

**COMSC-031**

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**Web Site Development-  
Part 2**



**Part-Time Instructor: Joenil Mistal**

# Topic 11

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## CSS Layout

In addition to creating styles for text, you can use CSS to create styles that position and align elements on a page. Using styles with divs and other HTML tags, you can create complex layouts in Dreamweaver that meet today's Web standards.

# Topics: CSS Layout

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- Introduction to AP Divs
- Create an AP Div with Content
- Resize and Reposition AP Divs
- Change the Stacking Order of AP Divs
- Add a Behavior to an AP Div
- Create Complex Designs with AP Divs
- Create a Nested AP Div
- Create a Centered CSS Layout
- Edit a CSS Layout



# Introducing CSS Layouts

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- You can use advanced Dreamweaver tools to create **CSS layouts** that are flexible, adapt well to different screen sizes and resolutions, and are accessible to all you site visitors.

# Introducing CSS Layouts

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## The CSS Box Model

- One of the most popular and recommended approaches to Web design today is the **CSS Box model**.
- By combining a series of HTML div tags with CSS styles, it is possible to create designs that are complex in their appearance but simple in their construction.
- One of the advantages of this model is that Web pages with CSS layouts display well on a variety of devices.

# Introducing CSS Layouts

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## Alignment with Floats

- Instead of using the familiar left and right alignment icons, the best approach to aligning images and other elements with CSS is to create styles that use floats.
- By **floating elements** to the right or left of a page, you can align them and cause adjacent elements, such as text, to wrap around them.

# Introducing CSS Layouts

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## Centering CSS Layouts

- The Center attribute is no longer recommended in CSS, so how do you center a design?
- The trick is to set the **margins** on both the left and right div to “**auto**”, or automatic. This causes to automatically add the same amount of margin space to both sides of the element, effectively centering it on the page.

# Introducing CSS Layouts

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## Dreamweaver's CSS Layouts

- **Dreamweaver includes a** large collection of CSS layouts that are carefully designed and ready for you to use to create your own Web pages.
- Although you will need to edit the CSS styles to customize these layouts, they can give you a great head start and help you avoid some of the common layout challenges of CSS.

# Introducing CSS Layouts

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## AP Div Basics

- AP Divs are **discrete blocks** of content that you can precisely position on the page, make movable by the user and even make invisible.
- Most significantly, you can **stack AP Divs** on top of each other.
- AP Divs can contain any kind of content, including text, graphics, tables and even other AP Divs.

# Introducing CSS Layouts

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## Nested AP Divs

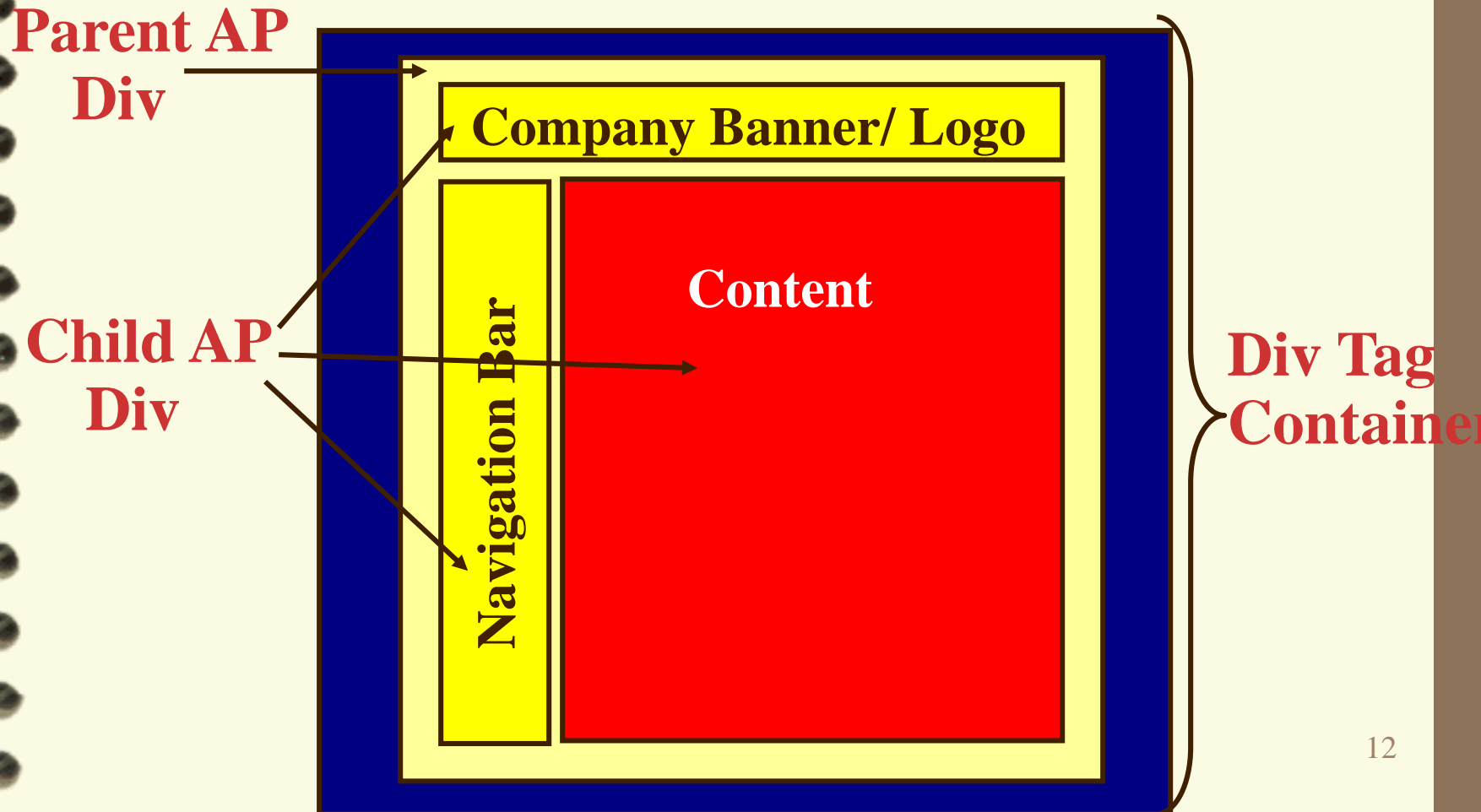
- AP Divs can contain nested AP Divs, which create areas of content that stay linked together on a page for better control during the production of Web pages.
- Nested, or child, AP Divs can **inherit** the properties of their parent divs, including visibility or invisibility.
- You can also nest AP Divs within divs that do not use absolute positioning.

