

CS 2033

Multimedia and Communications

Lab 06: CSS Stylesheets

Using Dreamweaver

REMEMBER TO BRING YOUR MEMORY STICK TO EVERY LAB!

INTRODUCTION TO CSS STYLES

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are a collection of formatting rules that control the appearance of content on a Web page. Users can use this advanced function to set some default values to the format, and use the particular format to customize the content. CSS styles also provide great flexibility for various effects.

CSS Styles Panel

CSS Styles Panel is the major panel for using CSS styles. If the CSS style panel does not show up after launching the program, follow the instruction below to open the CSS styles panel. To open the CSS styles panel:

- A file must be open: new or already with html code.
From the menu select Window > CSS Styles (it should have a checkmark beside it)
The CSS Styles panel will appear on top right corner of the screen.



Figure 1 - CSS Styles Panel

Table 1 - Buttons on CSS Styles Panel

All	All (document) mode	Shows all the CSS inside the document
Current	Current selection mode	Depending on where the cursor is, it displays the CSS of a particular selection.
	Category view	Displays eight categories: font, background, block, border, box, list, positioning, and extensions in properties.
Az↓	List view	Displays all CSS in alphabetical order in properties.
*↓	Set Properties View	This is the default. It displays only those properties that have been set.
	Attach Style Sheet	Used to import an existed CSS Style Sheet into current document
	New CSS style	To add/create a new CSS
	Edit style	To edit/modify an existed CSS style
	Delete CSS style	To delete an existed CSS style

LAB #4 - Tutorial 1

Objectives:

- Working with CSS Styles panel, creating css styles, modifying styles, attaching stylesheets.

1. Introduction to CSS Styles

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are a collection of formatting rules that control the appearance of content on a Web page. Users can use this advanced function to set some default values to the format, and use the particular format to customize the content. CSS styles also provide great flexibility for various effects.

- Before you start Dreamweaver, browse to your Memory Stick folder**, and create a new subfolder within cs2033 called **lab06**. Then inside the **lab06** folder, You should now have the following folder:
F:\cs2033\lab06\ ****Remember F: just represents your Memory Stick Drive****
- Go <http://www.csd.uwo.ca/courses/CS2033/labs/lab06/> and save all the files from the “lab06” folder on your memory stick.
- Start up Dreamweaver CS6** if you are asked to make Dreamweaver the default program for certain file types, just click “OK”
- Creating the Site – Telling DW which folder will hold this website.**
 - Right now you have put all the copied images into your folder “lab06”.
 - From the menu click **Site > Manage Sites**, then select New Site.
Enter the following information for each field:
 - **Site name:** Lab6 CSS Styles
 - **Local Site folder:** Click on the folder icon, and locate the path directory that you created earlier as follows: “F:\cs2033\lab06\”
Now the **Local Site Folder** should be “F:\cs2033\lab06\”
 - **Now click “Save” and “Done”**. The folder lab06 is created in Dreamweaver and in the file panel you will see all the files that you will be working with.

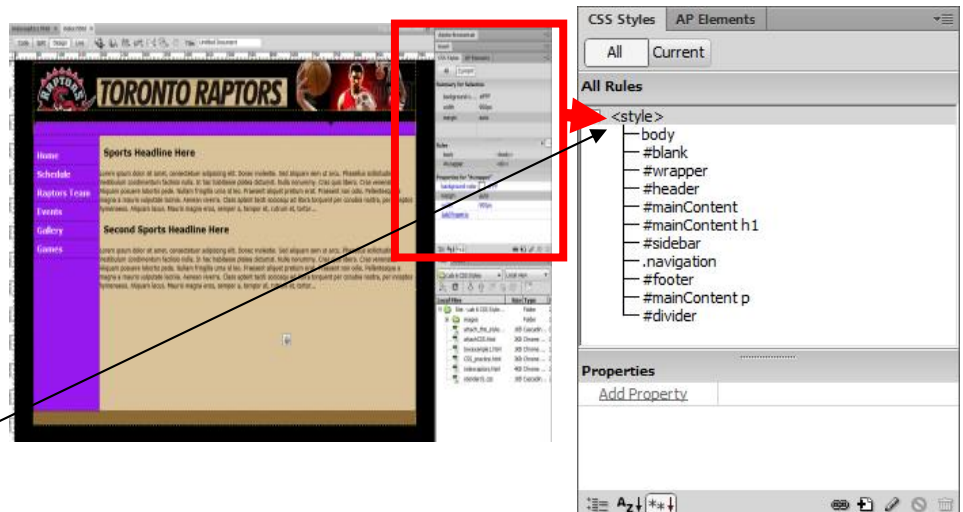
CSS Panel

There are various ways in which CSS can be created and controlled in Dreamweaver. Although most of the work will be done using the CSS Styles panel, the Properties panel gives users additional ways to work with and inspect CSS. CSS Styles Panel is the major panel for working with CSS styles. From this panel you can Create new styles, add new styles, delete styles; Attach stylesheets, delete stylesheets.

- Open the file indexraptors.html.
Save it as index.html.

- To the right side of your screen you should see the CSS panel. If the CSS style panel does not show up then from the menu select Window > CSS Styles (it should have a checkmark beside it).

