

Dreamweaver

Technical tutorial

part 2

Introduction to Dreamweaver

In this tutorial you'll be introduced to

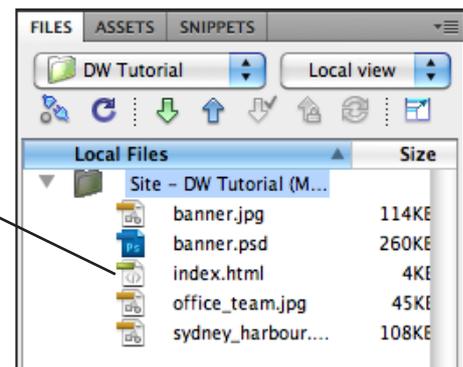
- creating navigation
- adding content to a webpage
- styling content with css

In this tutorial you will learn how to add navigation and content to your webpages and how to style them using cascading style sheets. You will be able to then follow these steps when creating your website. It's also a good idea to refer to the *Dreamweaver Technical Notes* (accessed either through the Study Guide) as you work through the tutorial, for more indepth descriptions of the Dreamweaver environment and tools.

Don't forget your basic 'housekeeping' and save all your HTML pages that you will be creating, and also any graphics files (photos, logos etc) that will be contained in your pages in your folder you have created for this tutorial. If you have defined your site Dreamweaver will help here. You will find some related files for this tutorial in a zipped folder accessed from the Study Guide. You can use these or your own.

1. Open your *index.html* in Dreamweaver. To do this either:

- Open Dreamweaver, then go File > Open and select your *index.html* or
- Double-click on *index.html* in the Files panel in Dreamweaver, or
- From your DW Tutorial folder, Ctrl-click / Right-click *index.html*, choose Open With > Dreamweaver



2. Before we go any further let's delete the content (text) that is showing in each of our content areas. These automatically appear when you create div containers.

You can either:

- Click and drag to select the text in Design view and delete (Figure 1), or
- In Code view, select the text between the the div tag for each (Figure 2)

If you delete the text within Code view, just make sure you don't delete any of the brackets that signify the tag.

style for many HTML elements with the same class. The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a “.” Do **not** start a class name with a number! This is only supported in Internet Explorer.

A class rule looks like this:

```
.myclass {font: Arial;}
```

The **Type** or **Tag** selector — are a good way to redefine the properties of HTML tags as they are defined within the browser. For example, Heading 1, represented by the <h1> tag, is generally defined by the browser as having a font size of 7, a Times New Roman font (depending on user settings within the browser), and a colour of black. You can change the way the tag appears in the browser by redefining the tag as we did in the css tutorial:

```
h1 {font: Arial; font-size: 18px; color: red;}
```

Descendant selectors — also known as compound selectors, are a handy way of selecting and changing the style for an element that is a direct descendant of another element within the web page’s hierarchy of tags. For instance, assume that you want to stylize the italic tag , which is directly nested within a Heading 1 tag <h1>. You can change the way the tag appears in the browser by creating the following rule:

```
h1 em {font-weight: bold; font-size: 10px; color: blue;}
```

Pseudo-classes — Pseudo classes are similar to classes in that they define rules but they are reserved for modifying links and their different states. These are handy when you want to control the style of your navigation.

A Pseudo-class rule looks like this:

```
a:link {color:#FF0000;}  
a:visited {color:red;}  
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;}  
a:active {color:#0000FF;}
```

We will be using a number of these different types of selectors throughout the tutorial so they will start to make more sense. You can always come back to this section of the tutorial if you need a refresher on which kind of selector to use.

Adding the navigation

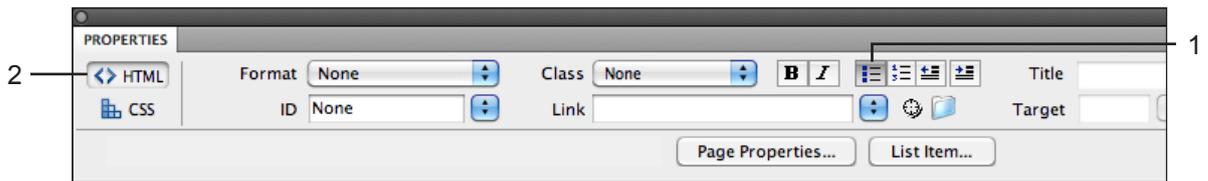
We are now going to create the navigation that will sit in the leftnav container that we have set up in our page. Our navigation is basically a set of hyperlinks that we are going to add styling to so it is consistent with the overall visual design of the site.

At a structural level, site navigation is simply a list of links to other areas of the site. Therefore, the best method for marking up site navigation is to use a list element or list tags.

There are three types of lists that can be used (and that are supported by Dreamweaver) — Ordered, Unordered and Definition. Think of Ordered and Unordered lists as similar to bullet points and numbered points in Word. The tags that represent ordered and unordered lists are and respectively. The tag signifies the content of either list.

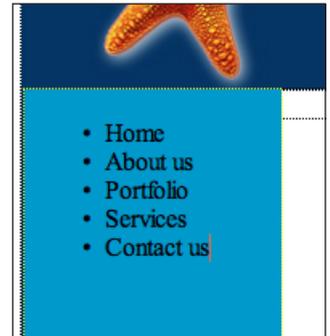
If you use good HTML structure, then text-based browsers, screen readers, non-CSS supporting browser, browsers with CSS turned off and search bots will be able to access your content more easily.

- Click in the left nav area in the Design view and click on the unordered list icon (1) in the Properties panel. Make sure you are in the HTML mode (2) of the Properties panel.



- Type Home and hit the Return/Enter key
- Type About us and hit the Return/Enter key
- Type Portfolio and hit the Return/Enter key
- Type Services and hit the Return/Enter key
- Type Contact us. No need to hit the Return/Enter key this time.

It will look something like this:



And your code with the unordered list tags will look like this:

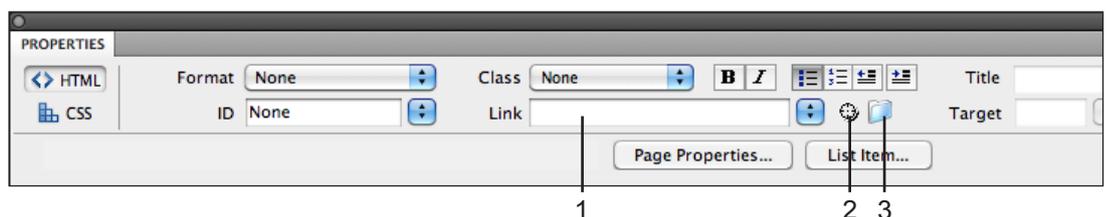
```

10 <body>
11 <div id="container">
12 <div id="header"></div>
13 <div id="leftnav">
14 <ul>
15 <li>Home</li>
16 <li>About us</li>
17 <li>Portfolio</li>
18 <li>Services</li>
19 <li>Contact us</li>
20 </ul>
21 </div>
22 <div id="content"></div>

```

- Now we'll add the hyperlinks. To do this:

- select Home (by clicking and dragging as you would in Word) and in the Properties panel we can do one of three things. We can
 - click in the link window (1) and type index.html or
 - click on the Point to File icon (2) and while your finger is still on the mouse, drag to the Files panel and position your cursor so *index.html* is highlighted in your Files panel, or



- click on the folder icon (3) and select your *index.html*

What we are doing here is when a user clicks on the Home navigation they will be taken to the *index.html* file which is the first page or the home page of your website.

- select About us and in the Properties panel click in the link window (1) and type about.html and hit Return / Enter.

We can't create this link by using the Point to File icon or clicking on the Folder icon as we did for the Home link as at the moment we don't have an about.html file. We will create this later.

- select Portfolio and in the Properties panel click in the link window (1) and type portfolio.html and hit Return / Enter.
- select Services and in the Properties panel click in the link window (1) and type services.html and hit Return / Enter.
- select Contact us and in the Properties panel click in the link window (1) and type contact.html and hit Return / Enter.

They now look like the familiar hyperlinks with the blue colour and the underline, and the code will look familiar too.

```

12 <div id="header"></div>
13 <div id="leftnav">
14 <ul>
15 <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
16 <li><a href="about.html">About us</a></li>
17 <li><a href="portfolio.html">Portfolio</a></li>
18 <li><a href="services.html">Services</a></li>
19 <li><a href="contact.html">Contact us</a></li>
20 </ul>
21 </div>
22 <div id="content"></div>

```

We're going to create some styling for our navigation by using Compound and pseudo class selectors. We want to use this kind of selector because we only want to apply this styling to links in the left nav section.

10. While you have your dot points (your navigation) selected click on the #leftnav rule (1) in the CSS Styles Panel (*Figure 1*) and then click the New Rule icon at the bottom of the panel (2).