# Create a Web Page with a CSS Layout

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- Dreamweaver includes a **collection of CSS layouts** to make it easy to design pages using HTML div tags and styles.
- Creating a new page with a CSS layout is as easy as creating a **new blank page**- but with the advantage of already having many design elements in place.

# Introduction to AP Divs



# Introduction to AP Divs

diner's menu. Bring your children in, we have kids meals they will go crazy for. For all our guest, we have 1/3 pound sirloin steak burgers that will satisfy your hearty appetite. Our burgers are 100% ground sirloin steak, prepared to order, grilled to perfection, served with all the trimmings and our secret special dressing. Don't worry, we also have chicken, turkey and garden burgers. We make our fresh onion rings and all kinds of fries daily from scratch.' At the bottom, it says: 'We're conveniently located just right beside the [Los Medanos College Brentwood Center](#). We offer both indoor seating and outdoor seating at one of our many sidewalk tables. So the next time you want to grab a tasty steak burger with your friends, neighbours or classmates, all the while enjoying the balmy Delta breezes, come check us out.' The browser status bar at the bottom shows 'Error on page.' and 'My Computer'."/>

LMC Brentwood Burger - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address E:\COMSC-031\chapter13b\index.html

## LMC Brentwood Burger

Los Medanos College Brentwood Center, 101A Sand Creek Road Brentwood, CA 94513 (925) 513-1625

- Home
- Menu
- Hours
- Directions
- Feedback
- Contact

### Welcome to the Best Steak Burger Diner in Brentwood

A fun, friendly and cozy diner pride ourselves in using the best ingredients in all of our savory and delicious sirloin steak burgers. Whether you're craving a tasty or filling specialty steak burger with your favourite trimmings, we've got you covered!

We serve to all tastes and preferences in your steak burger craving as you can see in our [diner's menu](#). Bring your children in, we have kids meals they will go crazy for. For all our guest, we have 1/3 pound sirloin steak burgers that will satisfy your hearty appetite. Our burgers are 100% ground sirloin steak, prepared to order, grilled to perfection, served with all the trimmings and our secret special dressing. Don't worry, we also have chicken, turkey and garden burgers. We make our fresh onion rings and all kinds of fries daily from scratch.

We're conveniently located just right beside the [Los Medanos College Brentwood Center](#). We offer both indoor seating and outdoor seating at one of our many sidewalk tables. So the next time you want to grab a tasty steak burger with your friends, neighbours or classmates, all the while enjoying the balmy Delta breezes, come check us out.

Error on page. My Computer

# Introduction to AP Divs

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## Creating Centered CSS Designs

- AP Divs offer one of the easiest options for creating intricate Web designs, but because they are absolute positioning, they are fixed on the page and **cannot** be centered with a browser window.
- To create centered designs, you can use **DIV tags** without absolute positioning by creating CSS styles to control the display of your page elements.
- Dreamweaver CS5.5 features many new CSS layouts to make it easier to use this complex design options.



# Create AP Div Tag Container

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1. Place **cursor** at the top of the page.
2. Select **Insert**
3. Click **Div Tag**
4. From the ID pull down, select **outsidecontainer**
5. Click on **OK**

demo

# Create AP Div Tag Container

The image shows a screenshot of the Adobe Dreamweaver interface with five numbered red arrows indicating the steps to create an AP Div Tag Container:

- 1**: A red arrow points to the vertical ruler on the left side of the workspace, indicating the starting point for the container.
- 2**: A red arrow points to the **Insert** menu in the top menu bar.
- 3**: A red arrow points to the **Div** option in the Insert menu.
- 4**: A red arrow points to the **ID** field in the **Insert Div** dialog box, which is set to `outsidecontainer`.
- 5**: A red arrow points to the **OK** button in the **Insert Div** dialog box.

The **Insert Div** dialog box also shows the **Insert** dropdown set to **At insertion point** and the **Class** dropdown set to **None**. A **New CSS Rule** button is visible at the bottom of the dialog.



# Create AP Div Tag Container

## 6. Delete the placeholder

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface in Design mode. The main workspace displays a blue placeholder box with the text "Content for id 'outsidecontainer' Goes Here". A red arrow points to this text with a large red number "6".

The CSS Designer panel on the right shows the following properties for the selected rule:

Property	Value
width	900 px
height	1270 px
margin	auto

A yellow callout box contains the following text:

This is the style rule definition for the Div tag container. The margin is set to "auto" to center the content within the Div Tag

# Create an AP Div

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- AP Divs are **scalable rectangles**, inside of which you can place text, images, and just about anything else you can include in a Web page.
- Although they work similarly to tables by providing design control, they are much more precise and much more intuitive to use because you can simply **click and drag** to create an AP Div anywhere on a page.
- AP Divs include an **absolute positioning setting**, which means that they maintain their position on a page irrespective of the browser size.



# Create the Parent AP Div Container

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1. Place **cursor** inside the **outsidecontainer** DIV tag
2. Select **Insert**
3. Click **Div Tag**
4. From the ID pull down, select **parentcontainer**
5. Click on **OK**



# Create Div Tag Container

The image shows a screenshot of Adobe Dreamweaver with five numbered red arrows indicating the steps to create a Div Tag Container:

1. Click the 'Insert' button in the left sidebar.
2. Click 'Div' in the Insert menu.
3. Click 'Div' in the Insert menu.
4. Click 'outsidecontainer' in the ID dropdown of the 'Insert Div' dialog.
5. Click 'OK' in the 'Insert Div' dialog.