IMPORTANT: The styles are embedded in the webpage because it states <style>

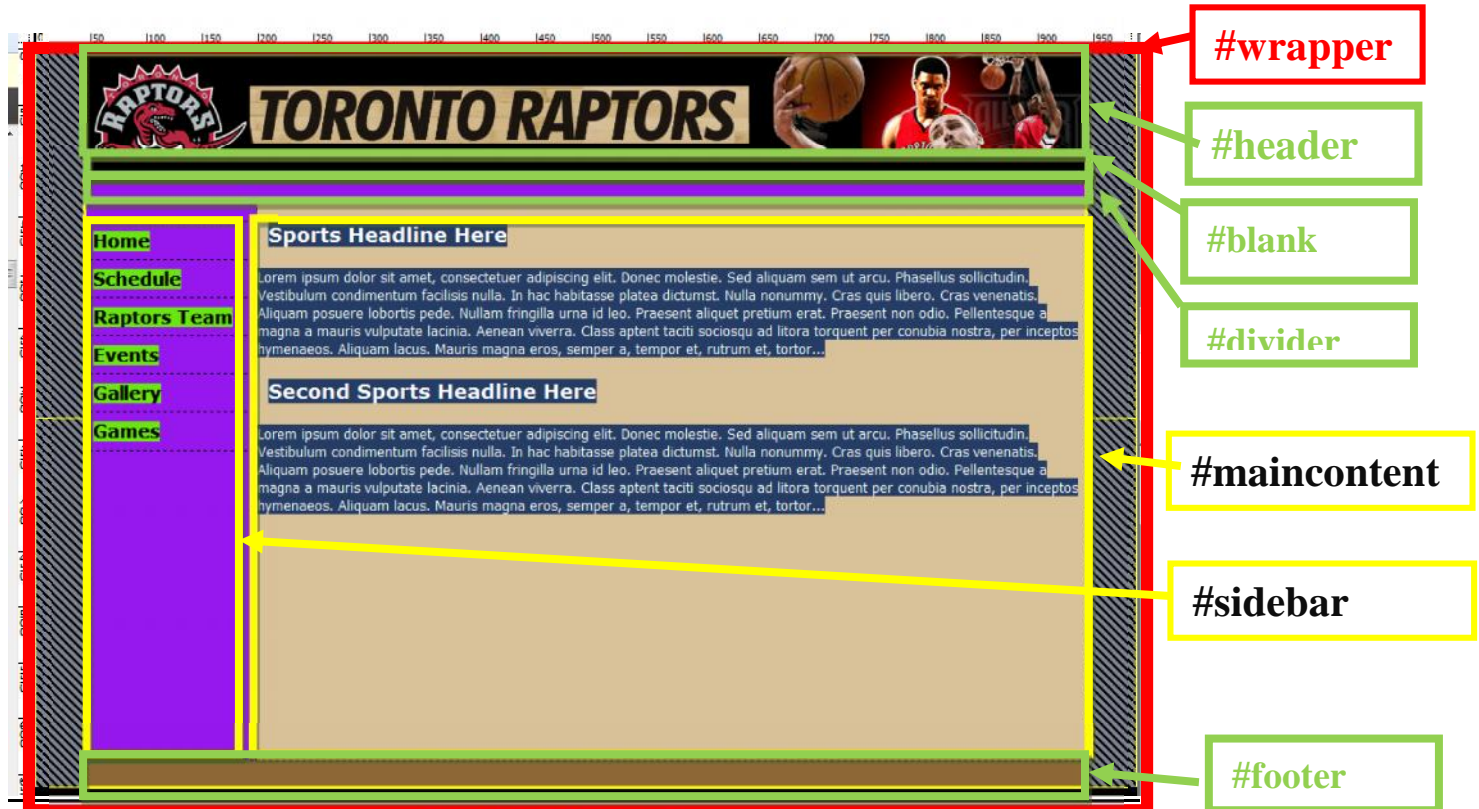


8. **First of all you need to understand the layout of the webpage:**

It is made up of 7 divisions: (Div id)

#wrapper, #header, #blank, #divider, #maincontent, #sidebar, and #footer

Note that #wrapper is one big division where all the other divisions sit inside.



9. **To see the attributes of these div Ids in Code View**

Go into Split mode view and in the code window, scroll near the top to line 6. You will see the styles associated with these divs. Remember they are embedded in the webpage not as an external file.

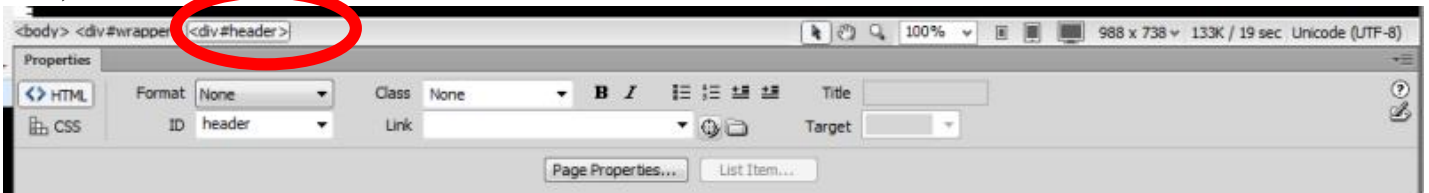
Take a moment to understand the diagram above and the attributes associated with each div ID.

```
6 <style type="text/css">
7 <!--
8 body {
9     background-color: #000;
10    margin: 0px;
11    padding: 0px;
12 }
13 #wrapper {
14     background-color: #FFF;
15     width: 900px;
16     margin: auto;
17 }
18 #header {
19     margin: 0px;
20     padding: 0px;
21     height: 92px;
22     background-image: url(images/Banner3.jpg);
23     background-repeat: no-repeat;
24 }
25 #blank {
26     background-color: #000;
27     margin: 0px;
28     padding: 0px;
29     height: 20px;
30 }
31 #divider {
32     margin: 0px;
33     padding: 0px;
34     background-image: url(images/curved_divider.g
35     height: 25px;
36 }
37 #sidebar {
38     margin: 0px;
39     padding: 0px;
40     background-color: #9618EE;
41     width: 155px;
42     float: left;
43     height: 500px;
44 }
```

```
45 #mainContent {
46     background-color: #D9C299;
47     margin: 0px;
48     padding: 0px;
49     height: 500px;
50     width: 745px;
51     float: right;
52 }
53 #footer {
54     margin: 0px;
55     padding: 0px;
56     clear: both;
57     height: 25px;
58     background-color: #8C6935;
59 }
60 .navigation {
61     font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;
62     font-size: 16px;
63     font-style: normal;
64     font-weight: bold;
65     color: #FFFFFF;
66     text-decoration: none;
67     background-color: #9618EE;
68     display: block;
69     padding: 8px;
70     width: 140px;
71 }
72 }
```


10. To see the divisions clearly in the document window.

- Click somewhere on the banner, and then look at the bottom of your document window.
- You will see the div ids listed here. Now click on the label `<div#header>`.



An outline around the banner appears.

- To see the attributes associated with `#header` (because it is outlined from previous step), go to the CSS panel, and click on the *Current* tab.

11. To edit CSS rules using the CSS Properties panel:

The *Current* tab is broken into 3 groups:

- Summary for Selection:** Shows you the attributes for `#header` (how do you know? Because of the next category Rules).

Double click on the selector padding.

A dialog box will open allowing you to change the attributes for the div `#header` . . . But don't change anything yet. You can double click on any of these selectors in order to get access to the dialog box for modifying the div `#header` attributes.

Now close the dialog box.

- Rules:** Shows you the order of the divs in which `#header` is nestled in. In this case, there is a body tag, and then the div `#wrapper`, and then inside of it the div `#header`.

Double click on the rule `#header`.

A dialog box will open allowing you to change the attributes associated with `#header` . . . Don't change anything yet.

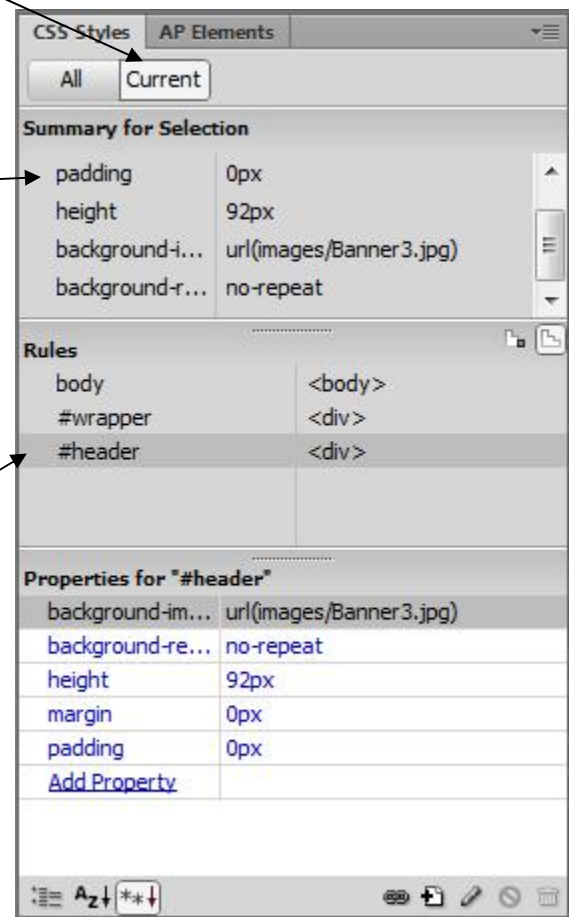
Now close the dialog box.

