

Teach Yourself
VISUALLY[™]

Adobe[®]

Dreamweaver[®] CS6

The Fast and Easy Way to Learn



Dw

Janine Warner

Teach Yourself VISUALLY™ Dreamweaver® CS6

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by Janine Warner



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About the Author

Janine Warner's best-selling books and videos about the Internet have won her an international following and earned her speaking and consulting engagements around the world.

She is the creator of DigitalFamily.com and runs a full-service interactive agency that offers web design, iPad app development, content strategy, and Internet marketing services.

Janine's skills as a "techy translator" helped her land the deal for her first book in 1996. Since then, she has written or coauthored more than 25 books about the Internet, including *Web Sites Do-It-Yourself For Dummies*, *Mobile Web Design For Dummies*, *iPhone & iPad Web Design For Dummies*, and several editions of *Dreamweaver For Dummies*. Janine has also created more than 50 hours of training videos about web design and Internet marketing.

Janine's early Internet projects included helping a creative director in Sausalito to manage a quirky team of programmers in Siberia, designing a virtual scanning system in a simulated futuristic store for Levi Strauss, and building one of the first newspaper websites in the country for the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Point Reyes Light*.

In 1998, her experience as a journalist and Internet consultant, combined with her fluency in Spanish, took her to *The Miami Herald*, first as the online managing editor and later as the director of new media. She left that position to serve as the director of Latin American operations for CNET Networks.

Janine has taught online journalism courses at the University of Miami and the University of Southern California. She has also been a guest lecturer at more than 20 other universities in the United States and Latin America, and she helped create an Internet literacy program for high school students in Central America.

She is a member of the TV Academy's Interactive Media Peer Group and has served as a judge in the Interactive Emmy Awards, the Knight News Challenge, and the Arroba de Oro Latin American Internet Awards.

Janine is a popular speaker at conferences and other events. You can learn more about her speaking topics and view a video of her in action on her website at <http://JCWarner.com>.

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How to Use This Book

Whom This Book Is For

This book is for readers who have never used Dreamweaver to create websites, as well as those who have some experience and want to learn the newest features in version CS6 of this powerful program. All you need to get started is a basic understanding of how to surf the web and a desire to learn to create your own websites.

The Conventions in This Book

Change the Font Face CHAPTER 11
Creating and Applying Cascading Style Sheets

You can change the font style of your text in a variety of ways in Dreamweaver, but all of them require using CSS. For example, you can create a new style rule using the font face that you want and define it with a class selector. You can then apply the class style to any text on the page. You can also change the font face settings with a CSS rule defined to format any existing HTML tag, such as the h1 or h2 tag, and any text formatted with that tag will be displayed in the specified font.

Change the Font Face

- 1 Click and drag to select the text.
- 2 Click CSS in the Property Inspector.
- 3 Click the font .
- 4 Click a font collection.

Notes: Leave the Targeted Rule field set to «New CSS Rule». In the section «Edit Styles with the Property Inspector», you can find instructions for editing CSS rules with the Property Inspector.

The New CSS Rule dialog box opens.

- 1 Type a name for the new style.

Notes: Do not use spaces or special characters.

- 2 If the selected text is already formatted with an HTML tag, Dreamweaver inserts the tag name into the Selector Name field.

In this example, the headline is formatted with an h1 tag.

- 3 Click OK.

5 The text changes to the first font in the collection that is available on your hard drive. The new style can be applied to additional elements by using the Property Inspector.

Notes: To find out more about how to create and apply styles, see the sections «Create a Class Style» and «Apply a Class Style.»

- 5 Click CSS Styles.
- 6 Click the name of the new style rule.
- 7 Use «+» to change the font collection.

The font face is changed.

TIPS

How are fonts classified?
The two most common categories of fonts are serif and sans serif. Serif fonts are distinguished by the decorations, or serifs, that make the ends of their lines curly. Common serif fonts include Times New Roman, Palatino, and Garamond. Sans serif fonts lack these decorations and have straight edges. Common sans serif fonts include Arial, Verdana, and Helvetica.

