

# HomeSite Tutorial

(version 1.1)

This tutorial is designed to teach you some the basics of using Allaire HomeSite 4.5.

## Contents

This tutorial will guide you through the following steps:

1. Retrieving the necessary materials from the Web
2. Configuring HomeSite
3. Creating a HomeSite project
4. Creating a Web page from "scratch"
5. Converting a Microsoft Word document into a Web page
6. Editing an existing Web page
7. Getting your pages on the Web
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## Prerequisites

This tutorial assumes a level of competency with basic computing tasks and concepts. For example, you should know what "the desktop" is and you should feel comfortable working with files and folders and navigating file hierarchies.

**Important:** You will also need to understand the basic vocabulary and syntax of HTML.

## Conventions

Actions that you need to perform are bulleted, like this:

- Open the file.

Menu commands look like this: **File > Open**. This means choose the **Open** option from the **File** menu. Sometimes, for the sake of brevity, common menu items may be referred to simply as **Save** or **Open**. The same style is used for other user interface elements, such as key you're supposed to press and buttons you're supposed to click, i.e. "Click the **OK** button."

HTML code and URLs look like this:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="whi te">
```

Names of files and folders, as well as text that you are supposed to type, are rendered in *italics*.

## Before You Begin: Configure Your System

Follow these instructions to make Windows display filename extensions at all times. This is highly recommended for aspiring Web authors, because it reduces opportunities for confusion.

- Open any folder or drive.
- From the **View** menu, choose **Options** or **Folder Options**. A dialog box should appear.
- Click the **View** tab.
- Look for an option that says "Hide file extensions for known file types" or "Hide MS-DOS file extensions for file types that are registered." *Make sure this item is **not** checked.*
- Click the button marked **OK**.

## 1. Retrieve Materials

First, you must create a folder to hold your files.

- Create a new folder on the desktop and name it *hositu*. You can do this quite simply by clicking on the desktop with your right mouse button and choosing **New > Folder** from the pop-up menu. Then, without pausing to draw breath, type the word *hositu*. Press the **Enter** key, and you're done.
- Open up the folder you've just created and create another folder inside it. Name this folder *images*.

Next, you must retrieve the necessary materials from the Web.

- Start Netscape, and point the browser to this URL:  
`http://www.xula.edu/Administrative/cat/workshops/homesite/`
- Find the section of the page under the heading *Tutorial Materials*.
- Right-click on *All\_About\_Mustard.doc* and choose **Save Link As...** from the pop-up menu.
- Save this file in the *hositu* folder you created earlier. (You'll be prompted by Netscape.)
- Right-click on *coffee.html* and choose **Save Link As...** from the pop-up menu. Save this file in the *hositu* folder.
- Right-click on *mustard.jpg* and choose **Save Link As...** from the pop-up menu. Save this file in the *images* folder.
- Right-click on *wavetile16gzig.gif* and choose **Save Link As...** from the pop-up menu. Save this file in the *images* folder.

You should now have a Word document, a Web page, and two image files in your *hositu* folder — all the materials you need to complete this tutorial.

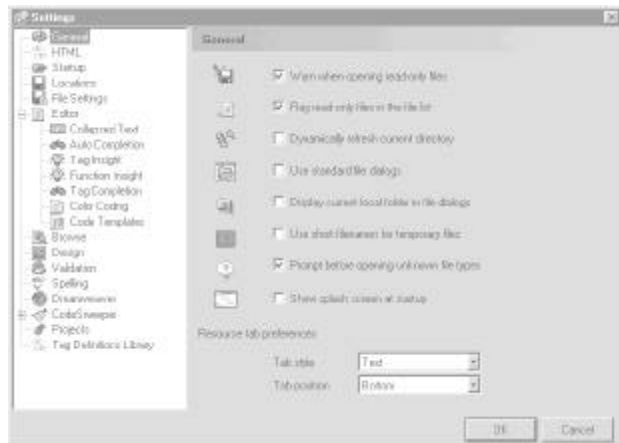
- **Close** Netscape.

## 2. Configuring HomeSite

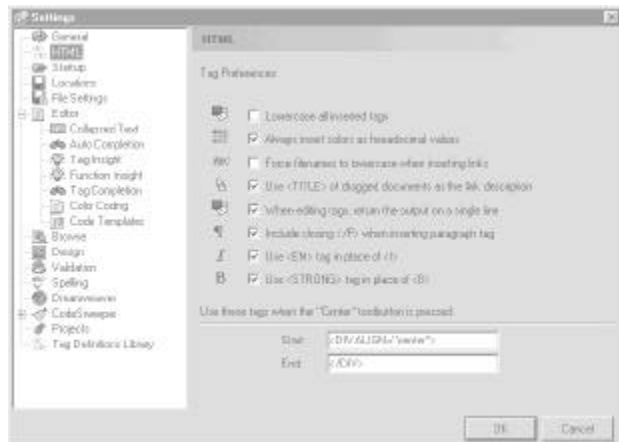
As with many other programs, HomeSite gives you a lot of options for customizing the workspace. Unfortunately, the initial "out of the box" settings are not optimal in this author's opinion. In fact, HomeSite may crash frequently if you don't disable certain "features." Please take a few moments to configure your version of HomeSite according the steps below.

### 2.1 Adjusting the Settings, Step by Step

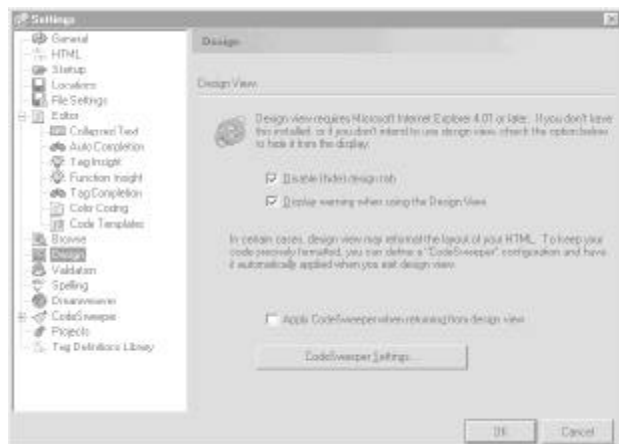
