



# RapidWeaverFAQ.org E-Book *Lite*

**How to easily get more out of RapidWeaver**

Presented by Cédric Giger



## RapidWeaverFAQ.org E-Book *Lite*

Dear Reader

Thank you very much for reading the *Lite* edition of my [RapidWeaverFAQ.org E-Book](#).

If you like this sample you may want to get the full version of the book with a lot more content by [clicking here](#). The E-Book is in PDF format for you to easily read it on any computer or mobile device, search in it and copy&paste codes from it.

Kind regards,  
Cédric Giger

- E-Book internal links are always **green**, external links opening in a browser are always **blue**
- In HTML codes posted in this E-Book the parts you have to edit (or can edit if you want) are written in **red**. Normally you shouldn't have to mind about the other parts.
- Copy & paste from this book doesn't maintain the formatting. Hence near some HTML codes you will find an **orange link**. Visit the link to download a .txt file containing the code where the formatting is maintained. Open the file with [TextWrangler](#) (Free): Select the file, ctrl+click on it, choose open with, TextWrangler. This should make it easier for you to edit the codes.

The reason I tell you to use TextWrangler is that other text editors (Word, TextEdit, ...) may add their own formatting to the codes messing them up and causing them not to work properly anymore. So please download and use [TextWrangler](#).

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## Basic web knowledge base

### What do I need to build and have a website?

To build a website you need four things:

1. You need an application to build the website and manage its content (example: [iWeb](#), [RapidWeaver](#), [WordPress](#), any full text editor like [TextWrangler](#) for Mac or [Notepad](#) for Windows...).
2. You need a [hosting account](#)
3. You need a domain name
4. You need an [FTP application](#)

Here you will find what these and other words mean...

### What is a URL?

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator, in other words it's the web address under which you can access files on the web and usually looks like this: <http://yourdomain.com/sitename/pagename.html> (the <http://> at the beginning is really important and has to be added!)

### What is a domain?

A domain is actually a name like [www.yourdomain.com](http://www.yourdomain.com). Can you buy a domain? It's more like you rent a domain and renting the domain gives you the rights for the name and for using it during the time you rent it. You usually pay a yearly fee for it.

### What is a registrar?

A registrar is a company which is selling (more giving for rent) domains.

### What is a server?

In poor words. It's a computer on which you can store some informations. What makes it different from your computer at home is that it is online 24h/day 365days/year and people can get access to the files stored on the server by connecting to it with a browser or an FTP application.

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## What is a hosting?

A hosting company is a company owning servers and giving away some space on the server so that people can store their files on them and access them whenever they want. Do you buy some space on the server? It's more like renting some space. You pay a monthly fee for using the space. Like you rent a house or a flat. Note: Most hosting companies also offer you to buy a domain through their services. If you don't have a hosting yet you may want to have a look at [this page](#).

## What is an FTP application?

FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol. It's an application built to connect to a server which allows you to upload files to the server, download files from the server, delete files on the server all from your computer at home. Also see [How an FTP application works](#).

## What is a Browser?

A browser is an application which retrieves files stored on a server and displays it's content to you on your computer. Example: Safari.

## Example of FTP, Server, Hosting, Domain, Registrar, Browser

I built a website on my computer. With an FTP application ([Cyberduck](#)) I uploaded the files of my website to a Server I rented some space on from a Hosting ([HostExcellence](#)) who own the Server. Then I bought a domain name [www.rapidweaverfaq.org](http://www.rapidweaverfaq.org) from a registrar (through my hosting) and had it pointing to the location where I uploaded the files to. Now when you open your Browser (eg. Safari) and enter the web address (domain) [rapidweaverfaq.org](http://rapidweaverfaq.org) you can see my website.

## What is the root of a server/website? How do I upload a file which is not added directly to iWeb? What will its URL be? (images, .mp3 files, flash files, .html files, .zip files or any other file...) (READ ME!)

### *What is the root of a server/website?*

The root of a website, as it is used on this website, is the main location or directory of your website. Each hosting handles this a bit differently. So there's no way for me to write general instructions on how to find it. Best is you try it out.

To try it take a picture and name it picture.jpg then upload it to your server. By entering <http://yourdomain.com/picture.jpg>

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into your browser the picture should appear. If it doesn't you didn't upload it to the root. If it does appear, you found the root. If you already uploaded a website then the root is where the main index.html or index.php file is.

For MobileMe users the root is `http://web.me.com/username/` which equals `http://yourdomain.com` if you're using a personal domain setup as CNAME which equals the `iDisk/Web/Sites/` folder on your iDisk. Finder menu and select `Go/iDisk/My iDisk/` or hit `Shift+Command(Apple)+i`, then go to "Web" and open the "Sites" folder. If you put an image `picture.jpg` into the `iDisk/Web/Sites/` folder it will display in your browser by entering `http://web.me.com/username/picture.jpg` or `http://yourdomain.com/picture.jpg`

### ***How do I upload a file?***

To upload a file to your server you need an FTP application like [Cyberduck](#) to connect to your server. Please have a look at [this chapter](#) to know how to use an FTP application.

**Important note:** When you upload a file replace spaces with underscores `_` (eg. "happy new year.jpg" gets "happy\_new\_year.jpg") this makes it much easier to find out the file's URL. Spaces in filenames cause quite some troubles on the web. Also avoid special characters like `ä`, `ö`, `è`, ... and any punctuation in the filenames. Replace special characters with normal characters (like `à` with `a`).

### ***What will the URL of the file be?***

As we've previously seen if you have an image named `picture.jpg` and you uploaded it to the root of your server the image will display if you enter `http://www.yourdomain.com/picture.jpg` in your browser. If it doesn't display you didn't upload it to the root.

From time to time you have to upload a file or a folder to your server (perhaps a slideshow you made, flash content files, pictures, music, ...). For these files I think it's best to make a folder called `media`, put all the files which don't go directly into the application you're using to build the site into this folder and upload the `media` folder to the root of your website. The web address (or URL) of this folder will be

`http://yourdomain.com/media/`

and if you put a file into it, let's call it `filename.extension`, its URL will be

`http://yourdomain.com/media/filename.extension`

Having a `media` folder helps you to keep things organized and makes it easy to determine the URL of a file you want to upload.

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## Absolute paths and relative paths (or links)

Instead of using the full URL to a file as seen in the previous subchapter `http://yourdomain.com/media/filename.extension` you could also use an absolute path or a relative path.

### ***Absolute paths (or links)***

All the codes you find in my E-Book were written or adapted to work once you uploaded the files to the server. Instead of using the entire URL `http://yourdomain.com/FolderName/picture.jpg` in the codes you will often find that the addresses to files are specified like this:

```
/FolderName/picture.jpg
```

hence without `http://yourdomain.com` in front of it. When it starts with a slash "/" like in the example above this is called an absolute path. This indicates the position of a file on a server starting from the domain `http://yourdomain.com`, which, as we've seen earlier, points to the root of your server. So basically you just type in what comes after your domain `http://yourdomain.com` without typing in `http://yourdomain.com` just starting with / so for a picture you uploaded to the root instead of writing `http://yourdomain.com/picture.jpg` you just write `/picture.jpg`

Things are slightly different for MobileMe users using the standard `http://web.me.com/username/` address since `http://yourdomain.com` equals `http://web.me.com` they have to remember to add `/username/` to the absolute path hence instead of `/FolderName/picture.jpg` or `/picture.jpg` they would have to write `/username/FolderName/picture.jpg` or `/username/picture.jpg` (this does not apply to you if you're using a personal domain setup with CNAME on MobileMe!)

The good thing about using `/FolderName/picture.jpg` instead of `http://yourdomain.com/FolderName/picture.jpg` is that the first one is universally applicable. No matter what your domain is the `picture.jpg` file will be searched in the folder `FolderName` which is uploaded to the root of your server. This allows you to use the code I provide you without you needing to edit the code first or with less need to edit it.

If you want to use absolute paths in local (publishing to a folder) drop the files and folders you would otherwise have to upload to the root of your server into Macintosh HD for them to work. Macintosh HD is the root on your computer which equals the root on your server. You may also want to publish your site to Macintosh HD but actually it makes no difference where you publish the site to. It's just to have everything in the same location. MobileMe users using the standard `http://web.me.com/username/` address would have to add a folder named after their username to Macintosh HD to simulate the `/username/picture.jpg` absolute path.

As a last note on absolute paths it may be helpful to keep in mind that they are built "forward" or in a "top down" process. They start from the most top (the root `http://yourdomain.com`) and you just type in what comes after the root after the initial slash (/).

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### ***Relative paths (or links)***

I never use relative paths however you may find them elsewhere on the web so here I will try to explain the difference between absolute paths and relative paths and how to use relative paths in case you would ever want to do that (I wouldn't since to me it's more complicated). If absolute paths are built forward in a top down process relative paths are built backwards in a bottom up process.

If you have a page under `http://yourdomain.com/sitename/pagename.html` while building a relative paths the question to answer is where do I go from here? If the file you're wanting to refer to is in the sitename folder too let's take again `picture.jpg` then all you have to do is type in `picture.jpg` like `` easy. If the file isn't in the sitename folder but in the root then you have to go a step backward first (or a step bottom up) which is done by adding `../` which equals a step backward ``.

What if I have a page published under `http://yourdomain.com/site/page.html` and a picture published in a folder called "media" which is uploaded to the root? Then you would have to go back to the root level and add to search in the "media" folder like this:  
``

To have relative paths working in local (publishing to a folder and viewing the site from your computer without uploading to a server) you have to add the files you would otherwise upload to the root of your server to the location where you publish to from RapidWeaver (hence where the main `index.html` file and your sitename folder are).

Again I wouldn't recommend you to use relative paths. To me absolute paths are easier. If you have a code using relative paths you may want to convert the relative paths into absolute paths.

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## Basic HTML Codes knowledge base

Even using RapidWeaver you will find yourself working with HTML codes. Especially following some of the tutorials in this E-Book which are a little more advanced but don't be scared! Here I will discuss some basics about HTML and tell you where to find certain informations when needed.

Before we start I think it is important for you to know that when you open a certain tag you also have to close it. A tag is a metadata (data about data) used to describe an element. For example a `<div>` is closed with `</div>`, `<strong>` with `</strong>`, `<iframe>` with `</iframe>`, ... this is true for most codes but not for some other few codes like `<img>` and `<br>` (you will read what these codes are used for further on).