# Create the Parent AP Div Container

6. **Delete** the placeholder

The screenshot displays the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main code editor shows the following text: `Content for id "parentcontainer" Goes Here`. This text is highlighted with a blue selection bar. A red arrow points upwards from the number '6' to the highlighted text. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Tools, Find, Site, Window, Help), a toolbar, and a panel on the right for CSS Designer. The CSS Designer panel shows the 'mystyle.css' file selected, with the '#parentcontainer' selector highlighted in the list. The Properties panel shows the layout properties for the selected element: width: 900 px, height: 1270 px, position: abs..., z-index: 1 value, and background-color: #FFC.

# Create an AP Div with Content



## Should I use AP Divs to create a page layout?

- Although AP Divs are very powerful layout tools, they are not the best option for creating an entire page layout.
- AP Divs serve as a nice complement to other page layout options, but when used exclusively, they create very inflexible designs that can look very different in different browsers.

# Create an AP Div with Content



## What happens if a browser does not support AP Divs?

- Although the latest versions of Internet Explorer and Firefox support AP Divs consistently, older browsers that do not support AP Divs may not display them as you intended.
- Similarly, text can get cut off if the font size is displayed larger than you intended in a browser and the text exceeds the size of the AP Div.

# Create a Nested AP Div

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- A nested AP Div is often called a **child** AP Div, and the AP Div that contains a nested AP Div is called the **parent** AP Div.
- They act as a unit on the page; if the parent AP Div moves, the child goes with it.
- You can move the child AP Div independently of the parent, but the nested AP Divs always stay linked.

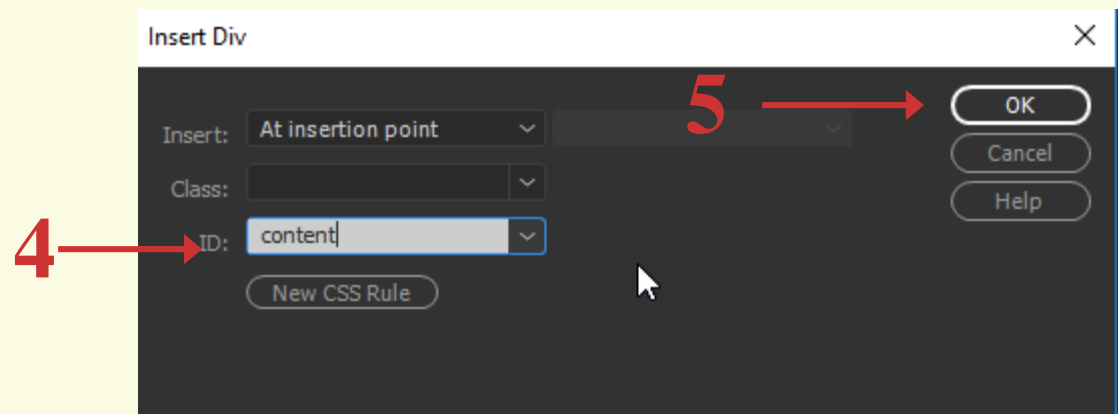
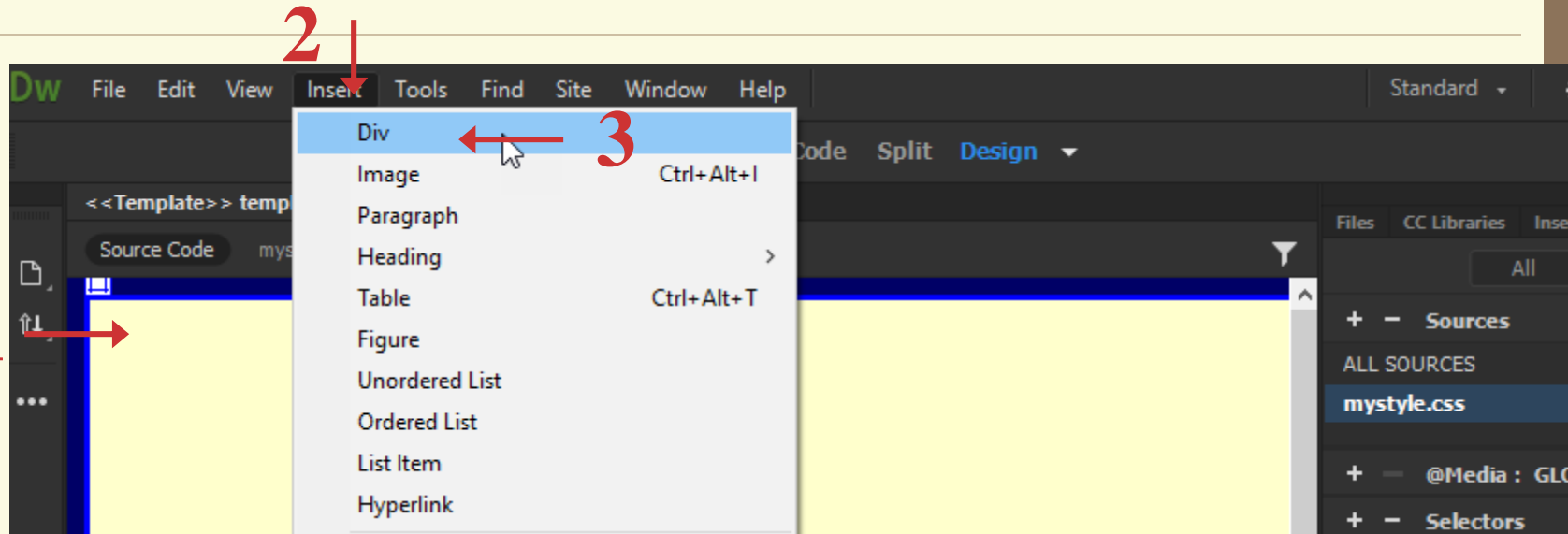
# Create the Nested (Child) AP Div Container



1. Place **cursor** inside the **parentcontainer** DIV tag
2. Select **Insert**
3. Click **Div Tag**
4. From the ID pull down, select **content**
5. Click on **OK**

# Create the Nested (Child) AP Div Container

demo



# Create the Nested (Child) AP Div Container



## 6. Delete the placeholder

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace displays a red rectangular placeholder with the text "Content for id 'content' Goes Here" in a light blue font. A red arrow points from the number "6" above the placeholder to the text. The top menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Tools", "Find", "Site", "Window", and "Help". The "Code" and "Design" tabs are visible. The "Source Code" tab is active, showing the file "mystyle.css". The "CSS Designer" panel on the right shows the "Properties" section for the selected element, with "width" set to 573 px and "height" set to 1117 px. The "margin" is set to auto. The "padding" is set to Set Shorthand. The "Selectors" list includes #outsidecontainer, #parentcontainer, #navigation, #banner, #content, and #promocontainer.

