

Instructions for creating websites with Dreamweaver CC part 5

Learn how to use CSS in Code View and CSS Designer to style the home page, set the spacing around components, and add automatically resized images on different devices.

In the fifth part of this series, learn how to use CSS in Code View and CSS Designer to style the homepage, set the distance around components, and add automatically resized images on devices. different.

Note : Downloads include Creative Cloud Libraries and project files for this tutorial series. You can continue to build on your start file in part 1 or navigate to the relevant directory to use the start file for each section.

1. Instructions for creating websites with Dreamweaver CC part 1
2. Instructions for creating websites with Dreamweaver CC part 2
3. Instructions for creating websites with Dreamweaver CC part 3
4. Instructions for creating websites with Dreamweaver CC part 4

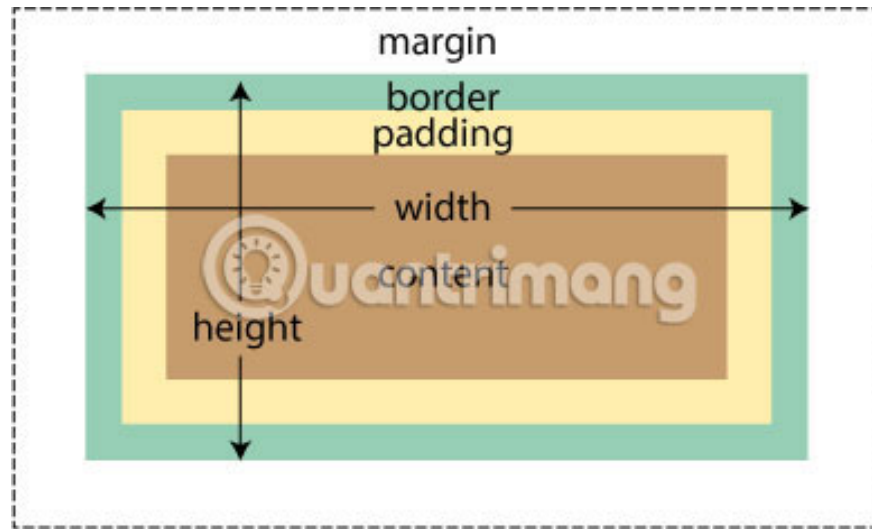
Welcome to Part 5 of this tutorial series on how to create a simple and responsive website in Dreamweaver CC 2015. In the previous section, you started creating the homepage of the Bayside Beat website, first of all work in Code View, then use CSS Designer. The advantage of using CSS Designer is that you can see the results immediately in Live View. In this section, the design begins to take shape by adjusting the space around the elements and adding images to automatically resize, depending on the screen resolution.

Create a website with Dreamweaver CC part 5 - Adjust the space around elements and make the image responsive

1. Control horizontal and vertical space with padding and margin
2. Delete the distance at the top of the page and style the heading
3. Add space horizontally inside the wrapper
4. Insert images from CC Library with captions
5. Drag and drop images from CC Library
6. Make the image responsive
7. Use CSS filters to style images
8. Create paragraphs with a unique style
9. Style the footer

Control horizontal and vertical space with padding and margin

CSS has two horizontal and vertical spatial control properties around an element: **Padding** and **margin**. Both of these attributes add space around an element, but there are important differences between them. The margin must not include the overall width or height of an element, regardless of whether you use the default model box or override it with padding and margin created in part 4.

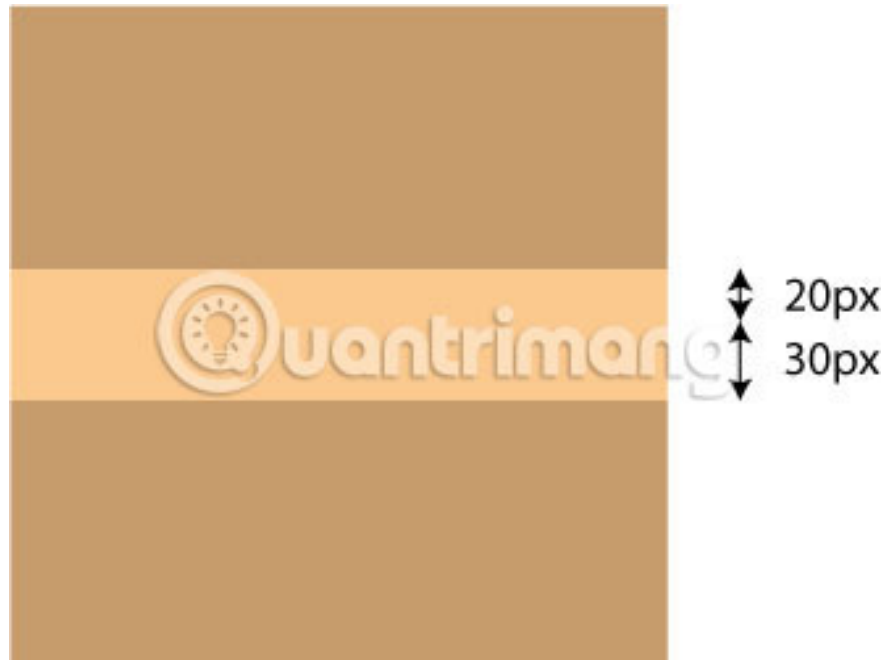


The following table summarizes how padding and margin affect different features.

The Padding Margin element of the element's background that extends into the padding Background of the parent element displays through **Border** Padding inside the Margin going outside **Collapsing** (margin properties overlap values ??together) Never collapse The Adjacent vertical margins will collapse

Both padding and margin increase the space around an element, but the margin works in a different way.

The figure below shows the two elements stacked. The first one has a lower margin of **20px**, and the second one has an upper margin of **30px**.



You immediately assume that the vertical distance between the two elements is the sum of both margins (in other words **50px** in this example). But not so. The adjacent vertical margins will merge (collapse). Therefore, the vertical distance between the elements is the larger margin (**30px** in this example).