- Start HomeSite.
- Choose **Options > Settings**.
- Adjust the **General** settings first. Check the same boxes as in the figure shown here.
- Under **Tab style** choose **Text**.



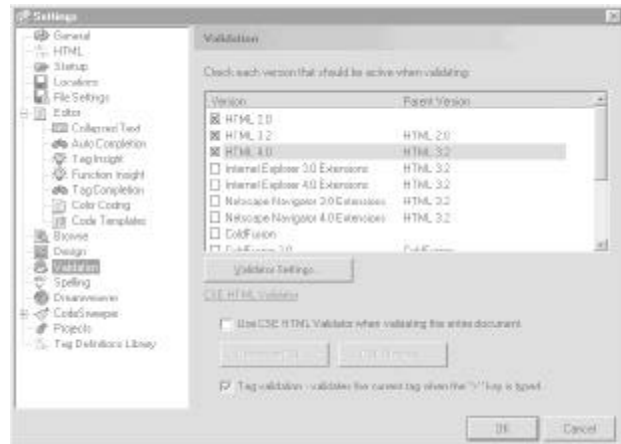
- Use the left pane to select the **HTML** settings. Adjust them according to the figure shown here.



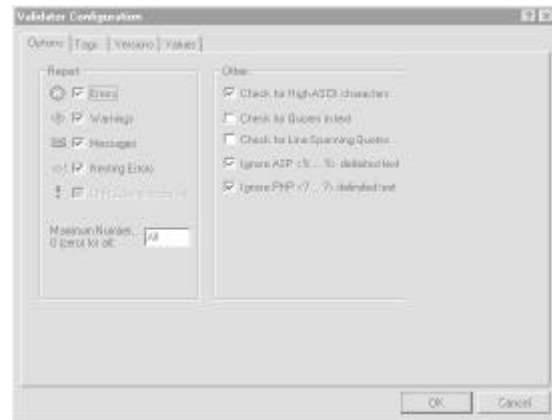
- Now adjust the **Design** settings. Make sure you disable the design tab! The importance of this step cannot be overemphasized.



- Now adjust the **Validation** settings. Make sure only the top three items in the list are checked.



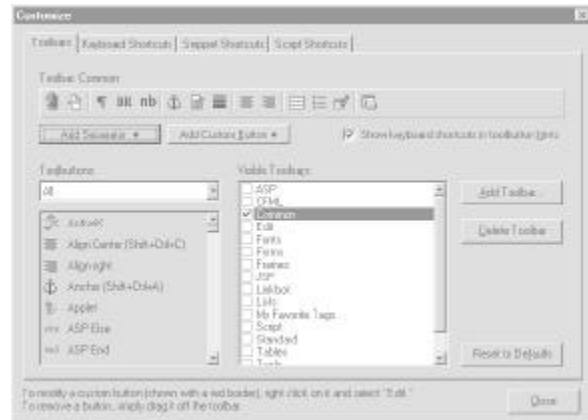
- Click the **Validator Settings** button. A new dialog will open. Configure it according to the figure at right.
- Click **OK** when finished and click **OK** again to save the new settings.



## 2.2 Customizing the Toolbars

- Choose **Options > Customize**.
- Uncheck every item in the **Visible Toolbars** list except for **Common**.
- Select **Common** from the list. (Just click it).
- Now add a few more buttons to this list. Do this by dragging them from the **Toolbuttons** list and dropping them on the picture of the toolbar.

These are the buttons you should add:  
**Quick list**, **Table wizard** and **Resource tab**.



- When you're finished, click **Close** to exit the dialog.



### 3. Creating a HomeSite Project

Yes, you *could* use HomeSite without taking advantage of its project management features. But the real question is: Why would you want to do that? By creating a project in HomeSite, you eliminate a number of the headaches associated with Web authoring -- especially checking links and uploading files to the Web server.

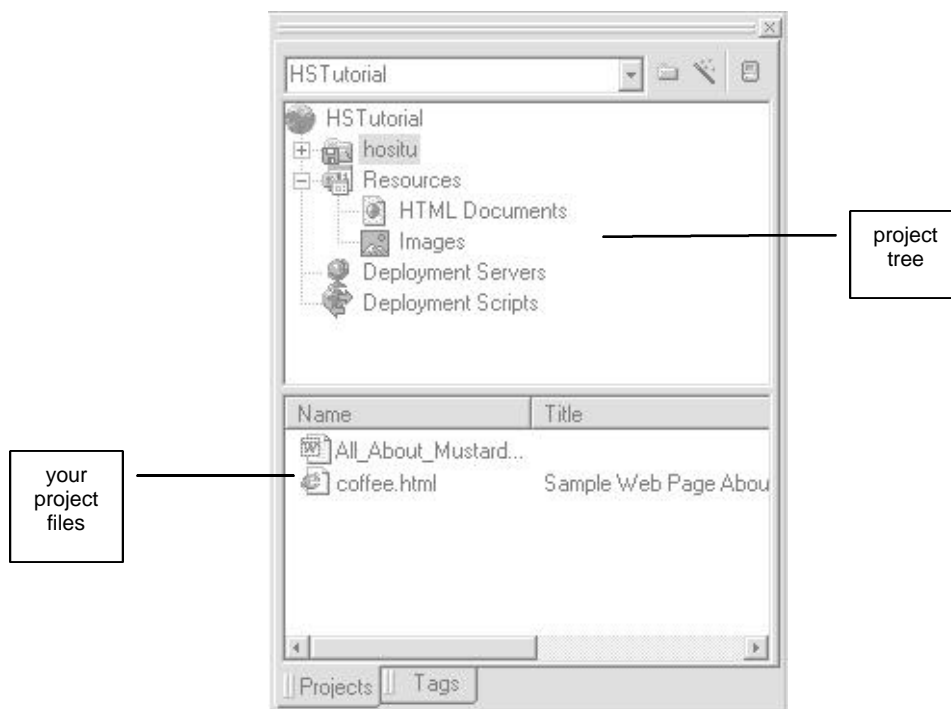
- Click the **Projects** tab (bottom of the **Resource Window**).
- Click the magic wand button to create a new project (or choose **Project > New Project** if you prefer).

A dialog box will prompt you for the name and location of the new project.

- For the **Project Name** enter *HSTutorial*.
- Don't enter the **Location** manually. Instead, click the folder icon. You'll be prompted to browse to the location of your project files. Navigate to *hositu* and select it.
- For **File Types** choose **All files**.
- Click **OK**.

Wow. That was easy. What just happened? HomeSite created a file (called *HSTutorial.apf*) in your *hositu* folder. HomeSite will use this file to store information about your project.

Your project window should now look something like this:



- Take a moment to explore using the project tree to view your project files. Make sure to look in *hositu* as well as *images*. Don't neglect the project resources. But leave the deployment stuff alone for now.

## 4. Making a Web Page from "Scratch"

### 4.1 Getting Started

- Choose **File > New**.
- A dialog should appear. Choose **Default Template** and click **OK**.

This should give you a template like the following:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Untitled</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Before going any further, save your work.

- Choose **File > Save** and name the file *home.html*. Make sure you are saving it in the *hositu* folder.
- HomeSite will ask if you want to add this new file to your project. Click **Yes**. (Observe that *home.html* is now listed in the project window.)

First you will title the document, then assign a background image, then add some text.

- In the editor window, double-click the word *Untitled* to select it. Then type a new name: *My Fake Home Page*.
- In the Quick Bar, click the Body button and a dialog window will open. This window allows you to customize the **BODY** tag.
- Specify a background image. But don't type the address in manually. Click the folder icon and navigate to your *images* folder. Select the *wavetile16gzig.gif* image and click the **Open** button.

The Background Image field should now say **images/wavetile16gzig.gif**

- Click the **OK** button to close the dialog box.

Observe that the **BODY** tag has changed. It should now say:

```
<body BACKGROUND="images/wavetile16gzig.gif">
```

Now add some content to the page itself. You'll start with a heading, then a paragraph.

- Click between the **BODY** tags.

*Hint:* Don't click inside either tag. Instead, click between the two tags -- in that blank space between the opening **BODY** tag and the closing **BODY** tag. Get it?

- Choose **Tags > Heading 1**.

Note that HomeSite inserts a pair of **H1** tags. The text insertion point is between the two tags, so you can just start typing:

- Type *Welcome to My Fake Home Page*.
- Use your arrow key to move down to a new blank line. (Create a new line if necessary.)

- Choose **Tags > Paragraph**.
- Between the **P** tags, type some nonsense text for your fake page.

Hint: If you type very much, you may find the window starts to scroll to the left. You can prevent this by clicking the little Word Wrap button on the Editor Toolbar.



- **Save** your work.

Your page should now look something like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
  <title>My Fake Home Page</title>
</head>
<body BACKGROUND="images/wavetile16gzig.gif">
<H1>Welcome to My Fake Home Page</H1>
<P>Hello and welcome to my fake home page. It's not a real page. I'm just
making it up for this dumb workshop.</P>
</body>
</html>
```

## 4.2 Browsing Your Page

- Click on the **Browse** tab.

There will be a brief delay. After a few seconds, you should see your page appear, not as raw code, but as it would appear in a Web browser.

In fact, what you are seeing really is a Web browser. HomeSite has launched Internet Explorer "behind the scenes."

As you continue through the rest of this tutorial, remember to click the **Browse** tab every so often to see how your pages are developing.

- Return to the HTML editor by clicking the **Edit** tab.

## 4.3 More Ways to Do the Same Thing

You created the heading and paragraph by using the **Tags** menu. But HomeSite offers a number of other ways to do the same thing.

- Click in the blank line below your paragraph. If you don't have a blank line, create one.
- Click the paragraph icon in the Quick Bar.



- Between the **P** tags inserted by HomeSite, type a sentence like this:

*Some of my interests include:*

- When you're finished typing, press the **End** key (on your keyboard) to go to the end of the line. Then press your **Enter** key to insert a new line.

Now you're going to create a list. You may recall that lists in HTML are a bit more complicated than headings and paragraphs, because they are composed of nested tags. But with HomeSite lists are easy.

- Click the quick list icon in the Quick Bar.
- A dialog box will open. Choose the **Unordered** list style. Make sure that the **Generate <LI> tags** box is checked.





- Now click in the big blank area and begin entering the items in your list. After each item, press the **Enter** key on your keyboard. Enter as many items as you like, and make up whatever you like, but be sure to include *mustard* and *coffee* as two of the items.
- When you're done, click the **OK** button.

You should now have some code that looks something like this:

```
<UL>
  <LI>mustard</LI>
  <LI>coffee</LI>
  <LI>fine wines</LI>
</UL>
```

- Press the **Enter** key on your keyboard a couple of times to insert a few blank lines after the closing UL tag.

Just in case you're curious, the only reason you're inserting blank lines is to make your code easier to read.

Now you'll add a horizontal rule and an address to round out the page.