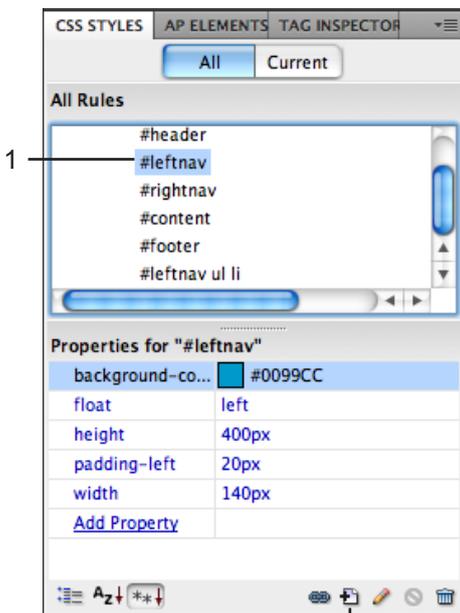


Figure 1

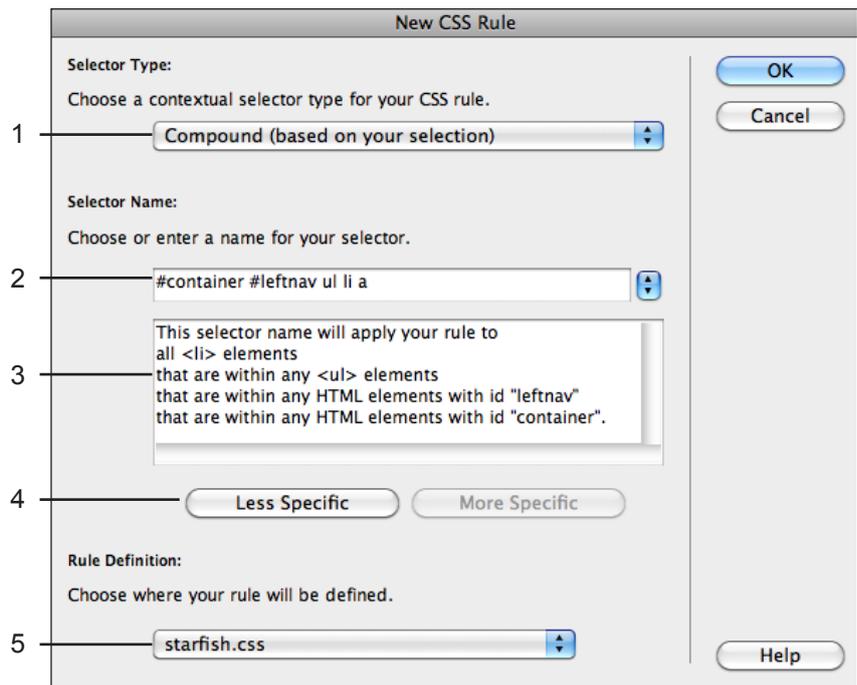


Figure 2

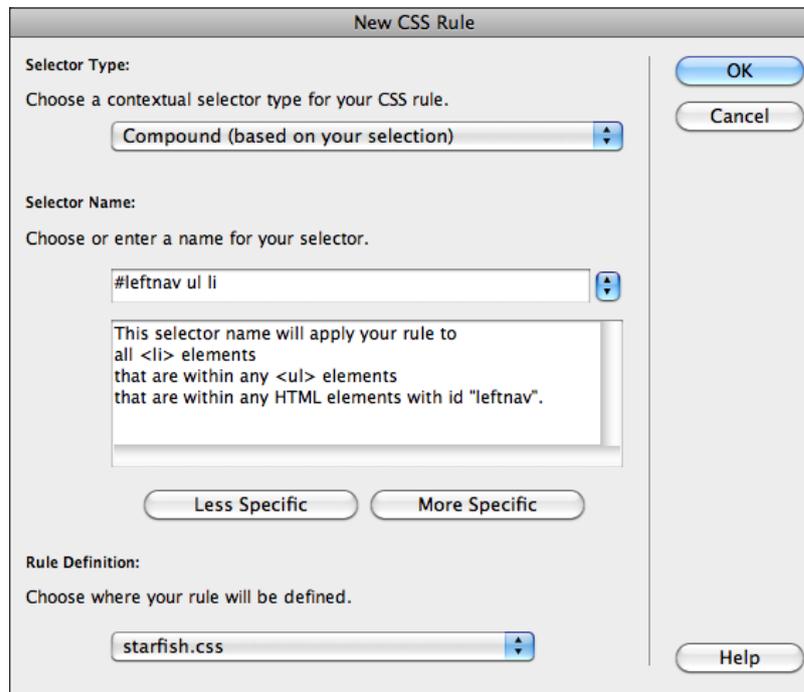
When the New CSS Rule window opens (*Figure 2*), Dreamweaver indicates that you are creating a Compound selector (which you are) (1), it creates a name for the selector (2) and it gives a description of what this means (3).

We don't need to include the #container part in the name, as all our content sits within the container so we can click on the Less Specific button (4) to refine the name of the selector. Also make sure starfish.css is selected (5) as this is where we want our new rule to appear.

11. The new name appears — #leftnav ul li a

Because we have already added the links the ‘a’ will also be included in this suggested name.

You can select the ‘a’ and delete it.



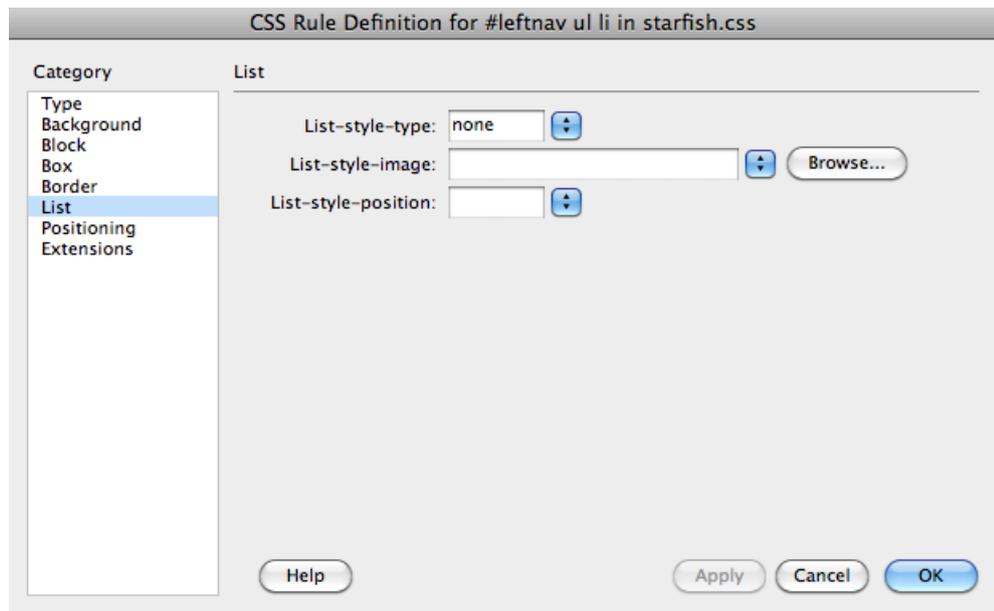
The name should read — #leftnav ul li

This new rule is indicating that styling is going to be applied to any and tags (unordered lists) that appear in the left nav section of the webpage, or any that are linked to the style sheet.

Note: If Dreamweaver gives you a different Compound Selector name, then just type the correct name (step 11) into the Selector Name window.

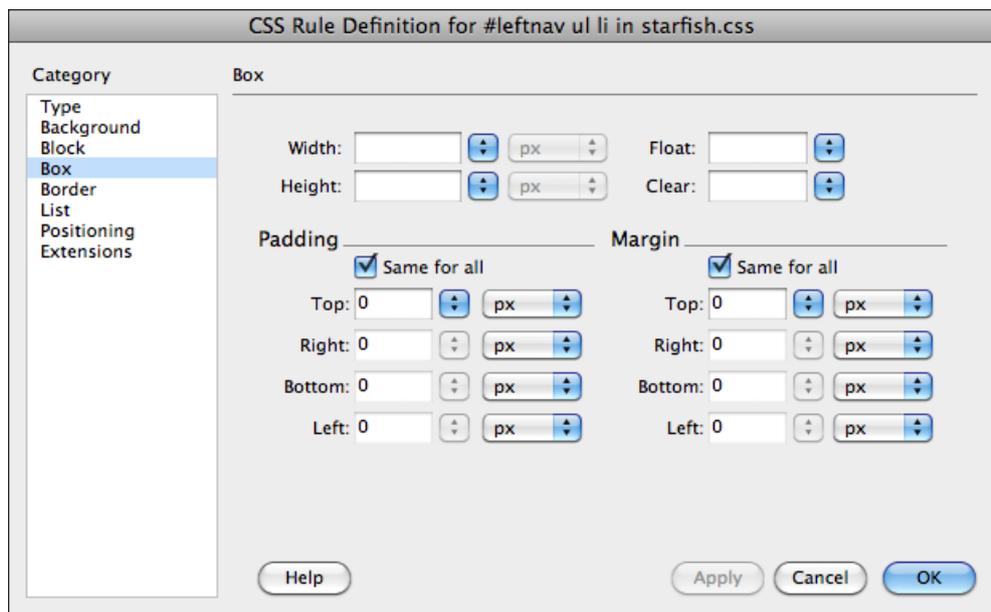
12. Click OK.

13. Click on the List category and choose None for the List-style-type



Here we're setting the style for the list to have no dots. If you were using unordered lists within your body text here is where you could set the style for the dot, but for our nav we don't want anything.

- Click on the Box category and for both Padding and Margin type 0 in Top. As the Same for all is checked you only need to type this in Top and it is added to the rest. Click OK

