

Instructions for creating websites with Dreamweaver CC part 7

In the seventh part of this series, learn how to use CSS media queries to change the layout from two columns to a column when viewed on a phone and tablet browser.

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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](#)
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Welcome to part 7 of this series on how to build a simple and responsive website for Dreamweaver CC 2015. You are now approaching the final steps. All that's left is to complete the second page, and then adjust the one-column layout of the Bayside Beat website into a two-column design suitable for tablets and desktops.

BAYSIDE BEAT

MENU



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 1890, three remain: two routes from downtown near Union Square to **Fisherman's Wharf**, 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 points. 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.



THE CABLE CAR TERMINUS NEAR UNION SQUARE

Although the cable cars are now mainly a tourist attraction, they're still used by local commuters to get to and from work. The California Street line is

You can distribute a different layout for larger screens, using the CSS media queries. Testing the media query provides different styling rules for the browser, depending on certain criteria, such as the minimum or maximum width of the view. To make things simpler, you will only create two media queries, one to display the page in a two-column layout when the screen is at least 700px wide and one to add text around some images when the screen is wide. minimum 900px. At the end of this section, the homepage will look like the following figure.



In this section, you will learn how to avoid problems with absolute positioning. But first, you need to do some work with the second page, not yet typed.

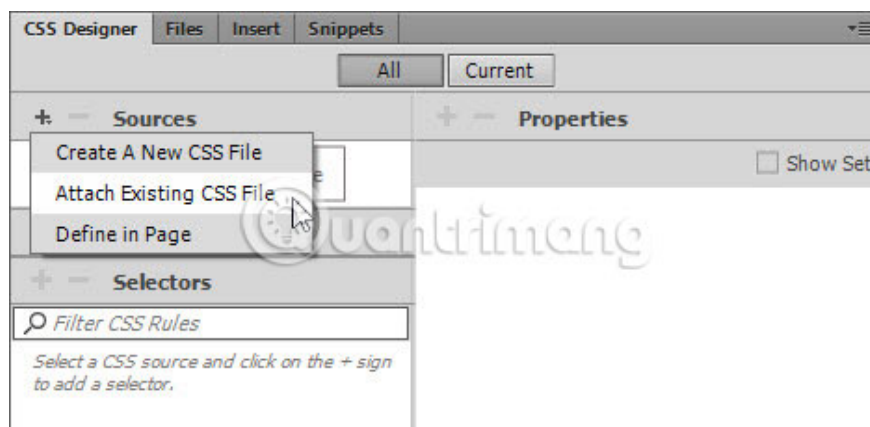
Create a website with Dreamweaver CC part 7 - Complete the second page, create a web page to suit your tablet and desktop

1. Style for the second page
2. Edit the font in the activation link
3. Insert images from a local source
4. Add a media query to style web pages for tablets and desktops
5. Style the navigation menu for a two-column layout
6. Use the absolute positioning feature to place text on an image
7. Float a column next to another column
8. Move text around the image
9. Set the meta viewport tag

Style for the second page

The great thing about using an external stylesheet is that the styles are immediately applied to every page associated with it. After linking the stylesheet to the **sights.html**, you need to update the navigation menu on the second page.

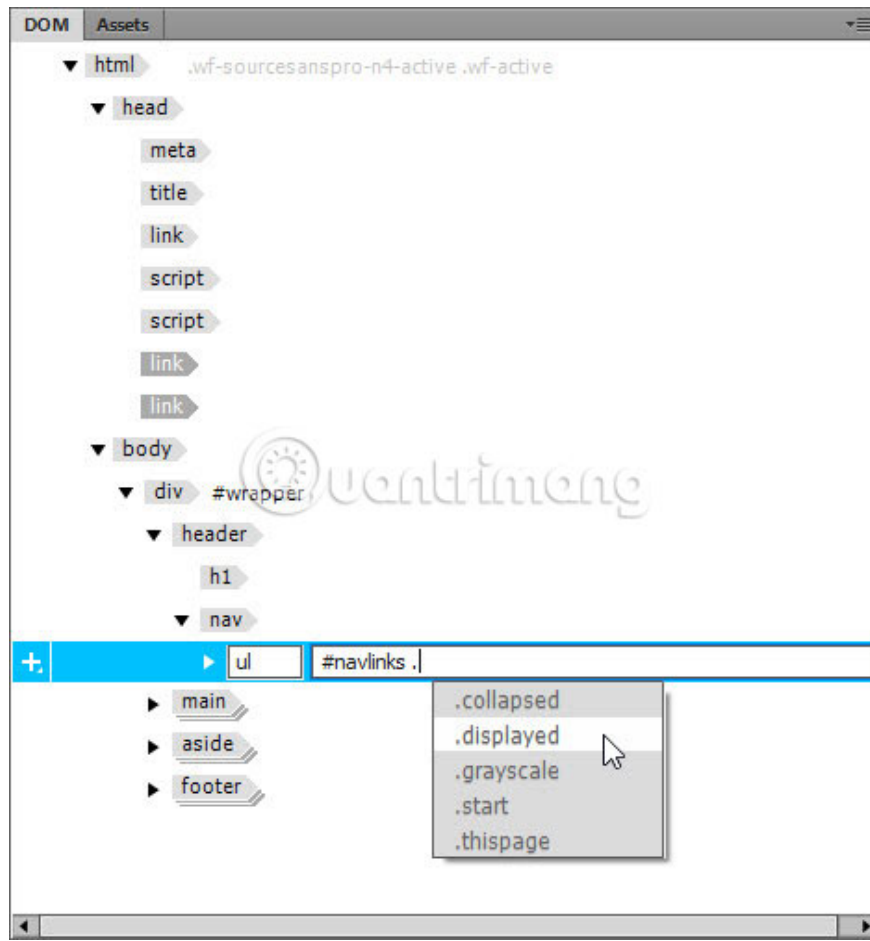
1. Open the **sights.html** point in the **Document** window by double-clicking the **Files** panel .
2. Switch to CSS Designer, click the plus (+) button in the upper left corner of the **Sources** and select **Attach Existing CSS File** .



3. Click the **Browse** button in the dialog box that opens and navigate to the **responsive.css** in the **Styles** folder . Click **OK** (Windows) or **Open** (Mac), and then click **OK** to close the first dialog box.

Attaching the stylesheet immediately changes the look of the page. Dreamweaver also discovered that these types use Adobe Edge Web Font and insert code to download.

4. Navigation menu still looks like an unordered list. In the DOM panel, select an unordered list (nested within the **header** and **nav** elements). Edit the **ul** element by double-clicking and entering **# navlinks.displayed** in the right field. The code hint will appear for both ID and class.

