
Microsoft Sharepoint Designer 2010 Step By Step Step By Step Microsoft

*Microsoft
Sharepoint
Designer
2010 Step By
Step Step By
Step
Microsoft*

*Downloaded from
chat.gizadeathstar.com
by Nathalia Amir*

MASTERING MICROSOFT SHAREPOINT DESIGNER 2010: A STEP BY STEP GUIDE

In the ever-evolving landscape of business collaboration and content management, few tools have offered the level of customization and control that Microsoft

SharePoint Designer 2010 once provided. While it has since been succeeded by more modern tools like Power Apps and Power Automate, understanding SharePoint Designer 2010 remains crucial for organizations that still rely on classic SharePoint environments. For IT professionals, power users, and developers tasked with maintaining legacy systems, a comprehensive

understanding of this powerful application is essential. This guide serves as your definitive resource for navigating Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010 step by step, ensuring you can build efficient workflows, customize list forms, and design master pages with confidence.

What Is Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010 and Why

Does It Matter?

Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010 is a free, feature-rich application developed by Microsoft for building and customizing SharePoint sites. Unlike its predecessor, SharePoint Designer 2007, the 2010 version introduced a dramatically improved ribbon-based interface, better integration with SharePoint Server 2010, and powerful new capabilities for creating no-code workflows and business solutions.

The significance of this tool lies in its ability to bridge the gap between simple out-of-the-box SharePoint functionality and fully

customized enterprise solutions. With SharePoint Designer 2010, users can perform tasks such as creating custom list forms, designing workflow logic without writing code, connecting to external data sources, and building master pages for branding. For anyone managing a SharePoint 2010 environment, learning these skills step by step is not just an option; it is a necessity for maximizing the platform's potential.

Getting Started with

Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010

INSTALLATION AND SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Before diving into the features, it is important to ensure your environment is properly set up. Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010 is compatible with Windows 7, Windows 8, and Windows Server 2008 R2. It requires the .NET Framework 3.5 SP1 to function correctly. The installation process is straightforward:

download the installer from the Microsoft Download Center, run the setup wizard, and follow the prompts. Once installed, you can launch the application and connect to your SharePoint 2010 site collection by entering the site URL.

UNDERSTANDING THE RIBBON INTERFACE

One of the most notable changes in SharePoint Designer 2010 is the adoption of the ribbon interface, similar to what users encountered in Microsoft Office 2010. This interface organizes tools into logical tabs such as Home, Site, and Workflow, making it easier to find specific functionality. For example, the Home tab

provides quick access to common tasks like opening sites, creating new workflows, and editing list forms. Taking the time to familiarize yourself with the ribbon layout will significantly speed up your productivity as you proceed through this guide step by step.

Connecting to a SharePoint 2010 Site

To start working with SharePoint Designer 2010, you must first connect to a SharePoint site. Launch the application and click on "Open Site" on the Home tab. Enter

the URL of your SharePoint 2010 site collection, such as *http://yourserver/sites/yoursite*, and provide your credentials when prompted. Once connected, SharePoint Designer displays the Site Objects pane on the left, which organizes all site components, including lists, libraries, workflows, content types, master pages, and more. This tree-like navigation structure is your control center for all customization tasks.

Working with Lists and

Libraries

CUSTOMIZING LIST FORMS WITH MICROSOFT SHAREPOINT DESIGNER 2010

One of the most common use cases for SharePoint Designer 2010 is customizing list forms. Out-of-the-box SharePoint lists and libraries come with default forms for viewing, editing, and creating items. However, these forms often need modification to match business requirements. With SharePoint Designer 2010, you can customize these forms using a visual editor that generates XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations).

To customize a list form, open your site in SharePoint Designer, navigate to the Lists and Libraries section, select the specific list you want to modify, and click on the "Forms" tab. You will see the default forms listed, such as `NewForm.aspx`, `EditForm.aspx`, and `DisplayForm.aspx`. Select the form you wish to edit and click "Open in Advanced Mode." This action launches the XSLT editor, where you can modify the layout, add conditional formatting, and insert form fields. The step-by-step process involves adding a new Data View, configuring its properties, and saving your changes. This approach allows you to create forms that display only relevant

fields, include calculated values, or apply conditional styling without writing complex code.

CREATING CUSTOM VIEWS

Beyond forms, SharePoint Designer 2010 also enables you to build custom views for lists and libraries. While standard SharePoint views are useful, Designer offers greater control over how data is presented. You can create views that group data hierarchically, include aggregated totals, or display data from multiple lists using lookup fields. To create a custom view, list the items in the Data View editor, sort and filter according to your needs, and save the view as a new Web Part page or directly

within the list. This capability is especially valuable for generating reports and dashboards within your SharePoint environment.

Building Workflow s in SharePoi nt Designer 2010

Workflows are arguably the most powerful feature of Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010. They allow you to automate business processes such as document approval,

task assignment, and content routing. The SharePoint 2010 workflow engine supports both sequential workflows, which follow a defined path, and state machine workflows, which transition between states based on conditions.

YOUR FIRST WORKFLOW: A STEP BY STEP WALKTHROUGH

Let us walk through creating a simple sequential approval workflow for a document library. Open your site in SharePoint Designer 2010 and click on "Workflows" from the Site Objects pane. On the ribbon, click the "List Workflow" button and select the document library where you want

the workflow to run. Name your workflow, for example, "Simple Document Approval," and provide a description. In the workflow editor, you will see the Design mode, which provides a visual canvas for building logic.

