

## Dreamweaver Tutorials

### Basic Photo Editing for the Web using Adobe (Macromedia) Fireworks

This tutorial will explain the fundamentals of how to edit a photo with Adobe (Macromedia) Fireworks for use on the Chicago-Kent Web site.

#### Open the photo

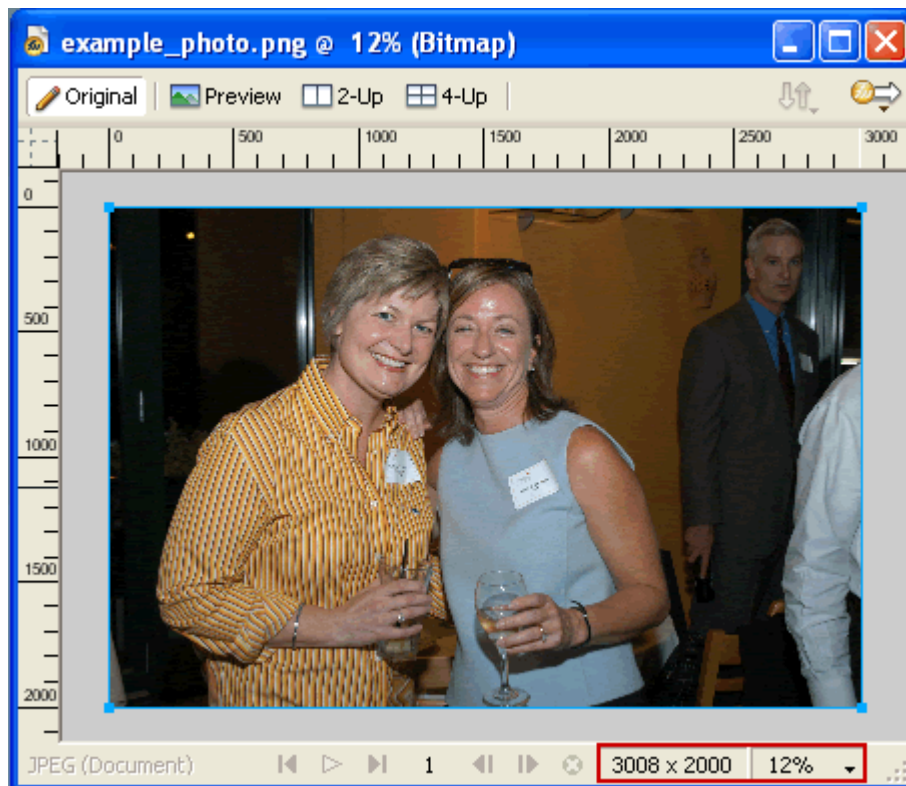
Start in Fireworks and open the photo by choosing File > Open from the menu bar. Browse for the photo, then click the Open button.


#### Save the file in Fireworks PNG format

Before you begin editing, save a copy of the file as a Fireworks PNG file. By working with a copy in the native file format for Fireworks, you will preserve the original photo and allow the new file to remain editable. To do this, select File > Save As and enter a new name for the file. Select Fireworks PNG (\*.png) from the Save As Type dropdown box. The file that you are editing will be saved with the new name, and the original file will be left intact without any changes.

#### Zoom


Depending on the size of the photo you open, it may not be shown at its actual size. The size of the image in pixels and the magnification level are shown in the bottom of the document window (outlined in red below).



To change the magnification of the photo, select the Zoom tool  from the toolbar. Note that changing the magnification of the image will not change its actual size; it will only change your view in Fireworks to help you work with the image. To zoom in, click anywhere on the image. The image will magnify around the point you selected. To zoom out, alt-click the image. The image will contract around the point you selected. You can also change the magnification level by selecting a specific percentage from the magnification dropdown box at the bottom of the document window (shown above).

### Crop

If your photo looks unbalanced or includes unnecessary background area, you can remove the unwanted portion of the picture with the Crop tool.

Select the Crop tool  from the toolbar. Click and drag the mouse over the photo to select the area that you want to keep. If needed, adjust the area by moving the handles of the bounding box.