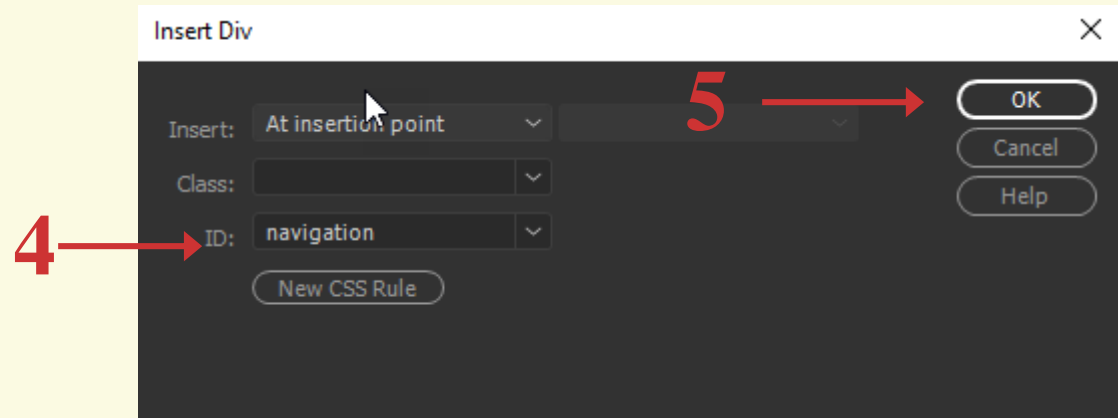
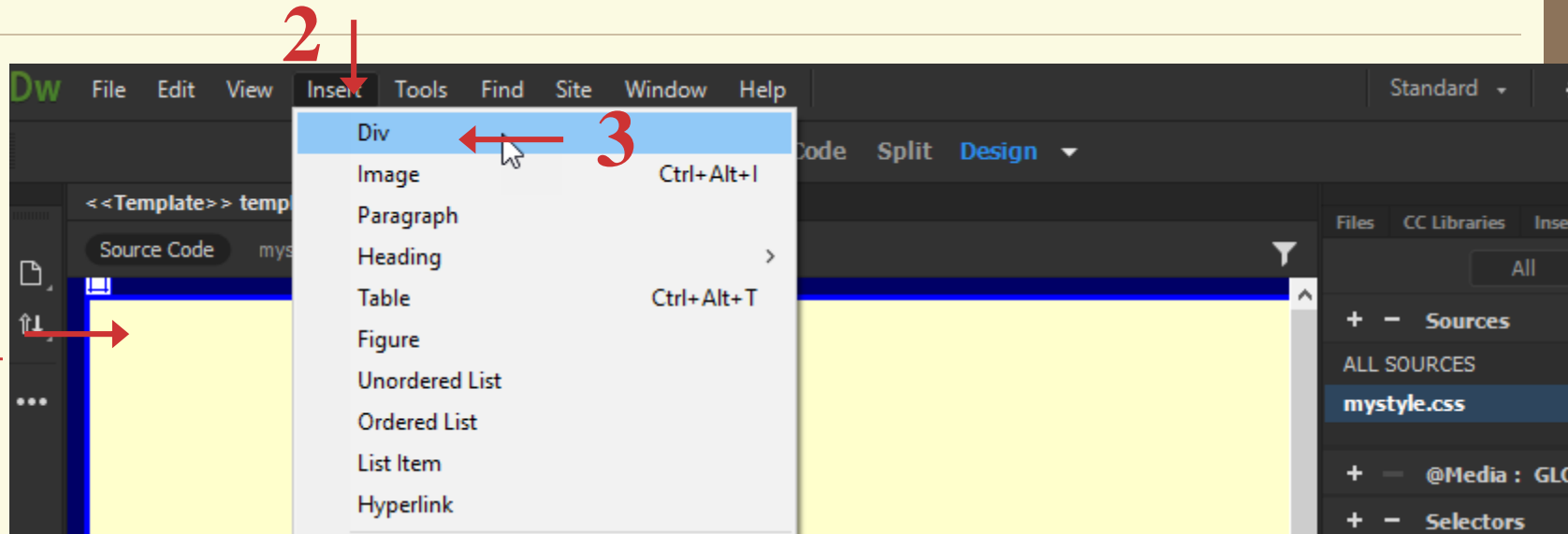
# Create the Nested (Child) AP Div Container



1. Place **cursor** inside the **parentcontainer** DIV tag
2. Select **Insert**
3. Click **Div Tag**
4. From the ID pull down, select **navigation**
5. Click on **OK**

# Create the Nested (Child) AP Div Container

demo



# Create the Nested (Child) AP Div Container



## 6. Delete the placeholder

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface in Design view. The main workspace displays a web page layout with a yellow rectangular area on the left containing the text "Content for id 'navigation' Goes Here" and a red rectangular area on the right. A red arrow points from the number "6" to the text in the yellow area. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Tools, Find, Site, Window, and Help. The top toolbar shows "Standard" and window control icons. The top status bar indicates "Code Split Design". The left sidebar shows a "Source Code" tab for "mystyle.css\*" and a "Files" panel. The right sidebar shows the "CSS Designer" panel with "ALL SOURCES" and "Properties" sections. The "Properties" section shows the following values: width: 213 px, height: 900 px, position: absolute, top: 155 px, left: 17 px, right: auto, bottom: auto, z-index: 3 value, and background-color: #FF0. The "Selectors" list includes #outsidecontainer, #parentcontainer, #navigation (selected), #banner, #content, #promocontainer, h2, a:link, a:visited, and a:hover.

