK in the Data Object dialog.

The data object is now an asset of your site, and you can continue as follows:

- If you're working in Page view, the Data Publishing dialog is still open. You can select fields and format the data list as described in [Creating a Data List](#), and lay out your stacked pages as described in [Creating Stacked Pages](#).
- If you're in Assets view, go to Page view, select the Data List tool from the Advanced toolbar, and draw a rectangle on the page. In the Data Publishing dialog, select the newly created data object from the drop-down list. Select fields and format the data list as described in [Creating a Data List](#), and lay out your stacked pages as described in [Creating Stacked Pages](#).

Changing an Internal Data Field Name

- 1** Go to Assets view.
- 2** Click the Data Objects tab.
- 3** Double-click the data object name.
The Data Object dialog appears.
- 4** In the Fields list, double-click the name of the field you want to rename.
The Data Field dialog appears.
- 5** Type a new name in the Name field and click OK.
- 6** Click OK.

Creating a Data Object for External Data

External data exists in local desktop databases or in ODBC data sources. **Open Data Base Connectivity (ODBC) drivers** draw data from Structured Query Language (SQL) data sources, such as Oracle and Sybase data files. They also support Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Access, delimited text files, and others.

NetObjects Fusion automatically imports all the fields available in the external database file. If a simple text field contains a valid path to an image file, NetObjects Fusion asks if you want to make the field an image field. Before you add an external data object, make sure you have all the necessary fields. You cannot add fields once you create the external data object.

NetObjects Fusion Connector for Macromedia ColdFusion and NetObjects Fusion Connector for Microsoft Active Server Pages support dynamic data publishing. Visit Services view for information about these connectors.

To create a data object from a SQL data source:

1 Display the Select Data Source dialog:

- In Page view, select the New External Data Source tool from the Advanced toolbar, and draw a rectangle on the page.
- If you are in Assets view, click the Data Objects tab, and then click the New Asset button on the control bar. The Data Object dialog appears. Select External and then click the Source button.

The Select Data Source dialog appears.

2 You can select an existing data source or create a new data source.

To create a new data source, click New in the Select Data Source dialog and follow the steps in the Windows Create New Data Source wizard.

To select an existing ODBC source on your system, you can use the File Data Source tab or the Machine Data Source tab:

- **File Data Source.** Select from the list of data sources and click OK.
- **Machine Data Source.** Select from the Data Source Name list and click OK.

Depending on the data source type you choose, the Select Workbook or Select Database dialog appears.

3 Follow these steps:

- Select a file in the dialog and click OK.
- If the source refers to a multiple-file database or a spreadsheet with multiple tabs, the Select dialog appears. Select the file or tab and click OK.

NetObjects Fusion creates the data object, gives it the name of the selected file or tab, and imports its fields as simple text fields.

If a simple text field contains a valid path to an image file, you can choose to make it a text field or an image field.

The data object is now an asset of your site, and you can continue as follows:

- If you're working in Page view, the Data Publishing dialog is still open. You can select fields and format the data list as described in [Creating a Data List](#), and lay out your stacked pages as described in [Creating Stacked Pages](#).
- If you're in Assets view, go to Page view, select the Data List tool from the Advanced toolbar, and draw a rectangle on the page. In the Data Publishing dialog, select the newly created data object from the drop-down list. Select fields and format the data list as described in [Creating a Data List](#), and lay out your stacked pages as described in [Creating Stacked Pages](#).

Creating a Data List

Once you create a data object, you can create a data list on any page. You create a data list and a set of stacked pages at the same time. NetObjects Fusion automatically includes linked data list icons in the first column in the data list. The data list thus acts as a table of contents—each row contains data for, and is linked to, a single stacked page.

To create a data list:

- 1 In Page view, display the page on which you want to place the data list.
- 2 Select the Data List tool from the Advanced toolbar and draw a rectangle in the Layout area.
The Data Publishing dialog appears. Select the data object you want to use for this data list.
The fields in the selected data object are listed.
- 3 Choose a sort field from the drop-down list. For internal data objects, you can only sort on simple text or image fields.
Records are sorted in ascending order.
- 4 To filter the data, click the Set button. You can use simple text fields to filter the data.
The Filter dialog appears.
By default, all available records in the data list and on stacked pages appear. You can create selection criteria that isolate the records you want in your data list.
- 5 Enter your selection criteria and click OK.
If you do not use all three lines, choose end from the drop-down list at the end of the last line you use.
- 6 In the Data list area of the Data Publishing dialog, enter a name for the data list.
- 7 In the Fields list, select fields to include in the data list by clicking the check boxes to the left of the fields.
As a shortcut, you can click the Add All button, which marks all fields for display. Typically, however, you display only a subset of fields in the data list and display all fields on stacked pages.
- 8 To link a field to its stacked page, select the field in the Data Publishing dialog and click the Link/Unlink button.
A data list automatically includes a navigation button that links to the record's stacked page. When you link a field, site visitors can click either the button or the linked field to jump to the record's stacked page.
- 9 To change the order in which fields appear in the data list, click a field and then click the up and down arrow buttons.
Continue to select fields and click the up and down arrow buttons until the list is in the order you want.
- 10 Set the Stacked Page options:
 - **Display all fields** places all fields available in the data object in a simple layout when NetObjects Fusion creates the first stacked page. Use this shortcut to avoid placing fields individually as described in [Designing the Stacked Page Layout](#).
 - **Add navigation buttons** creates smart links to navigation buttons (next/ previous/up) when NetObjects Fusion creates the first stacked page. Use this shortcut so you don't have to create these buttons as described in [Adding Navigation Buttons to Stacked Pages](#).

The images used for these buttons—**SPNavLeft.gif**, **SPNavRight.gif**, and **SPNavUp.gif**—are in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\NetObjects System** folder.

- 11 Click OK.
The data list placeholder appears. Its column heads are the names of the fields you selected for display, and a data list button appears at the left of the first row. NetObjects Fusion populates the data list only when you preview or publish the page. Data never appears in the data list in Page view.
- 10 Set the Data List properties.
Adjust the settings to change the bullet type, background color, border size, spacing of data, and column title display. Drag the column heading borders to adjust column width. You cannot change the font type or color in a

data list except by editing the text style. See [Working with Text Styles](#).

When you are satisfied with the appearance of the data list, create a layout for the stacked pages as described in [Designing the Stacked Page Layout](#).

Creating Stacked Pages

Stacked pages correspond to records in a database. When you store information internally in NetObjects Fusion, you enter data for one record on each stacked page. If you are drawing information from an external data file, each stacked page automatically displays information from a record.

You can add or delete stacked pages for internal data as described in [Adding a Stacked Page for Internal Data](#). To add or delete records for external data, you must make the changes in your external database or spreadsheet and then republish the site.

Designing the Stacked Page Layout

The stacked page Layout determines the appearance of all the stacked pages. Data fields and non-data objects (text, pictures, or other assets) added to the stacked page Layout are repeated on all stacked pages. Layout changes you make to any stacked page are automatically applied to all pages in the stack.

If you did not select any stacked page options when you created your data list, your stacked page Layout is blank. You can add text and graphic objects to this page, just like any other page. The key items to be added, however, are the data fields you defined in the data object.

To design stacked pages:

- 1 Go to Site view or use the Site Navigation palette in Page view to navigate to a stacked page.
If you are working with external data, the control bar indicates this is 1 of as many records as were imported from the external source. If you are working with an internal data object, it indicates this is 0 of 0 because you have not created any records.
- 2 In Page view, select the Data Field tool from the Advanced toolbar, and draw a rectangle in the Layout area of the stacked page. The dashed rectangle represents the first field you are adding.
The Data Field dialog appears. The fields available on the Name drop-down list are in the data object you selected in the Data Publishing dialog when you created the stacked pages.
- 3 Select a field and click OK.
 - If you are using external data, NetObjects Fusion displays image or simple text field data from the first record in the data file.
 - If you are using internal data and select an image file field, the field area is marked with an X. After you create a new record, you can double-click the X to open the Picture File Open dialog, select the file, and then click OK.
 - If you are using internal data and select a simple or formatted internal text field, NetObjects Fusion displays a blank field if you have at least one record. If there are no records, NetObjects Fusion displays a field containing the field name. Simple text fields allow only one line of information and all characters use the same formatting. Formatted text fields allow multiple lines of information and individual character formatting. See [Adding a Stacked Page for Internal Data](#).
- 4 Drag the field to the location you want on the stacked pages.
- 5 Place additional data fields. Add text blocks to label your fields, lines, and other graphics until you are satisfied with the Layout.
- 6 Use the Data Field Properties to set the background and other options for the current data field.
- 7 Do one of the following:
 - If you are using external data, your stacked pages are already created. You can use the Next and Previous buttons on the control bar to scroll through all pages in the stack.
 - If you are using internal data, add records as described in [Adding a Stacked Page for Internal Data](#). You cannot enter data until you add a record to contain it.

Adding Navigation Buttons to Stacked Pages

Next and Previous buttons simplify navigation between stacked pages. You can automatically add navigation buttons when creating your data list as described in [Creating a Data List](#), or you can create custom navigation aids by drawing or importing buttons, as described here.

To add navigation buttons for stacked pages:

- 1 In Page view, on one of the stacked pages, add an object to serve as a button.

You can place text, draw a button using the Draw tool, or import an image using the Picture tool. Visit [Online view](#) to learn where you can locate a variety of images.

- 2 Select the object.
- 3 Click Link on the object's Properties palette.
- 4 In the Link dialog, select the Smart Link type.
- 5 Select Next Stacked Page or Previous Stacked Page, and then click Link.

Adding a Stacked Page for Internal Data

To add a new record to internal data, you create a new stacked page. Each new stacked page has the same layout of data fields and non-data objects as all the other pages in the stack.

You can create as many new stacked pages as you want. For each new stacked page, NetObjects Fusion adds a row to the data list on the data list page. You can delete stacked pages for internal data whenever you want.

You cannot add or delete stacked pages associated with an external data object. To add or delete records when data is stored externally, you must update your external database or spreadsheet application and re-publish your site.

To add internal data stacked pages:

In Page view, on a stacked page, click the plus (+) button on the control bar.

A stacked page with blank data fields appears. The counter on the control bar indicates the new total of records in the stack.

Deleting a Stacked Page

To delete the current stacked page of an internal data object:

In Page view, click the minus (-) button on the control bar and click Yes to confirm deletion.

Adding Text and Images to Stacked Pages

When a stacked page displays data from an internal data object, you can enter text and add pictures in data fields on the stacked page. You cannot edit text on stacked pages that reference external data.

To enter text in a text data field:

- Double-click the data field.

A dotted outline with hollow handles highlights the field, and an insertion point appears inside. Type the text you want, then click outside the field to deselect it.

To add an image in an image file data field:

- Double-click the data field and select the image you want in the dialog that appears.

After you add data to the stacked pages, the data list can display it. Preview the data list page to see how it will look in your browser.

Deleting a Data Object

If you created stacked pages for the data object, you must delete the stacked pages and any data lists before you can delete the data object.

- 1 Go to Site view and select the stacked pages.
- 2 Press Delete, and click Yes to confirm.
- 3 Switch to Page view, select the data list, and press Delete.
- 4 Switch to Assets view.
- 5 Click the Data Objects tab.
- 6 Select the data object and press Delete.
- 7 Click Yes to confirm the deletion.
- 8 Click the Files tab.
- 9 Select the data source file and press Delete.
- 11 Click Yes to confirm the deletion.

Working with HTML Directly

In addition to adding content, links, and DHTML actions to your site using NetObjects Fusion tools, you can work directly with the code to insert HTML and scripts. For example, you can add META tags to index your site for search engines, power content with JavaScript or Visual Basic routines, center pages throughout your site, or do whatever else you can when coding raw HTML. You can't edit the HTML that NetObjects Fusion automatically generates, but you can add your own code virtually anywhere.

Before working with HTML directly, you should be familiar with HTML tags and page structure. If you're not familiar with HTML, you can still complete the tasks in [Examples of Page and AutoFrame HTML](#) and [Examples of Object HTML](#).

You can also insert code within link tags and add your own actions. See [Adding HTML to a Link](#) and [Customizing Default Actions](#).

NetObjects Fusion doesn't verify HTML you add, so be sure to use valid syntax, enclosing scripts within <SCRIPT> and </SCRIPT> tags, and so on. Also, assets referenced in your HTML aren't managed in Assets view. If you move the HTML or its assets in your directory structure, edit paths in the HTML accordingly.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Editing the page's HTML](#)
- [Accessing an AutoFrame's HTML](#)
- [Accessing an object's HTML](#)
- [Inserting HTML in a text box](#)
- [Coding your own objects](#)
- [Coding your own frames](#)

Editing the Page's HTML

You can add HTML or script to the HTML NetObjects Fusion generates in HTML Source view or in the Page HTML dialog. Using the Page HTML dialog, you can add or edit the page's code between <HEAD> tags, inside the <BODY> tag, and at the beginning of the <BODY> tag. For more control over where you insert HTML code, use the NetObjects Fusion internal HTML editor in HTML Source view.

HTML Source view displays all of the page's HTML code in one place, which makes it easier to insert and edit code. You can also use the Find, Cut, Copy, and Paste commands in this view. Code that you can edit appears on a white background. You cannot edit code that appears on a gray background.

Working in HTML Source View

HTML Source view combines advanced HTML editing features, such as color syntax highlighting and language element insertion, with familiar word processing features, including drag and drop, text editing, and text search.

In NetObjects Fusion, HTML code is either protected or unprotected. Protected code is the HTML that NetObjects Fusion generates when you publish your site. You cannot edit this code. Unprotected code is the code you insert. You can edit unprotected HTML code in Source view.

In HTML Source view you can:

- Copy protected blocks of generated HTML and paste them in unprotected areas, but you cannot modify or delete them.
- Drag and drop unprotected blocks of HTML.
- Go to a specific place in the code using the Find command.
- Add code between objects inside the <BODY> and </BODY> tags.
- Add HTML code at various insertion points outside the <BODY> and </BODY> tags.
- Insert a field such as the date and time the site was created or last modified. NetObjects Fusion includes several fields you can use and you can also define your own.
- Insert an HTML, script, or other text file in an unprotected area.
- Undo, redo, copy, cut, and paste unprotected code.
- View and add frames in a frameset.
- Set and change many HTML options such as formatting, whether to include HTML comments in your published code, and so on. See [Setting HTML Options](#).

In HTML Source view you cannot:

- Edit code generated by NetObjects Fusion.
- Insert code inside:
 - text generated by NetObjects Fusion.
 - the <BODY> tag.
- Insert code across a range of pages.

Use the Page HTML, Link HTML, or Object HTML dialog to insert code in those areas. See [Using the Page HTML Dialog](#), and [Accessing an Object's HTML](#).

Exploring HTML Source View

To go to HTML Source view:

In Page view, click the HTML Source tab.

HTML Source view appears.

Source view is divided into the Document Map pane on the left and the HTML Source Editor pane on the right. You can resize the panes by dragging the divider bar.

The Document Map displays the hierarchy of HTML components and language elements on the current page. It provides you with quick access to code for NetObjects Fusion objects.

- To expand a tag's code in the Document Map, click the plus sign.
- To collapse a tag's code, click the minus sign or right-click and choose Collapse Item from the shortcut menu. To collapse all tags, choose Collapse Map from the shortcut menu.
- Double-click a tag to highlight the corresponding code in the HTML Source Editor.
- To hide the Document Map, choose Hide from the shortcut menu. To restore the Document Map display, choose Document Map from the HTML Source Editor's shortcut menu.

The HTML Source Editor displays the source code for the current page.

- Protected code is displayed on a gray background. You cannot edit this code.
- Unprotected code is displayed on a white background. You can edit this code or add code anywhere there is a white background.
- Language elements are differentiated by text color:
 - Blue: HTML tag
 - Green: HTML attribute names
 - Maroon: HTML attribute values
 - Black: Text that appears on the page
 - Gold: HTML and SCRIPT comments
 - Purple: SCRIPT tags
 - Teal: SCRIPT tags
 - Red: Unknown tags
- SCRIPT keywords appear in bold text.
- If the page contains frames, a tab for each frame appears at the bottom of the HTML Source Editor. See [Working in the HTML Source Editor](#).
- Blocks of code can be expanded and collapsed by clicking its plus or minus sign respectively.

Adding and Editing HTML and Scripts in HTML Source View

- 1** In Page view, click the HTML Source tab.
- 2** Edit the source code as necessary. You can:
 - Add or edit code anywhere there is a white background.
 - Copy blocks of protected code and paste them in unprotected areas.
 - Drag and drop unprotected blocks of code. See [Moving Text Using Drag and Drop](#).
 - Insert the contents of an HTML, script, or other text file.
 - Insert fields such as the date and time.
- 3** To save your edits, from the File menu, choose Save Site. If you switch to another view before saving your changes, the Save Files dialog appears.
- 4** When you switch to another view, the Save Files dialog appears.
- 5** Select each file and frame you want to save, and click Save. Click Cancel to undo all changes you made in HTML Source view since the last save.

Moving Text Using Drag and Drop

You cannot drag and drop protected code; you can only do this with your own code.

To select a block of text:

- 1 Move the pointer into the selected block and hold down the mouse button. A rectangle appears under the tail of the pointer, indicating that the text can be moved.
- 2 Without releasing the mouse button, move the pointer to the text block's new location, indicated by the blinking text insertion point.
- 3 Release the mouse button to complete moving the text block.

Finding Text

In the HTML Source Editor, as in a word processor, you can search for text in the current document.

To find text:

- 1 View the source code for the page you want to search.
- 2 From the Edit menu, choose Find.

The Find dialog appears.

- 3 In the Find what field, type the word, letters, or phrase you want to find and select options to narrow the search.
- 4 Click Find Next.

NetObjects Fusion highlights the text you are searching for.

You can only search all of the code on a page. If you select some code and then search, the HTML Source Editor begins searching the code that occurs after the selection.

Inserting a File

You can insert the contents of an HTML, script, or other text file.

- 1 Click in a white area in the HTML Source Editor.
- 2 Choose Insert File from the Text menu.
- 3 In the Open dialog, select a file to insert.
- 4 Click Open.

Inserting a Field

You can insert fields that contain variable text such as the date and time the site was created or last modified, the site name and author, and so on. NetObjects Fusion includes several fields you can use; you can also define your own. To insert a field into your source code, choose Insert Field from the Text menu. See [Creating and Editing Fields](#) for details on inserting fields.

To use the author META tag, you must specify the name of the author in the Current Site Options dialog. See [Entering META Tags](#).

Using the Page HTML Dialog

In Page View, select the area of the page you want to access—the Layout area to access the current page's HTML, or a MasterBorder to access the HTML of several pages. Then use the Page HTML dialog to add code between the <HEAD> tags, inside the <BODY> tag, or at the beginning of the <BODY>.

To find out how to add HTML or script to pages that use AutoFrames, see [Accessing an AutoFrame's HTML](#).

- 1 In Page Design view, click in an empty spot in the Layout area or MasterBorder. To select a ZeroMargins MasterBorder, click outside the page.

- 2 Click the HTML button on the Properties palette.

The Page HTML dialog appears.

Click a tab to indicate where in the HTML you want to add tags or script. Unlike the HTML Source view, this dialog only lets you enter your HTML or script code into one of three locations.

- **Between Head Tags.** Adds code to the <HEAD> content, inserting it just before the </HEAD> tag.
- **Inside Body Tag.** Adds code inside the <BODY> tag, as in **<BODY attribute=value>**, where **attribute=value** is your code.
- **Beginning of Body.** Adds code just below the <BODY> tag.

- 3 Enter your code on the tab.

Your typing also appears in blue in the dialog's gray area, where you can preview its location in the HTML that gets generated.

To enter a tab character as part of the HTML, press Shift+Ctrl+Tab.

You can click the Insert File button to insert contents of an HTML, script, or other text file. Click the Insert Field button to insert a field. See [Managing Variables](#).

- 4 Click OK.

Preview the site to test your code, and view the source from your browser to see the resulting HTML. To edit your code, open the Page HTML dialog again, click the tab containing the code, and make your changes.

Accessing an AutoFrame's HTML

If your site uses AutoFrames, you can add HTML or script to the frameset file that gets generated, for example, to include a <NOFRAMES> tag for browsers that don't support frames or to modify the size or layout of your frames. You can also add code to any content page the frames display, for example, to center the frame's contents.

Working in the Page HTML Dialog

In Page view:

- To access the frameset's HTML, click in the MasterBorder or AutoFrame, then click the HTML button on the General tab of the Properties palette. Or right-click in the MasterBorder or AutoFrame, and choose Master HTML from the shortcut menu. The code is applied to the frameset instead of across a range of pages.
- To add code to a frame's HTML page, click the AutoFrame label and then click the HTML button on the Frame Properties palette. Or right-click in the AutoFrame, and choose Frame HTML from the shortcut menu.

In each case, the Page HTML dialog appears, where you can add code between the <HEAD> tags, inside the <BODY> tag, or at the beginning of the <BODY>, as described in [Editing the Page's HTML](#).

If you remove the AutoFrame from a MasterBorder, code added to the frame's content HTML is deleted.

Working in the HTML Source Editor

You can also add or edit a frameset in the HTML Source Editor. When a page contains frames, tabs appear at the bottom of the HTML Source Editor, one for each frame in the frameset, one for the page Layout (the Body frame), and one for the frameset.

The names of frames are assigned by default when you choose a frame on the AutoFrames tab of the MasterBorder Properties palette. The frame names display as **framename_pagename.html** for all frames that must change from page to page and as **framename_masterbordername** for all frames that do not change.

The default names are **Left Frame**, **Right Frame**, **Top Frame**, and **Bottom Frame**, depending on which type of frame you selected. Additionally, there are two other tabs: **Body Frame** and **Frameset Page**. The Body_Frame tab displays the code for the page Layout. The Frameset_Page tab specifies information about the frameset such as the names and attributes for each frame in the frameset and META tags for the page.

To edit a frame:

- 1 Click the HTML Source tab in Page view.
- 2 Click the tab with the name of the frame you want to edit. See [Editing the Page's HTML](#).

Examples of Page and AutoFrame HTML

Even if you are not familiar with HTML, you can work through the following examples:

- [Indexing pages for search engines](#)
- [Auto-forwarding from a transition page](#)
- [Accommodating browsers that don't support frames](#)
- [Creating a default target frame](#)

Indexing Pages for Search Engines

To give your content the best chance of being found and ranked by search engines like AltaVista, you can add META tag descriptions and keywords to your pages' <HEAD> content. Site visitors don't see this information, but search engines require it to index your site.

Search engines index frameset files, so if your site uses AutoFrames or scripted frames, be sure to access [Master HTML](#) so your tags are added to the frameset file.

- 1 In Page view, click in the Layout area of the page you want indexed, or in the MasterBorder or AutoFrame to index a set of pages.

- 2 Click the HTML button on the General tab of the Properties palette.

The Page HTML dialog appears.

- 3 Click the Between Head Tags tab and enter META tags that describe your content. For example, type:

<META NAME="DESCRIPTION" CONTENT="Large selection of valuable, high quality antiques and collectibles for any budget.">

where the content is a one-sentence description containing the most important keywords site visitors might search for. Then type:

<META NAME="KEYWORDS" CONTENT="antiques, quality antiques, valuable antiques, low-cost antiques, collectibles, jewelry, furniture, novelties">

where the content lists all important keywords.

You can also enter META keywords in the Site Settings dialog. See [Entering META Tags](#).

- 4 Click OK.

- 5 Register your site with search engines.

You must do this separately with each search engine for it to find your site. Visit AltaVista, Excite, Lycos, Yahoo, and so on, for information. Search engines continually evolve how they use content to index and rank pages, and many of them make this information available at their sites. Visit Services view for registration information.

To see the resulting HTML, publish the site and view the source in your browser. To test the tags you added, publish the site and search for keywords using the various search engines. Be patient, as it can take days or weeks for indexers to find your site.

Auto-Forwarding from a Transition Page

You can create a transition page that appears for a few seconds, for example, to display a product logo, and then forwards site visitors automatically to another page. You do this by inserting a META tag in the page's <HEAD>.

- 1 In Page view, click in the Layout area of the transition page, and click the HTML button on the Layout Properties palette.

The Page HTML dialog appears.

- 2 Click the Between Head Tags tab and type:

<META HTTP-EQUIV="REFRESH" CONTENT="*seconds*; URL=*http://server.domain.com/ page.html*">

where ***seconds*** is the number of seconds you want the transition page to appear, and

http://server.domain.com/page.html is the URL of the page you want to link to.

- 3 Click OK.

Preview the site to test the transition, and go to HTML Source view to see your code.

Accommodating Browsers that Don't Support Frames

Some older browsers don't support frames. To prevent site visitors using these browsers from being greeted with a blank page or error message when they access your site, add alternate content for them using the HTML `<NOFRAMES>` tag.

You add the `<NOFRAMES>` tag and your alternate content to the frameset file generated when you publish. Your content can include text, pictures, and links, using standard HTML tags.

- 1 In Page view, right-click in the MasterBorder and choose Master HTML.

The Page HTML dialog appears.

- 2 Click the Beginning of Body tab and enter:

`<NOFRAMES>`

`<H1>Thanks for visiting our site!</H1>`

We're sorry you haven't had a chance to upgrade your browser yet and can't see our framed site. We think the frames make it easier to find what you want.

`<P>If you want to obtain a more current browser, check out either Microsoft's Internet Explorer or Netscape's Navigator or Communicator products!`

`</NOFRAMES>`

- 3 Click OK to close the dialog.

Creating a Default Target Frame

If you code your own frames, and one content page contains a lot of links that target the same frame, you can make that frame the default target. That way you don't have to script a target attribute for each link. The default target for the contents of a frame that displays navigational buttons, for example, might be a frame that displays the primary content those buttons point to. Unless you add a target attribute specifying differently, all links on that page display their contents in the default frame.

- 1 In Page view, open the content page to be targeted.
- 2 Click the HTML button on the Layout Properties palette.

The Page HTML dialog appears.

- 3 Select the Between Head Tags tab and enter:

<base target="framename">

where **framename** is the name of the frame as defined in the frameset file that you want to be the default target.

- 4 Click OK to close the Page HTML dialog.

Create several links on the content page using the Link dialog. Don't add any HTML specifying a target frame. Preview the site and test the links. They should all display contents in the default target frame.

Accessing an Object's HTML

You can add HTML or script to pictures, media, a text box, or any other object, to modify or control that object. You can enclose the object in HTML tags, or add HTML or script inside the object's tag.

You can add code before and after a text box's HTML as described here. To insert code inside a text box, see [Inserting HTML in a Text Box](#).

- 1 In Page view, select the object you want to add code to, and click the HTML button on the Properties palette. Or from the Object menu, choose HTML.

The Object HTML dialog appears.

- 2 Click the tab to indicate where you want to insert HTML or script.

- **Before Tag.** Adds code just before the object's tag, as in ***your_code*** ``, if the object is a picture.
- **Inside Tag.** Adds code inside the object's tag, as in ``, where attribute is your code. This tab appears only if you *can* add something inside the object's tag.
- **After Tag.** Adds code just after the object's tag; for example, to insert a closing HTML tag for any opening tag inserted before the object.

- 3 Enter your code on the tab.

Your typing also appears, shown in blue, in the dialog's gray area, where you can preview its location in the object's HTML.

You can click the Insert File button to insert contents of an HTML, script, or other text file. Click the Insert Field button to insert a field. See [Managing Variables](#).

- 4 Click OK.

The object is marked with an HTML icon.

Preview the site to test your code, and view the source from your browser to see the resulting HTML. To edit the code, open the Object HTML dialog again, click the tab containing your code, and make changes.

Displaying a Message on Mouse Click

You can display a message when site visitors click an image or text link. One way to do this is by creating a Blank link and inserting an onClick JavaScript in the link's opening <A HREF> tag.

You cannot add or edit HTML for links in HTML Source view. You can only do this in the Link HTML dialog.

- 1 In Page view, select the image or exact text site visitors are to click, and click the Link button on the Properties palette.

The Link dialog appears.

- 2 Select Smart Link from the Link type drop-down list and select Blank in the Name column.

- 3 Click the HTML button in the Link dialog.

The Link HTML dialog appears.

- 4 Click the Inside Link tab and type:

onClick="alert('your message')"

where **your message** is the text of your message.

- 5 Click OK in the Link HTML dialog, then click Link in the Link dialog.

Preview the page and click the image or text to see the message.

View the HTML source in HTML Source view to see the resulting HTML.

Another way to add this JavaScript to a picture or text link is to create a custom link. In the Link dialog, select External Link as the Link type, choose javascript from the New link drop-down list, and type the onClick script in the New link field.

Inserting HTML in a Text Box

You can insert HTML or script inside the contents of a text box at the insertion point, for example, to add text attributes or comments to the HTML. Note that you cannot do this in HTML Source view.

1 In Page view, double-click in the text box to get an insertion point.

2 From the Text menu, choose Insert HTML.

The Insert HTML dialog appears.

3 Enter your HTML or script.

The Insert HTML dialog can contain up to 255 characters. To insert more than 255 characters, use the HTML Source Editor or Object HTML dialog or reference an external HTML file.

4 Click OK.

Preview the page to test your code, and view the source from your browser to see the resulting HTML.

Coding Your Own Objects

You can create an object, such as a Java applet or a table you want to code yourself, by entering HTML or script in an empty text box.

- 1 In Page view, draw a text box where you want the object to go.

The box marks the object's position when you publish, but it can grow vertically or horizontally depending on the object. To approximate the published size in your Layout area, select Lock height on the Text Box tab of the Text Properties palette.

- 2 Right-click in the text box and choose Object HTML from the shortcut menu.

The Object HTML dialog appears.

- 3 On the Before Tag tab, type, paste, or insert the HTML or script.

- 4 Press Enter after the script and type `<!--`

- 5 On the After Tag tab, type `-->`

- 6 Click OK.

You defined a space on the page for a text item, inserted the HTML or script, and told NetObjects Fusion to put the HTML or script in place of the text.

Preview the page to test your code, and view the source from your browser to see the resulting HTML. If necessary, go back and adjust the box's position in Page view to get the actual spacing you want.

Coding Your Own Frames

You can create HTML frames in any part of the MasterBorder without coding HTML by using AutoFrames. But if you want to put frames in the body of your page, you can script them, just as with any HTML editor.

Here's an example of accessing HTML to create a section of a site that uses two horizontal frames—one body frame that scrolls, and a footer frame that doesn't. Navigation buttons in the footer open each of two pages in the body, while a Home Page button links out of the frames section to the site's Home page.

- 1 In Site view, create a new page for the frameset—the page where your frames begin. Name the page Frames.
- 2 Beneath this page, create three content pages for the frames to display, named Footer, One, and Two.
- 3 Display the Frames page in Page view, and add HTML that defines it as a frameset, setting the size and position of each frame, and the content it initially displays.

Select the Layout, click the HTML button on the Layout Properties palette, and type the following in the Between Head Tags area of the Page HTML dialog:

```
<frameset rows="*,70">
<frame name="main" src="/html/one.html">
<frame name="footer" src="/html/footer.html">
</frameset>
```

Or, if you're publishing the site using the Flat directory structure rather than the by Asset Type structure, type the following for the second and third lines:

```
<frame name="main" src="/one.html">
<frame name="footer" src="/footer.html">
```

This HTML creates two horizontal frames—one called "main" that occupies the bulk of the page, and a 70-pixel-high frame called "footer" at the foot of the page.

Click OK in the dialog when you're done.

The **src** attribute is a relative path name to a content page that must match exactly the path name generated when you publish the page. The path depends on the directory structure selected in Publish view (from the Publish menu, choose Arrange Files, and then choose one of the submenu options). The file name is the page's name in Site view, all lowercase, with an **.html** extension and an underscore in place of spaces and other special characters. So **One** in Site view becomes **one.html** in the resulting HTML. If you're not sure where a content file is relative to your frameset page, or what its HTML name is, look in Publish view.

- 4 Open the Footer page in Page view.
- 5 Click in the MasterBorder and select ZeroMargins in the Name field on the MasterBorder Properties palette.
- 6 Click in the Layout area and enter 110 in the Height field on the Layout Properties palette.
- 7 Add three text boxes to the Layout, containing the text One, Two, and Home.
- 8 Select the text One, click Link, select the Internal Link type, and select the One page. In the Target section of the Link dialog, click New and type **main** in the text field next to the New button. Click Link to close the dialog.
- 9 Select the text Two and create an Internal link to the Two page. In the Target section of the Link dialog, click Existing and select **main** from the drop-down list. Click Link to close the dialog.
- 10 Select the text Home and create an Internal link to the Home page. In the Target section of the Link dialog, click Existing and select **_top** from the drop-down list. Click Link to close the dialog.
- 11 Open the One and Two pages in Page view, choose the ZeroMargins MasterBorder on the MasterBorder Properties palette, and add whatever content you want to appear in the **main** frame for each page. Add content to the Home page.

You can't preview to see scripted frames, so publish the site and test your frames. Click each button in the bottom frame. The One button should display the contents of the One page in the top frame, the Two button should display the Two page in the top frame, and the Home button should exit the frames altogether and display the Home page in the whole browser window.

Designing and Implementing Forms

You can add forms to your site to collect information from site visitors; for example, to survey potential customers, conduct credit-card transactions, have customers register products, or otherwise process information visitors submit.

Using forms, visitors can type in text fields, and select options using check boxes, radio buttons, and combo boxes. You can use the NetObjects Form Handler component to have responses posted in an email or copied to a text file on your Web server. Or, you can assign a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) script to process responses, for example, by summarizing them on a confirmation page. Check with your server administrator or ISP for setup information.

You can also use JavaScript or Visual Basic routines with forms. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

Browse this section for information about:

- [Creating forms](#)
- Adding [text fields](#), [check boxes](#), [radio buttons](#), and [combo boxes](#)
- [Adding Submit, Reset, and custom buttons](#)
- Submitting data via [email](#) or to a [text file](#)
- [Processing data with a CGI script](#)
- [Adding hidden fields for client-side parameters](#)

Creating a Form

With NetObjects Fusion, you can devote an entire Layout area to a complex form containing many items, or create one or more smaller forms, each in a Layout Region, table, or text box. One form might log product registrations, for example, while another emails customer comments to a product manager. You can also add a form to the MasterBorder so it appears on several pages.

- 1 In Page view, select the Form Area tool from the Standard toolbar, and draw a rectangle in the Layout area or MasterBorder.

The Create Form dialog appears.

- 2 Select a type of form.

- **Create position-based form (Layout Region)** creates a form in a Layout Region that you can resize and drag anywhere on the page. When you add objects, text boxes, and other objects to the Layout Region, you can freely position and align them, just as you position objects in a Layout area.
- **Create text-based form (Text box)** creates a form in a text box. Text you type and form objects you add appear sequentially, just as when you type. This is a good choice for forms that have a lot of text, where objects appear sequentially, or that have a simple layout, like a row of check boxes or a single column of fields. A text box form typically generates less HTML when you publish than a Layout Region form.
- **Create form in a Table** creates a table where you can line up form objects by inserting them in table cells. Each cell acts like a text box, where you type and add objects just as you add other objects to a table. You can only have one table for the entire form.

If you define a Layout, Layout Region, or text box as a form, you can insert multiple tables to help align form objects.
- **Define Layout as a form (limits page to one form)** creates a single form on the page that occupies the entire Layout area.

- 3 Click OK.

- 4 Add fields, check boxes, and other objects to your form, along with images and other content, as described in [Adding Objects to a Form](#).

You can also turn an existing Layout or container object into a form. Click the Layout area, Layout Region, text box, or table, and select the form option on the General tab of the Properties palette; for example, Text box is a form.

Adding Objects to a Form

You can add any standard form objects to a form, including single- and multiple-line text fields, check boxes, radio buttons, scrolling lists, and drop-down lists.

You add objects to a form using the Form toolbar. This toolbar appears when you first create the form, or you can open the toolbar from the View menu by choosing Toolbars, Form Tools.

Arrange and align the fields, check boxes, and other objects in a form, just as you would arrange objects in a Layout area, table, or text box. You must place form objects inside a form to make them work as part of the form. If you don't place form objects inside a form, a red warning icon appears in the form object.

To minimize the HTML generated by a Layout Region form, align its objects using the options on the Multi-Object Palette or organize the objects in tables or text boxes. See [Aligning and Distributing Objects](#), [Embedding Objects in a Text Box](#), and [Adding Text and Pictures to Cells](#).

Browsers display form objects differently, so test your form on all the browsers and platforms you plan to support.

If you publish pages containing forms using the Fixed Page Layout output option, the forms may not display properly in the browser and the form objects display warning icons in Page view.

Naming Form Objects

When you add objects to a form, you provide a name or argument for each object that is passed to the NetObjects Form Handler component or CGI script that processes responses. These names can be used to output or otherwise process the text typed in a field, or the state of each check box, radio button, or combo box.

If you're using the Form Handler component to output responses, you must name each form object with a sequential number only, beginning with 1, and continuing with 2, 3, and so on because of the design of the component. Don't use text characters or punctuation, as in 1-TextField. For Form Handler information, see [Submitting Responses as Plain Text](#).

In addition to names, you can also provide a value to be sent when a site visitor selects a check box, radio button, or item in a combo box. For example, a check box named Yellow with a value of Yes might be sent to a CGI script as Yellow=Yes, depending on the script.

Actions you add with NetObjects Fusion can also use form object values to manipulate a site visitor's response. See [Scripting Parameter Values](#).

If you're using a CGI script, you might need to coordinate the names and values you enter with those used in the script. Each CGI script has its own naming conventions, but in general, names cannot include spaces or punctuation. Check with your server administrator or ISP for information.

Adding a Single-Line Text Field

A single-line text field can accommodate just a few words, such as a name or phone number. After creating the form as described in [Creating a Form](#):

1 In Page view, select the Forms Edit Field tool from the Form toolbar.

2 Draw a rectangle on the form.

The Forms Edit Field Properties palette appears.

3 Set the Forms Edit Field properties.

- **Name.** Type the name for this field that's passed to the CGI script processing the form. You may be able to choose any name or one may be required for this field by the CGI script.

If you're using the Form Handler, use a number indicating the object's order in the output text.

- **Text.** Type text to appear in the field by default. This text is submitted as the response if the site visitor doesn't replace it.
- **Password field.** Select this option if the field is for sensitive information like a password or credit card number. Characters site visitors type are submitted to the script, but depending on the browser, visitors see asterisks, bullets, or nothing at all as they type.

This option does not create password protection to prevent site visitors from visiting certain pages. That level of protection can only be provided by scripts used by the form or by permission settings on the server itself.

- **Visible length.** Enter a number to define the width of the text box by specifying the number of characters visible in the field.
- **Max length.** Enter a number to define how many characters site visitors can enter in the field. When typing exceeds the field's visible width, text scrolls up to this number of characters.

4 To add a label to the field, use the Text tool on the Standard toolbar.

Select the label and the field and on the Multi-Object Palette, click Align Center to make sure these objects appear correctly in the browser. To make aligning labels and fields easier, include the field and label in the same text box, or insert both objects in table cells.

Adding a Multiple-Line Text Field

To provide a place for long comments or descriptions, you can add a multiple-line text field. Site visitors can type as much as they want, and text scrolls as necessary. After creating the form as described in [Creating a Form](#):

- 1 In Page view, select the Forms Multi-Line tool from the Form toolbar.
- 2 Draw a rectangle on the form.
- 3 Set the Forms Multi-Line properties.
 - **Name.** Type the name for this field that's passed to the CGI script processing the form.
If you're using the Form Handler, use a number indicating the object's order in the output text.
 - **Text.** Type text to appear in the field by default. This text is submitted as the response if the site visitor doesn't replace it.
 - **Visible length.** Enter a number to define the width of the text box by specifying the number of characters visible in the field.
 - **Visible height.** Enter a number to define the number of lines visible in the field.
- 4 To label the field, use the Text tool on the Standard toolbar.

Adding Radio Buttons

Use radio buttons when you want site visitors to choose one option from a group. Clicking one radio button deselects all others in its group. After creating the form as described in [Creating a Form](#):

- 1 In Page view, select the Radio Button tool from the Form toolbar.
- 2 Draw a rectangle on the form.
- 3 Set the Forms Radio Button properties.
 - **Group name.** Type the name for this group of buttons that's passed to the CGI script processing the form. This should be the same for all buttons in the group. If you're using the Form Handler, use a number indicating the buttons' order in the output text.
 - **Value sent.** Type the value passed for the button if the site visitor selects it. If you're using the Form Handler, and a visitor selects a button named Large in a group named 4, the output text might appear as 4=Large.
 - **Default.** Choose either Selected or Not selected to set the button's initial state, which is returned as the response if the site visitor doesn't change it. Remember that only one radio button in a group can be selected at a time and this only works if all buttons in the group have the same group name.
- 4 To label each radio button, use the Text tool on the Standard toolbar.

Adding Check Boxes

You can provide check boxes for making one or more selections from a group of options, or to turn a single option on or off. Unlike radio buttons, any number of boxes in a group can be selected at the same time. After creating the form as described in [Creating a Form](#):

- 1 In Page view, select the Forms Checkbox tool from the Form toolbar.
- 2 Draw a rectangle on the form.
- 3 Set the Forms Checkbox properties.
 - **Name.** Type the name for this check box that's passed to the script processing the form. If you're using the Form Handler, use a number indicating the box's order in the output text. Each check box must have a separate name.
 - **Value.** Type the value passed for the box if the site visitor checks it. If you're using the Form Handler, and a visitor checks a box named 6 that has the value Email, the output text might appear as 6=Email. If the site visitor doesn't check it, no value is sent to the server.
 - **Default.** Select either Checked or Unchecked to set the box's initial status, which is returned as the response if the site visitor doesn't change it.
- 4 To label each check box, use the Text tool on the Standard toolbar.

Adding a Combo Box

If a long list of check boxes or radio buttons takes up too much space in your form, you can list options in a combo box. Use a scrolling list if you want site visitors to be able to select more than one option, which is a space-saving alternative to a group of check boxes. Or use a drop-down list for selecting only one option, which is an alternative to radio buttons. After creating the form as described in [Creating a Form](#):

- 1 In Page view, select the Forms Combo Box tool from the Form toolbar.
- 2 Draw a rectangle on the form.
- 3 Set the Forms Combo Box properties.
 - **Name.** Type the name for this combo box that's passed to the script processing the form. If you're using the Form Handler, use a number indicating the combo box's order in the output text.
 - **Type.** Select whether you want a drop-down list that displays one item at a time, or a list box that displays several items in a scrolling list.
 - **Visible height.** For a list box, enter the number of visible lines in the box.
 - **Allow multiple selections.** For a list box, select this option if you want site visitors to be able to select more than one item in the list.
- 4 To add items to the combo box list, click the plus (+) button and, in the Enter Value dialog, type a name and the value passed to the script for the item.
 - **Name.** Type the name passed for this item, which is also the name that appears in the list.
 - **Value.** Type the value passed if the item is selected.
 - **Selected by default.** Check this option if you want this item initially selected. Unless you're creating a list box and you select Allow multiple selections, only one item in the list can be selected.
- 5 To label the list, use the Text tool on the Standard toolbar.

To remove items from the list, select the item and click the minus (-) button. Use the arrow buttons to rearrange the order of items in the list.

Adding Submit, Reset, and Custom Buttons

After adding objects for collecting data from site visitors, you must add a Submit button to send the data to your Web server. You can also supply a Reset button so visitors can clear the form and start over. To determine how the server handles the information entered by the site visitors, you can use the NetObjects Fusion Form Handler or specify a custom CGI script.

If you're using the Form Handler component to send form responses in an email or to a text file, create your Submit button as described in [Submitting Responses as Plain Text](#).

After creating the form as described in [Creating a Form](#):

- 1 In Page view, select the Forms Button tool from the Form toolbar.
- 2 Draw a rectangle on the form.
- 3 Set the Forms Button properties.
 - **Name.** Use the name your CGI script references.
 - **Text.** Type the button label text in the field.
 - **Image.** To use a picture as a label, select Image, click Browse, and choose an image file from the Picture File Open dialog.

When you use an image as the label for a form button, that button can only submit information. It cannot be used as a reset button.

- **Type.** Choose a button type:
 - Submit creates a button that sends the site visitor's responses to the Form Handler or CGI script on the server.
 - Reset creates a button that reverts to the form's initial settings.
 - Button creates a custom button that runs the script you add using the HTML button.
- **HTML.** Opens the Object HTML dialog so you can add a script that runs when site visitors click the custom button. See [Accessing an Object's HTML](#).

Submitting Responses as Plain Text

You can have responses submitted as plain text to a file on the Web server using the Form Handler component. When you use the Form Handler, you don't have to provide your own CGI script, the Form Handler provides it for you.

Using the Form Handler component might require configuration of your Web server. To find out what's required, see the components information at the Workbench link from [**www.netobjects.com/support**](http://www.netobjects.com/support).

Submitting Data to a Text File

To use the Form Handler component to copy site visitors' responses to a text file on your Web server, use the component tool to create the form's Submit button. After creating the form as described in [Creating a Form](#):

- 1 In Page view, select the Form Handler tool from the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar, and draw a rectangle on the form.
- 2 Set the Form Handler properties.
 - **Button Name.** Type a name for the button's label, or accept Submit.
 - **Publish to.** From the drop-down list, choose the type of Web server you're publishing to: Windows, Mac, UNIX, or Email. You must know the type of server as well as how the server is configured to handle CGI scripts. Ask your ISP or server administrator or check the Workbench link from www.netobjects.com/support. If you choose Email, see [Submitting Data in an Email](#).
 - **Success URL.** Double-click this row and in the Link dialog, select the page to display when a visitor correctly completes the form. Click the Link button.
 - **Error URL.** Double-click this row and in the Link dialog, select the page to display when submission fails, for example, if the visitor doesn't fill in a required field.
 - **Output File.** Type a name for the file you want responses copied to. Do not specify a path.
 - **Perl Path for UNIX.** If you're publishing to a UNIX server, type the path to the Perl application on the server. Perl 5 is required on the server.
 - **CGI-Bin Directory.** Type the path to the directory on the Web server where the CGI scripts provided by Form Handler should be copied. This directory must be in the Publish to directory or lower in the directory hierarchy.
 - **Abs. Storage Directory (Windows only) or Storage Directory.** Type the path to the directory on the server where you want to put the output file.
 - **Required fields.** For each field, choose whether a response is required (True) or not (False) for a submission to be successful. If you mark a field True and visitors don't fill it in, they see the Error URL when they submit the form.

The required field option is not displayed if your fields are not named as sequential numbers. If any object in your form isn't listed in the Form Handler Properties palette, you might have named it incorrectly. See [Naming Form Objects](#).

You must configure all properties listed in the Form Handler or the script will not run. If your form fields are not named correctly, the script will also fail.

Submitting Data in an Email

You can also use the NetObjects Form Handler component to copy site visitors' responses into an email to any address you specify.

This feature is not supported under all configurations of Internet Explorer. To find out what's required, see components information at the Workbench link from www.netobjects.com/support.

- 1 In Page view, select the Form Handler tool from the Component toolbar, and draw a rectangle on the form for the Submit button.
- 2 On the Form Handler Properties palette, click the Publish to option and select Email.
- 3 Enter the email address, and relabel the button if you want.
 - **Button Name.** To change the button's label, click in the Button Name row and type a name in the Form Handler text field.
 - **Publish to.** Choose Email from the drop-down list if you have not already done so.
 - **Email.** Click and type the email address to which responses will be sent.

Because of the way the email feature works, you cannot have required fields in the email option. If you want both features, you must use a CGI script that can send email.

Processing Data with a CGI Script

To process form responses other than by outputting text using the Form Handler component, use a custom CGI script. A CGI script is a program that controls a program on your Web server. Using a CGI script, you can format responses for a particular application, summarize them on a page that's returned to the site visitor, or do practically anything else with the data.

Not all administrators let you install CGI scripts on their servers. Some provide standard CGI scripts for you to use, and a few don't support CGI at all.

1 In Page view, click anywhere in the form except on a form object.

2 On the Properties palette, click the Settings button.

For a text box form, look for the Settings button on the Text Box tab. For other forms, look on the General tab.

The Form Settings dialog appears.

3 Specify:

- **Form name.** Type an arbitrary name for the form. This is required by some browsers.
- **Action.** Type the URL to the CGI script on a server. If the CGI script is already on the server, enter its URL here; for example:

`http://www.host.com/myaccount/fusionproject/assets/cgi-bin/myscript.cgi`

Normally, NetObjects Fusion publishes custom CGI scripts to the cgi-bin directory specified in Publish view. If your server's configuration requires publishing scripts somewhere else, you must use the Alias tab of the Define Server dialog in Publish view to specify that location in the CGI script field. This applies only to custom CGI scripts, not to the Form Handler. See [Creating Aliased Folders and Setting the CGI-Bin Directory](#).

If the CGI script isn't already on the server but needs to be published along with your site's assets, click Browse and select the script file to be published from the Open dialog. This file appears in the Action field. NetObjects Fusion adds the file as an asset and puts it in the CGI bin directory.

When visitors click Submit, the server executes the CGI script at this URL.

If the URL doesn't point to your server's cgi-bin folder, you must customize your site's published directory structure by renaming cgi-bin appropriately. See [Customizing Your Site's Directory Structure](#).

- **Method.** Choose a method for sending form data to the Web server:

Post, which is the preferred method, sends data as a standard stream of name=value pairs, separated by an ampersand (&).

Get sends the values of the form variables as part of the URL. Use Get with care, as some servers truncate data sent using this method.

Often, the method you use is determined by the scripts you use. Check your script's documentation for information.

- **Encoding type.** If your server requires data to be encoded in a particular format, such as MIME or BinHex, type the format here.

4 Click OK.

Adding Hidden Fields

If a CGI script is processing your form, you probably need to use hidden fields to pass additional information to it, such as which fields must be filled in to display the success page or where to return data once it's processed. Site visitors don't see these fields, but the values are submitted to the script with form responses.

1 In Page view, click anywhere in the form except on a form object.

2 On the Properties palette, click the Settings button.

For a text box form, look for the Settings button on the Text Box tab. For other forms, look on the General tab.

The Form Settings dialog appears.

3 Add names and values for each hidden field in the Form Settings dialog.

- To add a field, click the plus (+) button, then enter a name and value for the field in the Enter Value dialog.
- To remove a field, select it and click the minus (–) button.
- To reorder fields in the list and define their order in the submitted data, select a field and click the up or down arrow.

4 Click OK.

If you're using the Form Handler component to process a form, don't enter hidden fields yourself. The Form Handler enters the fields it needs.

Importing Sites and Documents

You can create a site or expand a site you are working on by importing a site that was created using a different site or page development tool. When you import an existing site, NetObjects Fusion duplicates the SiteStructure, page content, and links. It lays out content in a design as close as possible to the original.

You can also expand a site by importing Microsoft Word files. The document becomes a page in your NetObjects Fusion site.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Creating new sites from existing sites](#)
- [Using existing sites to expand sites](#)
- [Importing documents](#)

Importing Existing Sites

When you create or expand a site by using an existing site, follow these guidelines:

- Importing a complex site requires processing time. If the source site was created in NetObjects Fusion, it is more efficient to import it as a template.
- You can import an existing site from a local or networked drive, or from a remote location such as an intranet server or the World Wide Web.
 - To import from a local drive, you must know the drive and folder where the site's Home page, usually named **index.htm** or **index.html**, is stored.
 - To import from a remote location, you must know the URL to the site's top-level source page, such as **http://www.netobjects.com**.

NetObjects Fusion does not import sites that are served behind a proxy server, firewall, or virtually hosted server. You must download the site to the local hard drive and then import from the local drive.

- You can limit the number of pages and levels that NetObjects Fusion captures from a local or remote site. Levels are based on the hierarchy of pages in the source site, defined by the site's navigation; the first level is always the site's Home page. The second level consists of pages that are linked from the Home page. Third-level pages are linked from second-level pages, and so on. NetObjects Fusion imports as many pages as possible at a higher level before going to a lower level.
- You must be connected to the Internet or intranet to activate the remote import.
- When NetObjects Fusion imports a site, it starts with the page you specify and stops importing when it hits the page number limit, the site level limit, or the end of the site. If you don't define import limits, NetObjects Fusion imports to the end of the site—no matter how long that takes or how much it requires in system resources. NetObjects recommends limits of 200 pages and 20 levels.
- When you create a new site from an imported site, NetObjects Fusion applies the ZeroMargins MasterBorder. If you expand a site by importing a section, you can apply any MasterBorder already in the site. If you import a NetObjects Fusion MX or NetObjects Fusion 7 site, the MasterBorders in the original site are preserved.
- HTML coding practices vary, so the contents of the source site pages are unpredictable. Spaces in **.html** file names cause import problems.
- NetObjects Fusion does not import server-side imagemaps or manage server-side resources. If the imported site originally used server resources such as JavaScripts, CGI scripts, or server-side includes, you must manually recreate these on your server. If a page contains too much script, you can reference the HTML. See [Referencing and Editing External HTML](#).
- NetObjects Fusion imports all HTML tables in the site.
- NetObjects Fusion's import feature supports most of the HTML 3.2 specification. Cascading style sheet coding is removed from pages during import. Content with no other alignment formatting is placed flush left on its page.
- When you import a site that was built using HTML frames, NetObjects Fusion imports the frameset's content pages as regular pages, and references the original frameset page as an external HTML page.

Sites created in NetObjects Fusion MX or NetObjects Fusion 7 generally import with few problems, but you should be prepared to clean up an imported site created from another source. Adjust font sizes and styles as needed, and add NetObjects Fusion navigation bars and banners as appropriate to your design. If a page does not import the way you expect, check the original source file for incorrect or nonstandard HTML code.

Creating a New Site from an Existing Site

- 1 From the File menu, choose New Site>From Existing Web Site.

The Import Web Site dialog appears.

- 2 Select Local or Remote import.

- 3 Enter the exact file location and path to the top-level page you want to import:

- To specify a local site, enter the full drive and path to the local site's top-level source page in the Home page field, or click Browse, select the appropriate top-level page, and click OK.
- To specify a remote site, enter the full URL to the site's top-level source page in the Home page field. To ensure accuracy, navigate to the site or page using your browser, then copy and paste the URL from the browser.

The starting page of your site import does not have to be the source site's Home page, usually named **index.htm** or **index.html**; it can be any page of any accessible Internet or intranet site. You must have full access to this page and the other pages in the site through HTTP 1.0. If you do not have HTTP 1.0 connectivity or there are other security measures such as **robots.txt** or **ht.access** files, virtual hosting, or a firewall, you must download the site to your local hard disk via an FTP connection and then select Local import. This also applies if you have a virtual domain, because virtual domains require HTTP 1.1.

- 4 Set the limits for the number of pages and number of levels you want to apply to the import process. NetObjects recommends limits of 200 pages and 20 levels.
- 5 If you are importing a local site, enter the domain name for the site's Home page in the Domain name field. If the local site was ever published on the Web, use the domain name that was used to access it; if not, leave the placeholder **www.domain.com** in the field.

When it imports a local site, NetObjects Fusion needs to know the "home base" domain of that site, so it can tell whether to convert any absolute links it finds into external or internal links. It does that by comparing the targeted domain, if there is one, to the domain name you enter.

If you are importing a remote site, make sure your system is connected to the Internet or intranet so NetObjects Fusion can link to and import the site.

- 6 Click OK.

The Save Site As dialog appears.

- 7 Enter a name for the new site in the File name field.

- 8 Select the location where you want to save the site. By default, NetObjects Fusion saves the site in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\User Sites** folder, but you can store it in the location of your choice.

- 9 Click Save.

NetObjects Fusion imports the site and converts its content, structure, and links into NetObjects Fusion format. If you import a site created with NetObjects Fusion, the MasterBorders are imported with the site. For a remote import, it stores the site's assets and all original HTML files in the **\\SiteName\\Import** folder, and assigns the Zero Margins MasterBorder to each page in the new site. If you are importing a site to expand an existing site, you can choose a MasterBorder from the Assign MasterBorder drop-down list.

- 10 Navigate to each page and make necessary adjustments.

Using an Existing Site to Expand a Site

1 In Site view, select the page you want to use as the parent of the imported content.

1 From the File menu, choose Import>Web Site.

2 Follow the steps in [Creating a New Site from an Existing Site](#).

When you use a site to expand a site, you can also select a MasterBorder for the imported section. From the Assign MasterBorder drop-down list, select the MasterBorder you want to apply to the imported site or section.

Importing a Microsoft Office Document

If Word 97 or Word 2000, or Word version 2002 is installed on your system, you can import documents in Microsoft Word, Word for Macintosh, and **.rtf** formats.

When you import a Microsoft Office document, the imported document becomes a page in your NetObjects Fusion site. Once imported, you can change the design and layout of the page in NetObjects Fusion. In this method of importing, there is no connection between the new pages and the original document. If you update the document, there is no corresponding change in the content of the NetObjects Fusion pages.

If you are going to import a very long document, for example a 40-page report, it is a good idea to split it into smaller documents to ensure that you do not exceed the NetObjects Fusion limit for a Layout.

If it is important for you to maintain a link to the original document, you can publish an HTML version of the document at the time you publish the site. See [Creating a File Link](#).

- 1 In Site view, select the page you want to use as the parent of the imported document.
- 2 From the File menu, choose Import>Document.

The Import Document dialog appears.

- 3 Choose the appropriate file type from the Files of type drop-down list, and navigate to the document you want to import.
- 4 Select a MasterBorder to apply to the new pages from the Assign MasterBorder drop-down list.
- 5 Click Open.

The file is imported into the site and placed as a child page below the selected page in Site view.

You can also import a document from Page view. See [Importing Pages](#).

Adding Java and ActiveX

You can make your site more interesting and interactive by adding special applications, such as Java applets, Java Beans, or ActiveX controls. NetObjects Fusion tools make it easy to insert these items and set their properties. To choose appropriate properties settings, you should be familiar with Java or ActiveX before you add these types of application files to your site. A sample Java applet is available in the **NetObjects Fusion7\Java\Applets** folder; sample Java Beans are available in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Java\Beans** folder.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Java applets and servlets](#)
- [Java Beans](#)
- [ActiveX controls](#)

Inserting a Java Applet or Servlet

Java applets and servlets are an efficient way to add sound and animation, such as scrolling messages and color cycling buttons, to a page. Java applets and servlets are platform-independent applications with compact file sizes. Usually, Java applets and servlets run from the client platform, which means site visitors download and run them from a browser; however, servlets can include commands that are executed on the server. Most browsers are Java-compatible, so site visitors don't need special plugins to run a Java applet.

To insert a Java applet or servlet:

1 In Page view, select the Java tool from the Web Applications tool flyout on the Advanced toolbar.

2 Draw a box to indicate the position of the Java applet or servlet.

The Open dialog appears.

3 Select a Java file from your hard disk or LAN, or select one that is currently used in the site from the Java Class Assets tab. See [Managing Assets](#).

The extension for a Java file is **.class** or **.jar**.

4 Click Open.

The Java placeholder image appears on the page, and the Java Properties palette appears. The path to the file you selected appears in the File field on the General tab. To select a new file, click Browse, find the file, and click Open.

The current **.class** file is displayed in the Class field.

You can also drag a Java **.class** file from Windows Explorer onto your page. The Java placeholder appears on the page, and you can set the Java properties for that file.

5 To provide text for the browser to display if it cannot display the file, enter a description in the AltTag field.

6 Select Applet or Servlet depending on which type of file you are inserting.

7 If your applet or servlet requires additional files, click the Additional Files button, then click Add in the Java Applet Files dialog.

8 Select another file in the Add Java Applet Files dialog, and click Open. Click OK to add the selected file.

To delete a **.class** file from the Class list, click the Additional Files button and select the appropriate file in the Java Applet Files dialog. Click Delete, then click OK.

9 To add parameters to the Java applet, click the Parameters tab.

This guide assumes you are familiar with Java and understand the effects of setting these parameters. In some cases, Java developers provide documentation that explains the parameters.

- To edit parameters, double-click the parameter and enter a value in the Enter Value dialog.

For servlets, you can specify that the value is an initialization value for the parameter by checking the Value is an initializer option in the Enter Value dialog.

- To learn more about each parameter, look in the Parameter info section.

- To remove a parameter, select it and click the minus (–) button.

- To add a parameter, click the plus (+) button and enter a name and value in the Enter Value dialog.

- To change the order of the parameters in the generated HTML, click the Up or Down arrow buttons. The selected parameter moves up or down in the Parameters list.

Inserting a Java Bean Component

Java Beans are a type of Java applet. Unlike Java applets, which require **.class** files plus other types of files, Java Beans are an all-in-one implementation of Java. A single **.jar** file contains everything required to run the applet.

To insert a Java Bean:

1 In Page view, select the Java Bean tool from the Web Applications tool flyout on the Advanced toolbar.

2 Draw a box to indicate the position of the Java Bean.

The Open dialog appears.

3 Select a Java Bean file from the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Java\Beans** folder, or select one that is currently use in the site from the Java Archive Assets tab.

A Java Bean file can have a **.jar** or **.class** extension. Most Java Beans have a **.jar** extension, but some **.jar** files might not be Java Beans. If you try to open a **.jar** file that is not a bean, you see a message from NetObjects Fusion.

4 Click Open.

The Java Bean placeholder appears on the page. Beans have different icons in the upper right corner of the placeholder; the icon is created by the bean's author and has no effect on the bean or its behavior.

The path to the file you selected appears in the File field on the General tab of the Java Bean Properties palette. To select a different file, click Browse, find the file, and click Open. The current **.class** file is displayed in the Class field.

5 To provide text for the browser to display if it cannot display the file, enter a description in the AltTag field.

6 Select Applet or Servlet depending on the type of bean you are inserting.

7 If the bean requires other files, click the Additional Files button, then click Add in the Java Applet Files dialog.

8 Select another file in the Add Java Applet Files dialog, and click Open. Click OK to add the selected file.

9 Click the Properties tab.

Different beans have different sets of properties. This help assumes you are familiar with Java Beans and understand the effects of setting these properties. In some cases, Java Bean developers provide documentation that explains the properties.

10 To edit a property, select the appropriate field. Some properties require you to choose a color or enter a value in a dialog. Other properties toggle True/False or require you to type text. In some cases properties appear that have no affect on the bean or its behavior.

11 Click the Parameters tab.

If you know the bean's internal parameters, you can add or remove them.

- To add a parameter, click the plus (+) button and enter a name and value in the Enter Value dialog.
- If there are parameters listed, to remove one, select it and click the minus (-) button.
- To change the order of the listed parameters, select a parameter and click the Up or Down arrow buttons.

12 Publish the page to see how the bean works.

You can add actions to Java Beans using the Actions tab. When you choose a Java Bean as the target or source of an action, you see an expanded selection of available actions or trigger events as appropriate. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Inserting an ActiveX Control

You use ActiveX controls to embed an application in a Web page. Microsoft Internet Explorer 3.x or later supports ActiveX controls with which you can add custom capabilities such as audio and movie players, calendars, custom buttons, and forms to your pages. You can view documents such as Microsoft Office files in Internet Explorer without launching the associated program. Site visitors must use Internet Explorer 3.x or later to view content created with ActiveX controls. To view the content in Netscape Navigator 4.x, site visitors must install special plugins. For information, go to www.microsoft.com.

To insert an ActiveX control:

- 1 In Page view, select the ActiveX Control tool from the Web Applications flyout on the Advanced toolbar.
- 2 Draw a box to indicate the position of the ActiveX control.

The Insert ActiveX Control dialog appears, listing the ActiveX controls currently installed on your system. The bottom section shows the selected ActiveX control, which has an **.ocx** or **.dll** extension.

- 3 Select Set codebase to add the codebase parameter to the generated HTML and ensure that the ActiveX control is published to the Web site. If a visitor who does not have the ActiveX control you are using views the Web site, the option to download the control is offered.
- 4 Select the control you want and click OK. The ActiveX control appears on your page, and the ActiveX Control Properties palette appears.

The General tab displays the options for the selected control.

If you use an ActiveX control that references an external file, such as a **.pdf** file, you must specify the relative path of the file as it will be in the final published site. First you must add the file as an asset of the site and set it to always publish. See [Adding a File Asset](#). To determine the file's relative path in the final site, look at the publish directory structure listed in Publish view.

- 5 To provide text that the browser displays if it cannot launch the ActiveX control, enter the text in the AltTag field.
- 6 To change an option, select it and enter the information in the field.
 - To accept any text you enter, click the check mark or move the cursor to another field.
 - To cancel the change, click the X.
 - To use the native property page for the ActiveX control, click the Properties button. You can change the control's settings using the native property page instead of NetObjects Fusion properties. Some ActiveX controls do not have a native property page.
 - To insert HTML tags and scripts, click the HTML button. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

You can add actions to ActiveX controls using the Actions tab.

Working with Layouts and Layout Regions

Layouts and Layout Regions are containers for the objects you place on your pages. When you use Layouts and Layout Regions you can position content with pixel-level precision by dragging it into place in the container.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Working with Layouts](#)
- [Creating Layouts](#)
- [Working with Layout Regions](#)
- [Creating Layout Regions](#)
- [Setting the HTML output method for Layouts and Layout Regions](#)
- [Setting the background of Layouts and Layout Regions](#)

Working with Layouts

The Layout makes up the body of the page. It is surrounded on all four sides by the MasterBorder. Each Layout is attached to a single page, unlike a MasterBorder, which can be applied to any page in the site. There is no connection between Layouts on separate pages.

Each page has a default Layout named *PagenameLayout*. For example, when you add a page, its page name is Untitled#. Until you rename that page, the default Layout is named Untitled#Layout.

You can add multiple Layouts to a page, each with its own properties, design, and content. You might use several Layouts to prototype or publish several versions of the same page. You could also create separate Layouts for different versions of your site, such as English, French, media, and text-only. When you publish the site, NetObjects Fusion publishes each page using the currently selected Layout.

The name of the currently selected Layout appears in the Layout drop-down list in the lower-left corner of Page view.

You can control various characteristics of the Layout's appearance in Page view. See [Setting Up the Page Design View Display](#).

You cannot delete a Layout. Objects in any Layout you create are always listed as In Use in Assets view, even if the Layout is not selected.