Start by dragging a "Start Approval Process" action from the Action toolbox onto the canvas. Configure the approval process by selecting the participants, specifying the task outcomes such as "Approved" or "Rejected," and defining the conditions under which the workflow proceeds. Next, add a "Condition" step to check the outcome of the approval. If the outcome is "Approved," you can use the "Set Status" action to

update the document status to "Approved." If rejected, you can send an email notification to the document author. Once your logic is complete, publish the workflow by clicking the "Save" and "Publish" buttons. Your workflow is now active and available for users to start on items in the document library.

ADVANCED WORKFLOW CONCEPTS

For those ready to move beyond basic workflows, SharePoint Designer 2010 supports more advanced constructs such as Parallel Blocks, Loops, and Impersonation steps. Parallel Blocks allow multiple actions to execute simultaneously, which

is useful for sending simultaneous notifications. Loops enable you to iterate through a set of data, such as processing all items in a list. Impersonation steps allow the workflow to run with elevated privileges, which is essential for tasks that require permission levels beyond the initiating user. Mastering these concepts step by step will enable you to build robust automation solutions within SharePoint.

Branding and Master

Pages

Another compelling use of Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010 is branding. Branding refers to customizing the look and feel of a SharePoint site, including its colors, fonts, layout, and navigation. SharePoint Designer 2010 provides direct access to the master page files, CSS (Cascading Style Sheets), and page layouts that define the visual structure of your site.

EDITING MASTER PAGES STEP BY STEP

To customize a master page, navigate to the Master Pages section in the Site Objects pane. SharePoint 2010 ships with two default master pages:

v4.master and minimal.master. V4.master is the default for most sites and contains the ribbon, navigation, and other UI elements. To begin branding, make a copy of v4.master by right-clicking it and selecting "Copy." Rename your copy, for instance, "custom.master," and then open it in Advanced Mode. The master page is rendered as an ASP.NET page with a visual preview. You can modify the CSS styles directly by editing the attached style sheet, or you can change the position of Content Placeholders, modify the navigation menu, or add custom HTML elements. Once your changes are complete, set your custom master page as the

default site master page. This can be done through the SharePoint Site Settings interface or by changing the master page assignment in SharePoint Designer. The result is a uniquely branded SharePoint environment tailored to your organization's identity.

Working with External Content Types

Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010 also introduced the capability to connect to external data sources through Business Connectivity Services

(BCS). This feature allows you to create external content types that map to data stored in external systems such as SQL Server databases, web services, or WCF (Windows Communication Foundation) services. Once an external content type is defined, you can create external lists in SharePoint that display this data as if it were stored directly in SharePoint.

To create an external content type, open your site in SharePoint Designer, click on "External Content Types" from the Site Objects pane, and then click "New External Content Type" on the ribbon. Provide a name and display properties for your content type. Next, define the

connection to your external data source by specifying the database server, database name, and table or view. SharePoint Designer will then generate the read and write operations automatically. You can fine-tune these operations by editing the filter parameters and return fields. After saving, you can create an external list based on this content type, enabling your users to interact with external data seamlessly from within SharePoint.

Troubleshooting Common

Issues in SharePoint Designer 2010

No guide would be complete without addressing common pitfalls. When working with Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010 step by step, you may encounter issues such as "The server could not complete your request" or "Access denied" errors. These errors are often related to permissions. Ensure that you have Designer permissions on the site collection, which include the "Use Remote Interfaces" permission.

Additionally, server-side settings such as the `EnableAllFeatures` flag or the Windows SharePoint Services Administration Tool can impact Designer functionality. For workflow errors, check the workflow history list for detailed failure messages and verify that the Workflow Timer Service is running on the server.

Best Practices for Using SharePoint Designer

2010

To ensure a smooth experience and maintain the integrity of your SharePoint environment, consider these best practices:

- **Always work in a development environment** before applying changes to production sites. This minimizes the risk of breaking critical functionality.
- **Keep a backup of original master pages** and CSS files before making modifications. This allows you to revert changes quickly if needed.
- **Limit the number of customizations**

to only what is necessary.

Excessive customizations can degrade site performance and complicate future upgrades.

- **Use clear naming conventions** for workflows, list forms, and content types. This improves maintainability and helps team members understand your work.
- **Document your workflows** thoroughly. Since workflows can become complex, having documented logic and expected outcomes is invaluable during troubleshooting.

The Role of SharePoint Designer 2010 in Modern Environments

While Microsoft has moved away from classic SharePoint experiences toward modern sites, Power Apps, and Power Automate, SharePoint Designer 2010 remains relevant for specific scenarios. Many

organizations still run SharePoint 2010 on-premises due to regulatory requirements or legacy application dependencies.

Moreover, understanding the concepts of XSLT, conditional formatting, and state machine workflows that underpin SharePoint Designer 2010 provides a strong foundation for learning modern low-code and pro-code tools. For administrators and developers supporting hybrid environments, knowing how to navigate SharePoint Designer 2010 step by step is an enduring skill.

Transition

ing from SharePoi nt Designer 2010 to Modern Tools

If your organization is planning an upgrade to SharePoint Online or SharePoint 2019, you will need to plan a migration strategy for your customizations. Workflows created in SharePoint Designer 2010 can be migrated using third-party tools or recreated in Power Automate. Custom list forms should be migrated as Power

Apps forms, which offer responsive design and mobile support. Branding customizations in master pages and CSS can be replicated using SharePoint Online's modern theming and site design capabilities. Understanding the step-by-step approach in Designer makes this transition more manageable, as the underlying business logic remains the same even if the tools change.

Conclusio n

Microsoft SharePoint Designer 2010 is a powerful and versatile tool that empowers users to customize and extend SharePoint environments with minimal coding. From

building automated workflows and