Let's have a look at some HTML elements and how to use them. If something's not explained now it will certainly be explained further on.

### Main elements and CSS styling basics

`<div>My content</div>` is a container

`<p>My content</p>` is used to define a paragraph

`<span>My content</span>` is mostly used to define a particular style for a few words within a sentence

each of these elements can have an id and a class (can have doesn't mean they have to) for example:

```
<div id="container" class="myclass1">My content</div>
```

The difference between an id and a class is that an id is specific for a single element whereas a class may apply to multiple elements at the same time on the same page.

To define the appearance of an element you can either put a style within the element like

```
<div style="font-family: Arial; font-size:12px; color:#000000;">My content</div>
```

or use an id and style like this:

```
<style type="text/css">
#container {
```

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```
font-family: Arial;
font-size: 12px;
color: #000000;
}
</style>
```

```
<div id="container">My content</div>
```

The class works exactly the same but instead of # before the label/name you type a . (dot) like this:

```
<style type="text/css">
.container {
font-family: Arial;
font-size: 12px;
color: #000000;
}
</style>
```

```
<div class="container">My content</div>
```

## More about stylings

We've seen how styling works. We've seen that we can either use id, class or put the style right into the element. Of course we can also put some of the specifications in the class, some in the id and in the style. Now let's see what we can control and how.

### *Color-codes and designations*

There are various ways to define colors on the web. The most used one is a # followed by a 6 character alpha-numeric code. #000000 stays for black, #ffffff for white, ... Codes for other colors can be found here [http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_colors.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors.asp) or <http://www.computerhope.com/htmcolor.htm>

Or in iWeb itself open the "Colors" window and select "Color Palettes" (third one from left). In the "Palette" drop-down menu select "Web Safe Colors". Scroll & find the desired color. Near the color you will find a 6 character alpha-numeric code for that color (example: white equals FFFFFFFF). That's the code you need. Remember to put # in front of it (if you want white you would have to put #FFFFFFF in the code).

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Otherwise colors are sometimes also defined by just typing in their names like "black", "white", ..., "transparent" may also work sometimes.

Another way is using RGB Decimal designations like (204, 204, 204) for light-gray. In that case refer to <http://html-color-codes.com/rgb.html>

### ***Width and height***

width:300px; of course defines the width  
height:180px; of course defines the height

These can also be applied to a <div>

### ***Stylings for fonts and text formatting***

font-family: Arial, Sans; defines the font, have a look at [http://www.fonttester.com/font\\_test.html](http://www.fonttester.com/font_test.html) for the possibilities. Instead of Sans you may also use Sans-Serif depending on whether you prefer with or without serif.

font-size: 13px; defines the size of the text. The higher the number the bigger the size of the displaying text. You can also replace px with pt.

line-height: 30px; can be used if you want to increase the spacing between the lines.

font-weight: bold; or none

font-style: italic; or none

text-decoration: underline; of course causes the text to be underlined. You can also choose overline or line-through or combine overline and underline as text-decoration:overline underline;

color: #000000; is used to define the color of the text by changing the color designation as explained in the previous subchapter

text-align: justify; defines the alignment of the text in the element. In the justify case the text takes the width of the element if possible, left aligned to the left, right aligned to the right, center centered.

These can either be applied to a <div>, <p> or <span> as previously seen. However text-align will not work in <span>.

For bold or italic within a text you may also use <strong>Your text</strong> (bold) or <em>Your text</em> no need to put up a <span> each time. To center something on a page you may also use <center></center> instead of using a div with text-align set to center.

### ***Stylings for backgrounds***

background-color:#ffffff; To change the background color, change the color designation as of Color-codes and designations

background-image:url(&#039;URL to your image&#039;); If you want to use an image as a background paste the URL replacing the URL to your image in the code. To know how to upload an image and find out its URL read How to upload files.

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background-repeat:repeat; when using an image as the background you also have to specify whether you want to the image to repeat in this case horizontally and vertically or repeat-x if you want it to repeat only horizontally, repeat-y if you want it to repeat only vertically or no-repeat if you don't want it to repeat at all.

If you want to have a background being transparent use  
background-color: transparent;  
however note that this may not always work. Just try to see whether it works or not.

Note that this styling can also be applied to a particular <div>, <p> or <span> as previously seen.

### ***Stylings for borders***

Stylings for borders can be applied to images, image-links, <div>, iFrames, ...  
All you have to do is add the following code to the styling:

```
border:0px solid #ffcc00;
```

Where the 0px defines the width of the border, solid defines the style of the border, have a look at this page: [http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss\\_border-style](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-style) for more and last but not least #ffcc00 defines the color. Example for images:

```

```

### ***Stylings for links***

```
<style type="text/css">  
a:link {color:#0000FF;text-decoration:underline;}  
a:visited {color:#0000FF;text-decoration:underline;}  
a:hover {color:#0000FF;text-decoration:none;}  
a:active {color:#000000;font-weight:bold;text-decoration:none;}  
</style>
```

First is for unvisited links, second visited links, third when pointing the mouse over it, fourth for the current page.

What if I want to define a particular setting which applies only to some links?

In that case you can use a class as we've seen before...

```
<style type="text/css">
a.mylink:link {color:#0000FF;text-decoration:underline;}
a.mylink:visited {color:#0000FF;text-decoration:underline;}
a.mylink:hover {color:#0000FF;text-decoration:none;}
a.mylink:active {color:#000000;font-weight:bold;text-decoration:none;}
</style>

<a href="http://yourdomain.com" target="_top" class="mylink">Link text</a>
```

## More about codes

### *Links*

Link code:

```
<a href="URL of the page to open" title="Title of the link" target="_top">Link text</a>
```

In some codes you have to use apostrophes/single quotes ' instead of quotes " when adding a link code. Hence use:

```
<a href='URL of the page to open' title="Title of the link" target='_top'>Link text</a>
```

URL of the page to open is the web address where you want the link to point to

Title of the link is what displays when pointing the mouse over the link

target="\_top" means that the page will be opened in the same window, replace \_top with \_blank for the link to open in a new window

Link text stays for the text displaying as a link.

### *Images and image-links*

Code to add an image:

```

```

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where URLofTheImage has to be replaced with the URL of the image.

Replace What the image is about with a few words to say what the image depicts. This is especially helpful because search engines can't look at the image to see what's on it so you have to tell them.

I added the style into the image code because that's the way I like it to be but of course if you have various images you want to have the same size you can also use a class as we've seen in Chapter 1.

If you want to have an image linking to a page just combine the code for links with the code for images and replace Link text with the code for images. So you get:

```
<a href="URL of the page to open" title="Title of the link" target="_top"></a>
```

I added border: 0px; to prevent the image-link from being surrounded by an ugly blue border in some browsers like Firefox or Internet Explorer.

### ***iFrames***

An iFrame is used to embed a page into another page. Not good for search engines since they don't see the content of the iFrame as part of the page you add the iFrame to.

```
<iframe src="http://iwebfaq.org/site/iWeb_iframe_2.html" style="width: 350px; height: 200px;" scrolling="auto"></iframe>
```

You can add a border if you want to. Setting scrolling to auto results in scrollbars being shown where needed, setting it to no results in no scrollbars, yes results in scrollbars always being shown.

### ***Line breaks <br>***

<br> forces a line-break in your document. In other words the text you type after typing <br> will start on a new line.

Typing "Now I do understand some HTML coding<br>because I read this chapter" will display as

```
"Now I do understand some HTML coding  
because I read this chapter"
```

thanks to the <br> tag even if it's written on the same line. You can repeat the tag to create empty lines (<br><br>). You can also use them between two images to display them one above the other, between videos and wherever you want.

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### ***Special-characters and punctuation in codes***

When typing in some text content in a code letters like ä, é, ü, è, and other special characters like punctuation !, ?, :, ', and so on usually need to be typed in as their html codes to display correctly.

This is especially true for single quotes/apostrophes ' and quotes " since just typing them in could cause some intermingling issues with the code itself and cause it to not work properly.

A list of these codes is found at [http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref\\_entities.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_entities.asp)

Also some codes do not allow you to use tab/return key since it breaks the code and it won't work anymore. In general you have to use the <br> tag to have text or other content starting on a new line when using codes.

### ***Multiple spaces***

For multiple empty spaces add series of

&#160;&nbsp;

which equals two spaces.

### **Positioning, restraining, adding captions to images or else and more...**

Basically an object appears where you add its code. Using HTML Snippets the code appears where you place the HTML Snippet. Using Alternative the position is usually taken from where you put the TextBox with the code to be replaced by MassReplacelt.

Working with HTML it's sometimes good to know how to define the position of a div which is done with the following code:

```
<div style="position:relative; top:280px; left:20px; z-index:1;">  
Your content  
</div>
```

This way the content of the div will display at 280px from the top of the div containing it and at 20px from the left of div containing it. When people scroll the page the div scrolls too.

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Instead of position:relative one could also write position:absolute in that case the div will display at 280px from the top of the window and at 20px from the left of the window. It doesn't move when resizing the window which causes overlapping.

The z-index parameter is used to define what displays in front of what. Increase the number to bring it forward, decrease it move it back.

To create some free space around an object you may use the margin parameter like in this example:

```
<div style="margin: 0px 0px 0px 0px;">
Your content
</div>
```

First parameter is for the room between "the top" of the object and whatever is above it, second "on the right", third "at the bottom" and the latter "on the left". This may also be applied to images to create a border around it.

To restrain content you may enclose it in a div with a defined width.

Adding captions to images or else

```
<div style="width:300px; height:400px; text-align:center;">
<br>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 10px; font-weight: none; color:#000000;">
This is my caption
</span></div>
```

As you see there's a div to create the needed room for the image and the caption. The image and the caption are centered in the div by the text-align:center there's the image code to add the image and define its size and there's a span to define styling for the caption's text. If you don't want the caption to be centered you can add a text-align here right or left. The is used for the caption to display under the image.

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## What you have to pay attention to when working with codes

```
 or something which breaks it or because a div which was opened wasn't closed </div> or similar. To find what is wrong it is sometimes easier and faster to rebuild from scratch.

Also read the "Special characters and punctuation in codes" chapter.