Padding, on the other hand, never collapses. If you replace the lower and upper margins in this example with the same number of padding (the first element has a padding of **20px** and the second element has a padding of **30px**), the content of both elements will be **50px** apart. .

In the rules you created in part 4, both the **body** and the **wrapper**

All have a top margin of 0. So why is there a space at the top of the page? That's because browsers apply default margins to some elements, including headings.

Margin on the default of heading

combined with the margin on the **wrapper** 's 0

,

push the wrapper off the top. Because the parent element's background is always displayed over a margin, you will see a light blue background in the body. On the other hand, padding is never collapsed. In addition, the background part of the element extends into padding.

Delete the distance at the top of the page and style the heading

To solve the gap problem at the top of the page, you need to replace the upper margin of the main heading with the number of equivalent padding. At the same time, you must also style for other headings.

1. Select the main heading

in Live View and make sure that the **responsive.css** are selected in the **Sources** of CSS Designer. The next selector will go after **#wrapper**, so make sure it is selected in **selectors**. Then click the plus button to create a new selector.

2. Since the heading is selected, Dreamweaver suggests **#wrapper header h1** as the selector. This is a very specific selector, looking for elements

nested within elements

in turn placed inside an element with the **wrapper ID** . To make the selector less specific, press the arrow key once to change the proposal to **header h1** . But this is still too specific, so press the up arrow again to change it to **h1**. The target will now target the elements

anywhere on the page. To apply the same rules to elements

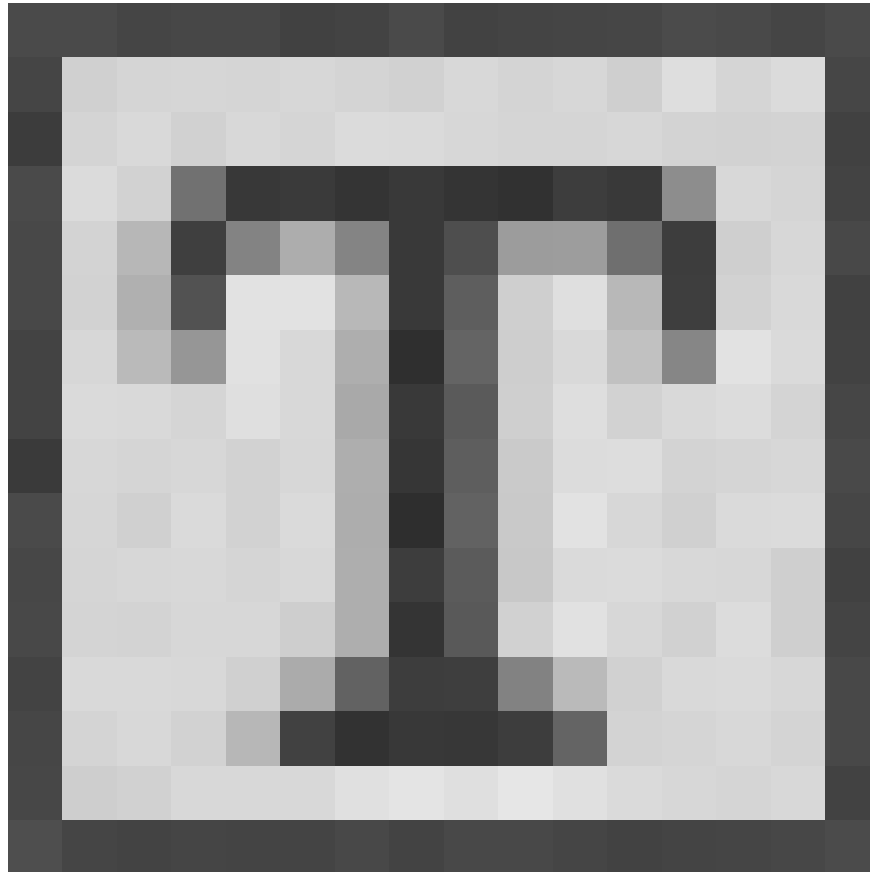
,

Click on the right of **h1** in the editable field and enter a comma followed by **h2**. The selector will look like this:

```
h1, h2
```

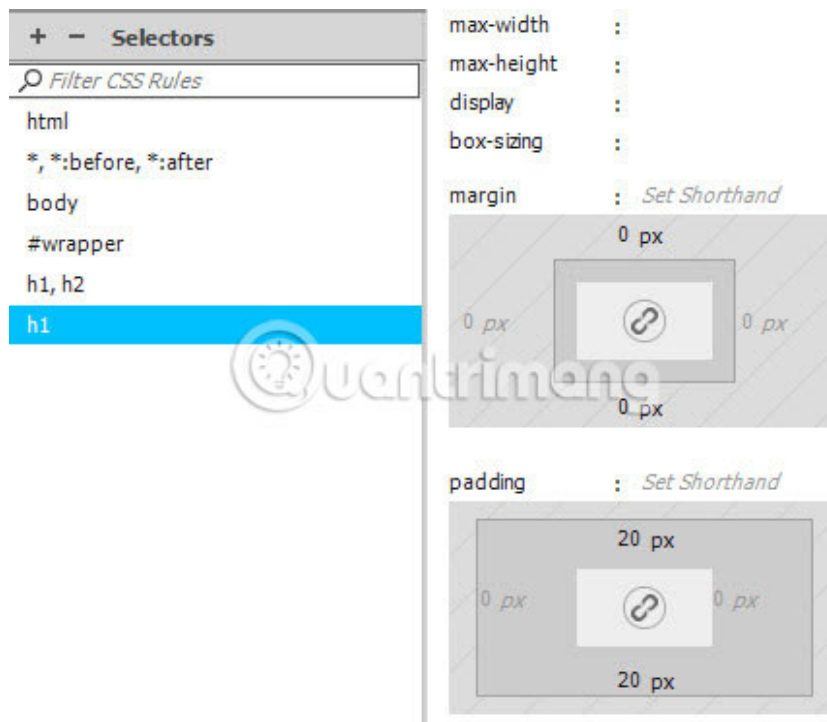
Press the up arrow key to make the selector work less specifically when Dreamweaver first suggests a name for the selector. If necessary, double-click the selector to open the edit field and simply enter the group selector manually.

