

Create your Web site with
Dreamweaver

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Last Week

- Saving and naming a file
- Dreamweaver "Sites"
- Standard XHTML tags
- Basic page changes
- Beginning CSS

This Week

- Continue CSS
- Images
- Linking
 - Code
 - Types
 - How to link in Dreamweaver
- Structuring a Web page

Beginning CSS

How to use a
brush/hammer/hatchet

CSS – What it is

- Adds design to a site
- Adds structure to a site
- Made up of *rules*
 - Several rules together compose a *style*

CSS – What it is

- This style declares
 - The font-family
 - The font size
 - The font color

```
body {  
  font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 12px;  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

CSS – What it is

- Three types of style selectors
- Tag styles


```
body {
  font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  font-size: 12px;
  color: #333333;
}
```
- Classes (.)


```
.Verdanatest {
  font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  font-size: 12px;
  color: #333333;
}
```
- ID's (#)


```
#Verdanatest {
  font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
  font-size: 12px;
  color: #333333;
}
```

CSS – Where is it

- External style sheet


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

 - Linked in <head> tag
 - Changes affect all linked documents
- Embedded styles (at top of page)


```
<style type="text/css">.sampleclass {color: #FF0000;}</style>
```

 - Found just before closing </head> tag
 - Changes affect only that page

CSS – Where is it

- In tag's *style* attribute


```
<p style="color: #FF0000">This text is red.</p>
```

 - Block-element tags are best
 - <div>, <p>, <body>, <td>
 - Inline-elements may too
 - , ,
 - Should be avoided
 - Changes affect only the tag

CSS – The Cascade

- The closer the style is to the content, the more powerful it is.
- Linked style sheet
 - Least weight - greatest flexibility
- Embedded styles
 - More weight – less flexibility
- Style attribute
 - Most weight – least flexibility

Creating a CSS File

EXERCISE 3.1

Exercise 3.1

- Visit www.montet.org/wtc
- Click on Dreamweaver I
- Click on “Exercise 3.1”

Images

Lossy to Lossless

Types of Images


- Images to data
- Compression (a.k.a. formatting)
- Lossless vs. Lossy
- Three common types
 - GIF
 - JPG
 - PNG
- All three are lossy compression formats

Types of Images


- GIF
 - Graphic Interchange Format
 - 256 colors
 - Used for graphics
 - Supports Animation
 - Allows for transparency (alpha channels)

Types of Images

□ GIF examples



Corporation
for Public
Broadcasting





Types of Images

□ JPEG (JPG)

- Joint Photographic Experts Group
- Used for pictures
- Excellent for gradients
- Does not support animation
- Does not support transparencies

Types of Images

□ JPEG examples



Types of Images

- PNG ("pings")
- Portable Network Graphics
 - Better compression than GIF
 - Very good image compression (like JPEG)
 - Support transparencies
 - Good for pictures with transparencies
 - Does not support animation
 - Is not supported by older browsers

Types of Images

- PNG examples



Image Placement

- Images can be inline
 - Imbedded in the code
 - tag
- Images can be set as backgrounds
 - Normally done through CSS

Inline Images

□ Example of inline image tag

```

```

- **src=""**
 - "Source": tells what image to show
- **alt=""**
 - "Alt": text to replace image
- **width="" height=""**
 - Dimensions of the image
 - Reserves space on page
 - Can be changed

Background Images

□ Example of background image

```
<div style="background-image: url(images/jabberwocky_bkg.jpg); background-repeat: repeat-x; background-position: top left;" />
```


- **style=""**
 - Adds inline CSS
- **background-image:**
 - Tells what image to use
- **background-repeat:**
 - If and what direction the image should repeat
- **background-position:**
 - Tells where the background image starts

Creating Images
CLASS DEMO

Adding Images to Jabberwocky
CLASS EXERCISE

Linking

Linking – Anchors Away!



Links are Anchors

- Anchor tag
 - `<a>`
- Can be a named anchor
 - ``
 - Names a spot on a page
- Can be a link
 - ``
 - href attribute tells link where to go
 - Optional `target=""` attribute
 - In what window to open the link
 - `_blank`, `_self`, `_top`, `_parent`

href=""

Types of href linking

- href="english.html"
 - Links to english.html file
 - File in same folder as file with link
- href="teas/english.html"
 - Links to english.html file in teas folder
 - Folder at same level as page with link
- href="../../teas/english.html"
 - teas folder is *above* file with link
 - ../ means "go up one level"

href="" - continued

- href="/teas/english.html"
 - Links to `www.mydomain.com/teas/english.html`
 - / means "look in the root directory"
- href="english.html#description"
 - Links to a named anchor in english.html
 - Looks for ``
 - # refers to current page
- href="http://www.montet.org"
 - Points to an external Web site
 - http:// is necessary for external links

target=""

- ``
 - Opens page in current window
 - Default so it isn't necessary
- ``
 - Opens page in a new window
- ``
 - Opens page in top *frames* window
 - Will deal more with this in Dreamweaver II
- ``
 - Cancels all frames and loads page
 - Will deal more with this in Dreamweaver II

What we can link

- Text or images can be linked
 - Text link
`Jabberwocky`
 - Image link
``
 - The border="0" eliminates the colored border

Adding links

CLASS EXERCISE

Structuring a Web Site

Setting up blocks
in which to build





