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Adobe® GoLive™ actions plus 1.0



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Introduction

What is actions plus?

Adobe actions plus 1.0 contains twelve of the most common customer-requested JavaScript actions. Created by top developers around the world, they include slide shows, daily redirects, forced frames, remote window targeting and even password protection. When installed, they become a permanent part of the actions folder and appear in pop-down menus in the JavaScript interface. This point and click accessibility allows you to build more interactive and dynamic sites than ever before— and all without a single line of coding.

System Requirements

actions plus has the same system requirements as Adobe GoLive 4.0. You must have a PowerPC Macintosh running Mac OS 8.0 or later with 24 MB RAM. actions plus also runs on 3.x versions of GoLive CyberStudio.

How to Install

Drag and drop the actions plus folder into the folder **Adobe GoLive > Modules > Jscripts > Actions**.

Creating new actions

To make new actions, see Appendix C, "Creating new actions," in the Adobe GoLive 4.0 manual.

Actions and Browser Compatibility

Adobe has made every effort to provide actions that are usable by the widest possible browser audience. Many of these actions work on all 3.0 and above browsers. Some, however, do not, and we've included with each action a compatibility matrix to serve as a guide in determining which browsers and platforms support each action (note: the compatibility matrix serves as a guide only, some discrepancies with the matrix may be observed in real use due to inconsistencies within browser versions from the major browser vendors). When using actions, you need to evaluate your potential audience and determine what level of browser is right for your Web site. Note: no action will run on a version 2 or earlier browser. This should not be of great concern, however, an extremely small number of all Internet users browse with version 2 and earlier browsers.

Setting up an action

In order to make use of these exciting actions you will have to trigger them either from the header section of the page or from mouse events. When you include an action in the header section of your page, you can set it to trigger either when the page loads, when it unloads, or when it is called by the CallAction action inside the page. Three separate mouse events can be used to trigger an action: a mouse click, a mouse entry (when a mouse passes over an image) or a mouse exit (when a mouse leaves an image). To set up a mouse event trigger, you'll have to set up a link inside GoLive, but deactivate it by typing a "#" in the field where you would normally enter an HTML reference. When a browser encounters this character, it knows to expect a JavaScript rather than a link.

To set up an action as a head item:

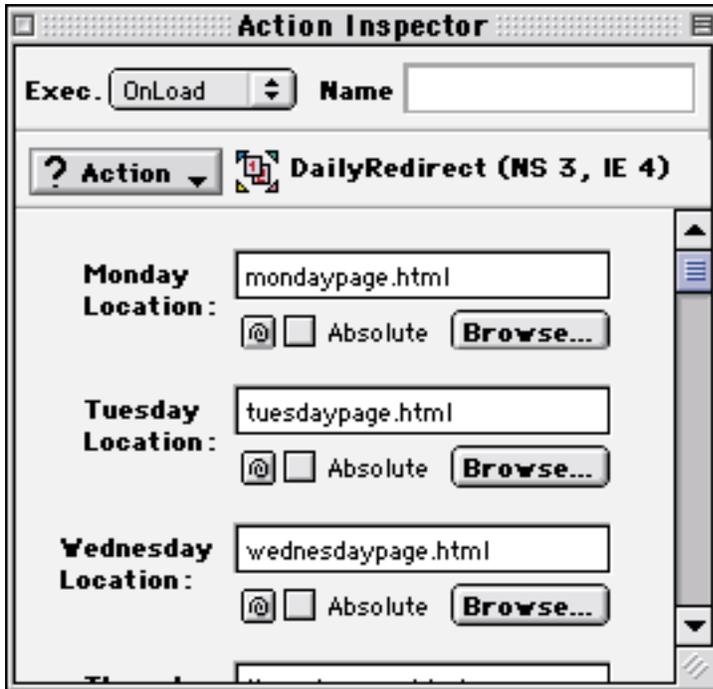
1. Click the small triangle under the page icon located at the top of your page in the Layout Window.
2. From the CyberObjects tab (located in the Palette window), drag an Action Headitem onto the Head section space of the Layout Window.
3. Choose your trigger option from the pop-up menu in the Inspector. Actions can be triggered when your page loads in the browser (defined by "OnLoad"), when it is unloaded (OnUnload), or when it is called by a Call action inside the page.
4. From the Action pop-down menu, select an action.
5. From here, the procedures vary according to the action you choose and are covered in the individual actions section below.