3. Click the icon



at the top of **Properties** and set the following text properties for the new selector:

```
color: #1E1E1E (nh?p vào m?u màu xám ??m trong b?ng ?i?u khi?  
n CC Libraries ?? sao chép giá tr? th?p l?  
c phân vào clipboard) font-style: normal font-weight: 400
```



The headings are now darker gray than the main text and they are no longer highlighted.

4. With the main heading and the selector **h1, h2** still selected, click the plus button in the **selectors** and press the up arrow twice to create the selector for **h1**. Click on the icon to switch to the layout section and set the following properties:

```
margin-top: 0px margin-bottom: 0px padding-top: 20px padding-bottom: 20px
```


This preserves the space along the heading, but the background part comes from the **wrapper**

not the body. Unexpected light blue strips will disappear.

5. In the text, set the following attributes and values:

```
font-size: 2.5em text-align: center text-transform: uppercase
```

Text-align and **text-transform** attributes are set by symbols. Hover your mouse over them if you're not sure what they mean.

font-size	:	2.5 em
line-height	:	
text-align	:	☰ ☷ ☹ ☺
text-decoration	:	☒ <u>I</u> <u>T</u> <u>F</u>
text-indent	:	
text-shadow		
h-shadow	:	
v-shadow	:	
blur	:	
color	:	 <i>undefined</i>
<hr/>		
text-transform	:	☒ Ab AB ab

The main heading is now larger, centered and written in all capital letters.

6. Select one of the **heading**

and create the **h2** selector by pressing the up arrow twice to make the selected selector less specific. Set the following attributes and values:

```
margin-top: 0.5em font-size: 2.25em
```

Use **me** as a measure of changing the size of the text and the top margin in proportion to the text in the main body of the page.

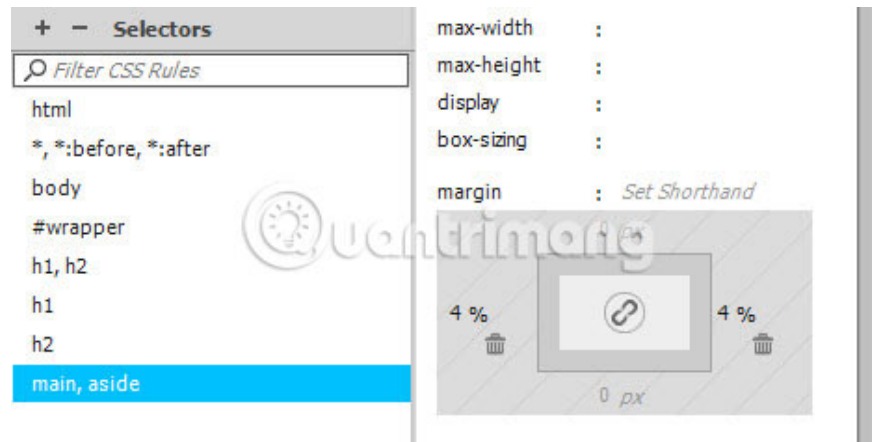
Add space horizontally inside the wrapper

The text inside the **wrapper**

located right next to the edges. One way to add space on both sides is to add some horizontal padding. However, that will prevent the image of the Golden Gate Bridge from filling the entire width of the hero

when inserting it later. Instead, create a group selector for **main, aside** with the following attributes and values:

```
margin-left: 4% margin-right: 4%
```



After you make the changes, don't forget to save everything with **File> Save All Related Files** .

Insert images from CC Library with captions

Make pages 'shine' with some images. In this section, you will download an image from CC Library and insert it into index.html with the caption, using the element

At the same time, you will select the image format and resize it.

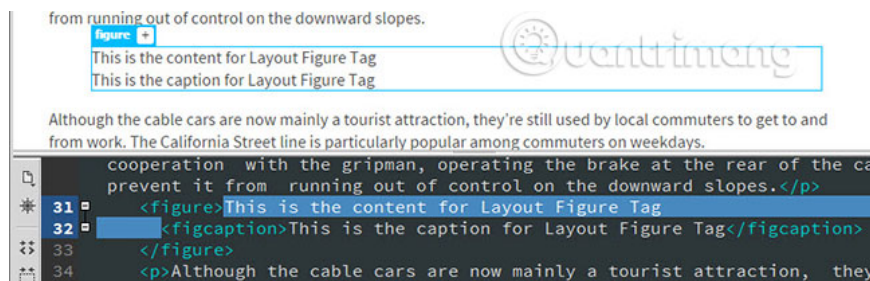
1. Open **Split View** so you can see what happens in the HTML below. If necessary, click **Source Code** in the **Related Files** toolbar. Then, in **Live View**, select the second paragraph after the "**Riding the Cable Cars**" heading, starting with the words "**The cable cars rely .**" .

2. Open the **Insert** control panel and click **Figure** in the HTML section.



3. Select **After** from **Position Assist Dialog** to insert the element

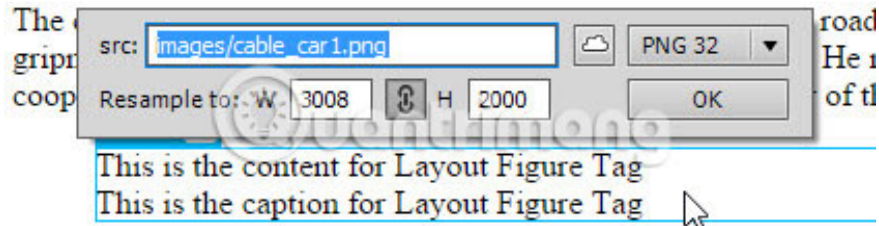
after the selected paragraph. New element has nested inside. Both contain placeholder text.



