

COMSC-031

**Web Site Development-
Part 2**



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Topic 4



4

Creating and Applying Cascading Style Sheets

This chapter shows you how to use Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to create and apply formatting. Cascading Style Sheets can save you a lot of tedious formatting time, especially if you format big Web sites.

Topics: Creating and Applying Cascading Style Sheets

- Introducing Cascading Style Sheets
- Create an External Style Sheet
- Attach an External Style Sheet
- Customize an HTML Tag
- Create and Apply a Class Style Rule
- Create and Apply an ID Style Rule
- Page Properties



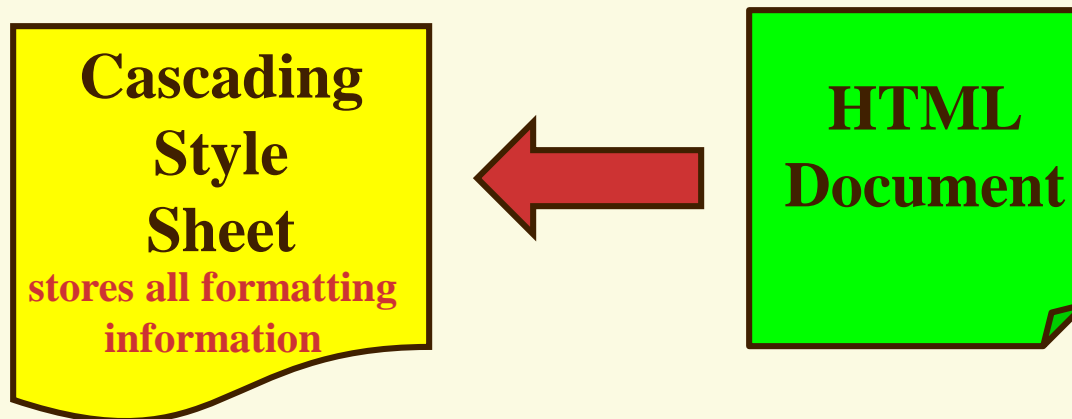
Cascading Style Sheets

- You can use **cascading style sheets**, or **CSS**, to exercise precise control over the appearance of your HTML documents.
- Style sheets can help you maintain a **consistent** look and feel throughout your Web site.

**Cascading
Style
Sheet**
stores all formatting
information

Cascading Style Sheets

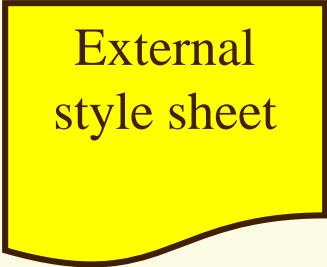
- By regulating **formatting** controls to another sheet, you **can free** up your HTML document of repetitive coding to concentrate on the main elements and content that make you your page.



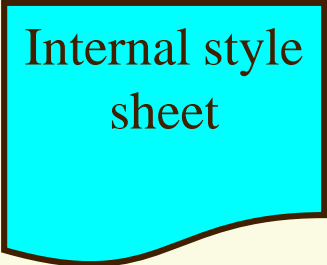
Cascading Style Sheets

Defining Style Sheets

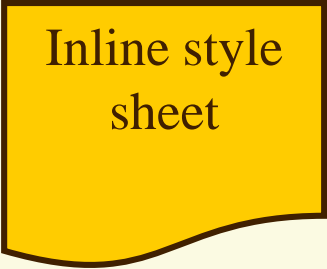
- A style sheet is simply a separate text file with the **.css** file extension.
- Style sheets can also be internal, residing with an HTML document.
- A style sheet holds **formatting codes**, that control your Web page's appearance.



External
style sheet



Internal style
sheet

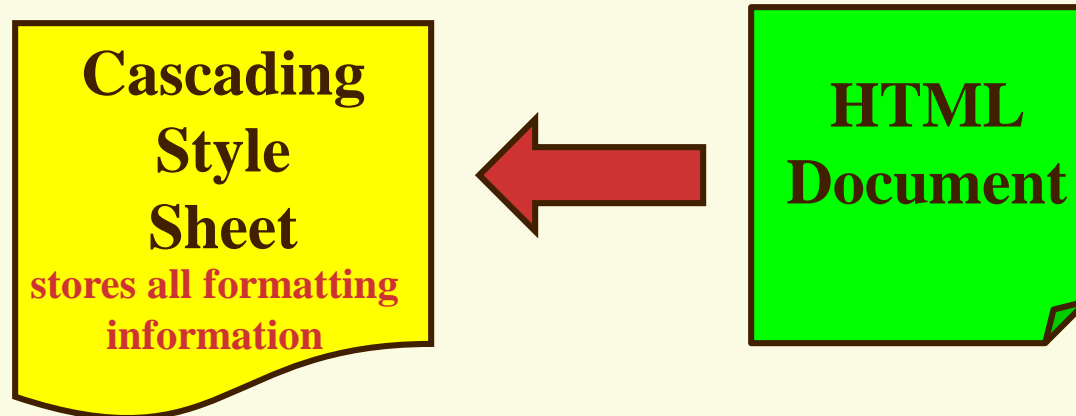


Inline style
sheet

Cascading Style Sheets

Defining Style Sheets *(continuation)*

- You can use style sheets to change the look of any Web page element, such as paragraphs, lists, background and more.
- Any time you want to apply formatting to an HTML document, you **attach- or link** – the style sheet to the page.

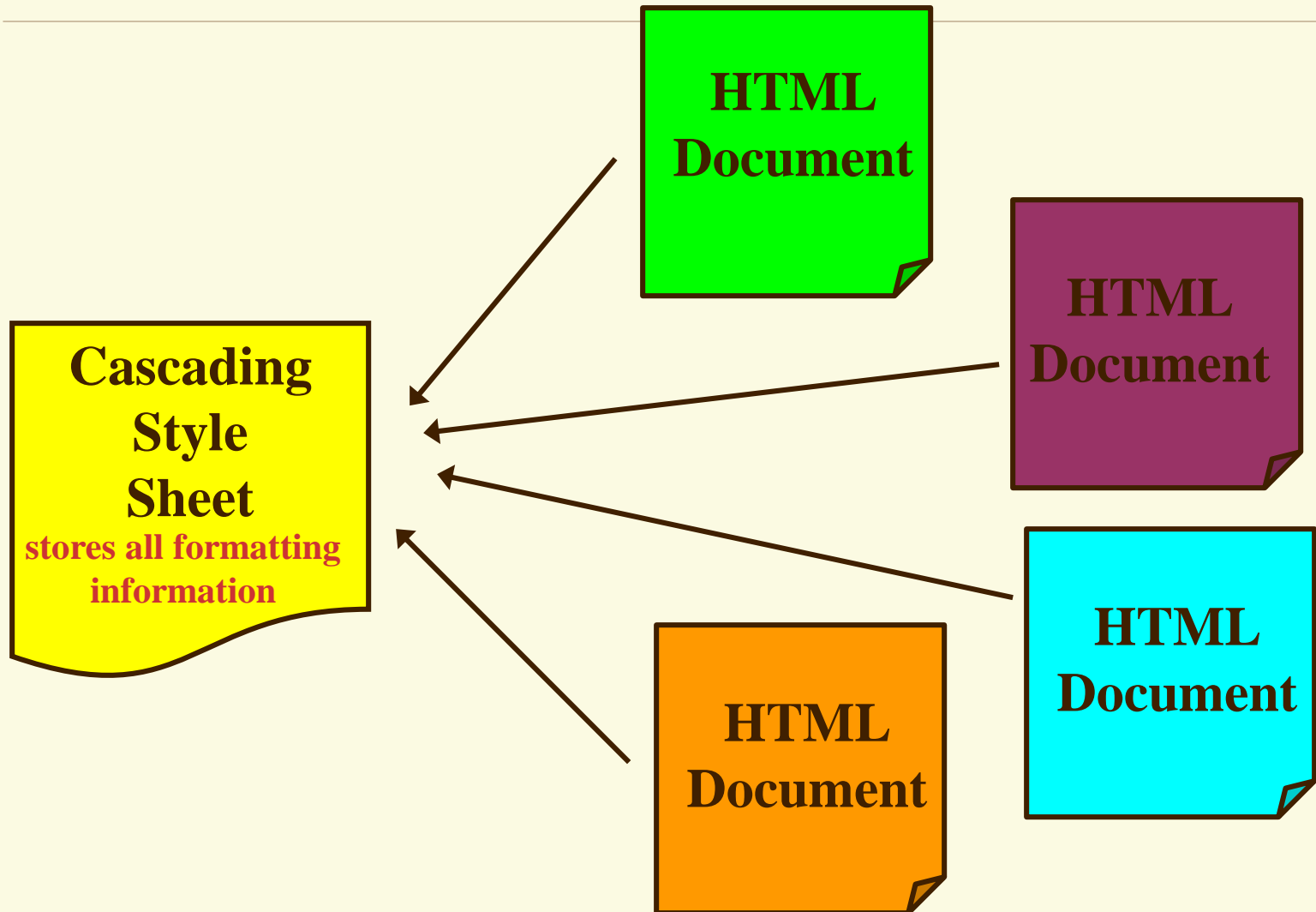


Cascading Style Sheets

Style Sheets Can Control Multiple Pages

- You can **link** every page in your Web site to a single sheet.
- Any changes you make to the style sheet formatting are reflected in **every** HTML document linking to the sheet.