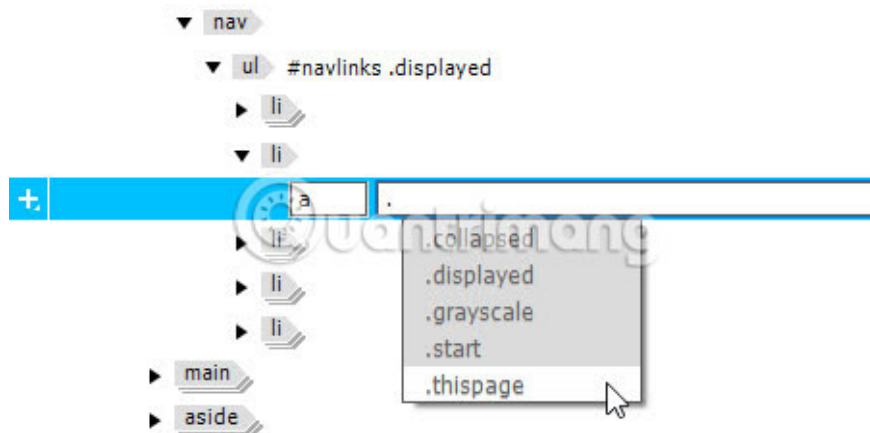


Navigation menu is redesigned and positioned absolutely on the first heading and the next paragraphs. If **Live View** is wider than 1000px, don't worry about the semi-transparent background overflowing from the **wrapper**

on the right. It will not appear in the two column layout.

5. Expand the element **ul** in the DOM panel, then expand the second li element and select the nested element. You can check if you have selected the correct element, because the **SIGHTS** link will also be selected in **Live View**.

Double-click an element in the DOM panel and assign the class **thispage** for it.

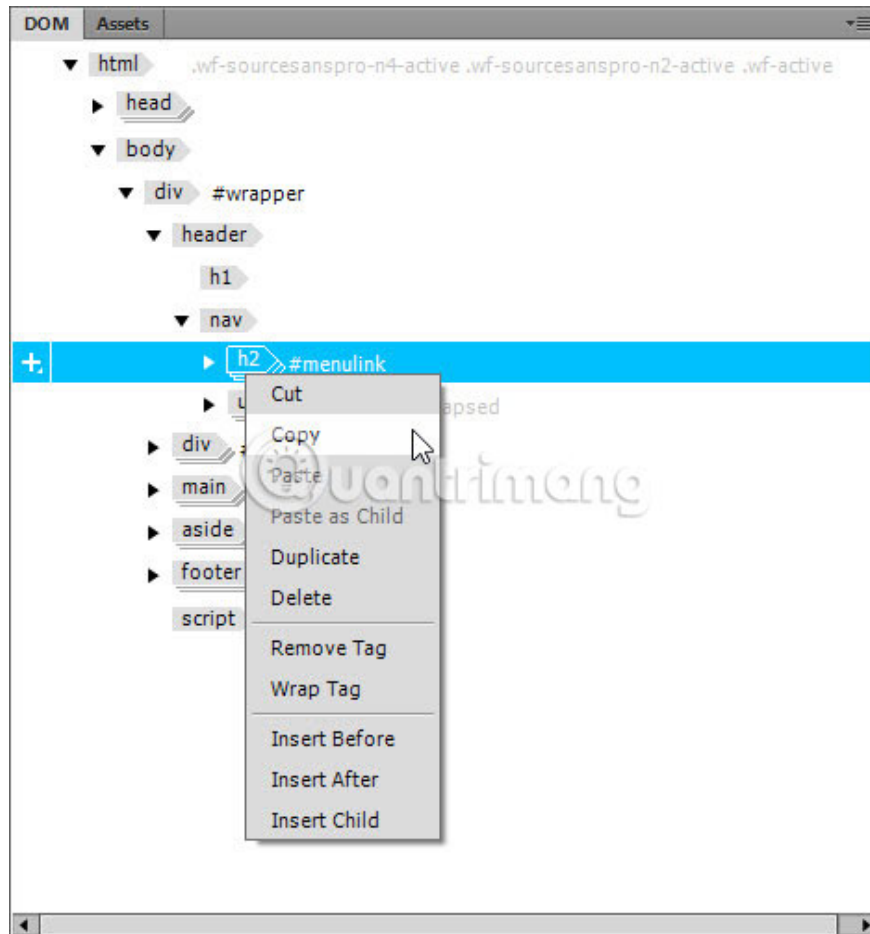


When you press Enter / Return to confirm the edit, the layer is also displayed in **Element Display** and the second link changes color.



6. To complete the navigation menu, you need to add activation link and JavaScript file. There are several ways to do this, but because you're working in the DOM dashboard, keep doing so.

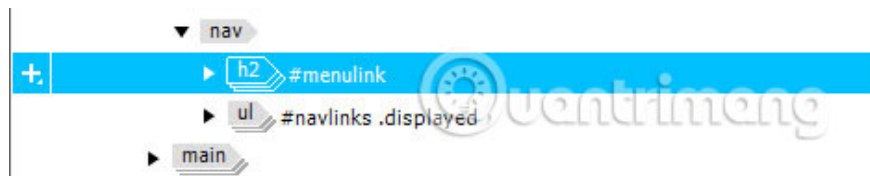
Create the **index.html** page that works in the **Document** window , right-click on the **#menulink h2** in the DOM panel and select **Copy** from the context menu.



7. Go back to **sights.html**, select the **nav** element in the DOM panel, right-click and select **Paste as Child** .

Caution : If you click **Paste** instead of **Paste as Child** , the activation link will be inserted as sibling (brother element) of the **nav** element (in other words, at the same level of HTML hierarchy), so it will be under **ul** in the DOM panel. However, it will appear in the correct position in Live View because the unordered list is absolutely positioned and deleted from the normal document stream.

Check the DOM panel to make sure that **#menulink** is correctly nested inside the **nav** element above the unordered list as shown in the image below.



If **#menulink h2** is below the unordered list, undo by pressing **Ctrl + Z** (Windows) or **Cmd + Z** (Mac). Then, select the **nav** element again , right-click and select **Paste as Child** .

8. Go back to **index.html**, right-click the **script** element at the bottom of the DOM control panel and select **Copy** from the context menu.

9. Go back to **sights.html**, right-click on the footer element in the DOM panel and select **Paste** from the context menu.

This time, you need to select **Paste**, instead of **Paste as Child**. The script should be behind the footer and not be nested inside.

