

Dreamweaver: Styling and Layout Using CSS

How to Use This Book

This handbook accompanies the taught sessions for the course. Each section contains a brief overview of a topic for your reference and then one or more exercises.

The Exercises

Exercises are arranged as follows:

- A title and brief overview of the tasks to be carried out
- A numbered set of tasks, together with a brief description of each
- A numbered set of detailed steps that will achieve each task

Some exercises, particularly those within the same section, assume that you have completed earlier exercises. Your lecturer will direct you to the location of files that are needed for the exercises. If you have any problems with the text or the exercises, please ask the lecturer or one of the demonstrators for help.

This book includes plenty of exercise activities – more than can usually be completed during the hands-on sessions of the course. You should select some to try during the course, while the teacher and demonstrator(s) are around to guide you. Later, you may attend the IT Learning programme follow-up sessions called Computer8, where you can continue to work on the exercises, with some support from IT teachers. Other exercises are for you to try on your own, as a reminder or an extension of the work done during the course.

Writing Conventions

A number of conventions are used to help you to be clear about what you need to do in each step of a task.

- In general, the word **press** indicates you need to press a key on the keyboard. **Click**, **choose** or **select** refer to using the mouse and clicking on items on the screen (unless you have your own favourite way of operating screen features).
- Names of keys on the keyboard, for example the Enter (or Return) key, are shown like this ENTER.
- Multiple key names linked by a + (for example, CTRL+Z) indicate that the first key should be held down while the remaining keys are pressed; all keys can then be released together.
- Words and commands typed in by the user are shown like this.
- Labels and titles on the screen are shown like this.
- Drop-down menu options are indicated by the name of the options separated by a vertical bar, for example File|Print. In this example you need to select the option Print from the File menu. To do this, click with the mouse button on the File menu name; move the cursor to Print; when Print is highlighted, click the mouse button again.
- A button to be clicked will look like this.
- The names of software packages are identified *like this*, and the names of files to be used like this.

Software Used

Dreamweaver CS6
Windows XP or Mac OSX
Firefox / Internet Explorer / Safari

Files Used

In the **PresenterSite** folder

feedback.html	hardware.html
index.html	personal.html
software.html	technology.html
sample1.css	sample2.css
phone.css	tablet.css

In the **images** folder

int_thumb.jpg	las_thumb.jpg
mik_thumb.jpg	PresentermakingSenseLogo.gif
vis_thumb.jpg	vot_thumb.jpg

In the **Library** folder

navbar.lbi

In the **Templates** folder

PresenterMain.dwt

Revision Information

Version	Date	Author	Changes made
1.0	August 2010	Dave Baker	Adapted from previous versions for CS5
2.0	November 2012	Dave Baker	Rewrite for CS6 and reorganisation of material
2.0a	February 2013	Dave Baker	Minor corrections

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1 Introduction

Welcome to the course Dreamweaver: Styling and Layout Using CSS.

This booklet accompanies the course delivered by the University of Oxford, IT Learning Programme. Although the exercises are clearly explained so that you can work through them yourselves, you will find that it will help if you also attend the taught session where you can get advice from the teachers, demonstrators and even each other!

If at any time you are not clear about any aspect of the course, please make sure you ask your teacher or demonstrator for some help. If you are away from the class, you can get help by email from your teacher or from help@it.ox.ac.uk

1.1.1. What you should already know

This session is the second of three that cover the use of Adobe's *Dreamweaver* web site development tool.

This session assumes you have a basic familiarity with *Dreamweaver*; this material was covered in the previous *Dreamweaver* session. It is also useful (but not necessary) to have an understanding of the very basics of HTML

The computer network in the teaching rooms may differ slightly from that which you are used to in your College or Department; if you are confused by the differences ask for help from the teacher or demonstrators.

1.1.2. What you will learn

In this session we will cover the following topics:

- What are styles and CSS
- Using styles for formatting
- Using the Inspect Mode to examine style interactions
- Using styles for layout
- Using styles for different media
- CSS transitions
- Using Adobe's BrowserLab
- Media queries

1.1.3. Where can I get a copy of Dreamweaver?

Colleges and departments are able to buy *Dreamweaver* from the IT Services shop at an educational discount. If you are a student or academic, you can still purchase personal copies of *Dreamweaver* at an educational discount, but you need to approach a software retailer, and you will need to provide proof of your academic status.

Copies of *Dreamweaver* bought through educational discount schemes cannot be used for commercial purposes. It is also not possible to upgrade to a subsequent version, although you can of course download updates and fixes to the program.

You can download a trial version of *Dreamweaver* from the Adobe website which will work for a limited period and which you can convert to a full version by purchasing a licence number.

2 Getting started

The basics of using *Dreamweaver* were covered in an earlier session. You will recall that the first step in creating a set of web pages is to define a site – essentially telling Dreamweaver which folder to use.

Once you have defined a site in *Dreamweaver*, it is easy to return to it at a later stage. *Dreamweaver* will remember which site you were working on, but you can easily switch to another defined site using the **Site | Manage Sites** option.

In the lecture rooms, our computers are routinely re-imaged and so *Dreamweaver* customisations and sites you defined in a previous session will not be available to you. Therefore, in order to make the most of the upcoming sessions, you need to do a little setting up. Treat it as a little revision...

Exercise 1 Setting up the Dreamweaver environment


In this exercise we will define the site that we will be using.

- *Open up Dreamweaver*
- *Open the Site Setup dialog to define a new site*
- *Select the folder for the Presenter site*
- *Set the images folder*
- *Save the site definition*

Task 1

Open up *Dreamweaver*

Step 1

Find the *Dreamweaver* icon .

Windows users:

Click on the **Start** button.

Select

All Programs | Adobe Design Premium | Adobe Dreamweaver

Mac users:

Open a *Finder* window, and in the **Applications** folder there is a *Dreamweaver* folder containing the icon.

Double click on the icon.

Step 2

In the menu bar at the top of the *Dreamweaver* window, click on the drop-down labelled **DESIGNER**.

Select the **CLASSIC** layout.

Task 2

Open the Site Setup dialog to define a new site

Step 1

Use **Site | Manage Sites** to display the **Manage Sites** dialog.

Step 2

Click on **New** and select **Site** from the list to display the **Site Setup** dialog (Figure 1).

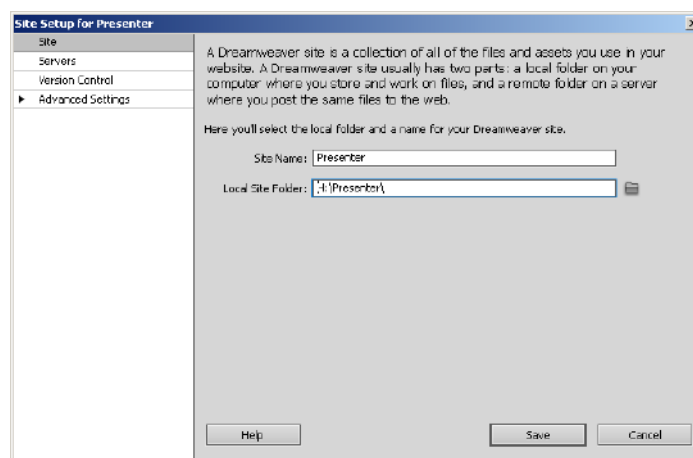




Figure 1 The Site Setup dialog

<p>Task 3 Select the folder for the Presenter site</p>	<p>Step 1 In the Site Name text box, enter Presenter</p> <p>Step 2 Use the folder icon  to the right of the Local Site folder text box to display a folder dialog box.</p> <p>Navigate to the PresenterSite folder in the H Drive and click Select</p> <p>(or click Choose on the Mac)</p>
<p>Task 4 Set the images folder</p>	<p>Step 1 In the Site Setup dialog, click on the reveal arrow ► to the left of Advanced Settings.</p> <p>Step 2 Select Local Info.</p> <p>Click on the folder icon  to the right of the Default images folder text box</p> <p>Step 3 In the Choose Image Folder dialog, click on the images folder.</p> <p>Step 4 In Windows: Click on Open to select the folder. Click on Select to return from the Choose Image Folder dialog.</p> <p>In Mac OSX: Click on Choose to select the folder and return from the Choose Image Folder dialog.</p>
<p>Task 5 Save the site definition</p>	<p>Step 1 Click Save to close the Site Setup dialog.</p> <p>Click Done to close the Manage Sites dialog.</p> <p>The files panel should change to reflect the contents of the PresenterSite folder.</p>

3 Styles

HTML was never intended to dictate exactly how the content of a web page is displayed in a web browser; it simply identifies the type of content and leaves the rest up to the browser. A browser will display, for example, a level 1 heading in a way that makes it visually different to a level 2 heading, but exactly how, is the browser's decision.

It was (and is) possible to nominate particular fonts, font sizes, bold, italic, and underline directly in the HTML, but this is now frowned upon, although you may come across it in older web pages.

To overcome the frustration felt by web designers in not being able to style their pages exactly as they want, and to discourage them from misusing HTML for styling, **Cascading Style Sheets** (CSS) were introduced.

3.1.1. What are styles and CSS?

A **style** is a rule that describes how some part of your content should be displayed. A collection of such styles is called a **style sheet**. In CSS we are not restricted to a single style being applied to particular content – we can have as many as necessary, with one sitting on top of the next, or **cascading**. If there is a conflict, perhaps one style sheet says that text should be in blue, and another says it should be in red, the most recent style wins.

CSS is written in a language which, like HTML, has its own keywords, syntax and usage. If you know the CSS language you can write the style rules yourself in the code view of *Dreamweaver*, however as with HTML, *Dreamweaver* can hide this from you and guide you through creating styles and style sheets using menus and dialogs.

3.1.2. Where are styles kept?

Style rules for web pages can be kept in three places:

In-line: the CSS rule is embedded within the HTML for that part of the content we are styling. So an example of styling a particular paragraph might be:

```
<p style="background-color: blue; color: yellow"> Some text </p>
```

This is almost readable – you might be able to guess that we will end up with yellow text on a blue background – but you may not have been able to ‘guess’ the syntax! Of course, *Dreamweaver* will produce this for you.

Internal: the CSS rules are collected together and placed within the <head> section of the web page. A similar example to the one above:

```
<head>
  <style>
    <!--
      p { background-color: blue;
        color: yellow }
    -->
  </style>
</head>
```

In a real example there would also be other information in the <head> section.

