

CSS in Dreamweaver by Serena Carpenter

Tips

1. Make sure to save both your .html pages and your .css page before shutting down. People tend to forget to save the .css page.
2. Each time you log onto the computer, you must define a new site to bring in your folder.
3. Create page for one browser preferably not IE. Firefox, Netscape, Opera, and Safari are W3C standards compliant. Testing in Firefox works well with PCs and Macs.
4. Header, main, footer, and wrap all the same pixel length across – 950.
5. Creating whitespace- padding changes affect padding within the box size; margins affect space outside of the box. Add margins to photos. And padding for text.
6. Make sure you #wrapper and #main match your primary color of your Web page
7. Use Tables if you want to position objects within a cell.
8. Type > Line-height > 150% = 1.5 spaces between sentences. Typical font size is 10 pixels.

Troubleshooting

1. Always check to see if you have closing </div> tags and two ID tags
2. File > Empty Cache. (Stores earlier pages) in Safari. In Firefox, Tools > Clear Private Data.
3. There should be no spaces in your labels
4. You may have forgotten an “=” sign or “quotation” marks
5. You placed style tags outside the <body></body> tag
6. You added padding, but did not subtract the left and right padding from the width.
7. Link to saved .css style sheet if changes do not appear when testing in browser. Link chain located by Add New Style Sheet Icon in CSS palette.

Creating Three-Column Layout in CSS using Dreamweaver. Delete right <div> tag for two-column.

You will create an external style sheet in CSS. The <div> tag stands for division and the tag covers a span. In DW, use the <div> tag to create invisible boxes.

1. You want to first create giant box to hold all of your content including your <div> tags. Start with angle bracket in the code view of DW. The code hints will appear to help you remember to tags. Type <div>. Space. Give it an id name. An “id” must be unique and used once.
2. Next you want to create the banner or header.
3. Then, the Main box, which will hold the right sidebar, menu and the story content box.
4. Following that create the Menu, Story, and Right boxes. Delete #main.
5. Then you will create the footer (copyright, affiliation, creation date).

YOUR PAGE SHOULD LOOK LIKE THIS. Add this information to your code view window:

```
<body>
<div id="wrap">(Put cursor next to angle bracket wrap to add CSS style sheet)
<div id="header"> </div>

<div id="main">
<div id="menu"></div>
<div id="story"></div>
<div id="right"></div>

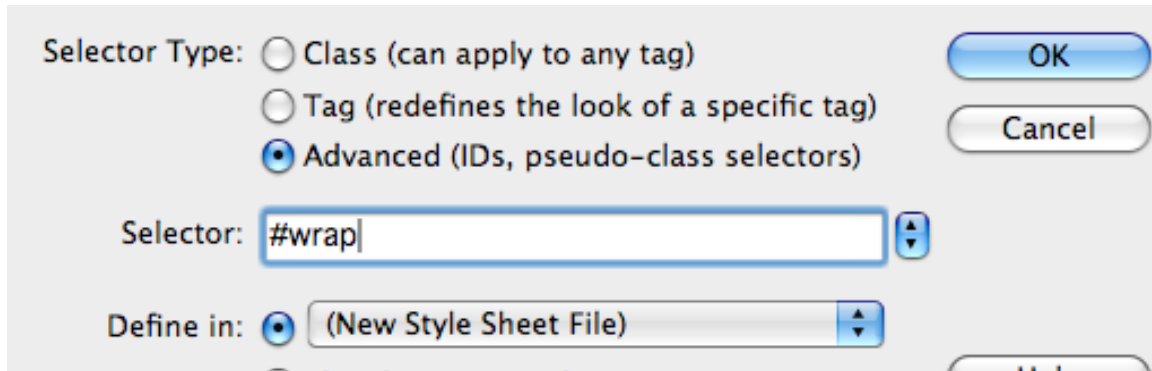
</div>
<div id="footer"></div>
</div>
</body>
```

To add Styles to the External Sheet

1. Go to Window > CSS Styles if CSS window does not appear
2. In the CSS Styles window, click All to see all styles
3. "wrap">(Place cursor next to angle bracket wrap)