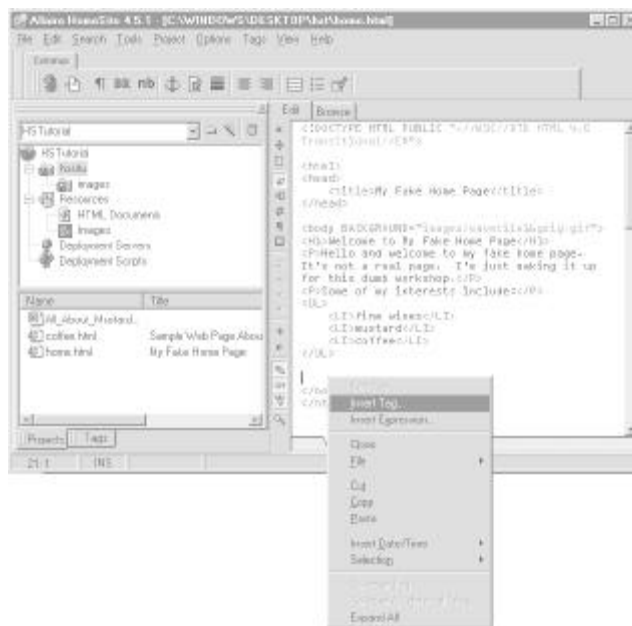
You could add a horizontal rule by clicking the icon in the Quick Bar.



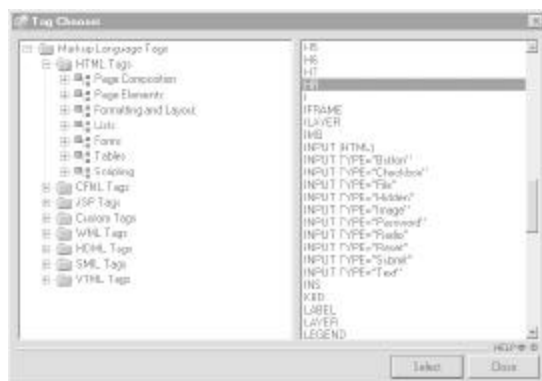
Or you could choose **Tags > Horizontal Rule**.

But you've already used those methods. So here's a yet a third way to do the same thing.

- Right-click in the editor, on one of the blank lines you just inserted.
- Choose **Insert Tag** from the pop-up menu.



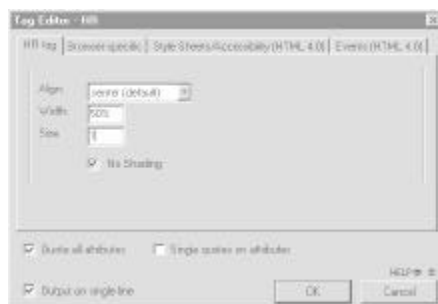
The tag chooser dialog will appear:



The tag chooser allows you to browse for tags by category.

- Select different categories in the left pane and observe how the listing in the right pane changes.
- Select **HTML Tags** in the left pane.
- Scroll in the right pane until you see **HR**, the tag for horizontal rule. Double-click it.

The tag editor dialog will appear:



This allows you to set attributes for the current tag. Note that we could have gotten to this same dialog much more quickly via the Quick Bar or the **Tags** menu.

- In the tag editor, select **Align: center**, **Width: 50%**, **Size: 1**. Make sure to check the **No Shading** box.
- When you're done, click **OK** to exit the tag editor and click **Close** to exit the tag chooser.

Note that HomeSite has added the following code to your page:

---

Of course, there's another way to enter code -- you can just type it. Even in this scenario, HomeSite offers a few conveniences.

- Press **Enter** to start a new line.
- Press **Ctrl+,** (the control key and the comma key at the same time). HomeSite will insert an empty start tag.
- Type the word **ADDRESS** between the pointy brackets, then press the **End** key to go to the end of the line.
- Now type some content for your address, like *This page was created by Jane Doe on February 31<sup>st</sup>, 2001* or something similar.

- Press **Ctrl+.** (the control key and the period key at the same time). HomeSite will insert an empty end tag.
- Type the word **ADDRESS** between the pointy brackets.

You should now have something like this:

```
<ADDRESS>Page maintained by me and me alone.</ADDRESS>
```

- **Save** your work.
- See what the page looks like by clicking the **Browse** tab.

## 4.4 Validation Time

- Choose **Tools > Validate Document**.

This tells HomeSite to check the syntax of your HTML. A results window should pop up:



If you're lucky, the results will say that there are no errors or warnings. But if you have errors, they will be reported with details and line numbers.

- If you have errors, fix them and re-validate.
- Close the results window when you are done.


## 5. Converting a Microsoft Word Document

A common goal for Xavier faculty is transforming content from a word processing document into a Web page. Microsoft Word has a **Save as HTML** feature, but it is universally reviled for producing needlessly bloated files, not to mention invalid HTML.

I recommend getting the plain text from your Word document and marking it up with the appropriate HTML tags.

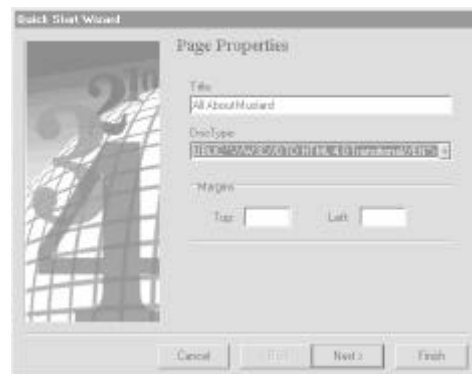
One way to do this is by saving the document as a "text only" file. But there is a simpler way.

### 5.1 It's Called Copying and Pasting

- Open the file named *All\_About\_Mustard.doc* which you saved to your *hositu* folder. (Double-clicking the file's icon in the project window should cause HomeSite to prompt you for instructions. Click the **Open in Associated Program** button. Microsoft Word should open automatically.)
- Take a moment to look over the document and familiarize yourself with its contents and general structure. It should already be familiar if you've taken the *Introduction to HTML* seminar. A copy of this document is attached to the end of this tutorial; you may find it more convenient to refer to the printed copy as you proceed.
- Choose **Edit > Select All** to select all the text.
- Choose **Edit > Copy** to copy the selected text.
- Close Microsoft Word and return to HomeSite.
- In HomeSite, create a new document by choosing **File > New**, this time clicking on the **Blank Document** icon.
- Click the quick start icon in the Quick Bar. 