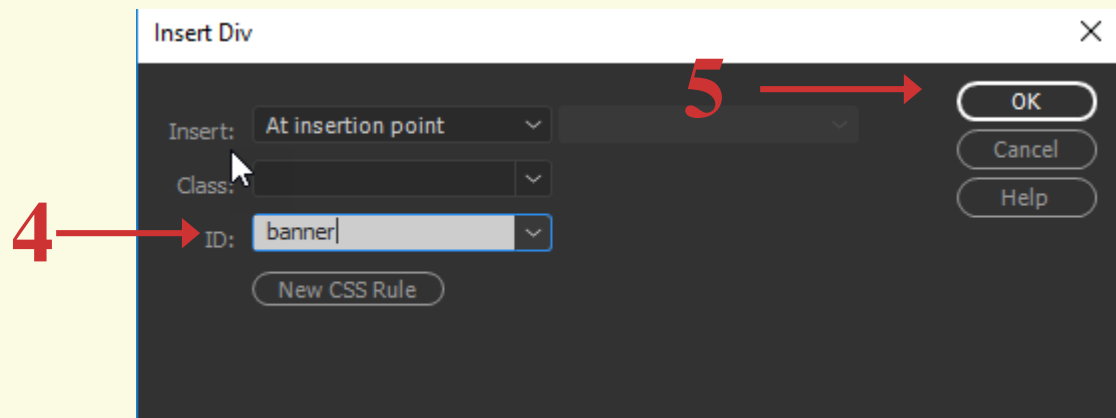
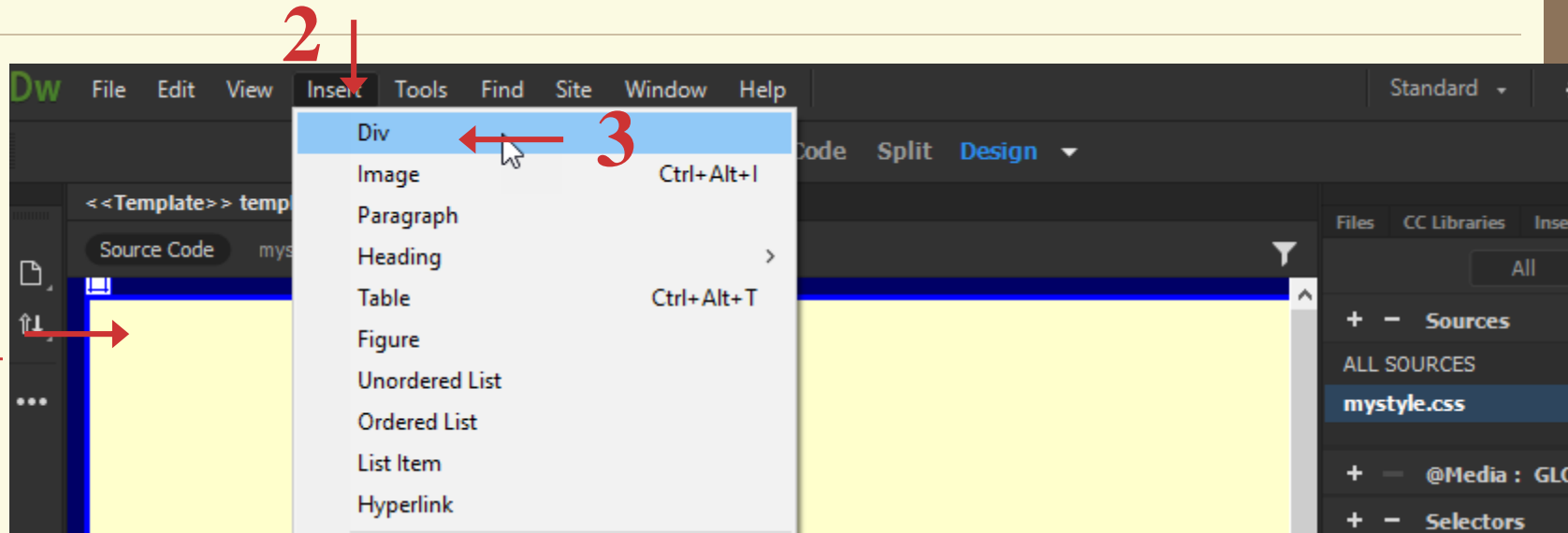
# Create the Nested (Child) AP Div Container



1. Place **cursor** inside the **parentcontainer** DIV tag
2. Select **Insert**
3. Click **Div Tag**
4. From the ID pull down, select **Banner**
5. Click on **OK**

# Create the Nested (Child) AP Div Container

demo



# Create the Nested (Child) AP Div Container



## 6. Delete the placeholder

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface in Design view. The main workspace displays a web page layout with a yellow banner placeholder at the top, a yellow sidebar on the left, and a red main content area on the right. A red arrow points to the yellow banner with the text "Content for id 'banner' Goes Here" and a large red number "6". The CSS Designer panel on the right shows the "Properties" section for the selected element, with "width" set to 573 px, "height" set to 1117 px, and "margin" set to auto. The "Selectors" list includes #outsidecontainer, #parentcontainer, #navigation, #banner, and #content.

# Resize and Reposition AP Divs

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- When you create a new AP Div, you can adjust its **position** and **dimensions** to make it fit attractively within the rest of the content of your page.
- One of the advantages of AP Divs is that you can move them easily by clicking and dragging them.