Creating a New Layout

- 1 In Page view, display the page for which you want to create a new Layout.
- 2 Select Add from the Layout drop-down list.

A new, blank Layout appears. Any content on the previous Layout is stored with that Layout. Each Layout you add is named *PagenameLayout#*. The number is incremented for each Layout you create for the page. To change the Layout name, see [Renaming a Layout](#).

- 3 Add objects to the Layout and modify the Layout properties—such as size, background, or HTML output options.

Selecting a Layout

To display a different Layout for a page:

In Page view, select a Layout from the Layout drop-down list.

Renaming a Layout

- 1 In Page view, select a Layout from the Layout drop-down list.

The General tab of the Layout Properties palette appears.

- 2 Enter a new name in the Layout name field.

Use letters and numbers only; Layout names cannot have spaces, hyphens, underscores, or other special characters, and they cannot begin with a number.

The name of the Layout changes and the Layout drop-down list is updated.

You can also use the Object Tree to change the name of the Layout. See [Renaming an Object](#).

Changing Layout Size

You can set Layout size by entering specific measurements on the Layout Properties palette or by dragging the Layout handles. See [Setting Page Size](#).

To reduce the amount of white space in the Layout area:

In Page view, from the Object menu, select Size Layout to Objects.

Adding an Object to the Layout

The Layout is the default container for the page, and can contain any object. To place objects in a Layout, you can:

- Select the appropriate tool and create an object within the Layout.
- Paste an object into the Layout from the Clipboard.
- Drag and drop any object that you previously placed with a tool.

Working with Layout Regions

A Layout Region is a container you use to group objects in a defined area on the page. Layout Regions are page segments that you can place, size, and control independently from the rest of the Layout.

There are five key aspects to using Layout Regions:

- When you move a Layout Region on the page, its embedded objects move with it and maintain their positions relative to each other and the Layout Region.
- You can send cascading action messages to the Layout Region, and it will pass the message to all objects embedded within it. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).
- You can embed a Layout Region within a text box. This gives you position-based placement of the objects within the Layout Region, while the rest of the page is arranged in a text-based layout.
- You can assign an HTML output method to a Layout Region independent of the method used for its parent Layout. See [Setting the HTML Output Method for a Layout or Layout Region](#).
- You can designate a Layout Region as a form and embed form objects within it. See [Designing and Implementing Forms](#).

Layout Regions define an HTML table. If you use many Layout Regions, or nest Layout Regions, it increases the size of the page's HTML file and slows page rendering in your site visitor's browser.

Creating a Layout Region

- 1 In Page view, select the Layout Region tool from the Container flyout on the Standard toolbar.
- 2 Draw a Layout Region on the Layout.
- 3 Position and size the Layout Region, just as you would position any other object.
- 4 Add objects to the Layout Region.

Adding Objects to a Layout Region

Like a Layout, a Layout Region can contain any object: text, pictures, media, or even other Layout Regions. To add objects to a Layout Region:

- Select the appropriate tool and create an object within the Layout Region.
- Drag objects into the Layout Region from elsewhere on the page.
 - To make the Layout Region expand as needed to contain the object, drag the object into the Layout Region.
 - When the Layout Region border changes to a thick blue outline, the object is contained in the Layout Region.
- To drag an object over a Layout Region without embedding it, hold down Alt as you drag the object.

Displaying the Layout Region Grid

To make it easier to place objects precisely in the Layout Region, you can use a local alignment grid that is independent from the grid displayed within the Layout.

To display and modify the Layout Region grid:

- 1 In Page view, select the Layout Region.

The General tab of the Layout Region Properties palette appears.

- 2 Select Grid if necessary.
- 3 Enter values for the width and height of the local grid. The Layout Region grid always displays in pixels.

Converting a Layout Region to a Table

To see underlying table structure, you can convert a Layout Region into a table. NetObjects Fusion constructs a table and places objects in the same position they occupied in the Layout Region.

- 1 Right-click the Layout Region and choose Convert Layout Region to Table from the shortcut menu.

The Convert Region to Table dialog appears.

- 2 Choose how you want NetObjects Fusion to process empty cells. Select:

- **Leave as individual cells** to skip empty cells.
- **Span in rows** to merge cells in row order.
- **Span in columns** to merge cells in column order.

Setting the HTML Output Method for a Layout or Layout Region

You can select the HTML output method that determines the type of HTML code NetObjects Fusion produces for the current Layout or Layout Region. This HTML method is independent of the method used to publish the parent container.

For example, if a Layout Region is placed in a Layout area, you can set the region to a different HTML output method than the one used for the Layout area. When you publish, the Layout area is published using its setting and the Layout Region is published using its setting. See " " on page .

- 1 In Page view, click the Layout or Layout Region.

The General tab of the Properties palette appears.

- 2 In the HTML output section of the General tab, select the HTML output method you want from the drop-down list.

- **Site Setting** generates the Layout using the output method specified for the entire site. To change this setting, from the Tools menu, choose Site Settings and change the Browser compatibility setting.

Parent Setting generates the Layout Region using the output method specified for the object that contains it. For example, if a Layout is set to Dynamic Page Layout, that is the parent setting for a Layout Region contained in that Layout.

- **Dynamic Page Layout** uses nested HTML tables to achieve the highest level of layout accuracy across browsers. If you select this option, you can set the table formatting preference. See [Publishing with Dynamic Page Layout](#).
- **Regular Tables** uses a single table to place objects on the page. See [Publishing with Regular Tables](#).
- **Fixed Page Layout** uses cascading style sheet positioning and layers to optimize your site in Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 and above and Netscape Navigator 4.x. See [Publishing with Fixed Page Layout](#).

The method you select for the Layout affects the entire page, including the MasterBorder and frames you assign to that MasterBorder.

Setting Layout and Layout Region Background Properties

You can control the appearance of each Layout and Layout Region by setting background properties. You can assign a background color and place an image in the background of a Layout or Layout Region. You can attach a background sound to a Layout that plays when a visitor views the page.

1 In Page view, select the Layout or Layout Region.

The General tab of the Properties palette appears.

2 Select the Background tab.

3 In the Color field, select:

- **Automatic** to set the background to the background color specified by the Layout's current SiteStyle or the Layout Region's parent object.
- **Transparent** to eliminate the background color of a Layout. This option is not available for a Layout Region.
- **Color** to select a background color from the Color Picker. The selected color appears in the box to the right of the Color field. To change the color, click the box and select a new color from the Color Picker.

4 In the Image field, select:

- **Automatic** to set the background to the image specified by the Layout's current SiteStyle or the Layout Region's parent object.
- **None** to eliminate the background image of a Layout. This option is not available for a Layout Region.
- **Browse** to select an image from the Open dialog. See [Choosing an Image Format](#). If the picture is smaller than the Layout or Layout Region, the browser tiles the image. To change the image, click the Browse button to the right of the field.

5 To assign a sound to a Layout that plays when a site visitor views the page:

- Select Sound. In the Background Sound dialog, click Browse, and select a sound file from your hard disk or LAN.

You can use sound files in **.au**, **.aiff**, **.midi**, **.ram**, or **.wav** formats.

- To repeat the sound while the page is open, select Continuous Loop.
- Click OK.

The selected sound plays when you preview the page.

Site visitors must have a sound board, speakers or headphones, and a browser that supports background sounds installed on their computers to hear background sound. To preview and test sounds, your system must also be appropriately configured. Some sound formats also require support from the Web server. See [Inserting a Sound File](#).

Creating Links and Anchors

NetObjects Fusion makes it easy to create navigation aids using links. You can make any text, image, shape, or area of an image into a navigation aid by adding a link. Link page objects to any point on the Web, including points within your site. You can also create and link to anchors—markers at a specific location on a page—to aid navigation in long pages.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Internal links](#)
- [Anchors](#)
- [Smart links](#)
- [External links](#)
- [Email links](#)
- [Relative links](#)
- [File links](#)
- [Link targets](#)
- [Links with added HTML](#)
- [Imagemaps](#)

Creating Links

You can use the linking techniques described in this chapter to manually link objects such as text, pictures, and drawn shapes, to internal locations in a site and external locations such as files and other Web pages. As you organize a site, you're likely to create multiple links to the same location. You can easily update these links using the lists in Assets view.

You can use the Link button on the Properties palette or click the Link tool on the Standard toolbar to open the Link dialog, where you specify the destination of a link.

Types of Links

There are four types of links, each with its own tab in the Link dialog:

- **Internal link**, which links to a page or anchor within the site.
- **Smart link**, which links to a relative position in the site, such as previous page or next page. Smart links are sometimes called structural links. The Blank link, which you can use to trigger an action without going to a new page, is also a smart link.
- **External link**, which links to a page in another site via a URL, using a protocol such as ftp, mailto, http, or JavaScript.
- **File link**, which links to a file that visitors can download from the site.

Link Indicators

You can link a selected object or text, or a text insertion point.

- If you link an object, the Link icon indicates the object is linked.
- If you select text and link it, the selected text is underlined and appears in the default font and color for links.
- If you place an insertion point in text without selecting text, the link name is inserted in the text.

Creating an Internal Link

Internal links link to pages or anchors within a site. If you move a linked page in the SiteStructure or change the page's name, NetObjects Fusion automatically updates all associated links. Assets view lists the internal links in your site.

Using an anchor, you can link to a specific page or to a specific location on the current page. See [Adding, Editing, and Deleting an Anchor](#).

To create an internal link:

- 1 In Page view, select an object or text to link.

If you place an insertion point in text without selecting text, the link name is inserted in the text.

- 2 Click the Link tool on the Standard toolbar or the Link button on the object's Properties palette.

The Link dialog appears.

- 3 Select Internal Link as the link type.

- If you are linking to a page, select the page in the SiteStructure.
- If you are linking to an anchor on a specific page, select the page in the SiteStructure and then select the anchor from the list on the right.

- 4 To set a link target, see Setting Link Targets.

You may not need to select a frame target. NetObjects Fusion automatically targets most internal links. If you select <none>, NetObjects Fusion uses the default target, which depends on the current frame setup.

The destination page for the link appears only in the frame you select.

- 5 Click Link.

NetObjects Fusion creates the link. When a site visitor clicks the linked item, the browser displays the destination page or the selected anchor.

Adding, Editing, and Deleting an Anchor

An anchor marks a specific location on a page. Anchors let site visitors go directly to a particular part of a long page instead of scrolling and searching for information. You can place an anchor anywhere in a text box or table, or on a picture or drawn shape. You link to an anchor using the Link dialog. When a site visitor clicks the link, the browser displays the page containing the anchor, beginning at the location of the anchor.

When an anchor link is in a MasterBorder or AutoFrame, use the Current page option in the Link dialog to ensure that the link always points to an anchor on the current page. If you want an anchor link to always lead to a specific page, select the page name instead of the Current page option when you link to the anchor.

For example, suppose your Layout contains a very long text box. You place anchors at the top and bottom of the text box, and in the MasterBorder, you link the words To Top to the top anchor and the words To Bottom to the bottom anchor. In the Link dialog, instead of choosing the current page name in the Page name section, you choose the Current page option. If you copy that text box to another page with the same MasterBorder and replace its content, the To Top and To Bottom links still work, jumping to locations on the current page instead of the page where you made the links.

To add an anchor:

- 1 In Page view, select an image or drawn shape or double-click to place the insertion point within a line of text.

If you place the insertion point within the text without selecting any text, the anchor is placed at the location of the insertion point. If you select text, the anchor is placed at the beginning of the selected text.

- 2 On the Standard toolbar, click the Anchor tool.

The Add Anchor dialog appears listing anchors already on the page.

- 3 Type a name for the anchor in the Name field. The name cannot contain spaces. Make sure each anchor has a different name.

- 4 Click OK.

If Object Icons is checked on the View menu, the Anchor indicator appears at the anchor location on the page.

To edit the anchor, select the anchored text or object, click the Anchor button on the Properties palette, and change its name in the Change Anchor dialog. To delete the anchor, click the Anchor icon and click Remove in the Change Anchor dialog. If you are working with a text object, you can click the anchor icon to display the Change Anchor dialog.

Creating a Smart Link

Smart links lead to a page in your site based on its relative position in the SiteStructure, rather than its name. These links automatically adjust when you change the SiteStructure. For example, if your smart link leads to the parent of the current page, and you move the current page to a different parent, NetObjects Fusion updates the link to point to the new parent. Sometimes a smart link is called a structural link.

To create a smart link:

- 1 In Page view, select some text or select an object to link.

If you link to a text insertion point, the link name is inserted in the text.

- 2 On the Standard toolbar, click the Link tool.

The Link dialog appears.

- 3 Select the Smart Link type.

- 4 Select the type of link you want. The links listed depend on the type of page you are on—normal or stacked, and on what pages are available to link to from the page you are on.

- **Home** links to your Home page.
- **Up** links to the parent of the current page.
- **Next Stacked Page** links to the next page in a set of stacked pages.
- **Previous Stacked Page** links to the previous page in a set of stacked pages.
- **Next Page** links to the sibling to the right of this page in the SiteStructure.
- **Previous Page** links to the sibling to the left of the current page in the SiteStructure.
- **First Child Page** links to the first child page of the current page.
- **Blank** creates an empty JavaScript link on the page. You can use the Blank link to assign an action.

- 5 Click Link.

For information about stacked pages, see [Data Publishing](#).

Creating an External Link

External links are Universal Resource Locators (URLs) that point to other pages and items in other sites. A valid URL can include the protocol, host name or DNS, path name, and sometimes a file name, such as **<http://www.netobjects.com/products/fusion.html>**. Each external link becomes an asset of the site that you can update in Assets view.

To create an external link:

- 1 In Page view, select some text or select an object to link.
- 2 On the Standard toolbar, click the Link tool.

The Link dialog appears.

- 3 Select the External Link type.
- 4 Select a protocol from the New link drop-down list.

If you're creating a link that does not require a protocol, select (none). If you want to use a protocol that is not in the drop-down list, you can type it in.

- 5 Enter the appropriate information in the URL entry field and click Save, or select an existing link from the list. For example, you could enter a URL, a mailto address, or a Java command depending on the selected protocol. For details about email links, see [Adding an Email Link](#).
- 6 If you're creating a new external link, you can edit the default name for the link in the Name column by double-clicking in the column field and typing.

This name is placed in the text if you do not select text or an object to link. It appears in the list of links in Assets view so you can quickly identify and sort link destinations. It is not added to the HTML generated when your site is published.

- 7 Click Link.

You can also create an external link as you type. If your text includes @ or ://, NetObjects Fusion automatically creates an external link.

Adding an Email Link

To add a mailto link:

- 1 In Page view, select some text or select an object to link.

If you place the insertion point in text without selecting text, the email address is inserted in the text as a link.

- 2 On the Standard toolbar, click the Link tool.

The Link dialog appears.

- 3 Select the External Link type.

- 4 Select mailto from the New link drop-down list.

- 5 In the text entry field, type the email address using the format ***username@domain.com***.

- 6 Click Link.

- 7 Preview the page.

When you click the link, the browser's email client displays a mail window with the address you entered in the recipient field, provided the browser is configured to send email using the HTML mailto command.

Adding a Relative Link

Relative links are important if you must link to files that are published separately. Relative links protect the links on your pages if your ISP moves or changes the server location. To create a relative link, you must know where the destination file is relative to the file containing the link.

For example, suppose you publish a site using the by Site Section publishing option. Your company PR department wants to place HTML documents on the server, but publish them separately from the main Web site. The PR department has its own **Articles** directory on the server at the root of the site. There is also a **News** directory and the index page for the site at the root of the site. The structure looks something like this:

```
index.html
/News
news.html
/Articles
PressRelease1.html
PressRelease2.html
```

The main News page is published in the **News** directory. You must create a relative link to link the news.html page to the articles in the **Articles** directory.

To create a relative link:

- 1 In Page view, select some text or select an object to link.
- 2 On the Standard toolbar, click the Link tool.
The Link dialog appears.
- 3 Select the External Link type.
- 4 Select (none) from the New link drop-down list.
- 5 In the URL field, type the relative path from the news page to the press release page. For example:

```
../Articles/PressRelease1.html
```

You cannot test this link by previewing, because it requires the exact configuration of files that only exists on the server. However, after you publish the site and the PR department uploads articles into the **Articles** directory, the link will work correctly.

When typing the path, if you do not include periods or slashes in front of the file name, NetObjects Fusion attempts to find the file in the same directory as the page containing the link. This is also true for the format **./filename.html**. To back up one directory before looking for the path, use **../path/filename.html**. For each directory you need to back up to find the destination file, include another **../**. For example, suppose you create a Press Releases page in a directory called **PR** within the **News** directory:

```
index.html
/News
news.html
/PR
PRlinks.html
/Articles
PressRelease1.html
PressRelease2.html
```

A link from **PRlinks.html** to **PressRelease1.html** looks like this:

```
../../Articles/PressRelease1.html
```

Remember that some servers are case sensitive; your link must exactly match the directory names and file names of where you want to go.

- 6 Click Link.

Creating a File Link

You use file links to link to a file. For example, you might create a file link so site visitors can download the file. When you create a file link, the file it refers to becomes an asset of the site and is uploaded to the server when the site is published.

To create a file link:

- 1 In Page view, select some text or select an object to link.

If you place the insertion point within the text without selecting text, the file name is inserted in the text.

- 2 On the Standard toolbar, click the Link tool.

The Link dialog appears.

- 3 Select the File Link type.

The File path field displays the path to the file and the Name column displays the name that appears as the link if no text or object is selected.

- 4 Click Browse, select a file in the Open dialog, and click Save.

- 5 If necessary, enter or edit the name.

This name appears as the link if no text or object is selected and also in the list of links in Assets view so you can quickly identify and sort link destinations. It is not added to the HTML generated when your site is published.

- 6 Select Convert to HTML document when publishing file so all site visitors can view the document. If your linked file remains in its original format, it can only be opened by applications that support that file type. This feature only works with **.doc**, **.mcw**, **.xls**, and **.rtf** files.

- 7 Click Link.

The way the linked file opens for site visitors depends on the configuration of their browser and Web server. Test the link in the appropriate browsers before publishing the site.

Setting Link Targets

As explained in "Understanding Frames" on page 138 on page , when a site visitor clicks a link placed within a frame, the browser has to know where to display the results. The frame that displays the retrieved content is the *target* of the link; when you specify which frame is to display the results of a link, you are *targeting* that frame. NetObjects Fusion includes four default targets. Choose:

- *_blank* to load the specified link into a new browser window.
- *_self* to replace the frame where the link resides with the document of that link. This is similar to how links behave on sites with no frames.
- *_parent* to load the designated content into the current window's parent. If the current frame has no parent the content is loaded into the same frame as the element that refers to this target.
- *_top* to load the designated content into the full, original window. This cancels all other frames. If the current frame has no parent the content is loaded into the same frame as the element that refers to this target.

To display the designated content in a new named window, you can create a new link target.

To set a link target:

- 1 In Page view, select the object or text that you want to link.
- 2 Click the Link tool on the Standard toolbar.
The Link dialog appears.
- 3 Select the type of link you are targeting: Internal Link, Smart Link, External Link, or File Link and set up the link.
See [Creating Links](#).
- 4 In the Target area, click Existing and from the drop-down list choose the target frame in which you want to display the linked information.
To display the designated content in a new named window, click New and type a name for the window. If a window with that name already exists, the content is displayed in the existing window.
You may not need to assign a target. NetObjects Fusion automatically targets most internal links for you.
- 5 Click Link to close the dialog and create the link.
- 6 Preview the page to test your targeted links.

Following Links

If Object Icons is checked on the View menu, NetObjects Fusion displays the Link icon wherever you create a link on an object. If you place the pointer over the icon, the link is displayed in the status bar at the bottom of the NetObjects Fusion window.

Text links are underlined and appear in the default font and color for links.

In Page view, you can follow a link you created to its target page or anchor:

- Right-click a linked object and select Follow Link from the shortcut menu or select the object and from the Go menu, choose Follow Link.
- To follow a text link, select the linked text, right-click, and select Follow Link from the shortcut menu.

Finding a Link

As the number of pages in your site grows, the number of links will probably increase as well. NetObjects Fusion makes it easy for you to find a link.

1 Open the Link dialog.

2 Click the Find button.

The Find *link type* Link dialog appears.

3 Select criteria for the search, enter the text you want to search for, and click Find.

NetObjects Fusion finds the first link that satisfies your criteria.

4 To find the next link that matches the criteria, click Find Again.

Editing or Removing a Link

To edit a link, select the linked text or object, click the Link button on the Properties palette or Standard toolbar, then change the link in the Link dialog. If an external link is used in multiple places in your site, you can update all instances by editing the link in Assets view.

To remove a link, select it, click Link on the Properties palette or Standard toolbar, and click Unlink in the Link dialog. You cannot remove a link in Assets view, but you can verify all instances of a link. If you unlink every instance of a link, it is removed automatically.

You can insert HTML and JavaScript before, inside, and after links. See [Adding HTML to a Link](#). You can also use a link to trigger an action using the Blank link. See [Adding an Action to Linked Text](#).

Adding HTML to a Link

You can add your own HTML or JavaScript to a link to extend its capabilities. For example, you might want to add HTML that directs the browser to open the link in a new window, or JavaScript that displays a dialog. The steps below demonstrate how to add HTML that directs the browser to open the link in a new window. For more information, see [Accessing an Object's HTML](#).

1 In Page view, select some text or an object to link.

2 On the Standard toolbar, click the Link tool.

The Link dialog appears.

3 Select a link type.

4 Click the HTML button in the Link dialog. If the HTML button is not available, the object does not allow additional HTML.

The Link HTML dialog appears.

5 Click the Inside Link tab to indicate where you want to add HTML or JavaScript.

6 If you want the link to open the page in a new window, type `target=NewWindow`.

As you type, the top part of the dialog displays your code in blue type as it will appear in the HTML NetObjects Fusion generates.

7 Click OK in the Link HTML dialog.

8 Click Link in the Link dialog.

When you preview or publish the site, the link opens a new browser window.

Working with Imagemaps

An imagemap can contain several links in a single picture. You create an imagemap by drawing hotspots on a picture. You can link as many hotspots as you like in a single image, but the hotspots cannot overlap or extend beyond the edge of the picture. Because the imagemaps you create with the following procedure do not require a CGI script running on the server, they are called client-side imagemaps. Server-side imagemaps require setup on a Web server to run properly.

To create a single link on a picture, you do not need to use an imagemap unless you only want to link part of the image. Imagemaps are only necessary to create multiple links on one object.

Creating an Imagemap

1 In Page view, click the Hotspot tool on the Standard toolbar, and select the appropriate tool from the flyout to create a rectangular, circular, or polygon hotspot.

2 Draw a hotspot on an image.

If you are using the Polygon Hotspot tool, you must click to establish each vertex of the polygon, then double-click to complete the hotspot shape.

The Link dialog appears.

3 In the Link dialog, select a link type—internal, smart, external, or file. See [Creating Links](#).

4 Select a destination for the link and click the Link button.

Once a picture has hotspots, you can move it anywhere on the page and even copy and paste it elsewhere in the site without affecting the imagemap.

Editing an Imagemap

To edit an existing hotspot, click the hotspot. The General tab of the Hotspot Properties palette appears.

- To edit the link, click Link on the Properties palette or the Standard toolbar. The Link dialog appears, displaying the link information. Change the link destination or click Unlink to remove the link.
- To add HTML to a hotspot, click HTML. See [Accessing an Object's HTML](#).
- To assign an action to a hotspot, click its Actions tab on the Properties palette and follow the procedure described in [Adding Actions to Objects and Pages](#).
- To resize a hotspot, select it and drag its handles.
- To create an alt tag for the hotspot, type in the AltTag field. The alt tag appears when the browser does not display the image.
- To create multiple hotspots on an imagemap, create one hotspot, copy it, and paste it on the image. The pasted hotspot appears in the upper-left corner of the imagemap by default. Move the hotspot to the appropriate location and edit the link.

Managing MasterBorders

NetObjects Fusion divides a page into the Layout area and the MasterBorder area. The MasterBorder contains objects that repeat on a set of pages. You can place anything in a MasterBorder that you can place in the Layout, including banners, pictures, and text.

You can create a MasterBorder and apply it to all the pages in your site or just to selected pages. A site can use more than one MasterBorder. When you modify a MasterBorder, NetObjects Fusion automatically makes the change on every page that shares the MasterBorder. By placing navigation bars in a MasterBorder you can give pages with the same navigational needs the same navigational structure.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Modifying a MasterBorder](#)
- [Creating a MasterBorder](#)
- [Changing MasterBorders](#)
- [Applying a MasterBorder to pages](#)
- [Renaming a MasterBorder](#)
- [Deleting a MasterBorder](#)

Working with MasterBorders

The MasterBorder is the set of margins—top, bottom, left, and right—on the page.

By default, the left, right, and bottom margins are separated from each other by an outline. The lack of an outline between the left margin and the top margin indicates objects can straddle that boundary.

All pages have a MasterBorder. If no MasterBorder is visible, either the MasterBorder display is turned off on the View menu, or the assigned MasterBorder has all margins set to zero, like the *ZeroMargins* MasterBorder included with NetObjects Fusion. You can change the size of any MasterBorder margin, even those set to zero. See [Modifying the Current MasterBorder](#).

When you create a new site, NetObjects Fusion creates a default MasterBorder that contains three navigation aids—a banner showing the page name at the top, a graphical navigation button bar on the left, and a text navigation bar on the bottom. As you add levels to the SiteStructure, you can set navigation bar options to provide site visitors with appropriate access to all pages. See [Setting Navigation Bar Type](#).

Selecting a MasterBorder

In Page view, click an empty space inside the MasterBorder. If the page has the ZeroMargins MasterBorder, click in the gray area outside the page.

Modifying the Current MasterBorder

- 1 In Page view, select the MasterBorder.

The MasterBorder Properties palette appears. The Name field shows the name of the MasterBorder assigned to the current page.

If the MasterBorder Properties palette does not appear, check the View menu to make sure the MasterBorder display and the properties palette are turned on.

- 2 To change the size of the margins, drag the handles on the ruler.

If an object is in the way—such as a banner occupying the top and left margin— you must move the object to resize the MasterBorder. If the MasterBorder is not visible, you cannot drag the handles.

For precise margin settings, in the Margins section of the MasterBorder Properties palette, type values into the fields or click the arrows.

- 3 Arrange objects such as a banner or navigation buttons, delete unwanted objects, and insert additional text or objects.

- 4 If conserving browser window space is important to you, when the objects are arranged to your satisfaction, from the Object menu, choose Size MasterBorder to Objects. This shrinks the MasterBorder to the minimum size required to display the objects it contains, but it may also affect your page design.

Creating a MasterBorder

- 1 In Page view, select the MasterBorder.

The MasterBorder Properties palette appears. The Name field shows the name of the MasterBorder assigned to the current page.

- 2 Click the Add/Edit button.

The Edit MasterBorder List dialog appears displaying a list of all the MasterBorders in the site. The current MasterBorder is selected.

- 3 To add a MasterBorder, click Add.

The New MasterBorder dialog appears.

- 4 Type a name for the new MasterBorder, select an existing MasterBorder to base it on, and click OK.

You cannot include spaces in the MasterBorder name. You cannot begin the MasterBorder name with a number.

NetObjects Fusion creates a new MasterBorder based on the selected MasterBorder and makes it the current MasterBorder for that page. To apply the new MasterBorder to other pages, see [Applying a MasterBorder to Multiple Pages](#).

- 5 Continue working on the MasterBorder by following the steps in [Modifying the Current MasterBorder](#).

Changing MasterBorders

- 1 In Page view, display the page where you want to apply a different MasterBorder.
- 2 Click in the MasterBorder to display the MasterBorder Properties palette.
- 3 Select the MasterBorder you want from the Name drop-down list.

The margins of the page now display the contents of the selected MasterBorder.

You can change the MasterBorder of a single page or a group of pages in Site view. See [Applying a MasterBorder to Multiple Pages](#).

Applying a MasterBorder to Multiple Pages

You can apply a MasterBorder to several pages at one time in Site view.

- 1 In Site view, select the pages to which you want to apply the new MasterBorder. See [Working with a Group of Pages](#).

The selected pages are listed at the bottom of the Properties palette.

- 2 Make sure MasterBorder is displayed in the first Property field.
- 3 Select the MasterBorder you want from the second Property drop-down list.
- 4 Click Set on all to apply the MasterBorder to all selected pages.

To apply the MasterBorder to an individual page, select the page, then select the MasterBorder you want to apply. You cannot undo this action; to restore the original MasterBorder, you must reassign it.

Renaming a MasterBorder

- 1 In Page view, click in the MasterBorder to display the MasterBorder Properties palette.
- 2 Click Add/Edit.
- 3 In the Edit MasterBorder List dialog, select the MasterBorder you want to rename and click Rename.

You cannot rename the ZeroMargins MasterBorder.

- 4 In the Rename MasterBorder dialog, type a new name and click OK.
- 5 Click Close.

The new MasterBorder name now appears in the Edit MasterBorder List dialog and in the drop-down list in the MasterBorder Properties palette.

Deleting a MasterBorder

MasterBorders that are not in use retain their assets and are stored and tracked by NetObjects Fusion. When you import a template, MasterBorders included with the template are added to the list of MasterBorders for the site. To avoid duplication, it is important to delete MasterBorders that are listed but not used in the site.

- 1 In Page view, click in the MasterBorder to display the MasterBorder Properties palette.
- 2 Click Add/Edit.
- 3 In the Edit MasterBorder List dialog, select the MasterBorder you want to delete and click Delete.
- 4 Click Yes to confirm deletion.

If you delete a MasterBorder that is in use, the ZeroMargins MasterBorder is assigned to those pages.

Placing Media

Media such as sound and video give a site impact. The tools in NetObjects Fusion make it easy to add a variety of media files to your pages. To find sample media files, visit Services view.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Flash files](#)
- [Shockwave files](#)
- [QuickTime movies](#)
- [Windows Media Player files](#)
- [Sound files](#)
- [Real Player files](#)
- [Plugins](#)

Inserting a Flash File

With Flash from Macromedia, you can create rich Internet content and applications. NetObjects Fusion supports Flash (.swf) and Splash (.spl) files.

To insert a Flash file:

1 In Page view, select the Flash tool from the Dynamic Media flyout on the Advanced toolbar.

2 Draw a box to indicate the Flash file's location on the page.

The Open dialog appears.

3 Select a Flash file from your hard disk or LAN, or select a Flash file already in use in the site from the Plug-in Assets tab.

For information about using assets, see Chapter [xd2 Managing Assets.](#), " [__](#)."

4 Click Open.

The Flash placeholder appears on your page, and the Flash Properties palette appears. The name of the selected file appears in the File field on the General tab.

5 To provide text for the browser to display if it cannot play the Flash file, enter a description in the AltTag field. See [Adding and Modifying Alt Tags.](#)

6 To play the latest Flash movies, you sometimes must change the version. You can find complete information at www.macromedia.com/support/flash/ts/documents/test_version.htm.

7 Click the HTML button to insert HTML tags and scripts. See [Working with HTML Directly.](#)

8 Click the Controls tab.

9 To control the display when using anti-aliasing, select a Quality option.

- **AutoLow** sets the default to normal quality. The host computer uses high quality if it has the capacity.
- **AutoHigh** starts the movie in high quality. The host computer uses low quality if it cannot display the movie in high quality.
- **High** anti-aliases the movie on any computer.
- **Low** uses a normal quality so the movie displays quickly.

10 To determine how the movie fits in the image frame, select a Scale option.

- **ShowAll** displays the movie within the frame but maintains the image proportions.
- **NoBorder** displays the movie so it fills the frame but maintains the ratio of the animation. Some edges of the animation might be trimmed.
- **ExactFit** displays the movie exactly within the frame.

11 To specify the movie's alignment within the frame, select an Alignment option, such as Left, Bottom, or Top Right.

12 To play the movie automatically when the site visitor opens the page, select Auto Start.

13 To replay the movie when it ends, select Loop.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages.](#)

Inserting a Shockwave File

With Shockwave from Macromedia, you can create multimedia, graphics, and audio that downloads quickly. NetObjects Fusion supports these Shockwave file formats:

- Shockwave for Director 4.0 and 5.0 (**.dcr**)
- Director (**.dir**) 5.0 or greater
- Protected Director (**.dxr**)

To view these files, site visitors must install the Shockwave plugin appropriate for their browser and platform. These plugins are available from the Macromedia Web site at **www.macromedia.com**.

You cannot directly add a Shockwave audio (**.swa**) file to a page. You must embed it in a Director movie by passing it as a parameter to the movie, and place the movie on your page. Then in Assets view, add the Shockwave audio file as a file asset. Any Shockwave files you place on a page appear inline on the page itself.

To insert a Shockwave file:

1 In Page view, select the Shockwave tool from the Dynamic Media flyout on the Advanced toolbar.

2 Draw a box to indicate the Shockwave Director file's location on the page.

The Open dialog appears.

3 Select a Shockwave Director file from your hard disk or LAN, or select a Shockwave Director file already in use in the site from the Plug-in Assets tab.

For information about using assets, see [Managing Assets](#).

4 Click Open.

The Macromedia Shockwave placeholder appears on your page, and the Shockwave Director Properties palette appears.

For most file formats, NetObjects Fusion sizes the Shockwave placeholder to fit the stage, which is the space where the animation appears. If automatic sizing does not occur, you must size the object manually. Check that you have the right browser plugin or ActiveX control installed. Before NetObjects Fusion can automatically set height and width parameters for Macromedia Director movies, you must install the Macromedia Director ActiveX control (version 6.0.1 or later) or the Macromedia Director Netscape plugin (version 6.0.1 or later). To obtain the ActiveX control, create a site with NetObjects Fusion that contains a Director movie, then preview the site with Microsoft Internet Explorer. The ActiveX control is automatically downloaded and installed. If you don't have Internet Explorer, you can download the current Macromedia Director plugin at **www.macromedia.com/shockwave/download**.

The name of the selected file appears in the File field on the General tab of the Properties palette.

5 To provide text for the browser to display if it cannot play the Shockwave file, enter a description in the AltTag field. See [Adding and Modifying Alt Tags](#).

6 Click the HTML button to insert HTML tags and scripts. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

7 Click the Controls tab.

8 Click the options you want, enter the parameter, and click the check mark.

If you've worked with Director files, you should be familiar with these options. For information, see your Shockwave or Director user guide.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Inserting a QuickTime Movie

QuickTime, developed by Apple Computer, is a multimedia software architecture used to create and deliver graphics, sound, video, text, music, and 3D media. You can use the QuickTime tool to place QuickTime movies.

To display QuickTime movies, site visitors must install the QuickTime plugin appropriate to their browser and platform. For more information on QuickTime, visit Apple Computer's site at www.quicktime.com/quicktime/.

To insert a QuickTime movie:

1 In Page view, select the QuickTime tool from the Digital Video flyout on the Advanced toolbar.

2 Draw a box to indicate the location of the QuickTime movie.

The Open dialog appears.

3 Select a QuickTime file from your hard disk or LAN, or select a QuickTime file that was already used in the site on the Video Assets tab.

For information, see [Managing Assets](#).

QuickTime media has a **.mov** or **.qt** extension.

4 Click Open.

The QuickTime placeholder and the QuickTime Properties palette appear. Resize the QuickTime placeholder if necessary.

The name of the file you selected appears in the File field on the General tab. To select a different movie file, click the Browse button.

5 To provide text for the browser to display when it cannot play a movie, enter a description in the AltTag field.

6 In the Display section, select:

- **Play inline** to position the movie in the browser window in the same location as the placeholder.
- **Launch from picture** to use a picture to represent the movie on the page and play it in a new browser window when the site visitor clicks the picture. You can use the placeholder icon or click Browse and select a different image file.

7 Click the HTML button to insert HTML tags and scripts. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

8 On the Controls tab, set the sound volume for the movie. You can enter a number from 0 to 256.

9 In the Display options section, select:

- **Hide all** if you don't want to show the movie but want to use it only as background sound. This option does not work if you choose Launch from picture on the General tab.
- **Controller** to display a control bar that site visitors can use to start or stop the movie. This option is not available when Hide all is selected and it does not work if you choose Launch from picture on the General tab.
- **Auto start** to automatically start playing the movie when the page loads.
- **Loop** to replay the movie when it comes to the end. To replay the movie from the end to the beginning, select Back and forth.

10 To store the movie in the cache on the site visitor's system, select Keep movie in user's cache. If the visitor leaves the page and comes back, the movie doesn't have to be downloaded again because it is already in the system cache.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Inserting a Windows Media File

You can add video, such as an animation or a movie, to a site. To view these files, site visitors must install the appropriate plugin for their browser and platform.

The latest browsers often have video players built in. For example, Microsoft Internet Explorer uses the Windows Media Player. To ensure that site visitors can view your video, provide a link to a site from which they can download the appropriate plugin.

NetObjects Fusion supports these popular video file formats:

- Windows Media (**.wm**, **.wmv**, **.asf**, **.asx**, **.avi**, **.wax**, **.wma**)
- MPEG (**.mpg**, **.mpeg**, **.m1v**, **.mp2**, **.mpa**, **.mpe**, **.mpv2**, **.m3u**, **.mp2v**)

To insert a Windows Media Player file:

- 1 In Page view, select the Windows Media Player tool from the Digital Video flyout on the Advanced toolbar.
- 2 Draw a box to indicate where you want to position the video.

The Open dialog appears.

- 3 Select a video file from your hard disk or LAN or select a video file already used in the site from the Video Assets tab.

For information about using assets, see [Managing Assets](#).

- 4 Click Open.

The Windows Media placeholder appears on the page, and the Windows Media Player Properties palette appears. The selected file name appears in the File field on the General tab.

- 5 To provide text that the browser displays if it cannot display the video, enter the text in the AltTag field.

- 6 In the Display section, select:

- **Inline** to display a control that site visitors can use to play the video.
- **Icon** to select one of the three images to represent the video. The video plays in a viewer or on a new blank page.
- **Picture** to use another image file to represent the video. Click Browse and choose an image file. The video plays in a viewer or on a new blank page.

- 7 Click the HTML button to insert HTML tags and scripts. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Inserting a Sound File

Sounds are either digital or synthesized audio files that a browser with a built-in player or helper application can play. Visitors can also download helper applications from sound technology developers and install them in their browsers. To play sounds, a system must have a sound card and speakers.

NetObjects Fusion supports the following popular audio file formats:

- Windows Wave (**.wav**) format sound files that play on Windows and the Mac OS. For the Mac OS, site visitors must have Netscape 3.x or later.
- Audio Interchange File format (**.aif**) with browser plugins can play on Windows 95, 98, NT, 2000, and ME, and the Mac OS.
- Musical Instrument Digital Interface (**.midi**, **.mid**) can play on almost all types of operating systems.
- Sun's **.au** format is used in Java applets and can play on UNIX based operating systems.
- RealAudio (**.ra**, **.ram**, **.rm**) can play streaming audio on all systems, requires RealAudio Web server-resident software, and sometimes includes video. Site visitors must install the RealAudio player browser plugin.
- Rich Music Format (**.rmf**) is a sound file format that enhances the use of music and sound in interactive environments, such as the Web.

You can also add any of these formats as a background sound that plays when a visitor views your page. See [Setting Layout and Layout Region Background Properties](#).

Because an audio file has no visual object, NetObjects Fusion represents the audio file with a graphic, usually an icon or an inline player control bar that the browser recognizes. When a site visitor clicks the icon or the play button on the inline player control bar, the browser plays the sound file or opens a helper application to play it.

To insert a sound file:

- 1 In Page view, select the Sound tool from the Plug-ins flyout on the Advanced toolbar.
- 2 Click on the page to indicate the location of the sound file.

The Open dialog appears.

- 3 Select a sound file from your hard disk or LAN, or select a sound file already used in the site from the Audio Assets tab.

For information about using assets, see [Managing Assets](#).

- 4 Click Open.

The default sound icon appears on the page, and the Sound Properties palette appears. The name of the file you selected appears in the File field on the General tab. You can use the Browse button to select a different sound file.

- 5 To provide text that the browser displays if it cannot play the sound, type a description in the AltTag field.
- 6 In the Display section, select:
 - **Inline** to use the audio player for your browser. If site visitors have Headspace Beatnik installed on their system, the browser uses that player to play the sound.
 - **Icon** to select one of the three images to link to the sound.
 - **Picture** to select another image file as the visual link to the sound. Click Browse and select an image file.

- 7 Click the HTML button to insert HTML tags and scripts. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Inserting a Real Player File

RealAudio (.ra, .ram, .rm) can play streaming audio on all systems, requires RealAudio Web server-resident software, and sometimes includes video. Site visitors must install the RealAudio player browser plugin.

To insert a Real Player file:

- 1 In Page view, select the Real Player tool from the Plug-ins flyout on the Advanced toolbar.
- 2 Click on the page to indicate the location of the Real Player file.

The Open dialog appears.

- 3 Select a Real Player file from your hard disk or LAN, or select a file already used in the site from the Video Assets tab.

For information about using assets, see Chapter 12 Managing Assets.", " ____."

- 4 Click Open.

The Real Player placeholder graphic appears on the page, and the Real Player Properties palette appears. The name of the file you selected appears in the File field on the General tab. You can use the Browse button to select a different file.

- 5 To provide text that the browser displays if it cannot play the video, type a description in the AltTag field.

- 6 In the Display section, select:

- **Inline** to display a control that site visitors can use to play the video sound track.

If you select this option, site visitors do not see the video. They only hear the sound track.

- **Icon** to select one of the three images to represent the video. When a site visitor clicks the icon, Real Player opens playing the specified video.
- **Picture** to use another image file to represent the video. When a site visitor clicks the icon, Real Player opens playing the specified video.

- 7 Click the HTML button to insert HTML tags and scripts. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Inserting Other Types of Files

Although NetObjects Fusion supports a wide variety of media files, you might have other formats, such as Adobe Acrobat PDF files, that you want to include in your site. You can place other files, including Adobe Acrobat, VRML, RealSpace FlashPix files, and Headspace Beatnik files, using the Plug-in tool.

When a site visitor clicks the document's icon, the file appears in the visitor's browser or downloads to the visitor's system. When you insert a file using the Plug-In tool, site visitors need the appropriate plugin for their browser and platform to use the file.

To insert a file using the Plug-In tool:

1 In Page view, select the Plug-In tool from the Plug-ins flyout on the Advanced toolbar.

2 Draw a box to indicate where you want to position the file.

The Open dialog appears.

3 Select a file from your hard disk or LAN, or select a file that was already used in the site from the Plug-in Assets tab.

To display the various file types that NetObjects Fusion supports, use the Files of type drop-down list.

To insert a file that is not explicitly supported by NetObjects Fusion, choose All Files in the Files of type drop-down list, then select the file.

4 Click Open.

The plug-in placeholder image appears on your page, and the Plug-In Properties palette appears. The name of the file you selected appears in the File field on the General tab.

5 To provide text for the browser to display if it cannot display the file, enter a description in the AltTag field.

6 In the Display section, select:

- **Play inline** to display the file on the page in your site.
- **Launch from picture** to use a picture other than the plug-in icon to represent the plugin. When site visitors click the image, the plugin opens in the window. Click Browse and select an image file.

7 Click the HTML button to insert HTML tags and scripts. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

8 Select the Advanced tab.

The Advanced options appear.

9 Set the parameters. Because you can add different parameters for different files, see the associated user guide.

- To edit parameters that appear in the Parameters section, double-click the parameter. Enter the value in the Add Plug-In Parameter dialog.
- To add a parameter, click the plus (+) button and enter the parameter name and value in the Add Plug-In Parameter dialog.
- To remove a parameter, select it and click the minus (–) button.
- To change the order of the parameters, click the Up or Down arrow buttons. The selected parameter moves up or down in the parameters list.

You can add an action to an object using the Actions tab. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Replacing a Media File

Sites are constantly changing and evolving. As you build your site or after using it for some time, you might want to change a media file that you used in a specific location. You can replace one file with another.

To replace a media file with a new file:

- 1 In Page view or Assets view, double-click the media placeholder on your page.

The Open dialog appears.

- 2 Select the new file and click Open.

Upgrading Your Sites

If you created sites with a previous version of NetObjects Fusion, you can upgrade them to NetObjects Fusion 7 by saving the sites as templates and basing new NetObjects Fusion 7 sites on the templates, or by simply opening the site files. For the latest information on compatibility, refer to the **Readme.htm** file in your **NetObjects Fusion 7** folder.

Determining Site File Compatibility

Site (.nod) and template (.nft) files created in the versions listed below are compatible with NetObjects Fusion 7. If some component or data object information does not appear, you must place the components or the data objects again. Tables you placed in versions earlier than 5.0 expand both vertically and horizontally when you view them in NetObjects Fusion 7. You might have to reposition objects on the page to accommodate the expanded tables.

Versions supported:

- Windows 3.0, 3.01, 4.0, 4.01, 5.0, 5.01, 5.02, 5.02a, MX site files and templates
- Windows 3.01 and 4.01 international site files and templates except Chinese, Korean, and Japanese
- Windows TeamFusion Client 3.0 and TeamFusion Client 2000 templates only

Versions not supported:

- Windows 2.02 international
- Windows 3.01 and 4.01 international: Chinese, Korean, and Japanese
- Windows 1.0, 2.0, 2.01, 2.02
- Windows TeamFusion Client 1.0
- Macintosh 1.0, 2.01 (same as 2.0), 2.02

If you have sites built in versions that are not supported and you want to use them in NetObjects Fusion 7, go to **www.netobjects.com/support**, click the Workbench link and follow the Documentation link to the Upgrading from Unsupported Versions usage note.

Migrating Sites and Assets from Earlier Versions

From NetObjects Fusion 7, you can access an older site by creating a new site based on a template or by opening the site file. The best method is to convert the old site to a template in the earlier version of NetObjects Fusion and create a new site based on this template in NetObjects Fusion 7. To learn how to create a new site from a template, see [Working with Templates](#).

- If you cannot create a template and the older site file is on the same computer as NetObjects Fusion 7, copy its folder from your old **\User Sites** folder to your new **\User Sites** folder, and then open the file directly, as described in [Opening Site Files from Earlier Versions](#). NetObjects Fusion prompts you to open a copy because once you open a file in NetObjects Fusion 7, you cannot open it in an earlier version. If your site contains blank banners or navigation bars, follow the steps in [Adding Your SiteStyles](#).

If your site contains blank pictures, select Verify All File Assets from the Assets menu in Assets view. See [Verifying File Assets](#) for information.

- If an older site file was created on a different computer, and you want to open it in NetObjects Fusion 7 on your computer, you must save it as a template (.nft) first. Open the older site file in its original version of NetObjects Fusion on the machine where it was created, export it as a template, copy the template folder to your computer, and then base a new site on the template. Saving a site as a template is the only way to move a site from one computer to another without losing asset information. To learn how to create a new site from a template, see [Creating a Site from a Template](#).
- If you opened an older site file in NetObjects Fusion 7 or created a NetObjects Fusion 7 site file from an older template and the style is missing, see [Adding Your SiteStyles](#) for information.
- If you want your old styles to be in the style list for all new NetObjects Fusion 7 sites, see [Editing Your Blank Site Template to Include All Styles](#) to learn how to update your Blank Site template.
- If you want to use NetObjects TeamFusion Client sites, you must first export the site as a template from TeamFusion Client. Then you can create a new site based on that template. See [Creating a Site from a Template](#). You can also import the template into a site. See [Using Templates to Expand a Site](#).
- If you already upgraded your files and want to remove the previous version of NetObjects Fusion, see [Removing Previous Versions of NetObjects Fusion](#).

Opening Site Files from Earlier Versions

The easiest way to upgrade older site files is to simply open them in NetObjects Fusion 7. They are converted to the NetObjects Fusion 7 format when you open them.

If you have access to the earlier version of NetObjects Fusion, before you upgrade:

- 1 Open the site in the earlier version.
- 2 Verify all file assets.
- 3 Export the site to a template.
- 4 Open the new template file in NetObjects Fusion 7.
- 5 Export the site as a template.

The new template is a **.zip** file that contains the site and its assets.

If you do not have access to the earlier version of NetObjects Fusion:

- 1 Use Windows Explorer or File Manager to copy the folders of the sites you want to upgrade from your older **\User Sites** folder to your **NetObjects Fusion 7\User Sites** folder.
- 2 Launch NetObjects Fusion 7.
- 3 Choose Open Site from the File menu, and select the **.nod** file of the site you want to upgrade.

If you see a message that the backup folder for this site doesn't exist, click OK.

A dialog confirms that the site was created with an older version of NetObjects Fusion and asks if you want to open a copy of the site instead of altering the current file.

- 4 Click Yes and save the copy in the same folder as the original with a new name.

NetObjects Fusion creates a new **.nod** file. The original **.nod** file remains in the folder as a backup.

- 5 Verify that the site upgraded properly and that all assets are functioning as you expect.
- 6 Repeat the steps above until all the sites you want to use in NetObjects Fusion 7 are upgraded.

You can also open backup files created in earlier versions of NetObjects Fusion. Backup files are automatically saved in the **\Backups** folder in your site folder, or in your site folder with a number or the date as part of the file name. If you want to open a file from a **\Backups** folder, first move the file out of the **\Backups** folder into the site folder. This ensures that assets have the correct paths.

If you open a template that uses a font which is not on your system, NetObjects Fusion substitutes the browser proportional font specified on the Text tab of the Application Options dialog. You can still apply the original font to any new text box in the site. When you open the site on a system that has the original font, it is restored.

Adding Your SiteStyles

The SiteStyles listed in Style view are specific to the active **.nod** file. When you create a new site, the **.nod** file inherits the SiteStyles listed in the template on which the new site is based. NetObjects Fusion always tries to read the style's images from the current **\Styles** folder. In NetObjects Fusion 7, if you open an older site file or create a site based on an older template, you might see blank banners, buttons or other style elements. If this happens you must add the SiteStyle to your new site.

If you want to add many styles, you can save time by copying the style folders of the SiteStyles you want to add to your new **\Styles** folder and then synchronizing the style list in the current site with the contents of your **\Styles** folder. See [Adding All Available SiteStyles](#). When you install NetObjects Fusion, the installer also gives you the option of copying older SiteStyle folders to the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder.

Use the following instructions to add SiteStyles to the current site file. To make these SiteStyles available in every new blank site you create, you must edit your Blank Site template to include the SiteStyles. See [Editing Your Blank Site Template to Include All Styles](#).

To add one SiteStyle to a site:

- 1 In NetObjects Fusion 7, open the site in which you want to use the new SiteStyle.
- 2 In Style view, from the Style menu, choose Add Local Style to List.
- 3 In the Open File dialog, set Files of type to NetObjects Style Files (*.ssf).
NetObjects Fusion 7 style files are **.ssx** files. Earlier versions are **.ssf** files.
- 4 Select the file you want to add.

The style's folder is copied to the **\Styles** folder and the SiteStyle appears in the style list. For versions prior to NetObjects Fusion 4.0, the navigation button rollover images are blank. You must assign new rollover images to use the rollover feature for navigation bars.

To add multiple SiteStyles to a site:

- 1 Use Windows Explorer or File Manager to copy the folders of the SiteStyles you want to add to your **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder.

If you chose to copy SiteStyles from an older version during installation, all the style folders from the older version are already in your **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder.

- 2 In NetObjects Fusion 7, open the site in which you want to use the new SiteStyles.
- 3 In Style view, from the Style menu, choose Synchronize Styles List.

NetObjects Fusion updates the style list to include all SiteStyles currently in the Styles folder. For versions prior to NetObjects Fusion 4.0, the rollover images for SiteStyles are blank. You must assign new rollover images to use the rollover feature for navigation bars.

Editing Your Blank Site Template to Include All Styles

Every time you create a new blank site, it is based on the Blank Site template in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Templates\AutoSites\ Blank Site** folder. Because every new site inherits the style list from the Blank Site template, you must edit the Blank Site template to permanently update the style list. Even if you chose to copy SiteStyles from an earlier version during installation, those older SiteStyle names do not appear in the style list of new sites.

You can also make other changes to the Blank Site template, such as deleting the navigation bar and banner. Any change you make to the Blank Site template is reflected in every new blank site you create.

To edit your Blank Site template to include all style names:

- 1 In Windows Explorer or File Manager, make a backup copy of the **\Blank Site** folder located in your **NetObjects Fusion 7\Templates\AutoSites** folder.

- 2 In NetObjects Fusion 7, from the File menu, choose Open Site, and open **Blank Site.nft** located in the **\Blank Site** folder.

To see **.nft** files in the Open dialog, select All Files (*.*) from the Files of Type drop-down list. If you see a message about the Automatic Backup folder, click OK.

- 3 Go to Style view and add SiteStyles.

Follow the procedure described in [Adding Your SiteStyles](#) to add styles. If you want, you can make other changes to the Blank Site template, such as adding new pages or changing the default style.

- 4 From the File menu, choose Save Site.

NetObjects Fusion 7 replaces the default **Blank Site.nft** with a new one that includes the SiteStyles you just added to the style list. Now every new site you create includes the updated list of styles.

Removing Previous Versions of NetObjects Fusion

Use the Add/Remove Programs control panel to uninstall older version of NetObjects Fusion. Remove older versions only after you verify that all site files, SiteStyles, templates, and other assets that you brought into NetObjects Fusion 7 are functioning as you expect. Also, do not remove older versions if you need to share files with colleagues who still use older versions of NetObjects Fusion. Earlier versions cannot read templates created by NetObjects Fusion 7.

Creating Navigation Bars and Banners

NetObjects Fusion includes tools you can use to create banners and navigation bars that help site visitors understand and navigate the structure of your site. A new blank site includes a button navigation bar on the left, a text navigation bar at the bottom, and a banner in the top MasterBorder. You can create your own banners and navigation bars and place them in any MasterBorder or Layout area.

You save time using banners and navigation bars because NetObjects Fusion automatically places page names on the banner and navigation bar buttons and links navigation bars to pages in your site. Placing navigation bars in a MasterBorder and then assigning the MasterBorder to multiple pages is an easy way to give pages with the same navigational needs the same navigational structure.

New banners and navigation bars you create use elements of the currently selected SiteStyle. However, you can customize the banners and buttons by assigning other styles or labels or by replacing their images with your own.

Browse through this section for information about using navigation bars and banners, including:

- [Adding navigation bars](#)
- [Setting navigation structure](#)
- Setting navigation bar properties
- [Adding banners](#)
- Customizing banners and navigation bars

Working with Banners and Navigation Bars

Typically, in each new site you create, NetObjects Fusion automatically places a banner in the top margin, a button navigation bar in the left margin, and a text navigation bar in the bottom margin. You can place banners and navigation bars anywhere on the page, including MasterBorders and Layouts, as well as inside text boxes, table cells, and Layout Regions.

Banner titles and button names are set to the page name by default. You can change the name using the Custom Names button in Site view, the Custom Names command on the Edit menu, the settings on the Navigation Button or Banner Properties palette in Page view, or the Custom Navigation Bar dialog. Buttons are linked according to your site's structure. Whenever you change the SiteStructure in Site view, NetObjects Fusion updates the buttons and banners.

When you preview or publish your site, NetObjects Fusion creates a **.gif** file for each button and banner. It combines the assigned font style, size, and color with the image file for that SiteStyle element to ensure the font you choose appears despite differences in site visitors' browsers.

Using Navigation Bars

Navigation bars are rows or columns of buttons or text that are automatically linked to other pages in your site. NetObjects Fusion provides button navigation bars and text navigation bars. You use the Button Navigation Bar tool and the Text Navigation Bar tool to add navigation bars to MasterBorders or page Layouts.

The style for buttons is determined by the SiteStyle you set in Style view. See [Using SiteStyles](#). The SiteStyle button picture is automatically applied to buttons throughout your site. You can change the button style for an individual navigation bar or even an individual button without changing the overall SiteStyle. See [Setting Navigation Bar Button Style](#) and [Changing a Button's Image](#).

You can assign an action to any navigation bar using the Actions tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette. For example, a navigation bar could fly in from the top when the site visitor opens the page. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#). You cannot assign an action to an individual button.

Adding a Navigation Bar

You can add a horizontal or vertical button or text navigation bar to a page.

- 1** In Page view, display the page on which you want to place the navigation bar.
- 2** Select the Button Navigation Bar tool or the Text Navigation Bar tool from the Navigation flyout on the Standard toolbar.
- 3** Drag a box in the MasterBorder or Layout area where you want to place the navigation bar.

Drag in a horizontal direction for a horizontal navigation bar or in a vertical direction for a vertical navigation bar.

A new button navigation bar appears with buttons linked to the pages indicated in the Navigation Structure and Multi level options sections of the General tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette.

Setting Navigation Bar Type

You can choose primary, secondary, or text navigation bars.

Primary and secondary navigation bars offer different sets of button pictures, which are defined by the current SiteStyle. Other than the pictures displayed, primary and secondary navigation bars function the same way. Because secondary button pictures are typically different in size, shape, or color, you can use a secondary navigation bar to visually distinguish links to different parts of your site. For example, to help site visitors understand the SiteStructure, you can use the secondary navigation bar for the lower levels of your site. To see the difference between primary and secondary navigation bars, go to Style view.

Text navigation bars provide navigation for visitors whose browsers cannot display picture buttons.

To set navigation bar type:

- 1 In page view, select the navigation bar.

The General tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette appears.

- 2 In the Display section, select Primary, Secondary, or Text type.

You can change the type of Child page and JavaScript submenu buttons on the Advanced tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette.

Setting Navigation Structure

You set the navigation structure to specify the relationship between the current page and the pages represented by the buttons on the navigation bar. You can base navigation structure on the site structure, or you can create custom navigation bars to give site visitors access to pages on different levels of the site, pages in other sites and files.

Creating Navigation Bars Based on the SiteStructure

You can choose a navigation level and then set the multi level options to add links to other pages in the site. Go to Site view or open the Site Navigation palette if you are unsure about the site levels you want to link.

1 In Page view, select the navigation bar.

The General tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette appears.

2 In the Navigation structure section, choose a level from the drop-down list.

- **First Level** links to the children of the Home page.
- **Parent Level** links to all pages in the level above the current page in the SiteStructure.
- **Current Level** links to the current page and all other pages that share the same parent page.
- **Child Level** links to the children of the current page.

3 In the Multi level options section, select:

- **Include home page** to add a Home page link to the navigation bar.
- **Include parent page** to include a link to the parent page in the navigation bar.
- **Include child pages** to include links to the child pages in the navigation bar.
- **Include JavaScript submenus** to make child pages not included in the navigation bar visible when the site visitor moves the pointer over the parent page link.

Creating a Custom Navigation Bar

- 1 In Page view, select the navigation bar.

The General tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette appears.

- 2 In the Navigation structure section, select Custom and click Edit Custom.

The Custom Navigation Bar dialog appears.

- 3 From the Link type drop-down list, select:

- **Internal Link** to link to another page in the site.

Select a page in the list on the left and click Add to move it into the list on the right, or drag it from the left to the right.

- **External Link** to link to a page in another site. Type the path to the page you want to link to; for example, **<http://www.netobjects.com>** and click Add to move it into the list, or drag it from the left to the right.

- **File Link** to link to a file. Type the path to the file you want to link to or click Browse to locate the file, click Save, and then click Add to move the file into the list, or drag it from the left to the right.

If your site has many pages and a lot of links, click Find to search for a specific link in the list of current links. Click Find Again to search for the next occurrence of the same link.

- 4 To change the text on the button or text link, click in the display Name column and type new text.

- 5 In the Image column, choose Standard, Child, or Popup. (Popup is not available for the first page in the navigation bar.)

These selections correspond to the display type you selected on the General tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette (Primary, Secondary, or Text) and the button type you selected for Child pages and JavaScript submenus on the Advanced tab.

For example, if you choose Standard in the Image column, it will be a primary button if the display or button type is Primary and a secondary button if the display or button type is set to Secondary.

If you are customizing a text navigation bar, this option is not available.

- 6 To arrange the order of buttons on the navigation bar, use the Move up and Move down buttons or simply drag the buttons into position.

To remove a button, select it and click Remove. To clear the list and start over, click Remove All and click Yes to confirm.

Setting Navigation Bar Orientation

- 1** In Page view, select the navigation bar.

The General tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette appears.

- 2** In the Display section, select Vertical or Horizontal orientation.

Setting Navigation Bar Button Style

New navigation bars use the currently applied SiteStyle, but you can set individual navigation bars to use any available SiteStyle.

You can also choose whether the button for the current page will be highlighted or not. Use button highlighting to show site visitors which page they are on. If you are using AutoFrames, be aware that highlighting affects the way the browser refreshes your page.

You can also enable rollover buttons on the navigation bar. If rollover is on, when a site visitor moves the pointer over the button, the SiteStyle rollover image appears.

To change the button style:

- 1 In Page view, select the navigation bar.
- 2 Click the Background tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette.
- 3 In the Button Style section:
 - Select Other and choose a SiteStyle from the drop-down list.

You can change the SiteStyle of Child page and JavaScript submenu buttons on the Advanced tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette.

- Turn highlighted buttons on or off.
- Turn rollover buttons on or off.

Setting Navigation Bar Button Background

You can set a background color for a button navigation bar. A background color can visually unify a navigation bar if buttons are widely spaced; it can also help site visitors distinguish the navigation bar from the background of the page.

- 1 In Page view, select the navigation bar.
- 2 Click the Background tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette.
- 3 In the Background color section, click the Color button and select a color from the Color Picker or select None to use no background color.

Setting Border Width and Button Spacing

You can set the thickness of a button navigation bar's border, as well as the spacing between buttons. You can increase the spacing between buttons to let the background show through or to add visual breaks around buttons. The border and spacing are measured in pixels regardless of the measurement unit you select in the Application Options dialog. You cannot change the spacing or border for text navigation bars.

To set button border and spacing:

- 1 In Page view, select the navigation bar.

The Navigation Bar Properties palette appears.

- 2 Click the Background tab.

- 3 In the Display (in pixels) section:

- To change the thickness of the navigation bar border, enter a number in the Border field or click the arrows.
- To change the spacing between buttons, enter a number in the Spacing field or click the arrows.

Changing a Navigation Bar Button Name

By default, a button name is the same as the page name.

To change the text on a button:

- 1 In Page view, navigate to the page containing the navigation button you want to change.

- 2 Double-click the button to select it.

A wide border surrounds the button to show it is selected.

The General tab of the Navigation Button Properties palette appears.

- 3 In the Button field, type a new name for the button. To enter two lines of text, press Enter at the end of the first line.

To restore the default page name, select Use page name in button.

This changes the button name only in the selected navigation bar. To change the name of all instances of this button on all navigation bars, use the Custom Names dialog. See [Using Custom Button and Banner Names and File Extensions](#).

Changing a Navigation Bar Button Image

You can change the picture on each individual button in a navigation bar in Page view. When you assign a new picture to a button, NetObjects Fusion does not display the page name or custom name on the button. If you want text to appear on the button, you must include the text in your button picture. You do not change the current SiteStyle when you customize a button picture.

To change the picture for one button:

- 1 In Page view, navigate to the page containing the navigation button you want to change.

- 2 Double-click the button to select it.

A wide border surrounds the button to show it is selected.

The General tab of the Navigation Button Properties palette appears.

- 3 Double-click the selected button, or click Custom Image on the Properties palette.

The Picture File Open dialog appears.

- 4 Select an image file from your hard disk or LAN. If you want to use an image that is on a CD-ROM, copy it to your hard disk first.

The selected button displays the new picture. To restore the original image, click Default Image on the Navigation Button Properties palette.

Setting Text Navigation Bar Properties

- 1 In Page view, select a text navigation bar.
- 2 Click the Background tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette.
- 3 In the Color field, select:
 - *Automatic* to set the background to the color specified in the Text NavBar style in Style view.
 - *Transparent* to set the background to the background color specified by the parent object of the text navigation bar.
 - *Color* to select a background color from the Color Picker. The selected color appears in the box to the right of the Color field. To change the color, click the box and select a new color from the Color Picker.
- 4 In the Image field, select:
 - *Automatic* to set the background to the image specified in the Text NavBar style in Style view.
 - *None* to eliminate the background image.
 - *Browse* to select an image from the Open dialog. See [Choosing an Image Format](#). If the picture is smaller than the navigation bar, the browser tiles the image. To change the image, click the Browse button to the right of the field.
- 5 In the Delimiters section, select the characters you want to use before and after each link in a text navigation bar.
 - The default characters are square [brackets]. You can choose angle brackets, or other characters, or leave this blank.
 - Select Include delimiters in link to extend the underline to include these characters.
- 6 If you are working with a horizontal text navigation bar, in the Format section, you can select Right, Left, or Center alignment.

If you select Constrain to a single line, NetObjects Fusion increases the page width to accommodate the navigation bar on a single line. If you clear this option, you can reduce the width of the navigation bar so it appears on more than one line.
- 7 By default all pages in a text navigation bar are linked except the current page. Select Link current page in the Options section to include a link to the current page.

Text navigation bars use the SiteStyle's linked text color and the style set for the TextNavBar object. See [Formatting Text](#) and [Editing a Style Background](#).

Setting a Navigation Bar Target

When a site visitor clicks a navigation bar link, you can target a frame or a pop-up window to display the linked page. For example, if you select `_blank` as the link target, the page you link to appears in a new browser window.

- 1 In Page view, select a navigation bar.
- 2 Click the Advanced tab of the Navigation Bar Properties palette.
- 3 In the Navigation bar target section, select a target from the drop-down list or click New Target and add a target.

For more information on link targets, see [Setting Link Targets](#).

Using Banners

Banners are picture title bars that display the name of the page, helping site visitors understand where they are in your site. You use the Banner tool to add new banners.

You can assign an action to any banner using the Actions tab of the Banner Properties palette. For example, you can make a banner "grow" into existence when a site visitor goes to the page by assigning the On Page Loaded do Transition action with the transition type set to Iris. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).

Adding a Banner

- 1 In Page view, go to the page on which you want to place the banner.
- 2 Choose the Banner tool from the Navigation flyout of the Standard toolbar.
- 3 Drag a box in the MasterBorder or Layout area where you want to place the banner.
Drag in a horizontal direction for a horizontal banner or in a vertical direction for a vertical banner.
A new horizontal or vertical banner appears in the current SiteStyle.