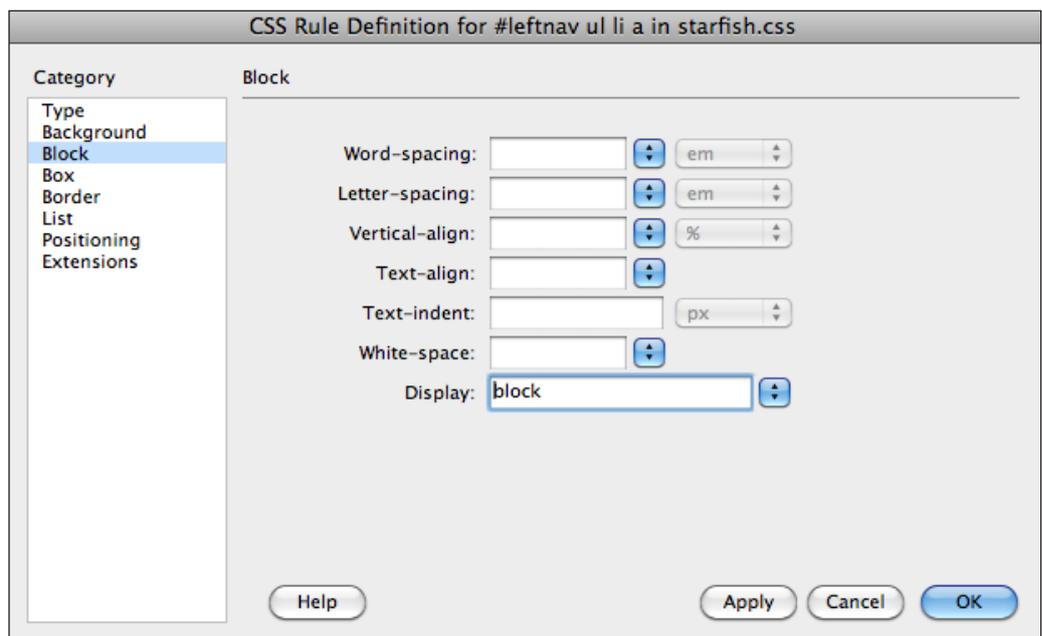
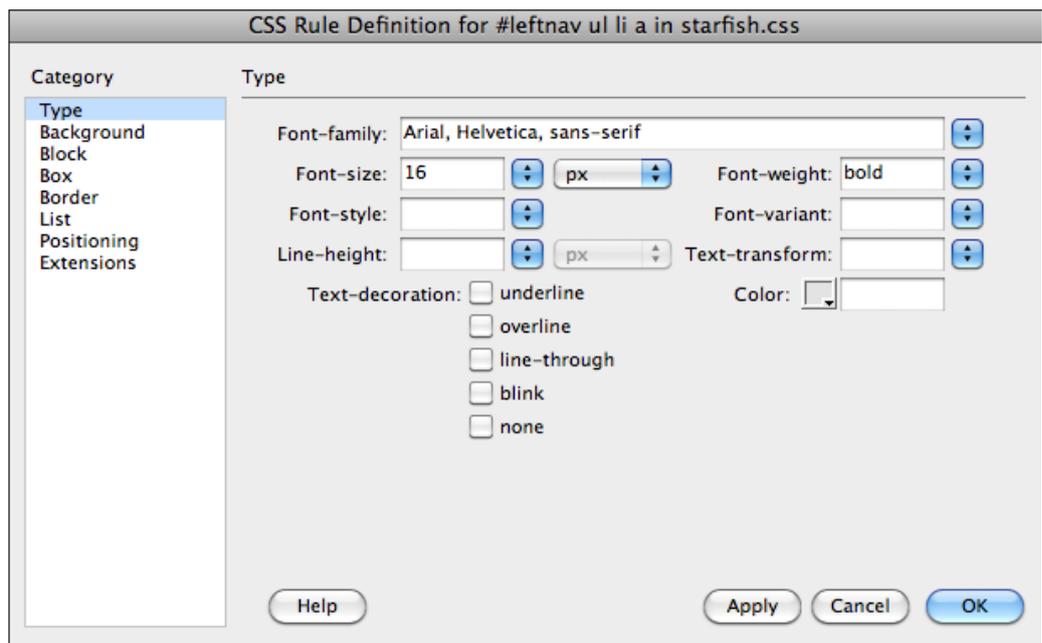


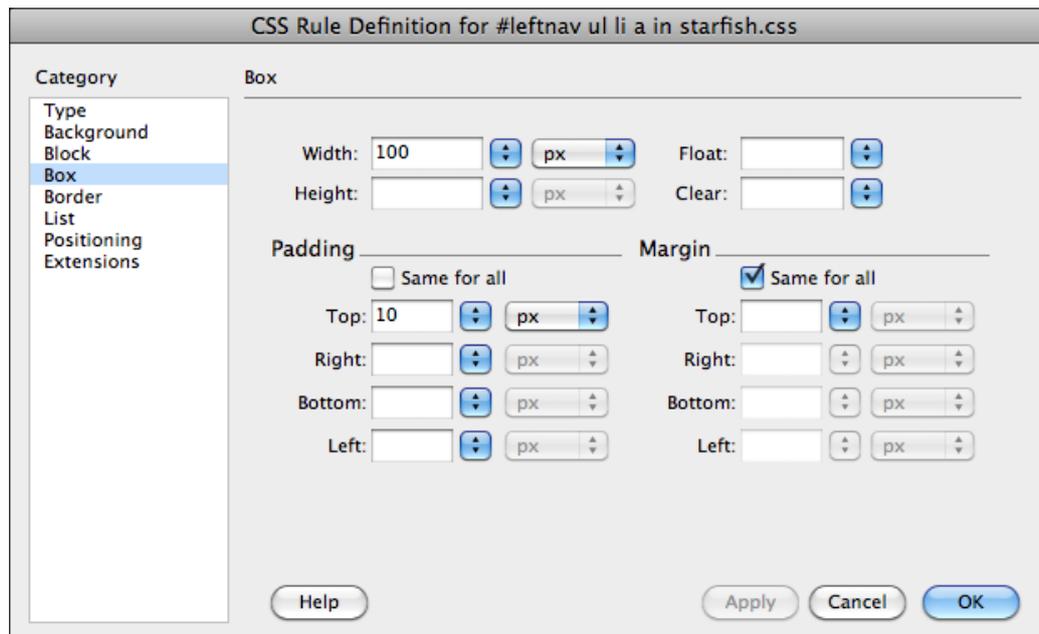
So that is the rule set up for unordered lists that appear in the left nav. Now we are going to create some rules for how we want our links to appear. For this we will apply styling to the <a> tags.

15. Click on the #leftnav ul li rule in the CSS Styles Panel and then click the New Rule icon at the bottom of the panel. **Make sure your navigation is selected.**
16. Click on Less Specific (**make sure Compound is selected for Selector Type**), so the name for this rule is #leftnav ul li a, and click OK
This allows us to apply styling to the <a> tag within the unordered list within the left nav.

Note: Again, if Dreamweaver gives you a different Compound Selector name, then just type the correct name (step 16) into the Selector Name window.

17. Here is where you can set the style of the text for your navigation. Follow the examples below to set styles for the Type, Block and Box categories.





So, what we've done is set the type style for our navigation, we've set it as Block Display so that each line always sits underneath the one above, as opposed to inline where they will sit along side each other. We have set the width of the navigation panel to 100 pixels and we've given a padding of 10 pixels to the top of each word for spacing. You can play around with these to see what happens when change some of these definitions.

You can hit the Apply button to view your changes without having to leave this window.

18. Hit OK when you are happy with the appearance of your nav.

Troubleshooting

If you are finding that you are not getting the same compound names as shown in the examples make sure you have the navigation selected in the Design view. Depending on where your cursor is will define what Compound name Dreamweaver will suggest.

This can be a little tricky. You can, as mentioned earlier, simply type in the new compound name as indicated in the steps, if you are having problems.

We are now going to set the appearance for the other states of our navigation.

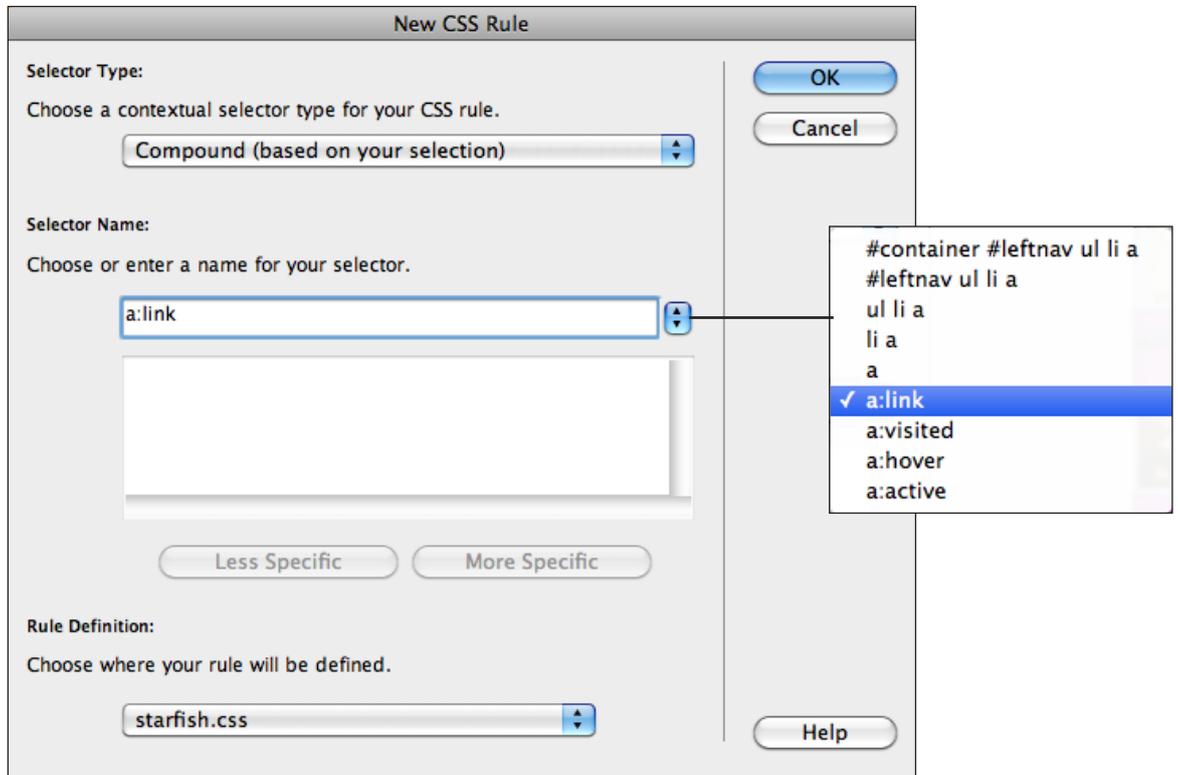
There are four different states for links. These are:

- a:link — The styling given to all unvisited links
- a:visited — The styling given to all links that have already been clicked
- a:hover — The styling give to all links when the cursor rolls over them
- a:active — the styling given to all currently selected links

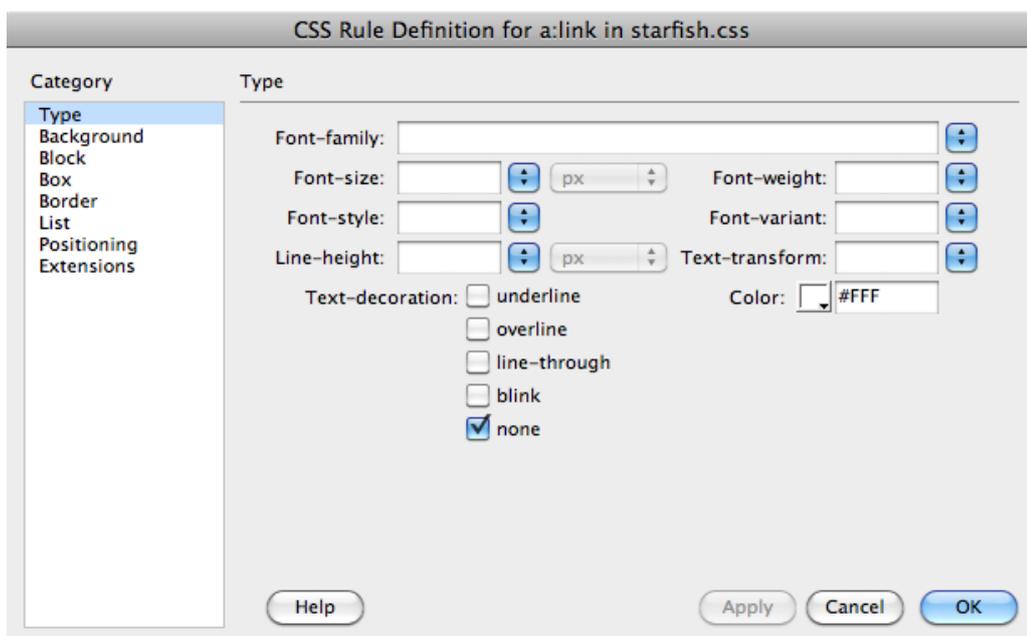
These are our pseudo class selectors.