# Resize and Reposition AP

## Divs (pg 246)



## Click and drag to resize an AP Div

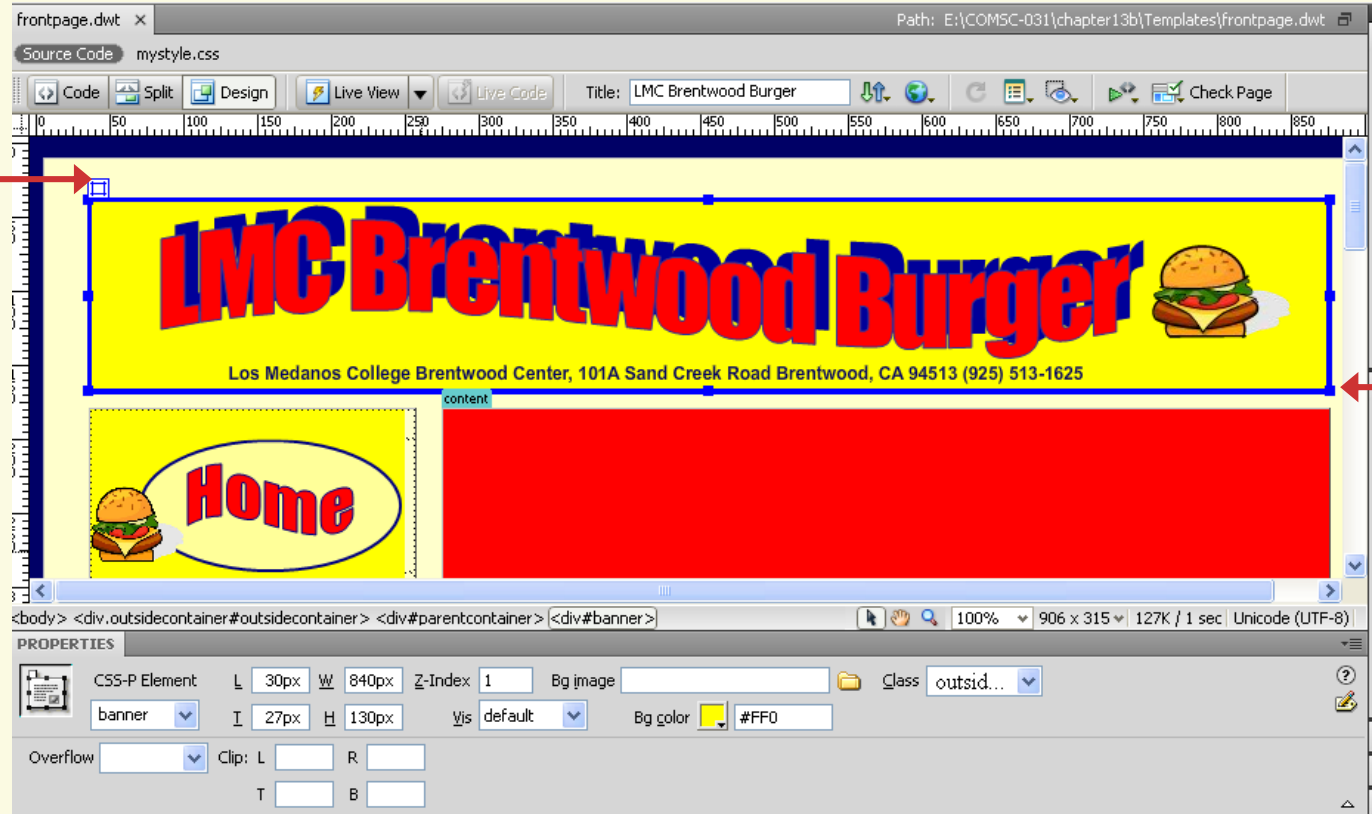
1. Click the tab in the **upper-left corner** of the AP Div to select it.
2. Click and drag one of the handles.

# Resize and Reposition AP Divs



## Click and drag to resize an AP Div

Square, black handles appear around edges of the AP Div



# Resize and Reposition AP Divs



## Resize with width and height attributes

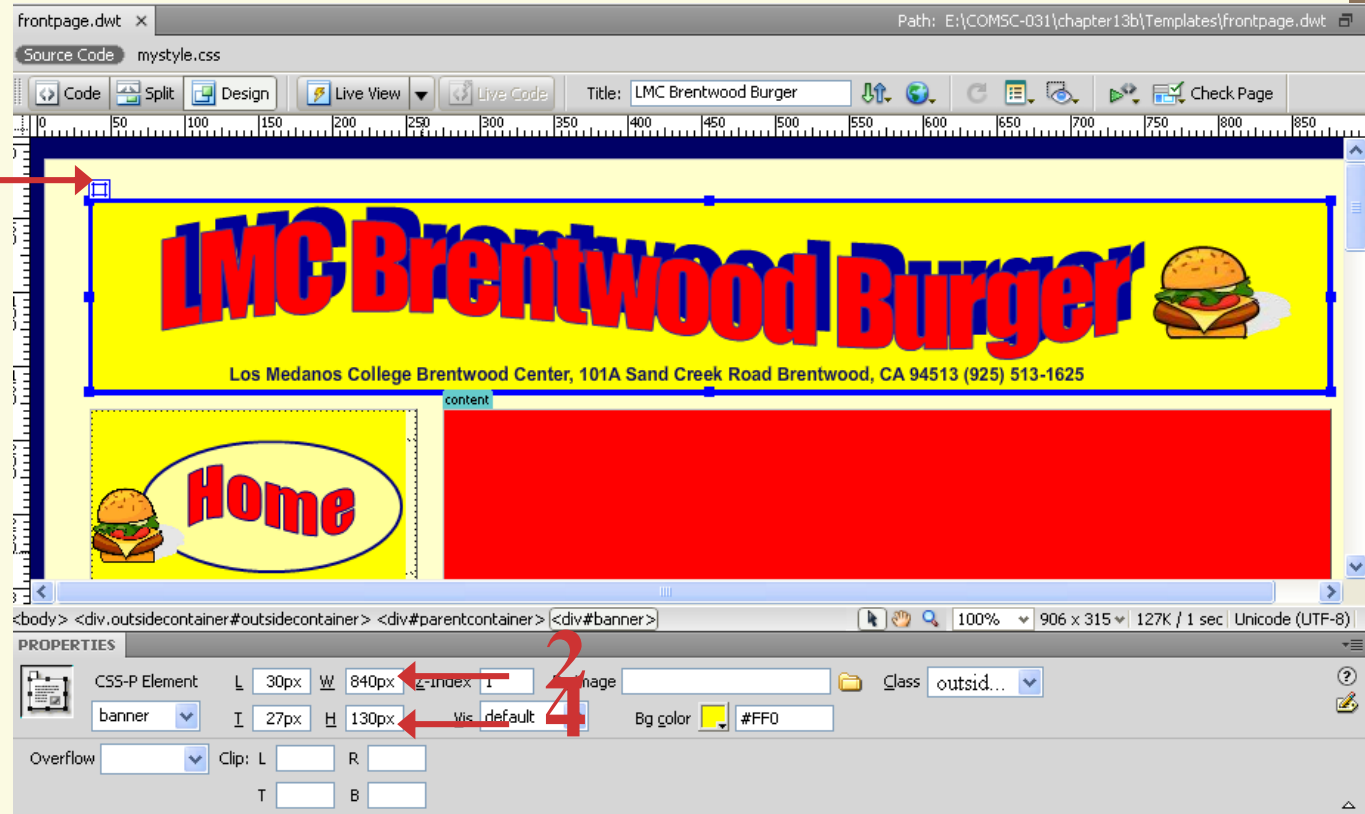
1. Click the tab in the upper-left corner of the **AP Div** to select it.
2. Type a new measurement into the **W (width)** field
3. Press <Enter>
4. Type a new measurement into the **H (height)** field
5. Press <Enter>