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## Combining codes

At times you may want to combine different tutorials and different codes you find in this E-Book to build one thing. This can usually be done with no problem at all. To make the process of combining different codes easier and cleaner I would recommend you to always do it step by step from the inside out. Start with the core and build up on it. Usually the core is the text. Here I will build up a slide for the Different tabs with slide effect.

1) In a first step I write the text as I always do

Steven Paul Jobs

(February 24th, 1955 – October 5th, 2011)

Steve Jobs was co-founder and CEO of Apple Inc. Jobs was born in San Francisco and adopted at birth by Paul Jobs and Clara Jobs. Following high school graduation in 1972, Jobs enrolled at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. He dropped out after only one semester.

2) In a second step I apply the [styling](#) and the [breaks](#) where needed

```
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 18px; font-weight: bold;">Steven Paul Jobs</span><br>
```

```
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 16px; font-weight: bold;">(February 24th, 1955 – October 5th, 2011)</span><br><br>
```

```
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 14px;">Steve Jobs was co-founder and CEO of Apple Inc. Jobs was born in San Francisco and adopted at birth by Paul Jobs and Clara Jobs. Following high school graduation in 1972, Jobs enrolled at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. He dropped out after only one semester.</span>
```

Here you could also add [Columns](#). Add [hyperlinks](#) where needed etc.

This is a general way to write content. Note that some codes (namely: Display random photos, text or links & Auto-Fading text) don't work if there is any tab/return key in the code. So for these codes you would have to undo the return/tab key after you added the <br> tags. This is not necessary for other codes. Further in some codes, when you have to add the content between quotes instead of divs, you can't use quotes " to add styling and you have to replace them with apostrophes/single quotes ' in other codes you can't use single quotes and have to use quotes for it. If in the code you have to add the content between quotes and want to use quotes in the text make sure you use the HTML code for quotes instead.

3) Now I want to add an [image](#), could also be a [movie](#) or a [music player](#) or whatever. I want to add a [caption](#) to it and I want to have text [wrapping](#) around it.

```

```

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adding caption to the image

```
<div style="width:280px; height:180px; text-align:center;">
 <br>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 10px; font-weight: none; color:#000000;">
Steve Jobs
</span></div>
```

adding the code to cause the wrapping

```
<div style="float:left; margin-right:20px; margin-bottom:10px; margin-left:0px; margin-top:20px; width:280px; height:180px;">
<div style="width:280px; height:180px; text-align:center;">
<br>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 10px; font-weight: none; color:#000000;">
Steve Jobs
</span></div>
</div>
```

You could merge the wrapping code with the caption code by merging the two div styles into one.

4) Putting the entire code for the image together with the previously written content...

```
<div style="float:left; margin-right:20px; margin-bottom:10px; margin-left:0px; margin-top:20px; width:280px; height:180px;">
<div style="width:280px; height:180px; text-align:center;">
<br>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 10px; font-weight: none; color:#000000;">
Steve Jobs
</span></div>
</div>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 18px; font-weight: bold;">Steven Paul Jobs</span><br>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 16px; font-weight: bold;">(February 24th, 1955 – October 5th, 2011)</span><br><br>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 14px;">Steve Jobs was co-founder and CEO of Apple Inc. Jobs was born in San Francisco and adopted at birth by Paul Jobs and Clara Jobs. Following high school graduation in 1972, Jobs enrolled at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. He dropped out after only one semester.</span>
```

5) Since the text will certainly need more space than the size of the tab I also add the code for [a TextBox with scrollbars without using an iFrame](#)

```
<div style="width:650px; height: 400px; overflow:auto; font-family: Arial; font-size: 12px; color:#000000; background:transparent;" align="justify">
```