19. Make sure your navigation is selected in the Design panel, click on #leftnav ul li a in the CSS Styles panel and click on the New Rule icon at the bottom of the panel.

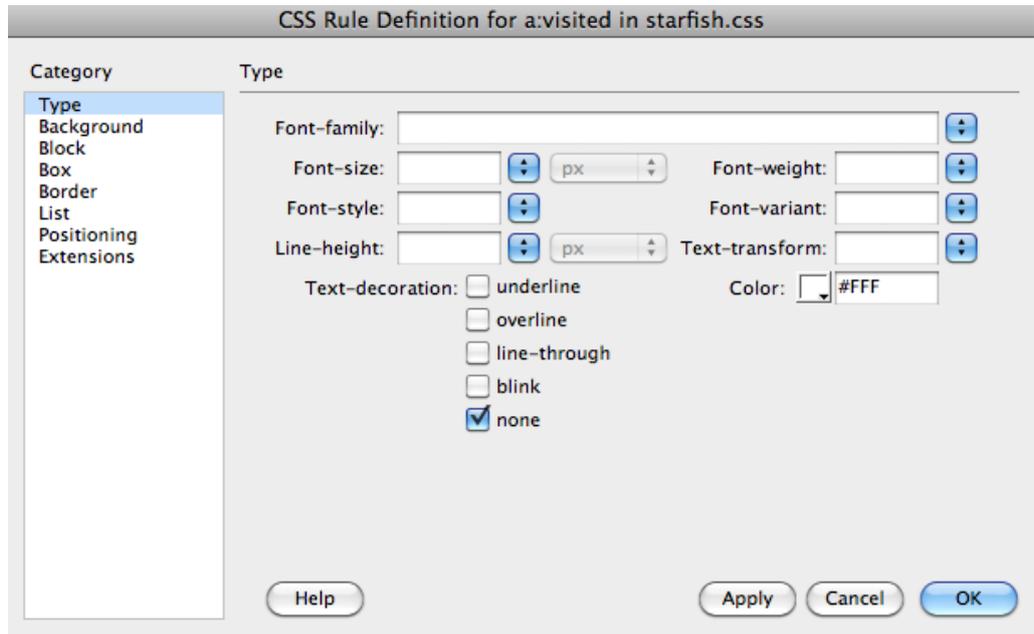
The New CSS Rule window appears. We will keep the selector type as Compound, but instead of the suggested name click on the arrows to the left of the panel and from the pop up window choose a:link.



20. Set your font colour to white, and choose none for text decoration. This means that our links will not have an underline. If you want them to have an underline choose underline.

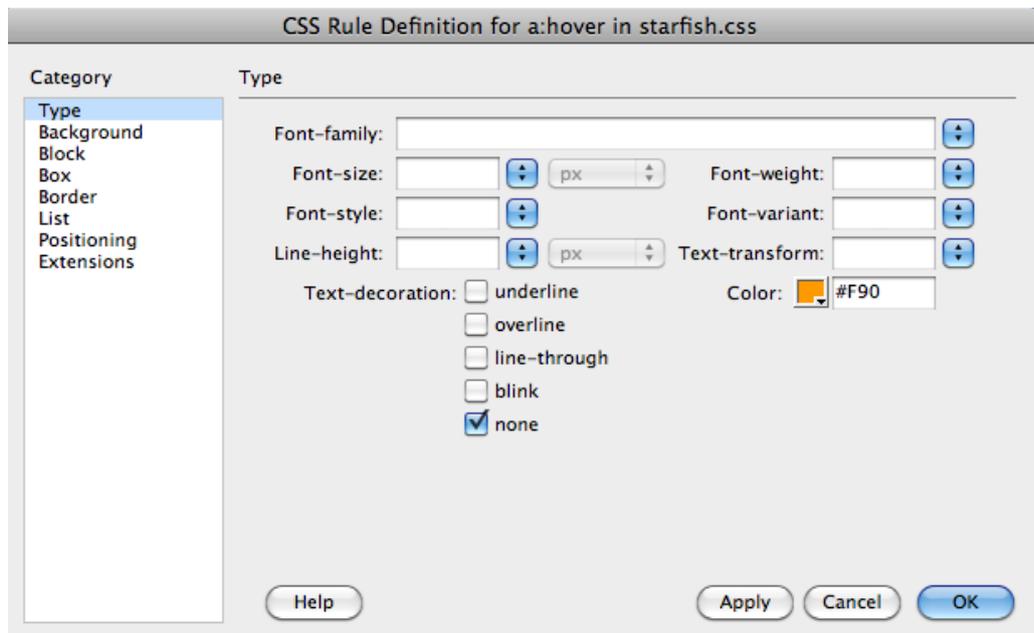


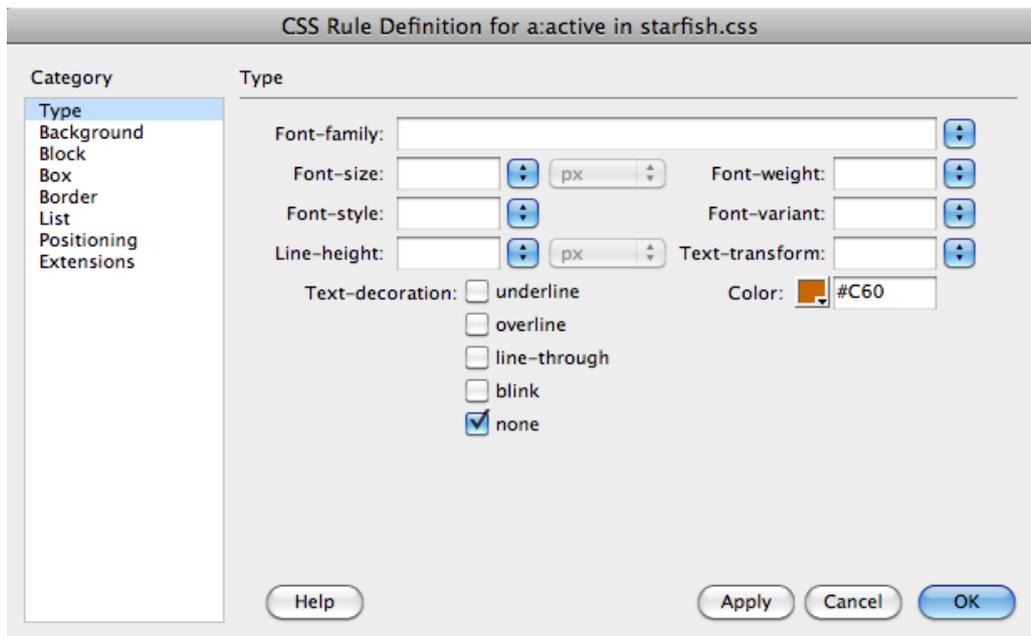
21. Follow steps 19 - 20 to set a rule for each of the link states, choosing **a:visited**, **a:hover**, and **a:active** respectively. Make sure the previous link you created is selected in the CSS Rule panel. This is important as each of the link states must appear in a certain order in your style sheet.



You can follow the examples below for each or set your own.

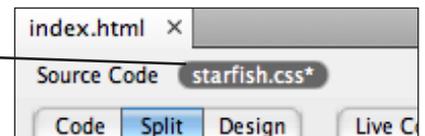
If you wanted to set your navigation so that when the user rolled the mouse over the navigation the background colour changed, you would select a background colour (from the Background category) when you were creating the a:hover rule. You'd leave the background for the other states.





- Once you have styled your navigation save your html file and also your css file to view your page in a browser.

Because your css file is linked to your html page you can access the linked file from the Document toolbar. If you have other linked files such as java scripts these will also appear here.

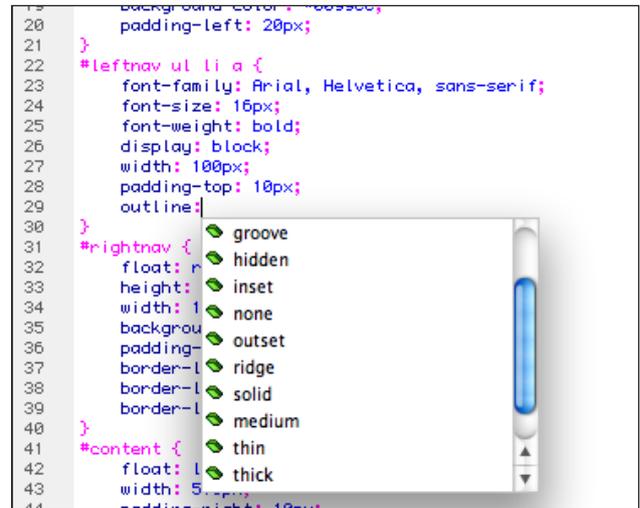
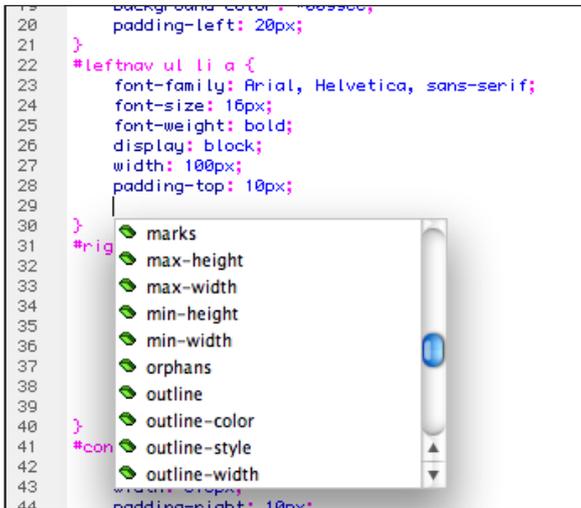


Note: the only link that will work at the moment is your Home page link as we haven't created the other pages yet.

