

# **Dreamweaver CS3 I**

**SITA 2008**

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# SITA 2008 – Dreamweaver CS3 I

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## Introduction to xHtml

For more documentation on HTML, visit <http://www.uwec.edu/help/html.htm>

### HTML

- HyperText Markup Language
- Composed of:
  - Tags: <tagbeginning></tagend>
  - Attributes: something that changes a tag <tagbeginning attribute="attributevalue"></tagend>

### Basic xHtml Webpage Structure

```

<html>
  <head>
    <title>Webpage Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      Webpage content here.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>

```

### Tag Definitions:

For a complete list of Tag Definitions, and specifications visit <http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>

- <html></html>
  - Opens and closes the html page
- <head></head>
  - Opens and closes the head of the html page (not visible to user; meta, script tags, etc.)
- <title></title>
  - Opens and closes the title of the html page (appears in title bar. ex. PageTitle | Home -Internet Explorer)
- <body></body>
  - Opens and closes the body of the html page (visible to user; content)
- <a href="http://www.website.com/" target="\_self"></a>
  - Tags that surround a hyperlink
    - ../
      - Moves up one directory (folder)

- /
  - Moves into directory (folder)
- Make all links relative (ex: ../images/picture.jpg)
- NOT c://document OR localhost://document

<h1></h1>

- Opens and closes a heading (h1-h6)

<p></p>

- Opens and closes a paragraph

<img />

- Image

<br />

- Line break

<hr />

- Horizontal rule

<div></div>

- Opens and closes a div tag (used in CSS layouts)

<span></span>

- Opens and closes a span tag (used in CSS layouts)

<!-- CommentHere -->

- xHtml Comment (not visible to user)

/\* CommentHere \*/

- CSS Comment (not visible to user)

<ul></ul>

- Opens and closes an unordered list (bullets)

<ol></ol>

- Opens and closes an ordered list (numbered, lettered, etc.)

<li></li>

- Opens and closes a list point

List Example:

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li></li>
```

```
</ol>
```

<table></table>

- Opens and closes a table

- <tr></tr>

- Opens and closes a table row

- <td></td>

- Opens and closes a table data cell (column w/in row)

Table Example:

```
<table>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <td></td>
```

```
    <td></td>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
  <tr>
```

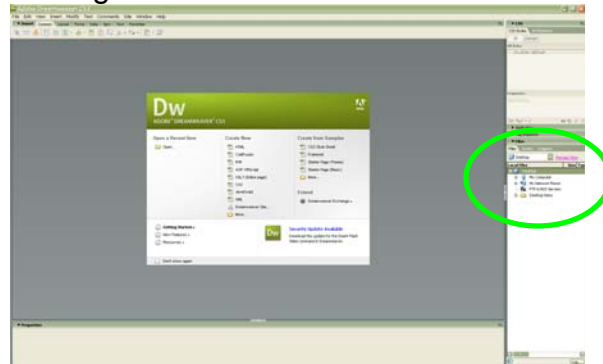
```
    <td></td>
```

```
<td></td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

## Introduction to Dreamweaver CS3

### Setting Up a Site in Dreamweaver:

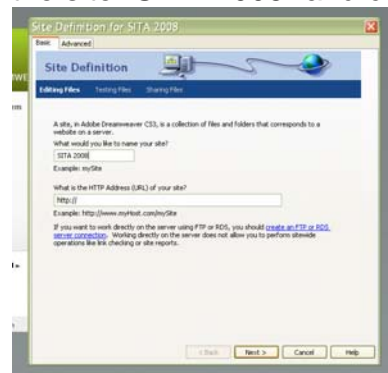
1. Open Dreamweaver
2. Select Manage Sites in Files Tab



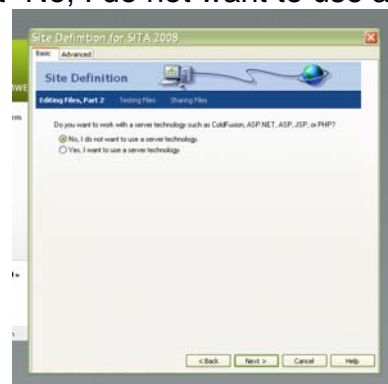
3. Select New



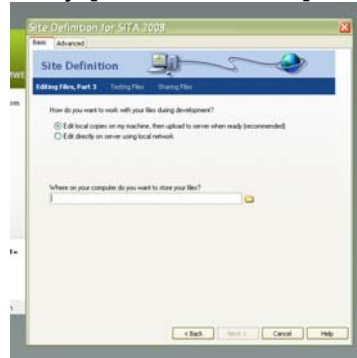
4. Name the site "SITA 2008" and click Next



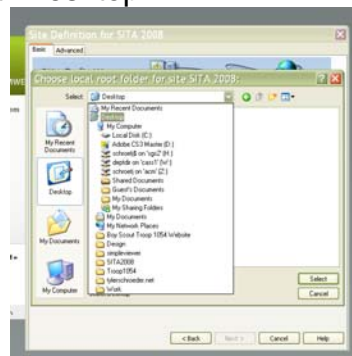
5. Select "No, I do not want to use a server technology" and click Next



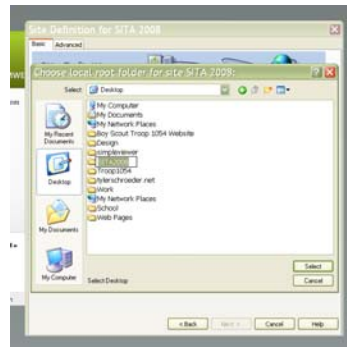
6. Select “Edit local copies on my machine, then upload to server when ready [recommended]”



