

## II. STARTING IN DREAMWEAVER

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### Part 1: Setting up your Folder Structure before you Launch Dreamweaver

1. Navigate to your Documents folder.
2. While in the Documents finder window in the folder we've been working in **week1**, Select **New>Folder**
  - While the folder name is selected, type **tutorial-02-first initial last initial** (Example: **tutorial-02-pr**)
  - Use only underscore or hyphens for spaces and always add your first initial last initial to identify your projects and documents.
3. Double-click the newly created folder and while in that finder window:
  - Select File > New Folder
  - Type **images**
  - Click Enter (Win) or Return (Mac)

### Part 2: Starting Dreamweaver and Using the Start Page

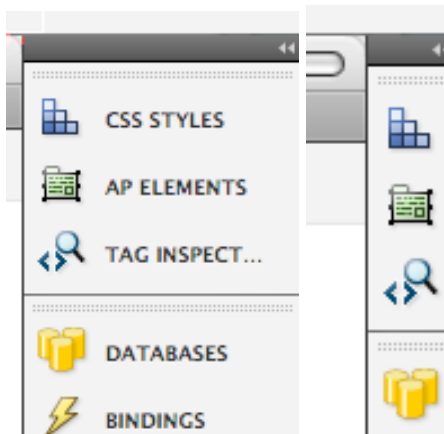
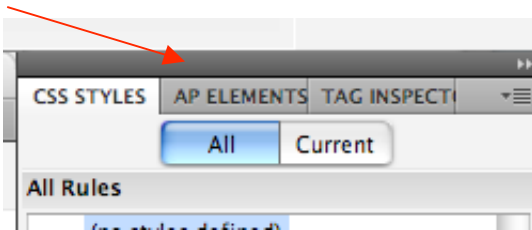
1. Launch Dreamweaver application from Applications (Mac) or Programs (PC)
2. Look at the opening Dreamweaver screen, and then take a moment to study the Start page  
Notice the three common tasks –
  - Open a Recent Item
  - Create New
  - Top Features
3. From Create New, click HTML to open a new document in Dreamweaver

### Part 3: Exploring the Dreamweaver Interface, Toolbars, Windows, and Panels

1. Look at the opening Dreamweaver screen, and then take a moment to study the workspace:
  - Application toolbar
  - Document toolbar
  - Document window
  - Panels group
  - Properties inspector
2. Dreamweaver provides an easy way to re-arrange the workspace for a variety of typical users. We are going to move the Insert Panel to a horizontal position by choosing the Classic layout. To switch back to Insert Panel in the Panels Group layout, choose Designer
3. Putting the layout back to Classic, on the **Insert Panel**, you can change the tabs to see different categories of elements to insert and you can rollover to see the tooltip description of each icon.
  - Select the Common group tab to see the most used objects or tasks in Dreamweaver CS4
  - Select the Layout group by clicking on the Common button and selecting Layout from the drop-down menu to see the tools for building and designing the structure of the page

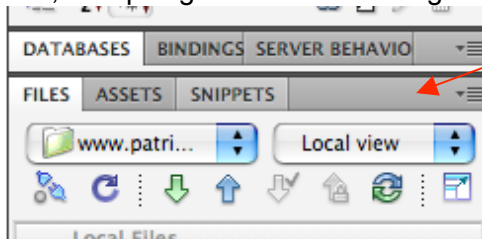
- As you did previously, select the Forms group used for creating forms for your web page
  - Next select the Text group that contains buttons for formatting text on your page
  - Select the HTML group for adding special HTML objects like horizontal rules, head content, scripts, etc.
  - Select the Application group for inserting dynamic objects on your page to work with databases and server side applications such as ColdFusion, ASP, PHP, etc.
  - Select the Flash Elements group containing only one object for inserting a Flash slide show into your pages
  - Finally select the Favorite group, a feature for creating a customized group of objects that you use frequently
4. At the bottom of the window, notice the **Properties Inspector**, a context sensitive panel that changes all the time depending on what you have selected in the Document window
    - Click on the blank page of the Document window to see the blinking insertion bar and notice that the Properties Inspector reflects many settings that control html structure and css styles. If you used CS3 or previous version, this separation of html and css is new and keeps our html structure and css presentation separate and where they belong.
  5. Another new feature is the layout view. You can choose how to organize the Document window, whether to see the underlying code in split view below or to the left of the Design view. For now we will leave it at Design view.
  6. Notice the **Document Toolbar** at the top of the blank page
    - Notice the first three buttons – Code, split, and Design are another place to set the view options for your page
    - Then notice the second area on the Document Toolbar that allows you to type in a Title for your web page, a title that will later appear in the Title Bar of your browser when published (not the saved name of the document)
    - Notice the next two icons are for uploading or previewing in the browser.
    - The next three are for refreshing the page, view options and visual aids.
    - The last two are for checking your page for browser compatibility and valid markup.
    - Open the **week1>tutorial-01>sampler-finished>sampler-css-external.html** Now we see the tabbed indication for multiple files. Since we have not saved the new file that we opened, we see an asterisk next to the file name in the tab, indicating it is not saved.
    - The **sampler-css-external.html** has a css file associated with, and Dreamweaver show us both the files in it's tab interface. The **html** file is referred to as Source Code and the css has a file name of **base-01.css**. This is easy for us to keep track of the related files.
  7. Change the active tab to the new untitled.html file we created and select **File > Save**
    - In the dialog box navigate to your folder titled **week1-yourinitials>tutorial-02**
    - For the file name type **index.html**
    - Click the **Save** button
    - Notice the name now appears in the tab of the Document window
  8. Notice a few more features of the Document window:
    - In the lower left the **Tag Selector**
    - In the lower right, first grouping, the **Window size** in pixels and a black arrow with other window size options

- In the extreme lower right, the **page size** in kilobytes and an estimated **download speed** and the **document encoding type**.
9. Look at the **Panels and Panel Groups** in the column on the extreme right of the window
- You can select any tab in any panel group, to bring it forward or slide it to right or left in the group.
  - You can collapse the panel groups to icons only by clicking the darker gray bar at the top of the panel groups.