- If you are using Firefox as your browser, you will notice that a dotted line appears around each of your nav when you have clicked. Very annoying - and this only appears in Firefox. We can get rid of this. To do this we have to add another definition to our **#leftnav ul li a** rule.
- We're going to add the definition actually in our starfish css file. To access this click on starfish.css in the Document toolbar (as above).
 - In the **#leftnav ul li a** rule click after the semi colon “;” of the last declaration which is **padding-top: 10px;** and hit the Return / Enter key.

25. A pop-up menu appears. Scroll down to find **outline** and double click.

26. Another pop-up appears. Scroll down to find **none** and double click.



Your navigation is complete!

For those who are writing the coding yourself follow the code from the css style sheet on the next page.

```

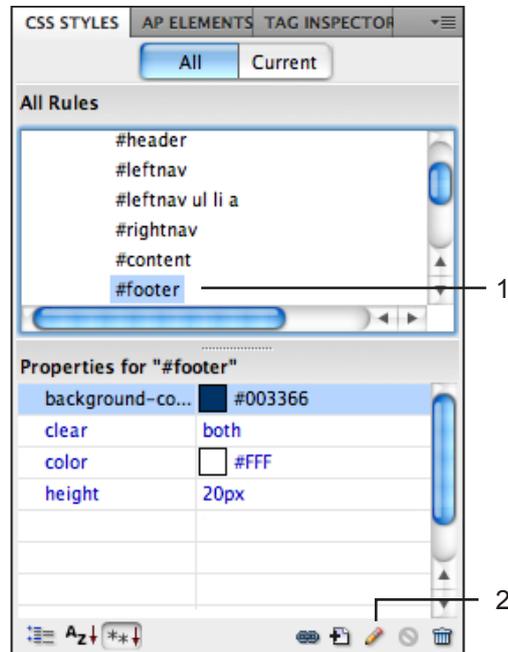
1  @charset "UTF-8";
2  /* CSS Document */
3
4  #container {
5      width: 900px;
6      margin-right: auto;
7      margin-left: auto;
8      border: 2px solid #003366;
9  }
10 #header {
11     height: 150px;
12     width: 900px;
13     background-image: url(banner.jpg);
14 }
15 #leftnav {
16     float: left;
17     height: 400px;
18     width: 140px;
19     background-color: #0099CC;
20     padding-left: 20px;
21 }
22 #leftnav ul li a {
23     font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
24     font-size: 16px;
25     font-weight: bold;
26     display: block;
27     width: 100px;
28     padding-top: 10px;
29     outline: none;
30 }
31 #rightnav {
32     float: right;
33     height: 400px;
34     width: 139px;
35     background-color: #AACDE6;
36     padding-left: 10px;
37     border-left-width: 1px;
38     border-left-style: dashed;
39     border-left-color: #003366;
40 }
41 #content {
42     float: left;
43     width: 570px;
44     padding-right: 10px;
45     padding-left: 10px;
46 }
47 #footer {
48     clear: both;
49     background-color: #003366;
50     height: 20px;
51 }
52 #leftnav ul li {
53     margin: 0px;
54     padding: 0px;
55     list-style-type: none;
56 }
57
58 a:link {
59     color: #FFF;
60     text-decoration: none;
61 }
62 a:visited {
63     color: #FFF;
64     text-decoration: none;
65 }
66 a:hover {
67     color: #F90;
68     text-decoration: none;
69 }
70 a:active {
71     color: #c60;
72     text-decoration: none;
73 }
74
75
76
77
78
79

```

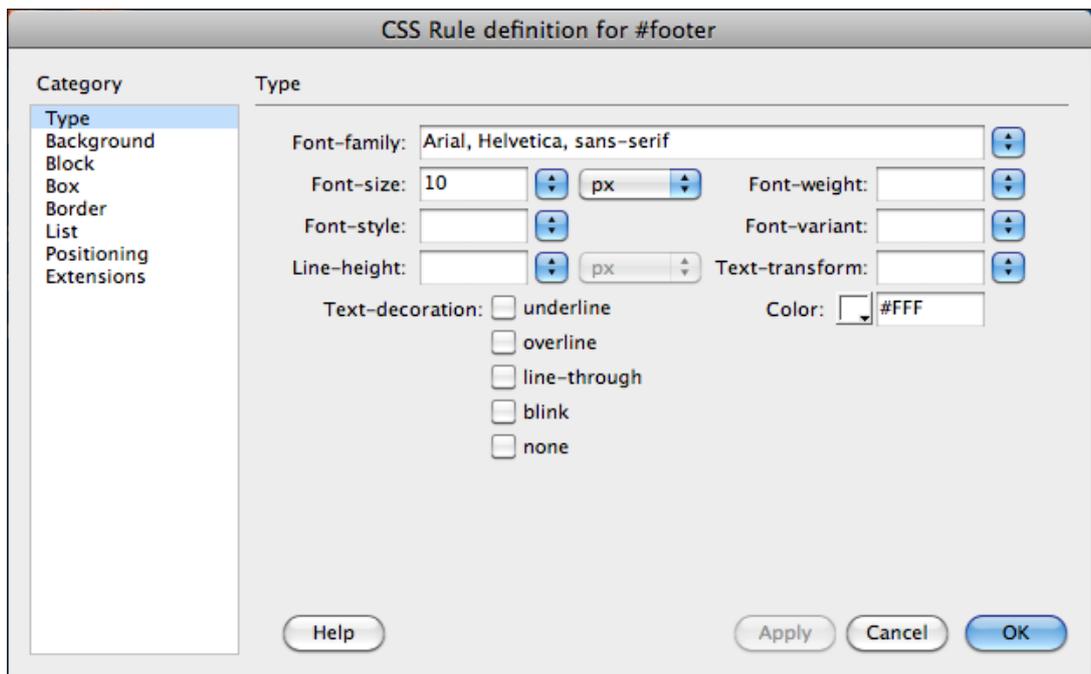
Editing a rule

We're going to add some text to the footer area now. Some of these will also be links, but we want them to be a different size font to our navigation. We can add more styling to our already existing footer rule.

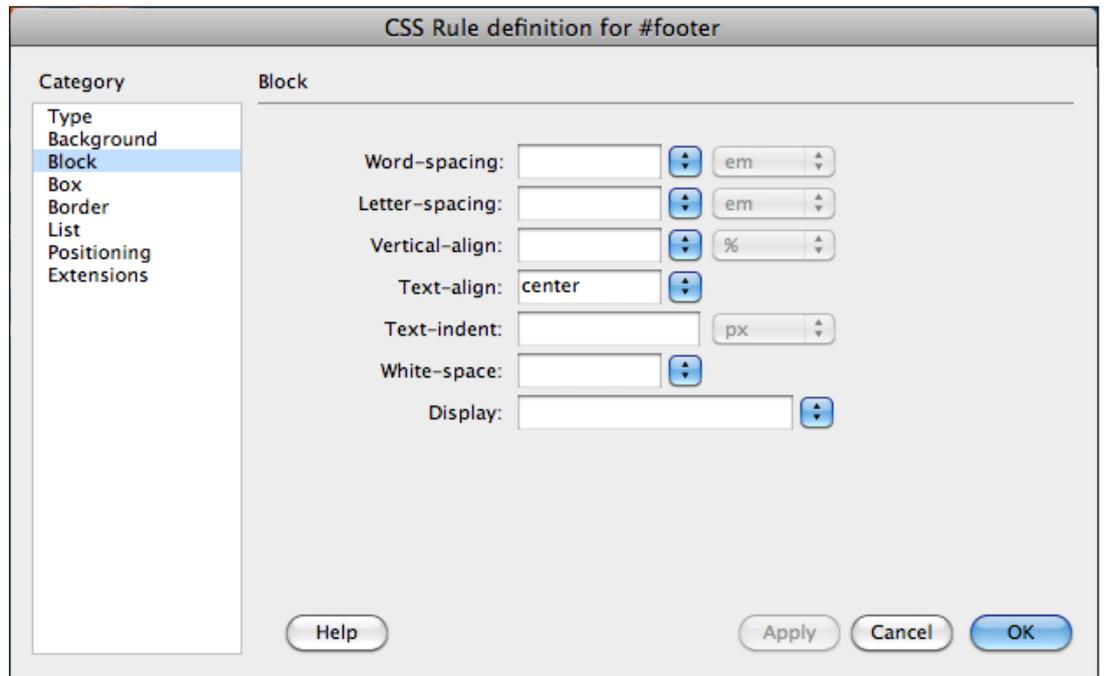
27. Click on your footer rule in the CSS Styles panel (1) and click on the Edit Rule icon at the bottom of the panel (2)