4. With element

Still selected, right-click on the image labeled **cable_car1** in the CC Libraries panel. Select **Unlinked Insert** from the context menu. **Position Assist Dialog** will ask where you want to insert the image. Click **Nest** to nest it inside the element

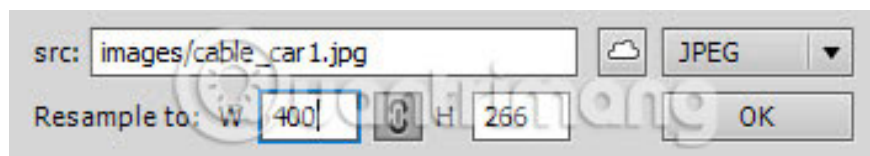
5. A dialog box asks you to specify the location of the file in the web page, image format and size. The src field automatically proposes to save the image in the image folder because you set it as the default image folder in Part 1 of this tutorial series. It is based on the proposed name of the image in CC Library. Both options are fine, but saving images in PNG format will make the file size larger. Open the drop-down menu to the right of the dialog box and select **JPEG**.



This changes the file name extension in the **src** field to **.jpg**.

6. With a width of over 3000px, the image size is too large. Change the value in the **W** field to **400**. By default, the link icon between the fields **W** (width) and **H** (height) is selected, so the value in the **H** field will automatically change to **266**.

Make sure the values ??in the dialog box match the image below, and then click **OK**.



7. Images are inserted inside the element

and Dreamweaver automatically puts width and height in the HTML below. You want this to be a responsive layout, so these values ??need to be removed.



With the image still selected, click the hamburger icon on **Element Display** to display the **Quick Property Inspector**, delete the values ??in the fields width and height, and close the **Quick Property Inspector**.

8. Double-click the placeholder text for the element

To enter **Edit** mode, select it and click **Delete** to leave only images and comments in the placeholder.

Dreamweaver can also delete **alt = ""** from the card

Picture 13 of Instructions for creating websites with Dreamweaver CC part 5

in the HTML below. If this happens, the **Output** panel will warn you that the **alt** attribute should have a value. The purpose of **alt** attributes is to provide alternative text for non-intuitive browsers, such as screen readers for the blind. When an image is accompanied by an annotation, the alt attribute is not required, so you can ignore

this warning.

9. Double-click the placeholder text for the legend and replace it with the **car terminus cable near Union Square** .

10. Save index.html.

The context menu in the CC Libraries panel has the **Linked** and **Unlinked** options for **Insert** and **Download**. **Unlinked** simply creates a local version of the image in the website. If you select one of the **Linked** options , the local version will automatically be updated whenever the image is modified in the library in Creative Cloud.

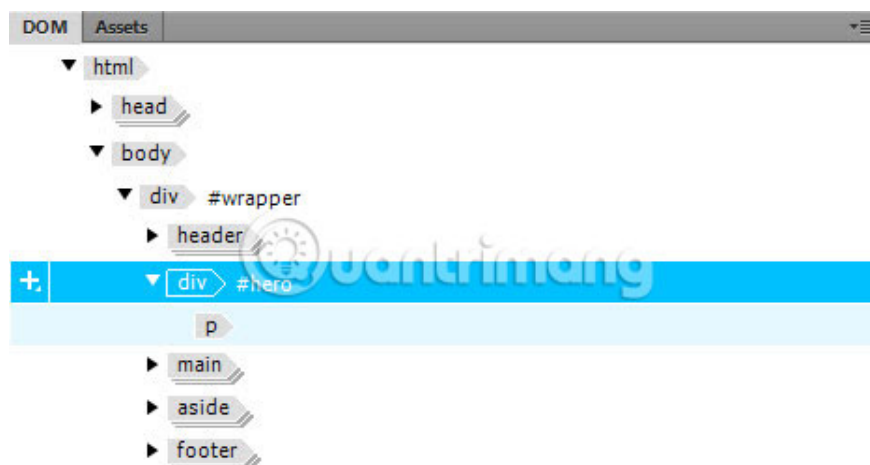
Drag and drop images from CC Library

Other images in index.html need to be nested inside

with **ID hero** . In this section, you will learn how to insert it into the page by dragging and dropping directly from the CC Libraries panel. This technique can be difficult to master the first time, so read through the following guidelines for an overview of how to do it before trying it.

1. Close **Split View** by clicking on the **Live** button at the top left of the **Document** window and making sure you can see the start "**Bayside Beat keeps .**" right after the bulleted list.

2. In the DOM panel, collapse most of the nested elements, but make sure that the **#hero div element** is expanded, as shown in the image below. This makes it easier to locate images more accurately.



3. In the CC Libraries panel, select the image with **golden_gate** label and start dragging it to **Live View**. When moving on the page, you will see a horizontal green bar indicating where the image is inserted.

Stop dragging when the blue bar is between the list of bullets and paragraphs, but do not release the mouse button. After a few seconds, you will see an icon Small at the bottom right of the mouse pointer.