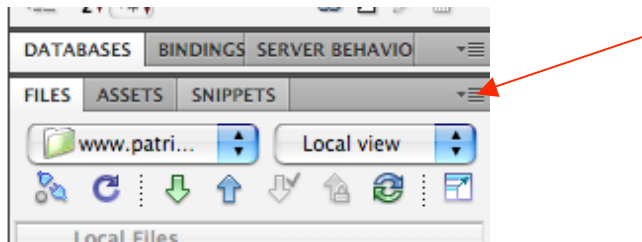
To display only the icons without the labels, hover over the left edge, when double arrows appear, drag toward the right  
 When you click on any icon, the panel will fly out. When you are finished editing in the panel, and click back to the Document window, the panel will hide again.  
 To restore panel view, select the double arrows on the top darker gray bar to between the two views.

10. Click on the empty gray area next to panel tabs to expand that panel to full space of pane, collapsing others and click again to collapse.



## Part 4: Setting Up a Custom Workspace

1. With the panel expanded, select the Options menu (small icon on the right side of the panel group)
- From the drop down menu, select Close Panel Group and the panel disappears
  - Close all panels you don't need in this manner



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- 2. Usually we will leave the **CSS Styles** and the **Files** panels open or expanded
- 3. To float or move a panel, click on the empty gray bar next to tabs on and click and drag out to the left
  - Try moving the Tag Inspector panel over the Document Window and notice it has now become a floating panel
  - To anchor the Tag Inspector panel back to the panel layout, again click on the empty area of the panel bar and click and drag until a blue highlight bar appears where you can “drop” or release the panel the panels pane.
- 4. To change the width or height of the panel pane,
  - Hover and drag when you see the double-pointing arrows on either the bottom edge or left edge to the desired height or width. (Warning: The wider you make it, the smaller your document window space becomes. For now, just leave it!)
- 5. To save a custom workspace layout:
  - Arrange the panels as desired.
  - Select the Workspace option list and choose, New Workspace, give it a name and save. It will appear in the option list.
  - The lab computers will not maintain your customized layout, but you can do this on your own computer.
- 6. Select **File > Close** to close the document called **index.html**
- 7. Notice the Start Page reappears when there is no document opened

## Part 5: Setting Preferences

1. Select Edit > Preferences and the Preferences window will open
2. If it is not already selected, select the **General** category and make sure the following boxes are checked under Document options:
  - Show start page
  - Warn when opening read-only files
3. Leave the Editing options as they are
4. Select the **File Types/Editors** category
  - At home, you can select, add (+), or delete (-) the file extension in the first column and then select, add (+) or delete (-) the application for editing externally from within Dreamweaver
5. Select the **New Document** category
  - Select Default Document: HTML
  - Default extension type .html
  - Default Document Type select XHTML 1.0 Strict.
  - Default encoding select Unicode (UTF-8)
  - Check the box for Show New Document dialog box (Ctrl+N, Cmd+N)
6. Select the **Preview in Browser** category to set up your Primary and Secondary browser. This setup may already be done for you but you should use the standards

compliant browser Firefox as primary and Internet Explorer as secondary, and also view in Opera and Netscape if installed.

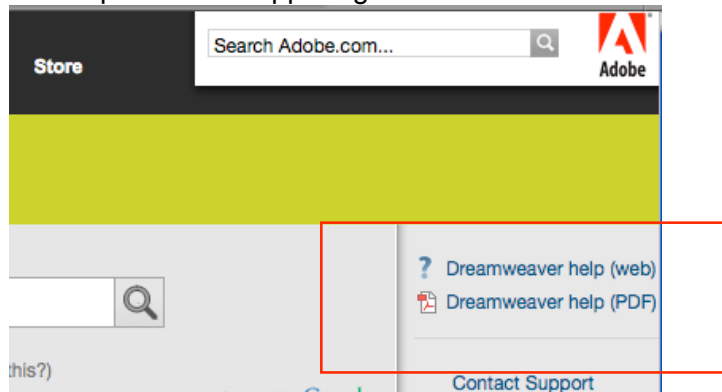
7. Select **Validator** category and check XHTML 1.0 Strict.

## Part 6: Enabling Accessibility Features

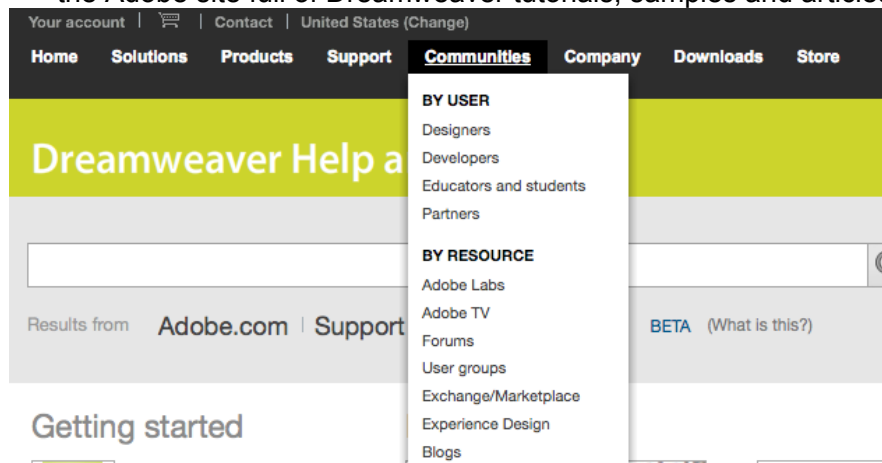
1. Next select the Accessibility category to turn on the accessibility features while creating your pages. Make sure that the following boxes are all checked:
  - Form objects
  - Media
  - Images
  - Leave Frames deselected (because we don't use them!)
2. To exit the Preferences window, click the OK button

## Part 7: Accessing Help, Tutorials, and Resources Using Dreamweaver Help

1. Select **Help** and choose **Getting Started** from bottom of the Welcome Screen to see a series of tutorials to get you and up and running with Dreamweaver CS4
2. Select **Help** and choose **Dreamweaver Help (F1)** from the drop-down menu to go to the Adobe Support and Help site for Dreamweaver. There you can search for a topic or view a selection of tutorials, etc. to get the traditional help manual, go to [http://help.adobe.com/en\\_US/Dreamweaver/10.0\\_Using/](http://help.adobe.com/en_US/Dreamweaver/10.0_Using/) or select the Dreamweaver Help link at the upper right of the screen



3. Select **Help** and choose **Dreamweaver Support Center** then click on Communities in the Navigation bar or go to <http://www.adobe.com/devnet/dreamweaver/> to view the Adobe site full of Dreamweaver tutorials, samples and articles.