Cascading Style Sheets



Cascading Style Sheets

Style Sheets Can Control Multiple Pages *(continuation)*

- By storing all the formatting information in one convenient spot, you can **easily update** appearance your site's page in one whole swoop.
- This can be a **real time-saver** if your site consists of lots of pages.

Introduction to Cascading Style Sheet

- You can apply many different types of formatting to your Web pages with style sheets, also known as **Cascading Style Sheets**, or CSS.

**Format
Text**

**Create
Global Web
Page Styles**

**CSS
Selectors**

**Internal
Style
Sheets**

**External
Style
Sheets**

**Style Sheets
& Web
Browsers**

Introduction to Cascading Style Sheet

Format Text

- CSS enables you to create as many different style sheets as you want.
- You can then use them to format text by applying multiple formatting options at once, such as the font face, size and color.

Page Area	CSS Selector	Font Face	Font Size	Font Color	Font Style	Alignment	Page Background
Company Name	H1	Arial (default)	40	Yellow	Bold	Center	
Page Title	H2	Arial (default)	30	Yellow	Bold	Center	Red
Text Content	Body	Arial (default)	18	White	Normal	Left-Justified	Red
Text Emphasis	Class Style	Arial (default)	20	Yellow	Bold	Center	Red
Page Footer	H5	Arial (default)	12	White	Normal	Center	Red

Introduction to Cascading Style Sheet

Create Global Web Page Styles

- You can create style sheets that apply to **all of the pages** in your Web site.
- You can then use the same style across your pages to make the formatting more **consistent** by saving the style in a file.
- You can make **global** changes by editing a style sheet to change the style across all of the pages that link to the external style sheet.

Introduction to Cascading Style Sheet

Cascading Style Sheet Selectors

- Dreamweaver includes four different style selectors:

Tag selector

redefine existing HTML Tags

Class selector

create new styles that can be applied to any element on a Web Page

ID selector

create styles that can be used only once per page

Compound Selector

can be used to combine style definitions

Introduction to Cascading Style Sheet

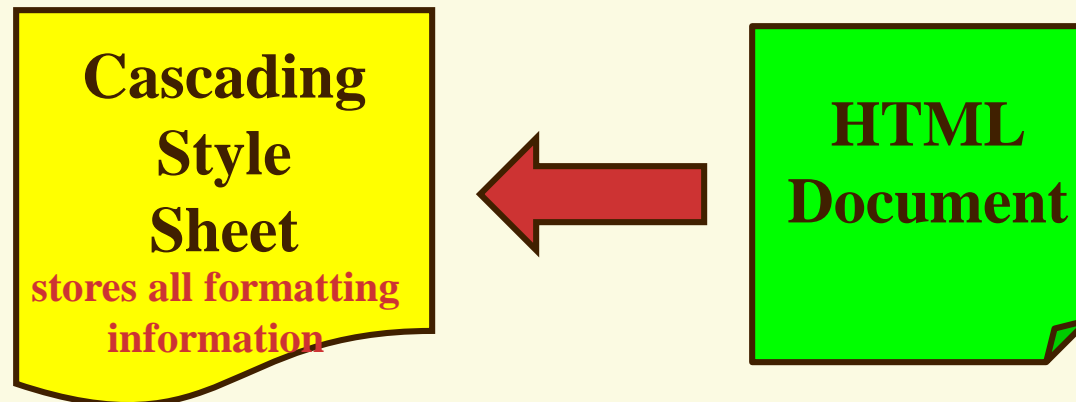
Internal Style Sheets

- A style sheet **saved within** the HTML code of a Web page is called an internal style sheet.
- Internal style sheet rules apply **only** to the page in which they are included.

Introduction to Cascading Style Sheet

External Style Sheets

- When you want your styles to apply to **multiple pages** on your Web site, you must save them in a separate file called an external style sheet.
- You can **attach** the same external style sheet to any or all of the pages in a Web site.



Introduction to Cascading Style Sheet

Style Sheets and Web Browsers

- Some older Web browsers do not support style sheet standards, and different Web browsers display style sheets differently.
- Always test pages that use style sheets on different browsers to ensure that content displays as you intend it to for all your visitors.

Create an External Style Sheet

- External style sheets enable you to define a set of style sheet rules and then apply them to **many different pages** – even pages on different Web sites.
- This enables you to keep a **consistent appearance** across many pages, and to streamline formatting and style updates.

Create an External Style Sheet



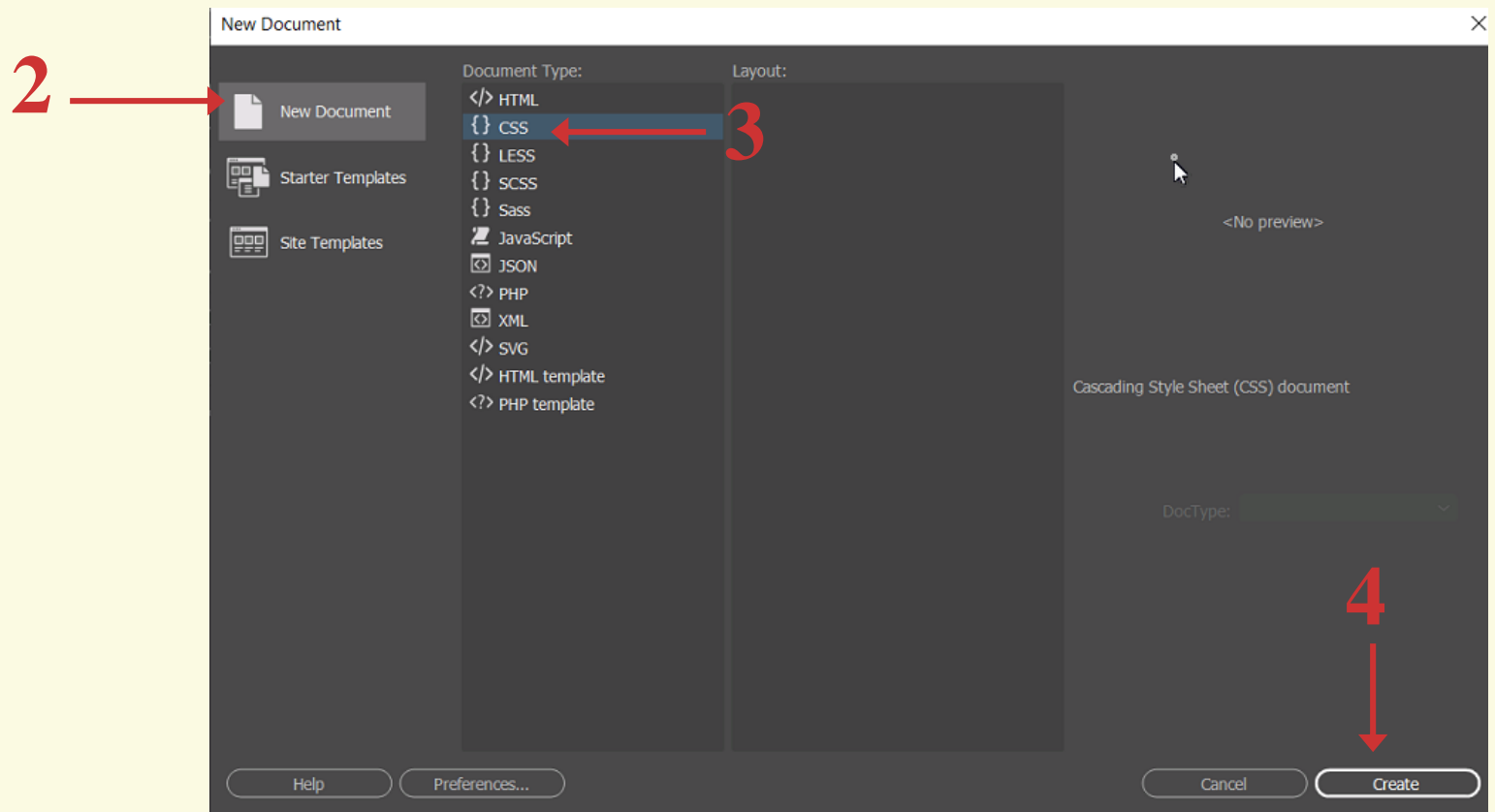
Create an External Style Sheet

1. Press **<Ctrl> + <N>** or from the Main Menu, select **File->New**
2. Click **New Document**
3. Click **CSS** as the Document Type
4. Click **Create**
5. Press **<Ctrl><S>** or from the Main Menu, select **File-> Save**
6. Type the file **name** - mystyle.css
7. Click **Save**