7. Click on the folder icon to select where you want to put your files. Select “Desktop”



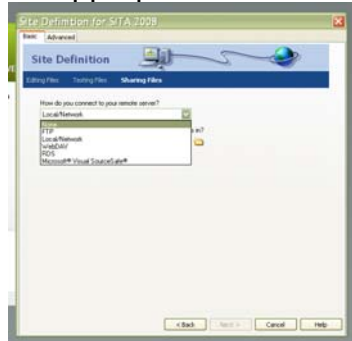
8. Create a new folder. Rename it “SITA2008” (NO SPACES)



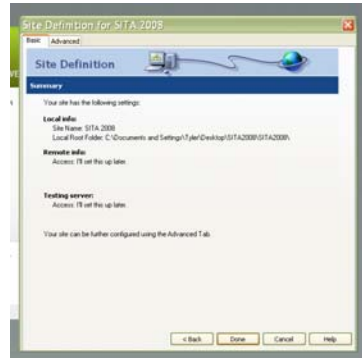
9. Click your new SITA2008 folder and click Select. The path should look something like this: “C:\Documents and Settings\USERNAME\Desktop\SITA2008\”



10. Click the drop-down menu labeled “How do you connect to your remote server?” and select None. Click Next
  - a. Note: if you want to connect to your web server directly, you would select Local/Network, etc., instead of None and input the appropriate information later in the wizard



11. Click Done and then click Done again to complete the site setup

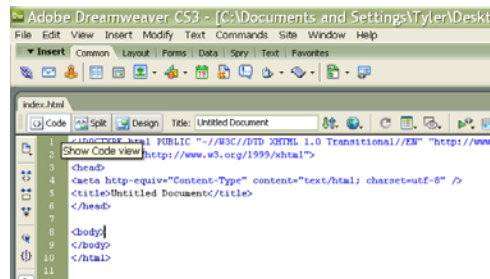


## Creating a New xHtml Document

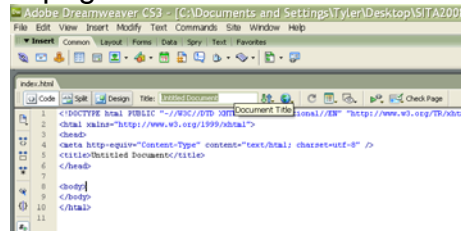
1. File > New > Blank Page > HTML > none



2. Click Create
3. Click on Code View



4. Give the page a title. Name it “SITA 2008 | YourNameHere”



5. File > Save As...
6. Save as “index” (Dreamweaver will automatically add a the correct file extension)(be sure that All Documents is selected in the Save as Type drop-down menu)
  - a. Note: name the main page within any folder using index.html



## Understanding Searches

Crawler-based search engines have three major elements.

- First is the **spider**, also called the **crawler**. The spider visits a web page, reads it, and then follows links to other pages within the site. This is what it means when someone refers to a site being "spidered" or "crawled." The spider returns to the site on a regular basis, such as every month or two, to look for changes.
- Everything the spider finds goes into the second part of the search engine, the **index**. The index, sometimes called the **catalog**, is like a giant book containing a copy of every web page that the spider finds. If a web page changes, then this book is updated with new information. Sometimes it can take a while for new pages or changes that the spider finds to be added to the index. Thus, a web page may have been "spidered" but not yet "indexed." Until it is indexed -- added to the index -- it is not available to those searching with the search engine.
- **Search engine software** is the third part of a search engine. It is the program that sifts through the millions of pages recorded in the index to find matches to a search and rank them in order of what it believes is most relevant.

### Major Search Engines: The Same, But Different

- All crawler-based search engines have the basic parts described above, but there are differences in how these parts are tuned. Some search engines index more web pages than others. Some search engines also index web pages more often than others. The result is that no search engine has the exact same collection of web pages to search through. That naturally produces differences, when comparing their results.
- This is why the same search on different search engines often produces different results.

### How Search Engines Rank Web Pages

- Crawler-based search engines go about determining relevancy, when confronted with hundreds of millions of web pages to sort through, by following a set of rules, known as an **algorithm**. Exactly how a particular search engine's algorithm works is a closely-kept trade secret. However, all major search engines follow some general rules.
- One of the main rules in a ranking **algorithm involves the location and frequency of keywords** on a web page. Call it the location/frequency method, for short.

- Pages with the search terms appearing in the HTML title tag are often assumed to be **more relevant** than others to the topic.
- Search engines will also check to see if the search keywords appear near the **top** of a web page, such as in the headline or in the first few paragraphs of text. They assume that any page relevant to the topic will mention those words right from the beginning.
- **Frequency** is the other major factor in how search engines determine relevancy. A search engine will analyze how often keywords appear in relation to other words in a web page. Those with a higher frequency are often deemed more relevant than other web pages.
- Search engines may also penalize pages or exclude them from the index, if they detect search engine "**spamming**." An example is when a word is repeated hundreds of times on a page, to increase the frequency and propel the page higher in the listings. Search engines watch for common spamming methods in a variety of ways, including following up on complaints from their users.