Double click on the rule `#wrapper`.

A dialog box will open allowing you to change the attributes associated with `#wrapper` . . . Don't change anything yet.

Close the dialog box.

- Properties for `#header`:** This shows you what you see in the Summary section. And you can directly modify any selector attributes from this section as well. **SO DON'T DO ANYTHING YET!** You will be modifying values in the next step.



TIP:

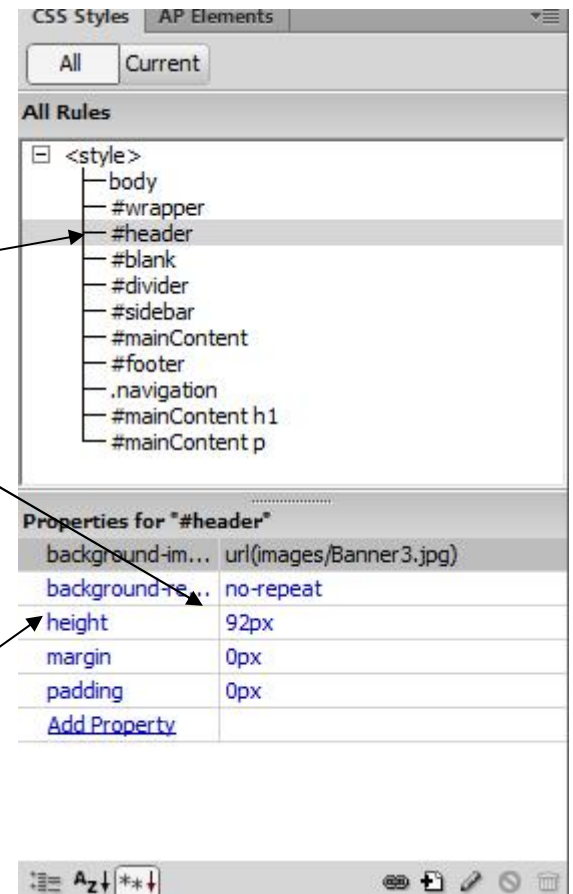
All along the way, you may do things differently than in the past as you learned. For example, instead of inserting an image into the #header division, this webpage attaches the banner as part of the *background-image attribute*.

12. To edit the div #header → Expand the height

- There are many different ways to work with in the CSS panel to modify the attributes. You saw three ways using the steps above.
- Another way is in the CSS panel, to click on the All tab** (beside the Current tab).
- Now single-click on #header.**
You see the properties for #header in the box below.

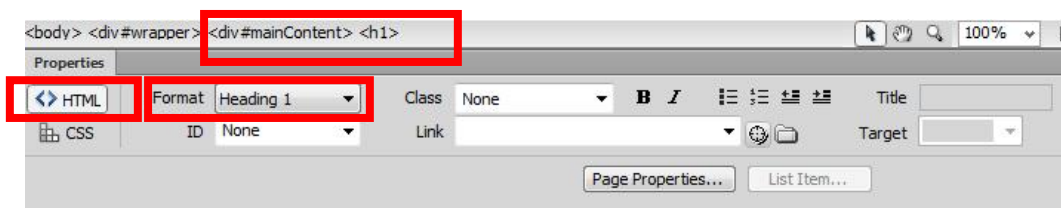
d) To change the value of height:

- Click on the value 92 and overwrite it with 142 (this is the exact measurement of the banner but you wouldn't know that unless you opened it in Photoshop). You should now see the #header division changed in height.
Now undo your operation, by Ctrl-Z.
- Another way of changing the value 92 is to **Right-click on the text “height”** (not the number 92), and select **“Edit”**. The dialog box in this case, takes you DIRECTLY to the actual part of the dialog box where this value can be changed.
Change the value from 92 to 142. Click OK.
- YOU JUST LEARNED HOW TO WORK WITH THE CSS PANEL TO change any selector attributes/properties.**



13. To edit the look of text → change the Header1 value

- In the main body of the document window, click on the text “Welcome to the Toronto Raptors Fan Club Site”.
- In the Properties panel, click the **HTML** button.



This tells you that the text “Welcome to the Toronto” is a Heading1 format.

Note above the Properties panel: <body> <div#wrapper> <div#mainContent><h1> indicating that the H1 selector is inside of the div #maincontent area.

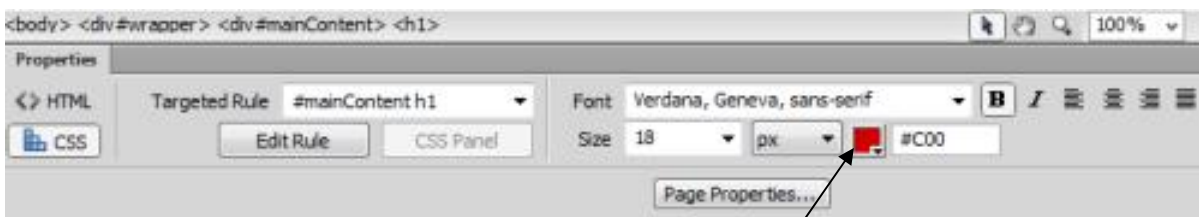
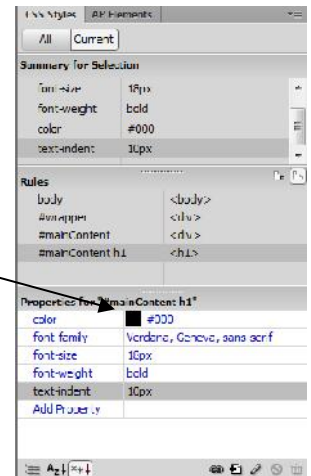
- c) **Click on the selector <h1> and then look at the CSS panel** and click on the Current tab.

You now are ready to edit the compound selector #mainContent h1. This selector #mainContent h1 means that any h1 formatting done inside the div id #mainContent will take on these attributes.

- d) In the CSS panel **click on the color square** and change it to red (#C00). Watch the H1 change now.

- e) **You are now going to change the Heading1 color from red to another shade of red using another approach.**

In the Properties panel, **click on the CSS button**. Note that the Targeted Rule says #mainContent h1. And the attributes are red color, Size=18 and Font type=Verdana, Geneva.



From the Property panel **change the color red to the shade #C00E1E and press Enter**. Notice that in the CSS panel, the color has changed as well.

14. More CSS Styles Editing:

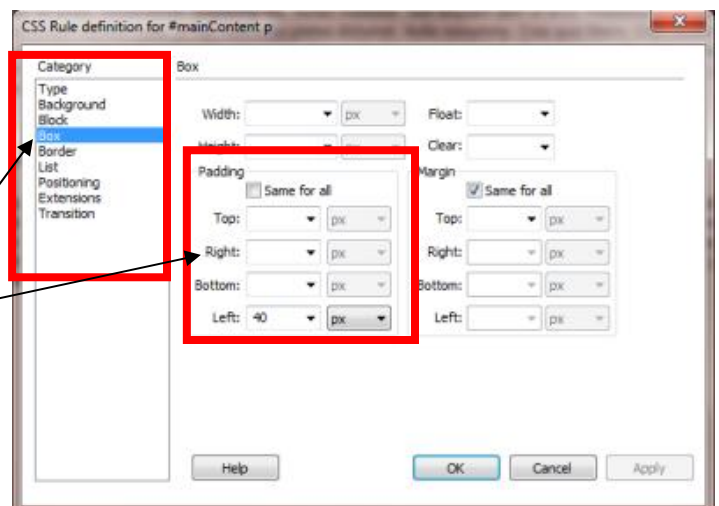
Now it's your turn to change some things with the webpage, using whichever technique you want to modify the values of selectors.