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```
<div style="width:620px; margin-left:7px;" >
<div style="float:left; margin-right:20px; margin-bottom:10px; margin-left:0px; margin-top:20px; width:280px; height:180px;">
<div style="width:280px; height:180px; text-align:center;">
<br>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 10px; font-weight: none; color:#000000;">
Steve Jobs
</span></div>
</div>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 16px; font-weight: bold;">Steven Paul Jobs</span><br>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 14px; font-weight: bold;">(February 24th, 1955 – October 5th, 2011)</span><br><br>
<span style="font-family: Arial; font-size: 12px;">Steve Jobs was co-founder and CEO of Apple Inc. Jobs was born in San Francisco and adopted at birth by Paul Jobs and Clara Jobs. Following high school graduation in 1972, Jobs enrolled at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. He dropped out after only one semester.</span>
</div>
</div>
```

6) Now that I have the code for my content I can take the entire code and put it in the appropriate div in the Different tabs with slide effect code. Here I could merge the content div with the TextBox with scrollbars without using iFrames code by adding *overflow:auto* to the style of the content div.

You can combine almost any code with almost any other code and multiple codes. It's up to you to see what is discussed in the book or elsewhere and do the combinations. One last thing: working with codes in HTML Snippets I wouldn't recommend you to edit them in the HTML Snippet window. Instead select all, copy, paste in a TextWrangler (or TextEdit) document to edit and copy back.

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## General tips on building a website

### Before you start

If you think about the website before you start building it this will save you a lot of time and trouble later on.

What should the website be about? How should you organize it? What other services would you like to integrate ([Guestbook](#), [Facebook](#), [AddToAny](#), [Comments](#), ...)? Make some sketches on a piece of paper for what concerns the look you want to give your website, the navigation, where you want to place comments or Facebook on the page, ... to [build your own theme](#) (kind of). Always leave some empty space, you never know what else you'd like to integrate later on.

If you really want to build a website, a serious website, do pay for a real hosting. You will find some suggestions [here](#). Free hosting services are limited, unreliable, have poor support and you may not be able to install all blogs or forums or whatever you may want to install. A good hosting really doesn't have to be expensive nowadays. The [hosting I'm using](#) perhaps offers plans starting from 3.95\$/month which I think is quite affordable (and the domain yourdomain.com is already included). A good hosting will really save you a lot of time and trouble. I recently also see people who use Dropbox to host their websites. That's among the worst ideas I've seen so far so don't do it or don't bother me with the problems you're running into when trying to do that.

Always keep in mind that a website takes a lot of work and a lot of time. I think people often underestimate the amount of work behind it.

### Notes about the navigation

The navigation is the heart of every website and should be made as easy and clean as possible. If the content of your website is great but the navigation is a mess then the whole website gets to be a mess.

Group the content of your website into main categories/topics and only have the main categories showing up in the menu. That looks much cleaner and clearer. Much better organized. Well structured. Hence much more intuitive to navigate and people will certainly like it.

### How to make your website be successful. Get visitors.

Always keep in mind: Nothing comes from nothing. It's always a lot of work. If you don't do anything for its success it will most likely not be successful.

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First thing to do is, of course, have it appearing on the major search engines. First of all [Google](#). Google has more than 70% market share. In addition to that if your website appears on Google it is more than likely that it will appear on the other major search engines as well.

Communities are another important source of visitors. No matter what you build your website about you will find a lot of Forums where people discuss about the topic of your website. Be part of these communities and build your website to become a reference for all the people in the community. Hopefully they will later promote it themselves. The best advertising is still the mouth to mouth propaganda. When this happens you know you're doing a great job. Beware: do not blindly post the link everywhere, that's spamming which is the wrong way, not appreciated and has the opposite effect of the desired one. It always has to have something to do with the topic that is being discussed.

Social-networking. In the past few years social-networking got to be more and more important. Whether it is [Twitter](#), MySpace or [Facebook](#) they are all places where a lot of people get together and interact with each other. Source of an incredible amount of possible-visitors. Make it easy for your visitors to [share your website](#) on these networks and be part of them yourself.

The most important part of a website is its content and especially its text-content. If your website doesn't get the visitors you would like it to get it probably is because your website doesn't contain what people are looking for or it doesn't contain the keywords people are searching for in its text-content. Hence try to find out what people are searching for, keep working on the text and keep improving the text on your website and use synonyms. Another possibility would be that there are already a lot of websites like yours, try to be different.

## **Making money with a website. Advertising. And: Do not overload!**

If you think you can have a website to earn a lot of money without doing anything then I'm sorry to tell you that you're most probably wrong and that it most probably won't work. Usually there's not much to earn from advertising.

If you want to get rich do something else. Pick up a guitar, go to town and start singing. Either they'll pay you because you're so good at playing the guitar and singing or they will pay you to stop singing and playing. Even if a website is successful that still doesn't mean that it's generating money.

Building and updating a serious website is a very time consuming thing and with a website you will most likely earn little to nothing. Things of course are different when you have a product of your own to sell (like a software, handcrafted stuff and other products...) or you have a product (like a Hotel or a Restaurant) you advertise. Here I'm talking about people not having anything to sell. If you do have something to sell you may want to look at the [Business solutions](#) chapter.

Anyway if you want to put some ads on your website make sure they are on-topic. Otherwise there is no chance you will ever earn anything from them since people will probably not click on them. If you have a website about technology and computers and advertising of a store selling gardening tools it's probably not going to work as good as if you would have an advertising of a store selling technology and computers components.

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Also don't overload your website with ads and rotating banners or whatever. It makes it difficult to read the content and people don't like them (I bet you don't like those kind of websites either so why should other people like them?). Further if you do overload your website with advertising people are not so likely to come back or provide the link to your website to friends and so on.

Again always make sure the ads fit your content in topic and design. They should look like actually being part of the content.

The "Don't overload" sentence also goes for any other type of graphics as well but especially for blinking and moving stuff. Don't add too many of them since they make it hard to find what you're looking for and concentrate on the text-content. Of course if your website is about photos and you're a photographer it's a different story. But even then don't overload the site with your pictures and make sure it's clean.

On the web there are a lot of stores which sell almost anything you can imagine. Some of them have affiliate programs allowing you to earn a certain percentage of each sale you generate. Example: [Amazon.com](http://Amazon.com). All you have to do in an affiliate program is put a link on your website to send traffic to the store's website. Per se pretty easy but putting a link on your website doesn't guarantee someone will click on the link, it doesn't guarantee someone will buy something hence doesn't guarantee you to earn something.

There are also websites where you find a variety of different affiliate programs. One of these websites is [Commission Junction](http://Commission Junction) where you find an affiliate program for selling socks, printers, beauty products, gardening stuff just everything. Sign up to CJ, sign up for an affiliate program. Put up a link. That's it.

[Google Ads](http://Google Ads) is just another way people think is making them rich. They generate almost no income. Trust me. They look bad on the site. People don't like them. People don't click on them. They are sometimes off-topic. Have you ever clicked on a Google Ad? How often? Very seldom if at all I guess.

[PayPal](http://PayPal)'s Donation buttons. Ask yourself: "Would you donate? Will you [donate to rapidweaverfaq.org](http://donate.to/rapidweaverfaq.org)?" Unfortunately for me you most-likely will not... Why not? Because the content is accessible for free, you have access to it even if you don't donate, so why should you donate?! Would I deserve it? Of course I would, I'm sure you agree on that seen the amount of work and time I spent on it... But... You will probably not donate anyway... So unfortunately with Donation buttons you earn little to nothing since we're all human beings here...

## Things to keep in mind

Nothing comes from nothing. Building a website is a lot of work.

Always ask yourself: "**If I were a visitor...** What would I want to find on the website? What would I do and what not? Would I like the navigation? Would I like the design? Would I...?". If you ever find yourself answering a question with "No" or with "I wouldn't" then you know something's going wrong. It's not what you want or what you would like to tell the people but it's what people want and what people would like to know. Which doesn't always equal each other.

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If you like your website your visitors will most-probably like it too. If you don't, your visitors most likely won't either.

If you want to be found on the web the chapter about [Google and other search engines](#) is a must read for you. Otherwise no one is probably ever going to find you.



## Hosting and FTP applications

### Which is the best hosting and what server should I use?

Basically all hostings are RapidWeaver compatible.

If you can choose what server to use to host your site choose a Linux server.

There are a lot of free hostings to be found on the web. I tried about fifteen of them but I really wasn't satisfied by any of them. I found them to be pretty unstable, sometimes even signing up for an account was a hassle and the support was poor or nonexistent. I think it's much better to pay for a hosting. After all it's not expensive at all and you get a much better service especially what concerns the support.

The only problem is that there's a jungle of hostings out there. As always in a jungle there are good hostings and there are bad hostings. The good hostings care about their customers, the bad ones don't. It's pretty difficult to know which hosting is good and which one is bad. Unless you know someone who has a website and ask him whether he's happy with the service his hosting company provides or not.

If you're looking for a good hosting I would really recommend you to use HostExcellence for a number of reasons. First because I'm using it for my own websites. I think that's already a pretty good reason. Second I know that it's working great and that their customer support is excellent. Fortunately I don't need to contact their support very often since it works great. However when I have to contact them they are really more than helpful. I think customer support is one of the most important things to look at when choosing a hosting. They are definitely on the good side of the jungle. Also I think it's really intuitive and easy to use.

HostExcellence mainly offers two hosting packages:

### [Basic Plan](#)

#### **Recommended for:**

People who plan to build only one website.

#### **Specifications:**

- Toll free support

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- Unlimited space
- Unlimited monthly datatransfer
- 50 MySQL (1GB total)  
(used for WordPress, Forums, ...)
- 1 free domain
- 1 dedicated IP address,  
and more...

**For 3,95\$/month** ([click to sign up](#))

## [Unlimited Business Plan](#)

### **Recommended for:**

People who plan to build multiple websites.

### **Specifications:**

- Toll free support
- Unlimited space
- Unlimited monthly datatransfer-
- Unlimited MySQL (10GB total)  
(used for WordPress, Forums, ...)
- 3 free domains
- 15 dedicated IP addresses  
and more...

**Note:** more IP addresses make your websites being much more stable and reliable.

**For 7,95\$/month** ([click to sign up](#))

HostExcellence uses the Linux platform by default.

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I'm currently using the [Unlimited Business Plan](#) since I have a lot of websites which I store on one hosting account. To me it's really worth it. I barely ever run into problems and if I did their support was most helpful. Since I know how HostExcellence works I could also give you better support if you run into problems following my FAQs.

[Here you will find some basic instructions and FAQs I wrote on using HostExcellence...](#)

**Other hostings:** [BlueHost.com](#), [HostGator.com](#) and [GoDaddy.com](#) (while GoDaddy is great for [Personal Domain registrations](#) it doesn't seem to be as good for hosting too. A lot of users complain about their poor customer support).

## How an FTP application works (basic)

An FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is used to put files from your computer to a server on the web (upload) or get files from your server to your computer (download).

First thing to do is, of course, choose and download an FTP application.

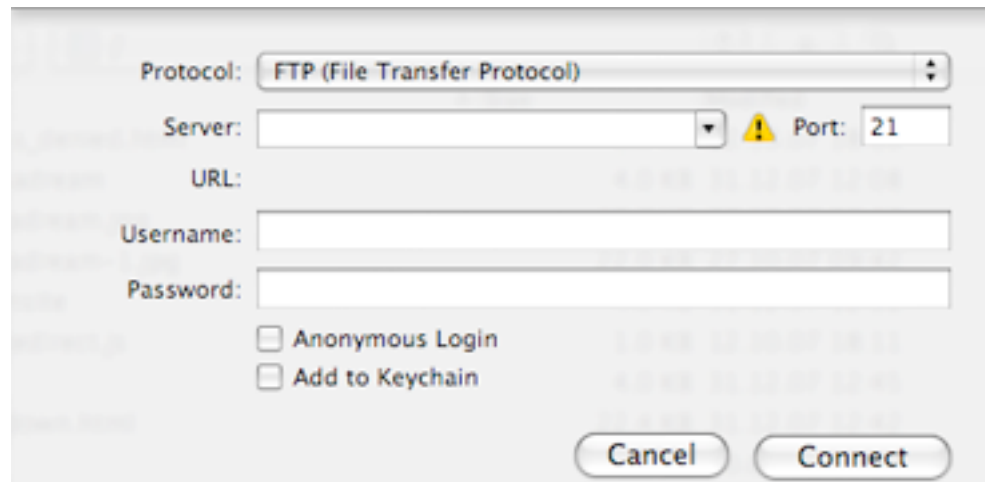
I will use [Cyberduck](#) for the example here. Cyberduck is Freeware (or Donationware), it is really good and easy to use. It's the one I like the most...

First thing I have to do when I launch the application for the first time is configure it to allow it to access the server and retrieve/send data.

I click on Open Connection



and get a dialog box like this one:



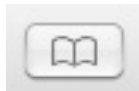
In the FAQ's and/or Support section at my hosting I am told what I have to insert in those fields  
What the server is, what the username is to access and of course my password.  
I check the Add to Keychain box (so I don't have to insert the data each time) and click Connect.


It now is ready to connect to my server and retrieves the data from it. It displays the files that are on my server in the main window

Filename	Size	Modified
access_denied.html	1.5 KB	12.10.07 18:10
▶ Alaskadream	4.0 KB	31.12.07 12:08
alaskadream.jpg	48.7 KB	27.10.07 09:42
alaskadream-1.jpg	22.0 KB	27.10.07 09:42
▶ albumsite	4.0 KB	31.12.07 12:08
coolRedirect.js	1.0 KB	12.10.07 18:11
▶ de	4.0 KB	31.12.07 12:45
dropdown.html	22.4 KB	31.12.07 12:42
▶ en	4.0 KB	30.01.08 13:08
FAQs.jpg	11.7 KB	30.11.07 21:19
favicon.ico	894 B	31.12.07 13:41
▶ fr	4.0 KB	31.12.07 13:51
▶ frames	4.0 KB	29.01.08 14:43
▶ Frames	4.0 KB	29.01.08 14:35

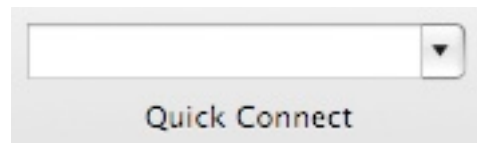
29 files

To make things easier Bookmark the location you upload your files to in Cyberduck.



Click on  then Click on “+” at the bottom of the Bookmarks to add a Bookmark.

Next time you use Cyberduck simply go to



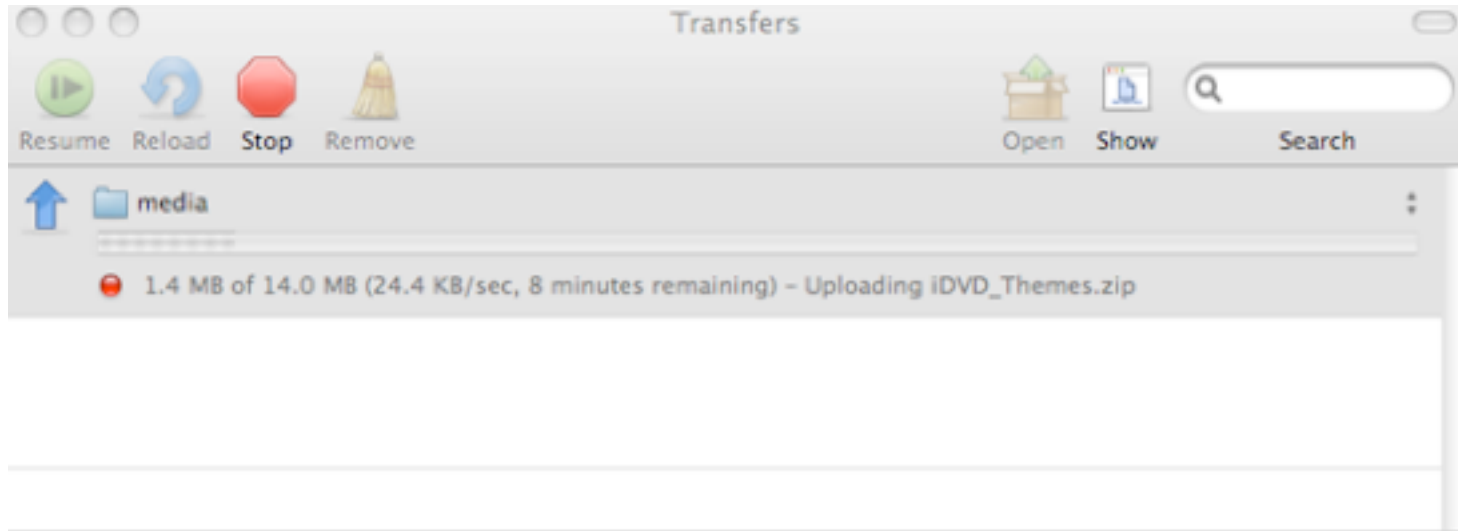
click on the downward flash at the right and a drop down menu will appear from which you choose the bookmarked location on your server to connect to it.

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To upload a file go to the File menu and choose Upload, choose the files to be uploaded or drag&drop them from the finder into the main field.

When the upload starts a window will popup displaying upload progress



and that's it...

To delete files select them in the main window, hit ctrl+click and choose Delete.

Even if you use RapidWeaver's integrated FTP client you will need an FTP application to upload files that aren't in RapidWeaver (Flash content, Images, Music, ...).

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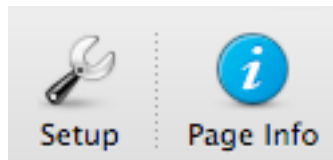
## Introduction to RapidWeaver \*

### What is RapidWeaver?

RapidWeaver is an application created by Realmac Software which is used to build websites. I will not go into details on how to use RapidWeaver since to me the best way to learn how it works is “Learning by doing”. I just would like to point out which are the most important parts and give you a few tips.

### Important settings in RapidWeaver

The important settings in RapidWeaver are found in the top-right corner of the application.



#### **Setup**

Under Setup you apply the general settings for your site. What you type here applies to all the pages of your website.

General is used to define the Title which will display on all your pages, the Slogan which will be display on all your pages and the Footer which will display on all your pages. You can also add a logo for the website.

Under Advanced you can add a code to track your visitor’s activity.

Under Template you can set the extension of the pages to html and define the quality of the images.

#### **Page Info**

Under Page Info you apply the settings for the selected page. What you type here applies only to the selected page and not to the entire site.

Under General you can define the Title of the page and its URL. Also you can override the website title, slogan and footer you’ve set under Setup for the specific page.

Under Sidebar you can add something to the sidebar of the selected page.

Under Header=>Header you can add some code to the <head> part of the specific page.

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Under Styles you can edit the theme's settings for the page. Different themes have different settings.

### ***Media Editor***

For everything concerning your photos and images. Resize, rotate, ...

## **Useful in RapidWeaver**



The Edit/Preview switch is very useful to see how it actually looks once published to the web before you actually publish it to the web.

## **How to format text in RapidWeaver**

Also have a look at the Basic HTML-Codes knowledge base chapter of this book where it talks about [styling for text](#).

### ***Changing the font in RapidWeaver***

RapidWeaver lets you change the font to be used on your website at the bottom of the application window



but it doesn't let you change the size.

### ***Change the font and the size of text?***

There are two ways you could that...

First you could paste the text in a text editor like TextEdit, apply the styling you want and paste it back into RapidWeaver.

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Otherwise you could also use code to format the text like this