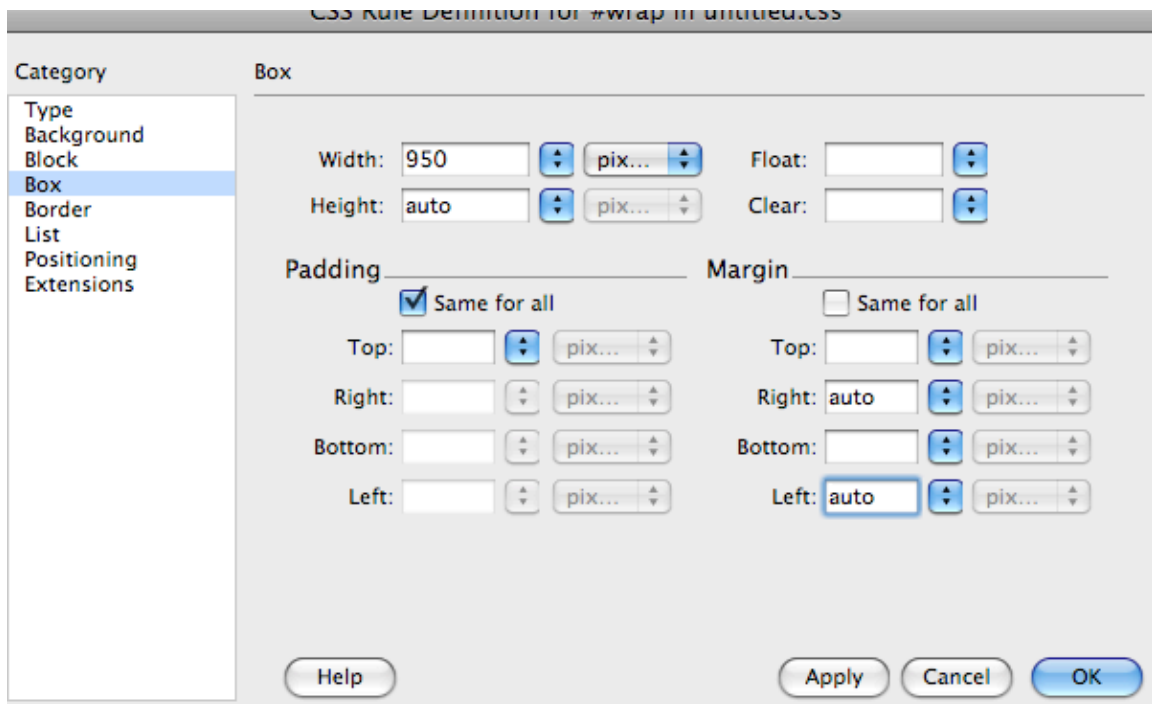
4. In CSS Window, select +box = New CSS Rule > Select Advanced > #wrap > New Style Sheet File > Okay. MUST have # symbol. Shift +3 creates one.



5. Save As > URL > add name after the /forwardslash. Add /resume at the end.

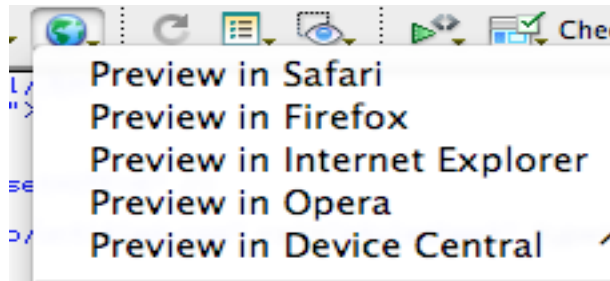
#IDs = CSS Rule Definition Box and Adding Styles to Divs

1. Always start with a Box
2. 950px wide and auto height. Also set Left and Right Margins to Auto to **center your page**.



3. To see what the page looks like, select a background color. (Background > Pick color > Apply > Purple (or whatever color) box)
4. Add style to header (by angle bracket header) > + New CSS Rule

- a. You will see #wrapper #header. Delete #wrapper (follow this procedure for all of the following tags) > Okay
 - b. Box > Same width as #wrap > 950 > height > 120-150 px (size of logo)> Apply
5. Add style to Main
 - a. Same width as page (950) and height (auto)
 - i. Add background color for practice
6. Menu (navigation): 150px width and auto height in Box. Menu needs to float left. Everything will float left of menu.
7. Story = 500-600 is the best for column width to help reader read across screen. Auto height and float left.
8. Right= Subtract menu and story pixel total from total width. $600+150 = 750$, $950-750 = 200$. Your right width should be 200 and auto height. Float right. Stick on the right side of page.
9. Footer= 950 wide and 20px high > Then you must clear. Clear = both > Apply. Clear indicates that everything on top of it stops here. Use no bigger than 10 pixels for text. Block > Text align > Center. Add padding as well.
10. Save it and see what your page looks like in a browser. Go to the Globe to Preview.



Text – you can change the appearance of the text throughout the entire page through the wrapper or apply just one section such as the Menu div.

- a. Type text between <div> tags in the story and in the menu.
- b. Double-click #wrap in the CSS Window. If you do not see it. Click the drop-down arrow.
- c. The CSS Rule Definition box should appear and edit in Type category. You should see the changes applied to your text.

Adjusting padding so text does not rest against edges of boxes. Padding is on the inside of the box.

- a. Double-click #Story in CSS style window
- b. Add padding to the left, right, top and bottom (10px).
- c. However, padding adds pixels to the box pushing sidebar down. You must subtract. Add the left and right sidebars together, which equals 20 pixels. Adjust the size of the box for #story by subtracting 20 pixels from the width. Every time you add padding to width, you have to subtract from the story, right, or menu

Add a border outside of the page to add finished look to page and so page does not look like it is floating.