- a) **To add some left padding to the #div mainContent p**, Click on the first paragraph, and change the #mainContent p rule to **padding-left =40px**. But notice that the right side has no padding. So you would need to add some padding to the right side as well. (next step follows) . You now know how to edit an existing selector value, but don't know how to add a new selector value. The next step will show you one way.



- b) **To add some right padding for #div mainContent p** right-click on the text "padding-left" and select Edit.

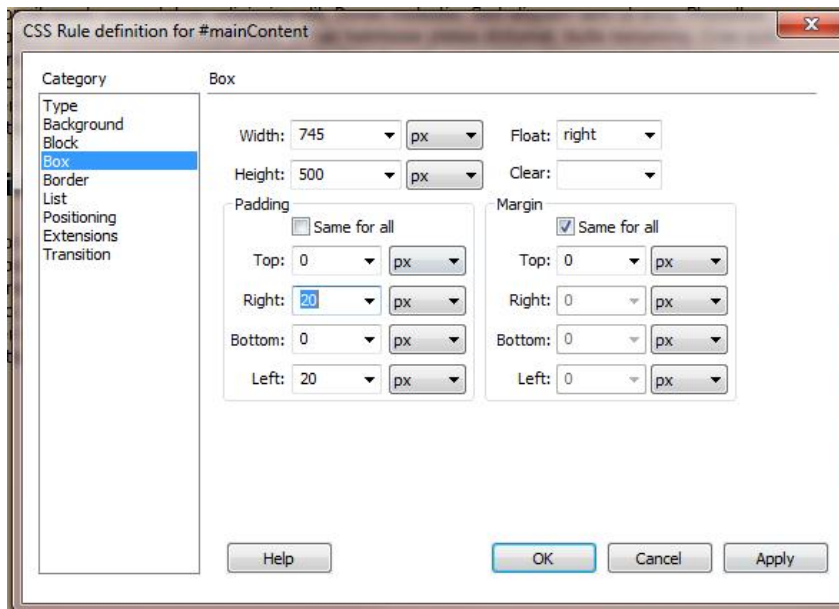
A dialog box opens you directly to where you can change the padding values. Notice how the dialog box has different categories: The padding values would be in the **Box category**. Depending on what you have to change, you will be using different categories. **Set the Right field to 40px.** Click OK .



c) **Next add more padding but this time on the div #mainContent**

From the CSS panel, select the div #mainContent and **Right-click on the selector padding**, and select **Edit**. The dialog box appears.

Uncheck the box “Same for all” so that you can now independently set Right=20px and Left=20px. And then click OK.



Notice how your webpage is not lined up properly anymore. This is because the total width dimensions of the #sidebar and the #mainContent exceed the #wrapper width of 900px.

Here's the calculation:

Box width= width + padding-left + padding-right + border-left + border-right

#wrapper width = 900 px

#sidebar width + # mainContent width = 155+785 = 940px

Since #sidebar and #mainContent is inside #wrapper, it exceeds by 40 px.



Now make adjustment on width of #mainContent from 745 to 705px

#sidebar width = 155+0+0+0+0= 155	#mainContent width = 745+20+20+0+0= 785	#wrapper width =900+0+0+0+0=900
Properties for "#sidebar" background-color #9618EE float left height 500px margin 0px padding 0px width 155px Add Property	Properties for "#mainContent" background-color #D9C299 float right height 500px margin 0px padding-bottom 0px padding-left 20px padding-right 20px padding-top 0px width 745px Add Property	Properties for "#wrapper" background-color #FFF margin auto width 900px Add Property

d) Change the text indentation on heading 1

From the CSS panel, select the div #mainContent h1

Change the text-indent selector value from 10 to 0px.

Notice how the heading in the document shifted to the left by 10 px.

e) Re-Save the file as index.html

15. Creating New CSS Rules

You are now going to learn how to create new CSS styles (rules).

Remember there are 4 types of selectors:

- Tags
- Classes
- Div Ids
- Advanced Selectors (also known as Compound Selectors)

Tag Selectors: Add a new CSS Rule for Heading 2 – it is a Tag selector

Heading 2 is an html tag which you are about to redefine.

a) In the document window, click somewhere on the text “ Second Headline”.

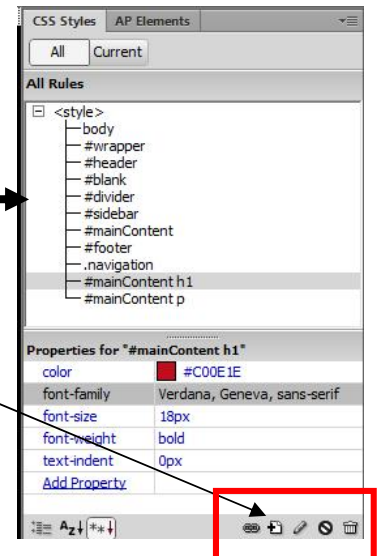
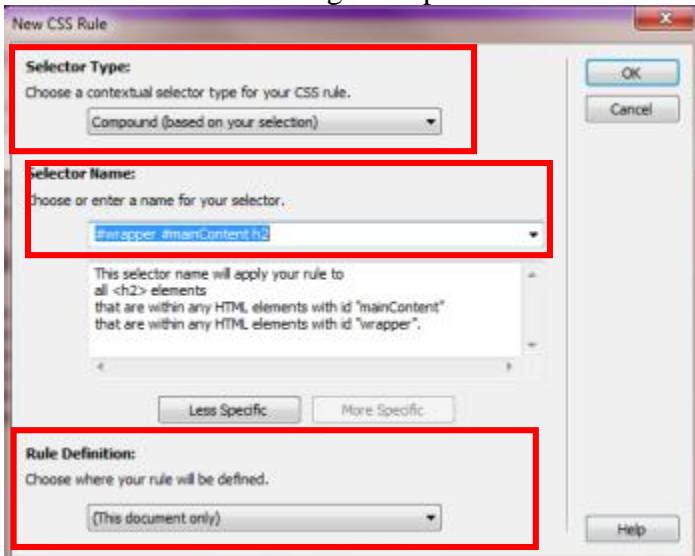
Change the text “Second Headline” to “Upcoming Games”.

b) In the property panel, click on the HTML button, and notice that Format field=Heading 2.

Look at the CSS panel (click on ALL button). There is no selector (h2) defined. Thus you need to create one to override the default value.

c) In the CSS panel, click the New CSS Rule button .