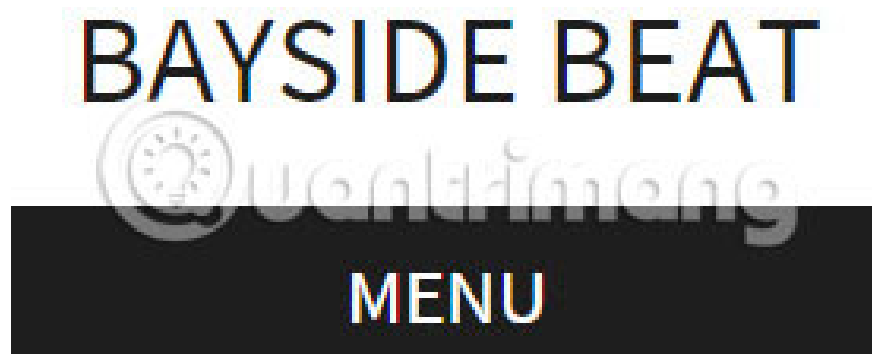
When the script is attached, the navigation menu is hidden in the same way as in **index.html**. If the **Document** window is more than 1000px wide, attaching a script can cause the wrapper to move left in Live View. If that happens, just press **F5** to refresh the page.

10. Save the **sights.html**.

Instead of copying the unfinished version of the navigation menu in section 3 and updating it here, it would be better to complete it first. In fact, web development rarely happens smoothly. You or your customers may have new ideas or requests, so it's important to know how to copy elements to other pages. This is also a challenge in ensuring the elements are correctly integrated. This page will continue to work even if the script is nested in the footer, but incorrectly nested code will often cause problems. Troubleshooting will be much easier if the code is well organized.

Edit the font in the activation link

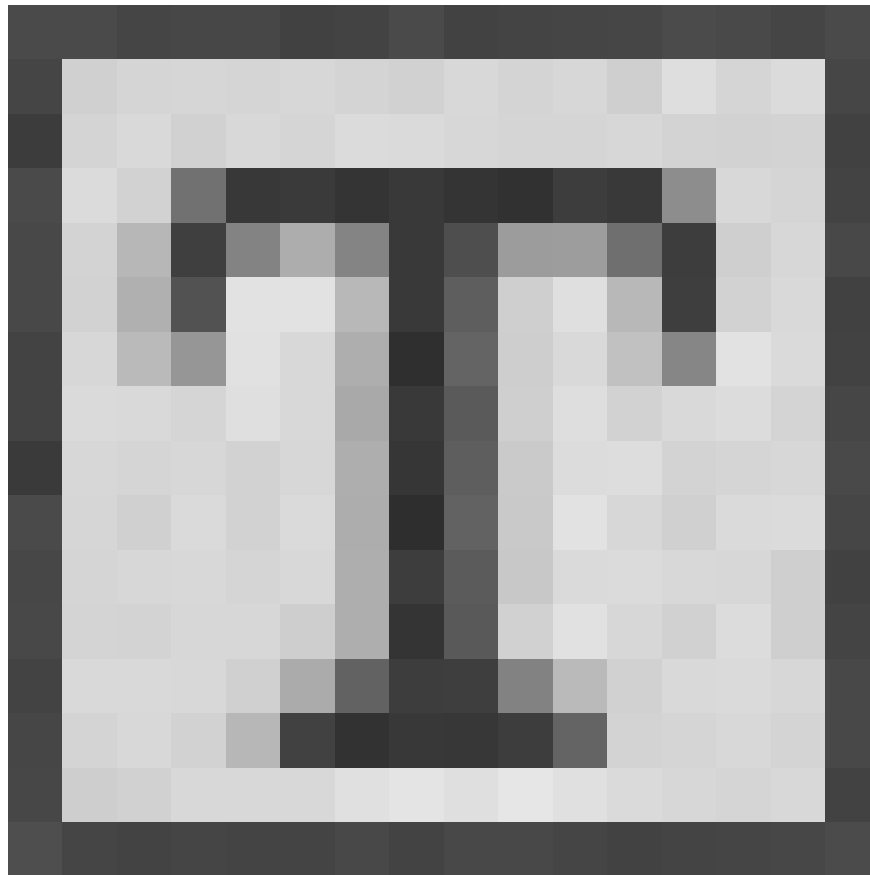
In the previous section, you converted between **index.html** and **sights.html** several times. If your eyes are sharp, you'll notice the difference between the activation link in the two pages. The text portion of **MENU** in **index.html** is lighter in weight than the **sights.html**.



This has happened because the font for the body part declared is **source-sans-pro** with the font-weight of **400 (normal)** . When you create this styling rule in Part 4, Dreamweaver initially sets font-weight to **200 (light)** . Therefore, the Adobe Edge Web Font script loads in index.html to download both weights. But when you attach the stylesheet to **sights.html**, Dreamweaver only sees source-sans-pro with normal font-weight. To fix this, you need to make adjustments to different weight usage types.

1. With **sights.html** as the active page in the **Document** window , select **#menulink a** in **Selectors** of **CSS Designer**.

2. If necessary, uncheck **Show Set in Properties**, click on the icon

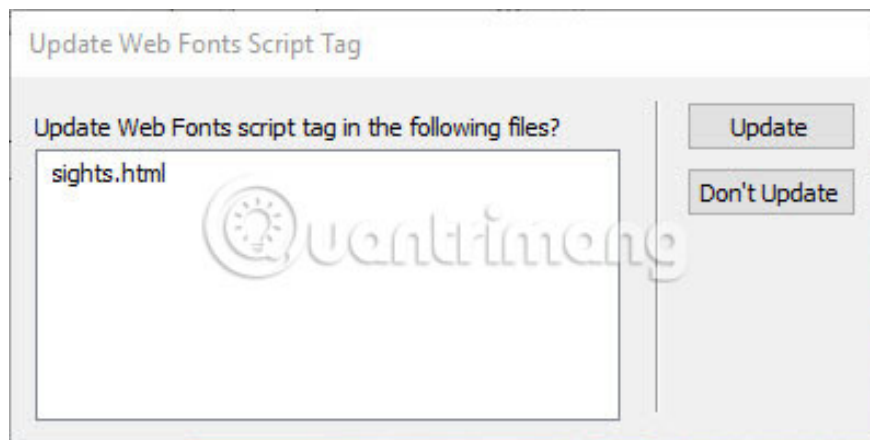


to ignore text properties and set the font family to **source-sans-pro**. This updates the script in the section , responsible for downloading Edge Web Fonts.

3. Switch to index.html and select the styling rule for **#hero p** in **Selectors** of **CSS Designer**. This indicates that font-weight is 600. Because it is heavier than normal font-weight, browsers (including Live View) synthesize fonts that are semi-bold, but this is not your thing. really want. Set the font family to this rule to **source-sans-pro** . The text in the paragraph is now much sharper.