To set up an action triggered by a mouse event:

1. Select an Image or portion of text.
2. In the Inspector, choose the Link tab, and type in "#" in the URL field.
3. In the Inspector, click on the Actions tab.
4. In the left hand "Events" box, select a trigger option (Mouse Enter, Mouse Exit, Mouse Click).
5. Above the right hand "Actions" box, click the "+" key.
6. From the Action pop-down menu, select the desired action.
7. From here, the procedures vary according to the action you choose and are covered in the individual sections below.



DailyRedirect.action



Applied either as a header or mouse event action, DailyRedirect lets you set up a different page for each of the seven days of the week. When the page is loaded, it redirects browsers to a new location, which is determined by the date and time settings of the user's computer. If any of the day fields are left blank ("Empty Reference"), no redirect occurs.

Note: Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer retrieve the date information when the browser is first launched, so that if the computer's date is changed without restarting the browser (for example when testing the action), the new date will not be reflected by this action.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Windows	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

DailyImageURL.action



Applied either as a header or mouse event action, DailyImageURL lets you set a different Image URL for each of the seven days of the week. In other words, it lets you make a banner that rotates daily.

To set up a Daily Image URL, follow the instructions on page 1 for setting up a link or header action. Then, you'll need to set up a base image, and apply the action. Proceed as follows:

Naming the base image:

1. Choose the image you want to make a rotating image and select it.
2. In the Image Inspector, click on the Spec tab, and enter a unique name in the "Name" field.

Setting up a DailyImageURL

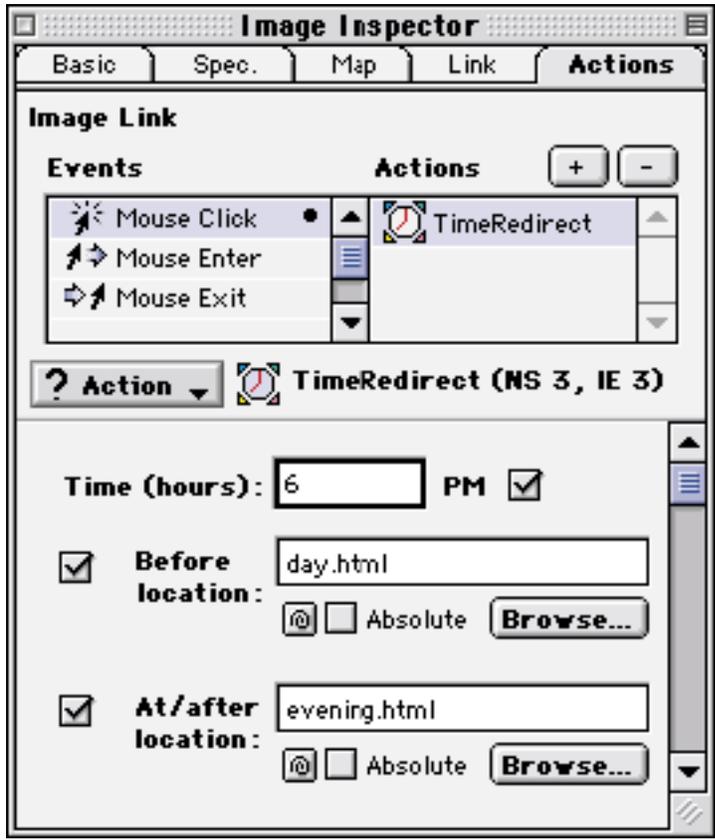
1. After you have set up your DailyImageURL Action as a mouse event or headitem, use the Image pop-down menu to select your base image.
2. Reference each image for each day.

Note that all images must be the same size in pixels and that blank fields will be ignored. When applied as a header action, the image changes as the page loads. When applied as a mouse event action, the picture changes when the mouse event occurs.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 No	AOL4 Yes
Windows	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 Yes	AOL4 Yes

TimeRedirect.action



Applied either as a header or a mouse event action, TimeRedirect lets you redirect to a page before and/or after a given hour.