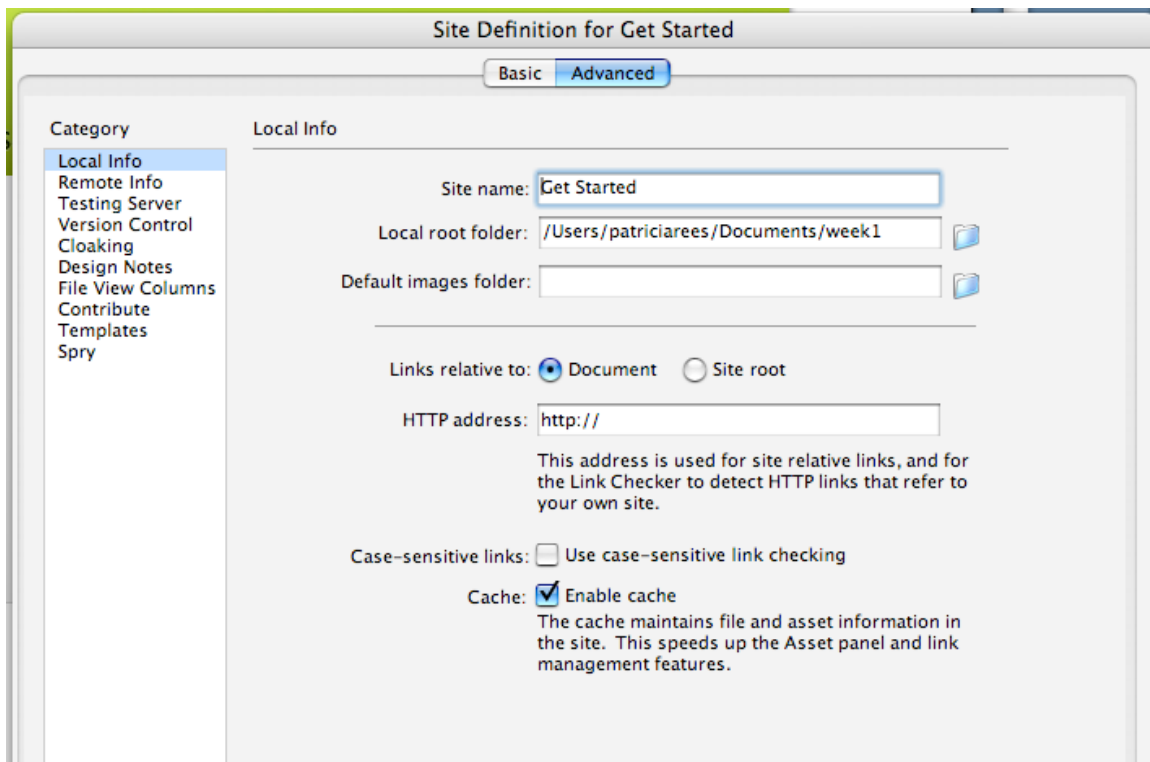
4. Select **File > Exit** to exit Dreamweaver

### III. DEFINE A SITE

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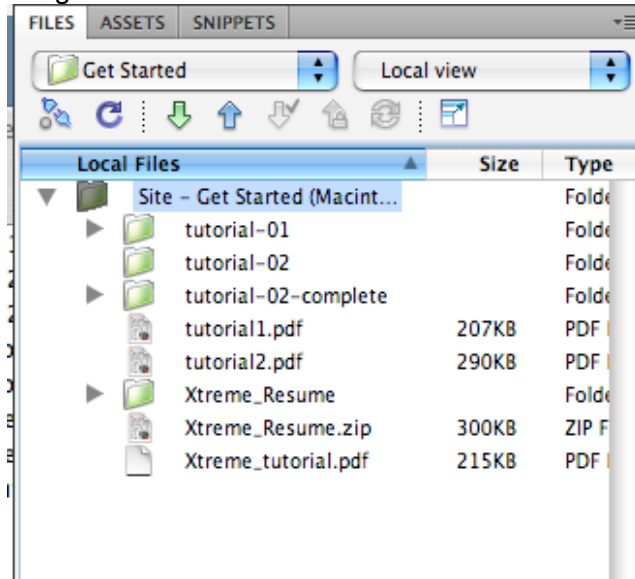
#### Part 1: Setting Up Your Website

1. Use the folder structure that you already set up on your hard drive disk – **02-tutorial**
2. Launch Dreamweaver CS4
3. Notice in the Start Page under Open a Recent Item that the file index.html now appears in the list as a recent
4. From the **Start Page**, select **Dreamweaver Site** from the Create New list.
5. If Dreamweaver is already open, from the **Toolbar** select **Site > Manage Sites** and then select **New > New Site**



- Notice the Site Definition dialog box and make sure the Advanced tab is selected
- What would you like to name your site? **Site name:** Type **Get Started** (you can give this any name you want. Think of it as a nickname that Dreamweaver uses for this collection of web files to keep track of everything.)
- Where on your computer do you want to store your files? **Local root folder:** **browse to your folder** that you created in Documents, **week1** and then click the Open button. When the Select text box contains the name of your folder, click the Select button.
- Indicate your images folder for Default images.
- Make sure that Links relative to Document is selected.
- Enable Cache to make Dreamweaver run a little faster when managing site assets and links.
6. Check that the name of your new site appears in the Manage Sites dialog box and click the **Done** button

7. Check that the expanded **Files pane** on the right displays your site and its folder – Images.



8. Right in the **Files pane** you can add additional folders or files. Right click on the tutorial-02 folder displayed in the Files pane. Select **New Folder**. Type the name **css**. Now we have everything we need to start our site, our images folder, css folder and an index.html page. It is not required that you set up your site structure like this, but it will help if your site is organized and this represents the common practice.
9. More Resources: Define a site Adobe video and tutorial:  
<http://tv.adobe.com/#vi+f1592v1758>  
<http://tv.adobe.com/#vi+f1592v1760>

### III. CREATE AND EDIT YOUR FIRST WEBPAGE IN DREAMWEAVER

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#### Part 1: Open the index.html file and create a page title