4. You have made changes to some files, so choose **File> Save All** .

5. Dreamweaver will ask if you want to update Web Fonts in the **sights.html** .



6. Click **Update**, then click **Close** to dismiss the update report dialog box that was performed. Dreamweaver automatically saves the file (s) it has updated.

Usually, the only time you need to specify a style-based font family is different from the body part when you want to use a different font. However, in this case, you are using the Web Font Edge to be downloaded from Adobe servers. To keep the download size to a minimum, Dreamweaver only fetches the currently used weights. Although **semi-bold (600)** is only used in **index.html**, **additional** font-weight will be stored in the browser cache when accessing **sights.html**, so there is no possibility of causing additional burden. However, if you are using multiple web fonts (this is not a good idea), you should think more about whether to download fonts that will not be used.

Insert images from a local source

In part 5, you inserted the image into the elements

directly from Bayside CC Library. However, this does not happen often. You will work with more locally stored images. In this section, you will add two images to **sights.html** using different methods. This process is very similar to part 5, so the instructions are kept to a minimum.

1. In the CC Libraries panel, right-click the image labeled **alcatraz** and select **Unlinked Download** from the context menu.
2. In the dialog box that appears, change the image format to **JPEG** and re-sample the image to **400 x 266** .
3. Repeat the previous two steps to download the image labeled **cable_car2**. Since you have determined **Images** is the default image folder in Part 1, both images are extracted from the CC Library and downloaded to the **Images** folder in the Bayside Responsive website.
4. In **sights.html**, select the first paragraph (starting with "**The precipitous hills .**") in Live View.
5. In the HTML section of the **Insert** control panel , select **Figure** to insert the element

in . Select **After** from **Position Assist Dialog** .

6. With element

still selected, use one of the following methods to insert **cable_car2.jpg**:

Click Image in the HTML section of the **Insert** control panel .

Select **Insert > Image** .

Use the keyboard shortcut **Ctrl + Alt + I** (Windows) or **Cmd + Opt + I** (Mac).

7. Select **Nest** from **Position Assist Dialog** and select **cable_car2.jpg** from the dialog box that opens.

8. Use **Quick Property Inspector** to delete the width and height from the image. Delete placeholder text for the element

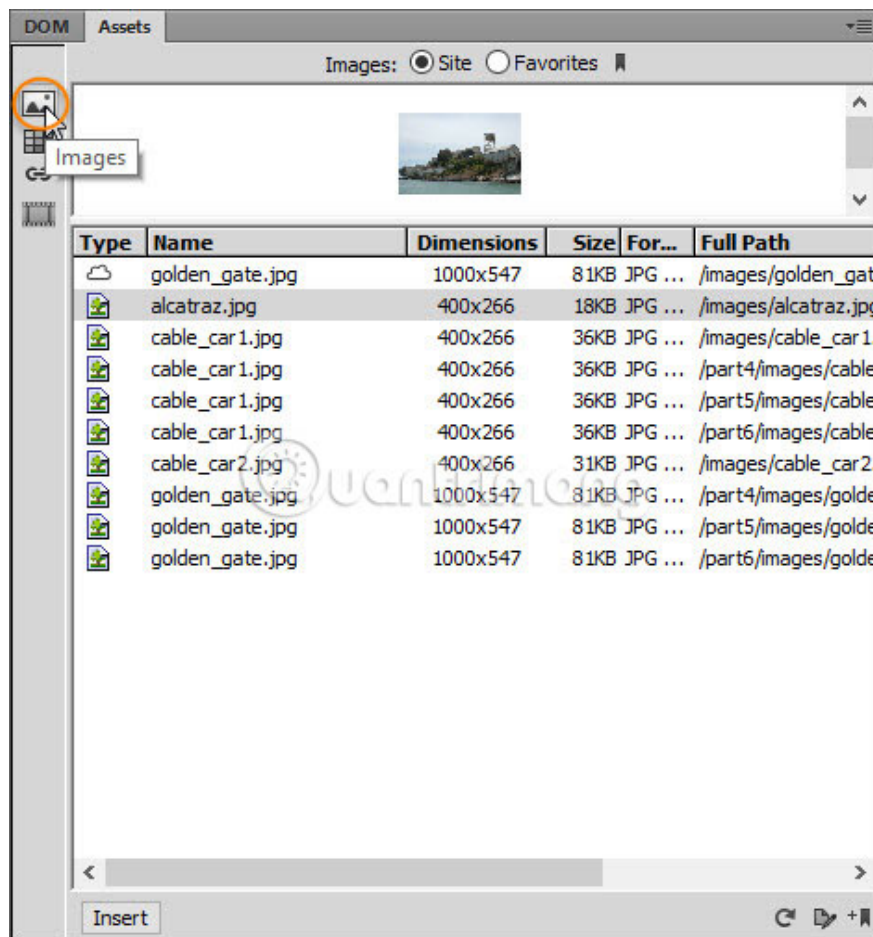
and replace the placeholder text for the caption with '**The front seat of a car cable affords a great view of the city**' .

9. Insert element

with between the third and the fourth paragraph.

10. Although you cannot drag and drop images locally from the **Files** panel , but in the **Assets** control panel, there are. The **Assets** control panel is attached to the DOM by default in the **Design** workspace .