Changing the Banner Text

By default, the banner text is the page name, but you can specify a custom name or no name for the banner. You can also split banner text into two lines. The style of the banner text is determined by the current SiteStyle.

To change the banner text:

- 1 In Page view, select the banner.

The General tab of the Banner Properties palette appears.

- 2 In the Banner field, type the new text for the banner. To make the text two lines, press Enter at the end of the first line.

To restore the default page name, select Use page name.

This changes the name only on the selected banner. To change the name on all banners on this page, use the Custom Names dialog. See [Using Custom Button and Banner Names and File Extensions](#).

Changing a Banner's Image

You can change the picture for a selected banner in Page view. When you assign a new picture to a banner, NetObjects Fusion does not display the page or custom banner name on the image. If you want text to appear on the banner, you must include the text in your banner graphic. If you change the image for a banner in a MasterBorder, the change does not affect the banner on all the other pages that use that MasterBorder. You do not change the SiteStyle when you customize a banner picture.

To change the picture for one banner:

- 1 In Page view, display the page containing the banner you want to change.
- 2 Select the banner.

The General tab of the Banner Properties palette appears.
- 3 Double-click the banner, or click Custom Image on the Properties palette.

The Picture File Open dialog appears.
- 4 Select an image file from your hard disk or LAN. If you want to use an image that is on a CD-ROM, copy it to your hard disk first.

The selected banner displays the new picture. To restore the banner to its original image, click Default Image on the Banner Properties palette.

Setting Banner Style and Orientation

New banners use the current SiteStyle, but you can set a banner to any available style. If you change the style of a banner in a MasterBorder, it changes on every page using that MasterBorder.

- 1 In Page view, select the banner.

The General tab of the Banner Properties palette appears.

- 2 In the Style section, select Other, and choose a different style from the drop-down list.
- 3 In the Display section, select Horizontal or Vertical orientation.

Controlling Published Output

The default settings for NetObjects Fusion generate efficient HTML that faithfully reproduces your visual design on the published page. The design of your text content, however, is subject to each site visitor's browser settings. To limit these variations, NetObjects Fusion offers ways to control published output. You can:

- Select from four different types of page containers to serve as your page layout medium: Layout area, Layout Regions, text boxes, and tables.
- Use one of three HTML output methods to generate your site's HTML: Dynamic Page Layout, Regular Tables, and Fixed Page Layout.
- Control the table formatting priority—horizontal or vertical—used to generate Dynamic Page Layout HTML pages.
- Select HTML or cascading style sheet (CSS) text formatting.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Approaches to page design](#)
- [Selecting a layout method](#)
- [Selecting an HTML output method](#)
- [Publishing with Dynamic Page Layout](#)
- [Publishing with Regular Tables](#)
- [Publishing with Fixed Page Layout](#)
- [Matching design priorities with HTML output method](#)

Approaches to Page Design

In NetObjects Fusion, a *container* is an object into which you can embed other objects. A container can be any size and can hold any kind and number of objects. NetObjects Fusion provides four types of containers you can use to design and lay out pages:

- The **Layout** is the body of the page, surrounded on all four sides by the MasterBorder. Each page has at least one Layout, although you can create additional layouts as needed. See [Working with Layouts](#).
- **Layout Regions** are mini-layouts that you can use to subdivide the page. You can draw and place Layout Regions anywhere on the page, and place any kind and number of objects—including text boxes or other Layout Regions—within their borders. See [Working with Layout Regions](#).
- **Text boxes** are a special class of objects because you can embed other objects within them. You can also maximize a text box so it fills the entire Layout—in effect, using a single text box to lay out the entire page. See [Working with Text Boxes](#).
- **Tables** serve as containers for objects. If your page design is based on rows or columns of content—as in a spreadsheet or other tabular arrangement—you can lay out all or part of your page in tables. You can then lay out your content within the cells of the table. You can embed any object in a table cell. See [Adding Tables](#).
- **MasterBorders** contain objects that repeat on a set of pages. You can place anything in a MasterBorder that you can place in the Layout, including banners, pictures, and text. By placing navigation bars in a MasterBorder you can give pages with the same navigational needs the same navigational structure. See [Managing MasterBorders](#).

The type of container you choose determines which of the following page design options you use. You can:

- Position content with pixel-level precision by dragging objects into place. The position-based approach uses Layouts and Layout Regions as containers and preserves your position-based layout by generating pages consisting of HTML and cascading style sheet code.
- Use a text-based approach. With text-based design you can preserve the flow of content by embedding objects in text boxes or table cells. Text-based page layout generates lean and efficient HTML code that responds effectively to variations in browser and font size.
- Include hand-coded HTML pages in your site. You incorporate external HTML pages as part of your site by referencing them as objects on a page, or the page itself. You can also add HTML in HTML Source view. See [Working with HTML Directly](#) and [Referencing and Editing External HTML](#).

Selecting a Layout Method

There's no "best way" to lay out your pages; your circumstances determine which method works best. The pros and cons of each method are listed here.

Using Layouts

If precise placement of content is important to you, or if you want to publish individual pages using an HTML output type that is different from the rest of the site, use the Layout area as the container for your page layout.

Layout Advantages

- You have pixel-level control of the layout and design of your page.
- You can drag-and-drop objects into position.
- You can specify the HTML output type for any individual Layout.
- Layouts support the column or row priority for page formatting, which means pages adjust more predictably to a site visitor's font and display configurations.

Layout Limitations

- Position-based pages require more HTML code to achieve pixel-level placement of content, so your HTML files will be somewhat larger.
- Text cannot flow around other objects unless they are embedded in a text box. To create a text wrap effect you have to create multiple text boxes to contain the other objects.
- You cannot set the Layout to wrap to the width of your site visitor's browser. If the browser window is wider than your page, the page's background fills in; if the window is smaller than your page width, your site visitor has to scroll.

Using Layout Region

Like Layouts, Layout Regions offer pixel-level placement and a choice of HTML output methods, but you can embed them in text boxes. So, if you need precise placement or specific output for *some* content, but want to generate leaner pages, you can use text boxes as your main layout container and embed Layout Regions for selected content.

Layout Region Advantages

- You have pixel-level control of the layout and design of content within the Layout Region.
- You can embed the Layout Region within a text box, which combines the benefits of both containers.
- You can specify the HTML output type for any individual Layout Region.
- Layout Regions support the column or row priority for page formatting so selected sections of your page can adjust more predictably to site visitor's font and display configuration.

Layout Region Limitations

- HTML page files are significantly larger and download more slowly.
- Text cannot flow around other objects unless they are embedded in a text box. To create a text wrap effect, you have to create multiple text boxes within the Layout Region.
- You cannot maximize a Layout Region to the full Layout size, or set the Layout Region to wrap to the width of your site visitor's browser.

Using Text Boxes

If efficient, lean HTML pages are more critical to site visitors than precise placement of content, use a text box for page layout.

Text Box Advantages

- NetObjects Fusion generates extremely efficient HTML code for your site. HTML files are smaller, which means they load faster.
- Text within the text box can be set to flow around other embedded objects, so you don't have to create multiple

text boxes to achieve a text-wrap effect.

- You can set the text box to expand itself to the size of the browser window. When your site visitor views the page, it rewraps to fit within the browser window.
- You can use any HTML output method: Dynamic Page Layout, Regular Tables, or Fixed Page Layout.

Text Box Limitations

- You give up pixel-level control of the layout and design of your page, and use alignment choices to control the placement of objects, which means the way they appear in a browser can be somewhat unpredictable.

Using Tables

If your page design or page content is tabular, you can use a NetObjects Fusion table to control the layout of the entire page.

Table Advantages

- Each cell within a table functions like a text box, with all the attributes and controls of a text box outside the table.
- You can embed objects within cells, arrange them using each object's alignment properties, and wrap text around objects.
- You can use a percent width layout so the basic layout design adjusts to changes in browser window width, font sizes, or screen resolution.

Table Limitations

- You give up pixel-level control of the layout and design of your page, and use alignment choices to control the placement of objects.
- Browsers interpret tables differently, so be sure to view the table in all versions of the target browsers.

Selecting an HTML Output Method

The wide range of browser versions and capabilities makes it difficult to know exactly what kind of HTML tags and functions will display effectively to site visitors. Advances in HTML coding and browser abilities have also made it possible to create pages using less code and more efficient downloads—if your site visitor’s browser can support it. To address these concerns and take advantage of these improvements, you can choose from three types of HTML output when publishing your site.

- **Dynamic Page Layout** uses Nested Table tagging and other features of the 3.2 HTML specification. This is the default output method because it produces the most predictable and consistent results onscreen, regardless of the type, version, or configuration of the site visitor’s system or browser fonts. Both Microsoft Internet Explorer 2.x and above and Netscape Navigator 2.x and above correctly display pages published in Nested Tables format. See [Optimizing Dynamic Page Layout Output](#).

- **Regular Tables** uses a single table for your page design and content. Both Microsoft Internet Explorer 2.x and above and Netscape Navigator 2.x and above correctly display pages published in Regular Tables format, although site visitors’ results might vary according to their system and browser font settings.

If you select Dynamic Page Layout or Regular Tables, be sure your pages do not have overlapping objects, or your published results will not be what you expect. See [Editing Objects and Assets](#) for information.

- **Fixed Page Layout** uses cascading style sheets, layers, and scripts to position and publish your design and content. Both Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 and greater and Netscape Communicator 4.x correctly display pages published in Fixed Page Layout format, although the site visitors’ results might vary according to their system and browser font settings. Netscape Navigator 6.0 does not support this option.

On the General tab of the Current Site Options dialog, you designate which type of HTML output is generated. This setting determines the site setting for HTML output. You can override this setting for individual Layouts and Layout Regions, so NetObjects Fusion generates the HTML using a different method. See [Setting the HTML Output Method for a Layout or Layout Region](#) for information.

Setting the Site's HTML Output Method

To set the publishing method for your site:

- 1 From the Tools menu, choose Options>Current Site.

The Current Site Options dialog appears.

- 2 Click the Change button.

The Browser Compatibility dialog appears.

- 3 Select Browser compatibility options. You can select Netscape Navigator 4.x or Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 and above, or both.

- 4 Select the default HTML generation option for this site:

- Dynamic Page Layout and Regular Tables are compatible with all browsers.

- If you select Fixed Page Layout and:

Netscape Navigator 4.x, NetObjects Fusion generates layers using the Netscape <LAYER> tag. This optimizes output for sites viewed in Netscape Navigator 4.x. This option is not supported by Netscape 6.0.

Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 and above, NetObjects Fusion generates cascading style sheet positioning code to achieve a high level of layout accuracy. This optimizes output for sites viewed in Microsoft Internet Explorer.

Netscape Navigator 4.x and Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0, NetObjects Fusion generates cascading style sheet positioning code and layers. This option is not supported by Netscape Navigator 6.0.

Publishing with Dynamic Page Layout

When you choose Dynamic Page Layout, NetObjects Fusion uses complex hidden tables to achieve the highest level of layout accuracy across browsers. To see the table borders in your browser, hold down Shift when you click Preview Site or Publish Site.

Dynamic Page Layout is the default publishing method for NetObjects Fusion. Using Dynamic Page Layout:

- You get relative placement of your content as you designed it in Page view, with relative spacing preserved regardless of the site visitor's display configuration.
- You can prioritize the vertical relationship between objects so site visitors are more likely to see the pages as you designed them, regardless of their local browser, font, and display configurations.
- Pages can be viewed in most browsers that support the 3.2 HTML specification, including Microsoft Internet Explorer 2.0 or higher and Netscape Navigator 2.0 to 4.x. Netscape Navigator 6.0 does not support this option.

Optimizing Dynamic Page Layout Output

If you set a Layout or Layout Region to Dynamic Page Layout output, you can control the text flow for each container by choosing the table formatting priority— columns or rows—that NetObjects Fusion uses to generate the page HTML. This helps to preserve your design if a browser's font settings change the size of your text.

For example, a Columns or vertical priority keeps text together in a vertical orientation when text size changes rearrange the page.

A Rows or horizontal priority keeps text together in a horizontal orientation when text size changes rearrange the page.

You can make pages more efficient and predictable by optimizing placement of objects within the site's underlying table structure. As a general rule, it's best to align objects to each other and to place text boxes in their own cells within the underlying table structure so they can resize as necessary in response to browser font changes.

To help determine the best alignment, you can preview the underlying table row and column structure to see if NetObjects Fusion can divide your Layout into cells efficiently or if you need to rearrange some objects.

- 1 In Page view, select the Layout or Layout Region you want to preview.

The General tab of the appropriate Properties palette appears.

- 2 Select Columns or Rows in the HTML output section.

- 3 Click and hold the Show button.

NetObjects Fusion hides grid lines, guide lines, and object borders in the Layout and displays solid gray lines to show how the Layout is divided into rows and columns.

- 4 Identify underlying table cells that contain multiple text boxes or other objects.

- 5 Release the Show button.

- 6 If row and column dividers do not separate objects the way you think they should, those objects might not be aligned with pixel-level accuracy. To correct this, Shift+Click all the objects you want to align.

The Multi-Object Properties palette appears.

- 7 Click the alignment setting appropriate for the selected objects.

- 8 Repeat steps 3 through 7 as needed.

- 9 Preview the site or page.

- 10 To test the results, reset your browser display fonts to a significantly larger size and preview the site again.

You can see a page's table structure in the browser by holding down Shift when you click the Preview Site button.

Optimizing AutoFrames

If you are using Dynamic Page Layout, you can control realignment of AutoFrame content by selecting, for each frame, the table alignment setting that best preserves your design. When you use the Show button to preview the Layout's table structure, the preview includes the table structure that NetObjects Fusion expects to use in AutoFrames.

Locking or Maximizing a Text Box

If all the objects on a page are embedded in a text box, you can apply three text box properties to reduce the impact of variations in browser configurations: locking the minimum size of a text box, sizing the text box to fill the Layout, and wrapping the text box contents to the browser width. See [Working with Text Boxes](#) for information about these options.

Publishing with Regular Tables

When you choose Regular Tables, NetObjects Fusion translates each page Layout or Layout Region into a single HTML table with rows and columns, and places your content into table cells. If text content expands because of a browser font setting, its table row expands with it, and the content below it on the page is moved down.

Regular Tables is recommended when you:

- Want pages to display successfully in older versions of some browsers.
- Use many tables or Layout Regions as containers and want to simplify the HTML output.
- Include objects with actions on the page, and you choose not to use Fixed Page Layout as the output method.
- Embed certain JavaScript code that will not work with Dynamic Page Layout.

Publishing with Fixed Page Layout

Pages published using Fixed Page Layout can only be viewed accurately in Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 or higher or Netscape Navigator 4.x browsers. Older browsers can view the pages, but with unpredictable results; in many cases the page content is stacked flush left down the page.

Fixed Page Layout uses cascading style sheet positioning, layers, or both to achieve a high level of layout accuracy. NetObjects Fusion determines which of these options are applicable based on how you set up Browser compatibility in the Current Site Options dialog. See [Setting the Site's HTML Output Method](#).

When you choose Fixed Page Layout, NetObjects Fusion expresses the location of content in terms of absolute positioning. For example, instead of using HTML workarounds such as empty table rows and transparent **.gifs** to position a line of text below the top of the page, the absolute positioning supported by Fixed Page Layout defines placement of the text box a specific distance from the top left corner of the page in a simple statement of x,y coordinates.

When you select Fixed Page Layout:

- NetObjects Fusion generates HTML code that produces the same results in Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator 4.x.
- Pages are typically more compact and download faster than table-based HTML pages.
- You can overlap objects in Layouts or Layout Regions. See [Layering Objects](#).
- You get consistent results with pages containing actions. See [Building Dynamic Pages](#).
- There is some risk for text-rich pages. If a Fixed Page Layout page is viewed in a browser with large font settings, the text boxes expand without regard for other objects on the page, which can result in unplanned overlapping of objects.

Design Priorities and Method Choices

Use this table to determine which combination of layout methods and HTML output methods best supports your site design priorities.

If your priority is...	Suggested container object	Suggested HTML output method
Lean HTML and fast browser loading	Text box or Layout-sized table	Dynamic Page Layout
Precise placement control for objects	Layout and/or Layout Region(s)	Dynamic Page Layout
Maximizing usability for site visitors with browsers earlier than version 4.0	Text box sized to Layout	Regular Tables
Absolute control over minimum text box height	Text box with size locked	Dynamic Page Layout
Precise placement control for selected content, but lean HTML otherwise	Text box for page with embedded Layout Region for selected content	Dynamic Page Layout
Wrapping text around images and other objects	Text box and/or table	Dynamic Page Layout
Overlapping selected objects	Overlapped objects in Layout Region embedded in a text box	Dynamic Page Layout for site; Fixed Page Layout for Layout Region containing overlapped objects
Wrapping page to varying browser widths	Text box sized to Layout with content wrapped to browser	Dynamic Page Layout
Drag-and-drop placement of objects while designing the page	Layout and/or Layout Region	Dynamic Page Layout
Horizontal or row-based content flow such as spreadsheets or other tabular data	Table	Dynamic Page Layout
Delivering objects with actions or other DHTML effects only to advanced browsers	Layout	Fixed Page Layout
Delivering objects with actions or other DHTML effects to greatest number of browser versions	Objects with actions in Layout Region embedded in a text box	Dynamic Page Layout for site; Regular Tables for Layout Region containing objects with actions
Using cascading actions	Embedded Layout Regions containing objects with actions, grouped for cascading messages	Dynamic Page Layout Fixed Page Layout

Page View Basics

Page view is where you add text, graphics, and other objects to develop page design and add content. You can use a variety of tools, object properties, and layout aids, such as rulers, guides, and grids, to add and arrange objects on the page.

Browse this section for information about:

- [MasterBorder and Layout area](#)
- [Setting up the Page view display](#)
- [Displaying pages in Page view](#)
- [Setting page size](#)
- [Adding objects to the page](#)
- [Editing objects](#)
- [Positioning objects](#)
- [Layering objects](#)

Exploring Page View

You use the tabs between the control bar and horizontal ruler to see different views of the page. Use:

- **Page Design** view to add objects to the page.
- **HTML Source** view to look at and edit the page's HTML code. See [Working in HTML Source View](#).
- **Page Preview** to view the current page in Microsoft Internet Explorer.

MasterBorder and Layout Area

In NetObjects Fusion, a page consists of a Layout area and a MasterBorder area. The Layout area is the body of the page. It contains objects that are unique to that page. The MasterBorder is the page margins. MasterBorders contain objects, such as navigation bars, that appear on multiple pages.

You can define multiple Layouts and MasterBorders, then assign one of each to a page. See [Working with MasterBorders](#) and [Working with Layouts](#).

Setting Up the Page Design View Display

Use the Palette Launcher buttons in the lower left corner of the NetObjects Fusion window to open and close the Properties palette, Site Navigation palette, and Object Tree palette. See [NetObjects Fusion WindowUsing the Site Navigation Palette](#) and [Using the Object Tree Palette](#).

Use the commands on the View menu to show or hide Page Design view elements.

- Show and hide palettes and toolbars as described in [About Toolbars](#).
- Use the MasterBorder command to hide the MasterBorder. This provides more onscreen area for you to work on the page Layout.
- Use the Page Labels command to show and hide the Layout and MasterBorder labels and margin lines.
- Display object outlines to help you control object size and position.
- Use the Object Icons command to display or hide the indicator icons.



Link icon indicates the object has an associated link.



Anchor icon indicates the object has an anchor point to which you can link.



Script icon indicates the object has associated HTML or scripts.



HTML tag icon indicates the text has an HTML tag inserted at this point.



Embedded object icon indicates the embedded object's insertion point.



Action icon indicates an action is associated with the object.



Warning icon indicates a potential layout problem or other error condition. A ScreenTip identifies the problem.

You cannot hide this icon.



Question mark icon indicates and empty navigation bar. You cannot hide this icon.

- Select Rulers & Guides from the View menu to show and hide rulers and guides.
- Select Grid from the View menu to show and hide grids.

Setting Page Properties

To display the Page Properties palette, from the View menu, select Page View Options and click the Page tab. See [Setting Page Properties](#).

Displaying a Page from Site View



From Site view, to display a page in Page view:

- Click the page icon, then click the Page button on the control bar.
- Double-click the page icon.
- Click the page icon, then from the Go menu, choose Page.

Displaying Pages in Page view

You can display a page from Site view, or move between pages in Page view using the Site Navigation palette or the Go To command on the Go menu. For information about the Go To command, see [Using the Go Menu](#).

Using the Site Navigation Palette

The Site Navigation palette displays the SiteStructure.

- 1** In Page view, click the Site Navigation palette button.

The Site Navigation palette appears.

- 2** Double-click the page you want to open.

NetObjects Fusion displays the page you select.

Setting Page Size

The size of a NetObjects Fusion page is defined by the combined size of the MasterBorder and Layout area. The default page size is 770x570 pixels. You can redefine the default page size on the General tab of the Site Settings dialog. See [Changing General Settings](#).

You can change the size of an individual page by adjusting the size of the MasterBorder area, the Layout area, or both.

To resize the Layout and MasterBorder areas:

With the rulers showing, drag a Layout or MasterBorder handle to change the area's height and/or width. Use the far right MasterBorder handle to change the size of the right MasterBorder and the bottom MasterBorder handle to change the size of the bottom MasterBorder.

To set Layout size precisely, enter values in the Layout Width and Height fields on the General tab of the Layout Properties palette. For precision MasterBorders, enter values for the left, right, top, and bottom margins on the General tab of the MasterBorders Properties palette.

You cannot make a Layout or MasterBorder smaller than the objects it contains. You cannot lock the size of a Layout or MasterBorder. If you add an object that is larger than the Layout or MasterBorder, the area expands to accommodate the object. If you are working with Windows 95, 98, or ME, the upper limit for a Layout area is 33,000 pixels by 33,000 pixels.

Using Object Tools

1 In Page view, select the tool you want to use.

2 Draw a box to position the object.

For some objects, you must select a file from the Open dialog.

The object appears on the page with the appropriate properties palette. The options displayed on the properties palette vary depending on the object.

3 Set the object properties.

After you use a selected tool to place an object on the page, the Selection tool automatically becomes active. To use a tool repeatedly to add several objects, double-click it to keep it active. This does not work for the Form area tool or the Component tools.

Page View Toolbars

Page view includes Standard, Advanced, Component, and Form toolbars. Internal Page components are on the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar. If you install third-party Page components, associated toolbars are listed on the View, Toolbars, Component Tools menu. For general information about using toolbars, see [About Toolbars](#).

Dragging and Dropping Objects

- 1 In Windows Explorer, select the file you want to place.

You can drag and drop any file you can place with an object tool.

- 2 Drag the file into the NetObjects Fusion window and drop it on the page.
- 3 Set the object's properties.

Importing Pages

In Page view, you can import a page authored elsewhere, convert it to NetObjects Fusion format, and edit its contents as you would any other page. You can import files with **.htm**, **.html**, **.jsp**, **.rtf**, or **.txt** extensions, or files created in Microsoft Word 97, Word 2000, or Word version 2002.

If you prefer not to convert an HTML page to NetObjects Fusion format, you can place it as an object. See [Referencing HTML from Page View](#).

Because of variations in HTML code, not all pages import exactly as you see them. Unpredictable results can occur if the page contains incorrect HTML. Non-HTML, such as JavaScripts and CGI scripts, does not import. If NetObjects Fusion cannot parse the HTML, it is imported, but appears as external HTML.

- 1 In Page view, display the Layout on which you want to import the page.

It is easiest to import a page into a Layout that contains no content, because objects from the imported file will overlay existing objects.

- 2 From the File menu, choose Import>HTML Page or Import>Document. If you do not have a supported version of Word installed on your system, Import>Document is not available.

The File Open or Import Document dialog appears.

- 3 Select the type of file you want to import from the Files of type list.

- 4 Select a file from your hard disk or LAN. To use a file on a CD-ROM, copy it to your hard disk. To reuse an HTML file already included in the site, select it from the HTML Assets tab.

- 5 Click Open.

NetObjects Fusion places the contents of the file on the current page, beginning in the upper left corner of the Layout area.

You can also import a document from Site view. See [Importing a Microsoft Office Document](#).

Reusing Assets

By treating object files as assets, NetObjects Fusion provides you with a convenient way to replace or update multiple instances of an object. Reusing assets can also reduce the number of files stored on the server. Instead of adding multiple copies of a file in several locations, you add the asset once and then select from the list of existing assets when you want to place another instance of the asset.

To place an asset:

- 1 In Page view, choose the appropriate tool and draw a box to specify where you want to place the asset.
The File Open dialog appears.
- 2 Click the Assets tab to see a list of current assets.
- 3 Select the asset you want to place and click Open.

NetObjects Fusion places the asset on the page and opens the appropriate properties palette. In Assets view, you can replace all instances of this asset in your site using a single command, or add file assets. See [Managing Assets](#).

Adding and Modifying Alt Tags

To make pages load faster, some visitors set up their browsers so they do not display images. To ensure that your pages provide the information you want to convey regardless of how the site visitor's browser is set up, use alt tags to provide descriptive text that appears when images are not displayed. You can add an alt tag to image, Java, drawn shape, generic plugin, QuickTime, Shockwave, audio, and video objects in the AltTag field of the properties palette.

Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x and greater and Netscape Navigator 4.x display alt tag text in a ScreenTip when site visitors point at an object, so make sure every alt tag is appropriate for a ScreenTip.

To add or modify an alt tag:

On the object's Properties palette, type a descriptive name in the AltTag field.

Editing Objects and Assets

You can edit objects created in other software applications from within NetObjects Fusion. In Page view, right-click the object and select Open File In External Editor from the shortcut menu. In Assets view, you select the Asset, and then from the Asset menu, select Open File in External Editor. If the correct application does not open, the file type of the object or asset is probably not associated with the correct application. You can set external file editors for **.html**, **.gif**, and **.jpg** files on the Program tab of the Application Options dialog. See [Setting Program Options](#).

Selecting an Object

In NetObjects Fusion you might not always be aware of making a selection, but in Page view something is always selected. For example, when you switch from Site view to Page view, the Layout Properties palette appears. You might not see evidence that the Layout is selected, but it is indicated by the properties palette. To find out what is selected at any time, check the properties palette.

Using the Selection Tool



Click the Selection tool on the Standard toolbar.

- Click an object to select it. Click elsewhere to deselect it.
- Drag a marquee around multiple objects, or Shift+Click each object you want to select. Shift+Click selected objects one-by-one to deselect them.

Using the Object Tree Palette

The Object Tree palette provides a convenient way to select objects, especially if you are working with layered or hidden objects.

- 1 In Page view, click the Object Tree palette button in the lower left corner.

The Object Tree palette appears.

- 2 Click an object in the Object Tree palette to locate it on the page.

Selection handles appear around the object on the page.

Renaming an Object

If you add several of the same type of objects to a Layout or MasterBorder, NetObjects Fusion numbers each object in the order in which you placed it. You can rename the objects for easy identification. These names are only for use by NetObjects Fusion; they do not affect the final Web site.

- 1 In Page view, click the Object Tree palette button in the lower left corner.

The Object Tree palette appears.

- 2 Select the name of the object, then click again and type a new name. Some objects cannot be renamed.

Resizing an Object

Click an object and drag the selection handles to resize the object. If the Display property of a Picture is set to Normal, you cannot make the image larger.

To make multiple objects the same size:

- 1 In Page view, select the objects by Shift+Clicking each one or by drawing a marquee around them.
- 2 From the Object menu, choose Size Objects:
 - Width, to make the objects the same width.
 - Height, to make the objects the same height.

The selected objects size to match the largest object you select.

Moving or Copying an Object

- Click and drag an object to move it.
- Press Ctrl, then click and drag an object to copy it.
- To prevent an object from dropping into a container, such as a Layout Region or text box, select the object and press Alt while moving it over a container.
- You can move or copy objects from Layout to Layout in Page view using the Cut, Copy, and Paste commands on the Edit menu.

To specify the position of an object before you paste it, click the page and then use the Paste command. The upper-left corner of the pasted object appears at the point where you click the page.

Aligning and Distributing Objects

In a Layout or Layout Region, you can align two or more objects to each other and distribute three or more objects equidistant from each other. You can also align and distribute objects relative to the Layout or Layout Region.

- 1 In Page view, select the objects you want to align by Shift+Clicking each one or by drawing a marquee around objects in the Layout.

If you select different types of objects, the Multi-Object Palette appears. If the object properties appear, click the Position tab.

- 2 If you want the objects to align or be distributed relative to the Layout or Layout Region in which the objects are placed, select Relative to Layout.

- 3 In the Align section, specify the horizontal and vertical alignment.

When aligning objects, NetObjects Fusion uses the object furthest in the direction you specify as the reference point. For example, if aligning left, the leftmost object is used; the topmost object is used when aligning top. When centering objects, NetObjects Fusion chooses the average distance between the selected objects as the center point.

- Select an option from the Horizontally section to align objects' left or right sides, or to center them. If you select Relative to Layout, the objects align to the right or left side of the Layout, or are centered in the Layout, one on top of the other.
- Select an option from the Vertically section to align objects' top or bottom sides, or to center them. If you select Relative to Layout, the objects align to the top or bottom of the Layout, or are centered in the Layout side-by-side.
- Select Horizontally or Vertically from the Distribute section to make selected objects equidistant.

Object alignment can have an impact on preserving your design and optimizing your code. See [Optimizing Dynamic Page Layout Output](#).

Adding, Moving, and Deleting Guides

Use the page guides to align objects vertically and horizontally. You can add as many guides as you want to either the MasterBorder or the Layout area. MasterBorder guides are red, Layout area guides are blue. Guides associated with a MasterBorder appear on all pages that use that MasterBorder. Guides you create are saved with the site. To:

- Add a guide, select the Layout or MasterBorder, and click in the ruler or hold down the Ctrl key while you drag an existing guide.
- Move a guide, click its arrow on the ruler and drag it.
- Delete a guide, click its arrow and drag it off the ruler.
- Show or hide a guide, select Rulers & Guides from the View menu.

Snapping Objects to Grids, Guides, and Each Other

Use the Snap feature to align objects exactly. When you select a Snap to command, NetObjects Fusion creates a "magnetic" attraction between the selected object and the grid, guide, or other objects. Forcing objects to snap to grids, guides, and each other makes your HTML code more efficient.

To force objects to snap to:

- Guides, select Snap to Guides from the View menu.
- Grids, select Snap to Grid from the View menu.
- Other objects, select Snap to Object Outlines from the View menu.

Make sure the item you are snapping to is visible in Page view. See [Setting Up the Page Design View Display](#).

Layering Objects

NetObjects Fusion supports Fixed Page Layout, a form of HTML output that displays overlapped objects correctly. Site visitors using Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x or higher or Netscape Communicator 4.x can see objects overlap other objects. See [Publishing with Fixed Page Layout](#).

To overlap objects:

- 1 In Page view, on the General tab of the Layout Properties palette, select Fixed Page Layout in the HTML output section.

If Fixed Page Layout is not listed, make sure you do not have the Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer 2.0 and 3.0 option selected in the Target Browsers and HTML Generator dialog. See [Setting the Site's HTML Output Method](#).

- 2 Place two or more objects in the Layout or a Layout Region.

Objects are layered in the order in which you place them. To change the layering order, see [Rearranging Layered Objects](#).

Rearranging Layered Objects

1 In Page view, click the Object Tree palette button in the lower left corner.

2 In the Object Tree palette, click the object you want to move.

Handles appear around the object on the page.

3 Click and drag the object up or down the tree to move it to a different layer, or from the Object menu, choose Arrange Objects and select:

- Bring Forward to bring the object up one layer.
- Bring to Front to bring the object to the top of the layer.
- Send Backward to send the object down one layer.
- Send to Back to send the object to the bottom layer.

Adding Services

Use the Services tool on the Advanced toolbar to add hosted services with a page level component to your site.

- 1 In Page view, select the Services tool and click on the page where you want to place the service.
- 2 Select the service you want and follow the onscreen instructions.

Placing Pictures

You can enhance your pages by placing pictures in the Layout area and MasterBorder. This chapter tells how to add pictures and modify their size and appearance.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Choosing an image format](#)
- [Adding a picture](#)
- [Resizing a picture](#)
- [Auto-generated images](#)
- [Cropping a picture](#)
- [Tiling a picture](#)
- [Rotating a picture](#)
- [Creating a border around a picture](#)
- [Creating a transparent GIF](#)
- [Adding text to a picture](#)

Choosing an Image Format

To display a picture, most browsers require the picture to be stored in one of the following Web-standard formats:

- Joint Photographic Experts Group (**.jpg**) supports 24-bit true color.
- Graphics Interchange Format (**.gif**) supports 8-bit, 256-color images. NetObjects Fusion also supports GIF 89, a format for transparency, interlacing, and animation, as well as animated **.gifs**. An animated **.gif** file contains multiple images that a browser plays in sequence, adding movement to your pages without browser plugins.
- Portable Network Graphics (**.png**) supports any color-depth image. To view **.png** images with Netscape Navigator 4.0, the PNG Live 2.0 plugin is required; Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 does not require a plugin. Earlier versions of both browsers require PNGLive 1.0 to view the image. You can find this plugin at http://home.netscape.com/plugins/image_viewers.html.

If you try to place a picture that is in **.bmp**, **.pcx**, **.pct**, or **.psd** format, NetObjects Fusion offers to convert it to **.gif** or **.jpg** format. NetObjects Fusion copies the file, converts the copy, and stores the converted copy in the site's **\Assets** folder.

If you are using Windows NT, you can use the Picture tool to place Flashpix (**.fpx**) images. You can also use the Media Plug-in tool, as described in [Inserting Other Types of Files](#), to place an **.fpx** file in Windows 95, Windows 98, or Windows NT.

Adding a Picture

- 1 In Page view, choose the Picture tool from the Standard toolbar, and click where you want to place the upper left corner of the picture.

The Picture File Open dialog appears.

- 2 Select the image file you want from your hard disk or LAN, or select an image already in use in the site from the Image Assets tab. See [Managing Assets](#).

You cannot set the palette, color depth, or compression scheme of an image in NetObjects Fusion. If these options are important to your design, edit the file in an image editing application and then place it in your site.

From the Files of type drop-down list, select:

- **Web Images**, to see a list of all image files that can be viewed in a Web browser, including **.gif**, **.jpg**, and **.png**.
- A specific file type, to see only files of that type. You can select GIF, JPEG, PNG, BMP, PCX, PICT, or FPX.
- **All Images**, to view all files that are image files.
- **All Files**, to see all files in the selected folder.

- 3 Make sure Show thumbnail image is selected if you want to preview your image in the dialog.

- 4 Click Open to place the image on the page.

If you select a non-standard Web format, the Unsupported File Format dialog appears.

- If you convert to **.gif**, NetObjects Fusion reduces the image to 256 colors.
- If you convert to **.jpg**, NetObjects Fusion retains the color information from the original file.
- If you choose not to convert, NetObjects Fusion positions the image in HTML using the <EMBED> tag. Only browsers that have the appropriate plugin installed can view the image.

- 5 Choose the appropriate conversion format and click OK. NetObjects Fusion copies the file, converts the copy, and stores the converted copy in the site's **Assets** folder. Both the original file and the copy are listed in Assets view. Only the converted copy is required for your site, so you can delete the original file.

If the file is in a supported format, the file is not copied and it remains in its original location.

The picture and Picture Properties palette appear.

- 6 Type a description of the picture in the AltTag field.

See [Adding and Modifying Alt Tags](#).

Resizing a Picture

When you resize a picture and publish the site, NetObjects Fusion changes the HTML <HEIGHT> and <WIDTH> attributes of the image, so the file is displayed in the new size. Your original file is unchanged, included among the site assets, and used on the page. To change an image's file size, you must use an image editing application.

1 In Page view, select the picture you want to resize.

The Picture Properties palette appears.

2 Set the picture's Display property to Stretch.

3 Drag any handle until the picture is the size you want. To size the picture proportionally, hold down the Ctrl key as you drag a corner handle.

To return the selected picture to its original size, either:

- Set the picture's Display property to Normal.
- From the Object or shortcut menu, choose Restore Original Size.

Auto-generated Images

When you add an image to a SiteStyle, crop an image, tile an image, rotate an image, create a transparent GIF, or add text to a shape or picture, NetObjects Fusion generates a new file, referred to as an auto-generated image.

In most cases, the names of these auto-generated images include the original file name preceded by **a_**. For example, if you crop an image named **camping.gif**, NetObjects Fusion generates a cropped version of the image named **a_camping.gif**.

These auto-generated images are listed in Publish view. If you retain the default by Asset Type file arrangement when you publish, NetObjects Fusion saves these images in the **assets\images\autogen** folder.

The original image is unchanged and listed in Assets view.

Cropping a Picture

You can crop a picture to make only part of it visible. When you publish the site, NetObjects Fusion generates a new file listed in Publish view with a new name as an auto-generated image. Your original file is unchanged and included among the site assets. The auto-generated file is included in the published site on the server.

- 1** In Page view, select the picture you want to crop.
- 2** Set the picture's Display property to Normal.
- 3** Drag any selection handle to reduce the size of the box enclosing the picture. NetObjects Fusion crops the bottom and right sides of the picture.

Tiling a Picture

You can create multiple instances of a picture by tiling it. When you publish the site, NetObjects Fusion generates a new file listed in Publish view with a new name as an auto-generated image. Your original file is unchanged and included among the site assets. The new file is included in the published site on the server.

- 1 In Page view, select the picture you want to tile.

The Picture Properties palette appears.

- 2 Set the picture's Display property to Tile.

- 3 Drag a selection handle to enlarge the box and display more or fewer tiled images.

NetObjects Fusion displays multiple images of the picture in the box. Each image is the size of the picture in the source file.

Rotating a Picture

You can rotate pictures in 90-degree increments. When you rotate a picture and publish the site, NetObjects Fusion generates a new file listed in Publish view with a new name as an auto-generated image. Your original file is unchanged and included among the site assets. The new file is included in the published site on the server.

1 In Page view, select the picture you want to rotate.

The Picture Properties palette appears.

2 Click the Effects tab.

3 In the Rotate field, select the desired rotation.

Creating a Border Around a Picture

You can use the Picture properties to add a border around a picture.

1 In Page view, select the picture for which you want to create a border.

The Picture Properties palette appears.

2 Click the Effects tab.

3 In the Border field, specify the thickness of the border.

The border color is controlled by the site visitor's browser and the page text color settings. Check the border appearance in the appropriate browsers before publishing your site.

Creating a Transparent GIF

When you place a **.gif** image on a page, you can make every pixel of one color transparent. Although only part of the image is transparent, it is called a *transparent .gif*. You can use transparent **.gifs** to blend an image background with the page background, or to silhouette an image against the page background.

An image with a solid background works best because only pixels of exactly the same color can be transparent. If the image background is dithered, it contains several colors.

Transparency only works with **.gifs**. You cannot set a transparency for a **.jpg** or other image file format.

When you use transparency, NetObjects Fusion generates an auto-generated image with a new name. Your original file is unchanged and included among the site assets. The new file is included in the published site on the server.

To create a transparent **.gif**:

- 1 In Page view, select the picture for which you want to create a transparent **.gif**.

The Picture Properties palette appears.

- 2 Click the Effects tab.

- 3 Click the Transparency dropper, then click the color in the picture that you want to make transparent.

The Use color check box is selected, and NetObjects Fusion displays the color you selected in the box next to it.

- 4 To make a transparent color opaque, clear the Use color check box.

Adding Text to a Picture

You can add text to a picture and format its font, size, and alignment. The text you add becomes part of a new image file when you publish the page containing the picture. When you add text to a picture and publish the site, NetObjects Fusion generates a new file listed in Publish view as an auto-generated image. Your original file is unchanged and included among the site assets. The new file is included in the published site on the server. See [Adding Text to a Shape or Picture](#).

Setting Application Options

Application option settings affect all sites you work on in NetObjects Fusion. You can change settings from any view by choosing Options>Application from the Tools menu. Changes take place as soon as you click OK to close the Application Options dialog.

Browse this section for information about setting:

- [Program options](#)
- [Preview options](#)
- [Text options](#)
- [International options](#)
- [Update options](#)

For information about site-specific settings, see [Setting Options for the Current Site](#).

Setting Program Options

From the Tools menu, choose Options>Application.

The Program tab of the Application Options dialog appears.

- **Auto save.** When this option is selected, your site is saved each time you change views or pages. If you clear the Auto save check box, be sure to save your site periodically by choosing Save Site from the File menu.
- **Application window maximized at startup.** If you clear the check box for this option, the NetObjects Fusion window opens in the last size you set, rather than full screen size.
- **Open to most recently used file at startup.** When this option is selected, the last site you worked on opens automatically when you start NetObjects Fusion. If Open to most recent view is also selected, the site is displayed in the last view you worked in. If this option or Open to most recent view is cleared, you see Online view when you start NetObjects Fusion. If you switch to another view before opening a site, you see View tips.
- **Open file to most recent view.** If this option is selected, when you open a site, it is displayed in the last view you worked in.
- **Use small fonts in properties palette.** If you clear this check box, you see larger properties palettes in Page view. To maximize the area available for your page Layout, leave this option selected.
- **Compact database upon exit.** This option is selected by default. Compacting the files can save you substantial hard disk space. In addition, when this option is selected, NetObjects Fusion performs an error-checking procedure to verify your database as it compacts the files. It is recommended that you do not change this setting.

Do not shut down Windows while the file is being compacted. This could cause your .nod file to become unstable.

- **External file editors.** You can select default applications for editing .html, .gif, and .jpg files from within NetObjects Fusion. You launch the default HTML editor by right-clicking the external HTML's icon in Page view and selecting Open File In External Editor from the shortcut menu. You launch the default image editor by right-clicking the image in Page view or Style view or the image name in Assets view, and selecting Open File In External Editor from the shortcut menu. To choose an external file editor, click Browse and find the file that launches the application.
- **Measurement units.** Choose the measurement unit you want to use as you build your site. Choose pixels for the most consistent results independent of monitor resolution.

Setting Preview Options

From the Tools menu, choose Options>Application and click the Preview tab.

- **Select previewing default.** When you install NetObjects Fusion, it lists the browsers installed on your system. If installed browsers are not listed, you can add them to the list. Choose the Web browser you want to use for previewing sites by selecting its check box. To change the browser used for previewing, return to this dialog and choose a different browser.

To add a browser to the list, click Add. In the New Browser dialog, type a name for the browser, browse to the shortcut or .exe file that launches it, and click OK.

To remove a browser from the list, select it in the list and click Remove.

To change a browser's name or location, select the browser in the list and click Edit. Enter the new information and click OK.

- **Preview scope.** Choose whether you want to preview only the current page or the entire site you are working on when you click the Preview button on the control bar. Previewing the entire site takes longer, but you can move from page to page in the browser to test the site's navigation buttons. Select the Current page option to preview only the current page. When you select Current page, links to other pages are disabled. You can also preview the current page by clicking the Page Preview tab in Page view.

You can use keyboard shortcuts to preview either the whole site or just the current page or section:

- If **Entire site** is selected in the Application Options dialog, pressing Alt+P or clicking the Preview button previews the entire site; pressing Ctrl+Alt+P or clicking the Preview button while pressing Ctrl previews just the current page.
 - If **Current page** is selected in the Options dialog, pressing Alt+P or clicking the Preview button previews the current page; pressing Ctrl+Alt+P or clicking the Preview button while pressing Ctrl previews the entire site.
- **Window size.** Select the window size or resolution most appropriate for your site visitor's monitors. This opens a preview window sized to the resolution you select so you can see how site visitors will view your site.

Setting Text Options

From the Tools menu, choose Options>Application and click the Text tab.

- **Browser font settings.** To ensure that your pages appear in your browser the way you design them in NetObjects Fusion, choose the same font settings in your browser that you use in your site. For example, if you use Times, size 12, and Courier New, size 10, for your browser proportional and fixed width fonts, choose the same fonts and sizes in NetObjects Fusion. The suggested settings are the defaults used by Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator when they are installed.

These settings do not change the actual font for the HTML generated by NetObjects Fusion; they only mimic the effect of a font change. To change the font, see [Modifying a Text Style](#).

NetObjects Fusion sizes text boxes based on the expected font size, so when you change sizes, you change the Layout of the page slightly.

- **Automatically select entire word.** If this option is selected, when you start to drag the mouse pointer over a word, NetObjects Fusion automatically selects the entire word and the space after it.
- **Smart spell check.** If this option is selected, after NetObjects Fusion checks spelling of a text block, it does not check the same text again unless you modify the text or clear this option.

Setting International Options

From the Tools menu, choose Options>Application and click the International tab.

- **Date, time, and decimal formats.** The date, time, and decimal formats you select affect how these items are displayed wherever they appear in NetObjects Fusion; for example, the last published date of items in Publish view. These settings do not affect generated HTML or text you enter on Web pages.

Select a format from the Date/time drop-down list. A sample of the format is shown next to each language. To determine the decimal point character, select a format from the Decimal drop-down list. If you choose Use System Setting for either option, NetObjects Fusion uses the setting in the Windows Regional Settings Properties dialog.

- **Spelling dictionary.** Select the dictionary you want to use when checking spelling.
- **Sort order.** Character variations between languages result in variations in sorting priorities. To ensure that items in Assets view and Publish view are sorted correctly, you can choose the appropriate sort order. This affects only how the items are displayed in NetObjects Fusion; it does not affect the generated HTML. If you choose Use System Setting, NetObjects Fusion uses the current system sort setting.
- **Imported text uses character set.** Choose the character set you want to apply to text in imported sites. For information about character sets, see [Working with Character Sets](#).

Updating NetObjects Fusion

From the Tools menu, choose Options>Application and click the Updates tab.

Set your preferences for checking for online program updates. Select **Automatically** to check for updates using the frequency and event you specify, or **Manually** to check only when you select Check for Updates from the Tools menu. Automatically is the default setting.

If you select Automatically:

- Select an update frequency of **Daily, Weekly, or Monthly**.
- Choose when you want to check for updates. Select:

Launches to search for updates each time you start NetObjects Fusion.

Connects to the Internet to search for updates when you connect to the Internet while using NetObjects Fusion. This is the default setting.

Publishing Your Site

After completing your site design and development, you're ready to publish the results. Publishing puts your site on a server so you and others can see it using a browser. The NetObjects Fusion publishing process generates HTML files for the site's pages and associated assets. NetObjects Fusion transfers the generated HTML files to the server you use for Web hosting. You can control the location of your site, directing NetObjects Fusion to save it to a local disk drive so only you can see it, or to a remote server so others can see it, too. When you're sure the site is ready for the Web, you publish it to a Web server so everyone in the world can visit your site.

Sites published with NetObjects Fusion work with any Web server, on any operating platform. No special Web-server extensions are required. If your site contains special components also installed on the server—including NetObjects Fusion Form Handler, CGI scripts, or third-party components—it requires extra steps to set up to publish on a server.

Browse this section for information about:

- [The publishing process](#)
- [Exploring Publish view](#)
- [Publishing locally](#)
- [Transferring the site to the Web](#)

The Publishing Process

The NetObjects Fusion publishing process involves two basic steps: generating HTML files and then transferring the generated HTML files to the Web server.

- 1 When you select Publish Site, NetObjects Fusion converts your site into HTML pages and associated assets using the SiteStructure, page design, content, links, and assets information in the **Sitename.nod** file. These generated HTML files are used by browsers to display your Web site. You specify where the generated HTML files are saved. A typical scenario is to publish the HTML files locally onto your computer's hard disk where you can then open, run, and test the site in your browser without connecting to the Internet. When the site is exactly right, you're ready to transfer it to a Web server.
- 2 Selecting Transfer Files to Server from the Publish menu copies the locally published HTML files to the server you use for Web access. To speed the transfer process, NetObjects Fusion uses its own built-in FTP program.

You must use NetObjects Fusion to transfer your site's HTML and asset files from one location to another. You cannot move generated HTML files from one location to another, nor can you rename the files in Windows Explorer. Renaming the files or moving them to a new location breaks links because the file locations are different than those specified in the generated HTML files.

NetObjects Fusion's default publish setting (Local Publish) is preconfigured to publish the HTML files on your local disk. You do not have to do additional setup. However, when you're ready to publish to a remote Web server, you must set up a publish profile for your ISP's Web server. You can create as many publish profiles as you need, but you can only log on to one server at a time.

If you're working on a company's intranet and want a few site visitors to test the site before you transfer it to the Internet, you can publish the HTML files to one or more private intranet servers. Then, when it's ready to share with the world, you can publish the site directly to your company's Web server.

Additional Publishing Notes

- Sites published with NetObjects Fusion work with any Web server, on any operating platform. No special Web server extensions are required.
- When you re-publish your site, for example to update pages or add new information, NetObjects Fusion overwrites existing files as needed. You can also remove old files or obsolete assets from local or remote directories by selecting View/Delete Server Contents from the Publish menu.
- NetObjects Fusion does not automatically publish through firewalls or to proxy servers. See [Publishing with Firewalls or Proxy Servers](#).
- If NetObjects Fusion has difficulty storing your site on a remote Web server:
 - Make sure your system is online and has a valid connection to your network or the Internet.
 - Make sure the server is not down or offline.
 - Make sure your publish profile settings are correct. Test the remote server, account name, and password settings displayed in the Publish Settings dialog by using them to log on to the server using a separate FTP or telnet application.
 - Make sure your account has the appropriate permissions and that sufficient storage space for your site is available on the server.
 - If your company uses a proxy server or has established firewalls for security, make sure the server settings are appropriate for the proxy or firewall.
- If you define publishing settings for a site, and then export that site as a template, those settings travel with the template. If you are sharing a template with colleagues who can use the same publish settings, you can save time by configuring the publish settings in advance, exporting them with a template, and then distributing the template.

Exploring Publish View

You use NetObjects Fusion Publish view to publish a site. Publish view looks similar to Microsoft Windows Explorer or Windows NT File Manager.

Publish view presents a representation of the file structure that will be created when you publish your site. It does not represent the existing structure for your site on your hard disk or server. Therefore, changing the directory structure in Publish view does not affect the page relationships in Site view and, likewise, changing the page relationships in Site view does not affect the representation in Publish view.

Changes that you make to the directory structure in Publish view only affect your site's current directory structure when you publish your site.

The Contents of location pane on the left displays the directory structure of your site as it will be published on your server. You can delete, rearrange, or rename the directories shown in the pane, and you can create new subdirectories at any level below the root. Locked components and their related assets, signified by a black lock image on their icons, cannot be renamed or rearranged.

The Contents of directory pane on the right displays the contents of the directory currently selected in the left pane. For each directory, page, or asset, the pane displays its name, type, attributes, and the date and time of the last local and remote publish. You can sort the content files and folders by clicking a column heading, and you can resize the columns by dragging the column heading border. The icons associated with different file types are set in the Windows File Types Registry.

Click a directory's plus sign to expand the display to show the subdirectories beneath it. Click a directory's minus sign to collapse the display and hide the subdirectories beneath it. Resize the panes by dragging the divider bar in either direction.

Publishing Locally

While developing a site, you should publish it at least once to your local hard disk to check that the site works as intended. After the site is published to your hard disk, NetObjects Fusion launches your browser so you can view the site and see how it will appear to site visitors on the Web.

If, after publishing the site to your hard disk, you make changes to the site in NetObjects Fusion, re-publish the site. Depending on the complexity of the site, you may publish several times to get the site working as desired. Then, when the site works perfectly, publish it to your Web server or ISP server so everyone in the world can appreciate your handiwork.

Setting Up to Publish Locally

- 1 In Publish view, click the Publish Settings button on the control bar.

The Publish Settings dialog appears.

- 2 In the Select Profile drop-down list, choose Local Publish.

- 3 Check the Directory name. By default NetObjects Fusion preconfigures the local location to **\\Sitename\\Local Publish**. Also make sure the local disk drive has sufficient space for your published site files.

If you want to publish the site to a different directory, do one of the following:

- Enter the drive and directory path you want to use. This path can point to an existing directory or create a new directory.

To publish to a different machine on your local network, create a new local publish profile and browse to that machine.

- Click Browse and select the folder you want to use, or create a new folder.

To create a new folder, select the folder in the Browse dialog in which you want to create the new folder, then click OK. Enter the name of the new folder at the end of the path in the Directory field.

To prevent your site's HTML files from getting mixed in with other files, you should always use an empty directory the first time you save the files.

- 4 Click Advanced publish settings.

- 5 Select the options for your site's pages:

- **Home page file name.** Index is the default page name recognized by most Web servers. Select Current Page Name to set the Home page to use the same name as in Site view. Select Home or Default to set the page as in **Home.html** and **Default.html**.
- **File extension for HTML pages.** Select **.htm**, **.html** or **.shtml** depending on the page extension your browser recognizes. Click the browse button to enter a page extension that is not available in the drop-down list.

Make sure you use a page extension that your browser recognizes or it might not display the page properly. If you used the Custom Names dialog in Site view to assign a file name extension for an individual page, that customized extension overrides the site default for that page.

- 6 Click OK.

Setting HTML Options

NetObjects Fusion includes a variety of options to control HTML format and generation.

- 1 In any view, from the Tools menu, choose Options>Current Site.

The Current Site Options dialog appears.

- 2 On the General tab, click HTML Options.

The HTML Options dialog appears.

- 3 Set the HTML formatting options. These settings do not affect the appearance of your site. The settings only affect the HTML code that is created when you publish the site.

- **Indentation.** Select tabs or a specific number of spaces to indent lines of the code so it is easier to read.
- **Maximum compression.** Select this option if you do not want site visitors to easily read your HTML code. If this option is selected, line breaks, tabs, and unnecessary spaces that make the code more readable are stripped from the generated HTML code. The generated HTML code uses as few characters as possible and the code will be unintelligible. To restore compressed code so you can read it, clear this option and republish the site.
- **Line breaks.** Choose PC/Unix or Mac to set the line breaks in the code for the platform you expect to use to view the code. Your choice of line breaks does not affect the browser's interpretation of the code regardless of the computer platform being used to view your site.
- **Word wrap.** Select the number of characters per line of code before it wraps to the next line. This option enhances readability of the HTML code in text editors that do not automatically wrap text. However, this can cause text to wrap in the middle of an HTML tag, which prevents the code from working properly, and for some JavaScript code, you may need to deselect this option so the lines do not wrap.
- **HTML tags.** Select whether the HTML tags are in uppercase or lowercase— such as <H1> or <h1>—in the generated HTML code.
- **Attributes.** Select whether the tag attributes are in uppercase or lowercase— such as BGCOLOR or bgcolor—in the generated HTML code.
- **Use transparent GIF as spacer.** Select this option if you want NetObjects Fusion to use a transparent GIF named **clearpixel.gif** to space items accurately on a page. If you generate tables on a page, NetObjects Fusion places invisible image files of varying widths and heights in the table cells to ensure accurate placement of objects.
- **Include HTML comments.** Select this option to insert comments into your generated HTML code that makes reading it easier. For example, with this option selected, the comment *<!--Start of the Body for this page-->* appears before the <BODY> tag.
- **Include Generator meta tag.** Select this option to identify the application that generated the HTML code. The name of the application appears in the code's META tag. The default generator for your site is NetObjects Fusion 7 for Windows. You can also manually enter information to use for the generator's name in the box.
- **Include character set meta tag.** Select this option to include the character set for the site in the META tag of each page. Normally you only use this option if your site uses a non-Western character set.
- **Background image offset.** Select this option to compensate for the small borders most browsers add to the top and left sides of their windows. By selecting this option you can shift the image in NetObjects Fusion so the page content starts in the upper left corner of the page. Enter values in the Top and Left boxes to offset the background image.

- 4 Click OK when you finish selecting HTML options.

Publishing Your Site

The first time you publish a site, you must publish the entire site. Later, when you're fixing problems or updating information, you can generate only the portion of the site that changed.

The site's files are generated in the HTML output format that you specify in the Browser compatibility field of the Current Site Options dialog. See [Controlling Published Output](#).

- 1 In Publish view, Site view, or Page view, click the Publish Site button on the control bar.

The Publish Site dialog appears.

- 2 From the Publish files to drop-down list, choose Local Publish to specify your local hard disk as the destination for the published HTML files.
- 3 From the Pages to publish drop-down list, select the portion of the site you want to publish:
 - **Entire Site**. Publishes HTML files for all pages and associated assets for the site. Select Entire Site the first time you publish a site.
 - **Selected Page only**. Publishes the page you select in the SiteStructure. Usually you use this feature if you make a change on one page and want to update that page's HTML files. To re-publish a page, click the arrow (>>) to display the SiteStructure and double-click the page you want to re-publish. The page name appears in the field.
 - **Site Section (selected page is parent)**. Publishes the HTML files for a complete section of the site. Click the arrow (>>) to display the SiteStructure. Double-click the base section page of the section you want to publish. The section name appears in the field.

If you add a page to the site, or change the site's directory structure after publishing, make sure you re-publish the entire site and not just a site section so all the links are updated.

- 4 Select Publish changed assets only to publish the asset files that have changed since the last time you published the site.

NetObjects Fusion does not query your hard disk to see if it has all the unchanged assets needed by the site. If you publish changed assets only, be sure you publish to the same location on the hard disk that you did previously, so unchanged assets are still available.

- 5 Click Publish.

NetObjects Fusion creates the local directories, converts the site to HTML, and stores the site's HTML files on the local hard disk.

Changes you make to the site while it is being stored are not included in the HTML files until you re-publish the page or section containing the changes.

- 6 When publishing is complete and your site is in place, your browser opens so you can examine the results. You can return to NetObjects Fusion, make changes to the site, and re-publish the site or its changed portions as needed.

When the site works perfectly you're ready to transfer it to your ISP's server, Web server, or other server that puts the site on the Web. Before you can publish to a remote server, however, you need to define a remote publish profile.

Setting Up to Transfer Files to Your Web Server

To put your site on the Web you must transfer its HTML files and related asset files from your computer's local hard disk to a server that has access to the Web. This can be an ISP server that you use to access the Web, your company's Web server, or any other server that gives you Internet access.

NetObjects Fusion uses the FTP process to transfer your site's files to the Web server. Therefore, to transfer to a remote Web server, your computer must connect using the FTP protocol unless that remote server is on your company LAN, in which case you can use the Local Publish option.

Prior to transferring to the server the first time, however, you must set up a profile of the server to receive the transferred HTML files.

The setup for a Web server also applies to an intranet server. If you'll transfer a site from your hard disk to your company's intranet server prior to transferring to the Web server, use the setup steps in this section for both your intranet server and Web server.

The Server Setup Process

To set up a server you select transfer options and define a profile. After you select the appropriate options you don't have to select them again. You just transfer the site from your hard disk to the server(s). If you change servers, you must select options and define a publish profile for the new server.

The setup process consists of selecting the directory structure, defining the server profile, and selecting publish components if necessary. These settings are saved in your **Sitename.nod** file so you don't have to create a publish profile each time you want to publish the site.

When setup is complete, you can transfer the files from a local directory to the remote server's location.

Publish Profile Checklist

Make sure you can answer the questions in the following checklist before you create a publish profile for a remote server.

- 1 Who is your service provider?** This is the business, organization, or department that is going to store your site on its server and provide your site visitors access to it on the Web.

The technical support staff of your service provider should be able to provide the answers to the rest of these questions. Service providers and other organizations that provide hosting services often offer technical support pages on their own Web sites.

- 2 What is the name of your FTP host?** This is the name of the server that you are going to publish your site to. It might be the same as your domain name, such as **www.yourname.com**; a name assigned by the service provider, such as **inbox.isp.com**; or a specific IP address, a series of four numbers separated by periods.

- 3 What is your directory?** When you log on to your remote host, you automatically begin in the home directory for your log-in account. This might not be the right place to put your site, however. For a variety of reasons, you might need to publish your site in a subdirectory of your home directory.

You must know the relative path from your account's home directory to the base directory where your site should be stored. When NetObjects Fusion publishes your site and logs on to your service provider, it stores your site's pages and assets in this base directory. You enter this path statement as the Directory in the Publish Settings dialog.

You can create a new base directory below your initial base directory to publish and test a site without disturbing your existing site. For example, if the base directory is **/Sitenamel**, you can create a new base directory as **/Sitenamel/test/** and then run the site from that base directory to test it.

However, the host and base directory might not look anything like the URL that your site visitors use to access your site. For security and other reasons, hosting services frequently name their host machines and user directories according to their own needs.

If you have your own domain, such as **www.mycompany.com**, and are logging in directly to the account that owns that domain, you might not need to specify a base directory, because the home directory of that account might be the same location as the base directory.

- 4 What is the name and password for your account?** You need this information so NetObjects Fusion can log on to the server and publish your site.

- 5 What is the preferred name for the default Home page?** Your service provider determines what file name the server displays by default for each directory on the server. Most servers are configured to display by default any file named **index**; others default to **home** or **default**. You must match this preferred name in the Advanced Publish Settings dialog for remote server transfer.

- 6 What HTML file name extension does your server support?** Web page servers typically support **.html**, **.htm**, or **.shtml** as file name extensions. Some service providers map one to the other so the server recognizes all of them; others require you to use a specific one. You must set the Advanced Publish Settings dialog so NetObjects Fusion transfers files with the correct extension. You can also enter a custom extension, if your server supports it.

- 7 Is a specific port required for upload?** The service provider or hosting service might have designated a specific port on the server that it wants you to use to upload files. If so, you must specify this for NetObjects Fusion. See [Setting the Server Port and Permissions](#).

- 8 Does your log-in account have the necessary permissions?** Servers use permission configurations to control what you are allowed to do while logged on—whether you can delete files, for example, or create new directories. In Publish view, you can specify the file and directory structure that you want NetObjects Fusion to create or use for your site by selecting Arrange Files from the Publish menu. Your log-in account—which NetObjects Fusion uses to store the files—must have the server permissions necessary to create the directory structure you defined.

If your service provider does not let you create directories, then you must use the Flat directory structure option to transfer and store your site.

- 9 How much server space do you have?** Before you publish your site to the Web server, check the size of the generated HTML files on your hard disk. The default location for the files is a folder named **User Sites\Sitename\Local Publish**. Make sure you include all the subfolders as well. Check that the space allocated on the Web server can accommodate all the files in the Local Publish folder.
- 10 Does your server have security systems in place, such as proxies or firewalls?** Firewalls and proxy servers can prevent NetObjects Fusion from uploading files properly. See [Publishing with Firewalls or Proxy Servers](#)[Publishing_with_Firewalls_or_Proxy_Servers](#).

Select the Directory Structure

Many ISPs, hosting companies, and Web servers require Web site files to be arranged in a certain directory structure. NetObjects Fusion supports the three most popular directory structures used by ISPs and Web servers, but you should check with your service provider to determine which structure to use.

If your ISP or Web server has special requirements for a site's directory structure, you can customize the site directory structure in Publish view. See [Customizing Your Site's Directory Structure](#) for information.

When you publish your site to a Web server, you control the directory structure of your files and assets on the server. Setting the directory structure for your site does not change the structure that the site visitor sees, nor does it affect the links between pages and assets. It simply specifies the path names where your pages and assets are stored on the server, and what URL is required to access them. For example, some servers require a one-level structure, with all pages, images, and other assets in the same directory; others let you set up your own directories.

NetObjects Fusion provides three pre-configured directory structures:

- **Flat** for servers that require all resources and assets to be in a single directory. Many commercial ISPs and hosting companies require this kind of structure.
- **Asset Type** arranges your site contents into folders according to their asset type. This is the default setting in NetObjects Fusion. For example, if your site contains a typical mix of text and media, a structure set by Asset Type arranges your contents into the structure shown below.
- **Site Structure** arranges your site contents into a directory arrangement that looks like your site in Site view:
 - Your Home page and its assets are stored in the site's root directory.
 - Each first-level page is stored in its own folder with its assets.
 - Any child page is stored with its assets in a subfolder beneath the folder that contains its parent page. You determine the maximum number of subfolders by setting the Number of Levels option.

For example, a structure set with the by Site Structure option would have this directory arrangement on the server.

The Site Structure setting creates an efficient file structure, allowing the server to load your pages quickly in a site visitor's browser. It also provides an effective directory structure for search engines, which might index only one page per folder.

If you apply the Site Structure setting, shared assets are stored in the deepest folder common to all pages that use that asset. This makes the shared access to those assets as efficient as possible.

To set the directory structure for a site:

- 1 In Publish view, from the Publish menu, choose Arrange Files.
- 2 Choose by Site Structure, by Asset Type, or by Flat.

If you want to customize the structure, select the option that produces the structure similar to the one you'll create. See [Customizing Your Site's Directory Structure](#).

If you choose Site Structure, a dialog appears so you can set the number of levels of subdirectories for your site. If Site Structure is already selected, choose it again to see this dialog and set the levels.

Click the up and down arrows in the dialog to set the number of levels. Click OK.

- 3 If you customized the directory structure, but want to reset it to one of the menu options, choose Clear All Customizations. The directory structure is reset to the option currently selected on the Arrange Files menu.
NetObjects Fusion removes custom folders and changes all customized asset names back to the original names.
- 4 Click Yes to accept the new structure.

The directory structure is revised and displayed in Publish view.

Define Server Profiles

Each Web server has a name and a set of properties that define the connection settings NetObjects Fusion uses to publish your site to that location and server. You can select a server or set its properties any time before you publish. The publish profile is stored in the **Sitename.nod** file.

NetObjects Fusion includes one default server profile, Local Publish, which is your local hard disk in the **My Computer\Drive\NetObjects Fusion\User Sites\Sitename\Local Publish** directory. See [Setting Up to Publish Locally](#) to modify the settings for publishing to your local hard disk.

You can modify the default profile, create your own, or delete unneeded profiles. You can also create a global copy of a profile, which makes the profile available across different sites.

The information needed to connect to a remote server is specific to your server. Contact your ISP, hosting company, or Web server administrator for the precise information to enter in these fields. For guidance on the questions you need to ask, see [Publish Profile Checklist](#).

To define a remote server profile:

- 1 In Publish view, click Publish Settings on the control bar.

The Publish Settings dialog appears. It is the same dialog you used to set up your local publish profile.