The Quick Start Wizard should open, asking you to define a **TITLE** and **DOCTYPE** for a new document.

- For the **TITLE**, enter *My Mustard Page*.
- For the **DOCTYPE**, choose **HTML 4.0 Transitional** -- the first option in the pop-up menu.
- Click the **Next** button.
- Enter a short description in the appropriate box, something like: *Mustard is the world's most fascinating condiment.*
- Leave the other boxes blank and click **Finish**.



The Wizard closes, but another dialog opens very quickly. Do you recognize it from the earlier part of this tutorial? This is the window that allows you to customize the **BODY** tag.

- Rather than specify a background image, choose a background color. Choose **Yellow** from the pop-up menu. Then click **OK**.
- Click between the **BODY** tags.
- Choose **Edit > Paste**. The text you copied from Word should appear in the new document between the **BODY** tags. Note that all the special formatting has been stripped away. All that remains is plain text and line breaks (carriage returns).

Your document should now look something like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Mustard Page</TITLE>
<META HTTP-EQUIV="DESCRIPTION" CONTENT="the world's most fascinating condiment">
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFF00">
All About Mustard
An Abbreviated History of Mustard
The Greeks used mustard as a condiment and a drug but it was the Romans who first made real culinary
use of it by grinding the seeds and mixing the flour with wine, vinegar, oil and honey. When they
moved into Gaul they took mustard plants with them and it was in the rich wine growing region of
Burgundy that mustard flourished.
It is reputed that at a festival in 1336 attended by the Duke of Burgundy and his cousin King Philip
the Fair, no less than 70 gallons of mustard were eaten. Reports do not say how pickled the guests
were.
Pope John XXII of Avignon loved mustard so much that he created the post of "Mustard Maker to the
Pope," a job he gave to an idle nephew who lived near Dijon. Dijon soon became the mustard centre of
the world and in fact so important was it that in 1634 a law was passed to grant the men of the town
the exclusive right to make mustard.
1777 saw the start of mustard making as we know it today as it was in this year that Messieurs Grey
and Poupon founded their company. They used Grey's recipe and Poupon's money! We still owe a lot to
this redoubtable duo as in 1850 their company invented a steam operated grinding machine so ending the
era of laborious and back-breaking hand grinding.
And as Jesus said in the Gospel of Thomas:
[The Kingdom of Heaven] is like a mustard seed. It is the smallest of all seeds; but when it falls on
tilled soil, it produces a great plant and becomes a shelter for birds of the air.
A Mustard Recipe
Ingredients
4 Tablespoons Dry mustard powder
1 Tablespoon White Wine Vinegar
2 Tablespoons Flat beer
1 Clove Garlic
1 Teaspoon Sugar
1/2 Teaspoon Salt
1/4 Teaspoon Turmeric
1 Tablespoon Olive oil -- optional
Preparation
1. Whisk together dry mustard, vinegar and beer.
2. Use a garlic press or large pair pliers to squeeze the juice from the clove of garlic into
the mixture.
3. Stir in sugar, salt and turmeric.
4. To make mustard smoother and less hot, add olive oil to taste.
Mustard Links
$ Européenne de Condiments
http://www.moutarde.com/
A mustard company's website
$ Mustard Gas
http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWWmustard.htm
A description of mustard gas
$ Mount Horeb Mustard Museum
http://www.mustardweb.com/
The world's largest collection of prepared mustards
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

- Choose **File > Save**.
- Name the file *mustard.html* and click the **Save** button, making sure to save the file in your *hositu* folder. HomeSite will ask you if you want to add this document to your project:



- Click **Yes** and note that *mustard.html* now appears in the project window.

You've just created another Web page. It's incomplete, to be sure, but take a moment to see how it looks in a Web browser:

- Click the **Browse** tab.

Note how all the text runs together. All the extra whitespace and line breaks are ignored by the browser. You have not yet marked up any of the text, and so the text has no logical structure.

- Click the **Edit** tab.

## 5.2 Marking Block-Level Elements

Now you will designate the basic structure of the text. Each chunk of text must be designated as belonging to a block element such as a heading or a paragraph.

- Select the first heading. That's the line which reads *All About Mustard*.

*Hint:* To select the entire line quickly, click once in the left margin.

- Since it's the heading for the whole page, mark it as a first-level heading by choosing **Tags > Heading 1**.

The line should now appear as:

```
<H1>All About Mustard</H1>
```

Now you must continue to mark up the rest of the text. This procedure requires you to exercise some judgment. Refer to the printed Word document and other materials as you need them. You should save your work often, and check your work in the browser often.

*Hint:* For cleaner, easier-to-read markup, insert carriage returns liberally, whenever you need them. Remember that they will not be visible in the browser.

- Mark all the headings. Remember that headings range from **H1** (most important) to **H6** (least important). You've already marked a first-level heading, so mark up some second- and third-level ones.
- Mark all the paragraphs.

*Hint:* There are six paragraphs total, and they're all in the first section of the document. Yes, the extended quotation *is* a paragraph.

- Mark the extended quotation with **BLOCKQUOTE** tags.

*Hint:* The **BLOCKQUOTE** tags should surround the **P** tags.

```
<BLOCKQUOTE><P>[The Kingdom of Heaven] is like a mustard seed. It is the
smallest of all seeds; but when it falls on tilled soil, it produces a great
plant and becomes a shelter for birds of the air. </P></BLOCKQUOTE>
```

Things are getting a little cluttered now, so here's a trick that might make your life easier:

- Right-click inside a **P** tag -- any **P** tag will do.
- Choose **Collapse All Identical Tags** from the pop-up menu.

This should cause all the **P** tags in the document to be collapsed -- temporarily hidden from view. If you ever want to reveal this content, just right-click and choose **Expand All**.