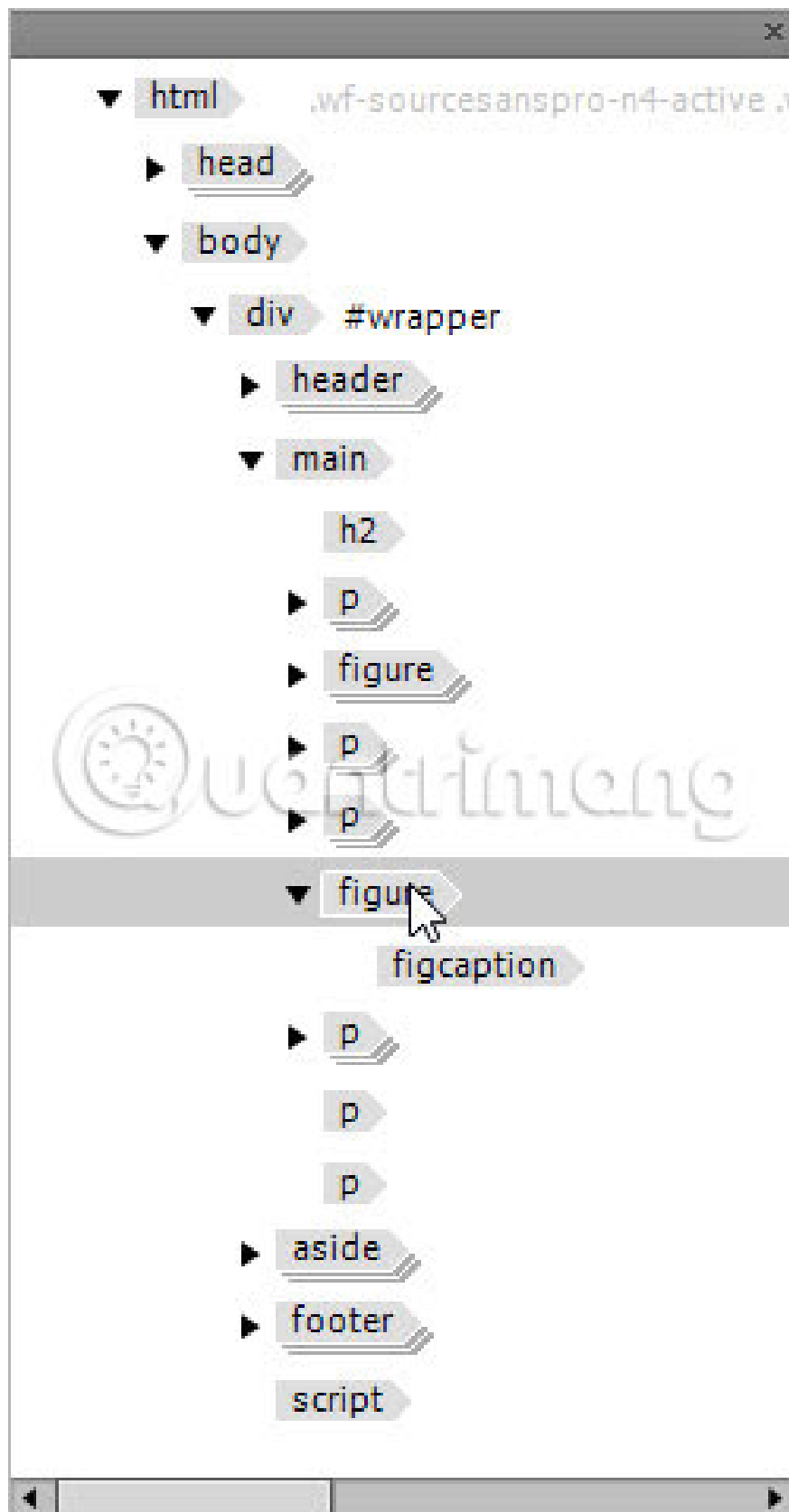
Open the control panel by clicking its tab and make sure the **Images** icon is selected in the upper left.



If necessary, refresh the table content by clicking on the circular arrow in the lower right corner. You can also increase the size of the preview pane by dragging its bottom edge down.

11. Select **alcatraz.jpg** in the file name list or in the preview pane and drag it to Live View. As you did in part 5, drag the image until you see a green line directly above the element

pause and move the mouse pointer until the icon appear. Then continue dragging in the floating DOM panel and release the mouse when the mouse pointer is above the figure element. This nested the image inside the element.



12. Use **Quick Property Inspector** to delete the width and height of the image. Delete placeholder text for the element

and replace the caption with the content '**Alcatraz — former exclusive residence for notorious criminals**' .

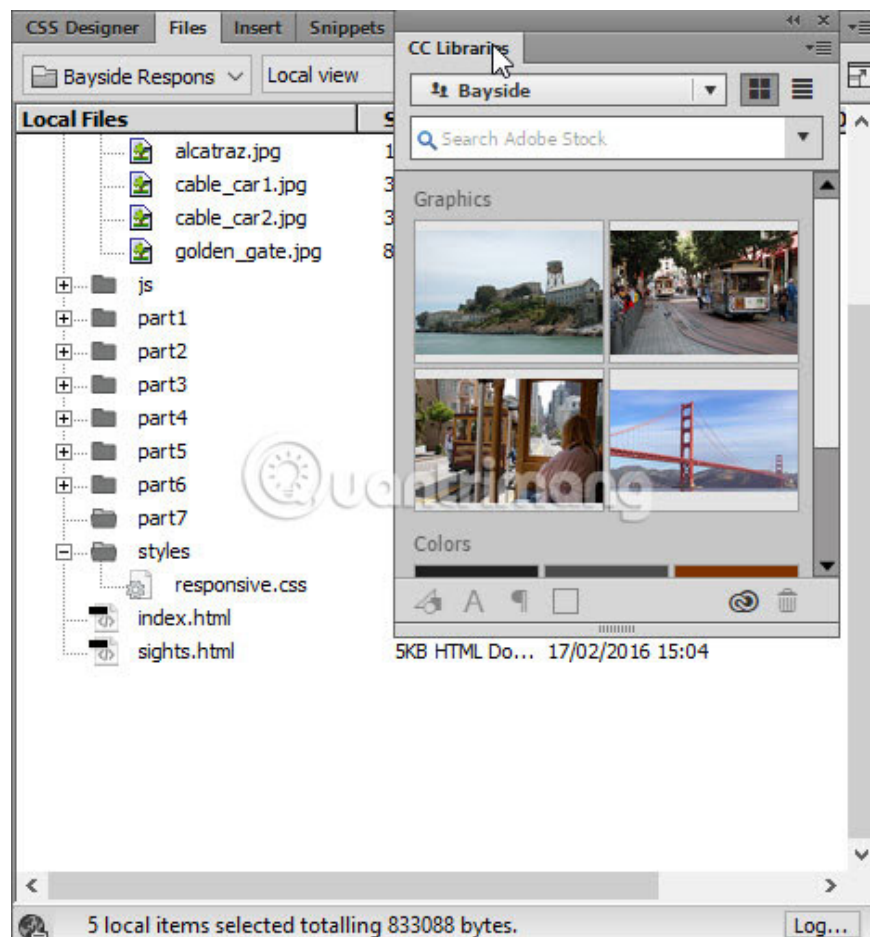
13. Select the image of **Methraz** and use the **Element Display** to apply the grayscale layer to it (don't forget the initial dot indicating you have specified a class).

14. Save **sights.html**.

Add a media query to style web pages for tablets and desktops

Media queries are a relatively new feature in CSS, but they are supported by all modern browsers. The only notable exceptions are Internet Explorer 8 and earlier, but they are no longer officially supported by Microsoft, so the number of users of such old browsers is declining rapidly. The big advantage of media queries is that they allow you to serve different CSS sets for multiple browsers, depending on certain features, such as screen width, orientation, pixel density, and so on. For simplicity, you will only create two media queries, both based on the minimum width of the screen.

1. You don't need **CC Libraries** control panel anymore, so drag its tab next to the **Snippets** table in the table group on the right. Move it to the top of the control panel group until a blue line appears. Then release the mouse to attach it to the other control panels.