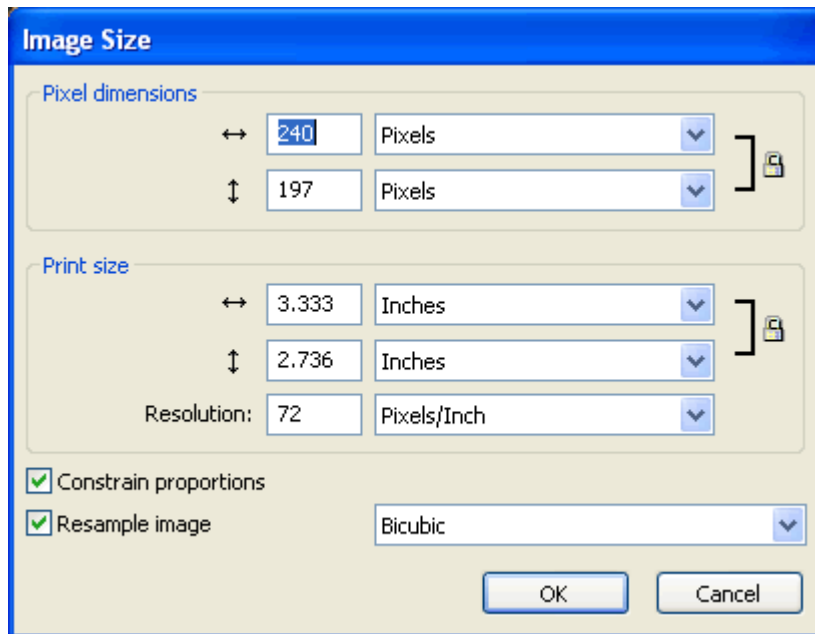


When you are happy with the selection, crop the image by double-clicking inside the bounding box.

### Resize

If your photo is too large and you want to reduce the overall size of the picture, you can use the Resize command. Resizing will change the size of the whole photo; it will not crop or reposition. Resizing should only be used to reduce the size of the photo; if you try to make the photo larger, it will appear distorted.

Select Modify > Canvas > Image Size from the menu bar. A new dialog box will open.

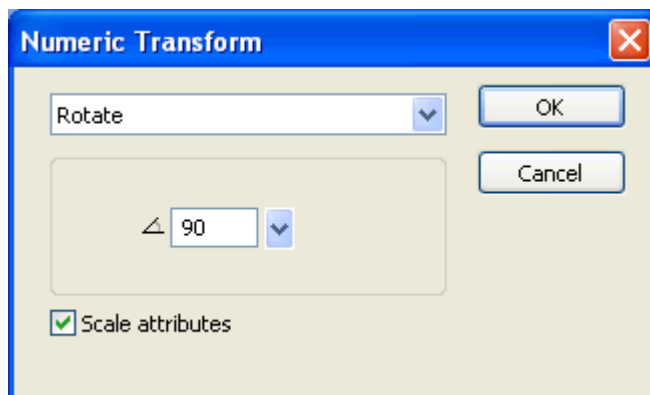



Make sure that the boxes next to “Constrain proportions” and “Resample image” are both checked. Enter the new dimension for the width in pixels in the first textbox. Keep in mind that the total width of the Chicago-Kent Web site template including the navigation bar is only 730 pixels wide, and the main area of the page where your content resides is only 523 pixels wide. A width of 200 to 250 pixels is generally good for a photo on the Web site. You do not need to enter a dimension for the height because Fireworks will calculate it in proportion to the width you enter. Do not try to change the size by using the print size settings.

## Rotate

If your photo is sideways or slightly tilted, you can use the rotate command.

First, select the photo by clicking on it. From the menu bar, select Modify > Transform > Numeric Transform. A new dialog box will open.

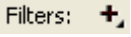
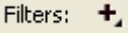


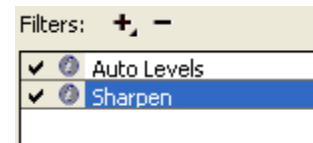
From the dropdown box, select Rotate. In the center textbox, next to the angle icon , type the number of degrees to rotate the photo. If it's horizontal and needs to be vertical, you'll rotate it 90 degrees to turn it clockwise or -90 degrees to turn it counterclockwise. If the photo is just a little off-center, try one or two degrees to

straighten the image. Click OK. You can always undo the rotate transformation (Edit > Undo) and try a different value if the results don't look right. (This is a better approach than performing multiple rotations.)

### Correct color and sharpen

Fireworks has built-in filters to help you improve the appearance of your photos.