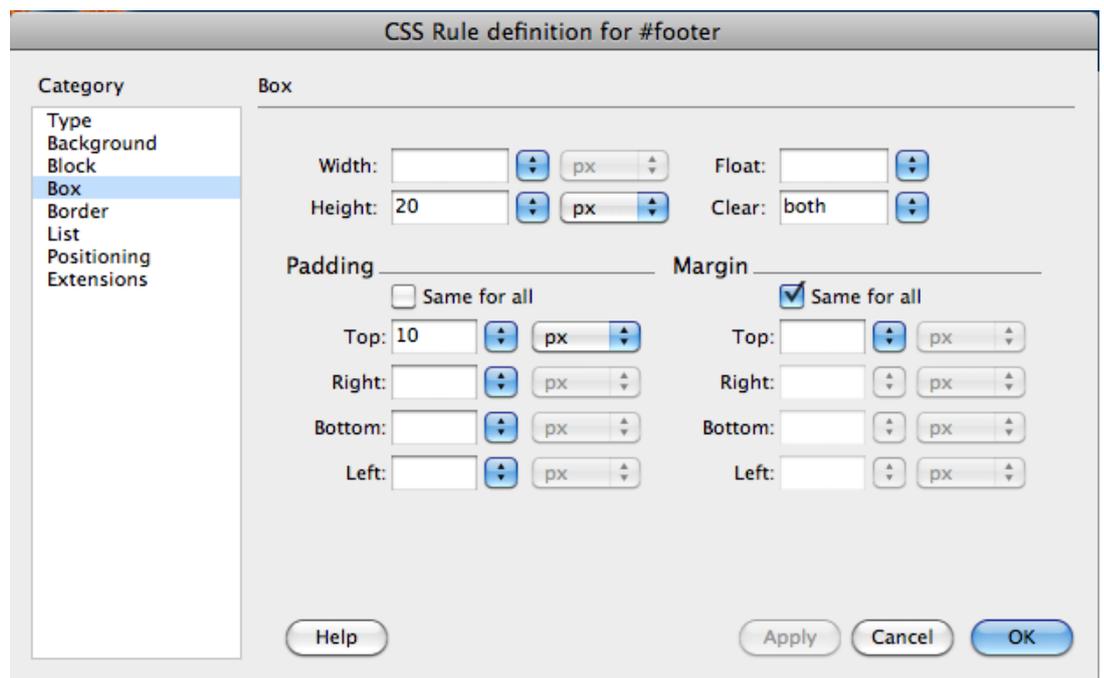
28. In the Text Category select Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif for the Font-family, 10 px for Font-size and White for the Color



29. In Block choose center for Text-align



30. In Box uncheck the Same for all for Padding and for Top type 10 and click OK

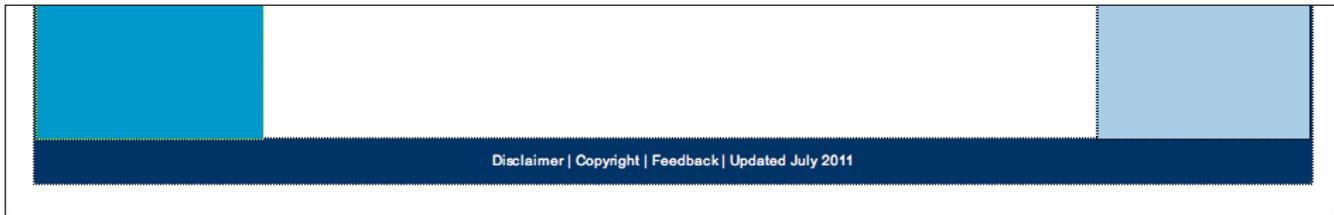


Your footer css rule should look like this

```
45 padding-left: 10px;  
46 }  
47 #footer {  
48 clear: both;  
49 background-color: #003366;  
50 height: 20px;  
51 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
52 font-size: 10px;  
53 color: #FFF;  
54 padding-top: 10px;  
55 text-align: center;  
56 }  
57 #leftnav ul li {  
58 margin: 0px;
```

31. In Design view click in the footer area of your page and type **Disclaimer**, hit the space bar, then type **Copyright**, hit the space bar, **Feedback**, hit the space bar and **Last updated July 2011**

When you start typing you'll notice that the type styling that we added to our footer rule is being applied.



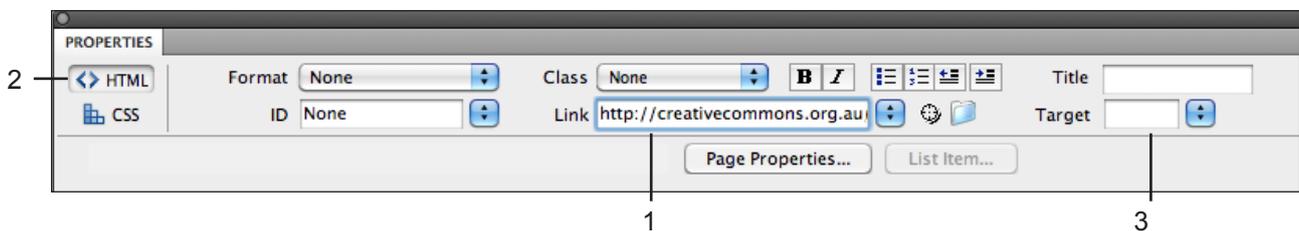
I've also added the | symbol between each which you'll find on your keyboard above the Return / Enter key.

In this tutorial we're not going to create a page for these, however these might be pages you want to include in your website, particularly a Copyright disclaimer if you are creating an ePortfolio and including your work.

I would have a look at other websites and see what they include in these sections.

We're going to create a link for **Copyright** to another website.

32. Select **Copyright** (like you would in Word) and in the Properties Panel click in the links window (1) and type **http://creativecommons.org.au /learn-more/licences** and hit Return/Enter. Make sure you are in the HTML Properties panel (2) otherwise you won't be able see **Link**



33. Save your file and view it in a browser and test to see if the link works. You will probably have to save your CSS file as well.

It should take you to the Creative Commons website page about their licences.

You'll notice the Target window (3) to the right of the Link window. This tells the browser to either open in the same browser window or in a different window. You have four choices:

_blank
_parent
_self
_top

Generally (and for usability reasons) we want each of the pages of our website to open in the same window. Therefore we don't have to put anything in the target – it just defaults to opening in the same window (**_self** and **_top** do the same thing).

If we are sending our audience to another website we would use **_blank**. This would open the new website in a different browser window. Your website is still open and your

audience can easily go back to your website by clicking on the appropriate browser window. We don't want to have to rely on the browser's back button.

34. Select **_blank** from the drop down window, save your file and test the link in a browser again and notice the difference.

The HTML code for our page should look something like this

```
10 <body>
11 <div id="container">
12 <div id="header"></div>
13 <div id="leftnav">
14 <ul>
15 <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
16 <li><a href="about.html">About us</a></li>
17 <li><a href="portfolio.html">Portfolio</a></li>
18 <li><a href="services.html">Services</a></li>
19 <li><a href="contact.html">Contact us</a></li>
20 </ul>
21 </div>
22 <div id="content">*</div>
23 <div id="rightnav"></div>
24 <div id="footer">Disclaimer | <a href="http://creativecommons.org.au/learn-more/licences"
target="_blank">Copyright</a> | Feedback | Updated July 2011</div>
25 </div>
26 </body>
27 </html>
28
```

The 'template' for the website is now complete. It will probably be these elements that will be consistent on all of the pages for your website. You may want to include some elements in the right nav section like links to Facebook, Twitter, etc as well – up to you.

You could now create each of the other pages of your website by simply choosing File > Save As and naming each new file as the file name we gave when we created our links (*see page 5 of this tutorial*). Remember, we also did this in the HTML and CSS tutorials when we created new pages and added the **<a href>** link.

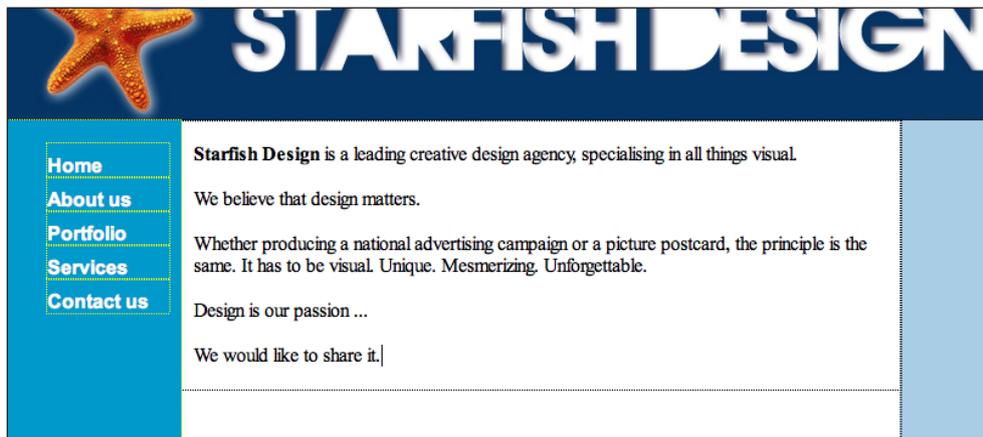
We are not going to create all the pages for this tutorial, but later on we will create one more to see how our links work and also to see our External Style Sheet in action.

Adding content to the page

In your DW Tutorial folder, there is a word document called starfish_text.doc. Open this file (in Word). You will be copying text from this file into your Dreamweaver pages.

35. Select the first few paragraphs under the title Text for the Home page and copy them.
36. In your index.html page click in the content area (the container that we've given the id name of content to) and paste in the text.





Have a look at the code that has been created when we pasted our text into our page. You'll recognise some of these tags. You'll notice that paragraph tags have already been created for our text as well as the bold represented by the `` tag.

```

19 </a href="contact.html">contact us</a></li>
20 </ul>
21 </div>
22 <div id="content">
23 <p><strong>Starfish Design</strong> is a leading creative design agency, specialising in
  all things visual.</p>
24 <p>We believe that design matters.</p>
25 <p>Whether producing a national advertising campaign or a picture postcard, the
  principle is the same. It has to be visual. Unique. Mesmerizing. Unforgettable.</p>
26 <p>Design is our passion ...</p>
27 <p>We would like to share it.</p>
28 </div>
29 <div id="rightnav"></div>
30 <div id="footer">Disclaimer | <a href="http://creativecommons.org.au/learn-more/licences"
  target="_blank">Copyright</a> | Feedback | Updated July 2011</div>
31 </div>
32 </body>
33 </html>

```

If you don't have these tags type them into the code, so it looks the same as the example, or click in the text and hit the return/enter key where you want the paragraphs to be.

Now we will add some style to the text. We can do this by either creating a new rule and applying it to the `<p>` tag or editing the `#content` rule.

If you create a rule for the `<p>` tag, you would select **New Rule** from the CSS Styles panel and your selector type would be **Tag**. You would then select the `<p>` tag from the drop down menu of possible tag selections.

This means that where ever the `<p>` tag appears in any of your web pages this rule will be applied.