External: the CSS rules are placed in a separate file that is linked to from the web page that wants to use it. A CSS file is a text file (just like every HTML file is) with an extension of **.css**

So if we had our styles in a CSS file called **department.css**, we can make the styles available to a particular web page by including a link to it:

```
<head>
  <link href="department.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
```

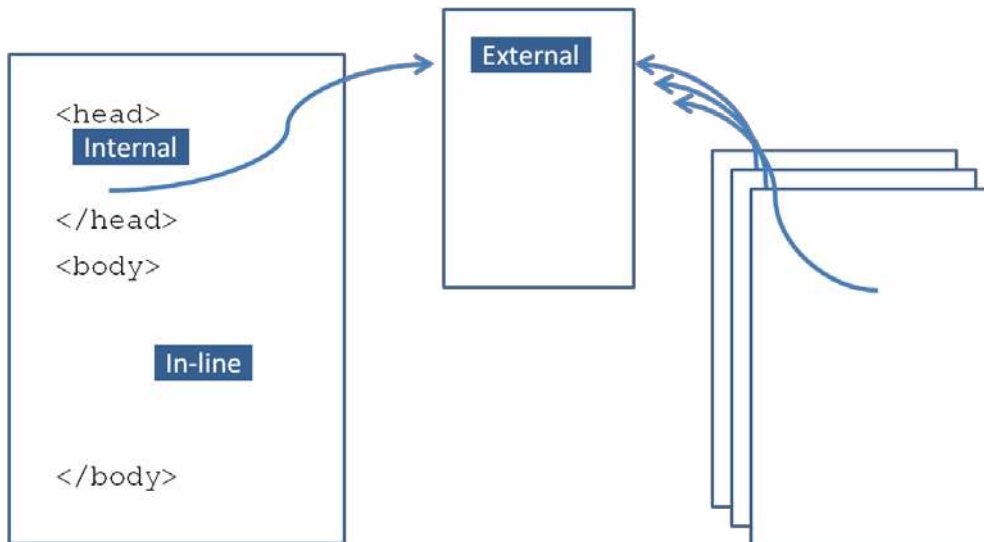


Figure 2 Locations for styles

So which location is best?

In-line styles are very limited. They apply a style to one section of HTML in one web page. If at a future date we want to change that styling, we need to find that section of HTML and adjust the CSS. In-line styles are not used very often, and are best avoided if possible.

Internal styles are available throughout the web page in which they are placed. Look back at the internal example above. Notice the `<p>` introducing the CSS rules. This defines the styling as applying to every `<p>` tag in the web page. This can be very convenient; all of our paragraphs are consistently styled, and if we want to change the style, we only have to change it in one place. So, internal styles are useful for a page which has styling unique to the page.

External styles, linked as they are from web pages that want to use them, are very powerful for applying consistent styling across multiple pages. If we want to change the style of all of the pages at once, we only need adjust the CSS rules in one CSS style sheet file. Most web sites use external style sheets.

You can use a mixture of all three locations. If you do so, remember the cascading principle: the most recent style wins. You can also link to multiple external style sheets; the same cascading principle applies.

There will be times when you want a section of HTML on a page to be styled in a specific way; perhaps one paragraph needs to look different from another. You might be tempted to use in-line styling, but a better solution is the use of classes and IDs which we cover a little later.

3.1.3. A note on templates

The sample web pages provided are all based on a *Dreamweaver* template; templates were briefly covered in the *Dreamweaver* introductory course.

Templates are patterns for pages. If we use CSS to style the pattern, then all of the pages based on the pattern will also use the same CSS rules.

Although we will be applying CSS styling to the template, exactly the same techniques can be used on individual pages that are not template based. Indeed, when we want to apply style to just one page, we will interact directly with the text on that page (in an editable area defined by the template).

Exercise 2 Seeing the effect of style sheets

In this exercise we will see that by attaching different style sheets we can completely change the look of our pages.

- *Open the PresenterMain template*
- *Attach an existing style sheet*
- *Preview the page in Live View*
- *Detach the style sheet*
- *Attach another styles sheet*
- *Preview the page in Live View*
- *Detach the style sheet*
- *Close the template without saving any changes*

Task 1
Open the PresenterMain template

Step 1
In the **Files** Panel, expand the **Templates** folder.
Double-click on the **PresenterMain** template.

Task 2
Attach an existing style sheet

Step 1
In the **CSS Styles** panel, click on the **All** tab to make sure that all styles will be shown.
Currently there are no styles for the page.

Step 2
At the bottom of the **CSS Styles** panel, click on the **Attach Style Sheet** button .

Step 3
In the **Attach External Style Sheet** dialog (Figure 3), click on **Browse**.
In the **Select Style Sheet File** dialog, select the **sample1.css** file in the **PresenterSite** folder.
Click **OK**.

Step 4
Back in the **Attach Style Sheet** dialog, make sure that the **Add as Link** option is selected.
Click **OK** in *Windows* or **Choose** in *Mac OSX*.

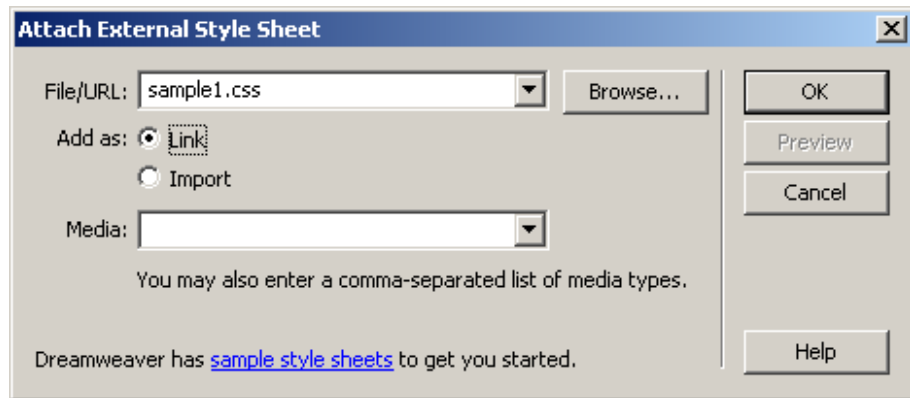





Figure 3 Attach Style Sheet dialog

<p>Task 3 Preview the page in Live View</p>	<p>Step 1 Click on the Live button in the Document toolbar.</p> <p>Step 2 Move your mouse over the link menu items to see the link behaviour.</p> <p>Step 3 Turn off Live View by clicking on Live again.</p>
<p>Task 4 Detach the style sheet</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, single click on the sample1.css entry to select it.</p> <p>Step 2 At the bottom of the CSS Styles panel, click on the Unlink CSS Stylesheet button .</p> <p>Note: This does not delete the style sheet!</p>
<p>Task 5 Attach another styles sheet</p>	<p>Step 1 At the bottom of the CSS Styles panel, click on the Attach Style Sheet button .</p> <p>Step 2 In the Attach Style Sheet dialog, click on Browse. In the Select Style Sheet File dialog, select the sample2.css file in the PresenterSite folder. Click OK in <i>Windows</i> or Choose in <i>Mac OSX</i>.</p> <p>Step 3 Back in the Attach Style Sheet dialog, click OK.</p>
<p>Task 6 Preview the page in Live View</p>	<p>Step 1 Click on the Live button in the Document toolbar. Explore the behaviour of the links.</p> <p>Step 2 Turn off Live View by clicking on Live again.</p>

Task 7 Detach the style sheet	Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, single click on the sample2.css entry to select it.
	Step 2 At the bottom of the CSS Styles panel, click on the Unlink CSS Stylesheet button  .
Task 8 Close the template without saving any changes	Step 1 Use File Close to close the template. When prompted, answer No to saving the changes.

3.1.4. Styles and HTML tags

Styles can be applied to tags. If we attach a style to a tag, wherever that tag is used, the styling is applied. Of course this is only within the scope of the style; if it is internal, it applies to that web page, and if it is external it applies to all pages linking to the external style sheet.

We saw an example of styling the `<p>` tag earlier:

```
p { background-color: blue;
    color: yellow }
```

Any HTML tag can be styled. However, you do not need to know the CSS language in order to apply a style – *Dreamweaver* does this for you, as shown in Exercise 3.

Exercise 3 Adding style to tags

In this exercise we will add CSS rules to tags so that wherever the tags are used the styles are applied.

- *Open the template*
- *Style the <body> tag in an external style sheet*
- *Style the <h1> tag in the style sheet*
- *Examine the CSS file*
- *Save and preview the changes*

Task 1

Open the template

Step 1

In the **Files** Panel, expand the **Templates** folder. Double-click on the **PresenterMain** template.

Step 2

Make sure you are in the **Design** (WYSIWYG) view. If not, click on the **Design** button in the Document toolbar.


Task 2

Style the <body> tag in an external style sheet

Step 1

In the **CSS Styles** panel, click on the **All** tab to make sure that all styles will be shown. Currently there are no styles for the template.

Step 2

Click on the **New CSS Rule** button  at the bottom right of the **CSS Styles** panel to display the **New CSS Rule** dialog (Figure 4).

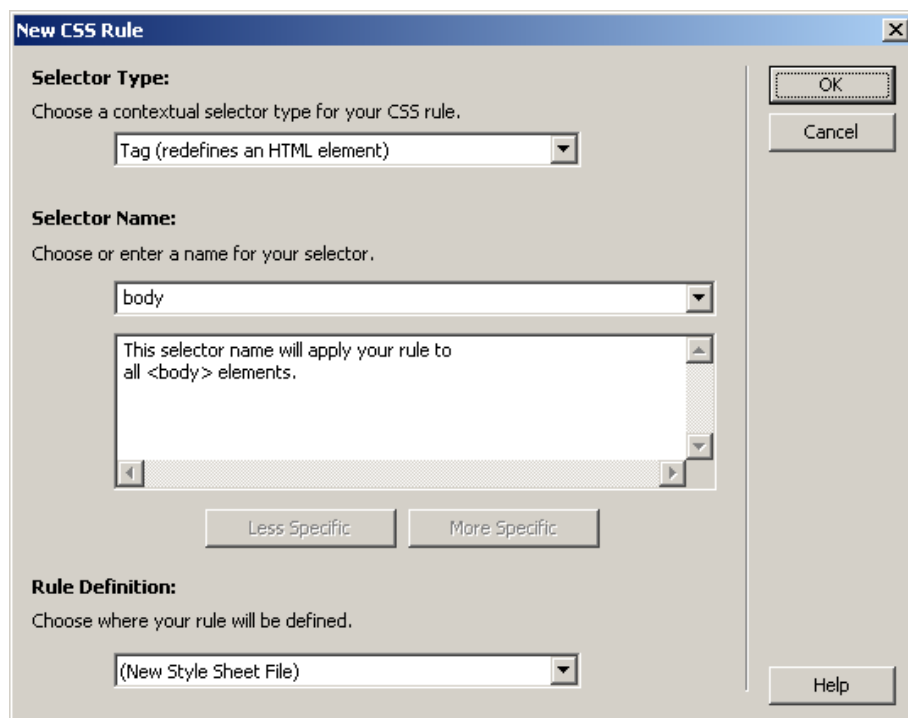


Figure 4 The New CSS Rule dialog

	<p>Step 3 For Selector Type, choose Tag (redefines an HTML element) For Selector Name, choose body For the Rule Definition choose (New Style Sheet File) Click OK</p>
	<p>Step 4 In the Save Style Sheet File As dialog, make sure that Save In is showing the PresenterSite folder. In the File name text box type: presenter.css Click Save</p>
	<p>Step 5 In the CSS Rule Definition dialog (Figure 5), click on the Font drop-down arrow and select Edit Font List</p>

