

1. Create new html page, Copy your template.html your created last week to create Book.html

2. Copy Images from moodle of week2 called Images

3. Title of your page should read Dreamweaver book

4. <header> contain <h1> Dreamweaver CC 2014

5. <main> contains 2 paragraphs below

- **An element in HTML** represents some kind of structure or semantics and generally consists of a start tag, content, and an end tag. The following is a paragraph element:
`<p>This is the content of the paragraph element.</p>`
- **HTML tags**
Tags are used to mark up the start and end of an HTML element.
`<p></p>`
- **HTML attributes**
An attribute defines a property for an element, consists of an attribute/value pair, and appears within the element's start tag. An element's start tag may contain any number of space separated attribute/value pairs.
Following **src alt** are attributes of `

```
<title>Dreamweaver book</title>
</head>
<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Dreamweaver CC 2014</h1>
    <nav>
      <!-- Navigation Menu-->
    </nav>
  </header>

  <main>

    <p>Since 1996, Dreamweaver has been the leading product for web
    developers who want to build web pages by using a visual
    interface. Now, Dreamweaver CC 2014 takes that to a new level,
    with tools that make it easier than ever to take advantage of
    today's best web design practices.</p>
    <p>The trick to mastering Dreamweaver is learning how to use all of
    its windows, panels, toolbars, and web technologies. To find
    out how this book teaches you the skills you need, read more...</p>

  </main>
```

Figure 1 HTML Text Editor

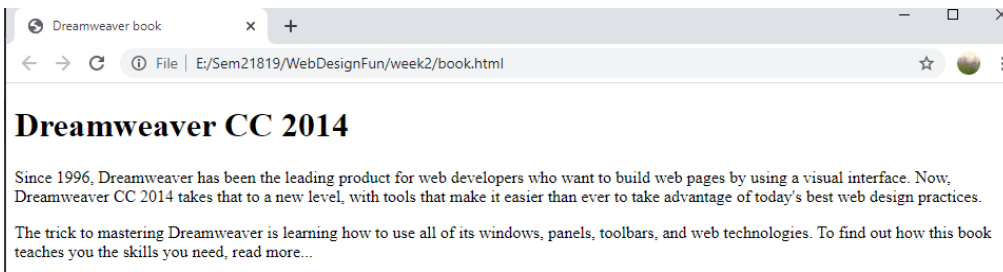


Figure 2 Chrome Display of book.html

6. Add content to <footer> contains text © copyright @ 2019 in <p>

An **HTML entity** is a piece of text ("string") that begins with an ampersand (&) and ends with a semicolon (;). Entities are frequently used to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code) eg < , > @ & etc

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Entity>

© ©

@ @

< <

> >

```
<footer>
  <p> &copy;Copyright &#64;2019 using paragraph element &lt;p>&gt;</p>
</footer>
|
</body>
</html>
```

Figure 3 HTML footer code

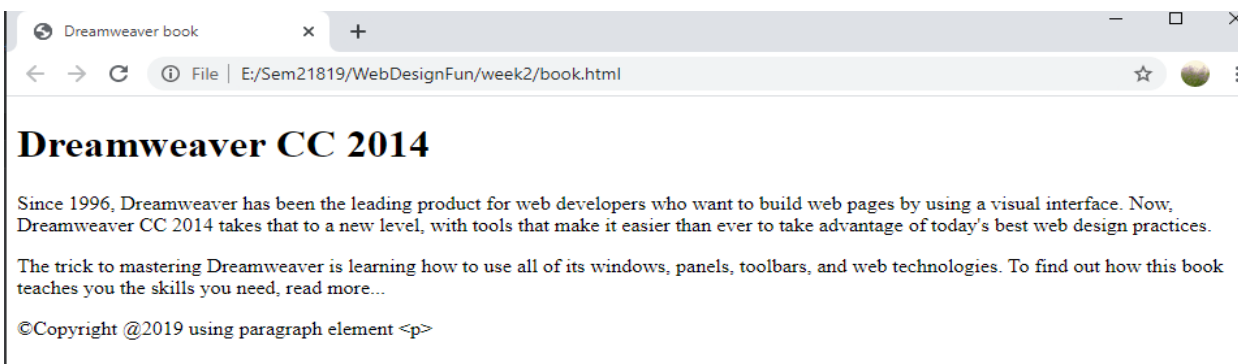
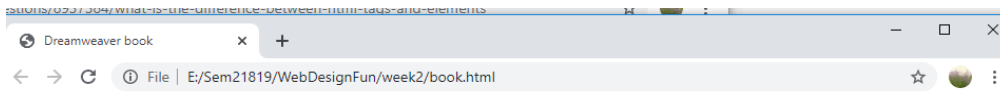


Figure 4 Chrome display of book.html

7. Add Book Image to beginning of <main> element section (stored in week3/Images)

```

```



Dreamweaver CC 2014



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8. Add hyperlink at end of last paragraph of <main> element section to following website <https://www.adobe.com/ie/products/dreamweaver.html>

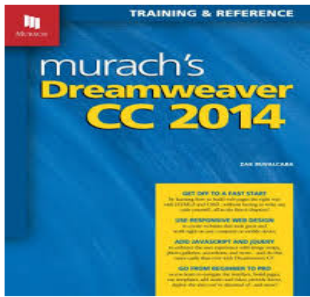
The HTML <a> element (or anchor element), with its href attribute, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address. Content within each <a> should indicate the link's destination.

```
<p>today's best web design practices.</p>
<p>The trick to mastering Dreamweaver is learning how to use all of
its windows, panels, toolbars, and web technologies. To find
out how this book teaches you the skills you need, read more...
<a href="https://www.adobe.com/ie/products/dreamweaver.html">read more...</a>
</p>
```