- 2 Click New profile.
- 3 Select Remote or a Global profile and click OK.
- 4 Select a profile from the Select Profile drop-down list.

Although many ISPs and hosting companies use a single server to receive FTP files and provide Web hosting, the service you use may have separate servers for receiving FTP files and Web hosting. Select the FTP server to receive your transferred files. Check with your ISP administrator for the correct server to select to receive your files.

- 5 Enter a name that identifies the server in the Profile Name box or use the default name.

- 6 Enter information in each field in the Remote section.

- **FTP Host** is the name or IP number you use to connect to the remote server. This can be your site's domain name, the name of an intranet server, or the name of your ISP's server. Confirm this information with your ISP administrator or server administrator.

- **Directory** is the location on the remote server where your site's HTML files are stored.

Leave this field blank if your site's Home page should be stored in the home directory of the user ID or server account that you use to transfer your site to a remote server.

If you want your site's Home page to be stored in a different directory than the home directory, enter the path to the Home page here, such as **/public_html/user**.

For more information about the directory setting, see [Publish Profile Checklist](#).

- **User name** is the name you use to log on to the remote server so you can transfer files to it.
- **Password** is the password that authorizes you to access the server. To publish to the remote server, you need server permissions for adding files and creating directories. If you do not enter a password in this box, a dialog appears when you publish the site. You enter the password in that dialog. You can also select an option for NetObjects Fusion to remember your password so you don't have to manually enter it each time you publish files.

- 7 Click Advanced publish Settings.

- 8 Select the options for your site.

- **Home page file name.** Index is the default page name recognized by most Web servers. Select Current Page Name to set the Home page to use the same name as in Site view. Select Home or Default to set the page as in **Home.html** and **Default.html**.
- **File extension for HTML pages.** Select **.htm**, **.html**, or **.shtml** depending on the page extension your browser recognizes. That extension is applied to all HTML files for each page in your site. Click the up and down arrows

to see all the options. To add an extension to the list, click the browse button.

Your service provider or hosting company can tell you which extension to use for the Web server.

Make sure you use a page extension that your browser recognizes or it might not display the page properly. If you used the Custom Name dialog in Site view and a file name extension for an individual page, that customized extension overrides the site default for that page. If pages do not seem to publish with the correct extension, custom names that you applied to the pages may be incorrect. Check the names of the affected pages.

The Aliases and Advanced FTP tabs are for advanced setup options. See [Advanced Publishing](#).

To create additional publish profiles, click New profile and repeat the process.

To edit an existing publish profile, select it from the Select Profile drop-down list, make the changes, and click OK.

To delete an existing profile, select it from the Select Profile drop-down list, click Remove profile, and click Yes to confirm deletion.

9 Click OK.

You're now ready to publish your site.

Creating a Global Publish Profile

NetObjects Fusion saves publish profiles with the site you are publishing. If you want to use the same profile to publish several different sites, you can create a global copy of the profile, which makes it available to all the sites you build.

To create a global publish profile:

1 Create a publish profile as described in [Define Server Profiles](#).

2 In the Publish Settings dialog, click Save as Global Profile.

The Save Global Profile As dialog appears.

3 In the Profile name field, type a name for the profile or accept the name you assigned in the Publish Settings dialog.

4 Click Save.

The publish profile will be available for use for all sites you build.

Publishing Components

If you installed third-party Publish components, you can choose to publish or not publish them. These components generally perform post-publish processing of the generated HTML files.

- 1** In Publish view, from the Publish menu, choose Publish Components.

The Publish Setup dialog appears with a list of available components.

NetObjects Fusion 7 does not include Publish components by default, so if you do not install third-party components, such as NetObjects Fusion Connector for Macromedia ColdFusion, this dialog is blank.

- 2** Select a component to include it with your site's HTML files when they are transferred.
- 3** Click OK.

Viewing a Server's Contents

Prior to transferring files to the server, you may want to see which files are already on the server and the dates they were modified.

To see a server's contents:

- 1 In Publish view, from the Publish menu, choose View/Delete Server Contents.

- 2 Choose the server you want to review.

If you choose your local hard disk or a server on an intranet, the Local Publish window opens and displays the files and folders stored in the local directory created for the site.

If you choose a remote server, the Server Contents dialog appears and shows a similar listing. You can delete files in the Server Contents dialog.

- 3 Check the folder and file names and the modified dates to determine which folders and files you want to save or delete before transferring new HTML files to the server.

Transferring Your Site to the Web

To put your site on the Web, you transfer it to your ISP or Web server. When the transfer process is complete, your site is available to the world.

To transfer your site's HTML files:

- 1 From the Publish menu, choose Transfer Files to Server.

The Transfer Files dialog appears.

- 2 From the Transfer files from local directory drop-down list, select the name of the local directory where you published and saved the site's HTML files. This is usually the Local Publish selection for your local hard disk, or an intranet server where you initially generated the HTML files.

- 3 From the Transfer files to remote server drop-down list, select the publish profile where you want to transfer the files.

If you need to define a new publish profile before transferring the files, click the pencil icon next to the drop-down lists. The Publish Settings dialog appears.

- 4 Click OK.

NetObjects Fusion generates a temporary copy of the site, connects to the remote server using the settings in the publish profile, and uses its internal FTP program to transfer the site's HTML files and directories to the remote server, using the file and directory structure you specify.

While NetObjects Fusion is transferring the published site to the server, you can select a different view and continue working. You cannot open a different site.

Changes made to the site while it is being transferred are not automatically made in the published version.

When the transfer is complete and your site is in place, open it in your browser and examine the results.

That's it. Your site is on the Web and available for the world to see.

See [Advanced Publishing](#) for more publishing options.

Referencing and Editing External HTML

In addition to content you create and maintain in Page view, your site might also include pages that require special, hand-coded HTML. Instead of importing and converting this HTML, you can reference HTML files externally and place them anywhere in your site.

You can manage the external assets for your referenced file in Assets view. Also, apply a consistent look to the published pages of referenced files by assigning a MasterBorder. You can edit referenced files in HTML Source view or in an external HTML editor such as Notepad or Macromedia HomeSite, or NetObjects ScriptBuilder. To specify a default external HTML editor, see [Setting Program Options](#).

You can reference files located on a hard disk or LAN, but not from a remote Web server. Also, <A HREF> links in the original HTML files should point to other HTML files and anchors within those files using relative rather than absolute path names. See [Managing Referenced Assets](#) for information.

Browse this section for information about working with external HTML by:

- Referencing HTML from [Site view](#), [Page view](#), or as an [object](#)
- [Toggling referenced layouts and objects](#)
- [Managing referenced assets](#)
- [Publishing native HTML](#)
- [Previewing and publishing unmanaged assets](#)

Using Referenced Files

By referencing an external file instead of importing it, you can keep the original file intact and maintain it outside of NetObjects Fusion. When you import a file instead of referencing it, the file becomes a page in the site, and is maintained within NetObjects Fusion.

Referenced files become another page in your site but are maintained separately unless you convert them to NetObjects Fusion. *Imported* files can be either HTML pages created by someone else or document files that you want to add as text boxes on your page. Once you import a file, you maintain it in your site like any other page.

You can add an external HTML file as:

- A page that appears exactly as it appears in its original file.
- A page that appears with your default MasterBorder.
- An individual object on a page.

See [Referencing HTML from Site View](#) and [Referencing HTML as an Object](#).

When you reference an HTML file, NetObjects Fusion copies all of its data to a new HTML file before it is published. The original HTML file remains on your local machine; it is not uploaded to the server when you transfer the site. Because of this, you cannot dynamically update the original file by uploading a new referenced file to the server.

Referencing HTML from Site View

You can reference an entire site or section of a site from Site view. For example, you might reference an existing site you want to manage with NetObjects Fusion now and convert later. Or, you can reference files you prefer to maintain in their native code.

For links to work between the HTML files you reference, use relative path names in the original <A HREF> tags, keep all HTML files in the same directory, and publish files using the same directory structure as the original site. See [Managing Referenced Assets](#) for information.

When you reference HTML from Site view, NetObjects Fusion publishes the <HEAD> content from the original files, along with <HEAD> content it generates.

1 In Site view, select the page to be the parent of the pages you reference.

2 From the File menu, choose Reference External HTML.

The Reference External HTML dialog appears.

3 Click Browse.

The Open dialog appears.

4 Select the top-level HTML file you want to reference, and click Open to return to the Reference External HTML dialog.

- **Assign MasterBorder.** Choose a MasterBorder from this drop-down list. Each HTML file you reference occupies the Layout area of a page, while the MasterBorder gives pages the consistent look of your site. To display external content with its original look, choose ZeroMargins. If the HTML contains frames, you must choose the ZeroMargins MasterBorder.
- **Limit number of pages to.** Select this option to enter the number of files to reference. NetObjects Fusion begins with the Home page you select and stops referencing when it reaches the end of the site or the number of pages entered here.

NetObjects Fusion only follows <A HREF> links; it cannot follow links in JavaScript or cgi scripts.

- **Down to structural level.** Select this option to enter how many levels of your SiteStructure to reference. NetObjects Fusion references as many pages as possible at a higher level before going to a lower level.
- **Do not manage or move assets.** If you select this option, NetObjects Fusion doesn't copy external assets into Assets view. Do this if you prefer that path names in the published HTML not be edited from your native code. However, you then have to manage images and other assets yourself. See [Publishing Unmanaged Assets](#).

5 Click OK.

The referenced files appear in Site view, where you can rename them just like other pages. To keep track of externally referenced pages, you can color code the page icons in Site view. See [Setting Up the Site View Display](#).

From Site view, going to Page view displays the external file in HTML Source view, where you can edit its HTML code.

Referencing HTML from Page View

You can reference an external HTML file as the Layout area of a page from Page view, and incorporate the file's <HEAD> content—for example, to include existing META tag keywords or JavaScript definitions.

1 Create a page in Site view.

2 In Page view, from the File menu, choose Reference External HTML Page.

The Reference External HTML Page dialog appears.

3 Click Browse.

The Open dialog appears.

4 Select the external file you want to reference, and click Open to return to the Reference External HTML Page dialog.

If the file is already referenced elsewhere in the site, avoid creating a duplicate asset by clicking the HTML Assets tab and selecting the file from there.

5 Choose whether to import the referenced file's <HEAD> content and manage external assets.

- **Import <HEAD>.** Select this option to publish the external HTML page's <HEAD> content. Choose Append to Current <HEAD> to add external <HEAD> content to what NetObjects Fusion generates, or choose Replace Current <HEAD> to publish only the external page's <HEAD> content. Note that this setting is not persistent (that is, it is not retained by NetObjects Fusion between sessions), so you must choose this option for each referenced page.

Don't select Replace Current <HEAD> if the page contains actions, navigation bars with rollover buttons, or is being published using the Fixed Page Layout output option. NetObjects Fusion generates <HEAD> content these options require.

- **Do not manage or move assets.** If you select this option, NetObjects Fusion doesn't copy any external assets into Assets view. Do this if you prefer that path names in the published HTML not be edited from your native code. However, you then have to manage images and other assets yourself. See [Publishing Unmanaged Assets](#).

6 Click OK.

In Page view, a placeholder for the referenced HTML fills the Layout area.

Double-click the referenced Layout area to edit the referenced file in HTML Source view. To edit the file in an external editor, right-click and choose Open File In External Editor from the shortcut menu. To specify a default external HTML editor, see [Setting Program Options](#).

Referencing HTML as an Object

You can reference an external file as an individual object on a page. For example, you can reference an ad banner, an applet created by a Java, or any other object requiring special code.

You can even reference several external files on a page. For example, you might construct a front page for a company newsletter that includes a slot for each of several externally maintained story leads.

As when you reference HTML as a Layout area, you can incorporate each file's <HEAD> tags and script definitions to include existing META tag and script definitions.

To reference HTML as an object:

- 1 In Page view, choose the External HTML tool from the Advanced toolbar.

- 2 Draw a box where you want the referenced content to appear.

Put the box in the Layout area to publish the content on one page, or in the MasterBorder to publish it in the border of several pages.

The Reference External HTML Page dialog appears.

- 3 Click Browse, select the external file you want to reference, and choose whether to import the file's <HEAD> content and manage external assets, as described in [Referencing HTML from Page View](#).

- 4 Click OK.

A placeholder for the referenced HTML file fills the box. Preview the page to see the object. If necessary, go back and adjust the box's position in Page view to get the spacing you want. As with other objects, you can drag a referenced object around the page, drag it inside other objects, or even layer it.

Double-click the referenced HTML placeholder to edit the referenced file in HTML Source view. To edit the file in an external editor, right-click and choose Open File In External Editor from the shortcut menu. To specify a default external HTML editor, see [Setting Program Options](#).

Toggling Referenced Layouts and Objects

You can resize a referenced HTML file so it becomes an object in the Layout instead of taking up the entire Layout area. You can do this to make room for other objects in the Layout area. Conversely, you might want to size a referenced object to fill the entire Layout area. You can also import the referenced object into NetObjects Fusion.

1 In Page view, click in the referenced Layout area or object you want to resize.

2 On the General tab of the External HTML Properties palette:

- Select Size to layout to remove resize handles from an object, which fills the Layout. You can then use the Convert to Fusion button to import the referenced object into NetObjects Fusion.

Avoid sizing a referenced object to a Layout if there are other objects in the Layout area. You might get unexpected results in some browsers.

- Clear Size to layout to add resize handles to a referenced Layout area, so you can resize it, move it, and add other objects.
- Click Edit HTML File to edit the referenced file on the HTML Source tab.

Managing Referenced Assets

When you reference an external HTML file, NetObjects Fusion lists the HTML file in Assets view. Unless you choose otherwise, it imports into Assets view pictures, applets, media, and most other external assets the file references.

You can move external assets in your directory structure in Publish view while maintaining paths. When you publish, NetObjects Fusion edits paths to the assets so they can be found. For example, depending on your original and published directory structures, NetObjects Fusion might change the original HTML's **** to **** in the published HTML.

However, NetObjects Fusion doesn't edit paths to other HTML files, or to target anchors within **<A HREF>** tags. For these links to be maintained, the path names in the original files must work as-is when you publish. The original **<A HREF>** tags should use relative rather than absolute path names, for example, use **** rather than ****. You must position external HTML files in your NetObjects Fusion directory structure so the original paths work. See [Customizing Your Site's Directory Structure](#).

NetObjects Fusion manages external assets referenced by these tags:

- ****
- **** to non-HTML assets, such as sound files
- **<BODY BACKGROUND=>**
- **<EMBED SRC=>**
- **<BGSOUND SRC=>**
- **<SCRIPT SRC=>**
- **<INPUT SRC=>**
- **<APPLET CODE=>**

Although NetObjects Fusion manages external applets that are assets of referenced HTML, it might not manage certain classes referenced by the applets. Look in Assets view to see if any classes you reference aren't listed. Then see [Publishing Unmanaged Assets](#) for information on getting these classes and other unmanaged assets to the **Preview** folder or Web server.

Once an external asset is imported into Assets view, you can use it anywhere throughout your site. Deleting referenced HTML from your site removes its assets from Assets view unless they're in use elsewhere.

Publishing Native HTML

When you preview or publish referenced HTML, NetObjects Fusion copies the HTML from the original files to a location in the publish folder. Note that some links may not work in Preview. If managing external assets or including MasterBorders, NetObjects Fusion also adds its own code to the published HTML. Of course it never modifies your original files.

If you don't want HTML added to the original code when the site is published, you can choose these options in the Reference External HTML and Reference External HTML Page dialogs.

- When you reference from Site view, choose the ZeroMargins MasterBorder. NetObjects Fusion doesn't add MasterBorder information to the published HTML or impose a table structure.
- When you reference from Page view, choose Replace Current <HEAD> from the Import <HEAD> drop-down list. NetObjects Fusion publishes the original <HEAD> as-is, without adding HTML of its own.

Don't do this if you're using actions or navigation bars with rollover buttons on the page, or publishing using the Fixed Page Layout output option.

- In either case, select Do not manage or move assets. NetObjects Fusion doesn't copy external assets into Assets view, so it doesn't edit path names in the published HTML. However, this means you have to publish images and other assets yourself. See [Publishing Unmanaged Assets](#).
- Be sure Size to layout is selected on the External HTML Properties palette in Page view.

Publishing Unmanaged Assets

If you choose not to manage assets when you reference external HTML files, you have to get external pictures, media files, applets, and other assets to the Web server yourself.

You can upload the files to the server from wherever they reside using an FTP utility. Or, use the New File Asset command to copy assets into Assets view so they are published with the rest of the site.

- 1 In Assets view, from the Assets menu, choose New File Asset.

The File dialog appears.

- 2 Click Browse in the dialog to open an external asset you want to publish, and type a name for the asset. See [Adding a File Asset](#).

- 3 Select Always publish file and click OK.

This causes the file to be published, even though it's not listed as being in use.

- 4 In Publish view, position the asset in your directory structure so when it's published, it can be found by any HTML page referencing it.

Because paths to unmanaged assets aren't edited in the published HTML, you must position assets so the original paths work. See [Customizing Your Site's Directory Structure](#).

Drawing Shapes and Lines

Shapes and lines are essential building blocks for your page designs. You can draw rectangles, rounded rectangles, ellipses, and polygons, as well as HTML horizontal rules, lines, or SiteStyle lines, and set shape and line properties.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Drawing shapes and setting properties](#)
- [Drawing horizontal rules](#)
- [Adding SiteStyle lines](#)
- [Drawing and editing lines and arrows](#)

Drawing Shapes

To draw an ellipse, rectangle, rounded rectangle, or polygon:

- 1 In Page view, select the Draw tool on the Standard toolbar and choose the shape you want to add from the flyout.
- 2 Draw the shape on the page.

- To draw a rectangle, ellipse, or rounded rectangle, click and draw the shape.
- To draw a polygon, click to set the start point, click to set all-but-the-last points, and double-click the last point.

The Properties palette for the shape you created appears.

- 3 Type an alt tag in the AltTag field.

See [Adding and Modifying Alt Tags](#).

- 4 In the Line width box, set the shape outline thickness.

To make the border invisible, set it to zero.

- 5 In the Color section of the Properties palette, click the Fill Color button. In the Color Picker, select the color you want to assign to the shape fill and click OK.
- 6 Click the Line Color button. In the Color Picker, select the color you want to assign to the shape border and click OK.
- 7 To adjust the shape, drag its handles.
 - To change the shape proportionally, drag a corner handle while holding down Ctrl.
 - To vary the curve of a rounded rectangle, select it, place the pointer over the inside corner handle until it changes to a four-headed arrow, then drag toward the inside or outside of the shape.
 - To edit the lines of a polygon, select it, place the pointer over any handle until you see the four-headed arrow, then drag the handle to adjust the shape.
- 8 To add text to a shape, see [Adding Text to a Shape or Picture](#).

When you publish a page with shapes, NetObjects Fusion generates each shape as a **.gif** file. If the page contains more than one shape of the same type, NetObjects Fusion adds a number to the shape's file name. For example, the first rounded rectangle you draw is named **a_Rounded_Rectangle.gif**, the second one is named **a_Rounded_Rectangle1.gif**, the third **a_Rounded_Rectangle2.gif**, and so on.

Adding HTML Horizontal Rules

HTML rules are always horizontal. They can display with or without beveled edges in a browser. When you embed an HTML rule in a text box, you can set its length as a percentage of the text box width.

To draw an HTML horizontal rule:

- 1 In Page view, select the Line tool on the Standard toolbar and choose the HR Rule tool from the flyout.
- 2 Draw the horizontal rule on the page.
The HR Rule Properties palette appears.
- 3 In the Thickness box, set the thickness of the rule.
The standard width is 2 pixels.
- 4 Select Shaded to create a bevel effect.
The standard HR rule is shaded.
- 5 If the HR rule is embedded in a text box, you can specify its length as a percentage of the text box.

Adding a SiteStyle Line

You can use SiteStyle lines to divide a page into sections. A SiteStyle line is part of the current SiteStyle. See [Using SiteStyles](#).

- 1 In Page view, select the Line tool on the Standard toolbar and choose the SiteStyle Line tool from the flyout.
- 2 Click where you want to position the left end of the line.

The SiteStyle Line Properties palette appears.

- 3 To select a different image for the line, click Custom Image and choose an image in the Picture File Open dialog.
- 4 To use a line from a different SiteStyle, click Other and select a SiteStyle from the drop-down list.

If you change SiteStyles, NetObjects Fusion updates the line. A SiteStyle line is a **.gif** file.

You can change the size of the SiteStyle by dragging a handle. However, if you assign a new SiteStyle, the line returns to its default size.

Drawing Lines and Arrows

1 In Page view, select the Line tool from the Draw tool flyout on the Standard toolbar.

2 Drag from one point to another to set the position, length, and orientation of the line.

The point where you start dragging is the head of the line. The point where you finish is the tail of the line, regardless of the direction you drag. To constrain the line to vertical or horizontal, hold down the Shift key while dragging.

The Line Properties palette appears.

3 Type an alt tag in the AltTag field.

See [Adding and Modifying Alt Tags](#).

4 In the Line width box, set the width of the line in pixels.

5 In the Color section, click the Color button for the line, head, and tail, choose a color in the Color Picker, and click OK. To set all three items to the line color, select All parts use one color.

6 In the Style section, select styles for the head and tail from the drop-down lists.

If you want the head and tail to share the same style, select the style for the head, then select Head/Tail same style.

Select Outline to assign the line color to the head and tail outlines, regardless of their fill colors.

When you publish a page with drawn lines, NetObjects Fusion generates each one as a **.gif** file. On your page, each line occupies the rectangular area defined by the beginning and ending points of the line.

If the page contains more than one shape of the same type, NetObjects Fusion adds a number to the shape's file name. For example, the first line you draw is named **a_ArrowLine.gif**, the second one is named **a_ArrowLine1.gif**, the third **a_ArrowLine2.gif**, and so on.

Editing Lines and Arrows

To change the length and width of a line, or to change the shape and size of the line's head and tail:

1 In Page view, select the line.

Selection handles appear.

Place the pointer over a selection handle. The pointer changes to a crosshair.

- To make the line longer or shorter, or to change its direction, drag an end handle.
- To make the line thicker or thinner, drag a side handle.
- To change the shape of the head or tail, drag one of its handles.

2 In the Style section of the Line Properties palette, select a style from the Head or Tail drop-down lists to change the head or tail style.

Using SiteStyles

SiteStyles are sets of thematic elements you can apply to your site. Some style elements are graphic and others affect the appearance of text on your pages. In Style view, you use SiteStyles to create the look and feel of your entire site. NetObjects Fusion comes with a number of professionally designed SiteStyles that you can use to design your site.

You can use SiteStyles as they are or edit them. You can also create SiteStyles using your own artwork.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Applying SiteStyles](#)
- Editing the [graphic](#) and [text](#) elements of a site
- [Creating SiteStyles](#)
- [Adding](#) and [removing](#) SiteStyles
- [Styles folder structure](#)

What Is a SiteStyle?

A SiteStyle is a collection of graphic and typographical elements you can apply to every page in your site to create its look and feel. Your site's SiteStyle gives it a consistent look that survives variations introduced by your site visitor's browser. When you change the SiteStyle, NetObjects Fusion automatically updates every page in your site with the new look.

If you do not find a pre-built style that is appropriate for your site, you can create your own custom SiteStyle. Or, if a SiteStyle works for most, but not all, pages in your site, you can customize it for just a few pages. For even more flexibility—for example, to use more than one banner image in your site or to use a different image for each button in a navigation bar—you can use the Navigation Bar and Banner Properties palettes in Page view. See [Working with Banners and Navigation Bars](#).

Exploring Style View

When you click the Style button on the control bar, NetObjects Fusion displays Style view.

If you see the View tips, open a site to see the list of SiteStyles.

Style view shows a list of SiteStyles available for the current site and the graphic and text elements of the selected SiteStyle. Click the Graphic tab to see the graphic elements of the currently selected SiteStyle. Click the Text tab to see the text elements, which show how the site's text appears on the page.

Each NetObjects Fusion SiteStyle is composed of graphic and text style elements.

On the Graphic tab you see samples of the:

- **Banner.** Image containing the banner text and color.
- **Primary navigation bar.** Images of navigation buttons as they appear and behave on the primary navigation bar.
- **Secondary navigation bar.** Images of navigation buttons as they appear and behave on the secondary navigation bar.
- **Primary buttons.** Design of the primary buttons in regular, highlighted, regular rollover, and highlighted rollover states.
- **Secondary buttons.** Design of the secondary buttons in regular, highlighted, regular rollover, and highlighted rollover states.
- **Data list icons.** Bullet graphic displayed when you use a data object to create a data list.
- **Background.** Color or image used as a background of the page.
- **SiteStyle line.** Image for lines placed with SiteStyle Line tool.

The name of the SiteStyle designer is listed above the graphic elements at the top of the view.

On the Text tab you see samples of:

- **Body.** Body text style that sets the overall text style for the entire site. The background of the Body is the same as the background shown on the Graphic tab.
- **Normal(P).** Style for text that you type in normal paragraphs.
- **Text Object.** Style for text that you type in text objects.
- **Text Navbar.** Style used for text navigation bars.
- **Link.** Text style and colors for text used for links. Changes made to the link style affect the Text Navbar style.
- **Unordered List.** Image and text style for bullet lists.
- **Ordered List.** Numbering and text style for numbered lists.
- **Headings.** Text styles for H1 through H6 heads.

Applying SiteStyles

By default, navigation banners, buttons, text, lists, and other site design elements obtain their images and text attributes from the SiteStyle assigned to the site. When you apply a SiteStyle, NetObjects Fusion automatically applies style elements throughout your site. For example, it replaces all the buttons in your navigation bars with images from the style you specify, while maintaining the relevant links.

To apply a SiteStyle:

- 1 In Style view, select a SiteStyle from the list of SiteStyles.

The elements of the selected style appear.

- 2 Click the Set Style button on the control bar.

NetObjects Fusion applies the style to your site. The more pages in your site, the longer this takes.

- 3 Click OK to acknowledge that the style was applied.

When you go to Page view, you see the new style elements and text attributes on each page.

Editing the Graphic Elements of SiteStyles

You can edit any graphic element of an existing style to customize it. For instance, if you like every element of a style except the banner, you can change just the banner image. The image for every banner in your site changes to the new image.

You can also customize SiteStyle elements for some, but not all pages. See [Creating Navigation Bars and Banners](#).

When you edit a SiteStyle, every site that uses the SiteStyle is affected. Your **\Styles** folder stores only one copy of a SiteStyle. When you change it, the change appears in all sites that use that SiteStyle. If the style you want to change is used in other sites and you don't want them to be affected, create a new style from the original style. See [Creating a SiteStyle](#).

Removing the Read Only Setting

All SiteStyles delivered with NetObjects Fusion are set to Read only. Before you can edit a SiteStyle, you must remove the Read only setting.

- 1** In Style view, select the SiteStyle you want to edit from the list of SiteStyles.
- 2** Click in the view so the Style Properties palette appears.
- 3** Clear the Read only option on the Style Properties palette. If you don't remove the check mark, you cannot edit the selected SiteStyle.

Editing Banners and Buttons

With SiteStyles, you can choose any font on your system for banner and button text and any image for the banner or button background. NetObjects Fusion dynamically generates image files for these banners and buttons using the font and images you specify for each element. This means that on buttons and banners, your site visitors see the fonts you select regardless of their browser or the fonts installed on their systems.

1 In Style view, select the style you want to change from the list of SiteStyles and clear the Read only option.

4 On the Graphic tab, click the banner or button state you want to edit.

The Properties palette appears for the banner or selected button state.

5 Select the font face, size, and style for the text.

6 Click Color and select a color from the Color Picker.

7 To position the text on the banner or button, set the Horizontal and Vertical positions.

If horizontal button position is set to Left or Right, or vertical position is set to Top or Bottom, you can use the Offset option to move the text label on the button in small increments. As you change the offset, you can see the text move on the button in Style view.

8 To rotate the text, click the up or down rotation buttons. Click Right angles to limit the rotation to 90-degree increments. If you clear the Right angles box, clicking the rotation buttons increments the rotation angle and rotates the text. You can also type a number in the box.

9 Select an option for multi-line alignment if the banner or button text is more than one line.

10 To edit the banner or button image, click the Image tab.

Each button state has its own Properties palette, so you can vary the images used on a navigation bar. For example, you can choose a happy face for the primary highlighted button and a neutral face for the primary regular button.

The Properties palette shows the current image.

11 To select a new image, click Browse, and select a file in the Picture File Open dialog.

You can select images from your site assets or from any directory on your hard disk. For best results, use an image that is the same size as the button or banner.

The images on the Style view Graphic tab reflect changes you make on the palettes. When you finish editing the buttons, check the rollover behavior using the navigation bar samples.

Editing a Navigation Bar

In addition to editing button text and images, you can change the navigation bar borders and spacing between buttons.

To edit the borders and spacing of a navigation bar:

- 1 In Style view, with the Graphic tab selected, select the style you want to change and click the Primary or Secondary Navigation Bar Sample.

The Primary or Secondary NavBar Sample Properties palette appears, depending on which navigation bar you select.

- 2 Click the Border up and down buttons or enter the value directly to change the thickness of the border around the navigation bar.
- 3 Click the Spacing up and down buttons to change the amount of space between the buttons.

Editing a Data List Icon

Data list icons appear when you use the Data List tool to create a data list in Page view. See [Data Publishing](#).

1 In Style view, with the Graphic tab selected, select the style you want to change and click a Data List icon.

The Bullet Properties palette appears showing the name of the current data list icon image.

2 Click Browse, select a new image in the Picture File Open dialog, and click Open.

Editing a Style Background

- 1 In Style view, with the Graphic tab selected, select the style you want to change and click the Edit Style background box.

The Page Background Properties palette appears.

- 2 In the color field, select:
 - **Automatic** to use the default background color set in the browser.
 - **Transparent** to let the image or color of a style underneath the background show through. For example, if the site's paragraph text has a background color, setting the page background color to transparent lets the paragraph background color show through.
 - **Color** to use a solid color background. To choose a different color, click the Color button and select from the Color Picker.
- 3 In the Image field, select:
 - **Automatic** to use the default image set in the browser.
 - **None** to use a background with no image.
 - **Background.gif** to use the SiteStyle background.
 - **Browse** to select an image for the background.

Editing the SiteStyle Line

You can use a variety of horizontal page-wide images to separate pages into sections. You insert these lines in Page view using the SiteStyle Line tool, as described in [Adding a SiteStyle Line](#).

- 1 In Style view, with the Graphic tab selected, select the style you want to change and click the SiteStyle Line.

The Line Properties palette appears.

- 2 Click Browse, select a new image in the Picture File Open dialog, and click Open.

Editing the Text Elements of SiteStyles

You can edit any text element of an existing SiteStyle to customize it. For instance, if you change the Heading 3 text style, the changes appear throughout your site wherever that style is applied.

To customize style elements for some, but not all pages, you do not edit the SiteStyle, you edit the text in Page view. See [Designing with Text](#).

When you edit a SiteStyle's text elements, every site that uses the SiteStyle is affected. If the changes apply to text elements set to Automatic, the changes flow through to the other sites.

To edit the text elements of a SiteStyle, you must first remove its Read only setting. See [Removing the Read Only Setting](#).

1 In Style view, select a SiteStyle from the list of styles.

2 Click the Text tab.

The text elements appear.

3 Click a text element to select it.

The text styles associated with lists are List, Ordered , List, Bulleted , and List Item . Selecting the type of bullet character or numbering automatically selects the proper text style from the ordered or bulleted list. Changing the style affects both types of lists.

The Properties palette for the selected text element appears.

The Attribute column shows the text attributes of the text element. The Value field shows the text format assigned to that attribute.

The only attributes listed are only those have been edited. A text element's default attributes are not listed.

4 Click the Format button.

The Text Format dialog appears.

5 Edit the text settings and click OK. See [Formatting Paragraphs](#) and [Understanding the Automatic Setting](#) for descriptions of the options in the Text Format dialog.

A Note about the Body and Normal (P) Text Styles

If you do not assign a font to the Body or Normal (P) text elements and leave their text styles set to Automatic, the browser's proportional and fixed width font settings are passed through to the SiteStyle for the Body text and Normal (P) text. Consequently, if you leave the settings as Automatic, Body and Normal (P) text appear in Page view as they do in the browser. All text styles in the site are affected by these settings. This helps you with overall page design because you can see exactly how the fonts look based on the browser settings. Note that the Body and Normal (P) fonts are not generated when you publish your site. They are derived from the site visitor's browser settings.

If you change the text settings applied to the Body text element, some settings might not affect the body text on your pages. The inherited settings depend on the HTML output method you use when publishing your site. The following table shows which settings are affected:

Text Attribute	Dynamic Page Layout	Regular Tables
font	Y	Y
font style	Y	N
size	N	N
color	Y	Y
position	N	N
case	N	N
decoration	N	N
small caps	N	N

Creating a SiteStyle

You can create original styles to give your site a unique look. When you create a new SiteStyle, each graphic element is saved in the **Images** folder within the style's folder in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder. See [Styles Folder Structure](#).

When you create your own SiteStyle, keep these points in mind:

- When you use an animated **.gif** for a style image, only the first frame of the animation displays in the image.
- Text labels for buttons and banners are placed on the images. If you want the label to appear above or below the image, leave space above or below the image when you create it in your image editing application.
- If you plan to use your SiteStyle on a page with a background color or image, and you want the background to show through your image, make sure you set the background to Automatic or Transparent.

When you create a new SiteStyle, you can start with an existing SiteStyle as a template or a blank SiteStyle. So, before you create a new SiteStyle, select an appropriate SiteStyle as your starting point.

To create a SiteStyle:

- 1 Create or collect images for your banner, buttons, lines, icons, and background.

Use an image creation application to create the images. To be included in a published site they must be in **.gif**, **.jpg**, or **.png** format. If you use an image in **.bmp**, **.pcx**, **.pct**, or **.fpx** format, NetObjects Fusion can convert a copy of the image to **.gif** or **.jpg** for you.

- 2 In Style view, click the New Style button on the control bar.

The New Style dialog appears.

- 3 From the drop-down list, select an existing SiteStyle to use as the basis for your new style or select (none) to start

with a blank SiteStyle.

- 4 Enter a name for your new SiteStyle and click OK.

Your new style is added to the list of SiteStyles and is selected. NetObjects Fusion also creates a folder in the **\Styles** folder to contain the style elements. See [Styles Folder Structure](#).

The elements in the view look just like the style you selected as the basis for your new style. If you based your style on (none), there are no images in the elements. The Read only option is cleared automatically so you can edit the style.

- 5 Edit each graphic and text element as described in [Editing the Graphic Elements of SiteStyles](#) and [Editing the Text Elements of SiteStyles](#).

The original SiteStyle—the one you based your new design on—is not affected by your edits.

- 6 Click the Set Style button to apply the new style to your site.

Your custom SiteStyle images and settings are applied to your site.

Managing SiteStyles

You can add new styles to the list of available styles, such as those you obtain from your colleagues or those you create on your own. You can also remove styles and synchronize the list with the style folders currently in your **\Styles** folder. SiteStyles are stored in folders labeled with the style name. Text styles and graphic styles are stored separately, and new text styles do not automatically transfer to a new site. Because NetObjects Fusion stores a list of SiteStyles with each site file, you must add new styles you obtain to your site's style list before you can use them.

If you create a new site from a template, your new site contains the same style list as the site from which the template was made. If you import a template into your current site, style names that were in the template's style list are added to your site's style list. Templates include the **\Style** folder for the template's style.

Adding a SiteStyle

You can add a style from any NetObjects Fusion style folder on your hard disk drive, CD-ROM, or LAN and you can also download online styles. Whenever you add a SiteStyle, NetObjects Fusion adds a complete copy of the style's folder to your **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder. See [Styles Folder Structure](#).

SiteStyles from earlier versions of NetObjects Fusion do not include all style elements available in NetObjects Fusion 7. If you import an older style, you must update the style to be compatible with the new features. For example, NetObjects Fusion version 3.0 and earlier did not have the rollover style for buttons. Thus, if your style is from version 3.0 you must assign button rollover styles before the navigation bars can display rollovers.

When you add a style, it appears in the list of styles for the current site only. If you want that style to appear in the style list of every new site you create, see [Changing an Existing Template](#).

To add a local SiteStyle to the style list:

- 1 In Style view, from the Style menu, choose Add Local Style To List.

The Open dialog appears.

- 2 Navigate to the style folder of the style you want to import and select its .ssx or .ssf file. Earlier versions of NetObjects Fusion styles have the extension of .ssf.

- 3 Click Open.

NetObjects Fusion adds the style name to the style list.

To download online SiteStyles:

- 1 In Style view, click the Online Styles button on the control bar.

You must be connected to the Internet to use this feature.

The NetObjects Online Style Viewer appears.

- 2 Scroll through the list of styles and select the style you want to download.

- 3 Click Install.

The style name is added to the list and its elements are added to the styles folder.

Adding All Available SiteStyles

In Style view, from the Style menu, choose Synchronize Style List.

NetObjects Fusion updates the Style list of the active site to match the contents of the \Styles folder, adding and removing styles as necessary.

Removing SiteStyles

You can remove a style from the list of styles in the current site. You cannot remove the currently applied style. When you remove a SiteStyle, its name is removed from the current site only. Its style folder and the associated image files are not deleted, and it is not removed from any other sites.

- 1 In Style view, select the style you want to remove.
- 2 From the Style menu, choose Remove Style From List.
- 3 Click Yes to confirm.

The style disappears from the style list of the open site. It remains in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder.

Styles Folder Structure

Each SiteStyle stores its images, text styles, and graphic styles in a special folder structure in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder. Images are stored in the **\Images** folder. Text styles are defined in **Style.css** and graphic styles in **Style.ssx**.

When you select a new image for a style element, NetObjects Fusion copies it into the appropriate folder for the SiteStyle. If you're editing an existing SiteStyle, the new image replaces the file previously assigned to that element. NetObjects Fusion copies the new image to the folder, but doesn't overwrite the old file unless the new and old files have identical names.

For example, suppose you want to modify the Mountain SiteStyle to change the highlighted button color. First, open **P3.gif** in the **Mountain\Images** folder and use an image editing application to change the button's color. Give the new image file any name you like. Then in Style view, edit the Highlighted Primary Button and choose the edited image. The image file you select is copied to the **\Images** folder in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles\Mountain** folder. If the new image file has the same name as the original file, the original is overwritten. Every site you create or open on your machine that uses the Mountain style uses this file for highlighted primary buttons.

This applies to all style elements that you can base on images. This also occurs when you replace the image for a single instance of a button or banner. See [Changing a Button's Image](#) and [Changing a Banner's Image](#).

Creating and Managing Sites

Site view is where you create, view, and maintain the architecture of your site. Site view frees you from the details of file and link management, so you can focus on organizing and updating your site. For example, you can drag a page or section to any location in Site view, and NetObjects Fusion updates the links to other pages automatically.

Browse this section for information about Site view and its automated site-building capabilities, including:

- [Starting NetObjects Fusion](#)
- [Starting with a blank site](#)
- [Opening an existing site](#)
- [Working with the SiteStructure](#)
- [Selecting pages](#)
- [Setting page properties](#)
- [Adding, copying, deleting, and moving](#) pages
- [Renaming pages](#)
- [Assigning custom names](#)
- [Working with the site outline](#)
- [Printing the SiteStructure](#)
- [Saving](#) and [backing up](#) your site
- [Changing site settings](#)

Starting NetObjects Fusion

When you install NetObjects Fusion, it is added to your Windows Start menu.

- 1 From the Start menu, choose Programs>NetObjects>NetObjects Fusion 7.
- 2 Follow the onscreen instructions to configure your system, or skip this for now and continue.
- 3 You can use the Site wizard to create a site or go directly to NetObjects Fusion Online view.
 - If you choose the Site wizard, follow the onscreen instructions to create your site.
 - To create a blank site or open an existing site, see [Creating and Opening Sites](#).
 - To create a new site based on a NetObjects Fusion template file, see [Working with Templates](#).
 - To create a new site from an existing Web site, see [Importing Existing Sites](#).

After the first launch, you can set Application Options so NetObjects Fusion automatically opens the last site you worked on in the last view you used. See [Setting Program Options](#).

Working with Site Files

A NetObjects Fusion site file is a relational database of information about your site. Site files have a **.nod** extension.

Site files are stored in a folder that has the same name you give the site. For example, if you name the site **MySite**, the site's folder is called **MySite**, and the site file— **MySite.nod**—is saved inside the folder. The site folder contains an **\Assets** folder with the asset files used in the site, as well as a **\Backups** folder. Once you preview the site, a **\Preview** folder is added, and when you publish the site locally, a **\Local Publish** folder is added as long as you do not change the default local publish location.

By default your site folder is saved inside the **\User Sites** folder, but you can store the site in any location on your local computer. Because the paths to the assets in a site file are absolute—they include the drive and folder names—you cannot save the site file on another computer on a network. To move a site to another computer, you must export the site as a template, as described in [Working with Templates](#).

It's a good idea to check the size of your **.nod** files periodically. Some site designs may cause a sudden increase in the size of the **.nod** file. If this happens, choose Re-optimize from the Tools menu. This command can increase the efficiency of the open site file. For additional assistance, contact NetObjects Technical Support.

Creating and Opening Sites

When you create a site, you always begin with a *template*. You can also derive templates from sites you create.

A template is a fully designed page or site that you can use as a starting point for your own pages or sites. A typical template might include a banner and navigation buttons, an assigned SiteStyle, and text or other content. You can start a new site from a template or insert one into your current site. Once inserted into a site, you can modify template pages any way you like. Templates are described in detail in [Working with Templates](#).

You can also open an existing site and add to it, change its style, or modify it.

Starting with a Blank Site

You can build a new site from a blank site, which is a template that consists of a Home page with a banner and navigation buttons.

To start with a blank site:

- 1 From the File menu, choose New Site>Blank Site.

The New Blank Site dialog appears.

- 2 Enter a site name in the dialog.
- 3 Click Save.

Site view opens and displays a Home page. You can begin developing the SiteStructure, as described in [Working with the SiteStructure](#).

Starting with the Site Wizard

You can also start a new site using the Site wizard.

- 1** In Site view, from the File menu, select New Site>Using Site Wizard.

The introductory Site wizard dialog appears.

- 2** Follow the onscreen instructions to build your site.

Opening an Existing Site

- 1 From the File menu, choose Open Site.

The Open dialog appears.

- 2 Open the folder that contains the site you want to open.
- 3 Select the site's **.nod** file and click Open.

You can also open an existing site by:

- Choosing it from the list of recently used files on the File menu.
- Choosing it from the list of sites in Online view.
- Double-clicking the **.nod** file in Windows Explorer.
- Dragging the **.nod** file from Windows Explorer to the NetObjects Fusion window.

Working with the SiteStructure

In Site view, the structure of your site is represented by page icons. As in a family tree, pages have *parent*, *child*, and *sibling* relationships.

In Site view you can add pages to the site, rename pages, move them, copy them, delete them, and complete other site-oriented actions. To add content to a particular page—for example, to add text or pictures—use Page view. As you construct a site, you typically go back and forth between Site view and Page view.

Selecting a Page

Before you can add, copy, rename, or move pages, or set page properties, you must *select* a page. By selecting a page, you identify it as the one you will work with. NetObjects Fusion places a blue border around the selected page.

To select a page:

- Click the Selection tool on the toolbar and then click the icon for the page you want to select. Don't click the page's name unless you want to rename the page.
- Press the arrow keys to select the current page's parent, child, or sibling pages.

Working with a Group of Pages

In addition to selecting individual pages, you can select several pages and change their properties. You can select any combination of noncontiguous pages or you can select a *section* of your site, which is any page and all its children, their children, and so on.

To select noncontiguous pages:

- 1 Click the first page to select it.
- 2 Shift+Click additional pages to select them.

NetObjects Fusion places a border around each selected page and lists the pages on the Selected Pages tab of the Properties palette.

To select a section:

- 1 Click the parent page of the section.
- 2 Shift+Click the parent page of the section.

NetObjects Fusion places a border around each page in the section and lists the pages on the Selected Pages tab of the Properties palette.

Sections are not permanent entities. You can deselect the section by clicking any page in the site, or by clicking the Site view background.

Setting Properties

Pages have *properties*. Some properties affect the published site; others are for your information only. For example, you can assign colors to the page icons to create visual groups that indicate which pages are finished or which are assigned to a particular designer. You can instruct NetObjects Fusion not to publish a particular page, note if a page is done, and enter comments about the selected page.

Setting Page Properties

You set the following properties on the Page tab of the Properties palette:

- **Page name.** Name assigned to the page that is used on the page icon in Site view and the banners and navigation bar buttons generated by NetObjects Fusion. See [Renaming Pages](#).
- **Page title.** Text that appears in the title bar of the browser window when it displays this page. When site visitors bookmark this page, the page title is used. The title is also emphasized in search engine queries.
- **Custom Names.** See [Using Custom Button and Banner Names and File Extensions](#).
- **Page type.** Shows whether the page is a normal page or a stacked page. You cannot change this setting; it is determined by how the page was created. For information about stacked pages, see [Data Publishing](#).
- **MasterBorder.** Shows the MasterBorder assigned to the page. You can change the MasterBorder by selecting from the drop-down list.

Setting Site Management Properties

Click the Management tab to set the following properties:

- **Done.** Page icon displays a check mark when you select Done. This is a convenient way to manage individual pages in a large site. This setting has no effect on the functioning of the site.
- **Don't publish.** Makes it possible to publish some pages while not publishing others that might be under construction or private. The page icon displays a red indicator when you select Don't publish.

NetObjects Fusion removes pages marked Don't publish from the navigation bars of other pages in the site, disables manually created links to such pages, and does not generate HTML for these pages during publishing. However, you can preview a page that is designated Don't publish as an individual page.

Do not use the Don't publish setting in an attempt to publish only changed pages to an already-published site. Doing so causes broken links and other undesirable results. Instead, you can publish a section of the site to update it. See [Publishing Your Site](#).

- **Color code.** You can set the color of page icons in Site view to highlight a group of selected pages or pages that share the same MasterBorder. A page icon's color has no effect on the published site. You can display either a user-defined or MasterBorder color by opening the View menu, choosing Page Color Coding, and then choosing User Defined or MasterBorder. You select the colors to be displayed on the Management tab of the Properties palette.

On the Management tab of the Properties palette, click the:

- **User defined** Color button to choose a color for the currently selected page or pages.
- **MasterBorder** Color button to choose a color for pages that have the same MasterBorder as the currently selected page. This option is not available if multiple pages are selected.

For example, select a page and choose blue as the MasterBorder color and red as the user-defined color. From the View menu, choose Page Color Coding, MasterBorder. The icons representing all pages that share the MasterBorder of the selected page turn blue. If you create a new page and assign the same MasterBorder, that page icon is also blue. Return to the View menu and choose Page Color Coding, User Defined. The icon of the originally selected page now turns red and the other page icons return to the default color.

- **Comments.** Enter notes about the status or content of individual pages. This option is not available if multiple pages are selected.

Setting Properties for a Group of Pages

When multiple pages are selected, you set properties on the Selected Pages tab of the Properties palette. You can change the properties for all selected pages or for a single page.

- 1 In Site view, select the pages you want to work with. See [Working with a Group of Pages](#).
- 2 Choose a property from the top drop-down list. You can select:
 - **MasterBorder** to change the MasterBorder applied to the selected page or pages.
 - **Page name** to change the name of the page in Site view and the default names on the page's banner and navigation button.
 - **Title** to change the text displayed in title bar of the site visitor's browser and bookmark list.
 - **Navigation button** to change the text displayed on the button in the navigation bar that links to the selected page.
 - **Banner** to change the text displayed on the selected page's banner.
 - **File extension**. See [Using Custom Button and Banner Names and File Extensions](#).
- 3 Select a property value from the drop-down list, or type a value into the field.
- 4 To apply the new value to all selected pages, click Set on all.

The new value is displayed in the list at the bottom of the palette.

You can also set Management properties for multiple pages. See [Setting Site Management Properties](#).

Adding a Page

- 1 In Site view, select the page you want to be the parent of the new page.
- 2 Click the New Page button on the control bar.

In Site view, the new page appears beneath the selected page. The new page is named Untitled followed by a number, which indicates the order in which new pages were added.

Site visitors may not be able to get to the new page unless navigation is set up in the MasterBorder of the parent page to include the child page. It is also a good idea to set the navigation on the child page to include its parent so site visitors can get back to the previous page.

Copying and Pasting Pages

You can copy pages in Site view and paste them anywhere in the SiteStructure.

- 1 Select the page or pages you want to copy and press Ctrl+C.
- 2 Select the page to be the parent of the copied pages and press Ctrl+V.

The copies are pasted into the SiteStructure as children of the selected page.

Deleting a Page

- 1 In Site view, select the page or pages you want to delete, right-click the page icon, and choose Delete Page from the shortcut menu.
- 2 Click Yes to confirm the deletion.

If you delete a page that has children, the child pages move up to the level of the deleted page.

Deleting a page cannot be undone. You cannot delete the Home page.

Moving a Page

When you move pages in Site view, NetObjects Fusion updates all affected links within the site. If you move a page that has children, the pages retain their relationship.

- 1 In Site view, select the page or section you want to move. You cannot move the Home page or noncontiguous pages.
- 2 Drag the page to the target page, where it becomes a sibling, a child, or a parent in its new location.

As you drag the page, a colored outline highlights the target page. A triangle to the left or right of the target page's border indicates the moved page will be a sibling; a triangle below the target page's border indicates the moved page will be a child; and a triangle above the target page's border indicates the moved page will be a parent.

If you want to move a page so it will be the child of a page that already has children, target the sibling page. You can cut and paste to move noncontiguous pages.

Replacing the Home Page

You cannot move the Home page, but you can move a page to be the parent of the Home page.

- 1 In Site view, select the page you want to become the new Home page.

- 2 Drag the page to the Home page until you see the colored triangle above the Home page.

When you release the mouse button, the new page becomes the parent of the Home page.

If you move a page that has children to be the parent of the Home page, the Home page becomes the sibling of the child pages.

Renaming Pages

By default, NetObjects Fusion uses the page name on banners and navigation buttons that identify the page. When you publish your site, NetObjects Fusion uses the page name as the HTML file name for the page. It also uses the page name when it creates links to the page.

NetObjects Fusion converts spaces and non-alphanumeric characters except periods (.) and hyphens (-) in the page name to underscores (_) in the HTML file name.

If you give two pages the same name and they are published in the same folder, NetObjects Fusion adds a numeral to the file name when it generates the HTML files for the second and any additional pages. For example, if you have two pages named Great, NetObjects Fusion creates **Great.html** and **Great1.html**. This only affects the page names in Publish view.

You can change the name directly on the page icon or in the Page name field on the Page tab of the Properties palette.

To rename a page on the page icon:

- 1 In Site view, click the page name text and type a new name.
- 2 Press Enter or click outside the page icon to enter the name.

Once in this edit mode, you can tab between sibling pages to edit their names. NetObjects Fusion remains in edit mode until you press Enter. If a page has no siblings, pressing Tab moves the text edit selection to the page's parent.

To rename a page on the Properties palette:

- 1 Select the page you want to rename.
- 2 Edit the text in the Page name field on the Page tab of the Properties palette.
- 3 Press Tab or click outside the palette to enter the new name.

If several pages are selected, you can change the page name on the Selected Pages tab of the Properties palette. See [Setting Properties for a Group of Pages](#).

Using Custom Button and Banner Names and File Extensions

By default, banners and navigation buttons use the page name. If you prefer, you can specify different names. If you have a long page name, you can break it into two lines.

To specify custom page names in Site view:

- 1 Select the page you want to work with.
- 2 On the Page tab of the Properties palette, click the Custom Names button.
- 3 In the Custom Names dialog, type the custom names you want to use.
 - **Navigation button.** Appears on navigation buttons leading to this page. To add a second line of text, press Enter after the first line.
 - **Banner.** Appears in the page's banner. To add a second line of text, press Enter after the first line.
 - **File extension.** Page files usually have an **.htm** or **.html** extension. A page sometimes requires a different extension to function with specific server software. For example, pages for secure locations use the extension **.shtml**.

The extension you choose for this page overrides the extension you specify in Publish view. See [Setting Up to Publish Locally](#).

- 4 When you finish entering names, click OK.

You can also rename buttons and banners in Page view using the object's Properties palette. See [Changing a Button's Name](#) and [Changing the Banner Text](#).

Setting Up the Site View Display

You use options on the View menu in Site view to set up your Site view display.

You can change the Site view orientation and background color and color code the page icons. These settings are strictly for working in Site view. They have no effect on the published site.

- To change orientation, from the View menu, choose Orientation and then choose Vertical or Horizontal.
- To change background color, from the View menu, choose Background Color and select a new color from the Color Picker.
- To set up page icon color codes, see [Setting Site Management Properties](#).

Collapsing the SiteStructure Display

By *collapsing* the display of the SiteStructure, you hide the child pages of a selected page, displaying only the page icons you want to see. A page with hidden child pages displays a plus symbol beneath its icon.

To collapse the display of child pages, click the triangle beneath the parent's page icon. To expand the display to see child pages again, click the plus sign.

You can also collapse the display by selecting a parent page and pressing Tab. To expand the display, press Tab again.

The Structure and Outline views display the same expanded and collapsed pages. If you change the child pages hidden and shown in one view, the other view reflects your changes.

Working in Site Outline View

Site Outline view displays the SiteStructure in outline format, including a table of the properties—child name, page type, status, publishing status, and comments— of the child pages of the currently selected page. If the selected page has no children, the table describes the selected page itself.

To switch to Outline view:

In Site view, click the Outline tab.

Like SiteStructure view, Site Outline view shows if a branch of the site is collapsed. A collapsed branch is indicated by a plus sign to the left of the page icon; an expanded branch is indicated by a minus sign.

- To expand a branch, click the plus sign to the left of a page.
- To collapse a branch, click the minus sign to the left of a page.

In Outline view you can sort the child pages by their properties so you can quickly identify pages with common characteristics.

Click the heading of the column you want to use to sort the list.

NetObjects Fusion sorts the list in ascending (A-Z) order. To sort the list in descending (Z-A) order, point to the column heading and press Shift+Click.

Printing the SiteStructure

In Site view, you use the Print command on the File menu to print the SiteStructure view of your site or of a section. You cannot print the Site Outline view. The printed structure shows the same magnification, colors, orientation, and expanded or collapsed child pages that you see on the screen. The printout shows the site name in the header and the number of site pages in the footer.

- To print the entire site, select the Home page, or click All in the Print dialog.
- To print a specific page and its children, select the top-level page or a section, or click Selected page and its children in the Print dialog.
- To view what will be printed, select Print Preview from the File menu. Select Close to return to Site view.
- To fit a large site on a single page, from the File menu, choose Print Setup and select the Print to fit option in the Print Setup dialog.

Saving Your Work

To save your work, choose Save Site from the File menu. NetObjects Fusion also has an auto save feature that saves your work each time you change views. See [Setting Program Options](#).

Backing Up Your Site

You can back up your site manually or automatically.

To make a manual backup:

- 1 From the File menu, choose Save Site As.

The Save Site As dialog appears.

- 2 Type a descriptive name for your backup file and select a location.

- 3 Click Save.

NetObjects Fusion creates a copy of the **.nod** file in the location you specified and automatically opens that file.

The backup you make with the Save Site As command does not collect all assets and make all links relative. Your backup will still refer to assets and components in the original site file folder. To make a backup with assets and relative links, export your site file as a template, as described in [Working with Templates](#).

For information on automatic site file backups, see [Setting Backup Preferences](#).

Setting Options for the Current Site

Site options help you manage your site. You can change these settings from any view. Changes take place as soon as you click OK to close the Current Site Options dialog. You can:

- [Change general settings](#)
- [Enter META tags](#)
- [Check modification history](#)
- [Set backup preferences](#)

These options apply only to the current site. To set options that apply to all sites, see [Setting Application Options](#).

Changing General Settings

From the Tools menu, choose Options>Current Site.

The General tab of the Current Site Options dialog appears.

- **Site name.** The name assigned to this site when it was created. You cannot change this setting.
- **SiteStyle.** The style currently assigned to this site. To change the SiteStyle go to Style view. See [Using SiteStyles](#).
- **Number of pages.** Pages currently in this site. This setting is updated when you add or delete pages.
- **Browser compatibility.** HTML output method setting for the site. See [Controlling Published Output](#).
- **New page size.** Default width and height for pages you add to the site. Changing this setting does not change the size of existing pages in the site.
- **Character set.** You can choose a character set from the drop-down list. See [Setting the Site's Character Set](#).
- **Text formatting.** You can choose HTML or cascading style sheets (CSS). See [Selecting HTML or Cascading Style Sheet Text Formatting](#).
- **Quote type.** Select Straight or Curly quotes for the site's text objects.
- **HTML Options.** Click this button to define characteristics of the HTML generated when you publish your site. See [Setting HTML Options](#).

Entering META Tags

You can use META tags to include information about a site within the <HEAD> tag of each page in the site. For example, you might want to include keywords to promote your site with the various search engines, the site author's name, or copyright information. Site visitors do not see information included in a META tag.

When you enter META tags on this tab, the tags are inserted in the <HEAD> tag of every page of your site. To limit this information to a specific page, you can enter the HTML directly. See " " on page .

From the Tools menu, choose Options>Current Site and click the META tags tab.

- **Keywords.** Type a series of keywords separated by commas. For example, if your site features mountain sports, you might type words such as skiing, rock climbing, mountain biking, and so on. These keywords are added to the META tag in each page's HTML file on every page of the site. Search engines use these keywords to index your site.

For example, if you type **skiing, rock climbing, mountain biking**, the META tag generated and placed between the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags of the page is: **<META NAME="keywords" CONTENT="skiing, rock climbing, mountain biking">**

- **Author.** Enter a name to be included in the META tag in each page's HTML file header. For example, if you type **Jesse Jones**, the META tag generated and placed between the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags of the page is: **<META NAME="author" CONTENT="Jesse Jones">**

- **User defined.** Use the Category name and Content fields to enter standard META NAME information that is recognized by search engines, or to enter information for your own use.

The Category name field is the equivalent of the META tag NAME attribute. For example, if you type **copyright** in the Category name field and **2001, Mountain Jacques Inc.** in the Content field, the META tag generated and placed between the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags of the page is **<META NAME="copyright" CONTENT="2001, Mountain Jacques Inc.">**.

You can also define your own category and content. For example, you could enter **content providers** as the Category name and a list of the colleagues that worked on the site in the Content field. This information has no meaning for the search engines, but lets you track the content providers for the site.

Viewing Modification History

From the Tools menu, choose Options>Current Site Options and click the History tab.

- **Creation date.** The date on which the site was created. You cannot edit this field.
- **Last modified.** The last date on which the site was changed. You cannot edit this field.
- **Revision log.** Enter comments into the Latest changes field to keep a record of site modifications. The comments you type appear in the Past changes field when you next open the site.

Setting Backup Preferences

From the Tools menu, choose Options>Current Site Options and click the Backup tab.

- **Automatic backup.** This option is selected by default. When you close NetObjects Fusion, the program automatically backs up your **.nod** file and saves it in the **\Backups** subfolder under the **\User Sites\sitename** folder. If you need to use one of these backup files, copy it from the **\Backups** folder into the **\User Sites\sitename** folder before you open it so the asset paths will be correct.

If you do not want NetObjects Fusion to automatically back up your sites, clear the check box.

- **Backup location.** NetObjects Fusion saves backup files in the **\User Sites\sitename\Backups** folder by default. To change the location of the backup files, type a new path name in the Backup location field, or click Browse and select a new location.
- **File naming convention.** Select a plain format or one that includes the date and time from the drop-down list.
- **Maximum number of backups stored.** Indicate the number of backups you want NetObjects Fusion to keep. The oldest backups are overwritten as newer backups are created. The default is 4 backups; if you have adequate disk space, you can increase this number.

Adding Tables

Presenting information in tabular format is often an effective way to convey complex concepts and ideas. NetObjects Fusion makes it easy to add tables to a site. You can select and work with a whole table, just a row, just a column, a single cell, or several rows, columns, or cells. Each of these objects has its own properties palette and its own HTML button, so you can apply HTML to the cell, row, column, or table.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Adding tables](#)
- [Setting table structure](#)
- [Working with cells](#)
- [Adding text and pictures to tables](#)

Adding a Table

- 1 In Page view, choose the Table tool from the Container flyout on the Standard toolbar and draw a box where you want to position the table.

The Create Table dialog appears.

- 2 Specify the number of columns and rows in the table and click OK.

The table appears with the Table Properties palette. These properties apply to the entire table; you can also select a row, column, or individual cell and set its properties. See [Setting Row and Column Properties](#) and [Setting Cell Properties](#).

Each table, column, row, and cell is an individual object. You can view the object hierarchy by choosing Object Tree from the View menu. You can also see which table object is selected by referring to the Object Tree. You can rename tables and cells in the Object Tree, but you cannot rename rows or columns.

You can add an action to a table or cell using the Actions tab on the Properties palette.

Setting Table Properties

- 1 In Page view, select the table and make sure the General tab of the Table Properties palette is displayed.
 - 2 If the table is embedded in a text box, you can choose Fixed width or Relative width. If the table is not in a text box, these options are not available.
 - If the text box containing the table is sized to the Layout, set to wrap to the browser width, and the MasterBorder margins are set to zero, you can use Relative width to size the table as a percentage of the text box. If a site visitor resizes the browser window, the table will resize accordingly.
 - Use Fixed width to ensure that NetObjects Fusion creates a table that does not resize if the site visitor resizes the browser window.
 - 3 Enter a thickness for the table border. Thickness is measured in pixels.
 - 4 Set the Cell padding, which is the amount of space between the contents of a table cell and the cell boundaries. Cell padding is measured in pixels.
 - 5 Set the Cell Spacing, which is the distance between cells.
 - 6 In the Advanced section of the General tab, select:
 - **Generate <COL> tags** to render the table quickly in Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 browsers. This option must be selected if you want to add HTML to a table column.
 - **Generate non-breaking spaces** to prevent empty cells from collapsing in Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer.

When this option is selected, NetObjects Fusion inserts a space character in every table cell. If you embed an image in a table cell, the extra space causes a gap between the image and the cell border. To remove the gap, clear this option.
 - **Generate width on all cells** to improve rendering speed and WYSIWYG in both Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer browsers.
 - 7 To make the table a form, select Table is a form. See [Creating a Form](#).
- You can add HTML code to a table. See [Working with HTML Directly](#). You can also convert a table into a Layout Region by right-clicking the table and selecting Convert Table to Layout Region from the shortcut menu. See [Converting a Layout Region to a Table](#).

Setting the Table Background

You can have both a color and a picture in the table background. If the picture has a transparent area, the background color shows through.

1 In Page view, select the table.

2 Click the Background tab on the Table Properties palette and in the Color field, select:

- **Automatic** to set the table background to the color specified by its parent object.
- **Color** to select a background color from the Color Picker. The selected color appears in the box to the right of the Color field. To change the color, click the box and select a new color from the Color Picker.

3 In the Image field, select:

- **Automatic** to set the background to the image specified by the table's parent object.
- **Browse** to select an image from the Picture File Open dialog. See [Choosing an Image Format](#). If the picture is smaller than the table, the browser tiles the image. If you select a picture with a transparent color, the background color shows through. To change the image, click the Browse button to the right of the field.

Resizing Table Rows and Columns

In Page view, select the table, and:

- Drag the cell guides on the vertical or horizontal ruler to resize a row or column. This changes the overall table height or width.
- Point to the border of the row or column you want to resize and drag the cell boundary to the new size. If you resize a row, it changes row height and the overall table height.
- For precise sizing of rows and columns, or to make all rows or all columns the same size, see [Setting Row and Column Properties](#).

Inserting a Row or Column

- 1** In Page view, select the table.
- 2** Select a row or column by moving the mouse pointer over the table border and clicking when you see the single-headed arrow.
- 3** Right-click to display the shortcut menu.
 - To insert a row at the bottom of the table, or a column at the right side of the table, select Append Row or Append Column.
 - To insert a row above the selected row, or a column to the left of the selected Column, select Insert Row or Insert Column.

Removing a Row or Column

- 1 In Page view, select the table.
- 2 Select the row or column you want to delete by moving the mouse pointer over the table border and clicking when you see the single-headed arrow.
- 3 Right-click and select Delete Row or Delete Column from the shortcut menu.

Merging and Splitting Table Cells

- 1 In Page view, select the cells in the table that you want to merge or split. See [Selecting Table Cells](#).
- 2 Right-click to display the shortcut menu.
 - To divide the cell, select Split Cells and enter the number of rows and/or columns you want to split the cell into in the Split Cells dialog. The maximum is 10 x 20.
 - To merge cells, select Merge Cells. All borders between the selected cells disappear.

Setting Row and Column Properties

When you select a table row or column, a Row or Column tab is added to the Cell Properties palette.

1 In Page view, select the table.

2 Select a row or column by moving the mouse pointer over the table border and clicking when you see the single-headed arrow. Drag to select multiple rows or columns.

The Cell Properties palette appears with the Row or Column tab added.

3 Set the Vertical and Horizontal Alignment to position objects within cells.

4 Set Row height or Column width.

- Display the Row tab of the Cell Properties palette. To make all selected rows the same height, make sure the Specified option for each row is selected and then set the row height. You can use this option to set the height for any individual row. If Specified is cleared, rows maintain their individual heights.
- Display the Column tab of the Cell Properties palette. To make selected columns the same width, enter a number in the Column width field, and press Enter. To size each selected column to its contents, click Fit to Contents.

5 To make the row a form, select Row is a form. See [Creating a Form](#). Due to limitations of HTML, you cannot make a column a form.

You can add HTML code to a row or column. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

Selecting Table Cells

- 1 Click a cell.
- 2 Move the pointer over the cell and hold down the left mouse button.
- 3 When you see the cross-shaped pointer, drag it over the cells you want to select.
Selected cells are highlighted with a border.

Setting Cell Properties

- 1 In Page view, click a cell in a table to select it.

The Cell Properties palette appears.

- 2 If necessary, click the Cell tab.