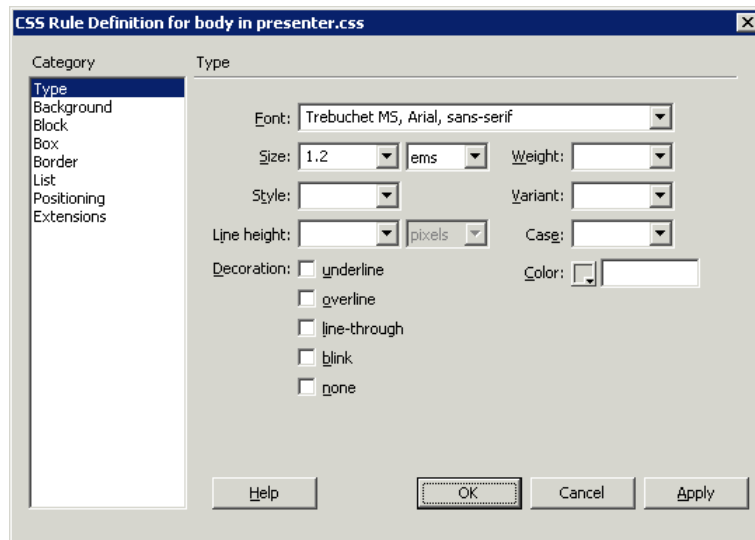





Figure 5 The CSS Rule Definition dialog

	<p>Step 6 Scroll down the Font list and select (Add fonts in list below) Select the following fonts and add them to the Chosen fonts list one by one using the Choose button <<: Trebuchet MS Arial sans-serif Click OK</p>
	<p>Step 7 Select the new font list in the Font-family drop down.</p>

	<p>Step 8 In the Font-size text box, type 1.2</p> <p>Select em from the adjacent drop down</p> <p>Click OK.</p> <p>The new style will be applied.</p>						
<p>Task 3 Style the <h1> tag in the style sheet</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the New CSS Rule button, .</p> <p>Step 2 In the New CSS Rule dialog, choose</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="810 660 1348 750"> <tr> <td>Selector Type</td> <td>Tag</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selector Name</td> <td>h1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rule Definition</td> <td>presenter.css</td> </tr> </table> <p>Click OK.</p> <p>Step 3 In the CSS Rule Definition dialog, either click on the Color button  and select a colour or Type in the value #CC071A</p> <p>Click OK.</p>	Selector Type	Tag	Selector Name	h1	Rule Definition	presenter.css
Selector Type	Tag						
Selector Name	h1						
Rule Definition	presenter.css						
<p>Task 4 Examine the CSS file</p>	<p>Step 1 In the document window toolbar, click on presenter.css*.</p> <p>This will split the window, and show the CSS rules in the left-hand panel.</p> <p>You should be able to identify what the CSS rules mean.</p> <p>Step 2 Use File Save to save the presenter.css file</p> <p>Step 3 Click on the Design button to return to the Design view.</p>						
<p>Task 5 Save and preview the changes</p>	<p>Step 1 Use File Close.</p> <p>When prompted to save changes click Yes.</p> <p>Step 2 The Update Template Files dialog will appear. It lists all the files that are based on the current template, and which will be affected by the change. Click on Update.</p> <p>Step 3 The Update Pages dialog will appear. Click Close</p>						

	<p>Step 4 In the Files panel, double-click on index.html Use the Preview button  to preview the page.</p>
	<p>Step 5 Use the navigation menu to visit other pages and see that they are styled in the same way.</p>
	<p>Step 6 Close the browser to return to <i>Dreamweaver</i>. Use File Close to close the index page.</p>

3.1.5. Styles and Classes

We have seen that we can apply styling to an HTML tag so that all elements on the page using the tag are styled the same. However, there will be times when we want some elements to be styled differently from others. For example we may want to have the majority of our paragraphs styled in one way, but particular paragraphs styled to make them stand out from the others.

This can be achieved using classes. A **class** is a named collection of styles. An example is:

```
.highlight {
    background-color: yellow;
    font-size: 1.1em
}
```

Here we have a class called `highlight` (the `.` is part of the CSS language syntax) that changes the background colour to yellow and increases the font size to 110% of the default.

We can apply this class to any HTML tag – although it would only make complete sense for a text related tag, an example being:

```
<p class="highlight">Text to be highlighted</p>
```


Remember that the cascade principle applies. If we had elsewhere styled all `<p>` tags to have a grey background, the `highlight` style will over-rule it.


Classes give us the flexibility of applying the same style wherever it is needed, but we keep the advantage of being able to change it easily at a later time; if the class is defined in an attached style sheet we need only change it there.

Exercise 4 Creating and applying a class style

In this exercise we will create class styles that can then be applied to (almost) any tags on our pages on an as needed basis.

- *Open the index web page*
- *Create a class style called highlight*
- *Apply the highlight style to the paragraph lead words*
- *Save and preview the web page*
- *Open the style sheet and view the CSS code*

<p>Task 1 Open the index web page</p>	<p>Step 1 Open the <code>index.html</code> file by double-clicking on it in the Files panel.</p>						
<p>Task 2 Create a class style called highlight</p>	<p>Step 1 If the CSS Styles panel is not visible, use Window CSS Styles to display it.</p> <p>Step 2 Click on the New CSS Rule button  to display the New CSS Rule dialog.</p> <p>Step 3 In the New CSS Rule dialog, give the following options:</p> <table data-bbox="810 1025 1348 1126"> <tr> <td>Selector Type</td> <td>Class</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selector Name</td> <td><code>highlight</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rule Definition</td> <td><code>presenter.css</code></td> </tr> </table> <p>Click OK to display the CSS Rule Definition dialog.</p> <p>Step 4 Make sure Type is selected in the Category list.</p> <p>Step 5 In the Font-size text box type 1.3 and then select em from the adjacent list. For Font-weight select bold. Click OK.</p>	Selector Type	Class	Selector Name	<code>highlight</code>	Rule Definition	<code>presenter.css</code>
Selector Type	Class						
Selector Name	<code>highlight</code>						
Rule Definition	<code>presenter.css</code>						
<p>Task 3 Apply the highlight style to the paragraph lead words</p>	<p>Step 1 Select the word <code>Technology</code> in the third paragraph by double-clicking on it.</p> <p>Step 2 In the Properties Panel, make sure the <>HTML button is selected. From the Class drop-down list select highlight.</p> <p>Step 3 Apply the highlight style to the first words of the two subsequent paragraphs (<code>Personal</code>, <code>style</code>)</p>						

<p>Task 4 Save and preview the web page</p>	<p>Step 1 Use the Preview button  to preview the page in a browser. Answer Yes to prompts about saving files. Close the browser to return to <i>Dreamweaver</i>.</p>
<p>Task 5 Open the style sheet and view the CSS code</p>	<p>Step 1 In the Files panel, double-click on presenter.css to open the file in the document window. Take a look at the CSS code and see if you can identify what each part of it relates to.</p> <p>Step 2 Use File Close All to close any open files.</p>

3.1.6. Styles and IDs

We can apply the same style to many different elements on a web page by using a style class. However, if we want to apply a particular style to one and only one element on a page we can use a style ID.

An example might be that you usually only have one footer for a page and so you could use an ID style for the footer. Following this example through:

```
#footer {
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
    font-size: 0.5em;
    text-align: center;
    color: #CC071A;
}
```

Notice the syntax is a little different; there is a # in front of the style name. *Dreamweaver* will take care of the syntax for you. We can use any name we like for an ID style, here we have chosen `footer`. You might be able to decode the CSS rules for yourself (`#FFFFFF` and `#CC071A` are colours). In the HTML we might have:

```
<p id="footnote">Whatever footer text you needed</p>
```


It is an error to use an ID more than once on the same page, but it can be used on multiple pages.



ID styles become particularly useful when we look at using CSS for positioning.

Exercise 5 Creating and applying an ID style

In this exercise we will create CSS rules that can be applied to a tag that has a specific ID.

- *Open the template*
- *Add some footer text*
- *Add an ID to the paragraph*
- *Create an ID style for the footer*
- *Preview using Live View*
- *Save the template*
- *Preview the result in a browser*

Task 1 Open the template	Step 1 In the Files Panel, expand the Templates folder. Double-click on the PresenterMain template.
	Step 2 Make sure you are in the Design (WYSIWYG) view. If not, click on the Design button in the Document toolbar.
Task 2 Add some footer text	Step 1 Click at the bottom of the page (after the navigation menu). Press ENTER to create a new paragraph.
	Step 2 Use Insert HTML Special Characters Copyright to insert the © symbol.
	Step 3 After the symbol, type the following text: 2013 Dave Baker and ITLP (or substitute your own name affiliation)
Task 3 Add an ID to the paragraph	Step 1 In the Properties panel, make sure that the <> HTML button is selected.
	Step 2 In the ID text box type footer
Task 4 Create an ID style for the footer	Step 1 Click on the New CSS Rule button  to display the New CSS Rule dialog.

	<p>Step 2 In the New CSS Rule dialog, give the following options:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Selector Type</td> <td>ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selector Name</td> <td>#footer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rule Definition</td> <td>presenter.css</td> </tr> </table> <p>Click OK to display the CSS Rule Definition dialog.</p> <p>Step 3 In the CSS Rule Definition dialog, select the Category to be Block.</p> <p>In the Text align drop-down list, select Center</p> <p>Step 4 Select the Category to be Type.</p> <p>In the Font-size text box type 0.8 and select em from the adjacent drop down list.</p> <p>Click on the Color button  and select a mid-grey (#999)</p> <p>Click OK.</p>	Selector Type	ID	Selector Name	#footer	Rule Definition	presenter.css
Selector Type	ID						
Selector Name	#footer						
Rule Definition	presenter.css						
<p>Task 5 Preview using Live View</p>	<p>Step 1 Use the Live button to see how the page template looks. Press Live again to return to the Design view.</p>						
<p>Task 6 Save the template</p>	<p>Step 1 Use File Close All to close and save the changes.</p> <p>Step 2 Answer Yes when prompted to save the template and the style sheet.</p> <p>Step 3 When the Update Template Files dialog appears, click Update</p> <p>Step 4 When the Update Pages dialog appears, click Close.</p>						
<p>Task 7 Preview the result in a browser</p>	<p>Step 1 Open the index.html file by double-clicking on it in the Files panel.</p> <p>Step 2 Use the Preview button  to view the page.</p> <p>Use the navigation menu to visit other pages and confirm they have the footer in place.</p> <p>Step 3 Close the browser to return to <i>Dreamweaver</i>.</p> <p>Step 4 Use File Close All to close all files</p>						

4 The Dreamweaver Inspect mode

CSS is a very powerful tool for controlling the appearance (including, as we will see shortly, layout) of your web pages. It can also be fiendishly difficult for those new to the technique to work out which particular CSS rule is affecting a particular element of the page. You'll recall that the 'C' stands for cascading and so several rules can be affecting an element, with some aspects of an earlier rule being overridden by a later rule.

Dreamweaver CS5 has introduced the **Inspect Mode** that can give us an insight into how the CSS is interacting with our page.

Before we can fully appreciate the Inspect Mode, we need to understand CSS's Box Model.