- a. Double-click #wrap.
 - i. Add border. Solid > width 1 pixel > black color and same for all

Add a background color for your entire page to set on.

- a. Modify Page Properties >Background color

ADDING PHOTOSHOP PHOTOS, VIDEOS, OR OTHER SIDEBARS – always put content in a div tag (box). You must know the image or video player pixel size before creating box. Open in PS > Image > Image Size. Classes can be applied multiple times to items.

1. `<div class="photo">(place cursor here to insert image in dw)</div>`
2. To wrap text around photograph, `<div class="photo">(place cursor here to insert class in dw)</div>`
3. Add New CSS Rule > Class > .photo > Create a box the exact same size as the picture > auto (height) > float left or right
4. Class > .photo > create box the size of picture > auto height > float left > Apply
5. Insert > Image
6. With pictures, you want to add margins instead of padding. Margins is space outside of the box. You usually always want to add a 1px black border as well. Box > Margins
 - a. To add photo credit > Make box a bigger height size

Navigation

1. Decide what type of navigation you want: word links, photoshop buttons, or image maps
2. If you turn your header .jpg into a link, make sure to add a "0" border in the Property Inspector. Otherwise, your picture will have a default blue border around the image.

.Classes

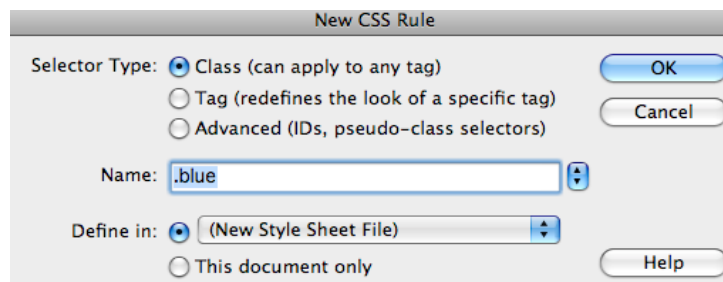
Unlike IDs, you can use classes over and over again. You can create a default for your entire page, however if you want to change the font of a paragraph or headline, you would use a class. All classes **start with a period instead of a #** and then the name.

Here is an example:

1. Create a paragraph `<p> </p>`
2. Add a class to the first `<p>` tag: `<p class="blue"> (Place cursor here) This is the text you are going to style. </p>`



3. Add CSS Style rule
4. Select class > Okay



5. Remember to delete all other class paths with the exception of the one you are adding. (.blue .red). Use only one path. Name it something related to what it does.
6. Just as you did with IDs, add styles to the text.
7. In the Property Inspector window, in the Style drop-down menu, you can apply that style repeatedly throughout your page, rather than adding a new class rule each time.

Span tag (Another type of class). More specific than paragraph.

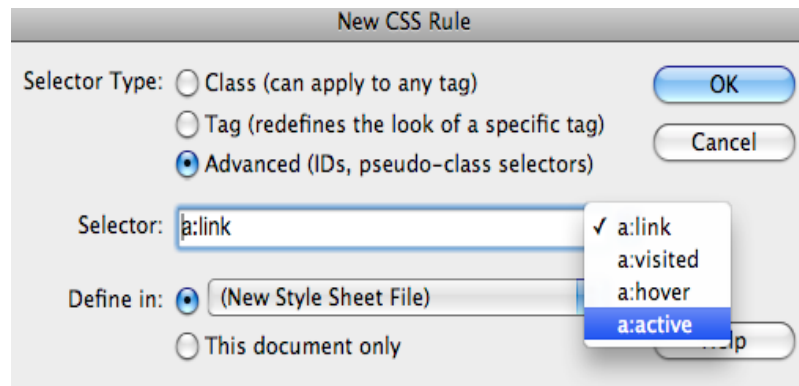
The `` tag can be placed anywhere. It is usually used to change the style of a few words of text. You can even pick one letter. Useful for Headings.

1. `(place cursor here to Rule) paragraph `

2. Add CSS Style Rule
3. Select class
4. Delete other CSS rules
5. Edit CSS Rule Definition that you would like to apply.

Links (This will affect the links on the entire page)

1. Highlight word
2. In link box in the Property Inspector, write page (story.html) or an URL (http://)
3. New rule > Advanced > Select link state



4. a:link links are the first link the visitor sees (blue). a:visited links change color when a person clicks on that link (purple: tip - should be the same color as a:links), and a:hover links change color when the person places their mouse over the link. To get rid of the line under the link, change the Type > Decoration > None.
5. If you do want the sidebar links a different color, then this is when the use of the exact path would come into play. Place your cursor near the menu div, and a style and leave the path in the New CSS Rule window. (Add **#menu a:link** to only affect links in navigation)

Once you have a page structure set up, save it, duplicate it and change it to the names of your other pages (e.g., about, contact) before adding story content. The key is set up the first page.