Bayside Beat

- Home
- Sights
- Dining
- Events
- Lodging

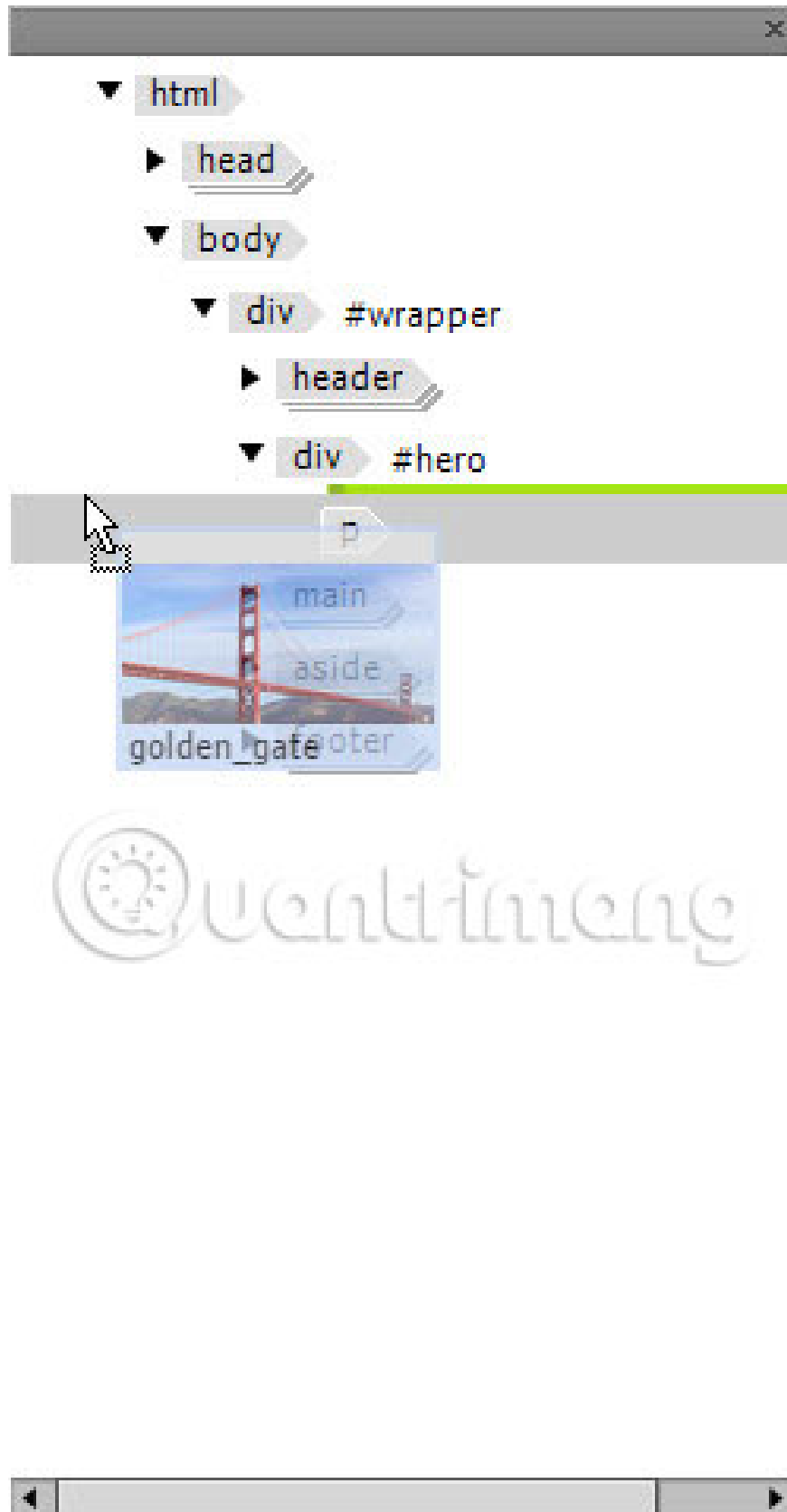


Bayside Beat keeps you informed of the best places to see, eat, and sleep in the City by the Bay.



Riding the Cable Cars

4. Do not release the mouse. Move the mouse pointer over the icon to display the floating version of the DOM panel. Continue dragging across the floating panel until the blue line is between the **#heroelement div** and the following **p**. When it is in place, release the mouse.



5. A dialog box appears asking you to specify the location and how to store images in the local website.

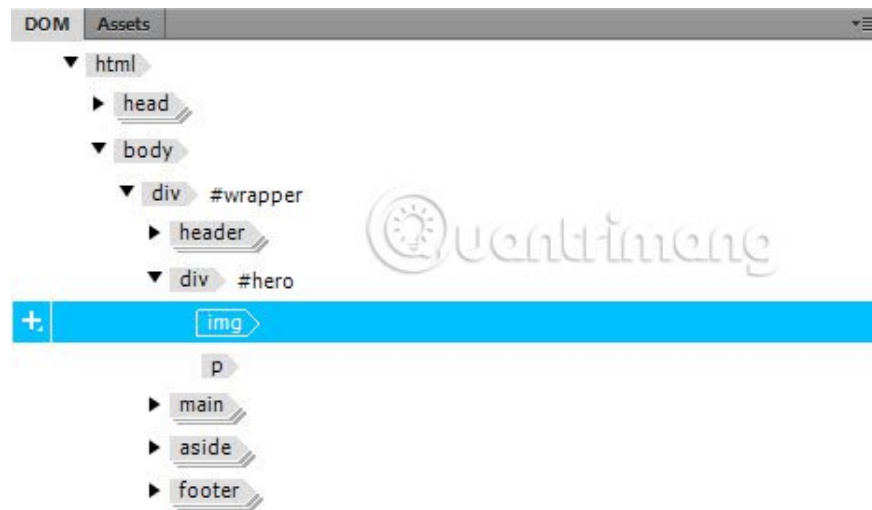
Change the image format to JPEG, set the width and height to **1000** and **547** respectively. Then click **OK**.

6. The image of the Golden Gate Bridge must be inserted between the bulleted list and the paragraph. Don't worry if it's in the wrong position. You can fix that very quickly.

With the image still selected, click the hamburger icon to display the **Quick Property Inspector** .

7. Enter **The Golden Gate Bridge** in the **alt** field , while deleting the values ??in the width and height fields. This image is not yet annotated, so the **alt** attribute is required for non-intuitive browsers. The image will automatically resize depending on the screen resolution, so no size is needed.

8. In the DOM control panel, check that the **img** element is between the **div # hero** and **p** , as well as indented at the same level with **p** .



9. If the image is in the wrong position, drag it into the DOM panel until there is a horizontal blue bar between the following **#hero** and **p div** . Then release the mouse.

10. Save index.html.

Live View drag and drop as well as DOM control panel are effective ways to rearrange assets and HTML elements in a web page. So practice this technique until you are comfortable with it.