- 3 Set the Vertical and Horizontal Alignment for the cell. If the cell alignment is set to Automatic, the alignment of the row or column containing the cell is shown in parentheses. If you select a different setting for the individual cell, it overrides the row or column setting and is shown in parentheses.

- **Vertical** determines alignment to the top, middle, or bottom of the cell.
- **Horizontal** determines alignment to the left, center, or right of the cell. If the cell contains text, you can justify it within the cell.

- 4 Set the cell background. You can use both a color and a picture.

- To change the background color, in the Color field select:

Automatic to set the cell background to the color specified for the table.

Color to select a background color for the cell from the Color Picker. The selected color appears in the box to the right of the Color field. To change the color, click the box and select a new color from the Color Picker.

- To change the background image, in the Image field, select:

Automatic to set the background to the image used by the table.

Browse to select an image for the cell background from the Picture File Open dialog. See [Choosing an Image Format](#). If the picture is smaller than the cell, the browser tiles the image. If you select a picture with a transparent color, the background color shows through. To change the image, click the Browse button to the right of the field.

- 5 To apply text styles and formatting to cells, click the Format tab. See [Designing with Text](#).

- 6 To make the cell a form, select Cell is a form. See [Designing and Implementing Forms](#).

- 7 Select Cell is a header to format the cell as a column or row heading. This makes it easier for people with disabilities to read the table.

You can also add HTML code to a cell. See [Working with HTML Directly](#).

Sizing Cells

To make a table cell shrink to fit the content in the cell:

- 1 Right-click in the cell you want to size.
- 2 Select Fit Cell from the shortcut menu.

The cell shrinks to fit the content.

Adding Text and Pictures to Cells

Working in a table cell is the same as working in a text box. You can:

- Add and format text. You can apply formats to all selected cells at one time. See [Designing with Text](#).
- Embed objects. See [Embedding Objects in a Text Box](#).
- Wrap text around objects. See [Wrapping Text around Objects](#).
- Modify text box properties. See [Working with Text Boxes](#).

To select the contents of a cell:

Double-click the cell.

Cross-hatching appears around the selected cell. You can edit the text in the cell or change cell properties.

Working with Templates

A template is a predefined set of pages and assets that you can modify to meet your needs. Templates can contain a single page, a site section, or an entire site. You can edit a template, create a new site from a template, or add a template to an existing site.

You can export your NetObjects Fusion site as a template so you can share your work with other NetObjects Fusion developers or move your site to another computer system.

NetObjects Fusion 7 template files are **.zip** files. Zip files provide a convenient way to group and compress files. Each template **.zip** file contains a *TemplateName.nft* file and all the folders required to build a site based on the template. Do not change the content of the **.zip** file. NetObjects Fusion depends on the structure of the file to find assets when opening the template. If you try to open a **.zip** file that is not a NetObjects Fusion template file, you see a message and NetObjects Fusion does not open the file.

Templates created in earlier versions of NetObjects Fusion are **.nft** files. If you have templates created in an earlier version of NetObjects Fusion, open them in NetObjects Fusion 7 and export them as templates to create a template **.zip** file.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Creating new sites from templates](#)
- [Using templates to expand sites](#)
- [Changing an existing template](#)
- [Exporting sites](#)
- [Sharing NetObjects Fusion site files](#)

Creating a Site from a Template

You can use templates that you or your colleagues create and templates created in previous versions of NetObjects Fusion. See [Upgrading Your Sites](#).

- 1 To create a new site based on a template, launch NetObjects Fusion and from the File menu of any view, select New Site>From Template.

The Select a Template File dialog appears.

The Blank Site and Import templates are in the **AutoSites** folder. Do not delete or move these templates. If these templates are not available in this folder, you cannot create a new site or import a site.

- 2 Navigate to the folder containing the template you want, select the appropriate **TemplateName.zip** file, and click Open.

You can also open .nft template files that were created in earlier versions of NetObjects Fusion.

The Save Site As dialog appears.

- 3 Enter a name for the new site in the File name field.
- 4 Select the location where you want to save the site. By default, NetObjects Fusion saves your site in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\User Sites** folder, but you can store it in the location of your choice.
- 5 Click Save.

NetObjects Fusion opens in Site view and displays the page icons of the site you created. You can modify the SiteStructure as described in [Working with the SiteStructure](#).

Using Templates to Expand a Site

One way to expand a site is to insert NetObjects Fusion templates in a specific location in your site. Templates are especially helpful if you have standard boilerplate sections or pages that you want to add to multiple sites. This is also a great way to share with other developers who use NetObjects Fusion. See [Exporting a Site](#).

When you insert a template, follow these guidelines:

- Before you insert the template, select the location in Site view where you want to add it. The inserted site, page, or section becomes a child of the selected page. You can move the pages once they are inserted.
- All inserted pages take on the SiteStyle of the current site. For example, if several developers separately create parts of a site, export their work as templates, and insert the templates into a single master site for publishing, the master site's SiteStyle ensures that the compiled site has a consistent look and feel. If you save the site as a template, the SiteStyle is saved as well. See [Using SiteStyles](#)
- When NetObjects Fusion inserts a template, if the MasterBorder names duplicate those already in the site, it prefixes the template's MasterBorders with *Inserted* and adds them to the current site's library of MasterBorders. You can rename, edit, or delete these extra MasterBorders. See [Working with MasterBorders](#).
- Every template begins with a single root page, which is helpful if you are adding the template to your site. However, if you want the root page of your template to be the Home page of your site, you must create a new site based on the template, rather than inserting it.

To insert a template:

- 1 In Site view, right-click the page under which you want to insert the template. This page becomes the parent of the inserted page or pages.
- 2 Select Insert Template from the shortcut menu.
The Insert Template dialog appears.
- 3 Navigate to the template you want to insert and select the **TemplateName.zip** file.
- 4 Click Open.

NetObjects Fusion inserts the template under the page you selected. The page data is added to the **.nod** file and the assets are added to the **Assets** folder within the site folder. The original template is still available.

Exporting a Site

You can export any site or selected pages of a site as a template. NetObjects Fusion copies all assets into the **\Assets** folder of the template in the location you select, and converts absolute paths to relative paths. NetObjects Fusion zips these files and the SiteStyle files and resources for any SiteStyle in use by the source site in the exported template. Exporting a site as a template is the only way to share sites with other NetObjects Fusion developers or to combine sites. You cannot simply copy the **.nod** file and assets from one computer to another.

Before you export a site as a template, it is a good idea to verify the file assets and then delete unused assets. See [Managing File Assets](#).

To create a template:

1 In Site view, from the File menu, choose Export as Template.

2 Select:

-- **Entire Site** to include all pages in the site in the template.

-- **Selected Pages** to include only those pages selected in Site view in the template.

The Save Template dialog appears.

3 Type a name for the template, or accept the name assigned by NetObjects Fusion.

4 Select the folder where you want to store the template.

5 If you want the template to include the publish profiles associated with this site, select Include publish profiles.

Be aware that if you select this option and your publish profiles include the password to your site's FTP location, the password will be included in the publish profiles saved with the template.

6 Click Save.

NetObjects Fusion creates the template file, an **\Assets** folder, and a **\Styles** folder and zips them together in a single file. To transfer the template to another computer, you simply move the **.zip** file.

Changing an Existing Template

You can change or customize any NetObjects Fusion template. For example:

- You can customize a standard company template so it contains your department name, location, and personnel information.
- If your company develops custom sites, you can add your company name, contact information, and default links to the templates you use most often.
- If you often create new pages or sites with the same look and feel, you can add standard objects to the NetObjects Fusion Blank Site template.

To preserve the original template, copy the template **.zip** file before you edit or modify a default template. If you need to undo changes to a default NetObjects Fusion template, you can re-install it.

Customizing a Template

- 1 From the File menu, choose New Site>From Template.
- 2 In the Select a Template File dialog, select the template you want to customize and click Open.
- 3 In the Save Site As dialog, give the site the same name as the template. Do not enter an extension.
- 4 Modify the template page(s) and SiteStyle as necessary.
- 5 In Site view, from the File menu, choose Export as Template.
- 6 Choose the folder containing the original template if you want to modify the template, or choose another location if you want to preserve the original template.
- 7 Insert the customized template in other sites as needed.

Sharing NetObjects Fusion Site Files

Templates are the only effective way to share NetObjects Fusion site files among several developers or across platforms. You cannot copy a **Sitename.nod** file to another computer and open it, because the file refers to files and styles that are not contained in the **Sitename.nod** file itself.

To distribute or move a NetObjects Fusion site:

- 1 Export the site as a template according to the information in [Exporting a Site](#).
- 2 Copy the template **.zip** file to the target computer via network, diskette, or other storage media. Locate the template so you do not have to move it after you create the site. This ensures that the assets are mapped correctly. Also make sure the folder and file names are not truncated or changed in the process.
- 3 Start NetObjects Fusion on the destination computer.
- 4 From the File menu, choose New Site>From Template.
The Select a Template File dialog appears.
- 5 Open the template's folder, select the **TemplateName.zip** file, and click Open.
- 6 In the Save Site As dialog, enter a name for the new site in the File name field, select the location where you want to save the site, and click Save.

The site that was created in NetObjects Fusion on the source computer is now the active site, with its own **Sitename.nod** file, on the destination computer.

If you open a template that uses a font which is not on your system, NetObjects Fusion substitutes the browser proportional font specified on the Text tab of the Options dialog. The original font is available for you to apply to any new text box in the site, but the font is not displayed unless you open the site on a system that has that font.

Designing with Text

Text is the primary tool for delivering your message. You can type text onto your pages, add it to pictures and shapes, and format it for maximum impact. NetObjects Fusion includes powerful formatting that allow formats to flow from one design level to another, for example from a SiteStyle to selected text. You can also create and apply text styles to keep your site design consistent.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Adding text to a page](#)
- [Formatting text](#)
- [Working with text styles](#)
- [Creating and formatting lists](#)
- [Inserting symbols](#)
- [Adding text to a shape or picture](#)
- [Creating and editing fields](#)
- [Checking spelling](#)
- [Finding text](#)
- [Replacing text](#)
- [Counting words, lines, paragraphs, and characters](#)

Adding Text to a Page

To add text to a page, you can:

- [Use the Text tool](#)
- [Drag and drop](#) text from another application
- [Paste](#) text from the Clipboard
- [Import](#) text

In each case, the text is placed in a text box. See [Working with Text Boxes](#).

When you add text to a page, it's a good idea to add all your text and then go back and apply formatting.

Using the Text Tool

- 1 In Page view, select the Text tool from the Standard toolbar and draw a text box on the page.
A text box and the Text Properties palette appear. Hollow selection handles indicate the text box is in text editing mode.
- 2 Type or paste text into the box.
The text automatically wraps to the width of the box.
To force a line break, position the insertion point at the end of the line and press Shift+Enter.
- 3 Click outside the text box to deselect it.
The text box sizes vertically to the text you enter.

Dragging and Dropping a Text File

- 1 In Windows Explorer, locate the text file you want to add to the page.

You cannot drag and drop Word 2000 .doc files. You can drag and drop Word 97 .doc files, but you will get better results if you import them. See [Importing a Microsoft Office Document](#).

- 2 Drag the file onto the page.

The text appears on the page in a text box.

Pasting Text from the Clipboard

- 1 Cut or copy the text from the original source, such as a word processing document.
- 2 In Page view, click where you want to position the text.
- 3 From the Edit menu, choose Paste or Paste Special. Select:
 - **Paste** to paste the contents of the Clipboard onto the current page. You might lose some of the original text formatting when you copy and paste text from the Clipboard.
 - **Paste Special** to retain formatting. You can select:
 - Formatted Text (RTF) to insert the contents of the Clipboard as text with font and table formatting.
 - Unformatted Text to insert the contents of the Clipboard as text with no formatting.
 - HTML Format to insert the contents of the Clipboard as HTML format.

To select the Paste Special default, click Set Paste Default and choose one of the three options.

Formatting Text

You can format [selected text](#) using the options on the Text properties palette or by applying formats to entire paragraphs. The Automatic setting, which is a choice for many options throughout NetObjects Fusion, allows formats to flow from one design level to another. See [Formatting Selected Text](#), [Formatting Paragraphs](#) and [Understanding the Automatic Setting](#).

To apply many text attributes at once in a consistent manner, you can use the Styles included with NetObjects Fusion and also create and apply your own text styles. See [Working with Text Styles](#).

Selecting HTML or Cascading Style Sheet Text Formatting

NetObjects Fusion provides two ways to generate the code that controls the format of the text in your site—HTML or cascading style sheets (CSS).

When you select HTML (the default), NetObjects Fusion uses standard HTML tags in the code that controls text formatting. This results in consistent text display across browsers, from older 2.0 and 3.0 versions to the most recent versions of Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator. Using this setting also ensures that you can update sites created with earlier versions of NetObjects Fusion.

Cascading style sheets provide a way for site designers to incorporate typographical elements—like line spacing and letter spacing—that are not supported by standard HTML in their sites. These styles are specified in .css files, which are attached to the site. When you select cascading style sheet text formatting, NetObjects Fusion creates style.css and site.css files and links them to the HTML generated for the site.

The CSS standard is still evolving. Cascading style sheets do not work with 2.x or 3.x browser versions. Even the 4.x versions of Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer and 5.x version of Microsoft Internet Explorer do not fully support all CSS features, and in some cases, support is inconsistent. If you choose cascading style sheets, be sure to test your site using all target browsers to make sure the site displays as you intended.

To switch the text format setting:

- 1 From the Tools menu, choose Options>Current Site.
- 2 On the General tab, in the Text formatting section, select HTML or Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).
- 3 Click OK.

Understanding the Automatic Setting

When you select Automatic in text formatting dialogs, the format attributes of a higher or parent style pass through to the lower or child style.

The order of the cascading styles is:

- Browser
- SiteStyle
- Site
- Page
- Selected text

The SiteStyle is the parent of the Site, which is the parent of the Page. Thus, selecting Automatic for an attribute at the Page level lets the setting for that attribute pass from the Site to the Page. If the same attribute is set to Automatic in the Site as well, then the SiteStyle setting for that attribute flows to the Site and then, unimpeded, to the Page.

For example, if you set the font color to red at the SiteStyle level and set font color to Automatic on both the Site level and the Page level, text at the page level is automatically red when you type it. The red attribute flows all the way from SiteStyle to the text.

When you change a setting at a higher level, it changes the corresponding setting at the lower level if the setting at the lower level is Automatic. So, if the setting at the Page level is Automatic, and you change the font at the Site level, the font setting changes for the Page level, too. This feature provides you with a fast, powerful way to make formatting changes throughout your site by simply making the change once at the higher levels.

Of course, there may be times when you don't want the changes from the higher levels to be inherited by the lower levels. In that case you can edit the text style so Automatic is not selected for the particular format attribute. Editing a style at any level overrides the settings from the parent level. For example, if you select text and change its color to blue, that editing overrides a setting of red text from the SiteStyle level.

You can mix choices among the formatting attributes so some have the Automatic setting and others don't. For example, you could select the font to be inherited from a higher level (so you set it to Automatic), but manually select the color.

See [Working with Text Styles](#) for more information about the flow of text styles and formats to text in your site.

Formatting Selected Text

With NetObjects Fusion you can reformat selected text to change the text font, size, color, and style, as well as the paragraph alignment and indent. You can format selected characters in text boxes or table cells. On a stacked page, you can format selected characters in formatted text fields, but in simple text fields, all characters have the same format. See [Data Publishing](#).

1 Double-click the text box that contains the text.

Hollow selection handles appear around the text box.

2 To select:

- Specific characters, drag over those characters.
- A word, double-click the word.

To select words quickly, you can set your options to automatically select the entire word. See [Setting Text Options](#).

- A paragraph, triple-click in the paragraph.
- A block of text, click the first character, then Shift+Click the last character.
- Multiple paragraphs, drag through them.

3 Make sure the Format tab on the Text Properties palette is selected.

4 Select a font from the drop-down list on the Text Properties palette.

5 Select a font size from the drop-down list on the Text Properties palette.

The relative settings (-2 to +4) set the font size relative to the site visitor's default browser settings. To change the unit of measurement, you can type directly into the Size field; for example, 12 pt. To change the unit throughout the site, you must edit the font size setting for the text format in Style view.

6 Click a font style button to assign characteristics—bold, italic, underline, and strikethrough, superscript, or subscript—to the text.

7 To assign a color other than the SiteStyle color to the text, click the color sample and select a color from the Color Picker.

8 To remove all added formatting from the paragraph containing the selected text, click the Clear button. Inherited formatting remains.

9 To set left, center, right, or block alignment for the paragraph containing the selected text, click an alignment button.

10 To indent the paragraph, click an indent button or press Tab. Using this indenting button nests the selected paragraph under unselected paragraphs. To nest the paragraph to a deeper level, continue to click the button or press Tab. Default indenting is set as part of the text's format style.

You can also assign list formats and text styles to selected text. See [Creating Bulleted and Numbered Lists](#) and [Working with Text Styles](#).

Formatting Paragraphs

Using the options in the Paragraph Settings dialog, you can set formats for the text in a paragraph, the paragraph alignment, spacing, margins, indents, paragraph border, and paragraph background.

When you format paragraphs, type all the text first and then go back and apply the formatting. If you set formats as you enter the text, new paragraphs inherit the style of the paragraph before it.

Some options in the Paragraph Settings dialog have no effect if text formatting is set to HTML. These options are marked CSS only in the following sections. If you apply these options, you see them in Page view, but they disappear when you preview or publish the site. Be sure to test your site in all target browsers to ensure pages display as you intended

Formatting Text in a Paragraph

- 1 Position the insertion point in the paragraph you want to format. You do not need to select text.
- 2 On the Format tab of the Text Properties palette, click the Format button.
- 3 In the Paragraph Settings dialog, click the Character tab.
- 4 Set the text format options. If you choose Automatic, the settings for the parent style pass through to the paragraph. See [Understanding the Automatic Setting](#).
 - **Font** applies the text font; the list of fonts is derived from the font map in the **\NetObjects System** folder.
If the specified font for the formatted text is installed on the site visitor's system, HTML 3.x-compatible browsers display your text using this font. If the font is not installed, the browser checks a substitution table. If the specified substitution is not possible, the browser uses its default font. You can change the substitution table by editing the **fontmap.txt** file in the **\NetObjects System** folder.
 - **Style** applies a style to the text. You can select italic, bold or bold italic.
 - **Size** sets the size of the text. You can choose the unit for specifying the font size from the drop-down list to the right of the Size field.
You can choose any size up to 22192 pt., but the actual font and size site visitors see is based on their browser default setting and therefore is unpredictable. Also, some older browsers do not support all sizes. For those reasons, it is best to use the relative settings (such as -2 to +4). Then, when site visitors increase or decrease their browser font sizes, text size also increases or decreases. But if you use an absolute font size such as points, inches, or picas, the text on your pages stays the same size even if site visitors want to see it larger or smaller.
 - **Color** applies color to the text. The color box shows the current text color. To change the color, click the color box and select a color from the Color Picker.
 - **Letter case** sets the case (uppercase or lowercase) of the text. Use the Capitalize option to set initial caps, which capitalizes the first letter of each word in the text. Choose None to remove a letter case format set at a higher level.
 - **Small caps** sets the text to appear in all small caps. If small caps is selected, it overrides the Letter case setting. Not all browsers support small caps. Choose None to remove a small caps format set at a higher level.
 - **Position** sets the text to be subscript or superscript. Choose Normal to remove a position format set at a higher level.
 - **Decoration** sets the text to the selected decorations. You can select underline, overline (CSS only), and strikethrough.

Setting Paragraph Alignment, Spacing, and Margins

- 1 Position the insertion point in the paragraph you want to format. You do not need to select text.
- 2 On the Format tab of the Text Properties palette, click the Format button.
- 3 In the Paragraph Settings dialog, click the Paragraph tab.
- 4 Set paragraph format options. If you choose Automatic, the settings for the parent style pass through to the paragraph. See [Understanding the Automatic Setting](#).
 - **Alignment** sets the alignment to left, center, right, or block. Changing alignment here also changes the alignment setting on the Text Properties palette. If no button is selected, the text is aligned using the default alignment.
 - **Image wrap** (CSS only) sets how text can wrap around an image. You can choose left, right, or on both sides of the image. To apply wrap settings to a particular image, use the Picture Properties palette. This feature is most useful when creating text styles. See [Creating a Text Style](#).
 - **Line height** (CSS only) sets the amount of space between lines of text in the selected unit of measurement.
 - **Letter spacing** (CSS only) sets the amount of space between characters in the text in the selected unit of measurement.
 - **Space above** (CSS only) and **Space below** (CSS only) set the amount of space above and below paragraphs in the selected units of measurement.
 - **First line indent** sets the tab space indent for the first line of text in the selected unit of measurement. This is the only way to indent a paragraph without using the space bar.
 - **Left margin** (CSS only) and **Right margin** (CSS only) set the margins on either side of the paragraph in the selected units of measurement.

Setting Borders and Padding (CSS only)

Borders are lines around a paragraph. Padding is the amount of space between the border lines and the text. If no border is set, padding can mimic margins around text.

Browsers can interpret your border and padding settings differently. Check the appearance of objects with borders and padding in different browsers to make sure the object appears as you intended.

- 1 Position the insertion point in the paragraph you want to format. You do not need to select text.
- 2 On the Format tab of the Text Properties palette, click the Format button.
- 3 In the Paragraph Settings dialog, click the Borders tab.
- 4 Select border settings. If you choose Automatic, the settings for the parent style pass through to the paragraph. See [Understanding the Automatic Setting](#).
 - **Automatic** applies the default border setting.
 - **None** prevents the parent element's border settings from being applied.
 - **Border** makes the other options available so you can apply individual border settings. Use:
Style, **Width**, and **Color** to set the border's line style, width, and color. Click the Color box to select a color from the Color Picker.
 - Active borders** to specify which borders appear around the paragraph. All four segments are selected by default, which adds a complete box around the paragraph. You can click any combination of segments
- 5 Select the amount of padding you want at each side of the paragraph.

Setting Background Options (CSS only)

- 1 Position the insertion point in the paragraph you want to format. You do not need to select text.
- 2 On the Format tab of the Text Properties palette, click the Format button.
- 3 Click the Background tab.
- 4 Set the background format options for the paragraph. If you choose Automatic, the settings for the parent style pass through to the paragraph. See [Understanding the Automatic Setting](#).
 - **Color** sets the background color behind the text. Click the Color box to select a new color from the Color Picker.
 - **Image** sets the background to an image. Click Browse to select an image.
 - **Attachment** sets the background image to either remain fixed or scroll as the text scrolls. This option applies only to Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x.
 - **Repeat** set how the image displays behind the text. Choose None to display a single image that does not repeat. Select Both to fill the background entirely with the image. Select Horizontal or Vertical to display a row of images horizontally or vertically behind the text.

The horizontal and vertical settings do not work with many browsers. Do not use this feature unless you expect your site visitors to use Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher for Windows or Internet Explorer 4.5 or higher for the Mac OS. Netscape Navigator versions 4.7 and earlier do not use this feature properly.

- **Image Position** sets the initial position of the background image. This feature is supported by Internet Explorer 3.0 and higher, but is not supported by Netscape Navigator 4.7 or earlier. To set the position to a specific value, select Value from the Horizontal and Vertical drop-down lists and enter a value for the position in the selected unit of measurement.

To position the image correctly in browsers, the horizontal and vertical values interact. Note that when you change the setting for the horizontal or vertical position, the other setting changes accordingly.

Formatting Text Objects within Paragraphs

A text object is a portion of text that you can treat as a single unit. For example, a link is a text object. When you create the link and format it, you apply formatting features to the entire link as a single unit. If you apply a color, it applies to the entire link, not just a few letters. Paragraphs are also text objects because you can format them as a single unit without formatting the entire text box that contains the paragraph.

Paragraphs can contain links and other text objects. When you format a paragraph containing another text object, some—but not all—of the new formatting is also applied to the contained object. Generally, the formatting is consistent with the type of object and the formatting available for it. For example, links do not have margins, so if you change the paragraph's left and right margins, the link is not affected. But because the font of a link can be formatted, if you format the paragraph's fonts the link's fonts are also formatted. However, if the link's font has already been defined, it will not take on the paragraph's font.

If you change the format of the contained object, it does not affect the container object. So, if you change the color of the link text, the surrounding paragraph text is not affected.

The following table shows which text attributes affect a contained object and which do not.

Text attribute	Affects contained object	Does not affect contained object
Font	x	
Style	x	
Size	x	
Color	x	
Position		x
Case	x	
Decoration	x	
Small caps	x	
Alignment	x	
Image wrap	x	
Line height	x	
Letter spacing	x	
Word spacing	x	
Space above		x (relative size corresponds to parent element's width)
Space below		x (relative size corresponds to parent element's width)
First line indent	x	
Left margin		x
Right margin		x
List style	x	

List indent x

All border and background attributes x

Working with Text Styles

A text style is a predefined set of formats for the characters, paragraphs, lists, borders, and backgrounds of text. Text styles provide a convenient way to specify, replicate, and update paragraph formatting for a text selection.

You can create text styles or modify the text styles included with NetObjects Fusion. You can also create custom styles to use in conjunction with the styles on the Styles list.

Applying a Text Style to a Paragraph

- 1 In Page view, position the insertion point in the paragraph to which you want to apply a text style.
- 2 In the Paragraph section of the Text Properties palette, select a text style from the Style drop-down list. The text changes to the new style.

For example, if the original text is the Normal(P) style, and you select the Heading1 (H1) style for the text, the entire paragraph changes to the H1 style.

Applying a Style to a Text Span

A *span* is a selection of text that you format as a unit. You can assign a custom style or other formats to the characters included in a span to differentiate that text from the rest of the paragraph. For example, if you want your company's name to always appear in bold italic, you can create a custom style specifying those attributes. Then you select each instance of the company name as a span and apply the custom style.

You can achieve the same result by selecting the text and manually formatting it from the Properties palette, but when you use a span you can apply a custom style quickly and then change it globally if necessary.

To create a span:

- 1 In Page view, select the text you want to format.
- 2 Click the Span tool on the Standard toolbar.
The New Span dialog appears.
- 3 Select a custom style from the drop-down list, or click the Format button and apply formatting to the selected text.
- 4 Click OK.

To remove a span, position the insertion point in the span, click the Span tab on the Text Properties palette, and click Remove Span.

Using Custom Styles

You can create custom styles to augment HTML tag styles. HTML tag styles, such as Heading 1 <H1> or Normal (P), are fundamental design characteristics of HTML. You can see examples of tag styles on the Text tab in Style view. Custom style elements are combined with HTML tag styles to produce a wide range of formats that you can apply to different pages or the entire site. See [Creating a Text Style](#) to create a custom style.

For example, suppose the original H1 head is bold and large. You want to create a series of custom H1 styles. On one set of pages you want the H1 heads to look like a shout, so you create a custom style to set the text to all capitals and italic and you call this custom style Shout. On the other pages you might want the H1 heads to look like a whisper, so you create a custom style that sets the text to be lower case and condensed. Since you don't want the text to inherit the bold and large size from the original H1 setting, you do not select Automatic. You name this custom style Shhh.

When you apply the custom style to the text with the original H1 head, the only text attributes affected are those specified in the custom style. So, if the original H1 head is bold and large, the result of applying the custom style Shout to selected text looks like this:

THE H1 HEADS WOULD LOOK LIKE THIS

The text is bold and large (from the original <H1> head) and also all capitals and italic (from the custom style). The bold and large attributes pass through to the <H1> Shout style because the custom style did not affect those attributes.

Applying the Shhh custom style, however, looks like this:

The H1 heads would look like this

In this case, the <H1> text in the Shhh style does not include the bold and large font size because you changed those attributes instead of using the Automatic settings. If the settings for bold and large remained Automatic, the Shhh style would include the bold and large font.

When you apply custom styles, the name of the custom style is appended to the original HTML tag style with a period to differentiate the original HTML tag style from the new custom style. So, the two <H1> custom styles become <H1.Shout> and <H1.Shhh>. When NetObjects Fusion generates the HTML, the styles are represented as <H1 class="Shout"> and <H1 class="Shhh">.

Setting a Style's Scope

When creating styles, you can limit the range of a style's effects by setting the scope of the style. The scope of a style determines where the style's effects are available and applied. The scope options are:

- **All available styles.** Shows all styles regardless of scope.
- **SiteStyle.** The style is available whenever the SiteStyle is applied.
- **Site.** The style is available throughout the current site.
- **Page.** The style is available only on a specific page of the current site.

You set the scope of a style when you create it.

Creating a Text Style

- 1 In Page view, from the Text menu, choose Edit Text Styles.

The Text Styles dialog appears.

The selected scope appears in the field at the top of the dialog.

The pane on the left lists the HTML tag styles and any custom styles you created for the selected scope.

When the scope is set to All available styles, you can determine a style's scope using the tree structure in the Text Styles dialog. Click the plus sign next to a style to see its scope and the specific pages it applies to. In this example, the custom style named .Sales applies only to the Home page.

Depending on the selected scope, the list of HTML tag styles can include link styles—Link:active, Link:hover, Link:linked, and Link:visited. For example, Link:hover is the style applied when a site visitor moves the mouse pointer over the link but does not click. Link:visited is the style applied after a visitor clicks the link.

You can also create custom styles for the navigation bar, a text object, lists, and so on, for the styles listed in the pane on the left.

- 2 From the Scope drop-down list, select the scope you want to work with. For example, if you want to see the styles that affect only the current page, select Styles in page.

- 3 Click New or Duplicate.

The New Text Style dialog appears.

The Duplicate Text Style dialog box is similar. Duplicating a style is a quick way to give it a different scope. For example, you can duplicate the H1 style to the H2, H3, and H4 headings and then edit them individually.

- 4 In the Style type section, select:

- **Redefine HTML tag** and choose a tag to edit from the drop-down list.
- **Create custom style** and type a name for the style in the field.

A period is added to the custom style's name, such as **.customstylename**. In HTML the custom style is then referred to as **class=customstylename**.

- 5 Select a style scope for the new style.

- **Page specific.** If you select this option the new style is only available for the current page. If you are redefining an existing tag, the original definition is still in force for the rest of the site. If you create a new style, it is not available on any other page of the site.
- **Site wide.** If you select this option the new style is available throughout the current site. If you are redefining an existing tag, all instances of this tag change throughout the site. For example, if you change the H1 font color to red and select Site wide, all text in the site with that style applied becomes red.

- 6 Click OK.

The Text Format dialog appears. You can now set the attributes for each feature of the style. See [Formatting Paragraphs](#) and [Formatting a List](#) for details.

Creating a Custom Text Attribute (CSS only)

When you create a text style, the Text Style dialog includes a Custom tab where you can define custom text attributes. You should only create custom text attributes if you know HTML and cascading style sheet coding and understand the implications of cascading style sheet features.

For example, if you enter the name **cursor** and the value **wait**, the pointer in Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 can appear as an hourglass. If you assign this new custom style to the Text Object, the pointer displays as an hourglass when it is over a text object on your site's pages. Similarly, you can use custom attributes to take advantage of cascading style sheet attributes not supported directly, such as the pointer.

To create a custom attribute:

- 1 Follow the steps in [Creating a Text Style](#) to create a new text style.
- 2 In the Text Format dialog, click the Custom tab.
- 3 Click the New button.
- 4 Enter the cascading style sheet name for the new attribute and then enter its value.

To edit an existing custom attribute, select it in the list on the Custom tab. Its name and values appear in the Attribute properties boxes on the Custom tab. Make your changes in those boxes.

- 5 Click OK.

Custom attributes do not display in Page view but do appear in the browser if it supports cascading style sheet features.

Modifying a Text Style

- 1 In Page view, from the Text menu, choose Edit Text Styles.
The Text Styles dialog appears.
- 2 Select the style you want to modify, then click Edit.
The Text Format dialog appears.
- 3 To change the style, see [Formatting Text](#).
- 4 When you finish, click OK in the Text Format dialog.
- 5 In the Text Styles dialog, click Close.
NetObjects Fusion updates any paragraph to which you applied the style.

Deleting a Text Style

- 1** In Page view, from the Text menu, choose Edit Text Styles.

The Text Styles dialog appears.

- 2** Select the style you want to delete, then click Delete.

You cannot delete a style defined with multiple scopes. You must delete each one separately. To see if a style has multiple scopes, select All Available Styles from the Scope drop-down list and click the plus sign next to the style.

- 3** Click OK to confirm deletion and click Close.

Creating Bulleted and Numbered Lists

To create a simple numbered or bulleted list:

- 1 In Page view, select the text you want to format as a numbered or bulleted list.
- 2 Click a list type button on the Text Properties palette to select a numbered list or a bulleted list.
When you click a list type button, NetObjects Fusion applies the default Ordered or Unordered List style. To change the style, see [Formatting a List](#).
- 3 To add an item to the list, press Enter at the end of a line. Press Shift+Enter to start a new line under the same bulleted item.

To remove the list style from the selected list level, click the List tab on the Properties palette and click Remove List.

To create a multi-level numbered or bulleted list:

- 1 In Page view, select the text you want to include in the list. Make sure each item in the list is a separate paragraph.
- 2 Click a list type button on the Text Properties palette.
- 3 Select the paragraph or paragraphs you want to make subordinate and click the right indent button or press Tab.
Each click of the indent button moves the selected paragraphs over one level in the list and adds the appropriate bullet or list character for that level.

Formatting a List

- 1 In Page view, select any text in a numbered or bulleted list.
- 2 Click the List tab on the Text Properties palette.
- 3 Click the Format button.

The List Settings dialog appears.
- 4 Set the List style. If you choose Automatic, the settings for the parent style pass through to the list. See [Understanding the Automatic Setting](#).
 - **Bullet.** Select a bullet character or type of numbering from the drop-down list.
 - **Bullet Image** (CSS only). To use a graphic as the bullet character, click Browse and select the image you want.
- 5 Set the Line indent (CSS only).
 - **Automatic** applies the indenting of the object that contains the list whenever the list text wraps to a second line. The amount of the indent is preset. See [Understanding the Automatic Setting](#).
 - **All lines** indents all lines in each listed item to the same position.
 - **First line only** indents the first line of each item in the list, but not the other lines.
- 6 Click OK.

Setting the List Start Value

If you select a numbered list and want it to start with a value other than 1 or A, you can define a new start value.

To set a new start value:

- 1 In Page view, select any level in the numbered list. New start values only apply to numbered lists, not bulleted lists.
- 2 Click the List tab on the Text Properties palette.
- 3 In the Start Value box, enter a new start value, or click the up and down arrows to set the new value.

All entries at that level of the numbered list now conform to the new start value. For example, if you change the start value to 3, the first entry at that level is labeled 3, and the next entry is labeled 4.

Setting the List Bullet or Numbering Type

You can choose a type of numbering or bullet character for each level of a list.

To set a new bullet or numbering type:

- 1 In Page view, select any level in the list.
- 2 Click the List tab on the Text Properties palette.
- 3 From the Bullet type drop-down list, select the type of bullet character or numbering you want for that level of the list.

The text styles associated with lists are List, Ordered , List, Bulleted , and List Item . Selecting the type of bullet character or numbering automatically selects the proper text style from the ordered or bulleted list.

Changing the style affects both types of lists.

Lists are formatted with bullets based on the List Item style; however, you can also format lists using other styles, such as Normal <P>. In that case, the list will not have a bullet character associated with it. Conversely, if you type a series of paragraphs and want to make them a list, you can apply the List Item style to the paragraphs.

Inserting Symbols

You can insert special symbols, such as an em dash or copyright symbol into text.

- 1 In Page view, double-click the text box containing the text where you want to insert the symbol.
- 2 Click the location in the text where you want to insert the symbol.
- 3 From the Text menu, select Insert Symbol.
- 4 In the Insert Symbol dialog, select a symbol and click Insert.

The symbol appears in the text.

You cannot edit the list of symbols.

Adding Text to a Shape or Picture

When you add text to a shape or picture, the text becomes part of a new image file when you publish the page. Because the text is part of the image, the site visitor's browser displays the correct font, even if the font is not installed in the visitor's browser.

If you add text to a picture file, when you publish the site, NetObjects Fusion generates a new picture file listed in Publish view as an auto-generated image. Your original file is unchanged and not included among the site's published assets. If you remove the text from the picture, the image remains listed as an auto-generated image.

Windows 98, Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows ME, Windows XP, and some versions of Windows 95 include a utility for smoothing fonts (also called anti-aliasing) that works with NetObjects Fusion. To turn on font smoothing in Windows 95 and Windows NT, open the Control Panel, click the Display icon, and on the Plus! tab select Smooth edges of screen fonts. In Windows 98, Windows 2000, and Windows ME, and Windows XP the option is on the Effects tab. You can also use other font management utilities, such as Adobe Type Manager, to smooth fonts.

To add text to a shape or picture:

- 1 In Page view, select the shape or picture to which you want to add text.

The corresponding properties palette appears. If you are working with a picture, click the Effects tab.

- 2 In the Text in element section, select Enable and click Settings.

The Text in Element Settings dialog appears.

- 3 Type the text you want to add.

If you do not insert line breaks, the text does not wrap and may not be seen if it is wider than the element.

- 4 Select the settings for the text.

- Click the Font Set button and select a font, style, and size.
- Click the Color Set button and select a color in the Color Picker.
- Select the Relative alignment, Horizontal position, and Vertical position for the text.

The Relative alignment left-aligns, centers, or right-aligns two or more lines of text. It has no effect on single lines of text.

The Horizontal position and Vertical position settings position the text within the object frame.

To specify multiple lines of text in a SiteStyle banner or button, use the Custom Names dialog as described in [Using Custom Button and Banner Names and File Extensions](#).

- 5 In the Orientation section, move the slider to rotate the text.

Select Right angles to limit the text rotation to 90-degree increments.

- 6 Click Close to apply the text settings to the text.

Creating and Editing Fields

Fields contain variable text that is subject to change, such as the date and time the site was created or last modified, the site name and author, and so on. NetObjects Fusion includes several fields you can use and you can define your own.

Inserting an Existing Field

- 1 In Page view, double-click the text box and position the insertion point where you want to insert the field.
- 2 From the Text menu, choose Insert Field.

The Insert Field dialog appears.

- 3 Select the type of field you want to insert from the Type drop-down list.

If you select Date & Time, click Date & Time Format, select a format from the list in the Date & Time Format dialog, and click OK.

Once you publish the site, the date on the final HTML page does not change automatically. It only changes if you modify the site in NetObjects Fusion and publish again. This is true of all variables.

If you select Site & General and choose Author, you must type the author's name on the META tags tab of the Current Site Options dialog. See [Entering META Tags](#).

- 4 Select the specific field to insert from the Field list.
- 5 Click OK in the Insert Field dialog.

Creating a User-Defined Variable

A user-defined variable is text or a phrase that is subject to change. For example, if you need to refer to quarterly sales figures, you can create a user-defined variable and insert the number as a field. As the figure changes each quarter, you can edit the field as described in " " on page , and NetObjects Fusion automatically updates the name wherever it appears in your site. You can only create plain text variables. You cannot reference internal NetObjects Fusion fields, such as page names, asset names, or object properties.

1 In Page view, double-click the text box where you want to insert a user-defined variable.

2 From the Text menu, choose Insert Field.

The Insert Field dialog appears.

3 Select User-Defined Variable from the Type drop-down list.

4 Click New.

The New Variable dialog appears.

5 Type a name and value for the field and click OK.

The field appears highlighted in the Field list of the Insert Field dialog.

6 Click OK.

Checking Spelling

You can check the spelling of English language words in NetObjects Fusion. You can add words to a personal dictionary so they will no longer be flagged as misspelled. Your personal dictionary is a simple text file, so you can use any text editor to add or delete words. You can check spelling throughout an entire site, on selected pages, or on a single page.

If Smart Spell Check is turned on, once NetObjects Fusion checks spelling in a text block, it does not check the same text again unless you modify the text or turn off smart spell check. See [Setting Text Options](#).

1 Go to Site view or Page view.

2 From the Tools menu, choose Spell Check.

3 Select:

- **Entire Site** to check spelling for text on all pages in the site.
- **Selected pages** to check the spelling of text on the pages selected in Site view.
- **Current Page** to check the spelling of text only on the page displayed in Page view.

If NetObjects Fusion does not recognize the word, it displays the word in the Not in Dictionary field of the Spelling dialog.

Email addresses and URLs are not checked.

4 Click:

- **Options** to choose a language, and to choose a location for your personal dictionary.
- **Ignore** to skip this instance of the word.
- **Ignore All** to skip all instances on this page.
- **Change** to replace this instance with the word in the Change to field.
- **Change All** to replace all instances on this page with the word in the Change to field.
- **Add** to put the word in your personal dictionary.
- **Suggest** to see alternate spellings for the word. Double-click a suggestion to use it.
- **Cancel** to cancel the spelling check.

Finding Text

1 Go to Site view or Page view.

2 From the Edit menu, choose Find.

The Find and Replace dialog appears.

3 In the Find in field, select a scope for the search.

The options vary depending on the current view and the selected object.

- **Entire site** to search all text in the site.
- **Selected pages** to search text on the pages selected in Site view.
- **Current page** to search text on the page currently displayed in Page view.
- **Current text box** to search text in the text box currently selected in Page view.
- **Selected text** to search only the text currently selected in Page view.

4 In the Find what field, type the word, letters, or phrase you want to find.

5 Select options to narrow the search.

6 Click Find Next.

NetObjects Fusion searches for the text.

Replacing Text

1 Go to Site view or Page view.

2 From the Edit menu, choose Replace.

The Find and Replace dialog appears.

3 In the Find in field, select a scope for the search.

The options vary depending on the current view and the selected object.

- **Entire site** to search all text in the site.
- **Selected pages** to search text on the pages selected in Site view.
- **Current page** to search text on the page currently displayed in Page view.
- **Current text box** to search text in the text box currently selected in Page view.
- **Selected text** to search only the text currently selected in Page view.

4 In the Find what field, type the word, letters, or phrase you want to replace.

5 In the Replace with field, type the replacement text.

6 Select options to narrow the search.

7 Click Find Next.

8 Click Replace to replace the found text, or click Replace All to replace all instances of the text on the page with the replacement text.

Counting Words, Lines, Paragraphs, and Characters

To get a count for the current page, in Page view, choose Word Count from the Tools menu.

If the text box includes embedded objects, the line count is incremented for each embedded object.

Working with Text Boxes

A text box is a container for text as well as other kinds of objects, including pictures, sound objects, and tables. When you use a text box as a container, you do not have pixel-level control over embedded objects. For example, you do not insert a picture in a text box and drag it into position. Instead, you embed the object at a selected point in the text and adjust its placement using alignment, positioning, and text-wrapping choices. When NetObjects Fusion publishes pages that use a text box as the main Layout container, they have extremely lean HTML code and load relatively quickly in the site visitor's browser.

Browse this section for information about:

- [Adding a text box](#)
- [Selecting a text box](#)
- [Embedding objects in a text box](#)
- [Wrapping text around objects](#)
- [Sizing a text box](#)
- [Scaling text box contents to the browser window](#)
- [Setting text box background color](#)
- [Preserving your design intentions](#)

Adding a Text Box

- 1 Select the Text tool from the Standard toolbar.
- 2 Drag a box in the location where you want to place the text box.

The text box appears with hollow selection handles indicating you can enter and format text. See [Designing with Text](#).

Selecting a Text Box

- To add or edit text within a text box, double-click in the text box. The text box selection handles are hollow, and the Text Properties palette includes a Format tab in addition to the Text Box and Actions tabs.
- To work with a text box as a container, click the text box. The selection handles are solid, and the Text Properties palette displays only Text Box and Actions tabs.

To add and format text, see [Designing with Text](#).

Embedding Objects in a Text Box

When you embed an object in a text box, a wide border appears around the box and the insertion point appears as a vertical bar.

The insertion point indicates where the object's HTML tags are inserted when NetObjects Fusion generates the HTML.

NetObjects Fusion positions pictures at the insertion point. Text, tables, sound, video, and other objects are placed with the top edge lined up with the top edge of the text line containing the insertion point. You use the object's alignment options to arrange the object within the text box. An insertion marker indicates the object's insertion point.

To move an embedded object, drag it. To place an embedded object on the top line of the text box, drag it until its insertion marker is positioned before the first text character.

You can create a new object in a text box or insert an existing object.

Dragging and Dropping an Existing Object

- 1 In Page view, select the Text tool from the Standard toolbar and draw a text box.
- 2 Add text. See [Designing with Text](#).
- 3 Select an object elsewhere on the page and drag it into the text box.
The thick blue text box boundary indicates the object will be embedded.
- 4 Position the insertion point at the place in the text where you want to insert the object and drop the object.
- 5 Position the object within the text box. See [Wrapping Text around Objects](#).

Creating a New Embedded Object

1 In Page view, select the Text tool from the Standard toolbar and draw a text box.

2 Add text. See [Designing with Text](#).

3 Select the appropriate tool to create the new object.

To embed a text box within a text box, you must create it outside the text box and drag it into place.

4 Position the mouse pointer in the text and draw a box for the new object.

If appropriate, the Open file dialog for that type of object appears. Select the object you want to embed and click OK.

5 Position the object within the text box. See [Wrapping Text around Objects](#).

Wrapping Text around Objects

Once you embed an object in a text box, you can wrap text around it.

1 In Page view, select the object embedded in the text box.

The object's properties palette appears.

2 Click the Align tab.

3 Set the alignment options.

Depending on the type of object you selected, NetObjects Fusion displays some combination of the following alignment options:

- Vertical alignment of the object to the top, middle, or bottom of the text line.
- Horizontal alignment of the object to the left, center, or right of the text box, without text wrapping.
- Horizontal alignment of the object to the text box, with text wrapping. If you select Left wrap, the text wraps around the right side of the object; if you select Right wrap, the text wraps around the left side of the object. To embed the object at the top left of the text box, move the pointer to the beginning of the text.
- In the Space around object section, specify the amount of vertical and horizontal space you want to leave between the image and the text.

The text wraps around the object according to your specifications.

Sizing a Text Box

When you create or select a text box, you can control its width, the minimum height, and the scaling of the text box to the full width of the Layout area or the browser window.

- 1 In Page view, select a text box or add a new text box.

The Text Properties palette appears.

- 2 Click the Text Box tab if necessary.

- 3 To set the width of the text box, select it and drag the handles to size the text box as needed. The text box retains the width you set unless you size it to the Layout area as described in step 5.

- 4 To set a minimum height for the text box, select Lock height and drag the text box handles to the minimum height you want.

If Lock height is not selected, NetObjects Fusion automatically adjusts the height of a text box to fit the text and objects it contains. Selecting Lock height prevents the text box from getting smaller in the site visitor's browser.

- 5 To use a text box as the main Layout container on the page, select Size Layout to Text. This results in extremely lean HTML code.

Before you do this, embed all objects in the Layout area in the text box or place them in the MasterBorder.

Objects left in the Layout area outside the text box will be overlapped by the text box when you size it to the Layout. Unless you want this overlap—and use Fixed Page Layout HTML output to support it—you must embed, move, or remove the objects.

Creating Pages that Resize to the Browser Window

You can configure NetObjects Fusion so the text box is maximized in the site visitor's browser window. When you use this option, NetObjects Fusion generates the page's HTML without using tables.

- 1 In Page view, click the MasterBorder.

The MasterBorder Properties palette appears.

- 2 Select the ZeroMargins MasterBorder from the MasterBorder name drop-down list or use any combination of AutoFrames and non-framed MasterBorders with margins set to zero.
- 3 Select an existing text box or create a new one and embed all objects in the Layout area in the text box.
- 4 On the Text Box tab of the Text Properties palette, select Size Layout to Text and then Contents wrap to browser width.

When you publish this page, the contents of the text box adjust to the size of the browser window.

Setting Text Box Background

You can add colors and pictures to text box backgrounds. If you choose a **.gif** with a transparent color, the text box background color will show through.

1 In Page view, select the text box and click the Text Box tab on the Text Properties palette.

2 In the Color field, select:

- **Automatic** to set the background to the color specified in the Text Object style in Style view.
- **Transparent** to set the background to the background color specified by the parent object of the text box. For example, if a small text box is embedded in a larger text box with a red background, the small text box will also have a red background if Transparent is selected.
- **Color** to select a background color from the Color Picker. The selected color appears in the box to the right of the Color field. To change the color, click the box and select a new color from the Color Picker.

3 In the Image field, select:

- **Automatic** to set the background to the image specified in the Text Object style in Style view.
- **None** to eliminate the background image.
- **Browse** to select an image from the Open dialog. See [Choosing an Image Format](#). If the picture is smaller than the text box, the browser tiles the image. To change the image, click the Browse button to the right of the field.

Preserving Your Design Intentions

When you place a text box on a page, the text is shown in the default display font. You format the text and position the text box relative to other objects on the page.

When you preview or publish the page and view it in your browser, the size of the text box and its alignment with the objects around it are controlled by the font settings in the browser. If your NetObjects Fusion default browser font is 10-point Times Roman, and your browser default font is set to 14-point Arial, you see an immediate difference in the arrangement and spacing of objects, because text boxes expand to accommodate the new font size.

This font variation is not caused by NetObjects Fusion; it's a consequence of site visitors controlling their browser environment. You can avoid potential problems by viewing the page in a variety of browsers using different font sizes and then adjusting your design to accommodate these changes. See [Controlling Published Output](#) and [Working with Layouts and Layout Regions](#) for more information about browsers.

Building Dynamic Pages

You can include animations and other interesting effects in your site by adding actions to individual objects or pages. You can make objects move on, off, and around the screen, hide or show them, bump them with other objects, have them exchange places, and so on. Site visitors can drag them around the page. You can even have actions respond to a site visitor's entry in a form. No programming is required. You build actions by simply choosing a series of options from menus.

When you use actions, note that:

- Due to limitations of Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator, actions work only in versions 4.0 and later of Internet Explorer and version 4.x of Netscape Navigator. Actions are not supported in Netscape Navigator 6.0.
- You can use actions on pages with AutoFrames; do not use actions on pages with frames that were scripted by adding HTML directly.
- For reliable performance, make sure you select Dynamic Page Layout—All Browsers as the HTML output method on the Layout Properties palette. If w your site visitors will only be using versions 4.0 and later browsers, select Fixed Page Layout. For Layout Regions containing objects with actions, select Regular Tables.

Browse this section for information about:

- Adding actions to [pages, objects](#), and [text](#)
- [Tailoring actions with custom messages](#)
- [Targeting several objects with one action](#)
- [Modifying actions](#)
- [Scripting your own actions](#)
- [Scripting parameter values](#)

You'll also find examples of actions, including:

- [Creating a button rollover](#)
- [Colliding one object with another](#)
- [Showing one object while hiding others](#)
- [Sequencing actions for a slide show](#)

How Actions Work

An action consists of a *trigger event* that causes the action to begin, a *message* and various parameters specifying what the action does, and one or more *targets* that perform the action.

- A typical trigger event can be a mouse click or simply hovering over a button (called a "mouse over"). But the trigger event can also be an event such as a site visitor entering or exiting a page. In that case, loading the page might trigger pictures to fly across the page. A trigger event can also be another action, so one object flying off the page could make another object fly on.
- The action message might be to show or hide an object, make an object fly off the page, make an object stick to the pointer so the site visitor can drag it around the page, display a dialog or alert, and so on.
- The target can be one or more objects on the page, the page itself, or a MasterBorder.

You add an action to the object that triggers it. For example, suppose you want to add an action to a button so when a person clicks the button Picture A flies off the page. The action you add to the button has the trigger event "when clicked," plus the action message "fly off the page," and Picture A as the target.

To sequence actions, you can trigger one with another. For example, suppose that you want the animation to continue so that as soon as the first action makes Picture A fly off the page, the second action makes Picture B fly on. In that case you add an action to Picture A with the trigger event "motion ended," the action message "fly onto the page," and Picture B as the target.

These are, of course, only basic examples of what you can do with actions. Many more ideas are presented throughout this chapter. Additional information about using actions on your Web pages is available from the Workbench link at www.netobjects.com/workbench. The links from the Workbench to Actions and JavaScript walk you through typical solutions for building dynamic Web pages.

Adding Actions to Objects and Pages

You can add an action to any object, Layout, or MasterBorder. NetObjects Fusion comes with several actions you can apply by choosing options from menus. Just specify a trigger event to start the action, the action itself, and the object you want it to target.

You can add any number of actions to an object. For example, one action might cause a button to highlight when you mouse over it, while another action removes the highlighting when you move the mouse away.

Because MasterBorders can apply to several pages, any object in the Layout that's targeted by an action involving a MasterBorder must be available in all Layouts using that MasterBorder.

- 1 In Page view, select the item you want to trigger the action, and click the Actions tab on the Properties palette.

Clear the Object initially visible in browser option to hide the object when the page loads. For example, if an action targeting this object makes it fly onto the page, you will want to hide the object until the fly action is triggered.

- 2 Click the plus (+) button on the Properties palette to add a new action.

The Set Action dialog appears.

- 3 Specify the action's trigger event in the When field.

Click the When menu button next to the field, point to a trigger category, and click the trigger event you want.

The trigger events available depend on the object you're adding the action to. These can include:

- **Mouse.** Mouse options do not apply in some cases, including text objects, Layouts, and frames. Mouse options are for triggering an action when the site visitor clicks the object, mouses down or up (for example, you might display a pushed-in picture of a button on mouse down), or moves the pointer over or off the object.
- **Object.** Triggers the action when the object is either hidden or shown as the result of another action that targets this object.
- **Page.** Triggers the action when the page finishes loading, or when the site visitor opens another page.
- **Transition, Motion, Drag.** In a sequence of actions, triggers the action at the start or end of another action that targets this object. For example, ending a drag might trigger another action to restore the object you dragged to its original position.
- **Custom.** These are messages you create to trigger one action with another for specialized action sequences. See [Tailoring Actions with Custom Messages](#).

- 4 Make sure Standard Action is displayed in the action type drop-down list. For information about scripted actions, see [Scripting Your Own Actions](#).

- 5 Specify the object your action is to target in the Target field.

The action can target any object on the page, the Layout itself, or even the MasterBorder. By default, it targets the object triggering it. To target another object, click the Target menu button next to the Target field and choose an object from the Object Tree palette. If you add a "Fly Out to Top Right" action to one picture and target it at another, for example, clicking the first picture can trigger the target picture to fly off the page.

You can also cascade an action to several objects at once; see [Targeting Several Objects with One Action](#).

- 6 Specify the action you want to occur in the Message field.

Click the Message menu button next to the Message field, point to a category, and click the action you want.

Your choices for actions depend on the object you're targeting. These can include:

- **Object.** Includes options for hiding, showing, or otherwise arranging the target in relation to other objects; adding a delay between the trigger event and a subsequent action; loading different images to use for a picture, say to show a highlighted button when a site visitor mouses over it. For examples, see [Creating a Button Rollover](#) and [Sequencing Actions for a Slide Show](#).
- **Transition, Motion.** Redraws the object in any of several ways, or causes it to move in some way across, on, or off the page.
- **Drag.** Makes an object stick to the pointer so site visitors can drag it around the page. One action might make

the object stick on mouse down, while another lets the object go on mouse up. For an example, see [Colliding One Object with Another](#).

- **Get Property, Set Property.** These actions are typically used as components of scripted actions or parameter values, in particular when working with values entered in forms.
 - **Location, Dialog, Window, Browser.** These options appear on the menu if the target is a Layout or MasterBorder. Use these options to open another URL after an animation occurs, display a dialog, set the size, position, or some other state of the window; or check what browser the site visitor is using, say to trigger a different set of actions depending on the browser type.
 - **Custom.** These are messages you create to trigger one action with another in specialized action sequences. See [Tailoring Actions with Custom Messages](#).
- 7 If the action you specify requires parameters or can be tailored with additional parameters, specify a value or expression in the Parameters field.

Click the Parameter menu button next to the Parameters field and click an available option. For example, for a Fly message you can choose a direction parameter like In from Top.

For some actions, you can click Values on the Parameters menu to choose from a wider selection of values.

The Parameter Values dialog appears, listing all parameters currently available for this action and their default values.

To modify a value, select a parameter and edit its value in the field at the top of the dialog. Depending on the parameter, you might type the value, or choose it from a drop-down list, or from the Color Picker, Picture File Open dialog, or Link dialog. Click OK when you're done editing parameters.

You can also write your own JavaScript expression to generate a parameter value. See [Scripting Parameter Values](#).

- 8 Click OK in the Set Action dialog.

Adding an Action to Linked Text

In addition to adding an action to a text block, you can also add an action to linked text by creating a smart, Blank link and then setting the text to have an action instead of linking to another page. A text link can be a trigger, but cannot be a target.

- 1 In Page view, select the text.
- 2 From the Object menu, choose Link, or click the Link tool on the Standard toolbar.
The Link dialog appears.
- 3 Select Smart Link as the link type and select the Blank link.
- 4 Click the Link button.
- 5 Click the text you selected earlier. The Text Properties palette now has a Link tab indicating a link is defined for the text.
- 6 On the Text Properties palette, click the Link tab, then click the Actions button.
The Actions dialog appears.
- 7 Click the plus (+) button and add an action as described in [Adding Actions to Objects and Pages](#).
- 8 Click OK in the Actions dialog.

Tailoring Actions with Custom Messages

You can simplify some action combinations or create specialized sequences by triggering actions with custom messages. A custom message is a simple text string you create that becomes available in the When menu as a trigger and in the Message menu as an action. You can then send it as a wildcard action from one object to trigger whatever action is added to another. Some actions also use custom messages as parameter values.

Say you want clicking any of several buttons to trigger an action on a picture, but you want to periodically change the action from Wipe to Iris. Instead of having to change each button's action message from Wipe to Iris, you can have each button send a custom message that triggers a Wipe or Iris action added to the picture. Controlling the effect of each button then requires modifying only the picture's action.

To create a custom message:

- 1 Select the object you want to trigger the first action in a sequence, and click the plus (+) button on the Actions tab of the Properties palette.

The Set Action dialog appears.

- 2 In the Set Action dialog, open the When or Message menu, and choose Custom, Edit.

The Custom Messages dialog appears.

- 3 Click the plus (+) button.

The Add Message dialog appears.

- 4 Type a name for the message and click OK. Do not use spaces or punctuation in message names to avoid causing problems when you publish.

The message is added to the Custom Messages dialog. You can remove it by selecting it in the dialog and clicking the minus (-) button.

- 5 Click OK in the Custom Messages dialog.

- 6 In the Set Action dialog, create an action that sends your custom message to the target.

For example, to make clicking the source object trigger an action added to a picture, fill out the Set Action dialog like this: enter Mouse, Clicked in the When field; the picture object in the Target field; and your custom message, which is now available in the When and Message menus, in the Message field.

- 7 Click OK in the Set Action dialog to close it.

- 8 Select the target object, click the plus (+) button on the Properties palette, and add the action you want the custom message to trigger.

The Set Action dialog reappears. Enter your custom message in the When field, and specify a target and action in the remaining fields.

- 9 Click OK in the Set Action dialog.

Targeting Several Objects with One Action

You can target an action at a container object—a Layout, MasterBorder, Layout Region, text box, or table—to apply the action to every object in the container. For example, clicking a button could hide all objects in a Layout Region. Just select the Cascade message option in the Set Action dialog when you create the action.

Cascading messages work best with custom messages. See [Showing One Object While Hiding Others](#) for an example.

- 1 In Page view, place the objects you want to target in a Layout, MasterBorder, Layout Region, text box, or table.

Actions sent to a Layout or MasterBorder apply to the entire page, not just the Layout or MasterBorder. So cascading a Hide message at a Layout makes the entire page go blank. To hide only a subset of objects on the page, put the objects in a Layout Region and target it instead. Also, hiding the Layout as a Layout Region (or in any container) also hides its contents without cascading.

- 2 Select the object you want to trigger the action, and click the plus (+) button on the Actions tab of the Properties palette.

The Set Action dialog appears.

- 3 Create an action targeting the container of objects you want the action to apply to.

When filling out the Set Action dialog, enter the page, Layout, MasterBorder, Layout Region, text box, or table in the Target field.

- 4 Click OK in the Set Action dialog.

Triggering the source object targets the action at the container and then at each of its objects as they're listed in the Object Tree palette.

Keep in mind that the container responds to the action if it can. If the container doesn't know how to respond, it is possible that the child objects might know. In this case, you can cascade the action so the child objects can respond appropriately. For an example of cascading an action, see [Showing One Object While Hiding Others](#).

Modifying Actions

You can modify an object's actions, for example, to change a trigger event, to reorder actions if the object has more than one, to disable an action, or to delete it altogether.

In Page view, select the object whose actions you want to modify, and click the Actions tab on the Properties palette.

- To change the sequence of actions, select an action and click the up or down arrow at the bottom of the palette.
If two or more actions share the same trigger event, they occur in the order listed.
- If you don't want to publish an action now but might want to later, or if you want an action available only to use in a scripted action or JavaScript expression, clear that action's check box. Next time the site is published, this action is not included, but it is still available to insert in a script or expression.
- To change an action's properties—its name, trigger event, target, action message, and so on—double-click the action and make changes in the Set Action dialog.
- To delete an action, select the action and click the minus (-) button.

Scripting Your Own Actions

In addition to the actions NetObjects Fusion provides in the Message menu, experienced JavaScript programmers can script their own actions.

- 1 In Page view, select the object you want to trigger the scripted action, and click the plus (+) button on the Actions tab of the Properties palette.

The Set Action dialog appears.

- 2 Select Scripted Action from the action type drop-down list.

A text box appears in the dialog.

- 3 Enter your scripted action in the text box using JavaScript.

NetObjects Fusion doesn't verify code you enter, so be sure to use valid syntax. You can use any combination of typing, inserting existing script text from a text file (click Insert Script and open the file from the File Open dialog), or inserting a call to an existing action or function.

To insert a call to an existing action, click Insert Action. A list of the actions you added to the object appears. Select an action to insert and click OK. NetObjects Fusion inserts the action at the insertion point in the text box, in the form \$(ActionName).

- 4 Click OK in the Set Action dialog.

If you're scripting an action and need to define JavaScript functions or other parameters, insert the defining script into the Between Head Tags field of the Layout HTML or Master HTML as appropriate.

Scripting Parameter Values

You can customize an action's parameter values instead of choosing from the ones NetObjects Fusion provides by generating them with a JavaScript expression. For example, you might use the value a site visitor types in a form object as the number-of-seconds value in a Delay action.

If you know JavaScript, you can enter expressions directly. You can also modify code for the default values NetObjects Fusion creates, and you can assemble expressions out of an object's other actions. For example, an expression might test for a particular condition—like time of day—and then trigger actions you created with the Set Actions dialog based on that condition. Just as the Values dialog often lists several values, an expression can generate one or more values, too.

- 1 In Page view, select the object whose parameter values you want to script, and add any actions you want to use as components of the JavaScript expression.

For these actions, ignore the When field, since each action is triggered by the expression. Also, if an action's only purpose is to be called by the expression, disable the action by clearing the check box next to it on the Actions tab of the Properties palette.

- 2 Create the action whose parameter value you want generated by the expression, as described in [Adding Actions to Objects and Pages](#). Or, open an existing action by double-clicking it on the Actions tab of the Properties palette.

- 3 In the Set Action dialog, open the Parameters menu and choose Expression.

The JavaScript Expression dialog appears. If the action already has default parameter values, the dialog displays the code for those values.

- 4 Enter your own JavaScript to generate the parameter value, or modify the code that's already there. NetObjects Fusion doesn't verify code you enter, so be sure to use valid syntax.

To build your expression around existing actions, click the Insert Action button, select an action from the Actions dialog, and click OK. NetObjects Fusion inserts the action at the insertion point, in the form `$(ActionName)`.

- 5 Click OK in the JavaScript Expression dialog and again in the Set Action dialog.

When the action is triggered, it uses the parameter values generated by your expression.

Creating a Button Rollover

You can use the Set Image and Use Image actions to give three-dimensional feel to a button, for example, by highlighting it when the site visitor's pointer passes over it, by making it appear pushed in when pressed, and so on.

For this example, you need three pictures of a button—one showing how it looks when the page loads, one showing it highlighted, and one showing it pressed.

This example applies to images of buttons, but not to form buttons. The Set Image action is not available for form buttons.

- 1 In Page view, place the picture of the button as it looks when the page loads.
- 2 To add an action to the button, click the Action tab on the Picture Properties palette, and click the plus (+) button. The Set Action dialog appears.
- 3 In the When field, from the Page drop-down menu choose Page Loaded. Click the Target Menu button next to the Target field and, from the Object Tree dialog that appears, select the button object. In the Message field, from the Object drop-down menu choose Set Image.
- 4 From the Parameters drop-down menu, choose Values. The Parameters dialog appears.
- 5 Identify when to use which picture file. Make sure the "loaded" version of the button is selected for the Image 1 (Normal) value. Then select the highlighted button for Image 2 (Highlighted), and the pressed version for Image 3 (Depressed).
- 6 To specify a picture file in a Set Image action's Values dialog, select a value, click the button next to the edit field, and open a file from the Picture File Open dialog. Click OK.
- 7 Add four actions to the button, filling out the Set Action dialog for each action like this:
 - Action 1.** Enter Mouse, Mouse Over in the When field; the button itself in the Target field; and Object, Use Image in the Message field. Then open the Parameters menu and click Image 2 (Highlighted).
 - Action 2.** Enter Mouse, Mouse Out in the When field; the button in the Target field; Object, Use Image in the Message field; and Image 1 (Normal) in the Parameters field.
 - Action 3.** Enter Mouse, Mouse Down in the When field; the button in the Target field; Object, Use Image in the Message field; and Image 3 (Depressed) in the Parameters field.
 - Action 4.** Enter Mouse, Mouse Up in the When field; the button in the Target field; Object, Use Image in the Message field; and Image 2 (Highlighted) in the Parameters field.To link the rollover button to another page, you can add one more action. In the When field, from the mouse drop-down menu choose Clicked, in the Target field choose layout, in the Message field from the Location menu choose Go to URL, and in the Parameters field from the drop-down menu choose Values and select the link to go to.
- 8 Preview the page to test your rollover. Mouse over the button to see it highlighted, and click it to see it pushed in.

Colliding One Object with Another

This example demonstrates a drag action, collision detection, and custom messages, where dragging one object into another makes the second object fly off the page.