1. Open the **index.html** file we saved earlier by **double clicking on the file** in the **File pane**.
2. In the **Title box of the Document toolbar**, type the name that will appear in the **Title Bar of the Browser window** or the name in the Favorites or Bookmarks if someone saves your page:
  - a. **My Name Basic XHTML Guide**
3. Save your work
4. Place your blinking I-beam at the top of the blank page in the **Document window**

#### Part 2: Inserting and Formatting Text

3. With the blinking I-beam placed to the immediate right of the image, click your enter (Win) or return (Mac) key
  - In the **Property inspector**, choose **Heading 1** from the Format pop-up menu, then type: **Main Heading 1 Level One (h1)**
  - Click Enter/Return to move to the next paragraph

4. In the Property inspector, choose **Heading 2** from the Format pop-up menu, then type: `Sub Head Level Two (h2)`
  - Click Enter/Return to move to the next paragraph
5. In the Property inspector, choose **Heading 3** from the Format pop-up menu, then type: `Heading 3 Level Three (h3)`
  - Click Enter/Return to move to the next paragraph
6. In the Property inspector, choose **Paragraph** from the Format pop-up menu, then type some text.
  - Click Enter/Return to move to the next paragraph
7. With **Paragraph format still selected**, insert additional text with the Lorem Ipsum extension found on the Insert Toolbar:



- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril delenit augue dui dolore te feugait nulla facilisi.

### Part 3: Working with the Assets Panel in the Panels Pane

1. In the **Files Panel**, select the **Assets tab**
  - Notice the icons on the left for all the different type media that might be in your site
2. Select the Images icon (looks like a tree) the **new.jpg** should appear in the list
  - At the bottom of this panel note the **Insert** button, the refresh icon, the edit icon, and the add to favorites icon for maintaining a customized favorites list
3. Click on the white at the top of the Document Window to insert the blinking I-beam
4. In the Assets Panel, select **new.jpg** by clicking it
5. Then click on the Insert button to place the image at the top of your web page. The Image Tag Accessibility Attributes dialog box will appear. Type **New** and **improved!** in the Alternate text box.

*Note: the alt attribute text provides the alternate text to replace the image anytime the image is not displayed or cannot be seen. It is required to validate the page and to satisfy accessibility laws that govern many sites, such as PCC's. The text should include any text in the image and if necessary provide replacement text for what the image adds to the content of the web page. If you tuned images off, would the page make sense with the alt attribute text displayed in it's place?*

6. With the images selected, click the **delete** button on your keyboard to remove the image
7. Click on the Files tab in your Files Panel to return to your site view.
8. In the Files Panel, create a new folder. Right click on your root folder, **tutorial-02**, and select **New Folder**. Name this folder **css**. You can also create new files in the File Panel.



## Part 4: Inserting an Image

1. Click on the + sign next to the **images folder**
  - Select **new.jpg**
  - Click and drag the **new.jpg** over to the blinking I-beam in your Document window.
2. OR click on the **Images button** (the tree) from the **Common category of the Insert bar** to open the **Select Image Source dialog box** and to navigate to the image in your **images folder** in your 01-tutorial folder
3. The Image Tag Accessibility Attributes dialog box will appear.
  - Type **New and improved!** in the Alternate text box.
4. **Save** your work

## Part 5: Inserting Lists

1. Click **Enter/Return** to move to the next paragraph
  - Type the following: **This is an unordered list.**
  - Click **Enter/Return** to move to the next paragraph. Type: **Apples**
  - Click **Enter/Return** to move to the next paragraph. Type: **Oranges**
  - Click **Enter/Return** to move to the next paragraph. Type: **Lemons**
  - Click **Enter/Return** to move to the next paragraph. Type: **This is an ordered list.**
  - Click **Enter/Return** to move to the next paragraph. Type: **Wake up**
  - Click **Enter/Return** to move to the next paragraph. Type: **Dress**
  - Click **Enter/Return** to move to the next paragraph. Type: **Eat breakfast**
2. Click and drag across the words “Apples, Oranges, and Lemons” to select the three lines of type
3. In the Property inspector, click the Unordered List button to make a bulleted list
4. Click and drag across the three lines of text describing what you do when your wake up
5. In the Property inspector, click the Ordered List button to make a numerically ordered list
6. Save your work

## Part 6: Inserting, Formatting, and Selecting a Table

1. Click **Enter/Return**
  - Type: **This is a table with headers, rows and cells.**
2. Place your I-beam after the line, “This is a table”
3. Click **Enter/Return** to move to the next paragraph
4. Choose **Insert > Table** (or from the **Common** category of the **Insert Bar**, click the **Table icon**)
5. When the Table dialog box opens, specify the following:
  - Rows: 2
  - Columns: 3
  - Table width: 100 percent (not pixels)
  - Border thickness: 1
  - Cell padding: 2
  - Header: click the third image, that shows the header at the top. Indicating a header or labels for the data, is important for accessibility. Basically, you are indicating which labels are needed to make sense of the cell content.

- For accessibility (screen readers), type “Table Example” in the Summary text box. The table summary is basically a short bit of information to describe the purpose or summarize the information of the data table.
  - Click OK
6. Select the entire table by clicking on `<table>` tag
  7. Switch to **Code** view to see the table coded
  8. Switch back to **Design** view
  9. Place your cursor/I-beam into one of the table cells and click once
    - Click once on the tag `<tr>` from the **Tag inspector** at the bottom left of the Document window to see how to select a table row
  10. Place your cursor/I-beam into another table cell and click once
    - Click once on the tag `<td>` from the **Tag inspector** to see how to select one table cell.
  11. Try clicking and dragging vertically from the top cell to the bottom cell to select a column.
  12. In the table cells, by inserting the I-beam into each cell, enter the following text:
    - Column 1, row 1: **Event**
    - Column 2, row 1: **Date**
    - Column 3, row 1: **Time**
    - Column 1, row 2: **Workshop 1**
    - Column 2, row 2: **Mar 14**
    - Column 2, row 2: **1 pm**
  13. Click and drag across the entire content of row 2 to select all cells. **Copy (CTRL+C or CMD+C)**
  14. inserting the I-beam into the last cell, and **Paste (CTRL+V or CMD+V)**
    - Change the text to **Workshop 2** and **March 18** in the new row you created.
  15. Place your I-beam cursor in the last cell of the table, 3<sup>rd</sup> row, right and press **Tab**. You will see that a new blank row is added.
  16. **Save** your work
  17. Compare design view to code view for the table content just added. Notice the order of the code is row by row, starting in the left most cell and across to the last cell on the right. This is the reading order for assistive technology, like a screen reader.