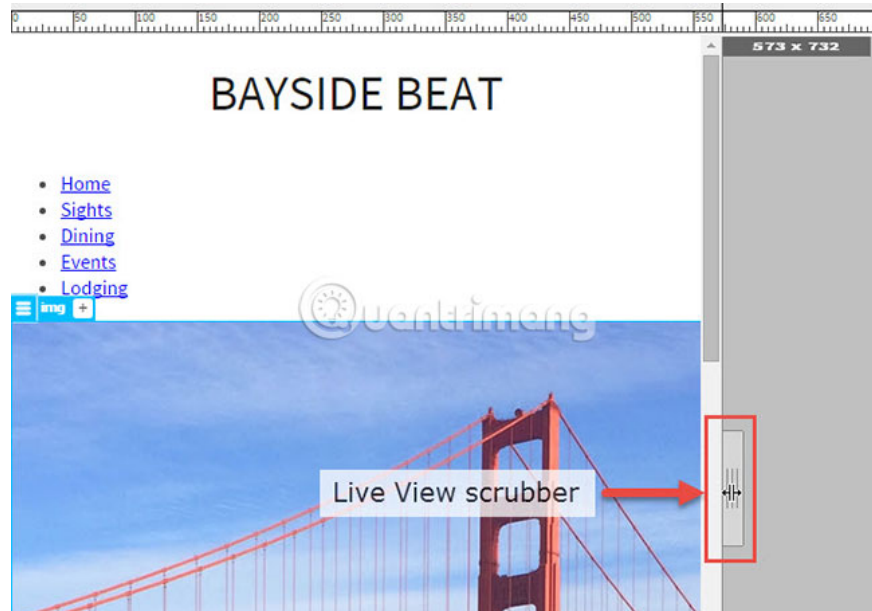
If you don't like using the mouse, you can insert the image of the Golden Gate Bridge in the same way as in the previous section. First, just select the **hero**

, then use **Unlinked Insert** from the context menu. When prompted by **Position Assist Dialog** , select **Nest**.

Make the image responsive

Images of Golden Gate Bridge 1000px wide and other images in a 400px wide web page. Although you have removed width and height attributes from HTML, browsers will display images at their natural size unless you use a bit of 'magic' CSS to make them responsive to Screen space is available.

1. Reduce the width of Live View by dragging the Live View filter to the left. When the Live View is less than 1000px wide, a horizontal scroll bar appears and the right side of the Golden Gate Bridge is obscured.



2. With the Golden Gate Bridge image selected in Live View, create a new selector in CSS Designer. Press the arrow once to change the proposed selector to **#hero img** and press Enter / Return to confirm the change.

This creates a 'descendant' selector, consisting of two or more selectors separated by a space, targeting the image inside an element with the **hero ID**.

3. Set the following properties and values ??(in the **Layout** section):

```
max-width: 100% display: block
```

Set the maximum width attribute to 100% to ensure that the image is never wider than its parent, in this case the **hero**

4. Drag Live View in both directions. Image of Golden Gate Bridge automatically resizes to fill available horizontal space.

BAYSIDE BEAT

- [Home](#)
- [Sights](#)
- [Dining](#)
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Bayside Beat keeps you informed of the best places to see, eat, and sleep in the City by the Bay.

5. Select the cable car image in Live View and press the arrow up once. This will move the selection to the HTML hierarchy to select the element

dad.

6. Create a selector for the image and set the following properties:

```
width: 400px max-width: 92% display: block margin-left: auto margin-right: auto
```

7. If necessary, change the Live View size to less than 400px. Visual guide for the element

indicates that the maximum width attribute of 92% is overwriting the width and the element is centered horizontally, but the image spills out to the right.

running out of control on the downward slopes.

figure +



The cable car terminus near Union Square

8. To style the nested image in elements

,

You need to create another selector of **figure img** . Then set the maximum width attribute to 100%.

This prevents images from spilling out of its parent container. When Live View is wider than 435px, the image is displayed at a natural size of 400px and centered horizontally.

9. While you are still working with the element

,

create a selector for **figcaption**, then set the following attributes and values:

```
display: block margin-top: 0.5em font-size: 0.75em text-transform: uppercase
```

Use CSS filters to style images

Most modern browsers currently support CSS filters, although they are still only tested. Create some simple styles to convert the image to grayscale and then reveal the color version when you hover over it.

1. Select the cable image in Live View and click the plus button in **img Element Display** . Enter **.grayscale** (starting with a period) in editable fields and press Tab or Enter / Return to assign a layer to the image.

Make sure that the **responsive.css** selected in the pop-up window appear and click repeatedly to remove it.

2. Select the **.grayscale selector** Dreamweaver created in CSS Designer's **Selectors** and select the **Show Set** checkbox at the **Properties** pane .

3. Use the **add** attribute and add the value fields to set the following attributes and values:

```
-webkit-filter: grayscale(100%) filter: grayscale(100%)
```

Now the image looks like a black and white photo.



THE CABLE CAR TERMINUS NEAR UNION SQUARE

4. In the **Selectors** pane , right-click the **.grayscale** selector and select **Duplicate** from the context menu. Dreamweaver creates a copy of the style rule, but leaves the name of the new selector open, ready for editing. Connect with pseudo-class **:hover** at the end like this:

```
.grayscale:hover
```

5. You will learn more about the **pseudo-class** in Part 6 of this tutorial series.

6. In the **Properties** pane , double-click the value of each attribute and change it to grayscale (**0%**).

7. Hover over the image in Live View. The image will now be colored.

8. Save changes **File> Save All Related Files** .

For compatibility with multiple browsers, you need to use both **-webkit-filter** and **filter** . Older browsers that cannot understand this attribute will ignore that styling rule and display colored images.