Create an External Style Sheet



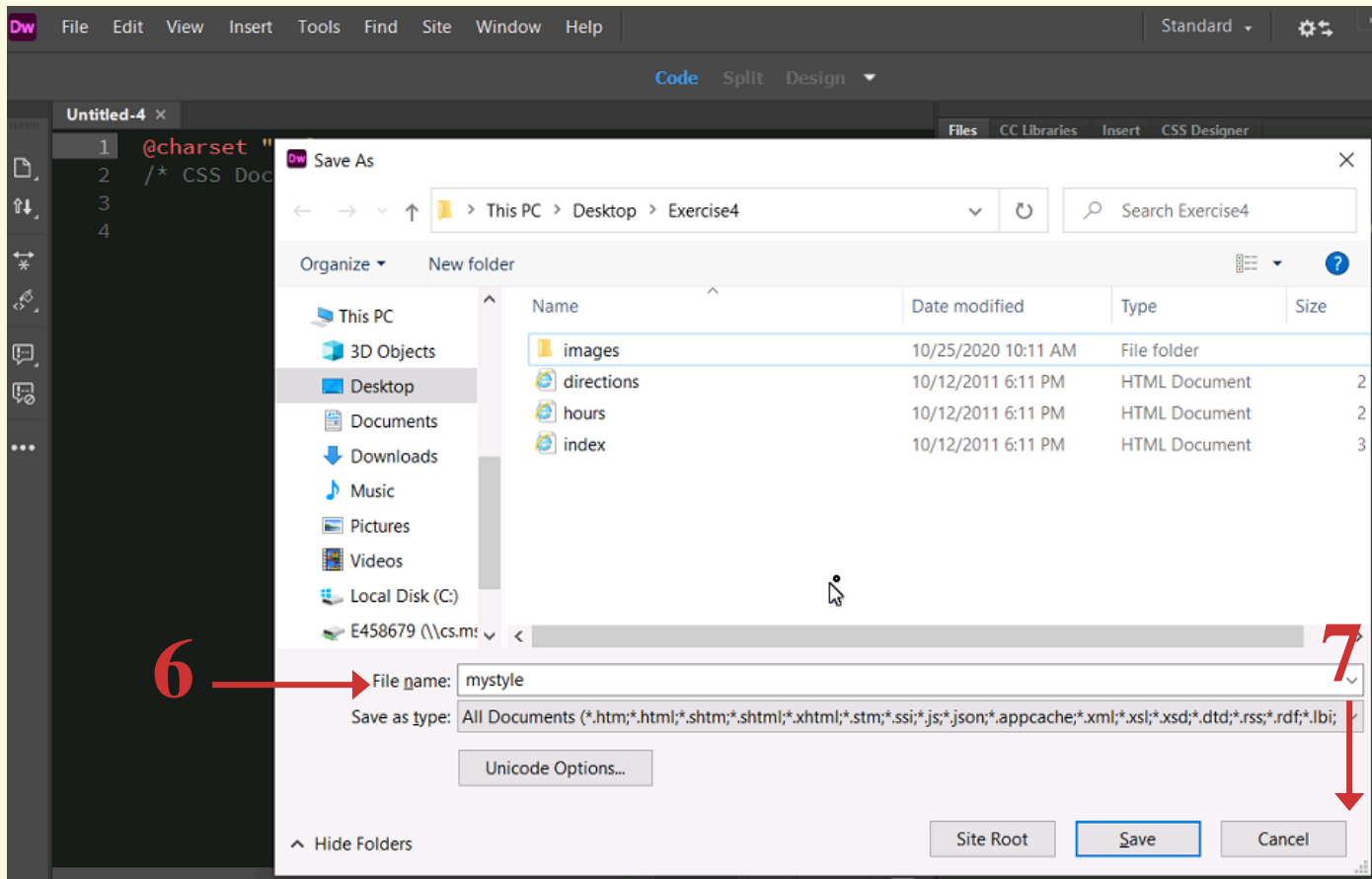
Create an External Style Sheet



Create an External Style Sheet



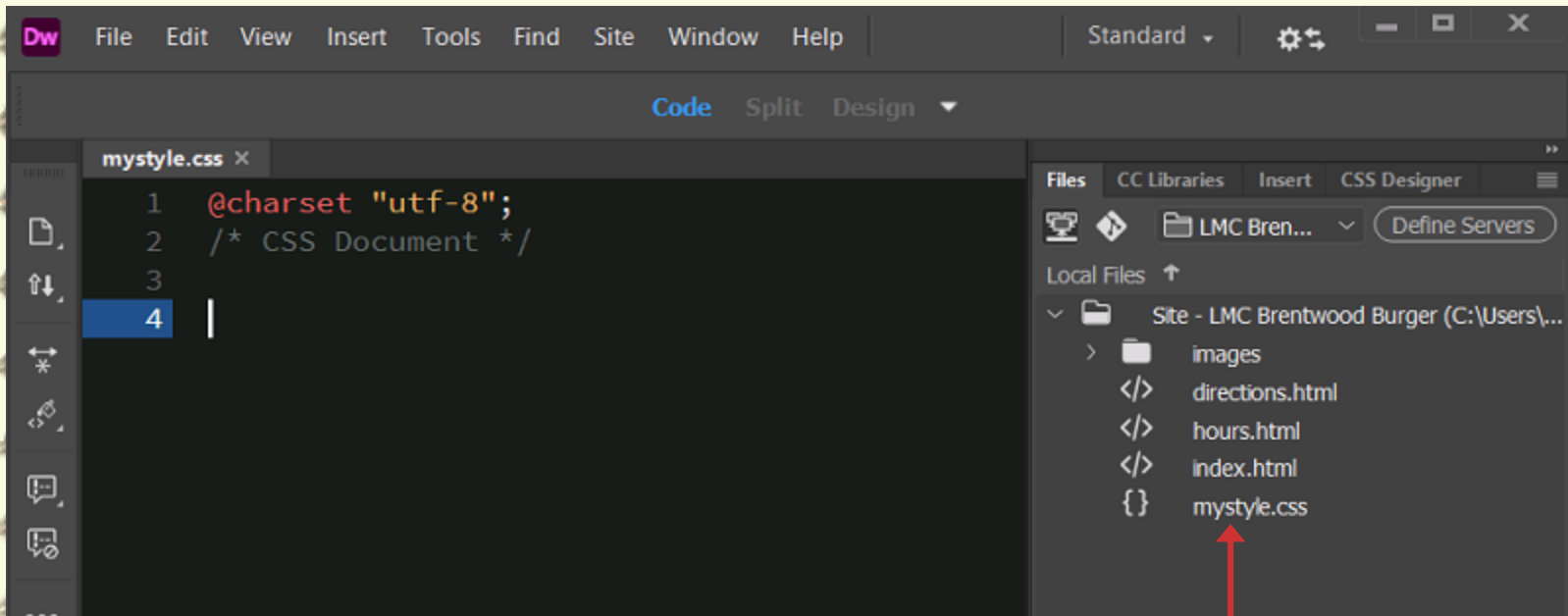
Create an External Style Sheet



Create an External Style Sheet



Create an External Style Sheet



The name of the style sheet appears in the Files Panel

Create an External Style Sheet



How can I add more styles to an external style sheet?

- When you create any new style, you have the option of selecting an existing style sheet from the **Rule Definition** field in the New CSS Rule dialog box. To create a class style, see the section , “Create a Class Style.”
- To customize an HTML tag, see section, “Customize an HTML Tag”.
- When you define a new style in an external style, it is automatically added to the selected CSS file.

Create an External Style Sheet



Is it possible to add new styles later?

- Yes. You can add styles to an external style sheet at any point during production, even months after the site was first published.
- In addition, you can make changes or additions while you work on any page that is currently attached to an external style sheet, and those styles will become available on any page where the style sheet is attached.