Why are there so few fonts available from the Font menu?
When you link to a font, as discussed in the following section «Using a Linked Font in a Style Rule», a font must be on the user's computer to be displayed in a web browser. Dreamweaver's default list of fonts specifies the common typefaces that are available on most computers, and alternative styles if the user does not have those fonts installed. If you want to use an unusual font, you should link to the font or convert the text to a graphic.

1 Steps

This book uses a step-by-step format to guide you easily through each task. **Numbered steps** are actions you must do; **bulleted steps** clarify a point, step, or optional feature; and **indented steps** give you the result.

2 Notes

Notes give additional information — special conditions that may occur during an operation, a situation that you want to avoid, or a cross-reference to a related area of the book.

3 Icons and Buttons

Icons and buttons show you exactly what you need to click to perform a step.

4 Tips

Tips offer additional information, including warnings and shortcuts.

5 Bold

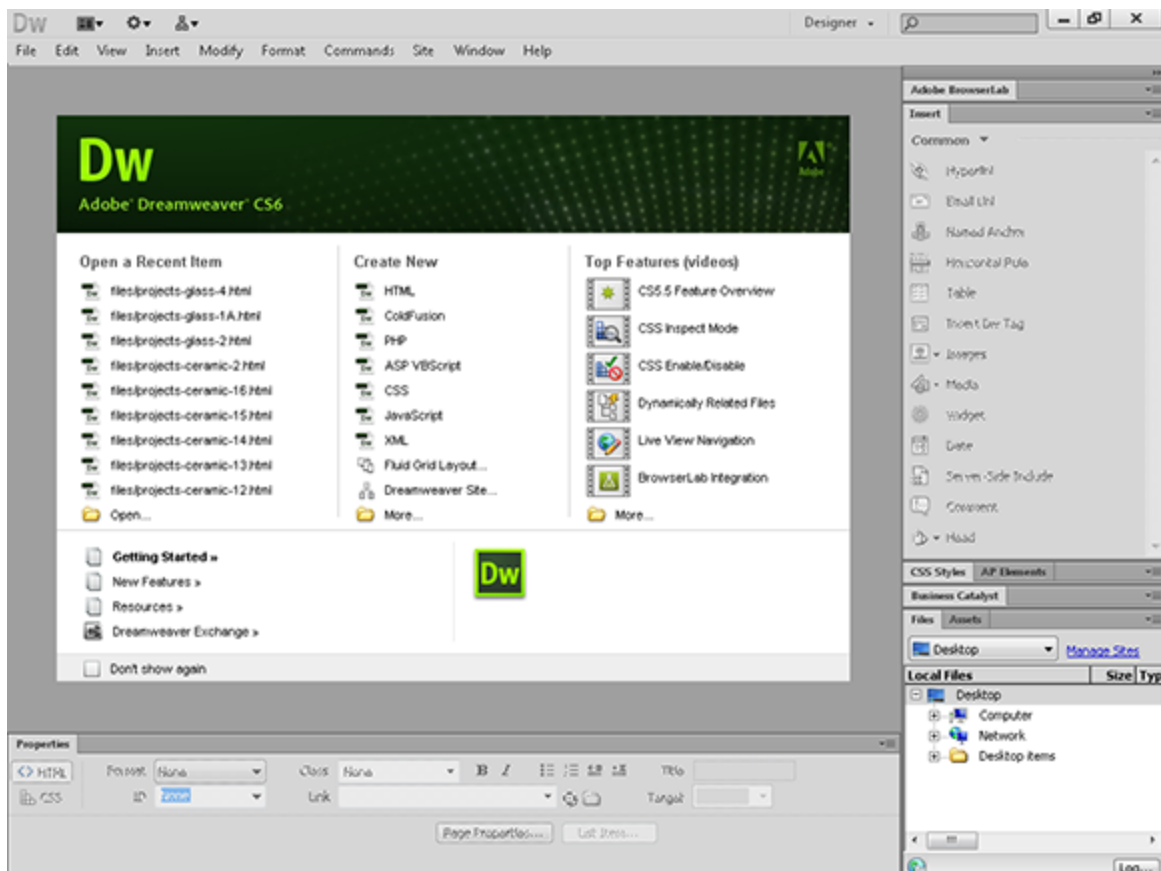
Bold type shows command names or options that you must click or text or numbers you must type.