- 1 In Page view, add two objects to the page.
- 2 Make sure the first object (the one you plan to drag) is in front of the second object.
- 3 Make a note of each object's ID as it appears on the Action tab of the properties palette.
- 4 Select the first object and create a custom message named FlyAway, as described in [Tailoring Actions with Custom Messages](#). Create an action to use in creating the custom message and then delete it.
- 5 Add an action to the first object (as described in [Adding Actions to Objects and Pages](#)) so that mousing down on it makes it stick to the pointer until you mouse up.

In the Set Action dialog, enter Mouse, Mouse Down in the When field; the first object in the Target field; Drag, Start Drag in the Message field; and Until Mouse Up in the Parameters field.

- 6 Add a collision detection action to the first object like this:

In the Set Action dialog, enter Page, Page Loaded in the When field; the first object in the Target field; and Drag, Set Collision Detection in the Message field. Then open the Values dialog from the Parameters menu and specify the second object for the Object ID value (type the object's ID exactly as it appears on the Actions tab of its properties palette), and enter FlyAway for the Message value.

When the first object is dropped over the second, it sends the FlyAway message to the first object.

- 7 Add yet another action to the first object that's triggered by the FlyAway message and tells the second object to fly off the page.

In the Set Action dialog, enter Custom, FlyAway in the When field; the second object in the Target field; Motion, Fly in the Message field; and Out To Top in the Parameters field.

Then preview the page to test your collision. Drag the first object over the second, drop it there, and watch the second object fly off the page.

Showing One Object While Hiding Others

Here's an example of cascading a custom message to build a sequence of actions where displaying one object selectively hides others.

Say your page displays a map showing the locations of five company offices. For each location, a button superimposes a text box on the page profiling that office's activities. When a site visitor clicks a location, you want to hide any profile that's currently visible, and then display the one describing the selected location.

- 1 In Page view, place the buttons and text boxes in the Layout area, arranging them however you want.
- 2 Select one of the buttons and create a custom message called HideAllProfiles, as described in [Tailoring Actions with Custom Messages](#).
- 3 To each button, add an action, as described [Adding Actions to Objects and Pages](#), so clicking the button cascades the HideAllProfiles message to the Layout.
In the Set Action dialog, enter Mouse, Clicked in the When field; the Layout in the Target field; and Custom, HideAllProfiles in the Message field. Also, check the Cascade message option.
- 4 Add a second action to each button so clicking it targets a Show message to the text box associated with the button.
In the Set Action dialog, enter Mouse, Clicked in the When field; the text box this button should display in the Target field; and Object, Show in the Message field.
- 5 Select each text box, and on the Actions tab of the Properties palette, clear the Object initially visible in browser option.
- 6 Add an action to each text box that's triggered by the HideAllProfiles message and hides the text box.
In the Set Action dialog, enter Custom, HideAllProfiles in the When field; the text box itself in the Target field; and Object, Hide in the Message field.

Then preview the page. Clicking a button should send HideAllProfiles as a cascading action message to the Layout. The Layout doesn't have any actions triggered by this message so it doesn't respond. But it does cascade the message down to its embedded objects. As a result, every object on the page receives the message. But only those objects with actions triggered by the message—the text boxes—respond by hiding themselves. Next, the button sends a Show message to its associated text box, which makes itself visible.

Without cascading messages you'd have to add four additional actions to each button—one for hiding each text box. If you didn't use a custom message to trigger the text boxes to hide, cascading a Hide message to the Layout would hide every object on the page.

Sequencing Actions for a Slide Show

Here's an example of using custom messages and a delay action to build a slide show. When the page loads, a slide flies onto the page, stays there for the duration of time specified by a delay, flies off, and is followed by another slide.

Before you begin, gather the pictures you want to show in each slide and set the HTML output to Fixed Page Layout.

- 1 In Page view, create a Layout Region, and in it, place pictures and text for your first slide.

By creating each slide in a Layout Region, you can include multiple objects per slide.

- 2 Select the Layout Region and clear the Object initially visible in browser option on the Actions tab of the Properties palette.

You clear this object so the slide doesn't appear until an action triggers it to fly onto the page.

- 3 Create three custom messages named ShowPicture, PictureIsIn, and DelaysDone, as described in [Tailoring Actions with Custom Messages](#).

Using custom messages rather than a generic End Motion trigger to trigger each slide's entrance and exit lets you control exactly which motion triggers what.

- 4 Add five actions to the Layout Region, as described in [Adding Actions to Objects and Pages](#). For each action, fill out the Set Action dialog like this:

Action 1. Enter Page, Page Loaded in the When field; the Layout Region in the Target field; and Custom, ShowPicture in the Message field.

Action 2. Enter Custom, ShowPicture in the When field; the Layout Region in the Target field; and Motion, Fly in the Message field. Then open the Values dialog from the Parameters menu, enter a Direction value of 270 (degrees), and make sure Visibility is set to Show, which tells the picture to fly in from the left. Also enter PictureIsIn as the Completion Message.

You define the Fly action's parameters in the Values dialog, instead of choosing In From Left from the Parameters menu, so you can trigger the next action with a custom message.

Action 3. Enter Custom, PictureIsIn in the When field; the Layout Region in the Target field; and Object, Delay in the Message field. Then open the Values dialog from the Parameters menu and enter DelaysDone as the Custom Message, and 2 for the Delay value.

The arrival of the first slide triggers a two-second delay after which the DelaysDone custom message is sent to trigger the next two actions.

Action 4. Enter Custom, DelaysDone in the When field; the Layout Region in the Target field; Motion, Fly in the Message field; and Out To Right in the Parameters field.

After two seconds, the slide flies off the page.

Action 5. Enter Custom, DelaysDone in the When field; the Layout Region in the Target field (you change this later); and Custom, ShowPicture in the Message field.

Also after two seconds, another slide flies onto the page.

- 5 Create the second slide by copying and pasting the entire Layout Region, and placing the copy directly on top of (not inside) the first Region.

Copying the Layout Region copies its actions, too, so you don't have to add the same actions over and over to subsequent slides.

To stack Layout Regions without inserting one in the other, select the Regions and align them using the Align buttons on the Multi-Object Palette.

- 6 Select the new Layout Region, replace its contents with the contents for your second slide, and delete its first action from the Actions tab on the Properties palette.

To make sure you're working with the second Layout Region's actions, open the Object Tree (from the View menu choose Palettes, Object Tree), and select the Region.

- 7 Copy and paste the second Layout Region once for each remaining slide. Align the resulting Regions on top of each other as you did in step 5. While working with each Layout Region, replace its contents with those for a new slide.

You can uncover a Layout Region to work on in Page view by selecting Regions in the Object Tree palette and using the Hide Object or Show Object command on the Object menu. Also in the Object Tree palette, you can rename Regions Slide1, Slide2, and so on to keep track of which slide is which.

- 8 Edit the last action of all but the last slide so it targets the next slide in the show.

Double-click the action on the Actions tab of the Properties palette to open the Set Action dialog and change the target.

- 9 For the last slide, deactivate all but the first action by clearing the box to the left of the action.

By deactivating rather than deleting actions that target another currently nonexistent slide, you can easily add slides to your show later by reactivating and targeting the actions at a new slide.

Make sure that Fixed Page Layout is selected as the HTML output method on the Layout Properties palette and that Word wrap is cleared on the HTML Options dialog you access from the Site Settings General tab. Then preview the page to test your slide show.

Loading the page sends a ShowPicture action to the first slide, triggering it to fly onto the page. The completion of the Fly action sends a message that triggers a two-second delay, after which another custom message triggers both the exit of the current slide and the entrance of the next.

Customizing Default Actions

The trigger events, action messages, and default parameter values available in the Set Action dialog are defined in the JavaScript Beans (.jsb) and JavaScript (.js) files in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\NetObjects System** folder. If you're experienced in JavaScript programming, you can add your own .jsb and .js files to provide even more choices in the Set Action dialog.

Select this option to create a new blank site. In the New Blank Site dialog, enter a name and select a location for the new site. A folder containing the new site is created. The new site includes basic navigational objects such as a banner and navigation bar.

Welcome to NetObjects Fusion® 7, the premier tool for building Web sites! As you'll soon find out, NetObjects Fusion 7 gives you unprecedented power to design, publish and manage professional dynamic sites. If you've used NetObjects Fusion before, you'll be excited about the hundreds of improvements, additions and features, those most requested by you!

To find out more about NetObjects Fusion 7, consult *Building Business Web Sites* and the *User Guide*. For online documentation, select Help Topics from the Help menu.

Select this option to create a site based on the NetObjects blank site template. You can create your own templates by saving a Web site as an .nft file and import it into a new or existing site. A template is a pre-designed site that you can base new sites on or import into existing sites.

Select this option to open an existing NetObjects Fusion site. Click the Browse button to locate the NetObjects Fusion site file (.nod). The most recently used file is displayed by default.

Displays the most recently opened NetObjects Fusion site file. If the radio button on the left is selected, this site is opened when you click OK. Click the Browse button to locate another NetObjects Fusion site file (.nod).

Launches a standard Open dialog, where you can locate a NetObjects Fusion site file (.nod file.)

Rulers and Guides. Rulers can be turned on and off from the View menu. The ruler measurement is based on settings in the Preference dialog. Click inside the ruler area to create horizontal or vertical guides, which help in the orderly placement of objects. You can turn on snapping to guides from the View menu. To remove guides, drag the triangular guide marker above or to the left of the ruler. Drag the gray ruler markers to change margin sizes.

MasterBorder. A page consists of the Layout and MasterBorder areas. The MasterBorder is an area whose content repeats across all pages that share the same MasterBorder. The Layout area contains the unique content of the page.

On the MasterBorder Properties palette, which appears if you click in the MasterBorder, you can assign different or zero MasterBorders to the page; you can resize MasterBorders; and you can convert MasterBorders to frames. See the Frame Properties palette by clicking directly on the frame labels.

Changes made to a MasterBorder on a page are reflected on all pages that use the same MasterBorder. Some dynamically generated objects, such as banners and navigation bars, appear differently on each page to reflect the site's structure.

Layout. A page consists of the Layout and MasterBorder areas. The Layout area contains the unique content of a page. The MasterBorder area is shared by multiple pages.

On the Layout Properties palette, which appears if you click in the Layout, you can set options that apply to the Layout, such as size, background, background sound, HTML generation preferences, and more. You can also resize the layout by clicking on its gray markers in the ruler. Set its MasterBorder by clicking in the MasterBorder and then selecting another MasterBorder on the MasterBorder Properties palette. You can add alternate Layouts by clicking the drop-down list at the lower left corner of the window.

Page Icon. This icon represents the page. Click this icon to see the Page tab of the Properties palette; drag it to change the site's structure; double-click it to edit the page in Page view; right-click it to view a shortcut menu with applicable commands.

Stacked page icon. A page icon with a layered lower edge indicates a stacked page, which contains multiple pages of the same design. Each page displays the information from one record of a data object.

Section. Select a section of pages by pressing the Shift key and clicking a page icon. All of the page's children (and their successive children) are selected. You can then apply attributes to all the selected pages on the Selected Pages tab of the Properties palette.

Selected Pages. By pressing the Shift key and clicking several page icons in Structure view, you can apply attributes to all the selected pages on the Selected Pages tab of the Properties palette.

Object Tree. This palette displays a hierarchical view of all objects and containers found on the page. The name or IDs of objects can be modified in the Actions tab of a selected object. Object names are necessary to set up dynamic actions. Many objects, such as Layout Regions, text boxes or tables, can be containers for other objects. You can select objects directly from this palette and the object becomes selected on the page. Change object front-to-back arrangement by dragging objects up or down the tree. You can select hidden objects on the Object Tree, which are displayed with gray icons.

Warning

Because of browser incompatibilities and the varied complexity of dynamic pages, you might experience inconsistencies when viewing actions in different browsers. For more information, click this icon to see the *Problems with Actions* section of Help topics.

Rectangle. You can adjust properties for this Rectangle on the Properties palette.

Rounded Rectangle. You can adjust properties for this Rounded Rectangle on the Properties palette. To vary the curve of a rounded rectangle, place the pointer over the inside corner handle until it changes to a crosshatch icon, then drag toward the inside or outside until you have the desired curve.

HR Rule. You can adjust properties for this HR Rule object on the Properties palette. The HR Rule uses the Horizontal Rule HTML tag **<HR>**.

Ellipse. You can adjust properties for this Ellipse on the Properties palette.

Text. You can adjust properties for this text box on the Properties palette. To edit the text inside the box, double-click inside the text box. When you are in text edit mode you can format selected text with options on the Format tab on the Properties palette. A text box can be a container for pictures or other objects.

Picture or NetObjects Component. You can adjust properties for this Picture or NetObjects Component on the Properties palette. In some cases, this picture might be a placeholder for a component or other object. Double-click this picture to select a new image file for this object.

Polygon. You can adjust properties for this Polygon on the Properties palette.

Java Applet or NetObjects Component. You can adjust properties for this Java Applet or NetObjects Component on the Properties palette.

Data List. You can adjust properties for this **data list** on the Properties palette. Select the data list and click Define on the Properties palette to open the Data Publishing dialog for this data list.

Forms Button. You can adjust properties for this Button form object on the Properties palette. Form objects must be placed inside a form to work properly. Define a form area with the Form Area tool on the Standard toolbar, or by selecting the Form option, which is on the General tab, for a Layout, Layout Region, text box, table cell, or table.

Forms Radio Button. You can adjust properties for this Radio Button form object on the Properties palette. Form objects must be placed inside a form to work properly. Define a form area with the Form Area tool on the Standard toolbar, or by selecting the Form option, which is on the General tab, for a Layout, Layout Region, text box, table cell, or table.

Forms Checkbox. You can adjust properties for this Checkbox form object on the Properties palette. Form objects must be placed inside a form to work properly. Define a form area with the Form Area tool on the Standard toolbar, or by selecting the Form option, which is on the General tab, for a Layout, Layout Region, text box, table cell, or table.

Forms Edit Field. You can adjust properties for this Edit Field form object on the Properties palette. Form objects must be placed inside a form to work properly. Define a form area with the Form Area tool on the Standard toolbar, or by selecting the Form option, which is on the General tab, for a Layout, Layout Region, text box, table cell, or table.

Forms Combo Box. You can adjust properties for this Combo Box form object on the Properties palette. Adjust settings from the properties tabs. Form objects must be placed inside a form to work properly. Define a form area with the Form Area tool on the Standard toolbar, or by selecting the Form option, which is on the General tab, for a Layout Region, text box, table cell, or table.

Forms Button. You can adjust properties for this Button form object on the Properties palette. Adjust settings from the properties tabs. Form objects must be placed within a form to work properly. Define a form area with the Form Area tool on the Standard toolbar, or by selecting the Form option, which is on the General tab, for a Layout, Layout Region, text box, table cell, or table.

Picture. HID_PALETTE_GRAPHIC.

Rectangle Hotspot. You can adjust properties for this Rectangle Hotspot on the Properties palette. You can modify its link target by clicking the Link button. Hotspots are represented as children of picture objects in the Object Tree palette.

Polygon Hotspot. You can adjust properties for this Polygon Hotspot on the Properties palette. You can modify its link target by clicking the Link button. Hotspots are represented as children of picture objects in the Object Tree palette.

Circle Hotspot. You can adjust properties for this Circle Hotspot on the Properties palette. You can modify its link target by clicking the Link button. Hotspots are represented as children of picture objects in the Object Tree palette.

Background Color Selector. Use the Background Properties palette to modify attributes of this object.

Shockwave. You can adjust properties for this Shockwave object on the Properties palette.

Sound. You can adjust properties for this Sound object on the Properties palette.

Video. You can adjust properties for this Video object on the Properties palette.

ActiveX Control. You can adjust properties for this ActiveX Control on the Properties palette. Use the settings on the General tab to modify the ActiveX control's parameters or click the Properties button to open the external Properties dialog for the selected control.

Forms Multi-Line. You can adjust properties for this Multi-Line form object on the Properties palette. Form objects must be placed inside a form to work properly. Define a form area with the Form Area tool on the Standard toolbar, or by selecting the Form option, which is on the General tab, for a Layout, Layout Region, text box, table cell, or table.

Line. You can adjust properties for this Draw Line on the Properties palette. To change the line width manually, click and drag the center portion.

NetObjects Component. You can adjust properties for this Java Applet or NetObjects Component on the Properties palette.

HID_PALETTE_ImageText

Navigation Bar. You can adjust properties for this Navigation Bar on the Properties palette. Click the Options button on the General tab to open the Nav Bar Display dialog, where you can modify navigation and display settings. Navigation bar images and text styles are defined in Style view.

Navigation bars are auto-generated objects that automatically update button text and button links as the site's structure is modified. Button titles are based on page names but they can also be set in the Custom Names dialog. Navigation bars contain navigation buttons, which can be individually customized.

Banner. You can adjust properties for this Banner on the Properties palette. Banner images and text styles are defined in Style view. Banners are auto-generated objects that automatically update as pages are renamed. Banner names are based on page names but they can also be set in the Custom Names dialog.

Vertical Banner. You can adjust properties for this Banner on the Properties palette. Banner images and text styles are defined in Style view. Banners are auto-generated objects that automatically update as pages are renamed. Banner names are based on page names but they can also be set in the Custom Names dialog.

Vertical Navigation Bar. You can adjust properties for this Navigation Bar on the Properties palette. Click the Options button on the General tab to open the Nav Bar Display dialog, where you can modify navigation and display settings. Navigation bar images and text styles are defined in Style view.

Navigation bars are auto-generated objects that automatically update button text and button links as the site's structure is modified. Button titles are based on page names but they can also be set in the Custom Names dialog. Navigation bars contain navigation buttons, which can be individually customized.

HID_PALETTE_BBSComp

HID_PALETTE_SiteMapperComp

HID_PALETTE_PopMenuComp

HID_PALETTE_FormToolComp

HID_PALETTE_BillBoardComp

HID_PALETTE_ODBC_DBList

Data List. You can adjust properties for this data list on the Properties palette. Select the data list and click Define on the Properties palette to open the Data Publishing dialog for this data list.

HID_PALETTE_TickerTape

HID_PALETTE_ComponentByFileName

Navigation Button. You can adjust properties for this Navigation button on the Properties palette. Button images and text styles are defined in Style view. This button is contained within a Navigation Bar. You can select a custom image for the button by double-clicking the button or by clicking Custom Image on the General tab.

QuickTime. You can adjust properties for this QuickTime object on the Properties palette.

SiteStyle Line. This SiteStyle is based on the current SiteStyle, which is defined in Style view.

Layout Region. You can adjust properties for this Layout Region object on the Properties palette. A Layout Region is a layout within a Layout. It can contain objects, or be a form container (checkbox found on General tab). Layout Regions also can have a separate or local grid (General tab). Layout Regions are useful for cascading messages with Actions, defining layers, defining multiple forms on a page, and setting a different HTML output method for only part of a page.

External HTML. You can adjust properties for this External HTML object on the Properties palette. Add an external HTML file to the layout, and the exact same HTML is added to the HTML of the final generated page source, within the object dimensions. You have various options when placing an external HTML object that determine how the HTML is incorporated. To edit the external HTML file in the default HTML editor (specified in Options), double-click the object.

HID_PALETTE_Document

Plug-In. You can adjust properties for this Plug-In object on the Properties palette. A file of any file type (such as one which requires a browser plug-in) can be placed onto a page with the generic plug-in tool.

HID_PALETTE_FormArea

HID_PALETTE_ImageRollover

HID_PALETTE_TimebasePic

HID_PALETTE_PicLoader

HID_PALETTE_RotatingPic

HID_PALETTE_InternalHtml

HID_PALETTE_DBPictureField

HID_PALETTE_DBTextField

HID_PALETTE_MAXSHAPE

To view help on buttons, options or objects, right-click the item and choose "What's This?" from the shortcut menu.

Aligns all selected objects to the left edge of the left-most object selected.

Center aligns all selected objects relative to the horizontal center position of all selected objects.

Aligns all selected objects to the right edge of the right-most object selected.

Aligns all selected objects to the top edge of the top-most object selected.

Center aligns all selected objects relative to the vertical center position of all selected objects.

Aligns all selected objects to the bottom edge of the bottom-most object selected.

Evenly distributes all selected objects horizontally.

Evenly distributes all selected objects vertically.

When this option is selected, all Align and Distribute options are applied to selected objects in relation to the Layout. If you select objects and then align left, all selected objects are aligned to the Layout's left-most margin. Similarly, Distribute will distribute objects evenly across the Layout height (if vertically) or width (if horizontally).

Object HTML. Opens the Object HTML dialog where you can enter or insert HTML and scripts into the page's HTML. From the Layout, MasterBorder or Frame properties palette, this button open the Page HTML dialog.

Opens the Object HTML dialog where you can enter or insert HTML and scripts into the HTML of the cell.

Layout HTML. Opens the Page HTML dialog to let you enter or insert scripts or HTML tags that are added to the HTML source of the page.

To view help on individual buttons, options or objects, right-click the item and choose **"What's This?"** or **"Help"** from the shortcut menu.

Click to cancel the spell check session and close the Spelling dialog.

Most Recently Used Sites. A recently opened site file. To reopen a site, select its name in this menu.

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On the MasterBorder Properties palette, select a MasterBorder for the current page. Click the Add/Edit button on the MasterBorder Properties palette to add, rename, or remove MasterBorders from this list.

When importing or referencing pages in Site view, select a MasterBorder from this list to assign to the imported or referenced pages.

In the New MasterBorder dialog, select a MasterBorder from this list on which you want to base the new MasterBorder. To begin with an empty MasterBorder, base the new MasterBorder on the ZeroMargins MasterBorder.

If in the Reference External HTML dialog: Enter a local or network file path to the page file of the site you want referenced, for example, **C:\inetPub\www\default.htm**. The HTML files of the site must be accessible through your local file system, either on your computer or on a shared network drive. The site's HTML files are added as external HTML assets to this site, and each HTML file is placed on its own page as an external HTML object. The HTML files are not converted to NetObjects Fusion format.

If in the Import Web Site dialog: Enter the path to the home page file of the site you want to import. If you are importing a local Web site, you enter a local or network file path such as **C:\inetPub\www\default.htm**. If you are importing a remote Web site, you enter the Web address of the home page, such as **www.netobjects.com/support.html**. In either case, the assets of the site are copied, and the HTML pages are converted to NetObjects Fusion format.

Select this option to display hotspots that have been applied to the selected picture. Make hotspots visible to help you design the imagemap. The hotspots are not visible in browsers.

Sets the page background color to match the current SiteStyle background selected in Style view.

Select this option and click Color to set a solid color background for this page.

Select this option if you want a tiled image as the background. If the image is a transparent GIF, you can also set a background color and the color shows through the transparency.

Opens the Color Picker dialog to let you choose a solid color background.

Click to display the Open dialog where you can locate an image file to use for the background.

Displays the file name for the selected image. Change the image by clicking the Browse button to locate a new file.

Displays the link assigned to the selected hotspot. Click the Link button to specify a new link.

Select the next data field on which to perform a Boolean query.

Select the next data field on which to perform a Boolean query.

Lists available Web browsers. When you click Preview or publish locally, the site appears in the browser you select in the drop-down list.

Click this button to add any extra files that the Java applet or servlet needs to operate correctly.

Shows the current fill color for the selected object.

Opens the Color Picker dialog where you can select a new color.

Locate a file.

Apply underline formatting to the selected text.

Apply strikethrough formatting to the selected text.

Lists available point sizes for the selected text and the corresponding HTML standard sizes.

Click to change the background color of the selected text box.

Displays the file name of the selected object.

Opens the standard Open dialog to let you locate a file.

Click one of these icons to place it on the page as a placeholder for the multimedia file.

Select this option to choose from one of the supplied multimedia icons. To choose an icon, click it.

Select this option if you want to choose an image file from your hard drive to represent the multimedia file.

Opens the standard Open dialog where you can locate an image file to represent the media object.

Displays the file name of the image selected to represent the media object. Click the Browse button to select an image file.

Select this option if you want this entry to be selected by default.

Makes the field a password field so any text entry is displayed as asterisks.

Select this option if you want the site visitor who uses the form to be able to simultaneously select multiple items in the list box.

Displays the name of the selected data list. You can edit this name at any time. It is for your reference only.

Enter the name for the new internal data object. This field is not used by external data objects.

Displays the name and type of each data field in the internal data object. Double-click a field to edit its name. Click the add button (+) to add data fields to this data object. You cannot delete fields.

Enter any comments for this data object here. These comments are for your reference only.

Adjust size of the external border for the selected data list, table or navigation bar.

Select a method of comparison to use for this relational query.

Enter the value to be compared to the specified data field.

Select the logical conjunction ("and" or "or") to compare data fields. Select "end" to end the query without specifying further conditions.

Enter the value to be compared to the specified data field.

Enter the password for the Web server. This is optional. If you don't enter the password here, you will be prompted when you publish to this server.

Enter a valid login name for the Web server.

Displays the location of the selected file asset.

This is an identifier for the selected form object.

Select this option to make the default state of the form object "not selected" or "unchecked."

Select this option so the radio button is selected by default when the form is viewed in a browser.

Select this option so the radio button is not selected by default when the form is viewed in a browser.

Use to adjust the width of the grid blocks.

Use to change the width or height of the current page layout. The page layout does not include the MasterBorder. Type a number in the field or click the spin buttons. You cannot make the page layout smaller than the objects it contains. Select Size Layout to Objects from the Object menu as a shortcut for shrinking the page.

Adjust size of the external border for the selected data list, table, or navigation bar.

Adjust the margin between cell contents and cell container.

Adjust the margin between cells in a table or data list, or buttons in a navigation bar, and its outside borders.

Select this option and then click Browse to choose an image file to use as a bullet in the selected data list.

Select this option if you do not want to use bullets within the selected data list.

Select this option to show navigation buttons for this page and this page's sibling pages. Other pages on this level do not show up in this navigation bar if they are not siblings of this page. All buttons are automatically linked to their page.

Moves the selected item up one position in the list.

Use to change the width or height of the current page layout. The page layout does not include the MasterBorder. Type a number directly into the field or click the spin buttons. You cannot make the page layout smaller than the objects it contains. Select Size Layout to Objects from the Object menu as a shortcut for shrinking the page.

Shows the background color of the selected text box if this option is selected.

Change the measurement units used for page, Layout, and MasterBorder height and width, grid size, ruler units, and the x y information in the bottom page border.

Select this option to use the primary button style, as shown in the Style view, for the selected navigation bar.

Select this option to use text links for the selected navigation bar.

Select this option to use the secondary button style, as shown in the Style view, for the selected navigation bar.

Displays the page type: normal or stacked. Stacked pages display information from the records of a data object.

Shows the color that is changed to transparent in the selected GIF image.

Enter comments about the currently selected page. You can use this area to make notes on the completion status of each page. Notes you enter here do not become part of the published page's HTML.

Click to change the color of the selected page.

Shows the color of the currently selected page icon. To change the color, click the Color button.

Click to set the color of the Site view background.

Select this option if you want a solid color as a background for this style. Click the Color button to select a new color.

Select this option if you want an image as a background for this style. Click the Browse button to browse for an image. After you click OK, a sample is displayed to the right.

Click to open the Color Picker dialog, where you can select a color for the background style.

Opens the Edit MasterBorder List dialog, where you add, rename or delete MasterBorders. Changes made in the Edit MasterBorder List do not change the current page's settings.

Closes the dialog and saves any changes you made.

Displays the URL (Internet address) for this external link.

Displays the initial value of the new parameter or variable you are defining. The name is used to identify the data; the value is the actual data that is collected or sent.

Select this option to make the form object a drop-down list box, which takes up less space on the form. The site visitor views the list by clicking on it.

You've selected a text button face. Enter the text you want displayed on the button and specify whether it is a Submit, Reset, or other button type.

Lists the ActiveX controls available on your system. Select an ActiveX control to be inserted and click OK.

Lists the properties available in the selected ActiveX control.

These icons show graphical illustrations of text alignment options. When the cursor is in a text box, these icons affect the current paragraph. When you are in Text in Element Settings in Page view, or Text Settings in Style view, these icons affect the relative alignment of multi-lined text only.

Displays the current background color of the selected object. To change the color, click the Color button.

Enter the host name or IP address of the remote Web server. Examples: **www.yourcompany.com** or **128.0.0.0**.

Select this option if you want your password stored with the site. If this is selected, you do not need to enter your password each time you publish.

Select this option to use the current default bullet style (as shown in Style view) in the selected data list.

Use to switch between vertical and horizontal orientation in Site view.

Select or clear this option to show or hide column headers in the selected data list.

Select a file extension for all the generated HTML files of the site. The extension ".HTML" is used by UNIX and Macintosh computers and is more commonly found on the Web. The extension ".HTM" is used by IBM-PC compatibles because of the three-character extension limit. You can set the extension on a per-page basis by clicking the Custom Names button in Site view.

Shows the date and time the current site was created.

Shows the date and time the current site was last changed.

Shows the current color of Site view background.

Enter a directory on the Web server to which you have FTP write permission. This is where the Web site will be published. If you want to publish to the top level of the Web server, you can leave this blank.

Displays a list of symbol characters, with descriptions and shortcut keys, that can be inserted into a text box. You can use shortcut key combinations instead of this dialog to enter symbols into a text box. Select a symbol and click Insert to place it at the insertion point of the currently selected text box.

Select this option to use highlighted buttons, as defined in Style view, in the navigation bar. If you select this option, your site visitor always knows what page he or she is on, because the button for the current page always displays a distinct image. This option has no effect on text navigation bars.

Select this option to include the site home page as a navigation button in the navigation bar.

Displays the number of words on the current page.

Displays the number of characters on the current page.

Displays the number of lines on the current page.

Opens the selected page in Page view.

Opens a pre-built ActiveX control Properties dialog (if available), where you can edit the ActiveX control's properties. Also use this property palette to modify ActiveX properties within NetObjects Fusion.

Displays the color that is applied to the selected line or object border.

Select a method of comparison to use for this relational query.

Displays the color to be applied to the selected text if you select the color option.

Enter or select the number of rows for the table here.

Apply italic formatting to the selected text.

Displays the name assigned to the current page layout. You can change this name at any time.

Displays the current image file name used for the banner of this style. Click the Browse button to select a new image.

This displays the current background style color. Click the Color button to change this color.

Displays the current image used for the background in this style. Click the Browse button to modify this selection.

Displays the name of the image used for regular (non-highlighted) buttons in this style.

Displays the file name of the image used for highlighted buttons in this style. When site visitors navigate through the site, the button for the page they are currently on displays this image instead of the regular image so they can easily tell which page they are on. You can turn highlighting on or off in Page view on the Navigation Bar Properties palette.

Opens the standard Open dialog, where you can select an image for this style element.

Enter the name of the page in the site to which to link.

Graphical display of the pages linked by this type of navigation bars. The image corresponds to Site view and shows, in yellow, the row of pages that appear in the navigation bar if you select this option. Red pages represent the page you are currently on.

Graphical display of the pages linked by this type of navigation bars. The image corresponds to Site view and shows, in yellow, the row of pages that appear in the navigation bar if you select this option. Red pages represent the page you are currently on.

Graphical display of the pages linked by this type of navigation bars. The image corresponds to Site view and shows, in yellow, the row of pages that appear in the navigation bar if you select this option. Red pages represent the page you are currently on.

Graphical display of the pages linked by this type of navigation bars. The image corresponds to Site view and shows, in yellow, the row of pages that appear in the navigation bar if you select this option. Red pages represent the page you are currently on.

Select this option if the data source uses one of the pre-built database drivers listed in the drop-down list to the right. Click the Browse button to choose the data source. The data source you choose must match the driver type specified in the drop-down list.

Click this button to add a new field to the data object. You cannot delete fields.

Click to apply the change.

Click to remove the currently assigned link.

Select this option if you want the Auto save feature to automatically save the site as you work on it. Clearing this option can improve overall performance when working with large sites, but if you turn it off you must manually save the site by selecting the Save Site command.

Locate files or select a location.

Opens the standard Open dialog, where you can select an image for this style element.

Opens a Browse dialog to let you choose a new bullet graphic for the selected data list.

Adds a new item to the list.

Moves the selected item down one position in the list.

Removes the selected item from the list.

Enter the location on the remote Web server where CGI (Common Gateway Interface) scripts are located.

Select this option to automatically place all data fields on the stacked pages that are created with this data list. If you do not select this option, the stacked pages are initially blank, and you must manually place each data field. Navigate to the stacked pages in Page view to manually adjust the layout and add data fields.

Select this option to automatically add navigation buttons on the stacked pages that are created with this data list. Next, Previous and Up buttons are automatically added to the stacked pages if you select this option. Navigate to the stacked page in Page view to manually adjust the properties of these navigation buttons.

Displays the currently selected solid background color. Only applies if the Solid Color option is selected. To change the color, click the Color button.

Lists the pre-built database drivers available on this system. Click the Browse button to choose the data source. The data source you choose must match the driver type specified in the drop-down list.

Select a data field to be added to the current stacked page from the drop-down list.

Select a method of comparison to use for this relational query.

Enter the value to be compared to the specified data field.

Configure or edit the settings of your service. For existing services, you will need to reference a password.

Opens the Data Publishing dialog, where you can change the name assigned to this list, show or hide fields assigned to the list, assign the Linked Field attribute to fields in the list, change the order in which fields appear, and other options.

Contains a list of data objects defined for this site. The list includes both internal and external data objects.

Enter the path to the local folder where you want to publish the site. Click the Browse button to locate a folder.

If you selected List box above, use this to set the number of lines that are displayed in the box. If there are more items in the list than the number you set here, a scroll bar is added.

If you selected List box above, use this to set the number of lines that are displayed in the box. If there are more items in the list than the number you set here, a scroll bar is added.

If this is for a radio button or a checkbox, this contains the value that will be returned when the form is submitted and this is selected. All checkboxes and radio buttons should have a name and a value assigned to them. Otherwise, if the option is selected, and the form is submitted, the default string "On" is returned.

If this is for a single- or multi-line edit field, this contains default text that initially appears in the field. When the form is submitted, the new or edited text the site visitor has entered is returned.

Set the number of lines that are visible in the field, which determines the onscreen height of the box. If the box contains more lines than the Visible Height setting, the site visitor can view the additional text by scrolling up or down using the keyboard.

Set the number of lines that are visible in the field, which determines the onscreen height of the box. If the box contains more lines than the Visible Height setting, the site visitor can view the additional text by scrolling up or down using the keyboard.

Adjusts the number of characters that are visible in the field, which determines the onscreen width of the box. Set the maximum number of characters the box can contain in the Max Length field. If the box contains more characters than the Visible Length setting, the site visitor can view the additional text by scrolling right or left using the keyboard arrow keys.

Adjusts the maximum number of characters allowed in the field. If the box contains more text than shown in the Visible Length setting, the site visitor can view the additional text by using the arrow keys to scroll right or left.

Adjusts the maximum number of characters allowed in the field. If the box contains more text than shown in the Visible Length setting, the site visitor can view the additional text by using the arrow keys to scroll right or left.

Adjusts the number of characters that are visible in the field, which determines the onscreen width of the box. Set the maximum number of characters the box can contain in the Max Length field. If the box contains more characters than the Visible Length setting, the site visitor can view the additional text by scrolling right or left using the keyboard arrow keys.

Adjusts the number of characters that are visible in the field, which determines the onscreen width of the box. Set the maximum number of characters the box can contain in the Max Length field. If the box contains more characters than the Visible Length setting, the site visitor can view the additional text by scrolling right or left using the keyboard arrow keys.

Adjusts the number of characters that are visible in the field, which determines the onscreen width of the box. Set the maximum number of characters the box can contain in the Max Length field. If the box contains more characters than the Visible Length setting, the site visitor can view the additional text by scrolling right or left using the keyboard arrow keys.

Select an initial data field on which to perform a Boolean query.

Displays the file name and path for the image. To choose another image, click the Browse button.

[Click here to add or delete extra files that are referenced by the Java applet or servlet.](#)

Opens the Filter dialog, where you can set database queries or filters for the data fields listed below. Filters let you display only some of the records in a data object, based on comparison expressions you define.

Select this option to show navigation buttons for all pages on the first level of the site structure, which includes all children of the Home page. The buttons are automatically linked to their page.

With the Get method, the values of the form variables are sent as part of the URL. This corresponds to the "METHOD=GET" attribute of the Form tag in HTML.

Post is the default method used by forms. The values of the form variables are echoed as text, whereas in the Get method the values are sent as part of the URL. This corresponds to the "METHOD=POST" attribute of the Form tag in HTML.

Advanced users can specify a local copy of the CGI script used for processing forms. The Action field should contain the full path to the CGI script. This file will be sent via FTP to the CGI directory indicated in the remote publish server's Location Properties dialog. If the CGI script is already on the Web server, you can leave this field blank.

This field is optional. Advanced users might need to specify a non-standard encoding type when configuring advanced forms. MIME-type application/x-www-form-urlencoded is the default encoding type, which encodes the form's name-value pairs as URL's are encoded.

Select a local CGI script.

Opens the Forms Settings dialog, where you can configure the form.

Select a file name for the home page HTML file. It can be the current home page name as displayed in Site view, or Index, Default, or Home. Different Web servers recognize different names as a default home page name.

Select this option to display a set of graphical audio or video controls on the page. This interactive object can be used to control the sound or video object from the client browser.

Select this option to show navigation buttons for this page's parent page, and the parent's sibling pages. Other pages on the same level as the parent do not show up in this navigation bar if they are not siblings of the parent. All buttons are automatically linked to their pages.

Select this option to show navigation buttons for the pages that are children of the current page. All buttons are automatically linked to their page.

Locate an HTML or text file to insert into the edit field at the cursor location.

Opens the Action dialog, where you can insert other actions that have already been defined for the current object.

Enter text for the alternate (ALT) attribute of the selected object, which will be added to the object's HTML. This text, generally a short description, appears in place of the object in browsers when images, Java or other features are unsupported or have been disabled. The ALT text might appear while an object is loading. In some browsers, it might appear as a ToolTip when the site visitor mouses over the picture or object.

Displays the file name of the selected Java applet or Shockwave file.

Change the width or height of the current page layout. The page layout size does not include the size of the MasterBorders. You can change the layout width or height by typing a new number directly into the field or clicking the spin buttons. You cannot make the page layout smaller than the objects it contains. Select Size Layout to Objects from the Object menu as a shortcut for shrinking the page.

Displays the currently selected unit of measurement used to determine layout and page size. The measurement unit preference can be changed in the Application Options dialog.

Opens the Color Picker dialog to let you choose a background color.

Change the width or height of the current page layout. The page layout size does not include the size of the MasterBorders. You can change the layout width or height by typing a new number directly into the field or clicking the spin buttons. You cannot make the page layout smaller than the objects it contains. Select Size Layout to Objects from the Object menu as a shortcut for shrinking the page.

Displays the currently selected unit of measurement used to determine layout and page size. The measurement unit preference can be changed in the Application Options dialog.

Click a field above and click this button to link the field to the Web page that displays the record for this data list entry. Whatever information is displayed in the field will be automatically linked to the corresponding stacked page.

Displays the URL (Internet address) for this external link.

This list displays all pages that contain this asset. You can click a page and then click Go To to see the page in Page view.

If you are in a Properties palette: This is a list where parameters or other items are displayed. Double-click an item to edit it. To add or remove an item, click it and then click the + or - buttons. To reposition an item, click it and then click the up or down arrow buttons.

If you are in the Custom Messages dialog: You can add or delete custom messages using the buttons. Use custom messages to simplify some action combinations or to create specialized sequences by triggering actions.

If you are in the Select Site Wizard dialog: This is a list where installed third party or NetObjects components are installed. With a Site component, you can create a new site or a new page that contains highly specialized functionality such as database interaction or e-commerce capabilities.

*If in **Publish Setup dialog** and you have installed any additional third party or NetObjects publish components, they are displayed here. Click the checkbox next to the component name to turn the component on or off. Typically, publish components perform post-processing of generated HTML files.*

*If in **Save Files dialog**, you can either save or dismiss changes made in HTML Source view to the listed files. Cancel the selection of any files you do not want altered.*

Displays a list of actions you have already added to the current object. To insert an action into the script dialog, click the action name and click OK.

Select this option to create a publish location on your local file system. It can be on your local hard drive, or on shared network drives to which you have write access.

Displays the name of the selected asset. The default name is the file's name if it is a file asset or the IP address if it is a link. The name is for your reference only; changes to the name only affect the listing in Assets view.

Click this button to create a new data object. A data object is a definition of fields that comprise a simple database. Each record of the database is displayed on its own page in the site. After you create and place a data object, a set of stacked pages appears in SiteStructure to contain the records of the database.

Select the logical conjunction ("and" or "or") to compare data fields. Select "end" to end the query without specifying further conditions.

Select a database table from the list and click OK to continue.

The name of the selected ActiveX control or NetObjects Component.

Select this option if the data object uses a data source defined by the Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) standard. Click the Select button to open a dialog where you can choose data sources and ODBC drivers for this data object.

Click this button to open the Data Source Type dialog, where you can specify the location and type of an external data source.

Select this option if you do not want this page to be published when you publish the rest of the site. If you select this option, this page's navigation buttons do not show up on other pages. A red dot appears in the upper right of each page icon to indicate that the Don't Publish option is set. Use this option to prevent pages from being published before they are ready.

Enter or modify a name for the selected page.

Select this option if you want this page to publish with the rest of the site. By default all pages are set to Publish.

Displays the data type (string, integer) required by the selected parameter.

Describes the required contents of the selected parameter.

Opens the Color Picker dialog where you can choose a new color for the line or border of the selected object.

Opens a font dialog where you can choose a font and font formatting for the text that appears in the object.

Opens the Link dialog where you can add or change a link for the selected object. The link can point to a page in the site or to a location on the Internet or your intranet.

Enter text for the alternate (ALT) attribute of the selected object, which will be added to the HTML. This text, generally a short description, appears in place of the object in browsers when images, java or other features are unsupported or have been disabled. The ALT text might appear while an object is loading. In some browsers, it appears as a ToolTip when the visitor mouses over the picture or object.

The file name of the image to be used as a tiled background.

Opens the Color Picker dialog where you can choose color for the text that appears in the object.

You've selected an image form button. Click the Browse button to select an image file. By default, a graphic form button acts as a Submit button.

Makes the button a "reset" control. When the site visitor clicks the button in a client Web browser, form contents on the page are cleared.

Makes the button a "submit" control. When the site visitor clicks the button in a client Web browser, form contents on the page are sent to the site.

Select this option to make the default state of the form object "selected" or "checked."

A copy of the image file will be converted from its current file format to a .GIF file. The original file will not be changed.

A copy of the image file will be converted from its current file format to a .JPG file (.JPEG). The original file will not be changed.

Select this option to make the form object a standard list box.

Select this option to have a transparent background for this style.

Select this option to create an internal data object, which stores data in the site itself instead of drawing the data from an external database. Select a name, enter comments, and create data fields below.

Select this option to create a data object whose data source is an external database. Click the Source button to open the Data Source Type dialog where you can select the external data source type.

Creates a data field that consists of images. If you are creating this data object internally, you can select images by double-clicking the empty data field after it is placed on a stacked data page.

Select this option to create a server location on your intranet or the Internet. You must have FTP access to this remote Web server. You enter basic settings for this Web server below. Click the Advanced button to configure advanced settings such as server port, permissions and aliases.

Select this option if you want all spaces and special characters in the names of the assets replaced with underscores when published. Local file names are not changed; only the copies that are sent by FTP are changed.

Enter the name for a field within this data object. Choose from the options below to determine the type of data field.

The checked data fields will be displayed in the data list on the page. The data list is like an index to a series of Web pages (Stacked Pages), each of which contains the data from one record of the data object. Ordinarily, you would select only fields with basic information to display in the data list and display more complete information on the stacked page for the record. You can change the order in which fields appear in the data list with the up and down arrow buttons.

Displays the name of the current site.

Choose the data field on which this data list will be sorted. You can sort only on simple or image fields. If you sort on an image field, it sorts on the image's file name. To see the data list populated with data and sorted, you must publish or preview the site.

Select a specific option to view its help.

Enter text for the alternate (ALT) attribute of the selected object, which will be added to the object's HTML. This text, generally a short description, appears in place of the object in browsers when images, Java or other features are unsupported or have been disabled. The ALT text might appear while an object is loading. In some browsers, it might appear as a ToolTip when the site visitor mouses over the picture or object.

Select this option to apply a solid color background to the selected table, data list, or navigation bar.

Select this option if you want the table, data list or navigation bar to have a transparent background.

Adjusts the margin, in points, between cell contents and cell container edges.

Adjusts the margin between cells in a table or data list, or buttons in a navigation bar, and its outside borders.

Enter the number of columns for the table here.

Enter the number of columns for the table here.

Enter or select the number of rows for the table here.

Select this option to reapply the formatting of the style to the selected paragraph. The formatting for the entire paragraph or text box, not just the current selection, will be replaced with the formatting for the style.

Select this option to redefine the style using the current text selection as an example. The formatting of the style will be replaced with the formatting of the text selection.

Apply bold formatting to the selected text.

Choose a bullet style or numbered list for the selected paragraph.

Click to choose a new color in the Color Picker dialog.

Click to apply the color to the selected text. To change the currently defined color, click the Color button.

Apply the current SiteStyle text color to the selected text. The SiteStyle text color is defined in Style view.

Lists available fonts that you can apply to the selected text. If you select Browser Proportional, the default, the text changes based on the site visitor's browser font settings.

Apply a solid color background to the selected text box.

Choose a style for the selected paragraph. The style overrides previously assigned font settings. Select Edit Text Styles from the Text menu to add, edit, and delete text styles.

Inserts the selected symbol into the text box at the insertion point.

Enter a value to be used as the start value for the selected paragraph's bulleted list. Although this field only accepts whole numbers, they correspond to their alphabetical or roman equivalents.

Select this option to add formatted text to the selected object. Click the Settings button to add and edit the text.

Displays the paragraph style to be reapplied or redefined.

Select this option to make the background of the selected text box transparent.

If in the External Link tab: Enter the URL (Internet address) to which the selected object will link. Do not enter the protocol, such as **http:**, because you choose the protocol in the drop-down list to the left. Example: **www.netobjects.com**.

If in the File Link tab: Enter the path to a file or browse to a file. This links the file using the **file:** protocol.

Displays the number of paragraphs on the current page.

Enter or modify the site author's name here. In Publish view, click Setup, then the HTML Output tab, then the Advanced button to choose whether this name is included in the META tag or not.

This text field displays the module (usually an .OCX file) that the selected ActiveX control uses for implementation.

Select this option to place the file name listed in the above text field into the Codebase field in the ActiveX Properties palette.

Enter the number of pixels the background image will be moved toward the top.

Use to offset the background image. Most browsers (such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer) add a small gutter to the top and left edges of their windows. Offsetting the background images allows you to compensate by moving the image to the left and toward the top.

Enter the text you would like to be inserted into the published HTML page before the selected object. Click the Insert button to insert a text or HTML file in this field. Click OK to confirm the insertion, Cancel to exit this dialog without inserting or changing the script.

Displays the name of the new parameter or variable you are defining. The name is used to identify the data; the value is the actual data that is collected or sent.

Creates a data field of text that can have customized formatting. Formatting is bold, italic, color, and so on. Use a formatted field for a field that contains text that has variable formatting. For instance, if you want to apply bold to only some words within the text, and italic to other words within the text, use a formatted field. The formatting only applies to the text to which you applied the formatting.

Creates a data field of text that has the same kind of formatting applied to all text within the field. Formatting is bold, italic, color, and so on. Use a simple text field for short amounts of text where the same formatting will be applied to the entire field. For instance, if you bold any text in a simple text field, all the text in the simple text field will be bold.

Select this option to find the page that begins with the characters entered above. A list of all pages that match the search characters will be displayed.

Select this option to go to the page that ends with the characters entered above. A list of all pages that match the search characters will be displayed.

Select this option to go to the page that contains the characters entered above. A list of all pages that match the search characters will be displayed.

Select this option if you only want the entire site's HTML to be generated and displayed when you click Preview. Select Current Page if you want the only the current page's HTML to be generated and displayed when you click Preview. To toggle this option on the fly, hold down the Ctrl key while you click Preview. Previewing only the current page lets you quickly view a page without waiting for the entire site's HTML to be generated. However, if you preview only the current page, all of its links to other pages in the site are temporarily disabled.

Select this option if you only want the current page's HTML to be generated and displayed when you click Preview. Select Entire Site if you want the entire site's HTML to be generated and displayed when you click Preview. To toggle this option on the fly, hold down the Ctrl key while you click Preview. Previewing only the current page lets you quickly view a page without waiting for the entire site's HTML to be generated. However, if you preview only the current page, all of its links to other pages in the site are temporarily disabled.

Enter the name or partial name of the page you want to go to. Use the options below to choose whether to search for a page that begins with, contains, or ends with the text entered here. A list of all pages that match the search characters will be displayed.

Enter the number of pixels the background image will be moved to the left.

Displays the number of pages in the site.

Offset the background image. Most browsers (such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer) add a small gutter to the top and left edges of their windows. Offsetting the background images allows you to compensate by moving the image to the left and toward the top.

Displays the file name of the selected Java applet, Shockwave or other plug-in file.

Shows the color of the currently selected page icon. To change the color, click the Color button.

Displays the current background color. To change the color, click the Color button.

Shows the color of the currently selected page icon. To change the color, click the Color button.

Displays the color that is applied to the selected line or object border.

Shows the current fill color for the selected object.

Displays the file name of the selected Java applet, Shockwave or other plug-in file.

Shows the date and time the current site was last changed.

Displays the current image file name used for the banner of this style. Click the Browse button to select a new image.

Displays the name of the image used for regular (non-highlighted) buttons in this style.

Displays the file name of the image used for highlighted buttons in this style. When site visitors navigate through the site, the button for the page they are currently on displays this image instead of the regular image so they can easily tell which page they are on. You can turn highlighting on or off in Page view on the Navigation Bar Properties palette.

Displays the color to be applied to the selected text if you select the color option.

Shows the background color of the selected text box if this option is selected.

Files. Shows you a list of files (such as images, audio, video, external HTML documents, Java applets, etc.) that are associated with the site. You can use the list to manage these files and their associations.

Links. Shows you a list of page, smart, and external links that are associated with the site, as well as the page or pages on which each link appears.

Data Objects. Shows you a list of data objects that are associated with the site. Data objects define database information from either internal or external sources. You can use the list to remove the data object from the site or edit the data object definition.

Variables. Shows you a list of User defined variables that are used within the site. You can create, edit or delete variables here.

Enter or modify the name for this link. This name, used in Assets view, is for your reference only and is not added to HTML generated when the site published.

Select a tail style to use for the selected line. You can choose a Point, Arrow, Diamond, Circle or Square.

Select a head style to use for the selected line. You can choose a Point, Arrow, Diamond, Circle or Square.

Select this option to have the line head and tail share the same style.

Select this option if you want all parts of the line to share the same color. This lets you change the color of the entire line at once.

Enter a line width value or use the spin buttons to adjust the line width. Valid values are 1 through 100.

Enter a line width value or use the spin buttons to adjust the line width. Valid values are 1 through 100.

Select this option to outline the head and tail with the line color.

Select the type of variable to insert at the cursor position into the text box. Select **Date & Time** to insert date or time variables. You can click Date and Time Format to choose from many date and time formats. Select **Site & General** to insert site information and other variables. These fields update when you switch from view to view, preview, or publish. Select **User defined** to choose from text variables you have created or to create a new one. You can edit user-defined variables in the Variables tab of Assets view.

Displays all available variables for the field type selected above. If a **Date & Time** field is selected, click Date and Time Format to choose a date and time format. If **User defined** is selected, choose from the list of defined variables, or click New to define a new one. You can edit user-defined variables in the Variables tab of Assets view.

The current value for the selected variable is displayed here. The values are not editable.

Click to choose a date format for the currently selected date or time field.

Click here to define the text insertion point or the selected object as an anchor. An anchor is a pre-defined place on a page to which you can make a link. To define an anchor in text, place the blinking cursor inside a text box, but do not select any text. To remove an anchor, click directly on the anchor symbol inside text, or click on the object that has an anchor defined, and then click this button. Then click Remove in the Change Anchor dialog. If you want to *link* the selected object or text to an anchor that is already defined, click the Link button instead and then select a page and anchor from the Internal Link tab.

Select this option to create an internal link to the current page. This link always looks on the current HTML page regardless of the page name. Use this option when you are linking to an anchor. See Help topics for more information.

Click this icon to make the left side of the current MasterBorder a frame. The order in which you choose frames (displayed in parentheses below) determines whether a frame spans the height of the MasterBorder margin or ends at another frame's edge.

Select this option to display a background grid for the Layout Region. Set the grid width and height below. The grid uses the unit of measurement set in Application Options.

Displays the name of the currently selected anchor. If you are creating a new anchor, enter its name here.

Click this icon to make the right side of the current MasterBorder a frame. The order in which you choose frames (displayed in parentheses below) determines whether a frame spans the height of the MasterBorder margin or ends at another frame's edge.

The value for the selected variable is displayed here. The values are not editable.

Displays the names of all pages in the current site.

Click this icon to make the top margin of the current MasterBorder a frame. The order in which you choose frames (displayed in parentheses below) determines whether a frame spans the height of the MasterBorder margin or ends at another frame's edge.

Select this option to let site visitors resize the current frame from within their browser window. If you do not select this option, the frame is set to its current fixed height and width.

Choose a date and/or time format to use for the current variable from the formats below.

Displays a list of anchors defined for the page you selected above. Select an anchor from this drop-down list to create or modify an internal link to an anchor. You create an anchor by selecting an object or clicking on some text and then clicking the anchor button on the Properties palette. See Help topics for more information.

Click this icon to make the bottom margin of the current MasterBorder a frame. The order in which you choose frames (displayed in parentheses below) determines whether a frame spans the height of the MasterBorder margin or ends at another frame's edge.

Displays the degrees of text rotation. Use the slider control on the left to adjust the number of degrees to rotate the text. Choose a value between -180 and 180 degrees. If the Right angles option is selected, rotation is constrained to 90-degree increments.

Displays a list of anchors defined for the current page.

Select this option to create an internal link to a page within the current site. Enter a full or partial name of the desired page in the field to quickly scroll to the desired page in the list box.

Displays the current frame's name. The default names are Left Frame, Right Frame, Top Frame or Bottom Frame. NetObjects Fusion uses this name when generating the HTML source for the site.

If this option is selected, text rotation is constrained to 90-degree increments.

Click [here](#) to make the current frame scrollable. Regardless of the frame contents, site visitors see scroll bars for this frame in their browser window.

Click [here](#) to make the current frame size not scrollable. Regardless of the frame contents, site visitors will never see scroll bars for this frame in their browser window.

Click [here](#) to have browsers automatically determine whether to include scroll bars or not for the current frame. If the contents of the frame fit within the frame size, no scroll bars are displayed. If the contents extend beyond the frame size (such as when site visitors resize their browser window) scroll bars are displayed.

Enter the number of the FTP port that is active on your Web server. The default FTP port number is 21.

Click this button to define a new text variable when the **User defined** type is selected above. Opens the New Variable dialog, where you name and assign a value to a new variable. Edit user-defined variables in the Variables tab of Assets view.

Enter a name for the new user-defined variable here. You can edit both the name and value in the Variables tab of Assets view.

Enter a value for the new user-defined variable here. You can edit both the name and value in the Variables tab of Assets view.

Use to indent the selected text. The shortcut key to indent is Tab.

Displays the name of the currently selected anchor. If you are creating a new anchor, enter its name here.

Enter or adjust the number of directory levels to be imported from the Web site.

Click this button to remove the currently selected anchor from the page.

Enter or adjust the maximum number of pages to be imported from the Web site.

Adjust the width of the top margin here. You can also click and drag the rectangular gray MasterBorder handles that appear in the ruler.

Adjust the width of the top margin here. You can also click and drag the rectangular gray MasterBorder handles that appear in the ruler.

Adjust the width of the bottom margin here. You can also click and drag the rectangular gray MasterBorder handles that appear in the ruler.

Adjust the width of the bottom margin here. You can also click and drag the rectangular gray MasterBorder handles that appear in the ruler.

Enter the domain name used by the local site or referenced HTML. Imported assets are defined as internal or external based on the domain name entered here. Links that include this domain name in their URL are considered internal.

Opens an Open dialog where you can choose a personal dictionary (*.dic) file.

Click this button to open the Text Settings dialog, where you can modify the text formatting for the current style element.

Customize names on the page. Change the title that displays in the browser, the button and banner names, and the file extension of the published HTML page. Use Custom Names if you want to break a long name into multiple names to fit on a button or banner.

Enter the correct file path or click Browse to locate the file or folder.

Choose an application to use as an HTML editor, which is opened when you choose Open File in External Editor from the shortcut menu. Enter the filename and path here, or click Browse to locate a program file (.exe).

Displays the current display setting for the selected navigation bar. Click the Options button to adjust the current display setting.

Click to open the Text Settings dialog, where you can modify the text formatting for the current style element.

Click to set a background sound to play for the current page.

Select this option to limit the number of pages imported from the Web site. Enter or adjust the maximum number of pages in the number field.

Displays the file or folder that cannot be found at its stored file path.

Enter a name for the form here. The form name is used primarily for advanced scripting.

Select this option to limit the depth of directory levels to be imported from the Web site. Enter or adjust the number of levels in the number field.

Locate files or folders.

Select this option to use images from the current SiteStyle for this navigation bar or banner. You can also choose to use primary or secondary images, as defined by the SiteStyle, for button navigation bars. This option has no effect on text navigation bars.

Click this button to skip this file and continue verifying file assets.

Adjust the default page or layout width for new pages you create.

Select this option to set the banner or navigation bar to use images from a different style than the style set in Style view. Then choose from the drop-down list that contains a list of styles.

If a folder that contains multiple assets is missing, the folder is listed above, and all the complete file paths of the missing assets are listed here. Instead of redefining the path for each file, redefine the path for the containing folder and all the broken paths are fixed at once.

Opens the Background Sound dialog, where you browse for another sound file and set the file to loop continuously.

Select a style to use for the selected banner or navigation bar. This affects the current banner or navigation bar only.

Enter the path and filename of a sound file to use as the background sound for this page (aiff, .au, .wav .ra, and .mid files are supported). Click Browse if you want to browse for a sound file.

Specify what levels of pages have buttons in the selected navigation bar.

Use the spin buttons to adjust the rotation of the selected picture in 90 degrees increments.

Select this option to have the background sound repeat continuously when site visitors browse to this page.

Displays the currently selected font. To change it, click the Set button.

Browse for sound files (.aiff, .au, .wav, .ra, and .mid files are supported).

Displays the current text color.

[Click here to display all fields listed above in the data list.](#)

Click to reset all fields in this dialog.

Displays a number indicating the order of frames selected with the icons above. This order determines which frames span the height or width of the MasterBorder margin or end at another frame's edge.

Displays a number indicating the order of frames selected with the icons above. This order determines which frames span the height or width of the MasterBorder margin or end at another frame's edge.

Displays a number indicating the order of frames selected with the icons above. This order determines which frames span the height or width of the MasterBorder margin or end at another frame's edge.

Displays a number indicating the order of frames selected with the icons above. This order determines which frames span the height or width of the MasterBorder margin or end at another frame's edge.

Select this option if you want HTML frame borders to be visible in Web browsers.

The image itself will be placed on the page unconverted. The image might not show up in most browsers.

Click to cancel the modification to the property or parameter selected below.

Click this button to open an applicable dialog such as a standard Open, Color Picker, or Link dialog, to edit the selected parameter.

Displays the total size of the current page, which includes the current layout size plus the MasterBorder size. You change the page size by changing either the page layout size or the MasterBorder size.

Enter or adjust the number of directory levels to be imported from the Web site.

Select from a drop-down list of available files used by this Java applet or servlet. To add or delete Java files click the Additional Files button, which opens the Java Applet Files dialog. This dialog allows you to manage a list of Java files referenced by this applet or servlet.

Adjust the width of the left margin here. You can also click and drag the rectangular gray MasterBorder handles that appear in the ruler.

Adjust the width of the left margin here. You can also click and drag the rectangular gray MasterBorder handles that appear in the ruler.

Adjust the default page or layout height for new pages you create.

Enter a custom title for the current page. Site visitors see this title in the title bar of their browser when they view this page. This overrides the default page title, which is the page name.

Displays the total size of the current page, which includes the current layout size plus the MasterBorder size. You change the page size by changing either the page layout size or the MasterBorder size.

Click this button to remove a Java file from the list.

Applies strikethrough formatting to the selected text.

Click this button to add and edit text on the selected object.

Enter or edit the selected property in this field. Click the check icon to save your changes, or the X icon to cancel the adjustment.

Enter or edit the selected property in this field. Click the check icon to save your changes, or the X icon to cancel the adjustment.

Enter a custom banner name for the current page. This overrides the default banner name, which is the page name.

Enter a custom button name for the current page. This overrides the default button name, which is the page name. The name you enter here is used in all navigation buttons for the current page that appear throughout the site.

Adjust the width of the right margin here. You can also click and drag the rectangular gray MasterBorder handles that appear in the ruler.

Shows a list of the available properties for various objects. Depending on which type of object is selected, you see different parameter/value combos. Click on a parameter and then edit it above. Click the small square button labeled with ... to open a browse or Link dialog. Click the checkmark icon to save your changes, or the ✕ icon to cancel the current adjustment.

Use this slider to adjust the degree of text rotation. In Page view, the text is repositioned immediately on-screen so you can preview it. The degree of rotation is displayed to the right. If the Right angles option is selected, text rotation is constrained to 90-degree increments.

Adjust the width of the right margin here. You can also click and drag the rectangular gray MasterBorder handles that appear in the ruler.

Displays the file name of the background sound you have selected for this page.

Enter a custom file extension to use for the current page. When the HTML for this page is published, the HTML file name has the extension you set here. This overrides the default extension, which is set in the Define Servers dialog in Publish view. This custom extension applies to the current page only.

Enter or adjust the maximum number of pages to be imported from the Web site.

[Click here to increase or decrease the selected parameter.](#)

Adjust the default page or layout width for new pages you create.

Apply subscript formatting to the selected text.

Enter or modify the text you want to place on the selected object. Modify font settings for the text below.

Apply superscript formatting to the selected text.

Adjust the default page or layout height for new pages you create.

Use the spin buttons to adjust the rotation of the selected picture in 90 degrees increments.

Browse for an image file to use for this style's background.

Positions text horizontally to the left within the object. This is different from the Relative Alignment buttons above. They position text in relation to other text and this option positions text relative to the object boundaries.

Positions text horizontally to the center within the object. This is different from the Relative Alignment buttons above. They position text in relation to other text and this option positions text relative to the object boundaries.

Positions text horizontally to the right within the object. This is different from the Relative Alignment buttons above. They position text in relation to other text and this option positions text relative to the object boundaries.

Positions text vertically to the top within the objects. This is different from the Relative Alignment buttons above. They position text in relation to other text and this option positions text relative to the object boundaries.

Positions text vertically to the center within the objects. This is different from the Relative Alignment buttons above. They position text in relation to other text and this option positions text relative to the object boundaries.

Positions text vertically to the bottom within the objects. This is different from the Relative Alignment buttons above. They position text in relation to other text and this option positions text relative to the object boundaries.

Select this option so the application window is always maximized at startup.

Adjust the amount of space between the text and the border of the text box. If you select this option, the generated HTML code contains a table within a table to achieve the inset amount.

Displays a list of previously defined links of the selected type. You can select a link from this list instead of retyping it.

Select this option to optimize HTML generation for Netscape browsers. Optimized WYSIWYG support displays the previewed or published site in Netscape Navigator or Communicator as it appears in Page view.

Select this option to optimize HTML generation for Microsoft Internet Explorer. Optimized WYSIWYG support displays the previewed or published site in Microsoft Internet Explorer as it appears in Page view.

Choose a language dictionary to use for spell checking from this drop-down list.

Adjust the amount of space between the text and the border of the text box.

Click to leave the word in the Not found field unchanged.

[Click here to specify the language and personal dictionary to use when you check spelling.](#)

Displays words not found in the dictionary or personal dictionary file are displayed here. You automatically have a personal dictionary assigned, but you can change it by clicking Options.

Suggested spellings for the misspelled word are displayed here. The most probable word spelling appears in the Change to field. Choose another word from the list of suggestions to replace the entry in the Change to field.

Displays the personal dictionary file in use. Click the Browse button to locate a dictionary file (*.dic) or enter its path and name here.

[Click here to change all instances of the word in the Not found field to the word in the Change to field.](#)

[Click here to leave all instances of the word in the Not found field unchanged during this spell check.](#)

[Click here](#) to add the word in the Not found field to the personal dictionary selected in Spell Check Options.

[Click here to change the word in the Not found field to the word in the Change to field.](#)

[Click here to display a list of suggested alternatives for the word in the Change to field.](#)

Locks minimum height of current text box. Use this feature to maintain a fixed minimal height, even when the box contains little text. This is helpful in preserving layouts when a site visitor's browser font size is smaller than the default or when designing layouts before all text is entered.

Click and hold the mouse button down over this button to view a superimposed outline of the HTML tables that will be generated for the current layout if a tables option is selected in the HTML Output drop-down list.

If you have tables selected in the HTML Output Method drop-down list, these options determine how HTML is generated for the table structure. Browser font preferences cause text boxes to grow or shrink vertically based on the size of the fonts in them. With Columns selected, the space between a text box and the object beneath it is preserved because HTML tables are generated with a preference for columns. With Rows selected, the relative horizontal positions objects is preserved more because HTML tables are generated with a preference for rows.

To view the HTML table structure that will be generated, click the Show button and hold the mouse button down. For further information, see Help topics.

If you have tables selected in the HTML Output Method drop-down list, these options determine how HTML is generated for the table structure. Browser font preferences cause text boxes to grow or shrink vertically based on the size of the fonts in them.

With Columns selected, the space between a text box and the object beneath it is preserved because HTML tables are generated with a preference for columns; the relative vertical position of objects is preserved more than the relative horizontal position of objects. With Rows selected, the relative horizontal positions of text boxes and other objects are preserved more than the relative vertical position of objects.