The New CSS Rule dialog box opens:



d) **Click the Selector Type** arrow and select Tag from dropdown list. This is because H2 is an html tag.

e) **In the Selector Name box**, from the dropdown box, select “h2”. (This represents the tag Heading 2)

f) **Click the Rule Definition** arrow and select “This document” only from the list.

g) **Click OK.**

h) **The CSS Rule definition for h2 dialog box opens.** You are now ready to change the attributes for h2. Note at the top of this dialog box, that it clearly states “CSS Rule definition for h2”. Also note how the Category column is automatically on Type which allows you to control the type formatting for the h2 tag selector.

i) **Set the values for the fields as you see them in the dialog box.**

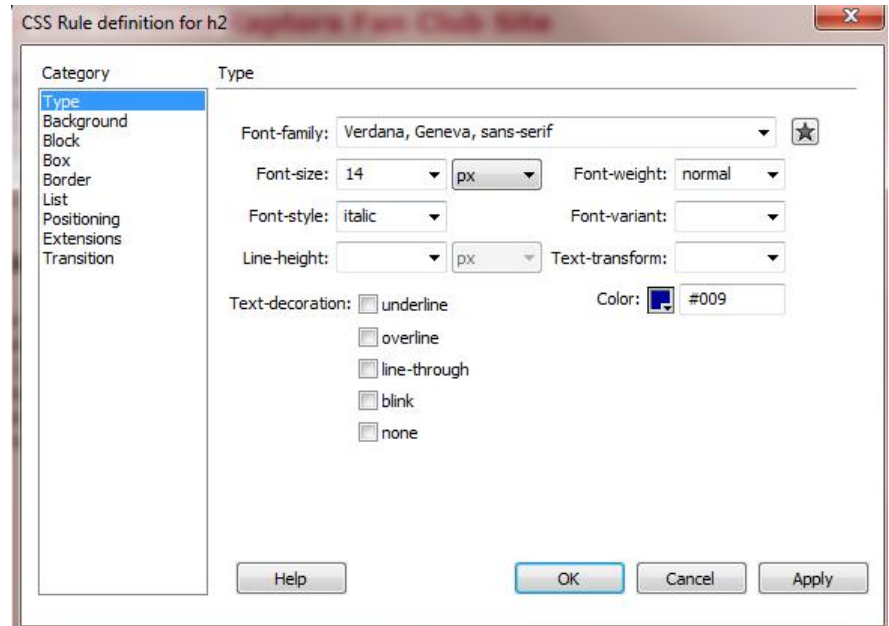
Font- Family: Verdana

Font-Size : 14 px

Font-Weight: normal

Color: #009 (purple)

Click OK



j) **Make some more adjustments to the tag selector h2 through the CSS panel.**

Change Font-size = 16px

Font-weight = bold

Click OK.

Notice the text change in the document window for the text “Upcoming Games” .

k) Add some more text to the end of the second paragraph (text provided below starting with Air Canada Centre, Toronto...and Quicken Loans Arena, Cleveland, OH). You can cut and paste the text into this area.

Be careful not to add too much and surpass the 500px height, as it will make the box NOT expand. (We will deal with this problem later. But if box gets misaligned, then delete a couple of lines out of the first/second paragraphs).



Air Canada Centre Centre, Toronto Ontario

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec molestie. Sed aliquam sem ut arcu.

Phasellus sollicitudin. Website: www.theaircanadacentre.com

Quicken Loans Arena, Cleveland, OH

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Donec molestie. Sed aliquam sem ut arcu.

Phasellus sollicitudin. Vestibulum condimentum facilisis nulla. In hac habitasse platea dictumst.

Website: www.theqarena.com

l) **In Dreamweaver, set the two website links above:** www.theaircanadacentre.com and www.theqarena.com as working links... Don't forget to set the target=_blank.

Preview the links in Firefox, to make sure that they work.


Class Selectors: Add a new CSS Rule

Class selectors are more flexible than tag selectors since tag selectors are limited to existing HTML tags. Users can create and apply many classes to element in a webpage using class selectors. This allows for additional formatting of the contents page.

Remember with classes, you can apply them repeatedly as many times in a webpage/website. They are not unique as are div ID selectors.

In the last step you added two game locations “Air Canada Centre” and “Quicken Loans Arena” with consecutive paragraphs for each.

You are going to create a class called “.gamelocation” and assign this class to the actual text “Air Canada Centre” and “Quicken Loans Arena”.

- In the CSS panel, **click the New CSS Rule button**  (bottom of that panel)
The New CSS Rule dialog box opens.
- Click the Selector Type arrow** and select **Class**.
- In the Selector Name box**, type **.gamelocation** (must have the period in the front of the text)
- Click the Rule Definition arrow** and select **This document only**.
- Click the OK button. The CSS Rule definition for .gamelocation dialog box opens.**
- Under category Type**, set **Font-Weight field to Bold** (use the arrow to select), and color to “#009”. Then click OK to exit dialog box. Notice in the CSS panel (if you click on ALL button), that you have created the class called .gamelocation

To apply the new class to text: “Air Canada Centre” and “Quicken Loans Arena”

- Highlight the text** “Air Canada Centre Centre, Toronto Ontario”
- In the Property panel, **click the HTML button**. And click on the Class arrow and select the selector **“gamelocation”**. Notice how the text takes on those attributes.
- Since we can use classes repeatedly in a webpage/website, **highlight the text “Quicken Loans Arena, Cleveland, OH”** and assign it the class **“gamelocation”**.

ID Selectors: Add a new CSS Rule

ID selectors, unlike class selectors, **can only be used once**. The reason for this is because they usually apply to div tags which are used to create unique areas on a page, such as the sections of header, footer, main content, etc. CSS rules written with an ID selector will apply to all content inside the div tag container.

- In this section, the div ID # footer exists will be given more attributes. (you learned in the lab 5 how to create div Ids)
From the CSS panel, **change the div id #footer height=100px**.
- You need to add some text into the footer. The easiest way is to go into Split View.**
In the document window, click on any border of the footer so that it will take you directly to that spot in the Code View.
If you don’t succeed, then in the code view window, at the very bottom of the document you will



find the `<div id=#footer> </div>`. Between the two tags: type in the text “xxx” just so that you will see this as a marker in the document window.

- c) **In the document window side, replace the text “xxx” with “ Toronto Raptors Fan Site – email: raptorsfan@xxx.com”.** Notice that the text is black and the text is left aligned. You are going to set the ID selector with font color set to “white” and center the text within the footer in the next steps.
- g) **In the CSS panel, click on the All tab.**
Double-click on the selector “ #footer” and it opens the dialog box. You are about to add more rules to the already existing rules of background-color, clear, height, margin etc.
- h) **In this step you need to center anything that gets put into the footer box, and set the font color to white so that it stands out better against the brown color.**
In this dialog box, click on category **Type**
Set the Font-size = 16px and color= “#FFF”
To center the text, click on category Block. You will find a lot of things you can control, but for now set Text-align to “center”.
Click OK. See how the footer text changes to the attributes you assigned.

Compound Selectors: Add a new CSS Rule

Compound Selectors are the most specific type of CSS selectors. With these selectors, users can specify the style of tags and classes inside div tag containers. Only those elements inside the div tag container will change, **instead** of all instances within the webpage.