Attach an External Style Sheet

- After you have created a style sheet, you can **attach** it to any or all of the Web pages in your site.
- You can even attach multiple style sheets to the same page.
- After you attach an external style sheet to a page, all the style rules in the style sheet become available, and you can apply them to elements on the page just as you would apply styles from an internal style sheet.

Attach an External Style Sheet

(pg 220)



Attach an External Style Sheet

1. Open the page you want to attach the style sheet from the File Panel
2. Go to the **CSS Designer** tab
3. Click **+** in Sources panel
4. Select **Attach Existing CSS File**
5. Click on **Browse**
6. Select the CSS File - mystyle.css
7. Click **OK**

Attach an External Style Sheet

(pg 220)



Attach an External Style Sheet

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface in Design view. The main workspace displays the content of 'directions.html (XHTML)', which includes a heading 'LMC Brentwood Burger', a sub-heading 'Directions', and a paragraph of text. A red arrow labeled '1' points to the 'directions.html (XHTML)' tab in the top-left pane. On the right side, the 'CSS Designer' panel is open, showing a context menu with three options: 'Create A New CSS File', 'Attach Existing CSS File', and 'Define in Page'. A red arrow labeled '2' points to the 'CSS Designer' panel header, and another red arrow labeled '4' points to the 'Attach Existing CSS File' option. A third red arrow labeled '3' points to the main content area of the document.

Attach an External Style Sheet



Attach an External Style Sheet

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface with the "Attach Existing CSS File" dialog box open. The dialog box has a "File/URL:" field with a "Browse..." button. A red arrow labeled "5" points to the "Browse..." button. Below the "File/URL:" field, there are radio buttons for "Link" (selected) and "Import". There is also a "Conditional Usage (Optional)" section. At the bottom of the dialog are "Help", "Cancel", and "OK" buttons.

Below the dialog box, there is a "Select Style Sheet File" dialog box showing a file explorer view of the "Exercise4" folder on the Desktop. The "mystyle" file is selected. A red arrow labeled "6" points to the "Downloads" folder in the left sidebar. Another red arrow labeled "7" points to the "OK" button at the bottom of the dialog box. The file list in the dialog box is as follows:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
images	10/25/2020 10:11 AM	File folder	
directions	10/12/2011 6:11 PM	HTML Document	2 KB
hours	10/12/2011 6:11 PM	HTML Document	2 KB
index	10/12/2011 6:11 PM	HTML Document	3 KB
mystyle	10/25/2020 11:15 AM	Cascading Style Sh...	1 KB

At the bottom of the "Select Style Sheet File" dialog box, the "File name:" field contains "mystyle" and the "File type:" dropdown is set to "Style Sheet Files (*.css)". The "OK" button is highlighted with a blue border.

Click here for directions
101A Sand Creek Road, Brentwood, CA 94513
(925) 513-1625

Customize an HTML Tag

- You can customize the style that an existing **HTML tag** applies.
- This enables you to apply special formatting whenever you use that tag to format text.
- This is a quick easy way to apply multiple style options with on HTML tag.

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style Rule for <body> Tag

1. Click on the **CSS Designer** tab
2. In the **Source** panel, select the external **style sheet** – mystyle.css
3. Click **+ Selectors**
4. Type **body** for the body tag

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style Rule for <body> Tag

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace displays the source code for 'mystyle.css' and 'directions.html (XHTML)'. The CSS Designer panel on the right is open, showing the 'Sources' list with 'mystyle.css' selected. Below it, the '@Media : GLOBAL' section is expanded to show 'Selectors', where the 'body' selector is highlighted. Red arrows and numbers indicate the steps: 1 points to the 'body' selector, 2 points to the 'mystyle.css' source, 3 points to the 'body' selector, and 4 points to the 'body' selector.

File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help

Code Split Design

mystyle.css* x directions.html (XHTML)* x

Source Code mystyle.css*

Files CC Libraries Insert CSS Designer

All

+ - Sources

ALL SOURCES

mystyle.css

<style>

+ - @Media : GLOBAL

+ - Selectors

Filter CSS Rules

body

2

3

4

1

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style Rule for <body> Tag

1. Select the body tag in **Selectors Panel**
2. Ensure the **Show Set** box is unchecked
3. In the **Properties** panel, select **Background** button
4. For the **background-color**, click the arrow
5. Enter **#B61B1D** in the field

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style Rule for <body> Tag

The screenshot shows the CSS Designer interface with the following elements and annotations:

- 1**: Points to the `body` selector in the **Selectors** panel.
- 2**: Points to the **Properties** panel, which is currently empty.
- 3**: Points to the **Properties** panel header.
- 4**: Points to the `background-color` property in the **Properties** panel, which is currently set to `undefined`.
- 5**: Points to the hex color input field in the color picker, which contains the value `#B61B1D`.

Customize an HTML Tag



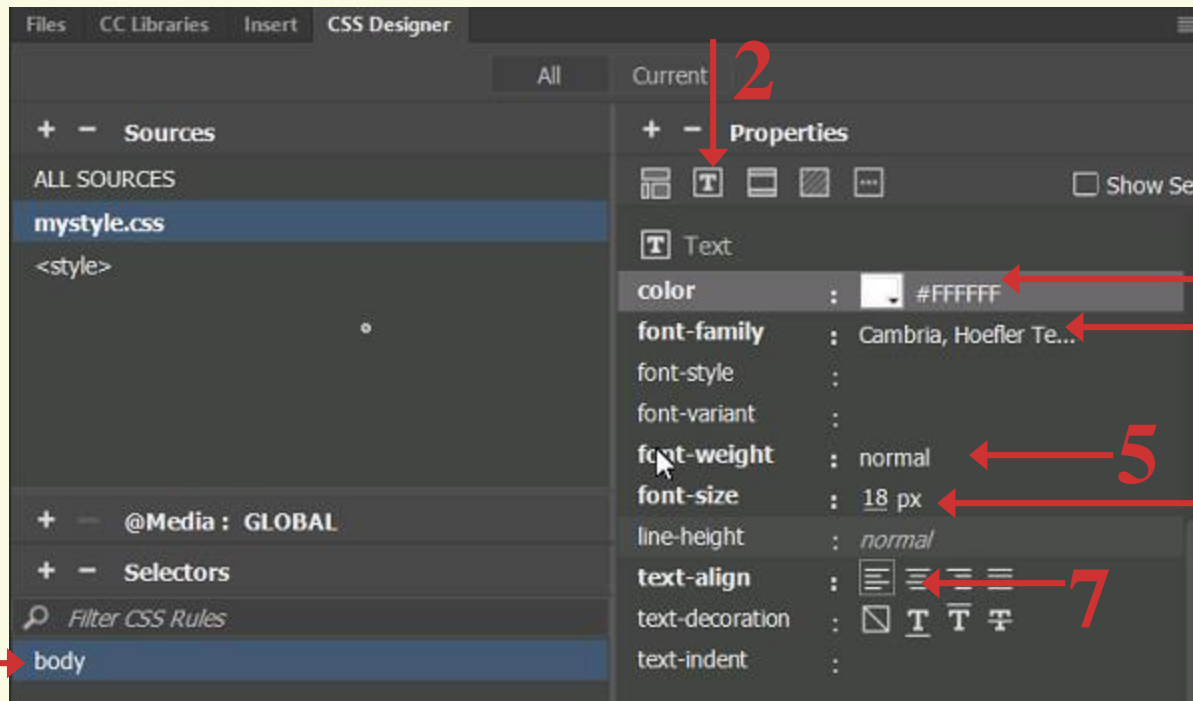
Add Style Rule for <body> Tag

1. Select the body tag in **Selectors Panel**
2. In the **Properties** panel, select **Text** button
3. For the **color**, enter #FFFFFF for white
4. For the **font-family**, select Cambria
5. For the **font-weight**, select normal
6. For the **font-size**, type 18px
7. For the **text-align**, select left-justified