For better ratings:

- Use descriptive <title> tags that include possible keywords. The title becomes the link that is displayed in the search results. If you do not have a <title> tag in your page, the page's URL becomes the link
- Use descriptive text (not graphics) in the first few paragraphs of your page
- Use descriptive terms for the alternate text description for all your graphics
- Use <meta> description and keyword tags. If you have a <meta> description it will be used as the summary in the search results. If not, the first few words of text found on the page is displayed
- Make sure the same keywords are reflected in the body of your page
- Identify page contents using heading (<h#>) tags
- Be careful not to repeat the same term too many times (referred to as "spamming") or your page will be penalized
- Use JavaScript carefully! Text displayed using it is NOT indexed

There is a difference in the way search engines treat the words entered in the search.

OR        looks for either word on a page

AND       looks for both words on a page

Note: Common or meaningless words may be ignored

## META Tags

See <http://vancouver-webpages.com/META/mk-metas.html> for more information and an easy-to-use META Tag Generator

### Where do META Tags go?

META tags should be placed in the head of the HTML document, between the <HEAD> and </HEAD> tags.

### What are META Tags?

#### *Title (Strongly Recommended)*

Your document's title will appear in user's hotlists, the banner of most browsers, and robot-generated lists. It should be a concise, one-line summary of what the page is about. Bear in mind that users may not reach your document through your homepage, but directly using a search engine or link at another site, so the title should ideally be self-sufficient.

#### *Keywords (Recommended)*

Comma-separated list of key words for indexing your document (i.e. word one, word two, separate, by, commas  
Some robots look at keywords in context, so it is best to preserve word order and case, e.g. pizza, Vancouver, British Columbia rather than british vancouver columbia pizza

#### *Description (Recommended)*

The description is presented to the user along with the document's title as the result of a search.  
Many robots use the first few lines of text as a description if the Description tag is not present. For an academic text, this should probably be the abstract.

#### *Owner (Optional)*

Legacy value. Some browsers (e.g. Lynx) use this to mail the document author; e.g. "JoeSmith@yoursite.com".

#### *Author (Optional)*

Name of author; e.g. "Joe Smith".

#### *Language (Optional)*

Language of page; e.g. "English".

#### *Charset (Optional)*

Charsets may be specified by the server; for instance:  
Content-type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-5  
(DEFINED BY DREAMWEAVER)

#### *Robots (Recommended)*

```
<META NAME="ROBOTS"  
  CONTENT="ALL | NONE | NOINDEX | NOFOLLOW">
```

default = empty = "ALL"

"NONE" = "NOINDEX, NOFOLLOW"

The filler is a comma separated list of terms:

ALL, NONE, INDEX, NOINDEX, FOLLOW, NOFOLLOW.

Note: This tag is meant to provide users who cannot control the robots.txt file at their sites. It provides a last chance to keep their content out of search services. It was decided not to add syntax to allow robot specific permissions within the meta-tag.

INDEX means that robots are welcome to include this page in search services.

FOLLOW means that robots are welcome to follow links from this page to find other pages.

So a value of "NOINDEX" allows the subsidiary links to be explored, even though the page is not indexed. A value of "NOFOLLOW" allows the page to be indexed, but no links from the page are explored (this may be useful if the page is a free entry point into pay-per-view content, for example. A value of "NONE" tells the robot to ignore the page.

### Example META Tags

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
```

```
<meta name="description" content="place description here in sentence form" />
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="word one, word two, separate, by, commas  
"/>
```

```
<meta name="Robots" Content="Noindex">
```

## More xHtml to Know

### Comments:

Comments are important!!! Include one such as

```
<!-- Created for the SITA 2008 Conference on 8-6-08 by TJS -->
```

### URLs:

at least 4 parts – scheme (protocol), server, path, filename  
sometimes port & named anchor