## Part 7: Creating Links

1. In the second paragraph, select some text and change it to **Adobe Web site**:
  - In the Property inspector in the Link box, type:
    - <http://www.adobe.com>
    - Notice that the selected link is now underlined and the font color is now the default blue
2. **Save** your work
3. From the **Document toolbar**, select the **Preview button** or **F12** to preview your website in your primary browser
4. After the page opens in your browser, **click on link Adobe Web site**
  - Notice you have now opened your page in a browser and can test everything but cannot edit.
  - Close the Adobe page, and see that the font color of the visited link is now purple
  - **Close the browser** window

5. Create the footer text by clicking in the table and then on the tag `<table>` from the **Tag inspector**
  - Click on the right arrow key to insert the I-beam right after the table and then click **Enter/Return**
6. Type the following using the **Paragraph** formatting:
  - **Your name, your email** (`myname@mydesigns.com`)
  - To make a line break (soft return), click **Shift+Return/Enter**
  - Choose **Insert > Date**
  - From the **Insert Date dialog box** in the drop-down menu choose **3/7/74 format**
  - Click OK
  - Click the space bar and type your name or your company name (**My Designs**)
  - From the **Insert bar** select the **HTML** grouping and **Special Characters** at the end of the bar click on the black arrow to scroll down the drop down menu and then click **Copyright**.
  - After the copyright symbol type the year “2007”
7. Select the text of your email address
  - In the Link box from the Property inspector, type **mailto:yourname@company.com** (no spaces) and press Return/Enter
  - Notice the email is now underlined and the font color is default blue
8. Save your work
9. Test your page in the browser by clicking on the email link to see if your email application opens
10. Close the browser window and return to Dreamweaver

## IV. CREATE AND EDIT STYLES EMBEDDED IN THE HTML DOCUMENT

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### Part 1: Using Modify Page Properties to Create Embedded Styles for html elements

1. From the Application Toolbar, click the **Page Properties** button to open the Page Properties dialog box (below the Document Window)
2. Notice the **Appearance category** appears by default
3. Specify the following settings:
  - **Page font:** Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif (click black arrow and select from drop-down menu)
  - **Size:** type **1** and choose **ems** from the drop down list
  - **Text color:** leave blank to get default color #000 or black
  - **Background color:** click on the color box and then use the color picker to pick a light color from the header.jpg image or type #F5EBE3.
  - **Left Margin, Right Margin, Top Margin, Bottom Margin:** 0 pixels
4. Click the **Apply button** only to see the changes you have made while you remain in the Page Properties dialog box

**Page Properties**

Category: Appearance (CSS)

Appearance (CSS)

Page font:  **B** *I*

Size:

Text color:

Background color:

Background image:

Repeat:

Margins

Left:   Right:

Top:   Bottom:

**Page Properties**

Category: Links (CSS)

Links (CSS)

Link font:  **B** *I*

Size:

Link color:  Rollover links:

Visited links:  Active links:

Underline style:

**Page Properties**

Category: Headings (CSS)

Headings (CSS)

Heading font:  **B** *I*

Heading 1:

Heading 2:

Heading 3:

Heading 4:

Heading 5:

Heading 6:

5. Switch to **Link category**, and specify the following to create link state styles:
  - **Link color:** #003399
  - **Rollover links:** ##003399
  - **Visited links:** #325489
  - **Active links:** #603
  - **Underline style:** leave default always underline
6. Shift to **Headings(CSS)** and set
  - heading 1 1.5em #333
  - heading 2 1.3em #600
  - heading 1.2em #285C19
7. Click **OK**.
8. The Page Properties automatically creates the styles in the head of your document:

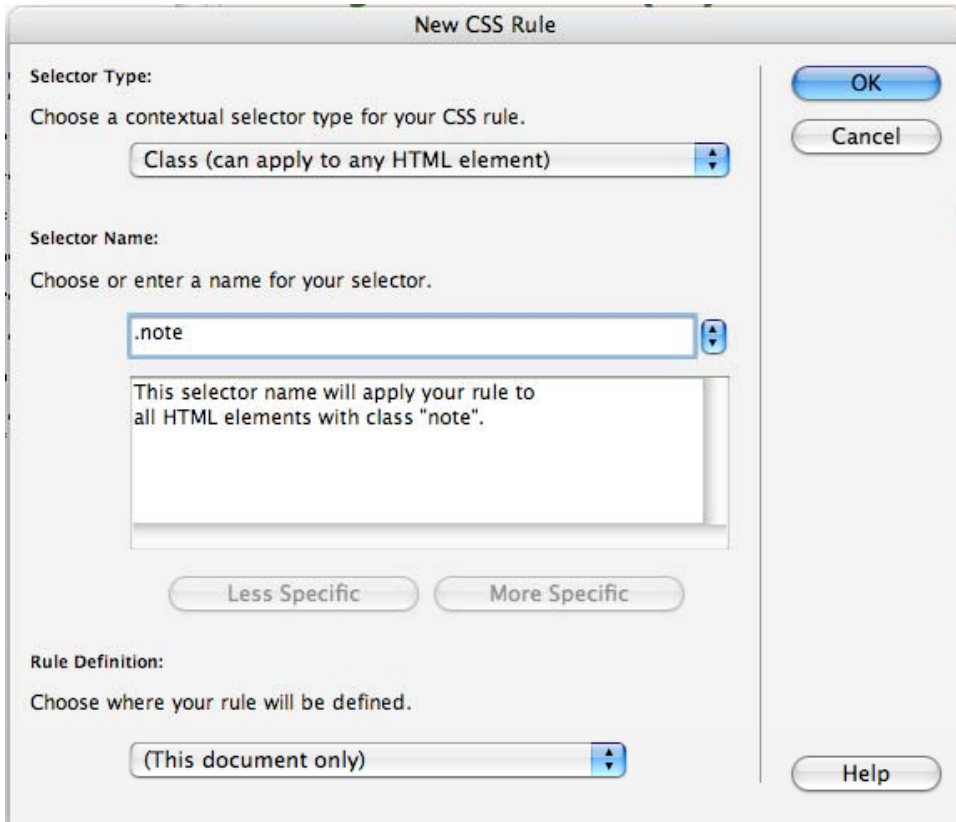
## **Part 2: Working with Code View and Design View**