```
<span style="font-family: Verdana; font-size: 13px;">
```

Paste the above code before the section of text you want to change the styling for. Replace Verdana with the font you want to use and 13px with the size of the text you want to use. After the section of text close the span with

```
</span>
```

### ***How can I change the color of part of the text?***

One way to do that is selecting the text and going to the RapidWeaver color-ball at the bottom of the window and select the color you'd like.

Another way to do that is using code

```
<span style="color:red">different text color</span>
```

To change the color just write the name of the color you want or use the color's codes.

You can find color codes on [w3schools](http://w3schools.com). Scroll down to "Web Safe Colors?" You will find the codes (6 digit codes) 0000FF is blue. When you put it in the code you need to put a # (alt+3) in front of it. So instead of writing "blue" put "#0000FF".

### ***How can I change the background color of part of the text?***

Changing the background color is useful for example when you want to add a quote someone said or wrote into your website and comment on it. Changing the background color you show to your visitors that this part was taken from somewhere else.

```
<span style="background-color:red">different background color</span>
```

To change the color just write the name of the color you want or use the color's codes.

You can find color codes on [w3schools](http://w3schools.com). Scroll down to "Web Safe Colors?" You will find the codes (6 digit codes) 0000FF is blue. When you put it in the code you need to put a # (alt+3) in front of it. So instead of writing "blue" put "#0000FF".

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### ***How can I change the font, the size, the color and the background color of part of the text?***

Of course you can also combine all the above into one

```
<span style="font-family: Verdana; font-size: 13px; color:green; background-color:yellow">different font, size, text color and background color</span>
```

To change the color just write the name of the color you want or use the color's codes.

You can find color codes on w3schools. Scroll down to "Web Safe Colors?" You will find the codes (6 digit codes) 0000FF is blue. When you put it in the code you need to put a # (alt+3) in front of it. So instead of writing "blue" put "#0000FF".

## **Headings**

For headings/titles I would really recommend you to select your heading, go to Format, HTML and choose whether it is a Heading 1 (main title), Heading 2 (subtitle), Heading 3 (sub-subtitle), ...

This is important for SEO (Search Engines Optimization) and to give your website's pages a common homogeneous look.

## **How to add HTML Codes in RapidWeaver**

One of the most important things to know is how to add HTML Codes to your website. Even using RapidWeaver you will find yourself adding HTML Codes here and there to achieve certain effects and features.

Adding codes to RapidWeaver is really easy. All you have to do is paste the code into your page or post. Once you added the code to RapidWeaver select it and go to "Format", "HTML" choose "Code". Publish the page and you're done.

Note that if in the code there is some text to be displayed RapidWeaver will not maintain the formatting you applied to the other text on the page for the text in the code. So for the text in the code to display like the other text on the page you have to format it in the code itself by wrapping your code into span styles like this:

```
<span style="font-family: Verdana; font-size: 13px;">Paste your HTML code here</span>
```

## **How to eliminate the sidebar in RapidWeaver**

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Page Info, Styles, Sidebar, Hide or uncheck "Show in menu" for all pages in Page Info, General.

## How to add some code to the sidebar in RapidWeaver

Go to Page Info, Sidebar, at the bottom-right choose HTML. Enter the code you want to add to the sidebar in the appropriate field.

If you want to add the code to all your pages after you added the code to one page go to General and hit Apply to all pages, from the menu uncheck everything except HTML Sidebar, hit Apply. This is especially helpful if you want to use an Accordion menu in the sidebar instead of the normal menu or any other menu (Tear down, ...). It's also helpful to add a logo in the sidebar (just add the HTML code for images), social networking like AddToAny, Facebook Like Box, Google Search Box, ...

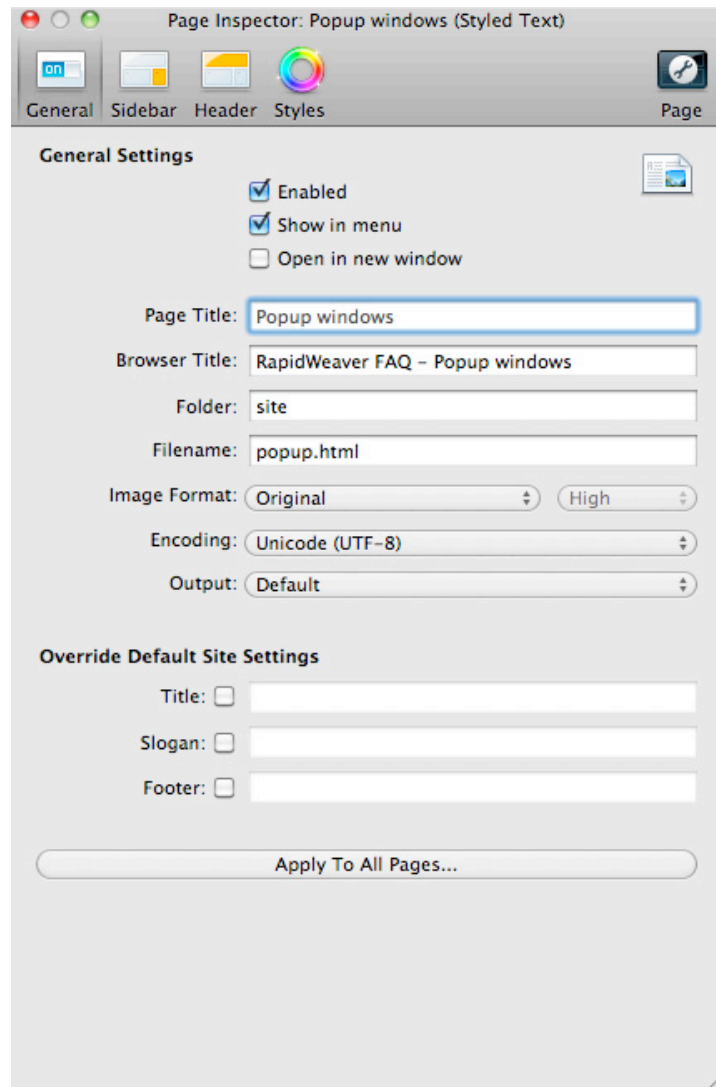
When you need to update the code you added to the sidebar simply apply the changes to one page, again go to General, Apply to all pages, select HTML Sidebar, Apply for the code to be updated on all pages. You don't have to apply the changes page by page which saves you a lot of time!

*Note: The first time I wanted to do that it didn't work. The changes wouldn't automatically apply to all the pages. I first had to visit Page Info, Sidebar, HTML on all pages for them to get updated. It was like activating the HTML Sidebar on the pages first. But now they update all without problems.*

## How to apply the same footer to all your pages in RapidWeaver

The Footer can be entered under Setup, General, Footer. You can also add HTML codes into this area to have [Columns](#), Facebook Like Box, style the text, ...

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## What does the URL of a RapidWeaver page look like and why? How can I change the title displaying in the browser?

By default the URL of a RapidWeaver page looks like this:

```
http://yourdomain.com/pagePageNumber/pagePageNumber.html  
http://yourdomain.com/page55/page55.html
```

which is really ugly and every page has its own folder which causes your server to be a mess. I prefer having:

```
http://yourdomain.com/folder/page_name.html  
http://rapidweaverfaq.org/site/popup.html
```

which means that the folder is the same for all pages and the page's name is related to its content. It simply looks much cleaner. What the URL of a page looks like can be set Page Info, General as shown in the image on the left side of this page.

What displays as the title in the browser window is

RapidWeaver FAQ - Tutorials, Tips & Tricks

defined under Browser Title.

## More general tips on using RapidWeaver

I would recommend you to have an extra site for testing purposes on your server. This way you can try out the stuff without affecting your website's visitors experience and just move it to your main website when everything works as it is supposed to. The easiest way is to have *test* as Folder under Page Info and uncheck the Show in menu box.

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## Publishing to a server

Go to File => Publishing Settings => FTP

Type-in the connection parameters as provided by your hosting.

Server: ftp.mydomain.com  
User Name: My Username  
Password: \*\*\*\*\*  
Path: mydomain.com/  
 Save password in Keychain  
Advanced Options  
Cancel Save

Server: (usually: ftp.yourdomain.com)

User Name: (usually you choose it when you signup for the hosting)

Password: (usually you choose it when you signup for the hosting)

Path: (some hostings have a folder named “public” in this case upload you need to enter public, I have folders named with the name of all my domains to which I need to upload the relative files so in my case I need to type in mydomain.com hence rapidweaverfaq.org)

Check the “Save password in Keychain” box so that you don’t have to enter it every time you publish.

Once you entered the information all you need to do is go to File and choose “Publish Site...”. After the first time you upload it will upload only the files that you changed since the last time you published. It will not publish the whole site all over again every time you hit publish. This saves you a lot of time.

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## Publishing to MobileMe

***MobileMe will be discontinued on June 30th, 2012. See [here](#) for more details. If you're currently hosting your website on MobileMe you will have to move it to a hosting other than MobileMe by this date. Have a look at Chapter 5 of [this page](#) for suggestions on which hosting to use instead.***

Go to File => Publishing Settings => MobileMe

Enter your Username  
and your Password

## Publishing on local

You can publish your website on local (on your computer) and visit your website without uploading it to the web by going to File => Export Site... Then you could visit it by opening one of the html files.

You could also upload your website by exporting it on local and then use an FTP application as described in the appropriate chapter of this book instead of using RapidWeaver's integrated FTP.

Note that publishing to local is not a way to make a backup of your website. RapidWeaver can't import those published HTML files. To make a backup have a look at [Backup and retrieve a website](#).

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## Known issues and general troubleshoot

### The changes I made don't display on the web when published

If a change doesn't display to you in the browser after you published and uploaded the site it mostly is because the old version of the page is cached (memorized) by your browser. Thus simply emptying the cache of the browser (Open Safari, choose Safari from the menu and go to Empty Cache) and reloading the page should display the changes.

If the changes still don't display in the browser you may go to File, choose "Re-Publish All Files", then empty the cache again, reload.

### I added some HTML Code to my page but it doesn't work when published

First make sure you added the code to the page, selected it, went to Format, HTML and did choose Code.

Also note that some codes don't work in RapidWeaver's Preview mode but only once published.

If the code needs some additional files to be uploaded to your server make sure you uploaded them to the right location.

Make sure the code is correct. If you've taken the code from this site it most probably is right or you may have deleted an important quote or apostrophe or bracket or anything else by accident so you may want to try to re-start with it.

If there still is no improvement be aware that some themes may screw up your code. As Ashley pointed out [on my forum](#) the Blocks theme replaced spaces in the code with &nbsp; while publishing (not in RapidWeaver itself) hence breaking the code. And probably also made other changes to it. You may want to try to add the code post-publishing (after you published) with one of the methods described on [this page](#). The page was written for iWeb but works for RapidWeaver as well.

***If you run into a problem which is not yet listed here and found a working solution to it please let me know to make this list more complete and help others. You may also have a look at the [page on the website](#) which may be more complete.***

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## Backup and retrieve a website

First let me say that it is strongly recommended to make a backup on a regular bases to avoid losing hours and hours of work!

### How can I backup my website?

First you need to find the file where RapidWeaver stores its informations on your computer. To find it search with Spotlight for "rsw" (since the extension of the file is .rsw). To know where it is located click the result while hitting Command(Apple). That's the file you need to make a Backup for.

If you use any 3rd party theme or if you use any customized theme also make a backup of the theme you're using. A quick way to locate the theme files is to open the theme drawer and control click on the theme in question, selecting "Reveal in Finder".

To make a backup of your website put the above mentioned file on:

- An external HD
- Burn it on a CD/DVD
- Put it on a USB Stick

However it's best to have it backing up automatically with a scheduled backup

Leopard (with or without Snow) does it all by itself if TimeMachine is enabled. TimeMachine is a real life saver. If you don't have it enabled yet buy yourself an external harddrive (they are really cheap nowadays) and turn TimeMachine on. Also have a look at [Dropbox](#).

### How can I retrieve a website from a backup?

Once you made a backup and want to restore your website (get the pages from the backup file back to RapidWeaver) either drag&drop the file from your backup location (External HD, USB Stick, ...) back to your computer. Or if you used TimeMachine navigate to the location of the rsw file, hit TimeMachine in the Dock and navigate back in your history until the version of the file you want to restore. Select it and hit Restore.

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Once you have the file on your computer you just have to open the file by double clicking on it. Note that the location where the file is placed doesn't matter. Same for the name you give it (as long as you don't change the extension).

## **My website is still published on the web but I have no RSW file and no backup of it. How can I get it back into RapidWeaver?**

RapidWeaver can't "import" HTML files (published files).

If you don't have the above mentioned rsw file anymore and did not make a Backup of it but the website is still online (on your server) then that's what you should do:

1. You have to rebuild the website from scratch in RapidWeaver re-creating each page
2. Use the published version on the server to copy&paste the content from it so you don't have to retype it in all over again. This makes the process of rebuilding the site from scratch really fast.
3. You shouldn't do that by selecting all and then paste it into RapidWeaver, it's gonna be a mess. The best way to do it is paragraph by paragraph.
4. Images go by Drag&Drop. However the images on the published version aren't full-resolution images. So if you still have the original image (full resolution) you better use this one. Especially if someday you want to increase the size of the image you will see that the one you took by Drag&Drop from the published site is poor quality.
5. Take advantage of the situation to reorganize your website and re-elaborate/modify it.

I'm sorry there is no better answer... At least you don't have to type the whole text of your webpage all over again... And it's quite quick to do copy&paste (Believe me! I once did it for 300 pages!).

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## Transfer a website to another computer

The only way to move RapidWeaver pages from one computer to another is to move the .rsw file where RapidWeaver stores its files. To find it search with Spotlight for “rsw”. To know where it is located click the result while hitting Command(Apple).

To get the site showing up in RapidWeaver you just have to open the file by double clicking on it. Note that the location where the file is placed to doesn't matter.

To transfer your .rsw file from one Mac to the other you can put it on a USB-Stick, on a CD/DVD or if you can do that by establishing a network and have the two computers communicating to each other. Not a good idea if you have a large file is to send it by e-mail.

If you use any 3rd party theme or if you use any customized theme also transfer the files of the theme you're using. A quick way to locate the theme files is to open the theme drawer and control click on the theme in question, selecting "Reveal in Finder".

You better make a backup of the file mentioned above from time to time, [how do I make a backup?](#)

Note 1: Note that you have to change permissions of the file to be able to edit, save changes and publish a website from another user account and from another computer as well.

Select the file press Command(Apple)+i under Ownership & Permissions go to =>Details =>Everyone (or Others) and select Read & Write

You have to do that in the original user account and computer in which the file was created.

If your computer goes nuts and you didn't change permissions you could find an error while publishing and saving.

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## Working on two computers

To edit one website from two different computers you have to transfer the file where RapidWeaver stores its files. To find it search with Spotlight for “rsw” (since the extension of the file is .rsw). To know where it is located click the result while hitting Command(Apple).

To get the site showing up in RapidWeaver you just have to open the file by double clicking on it. Note that the location where the file is placed to doesn't matter.

To transfer your .rsw file from one Mac to the other you can put it on a USB-Stick, on a CD/DVD or if you can do that by establishing a network and have the two computers communicating to each other. Not a good idea if you have a large file is to send it by e-mail.

If you edited your website on computer A and want to edit it on computer B transfer the file from A to B as mentioned before. If you now want to edit your site on computer A, after you edited it on computer B, you will have to retransfer the file from B to A.

Caution: Make sure not to overwrite the newer with the older file!

As Richard noted on my Forum in addition to syncing the .rsw site file, if you have placed any custom images into the header of your theme then you will also have to sync the theme file. If you do not do so then the header image will revert back to the stock header image as soon as you preview the site from the second computer. A quick way to locate the theme file for syncing is to open the theme drawer and control click on the theme in question, selecting "Reveal in Finder". Then you can send the file to the 2nd computer or use a syncing utility. Of course the same applies if you're using any 3rd party themes: they have to be on both computers. (Thanks Richard!)

Note 1: Note that you have to change permissions of the file to be able to edit, save changes and publish a website from another user account and from another computer as well.

Select the file press Command(Apple)+i under Ownership & Permissions go to =>Details =>Everyone (or Others) and select Read & Write

You have to do that in the original user account and computer in which the file was created.

If your computer goes nuts and you didn't change permissions you could find an error while publishing and saving.

You better make a backup of the file mentioned above from time to time, [how do I make a backup?](#)

### ***Using a USB Stick***

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If you put the .rsw file on a USB-Stick (USB flash drive) all you have to do is plug the usb stick in one of the computers and double click the file on the USB flash drive (without moving it to the computer!). It will open in RapidWeaver and save changes to the USB stick, plug it into the second computer and same thing. You could publish a site from both the computers without missing data and without fearing of overwriting the older with the newer file.

Same for the theme files.

### ***Using DropBox***

If you like techy stuff you can also use DropBox to edit your site from multiple computers.

DropBox adds a folder on your computer and everything you put into this folder is instantly uploaded to DropBox's servers as a backup. This can also be used to synchronize some data between multiple computers. As soon as you update a file in the folder the copy on the server is updated too. If you have two computers (or more) and use DropBox on both computers as soon as DropBox sees that there's a newer file on the server because you edited it from the other computer it downloads the newer file to your current computer for you to always have the newest version of it (cloud).

1. Go to [www.dropbox.com](http://www.dropbox.com) and make an account (2GB of storage are free)
2. Go to the bottom of the page and hit Install to download the DropBox application
3. Open the application and enter your login data. Under Choose setup type I did choose Advanced for me to choose where the DropBox folder is placed (I did choose to have it on my Desktop)  
"I want this computer to sync all of the folders in my Dropbox"

As an aside note it is especially worth mentioning that by ctrl+clicking on a folder inside the DropBox folder you can choose to Dropbox=>Share This Folder... with friends and family or colleagues. And you can also access any file through [www.dropbox.com](http://www.dropbox.com) and download it in case you need to do so.

4. That's it. Put anything you want to sync between your computers into the Dropbox folder. In case of RapidWeaver put the site's .rsw file inside the Dropbox folder for it to sync between your computers. Same for the theme files.
5. If you install Dropbox on another computer and have it logging in with your account Dropbox will automatically first sync the Dropbox folder on the current computer for you to have the latest documents on the current computer and for it to like the folder on the other computer.

Caution 1: Your computer has to have an internet connection for DropBox to update the files

Caution 2: If multiple people manage the same site from different computers at the same time this can cause problems (like your changes being applied while the other people's changes not or vice versa or corrupting the .rsw file).

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## Multiple websites

Of course you can manage multiple websites with RapidWeaver.

### Managing and editing multiple websites

RapidWeaver offers various ways to manage different websites: projects and folders.

You may be interested in different topics like football and music. Having a single website about both doesn't make much sense to me. So I would recommend you to have two standalone websites (one about football and one about music) and have each website published to a different domain. The domain should be on topic since it's also used as a keyword in search results. Having a football website published under a music domain may also be confusing to your visitors (Read: *Publishing to different servers and/or different domains*)

Of course you could also have a single website whose content is divided in different categories. Like when you have a website about a country you may have politics, culture, geography, demography, history, ... (Read: *Publishing to the same server and domain*)

### Publishing to the same server and domain

If you have a single website whose content is divided in different categories like when you have a website about a country you may have politics, culture, geography, demography, history, ... I would recommend you to publish different categories to different folders like

<http://yourdomain.com/politics/>  
<http://yourdomain.com/culture/>

to achieve that under Page Info type in the category where it says Folder. This is having all the pages of the website in the same project so they all show up at the same time in RapidWeaver.

Alternatively you could also have a separate project (File, New Project) for each category so only the category's pages will display in RapidWeaver and not all the pages of all categories at the same time. If you have a website with a lot of pages this may be a good solution. You would then publish the various projects to the same server and location. Also remember to specify the Folder under Page Info for each category. However this would cause you having the main index.html (Home) file multiple times so you would have to make sure it's the same in all the projects.

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## Publishing to different servers and/or different domains

To publish to different servers or domains each website should have its own project file (.rsw). To create a new project file go to File, New Project.

## Useful projects tricks

In RapidWeaver you can have multiple projects (.rsw) open at the same time which can be really useful.

As an example if you want to have exactly the same page on multiple projects just build the page on one of your projects, duplicate it (ctrl+click, duplicate), take the copy and drag&drop it into your other project.

Of course this can also be used to move some pages from one project to another project. Just drag&drop the page.

## Two out of one (split) and one out of two (merge) projects

If you want to split a project into two go to File, New Project. Move the pages you want to show up in the second project to the new project (drag&drop) so in the first project you will only have the pages you want to show up in the first project.

To merge two projects into one just open them both in RapidWeaver and drag&drop all the pages from one project into the other project. This way all the pages will show up in only one project.

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## Empty blank page

A lot of people seem to want a blank page. I was one of them. Pretty hard to find in RapidWeaver!

### Using a theme

The first way I found was using a theme. "I didn't want a theme!". The theme is called No Theme and is made by multithemes.com and it's free. Just download the theme, double-click it to install it, close RapidWeaver, reopen it and you will see No Themes appearing in your themes.

By going to Page Info, Page you will see that this theme is highly customizable and very basic from its design.

However it's still a theme and still displays the header, the sidebar, the footer and so on which of course can be hidden with some CSS code