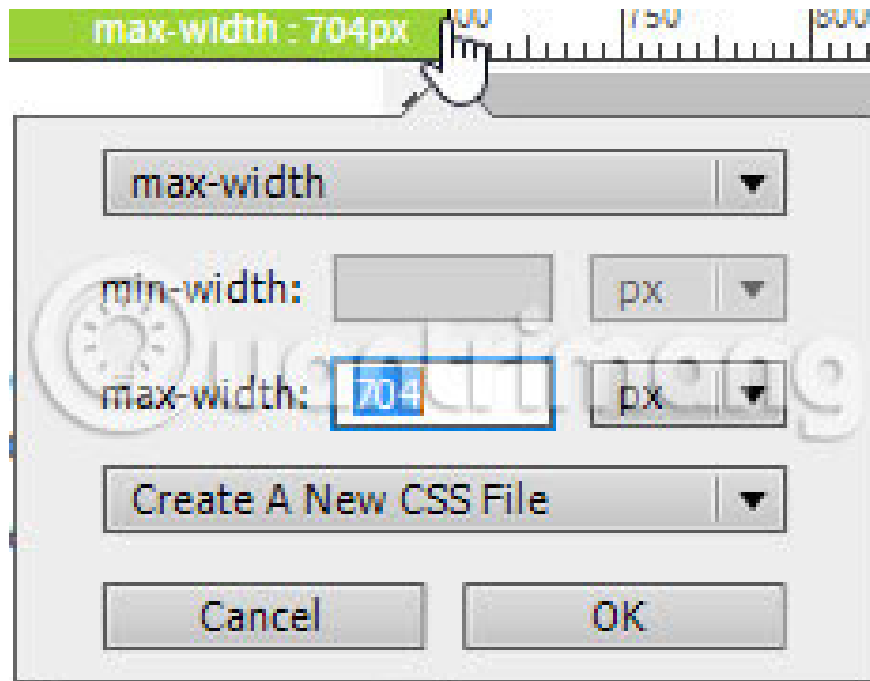


2. Drag Live View scrubber until the **Document** window is about **700px** wide . The exact size, or **index.html** or **sights.html** as the active document, is not important.

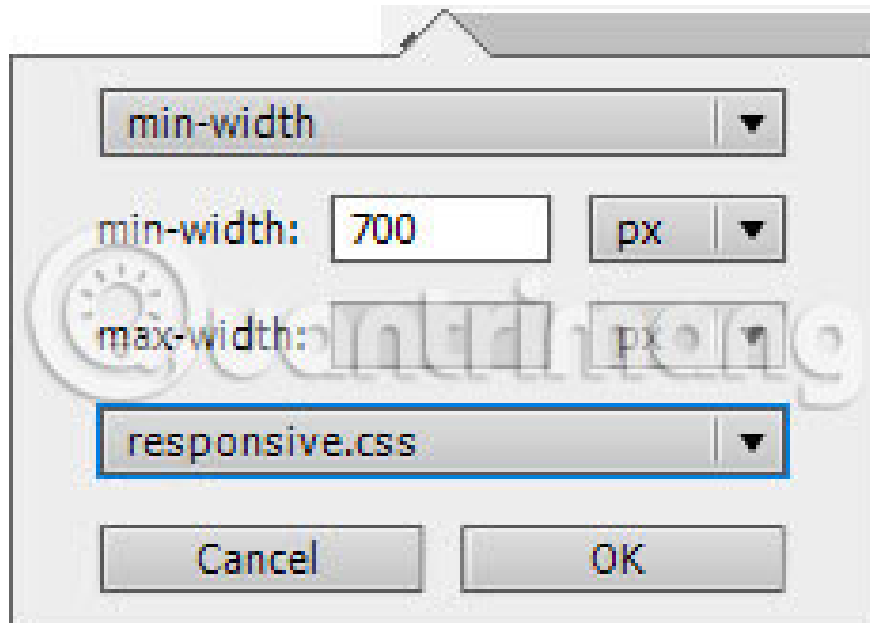
3. Click the icon



in the ruler tool at the top of the **Document** window to open the pop-up control panel where you place the media query.

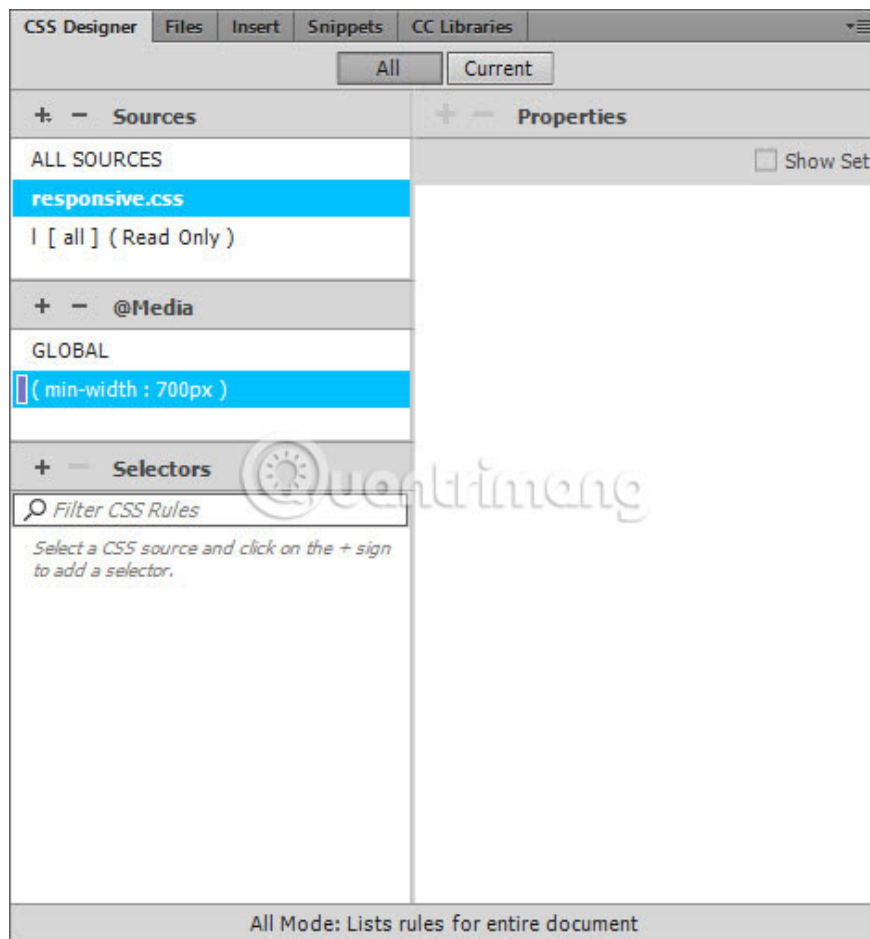


4. Change the top drop-down menu to the minimum width, set the minimum width field value to **700px** and select the **responsive.css** from the last drop-down menu. Check if your settings are the same as in the image below and click **OK**.