6 Italics

Italic type introduces and defines a new term.

Chapter 1

Getting Started with Dreamweaver



This chapter describes the World Wide Web (WWW), introduces the different types of information that you can put on a website, and shows you how to get started with Dreamweaver.

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Introducing the World Wide Web

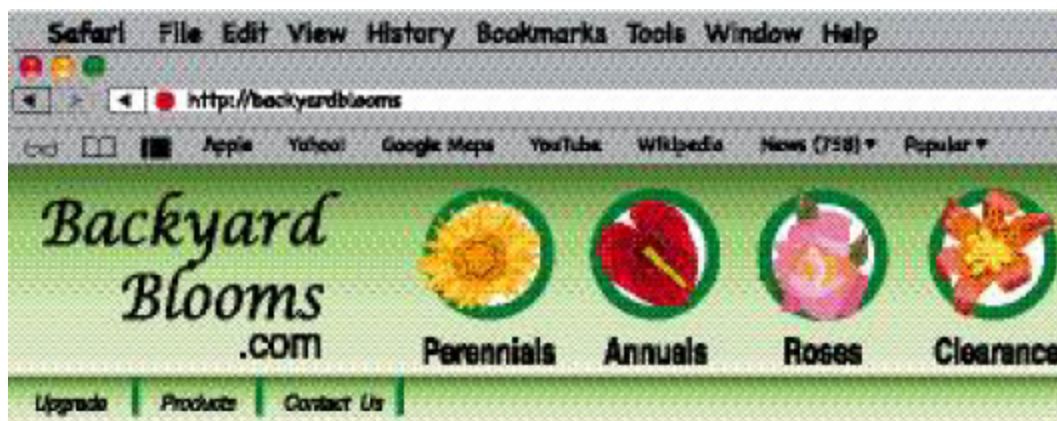
You can use Dreamweaver CS6 to create, edit, and publish pages on the World Wide Web (WWW) using the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). You can create web pages on your computer and test them in a web browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, Apple Safari, Mozilla Firefox, or Google Chrome, before publishing them on the web. However, before your web pages can be viewed over the Internet, they must be transferred to a web server.

The World Wide Web



The *World Wide Web* — or simply the *web* — is a global collection of documents located on Internet-connected computers. You can access the web by using a web browser, such as Internet Explorer, Safari, Chrome, or Firefox. Web pages are connected to one another by hyperlinks that you can click.

A Website



A *website* is a collection of linked web pages stored on a web server. Most websites have a *home page* that

introduces the site and provides a place where visitors can start their exploration of the site's information. A good website includes links that make it easy to find the most important pages.

Dreamweaver



Adobe Dreamweaver is a program that enables you to create and edit web pages with hyperlinks, text, images, multimedia, and more. You can design web pages on your computer and then, when you are finished, use Dreamweaver to transfer the finished files to a web server where others can view them on the web.

HTML, HTML5, and XHTML



HTML is the formatting language that is used to create web pages. The Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML) is a stricter version of HTML that meets today's web standards. HTML5 is the newest version, but it has not yet been finalized by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), which sets standards for the Internet, and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG), which has been working to create HTML5 as the "living standard." You can use Dreamweaver to create web pages without knowing HTML because Dreamweaver writes the HTML code for you behind the scenes.