```
#pageHeader, #footer {  
  display: none;  
}
```

(Page Info, Header, CSS)

but I didn't like the idea of using a theme to have no theme. Sounds like taking the car to not take the car to go to work.

### Building a page with codes

By going to Add you will find something called HTML Code which can be used to post any HTML code in it. However going to Preview you will find that by default this also applies the theme to it. It took me a long time to find out that by going to Page Info, Page you can uncheck the "Apply theme" box.

This gave me all I asked for: a totally blank page! Yeah!

Of course this means that you have to use HTML codes to build the structure of the page and to add the content. For that I would recommend you to have at this page of mine: [Coding your own page](#).

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For additional themes please have a look at [this page](#).



## Google and other search engines

The reason I'm explaining how to get on Google and not explaining how to get on other search engines is that Google has a 70% market-share (70% of all searches on the web are made through Google's website). In addition if you get your website on Google it will most probably get added to other search engines as well (automatically!).

### How to get your website on Google step by step

1) Submit your URL going to [AddURL](#) and hit "Add URL"

URL:

Comments:

Optional: To help us distinguish between sites submitted by individuals and those automatically entered by software robots, please type the squiggly letters shown here into the box below.



2) Now we have to create a sitemap. A sitemap is a file which contains a list of all the URLs of all pages of your website. Go to <http://www.xml-sitemaps.com/> and type in your domain (<http://www.yourdomain.com>) where it says Starting URL

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### Please enter details for sitemap generation

#### Starting URL

Please enter the full http address for your site, only the links within the starting directory will be included. For instance, "domain.com" and "www.domain.com" are not the same.

---

#### Change frequency

---

#### Last modification

None

Use server's response

Use this date/time:

---

#### Priority

We have automatic priority calculation implemented for online sitemap generator now!

---

#### Check your settings and click button below

 Maximum 500 pages will be indexed in sitemap

Need to index more? Check our [Standalone version of Google sitemap generator](#) with unlimited number of pages for crawler.

Click on start. Once the process is done you will see the following page:

### Initial website address

<http://singlesocks.org/>

### Download un-compressed XML Sitemap

<http://www.xml-sitemaps.com/download/singlesocks.org/sitemap.xml> (0.58Kb)

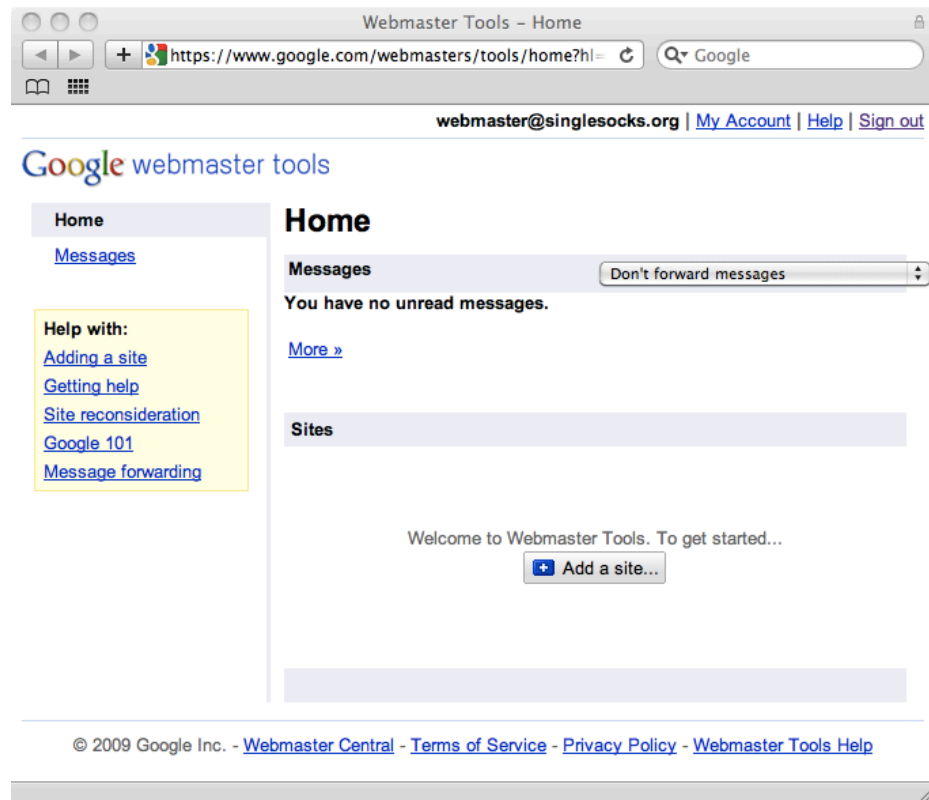
Hit the URL you find under “Download the un-compressed XML Sitemap” to download the sitemap.

3) Open it in Safari or any other browser or full text editor (TextWrangler, Notepad) to see if almost all your pages are included, if they aren't something went wrong. If you're on a Mac and it doesn't open with Safari right-click on it (ctrl+click) and choose “Open with” and select “Safari”.

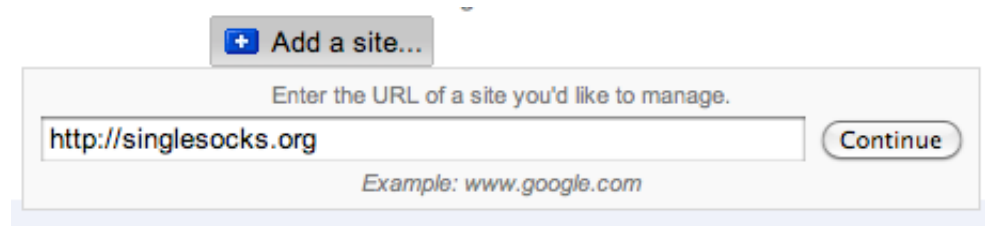
4) If it's ok. Upload that file to the main location or root of your server ([What is the root of a server/website?](#))  
Entering: <http://www.yourdomain.com/sitemap.xml> in your browser should bring up this file. If it doesn't come up in the browser then something went wrong and you will have to find out what. You probably placed it into the wrong location.

5) Once you uploaded the file go [here](#) and login with your Google account or register if you don't have a Google account yet to get access to the Google Webmaster Tools. You will then see this page here:

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6) Hit “Add site...”, type your domain in the appearing box



and hit “Continue”.

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7) Google will ask you to verify that it really is your website.

Under “Choose verification method” select “Upload an HTML file”.

Before we show detailed stats and information about your site, we need to know you're really the site owner.

**Site URL**            http://singlesocks.org/

**Verification status**        **NOT VERIFIED**

**Verification method**       

1. **Download** [this HTML verification file](#). [googlec20e65e352755809.html]
2. **Upload** the file to http://singlesocks.org/
3. **Confirm** successful upload by visiting <http://singlesocks.org/googlec20e65e352755809.html> in your browser.
4. **Click** the verify button below.

Download the HTML file by hitting “Download this HTML verification file” and you will get a file called google8824XXXXXX.html or similar.

Upload it to the main location (root) on your server (same location where the sitemap.xml file is)

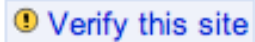
Entering: [www.yourdomain.com/google8824XXXXXX.html](http://www.yourdomain.com/google8824XXXXXX.html) in your browser should bring up this file. If it doesn't come up in the browser then something went wrong and you will have to find out what. You probably did put it in the wrong location.

Once you uploaded the file hit “Verify” and you get redirected to the Dashboard.

If you missed to verify the site on your Home Dashboard you will see this:

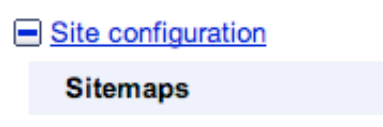
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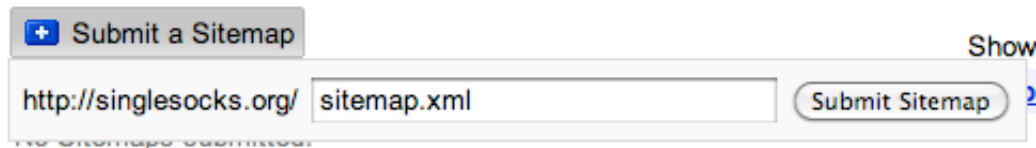
near your domain. In that case hit it and you will follow the same process as previously described.

Now go to “Site configuration”, “Sitemaps”



and hit 

8) If you uploaded your sitemap to the root of your server you will just have to type in "sitemap.xml" (or the name of the file if you renamed it)



and click on “Submit Sitemap”. Your sitemap will be then be on the list.

9) That’s it. However you will have to wait about two weeks before you see your site indexed by Google. To see whether your website is indexed on Google or not go to Google and in the search box type...

site:yourdomain.com

See an example of this [here](#).

From time to time replace the old Sitemap with a new one. To replace an old sitemap with a newer one (hence update a sitemap):

- 1) Make a new sitemap
- 2) Upload it to your Server to replace the old one
- 3) Go to your Google Webmaster Tools account
- 4) Click on the URL of your site
- 5) Go to Sitemaps, Check the box near the sitemap file name and hit “Resubmit selected” and you’re done.

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## What is a robots file? What is it good for? How is it made?

A robots.txt file is used to tell search engines (such as Google or Yahoo) which pages or folder you don't want to be indexed by them. There are many reasons why you would want to avoid some pages from being indexed. Either because a page or an entire site is just for testing purpose and not to be seen by everybody or because it contains private informations about you and your family and you don't want it to be searchable and so on.

I made a file filled with some sample informations. You can download that file by visiting <http://rapidweaverfaq.org/media/robots.txt.zip> on your computer.

When you open it in TextWrangler (download it [here](#) for free) or any other full-text editor application you will see the following page:

A screenshot of a text editor window titled 'robots.txt'. The window shows the following text:

```
# robots.txt file created at http://www.searchenginepromotionhelp.com/
# Sat, 6 May 2006 10:00:37 -0400

# Exclude Files From All Robots:

User-agent: *
Disallow: /test/
Disallow: /sample/Sample.html
Disallow: example.html

# End robots.txt file
```

Disallow: /test/ means that search engines will not index the whole /test/ folder which is on my server and its entire content.

Disallow: /sample/Sample.html means that search engines will not index the Sample.html page which is contained in the /sample/ folder. However all other pages in the /sample/ folder will be indexed.

Disallow: example.html means that they will not index the example.html page which is in the root of the server.

You have to upload the robots.txt file to the root of your server ([What is the root of a server/website?](#)) so that it is reachable under <http://yourdomain.com/robots.txt>

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## Calendars \*

Adding a calendar to your site so that everybody could see your upcoming appointments is quite easy. You can embed a calendar into a RapidWeaver page using an [iFrame](#), making a [redirect](#), simply link it by using a text-link or image-link.

### Using iCal with PHP iCalendar

It's possible to use iCal calendars with PHP iCalendar.

1. Go to <http://phpicalendar.net/> and “Jump to: Download”
2. Download and uncompress the file and you will find a folder called “phpicalendar”
3. Delete the sample calendars from the “calendars” folder (.ics extension)
4. Upload the phpicalendar folder to the root of your server ([What is the root of a server/website?](#))
5. Open iCal and select the Calendar you want to publish from Calendars
6. Go to File, Export, Export...
7. Once you exported the calendar upload it in the *calendars* folder you find in the *phpicalendar* folder on your server. You have to repeat this procedure every time you add a new appointment.
8. Open your Browser (Safari) and enter

<http://yourdomain.com/phpicalendar/>

In the legend you will see your calendar appearing.

You can now simply link it from your website, make a [redirect](#) to it or embed it into your website using an [iFrame](#).

### Using Google calendar \*

Please note that the example in this tutorial is for people who want to use their calendar for a [booking system solution](#). However whether you use it as a booking system or not the way you create a calendar, add events and publish the calendar to your website is always the same.

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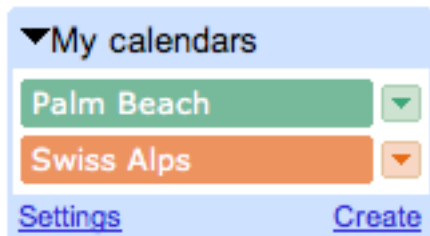
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### ***Add a calendar***

1. The first thing you need to do is signup or login at [www.google.com/calendar/](http://www.google.com/calendar/)
2. Once you're logged in add a calendar or multiple calendars if you have multiple estates. To add a calendar hit the "Add" link under "My calendars" on the left side of the page. Fill in the needed information. If you later want to embed the calendar on your website select "Make this calendar public" you can then choose whether you want to just show free/busy without details or also show details (default). Once you're done hit "Create Calendar".

The good thing about creating the calendar on Google is that you can edit it from no matter what computer you're on. However if you don't mind about this you could also use iCal to create your calendar then publish it through Google Calendar as described in the next two chapters.

3. Click on the little downward flash ▼ near the calendar's name and give each calendar a color
4. In the little downward flash choose Calendars settings to change the name of the calendar to the estate's location or the name of the estate so it's easier for you to know which calendar is which



### ***Add an entry/event***

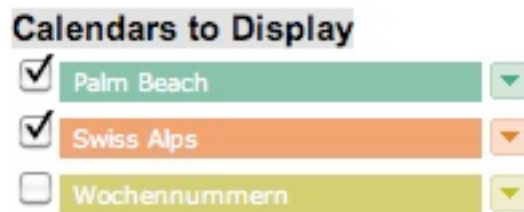
1. To add a booking for an estate go to the downward flash and choose "Create event on this calendar"
  - Add a title of the event. Perhaps enter the name of the estate.
  - Enter the date and time of the event. For estate bookings check the "All day" box and enter the date of arrival and departure
  - Enter the location of the event
  - On the right side you can invite people if you need to
2. Hit "Save" and you're done

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### ***Adding the calendar to your website***

1. To add a calendar to your website you have to make it Public first. If you did not make them public yet go to Downward flash, Share this calendar, check the Make this calendar public box. If you have multiple calendars you have to do it for each of them.
2. Go to Downward flash, “Calendar settings” and under “Embed This Calendar” click on “Customize the color, size, and other options”.

On the left side you have various settings among which the most important to me is “Calendars to Display”. If you want to have multiple calendars displaying in one calendar check the checkbox near all the calendars you want to display in it. Note that you can also change the colors here if you want. Use one color per estate for people to better distinguish them.



3. Copy the code you find at the top of the window where it says “Copy and paste the HTML below to include this calendar on your webpage” and paste it into your page. Once you added the code to RapidWeaver select it and go to "Format", "HTML" choose "Code".

### ***Need other people to be able to make changes?***

If you need other people to be able to add events to the calendar you can allow them to do so by going to downward flash, “Share this calendar”, “Share with specific people”, enter the e-mail address of someone you want to be able to edit the calendar and under “Permission settings” (default: See all event details) choose “Make changes to events”.



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## Using iCal with iCloud with Google calendar \*

1. Open iCal and select the calendar you would like to publish from Calendars
2. Go to Calendar, Share Calendar...
3. Change the name if necessary, Share with: Everyone, and hit Share
4. Go to Calendar, Resend Invitations and you will find an e-mail generated with the following text or similar:

You can subscribe to my calendar at:

`webcal://p01-calendarws.icloud.com/ca/subscribe/1/YRCpyetoeMI9BHAdS43qleIbP8MI-JNnJ9j_daEYySPcNfBopVMkSCEFaX4T_1a`

5. Copy the URL displaying, similar to:

`webcal://p01-calendarws.icloud.com/ca/subscribe/1/YRCpyetoeMI9BHAdS43qleIbP8MI-JNnJ9j_daEYySPcNfBopVMkSCEFaX4T_1a`

6. Go to Google Calendar and under “Other calendars” choose “Add by URL”. Paste the URL you previously copied and check the “Make this calendar publicly accessible” box. Hit Add calendar.
7. Read [Adding the calendar to your website](#).

## Using iCal with Dropbox with Google calendar \*

1. Open iCal and select the calendar you would like to publish
2. Go to File, Export, Export... and choose the *Public* folder you find inside your *Dropbox* folder as the destination. You will have to repeat this every time you add a new appointment.
3. Go to your Dropbox folder and ctrl+click on the calendar file (Name.ics). Choose Dropbox, Copy Public Link
4. Go to Google Calendar and under “Other calendars” choose “Add by URL”. Paste the URL you previously copied (which should look like: `http://dl.dropbox.com/u/17XX2453/Home.ics`) and check the “Make this calendar publicly accessible” box. Hit Add calendar.
5. Read [Adding the calendar to your website](#).

## Using a plugin

To use iCal and RapidWeaver you could also use a Plugin called RapidCal which can be found [here](#). While the other solutions are free this one costs 15\$.

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Thank you,  
Cédric

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