# Resize and Reposition AP Divs



Click and drag to resize an AP Div

1 →



Dreamweaver changes the AP Div's width and height

# Resize and Reposition AP Divs



## Reposition with the cursor

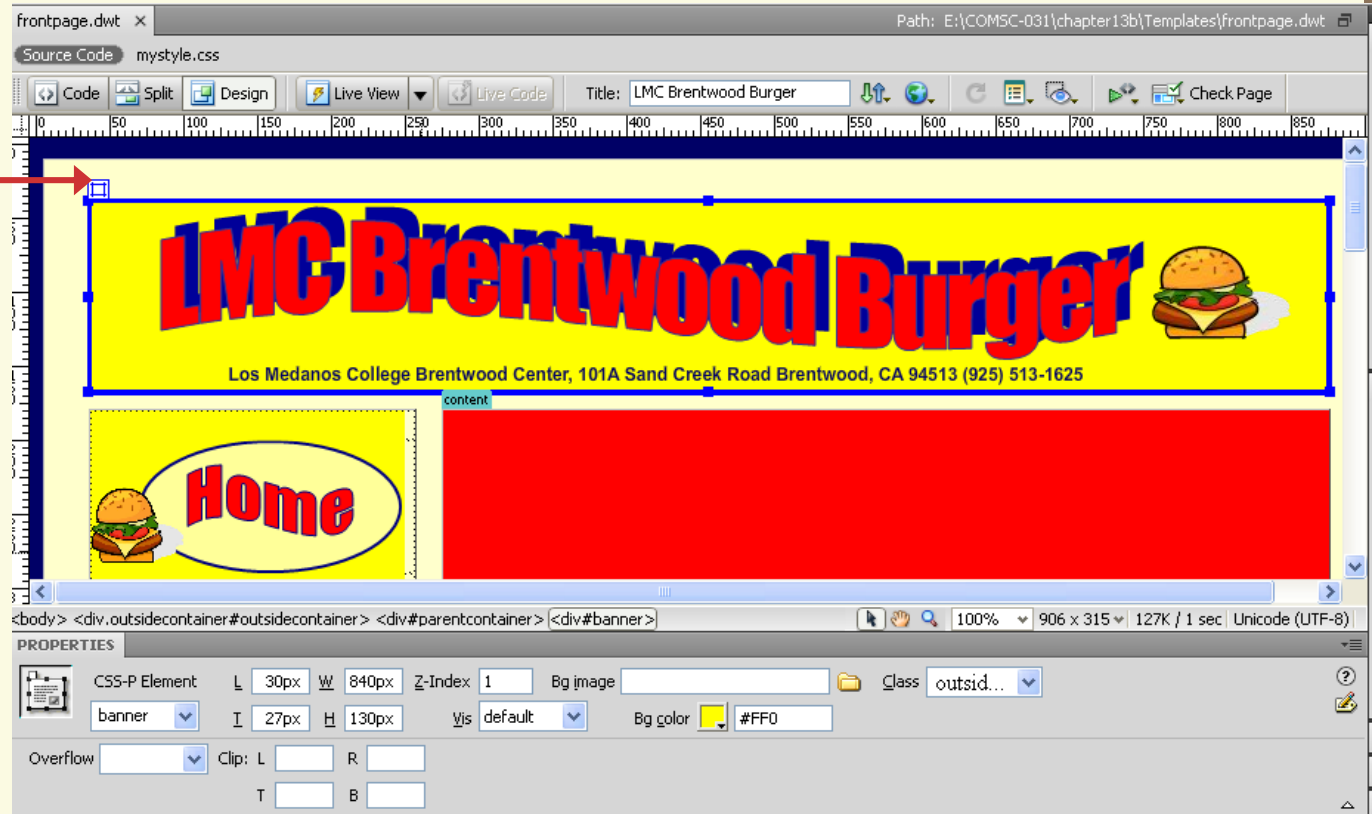
1. Click and drag the tab in the **upper-left corner** of the AP Div to move it to a new position.

# Resize and Reposition AP Divs



## Click and drag to resize an AP Div

1 →



Dreamweaver moves the AP Div to the new location.

# Resize and Reposition AP Divs



## Reposition with left and top attributes

1. Click the AP Div's tab to select it.
2. Type the new distance from the **left side** of the window.
3. Type the new distance from the **top** of the window
4. Press <Enter>

# Resize and Reposition AP Divs



## Click and drag to resize an AP Div

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface with a web page titled "LMC Brentwood Burger". A yellow banner with the text "LMC Brentwood Burger" and a burger icon is selected. A red arrow labeled "1" points to the top-left corner of the banner's blue border, indicating the start of a drag operation. Below the banner, a "Home" button is visible. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the following values for the selected "banner" element:

Property	Value
Width (W)	840px
Height (H)	130px
Left (L)	30px
Top (T)	27px
Background Color (Bg color)	#FF0

Red arrows labeled "2" and "3" point to the "L" and "T" fields in the Properties panel, respectively, indicating the next steps in the process.

Dreamweaver applies the new positioning to the AP Div.

# Resize and Reposition AP Divs



## How can I change the visibility of an AP Div?

- To change an AP Div's visibility, select an AP Div and then click the **Vis** in the Property inspector.
- You can make an AP Div visible or invisible.
- If it is a nested AP Div, then it can inherit its characteristics from its parent, which is enclosing AP Div.