4.1. The Box model

In terms of styling, every HTML content element can be imagined to be surrounded by a series of boxes as represented in Figure 6

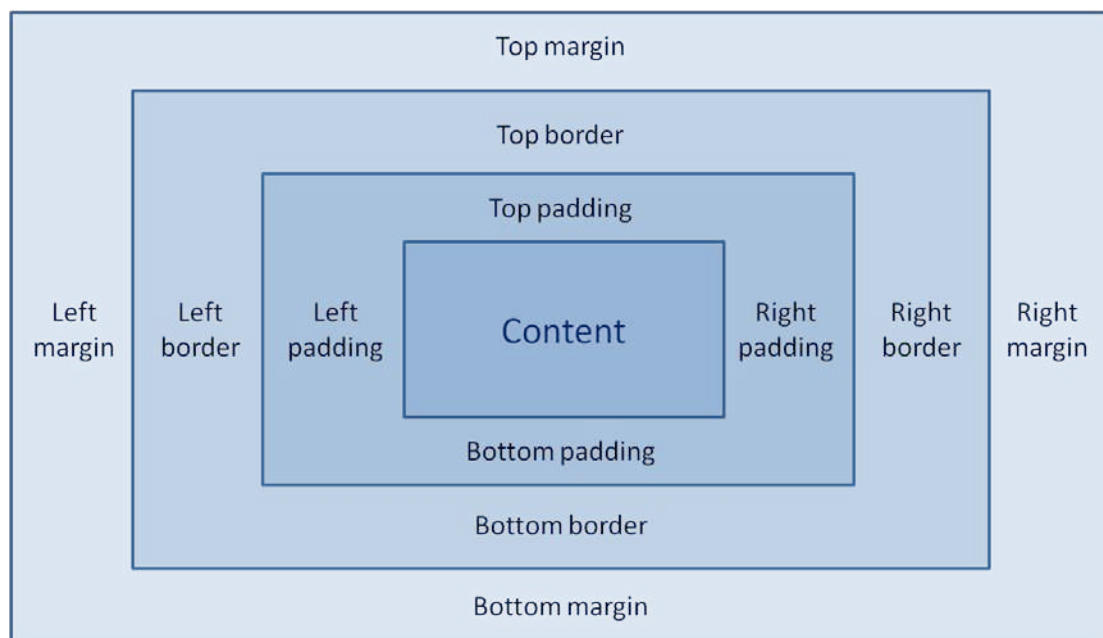


Figure 6 The CSS box model

The **Margin** determines the space between the **Border** of the content and any adjacent objects such as images, tables, or paragraphs (which will also be surrounded by their own 'boxes').

Padding is the space between the **Border** and the contained content.

We can independently set the width of the **Margin**, **Border** and **Padding** for each of the four sides. We can set the colour of the area within the **Border** independently of the background colour of any element that this content sits within. We can also set the style of the **Border**, for example to be solid or dashed. If dashed, then the spaces between the dashes are filled with the padding colour (i.e. the padding actually extends underneath the border).

Two further properties we can affect in the box model are **Width** and **Height**.

Width is the width of the content area. Note that the overall width of an element will be the sum of its **Width** property and the **Padding**, **Border** and **Margin** thicknesses.

Similarly **Height** is the height of the content, with the overall height given by again adding the thicknesses of **Padding**, **Border** and **Margin**.


Care needs to be taken when using the **Height** property. If the content consists of text, then the browser and/or user are often in control of the text size, and so might enlarge it to the point that text spills out of a box which is constrained in height.



The interaction of different CSS rules and their effect on the box model for elements on the page can be visually inspected using the Inspect Mode.


Exercise 6 Using the Inspect Mode

In this exercise we will explore the Inspect Mode to see how it can help us see how CSS rules get applied to different areas of our pages.

- *Open the index page*
- *Make some changes to the box attributes for paragraphs*
- *Enable the Inspect Mode*
- *Disable and enable CSS selected attributes*
- *Remove the paragraph styling*
- *Close without saving the changes*

<p>Task 1 Open the index page</p>	<p>Step 1 Open the <code>index.html</code> file by double-clicking on it in the Files panel.</p>
<p>Task 2 Make some changes to the box attributes for paragraphs</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the All tab to make sure that all styles will be shown.</p>
	<p>Step 2 Click on the New CSS Rule button  at the bottom right of the CSS Styles panel to display the New CSS Rule dialog.</p>
	<p>Step 3 For Selector Type, choose Tag (redefines an HTML element) For Selector Name, choose p For the Rule Definition choose presenter.css Click OK</p>
<p>Task 3 Enable the Inspect Mode</p>	<p>Step 1 Click on Live to turn on Live View. Click on the Inspect button.</p>
	<p>Step 2 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the Current button.</p>

	<p>Step 3 Move your mouse cursor over the page. Notice that as you hover over page elements, the different areas of the box model are highlighted in different colours. Also notice that the CSS attributes of the element appear in the CSS Styles panel.</p> <p>Step 4 Hover over the first paragraph (This web site...) and click once with the left mouse button. This 'freezes' the Inspect mode, displaying the CSS style properties in the CSS Styles panel. Examine the CSS Styles panel At the top is given a summary of all the CSS properties that affect the current selection (our paragraph). In the middle is a list of all the rules that are affecting the current selection.</p> <p>Step 5 In the Rules section, click on the body entry. At the bottom of the panel are listed the current values for the properties set by the body CSS rule.</p>
<p>Task 4 Disable and enable CSS selected attributes</p>	<p>Step 1 Now click on the p entry to display the settings determined by the CSS rule for the p tag.</p> <p>Step 2 Move the mouse cursor just to the left of the width entry. A grey disable symbol  should appear. Click on the symbol. The symbol will become red and that property will be temporarily disabled in the stylesheet. Notice the effect on the page.</p> <p>Step 3 Re-enable the Width property by clicking on the  symbol.</p> <p>Step 4 Experiment with disabling/enabling different CSS properties to see what effect they have on the page.</p> <p>Step 5 Make sure you re-enable all properties before continuing.</p>
<p>Task 5 Remove the paragraph</p>	<p>Step 1 Click on the Live button to return to the Design view.</p>

styling	Step 2 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the All button to display a list of all of the styles in use.
	Step 3 In the list of styles, click on the p entry to select it. Click on the Delete CSS Rule button  to delete the p rule.
Task 6 Close without saving the changes	Step 1 Use File Close All Click No when prompted to save changes.

5 Styles for Layout

Styles are an important tool for making your pages attractive and easy to understand, without complicating the HTML. We can go one stage further and use CSS to define where on a web page particular content should be placed.

It is important to emphasise that we are separating content (the HTML) from presentation (the CSS). We place the content in our web page, using HTML. We should try to do that in a logical order, that is, an order in which we would expect our visitors to be able to make sense of our information.

On top of the logical content structure, we layer our presentation using CSS. If we use the CSS to put content at particular places on our page that is purely presentation – we are not altering the content order in the HTML.

Why is this significant? Some of our visitors will be listening to our pages being read out, perhaps because they have a visual impairment. Screen reader programs take the HTML, interpret the content and read it out starting at the top. So the order of our content in the HTML matters, but when displayed on screen we can use CSS positioning to have whatever layout we like.

5.1.1. The importance of the `<div>` tag

HTML tags identify types of content in your web page, and we have seen that we can apply a style to a tag. However, this is rather limiting. What if we wanted to apply styling to a web page across several different types of content? Perhaps we would like to change the background colour behind a heading and a group of paragraphs. We could do this tag by tag using classes but it is tedious, particularly if we want to make changes later.

The `<div>` tag is very useful when we want to apply styling to a section of a page containing several elements. We surround that section with `<div>` and `</div>` to turn it into a **division** of our document. We can have as many divisions as we need, and we can nest a division inside another division if we want.

Once we have defined a division we can apply styling to it. Just as importantly, we can apply positioning to it as well. We can therefore have blocks of content which we are free to place anywhere we want on a page.

Dreamweaver makes it very simple to define these divisions. At the same time it allows us to add class styles and ID styles. Typically we would use class styles to apply formatting such as font, size and colour and ID styles to apply positioning. Remember that we can only have one instance of a particular ID on a web page which fits well with the idea that we would not typically want two divisions to have the same position.

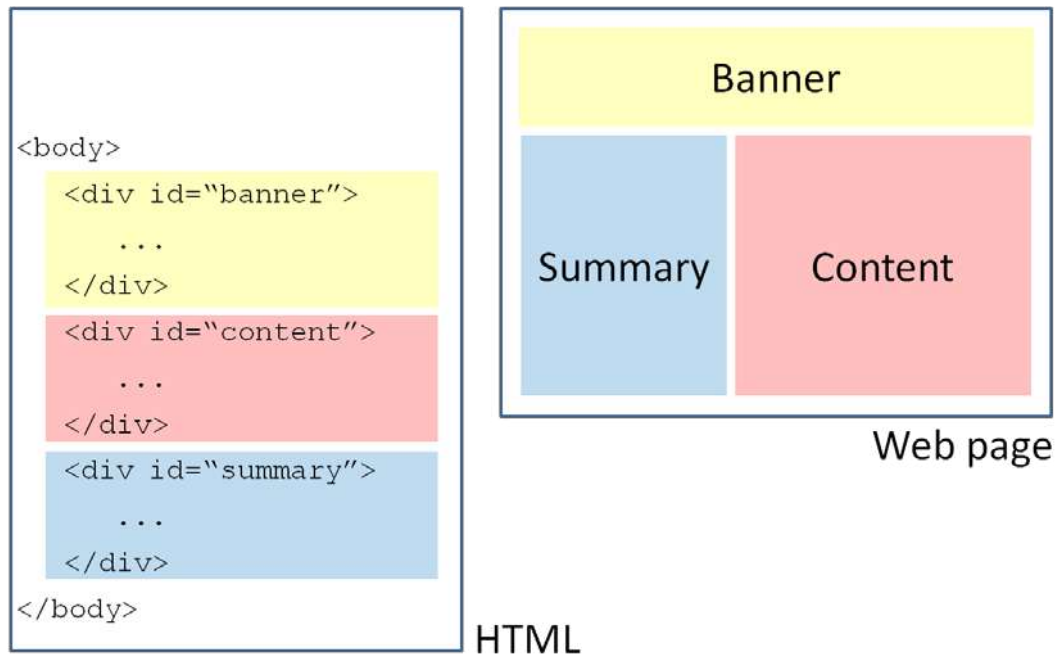


Figure 7 <div>s and CSS positioning

5.1.2. Positioning your DIVs

There are four types of positioning available in CSS:

Absolute: The division is positioned exactly where we want in respect to its container. By default, the container is the browser window, but if the division is nested inside another division, the absolute position is measured from the top left of the position of this containing division.

Relative: The division is positioned relative to where it would have been placed without CSS positioning, taking into account positioning applied to any container division.

Static: The division is placed in its standard position as determined by the HTML (the default situation).

Fixed: The division is fixed in place in the browser window and does not scroll with the rest of the page. Not all browsers currently support this.

More often than not, a combination of absolute and relative positioning is used. We might relatively position a division and absolutely position something within that division.

Getting positioning correct for a complex layout can be challenging, especially when we factor in that not all browsers interpret CSS positioning in exactly the same way. It is best to keep the layout simple, or find an example of the layout that you want and see how the CSS works. An alternative for simple layouts is to use the CSS float property together with the box model we discussed earlier.

5.1.3. Using Float

For simple layouts, such as a banner and two or three columns, the float property is usually simpler to use than absolute and relative positioning.