5. The **Visual Media Queries bar** at the top of the **Document** window is currently purple. Click this bar to make the **Document** window exactly **700px wide**.

6. In **CSS Designer**, make sure the **All** button is selected at the top. Select the **responsive.css** in **Sources** and expand the **@Media** pane . The media queries are currently listed here. When you select it, the **Selector** frame is empty.



7. Click on **GLOBAL** in the **@Media** frame . All of the selectors you created in sections 4 through 6 are listed here. These styles will be applied by all browsers, regardless of the screen width. You use the media query to only change the values ??you want to override when the screen is at least 700px wide.

8. Save all changes by selecting **File> Save All Related Files** .

The real value of the Visual Media Queries bar becomes clear when you work with multiple media queries. The top row displays queries of maximum width in the form of green bars, the middle row shows queries that have both the minimum and maximum in the form of bars with green cyan (aqua), lower rows showing the minimum width queries in the form of purple bars. Clicking on the appropriate bar will resize the Document window, allowing you to see the effects of different stylesheets. Check online documentation for more details on Visual Media Queries (reference link: https://helpx.adobe.com/ca/dreamweaver/using/visual-media-queries.html#main-pars_header_5).

Style the navigation menu for a two-column layout

The navigation menu will be displayed all the time in a two-column layout. Now, the article assumes that you know how to create selectors and styling rules, so these instructions will be relatively brief.

1. Make sure the **Document** window is at least **700px wide**. It doesn't matter whether **index.html** or **sights.html** is an active file. Click anywhere in the navigation activation link in Live View to select it.

2. In CSS Designer, make sure the **All** button is selected, select the **responsive.css** in the **Sources** pane and (**min-width: 700px**) in the **@Media** pane . The **Selector** frame must be empty.

3. Click the plus (+) button in the **Selectors** pane and create a selector for **#menulink**. In the layout of the **Properties** pane , set the **display** property to **none**. The menu activation links will disappear.

4. Drag Live View scrubber to the left to make the page smaller than 700px. The activation link reappears. Drag in the opposite direction, the link is hidden as soon as the page is 700px wide.

5. Make sure the media query is still selected in the **@Media** pane (this also applies to all subsequent changes), create a selector for **#navlinks**, set the following attributes and values:

```
max-width: 1000px position: static background-color: transparent
```

Changing the **position** attribute to **static** means that the list of unordered navigation links is no longer positioned absolute and is displayed in the normal position in the page, forcing the rest of the content to drop-down. You cannot see the links because the collapsed class has been flexibly applied by JavaScript in **menu.js**.

6. Create a selector for **#navlinks.collapsed** (there is no space around the dot) and set the **opacity** attribute to **1** . The menu reappears, but only displays this page link because the background color is set transparently in the previous step. Can't see the link in white on a white background!

7. Fix links by creating a selector for **#navlinks a** , set the following attributes and values:

```
width: 20% margin-bottom: 20px padding-top: 15px padding-bottom: 15px float: left  
?ây là icon ??u tiên cho thu?c tính này) color: #1E1E1E
```



The navigation menu now looks like the image below.

There are 5 links in the navigation menu, so set each link's width to 20% and evenly drop them to the left on the page. Setting the **max-width** attribute to **1000px** in step 5 will prevent them from spilling out of the **wrapper**

The **float** attribute is currently the most reliable way to align block level elements horizontally. Although links are usually not at the block level, the **display** attribute is set to block according to the types created in sections 4.

Use the absolute positioning feature to place text on an image

In Part 5, you styled the paragraph in the image of the Golden Gate Bridge with a semi-pink font in bold with the bottom border. For a two-column layout, you'll use the absolute positioning feature to place it on the image and

style it in a different color from the border on all sides. You will also learn how to avoid a common error with absolute positioning.

1. If necessary, switch to `index.html` and click on the purple bar in the **Visual Visual Queries** bar to set the width of the **Document** window to **700px**.

If the ruler tool at the top of the page seems to be placed incorrectly, close `index.html` and reopen it. JavaScript controls navigation menu on wide screen below 700px sometimes changing the measurement.

2. In Live View, select the section under the image of the Golden Gate Bridge. Make sure that the `responsive.css` and media query are still selected in the CSS Designer, create a `#hero p` selector, set the following attributes and values:

```
width: 36% padding-top: 20px padding-left: 25px padding-right: 25px position: absolute
```

When you set **position** to **absolute**, the heading "Riding the Cable Cars" and the following text will move up behind the paragraph you are styling. Absolute positioning will remove an element from the normal document flow and place it on a layer before other elements.

3. Use the visual tool right below the **position** attribute to move the paragraph into position on the Golden Gate Bridge image by placing the **offset** (offset) on the top and right.

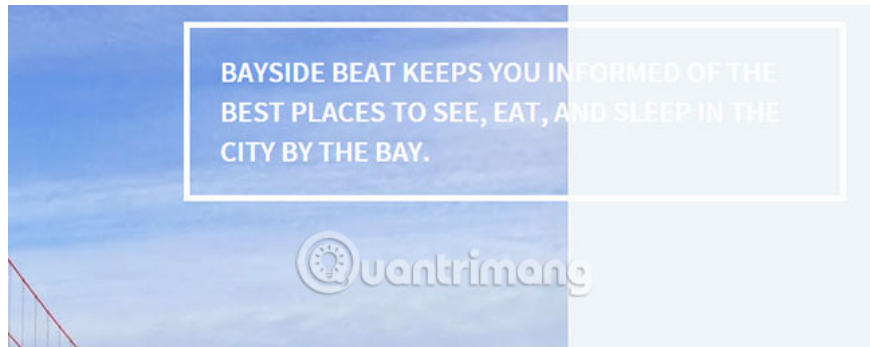
This is a good opportunity to use the scrubbing technique described in section 5. After selecting **px** as the unit of measurement, place your cursor over or just below the value until the pointer turns into a double-headed arrow, and then drag right to increase the value or to the left to reduce the value.



4. Set the **color** to **white** and set the border to all edges **5px** wide and **solid**. The figure below shows how the passage will now be positioned on the Golden Gate Bridge.



5. Double-click the gray area next to Live View to make it fill the full width of the **Document** window. Depending on the size of the screen, the results will vary from bad to very bad.



Most people's initial reaction is to assume that their absolute positioning element has moved. But no, the offset values at the top and right are still the same. The problem is that offset is calculated from the containing block of the positioning element. It is nested inside **hero**

. But is that probably its containing block?