- Don't mark the ingredients as a list. Instead mark this as a section of preformatted text with the **PRE** tag using the **Insert Tag** command.
- To mark the ordered list (the one that is numbered), first delete the numbers. (For extra credit: Why?) Then select the entire list, right-click and choose **Selection > Convert Lines to Ordered List** from the pop-up menu.

### 5.3 Dealing with Tricky Text

The list of links presents some special challenges:

- You definitely want to delete the § characters. These are "extended characters," so called because they are not a part of the more limited character sets which are often used on the Internet.
- Select the list, right-click, and choose **Selection > Convert Lines to Unordered List** from the pop-up menu.
- Click the **Browse** tab.

Notice that each line in the list has been marked up as a separate bulleted item. Compare this to the original Word document and you will see this is not what you want. In fact, there should only be three bulleted items in this list, each one consisting of multiple lines.

- Click the **Edit** tab.
- Choose **Edit > Undo**.
- Manually delete some of the line breaks in this section, so that there are only three lines, like this:

Européenne de Condiments <http://www.moutarde.com/> A mustard company's ...  
 Mustard Gas <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWWmustard.htm> A ...  
 Mount Horeb Mustard Museum <http://www.mustardweb.com/> The world's ...

*Hint:* Turn off word-wrapping for this task. By using your **End** and **Delete** keys you should be able to do this fairly quickly.

- Select all three lines, right-click, and choose **Selection > Convert Lines to Unordered List** from the pop-up menu.
- Add a horizontal rule at the end of the page with the **HR** tag.
- Click the **Browse** tab.

OK, now there's three bullets. That's progress. But it still needs some line breaks.

- Click the **Edit** tab.
- Insert line breaks -- the **BR** tag -- in the appropriate places by using the **BR** icon in the Quick Bar. I recommend pressing the **Enter** key after each **BR** tag you insert just to make the code easier to read.

When you're done you should have something that looks like this:

```
<UL>
  <LI>Européenne de Condiments <BR>
    http://www.moutarde.com/ <BR>
    A mustard company's website</LI>
  <LI>Mustard Gas <BR>
    http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWWmustard.htm <BR>
    A description of mustard gas</LI>
  <LI>Mount Horeb Mustard Museum <BR>
    http://www.mustardweb.com/ <BR>
    The world's largest collection of prepared mustards</LI>
```

</UL>

- Click the **Browse** tab.

Great. It looks more or less like the original Word document now.

## 5.4 Designating Links

But come to think of it, this is a Web page, not a printed sheet of paper. Why not make those URLs into clickable links?

- Click the **Edit** tab.
- Select the first URL.
- Right-click and choose **Copy** from the pop-up menu.
- Select the name of the website, *Européenne de Condiments*.
- Make this selection into a link or anchor using the **A** tag. The quickest way is to click the anchor icon in the Quick Bar.
- The anchor dialog should open. In the **HREF** field, right-click and choose **Paste** from the pop-up menu.
- Click the **OK** button.
- Repeat this procedure on the other two websites in the list.
- Click the **Browse** tab.

The names of the websites should be highlighted now, to indicate that they are clickable links. Go ahead and click one to see if it works.

- Click the **Edit** tab.

This page is almost finished. You just need to add a footer similar to the one you created for *home.html*. In fact, why type all that over again when you can copy and paste?

- Return to *home.html* by clicking the tab at the bottom of the editor window.
- Select the **HR** and **ADDRESS** elements from the bottom of the page.
- Right-click and choose **Copy** from the pop-up menu.
- Return to *mustard.html* and paste the copied text toward the bottom of the page, taking care to place it before the closing **BODY** tag.



## 5.5 Marking Inline Elements

Anchors or links are examples of inline elements (as opposed to block elements). Now you will continue to designate the structure of the text at the inline level -- sometimes referred to as the "text level."

- If necessary, expand any collapsed text by double-clicking on it.
- Select the phrase *70 gallons*.
- Choose **Tags > Italic**.

Note that the phrase is marked with **EM** tags to indicated emphasized text.



- Mark the phrase *Gospel of Thomas* as a citation with the **CITE** tag. (I'll let you figure out a way to do this on your own.)

Images are inline elements too. Adding images with HomeSite is pretty easy, and as per usual there are a few different ways to accomplish this. You could, for example, click the image icon in the Quick Bar. But here's another way:

- Click in the line containing the opening **BODY** tag.
- Go to the end of the line by pressing the **End** key, then press **Enter** to insert a new line.
- In the project window, display the image files. (There are a couple of different ways to do this. See if you can remember how.) You should see *mustard.jpg* listed as one of the images available in this project.
- Drag *mustard.jpg* into the editor window and drop it in the blank line you just inserted.

HomeSite understands that you want to add the image to the page and writes the following HTML for you:

```
<IMG SRC="images/mustard.jpg" ALT="" BORDER="0">
```

- Specify alternate text by typing *mustard plant* as the **ALT** value:

```
<IMG SRC="images/mustard.jpg" ALT="mustard plant" BORDER="0">
```

## 5.6 Validation Time

- Choose **Tools > Validate Document**. A results window opens with at least one error:

```
ASCII value greater than 127 found, HTML documents should not contain these
values. Consider using &#eacute; instead.
```

It's that diacritical mark in *Européenne* that's causing the problem. Extended characters of this sort should be encoded to ensure that they display properly.

- Choose **Search > Replace Extended Characters...**
- Select the first option in the dialog box that appears, and click **OK**.

Note that the problematic text should now read *Europ&eacute;enne*. The character has been encoded.

- If you have other errors, fix them.
- Re-validate.
- Choose **Tools > Verify Links**.

The results will appear in the results window, as HomeSite checks each link in the page for you.

- Close the results window when you are done, and **Save** your work.

## 6. Editing an Existing Page

Most Web pages get updated from time to time. This section focuses on how you can use HomeSite to edit a Web page which already exists.