The float property allows us to force a division to 'float' towards the left or right of its container, usually the browser window. The principle is explained in Figure 8

and Figure 9 (based on an example in *Dreamweaver CS5: The Missing Manual* by McFarland).

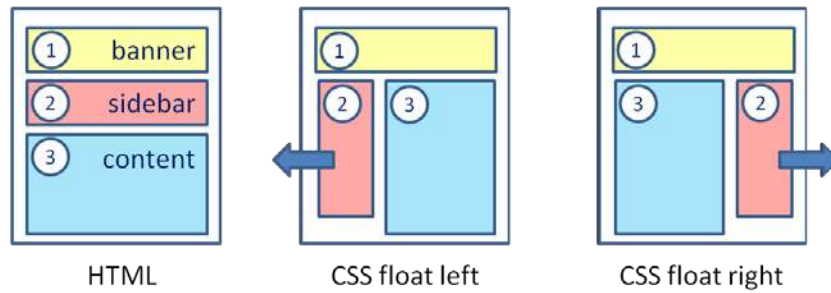


Figure 8 Floating divisions

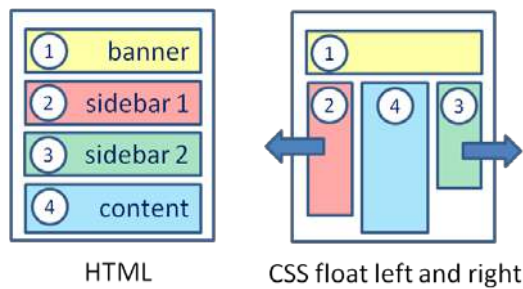


Figure 9 Floating divisions to produce a three column layout

Notice that at the same time as floating a division, we usually change its width. This is easy to do using the properties available in the box model. By making a div narrower, and floating it to one side or another, we create space on our page that can be filled by other content.

Exercise 7 Using styles for layout

In this exercise we use CSS to effect changes to the layout of our pages. We will divide up our page into divs and then position and float them to achieve a two column layout.

- *Open the template*
- *Divide the page into divs*
- *Centre the page by styling the container div*
- *Float the first navigation list to the left*
- *Style the content div*
- *Style the second navigation list*
- *Preview the page using Live View*
- *Close and save the template*
- *Adapt the navigation list library item*
- *Close and save the template and stylesheet*
- *Preview the result in a browser*

Task 1

Open the template

Step 1

In the **Files** Panel, expand the **Templates** folder. Double-click on the **PresenterMain** template.

Step 2

Make sure you are in the **Design** (WYSIWYG) view. If not, click on the **Design** button in the Document toolbar.

Task 2

Divide the page into divs:

Step 1

Click anywhere in the template.

In the **Tag Selector** at the bottom left of the **Document** window, click on `<body>`.

This will select the entire document.

container

Step 2

Use **Insert | Layout Objects | Div Tag** to display the **Insert Div Tag** dialog (Figure 10)

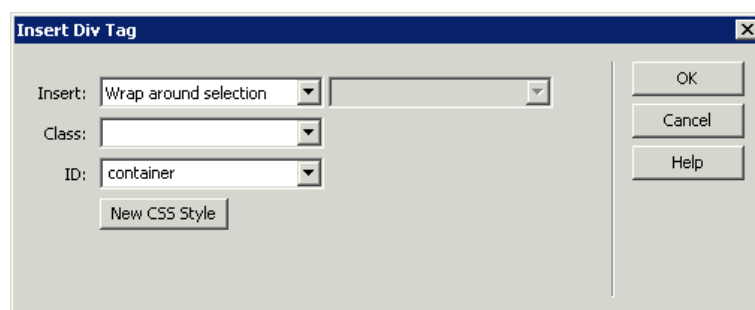








Figure 10 Insert Div Tag dialog

	<p>Step 3 In the ID text box, type: <code>container</code></p> <p>Click <input type="button" value="OK"/>.</p> <p>Notice the dashed lines of a box that now surrounds the page.</p>
banner	<p>Step 4 Click on the logo image.</p> <p>In the Tag Selector, click on the <p></p> <p>This selects the image and its paragraph.</p>
	<p>Step 5 Use Insert Layout Objects Div Tag to display the Insert Div Tag dialog.</p> <p>In the ID text box type: <code>banner</code></p> <p>Click <input type="button" value="OK"/>.</p>
navbar1	<p>Step 6 Click anywhere on the first navigation list.</p> <p>This will select the library item that is the navigation list.</p>
	<p>Step 7 Use Insert Layout Objects Div Tag to display the Insert Div Tag dialog.</p> <p>In the ID text box type: <code>navbar1</code></p> <p>Click <input type="button" value="OK"/>.</p>
content	<p>Step 8 Select all of the text, starting from the Type page title here heading, down to and including the last sentence ending in ...if necessary.</p>
	<p>Step 9 Use Insert Layout Objects Div Tag to display the Insert Div Tag dialog.</p> <p>In the ID text box type: <code>content</code></p> <p>Click <input type="button" value="OK"/>.</p>
navbar2	<p>Step 10 Click anywhere on the bottom navigation list.</p> <p>This will select the library item.</p>

	<p>Step 11 Use Insert Layout Objects Div Tag to display the Insert Div Tag dialog.</p> <p>In the ID text box type: <code>navbar2</code></p> <p>Click OK.</p>						
<p>Task 3 Centre the page by styling the container div</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the New CSS Rule button .</p>						
	<p>Step 2 In the New CSS Rule dialog, set the values as:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="810 645 1350 741"> <tr> <td>Selector Type</td> <td>ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selector Name</td> <td><code>container</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rule Definition</td> <td><code>presenter.css</code></td> </tr> </table> <p>Click OK.</p>	Selector Type	ID	Selector Name	<code>container</code>	Rule Definition	<code>presenter.css</code>
	Selector Type	ID					
	Selector Name	<code>container</code>					
	Rule Definition	<code>presenter.css</code>					
<p>Step 3 In the Category list, select Box</p>							
<p>Step 4 In the Width text box type <code>800</code></p> <p>In the Margin section, remove the tick in the Same for all tick box by clicking on it.</p> <p>In the drop-down list for Margin Right select Auto</p> <p>In the drop-down list for Margin Left select Auto</p> <p>This will tell the browser to automatically balance the available space either side of the box</p>							
<p>Step 5 Click OK to return to the Document window</p>							
<p>Task 4 Float the first navigation list to the left</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the New CSS Rule button .</p>						
	<p>Step 2 In the New CSS Rule dialog, set the values as:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="810 1532 1350 1628"> <tr> <td>Selector Type</td> <td>ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selector Name</td> <td><code>navbar1</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rule Definition</td> <td><code>presenter.css</code></td> </tr> </table> <p>Click OK.</p>	Selector Type	ID	Selector Name	<code>navbar1</code>	Rule Definition	<code>presenter.css</code>
	Selector Type	ID					
	Selector Name	<code>navbar1</code>					
Rule Definition	<code>presenter.css</code>						
<p>Step 3 In the Category list, select Box</p>							
<p>Step 4 In the Width box type <code>7</code> and select em from the adjacent drop down list.</p> <p>In the Float drop-down list select Left</p> <p>Click OK.</p>							

<p>Task 5 Style the content div</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the New CSS Rule button .</p> <p>Step 2 In the New CSS Rule dialog, set the values as: Selector Type ID Selector Name content Rule Definition presenter.css Click OK.</p> <p>Step 3 In the Category list select Box In the Margin section: Remove the tick in the Same for all tick box. Set Top to 0 Set Left to 7.5 em Click OK.</p>
<p>Task 6 Style the second navigation list</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the New CSS Rule button .</p> <p>Step 2 In the New CSS Rule dialog, set the values as: Selector Type ID Selector Name navbar2 Rule Definition presenter.css Click OK.</p> <p>Step 3 In the Category list select Block In the Text align drop-down list select right. Click OK.</p>
<p>Task 7 Preview the page using Live View</p>	<p>Step 1 Click on the Live button in the Document toolbar. This should give you a good idea of how the page will appear in a browser.</p> <p>Step 2 Return to the Design view by clicking on the Live button again.</p>
<p>Task 8 Close and save the template</p>	<p>Step 1 Use File Close to close the template. Click Yes when prompted to save the template. Click Yes when prompted to save the stylesheet.</p>

	<p>Step 2</p> <p>Click Update when prompted to update the template files.</p> <p>Click Close in the Update Pages dialog.</p>						
<p>Task 9</p> <p>Adapt the navigation list styling</p>	<p>Step 1</p> <p>In the Files panel, double click on the PresenterMain template.</p>						
	<p>Step 2</p> <p>In the CSS Styles panel, click on the New CSS Rule button .</p>						
	<p>Step 3</p> <p>In the New CSS Rule dialog, set the values as:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Selector Type</td> <td>Tag</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selector Name</td> <td>ul</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rule Definition</td> <td>presenter.css</td> </tr> </table> <p>Click OK.</p>	Selector Type	Tag	Selector Name	ul	Rule Definition	presenter.css
	Selector Type	Tag					
	Selector Name	ul					
Rule Definition	presenter.css						
<p>Step 4</p> <p>In the Category list select List</p> <p>In the List-style-type drop-down list select none.</p>							
<p>Step 5</p> <p>In the Category list select Box</p> <p>For Padding and Margin, set Top to 0</p> <p>Click OK.</p>							
<p>Task 10</p> <p>Close and save the template and stylesheet</p>	<p>Step 1</p> <p>Use File Close to close the template.</p> <p>Click Yes when prompted to save the stylesheet.</p>						
<p>Task 11</p> <p>Preview the result in a browser</p>	<p>Step 1</p> <p>Open the index.html file by double-clicking on it in the Files panel.</p>						
	<p>Step 2</p> <p>Use the Preview button  to view the page.</p>						
	<p>Step 3</p> <p>Use the navigation menu to visit other pages and confirm they have the footer in place.</p>						
	<p>Step 4</p> <p>Close the browser to return to <i>Dreamweaver</i>.</p>						
	<p>Step 5</p> <p>Use File Close All to close all files</p>						

6 Styles for different media

Web pages are obviously designed to be viewed on screen, but inevitably our visitors will want to print some of our information. You have probably been frustrated when you have tried to print a web page that looks great on screen, but on paper it is poorly laid out, perhaps missing some content off the edge of the page and most likely printing other content that only makes sense on-screen.

What is more, it is becoming commonplace to want to view web pages on devices other than a computer screen – mobile phones for example.



Both of these problems can be solved by having style sheets for specific media. Here we will focus on style sheets for printing.




Dreamweaver is a little clumsy in the way it deals with media style sheets; it does not allow you to create a style sheet and define its media type at the same time. The simplest method is to create a style sheet in the normal way, detach it from the page and then reattach it. The following exercise covers the process.





Exercise 8 Creating a print media style sheet

In this exercise we will see that we can have a separate style sheet that will be applied when our users print our web pages.