To set up a TimeRedirect, follow the instructions on page 1 for setting up a mouse event or header action. Then proceed as follows:

1. Enter the hour at which you wish to occur using a number from 1 to 12.
2. Check the boxes next to "Before location" and "After location" and reference them to a link.

The redirect continues until midnight, when it is reset.

Note: Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer retrieve time information when the browser is first launched, so that if the computer's clock is changed without restarting the browser (for example when testing the action), the new time will not be reflected by this action.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Windows	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes



ForceFrame.action



ForceFrame creates framed sites that do not allow content pages to be viewed outside of a frame. This means that if someone tries to directly view one of the pages inside your frameset, the page will automatically call the entire frameset into view. With this action, you are also able to type in the URL of a single content page that will load and display in the correct frame in a user-definable frameset. When applied as a header action to any page, ForceFrame will force the page to reload within the frameset to which it belongs. When applied to a mouse event, ForceFrame retrieves the frameset to which a page belongs and implements the entire set again.

Instructions:

Add either a mouse event or header action and select "ForceFrame" in the Action pop-down menu. Then specify the URL of the entire frameset and the target frame to which the page belongs. This action should only be applied to pages that are already part of a frameset.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 No	AOL4 Yes
Windows	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 Yes	AOL4 Yes

KillFrame.action



KillFrame does the opposite of the ForceFrame action. Let's say you have a page on your site and you don't want to allow anyone to load it into a frame on his or her site. By applying this action as a header action on your page, it makes it impossible to load the page into a frame when visited by the compatible browsers, provided that JavaScript is not turned off.

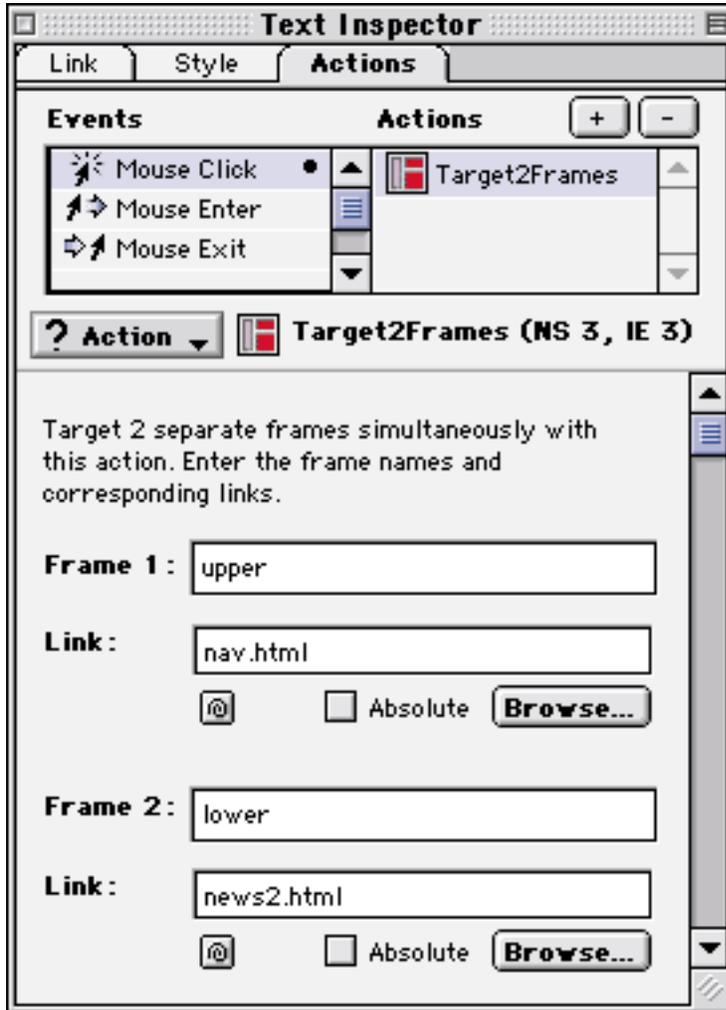
Instructions:

Simply apply the action as a head item.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 No	AOL4 Yes
Windows	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 Yes	AOL4 Yes

Target2Frames.action



One of the most common questions Web site designers ask is "How do I target two frames with one link"? This action solves that problem. Naturally, it only functions as a mouse event action.