```
http://www.yoursite.com/folder/folder2/folder3/file.ext
```

```
Scheme://server:port/path/file#anchor
```

### Links:

- local path and relative path  
[Before linking, be sure LOCAL VIEW is showing and page is saved]
- Targets  
  \_self (replaces page)  
  \_blank (new page)

### Lists:

- Highlight the OL tag or the UL tag in the tag selector
- Change STYLE as necessary
- May access code and type in directly

### Spacing and Dividers:

- Line Break: `<br />` (shift+enter)
- Horizontal Rule: `<hr />` (or from the menu, Insert – HTML – Horizontal Rule)

### Tables:

- Insert from menu or select COMMON tab on insert bar and click on table icon
- Code generated includes `<table>`, `<tr>` for table row, `<td>` for table data
- `&nbsp;` – non-breaking spaces used as place holders
- Use Modify – Tables - Merge Cells to merge cells - rowspan, colspan attributes used
- Cell padding – the space between a cell's border and its contents
- Cell spacing – the number of pixels between each cell
- Border = 0 provides an invisible table
- Use Property Inspector to change the color of an individual cell

**Images and Image maps:**

- If local, insert by drag and drop
- Check out the Assets panel to see all images associated with your site.
  
- EVERY IMG should have an ALT !
- Give each image map a unique name.
- Each area should have a target – either \_blank or \_self
  - If one targets a new page, be sure to indicate to the user that a new page will open.
- Be sure each area has an ALT as well.
- For accessibility, each image link must have a corresponding text link somewhere on the page.
- Three forms of hotspots – rectangle, oval, or polygon

**Testing the page:**

- Save the work then test with Preview in Browser (F12)

## Templates in Dreamweaver

### About Templates

In a template-based site, the layout is stored as a template with editable (changeable) and locked areas. Each individual page is then created by starting with the template containing information in the locked areas and adding information to the editable areas. Styles are then linked to the template. Pages are then created from the template by just filling in the editable areas with different information. While each page created with the template can stand alone, there are advantages to keeping them associated with the template.

- Two key **advantages** to templates:
  1. **consistency** – every page created from template will have the same basic look
  2. **Maintenance** – every page associated with the template will be automatically updated with any change made to the template.
- **Disadvantage** – since all template code is included in each page created from the template, the overall site is a little larger.

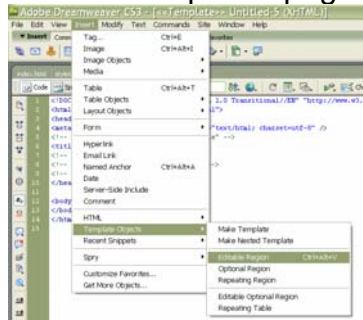
### Creating and Applying a New Template

WARNING: Dreamweaver must be pointing to the proper site; it must be pointing to the FOLDER in which you wish to create your pages...nothing more!

1. Create a new template. File > New > Blank Template > Html Template > none > Create



2. Insert an Editable Area. Insert > Template Objects > Editable Region (or Ctrl+Alt+V) (This area will be the only area unlocked and editable in the templated pages)



3. Save the template. Dreamweaver will automatically create a Templates folder. The template needs to be saved into this folder in order for it to work correctly. File > Save As...
4. Save as master.dwt (Dreamweaver will automatically add a the correct file extension)(be sure that Template Files is selected in the Save as Type drop-down menu)



5. Create a new xHtml document you're your new template. File > New > Page from Template > SITA 2008 > master > Create



6. Save this new templated document. File > Save As...
7. Save as index.html (Dreamweaver will automatically add a the correct file extension)(be sure that All Documents is selected in the Save as Type drop-down menu)

## Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

### CSS Examples

- CSS Zen Garden: examples of what CSS can do  
<http://www.csszengarden.com/>

### About CSS

Using Cascading Style Sheets gives the web publisher several advantages.

- Saves time formatting web pages.
- Easier to implement design changes.
- Specifying units of measure can help promote a professional look.
- Designer has more control of the appearance of the web site.
- Browsers that do not recognize CSS will still display the page (but it may not be attractive).

### Terminology

**Cascading:** the capability of a local style to override a general style. The more local to the tag a style is, the more overriding it is – so any local HTML styles directly in the code will override any rules located in the head section of the document, which in turn override any styles in an external style sheet.

External styles === Internal styles === Embedded (in-line) styles

A **style sheet** is a collection of rules – instructions defining the styles.

- **.css** is the extension of Cascading Style Sheets
- External style sheets are linked to a document with a <link> tag.  
`<link href="myStyles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">`
- The External style sheet created for one page can be used by multiple pages. Link an external style .css to a saved document by clicking on the Attach Style Sheet button and browsing the list to find the .css file to be used.
- Advantage of linking to an external style sheet – changes are automatically applied when the page linked to it is refreshed after changes to the style sheet have been made.

A **rule** is made up of

- (1) **selector** – either an HTML or custom style
- (2) **declaration** – consisting of defined properties and values

A style rule has two parts – the selector and the declaration

```
h1 {
  color: red;
}
```

h1 is the **selector**; the **declaration** is inside the { }

Each item in the declaration is made up of two parts – the property and the value

h1 {color:red;}      color is the **property**; red is the **value**

A **selector** can be one of three types:

(1) Class – can be applied to any tag

a. Class name begins with a period

.redltalic {font-style: italic; color: #FF0000;}

b. When applied to a selection, a SPAN tag surrounds the text

<span class="redltalic">text here</span>

c. Can be added directly in a tag with an inherent span

<p class= "redltalic">

(2) Tag – redefines the look of an existing HTML tag

Rule applies to a single tag

H1 {color: #006699;}

(3) Advanced – (IDs, contextual selectors, descendants, etc.)

a. ID selector – applied to a single element; name of ID selector begins with # sign

b. Descendant Selectors – contextual selectors specifying one tag within another

ol ul ol {color: #FF0000; list-style-type: upper-alpha;}

c. Combining declarations – rule applied to multiple tags

h1, h3 {font-style: italic; color: #0000FF;}

d. Others:

A **pseudo-class** represents dynamic states of a tag that may change under user action or over time.

The following four are the only pseudo-classes shown as options in the drop-down list for a selector. a:link – customizes the style of a link that has not been visited recently

(only one seen in Design view)

a:visited – customizes style of link to a page that has been recently visited.

a:hover – customizes the style of a link while the user's mouse is over it

(not supported by all)

a:active – customizes the style of a link when it is selected by the user





- Click Browse. Select styles.css and click Ok. Be sure that Link is selected in Add As. Click Ok.



- Save master.dwt

## Styling and Formatting Utilizing CSS

For more information on using and applying CSS, visit the following resources:

- CSS Drive  
<http://www.cssdrive.com/index.php/examples/>
- Dynamic Drive CSS Library  
<http://www.dynamicdrive.com/style/>
- HTML Source: Stylesheets  
<http://www.yourhtmlsource.com/stylesheets/>
- Tizag CSS Tutorial  
<http://www.tizag.com/cssT/index.php>
- Layout Gala  
<http://blog.html.it/layoutgala/>

### **To Redefine an HTML Tag**

- In the Styles Panel, click the New CSS Rule icon
- Select Tag
- Select or type the tag to be redefined
- Make sure Define In “styles.css” is selected, NOT This Document Only
- Select the definitions for the style from the various categories.

In the code view:

- Format of the rule:
 