The Columns option is selected by default. To view the HTML table structure that will be generated, click the Show button and hold the mouse button down. For further information, see Help topics.

If you have tables selected in the HTML Output Method drop-down list, these options determine how HTML is generated for the table structure. Browser font preferences cause text boxes to grow or shrink vertically based on the size of the fonts in them.

With Columns selected, the space between a text box and the object beneath it is preserved because HTML tables are generated with a preference for columns; the relative vertical position of objects is preserved more than the relative horizontal position of objects. With Rows selected, the relative horizontal positions of text boxes and other objects are preserved more than the relative vertical position of objects.

The Columns option is selected by default. To view the HTML table structure that will be generated, click the Show button and hold the mouse button down. For further information, see Help topics.

If you have tables selected in the HTML Output Method drop-down list, these options determine how HTML is generated for the table structure. Browser font preferences cause text boxes to grow or shrink vertically based on the size of the fonts in them. With Columns selected, the space between a text box and the object beneath it is preserved because HTML tables are generated with a preference for columns. With Rows selected, the relative horizontal positions objects is preserved more because HTML tables are generated with a preference for rows.

To view the HTML table structure that will be generated, click the Show button and hold the mouse button down. For further information, see Help topics.

Mark a selected page completed. When you set the status of a page to Done, a small checkmark appears in the upper-right of the page icon. This checkmark is for your reference only and has no effect on publishing the site.

Mark a selected page as not completed. When you set the status of a page to Not Done, the checkmark disappears from the upper-right of the page icon. This checkmark is for your reference only and has no effect on publishing the site.

Enter a name for the new MasterBorder.

Adjust the left, top, right and bottom MasterBorder margins below.

Click to un-indent the selected text. The shortcut key for un-indent is Shift + Tab.

Shows the color of the parent of the selected section. To change the color of all selected pages in the section, click the Color button.

Select this option to create a site based on a NetObjects Fusion template. Then, in the Select a Template File dialog, locate a template file and click Open. A template (.nft) is a special kind of site that you do not open directly. Instead, you create a new site based on the template. The new site is an identical copy of the template.

Enter a UNIX permission string for this server location. It will be determine the UNIX permissions assigned to the published files.

Select this option to import the **<HEAD>** tag section of the referenced HTML. You can either append the imported page's **<HEAD>** tag to the current page's **<HEAD>** or replace the current page's **<HEAD>** tag. Select one of these options in the drop-down list.

If the Import **<HEAD>** option is checked, select from the two options in this drop-down list. You can either append the imported page's **<HEAD>** tag to the current page's **<HEAD>** or replace the current pages' **<HEAD>** tag.

Enter the new name for the MasterBorder.

If you have tables selected in the HTML Output Method drop-down list, these options determine how HTML is generated for the table structure. Browser font preferences cause text boxes to grow or shrink vertically based on the size of the fonts in them. With Columns selected, the space between a text box and the object beneath it is preserved because HTML tables are generated with a preference for columns. With Rows selected, the relative horizontal positions objects is preserved more because HTML tables are generated with a preference for rows.

To view the HTML table structure that will be generated, click the Show button and hold the mouse button down. For further information, see Help topics.

Date the file was last modified.

Sets the Layout Region background to a solid color.

Available if you select the text option above. Enter the text you want displayed on the button and specify whether it is a Submit, Reset, or other button type. A Submit button sends the data to the Web server, a Reset button clears the form, and you can add a custom button to run a script on the site visitor's browser.

Select this option to create a new blank site. The new site will include basic navigational objects such as a banner and navigation bar. To base a new site on an existing Web site, select New Site, From Local Import or New Site, From Remote Import from the File menu.

Click this button to remove the selected alias from the list.

Modify the name of this action in this field. The name you enter here is used in the Actions dialog and the Actions Properties tab. Naming actions descriptively helps you organize a complex series of actions.

File or folder name.

File asset type.

Click here to specify a message to send to the target object. Messages are the heart of actions; they send information or instructions to the target object. The choices for action messages are numerous and vary depending on the target object. For example, if you target the Layout, context-specific menu options for window and browser appear. Messages can also be triggers that start other actions when they are received by target objects. See Help topics for more information.

Select a trigger event for this action. A trigger event can be a user input such as Mouse Over, a browser state such as page loaded or exiting, an action complete message, or a custom message sent from another object. Click the square button to the right (labeled with an arrow icon) to select from a menu of possible triggers.

This contains a list of styles available to this site. There might be more styles located in the **\Styles** folder whose names do not display here. Select **Synchronize Style List** from the Style menu to see all styles currently in the **\Styles** folder. Click a style and click Set Style to apply the style to the site. When you apply a style, all navigation bars, banners, and other style elements in Page view change to the new images. Double-click style elements to edit them. Select **Online Styles** to install more styles to your site.

This contains a list of styles available to this site. There might be more styles located in the **\Styles** folder whose names do not display here. Select Synchronize Style List from the Style menu to see all styles currently in the **\Styles** folder. Click a style and click Set Style to apply the style to the site. When you apply a style, all navigation bars, banners, and other style elements in Page view change to the new images. Double-click style elements to edit them.

Displays the background color that is applied if the Solid Color option is selected.

Select an HTML output type from the drop-down list to be the default for all new pages in the site. This determines the method by which this site's HTML is generated when you publish or preview. A detailed description of each HTML output method appears below.

Click this button to open the New Alias dialog, where you can add a new alias. See help within that dialog for more information.

Choose an orientation for the selected banner or navigation bar. When you place a banner or navigation bar, drag vertically to create a vertical banner or navigation bar, and drag horizontally to create a horizontal banner or navigation bar.

Select this option if you want the active site's database to be compacted each time you exit the site. The feature is enabled by default. The result of compaction is decreased .nod file sizes. We recommend that you leave this option enabled.

Click to remove currently selected custom image from the navigation bar or banner. Use custom images for buttons in navigation bars if you want unique artwork for every button but you still want NetObjects Fusion to manage the automatic linking of the buttons based on SiteStructure.

Click to remove currently selected custom image from the navigation bar. Use custom images for button rollover images in navigation bars if you want unique artwork for every button but you still want NetObjects Fusion to manage the automatic linking of the buttons based on SiteStructure.

Displays the file name of the rollover image of the currently selected button in the navigation bar. Use custom images for buttons in navigation bars if you want unique artwork for every button but you still want NetObjects Fusion to manage the automatic linking of the buttons based on SiteStructure.

Click to change the rollover image of the currently selected button in the navigation bar. Use custom images for buttons in navigation bars if you want unique artwork for every button but you still want NetObjects Fusion to manage the automatic linking of the buttons based on SiteStructure.

Sets the Layout Region background to transparent.

This option is available when the Size to layout option is selected. Select this option if you want the contents of the text box wrap to the browser width. In some cases, the HTML output of the page is generated without tables, which results in text and objects wrapping to the width of the browser. When you use the Nested or Regular Tables HTML output with a MasterBorder composed of frames or set to ZeroMargins, for example, the contents of a text box sized to the layout wraps to the browser's width.

Select this option to have this message broadcast to all children of the target. For example, if a custom message is sent to a Layout Region, and this option is enabled, the custom message is sent to all objects inside the Layout Region. This can be very useful and timesaving when creating complex dynamic pages.

A description of the publish option selected above. For more information about these options, see [Help topics](#).

Click this button to delete the selected server location. Its location properties are permanently deleted.

Select the directory structure you want the published site to have. Select either Flat, By Site Section or By Asset Type to read its description.

Displays the external HTML filename. Click the Browse button to open the Reference HTML Page dialog, where you can select a new external HTML file to reference.

Click this button to clear all manual customizations you made to the directory structure. The directory structure will reset to the selected directory structure.

[Click here to edit the selected Web server location.](#)

Displays a list of current aliases. Click the Add button to add a new alias, Remove to remove the current selection or Edit to modify the selection. You can create an alias when you need to store certain assets of the site in a different location from the rest of the site. Any assets in the URL path you specify are actually transferred to the FTP path you specify. Your Web server must have the same alias configured so that the URL path refers to the FTP location.

Deselect this option to hide the selected object when the page is initially loaded. This is used by actions, which can dynamically hide and show objects, move objects, and display objects with transitions.

Select the Applet option if the selected Java .class file is an applet.

Select the Servlet option if the selected Java .class file is a servlet.

When this option is selected, the directory location of this file has been manually changed from the default.

Date this file was last published.

Shows the maximum number of subdirectories that will be generated when you publish by site section.

File creation date.

Specify a message to send to the target object. Click the square button to the left (labeled with the arrow icon) to select a message from the menu. Messages are the heart of actions; they send information or instructions to the target object. The choices for action messages are numerous and vary depending on the target object. For example, if you target the Layout, context-specific menu options for window and browser appear. Messages can also be triggers that start other actions when they are received by target objects. See Help topics for more information.

Click here to specify an appropriate parameter for this message. Some actions require or accept additional parameters that control some aspect of their activity. In most cases, you can select from a list of predefined parameter values. Select Values from the menu to set detailed parameter values for selected message above. Select Expression from the menu to write or insert a JavaScript expression to generate or control the parameter values. Once you have selected or set the parameter value, the name of the value appears here.

Specify an appropriate parameter for this message. Click the square button to the right (labeled with a right arrow icon) to select from the parameter menu. Some actions require or accept additional parameters that control some aspect of their activity. In most cases, you can select from a list of predefined parameter values. Select Values from the menu to set detailed parameter values for selected message above. Select Expression from the menu to write or insert a JavaScript expression to generate or control the parameter values. Once you have selected or set the parameter value, the name of the value appears here.

Specify an appropriate parameter for this message. Click the square button to the right (labeled with a right arrow icon) to select from the parameter menu. Some actions require or accept additional parameters that control some aspect of their activity. In most cases, you can select from a list of predefined parameter values. Select Values from the menu to set detailed parameter values for selected message above. Select Expression from the menu to write or insert a JavaScript expression to generate or control the parameter values. Once you have selected or set the parameter value, the name of the value appears here.

Select a target object for this action. The default target is the object you're adding the action to. Click the ellipsis button on the right to select a target object from the Object Tree.

Enter the scripted action directly into this edit field. Click the **Insert Script** button to insert a text script file. To insert a call that returns an action's value, click the **Insert Action** button.

Opens the Actions dialog, where you can select an action to insert into a scripted action. Only actions that you have already assigned to the current object are listed. A call that returns an action's value is inserted, in the form $\$(Action)$.

Select a parameter value from this drop-down list.

Resizes the selected text box to occupy the entire layout. When this option is selected, you cannot resize the text box. When a text box is sized to the layout, you can set the Contents wrap to browser width option.

Specify the maximum number of backup files to be maintained in the location specified above. When the maximum number is reached, the earliest backups are deleted. The maximum allowed number of backup files is 20 and the default setting is 4.

Click this button to add a new Web server location. You must provide connection information such as the IP name or address, login name and password, a directory name to which you have write access, and other publishing information.

Select a target object for this action. The default target is the object you're adding the action to. Click the ellipsis button on the right to select a target object from the Object Tree.

[Click here](#) to change the color of all selected pages to the same color. This overrides any previous color settings.

Opens the standard Open dialog where you can select an image to use as a background for this Layout Region.

A warning prompt or informational message is displayed here.

Shows the color of the parent of the selected section. To change the color of all selected pages in the section, click the Color button.

Date this file was last locally published.

Enter the FTP path for the alias. This is the actual location that the virtual folder or alias points to on your Web server. This alias must also be configured on the Web server itself so it will direct requests to the above URL path to this location.

Indicates that the selected object exists in an error state. Hold you mouse over the alert exclamation that appears inside the selected object for more details.

Indicates that the selected object exists in an error state. Hold you mouse over the alert exclamation that appears inside the selected object for more details.

Displays the image file in use as the background for this Layout Region.

Displays all available MasterBorders for this site. You cannot rename or delete the ZeroMargins MasterBorder.

Select this option if you want automatic backup copies made of the site files. Then customize the backup settings below.
Automatic backup is enabled by default.

Select this option if you do not want to see this message or prompt appear again.

If this option is selected, the file cannot be customized. Certain internal files might be marked as read-only to preserve their required relative positions.

Select a target object for this action by clicking this button to select a target object from the Object Tree.

When this option is selected, this file needs to be published. This attribute is set if this file has changed since it was last published. For example, generated HTML files need to be published when the contents of the pages change.

Select this option to apply the clear right attribute to the closing line break for the selected paragraph (in HTML, **<BR CLEAR=RIGHT>**). This breaks the line, and adds space until you have a clear right edge free of pictures or other inserted objects. Select both left and right to apply the clear all attribute.

Select this option to apply the clear left attribute to the closing line break for the selected paragraph (in HTML, **<BR CLEAR=LEFT>**). This breaks the line, and adds space until you have a clear left edge free of pictures or other inserted objects. Select both left and right to apply the clear all attribute.

Click [here](#) to add a new MasterBorder. The New MasterBorder dialog will open, where you name the new MasterBorder and choose a MasterBorder to base it from. To begin with an empty MasterBorder, you can base the new MasterBorder on the default ZeroMargins MasterBorder.

Select this option to use an image as the background for this Layout Region. If you use a transparent GIF, you can also choose a background color.

Shows the maximum number of subdirectories that will be generated when you publish by site section.

Select a default proportional font for this site from the drop-down list. These are the fonts used in Page view wherever text is set as Automatic and are overridden by fonts set in text styles in SiteStyle.

Select a default fixed width (or monospace) font for this site from the drop-down list. These are the fonts used in Page view wherever text is set as Automatic and are overridden by fonts set in text styles in SiteStyle.

Select a size for the default proportional font.

Select a size for the default fixed width font.

Click this button to rename the selected MasterBorder. You cannot rename the ZeroMargins MasterBorder.

Click this button to delete the selected MasterBorder. You cannot delete the ZeroMargins MasterBorder.

Click to select a color for the Layout Region background.

[Click here](#) to open the Advanced Settings dialog, where you can configure settings such as server port, permissions and aliases.

Select this option to turn publishing on or off for this asset. You can turn publishing for an entire page on or off on the Page Properties palette.

Enter a relative URL path for the alias. The alias is a virtual folder that points to the FTP location set below. This path is relative to the root directory of the published site and is not a full URL. For example, if the directory structure in Publish view has a folder called CompanyPix under the Assets folder, the URL Path would be **./companypix**.

Select a method of generating quote characters in text boxes in the published Web site.

Choose an orientation for the selected banner or navigation bar. When you place a banner or navigation bar, drag vertically to create a vertical banner or navigation bar, and drag horizontally to create a horizontal banner or navigation bar.

Select a file naming convention from the drop-down list. Choose from either dated backup files or sequentially numbered backup files.

Assigns one MasterBorder to all selected pages. Select the MasterBorder from the drop-down list. This overrides the MasterBorder settings for each page.

Select this option so the file is always published. This overrides the Publish changed assets only option available from the Publish dialog (which opens when you publish in Publish view). Even when that option is selected, this file will be published regardless of whether the file has changed or not.

Lists available locations to which you can publish. Choose Local to publish the site to your local hard drive. The local publish location is in the **\User Sites\SiteName** folder. Before you can publish to Remote Publish Server, you must edit it; double click it and enter valid connection information for a specific Web server.

Specify the maximum number of backup files to be maintained in the location specified above. When the maximum number is reached, the earliest backups are deleted. The maximum allowed number of backup files is 20 and the default setting is 2.

Click to change the maximum number of subdirectories that will be generated when you publish by site section.

Use to set the start value of a numerical or alphabetical bulleted list. Although the dialog only accepts whole numbers, they correspond to their alphabetical or roman equivalents.

Displays the Object ID for the selected object. This ID is used for actions that refer to this object and it is displayed in the Object Tree palette. You can change this ID at any time and all current references to this Object ID are updated automatically.

Opens the Browse for Folder dialog, where you can select another folder for the backup files.

Opens the Browse for Folder dialog, where you can select another folder for the local publish.

Type the location where you want to keep the backup site files or click Browse to select a new location. The default backup location is **User Sites\site\Backups**.

If you have tables selected in the HTML Output Method drop-down list, these options determine how HTML is generated for the table structure. Browser font preferences cause text boxes to grow or shrink vertically based on the size of the fonts in them. With Columns selected, the space between a text box and the object beneath it is preserved because HTML tables are generated with a preference for columns. With Rows selected, the relative horizontal positions objects is preserved more because HTML tables are generated with a preference for rows.

To view the HTML table structure that will be generated, click the Show button and hold the mouse button down. For further information, see Help topics.

Specify a message to send to the target object. Click the square button to the left (labeled with the arrow icon) to select a message from the menu. Messages are the heart of actions; they send information or instructions to the target object. The choices for action messages are numerous and vary depending on the target object. For example, if you target the Layout, context-specific menu options for window and browser appear. Messages can also be triggers that start other actions when they are received by target objects. See Help topics for more information.

Enter the script in this edit field. It must be valid JavaScript with correct syntax.

Enter a name for the new custom message in this edit field. A custom message is a simple text string you create that becomes available in the When menu as a trigger and in the Message menu as an action. You can then send it as an action from one object to another to trigger other actions.

Select a trigger event for this action. A trigger event can be a user input such as Mouse Over, a browser state such as page loaded or exiting, an action complete message, or a custom message sent from another object. Click the square button to the right (labeled with an arrow icon) to select from a menu of possible triggers.

Click this button to open the Edit Alias dialog, where you can edit the selected alias.

Select options below. See help on each option below for more information.

Select this option if you do not want NetObjects Fusion to move or manage the assets of the referenced HTML pages. If you select this option, the assets show up in Assets view where you can manage them. They are sent by FTP to the Web site when you publish the site. If you clear this option, you must manually send them to the Web site using FTP after you publish the site.

Enter the domain name used by the local site or referenced HTML. Imported assets are defined as internal or external based on the domain name entered here. For example, links that include this domain name in their URL are considered internal.

Enter the domain name used by the local site or referenced HTML. Imported assets are defined as internal or external based on the domain name entered here. For example, links that include this domain name in their URL are considered internal.

Mark a selected page as not completed. When you set the status of a page to Not Done, the checkmark disappears from the upper-right of the page icon. This checkmark is for your reference only and has no effect on publishing the site.

Mark a selected page as completed. When you set the status of a page to Done, the checkmark appears from the upper-right of the page icon. This checkmark is for your reference only and has no effect on publishing the site.

Select this option if you want this page to publish with the rest of the site. By default all pages are set to Publish.

Select this option if you do not want this page to be published when you publish the rest of the site. If you select this option, this page's navigation buttons do not show up on other pages. A red dot appears in the upper right of each page icon to indicate that the Don't Publish option is set. Use this option to prevent pages from being published before they are ready.

Shows the color of the parent of the selected section. To change the color of all selected pages in the section, click the Color button.

[Click here to find the next instance of the text you want to find.](#)

Enter the text you want to find here.

Enter the text with which you want to replace the found text.

Select this option to match the exact uppercase or lowercase of the text you want to find.

Select this option to the match only the entire word entered above. All instances of the text found inside larger words are ignored.

Click to replace all instances of the found text with the replacement text.

Click to replace the found text with the replacement text.

Select an HTML output type for the current page or Layout Region from the drop-down list. If you select a Publish Setting, the HTML output reflects the setting in the Site Settings. Choose Site Settings from the Tools Menu and click Change on the General tab to find a detailed description of each HTML output method.

For a Layout Region, choose Parent Setting if you want the selected Layout Region to inherit the output method of its container.

Select this option to designate the current selection as a form. A Layout, a Layout Region, a table, table cells, or a text box can be made into a form. Click the Settings button to configure the form.

Select this option to view rulers and guides. You can set the unit of measurement for rulers, guides, and grid in the Application Options dialog.

Select this option to view the grid. To configure the grid, adjust the Width and Height fields.

Select this option to display or hide text labels and dividing lines for page areas such as the Layout, MasterBorders, and frames. This option is also available on View menu.

Select this option if you want objects to snap to guides you've placed on the page.

Select this option to display or hide outlines around each object placed on the page. This option is also on the View menu.

#Select this option if you want objects to snap to the grid. This option is also on the View menu.

Select this option if you want objects to snap to each other.

Use to adjust the width of the grid blocks.

Use to adjust the width of the grid blocks. The unit of measurement is set in Application Options.

Use to adjust the height of the grid blocks.

Use to adjust the height of the grid blocks.

Use to adjust the height of the grid blocks. The unit of measurement is set in Application Options.

Opens the Insert HTML dialog, where you can insert tags and fields, including user-defined variables, into the HTML of the text, at the insertion point. The inserted HTML will be generated within the text at the selected point.

Select a publish location for this site. To edit properties of the publish location selected from this drop-down list, click the Edit button. To add a new publish location, go to Publish Setup, Server Locations tab. If you haven't published before, you need to set up publish locations and options from the Publish Setup dialog.

Click [here](#) to edit properties of the publish location selected from the drop-down list. To add a new publish location, go to Publish Setup, Server Locations tab.

Select this option to re-publish only those assets that have changed since the last publish. This does not impact the site's pages, which are always regenerated and reloaded when you publish the site. Note: NetObjects Fusion does not query the server to see if it has all the unchanged assets needed by the site. If you publish changed assets only, be sure you publish to the same location as you did previously, so assets that were published previously are still available.

Select this option to create a Layout Region that is designated a form container. Form objects must be placed within form containers. The Forms toolbar, which contains tools for making form objects, will display after the form area is created. Use Layout Regions, text boxes, or tables as form containers if you want multiple forms on one page. You can make any existing Layout Region, text box, table, or layout a form container by selecting it and clicking its form checkbox on the Property palette.

Select this option to create a text box that is designated a form container. Form objects must be placed within form containers. The Forms toolbar, which contains tools for making form objects, will display after the form area is created. Use Layout Regions, text boxes, or tables as form containers if you want multiple forms on one page. You can make any existing Layout Region, text box, table, or layout a form container by selecting it and clicking its form checkbox on the Property palette.

Select this option to create a table that is designated a form container. Form objects must be placed within form containers. The Forms toolbar, which contains tools for making form objects, will display after the form area is created. Use Layout Regions, text boxes, or tables as form containers if you want multiple forms on one page. You can make any existing Layout Region, text box, table, or layout a form container by selecting it and clicking its form checkbox on the Property palette.

Select this option to define the layout itself as a form container. Form objects must be placed within form containers. When the layout is defined as a form, you cannot have multiple forms on the page. If you want multiple forms on one page, use Layout Regions, text boxes, or tables as form containers. The Forms toolbar, which contains tools for making form objects, will display after the form is created.

Select this option to define the layout itself as a form container. Form objects must be placed within form containers. When the layout is defined as a form, you cannot have multiple forms on the page. If you want multiple forms on one page, use Layout Regions, text boxes, or tables as form containers. The Forms toolbar, which contains tools for making form objects, will display after the form is created.

Select this option if you want to always open to the most recently used file at startup.

Select this option to use small fonts in the Properties palettes. The palette itself is smaller in size, which helps you conserve screen space.

New Site from Blank Site template. Enter a name for the new site file and select a file location. A folder containing the new site will be created in the selected location, by default the NetObjects Fusion **User Sites** folder. The site folder consists of the site file, ***yoursitename.nod***, and an **Assets** folder.

New Site from Template. Create a site from a template. Locate a NetObjects template file (.nft file) on which to base the new site, or create your own templates by exporting a site as a template.

New Site from Existing Web Site. Create a new site by importing an existing Web site. You can import a local Web site—you must have access to the site's HTML files on your computer or local network—or you can import a remote Web site—you must be able to access the site through a Web browser. The HTML of the Web site is converted to NetObjects Fusion format.

Import Existing Web Site. Create a new site by importing an existing Web site. You can import a local Web site—you must have access to the site's HTML files on your computer or local network—or you can import a remote Web site—you must be able to access the site through a Web browser. The HTML of the Web site is converted to NetObjects Fusion format.

Import Document. Create a new Web page by importing an existing document as its contents.

Open Site. Open an existing NetObjects Fusion site file. You can only open one site file at a time.

Save Site. Saves the current site to disk. If you want the site to be automatically saved as you work, select the Auto Save option in Application Options.

Save Site As. Use to save a copy of the current site. The current site will close and the new copy will open.

Component Add-Ins. Displays any NFX wizards you currently have installed. Components provide specialized functionality such as e-commerce capabilities or database access. See the *NetObjects Fusion User Guide* or the online Help for more information.

Launch Wizard. Use to start a new site or add a page to the site. If you installed NetObjects Fusion or third party wizards, the wizards appear in the Select Site Wizard dialog. Wizards provide specialized functionality such as e-commerce capabilities or database access. See *Building Business Web Sites* for information.

Current Site. Helps you manage the site by having many global settings in one location.

Insert Template. Insert a template into the current site. Locate a NetObjects template file (.nft file) to insert in the **Templates** folder. You can create your own templates by saving a Web site as a .nft file and import it into a new or existing Web site.

Import HTML Page. Converts an existing HTML document (*.htm or *.html file) into a page in Page view. It copies the assets referenced in the HTML onto the page and copies the text and text formatting. Once you import a page, it retains no link to the original HTML file. If you want to use an HTML file while maintaining the ability to edit the HTML, you should use the Reference External HTML Page menu command instead.

Reference External HTML.

If in Site view: Locate the home page of a Web site that is available on your hard drive or local network. Once you select the home page, NetObjects Fusion determines the HTML files of the site based on internal links in the home page file, then it places each HTML file in the site on a page in the site. The files are placed as external HTML objects, which retain references to the HTML file. When the site is published, the HTML from the files is incorporated into the pages' HTML. The assets for the site can also be managed by NetObjects Fusion.

If in Page view: Locate an HTML file that is available on your hard drive or local network. NetObjects Fusion places the HTML file on the page as an external HTML object and retains a reference to the HTML file. When the site is published, the HTML from the file is incorporated into the page's HTML. The assets for the HTML file can also be managed by NetObjects Fusion.

Export as Template. Save the current NetObjects Fusion site as a template (.nft) file. Templates can be imported into other sites and new sites can be created from templates.

Print Setup. Open the standard Windows Print Setup dialog, with the addition of a Print to fit option.

Print Preview. Displays a preview of the printed Site Structure in the standard Windows preview window.

Print. Open the standard Windows Print dialog.

Properties. Shows a Properties dialog for the selected file or folder.

Clear All Customizations. Select this command to clear all manual customizations you made to the directory structure. The directory structure will reset to the selected directory structure.

Exit. Quits the application.

Undo. Undoes the last command or action you performed. You can undo multiple commands.

Redo. Redoes the last command or action you performed.

Cut. Deletes the selected object from the page and places it on the Windows clipboard. You can then paste it on the same page or on another page in the same site—do not paste it into another version of NetObjects Fusion. It remains on the clipboard until you copy or cut another object.

Copy. Copies the selected object and places it on the Windows clipboard. You can then paste it on the same page or on another page in the same site—do not paste it into another version of NetObjects Fusion. It remains on the clipboard until you copy or cut another object.

Paste. Pastes the contents of the Windows clipboard onto the current page. To paste at a specific location on the page, first click in that location and then paste.

Delete (*object*). Delete an object from the site. What gets deleted depends on which view you're in:

Clear. In Page view, deletes the currently selected object.

Delete Page. In Site view, removes the selected page or pages from the site structure.

Delete File (*object*). In Assets view, removes the selected file, link, data object, or user-defined variable.

Select Section. Selects all the child pages of the current page, and the subsequent child pages of those pages.

Select All. Selects all objects in the currently selected MasterBorder or the currently selected Layout, but not both.

New (*object*). Add a new object to the site. What gets added depends on what view you're in:

New Page. Add a new page to the site when you're in Site or Page view.

New Style. Create a new style when you're in Style view.

New File Asset. In Assets view, File Assets tab, use this to choose a new external file such as an image or a Java applet.

New Link. In Assets view, Link tab, use this to add a new external link.

New Data Object. In Assets view, Data Object tab, use this to create a new data object.

New Variable. In Assets view, Variables tab, use this to add or create a new variable.

New Folder. In Publish view, use this to add a new folder.

Custom Names. Opens the Custom Names dialog, where you can customize names on the page. Change the title that displays in the browser, the button and banner names, and the file extension of the published HTML page. Use Custom Names if you want to break a long name into multiple names to fit on a button or banner.

Find. Searches for specified text on the entire site or selected pages.

Replace. Searches for and replaces specified text on the entire site or selected pages.

Spell Check. Checks the spelling of text on the current page.

Word Count. Counts words, lines, paragraphs and characters for the entire current page.

Application Options. Opens the Application Options dialog where you can change Program, Preview, Text, International, and Updates settings.

Properties Palette. Toggles between viewing and hiding the Properties palette.

Standard Tools. Toggles between viewing and hiding the Standard Tools toolbar. Some tools have a tool flyout that contains more tools. If a small triangle appears at the bottom right of the tool icon, press the tool with the mouse button to see other tools. A ToolTip tells the name of each tool.

Advanced Tools. Toggles between viewing and hiding the Advanced Tools toolbar. The advanced tools include tools for placing rich media, Java, ActiveX, data objects, and external HTML.

Show All. Shows all component toolbars. If you have third party components installed, their component toolbars appear in this menu. Otherwise, only the listing for NetObjects Fusion Components appears here.

Hide All. Hides all component toolbars. If you have third party components installed, their component toolbars appear in this menu. Otherwise, only the listing for NetObjects Fusion Components appears here.

Form Tools. Toggles between viewing and hiding the Form Tools toolbar. If you designate the Layout, a Layout Region, or another container as a form, these tools automatically appear.

Object Tree. Toggles between viewing and hiding the Object Tree. This palette displays a hierarchical view of all objects and containers found on the page. The names or IDs of objects can be modified in the Actions tab of a selected object. Object names are necessary to set up dynamic actions. Many objects, such as Layout Regions, text boxes or tables, can be containers for other objects. You can select objects directly from this palette and the object becomes selected on the page. Change object front-to-back arrangement by dragging objects up or down the tree. You can select hidden objects on the Object Tree, which are displayed with gray icons.

MasterBorder. Select this option to hide the MasterBorder.

Page Labels. Select this option to display small text labels and dividing lines for page areas such as the Layout and MasterBorder.

Object Outlines. Select this option to view outlines around each object placed on the page.

Object Icons. When you select this option, small icons representing links, anchors, HTML scripts, HTML tags (found within text boxes), actions and error conditions are displayed on objects.

Rulers & Guides. Select this option to show or hide rulers and guides.

Grid. Select this option to show or hide the grid.

Snap to Guides. Select this option if you want objects to snap to guides when you drop them close to the guides.

Snap to Grid. Select this option if you want objects to snap to the nearest gridlines when you drop them on the page.

Snap to Object Outlines. Select this option if you want objects to snap to the nearest object when you drop them on the page.

Page View Options. This opens the View tab of the Page Properties palette where you can change settings for rulers, guides, grid, object outlines and icons, and labels.

Site. Takes you to the Site view where you build, organize and edit the structure of the site. As you drag pages and sections to new locations in the site, NetObjects Fusion updates all the links automatically.

Page. Takes you to Page view where you lay out the pages and add content. Content includes: text, images, drawn shapes, tables, sound, video, Java applets, Active X controls, Shockwave files, data-based information, form objects and more.

Style. Takes you to Style view where you can view, apply, create, and manage the SiteStyles available for use within the site. Additional styles are available online through the Style menu.

Assets. Takes you to Assets view where all the files, links, data objects and variables that are associated with the site are listed. This view provides site-wide asset management.

Publish. Takes you to Publish view where you configure settings for publishing the site to a local or remote Web server.

Next Page. Takes you to the page that appears to the right of the current page in Site view.

Previous Page. Takes you to the page that appears to the left of the current page in Site view.

Parent. Takes you to the page that appears above the current page in Site view.

First Child. Takes you to the first page that appears below the current page in Site view.

Follow Link. Goes to the destination page of the selected object's internal or structural link.

Go To. Perform a keyword search for items within the current view, such as an individual page in Site view or SiteStyles in Style view.

Last. Toggle between the current view and the last one that was displayed.

Recent. Opens a scrollable selection list of views and pages that have been displayed during the current NetObjects Fusion session.

Preview Site. Quickly generates HTML for the site and displays it in the browser you have selected in Application Options. You cannot copy the HTML generated by a preview to the Web server because it contains absolute paths to files on your hard drive. When you publish locally or remotely, all assets are copied in the publish folder so that absolute paths can be changed to relative paths in the HTML.

Align Objects Left. When more than one object is selected, this command aligns the objects to the left edge of the left-most object.

Align Objects Right. When more than one object is selected, this command aligns the objects to the right edge of the right-most object.

Align Objects Top. When more than one object is selected, this command aligns the objects to the top edge of the top-most object.

Align Objects Bottom. When more than one object is selected, this command aligns the objects to the bottom edge of the bottom-most object.

Align Objects Vertical Center. When more than one object is selected, this command centers the objects to the vertical center position between all selected objects.

Align Objects Horizontal Center. When more than one object is selected, this command centers the objects to the horizontal center position between all selected objects.

Distribute Objects Vertically. When more than one object is selected, this command evenly distributes all selected objects vertically.

Distribute Objects Horizontally. When more than one object is selected, this command evenly distributes all selected objects horizontally.

Size Objects Width. If more than one object is selected, this command resizes the objects to match the width of the widest object.

Size Objects Height. If more than one object is selected, this command resizes the objects to match the height of the tallest object.

Size Layout to Objects. Select this option to resize the current Layout to the smallest possible size that fits the objects within it. When objects in the MasterBorder extend past objects in the Layout, the layout is constrained to the minimum acceptable size.

Size MasterBorder to Objects. Select this option to resize the current MasterBorder to the smallest possible size that fits the objects within it. When objects in the Layout extend past objects in the MasterBorder, the MasterBorder is constrained to the minimum acceptable size. Because MasterBorders can be used on multiple pages, it might be constrained because of object in the Layout of other pages.

Restore Original Size. Select this option to resize the bounding box of the current image to fit the image exactly. It resets the image 's original dimensions after you stretch or crop the picture.

Open File in External Editor. Select this option to open the current object in the editor with which its three-letter file name extension is associated. You must use the Windows operating system to change the application association for three-letter extensions.

Open Asset. Select this option to open the current object in the editor with which its three-letter file name extension is associated. You must use the Windows operating system to change the application association for three-letter extensions.

Hide/Show Object. Select this option to hide the currently selected object. To see the object again immediately, select Show Object. Once you click anywhere else on the page, you must select Show All Objects to see the hidden object.

Show All Objects. Makes all hidden objects on the page visible.

Link. Brings up the Link dialog so you can link the selected object.

Anchor. Brings up the Anchor dialog so you can add an anchor to the selected object.

HTML. Brings up the Object HTML dialog so you can add HTML to the selected object's HTML.

Edit Text. Makes the currently selected text box available for editing.

Show Text Invisibles. Select this option if you want to see invisible characters in text such as tab and paragraph marks.

Edit Text Styles. Opens the Text Styles dialog where you can add, edit, and delete text styles. Text styles are collections of text attributes that you can apply to text. You assign text styles to selected text by choosing a style from the Style drop-down list on the Text Properties palette.

Insert HTML. Opens the Insert HTML dialog where you can type HTML or scripts. The text you type is inserted into the HTML source for the active text box at the insertion point. A small **T** icon will appear in the text box to indicate the inserted code. The icon only appears if you have Show Object Icons selected in the View menu.

Insert Symbol. Provides a dialog for you to select ASCII characters (such as © or ™) from a list and insert them into the selected text box.

Insert Field. Opens the Insert Field dialog where you can specify a field to be inserted into the selected text box at the insertion point. The variable, which can be a date or time, a site value, or a value defined by you, appears highlighted in gray in the text box.

Remove Style from List. Removes the style from the list for this site only. The style's folder within the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder is not deleted.

Add Local Style to List. Opens a dialog where you can locate another style folder and select its .ssx or .ssf file. The style you choose is added to the style list for this site only, and its style folder is copied to the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder.

Synchronize Style List. Updates the style list so that it contains all the styles found in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder. It removes the style names of styles whose folders are not found in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\Styles** folder.

Set Style. Apply the selected style to the current site. All banners, navigation bars, lines, data icons, and text is immediately changed to the new images and colors on all the pages of the site.

Delete All Unused File Assets. If there are assets listed here, but the asset does not appears on any page in the site, this command deletes those asset names. It does not delete the actual file itself; it only removes the name from this view.

Verify All File Assets. Verifies that each asset really resides at the path listed in the Location column. If any are not, a dialog notifies you that the asset is missing and asks you to locate it.

Verify All Links. Verifies that all external links are valid. You must be connected to the Internet for NetObjects Fusion to verify links to the Internet. This command might take some time, depending on the number of external links and the speed of the Internet connection. The status of the URL is displayed in the Verify Status column.

Publish Settings. Select whether to publish to a local or remote Web server. Find out about Web hosting. Advanced features allow you to change the file naming properties.

New Folder (unused).

Delete Folder. Delete your selected folder and all of its contents. Anything that you delete will not be published when you publish the site.

Rename Folder. Rename your folder for the final published version of the site.

Publish Site. Publish your Web site, or selected pages, to a local or remote Web server.

Help Topics. Access all the information of the *NetObjects Fusion User Guide* through key word searches and topics. We highly recommend you use this feature.

NetObjects Fusion Web Site. Takes you to the NetObjects Web site if you are currently connected to the Web.

NetObjects Fusion QuickStart Tips. Learn the essential skills and tips to get you started with NetObjects Fusion and how to customize a new site created with the Site wizard.

Register NetObjects Fusion. Takes you to the NetObjects online product registration page if you are currently connected to the Web.

About NetObjects Fusion. Gives you information about what version of NetObjects Fusion you are using.

NetObjects Technical Support. Takes you to the NetObjects main support page if you are currently connected to the Web. The support page has links to newsgroups, documentation, training, and technical support policies.

NetObjects Fusion Knowledgebase. Takes you to the NetObjects Knowledgebase page if you are currently connected to the Web. The Knowledgebase is a searchable database of common problems and solutions you might experience while using NetObjects Fusion.

NetObjects Online Store. Takes you to the NetObjects Online Store page if you are currently connected to the Web. You can use the online store to quickly and easily upgrade or to order other NetObjects products.

eFuse.com. Takes you to **www.eFuse.com**, a Web site dedicated to helping Web developers build more attractive, exciting, and effective Web sites. This Web site, appropriate for both first time site developers and seasoned Web professionals, goes beyond product manuals to offer tips, lessons, examples, articles, and valuable reference information for using NetObjects Fusion.

Locate a file.

Select a frame to which the link is targeted. Because there are frames on the current page, you can choose the frame in which to display the link you are creating. The linked page will display only in the frame you specify in the drop-down list.

Select the frame in which you want to display the linked information.

When a link is selected above, this opens the Object HTML dialog where you can enter or insert HTML and scripts into the page's HTML.

Select this option to wrap text on both sides around the object, aligning the top of the object to the top of the text.

Select this option to wrap text on both sides around the object, aligning the center of the object to the bottom of the text.

Select this option to wrap text on both sides around the object, aligning the bottom of the object to the bottom of the text.

HIDC_EMBED_ALIGN_NOWRAP

Select this option to align the object to the left. Text falls to the next available line and is not wrapped around the object.

Select this option to wrap text on both sides around the object, aligning the center of the object to the bottom of the text.

Select this option to align the object to the right. Text falls to the next available line and is not wrapped around the object.

Select this option to align the object to the left, wrapping text to the right of the object.

Select this option to align the object to the right, wrapping text to the left of the object.

Use this option to create extra white space around the selected object. Use the arrows to adjust the number of pixels of white space that appear around the object.

Use this option to create extra white space around the selected object. Use the arrows to adjust the number of pixels of white space that appear around the object.

Use this option to create extra white space around the selected object. Use the arrows to adjust the number of pixels of white space that appear around the object.

Adjust the horizontal space between the selected object and the wrapped text.

Adjust the horizontal space between the selected object and the wrapped text.

Adjust the horizontal space between the selected object and the wrapped text.

Adjust the vertical space between the selected object and the wrapped text.

Adjust the vertical space between the selected object and the wrapped text.

Adjust the vertical space between the selected object and the wrapped text.

Select this option if you want the image to be displayed with the original dimensions of the source file. You can crop (but not enlarge) the image by dragging its handles. Hold Ctrl down to reduce it proportionally. Picture effects do not alter the original file; a new file is generated from the original when you publish the site.

Select this option if you want to be able to stretch the selected image to any size. Picture effects do not alter the original file; a new file is generated from the original when you publish the site.

Select this option if you want the image to tile within its bounding box. To see this feature work, you must enlarge the bounding box to be bigger than the original image. Picture effects do not alter the original file; a new file is generated from the original when you publish the site.

Click this icon if you want to set the background of the currently selected GIF image to be transparent. When the cursor changes to an eyedropper, click on the area of the GIF that you want to be transparent. The Use Color check box is selected automatically. This option is disabled if you do not have a GIF selected.

Select this option to use the color swatch as the transparency color for the selected GIF image. To select a transparency color from the image itself, click the eyedropper icon and click on a new color. To turn off transparency for the selected GIF, clear this option. This option is disabled if you do not have a GIF selected.

Use the spin buttons to adjust the thickness of the selected object's border.

Use the spin buttons to adjust the thickness of the selected object's border.

Locate an image file.

Select this option if you want the selected plug-in or multimedia file to be displayed in the browser window in the same position.

Select this option if you want an image to represent this plug-in or multimedia file. When the site visitor clicks the picture in the browser, the plug-in or multimedia file opens by itself in the window. Click Browse to select a custom image.

Enter a value for the parameter named above. This value will vary in type depending on the parameter.

Add the parameter name here. Make sure that this name corresponds exactly to the intended parameter name used by the plug-in.

Adjust the thickness of the line or border here.

Adjust the thickness of the line or border here.

Select this option if you want the selected horizontal rule to be shaded. If you clear this option, the NOSHADE attribute is applied to the horizontal rule, which results in a solid rather than embossed appearance.

Displays a list of all available styles for this site. To add a new style click New; to modify a style, select it and click Change; to delete a style, select it and click Delete.

Displays a sample preview of text in the selected style.

Displays the current style's properties. The descriptive names represent the style, paragraph and font settings for the style.

Click to add a new style to the site.

Click to modify the selected style.

Click to delete the selected style from the site.

Enter a name for the new text style here. You cannot edit this name after you create the style.

Select a text style on which you want to base the new style. You can leave this field blank. If you base this new style on another style, and that other style later changes, the new style will inherit the changes to the other style.

The style you select from this drop-down list will always follow a paragraph of the style you are defining in this dialog. For instance, if you format some text as the style you are now defining, then press the Enter key and begin typing on a new line, the new line will be formatted to the style you select here. The default for this field is the Normal style. A good use of this feature is to have a subheading paragraph automatically follow a heading paragraph each time you enter heading and subheading text.

Displays a sample preview of text in the style you are defining.

Displays the current style's properties. The descriptive names represent the style, paragraph and font settings for the style.

Click to open the Paragraph dialog, where you can modify paragraph attributes for the current text style.

Click to open the Font dialog, where you can modify font attributes for the current text style.

Specify the number of tabs to indent the paragraph.

Specify the number of tabs to indent the paragraph.

Specify a bullet type from this list for the current text style. To remove all bullets from the text style, select None from the list.

Select a paragraph alignment for this text style.

Select a paragraph alignment for this text style.

Select a paragraph alignment for this text style.

Select a paragraph alignment for this text style.

Select a font for the text style from this list box. A preview is displayed below.

Select a font style for the text style from this list box. A preview is displayed below.

Select a font size for the text style from this list box. A preview is displayed below.

Select this option to apply superscript to this text style. A preview is displayed below.

Select this option to apply subscript to this text style. A preview is displayed below.

Select this option to apply strikethrough to this text style. A preview is displayed below.

Select this option to apply underlining to this text style. A preview is displayed below.

Select this option to apply the text color defined by the SiteStyle applied in Style view. A preview is displayed below.

Select this option to choose a color for this font, then click the Color button.

Opens the Color Picker dialog where you can choose a color.

Displays the current color for this text style. A preview is displayed below.

Displays a sample preview of text with the selected font attributes.

When the loop option is selected for this QuickTime movie, select this option to set this QuickTime movie to play in reverse (from end to beginning) after the movie plays from beginning to end, in a continuous loop.

Adjust the initial volume setting for this QuickTime movie. You can enter a number from 0 to 256.

Select this option to set this QuickTime movie to replay each time it ends.

Select this option if you don't want to show the QuickTime movie, but want to use it only as background sound.

Select this option to display the QuickTime control strip for this QuickTime movie.

Select this option to set this QuickTime movie to automatically begin playing when it is loaded in the browser.

Adjust the initial volume setting for this QuickTime movie. You can enter a number from 0 to 256.

Adjust the initial volume setting for this QuickTime movie. You can enter a number from 0 to 256.

Select this option to store the QuickTime movie in the cache on the site visitor's system. If the visitor leaves the page and comes back, the movie is available from the browser's cache, and doesn't need to be downloaded again.

When this option is selected, the Shockwave Flash movie is replayed each time it ends.

Select this option to play the Shockwave Flash movie automatically when the site visitor opens the page.

Specify the Shockwave Flash movie's alignment within the frame, Left, Right, or Top.

Specify the Shockwave Flash movie's alignment within the frame, Left, Right, or Top.

Select a scale setting for this Shockwave Flash movie from the drop-down list. ShowAll displays the movie within the frame but maintains the image proportions. NoBorder fits the movie within the frame so it fills the frame but maintains the ratio of the animation. Some edges of the animation might be trimmed. ExactFit displays the movie exactly within the frame.

Select a scale setting for this Shockwave Flash movie from the drop-down list. ShowAll displays the movie within the frame but maintains the image proportions. NoBorder fits the movie within the frame so it fills the frame but maintains the ratio of the animation. Some edges of the animation might be trimmed. ExactFit displays the movie exactly within the frame.

Select a quality type for this Shockwave Flash movie from the drop-down list. AutoLow sets the default to normal quality. The host computer uses high quality if it has the capacity. AutoHigh starts the movie in high quality. The host computer uses low quality if it cannot display the movie in high quality. High anti-aliases the movie on any computer. Low uses a normal quality so the movie displays quickly.

Select a quality type for this Shockwave Flash movie from the drop-down list. AutoLow sets the default to normal quality. The host computer uses high quality if it has the capacity. AutoHigh starts the movie in high quality. The host computer uses low quality if it cannot display the movie in high quality. High anti-aliases the movie on any computer. Low uses a normal quality so the movie displays quickly.

Displays all the Java files detected for the selected Java applet or servlet. If the Java file references other Java files, and they are not listed here, click Add to add them.

Select a page to link to using a smart link. Smart links are internally managed links to related pages in this site. These links automatically update as the SiteStructure changes.

Select Blank to create an empty link (in HTML, ``) to add script or actions to the link. To add an action to a Blank link click the Actions button.

Opens the Actions dialog where you can add, enable, and reorder dynamic actions for the selected text link. To add actions or scripts to the selected text without adding a working link, select a Blank link from the Smart Link tab. This creates an empty link (in HTML, ****) to manually script or add actions to text selections.

Select this option to wrap text on both sides around the object, aligning the top of the object to the top of the text.

Select this option to wrap text on both sides around the object, aligning the center of the object to the bottom of the text.

Select this option to wrap text on both sides around the object, aligning the bottom of the object to the bottom of the text.

Select this option to align the object to the left. Text falls to the next available line and is not wrapped around the object.

Select this option to align the object to the center. Text falls to the next available line and is not wrapped around the object.

Select this option to align the object to the right. Text falls to the next available line and is not wrapped around the object.

Select this option to align the object to the left, wrapping text to the right of the object.

Select this option to align the object to the right, wrapping text to the left of the object.

Displays the selected line's color. Click the Color button change the color for the line.

Click to change the color for the selected line.

Displays the selected line's tail color. Click the Color button to change the color for the tail.

Click to change the color for the line's tail.

Displays the selected line's head color. Click the Color button change the color for the line's head.

Click to change the color for the line head.

Enter a name for the publish location you are defining. This name is for your reference only and appears in the list of available publish locations.

[Click here to publish the entire site.](#)

Click here to display a mini-site view from which you can select a base page. The selected base page and all pages that reside beneath the base page in the site structure will be published.

[Click here](#) to display a mini-site view from which you can select a page to be published. Only the selected page will be published.

[Click here](#) to choose the measurement units the site uses. This unit will be used for rulers, guides, grids, and in the status bar at the bottom of the window.

Displays the default character set for text in the site. To change the character set on a page-by-page basis, in Page or Site view, right-click on a page or section and select Page or Section Character Set. The character set tells the browser how to interpret and display the characters on the pages when you publish or preview. Make sure that the character set matches the language of the text on the pages. If you have multiple languages in the site, try setting the character set to Unicode (UTF-8).

Select a quotation mark type from this drop-down list. This determines how quotation marks you type on pages in NetObjects Fusion display on the published Web pages.

Change the way dates and time are displayed any place where a date or time appears, such as file dates in Assets view and publish dates in Publish view. This does not affect text you type on a page.

Change the way numbers are displayed any place where a number appears, such as the width and height of pages on palettes and file sizes in Assets view. This does not affect text you type on a page.

Choose the language that the spell checker checks against. The spell checker skips characters that are not in the Western European character set.

Choose the sort order for the language of your choice. This only affects sortable columns in NetObjects Fusion, such as those found in Assets or Publish view, not columns in tables you make on the page.

Choose the character set NetObjects Fusion uses to interpret and display text of Web sites you import. If the character set is specified in the Meta tag of the HTML pages you import, you can choose the "Specified in imported Meta tag" option. If the character set is not specified in the META tag, select the character set of the pages you want to import. If a character set is not selected, and the character set is not specified in the META tag, the imported pages will be interpreted and displayed as Western European (ISO-8859-1) characters.

Displays the default character set for text in the site. All new pages inherit this character set. To change the default, click Publish Setup in Publish view, select the HTML Output tab, and change the Site Character Set.

You can change the character set for just the selected page or section by selecting another character set from the drop-down list below.

Displays the default character set for text in the site. All new pages inherit this character set. To change the default, click Publish Setup in Publish view, select the HTML Output tab, and change the Site Character Set.

You can change the character set for just the selected page or section by selecting another character set from the drop-down list below.

Displays the character set for the text on the current page or section of pages. The character set tells the browser how to interpret and display the characters on the current page when you publish or preview. Make sure that the character set matches the language of the text on the page. If you have multiple languages on this page, try setting the character set to Unicode (UTF-8).

Displays the character set for the text on the current page or section of pages. The character set tells the browser how to interpret and display the characters on the current page when you publish or preview. Make sure that the character set matches the language of the text on the page. If you have multiple languages on this page, try setting the character set to Unicode (UTF-8).

Displays the default character set for text in the site. To change the character set on a page-by-page basis, in Page or Site view, right click on a page or section and select Page or Section Character Set. The character set tells the browser how to interpret and display the characters on the pages when you publish or preview. Make sure that the character set matches the language of the text on the pages. If you have multiple languages in the site, try setting the character set to Unicode (UTF-8).

Select this option if you need to turn on passive FTP mode in order to use FTP through a firewall. Some intranets are configured so that the only way to use FTP through a firewall is to use passive FTP mode.

Stacked pages correspond to records in a database. When you store information in an internal data object, you enter data for one record on each stacked page. If you are drawing information from an external database file, each stacked page automatically displays information from one record. In Site view, a stacked page icon is layered at the bottom, to show that multiple pages share the same design, but display information from different records of the database. Navigate to the stacked pages in Page view to manually adjust the layout and add data fields.

Select to create a new site based on an existing Web site. You can then choose either a local Web site (the HTML pages are located on your local hard drive) or a remote Web site (the HTML exists on a Web site.) The Web pages and their assets are imported and the HTML is converted to graphical page layout, which you can view in Page view.

Select this option to turn margin padding on or off. Normally, frames have two pixels of blank space between the frame margins and the body area. To get rid of the two pixels of blank space, turn off margin padding.

Displays the file name of the selected Java applet.

Links the selected object to the selection in the Link dialog.

[Click to customize specific details of generated HTML.](#)

Select this option to change the navigation bar so it uses rollover buttons. If you select this option, the button image changes in the browser when the site visitor puts the mouse over the button. You can view and define images for the rollover buttons in Style view.

If the selected Publish or Site component has an associated NFI file, additional information from the component developer is displayed here.

Select Standard Action, where you build actions by selecting menu commands, or Scripted Action, where you can code your own action in JavaScript.

Table. Click a cell to select it. Click a cell and drag to select contiguous cells. To select a row or column, move the cursor over the top or left edge of the column or row until the cursor changes to a small down or left arrow. Then click to select the column or row. Access Cell, Column, or Row preferences and HTML tags on the Properties palette. To access the table's HTML, select HTML from the Object menu. Select Merge or Split from the table's right-click menu to merge multiple contiguous cells or split individual cells into more rows or columns.

Click here to publish only a section of the site. Choose the parent page of the section to be published by clicking the > button to the right.

Displays the parent page of the section to be published. Choose the parent page of the section to be published by clicking the > button to the right.

Click here to publish only one page of the site. Choose the page by clicking the > button to the right.

Displays the page to be published. Choose this page click clicking the > button to the right.

Displays the name of the image used for rollover buttons in this style. When the site visitor mouses over the button in a navigation bar, this button is displayed until the site visitor mouses out. You must select the Use Rollover Buttons option on the Navigation Bar Properties palette to enable rollovers for a navigation bar.

Displays the name of the image used for rollover buttons in this style. When the site visitor mouses over the button in a navigation bar, this button is displayed until the site visitor mouses out. You must select the Use Rollover Buttons option on the Navigation Bar Properties palette to enable rollovers for a navigation bar.

Displays the name of the image used for the highlighted rollover button of this style. When the site visitor mouses over the highlighted button in a navigation bar, this button is displayed until the site visitor mouses out. You must select the Use Rollover Buttons option on the Navigation Bar Properties palette to enable rollovers for a navigation bar. See help for Highlighted also.

Displays the name of the image used for the highlighted rollover button of this style. When the site visitor mouses over the highlighted button in a navigation bar, this button is displayed until the site visitor mouses out. You must select the Use Rollover Buttons option on the Navigation Bar Properties palette to enable rollovers for a navigation bar. See help for Highlighted also.

Opens the standard Open dialog, where you can select an image for this style element.

Opens the standard Open dialog, where you can select an image for this style element.

Click this button to open the Text Settings dialog, where you can modify the text formatting for the current style element.

Click this button to open the Text Settings dialog, where you can modify the text formatting for the current style element.

Select how much padding appears around the selected object below.

Click to insert a field. Choose from date and time fields, site fields, and user-defined fields.

Click to remove the attached HTML code from this location in the text and close this dialog. All the HTML in this dialog is permanently deleted if you click this button.

Select this option to apply a background image to the selected text box. If the background image is a transparent GIF, any background color applied to the text box shows through the background image.

Displays the file name of the background image.

Click to open a standard Open dialog where you can choose a file.

Choose what part of the site to publish below.

Select this option if the HTML files for the Web site you want to import reside on your local file system and can be accessed through standard Windows Open dialog.

Select this option if the Web site you want to import exists on your intranet or Intranet and you can only access it through a Web browser.

Click and hold the mouse button down over this button to view a superimposed outline of the HTML tables that will be generated for the current layout if a tables option is selected in the HTML Output drop-down list.

Use to align the cell contents to the top, middle, or bottom of cell.

Use to align the cell contents to the left, center, or right, or if cell contains text, use to justify text in the cell.

Select this option to set the background color of the cell to transparent.

Select this option to set the background of the cell to a solid color.

Shows a swatch of the currently selected color.

Shows a swatch of the currently selected color.

Click to change the cell background to another color.

Select this option to apply a background image to the cell. If the image is a transparent GIF, you can apply both a solid color and a background image. The color displays in the transparent areas of the image.

Displays the file name of the cell's background image.

Click to choose or change the background image.

Select this option to designate the current selection as a form. A Layout, a Layout Region, a table, table cells, or a text box can be made into a form. Click the Settings button to configure the form.

Opens the Forms Settings dialog, where you can configure the form.

Click to merge a contiguous selection of cells into one cell.

Click to split the currently selected cell or cells into multiple cells. Each cell will be split into the number of columns and rows you specify in the subsequent dialog.

Use to align the cell contents to the top, middle, or bottom of cell.

Use to align the cell contents to the left, center, or right, or if cell contains text, use to justify text in the cell.

Use to adjust the width of the selected column or columns. You can also adjust the width by dragging the gray column markers in the ruler.

Use to adjust the width of the selected column or columns. You can also adjust the width by dragging the gray column markers in the ruler.

Click to automatically adjust the width of the selected column or columns to smallest width possible that accommodates the contents. If you add wider content later, you must click AutoFit again to resize the cells.

Opens the Object HTML dialog where you can enter or insert HTML and scripts into the **<COL>** tag of the selected column.

IDC_RADIO_CONV_NESTED

IDC_RADIO_CONV_REGULAR

Select this option if you want the table cells to stay the same width even if the site visitor widens the browser. This option is only available if the table is embedded in a text box.

Select this option if you want the table cells to proportionally widen as the site visitor widens the browser. This option is only available if the table is embedded in a text box, and only becomes functional if the text box containing the table is sized to the Layout and set to wrap to browser width. You can find the Size Layout to Text option and the Contents Wrap to Browser Width option on the Text Box tab of the Text Properties palette when you select the text box.

Adjusts the amount of space between the cell contents and the cell border.

Adjusts the amount of space between the cell contents and the cell border.

Adjusts the amount of space between cells.

Adjusts the amount of space between cells.

Select this option if you want the table HTML to use **<COL>** tags. These tags, for example, **<COLGROUP>** and **<COL WIDTH=103>**, are only supported by Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x and above, but they make rendering of the table faster in Microsoft browsers. If you select this option, tables still display correctly in Netscape browsers.

Select this option to improve rendering speed and WYSIWYG in both Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer browsers. An absolute width value is inserted into each cell tag if the cell is empty. An absolute width value is always inserted into cell tags for cells that are not empty. An example of a cell tag with an absolute width: **<TD WIDTH=98></TD>**.

Select this option to generate a non-breaking space inside of empty cells. Without a non-breaking space, rows with no content collapse to zero height. An example of a cell tag with a non-breaking space character: **<TD> </TD>**

Select this option if you want a tiled image as the background. If the image is a transparent GIF, you can also set a background color and the color shows through the transparency.

Displays the name of the image that is set as the background image.

Click to choose an image file from a standard Open dialog.

Use to align the cell contents to the top, middle, or bottom of cell.

Use to align the cell contents to the left, center, or right, or if cell contains text, use to justify text in the cell.

Locks the row to the specified height.

Use to adjust the height of the row.

Use to adjust the height of the row.

Select this option to designate the current selection as a form. A Layout, a Layout Region, a table, table cells, or a text box can be made into a form. Click the Settings button to configure the form.

Opens the Forms Settings dialog, where you can configure the form.

Opens the Object HTML dialog where you can enter or insert HTML and scripts into the **<ROW>** tag of the selected row.

Adjust the number of columns. The selected cell will be split into the number of columns you specify. If you have more than one cell selected, the change applies to each cell individually, not the cells as a whole.

Adjust the number of columns. The selected cell will be split into the number of columns you specify. If you have more than one cell selected, the change applies to each cell individually, not the cells as a whole.

Adjust the number of rows. The selected cell will be split into the number of rows you specify. If you have more than one cell selected, the change applies to each cell individually, not the cells as a whole.

Adjust the number of rows. The selected cell will be split into the number of rows you specify. If you have more than one cell selected, the change applies to each cell individually, not the cells as a whole.

Use to align the cell contents to the top, middle, or bottom of cell.

Use to align the cell contents to the left, center, or right, or if cell contains text, use to justify text in the cell.

Shows you where the code you enter will be inserted in the generated HTML when you publish or preview the site. The blue text represents the code you enter. Keep in mind that local **file:///** paths are changed to relative paths in the final generated HTML.

Enter HTML or JavaScript code here. Click the three tabs above to access different locations within the generated HTML. The code you enter here will be inserted at the locations illustrated above when you publish or preview the site.

Enter JavaScript code here. The code you enter here will be inserted as a function between **<SCRIPT>** tags into the page's generated HTML when you publish or preview the site. Make sure that the JavaScript is valid with no syntax errors because the syntax is not checked.

Enter HTML or JavaScript code in this field. The code you enter here will be inserted into the generated HTML when you publish or preview the site. It will be inserted at the exact location the cursor is in the text box you are currently editing.

Select an option below to specify capitalization in the final generated HTML.

Choose whether HTML tags are upper- or lower-case in the final generated HTML. Example: **<HEAD>**.

Choose whether tag attributes are upper- or lower-case in the final generated HTML. Example: **BG****COLOR**=.

Choose whether tabs or spaces are used to indent tags in the generated HTML. If you choose spaces, you can also choose how many spaces to use. The opening and closing tags are indented to the same level so you can see what is between any set of tags.

Choose whether tabs or spaces are used to indent tags in the generated HTML. If you choose spaces, you can also choose how many spaces to use. The opening and closing tags are indented to the same level so you can see what is between any set of tags.

Choose whether tabs or spaces are used to indent tags in the generated HTML. If you choose spaces, you can also choose how many spaces to use. The opening and closing tags are indented to the same level so you can see what is between any set of tags.

If you choose to use spaces for indentation in the generated HTML, use this field to edit the number of spaces used for a single indent. You can choose to use between 1 and 10 spaces.

If you choose to use spaces for indentation in the generated HTML, use this field to edit the number of spaces used for a single indent. You can choose to use between 1 and 10 spaces.

Choose whether the generated HTML uses the PC or UNIX character for line breaks, or uses the Macintosh character for line breaks. This is for your convenience if you plan to view the generated HTML code on another platform. What you choose here does not affect site visitors from any of the three platforms.

Choose how many characters are on one line of the generated HTML before it wraps to the next line. Use this option to increase the HTML's readability in editors that do not automatically wrap text.

Choose how many characters are on one line of the generated HTML before it wraps to the next line. Use this option to increase the HTML's readability in editors that do not automatically wrap text.

Select this option if you do not want to apply the special HTML formatting you chose above to the **<HEAD>** tag.

Select this option if you want the generated HTML to use as few characters as possible. Line breaks, tabs, and unnecessary spaces that make HTML more readable are stripped from the generated HTML. Use this feature if you don't want site visitors to easily read your HTML code.

Select from the options below to customize information in the META tag.

Select this option if you want the character set to appear in the META tag of each page. You set character set on a page-by-page basis by right clicking on a page in Site or Page view and choosing Page Character Set from the shortcut menu. To set a default for the site, open the HTML Output tab of the Publish Setup dialog. Example: **content="text/html; charset=Windows-1252"**

Select this option if you want the HTML generator to be listed in the META tag. You can leave the default or enter your own generator information. If you clear this option, no generator information is listed in the META tag. Example: **<META NAME="Generator" CONTENT="NetObjects Fusion 7 for Windows">**.

Enter the string to appear after the generator content attribute in the META tag. Example: **<META NAME="Generator" CONTENT="NetObjects Fusion 7 for Windows">**.

Select this option to use a transparent GIF named clearpixel.gif to accurately space items on the page. If you select this option and publish using Regular or Nested Tables, invisible image files named clearpixel.gif with varying widths and heights are placed in table cells to ensure accurate placement of objects. If you clear this option, the HTML files will be smaller, but the pages might not display as you intended.

Select this option to insert comments into the generated HTML that make reading the HTML easier. For example, with this option selected, the comment `<!-- Start of the Body for this Page -->` appears before the `<BODY>` tag.

Select this option to not merge any unused cells in the new table.

Select this option to merge unused cells in each row.

Select this option to merge unused cells in each column

Select this option to place the table inside a text box.

Select this option to size the table to the size of the browser window.

Click here to insert any variable or field that is defined in the Insert Field dialog. The variable name is inserted into the HTML and when you preview or publish the site, the variable name is replaced with the variable's value.

Click [here](#) to choose a file that contains HTML, text, or JavaScript. The current contents of the file you choose is copied and pasted into the selected tab below. When the site is previewed or published, code you pasted is part of the HTML for this page.

Java Bean. Java Beans are a type of Java applet. Unlike Java applets, which require .class files plus other types of files, Java Beans are an all-in-one implementation of Java. A single file contains everything required to run the applet. Change its properties on the Java Bean Properties palette.

The Contents of Location pane on the right displays the directory structure of the site as it will be published on your Web server. The Contents of directory pane on the left displays the contents of the selected folder on the left. Right-click to delete, move, or rename folders and files or to create subfolders at any level below the root. To move an item, drag it over a directory. Icons for components and their related assets have a black lock image, which means they cannot be renamed or moved. If the Last Local Publish or Last Remote Publish date and time displays in red, it means that file has changed since the last publish.

Enter or modify a title for the current page. Site visitors see this title in the title bar of their browser when they view this page. This overrides the default page title, which is the page name.

Opens the Custom Names dialog, where you can customize names on the page. Change the title that displays in the browser, the button and banner names, and the file extension of the published HTML page. Use Custom Names if you want to break a long name into multiple names to fit on a button or banner.

Select a MasterBorder for the current page.

Enter comments about the currently selected page. You can use this area to make notes on the completion status of each page. Notes you enter here do not become part of the published page's HTML.

Select this option to include the site home page as a navigation button in the navigation bar.

Apply small caps formatting to the selected text.

Clears all formatting applied to the selected text.

Mark a selected page completed. When you set the status of a page to Done, a small checkmark appears in the upper-right of the page icon. This checkmark is for your reference only and has no effect on publishing the site.

Select this option if you do not want this page to be published when you publish the rest of the site. If you select this option, this page's navigation buttons do not show up on other pages. A red dot appears in the upper right of each page icon to indicate that the Don't Publish option is set. Use this option to prevent pages from being published before they are ready.

Select **Automatic** to allow the object to accept this information from its parent object. Select **Transparent**, if available, when you do not want any color applied to the background. Select **Color** to set the background color to the color displayed in the color selection window. The hexadecimal value for the chosen color is then listed in the drop-down list.

Click to select the color of the background for the currently selected item.