Instructions:

1. Apply a mouse event action following the instructions on page 1 and selecting Target2Frames as the action.
2. Enter the new URL and corresponding frame target into each of the 2 fields shown above in the Inspector.

When the mouse event occurs, the new URLs will each load into the frames you have specified.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 No	AOL4 Yes
Windows	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 Yes	IE4 Yes	AOL3 Yes	AOL4 Yes

Password.action



Password lets Web site designers password-protect their pages with a reasonable level of security without any server-side scripting. Unlike other JavaScript password-protection scripts, this action uses an encrypted password and cannot be "hacked" by turning off JavaScript in the browser or viewing the source code. The Password action consists of 2 parts, an .html file that generates an encrypted password, and the action itself. Note: Password only works as a linked action.

Instructions:

1. In the actions plus folder, find the file "makepassword.html" and open it using your browser.
2. Click the "makepassword" link, and enter the password you want to use. Remember that passwords are case-sensitive.
3. The alert box returns an encrypted version of that password. Write this down.
4. Set up a mouse event action as described on page 1 under setting up an action as a link. Choose Password in the Action pop-down menu.
5. In the "Encrypted Password" field in the Inspector window, enter the encrypted version of your password you received on the "makepassword" page.
6. In the "Alert on correct login" field you can enter a message that your viewer will see when the correct (non-encrypted) password is entered in the password dialog box.
7. Now, make a new page in the same directory as the password page. This will be the page that will load if the password is entered correctly.
8. Name this page using the non-encrypted version of your password plus the suffix .html. For example, if your password was Adobe, the password-protected page should be called Adobe.html.

Notes on security:

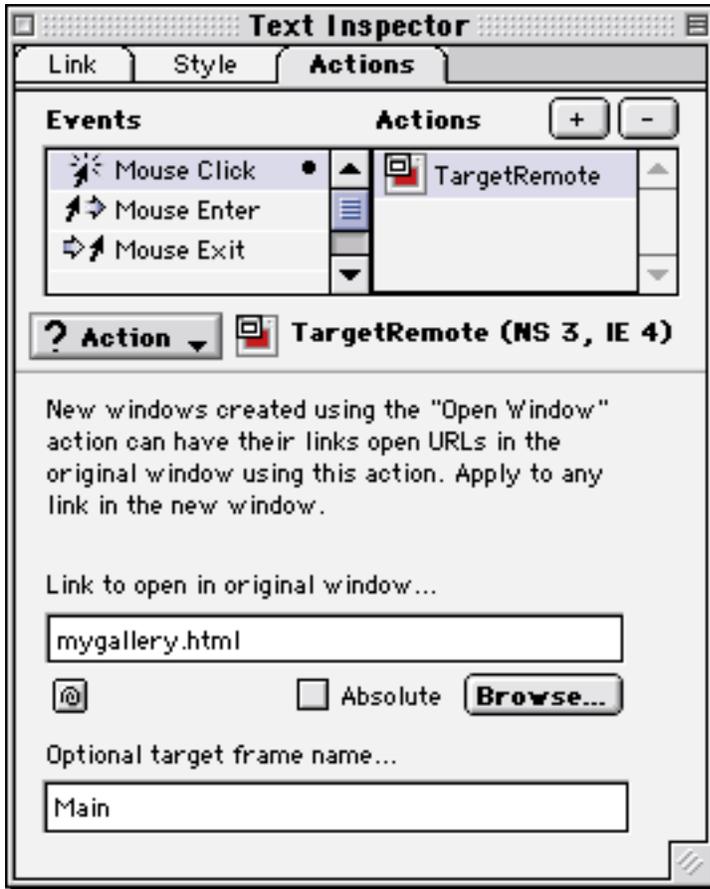
While the Password action provides a reasonable level of security, it is still possible (though difficult) to "hack" the password. It is therefore not recommended for sites that require a high level of security. Also, the password-protected file must only be placed in a directory that contains a default home page such as index.html (depending on your ISP) so that the contents of the directory cannot be viewed by typing the directory location into the browser location window.