```
selector {
    property : value ;
    property : value ;
}
```
- Note that multiple declarations are separated by a semi-colon.

*To delete a style either –*

- Remove the style rule from the code by hand or

2. In the styles panel, select the style to be removed, then click the trash can

*Use the Advanced Option to Define a CSS Selector for either –*

1. assigning the same style rules to multiple existing HTML tags  
h1, h3 {color:#0000FF;} causes both h1 tags and h3 tags to be blue

Note – separate the listing of multiple tags with a comma!

2. Applying one style to an HTML tag nested within another HTML tag

p font { color:#FF0000;} causes the words inside a local font tag to be red IF the font tag appears nested inside a paragraph tag

Note – separate the nested tags with a space!

- The order in which styles are defined is important.
- The style most recently defined takes precedence over any others and affects the tag.

#### ***To create a selection using the ADVANCED option***

1. In the Styles Panel, select Advanced
2. If using one style for multiple tags, type in the tags separated by commas  
if creating one style for nested tags, type in the tags separated by spaces (be sure to start any DIV tag IDs with a # pound sign)
3. Make sure Define In “styles.css” is selected, NOT This Document Only
4. Select the definitions for the style from the various categories.

#### ***To create a CUSTOM CLASS***

1. In the Styles Panel, select Class
  2. Name the new class using a . (period) in front of the name – the name must be unique and not the name of any other HTML tag
  3. Make sure Define In “styles.css” is selected, NOT This Document Only
  4. Select the definitions for the style from the various categories.
- The results of creating a custom class will not be seen unless a span tag is used to surround the selected elements to be changed by the custom class.
  - The value of the class attribute in the span tag is the name of the style to be applied.
- `<span class=“RedItalic”>text here</span>`
- If the custom tag is applied to a tag that has an inherit span, such as the paragraph, then the class attribute is just added as an attribute of the tag.

`<p align="left" class = "RedItalic">text here</p>`

- o Dreamweaver tries to avoid nested spans by splitting up the spans.

<p><b>ALL CSS styles ... using the &lt;STYLE&gt; element</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rules stored in head of document using style tag; rules inside comment; multiple declarations separated by semi-colons.</li> <li>Affects existing HTML tags in document such as &lt;body&gt; &lt;p&gt; &lt;OL&gt; &lt;H1&gt; without adding code in the body of the document</li> <li>Changes to rules immediately change all existing instances of the tag</li> <li>The order in which rules appear is important.</li> </ol>	<pre>&lt;style type="text/css"&gt; &lt;!-- p {     color: #000066;     background-color: #999999; } --&gt; &lt;/style&gt; &lt;/head&gt;</pre>
---	---

- o The style tag has the type attribute set to "text/css".
- o A comment surrounds the entire set of rules so older browsers incapable of using styles will ignore this section of code.

### Quick Review:

External style sheet – styles, located in external file, generally applied to the page to which it is linked

Internal styles – located in head of the page in the STYLE tag, overrides any styles in the external CSS

Embedded or In-line styles – located in within the Body, override any internal or external styles

Style sheets can be prepared for a printer by adding the **media = "print"** attribute to the link tag or for the screen by adding the **media = "screen"** attribute (optional).