- **Auto Levels** adjusts highlights, midtones, and shadows automatically. To apply this filter, first click on the photo to select it. In the Properties panel, click the Add Live Filters button  and select Adjust Color > Auto Levels from the Filters pop-up menu.
- **Sharpen** is used to improve the appearance of a slightly blurred image by increasing the contrast of adjacent pixels. To apply this filter, first click on the photo to select it. In the Properties panel, click the Add Live Filters button  and select Sharpen > Sharpen from the Filters pop-up menu. Note that Sharpen will not fix a photo that was shot out of focus.
- **Removing a filter.** If you applied a filter but it did not improve the appearance of the photo, you can remove the filter. First click on the photo to select it. In the Properties panel, select the name of the filter that you want to remove. Then click the Remove Live Filters button (subtraction symbol).
- **Convert to Grayscale.** If there is a strong color cast that cannot be corrected, consider converting the photo to grayscale. To do this, first click on the photo to select it. From the menu bar, choose Commands > Creative > Convert to Grayscale. (Note: Commands are different from filters in that they cannot be removed using the Properties panel. They can only be reversed using Edit > Undo, if it is available.)



### Optimize and export for the Web

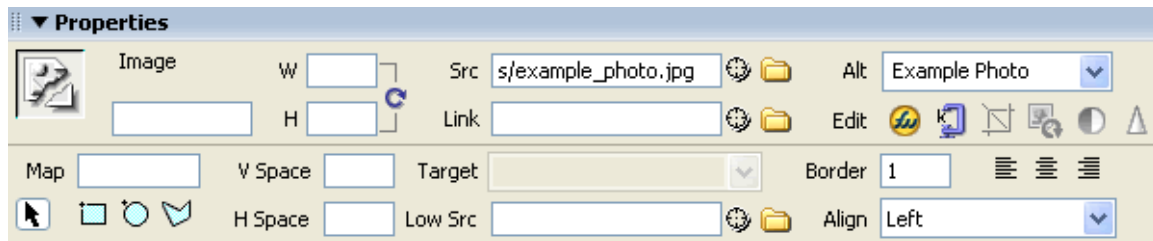
When you're done editing the photo, you'll need to optimize the file size and export it in a format that is appropriate for use on the Web. Choose File > Image Preview from the menu bar. (In versions prior to Fireworks 8, this option is called Export Preview.) In the Image Preview window, select JPEG – Better Quality from the Saved Settings option. Click on the Export button and a new dialog box will open. Browse to the location where you want to save the file. This should be in the same directory where you keep your HTML files for the Web site (probably on the C:\ drive in a folder called C-K Web or something similar). You may want to keep all of your photos in a new folder called "images" to keep things organized. Remember to name the photo with a short, descriptive file name that does not include any spaces or special characters.

### Insert the photo into a Web page

After you have saved the photo and exited Fireworks, launch Dreamweaver and open the HTML page that you want to display the image. To insert the image, place your cursor where you want the image to appear on your page. Choose Insert > Image from the menu bar. In the dialog box that appears, browse to the file you want to insert. Choose "Relative To: Site Root." Click OK.

## Modify image properties in Dreamweaver

After you insert the image into your Web page, you can modify its properties in the Properties panel.



- **W & H (Width and Height)** – The width and height fields are automatically populated when the image is inserted into the Web page. Do not alter these properties in Dreamweaver. Resizing images should be done in Fireworks before importing into Dreamweaver.
- **Src (Source)** – The source of the image should already be defined. This is the file path to where the image is located.
- **Link** – If you want the image to act as a hyperlink to another Web page, you can define the link here. Enter a complete URL or browse to the file in the same way that you would create a text link. NOTE: Dreamweaver will automatically set the border to zero when you add the link. If the border of a linked image is not set to zero, a blue outline will appear around the picture.
- **Alt (Alternative Text)** – Alternative text appears on the Web page in text-only browsers or if the image cannot be displayed. In screen readers used by the visually impaired, it is read aloud. It may also appear if a user places the mouse over the image. Enter short, descriptive text for the image in the Alt field. This is a highly recommended practice to enhance Web site accessibility.
- **V Space (Vertical Space)** – Enter a number in pixels if you want to add space above and below the image.
- **H Space (Horizontal Space)** – Enter a number in pixels if you want to add space to the left and right of the image.
- **Border** – Enter a number in pixels to add a solid line as a border around the image. Enter a zero for no border.
- **Align** – The following options are the most common values for image alignment:
  - Default** generally specifies a baseline alignment.
  - Baseline** aligns the baseline of the text (or other element in the same paragraph) to the bottom of the selected image.
  - Left** places the selected image on the left margin, wrapping text around it to the right. If left-aligned text precedes an object on the line, this setting generally forces left-aligned objects to wrap to a new line.
  - Right** places the image on the right margin, wrapping text around it to the left. If right-aligned text precedes an object on the line, this setting generally forces right-aligned objects to wrap to a new line.