Browser Compatibility:



	Macintosh	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Windows	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

TargetRemote.action



TargetRemote is used in connection with another GoLive JavaScript action, "Open Window." When activated, Open Window pops opens a new window with a new URL. TargetRemote lets you place a mouse event trigger in the newly opened window that brings up different URL in the original window that opened it.

Instructions:

1. Use the Open Window action to open another html page in a new window.
2. Edit this page by adding the TargetRemote action as a mouse event action as described on page 1.
3. Enter the URL you want to load into the original window in the first field above.
4. If the original window is a frameset, you can enter the name of the frame you want to target in the second field above.

Netscape Navigator browser issue: If resized, Netscape Navigator remote windows lose the ability to target the original window. For this reason this action is best used with remote windows that are not resizable.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Windows	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

VisitorCookie.action



Applied as a header or mouse event action, VisitorCookie creates a cookie when a user first visits the page or performs a specific mouse event. This cookie will be stored on the user's computer provided that they have not set up their browser to deny cookies. On subsequent visits or mouse events, the user will be redirected to a different page. This allows you to create a custom page for first time visitors.

Instructions:

1. Set up the Visitor Cookie action as a headitem action or mouse event action as described on page 1.
2. Choose the URL for the redirect.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 No	AOL4 Yes
Windows	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 Yes	AOL4 Yes

DeleteCookie.action

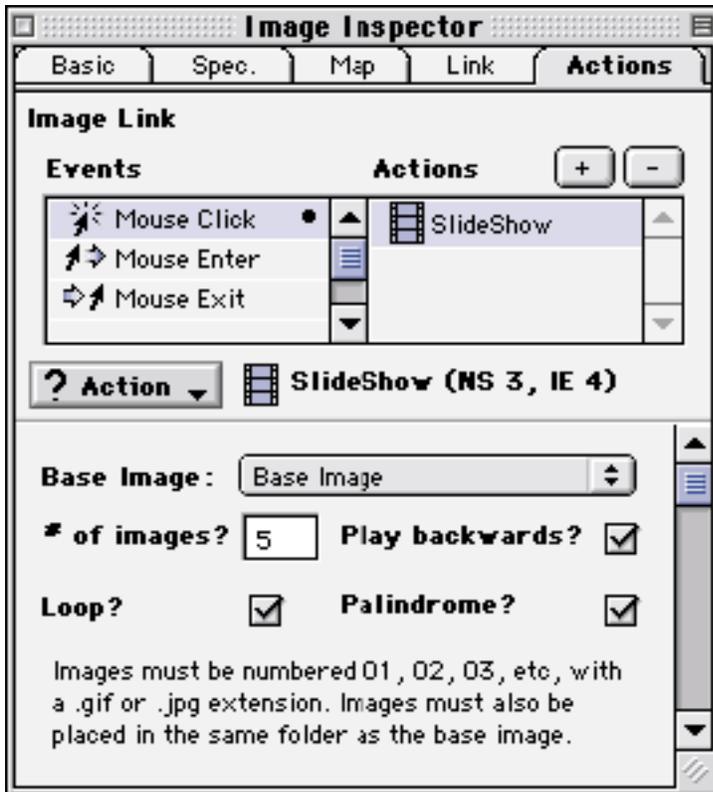


DeleteCookie is a companion to the VisitorCookie.action and lets you delete the cookie or any other cookie by typing in its name. This action is useful for testing the VisitorCookie.action. Apply this as either a header or mouse event action and specify the name of the cookie you wish to delete.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 No	AOL4 Yes
Windows	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 Yes	AOL4 Yes

SlideShow.action



SlideShow allows visitors to cycle through a series of images on your page by clicking on a button. This action requires some set up, so follow the instructions carefully.

Instructions:

Naming the base image:

1. Choose the image you wish to make your base image and select it in the layout view.
2. In the Image Inspector, click on the Spec tab, and enter a unique name in the "Name" field.