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style Rule for <body> Tag



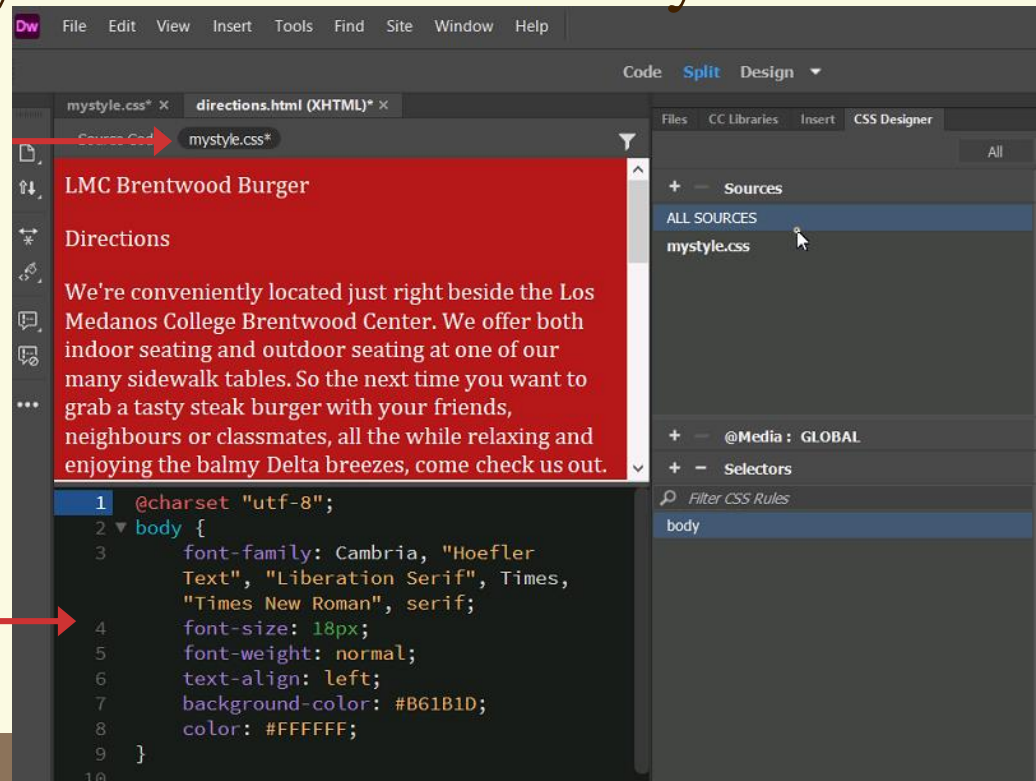
Customize an HTML Tag



Customize an <body> Tag

1. Press <Ctrl><S> to save changes
2. Click on the style sheet to view the style rules added.

2



Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style Rule for `<h1>` Tag

1. Click on the **CSS Designer** tab
2. In the **Source** panel, select the **style sheet**
3. Click **+ Selectors**
4. Type **h1** for the Heading 1 tag

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style Rule for <h1> Tag

The screenshot displays the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace shows a web page with a red background and white text. The text includes "LMC Brentwood Burger", "Directions", and a paragraph of text: "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 relaxing and enjoying the balmy Delta breezes, come check us out." Below this is a link "Click here for directions" and the address "101A Sand Creek Road, Brentwood, CA 94513 (925) 513-1625".

The CSS Designer panel on the right shows the "mystyle.css" file selected under "Sources". The "h1" selector is highlighted under "Selectors". Red arrows point to the "CSS Designer" tab (1), the "mystyle.css" file (2), and the "h1" selector (4). A yellow arrow points to the text "check us out" (3).

Create a Class Style



Add Style Rule for `<h1>` Tag

1. Select the h1 tag in **Selectors Panel**
2. In the **Properties** panel, select **Text** button
3. For the **color**, enter #FFFF00 for yellow
4. For the **font-weight**, select bold
5. For the **font-size**, type 40px
6. For the **text-align**, select center

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style Rule for <h1> Tag

The screenshot shows the CSS Designer interface with the following elements and annotations:

- 1**: Points to the `h1` selector in the **Selectors** panel.
- 2**: Points to the **Current** tab in the **Properties** panel.
- 3**: Points to the `color` property value `#FFFF00` in the **Properties** panel.
- 4**: Points to the `font-weight` property value `bold` in the **Properties** panel.
- 5**: Points to the `font-size` property value `40 px` in the **Properties** panel.
- 6**: Points to the `text-align` property value `center` in the **Properties** panel.

Customize an HTML Tag



Apply the h1 tag to text element

1. In the Document window, **highlight the text**
2. In the Properties Inspector, select **heading 1** as the Format
3. From Main Menu Select File->Save All



Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for <h2> Tag

1. Click on the **CSS Designer** tab
2. In the **Source** panel, select the **external style sheet**- mystyle.css
3. Click + **Selectors**
4. Type **h2** for the Heading 2 tag

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for <h2> Tag

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace displays a web page with a red background and yellow text that reads "LMC Brentwood Burger". Below the title, there is a section titled "Directions" with a paragraph of text: "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 relaxing and enjoying the balmy Delta breezes, come check us out." At the bottom, there is a link "Click here for directions" and the address "101A Sand Creek Road, Brentwood, CA 94513 (925) 513-1625".

The right-hand side of the interface shows the "CSS Designer" panel. The "Sources" section is expanded, showing "mystyle.css" selected. The "Selectors" section is also expanded, showing a list of CSS selectors including "body", "h1", and "h2". The "h2" selector is highlighted. Red arrows point to the "CSS Designer" tab (1), the "mystyle.css" source (2), and the "h2" selector (4). A yellow arrow points to the word "our" in the text of the "Directions" section (3).

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for <h2> Tag

1. Select the h1 tag in **Selectors Panel**
2. In the **Properties** panel, select **Text** button
3. For the **color**, enter #FFFF00 for yellow
4. For the **font-weight**, select bold
5. For the **font-size**, type 30 px
6. For the **text-align**, select center

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for <h2> Tag

The screenshot shows the CSS Designer interface with the following components and annotations:

- 1**: A red arrow points to the `h2` selector in the **Selectors** panel.
- 2**: A red arrow points to the **Properties** panel header.
- 3**: A red arrow points to the `color` property value `#FFFF00`.
- 4**: A red arrow points to the `font-weight` property value `bold`.
- 5**: A red arrow points to the `font-size` property value `30 px`.
- 6**: A red arrow points to the `text-align` property value, which is set to `center` (indicated by the selected icon).

The **Properties** panel shows the following list of properties:

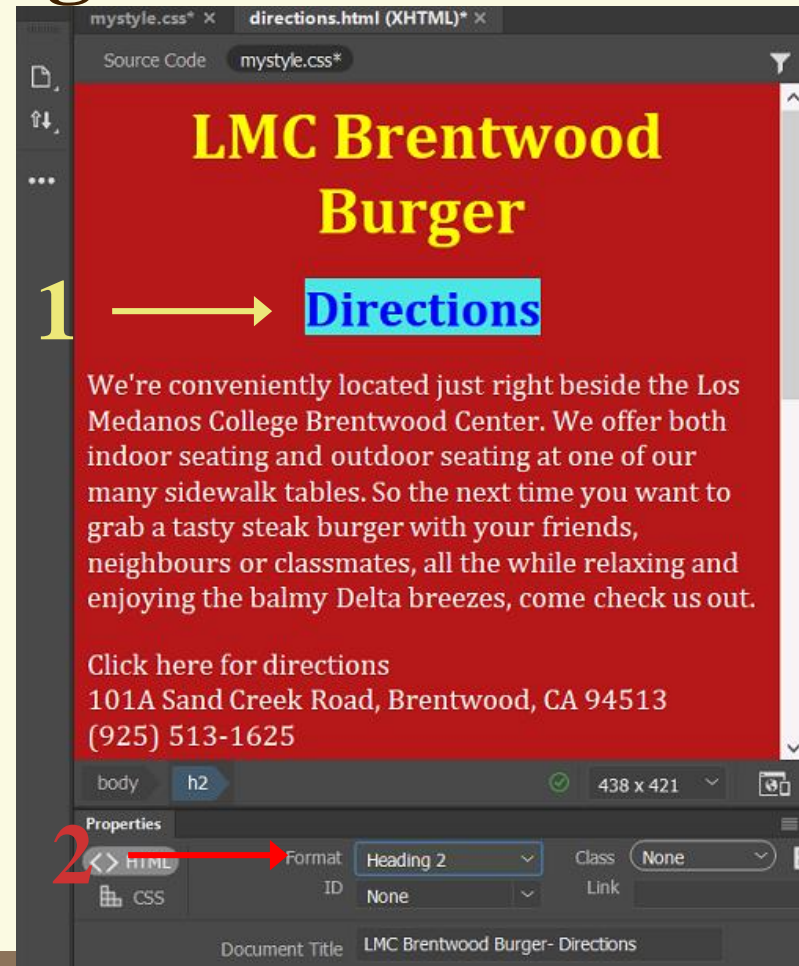
- color: #FFFF00
- font-family: :
- font-style: :
- font-variant: :
- font-weight: bold
- font-size: 30 px
- line-height: :
- text-align: center
- text-decoration: [underline, none, overline, strikethrough]
- text-indent: :
- text-shadow: :

