Dreamweaver preferences & screen setup

First thing, you need to set up your dreamweaver workspace.

PC users using MX - the preferences window looks like this:
PC users using MX - your screen should look like this:
PC Users using MX 2004, the preferences window looks like this:

PC Users using MX 2004 - your screen should look like this:
Mac users need to do it manually by arranging your work space manually (by dragging around your panels).

Mac users using MX - your screen should like this:
Mac users using MX 2004 - your screen should look like this:
Set up your site

1. The next thing you will need to do is set up your site in Dreamweaver. You do this by going to SITE > NEW SITE.

2. Follow the steps of the wizard. Be sure to pick a folder inside the SAVE FOLDER for where you will be working.

3. Inside your root folder, you next need to set up a folder structure. A very basic one could look like this:

   ![Folder Structure Image]

   Note that there are three folders:
   - css
   - images
   - js

   Also note that these all reside inside of a public_html folder.

4. Next create a blank html file and save it inside the public_html directory as index.html or index.htm

5. Next create a blank css file and save it inside the css folder

6. Inside your index.html file change your title to whatever you want.
7. In the DESIGN panel, choose the small icon that says “Attach Style Sheet”. In the dialog box that comes up, browse for your css file that you just created. Hit OK and notice that it created this line of code:

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

8. Add some basic html elements (markup):


    <h1>This is a Header 1</h1>
    <h2>This is a Header 2</h2>
    <h3>This is a Header 3</h3>


    <a href="#">This is a link</a>

    <ul>
        <li>This is a list item</li>
        <li>This is a list item</li>
        <li>This is a list item</li>
        <li>This is a list item</li>
    </ul>

9. Make sure that word wrap is turned on (under view options)

10. Be sure to close all of your <p>, <h1>, and <li> tags

11. Be sure to close your image tag with a closing slash />

12. Edit your browser list and add firefox. You can add Opera and Netscape later, for now IE and Firefos will suffice.

13. Preview your page in both browsers. Keep these windows open at all times. You will use these browser windows to preview/test your site NOT DREAMWEAVER’s DESIGN VIEW!

    Be sure that you are not previewing a temporary file. If you are, you need to go to edit your browser list and un-check where it says “Preview using a temporary file”
Setting up the basics in css

I will go over this in detail in class, but in the end I would like to see your css file include the following elements:

```
html {}
body {}
img {}
h1 {}
h2 {}
h3 {}
p {}
a {}
a:hover {}
ul {}
ul li {}
```

We will also add div tags in order to create a centered two column layout using css alone.

/* DIV TAGS */ (this is how you add a comment inside a css file)

```
#container {}
#header {}
#leftcolumn {}
#rightcolumn {}
```
Styling your code via css

1. set your body margin to 0
   - margin: 0;

2. set your body font size and family
   - font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
   - font-size: 10px;

3. set your body background color
   - background-color: #CCCCCC;

4. set a font size and color for each header tag
   - font-size: 18px;
   - color: #000066;

5. set your header tag margins to 0
   - margin: 0;

6. set your <p> tag margins to 0
   - margin: 0;

7. set your anchor color and decoration
   - color: #FFCC00;
   - text-decoration: none;

8. set your anchor hover decoration
   - text-decoration: underline;

9. set your unordered list margins, set their list-style-type, and give them a padding of 0.
   You need to give them a left margin in order to see the bullet point. When you set all of
   the margins on one line, the numbers go clockwise starting from the top: TOP, RIGHT,
   BOTTOM, LEFT
   - margin: 0 0 0 20px;
   - padding: 0;
   - list-style-type: square;

10. set your list item margins and padding to 0
    - margin: 0;
    - padding: 0;
Designing your layout via css

In order to begin to control your layout, you need to first plan what you want to accomplish. This will all depend on each of your designs individually. Time permitting I will try to go over as many different layouts as I can.

LAYOUT #1 – A centered vertical column.

We will do this by wrapping a DIV tag (block element) around our html.

1. Inside your index.html file, wrap your content into a DIV tag named “container”

   ```html
   <div id="container">
       YOUR HTML GOES HERE
   </div>
   ```

2. Inside your css file add your container DIV class and give it colored border

   ```css
   #container {
       border: 5px solid black;
   }
   ```

3. Set the width of the container block to 750px and give it a margin of 0 auto.

   ```css
   #container {
       width: 750px;
       margin: 0px auto;
       border: 5px solid black;
   }
   ```

4. You will notice that the “auto” setting has centered the tag in firefox, but not IE. To fix this, you need to set your body to align its text in the center.

   ```css
   body {
       margin: 0;
       font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
       font-size: 10px;
       background-color: #CCCCCC;
       text-align: center;
   }
   ```

5. You will now notice that this has centered all of our text. To correct this, you need to set the text inside the container to align to the left.

   ```css
   #container {
       text-align: left;
   }
   ```
LAYOUTS #2 and #3 – A fixed multi-column layout and a horizontally and vertically centered rectangle.

Time permitting, I will try to go over these in class.

For layout #2 – the fixed width multi-column layout - we will use relative and absolute positioning to create a header and multiple columns (however many that you want). In order to see it centered in your browser we can start where we left off in layout #1.

For layout #3 – the horizontally and vertically centered rectangle, we will have to use tables in order to avoid using a css browser hack.

Again, I will go over this in class. If we run out of time I will do it next week.