Setting the slide show:

1. First, the images you will use must have the same pixel dimensions and must be placed in the same folder as the base image.
2. Name the images using the following convention: the first image is 01.gif, the second 02.gif, etc. You can also use jpegs, naming them 01.jpg, 02.jpg, etc. Note: you cannot use both gifs and jpegs in the same slide show.
3. The base image you just set up will appear in the pop up menu next to the "Base Image" field in the Inspector window above.
4. Select your base image from this list and indicate the number of images in the slideshow.

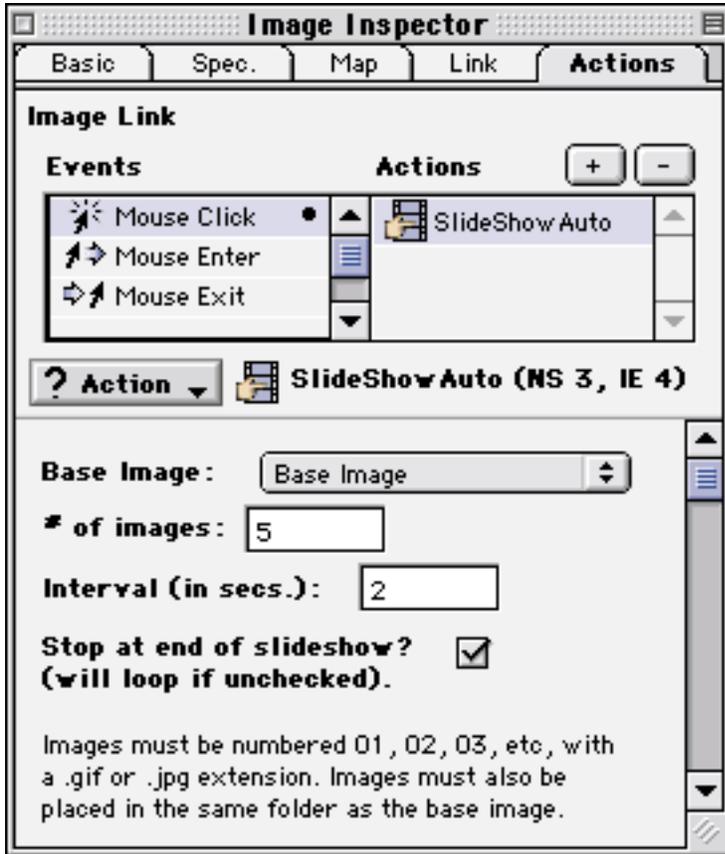
When "Play backwards" is checked, the slideshow will play backwards starting with the last slide first. This allows you to create forward and backward links/buttons for the slideshow. Checking "Loop" will cause the slide show to cycle back to the first image after the last one has been shown. If both "Loop" and "Palindrome" are checked, the slideshow will begin playing the sequence backwards after the last image has been displayed.

Browser Compatibility:

	Macintosh	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Windows	NN3	NN4	IE3	IE4	AOL3	AOL4
		Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes



SlideShowAuto.action



SlideShowAuto is similar to the SlideShow action except that it plays through all of the images automatically with a specified time interval between images (much like an animated GIF). SlideShowAuto should only be used as a header action, and usually is triggered when the page loads--though it can also be triggered using the OnCall and CallAction functions (see the 4.0 manual).

Instructions:

1. Make sure all of your slideshow images have the same pixel dimensions and place them at the same directory level as the base image.
2. On the slideshow page, set up a header action as described on page 1.
3. Select SlideShowAuto and in the Inspector, indicate the number of images your show will contain and the time interval between the appearances of each new image. Image naming and numbering is the same as that of the previous SlideShow action.
4. Check the "Stop at end of slideshow" box to have the slideshow automatically end. Leave it unchecked in order for the slideshow to continue looping indefinitely.

Note: Images can be preloaded using the Preload Image action.

You can only have 1 Slide Show Auto action per Web page, more than one will not function properly. You cannot have both the Slide Show Auto and Slide Show actions on the same page concurrently.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 No	AOL4 Yes
Windows	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 Yes	AOL4 Yes

SlideShowAutoStop.action



This action works as a companion to the SlideShowAuto action and allows the viewer to pause or continue the automatic slideshow via a mouse event on the image or on another link. This is useful in that it allows your viewers to pause and examine any of the slides carefully before advancing to the next one appears. It should only be used on a page where the SlideShowAuto action has already been applied.