- a) In this section, you are going to create an h1 heading inside the div #footer which will be defined as compound selector #footer h1
 - In the **CSS panel**, click on the **New CSS Rule** button. The **New CSS Rule** dialog box opens.
 - Click the **Selector Type** arrow and select **Compound**. (in older versions of Dreamweaver it may be called Advanced Selectors).
 - In the **Selector Name** box, you can type **#footer h1** or from the dropdown select **#footer** and then append by typing **h1** to it.)
 - Click the **Rule Definition** arrow and select **This document only**
 - Click **OK**. The **CSS Rule definition for #footer h1** dialog box opens.
 - You are on category Type.
Set the font-family to Comic Sans MS. (or if you don’t have it.. pick something else).
Set the font size to 16px.
Set the color to black. (#000)
Click OK.
 - In the document window and in the #footer section, split the text “**Toronto Raptors Fan Site – email: raptorsfan@xxx.com**” into two lines:
Toronto Raptors Fan Site <press Enter>
email: raptorsfan@xxx.com
 - **To apply a heading 1 to the text Toronto Raptors Fan site:**
Highlight the text “Toronto Raptors Fans site” and in the Property panel, click on the HTML button. Set the format field to Heading 1. You will see now that the text takes on Comic Sans, 16px and black color for the text “Toronto Raptors Fans Site”. This change is affected by the compound selector #footer h1 that you defined above.

Compound Selectors: Changing Link Attributes

Links are a special case which are defined as compound selectors.

You have two choices: You can use the following selectors

CHOICE ONE	CHOICE TWO
<p><i>Sets all links in the webpage. Every link takes on these attributes that you define through:</i></p> <p>a:link (untouched link) a:visited a:hover (when mouse hovers over link) a: active (when you click on link, momentarily it changes)</p> <p>READ THIS: If you select one color scheme for the link colors, make sure that they show up well in all the divs that the links appear in. If they don't show up well, because the link color is bright red against a black background in one of the div sections, then find another color that appears great in all of the divs, or start using compound selectors as in the second column.</p>	<p><i>Sets links in different divs to take on different attributes (ie.#footer or #mainContent etc.)</i> <i>Provides versatility for colors to appear great against different background divs.</i></p> <p>#footer a:link #footer a:visited #footer a:hover #footer a:active</p> <p>#mainContent a:link #mainContent a:visited #mainContent a:hover #mainContent a:active</p>

CHOICE ONE: Setting all links in a webpage using default Compound selector a:link,

a:visited, a:hover, a:active.

- a) In the #footer section there is an email link. Highlight the text **raptorsfan@xxx.com** and set it as email link by selecting from the menu Insert >Email Link. Click OK.

Notice how the color of the link appears blue. This is the default color and purple is for visited. Not a great color against the dark brown. So next, you will change the default color of links.

- b) But first in the second line in the footer, add the following text:
Website: www.raptors.com email: raptorsfan@xxx.com

Turn the text **www.raptors.com** into a link, pointing to the url address “http:www.raptors.com”

- c) Now you are ready to create the rule for links.
In the **CSS panel**, click on the **New CSS Rule** button. The **New CSS Rule** dialog box opens.
- d) Click the **Selector Type** arrow and select **Compound**. (in older versions of Dreamweaver it may be called Advanced Selectors).
- e) In the **Selector Name** box, from the dropdown select **a:link**
This will affect every link color in the webpage/website with this attribute.
- f) Click the **Rule Definition** arrow and select **This document only**
- g) Click **OK**. The **CSS Rule definition for a:link** dialog box opens.
- h) Set **color** to **red (#900)** and click **OK**.
Notice how the footer email links takes on Red, but look at the side panel where the menu links are and see how they just turned into red as well which does not look good.
THUS MUST RESORT TO CHOICE TWO in order to keep the link colors in different divs different so that they stand out in each section...but first go on to next step and delete.

i) **To delete a selector from the CSS panel (the one we just created a:link):**

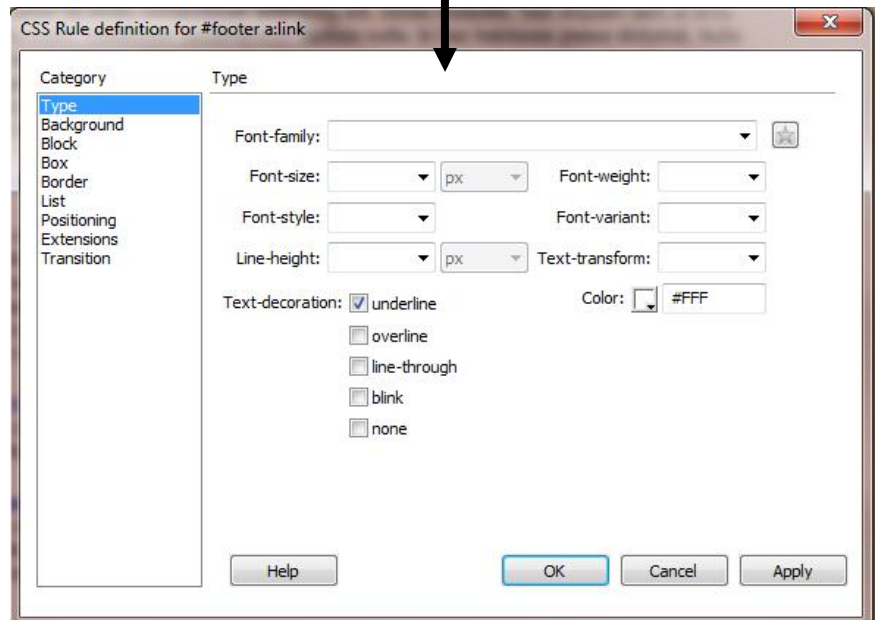
In the CSS panel, click on the All tab, locate the a:link selector, and click on it. Then click on the Trash can that is next to the New CSS Rule.

Choice Two: Since the email link appears in the div #footer, you need to set it up as a compound selector #footer a:link.

- a. In the **CSS panel**, click on the **New CSS Rule** button. The **New CSS Rule** dialog box opens
- b. Click the **Selector Type** arrow and select **Compound**. (in older versions of Dreamweaver it may be called Advanced Selectors).
- c. In the **Selector Name** box, from the dropdown select **#footer**, and then append the word **"a:link"** (without the quotes)...so you end up with **#footer a:link**
This will affect ONLY link color in the webpage/website WITHIN the #footer.
- d. Click the **Rule Definition** arrow and select **This document only**
- e. Click **OK**. The **CSS Rule definition for #footer a:link** dialog box opens.

- f. Set **color** to **white (#FFF)** and checkmark **Text-decoration to underline**. This means that unvisited links have an underlining. (if you didn't want underlining then set Text-decoration to "none".)

- g. **Click OK**. Notice how the email address is white and has an underlining, and also the url address www.raptors.com is also in white. BUT THE side navigation stays the same. This is what your footer should look like:



- h. Now it's your turn to create the compound selector **#footer a:visited** and give it the same characteristics as the **#footer a:link**.
- i. Next, it's your turn to create the compound selector **#footer a:hover**, but this time give it the color red **"#900"** and Text-decoration set to none.
- j. To test this out, preview the webpage, and click on the link in the footer www.raptors.com which will take you to the Raptors site. It opens in a new window. Click on the window containing the Toronto Raptors site, and notice that the visited link still remains white.