1. Switch to Code view and look in the `<head>` region of your page to see the `<style>` tag and the styles you have created that attach to html element tags.
2. Click on the black arrow to the right of the CSS Styles panel to open it and view the styles written under the `<style>` tag
3. Switch back to Design view

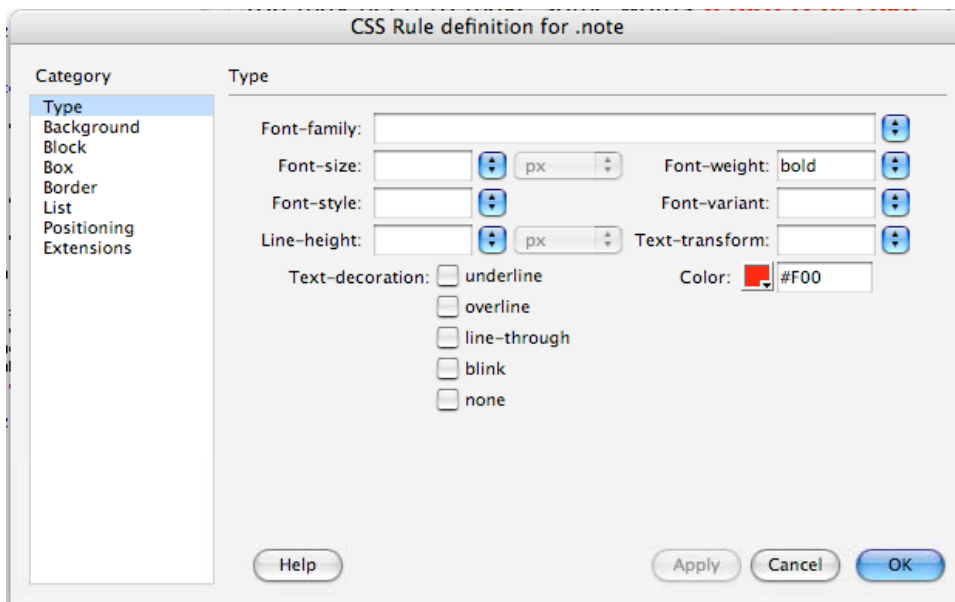
```
<style type="text/css">
body,td,th {
  font-family: Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;
}
body {
  background-color: #F5EBE3;
  margin-left: 0px;
  margin-top: 0px;
  margin-right: 0px;
  margin-bottom: 0px;
}
a:link {
  color: #003399;
}
a:visited {
  color: #325489;
}
a:hover {
  color: #001996;
}
a:active {
  color: #603;
}
h1 {
  font-size: 1.5em;
  color: #333;
}
h2 {
  font-size: 1.3em;
  color: #600;
}
h3 {
  font-size: 1.2em;
  color: #285C19;
}
h4 {
  font-size: 1em;
}
h5 {
  font-size: 1em;
}
h6 {
  font-size: 1em;
}
</style>
```

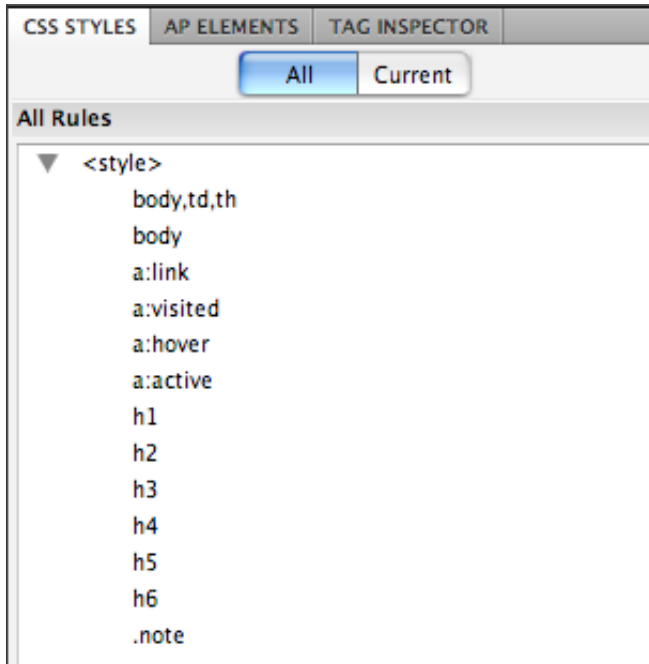
### Part 3: Create Custom Styles Using the Property Inspector, CSS selected.

1. Span tags can be used with styles to add a class to customize the appearance of selected text.
2. In the Lorem Ipsum generated paragraph select or highlight a few words
  - In the **Property inspector, CSS selected**, click the **Bold button**, and in the dialog box, name your new custom class **.note**.



3. Click OK and notice the **note style** has been created in the css styles panel and inserted in the code view in the head with a property font-weight: bold.
4. In the CSS panel, select tab to display All. Click on **.note** and using the edit icon (pencil) open the dialog box to edit the style. Choose Type category and set color to #F00.

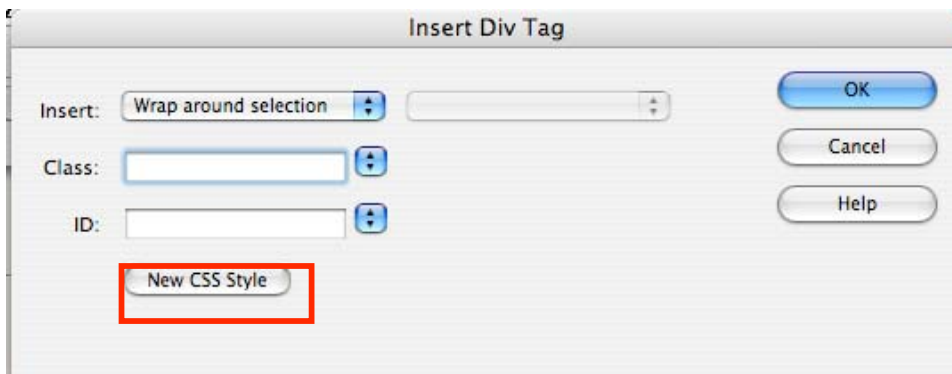




5. In Design view, select the words **Sub Head Level Two (h2)**
  - With those words selected, choose **note** from the Style pop-up menu in the Property inspector to apply the note class style to some of the text already styled with the default Heading 2 (h2) font size.
  - In the Code view, you will see that the style is applied to the `<h2>` tag as `<h2 class="note">`