Select **Automatic** to allow the object to accept this information from its parent object. Select **None**, if available, to remove any image placed in the background. Select **Browse** to set an image as the background. Once an image is selected, Browse is replaced with the image's file name.

Opens the Picture File Open dialog to select an image to set as the background.

Sizes the image to use the maximum amount of page space.

Displays the color applied to the page icons when viewing the User Defined colors.

Displays the color selected to apply to the page icons with the current MasterBorder.

Click to set the color of the page icon. From the View menu, choose Page Color Coding, User Defined to view the colors set here.

Click to set the color of page icons according to which MasterBorder it is using.

Choose the property you want to modify.

Choose the property you want to modify.

Choose the value to be applied to the selected property.

Choose the value to be applied to the selected property.

Apply the chosen value for the current property to all selected pages.

Displays the values applied for the current property on all selected pages.

Select this option if you want the published Web page centered in the browser window.

Let's you edit the name displayed in the banner of the current page.

Selecting this option will reset the name in the banner to page name or custom page name if one was created.

Select this option to have the navigation bar contain buttons that are only on the level selected in the pop-up menu to the right.

Select **First Level** to have the navigation bar contain buttons only for the pages directly below the home page. Select **Parent Level** to have buttons for all pages on the level directly above the current page. Select **Current Level** to display buttons only for the sibling pages to the current page. Select **Child Level** to place buttons to link only to the children pages of the current page.

Select this option to customize the navigation bar to contain buttons to link to pages and files of your choosing.

Select this option to have a button in the navigation bar linked to the current page's parent page.

Displays the Custom Navigation Bar dialog where you can specify which buttons are to be on the navigation bar.

Select **Primary** to use the Primary Navigation buttons in the SiteStyle, **Secondary** to use the Secondary Navigation buttons, and **Text** to have a text only navigation bar.

Displays the Object Format dialog where you can apply formatting to the contents of the selected box.

Select the font to apply to the text.

Select the font to apply to the text.

Select a font style to apply to the text.

Select a font style to apply to the text.

Select a size to apply to the text once the type of units for measuring size has been chosen.

Select a size to apply to the text once the type of units for measuring size has been chosen.

Select the unit in which to measure the size of fonts.

Choose which color to apply.

Indicate the position of the text. **Automatic** lets the object accept this information from its parent object. Select **Normal** to place text in its default position. Select **Superscript** to apply superscript to all text. Select **Subscript** to apply subscript to all text.

Indicate the position of the text. **Automatic** lets the object accept this information from its parent object. Select **Normal** to place text in its default position. Select **Superscript** to apply superscript to all text. Select **Subscript** to apply subscript to all text.

Apply small cap formatting. **Automatic** lets the object accept this information from its parent object. **None** does not apply small caps and keeps the text as you entered it. **Small caps** makes all lowercase text capitalized and at a reduced font size.

Apply small cap formatting. **Automatic** lets the object accept this information from its parent object. **None** does not apply small caps and keeps the text as you entered it. **Small caps** makes all lowercase text capitalized and at a reduced font size.

Apply special formatting to the text. **Automatic** lets the object accept this information from its parent object. **Underline** underlines the current text. **Overline** places lines over all words and spaces. **Strikethrough** places a line through all the text.

Apply special formatting to the text. **Automatic** lets the object accept this information from its parent object. **Underline** underlines the current text. **Overline** places lines over all words and spaces. **Strikethrough** places a line through all the text.

Select what kind of capitalization to apply to the text. **Automatic** lets the object accept this information from its parent object. **None** does not apply any capitalization rules and keeps the text as you entered it. **Capitalize** makes the first letter of every word a capital letter. **Uppercase** makes all letters of every word capital letters. **Lowercase** makes all letters of every word lowercase letters.

Select what kind of capitalization to apply to the text. **Automatic** lets the object accept this information from its parent object. **None** does not apply any capitalization rules and keeps the text as you entered it. **Capitalize** makes the first letter of every word a capital letter. **Uppercase** makes all letters of every word capital letters. **Lowercase** makes all letters of every word lowercase letters.

Previous Page. Takes you to the page that appears to the left of the current page in Site view.

Next Page. Takes you to the page that appears to the right of the current page in Site view.

Navigation Window. Opens an Object tree so you can go to any page in the site.

Select Next Object. Selects the object placed after the currently selected object.

Select Previous Object. Selects the object placed before the currently selected object.

Select Layout. Selects the Layout and displays the Layout Properties palette.

Select MasterBorder. Selects the MasterBorder and displays the MasterBorder Properties palette.

Select Page. Selects the Page and displays the Page Properties palette.

Web Toolbar. Toggles between viewing and hiding the Web toolbar. The Web tools include tools for placing anchors, links, HTML, and spans.

NetObjects Fusion Components. Toggles between viewing and hiding the NetObjects Fusion Components toolbar. The NetObjects Fusion Components tools include: DynaButtons, Picture Loader, Form Handler, Go Menu, Picture Rollover, Rotating Picture, Screen Door, Site Mapper, Ticker Tape, and Time Based Picture.

Zoom 25%. Reduces the viewing size to 25% of normal.

Zoom 50%. Reduces the viewing size to 50% of normal.

Zoom 75%. Reduces the viewing size to 75% of normal.

Zoom 100%. Sets the viewing size to normal.

Zoom 125%. Increases the viewing size to 125% of normal.

Zoom 150%. Increases the viewing size to 150% of normal.

Zoom 200%. Increases the viewing size to 200% of normal.

Vertical Orientation. Displays the SiteStructure with the Home page at the top and all children levels beneath it.

Horizontal Orientation. Displays the SiteStructure with the Home page at the left and all children levels to the right.

Background Color. Set the background color behind the SiteStructure.

MasterBorder Color Coding. Displays the SiteStructure with the colors applied for each MasterBorder on the Properties palette Management tab.

User Defined Color Coding. Displays the SiteStructure with the user defined colors applied for each paged on the Properties palette Management tab.

Horizontal Display. Displays the Navigation Bar horizontally in the SiteStyle view.

Vertical Display. Displays the Navigation Bar vertically in the SiteStyle view.

Displays the vertical alignment currently applied by the settings for the column or row.

Displays the horizontal alignment currently applied by the settings for the column or row.

Enter the name for the new SiteStyle. This is the only place you can enter or edit the name for a SiteStyle.

Select the existing SiteStyle you want the new Style to be based on.

Displays the total number of pages in the site.

The selected HTML generation method appears here. To change the setting, click [Change](#).

[Click to change the HTML generation setting for the site.](#)

Shows your current SiteStyle. To change the SiteStyle, select from the drop-down list. Additional styles are available online in Style view.

View sample navigational buttons from styles currently available to your site.

Adjust the width of new pages in the site.

Adjust the height of new pages in the site.

Select how quotation marks display in your site.

Click to set HTML formatting, letter casing and other options.

Enter keywords, separated by commas, so search engines can find the site. You must register with each search engine, individually, for it to find your site. Site visitors do not see information included in a META tag.

Enter the name of the site's author.

Enter the name of a custom META tag.

Enter the content of the custom META tag here. You can enter keywords, copyright material, or other information for your own use.

Use this field to track changes you make to the site.

List of comments entered in the Latest changes field.

Select to automatically back up the site when you exit NetObjects Fusion.

Path where the backup is saved. You can edit this path directly or choose a new location by clicking Browse.

Select a plain format or one that includes date and time to name backups.

Enter the maximum number of backups you want to keep for the site.

Click to use a tab for indentation in your HTML code.

Click to use spaces for indentation in your HTML

Enter the number of spaces (between 1 and 10) used for a single indent.

Choose uppercase <HEAD> or lowercase <head> HTML tags in the generated HTML.

Choose uppercase (BGCOLOR=) or lowercase (bgcolor=) tag attributes in the generated HTML.

Choose the PC/UNIX or Macintosh character for line breaks in the generated HTML. Your choice does not affect what site visitors see on any of the platforms.

Specify the number of characters on one line of generated HTML before it wraps to the next line.

Specify the number of characters on one line of generated HTML before it wraps to the next line.

Select this option to strip line breaks, tabs, and unnecessary spaces from the generated HTML. Use this feature if you do not want site visitors to easily read your HTML code.

Select this option to use a transparent .gif named clearpixel.gif to accurately space items on the page. If you select this option and publish using Regular Tables or Dynamic Page Layout, invisible image files named clearpixel.gif with varying widths and heights are placed in table cells to ensure accurate placement of objects. If you clear this option, the HTML files will be smaller, but the pages might not display as you intended.

Select this option to include the HTML generator in the META tag. Accept the default or enter your own generator information

Enter the string to appear after the generator content attribute in the META tag. Example: **<META NAME="Generator" CONTENT="NetObjects Fusion 7 for Windows">**.

Select this option to insert explanatory comments into the generated HTML code, for example **<!-- Start of the Body for this Page -->** appears before the **<BODY>** tag.

Select this option to include the character set in the META tag of each page, for example: **content="text/html; charset=Windows-1252"**

Offset the background image. Most browsers (such as Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer) add a small gutter to the top and left edges of their windows. Offsetting the background images allows you to compensate by moving the image to the left and toward the top.

Enter the number of pixels the background image will be moved toward the left.

Enter the number of pixels the background image will be moved toward the top.

Select this option if you want the active site's database to be compacted each time you exit the site. The feature is enabled by default. The result of compaction is decreased .nod file sizes. We recommend that you leave this option enabled.

Choose an application to use as a GIF editor. Enter the filename and path here, or click Browse to locate a program file (.exe).

Choose an application to use as a JPEG editor. Enter the filename and path here, or click Browse to locate a program file (.exe).

Click this button to browse for the application you want to use as the HTML editor.

Click this button to browse for the application you want to use as the GIF editor.

Click this button to browse for the application you want to use as the JPEG editor.

Lists available Web browsers. When you click Preview or publish locally, the site appears in the browser you select in the list.

Once you select a Web browser from the list, you can change that browser's name and location here.

Select this option if you only want the current page's HTML to be generated and displayed when you click Preview. Select Entire Site if you want the entire site's HTML to be generated and displayed when you click Preview. To toggle this option on the fly, hold down the Ctrl key while you click Preview. Previewing only the current page lets you quickly view a page without waiting for the entire site's HTML to be generated. However, if you preview only the current page, all of its links to other pages in the site are temporarily disabled.

Select this option if you want the entire site's HTML to be generated and displayed when you click Preview. Select Current Page if you want the only the current page's HTML to be generated and displayed when you click Preview. To toggle this option on the fly, hold down the Ctrl key while you click Preview. Previewing only the current page lets you quickly view a page without waiting for the entire site's HTML to be generated. However, if you preview only the current page, all of its links to other pages in the site are temporarily disabled.

Maximizes the browser window when the site is previewed.

Sets the browser window size to 640 x 480 when the site is previewed.

Sets the browser window size to 800 x 600 when the site is previewed.

Sets the browser window size to 1024 x 768 when the site is previewed.

If this option is selected, when you start to drag the mouse pointer over a word, the word and the space behind it are automatically selected.

Select this option to have NetObjects Fusion check for updates at startup.

Select this option to have NetObjects Fusion check for updates whenever NetObjects Fusion connects to the Internet.

Select this option to not have NetObjects Fusion automatically check for updates.

Lists the FTP server(s) available for updating Services View.

Style view.

Displays the name of the current page.

Removes all formatting applied to the selected text.

Select this option to make the selected text a numbered list.

Select this option to make the selected text a bulleted list.

Open the Link Dialog box to edit link properties.

Enter the number with which you want the numbered list to start.

Click this button to remove the list formatting from the selected text.

Select or enter a protocol for the URL to which you are linking.

Select this option to have the linked file converted into an HTML document when the site is published.

Select which MasterBorder to apply to the imported document.

Enter the name you want displayed on the forms button.

Services. Takes you to Services view where you can access online resources, free and upgradeable services, product updates, components, graphics, wizards, links, and more.

Text Styles. Opens the Text Styles dialog to let you edit the existing styles or create new ones.

Displays the page type: normal or stacked. Stacked pages display information from the records of a data object.

Enter or modify a name for the selected page.

Enter or modify a title for the current page. Site visitors see this title in the title bar of their browser when they view this page.

Select a MasterBorder for the current page.

Select **Done** to mark a selected page completed. A small checkmark appears in the upper-right of the page icon. This checkmark is for your reference only and has no effect on publishing the site. Select **Don't Publish** if you do not want this page to be published when you publish the rest of the site. If you select this option, this page's navigation buttons do not show up on other pages. A red dot appears in the upper right of each page icon to indicate that the Don't Publish option is set. Use this option to prevent pages from being published before they are ready.

Use this to color code pages to fit your needs. Examples include color coding level or sections or assigning a color to pages that need to be updated. View the colors by choosing User Defined as the Page Color Coding option in the View menu.

Assign different colors to pages based on which MasterBorder they are using to quickly see where each is applied throughout the site.

Enter comments that pertain to the currently selected page. Use this to keep notes on changes you make to the site.

Convert Region to Table. Opens the Covert Region to Table dialog where you can choose how the region is converted.

Displays the Property Palette for the selected object if it is not already displayed.

Select a SiteStyle name to preview. Click OK to apply that SiteStyle to the site.

Displays a sample of what the SiteStyle looks like.

Control the spacing between baselines of text.

Enter the amount you would like to increase the normal line height.

Select the unit of measurement for line height.

Add additional space between characters.

Enter the amount of space you would like added between characters.

Select the unit of measurement for the letter spacing.

Select how text is arranged when an image is placed within it.

Select **Automatic** to inherit the information for this item from its parent object. Select **None** to have text break where an image is inserted and continue after the image. Select **Allow left** to have image placed on the left and the text wrap on the right. Select **Allow right** to have image placed on the right and the text wrap on the left. Select **Allow both** to have text wrap on both sides of an inserted image.

Set the top margin of the object.

Enter the amount you want the top margin to be.

Set the bottom margin of the object.

Enter the amount you want the bottom margin to be.

Select the unit of measurement for the top margin to be.

Select the unit of measurement for the bottom margin to be.

Set an indent for the first line of paragraphs.

Enter the amount you want the first line of a paragraph indented.

Select the unit of measurement for indenting.

Specify a left margin.

Enter the amount you want the left margin to be.

Select the unit of measurement for the left margin.

Specify a right margin.

Enter the amount you want the right margin to be.

Select the unit of measurement for the right margin.

Apply a border to the object and adjust the settings to that border.

Select this to let the current object inherit border information from its parent object.

Select this option to not have a border around the object.

Select this option to apply a border to the object.

Select the type of border you want to apply to the object.

Select a type of border.

Control the width of the border on the object.

Enter the width of the border applied to the object.

Select the unit of measurement for border width.

In the Character or Border tabs: Select **Automatic** to inherit this setting from the parent object. Select **Color** to apply a color to the characters.

In the Background tab: Select **Automatic** to inherit this setting from the parent object. Select **Transparent** to see objects behind the current object. Select **Color** to apply a color to the background.

Click on the buttons to apply the borders to the sides you want of the object.

Click this button to apply a border to the top of the object.

Click this button to apply a border to the bottom of the object.

Click this button to apply a border to the left side of the object.

Click this button to apply a border to the right side of the object.

Click this button to apply a border to the left side of the object.

Click this button to apply a border to the right side of the object.

Click this button to apply a border to the top of the object.

Click this button to apply a border to the bottom of the object.

Set the amount of space between the content of the object and the border.

Enter the amount of space you want between the content and the top border.

Enter the amount of space you want between the content and the top border.

Enter the amount of space you want between the content and the bottom border.

Enter the amount of space you want between the content and the bottom border.

Select the unit of measurement for the top padding.

Select the unit of measurement for the bottom padding.

Enter the amount of space you want between the content and the left border.

Select the unit of measurement for the left padding.

Enter the amount of space you want between the content and the left border.

Enter the amount of space you want between the content and the right border.

Enter the amount of space you want between the content and the right border.

Select the unit of measurement for the right padding.

In the Character or Border tabs: Select **Automatic** to inherit these settings from its parent object. Select **Color** to apply a color to the characters.

In the Background tab: Select **Automatic** to inherit these settings from its parent object. Select **Transparent** to see objects behind the current object. Select **Color** to apply a color to the background.

You can set an image as the background of the object.

Select **Automatic** to inherit this setting from the parent object. Select **None** to not have an image in the background of this object. Select **Browse** to locate an image file to use as the background.

Locate an image.

Set the background image to scroll with the content or be fixed with regard to the object.

Select **Automatic** to inherit this setting from the parent object. Select **Fixed** to keep the image stationary. Select **Scrolling** to have the image scroll with the content.

Set how a background image repeats within the object.

Select **Automatic** to inherit this setting from the parent object. Select **None** to not repeat the image. Select **Horizontal** to have the image repeat horizontally. Select **Vertical** to have the image repeat vertically. Select **Both** to have the image repeat horizontally and vertically.

Designate the initial position for the background image.

Set the horizontal positioning of the background image.

Select **Automatic** to inherit this setting from the parent object. Select **Left** to position the image on the left side of the object. Select **Center** to position the image in the center of the object horizontally. Select **Right** to position the image on the right side of the object. Select **Value** to enter your own positioning.

Set the vertical positioning of the background image.

Select **Automatic** to inherit this setting from the parent object. Select **Top** to position the image in the top portion of the object. Select **Center** to position the image in the center of the object vertically. Select **Bottom** to position the image on the bottom portion of the object. Select **Value** to enter your own positioning.

Set the horizontal positioning of the background image.

Enter an amount to position the image horizontally.

Select the unit of measurement for horizontal values.

Set the vertical positioning of the background image.

Select the unit of measurement for vertical values.

Enter an amount to position the image vertically.

Align text with respect to its text box.

Select this option to make this an initialization parameter.

HIDC_ACTIVELINKCOLOR_BUTTON

HIDC_ADDBROWSER

Button. You can adjust properties for this Button on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Double-click the Button to change the image. If you have set up an external file editor for GIFS or JPEGs, right click and choose Edit Image to make changes to the existing image.

Banner. You can adjust properties for this Banner on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Double-click the Banner to change the image. If you set up an external file editor for .gifs or .jpegs, right-click and choose Edit Image to make changes to the existing image.

SiteStyle Line. You can adjust properties for this SiteStyle Line on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Double-click the SiteStyle Line to change the image. If you have set up an external file editor for .gifs or .jpegs, right-click and choose Edit Image to make changes to the existing image.

Background. You can adjust properties for this Button on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Double-click the button to change the image.

Data List Icon. You can adjust properties for this Bullet on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Double-click the Bullet to change the image. If you have set up an external file editor for .gifs or .jpegs, right-click and choose Edit Image to make changes to the existing image.

Navigation Bar. On the Properties palette, you can add and adjust the width of a border around the Navigation Bar if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. You can also adjust the spacing between the buttons of the Navigation Bar.

Normal Text. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Changes applied here affect text on a paragraph level.

Heading 1. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only.

Heading 2. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only.

Heading 3. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only.

Heading 4. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only.

Heading 5. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only.

Heading 6. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only.

Link. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Changes made to this item will also affect the Text NavBar.

Ordered List. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Some changes made to the List Item will take precedence over changes made to this item.

Unordered List. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Some changes made to the List Item will take precedence over changes made to this item. If the list item maker is set to numbers, you cannot set the starting value.

List Item. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Some changes made to this item will also affect the both the Ordered and Unordered lists.

Body text. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Changes made to the color, background color, background image or font family of the Body text affect all other text styles.

Text Object. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only.

PRE.

ADDRESS.

BLOCKQUOTE.

Text NavBar. You can adjust properties for this text on the Properties palette if the SiteStyle is not marked Read only. Some changes made to the Link Items will take precedence over changes made to this item.

Select this option to display icons on objects that indicate specific settings for the objects. Icons display on objects to notify you of links, anchors, HTML scripts, HTML tags (found within text boxes), actions and error conditions. This option is also on the View menu.

Displays the last time the site was modified.

Select this option to support the most browsers. This option does not support CSS, DHTML or Fixed Page Layout.

Select this option to support the most browsers. This option does not support CSS, DHTML or Fixed Page Layout.

Select this option if you know your customers will be using Netscape Navigator 4.0 or above.

Select this option if you know your customers will be using Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 or above.

Select this option to get the most predictable and consistent results on screen, regardless of type, version, or configuration of the site visitor's system or browser fonts.

Select this option to get the most predictable and consistent results on screen, regardless of type, version, or configuration of the site visitor's system or browser fonts.

Select this option to support older browsers, use tables or Layout Regions as containers, or embed certain JavaScript code that will not work with Dynamic Page Layout.

Select this option to support older browsers, use tables or Layout Regions as containers, or embed certain JavaScript code that will not work with Dynamic Page Layout.

Select this option if you know your site visitors will be using only 4.0 and above browsers.

Select this option if you know your site visitors will be using only 4.0 and above browsers.

Select this option if you know your site visitors will be using only 4.0 and above browsers.

Format text using standard HTML tags to have consistent text display across older to current browsers. Using this setting ensures that you can update sites created with earlier versions of NetObjects Fusion.

Format text using CSS to incorporate typographical elements—like line spacing and letter spacing—that are not supported by standard HTML. Be sure to test your site using all target browsers to make sure the site displays as you intended.

Set when you would like NetObjects Fusion to check for updates to Services view.

Select the FTP server to use for updating Services view.

Modify the name of this action in this field. The name you enter here is used in the Actions dialog and the Actions Properties tab. Naming actions descriptively helps you organize a complex series of actions.

Select a trigger event for this action. A trigger event can be a user input such as Mouse Over, a browser state such as page loaded or exiting, an action complete message, or a custom message sent from another object. Click the square button to the right (labeled with an arrow icon) to select from a menu of possible triggers.

Enter or modify a name for the selected page.

Displays sample navigational buttons from the selected style. Browse the list for a quick overview of styles.

Adjust the alignment and spacing.

Adjust the margins and indents.

Displays all custom attributes you have created.

Create your own custom text attributes if you know HTML and cascading style sheet coding and understand the implications of cascading style sheet features.

Enter the name of the new attribute.

Enter the name of the new attribute.

Enter the value of the new attribute.

Enter the value of the new attribute.

Click this button to create a new attribute. Custom attributes do not display in Page view but do appear in the browser if it supports cascading style sheet features.

Click this button to delete the selected attribute.

Displays the path of the current remote server.

Select the server to which you are publishing or transferring.

Lists the files on the remote server and the file information.

Select the color for the page icons.

Modify the current page's name.

Displays the page type: normal or stacked. Stacked pages display information from the records of a data object.

Displays the page type: normal or stacked. Stacked pages display information from the records of a data object.

Select this option if you do not want this page to be published when you publish the rest of the site.

Select this option to publish this page when you publish the rest of the site.

Name of the current site.

Number of pages in the current site.

Date the current site was created.

Date the site was last modified.

Sample of the selected SiteStyle.

Select a browser window size for previews.

If in Style view: Name of the current SiteStyle. You cannot edit the name of a SiteStyle installed with NetObjects Fusion.

If in the Define Server dialog of Publish view: Enter a name for server.

The creator of the SiteStyle. Clear the Read only check box to edit this field. To include an active URL in the Designed by credit at the top of the page, place parentheses around the URL.

Clear this check box to edit the current SiteStyle. If you want to keep the original SiteStyle and create a similar SiteStyle, click the New Style button and base the new style on the existing SiteStyle.

Select a font for the text in this element.

Select a size for the text in this element.

Select a style for the text in this element.

Select a color for the text in this element.

Select **Left** to start the text at the left of the text field of this element. Select **Center** to center the text horizontally. Select **Right** to start the text from the right of the text field of this element.

Select **Top** to start the text at the top of the text field of this element. Select **Center** to center the text vertically. Select **Bottom** to start the text at the bottom of the text field of this element.

Select how a list is set up.

Select this to set the list item marker in an Ordered list to numbers and in an Unordered list to discs.

Set the list item marker to a bullet.

Set the list item marker to a bullet.

Select the type of bullet to use as a list item marker.

Select the type of bullet to use as a list item marker.

Set an image as the list item marker.

The name of the image used as the list item marker.

Select an image to use as the list item marker.

Specify the type of indentation applied to the list.

If the list item wraps to a second line of text, its parent object defines the indent.

If the list item wraps to a second line of text, the second line indents to the same position as the beginning text of this list item.

If the list item wraps to a second line of text, the second line indents to the position of the line item marker.

Select the folder where you published your site or selected Web pages.

Select this option to remove any files off the server before you transfer files.

Set up or verify the settings for the selected server.

Set up or verify the settings for the selected server.

Set up or verify the settings for the selected server.

Select what you want to have published: **Entire Site**; **Selected Page only** or **Site Section** (a parent page and all its associated child pages).

The page selected for Selected Page only or Site Section publishing.

Click to select the page or section you want to generate.

Select to publish only those assets that changed since the last time this site was published.

Click to add a new alias.

Click to edit the selected alias.

Click to remove the selected alias from the list.

Enter the number of the FTP port that is active on your Web server. The default FTP port number is 21.

Enter a UNIX permission string for this server location. It determines the UNIX permissions assigned to the published files.

Turns on passive FTP mode if necessary to in order to use FTP through a firewall.

Enter the location on the remote Web server where CGI (Common Gateway Interface) scripts are located.

Select a publish location.

Create a publish location on your local hard drive, or on a shared network drive to which you have write access.

Create a server location on your intranet or the Internet

Enter the path to the local folder where you want to publish the site. Click the Browse button to locate a folder.

Enter a directory on the Web server to which you have FTP write permission. This is where the Web site will be published. To publish to the top level of the Web server, you can leave this blank.

Enter a directory on the Web server to which you have FTP write permission. This is where the Web site will be published. If you want to publish to the top level of the Web server, you can leave this blank.

Enter the password for the Web server. This is optional. If you don't enter the password here, you will be prompted when you publish to this server.

Enter a valid login name for the Web server.

Enter the password for the Web server. This is optional. If you don't enter the password here, you will be prompted when you publish to this server.

Enter a valid login name for the Web server.

Enter the necessary server information.

Opens the Browse dialog so you can select a directory to which to publish.

Click this button to add a new Web server location. You must provide connection information such as the IP name or address, login name and password, a directory name to which you have write access, and other publishing information.

Click this button to delete the selected server location. Its location properties are permanently deleted.

Enter the host name or IP address of the remote Web server. Examples: **www.yourcompany.com** or **128.0.0.0**.

Enter the host name or IP address of the remote Web server. Examples: **www.yourcompany.com** or **128.0.0.0**.

Select a file name for the home page HTML file. It can be the current home page name as displayed in Site view, or Index, Default, or Home. Different Web servers recognize different names as a default home page name.

Select a file extension for all the published HTML files of the site. The extension ".HTML" is used by UNIX and Macintosh computers and is more commonly found on the Web. The extension ".HTM" is used by IBM-PC compatibles because of the three-character extension limit. You can set the extension on a per-page basis by clicking the Custom Names button in Site view.

Outline View. Displays an outline of the SiteStructure along with status and comments.

Bring Forward. Moves the selected object(s) one layer up.

Bring to Front. Moves the selected object(s) in front of all other objects.

Send Backward. Moves the selected object(s) one layer down.

Send to Back. Moves the selected object(s) behind all other objects.

Insert Row. Inserts a row above the selected row.

Append Row. Inserts a row at the bottom of the table.

Delete Row. Deletes the selected row.

Insert Column. Inserts a column to the left of the selected column.

Append Column. Inserts a column at the right side of the table.

Delete Column. Deletes the selected column.

Split Cells. Divides the selected cell(s) into the number of rows or columns you specify.

Merge Cells. Combines the selected cells.

Fit Cells. Sizes the cell to fit its content.

Convert Layout to Table. Makes the Layout a table.

Convert Table to Layout Region. Makes a table a Layout Region.

Span. Apply formatting to individual words or phrases within a text object.

Picture. Place an image in a text box.

Layout Region. Place a Layout Region in a text box.

HR Rule. Insert a horizontal rule line into a text box.

Text Object. Place a text object in a text box.

Table. Insert a table into a text box.

Navigation Bar. Place a navigation bar in a text box.

External HTML. Enter external HTML into a text box.

Plug-in. Insert a plug-in into a text box.

Shockwave. Insert a Shockwave file into a text box.

QuickTime. Insert a QuickTime file into a text box.

Video. Insert a video file into a text box.

Sound. Place a sound file in a text box.

Page Design. Add content, layout and navigation to your current Web page.

HTML Source. View and edit the HTML code for the current Web page.

Page Preview. Display a browser preview of the current Web page.

Graphics. Edit the graphic elements of a SiteStyle.

Text. Format the text elements of a SiteStyle.

Files. Displays a list of Files assets.

Links. Displays a list of links.

Data Objects. Displays a list of data objects associated with the site.

Variables. Displays a list of variables included in the site.

Publish Site. Publish your Web site, or selected pages, to a local or remote server.

Transfer Files. Transfer the HTML files from one server to another.

Publish Settings. Select whether to publish to a local or remote Web server. Find out about Web hosting. Advanced features allow you to change the file naming properties.

by Site Structure. Arrange site contents in the same hierarchy you see in Site view.

by Asset Type. Arrange site contents in folders according to asset type.

by Flat. Place site contents in a single folder. Some ISPs require this structure.

Clear Customizations. Remove all changes made to the arrangement of the publish directory.

Publish Components. Use to activate/deactivate installed publish components.

Check for Updates. Checks the NetObjects FTP server for updates to Services view.

Update. Connects to the NetObjects FTP server and updates Services view.

Enter the information for your remote server.

Blue text indicates where code you enter will be inserted in the generated HTML when you publish or preview the site. Keep in mind that local **file:///** paths are changed to relative paths in the final generated HTML.

Select a color palette.

Use the current SiteStyle line.

Use a SiteStyle line from another SiteStyle.

Select a SiteStyle.

Remove the span and its formatting from the text.

Select a custom style to apply to the span.

Apply formatting to the span.

Edit an existing text style or create a new one.

Edit an existing style. If the SiteStyle is read only, you cannot edit the style.

Select the style you want to edit.

Create a custom text style.

Enter a name for the new style.

Select the scope for the new style.

Make the text style available only on this page.

Make the text style available throughout the site.

Specify the range of text styles you want to edit. This feature is only active in Page view.

Specify the range of text styles you want to edit. This feature is only active in Page view.

Lists the styles for the selected scope.

Select a style to see its attributes in the Definition field.

Lists the attributes for the selected text style.

Lists the attributes for the selected text style.

Click to create a new style.

Click to duplicate an existing style.

Click to edit the text style.

Click to delete a style.

The Contents of location pane displays the directory structure of the site as it will be published on your Web server. You can delete, move, and rename folders and files, or create new folders at any level below the root. To move an item, drag it over a directory. Icons for components and their related assets have a black lock image on their icons, which means they cannot be renamed or moved. If the Last Local Publish or Last Remote Publish date and time displays in red, it means the file changed since the last publish.

The Contents of directory pane displays all files and folders used in the site. Click a column heading to sort the files by Name, Type, Attributes, Last Remote Publish, or Last Local Publish.

Displays the path for a selected file or you can enter the path to any file.

Select this option to view a thumbnail version of the selected file.

Displays the names of all image assets and their file names.

Select a MasterBorder for the current page. Click the Add/Edit button on the MasterBorder Properties palette to add, rename, or remove MasterBorders.

Displays all assets of the selected file type(s) in the selected folder.

Select the text style you want to apply to the text within the selected cell(s).

Increase the space between the text in a cell and the cell border.

Uses MasterBorders from your open site and overwrites MasterBorders of the same name in your imported site.

Overwrites MasterBorders in your open site with MasterBorders of the same name from your imported site.

Renames MasterBorders in your imported site, so that no MasterBorders are lost due to overwriting.

Online. Takes you to Online view where you can access online resources, free and upgradeable services, product updates, components, graphics, wizards, links, and more.

Launch Wizards. Use to start a new site or add a page to the site. If you installed NetObjects Fusion or third party wizards, the wizards appear in the Select Site Wizard dialog. Wizards provide specialized functionality such as e-commerce capabilities or database access. See *Building Business Web Sites* for information.

Re-optimize. Use only if your .nod site file has unexpectedly increased in size and you are experiencing a decrease in performance.

Components. Add interactivity to your site with components. Additional third-party components are available in Services View.

Insert Video. Add a movie or animation to a text box.

View/Delete Server Contents. View site files from your local or remote server, and delete unnecessary files.

Layout Properties. Displays the Layout Properties Palette on the right-hand side of your workspace.

Page Character Set. Change the language setting if you need to include non-Western European characters on your current Web page. To change settings globally, go to Site Settings.

Preview a sample of your custom text style.

Preview shows effect of your custom style on normal [P] text.

Displays file name. To select a different file, click on the Browse command.

Shows default text color. Select control to the right to change the color.

Preview a sample of your custom text style.

This preview shows the format you'll see unless the current selection is influenced by an additional style. To learn about the scope of styles, please see [Help](#).

Select an image for your form button. If you want text on the face of your image form button, you must add the text to your image file before bringing the file into NetObjects Fusion.

Online Styles. Install additional NetObjects Fusion SiteStyles to your NetObjects Fusion \Styles folder.

Locate a file and its path.

Edit the HTML source code of your designated HTML file.

Convert your externally referenced HTML file into Fusion to make editing easy. This option is only available after you select **Size to layout**. If you do not see Size to layout, it may mean that you have incorrectly placed your External HTML file into a text box, instead of an empty layout.

Resize your HTML file to fill the whole layout. It is highly recommended that you remove any additional objects from the layout before selecting this option.

Select an item and drag it onto the custom navigation bar.

Choose a link type. A custom NavBar may contain navigation buttons for any type of link.

The buttons on your custom navigation bar appear as listed in the Display Name column. You can edit the display name and choose the standard, child, or popup image. Change the button order by dragging items or using the directional and delete buttons below.

Move your highlighted Web page or link up in the list above.

Move your highlighted Web page or link down in the list above.

Delete the selected Web page or link from your custom NavBar.

Select a type for your external link, enter the path, and click Save.

Double-click an asset listed below to populate this field. Assets are managed in Assets view.

When **External Link** is selected: Select an external link from the list of your external links currently managed in Assets view.

When **File Link** is selected: Select a file from your list of files currently managed in Assets view, or click Browse to select another file.

Select a file and add it to your list of available assets.

Double-click an asset listed below to populate this field. Assets are managed in Assets view.

Double-click your link under Asset Name to populate this field. Assets are managed in Assets view.

Enter the path for the link and click Save.

Add a link to your NavBar.

Select this option to automatically open to the view last used before closing NetObjects Fusion. For this option to function, you must also select the above option: **Open to most recently used file at startup**.

Enter a name or brief description. In most browsers, this will appear as a ToolTip when the site visitor mouses over the object.

Publish your site, or selected pages, and preview it in your default browser.

Increase or decrease the border width of your primary navigation bars. To activate this option, you must first deselect the **Read only** command in the Style Properties palette.

Increase or decrease the spacing between buttons in your primary navigation bars. To activate this option, you must first deselect the **Read only** command in the Style Properties palette.

Edit the text attributes and values listed above.

Select an item from the list below and click delete to remove from your local or remote server.

Displays your designated FTP Host.

New Site from Site wizard. Create a site within a few, easy keystrokes. We highly recommend that you review the QuickStart Tips (see the Help menu) to learn how to customize your new site.

Close Site. Close your current site without exiting NetObjects Fusion.

Import Document. Imports a document into a new Web page below your currently selected page.

Edit Profile. Your Profile populates the Contact Us page in Web sites you create using the Site wizard.

Refresh. Refresh your screen.

Insert File. Insert an HTML file into your Web page. Enable this feature by selecting the HTML Source tab.

Add a stacked page. See the counter on the control bar for the total number of pages in the stack.

Delete a stacked page. See the counter on the control bar for the total number of pages in the stack.

[Go to the previous stacked page.](#)

Go to the next stacked page.

Add HTML to your SiteStyle line.

Add or edit actions in your link.

Remove link and restore text to its original formatting.

Page Design. Add content, layout and navigation to your current Web page.

Page Design. Add content, layout and navigation to your current Web page.

HTML Source. View and edit the HTML code for the current Web page.

Page Preview. Display a browser preview of the current Web page.

Structure View. Displays the SiteStructure, which you may preview and print through the File menu. The SiteStructure may be viewed in a vertical or horizontal orientation.

Choose the primary or secondary navigation bar button image from the selected SiteStyle that you want to use to link to child pages.

Select this option to use the navigation button bar images included in the current SiteStyle.

Select this option to use the navigation button bar images from a SiteStyle other than the one selected in Style view.

Select a SiteStyle from the drop-down list.

Choose the primary or secondary navigation bar button image from the selected SiteStyle that you want to use to display JavaScript submenus.

Select this option to use the navigation button bar images included in the current SiteStyle.

Select this option to use the navigation button bar images from a SiteStyle other than the one selected in Style view.

Select a SiteStyle from the drop-down list.

Select a frame or pop-up window to display the target of each navigation bar button.

Click to create a new window to display the target of each navigation bar button.

Formatted Text (RTF). Insert contents of the Clipboard as text with font and table formatting.

Unformatted Text. Inserts the contents of the Clipboard as text with no formatting.

HTML Format. Inserts the contents of the Clipboard as HTML format.

Set Paste Default. Choose the default format for the Paste Special option.

Export Selected Pages as Template. Saves the selected NetObjects Fusion pages as a template file. Templates can be imported into other sites and new sites can be created from templates. Templates provide the best way to share sites with co-workers.

Spell Check Entire Site. Check the spelling of text on all pages in the site.

Spell Check Selected Pages. Check the spelling of text on the pages selected in Site view.

Check for Updates. Check for online updates to NetObjects Fusion. You must be connected to the Internet for this option to work.

Site Navigation. Toggles between viewing and hiding the Site Navigation palette.

If NetObjects Fusion does not recognize a word, it appears here.

The suggested correct spelling of the misspelled word appears here. Click [Change](#) or [Change All](#) to replace the misspelled word with this word.

The list of possible corrections for the misspelled word appears here.

Choose the scope of the search for the text you want to replace. You can select the text selection, the selected text box, the current page, or the entire site. Your choices depend on the view you are currently in.

Enter the version of Flash required to view the movie you are adding to your site.

Choose a horizontal or vertical navigation bar. Vertical is the default.

Select this option to include links to child pages in the navigation bar.

Select this option to make child pages not included in the navigation bar visible when the site visitor moves the pointer over the parent page link.

Displays the current SiteStyle. To change the SiteStyle, go to Style view.

Click to watch a movie that shows how to publish your site.

Shows the color selected for the text in this element.

Click to change the color of the text in this element.

Displays the horizontal position for text on this navigation bar button. Click the up and down arrows to refine the setting. The text position changes as you adjust the setting.

Displays the horizontal position for text on this navigation bar button. Click the up and down arrows to refine the setting. The text position changes as you adjust the setting.

Displays the vertical position for text on this navigation bar button. Click the up and down arrows to refine the setting. The text position changes as you adjust the setting.

Displays the vertical position for text on this navigation bar button. Click the up and down arrows to refine the setting. The text position changes as you adjust the setting.

If the navigation bar button has more than one line of text, use this option to set the alignment.

Select Automatically to check for online program updates using the specified frequency and event. Select Manually to check for online program updates only when you select Check for Updates from the Tools menu.

Select Manually to check for online program updates only when you select Check for Updates from the Tools menu. Select Automatically to check for online program updates using the specified frequency and event.

If you choose to check for online program updates automatically, select this option to check every day.

If you choose to check for online program updates automatically, select this option to check once a week.

If you choose to check for online program updates automatically, select this option to check once a month.

Shows when NetObjects Fusion last checked for an online update.

Shows when the last online program update was downloaded.

If this option is selected, after NetObjects Fusion checks spelling of a text block, it does not check the same text again unless you modify the text or clear this option.

Select this option to format the selected cell(s) as a column or row heading.

Select the character you want to use before each link in the text navigation bar. The default is a square bracket. You can choose angle brackets, other characters, or leave this blank.

Select the character you want to use after each link in the text navigation bar. The default is a square bracket. You can choose angle brackets, other characters, or leave this blank.

Select this option to extend the link underline to include the delimiter characters.

If the navigation bar is horizontal, select alignment in relation to the page layout.

Select this option to increase the page width so all links on the horizontal navigation bar appear on a single line.

Select this option to include a link to the current page in the navigation bar.

Shows the width of the photo. You can enter a new width here.

Drag the slider to change the width of the photo.

Click to apply this size to all photos in the gallery.

[Click to open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.](#)

Enter a new name for the link target.

Enter a name for the new link target.

Uses MasterBorders from the open site and overwrites MasterBorders of the same name in the inserted template.

Overwrites MasterBorders in the open site with MasterBorders of the same name from the inserted template.

Renames MasterBorders in the inserted template so no MasterBorders are lost due to overwriting.

Select this option to include publish profiles in the template. Clear this option if you do not want to include a profile that contains an FTP password.

Choose the type of link you want to create.

Click to search for a specific link in the list.

Click to find the next occurrence of the link you are searching for.

Select to link to a page in the SiteStructure.

Shows pages available for internal link.

List of links and anchors in site.

Select this option if an anchor link is in a MasterBorder or AutoFrame to ensure that the link always points to an anchor on the current page.

Select this option if you do not want to specify a target for this link.

Select this option to choose an existing link target.

Select this option to display the designated content in a new named window.

Shows available smart links based on the current SiteStructure.

Select the type of the new external link.

Enter the path to the item you want to link to.

Click to save the path you entered.

Shows existing external links.

Click to find the file you want to link to.

Select this option to convert the linked file to HTML when you publish the site.

Shows existing file links.

Click to search for a specific link.

Click to find the next occurrence of the link you are searching for.

Click to clear all the items currently on the custom navigation bar.









Click to save the path you entered.

List of existing links.

Shows when NetObjects Fusion last checked for an online update.

Shows when the last online program update was downloaded.

Navigation Within All Views








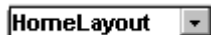
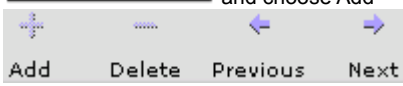



To	Click...or	Press
Go to Online view	 Online view	Ctrl+1
Go to Site view	 Site view	Ctrl+2
Go to Page view	 Page view	Ctrl+3
Go to Style view	 Style view	Ctrl+4
Go to Assets view	 Assets view	Ctrl+5
Go to Publish view	 Publish view	Ctrl+6
Preview the site in the browser	 Preview Site	Alt+P
Toggle preview preference	 Preview Site	Ctrl+Preview button, or Alt+Ctrl+P

To	Press
Create a new blank site	Ctrl+Shift+N
Open a site	Ctrl+O
Save a site	Ctrl+S
Save a site as	Ctrl+Shift+S
Exit	Alt+F4

Page View Shortcuts



Page view

To	Click... or	Press
Go to Page Design		
Go to HTML Source		
Go to Page Preview		
Navigate between pages:		
Next page		Ctrl+Right arrow key
Previous page		Ctrl+Left arrow key
Parent		Ctrl+Up arrow key
First child		Ctrl+Down arrow key
Show/Hide Site Navigation palette		F2
Show/Hide Properties palette		F3
Show/Hide Object Tree palette		F4
Select multiple elements	and drag Selection tool	Shift+Click
Deselect multiple elements	anywhere outside set	Shift+Click
Choose an available layout	 and select from list	
Create an additional layout	 and choose Add	
Delete, add or move between stacked pages		
Create a new page	 New Page	Ctrl+N
Preview the site in the browser	 Preview Site	
Publish the site	 Publish Site	

More Page View Shortcuts



Page view

To	Press
Select all	Ctrl+A
Select Layout properties	F9
Select MasterBorder properties	F10
Select Page properties, Page tab	F11
Select Page properties, View tab	F12
Select next object	Tab
Select previous object	Shift+Tab
Hide an object	Ctrl+H
Show all objects	Ctrl+Shift+A
Size Layout to objects	Ctrl+Shift+L
Size MasterBorder to objects	Ctrl+Shift+M
Show/Hide rulers + guides	Ctrl+U
Show/Hide grid	Ctrl+D
Snap to guides	Ctrl+Shift+U
Snap to grid	Ctrl+Shift+D
Undo	Ctrl+Z
Redo	Ctrl+Y
Minimize/maximize palette	Double-click palette title bar
Use Sticky Tools	Double-click the tool
Follow a link	Ctrl+Shift+K
Nudge an element	Use Arrow keys
Nudge an element by 10 pixels	Shift+Arrow keys
Duplicate an element	Hold Ctrl + drag

Page View Image Properties



Page view

To

Resize an image

Crop an image

Tile an image

Copy an image

Replace an image

Restore image to original size

Constrain image properties

Move an image over a container

Do This

Click and drag handle with Properties setting = Stretch

Click and drag handle with Properties setting = Normal

Click and drag handle with Properties setting = Tile

Hold Ctrl + drag

Double-click image

Press Ctrl+Shift+I

Hold Ctrl + drag lower right handle

Hold Alt + drag

Page View Text Editing



Page view

To

Select a character
Select a word
Select a paragraph
Select a block of text
Insert a paragraph break (double space)
Insert a line break (single break)
Link text
Remove a link

Insert HTML
Bold selected text
Italicize selected text
Indent text
Unindent text
Find
Replace
Spell Check
Use spell check suggestion

Do This

Click and drag
Click the word twice
Click the paragraph three times
Shift and click endpoint
Press Enter

Press Shift+Enter
Press Ctrl+K
Select linked text, press Ctrl+K and click
Unlink

Press Ctrl+T
Press Ctrl+B
Press Ctrl+I
Tab
Shift+Tab
Press Ctrl+F
Press Ctrl+J
Press F7
Double-click suggestion

Page View Object Icons



Page view



A Link icon; the object has an associated link



An Anchor icon; the object has an anchor point, to which you can link



An HTML icon; the object has associated HTML or scripts



An HTML tag icon; the text has an HTML tag inserted at this point



An error condition indicator icon; indicates an error has occurred (e.g., overlap)



An embedded object indicator icon; indicates an object's insertion point

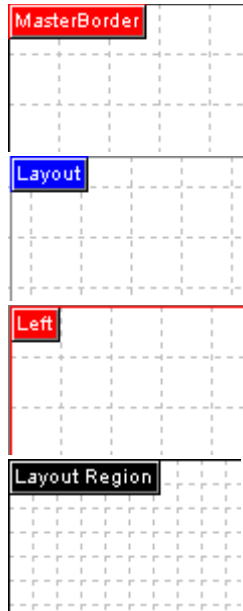


An Action icon; indicates an action is associated with the object

Page View Labels



Page view



The MasterBorder area of a page

The Layout area of a page







An AutoFrames area of a page

A Layout Region on a page

Site View Shortcuts



Page view

To	Click... or	Press
Open a page	 Double-click	Ctrl+2
Add a page		Ctrl+N
Preview the site in a browser		
Publish the site		
Go to Structure view		
Go to Outline view		
Edit a page name		Enter
Edit next page name in same level		Tab
Delete a selected page		Delete
Minimize/maximize palette		Double-click title bar

Style View Shortcuts



Style view

To

Set a selected SiteStyle

Go to the Graphic tab

Go to the Text tab

Browse and download
online styles

Create a new SiteStyle

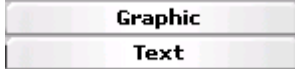
Edit a graphical element

Get help on a style element

Click...or



Set Style



Online Styles



New Style

Press

Ctrl+N


Double-click it

Select it and press
F1

Assets View Shortcuts



Assets view

To	Click...or	Press
View list of files	Files	
View list of links	Links	
View list of data objects	Data Objects	
View list of variables	Variables	
Create a new asset	 New Asset	Ctrl+N

Publish View Shortcuts



Publish view

To	Click...or	Press
Configure publish profiles		
	Publish Settings	
Publish the site		
	Publish Site	
Preview the site in a browser		Ctrl+N
	Preview Site	

Creating Photo Galleries

Using the Photo Gallery tool, you can quickly create sophisticated Web photo albums. You assemble your digital images, add captions and descriptions, and choose from an assortment of high-quality thumbnail and photo frames. Your images look great on the Web and download quickly.

Browse through this section to find out about:

- [Adding galleries](#)
- [Working with photos](#)
- [Adding, editing, and formatting titles and captions](#)
- [Controlling download time](#)
- [Formatting the thumbnail page](#)
- [Formatting photo pages](#)

About Photo Galleries

Each photo gallery you add to your site includes two types of pages—a thumbnail page and photo pages.

- The thumbnail page shows a small image of each photo in the gallery displayed in a template that you select. Site visitors click a thumbnail image to see the photo page.
- Each photo page displays a large version of the image. You can add and format a title and description for the photo.

When you add a photo gallery object to the thumbnail page, NetObjects Fusion automatically adds the photo page for you. On the Site Navigation palette, the photo page is as a single icon that contains multiple pages.

Adding a Photo Gallery

You can create a new photo gallery or add an existing photo gallery to your site. You can duplicate an existing gallery or add galleries that you removed from the site. See [Removing a Photo Gallery](#).

You add the photo gallery object to the page where you want to display thumbnail images of the photos in the gallery. You can add a new page or use an existing page.

Creating a New Photo Gallery

- 1 In Page view, display the page where you want to place the photo gallery object.

This is the page where the thumbnail images appear.

- 2 Choose the Photo Gallery tool from the Advanced toolbar and click in the upper left corner of the Layout area.

Start in the upper left corner to allow as much space as possible for the thumbnail images.

The Add Photo Gallery dialog appears.

Current photo galleries and photo galleries that were added to the site and then removed are listed in the Insert an existing Photo Gallery section at the bottom of the dialog. If no other galleries were created, you do not see this list.

- 3 Type a name for the new photo gallery.

NetObjects Fusion uses the name you enter as the name of the photo page. This name appears in the banner at the top of each photo page. You can rename the page in Site view just as you rename any other page, or you can display the photo title in the banner or edit the text on the Banner Properties palette. [Renaming Pages](#), [Selecting a Photo Page Layout](#), or [Changing the Banner Text](#).

You cannot use the name of an existing photo gallery.

- 4 Click OK.

Inserting an Existing Photo Gallery

- 1** Display the designated thumbnail page in Page view.
- 2** Choose the Photo Gallery tool from the Advanced toolbar and click in the upper left corner of the Layout area.
Start in the upper left corner to allow as much space as possible for the thumbnail images.
The Add Photo Gallery dialog appears.
Available photo galleries are listed in the Insert an existing Photo Gallery section at the bottom of the dialog.
- 3** Select Insert an existing Photo Gallery.
- 4** Select the gallery you want to insert and click OK.

Working with Photos

NetObjects Fusion creates two copies of each image file—one for the thumbnail page and one for the photo page. These copies are published when you publish the site; the files are generally much smaller than the original image file. NetObjects Fusion does not change your original image file.

The photo gallery is designed to work best with digital photos. However, you can use scanned photos as well. When scanning, make sure you make the scan larger than necessary.

Adding Photos

You add photos on the Images tab of the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.

1 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor. You can:

- Add a photo gallery by following the steps in [Adding a Photo Gallery](#).
- Double-click a photo on a thumbnail page or a photo page.

The Photo Gallery Properties Editor appears, displaying the Images tab.

2 Click Add.

The Open dialog appears.

3 Navigate to the folder containing the photos you want to add to the gallery.

4 Select the photos for the gallery. You can:

- Click a single photo to select it.
- Press Shift+Click or Ctrl+Click to select multiple photos.
- Press Ctrl+A to select all photos in the folder.

5 Click Open.

The photos you select are listed in the File Name column on the Images tab.

Arranging Photos

Photos are listed in the File Name column on the Images tab of the Photo Gallery Properties Editor in the order in which you add them to the gallery. This is also the order in which they appear on the photo pages. If you select several files from a folder, they appear in alphabetical order. This is probably not the order in which you want to display the photos, so you must rearrange them.

You can rearrange the photos on the Images tab of the Photo Gallery Properties Editor, or directly on the thumbnail page. If you do this on the thumbnail page, you can see the images as you arrange them. This is useful if your photos do not have meaningful file names, for example 01.jpg, 02.jpg.

Dragging Photos on the Thumbnail Page

- 1 Display the thumbnail page in Page view.
- 2 Click the image you want to move and drag it to a new position.

A red indicator shows where the image will be placed.

If your gallery has many photos, they will be easier to organize if you can see all the images in Page view without scrolling. To see as many images as possible, reduce the size of the thumbnail, select a template that has a thin frame (for example, Simple border), and increase the number of columns. When the images are organized as you want them , select the template you want to use, change the number of columns, and then resize the thumbnails. See [Resizing Photos](#) and [Formatting the Thumbnail Page](#).

Moving Photos on the Images Tab

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.
- 2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.
- 3 Display the Images tab.
- 4 In the File Name column:
 - Select a photo and drag it into a new position in the list.
 - An indicator displays as you move the photo.
 - Select a photo and click Move Up or Move Down to shift it into the proper position.

Resizing Photos

You can increase or decrease the size of the thumbnail images or the size of an individual photo page image or all the photo page images. NetObjects Fusion retains the image's proportions when you resize.

Some templates do not allow the photos to be resized. If you want to resize photos, you must select another template.

To resize photos:

1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or the photo page of the gallery you want to work with.

2 Click an image.

The properties palette appears.

3 Resize the image.

You can change the image size by dragging the slider on the properties palette, by entering the width directly in the properties palette, or by dragging the image.

- To change the image size by dragging, select the image and drag the small white box until the image is the size you want.

When you release the mouse button, the image is resized. If you are on the thumbnail page, all images are resized.

- To change the image size by dragging the slider on the properties palette:

Drag the slider on the properties palette to the right to increase the image size, or to the left to decrease the size. A dotted line rectangle increases or decreases proportionally as you drag and the size of the image is displayed in a ScreenTip.

When the image is the size you want, release the mouse button.

- To change the image size by entering the width directly in the Thumbnail Properties palette, type a number in the Width field.

4 Apply the change.

- If you are on the thumbnail page, click Apply to all to resize all thumbnail images.
- If you are on a photo page, click Apply to resize only the current photo or Apply to all to resize all photos in the gallery.

Removing Photos

You can remove photos from the gallery on the thumbnail page, on the photo page, or on the Images tab of the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.

Removing a Thumbnail

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page of the gallery.
- 2 Select the image you want to remove and press Delete.

Removing a Photo Page

- 1 In Page view, display the photo page containing the photo you want to remove from the gallery.
- 2 Click the Delete button on the control bar.
- 3 Click Yes to confirm deletion.

Removing Photos from the Images Tab

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.
- 2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.
- 3 Display the Images tab.
- 4 In the File Name column, select a photo and click Remove.
Click Remove All to remove all photos from the gallery.

Opening the Photo Gallery Properties Editor

The tab you see when you open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor depends on how you open it.

- If you double-click a photo on a thumbnail page or photo page, the editor opens showing the Images tab with the photo you clicked selected.
- If you double-click a thumbnail frame, the editor opens showing the Thumbnail Page tab.
- If you double-click a photo frame, the editor opens showing the Photo Page tab.
- If you click the Configure button on the Photo Gallery Properties palette on the thumbnail page, the editor opens to the Thumbnail Page tab.
- If you click the Configure button on the Photo Gallery Properties palette on a photo page, the editor opens to the Photo Page tab.

Adding and Editing Photo Titles and Captions

A title and descriptive caption help site visitors enjoy your photos. You can add this text on the Images tab of the Photo Gallery Properties Editor or directly on the page that features the photo. If the selected thumbnail template shows the photo title, you can add it on the thumbnail page.

Adding and Editing Photo Titles and Captions on the Images Tab

1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.

2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.

3 Display the Images tab.

4 Select a photo in the File Name column.

5 Click in the Title text field and type the title for the photo.

Try to make your title descriptive, but brief.

Text you type here appears on the photo page and at the bottom of the thumbnail image if the selected template includes the photo title.

6 Click in the Caption field and type text that describes the photo. If you do not want to add a caption, skip this step.

Text you type here appears on the photo page.

7 Click another photo in the File Name list to continue adding titles and captions, or click Done to close the editor.

To edit existing text, click in the text field and make changes. Be aware that if you formatted some or all of the text on the photo page, the formatting will be lost if you modify the text on the Images tab of the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.

For information about formatting the title and caption text, see [Formatting Photo Titles](#) and [Formatting Photo Captions](#).

Adding and Editing Photo Titles on the Thumbnail Page

If the selected thumbnail template accommodates a photo title, you can enter it directly on the thumbnail page.

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page of the gallery you want to work with.
- 2 Click in the blue border at the bottom of the thumbnail image and type the title text.

To edit existing text, click in the text field and make changes.

For information about formatting the title text, see [Formatting Photo Titles](#) and [Formatting Photo Captions](#).

Adding and Editing Photo Titles and Captions on the Photo Page

- 1 In Page view, display the photo page you want to work with.
- 2 Click in the blue bordered title text field and type the title text.
- 3 Click in the blue bordered caption text field and type the caption text.

To edit existing text, click in the text field and make changes.

For information about formatting the title and caption text, see [Formatting Photo Titles](#) and [Formatting Photo Captions](#).

Formatting Photo Titles

You can format all the titles at once from the Photo Page tab of the Photo Gallery Properties Editor, or format individual titles on the individual photo pages.

If you specify formats and they do not appear in the text, it could be caused by the text style definitions, usually the definition of the Body and Normal(P) tags in the SiteStyle. For example, if the Body tag defines the font size, that definition overrides any font size you specify in the Object Format dialog. You can get around this by choosing a SiteStyle that does not define the property you want to set, or by formatting the individual photo titles. See [Formatting an Individual Photo Title](#). Any individual text you format overrides the SiteStyle definitions.

Formatting All Photo Titles

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.
- 2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.
- 3 Display the Photo Page tab.
- 4 Click Format Title.
The Object Format dialog appears.
- 5 Set the text format. See [Formatting Text](#).

Formatting an Individual Photo Title

You can apply formatting to all or part of the title text. For example, you can make a single word bold for emphasis. Formatting you apply here is also reflected in the title text on the thumbnail page.

- 1 In Page view, display a photo page.
- 2 Click the Next button on the control bar until the photo you want to work on appears.
- 3 Select all or part of the title text.
- 4 Use the options on the Format tab of the Title Properties palette to format the text. See [Formatting Text](#).

Formatting Photo Captions

You can format all the captions at once from the Photo Page tab of the Photo Gallery Properties Editor, or format individual captions on the individual photo pages.

If you specify formats and they do not appear in the text, it could be caused by the text style definitions, usually the definition of the Body and Normal(P) tags in the SiteStyle. For example, if the Body tag defines the font size, that definition overrides any font size you specify in the Object Format dialog. You can get around this by choosing a SiteStyle that does not define the property you want to set, or by formatting the individual photo titles. See [Formatting an Individual Photo Caption](#). Any individual text you format overrides the SiteStyle definitions.

Formatting All Photo Captions

- 1 In Page view, display a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.
- 2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.
- 3 Display the Photo Page tab.
- 4 Click Format Caption.
The Object format dialog appears.
- 5 Set the text format. See [Formatting Text](#).

Formatting an Individual Photo Caption

You can apply formatting to all or part of the caption text. For example, you can make a single word bold for emphasis.

- 1 In Page view, display a photo page.
- 2 Click the Next button on the control bar until the photo you want to work on appears.
- 3 Select all or part of the caption text.
- 4 Use the options on the Format tab of the Captions Properties palette to format the text. See [Formatting Text](#).

Formatting Photo Thumbnail Titles

If the selected thumbnail template includes a photo title, you can format the title of all the photos at once from the Thumbnail Page tab of the Photo Gallery Properties Editor, or you can format individual titles from the thumbnail page.

If you specify formats and they do not appear in the text, it could be caused by the text style definitions, usually the definition of the Body and Normal(P) tags in the SiteStyle. For example, if the Body tag defines the font size, that definition overrides any font size you specify in the Object Format dialog. You can get around this by choosing a SiteStyle that does not define the property you want to set, or by formatting the individual photo titles. See [Formatting an Individual Thumbnail Title](#) Any individual text you format overrides the SiteStyle definitions.

Formatting All Thumbnail Titles

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.
- 2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.
- 3 Display the Thumbnail Page tab.
- 4 Click Format Title.
- 5 Set the text format. See [Formatting Text](#).

Formatting an Individual Thumbnail Title

You can apply formatting to all or part of the title text. For example, you can make a single word bold for emphasis. Formatting you apply here is also reflected in the title text on the photo page.

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page you want to work with.
- 2 Click in a title text field.
- 3 Use the options on the Format tab of the Title Properties palette to format the text. See [Formatting Text](#).

Controlling Download Time

When you configure a photo gallery, be considerate of site visitors by minimizing the time it takes for the images to download. Image quality and size both affect download time. You can use the output settings in the Photo Gallery Properties Editor and the file size information on the properties palette to keep track of and adjust download time while maintaining image quality.

To control the image format:

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.
- 2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.
- 3 Display the Images tab.

The output settings for thumbnail images and the photo images are separate.

- 4 Click the Thumbnail Image tab or Photo Image tab at the bottom of the Images tab.

On these tabs you set the quality of the thumbnail and photo images for the selected file. As you make changes, NetObjects Fusion displays the approximate download time for the file. The options on the Thumbnail Image tab and the Photo Image tab are the same.

- 5 Select the File type.

Most photos will be JPEG format.

- 6 Set the Quality and Percent.

These fields both affect image quality. 100% is the highest quality, 0% the lowest quality.

- Set the Quality field first. Each setting corresponds to a range of percents. Low corresponds to 0-39%, Medium to 40-75%, High to 76-99%, and Maximum to 100%.
- Use the Percent field to fine-tune the quality setting.

As you adjust the settings, the image in the Preview field changes. If the Preview image is scaled down, you can close the editor and check image quality in Page Design view.

- 7 Select a download speed.

The most common download time is 56.6.

- 8 To apply these settings to all the photos in the gallery, click Apply to All.

This affects all thumbnail images or all photo images, depending on the selected tab.

- 9 Set image rotation. This setting affects only the selected image.

To control the image sizes:

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.

- 2 Select a thumbnail or photo image.

Notice the image size on the properties palette.

If you selected a thumbnail image, you can choose to see the size of the current image or of all thumbnail images.

- 3 Resize the image. See [Resizing Photos](#).

As you resize, the Properties palette shows the effect on the file size.

Formatting the Thumbnail Page

On the thumbnail page, you determine how site visitors enter the photo gallery. You can set up:

- a text link that visitors click to see the first photo
- thumbnail size renderings of each photo in the gallery so site visitors have access to individual photos

Creating a Text Link to a Photo Gallery

You can set up a single text link that site visitors click to enter the photo gallery. This takes visitors to the first photo in the gallery. They then use the gallery navigation buttons to move between pages in the gallery.

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.
- 2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.
- 3 Display the Thumbnail Page tab.
- 4 In the Format section of the tab, select Text link.
- 5 In the text field, type the text you want to link. The default is the gallery name.

The text link appears on the thumbnail page in the format set by the SiteStyle for linked text. See [Editing the Text Elements of SiteStyles](#).

If you use a text link, you can place additional objects on the thumbnail page.

- 6 Click the Photo Page tab to continue formatting, or click Done to close the editor.

Selecting a Thumbnail Template

To give site visitors direct access to each photo in the gallery, you can display a small version of each photo on the thumbnail page. NetObjects Fusion provides a variety of thumbnail templates that you can use to format these images; for example, one template looks like a film strip and another like 35mm slides.

1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.

2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.

3 Display the Thumbnail Page tab.

4 In the Format section of the tab, select Thumbnails.

5 Select a template from the drop-down list.

Options associated with the selected template appear. For example, the slide template includes Style and Cell spacing, as well as the option to include and format photo titles.

Information about the template and when to use it appear next to the preview window.

6 Set the template options.

7 Specify the number of columns you want to include on the thumbnail page.

For example, if you have 8 photos in the gallery and set Columns to 4, your thumbnail page will have two rows of four pictures each.

8 Continue formatting or click Done to close the editor.

Formatting the Photo Pages

NetObjects Fusion makes it easy for you to give the photo gallery professional polish. You can choose from a variety of layouts for the photo and its descriptive text and select a frame that complements your SiteStyle. The format options you select apply to all photo pages.

Selecting a Photo Page Layout

1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.

2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.

3 Display the Photo Page tab.

4 In the Layout section of the tab, select a layout.

In the samples, the boxes with an X represent the photo, the bold line is the title text, and the text block is the caption.

5 To replace the banner text on each page with the title of the photo, select Display title in browser.

If you select this option, be sure to select a layout that does not have a title.

6 Continue formatting or click Done to close the editor.

Selecting a Photo Frame Template

1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page or a photo page of the gallery you want to work with.

2 Open the Photo Gallery Properties Editor.

3 Display the Photo Page tab.

4 In the Photo Frame section of the tab, select a template from the drop-down list.

Options associated with the selected template appear. Information about the template and when to use it appear next to the preview window.

5 Set the frame options.

6 Continue formatting or click Done to close the editor.

Navigating Between Photo Pages

- 1** In Page view, display the photo page of the gallery you want to work with.
The first photo in the gallery appears.
- 2** Use the Previous and Next buttons on the control bar to move from photo to photo.

Setting Up Navigation for Site Visitors

NetObjects Fusion automatically inserts navigation buttons with smart links on the photo pages. Site visitors can use these buttons to go to the next and previous photo pages and to return to the thumbnail page.

The images used for these buttons—**SPNavLeft.gif**, **SPNavRight.gif**, and **SPNavUp.gif**— are in the **NetObjects Fusion 7\NetObjects System** folder.

If you do not want to use these buttons, you can delete them and set up your own smart links between pages. See [Adding Navigation Buttons to Stacked Pages](#).

Removing a Photo Gallery

- 1 In Page view, display the thumbnail page of the gallery you want to remove.
- 2 Select the photo gallery object and delete it.
- 3 Go to Site view.
- 4 Delete the photo page associated with the gallery.

When you add a new photo gallery, the name of the gallery you just removed still appears in the Insert an existing Photo Gallery list in the Add Photo Gallery dialog.

To delete a photo gallery completely from your site:

- 1 Go to Assets view.
- 2 Select the Data Objects tab.
- 3 Select the photo gallery you want to delete.
- 4 Press Delete.

You can delete a photo gallery only if you have first removed it from your site as described above.