```
<link href="myStyles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
media="screen">
```

### Understanding the CSS Rule Definition Dialog Box Options

(As taken from UWEC online documentation referenced at the end of this document)

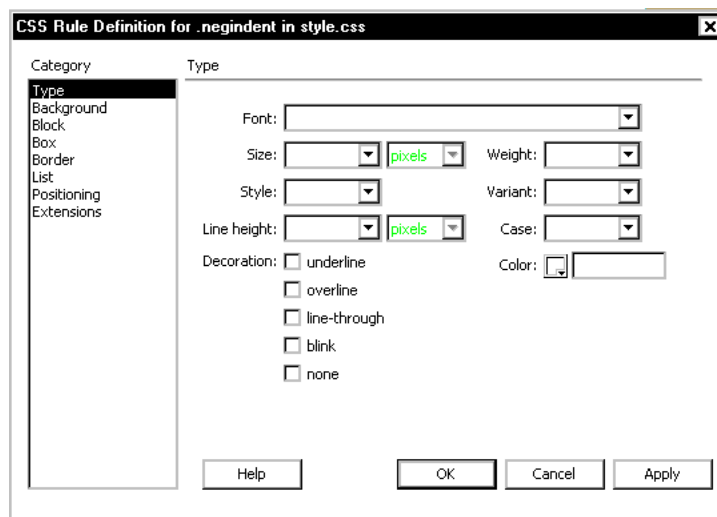
The *CSS Rule definition* dialog box consists of eight different categories of definition.

- Type
- Background
- Block

- Box
- Border
- List
- Positioning
- Extensions

## Type Options

The *Type* category defines the most basic CSS components. The *Type* category determines the appearance and format of text for the selected style. Its options include font style, size, weight, case, color, and text decoration.



### Font

Specify the font style or font family from the *Font* pull-down list. If your desired font is not listed, you can edit the list of available fonts.

To keep the same appearance across all browsers and platforms, be sure to use a “Web-Safe” Font. For more information on web-safe fonts, visit <http://www.codestyle.org/css/font-family/sampler-CombinedResults.shtml>

### Size

Specify a size and measurement system for the specified font using the *Size* pull-down list. You may also type a size in the *Size* text box.

### Weight

Specify the weight, or boldness, of text. You can select predetermined settings from the *Weight* pull-down list, or type a weight value in the *Weight* text box.

HINT: The weight of normal text is 400 and the weight of bold text is generally 700.

## Style

Specify *normal*, *oblique*, or *italic* attributes for your text.

## Variant

Specify *normal* or *small-caps*.

NOTE: Small-caps is a font style that displays all letters in uppercase.

## Line Height

Specify the leading, or height of a line of text, and its system of measurement.

HINT: To maintain sufficient white space between lines, line height is usually set a couple of points higher than the font size. For an overlapping effect, you can set the line height a couple of points lower than the font size.

## Case

Specify *uppercase*, *lowercase*, or *capitalized* attributes for your text.

## Color

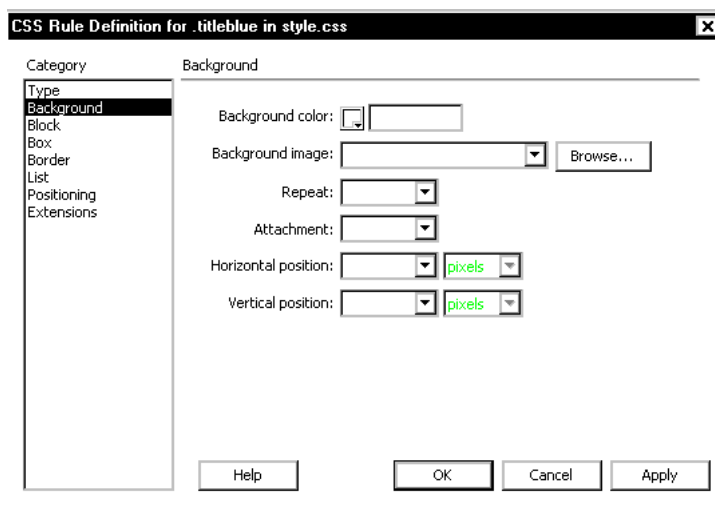
Specify the text color by typing the *color name*, *color value*, or select a color from the *Color* box.

## Decoration

Specify the decoration for text by selecting from the available options: *overline*, *underline*, *line-through*, *blink*, or *none*.

## Background Options

The *Background* category allows you to specify background color and any background images you wish to include. Furthermore, you can set the image location on the page and determine whether or not the image is repeated.



**Background Color**

Specify the *background* color by typing the *color name*, *color value*, or select a color from the *Color* box.

**Background Image**

Specify a background image by typing the filename and path or by browsing to it.

**Repeat**

Specify the tiling options for a background image:

- **No repeat**  
One instance of the image is displayed in the upper-left corner.
- **Repeat**  
The background image is tiled horizontally and vertically (left to right, top to bottom).
- **Repeat-x**  
The background image is tiled horizontally.
- **Repeat-y**  
The background image is tiled vertically.

**Attachment**

Specify whether the background image remains fixed in its original position or scrolls with the page.

**Horizontal Position**

Specify *left*, *right*, *center*, or *value* (in pixels) for the horizontal position of a background image.