- *Open the template*
- *Create a new style sheet*
- *Set styles for the navigation divs to make them not display*
- *Adjust the margins on the content div*
- *Detach the style sheet.*
- *Reattach the style sheet as a print media stylesheet*
- *Close and save the template*
- *Preview the print style sheet using the Style Rendering toolbar*
- *Preview the web page in a browser*
- *Close all files*

<p>Task 1 Open the template</p>	<p>Step 1 In the Files Panel, expand the Templates folder. Double-click on the PresenterMain template.</p> <p>Step 2 Make sure you are in the Design (WYSIWYG) view. If not, click on the Design button in the Document toolbar.</p>
<p>Task 2 Create a new style sheet</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the New CSS Rule button  to display the New CSS Rule dialog.</p> <p>Step 2 In the New CSS Rule dialog, set the values as: Selector Type ID Selector Name navbar1 Rule Definition (New Style Sheet File) Click OK.</p> <p>Step 3 In the Save Style Sheet As dialog, save the style sheet with the File name of presenterprint.css.</p>
<p>Task 3 Set styles for the navigation divs to make them not display</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Rule Definition dialog, select Block in the Category list. In the Display drop-down list, select none. Click OK.</p> <p>Step 2 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the New CSS Rule button  to display the New CSS Rule dialog again.</p>

	<p>Step 3 In the New CSS Rule dialog, set the values as: Selector Type ID Selector Name navbar2 Rule Definition presenterprint.css</p> <p>Click OK.</p> <p>Step 4 In the CSS Rule Definition dialog, select Block in the Category list. In the Display drop-down list, select none. Click OK.</p>
<p>Task 4 Adjust the margins on the content div</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the New CSS Rule button  to display the New CSS Rule dialog again.</p> <p>Step 2 In the New CSS Rule dialog, set the values as: Selector Type ID Selector Name content Rule Definition presenterprint.css</p> <p>Click OK.</p> <p>Step 3 In the Category list select Box Remove the tick from the Margin Same for all tick box. In the Margin Left box give the value 0 and chose px from the adjacent drop-down. Click OK.</p>
<p>Task 5 Detach the style sheet</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the All button Single click on presenterprint.css to select it.</p> <p>Step 2 Click on the Unlink CSS Style Sheet button .</p>
<p>Task 6 Reattach the style sheet as a print media stylesheet</p>	<p>Step 1 In the CSS Styles panel, click on the Attach Style Sheet button .</p> <p>Step 2 In the Attach External Style Sheet dialog, set the following options: File/URL ../presenterprint.css Add as link Media print</p> <p>Click OK.</p>

<p>Task 7 Close and save the template</p>	<p>Step 1 Use File Close to close the template. Click Yes when prompted to save the template. Click Yes when prompted to save the stylesheet.</p> <p>Step 2 Click Update when prompted to update the template files. Click Close in the Update Pages dialog.</p>
<p>Task 8 Preview the print style sheet using the Style Rendering toolbar</p>	<p>Step 1 In the Files panel double click index.html</p> <p>Step 2 Use View Toolbars Style Rendering to display the Style Rendering toolbar (Figure 11).</p>
 <p>Figure 11 The Style Rendering toolbar</p>	
	<p>Step 3 In the Style Rendering toolbar, click on the Render Print Media Type button .</p> <p>Notice the effect on the page.</p> <p>Step 4 Switch back to the Render Screen Media Type button .</p>
<p>Task 9 Preview in a browser</p>	<p>Step 1 Use the Preview button  to preview the web page in a browser.</p> <p>Step 2 In the browser, use the Print Preview feature to see how the page will look when printed. This is usually achieved using File Print preview in the browser menu.</p> <p>Step 3 Close the print preview and the browser to return to <i>Dreamweaver</i>.</p>
<p>Task 10 Close all files</p>	<p>Step 1 Use File Close All to close all files.</p>

7 CSS Transitions

As we know, CSS can be used to style any element on a page, but it has only recently become possible to apply style transitions, where one style changes to another based on an action by a user.

A typical use for this might be to add an eye-catching and attractive change to a link on a page when a visitor 'hovers' their mouse over it. Until CSS3 this type of effect could only be achieved using JavaScript, but now CSS3 includes a CSS Transitions property.

Note that the browser must support CSS3 for these transitions to work.

Creating a transition is a three-step process:

- You create a style for an element on the page. This can be any element, but typically it might be for link tags, `<a>` that identify links on your page.
- You decide what visitor action will activate the transition. Typically this might be 'hovering' over the element.
- You define the style changes, including the timing and transition effect that occur when the action occurs.

Exercise 9 Creating a simple navigation menu using CSS transitions

In this exercise we will use CSS to make a visually more interesting navigation menu. First you will define a style for the <a> (link) tag, and then apply transitions that will occur when the mouse hovers over a link.

- *Open the template*
- *Create a style for the link tag*
- *Add a CSS transition to the style*
- *Preview in Live View*
- *Save and preview the pages in a browser*

Task 1

Open the template

Step 1

In the **Files** Panel, expand the **Templates** folder. Double-click on the **PresenterMain** template.

Step 2

Make sure you are in the **Design** (WYSIWYG) view. If not, click on the **Design** button in the Document toolbar.

Task 2

Create a style for the link tag

Step 1

In the **CSS Styles** panel, click on the **All** button. Single click on **presenter.css** entry to select it.

Step 2

Click on the **New CSS Rule** button to open the **New CSS Rule** dialog.

Step 3

In the **New CSS Rule** dialog, set the values as:

Selector Type	tag
Selector Name	a
Define in	presenter.css

Click **OK**.

Step 4

In the **Category** list select **Type**

Click on the **Color** button  and use the colour dropper to pick out the red from the MainHeading text (#CC071A)

In the **Decoration** section, click in **none**.

Step 5

In the **Category** list select **Background**

Click on the **Color** button  and select White (#FFFFFF)

Click **OK**.

Task 3
Add a CSS transition to the style

Step 1
Use **Window | CSS Transitions** to display the **CSS Transitions** panel.
Click on the **Create New Transition** button **+** to display the **New Transition** dialog (Figure 12).

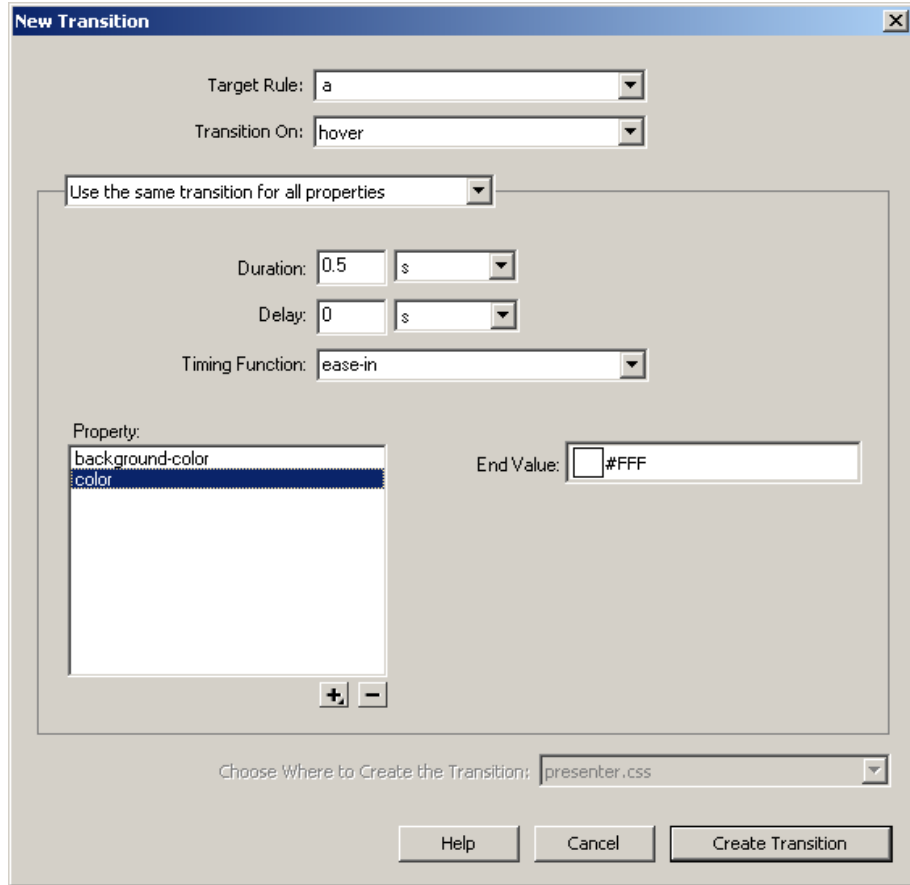




Figure 12 The New Transition dialog

Step 2
Set the following values:

Target Rule	a
Transition on	hover
Use the Same transition for all properties	
Duration	0.5 s
Delay	0 s
Timing function	ease-in

Step 3
Click on the **+** button at the bottom of the **Property** area.
From the list that appears, select **background-color**.
Click on the colour picker in the **End Value** area and select a mid-grey (#666666)

	<p>Step 4 Click on the  button at the bottom of the Property area again.</p> <p>From the list, select color.</p> <p>Click on the colour picker in the End Value area and select white (#FFFFFF)</p> <p>Step 5 Click on Create Transition.</p> <p>Close the CSS Transitions panel.</p>
<p>Task 4 Preview in Live View</p>	<p>Step 1 In the Window Toolbar, click on the Live button.</p> <p>Hover over the navigation menu entries to preview their behaviour.</p> <p>Step 2 Click on the Live button to return to the Design view.</p>
<p>Task 5 Save and preview the pages in a browser</p>	<p>Step 1 Use File Close to close and save the changes.</p> <p>Step 2 In the Files panel, double click index.html to open the index page.</p> <p>Use the Preview button  to preview the page in a browser.</p> <p>Close the browser to return to <i>Dreamweaver</i>.</p> <p>Step 3 Use File Close to close the index page.</p>

8 Adobe BrowserLab

Checking that your pages display acceptably in all of the common browsers (and perhaps some less common) is a necessary task. You usually have no control over which browser and version a visitor will be using, and many users will resent being told that they should use a browser other than their favourite in order to 'get the best experience'!

This causes us two headaches. Firstly, for all but the simplest pages it is sometimes impractical to get the identical layout on every browser, so how can we judge what is acceptable. Secondly, how can we possibly test a browser on say a Mac platform when we only have access to a Windows PC?

Adobe's BrowserLab is a tool than can go a long way to helping you with both problems. Currently it is a free service for *Dreamweaver* users, but you do need to register for an Adobe ID.

If you don't already have an Adobe ID, you can create one as part of the BrowserLab sign in process.


BrowserLab enables you to upload a copy of a web page and have it displayed exactly as it will appear on many different combinations of browser, version and platform.

Exercise 10 Using Adobe BrowserLab

In this exercise you will see how you can preview your web pages in some common browsers without having to install them on your computer.