# Resize and Reposition AP Divs



**Is there any other way to tell whether an AP Div is visible or invisible?**

- Yes. There is visibility column available in the AP Elements tab in the CSS panel.
- Click next to the AP Div name in the visibility column to adjust it.
- The open eye icon, means that the AP Div is visible; the closed eye icon, means that the AP Div is invisible.
- If no icon is showing, visibility is set to the default setting, and the AP Div appears visible, or inherits its visibility.

# Create Complex Design with AP Divs

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- You can create complex page designs using **AP Divs** to position elements precisely.
- Using drag and drop, you can move AP Divs to any place on a page.

# Create Complex Design with AP Divs



## Create complex designs with AP Divs

1. Place **cursor** inside the **content** DIV tag
2. Select **Insert**
3. Click **Div Tag**
4. From the ID pull down, select **promocontainer**
5. Click on **OK**



# Create Complex Design with AP Divs

The screenshot illustrates the steps to insert a Div in Adobe Dreamweaver:

- 1**: A red arrow points to the "Content" area in the Design view of the document.
- 2**: A red arrow points to the "Insert" menu in the top navigation bar.
- 3**: A red arrow points to the "Div" option in the expanded Insert menu.
- 4**: A red arrow points to the "ID" field in the "Insert Div" dialog box, which is set to "promocontainer".
- 5**: A red arrow points to the "OK" button in the "Insert Div" dialog box.

The background shows the Dreamweaver interface with a yellow and red design. The "Insert Div" dialog box is open, showing the "Insert:" dropdown set to "At insertion point", "Class:" empty, and "ID:" set to "promocontainer". The "New CSS Rule" button is also visible.



# Create Complex Design with AP Divs

## 6. Delete the placeholder

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace displays a web page with a yellow placeholder box at the top and a red box below it containing the text "Content for id 'promocontainer' Goes Here". A large red number "6" is overlaid on the yellow box, with a red arrow pointing from it to the text in the red box. The right sidebar shows the CSS Designer panel with the #promocontainer selector selected, displaying properties like width: 570 px, height: 1000 px, and padding: 15 px.

# Create Complex Design with AP Divs



## Create complex designs with AP Divs

7. Insert/ copy the element objects in the AP DIV container (i.e. image, text, etc) from the textcontent.html document.

7a. Open the textcontent.html and select and copy the content

7b. Place the cursor in the “promocontainer” nested AP Div.

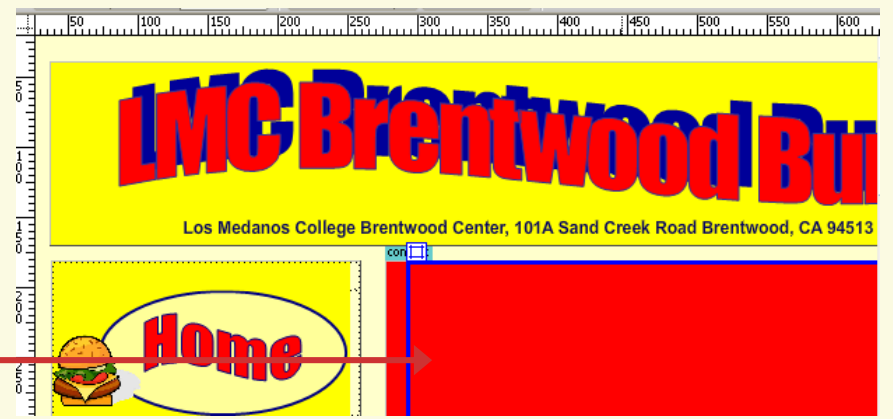
7c Click on Edit and then Paste Special.

7d. The content should now show in the editable region

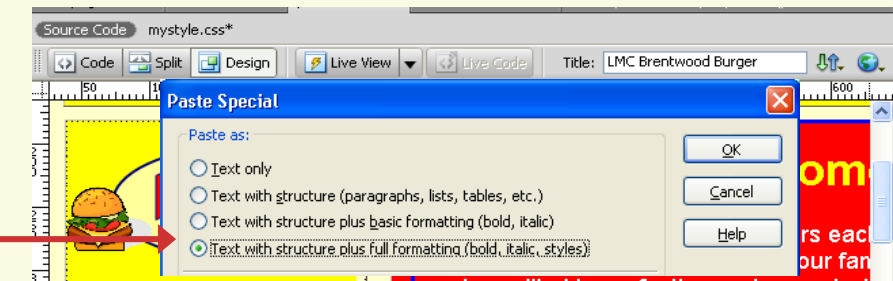
a



b



c



d



# Create Complex Design with AP Divs



## Create complex designs with AP Divs

9. Click the style rule “#promocontainer” in the CSS Designer Panel
10. Select Layout
11. Change the Overflow-Y to “**Scroll**”.

# Create Complex Design with AP Divs

demo

## Create complex designs with AP Divs

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface in Design view. The main workspace displays a web page for 'Brentwood Burger' with a yellow header and a red promotional section. The CSS Designer panel on the right is open, showing the 'Properties' section for the selected '#promocontainer' element. Red arrows and numbers 9, 10, and 11 highlight specific features: arrow 9 points to the '#promocontainer' selector in the Selectors list; arrow 10 points to the width and height input fields in the Properties panel; arrow 11 points to the 'overflow-y' property in the Properties panel. The page content includes the text 'Brentwood Burger', 'Brentwood Center, 101A Sand Creek Road Brentwood, CA 94513 (925) 513-1625', and a promotional message: 'Treat yourself to tasty special offers each day of the week... anytime and you will surely enjoy our famous steak burger... order, grilled to perfection and served with all the trimmings... secret special dressing. See you here!'. A 'Click To PRINT' button is visible at the bottom left.

# Create Complex Design with AP Divs



Can I add as many AP Divs as I want to a page?

- Yes. You can add as many AP Divs as you want to a page, and as much content as you want to any given AP Div.
- You can also position the AP Divs anywhere you want on a page, moving them around until you have the design you want.

# Create Complex Design with AP Divs



**Can I place an AP Div inside another AP Div?**

- Yes. You can create nested AP Divs so that you can place an AP Div inside another AP Div to create an even more complex page design.