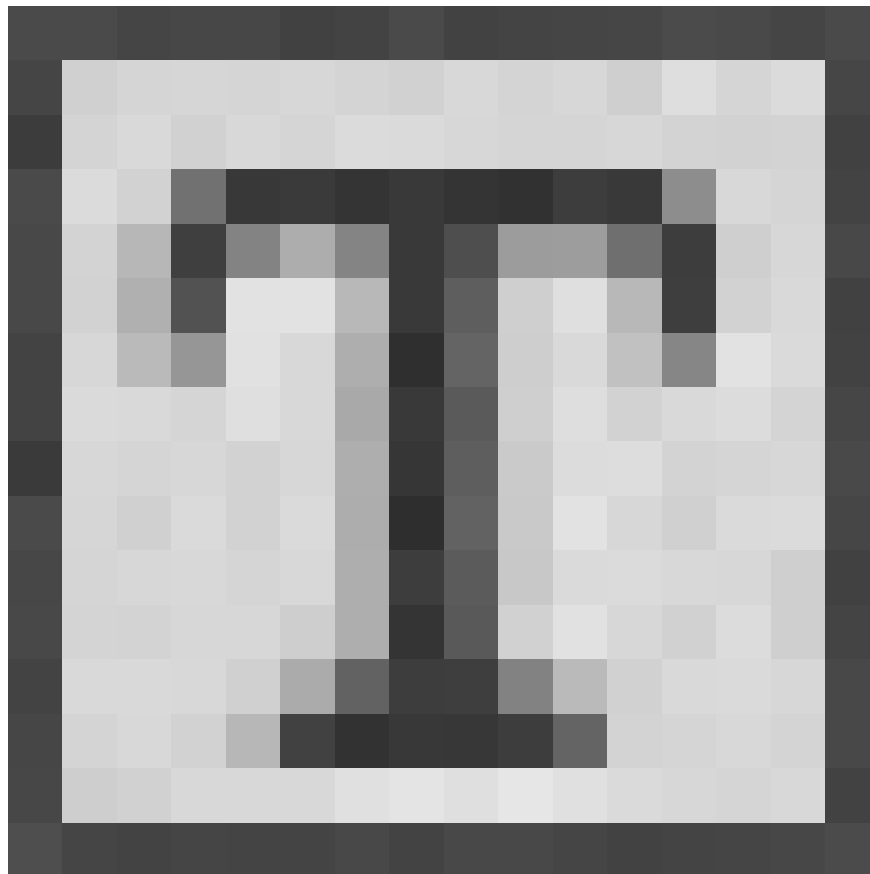
Create paragraphs with a unique style

In the previous section, you styled the cable car image by assigning it a layer. However, it is not always necessary to use a class to style different elements. The middle part of the picture of Golden Gate Bridge and heading

The first is inside the **hero**

so it can be styled differently from all other sections by creating a selector for **#hero p** .

1. In Live View, select the segment right below the Golden Gate Bridge image.
2. Keeping the related stylesheet rules is important, so highlight the **#hero img** in the **Selectors** pane of CSS Designer and click the plus button. Dreamweaver suggests **#wrapper #hero p** as a selector. Press the arrow up once to change it to **#hero p** .
3. Uncheck the **Show Set** checkbox in the upper right of the **Properties** pane and click the icon



to switch to the text.

4. Click on the pink pattern in the CC Libraries panel to copy the hexadecimal value # **F68979** to the clipboard and paste it as the value for the color attribute. Only paragraph in **hero**

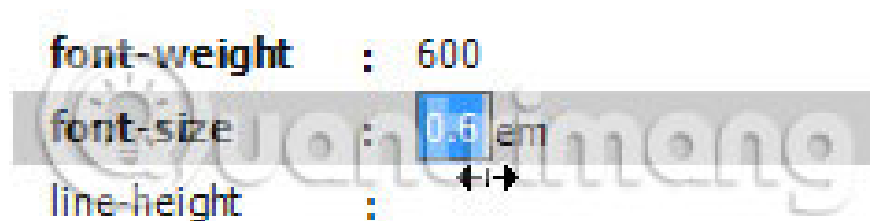
New to pink. All other passages are still dark gray.

5. Set the **font-weight** to **600**.

6. Click once on the right of the font size and select you as the measurement unit. As you discovered in Part 4, Dreamweaver always sets the value to **0** , so the text will disappear.

Value needs to be set to **1.5em**. There are two ways to do this:

1. Just enter **1.5** directly into the editable field and press Enter / Return to confirm the value.
2. Position the cursor right below the value until the pointer turns into a double-headed arrow. Then hold down **Ctrl** (Windows) or **Cmd** (Mac) key at the same time as the mouse button and drag the mouse to the right. When you do so, the value will increase by 0.1 units each time and you can see the effect immediately in Live View. If you adjust too slightly, drag back to the left. Click continuously on the value to confirm the edit. This technique is especially useful if you want to evaluate the results visually in Live View while dragging instead of setting a specific value.



Holding **Shift** while dragging will change the value of 10 units each time. Pulling without pressing the modifier key will change the value of 1 unit each time.

7. Convert text to uppercase by clicking the uppercase symbol for the **text-transform** attribute .

text-shadow

h-shadow :

v-shadow :

blur :