Note: You will need an Adobe ID to do this exercise

- *Open the index web page*
- *Sign in to Adobe BrowserLab*
- *Preview in your chosen browsers*
- *Logout of BrowserLab*

<p>Task 1 Open the index page</p>	<p>Step 1 Open the index.html file by double-clicking on it in the Files panel.</p>
<p>Task 2 Sign in to Adobe BrowserLab</p>	<p>Step 1 In the Window Toolbar, click on the Preview button .</p> <p>Step 2 Select Preview in Adobe BrowserLab from the list. You may be asked to grant permission to upload a copy of the page to the BrowserLab. Click OK.</p> <p>A browser window will open at the Adobe BrowserLab login page.</p> <p>Step 3 Sign in with your Adobe ID and password. (or click on the Create an Adobe ID link).</p>
<p>Task 3 Preview in your chosen browsers</p>	<p>Step 1 It may take a minute or so for your page to upload. Once uploaded you can select a browser from the drop down lists.</p> <p>Step 2 Clicking on the View button lets you choose a 2-up view with a different browser on each half of the screen. By choosing different combinations, you should be able to identify some minor differences by eye.</p> <p>Step 3 Choosing Onion Skin from the View button menu overlays two browser views one on the other. You can use the slider to change the transparency and more easily identify differences in the layout and style.</p> <p>Step 4 Unfortunately, <i>BrowserLab</i> doesn't tell us what in our style sheet needs changing to correct any differences.</p>
<p>Task 4 Logout of BrowserLab</p>	<p>Step 1 Click on the Sign Out button at the top right of the window to logout of <i>Browserlab</i>.</p>

9 Media queries and fluid layouts

One of the challenges we face in developing web sites is the wide range of devices that are now used to access internet content, from Smart Phones with small screens, through tablets of many sizes, to laptops and desktop PCs.

Often the default for these devices is to display our web pages using the same layout as for a desktop/laptop only scaled to fit the screen; the visitor can then zoom and scroll over the page.

A better solution is for us to provide different style sheets for different devices. CSS3 provides a new feature called *media queries* that we can make use of.

Media queries enable us to interrogate the display device for its screen resolution (and other properties) and then deliver a style sheet that optimises our pages for that particular screen width.

Note that not all browsers on all devices fully support CSS3 and media queries; in such cases the browser will usually simply take the default style sheet and apply it. There are ways, using JavaScript, that we can address this but it is beyond the scope of this short course.

Another technique that can be used is to develop our web pages with a structure that enables them to adapt naturally to differing screen widths. This involves placing content in <div>s that we allow to 'float' according to the screen width; these are often referred to as *fluid layouts* (Figure 13)

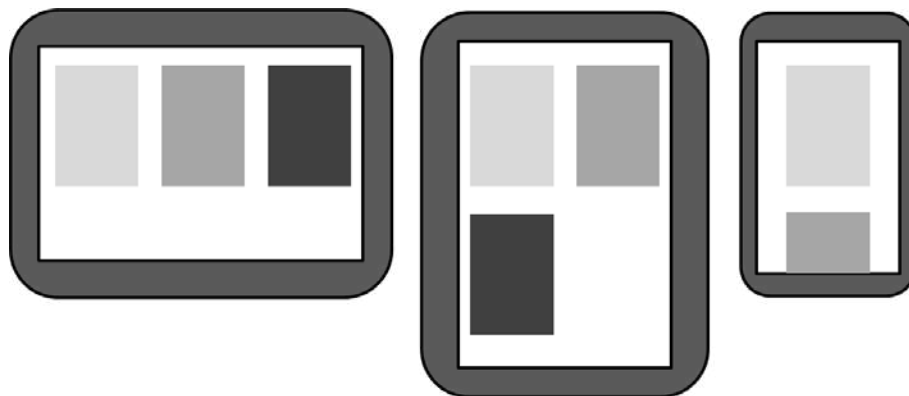


Figure 13 Fluid layout in action

9.1. Using media queries

A media query is a question we ask of a browser along the lines of 'Is your screen width 300px?' If the answer is yes, then the browser uses the style sheet that is identified along with the question. In a page, the media query would look something like:

```
<link href= "styles/phone.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
media="only screen and (width:300px)">
```

Using *Dreamweaver's* media queries feature, this style sheet link will be inserted for us. If necessary, we can make the query more sophisticated giving, for example, a minimum and maximum width that our stylesheet is designed for.

Each device that you target will have its own stylesheet. This can get clumsy if you are targeting several different devices in that you will end up with a line for each in each web page. More usually we attach the stylesheets to a site-wide media queries stylesheet which is then attached as a single line in each webpage.

When designing stylesheets for mobile devices, you should consider the following:

- Don't use fixed widths. Instead set the width attributes for <div>s to be 100% or auto.
- Use smaller fonts
- Reduce the amount of white space between elements.
- Avoid having columns side-by-side. Your columns will probably be in <div>s that are floated to make the columns arrange themselves on wider monitors. In your stylesheets for mobile devices, remove the float attributes.
- Hide content which is not relevant to mobile users. This is easily done by setting the CSS display attribute to none.
- Use images that will fit within the desired screen width.

New mobile devices are appearing all the time and it can be difficult to second guess the screen sizes you should design for. All mobile devices use browsers that are scrollable vertically, and so the decision is simplified to what width of screen to consider; even then, there are many choices. The table below gives some examples, but it will already be out of date by the time you read this!

Resolution	Examples
320x240	Blackberry Curve Motorola Charm (Android) Nokia E63 (Symbian)
320x480	Apple iPhone, iPod HTC Dream (Android)
480x360	Blackberry Torch
360x640	HTC Desire (Android) Samsung Omnia 7 (Windows 7 phone)
768x1024	iPad and iPad 2
640x960	iPhone 4
1280x800	Samsung Galaxy Tab 10.1
2048x1536	iPad 3

One solution is to have stylesheets that cover collections of devices:

Styles for all devices

Styles for devices between (say) 481 px and 1024 px

Styles for devices with resolutions of 480 px and below

The following exercise takes this approach.

Incidentally, the W3C provides a web site that rates a web page according to how mobile-friendly it is:

validator.w3.org/mobile/

Exercise 11 Using a media query

In this exercise you will attach existing stylesheets for phone and tablet devices. Of course, you would have to create these to suit your site design.

- *Open the template*
- *Set the Media Query options*
- *Add a media query stylesheet for 'phone' devices*
- *Add a media query stylesheet for 'tablet' devices*
- *Add a media query for other devices*
- *Save the changes*
- *Check the layout using the Multiscreen Preview*

Task 1

Open the template

Step 1

In the **Files** Panel, expand the **Templates** folder. Double-click on the **PresenterMain** template.

Step 2

Make sure you are in the **Design** (WYSIWYG) view. If not, click on the **Design** button in the Document toolbar.

Task 2

Set the Media Query options

Step 1

Use **Insert | Media Queries** to open the **Media Queries** dialog (Figure 14).

Step 2

Select the **Site-wide media queries file** option.

Step 3

Click on the **Specify...** button.

In the **CSS File** drop down list, select **Create new file**

Click on the folder selector to display the **Select File** dialog.

Navigate to the Site folder.

Type in **styles.css** as the file name.

Click **Save**.

Click **OK**.

Step 4

Tick the option to **Force devices to report actual width**

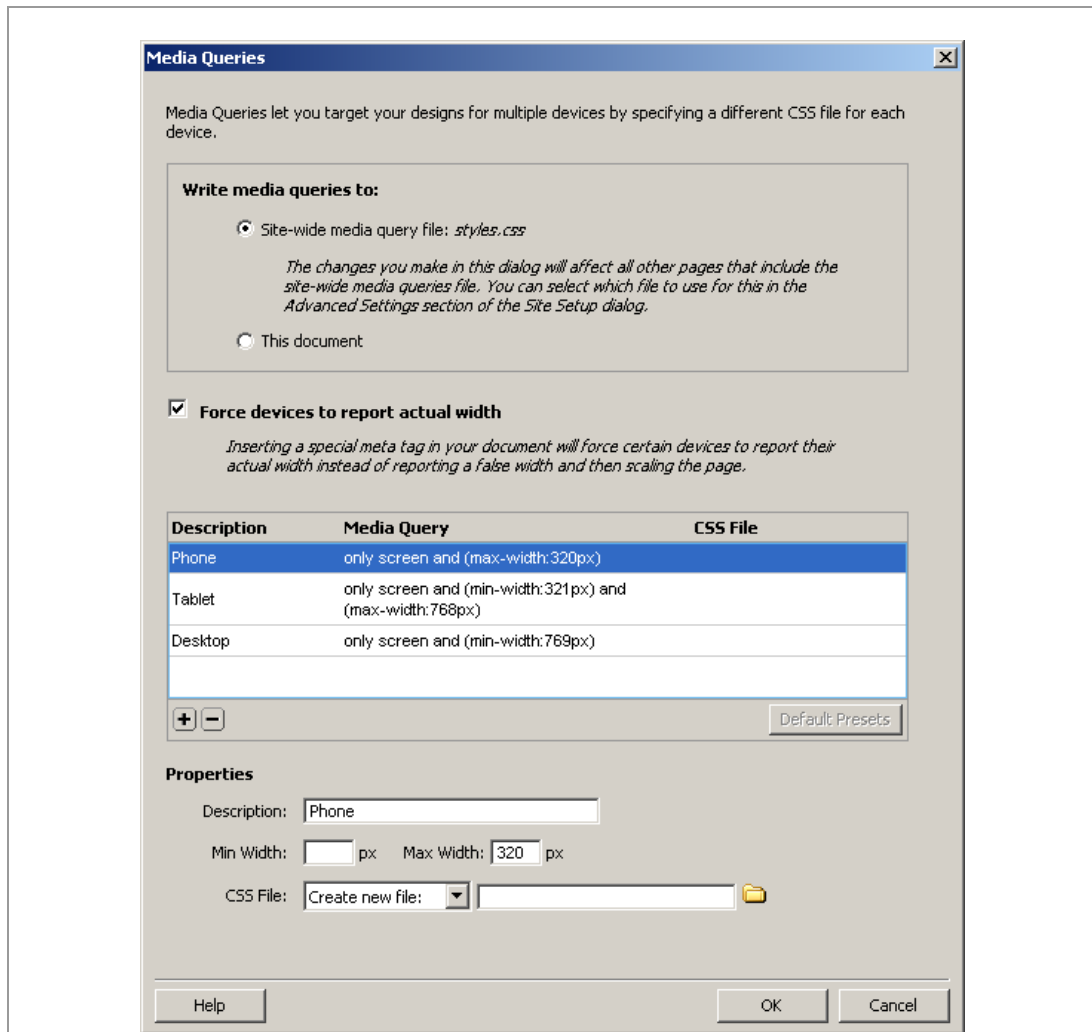


Figure 14 The Media Queries dialog

<p>Task 3 Add a media query stylesheet for 'phone' devices</p>	<p>Step 1 Click on the + button to add a new media query.</p>								
	<p>Step 2 In the Properties area underneath, supply the following values:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>Phone</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min width</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Max width</td> <td>480</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CSS File</td> <td>Use existing file</td> </tr> </table>	Description	Phone	Min width		Max width	480	CSS File	Use existing file
	Description	Phone							
Min width									
Max width	480								
CSS File	Use existing file								
<p>Step 3 Click on the folder selector to display the Select File dialog. Select the phone.css file and click OK.</p>									
<p>Task 4 Add a media query</p>	<p>Step 1 Click again on the + button to add a new media query.</p>								