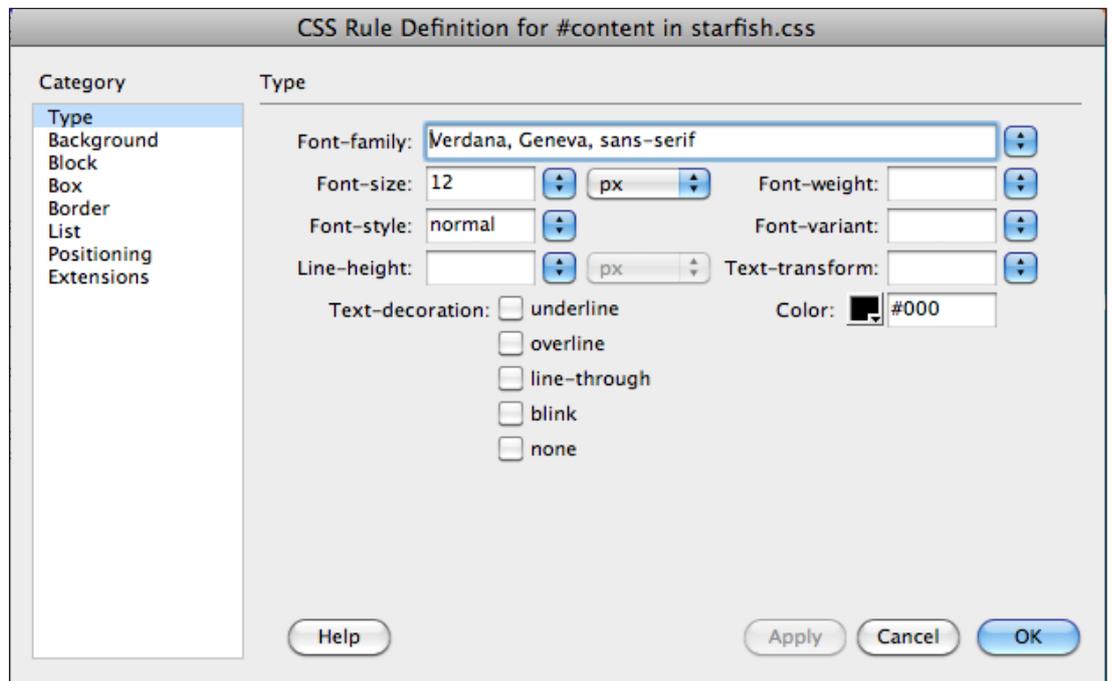
If you edit the existing `#content` rule, the style will be applied to any text within the **content container**.

For this example we're going to add it to our existing `#content` rule, as we always want the text to be the same style in the content area.

37. Click on the `#content` rule in the CSS Styles panel and then click on the edit icon at the bottom of the panel (*see step 27*)
38. In the Type category select Verdana, Geneva, sans serif from the drop down menu as the font.
 - For Size select 12

- For Style select Normal
- For Colour choose black from the colour palette or type in #000000

Click Apply to see what that styling looks like.



- If you want to play around with the space around the text panel (the Padding and/or the Margins from the Box category) you have to make sure that the width of the content area fits in to the overall width of the container.

For example, if you want to increase the Padding on the left hand side from 10px to 20px, so there is a greater space between the edge of the left nav and the text in the content, you have to decrease the width of the box from 570 to 560. **If you don't calculate for this, your right nav will be forced to sit under your content.** (see *Determining widths of div elements section in Part 1 tutorial, p17.*) For more about how the box model works in CSS see page 25.

39. Once you are happy with the styling of the text hit OK.

The css rule for your content will now look like this:

```

39     border-left-color: #003366;
40 }
41 #content {
42     float: left;
43     width: 570px;
44     padding-right: 10px;
45     padding-left: 10px;
46     font-family: Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;
47     font-size: 12px;
48     font-style: normal;
49     color: #000;
50 }
51 #footer {
52     clear: both;
53     background-color: #003366;
54     height: 28px;

```

Remember, you can have control over the spacing of your text and other visual attributes from both the Text and Block categories (as we learned from the css tutorial).

Create another page for the Web site

As discussed earlier (*page 17*) we are now going to create another page of our website so we can see the external style sheet working.

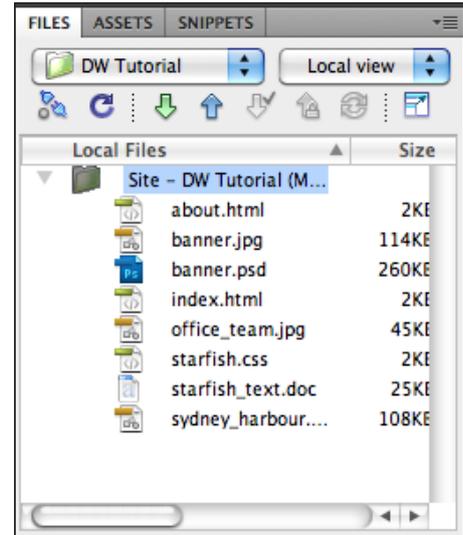
40. Make sure your *index.html* page is saved
41. Select File > Save As and save this page as *about.html*

You will see that the *about.html* file will appear in your **Files** panel

Remember, we have already created the link to this page in our nav. **The name we gave our link then must match the name of our file.** (*see page 5*)

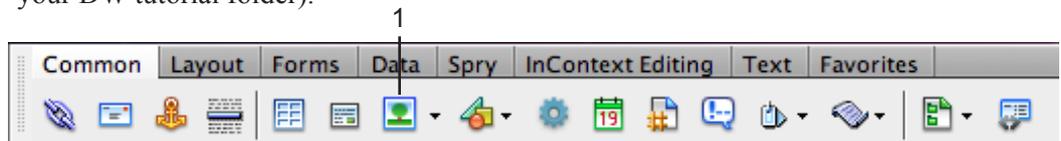
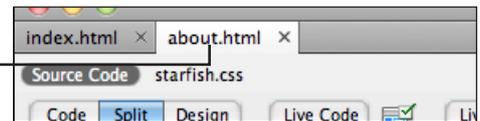
42. Don't forget to add a title for your page. Call this one **Starfish Design - About Us.** (*see page 2 of Part 1 if you can't remember how to do this.*)
43. Select the text for the About Us section in the Word document and copy and paste it into the *about.html* page (replacing the existing text).

The formatting should automatically be applied to the text, because we have added it to the content container. Paragraphs should automatically be added. If not, click in your text where you want a paragraph to be and hit Return/Enter (as you would in Word), or you could add your paragraph tags `<p>` in the HTML code of your page.



Add an image to your content

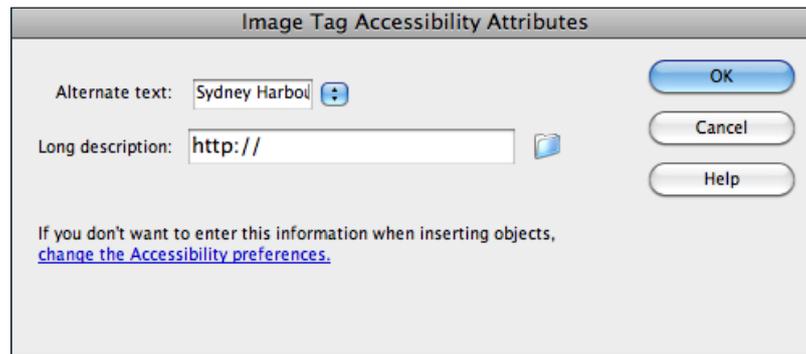
44. Make sure you are in the *about.html* file
45. Click at the end of the first line of type to insert your cursor
46. You can either click on the Insert Image button in the Common options of the Insert toolbar (1) or Insert panel, and select the file *sydney_harbour.jpg* (which should be in your DW tutorial folder).



or

You can simply drag and drop the image file from your Files panel to the Design window

47. Either way, the Image Tag Accessibility Attributes dialog box appears. Here you must add alternative text to your image (for screen readers and also if the image fails to load, remember the usability and accessibility lecture).
 - Type in **Sydney Harbour Bridge** for the alt text
 - Don't worry about the Long description
 - Choose OK



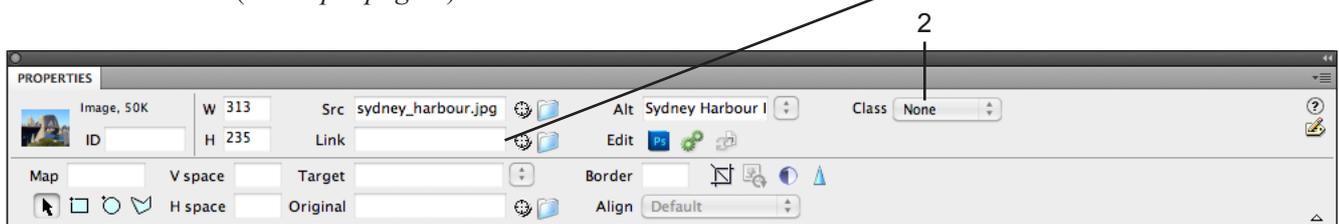
Your HTML code for this page will look familiar to you:

```

18     <li><a href="services.html">Services</a></li>
19     <li><a href="contact.html">Contact us</a></li>
20 </ul>
21 </div>
22 <div id="content">
23 <p><strong>Starfish Design</strong> is a leading creative design
company. </p>
24 <p>We are based in Sydney, just a stroll from the beautiful Sydney
Harbour. Our first offices overlooked the water, and we remain firmly
devoted to Sydney's unique ambience and sea air. </p>
25 <p>We have clients around the world but our heart is in Sydney. We
believe that this city is a uniquely creative place. We have clients as
far afield as London, England and Tokyo who share the benefits of our
inspiration. </p>
26 <p>Starfish Design consists of a team who are diligent, dedicated and
passionate about providing creative design in fields as diverse as logo
design, television, packaging and print, advertising and the internet.</p>
27 Collectively the team brings together a powerful mix of experience and
skill. Our backgrounds include television design, print design, the music
business, interior design, advertising and marketing, business management,
web production, magazine editing and production, and sales strategy. </
div>
28 <div id="rightnav"></div>
29 <div id="footer">Disclaimer | <a href=
"http://creativecommons.org.au/learn-more/licences" target="_blank">
Copyright</a> | Feedback | Updated July 2011</div>
30 </div>
31 </body>
32 </html>

```

You'll also notice that the Properties panel will display information about the image. If you wanted to have an image as a link, you would add the link here, as you would any other link (see step 9 page 4).