Customize an HTML Tag



Apply the h2 tag to text element

1. In the Document window, **highlight the text**
2. In the Properties Inspector, select **heading 2** as the Format
3. From Main Menu Select File->Save All



Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for <h5> Tag

1. Click on the **CSS Designer** tab
2. In the **Source** panel, select the **external style sheet**- mystyle.css
3. Click + **Selectors**
4. Type **h5** for the Heading 5 tag

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for <h5> Tag

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface in Design mode. The main workspace is a solid red color. The CSS Designer panel on the right is open, showing the 'Sources' section with 'mystyle.css' selected (indicated by a red arrow and the number '1'). Below that, the 'Selectors' section is visible, with 'h5' selected (indicated by a red arrow and the number '3'). A yellow arrow and the number '2' point to the main workspace area. The bottom of the workspace contains the following text:

Copyright©2010 LMC Brentwood Burger Diner®,
Brentwood, CA- All rights reserved worldwide
101 Sand Creek Road, Brentwood, CA 94513 (925)
513-1625
Email: jmistal@losmedanos.edu Design by: COMSC-
031 Students

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for <h5> Tag

1. Enter **h5** tag in **Selectors Panel**
2. In the **Properties** panel, select **Text** button
3. For the **color**, enter #FFFFFF for white
4. For the **font-weight**, select normal
5. For the **font-size**, type 14 px
6. For the **text-align**, select center

Customize an HTML Tag



Customize an <h5> Tag

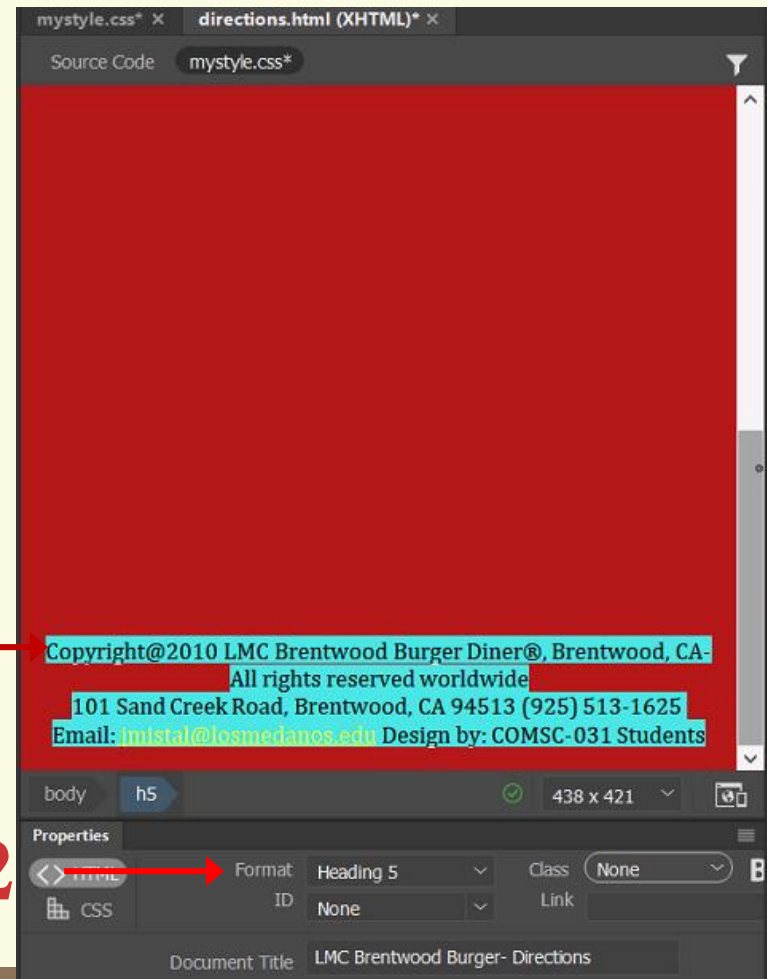
The screenshot shows the CSS Designer interface with the following elements:

- 1**: A red arrow points to the `h5` tag selected in the **Selectors** panel on the left.
- 2**: A red arrow points to the **Properties** panel on the right, which is currently showing the **Text** property group.
- 3**: A red arrow points to the **color** property, which is set to `#FFFFFF`.
- 4**: A red arrow points to the **font-weight** property, which is set to `normal`.
- 5**: A red arrow points to the **font-size** property, which is set to `14 px`.
- 6**: A red arrow points to the **text-align** property, which is set to `center`.

Customize an HTML Tag

Apply the h5 tag to text element

1. In the Document window, **highlight the text**
2. In the Properties Inspector, select **heading 5** as the Format
3. From Main Menu Select File->Save All



Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for `<a>` Anchor Tag

1. Click on the **CSS Designer** tab
2. In the **Source** panel, select the **external style sheet**- mystyle.css
3. Click **+ Selectors**
4. Type **a** for the Anchor tag

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for <a> Tag

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace displays a web page with a red background and yellow text. The text reads: "LMC Brentwood Burger Directions". Below this, there is a paragraph of text: "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 relaxing and enjoying the balmy Delta breezes, come check us out." At the bottom of the page, there is a link: "Click here for directions".

The right-hand side of the interface shows the "CSS Designer" panel. The "Sources" section is expanded, showing "mystyle.css" selected. Below this, the "Selectors" section is expanded, showing a list of CSS selectors: "body", "h1", "h2", "h5", and "a". The "a" selector is highlighted in blue.

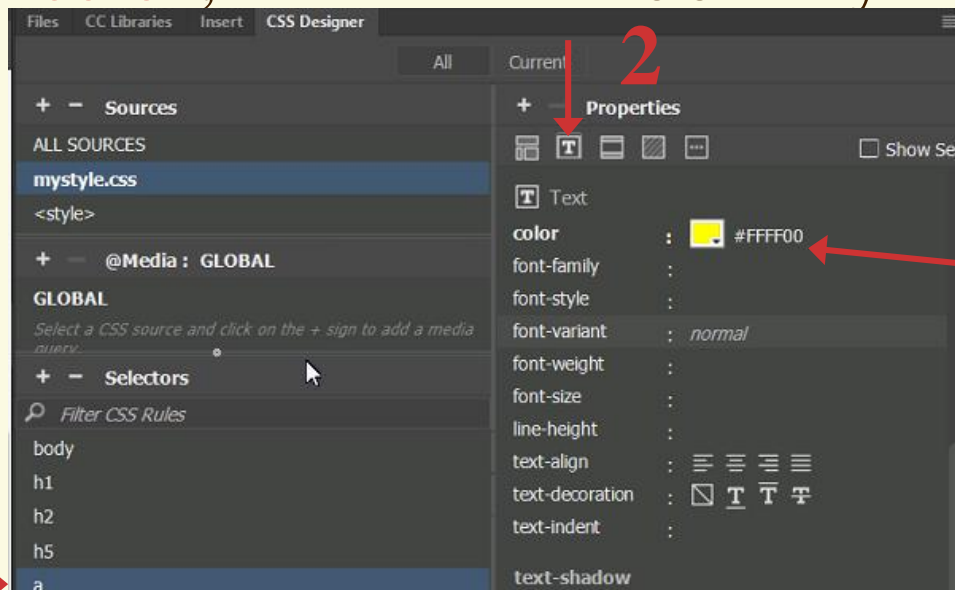
Four red arrows point to specific elements in the interface: Arrow 1 points to the "CSS Designer" tab; Arrow 2 points to the "mystyle.css" source; Arrow 3 points to the word "next" in the paragraph; Arrow 4 points to the "a" selector in the CSS Designer panel.

Customize an HTML Tag



Add Style rule for <a> Tag

1. Enter **a** tag in **Selectors Panel**
2. In the **Properties** panel, select **Text** button
3. For the **color**, enter #FFFF00 for yellow



Customize an HTML Tag



Why should I redefine an HTML tag?

- When you redefine an HTML tag, you can apply **more than one style** to the tag.
- As a result, you only have to use one HTML tag instead of several to apply multiple formatting options.
- For example, you can add center alignment to all of your H1 tags to control the alignment heading styles in one step.

Customize an HTML Tag



Does redefining an HTML tag change the format of any content that uses that tag?

- Yes. When you redefine an HTML tag, you change the **tag's formatting** effect anywhere that you use the tag.
- You can limit the change to the page that you are working on, or you can include it in an external style sheet and apply to an entire site.
- If you do not want to alter the style of an existing HTML tag, then you should create **class style** sheets instead of redefining HTML tags.