<p>stylesheet for 'tablet' devices</p>	<p>Step 2 In the Properties area underneath, supply the following values:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>Tablet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min width</td> <td>481</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Max width</td> <td>768</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CSS File</td> <td>Use existing file</td> </tr> </table> <p>Step 3 Click on the folder selector to display the Select File dialog. Select the tablet.css file and click OK.</p>	Description	Tablet	Min width	481	Max width	768	CSS File	Use existing file
Description	Tablet								
Min width	481								
Max width	768								
CSS File	Use existing file								
<p>Task 5 Add a media query for other devices</p>	<p>Step 1 Click once more on the + button to add a new media query.</p> <p>Step 2 In the Properties area underneath, supply the following values:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Description</td> <td>Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Min width</td> <td>769</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Max width</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CSS File</td> <td>Use existing file</td> </tr> </table> <p>Step 3 Click on the folder selector to display the Select File dialog. Select the presenter.css file and click OK.</p> <p>Step 4 Click OK to close the Media Queries dialog.</p>	Description	Other	Min width	769	Max width		CSS File	Use existing file
Description	Other								
Min width	769								
Max width									
CSS File	Use existing file								
<p>Task 6 Save the changes</p>	<p>Step 1 Use File Save to save the changes. If prompted, confirm that you want to update all the related pages.</p>								
<p>Task 7 Check the layout using the Multiscreen Preview</p>	<p>Step 1 Use File Multiscreen Preview to display the Multiscreen Preview dialog (Figure 15). Note that the real test is to upload the pages to a server and visit using a variety of handheld devices!</p> <p>Step 2 Close the Multiscreen Preview using the Close button X at the top right of the dialog.</p> <p>Step 3 Use File Close All to close all files.</p>								



Figure 15 The Multiscreen Preview dialog

9.2. Using fluid grid layouts

A further development of media queries is to use it in conjunction with a grid layout, the capabilities of CSS3 and HTML5 and JavaScript to provide what is often referred to as *responsive web design*.

This further extends the capabilities we saw in the previous section to deliver even more tailored layouts for phone, tablet and desktop browsers.

The basis of the technique is to divide the screen space into a design grid of columns or units which provides an organisational structure for our content. Typically the grid divides the width of our page into 12 units, with spacing (or *gutters*) between them. We allocate units to <div>s to create columns. For example we may choose to have the banner stretch across all 12 units, and below that a <div> that creates a column 4 units wide with the remaining 8 units being used to create a <div> to give a wider second column.

Style sheets are then written to define how these <div>s are displayed on different devices in a similar way to that described in the preceding section.

JavaScript is used to manage the layout for those browsers (such as IE 8) which don't support media queries. CSS3 is used to make sure that any images included in the design are sized appropriately for the display device.

The Dreamweaver implementation of fluid grid layouts is difficult to fit to existing web pages and is used to best effect when new pages are created.

The use of the Dreamweaver fluid grid layout tools is beyond the scope of this session, however Adobe provide an overview of the process on their Adobe TV website (tv.adobe.com). This resource can be found in the ITLP Portfolio at portfolio.it.ox.ac.uk (search for Dreamweaver video)

10 What Next?

We hope you have found this book useful. If you attended a taught session you will get sent an email with a link to a web page to give us anonymous feedback. We always value your feedback and use it to improve our sessions.

You may like to consider the following options to follow on from this session.

10.1. Other Dreamweaver sessions

There are currently three Dreamweaver sessions offered by the IT Learning Programme:

- **Dreamweaver: An introduction.**
Dreamweaver is one of the most popular web development environments. This introduction assumes you know little or nothing about Dreamweaver and shows how we create web pages, add content, images, tables and forms, and link our pages together.
- **Dreamweaver: Adding styling, layout and interaction.**
This session.
- **Dreamweaver: Including interaction in web pages**
The Spry framework which gives an easy way of adding interactivity to your web pages using JavaScript. We also look at adding prewritten JavaScript code (such as you might find on the web) to our own pages. Finally we see how we might add Java applets, Flash assets and video to a page.

You may also be interested in the following:

- **Web Publishing: Essentials of creating web pages**
- **Web Publishing: An introduction to CSS**
- **Digital Images: Sourcing, adapting and safe keeping**

10.2. Computer8

We encourage everyone to work at their own pace. This may mean that you don't manage to finish all of the exercises for this session. If this is the case, and you would like to complete the exercises while someone is on hand to help you, come along to one of the Computer8 sessions that run during term time. More details are available from courses.it.ox.ac.uk

10.3. IT Services Help Centre

The IT Services Help Centre is open from 08:30 am to 8:30 pm, Monday to Friday. You can use the facilities to work through the exercises in this booklet, or use any of the applications that are available.

The Help Centre is also a good place to get advice about any aspect of using computer software or hardware. You can contact the Help Centre on (2)73200 or by email on help@it.ox.ac.uk

10.4. Downloadable Course Materials – the ITLP Portfolio

These course materials are available through the ITLP Portfolio, at portfolio.it.ox.ac.uk

Each course pack includes the course handbook in PDF form and a zip folder of the exercise files that you need to complete the exercises. Archive versions of the course book may also be useful if you use an earlier version of the software.

The ITLP Portfolio helps you find articles, videos, resources and web links for further IT study. For some resources, you will be asked for your Oxford (SSO) username and password.

10.5. Reference Material

A good source of information about all things related to CSS is the W3 Schools site at:

www.w3schools.com/css/

Examples of what can be achieved using CSS can be seen on the Zen Gardens web site at:

www.csszengarden.com/

Each page has a link to the CSS that was used. You may be able to pick up some ideas there.

The IT Services Web Design Consultancy web site is at:

www.oucs.ox.ac.uk/webdesign/

An excellent book that describes in detail how to use the many features in Dreamweaver is:

Dreamweaver CS6: The Missing Manual, McFarland D.S., 2012, Pogue Press/O'Reilly, ISBN-13: 978-1-449-31617-4

An extensive manual for Dreamweaver is:

Adobe Dreamweaver CS6 Bible, Lowery, J., 2012, Wiley, ISBN-13: 978-1-118-17063-2

Dreamweaver: Styling and Layout using CSS

Dave Baker
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IT Learning Programme

Today's arrangements

Your teacher Dave Baker
 david.baker@it.ox.ac.uk

Your demonstrators

We finish at

You should have Course book
 Slides

Your safety is important

Where is the fire exit?
Beware of hazards:
 Tripping over bags and coats
Please report any equipment faults to us
Let us know if you have any other concerns

Your comfort is important

The toilets are along the corridor
outside the lecture rooms
The rest area is where you registered
The swivel seats are adjustable
You can adjust the monitors for
height, tilt and brightness



Today's topics:

What are styles and CSS?
Using styles for formatting
Using the Inspect Mode
Using styles for layout
Using styles for different media
CSS transitions
Using Adobe's BrowserLab
Media queries

What you might already know...



Styles and CSS



HTML is all about structure, and
CSS is all about style

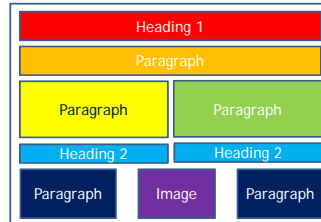


HTML is all about structure, and
CSS is all about style

HTML only

Heading 1
Paragraph
Paragraph
Paragraph
Image
Heading 2
Paragraph
Heading 2
Paragraph

HTML + CSS

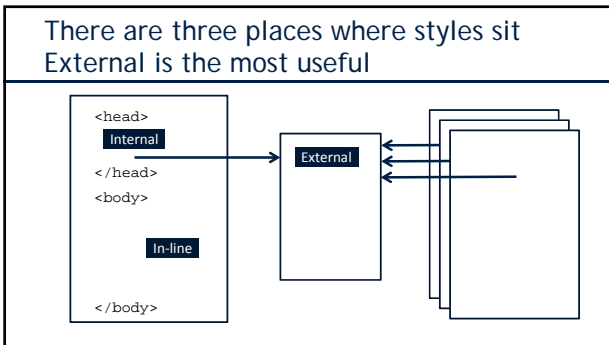


CSS is text-based, like HTML
Easy to read, more difficult to write!

Rule type	Selector {Declaration}
Tag	p {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; font-size: 1.2em}
ID	#footer {background-color: #FFFFCC; font-size: 0.8em; text-align: center}
Class	.highlight {color: #FF0000; background-color: #FFFF00}

It will help if you can recognise
a few HTML tags

Tag	Page Element
body	All of the content
p	Paragraph
h1 etc	Heading level 1 etc
img	Image
table	Complete table
tr	Table row
td	Table cell (data)
div	Division



Styles 'cascade' with the most recent taking precedence

```

body {font-size: 1.2em;
      color: "blue"}
p    {background-color: "grey";
      color: "white"}
  
```

```

<body>
<p>Once more unto the
  breach, dear friends,
  once more</p>
</body>
  
```

Once more unto the
breach, dear friends,
once more


Troubleshooting those styles

Dreamweaver's **Inspect Mode** will give you an insight into your style interactions

Demo:
Styles for decoration


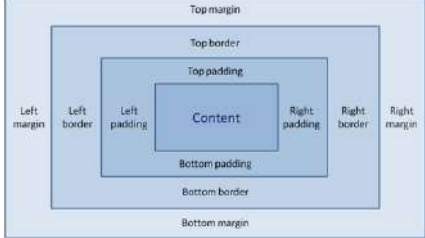
Exercises:

- 1 Setting up the environment
- 2 Seeing the effect of CSS
- 3 Using tag styling
- 4 Using class styling
- 5 Using ID styling
- 6 Using the Inspect Mode



The Box Model

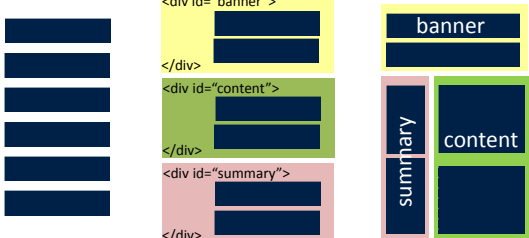
The Box Model is fundamental to managing layout using CSS



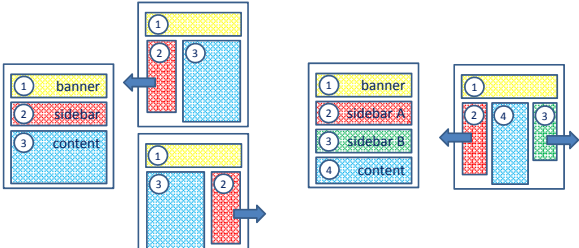
Using styles for layout

Create divisions (divs) to manage the positioning of page content

```
<div id="banner">  
[Banner Content]  
</div>  
<div id="content">  
[Content]  
</div>  
<div id="summary">  
[Summary Content]  
</div>
```



Using 'float' is a simple way to create columned layouts



Styles for other media

Styles enable you to 'repurpose'
your content



HTML5 and CSS3 support media queries



Demo:
Styles for layout
and repurposing



Exercises:

- 7 Using styles for layout
- 8 Creating a print media stylesheet
- 9 Creating a navigation menu using CSS transitions
- 10 Using Adobe's BrowserLab
- 11 Using a media query

Optional

What next?

Dreamweaver:
Including interactive content

- Spry widgets
- Javascript
- Audio and video
- Java



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