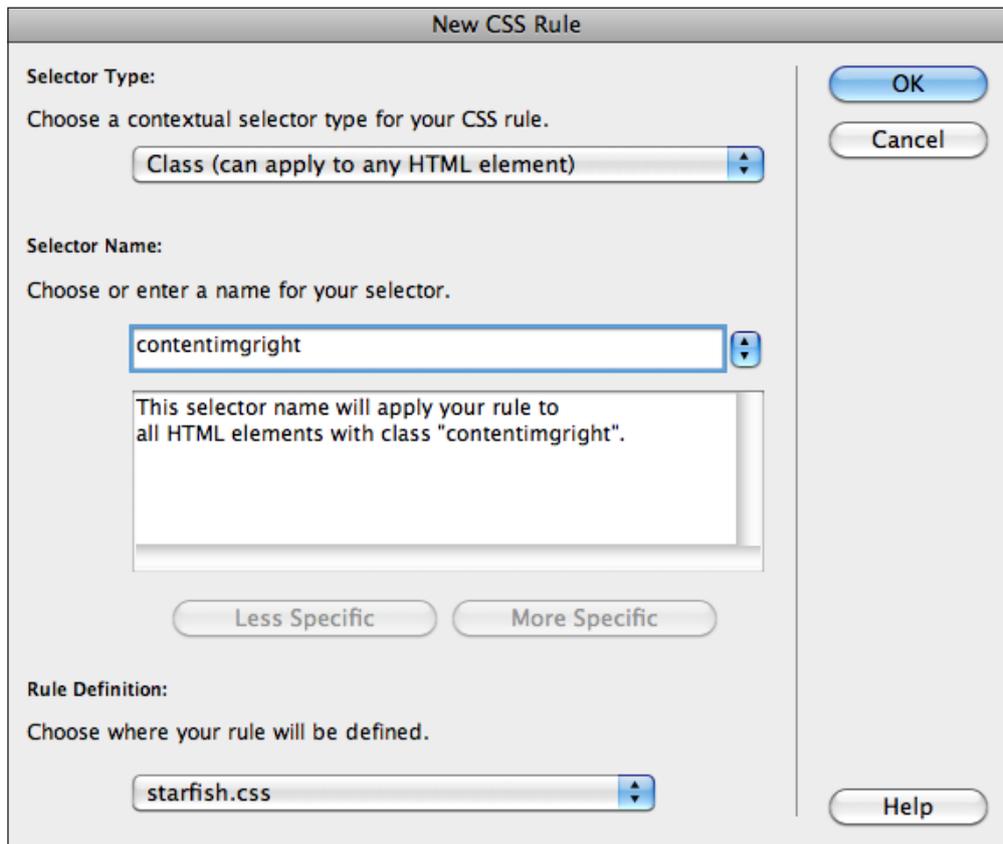


If we look at the page the positioning of the image isn't that great so we are going to position it using CSS. To do this we are going to create a new style rule and then apply it to the image.

48. Click on the New CSS Rule button in the CSS Styles panel

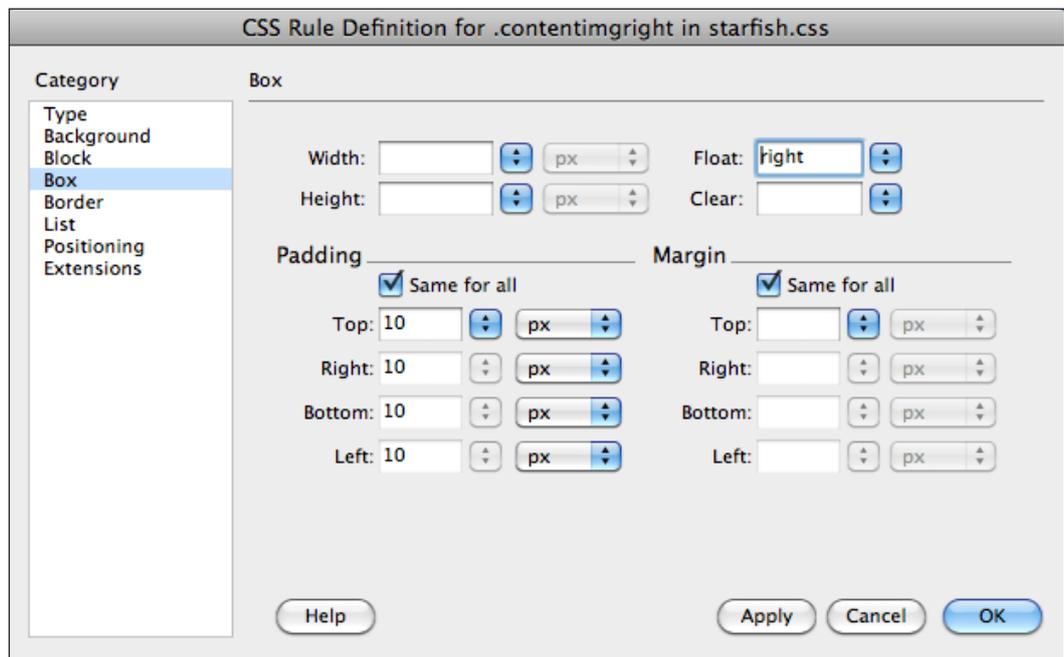
49. The New CSS Rule dialogue box appears.

- For **Selector Type** this time choose **Class** (this should already be selected)
- for **Selector Name** type **contentimgright**
- click OK



50. In the Box category choose 10px for the **Padding** (make sure **Same for all** is checked) and for **Float** choose right.

You could click Apply, but nothing will happen yet as we haven't applied the this class rule to our *about.html* page yet.



51. Click OK

Our style rule now appears in our starfish.css style sheet with the properties listed for that style.

```

79  a:active {
80      color: #c50;
81      text-decoration: none;
82  }
83  .contentimgright {
84      padding: 10px;
85      float: right;
86  }
87

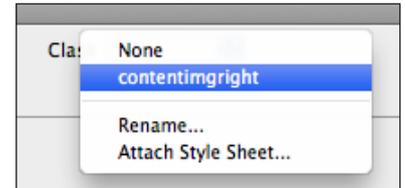
```

Why did we choose **Class** as the Selector type? We could have chosen Tag as the selector type and applied it to the `` tag, but this would mean that whenever an image appeared in any of our webpages this styling would be applied to it.

By making it a **Class** rule we can choose which images we apply this rule to.

We now need to apply that rule to our image.

52. With the image selected, click on **Class** on the right hand side of the Properties panel (2 page21).



- We can now select **contentimgright** from the drop down menu.
- The image should position itself to the right in the content container with a 10px space around it.
- the class selector name has been added to the HTML code for *about.html* alongside the image tag for that image.

```

22  <div id="content">
23  <p><strong>Starfish Design</strong> is a leading creative design
    company. </p>
24  <p>We are based in Sydney, just a stroll from the beautiful Sydney
    Harbour. Our first offices overlooked the water, and we remain firmly
    devoted to Sydney's unique ambience and sea air. </p>

```

53. View the page in the browser. Make sure you have saved all your HTML files and your CSS file.

Check your navigation to see which links are working.



Tips

You might find that the content you add to the content container will be longer than your left and right nav containers, and therefore white space appears underneath these two areas. If you don't want this, you can alter the height value of the left and right nav, by editing each of the rules.

If the last line of your content text sits right on the footer, you can add Padding to the bottom of your **#content** rule.

This tutorial has shown you how to create navigation in Dreamweaver using CSS and adding content to your pages. You also linked the pages and edited the external style sheet attached to the pages. You can use this resource and follow the basic set up for your own website.

There are a few Dreamweaver books that I recommend :

Lowery, J W (2010), *Adobe Dreamweaver CS5 Bible*, Wiley Publishing, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana

Negrino, T, Smith, D (2010) *Visual Quickstart Guide Dreamweaver CS5*, Peachpit Press, CA

McFarland, D S (2010) *Dreamweaver CS5 The Missing Manual*, Pogue Press, O'Reilly, and now also for CS5.5

There are also various websites with more Dreamweaver tutorials, some of these are listed in the Useful Links section of MySCU.



View these video demos for further information on creating your navigation and styling your pages with CSS.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hPapN2uPOKs&feature=related>

This video is using Dreamweaver CS4 but is still quite relevant

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NpGp9caVY5E>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qs-KOm0pwi8&feature=related>

This video demonstrates how to create a vertical navigation using images

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=__Wri6VtXXU&feature=fvrel

This video shows you how to create a horizontal navigation bar.

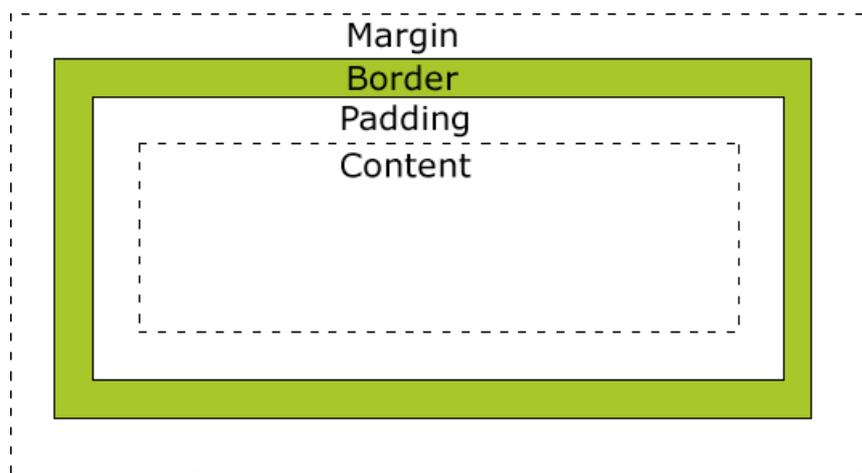
The CSS Box Model

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term “box model” is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around HTML elements, and it consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

The box model allows us to place a border around elements and space elements in relation to other elements.

The image below illustrates the box model:



Explanation of the different parts:

- **Margin** — Clears an area around the border. The margin does not have a background color, it is completely transparent
- **Border** — A border that goes around the padding and content. The border is affected by the background color of the box
- **Padding** — Clears an area around the content. The padding is affected by the background color of the box
- **Content** — The content of the box, where text and images appear

In order to set the width and height of an element correctly in all browsers, you need to know how the box model works.