### 6.1 Using Tag Insight

- Use the project window to find and open *coffee.html*.
- Click the **Browse** tag to see what the page looks like. Make sure to scroll down and take a look at the table.
- Click the **Edit** tab to return to the editor.
- Click in the opening **BODY** tag, right before the closing bracket (>).
- Press the spacebar on your keyboard.
- Wait a second. A contextual menu should appear.

This is called "tag insight" and it provides an easy way to add attributes to any existing tag. If you don't see a contextual menu, make sure that you have the tag insight option selected in the editor toolbar. Then back up and repeat the previous steps.



All three of these options in the editor toolbar should have that "pressed in" look.

- Use your arrow keys to move down the contextual menu until you get to the **BGCOLOR** attribute.
- Press the **Enter** key on your keyboard. HomeSite inserts the **BGCOLOR=""** attribute for you.
- Wait a second. Another contextual menu should appear through the miracle of tag insight.
- Choose the **Custom...** option (it should be selected by default) and press the **Enter** key on your keyboard.
- The color picker dialog opens. Use the slider to select a luminescence of 65. Then click around in the spectrum box until you see a dark brown color appear in the box marked **Color|Solid**.
- Once you've got a dark brown color selected, click the **OK** button to exit the dialog. HomeSite inserts the appropriate hex value for the color you chose.
- Press the spacebar once and the contextual menu should appear again.
- Use your arrow keys to move down the contextual menu until you get to the **TEXT** attribute.
- Press the **Enter** key on your keyboard. HomeSite inserts the **TEXT=""** attribute for you.
- Wait a second. Another contextual menu should appear.
- Use your arrow keys to move down the contextual menu until you get to the **White** option and press the **Enter** key on your keyboard. HomeSite inserts the appropriate hex value.