Create a Class Style Rule

- You can create **class styles** that can be used to format text and other elements on a Web page without affecting HTML tags.
- You can then apply those styles to any elements on your Web page, much like you would apply an HTML tag.

Create a Class Style Rule



Add Class Style rule

1. Click on the **CSS Designer** tab
2. In the **Source** panel, select the **external style sheet**- mystyle.css
3. Click + **Selectors**
4. Type **.emphasis** for Class Rule

NOTE: A Class Rule always starts with a period

Create a Class Style Rule



Add Class Style rule

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface in Design mode. The main preview window displays a red background with yellow text: "LMC Brentwood Burger Directions". Below this, there is a paragraph of text: "We're conveniently located just right be 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 relaxing and enjoying the balmy Delta breezes, come check us out." A yellow box highlights the word "be" in the first sentence, with a yellow arrow pointing to the CSS Designer panel. The CSS Designer panel on the right shows a list of sources, with "mystyle.css" selected. Below the sources, there is a list of selectors, including ".emphasis", which is also selected. Red arrows and numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 indicate the steps: 1 points to the Design mode dropdown, 2 points to "mystyle.css" in the Sources list, 3 points to the highlighted text in the preview, and 4 points to ".emphasis" in the Selectors list.

1

2

3

4

Create a Class Style Rule



Add Class Style rule

1. Select the **.emphasis** rule in **Selectors Panel**
2. In the **Properties** panel, select **Text** button
3. For the **color**, enter **#FFFF00** for white
4. For the **font-weight**, select **bold**
5. For the **font-size**, type **20 px**
6. For the **text-align**, select **center**

Create a Class Style Rule



Add Class Style rule

The screenshot shows the CSS Designer interface with the following elements:

- Sources:** A list of sources including "mystyle.css" and "<style>".
- Properties:** A list of properties for the selected rule, including "color", "font-family", "font-style", "font-variant", "font-weight", "font-size", "line-height", "text-align", "text-decoration", "text-indent", "text-shadow", "h-shadow", and "v-shadow".
- Selectors:** A list of selectors including "body", "h1", "h2", "h5", and ".emphasis".

Red arrows and numbers indicate the following steps:

- 1: Arrow pointing to the ".emphasis" selector in the Selectors list.
- 2: Arrow pointing to the "color" property value "#FFFF00".
- 3: Arrow pointing to the "font-weight" property value "bold".
- 4: Arrow pointing to the "font-size" property value "20 px".
- 5: Arrow pointing to the "text-align" property value "center".
- 6: Arrow pointing to the "text-align" property value "center".

Create a Class Style Rule



What are the best uses of class styles?

- The class selector is great for creating styles that you may want to use **multiple times** on the same page
- Example: A text style for captions or a formatting style that you can use to align elements on a page. Class styles can also be used in combination with other styles.

Create a Class Style Rule



Is it better to customize an HTML tag or create my own custom styles?

- One of the benefits of redefining existing HTML tags is that you can take advantage of recognized styles and hierarchies.
- This is especially true when heading tags. For example, if you change the way h1, h2, and h3 tags appear, it is best to maintain their relative size difference, keeping h1 as the largest and using it to format the most important heading on the page.

Apply a Class Style

- You can **apply** a class style to any element on your Web page.
- **Class styles** allow you to change color, font, size, alignment, and other characteristics.
- You can use the **same** class style multiple times on the same page.

Apply a Class Style



Apply the class rule to element

1. In the Document window, **highlight the text**
2. In the Properties Inspector, from the Class pulldown select **.emphasis**
3. From Main Menu ¹ Select File->Save All

A screenshot of a web editor interface. The main window shows a red background with yellow text for "Burger" and "Directions". Below "Directions" is a paragraph of text. A blue box highlights the address "101A Sand Creek Road, Brentwood, CA 94513" and the phone number "(925) 513-1625". A red arrow points from the address to the "Class" dropdown in the Properties Inspector, which is set to ".emphasis". Another red arrow points from the "Format" dropdown, which is set to "Paragraph". The Properties Inspector also shows "Format" set to "Paragraph" and "ID" set to "None". The document title is "LMC Brentwood Burger- Direction".



Apply a Class Style (pg 205)

What are some other options that I can use to define the formatting for text with a style sheet?

- With style sheets, you can specify a **numeric** value for font weight.
- This enables you to apply varying degrees of boldness, instead of just a single boldness setting as with HTML.
- You can also define type size in absolute units, such as pixels, points, picas, inches, centimeters, or relative units (i.e. ems, exes or percentage).



Apply a Class Style (pg 205)

Can I create as many style sheets as I want?

- Yes. However, one of the goals of style sheets is to help you work **more efficiently**, so you should try to create styles that are as efficient as possible in the way they contain formatting options.

Create an ID Style Rule

- You can create **ID style rule** that can be used to format an element such as DIV layer a Web page
- You can then apply the ID style rule to only one element on the Web page

Create an ID Style Rule



Add ID Style rule

1. Click on the **CSS Designer** tab
2. In the **Source** panel, select the **external style sheet**- mystyle.css
3. Click + **Selectors**
4. Type **#center-page** for ID Rule

NOTE: An ID Rule always starts with a # (hash tag)

Create an ID Style Rule



Add an ID Style rule

1

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace displays a web page with a red background and yellow text. The text reads: "LMC Brentwood Burger Directions". Below this, there is a paragraph of text: "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 relaxing and enjoying the balmy Delta breezes, come check us out." At the bottom, there is a call to action: "Click here for directions" followed by the address "101A Sand Creek Road, Brentwood, CA 94513" and the phone number "(925) 513-1625". The CSS Designer panel on the right shows the "Sources" list with "mystyle.css" selected. Below that, the "Selectors" list shows ".emphasis" and "#center-page" selected. Red arrows point to the "CSS Designer" tab (1), the "mystyle.css" entry (2), the word "offer" in the text (3), and the "#center-page" selector (4).

File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help

Code Split Design

mystyle.css* x directions.html (XHTML)* x

Source Code mystyle.css*

Files CC Libraries Insert CSS Designer

+ - Sources

ALL SOURCES

mystyle.css

<style>

+ - @Media : GLOBAL

+ - Selectors

Filter CSS Rules

body

h1

h2

h5

.emphasis

#center-page

body p

438 x 421

Create an ID Style Rule



Add an ID Style rule

1. Select the **#center-page** rule in **Selectors Panel**
2. In the **Properties** panel, select **Layout** button
3. For the **width**, enter 800 px
4. For the **height**, enter auto
5. For the **left margin**, set the left to **auto**
6. For the **right margin**, set the left to **auto**
7. For **padding**, set 20px both left and right

Create an ID Style Rule



Add an ID Style rule

The screenshot shows the CSS Designer interface with the following elements and annotations:

- 1**: Points to the `#center-page` selector in the **Selectors** list.
- 2**: Points to the **Properties** panel header.
- 3**: Points to the `width` property value of `800 px`.
- 4**: Points to the `height` property value of `auto`.
- 5**: Points to the `margin` property value of `auto`.
- 6**: Points to the `padding` property value of `20 px`.

The **Properties** panel shows the following values:

- `width`: 800 px
- `height`: auto
- `min-width`: :
- `min-height`: :
- `max-width`: :
- `max-height`: :
- `display`: :
- `box-sizing`: :
- `margin`: Set Shorthand (0 px)
- `padding`: Set Shorthand (20 px)

Apply an ID Style Rule

- You can **apply** an ID style to only one element on your Web page.
- **ID styles** allows you to position content inside the body of the page or in a DIV layer.

Apply an ID Style Rule



Apply the ID rule to element

1. In the Document window, **select and highlight the entire page**

NOTE: You can also select from File Menu,
Edit->Select All

2. Click the **Insert** tab

3. Select **Div**

4. For ID rule, select **center-page** from the pulldown

Apply an ID Style Rule



Apply the ID rule to element

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface with a web page titled "directions.html" open. The page has a red background and blue text. The text includes "LMC Brentwood Burger Directions", a paragraph of text, and contact information: "Click here for directions", "101A Sand Creek Road, Brentwood, CA 94513", and "(925) 513-1625". A "New CSS Rule" dialog box is open, showing "Wrap around selection" for "Insert", "center-page" for "ID", and "New CSS Rule" button. Red arrows point to the "Insert" menu, "Div" option, the text area, and the "ID" field.