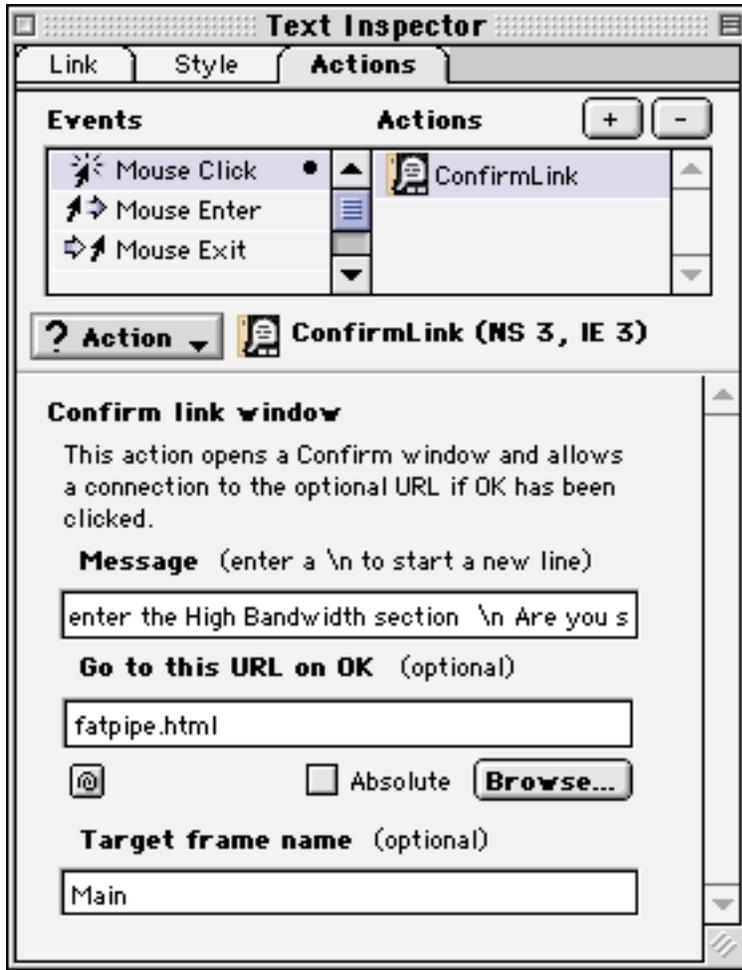
Instructions:

SlideShowAutoStop must be used as a mouse event action and can be applied to any link on the page, including the base image. This allows you to create a separate stop/start button or to stop/start the animation by clicking on the base image itself.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 No	AOL4 Yes
Windows	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 Yes	AOL4 Yes

ConfirmLink.action



Used as a mouse event action, ConfirmLink brings up a Confirm dialog box that allows you to display a message before a URL is viewed and give users the option of continuing on to the page or not. Clicking OK will go to the specified URL, clicking cancel will return to the original page.

Instructions:

1. Set up a mouse event action as described on page 1.
2. Type your warning message. In the message field you can start a new line by using "\n".
3. Enter the URL you want to visit and the appropriate frame target if applicable.

Browser Compatibility:

Macintosh	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 No	IE4 Yes	AOL3 No	AOL4 Yes
Windows	NN3 Yes	NN4 Yes	IE3 Yes	IE4 Yes	AOL3 Yes	AOL4 Yes

Credits

Special thanks to the following developers who have made the Adobe GoLive actions plus 1.0 possible.

Cédric Ménard (javascript@alternative-studio.com)

- VisitorCookie.action, DeleteCookie.action, Slideshow.action, SlideShowAuto.action

ALAPI, Inc. – Benoit Marsot and Tobias Tornqvist (<http://www.alapi.com/>)

- ForceFrame.action

Walter Blady

- TargetRemote.action, ConfirmLink.action

Matt Ridley (mattman@mattman.net)

- DailyRedirect.action, DailyImageURL.action, TimeRedirect.action

Lefteris Haritou

- Password.action

Paul Vachier (paulv@transmitmedia.com)

- KillFrame.action, Target2Frames.action



Adobe

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