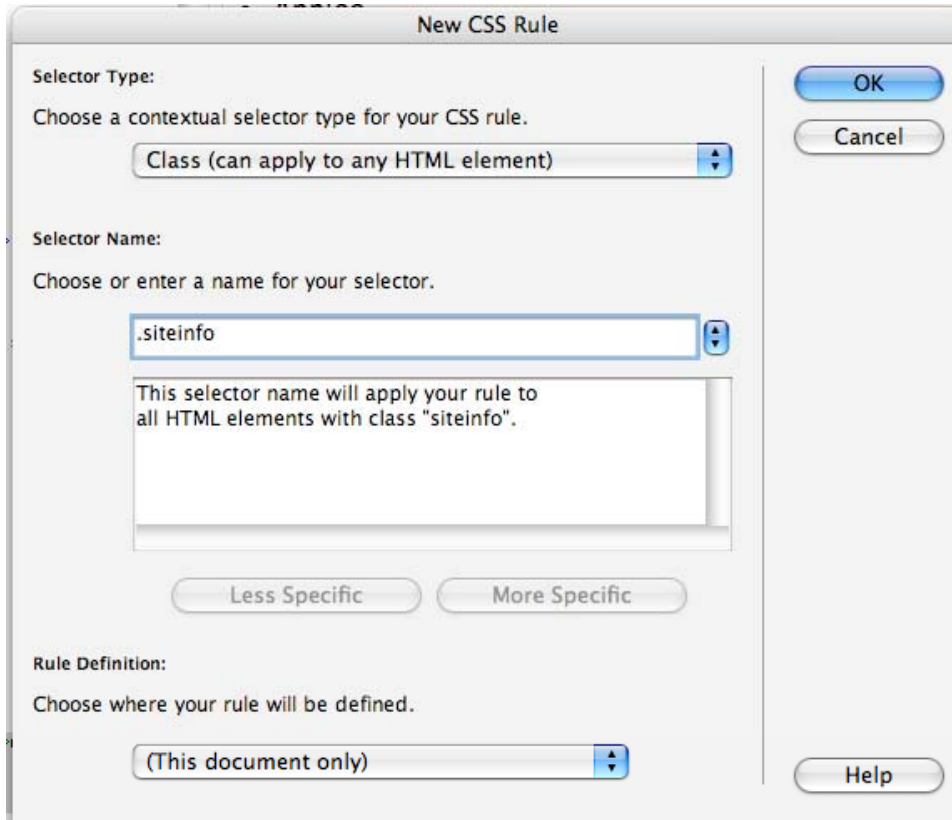
## Part 4: Using the Tag Inspector, Properties Panel and CSS Panel to Create and Edit Additional Styles

1. Click within the last two lines of text – our **footer**
2. In the **Tag selector** at the bottom left corner of the Design window, select the `<address>` tag and shift and click at the end of the copyright to select all the footer content.
3. From **Toolbar** select **Insert>Layout Objects>Div Tag**. It should automatically have set **Insert: Wrap around selection**. Click on **New CSS Style** button.



4. In the New CSS Rule dialog box





- In the CSS Rule Definition dialog box  
for Text - color: #993300;  
for Background – background-color: #9ECCE3;  
for Block – text-align: center;  
for Box – margin-top: 1em;
- Open the **CSS Styles Panel** to see the new styles. Notice that the CSS Styles panel displays the styles for the html elements and custom class styles that we created and named. Class styles have a period preceding the name. Links styles are pseudo-classes and have a colon after the html element "a" before the "link states" of link, visited, hover, etc.
- Save** your work

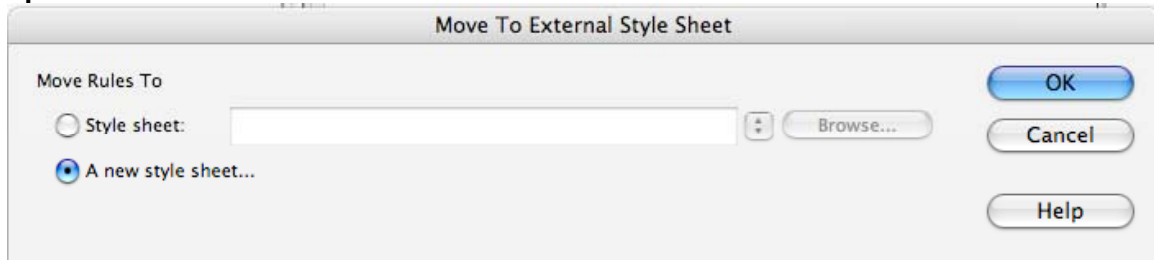
## V. CREATE AND EDIT AN EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET

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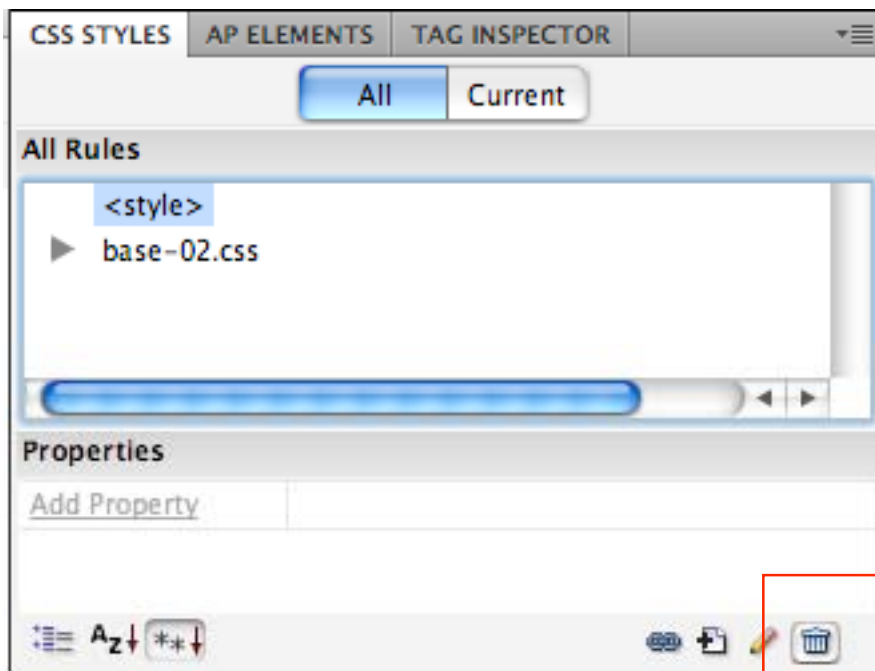
### Part 1. Moving Existing Styles into an External Style Sheet

- With your **tutorial-02.html** still open, choose **File > Save As (Ctl+Shift+S (PC), Cmd+Shift+S (Mac))**
  - Save the file as **index-external.html** in the **tutorial-02** folder
- In the **CSS Styles Panel**, select all the rules to move. Then right-click the selection and select **Move CSS Rules** from the context menu.