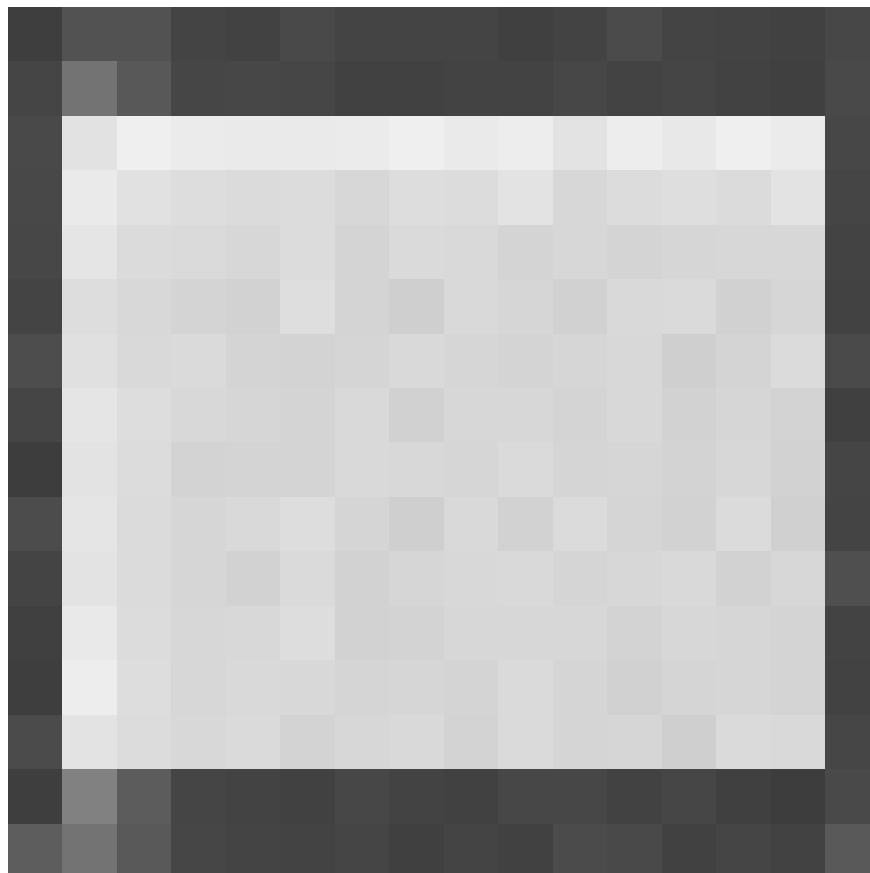
color :  undefined

text-transform : Ab AB ab

letter-spacing :

word-spacing :

8. Click the icon



on the **Properties** pane to switch to the border. The **border** attributes are grouped as tabbed dashboards. Setting the values ??in the first tab applies the same border to each side of the element. Other tabs place individual borders at the top, right, bottom and left.

Border

border : *Set Shorthand*



9. Select the tab for the bottom border and set the width to **3px** and type to **solid**. There, there is no need to specify color because of the default color for the border, since it is inherited from the text of the current element.

10. To complete the styles for this paragraph, click the icon



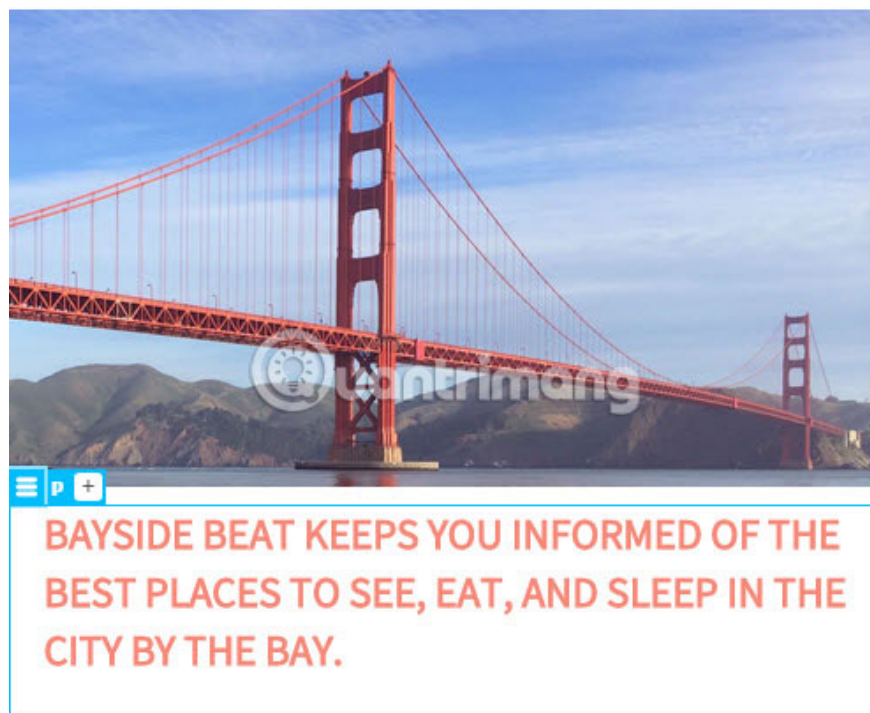
at the **Properties** pane to ignore the layout properties. Locate the padding visual tool, then set the left and right

values ??to **4%** and **20px** below.



11. The distance between the upper part of the text and the image of the Golden Gate Bridge is too large. Use the **marginvisual** tool to reset the top margin to **10px**.

The text now has a unique style.



Style the footer

Now, you have enough experience in creating selectors and styling rules to style the footer. Try adding a style definition directly in Code View at the end of the style sheet. The code looks like this:

```
footer { padding-top: 20px; padding-bottom: 20px; background-color: #1E1E1E; color: #FFF; text-align: center; font-size: 12px; font-weight: bold; letter-spacing: 0.5em; }

```

Don't forget to save any changes when you're done. If you view the page in the browser, it will now look like the image below. The design of the website is progressing great.

BAYSIDE BEAT

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- [Signs](#)
- [Dining](#)
- [Events](#)
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BAYSIDE BEAT KEEPS YOU INFORMED OF THE BEST PLACES TO SEE, EAT, AND SLEEP IN THE CITY BY THE BAY.

Riding the Cable Cars

No visit to San Francisco is complete without a ride on the iconic cable cars that climb up the vertiginous hills of the city. Of the twenty-three lines established between 1873 and 1898, three remain: two routes from downtown near Union Square to [Cable Car Line](#), and a third route along California Street.

The cable cars rely on cables running constantly beneath the road's surface. The driver or gripman uses a lever to grip the cable to pull the car and its passengers up the hill. The gripman requires not only great strength, but also great skill: he needs to know where to release the cable to coast over crossing cables and joints. The conductor works in close cooperation with the gripman, operating the brake at the rear of the car to prevent it from running out of control on the downward slopes.



You have now completed half of the styling for the Bayside Beat website. Next is Part 6: Create link styles and navigation menus.

You finished reading the article "**Instructions for creating websites with Dreamweaver CC part 5**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.