Your Turn: Creating the links with the compound selector “a”

TIP: Instead of setting up `#mainContent a:link`, `#mainContent a:visited`, `#mainContent a:hover`, you can create the compound selector `#mainContent a` that sets the link, visited and hover selectors for `#maincontent` to the same value

- In the document window, click anywhere in the `#maincontent` area . (otherwise you may not see certain things like the div `#maincontent` in step d.
- In the **CSS panel**, click on the **New CSS Rule** button. The **New CSS Rule** dialog box opens
- Click the **Selector Type** arrow and select **Compound**
- In the **Selector Name** box, from the dropdown select `#mainContent p`, and then replace the letter “p” with “a” (without the quotes)...so you end up with `#mainContent a`
This will affect ONLY link colors in the webpage/website WITHIN the #mainContent
- Click the **Rule Definition** arrow and select **This document only**
- Click **OK**. The **CSS Rule definition for #maincontent a** dialog box opens.
You are in the **Category Type** because you want to assign the characteristics or attributes for the links in the div `#maincontent`.
Set color= #090 (green) (this is only so you can see the change in the content.. but not that it is esthetically pleasing).
Set Font-weight=bold
Set Text-decoration = none (no underlining will appear with links)
Click OK.
- Preview in Firefox** to see what it looks like. And test the link. Remember the link will always be green for link, visited and hover.

- Now you try it on your own by following the same steps as above:

Create a compound selector `#maincontent a:hover` to allow the hover behaviour to be red (`#900`) and with underlining (text-decoration =underline).

Preview it in Firefox to see if the hover activity works in the div `#maincontent` area.

If it doesn't work, try it again...

- Re-Save your file `index.html`.



Working with the Navigation menu links in #sidebar and using CSS to setup up buttons. (NO Photoshop images used!)

The div #sidebar contains the menu system. If you click on any of the text “Home” or “Schedule” you will see that they are linked to webpages in the website (the Property panel indicates this).



The look of the menu buttons are NOT images but rather CSS Styles.

- a. **In the document window, click on the menu button Home.**

Look at the bottom of your screen above the Property panel, and see:




This means that the div #sidebar is inside the #wrapper. The `<a.navigation>` means that the **text Home has the class .navigation applied to it**. But the “a” part indicates that the text Home is a link (which it is by looking at the Property panel is linked to index.html)

Properties for ".navigation"	
background-color	#9618ee
color	#FFFFFF
display	block
font-family	Verdana, sans-serif
font-size	16px
font-style	normal
font-weight	bold
padding	8px
text-decoration	none
width	140px
Add Property	

- b. The class .navigation has the following properties:

To see how you can build class .navigation from scratch you are going to now create a **class .menu**

So follow along:

- c. In the CSS panel, **click the New CSS Rule button**  (bottom of that panel)
The New CSS Rule dialog box opens.
- d. **Click the Selector Type arrow and select Class.**
- e. **In the Selector Name box, type .menu** (must have the period in the front of the text)
- f. **Click the Rule Definition arrow and select This document only.**
- g. **Click the OK button. The CSS Rule definition for .menu dialog box opens.**

PLEASE READ THIS:

Remember you are going to later be highlighting text “Home” or “Schedule” and by declaring the following attributes it will define the look of each text “Home” etc.

More details on ALL THE CATEGORY options, See the Appendix document that was provided. Also available from:

<http://helpx.adobe.com/dreamweaver/using/set-css-properties.html>

Category	Set the Following attributes:
Box	In this category Box, you can define settings that control the placement of elements (such as the text “Home”) on a webpage. You are defining the text to have width of 140px and padding of 8px all around the text “Home” Set width= 140px In Padding box: Same for all: checked Top=8px (this sets top, right, bottom, left = 8px) Note: if you unchecked Same for all: then you can set different padding values

Block	<p>This category makes the element Home, Schedule, be displayed as a block and <i>forces each element on a line of its own within the div #sidebar</i>. It does not tolerate HTML elements next to it except when ordered otherwise (by adding a float declaration to another element).. For example:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">second {display: block}</div> <div style="border: 1px solid purple; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;">third {display: block}</div> <p>Display= block (use the arrow to select block)</p>
Background	<p>This category defines background settings for a CSS style. You can apply background properties to any element in a web page. For example, create a style which adds a background color or background image to any page element, for example behind text, a table, the page, and so on.</p> <p>Background-color = #9618ee (setting the background to purple)</p>
Type	<p>This category defines basic font and type settings for a CSS style.</p> <p>Font-family= Verdana Font-Size=16px Font-style = normal Font-weight=bold Color=#FFF (white) Text decoration= none (so links will not appear with underlining)</p>

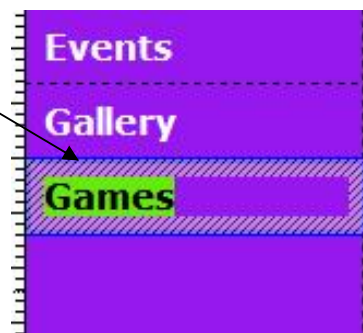
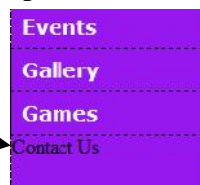
- h. **You should now have a class .menu that has the same properties as the class .navigation.**

Now you should understand how the class .navigation was generated.

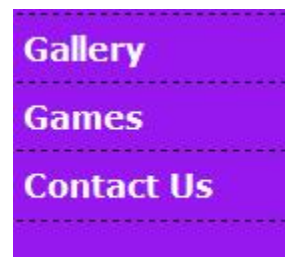
Properties for ".menu"	
background-color	 #9618ee
color	 #FFF
display	block
font-family	Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif
font-size	16px
font-style	normal
font-weight	bold
padding	8px
text-decoration	none
width	140px
Add Property	

Next you will add another text menu item “Contact Us” in the #sidebar container and apply the class .navigation to it.

- a. In order to add the text “Contact Us” In the sidebar, **click on the border of the text Games**, and then the border element appears as this: Before you can type “Contact Us” you need to **press the right arrow key ONLY ONCE**, so that your insertion point gets past the last class element. (This is tricky but works.. unless you know to go into the code to do so).
Now type the text Contact Us
It should look like this.



- b. **Link the text Contact Us to the webpage: contactus.html**
Notice how the text is a blue text link.
To apply the class .navigation, highlight the link “Contact Us”, in the Property panel, **click on the HTML button**.
In the **Class field** use the dropdown and **select the class navigation**. Press **Enter**. You should end up with your new button.
Preview to see if your Contact Us page works.

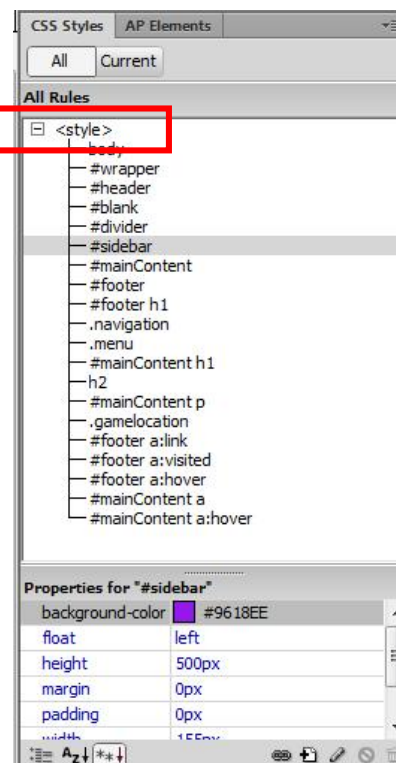


- c. **Save the file index.html.**
Save it also as index_css_embedded.html (as a backup)
Close the file index_css_embedded.html and keep open the index.html file.