Figure 5 HTML code for hyperlink to website

Add another link to with text **free download** link <https://www.adobe.com/ie/products/dreamweaver/free-trial-download.html>

Dreamweaver CC 2014



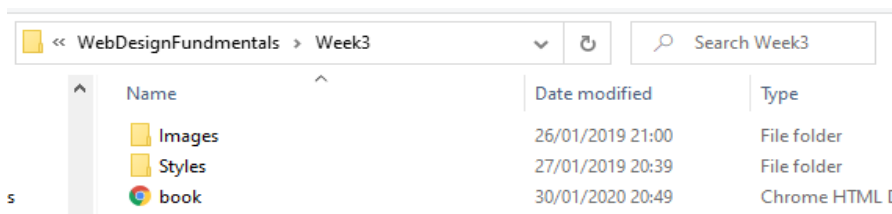
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©Copyright @2019 using paragraph element <p>

Figure 6 Chrome view of book.html with hyperlink

9. Create subfolder Styles to Week3



10. Create External Cascading Styles Sheets (CSS) called mainStyles.css stored in /WebDesignFundamentals/Week3/Styles

11. Create css styling for h1 element

```

1  /* css styling for h1 element*/
2  h1 {
3      margin: 0;
4      padding: 4px;
5      color: orangered;
6  }
7  
```

selector

property

value

h1 {

color: navy; ← declar

12. Display formatting change in Chrome

Dreamweaver book

File | E:/Sem21819/WebDesignFun/week2/book.html

Dreamweaver CC 2014



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©Copyright @2019 using paragraph element <p>

13. Add the following CSS formatting for body, paragraph and image to mainStyle.css

So, What's the Difference?

It's easy to understand the difference between font-size units when you see them in action. Generally, **1em = 12pt = 16px = 100%**. When using these font-sizes, let's see what happens when you increase the base font size (using the body CSS selector) from 100% to 120%.

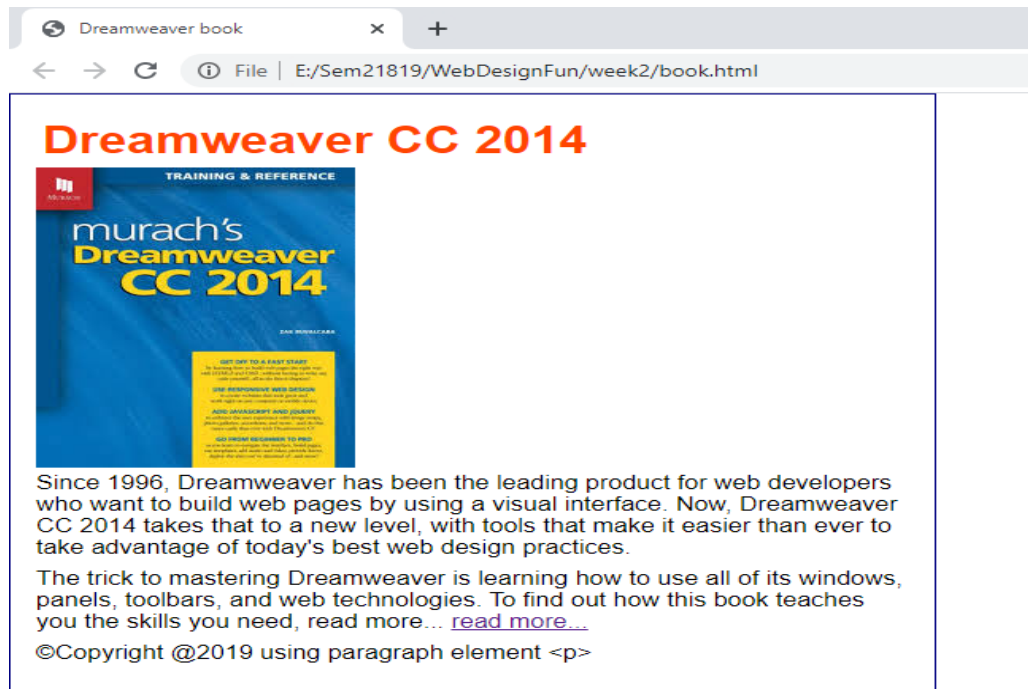
| | body { font-size: 100%; } | body { font-size: 120%; } |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| font-size: 1em | The quick brown fox | The quick brown |
| font-size: 12pt | The quick brown fox | The quick brown fox |
| font-size: 16px | The quick brown fox | The quick brown fox |
| font-size: 100% | The quick brown fox | The quick brown |

```
13 /* css styling for body element*/
14 body {
15     font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
16     font-size: 100%;
17     width: 550px;
18     margin: 0 ;
19     padding: 16px;
20     border: 1px solid navy;
21 }
```

```
/* css styling for paragraph element*/
p {
    margin: 0;
    padding-bottom: .5em;
}
```

<https://kyleschaeffer.com/css-font-size-em-vs-px-vs-pt-vs-percent>

14. Display formatting change in Chrome



15. Add the following image formatting

```
28
29  /* css styling for img element */
30
31  img {
32      float: left;
33      margin: 16px;
34  }
35
```

16. Display formatting change in Chrome

Dreamweaver book
 ×
+

←
→
↻
ⓘ File | E:/Sem21819/WebDesignFun/week2/book.html

Dreamweaver CC 2014

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©Copyright @2019 using paragraph element <p>

17. Make the following changes to book.html web page

- Save another image to you Image folder and display on the page. (Public Domain Images)
- Add another paragraph of text after the image
- Change the size and colour of the border
- Change the colour of the body text

<http://www.vikingcodeschool.com/html5-and-css3/html5-semantic-tags>

https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_byfunc.asp