A Web Server



A *web server* is a computer that is connected to the Internet and has software that serves web pages to visitors. Each web page that you view in a browser on the World Wide Web resides on a web server somewhere on the Internet. You do not have to run your own web server to create a website because there are many web hosting companies that provide web server space for a small monthly fee. When you are ready to publish your pages on the web, you can use Dreamweaver to transfer your files to such a web server.

A Web Browser



A *web browser* is a program that interprets HTML and other code and then displays the web page text and any associated images and multimedia described in that code. You can download most popular web browsers for free, including Microsoft Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Apple Safari, and Google Chrome.

Explore the Many Ways to Design a Web Page

In the early days of the Internet, web design was a lot easier, but it was also vanilla boring. You could use text and images on a web page, but the formatting options were extremely limited. Today, there are many more ways to design web pages, but first you have to decide which approach is best for your site. This section introduces you to a few of the most common options that you can choose from and provides tips for when it is best to use tables, Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), Flash, and other more advanced options.

Text and Images

... red brick, the cathedral is based on a design by Józef Pogońiec-Dworzecki. The style was influenced by the Gothic Revival and Milan Cathedral. With the help of funds from Russia and its neighbouring states, the church was completed for Moscow's Polish parish in 1911. In the Russian Revolution, to promote state atheism, the majority of churches closed; the cathedral was closed in 1918. During World War II, it was threatened with demolition, and was used for other purposes, as a warehouse and then a hostel. In 1996, after the fall of communism, it once again became a church, and in

... Toumani Touré is ousted in a coup d'état.
• The Mahon Tribunal into political corruption concludes with findings against high-profile figures, including two former Taoiseach.
• Mohammed Merah, the suspect in a series of shootings in southern France, is killed in a siege.
Wolnews – Recent deaths – More news
On this day...

Dreamweaver makes it easy to insert text and images into your web pages. You can then use Dreamweaver to

change the size, color, and font of the text; to organize your text into paragraphs, headings, and lists; and to change its alignment. However, if you want to create a more complex design, you need to use one of the other options described in this section.

Multimedia



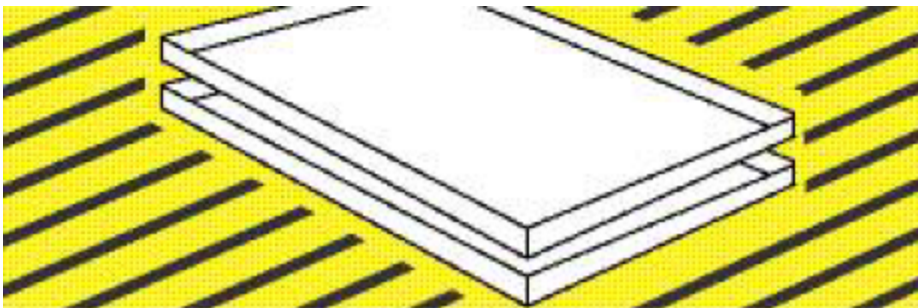
Websites can include audio, video, and animation files, collectively called *multimedia*. You can use Dreamweaver to add these files to web pages. Some of the “flashiest” sites on the web have been created using Adobe Flash, a vector-based design program. Although Flash has been popular for years, many designers no longer use it because the .flv and .swf files that it creates are not visible on the Apple iPad or iPhone. Using a video hosting service, such as YouTube or Vimeo, is a better way to add video to your web pages today.

Tables



Tables used to be a popular choice for creating page designs. By merging and splitting table cells and turning off the border setting, you could create complex page layouts. Today, designing with Cascading Style Sheets is the best option, and tables are recommended only when you are formatting tabular data, such as the kind of information you would find in a spreadsheet program or a database.

AP Divs



Dreamweaver's AP Divs, called *layers* in earlier versions of Dreamweaver, use absolute positioning to create "boxes" that you can use to position images, text, and other content on a page. AP Divs are very intuitive to use: You just click and drag to create a box anywhere on a web page. However, AP Divs have many limitations, among them that you cannot center a design created