1 → [Text area]

2 → [Insert menu]

3 → [Div option]

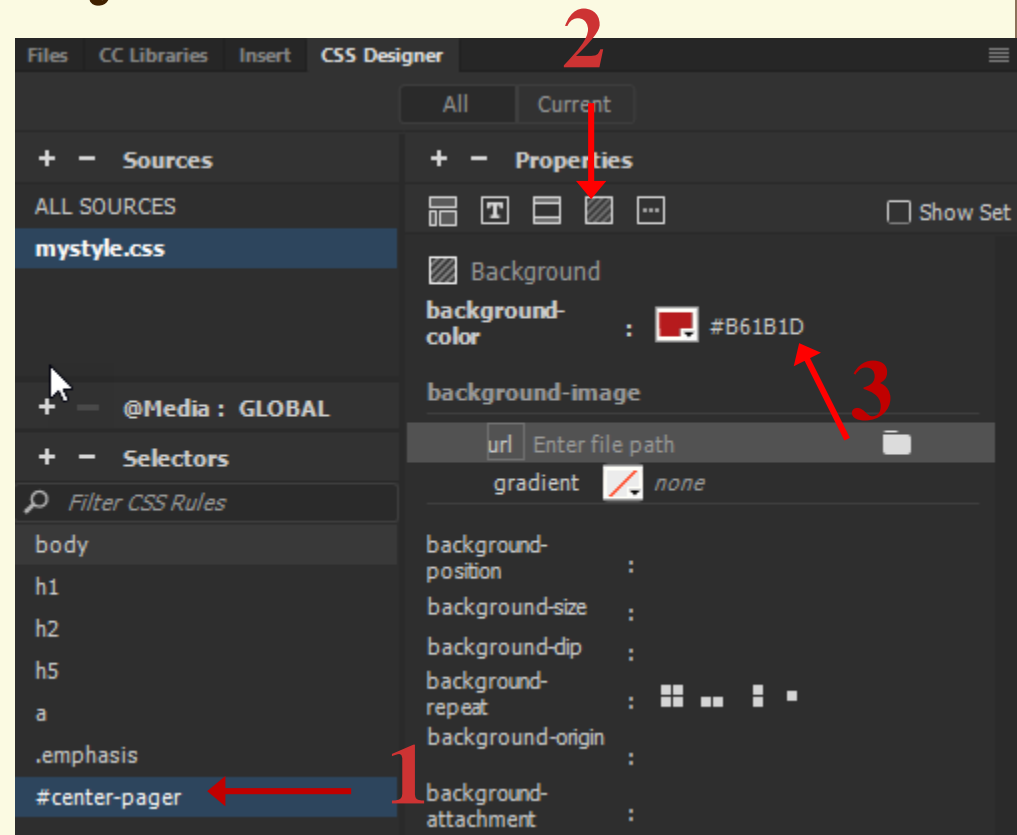
4 → [ID field]

Edit an ID Style Rule



Edit an ID Style rule

1. Select the **body tag** rule in **Selectors Panel**
2. Select **Background** button
3. For **background-color**, set to **#B61B1D**

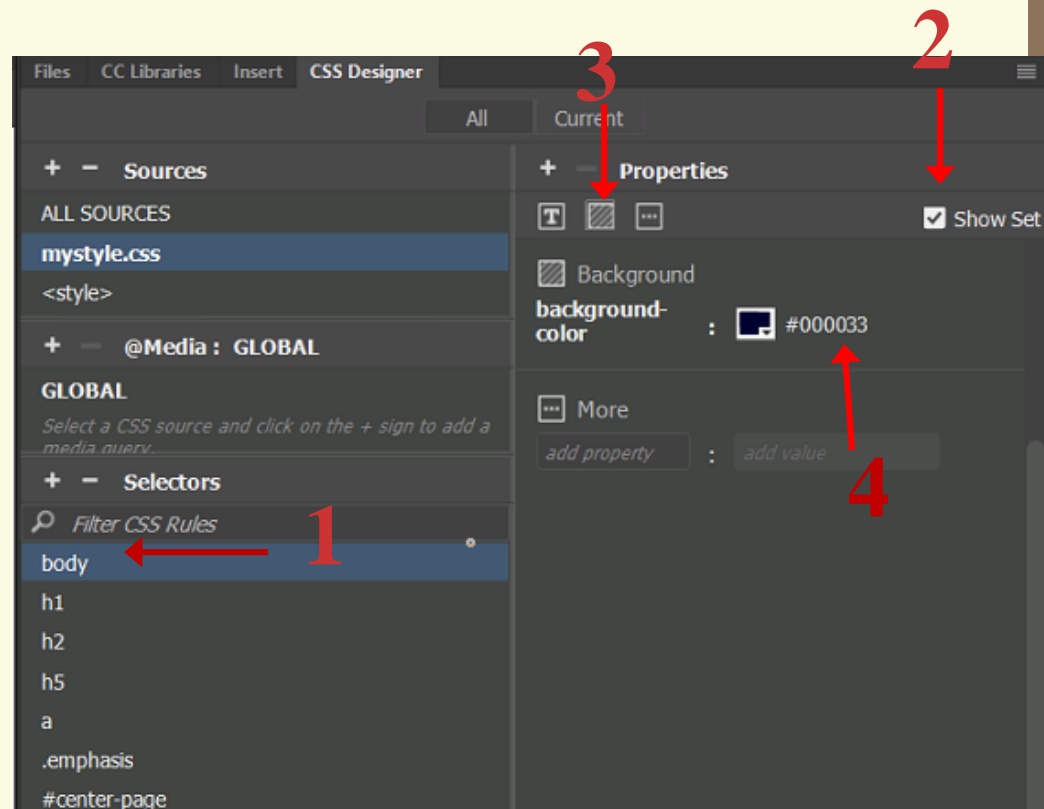


Edit a Tag Style Rule



Edit a Tag Style rule

1. Select the **body** tag rule in **Selectors Panel**
2. Click on Show Set
3. Select **Background** button
4. For **background-color**, set to **#000033**



Create Styles with Page Properties Dialog Box

- You can use Dreamweaver's **Page Properties** dialog box to define page-wide styles, such as background colors, link style, and text options.
- When you define these options in the Page Properties dialog box, Dreamweaver **automatically** creates the corresponding styles and adds them to the Styles panel

Create Styles with Page Properties Dialog Box



Create Styles with Page Properties

1. **CSS Designer** tab, select the external style sheet- `mystyle.css`
2. Click the **Page Properties** button in the Property inspector.
Note: You can also select File->Page Properties
3. Click **Appearance (CSS)**
4. For the **Background color**, enter `#000033`
5. For **Margins**, enter 10 px for all sides
6. Click **Apply**

Create Styles with Page Properties Dialog Box



The screenshot shows the CSS Designer interface with a red background and yellow text. The "Page Properties" dialog box is open, and several elements are highlighted with red arrows and numbers:

- 1**: Points to the "mystyle.css" file in the "Sources" panel on the right.
- 2**: Points to the "CSS" tab in the "Properties" panel at the bottom.
- 3**: Points to the "Appearance (CSS)" category in the "Page Properties" dialog box.
- 4**: Points to the "Background color" field, which is set to "#000033".
- 5**: Points to the "Margins" section of the dialog box, which is highlighted with a red rectangle. The margins are set to 10 px on all sides.
- 6**: Points to the "Apply" button at the bottom right of the dialog box.

The background content includes the text "LMC Brentwood Burger" and "Directions" in yellow on a red background, and a paragraph of text: "We're convenient both indoor seat want to grab a t and enjoying the".

Create Styles with Page Properties Dialog Box



Create Styles with Page Properties

7. Click **Links (CSS)**
8. Change the link colors
#FFFF00 for Link and Visited Links
#000033 for Rollover and Active Links
9. Click **Apply**

Create Styles with Page Properties Dialog Box



Create Styles with Page Properties

The screenshot shows the CSS Designer interface with a red background and yellow text "LMC Brentwood Bur". A "Page Properties" dialog box is open, showing the "Links (CSS)" category. The dialog box has a sidebar on the left with categories: Appearance (CSS), Appearance (HTML), Links (CSS), Headings (CSS), Title/Encoding, and Tracing Image. The "Links (CSS)" category is selected. The main area of the dialog box shows the following settings:

- Link font: (Same as page ...)
- Link color: #FFFF00
- Visited links: #FFFF00
- Rollover links: #000033
- Active links: #000033
- Underline style: Always underline

Red annotations are present: a red arrow labeled "7" points to the "Links (CSS)" category in the sidebar; a red box labeled "8" encloses the "Link color", "Visited links", "Rollover links", and "Active links" settings; and a red arrow labeled "9" points to the "Apply" button at the bottom right of the dialog box.