- In the **Move To External Style Sheet dialog box**, select the **new style sheet option** and click OK.



- In the **Save Style Sheet File As dialog box**, enter a name for the new style sheet and save the CSS file in your **tutorial-02/css** folder as **base-02.css**. Click Save.
- When you click Save, Dreamweaver saves a new style sheet with the rules you selected and attaches it to the current document.
- In the **Files Panel**, click the + sign next to the CSS folder to see your new external style sheet
- Switch to **Code view** and scroll to the top
  - Notice there is a new line of code linking to the external css file.  
`<link href="css/base-02.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />`
  - and the `<style>` tag remains.
- Select `<style>` in the CSS Styles panel and click the **Delete CSS Style icon** in the bottom right of the panel (**Trash Can**)



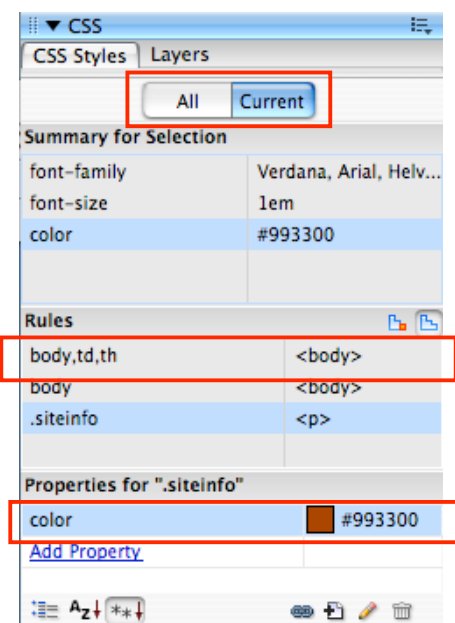
- In the **Code view** note that the style code has been removed from the `<head>` of your web page
- In the **CSS Styles panel**, click the + sign next to **base-02.css** to see the styles you have generated.
- Save** your work

## Part 2. Using the CSS Styles Panel to Add a New Style to the External Style Sheet

1. With your cursor placed in the `Apples` line of text, notice in the **Tag inspector** the unordered list tag `<ul>`
2. In the **CSS Styles panel**, click the **New CSS Style button**
  - In the **New CSS Style dialog box**, choose **Tag** from the Selector list,
    - a. Choose **ul** from the Tag pop-up menu at the top
    - b. Make sure radio button **Define in** is selected and is set to **base-02.css**
3. Click OK
4. **CSS Style Definition dialog box** will appear
  - In the **Type category**, set the **Style to italic**
  - In the **List category**, set **Type to circle**
5. Click OK
6. Notice that **base-02.css** is open and has an **asterisk** next to the file name indicating that it has been changed and **needs to be saved**
7. Choose **File > Save All** to save both your page and the style sheet
8. Click **Preview/Debug** in Browser from the **Document toolbar** to see your web page display correctly.
9. **Close** the browser and return to Dreamweaver

## Part 3. Using the Tag Inspector to Create and Edit Additional Styles

1. Click in the text `My Name . . .` in the footer
2. Click on the CSS button in the Properties Inspector panel next to the styles list.
3. The CSS Styles panel opens and shows you a Summary of properties for the current selection, the rules that are applied to the current selection and the properties for all rules that directly apply to the selection



4. Changes you make in the Properties panel are applied immediately
  - Notice that there are two rules affecting this line
  - Click the `.siteinfo` line in the Rules section

- Click the color swatch next to **background color** and select #000099
  - Change the color back to the previous background color #9ECCE3
5. In the CSS Styles panel options menu (in the top right corner), select New...
  6. In the New CSS Style dialog box, set the boxes as follows:
    - Tag: th (table heading)
    - Selector Type: Tag
    - Define in: base-02.css
  7. Click OK
  8. In the CSS Style Definition dialog box:
    - The **Type** category: set **color** to #000000.
    - Choose the **Background** category: set **background color** to #E38A72
    - Choose the **Block** category: set **Text Align** to left
  9. Click OK
  10. Save your work and preview in browser
  11. Choose **File > Exit** (Win) or **Dreamweaver>Quit** (Mac)

## Part 4. More Resources:

Adobe video and tutorial - Defining a site:

<http://tv.adobe.com/#vi+f1592v1758>

<http://tv.adobe.com/#vi+f1592v1760>

Adobe Dreamweaver basics

[http://www.adobe.com/devnet/dreamweaver/articles/dwcs4\\_getting\\_started.html](http://www.adobe.com/devnet/dreamweaver/articles/dwcs4_getting_started.html)

Adobe CS3 video and tutorial - Adding links:

[http://www.adobe.com/designcenter/video\\_workshop/?id=vid0149](http://www.adobe.com/designcenter/video_workshop/?id=vid0149)

[http://www.adobe.com/designcenter/video\\_workshop/html/vid0149.html](http://www.adobe.com/designcenter/video_workshop/html/vid0149.html)

Introducing CSS and CSS detailed reference:

[http://www.informit.com/content/images/9780672329364/samplechapter/0672329360\\_C H06.pdf](http://www.informit.com/content/images/9780672329364/samplechapter/0672329360_C H06.pdf)

[http://www.adobe.com/devnet/dreamweaver/articles/understanding\\_css.html](http://www.adobe.com/devnet/dreamweaver/articles/understanding_css.html)

<http://www.informit.com/articles/article.aspx?p=759233&seqNum=1>

<http://reference.sitepoint.com/css/>