Your **BODY** tag should now look something like this:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="#585232" TEXT="#FFFFFF">
```

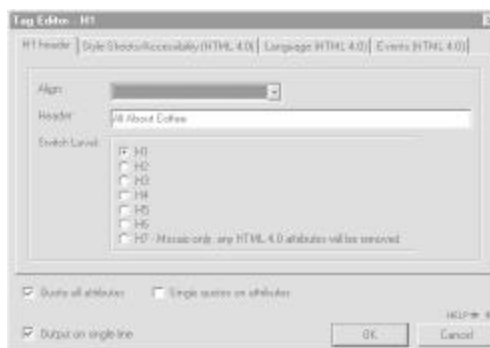
Of course, the precise hex value you chose may vary.

- Click the **Browse** tag to observe the changes, then return to the editor.

## 6.2 Using the Tag Editor

- Right-click somewhere in the opening **H1** tag and choose **Edit Tag** from the pop-up menu.

The tag editor dialog should open. This should look familiar to you, as you used a similar dialog earlier in this tutorial, but for a different tag.



HELP 

Hint: Click the help icon to toggle a built-in help feature that provides more information than you probably need about any given tag.

- Choose **center** for the **Align** attribute, then click **OK**.
- Click the **Browse** tag to observe the changes, then return to the editor.

## 6.3 Using the Tag Inspector

- In the resource window, click the **Tags** tab so that tag inspector is showing (instead of the project window).

The top pane of the tag inspector shows a hierarchical breakdown of the current document structure. The bottom pane displays available options for the currently selected tag.

- Use the tag tree (top pane) to explore the document a bit. You may need to click the refresh icon in the upper right corner of the top pane.
- Open up the **BODY** to reveal all the nested elements. Find the **TABLE** element and open it.

You should notice that the **TABLE** element is composed of **TR** elements (table rows), which are in turn composed of **TD** elements (table data or individual cells).

Notice that clicking on a tag in the tree selects that tag in the document itself.



- Click on the `<TABLE BORDER="1">` tag in the inspector.

Note the list of option available in the lower pane. For the **BORDER** attribute you should see a listing of 1, reflecting the existing code. Now you'll add some more attributes to change the look of the table.

- Click on **CELLPADDING** and type **5** and press **Enter** on your keyboard. Notice that HomeSite inserts the following attribute into the **TABLE** tag: **CELLPADDING=" 5"**
- For **CELLSPACING** type **0** (that's a zero) and press **Enter** on your keyboard. Notice that HomeSite inserts the appropriate attribute into the **TABLE** tag.

- Click in the first **TR** element. You may need to refresh the inspector if it won't select properly.
- Click on **BGColor** and select **Black** from the pop-up menu, then press **Enter**. HomeSite should insert the appropriate attribute (with color encoded as a hex value) in the first table row.
- Click the **Browse** tab to check your work.
- **Validate** the document.
- **Save** your work.

## 6.4 Linking Documents

- Return to editing mode.
- Click the project tab to bring the project window to the front.
- Select **Resources > HTML Documents** in the project window. A listing of all your HTML documents should appear in the lower pane.
- Double-click *home.html* to open it.
- In the list of your interests, double-click on the word *mustard* to select it. (Just select the word, not any code.)
- From the project window, drag *mustard.html* into the editor and drop it onto the word *mustard*.

HomeSite writes the appropriate HTML to make the link.

- Repeat the process to link the word *coffee* with the file *coffee.html*
- **Browse, Validate, Save**

## 6.5 Extra Credit

- If you have time, make a table using the table wizard in the Quick Bar.

## 7. Deploying Your Project

The next step is to put these files on the Web. To do this, they must be uploaded from your desktop computer to one of the Xavier Web servers.

The server designated for personal pages is named *xavier.xula.edu*. Your home directory is on this server. It was created with your Xavier e-mail account.

Remember that "directory" is just another term for "folder."

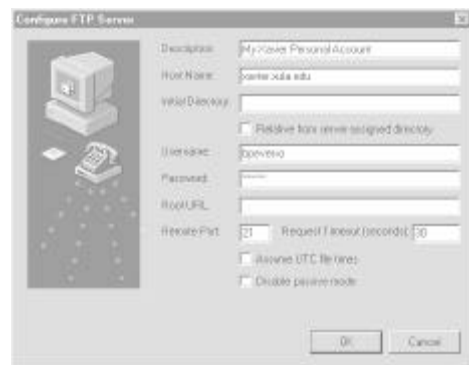
In order to access your home directory, you will need to know your username and password. ()

You may already be familiar with using File Transfer Protocol or FTP to upload your files to the server. If so, you probably use an FTP client line WS\_FTP or a similar program.

HomeSite has an FTP client built into it, and in this section you will configure HomeSite to access your Xavier Web account, then use HomeSite to deploy your project -- to upload all the necessary files to the server.

### 7.1 Setting Up

- In the project window, right-click on **Deployment Servers** and choose **Add FTP Server** from the pop-up menu. In the dialog box that opens, configure your FTP server.
- **Description:** You can name it anything you want. This is just for your reference.
- **Host Name:** The name of the host for all XU personal accounts is *xavier.xula.edu*
- **Username:** This is the part of your XU e-mail address before the @ symbol.
- **Password:** If you've never done this before, your password is probably still the default password that was issued when your account was first created: *xavier1*. You should change it as soon as possible.



I think it's OK to leave the remaining blanks at their default values.

- When you're finished, click **OK**. Note that your server now appears in the project window under **Deployment Servers**.
- Right-click **HSTutorial** and choose **Properties**. Enter a single backslash \ for the deployment path.

### 7.2 Using the Deployment Wizard

- Click the deployment wizard icon, which is in the upper right corner of the project window.
- Choose the **Direct Deployment** option in the dialog box that appears, then click **Next**.
- Choose **Remote RDS/FTP Deployment** on the next screen. Make sure the first two checkboxes are checked, then click **Next**.
- The next screen should show you the server you set up in the previous section. Confirm that it is checked and click **Next**, then click **Finish**.



A results window should pop open, reporting the progress of your deployment. If each stage is successful, it should look something like the image to the right. Check marks are good.

Deploy Source	Deploy Target
✓ Project opened	C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\hosu\HST\stokid.asp
✓ Remote directory created	ftp://My Xaviar Personal Account/hosu/
✓ Remote directory created	ftp://My Xaviar Personal Account/hosu/images
✓ Uploading project	C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\hosu\HST\stokid.asp
✓ C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\hosu\HST\stokid.asp	ftp://My Xaviar Personal Account/hosu/courses.html
✓ C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\hosu\HST\stokid.asp	ftp://My Xaviar Personal Account/hosu/About_Myself.doc
✓ C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\hosu\HST\stokid.asp	ftp://My Xaviar Personal Account/hosu/home.htm
✓ C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\hosu\HST\stokid.asp	ftp://My Xaviar Personal Account/hosu/museum2.html
✓ C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\hosu\HST\stokid.asp	ftp://My Xaviar Personal Account/hosu/images/museum2.jpg
✓ C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\hosu\HST\stokid.asp	ftp://My Xaviar Personal Account/hosu/images/museum2.jpg
✓ Project	C:\WINDOWS\DESKTOP\hosu\HST\stokid.asp

## 7.3 The Moment of Truth

- Exit HomeSite. (You will probably be prompted to save your project.)
- Start your favorite Web browser.
- Go to <http://xaviar.xula.edu/username/hositu/> (but replace *username* with your username)

You should see your fake home page. Congratulations -- you're a webmaster.

## 8. *Cleaning Up*

Your username and password are in the project file you created, so you definitely **do not** want to leave these tutorial files on a shared lab computer.

- Simply drag your *hositu* folder to the Recycle Bin.
- Empty the Recycle Bin.
- Shut down your computer.
- Don't forget to turn off your monitor too!
- Please fill out an evaluation form before you leave.

# All About Mustard

## *An Abbreviated History of Mustard*

The Greeks used mustard as a condiment and a drug but it was the Romans who first made real culinary use of it by grinding the seeds and mixing the flour with wine, vinegar, oil and honey. When they moved into Gaul they took mustard plants with them and it was in the rich wine growing region of Burgundy that mustard flourished.

It is reputed that at a festival in 1336 attended by the Duke of Burgundy and his cousin King Philip the Fair, no less than *70 gallons* of mustard were eaten. Reports do not say how pickled the guests were.

Pope John XXII of Avignon loved mustard so much that he created the post of "Mustard Maker to the Pope," a job he gave to an idle nephew who lived near Dijon. Dijon soon became the mustard centre of the world and in fact so important was it that in 1634 a law was passed to grant the men of the town the exclusive right to make mustard.

1777 saw the start of mustard making as we know it today as it was in this year that Messieurs Grey and Poupon founded their company. They used Grey's recipe and Poupon's money! We still owe a lot to this redoubtable duo as in 1850 their company invented a steam operated grinding machine so ending the era of laborious and back-breaking hand grinding.

And as Jesus said in the *Gospel of Thomas*:

[The Kingdom of Heaven] is like a mustard seed. It is the smallest of all seeds; but when it falls on tilled soil, it produces a great plant and becomes a shelter for birds of the air.

## *A Mustard Recipe*

### Ingredients

- 4 Tablespoons Dry mustard powder
- 1 Tablespoon White Wine Vinegar
- 2 Tablespoons Flat beer
- 1 Clove Garlic
- 1 Teaspoon Sugar
- 1/2 Teaspoon Salt
- 1/4 Teaspoon Turmeric
- 1 Tablespoon Olive oil -- optional

### Preparation

1. Whisk together dry mustard, vinegar and beer.
2. Use a garlic press or large pair pliers to squeeze the juice from the clove of garlic into the mixture.
3. Stir in sugar, salt and turmeric.
4. To make mustard smoother and less hot, add olive oil to taste.

## *Mustard Links*

- Européenne de Condiments  
<http://www.moutarde.com/>  
A mustard company's website
- Mustard Gas  
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWWmustard.htm>  
A description of mustard gas
- Mount Horeb Mustard Museum  
<http://www.mustardweb.com/>  
The world's largest collection of prepared mustards