NOTE: The default position for all background images is the top left-hand corner of a page. All selections made from this option will impact the default position.

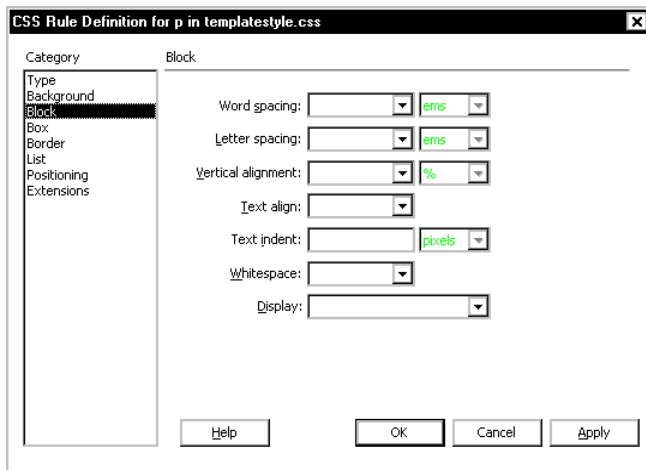
**Vertical Position**

Specify *top*, *center*, *bottom*, or *value* (in pixels) for the vertical position of a background image.

NOTE: The default position for all background images is the top left-hand corner of a page. All selections made from this option will impact the default position.

**Block Options**

You can space and align text manually with the *Block* category.



### Word Spacing

Specify the spacing between words by selecting a negative or positive value from the *Word spacing* pull-down list.

### Letter Spacing

Specify the spacing between the letters of words by selecting a negative or positive value from the *Letter spacing* pull-down list.

### Vertical Alignment

Specify the vertical alignment of text in relation to the line of text.

### Text Align

Specify text alignment by selecting *left*, *right*, *center*, or *justified*.

### Text Indent

Specify indents for text by selecting a value and system of measurement.

### Whitespace

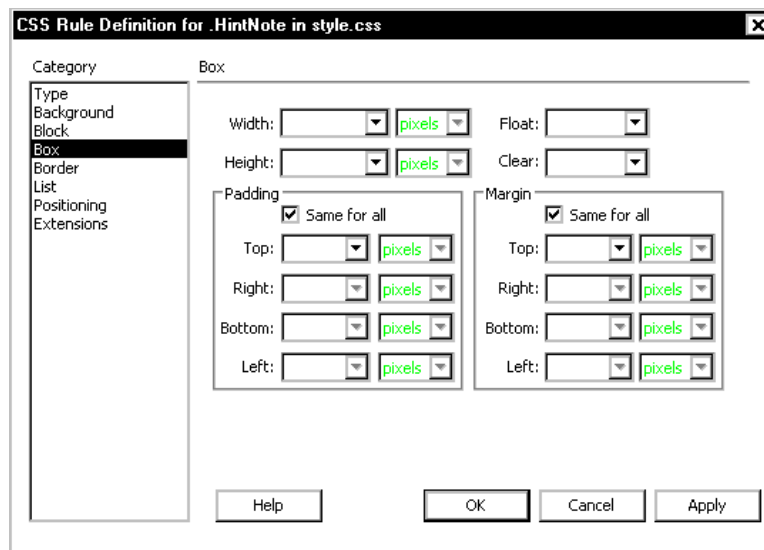
Determine the appearance of extra spaces and tabs, which are usually collapsed by default. *Pre* preserves all white space, and *nowrap* wraps text when a `<br>` tag is present.

### Display

Specify whether, and if so how, an element will be displayed (e.g., block, table, inline, table-row) from the *Display* pull-down list.

### Box Option

The *Box* category is primarily used to define the spacing and placement of elements (e.g., images) on a page.



### Width

Specify the element's width.

### Height

Specify the element's height.

### Float

Specify *left*, *right*, or *none* to determine which side elements such as text, layers, and tables will float in relation to other page content.

### Clear

Keep a layer from appearing on a selected side of an element.

### Padding

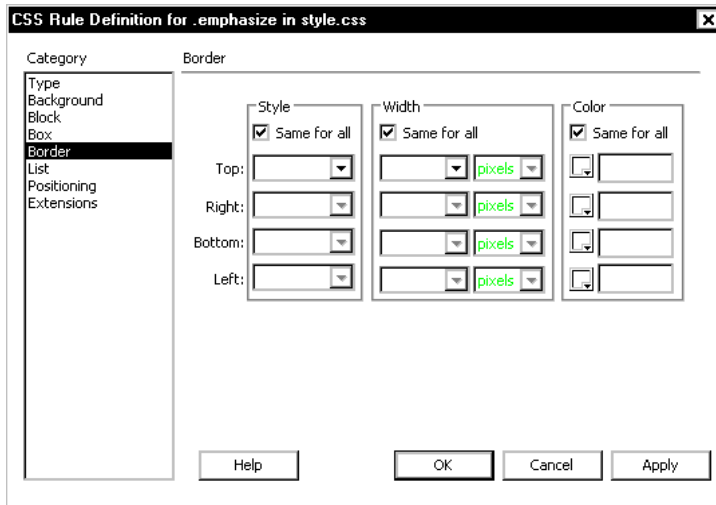
Specify the amount of space separating the element and the border or margin. You can specify padding values for the *Left*, *Right*, *Top* and *Bottom* independently.

### Margin

Specify the amount of space between the borders of the element and other elements on the page by designating values for the *Left*, *Right*, *Top* and *Bottom* independently.

### ***Border Options***

The *Border* category allows you to specify border styles, width, and color values for the borders of text, images, and other web elements. You can designate values for individual border edges, or apply one value to all.



## Style

Specify a border style from the following options: *none, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset*.

## Width

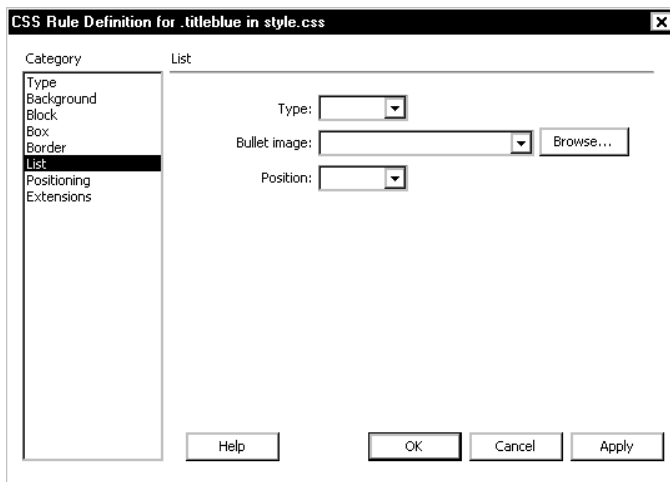
Specify a border width from *thin, medium, or thick*, or type a value in any of the *Width* text boxes.

## Color

Specify the border color by typing the *color name* or *color value*, or select a color from the *Color* box.

## List Options

You can control styles and types of bulleted lists with CSS. The *CSS Rule definition* dialog box allows you to choose custom bullet images, list types, and different positioning options.



## Type

Specify the display type of bullets from the following pre-existing options: *disc*, *circle*, *square*, *decimal*, *lower-roman*, *upper-roman*, *lower-alpha*, *upper-alpha*, and *none*.

## Bullet Image

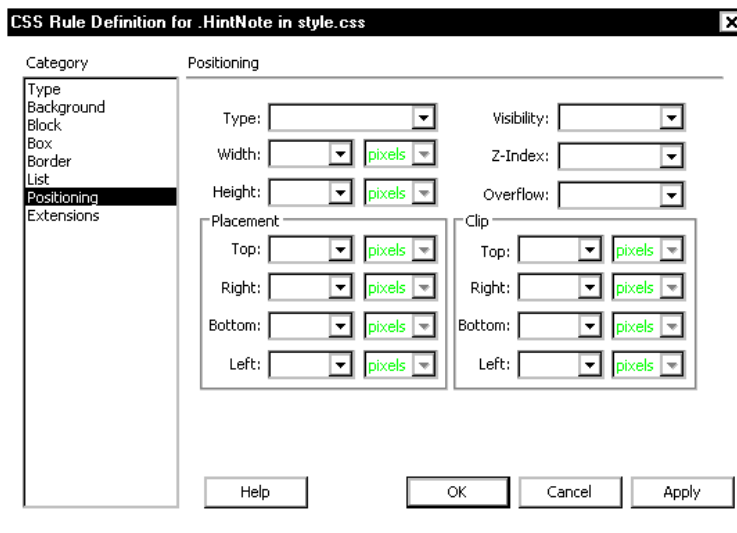
Specify a custom bullet image or browse to select one.