So Far Worked with Embedded styles:

Up until now you have been working with the styles that are embedded in your webpage. The CSS panel tells you that the styles embedded because of the <style>.

Thus, these styles only can be applied to the index.html file. Next you are going to export the embedded styles into an external style sheet and then append the style sheet to every other webpage in the website.



Exporting the embedded styles to an External Stylesheet

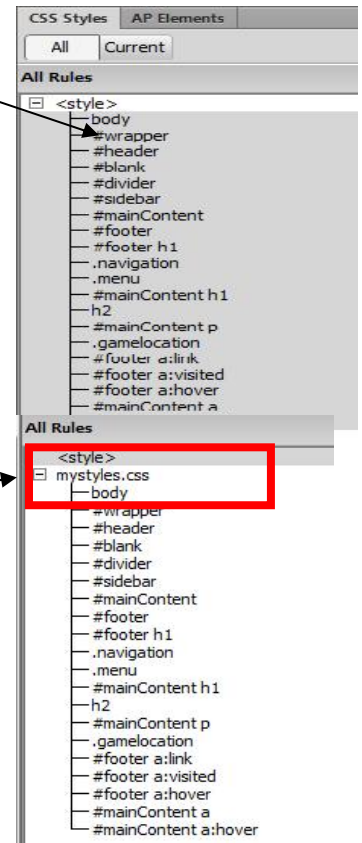
When you've created some CSS styles in a web page, Dreamweaver makes it easy to move them to an external style sheet. You can move the existing styles to an external style sheet with the .css file extension and then easily link that sheet to the web page. Perform the following procedure to move and link CSS styles:

1. To select the styles to move in the CSS Styles panel, click on the **selector body** and click and hold the **Shift** key, and then click on the last selector **#mainContent a:hover**. Everything should be highlighted as shown:
2. While things are highlighted, **right-click over the highlighted area**, select the **Move CSS Rules** command.
3. Select the radio button next to A New Style Sheet. Click OK.
4. In the dialog box, for the filename enter the name "mystyles.css" and click the Save button.

Dreamweaver automatically:

- Moves the selected styles into this external file *mystyles.css*
- Removes the embedded styles from index.html
- Adds a link in index.html to the external stylesheet *mystyles.css*

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
2 "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
3 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
4 <head>
5 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
6 <title>Toronto Raptors - Fan Club Site</title>
7 <style type="text/css">
8 </style>
9 <link href="mystyles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13 <div id="wrapper">
14 <div id="header"></div>
15 <div id="blank"></div>
16 <div id="divider"></div>
17 <div id="mainContent">
```



Attach and External Stylesheet to a Webpage

The power of using External stylesheets is so that every webpage in your site can have the same styles so that the look can be consistent. If you decide you want the Heading 1 selector tag to be changed from 16px in size to 20px in size, or change the color from purple to red etc. by editing the css style heading 1 in the external stylesheet, then every webpage tied to the external stylesheet will get modified with the new h1 value.

1. You are going to open up one at a time the files **schedule.html**, **team.html**, **events.html**, **gallery.html**, **games.html** and attach the external stylesheet **mystyles.css**:

- a. Open file **schedule.html**.
- b. Notice how the footer looks like the information isn't even in the brown area. This is all because this webpage has the exact same styles you started with in the **BEGINNING of the tutorial**, so the padding the links, headings etc.. are not using your latest **mystyles.css**

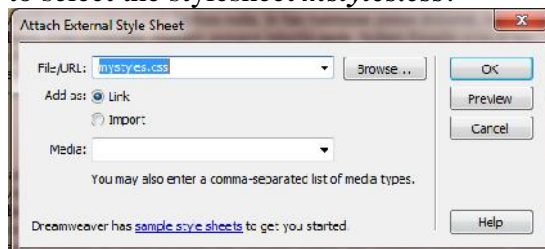


- c. To delete the embedded style, go to the CSS panel, and click on the All button.
- d. Single click on the word **<style>** and it gets highlighted. Then click on the Trash Can at the bottom of the CSS panel.
- e. Your webpage is now stripped of all styles. Almost scary!

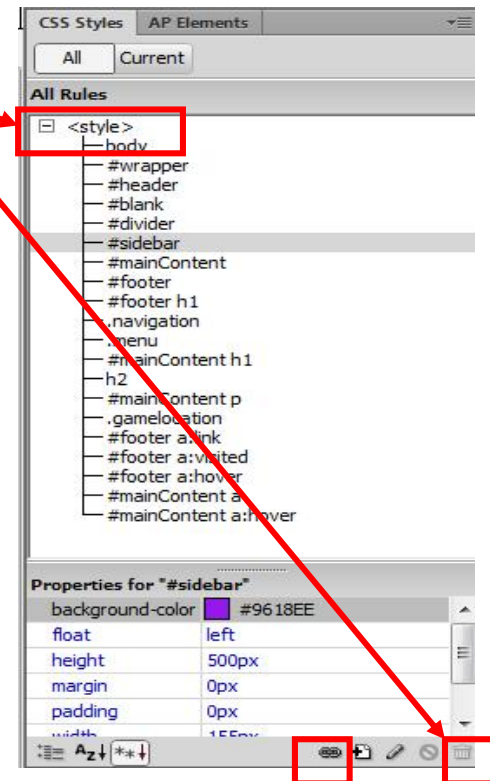
f. To Attach an External Stylesheet

Next click on the **Attach icon**  at the bottom of the CSS panel.

- In the dialog box that appears, click on the Browse button to select the stylesheet **mystyles.css**.



- Click OK. Click OK again.



- You now have the same look as the index.html file. The footer height, the header height, the Headings h1 and h2 and everything you did in this lab tutorial. Note that the left menu does not have the Contact Us menu item because I did not include it. (But stay tuned for next lab working with Templates and Library items!)
 - Save the file schedule.html.
- g. **Repeat steps (a) to (f) with the webpages with teams.html and events.html.** and don't forget to save the files using the same filename as you opened them.
To save time, YOU DO NOT NEED TO DO THE REST OF THE WEBPAGES.
- h. **Close all files once you are done, and only keep index.html open.**
Now every webpage is linked to the external stylesheet mystyles.css.
- i. **With the index.html file open** (now you could open any of the other webpages that have the link to the mystyles.css file), from the **CSS panel expand the mystyles.css** if it doesn't show all the selectors (click on the + sign next to the word mystyles.css)
- j. To change the menu text to a smaller font, edit the class selector .navigation with the following attribute modifications and watch them instantly take place.
- **Font color** from white to gold (#FFCC00)
 - **Font Size** from 16 px to 14 px
 - **Now save** the file index.html
 - **Open up the webpages: team.html and events.html** (and provided you attached the stylesheet mystyles.css in the previous steps) and notice how the side menu is now with gold text and with a smaller font size.

Save all the files and close them.

YOU ARE DONE!!!

**Next week you learn how to work with
Templates and Library items.**

Done session! REMOVE YOUR MEMORY STICK!