## Position

Specify whether the list item wraps and indents (outside) or wraps to the left margin (inside).

## Positioning Options

The *Positioning* category prescribes the position or placement of CSS elements. This greatly increases a designer's creative control over the appearance of a web page. *Positioning* options allow you to place an element in the exact position you would like it to appear on the web page.



## Type

Specify the element's positioning from the following options:

- **Absolute:** an element's positioning is stable on the page, regardless of the positioning of other element
- **Fixed:** an element's positioning is relative to the top left corner of the browser window
- **Relative:** an element's positioning corresponds with that of the other elements on the page
- **Static:** an element's positioning is disabled; the element is displayed as it would be in regular HTML

**Visibility**

Specify whether an element is visible or hidden on the web page.

**Width**

Specify the width of an element and the system of measurement.

**Z-Index**

Specify the depth of an element within layers (higher values are closer to the top).

**Height**

Specify the height of an element and the system of measurement.

**Overflow**

Specify how the element should be displayed when a portion of it extends beyond the allotted space: *visible*, *hidden*, *scroll*, or *auto*.

**Placement**

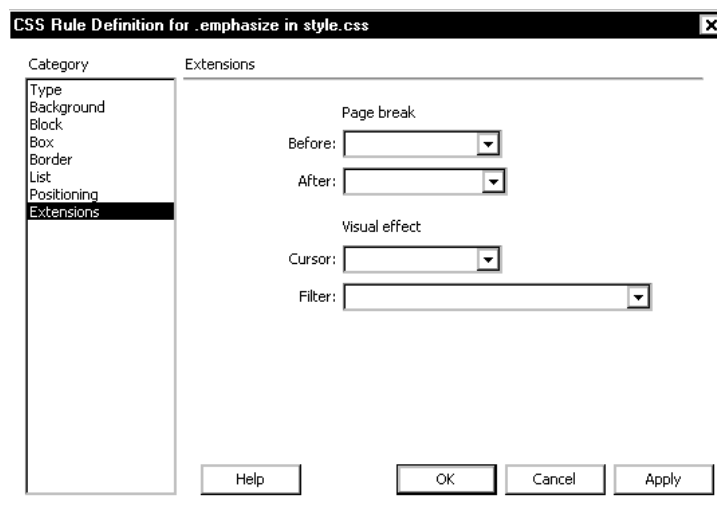
Specify the placement and dimensions of an element.

**Clip**

Specify the visible portions of an element.

***Extensions Options***

The *Extensions* category allows you to specify page breaks for printing, change insertion point images, and customize the appearance of various elements.

**Page Break**

Specify a point for printers to read a page break.

**Cursor**
















Specify the [cursor type](#) that appears when the mouse moves over a certain element.

**Filter**

Customize the appearance of an element without using animation or graphic files (e.g., blur).

***Insertion Point Options Illustrated***

The following table illustrates the options available for specifying the [cursor](#) image that appears when the mouse moves over a certain element.

Option	Cursor Image	Option	Cursor Image
Hand		N-resize	
Crosshair		NW-resize	
Text		W-resize	
Wait		SW-resize	
Default		S-resize	
Help		SE-resize	
E-resize		Auto	
NE-resize			

## Resources

Dreamweaver CS3 Documentation

<http://www.uwec.edu/help/dwCS3.htm>

HTML 4.01 / XHTML 1.0 Reference

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref\\_byfunc.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_byfunc.asp)

META Tag Builder 2

<http://vancouver-webpages.com/META/mk-metas.html>

Web-Safe Fonts

<http://www.codestyle.org/css/font-family/sampler-CombinedResults.shtml>

CSS Zen Garden

<http://www.csszengarden.com/>

CSS Drive

<http://www.cssdrive.com/index.php/examples/>

Dynamic Drive CSS Library

<http://www.dynamicdrive.com/style/>

HTML Source: Stylesheets

<http://www.yourhtmlsource.com/stylesheets/>

Tizag CSS Tutorial

<http://www.tizag.com/cssT/index.php>

Layout Gala

<http://blog.html.it/layoutgala/>

Dynamic Drive DHTML Library

<http://www.dynamicdrive.com/style/>

Big Webmaster Resources

<http://www.bigwebmaster.com/>

Favicon Creator

<http://www.chami.com/html-kit/services/favicon/>

Kuler Color Scheme Picker

<http://www.chami.com/html-kit/services/favicon/>

W3C HTML Validator

<http://validator.w3.org/>

W3C CSS Validator

<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/validator.html.en>