That's a natural assumption, but CSS's technical guidelines say that containing the block of a positioning element must also be located. When there are no such elements, the page will become containing blocks. Therefore, the width of 36% is related to the page, not the **hero**

and offset is calculated from the top and the right of the page.

6. Fix this problem very easily. Create a new selector for the **#hero** and set the **position** attribute to **relative**. This makes

father, containing blocks for the absolute position and offset, no longer calculated from the top and right of the page.

7 Adjust the position of the paragraph by selecting the **#hero p selector** and resetting the **top** attribute to **approximately 90px** . At full width, the hero image will look like this:



8. Save all changes by selecting **File> Save All Related Files** .

Setting the element's **position** attribute to **relative** allows it to be offset against the normal position in the page without affecting the surrounding elements. In this case, no offset is assigned to the **hero**

, so it does not move. However, for **hero**

As a positioned element, it acts as a containing block for the absolute positioning segment. This may seem strange, but that's how absolute positioning works.

Using absolute positioning in conjunction with positioning is relatively useful for individual tasks, such as positioning text on an image like this, but it is rarely a wise choice for dad decorate a complete website. Need to be flexible in this regard.

Float a column next to another column

Previously, you used the float attribute to align horizontal navigation links. Using the same attribute is currently the most reliable way to create a two-column layout. When an element is floated left or right, it will move to that side and allow the following elements to move up with the free space. In order for float elements, they must have a specified width or maximum width.

1. With the selected **responsive.css** and media query in CSS Designer, create a selector for **main** and set its **width** attribute to **60%**.

2. Create a selector for **aside** and set its **width** attribute to **28%**. Also set the left margin to **0px**. This is necessary to override the **4%** level that it inherited from previous styles.

The element inherits 4% margin on both sides and the element still has a 4% ratio on the right. Therefore, the combined width of the two elements and their horizontal margins increase exactly 100%.

3. Create a group selector for **main, aside** . Set the following attributes and values:

```
margin-top: 30px margin-bottom: 30px float: left font-size: 0.875em
```

As soon as you set the float attribute, everything looks horrible because the majority of the background turns black.



This is completely normal. Float elements are removed from the main thread of the document in a similar way to the absolute positioning elements. The element has also moved up with its element and background filled in the space left blank by the float element. Fixing is very easy.

Create a selector for the footer and set the **clear** attribute to **left**. Everything will be back in place.

There is another technique called flexbox that can be used for two-column layout. Flexbox is supported by all modern browsers. Unfortunately, many browsers are still using older versions of flexbox properties, making it difficult to cross-deploy between browsers.

Move text around the image

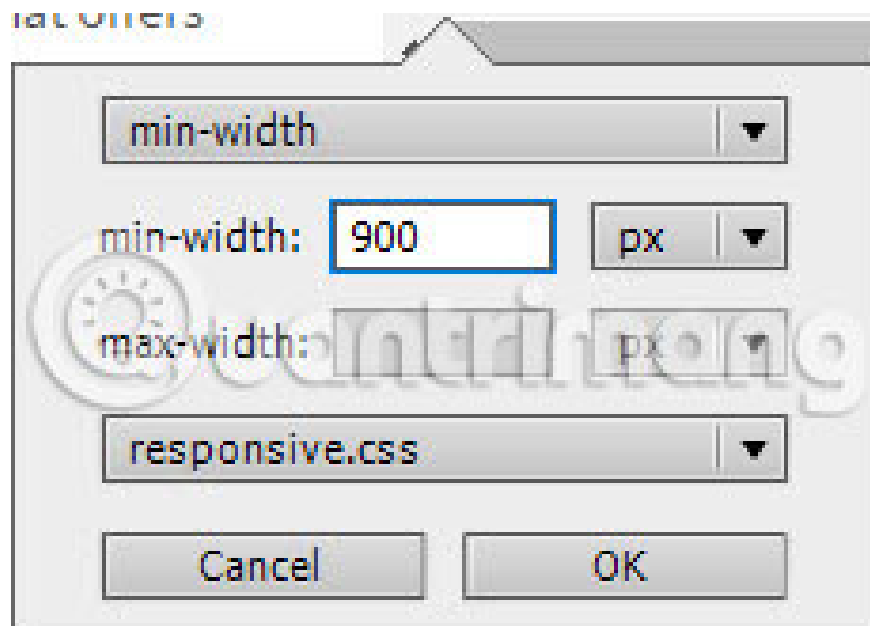
The original purpose of the float attribute is to move the text around the image. So, complete the design by creating a second media query and moving the text around the images in the **sights.html**, when the browser view is greater than **900px**.

1. Switch to **sights.html** and use Live View scrubber to change the Live View size to about **900px**.

2. Click on the icon



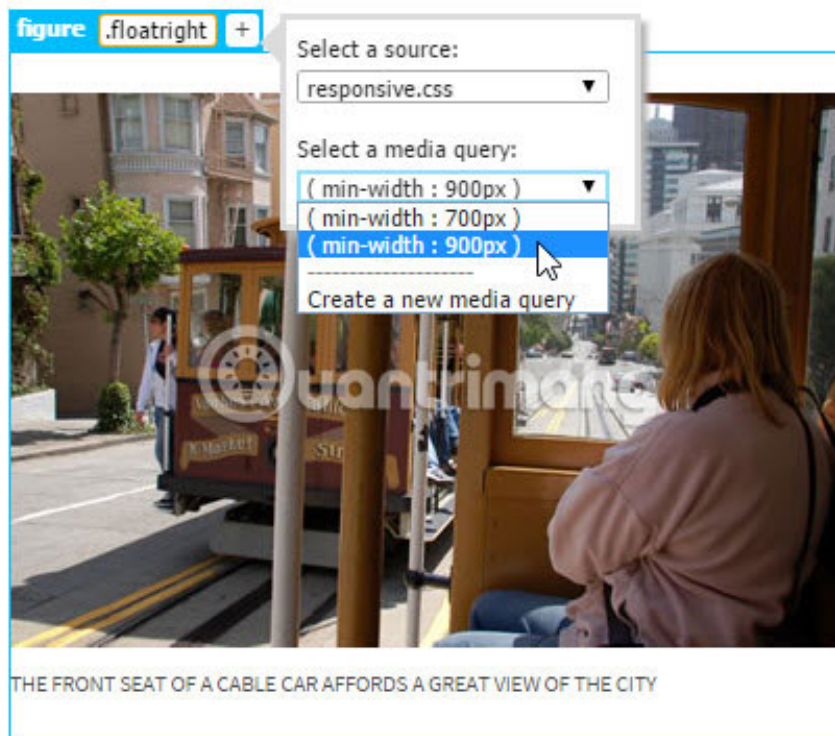
in the ruler tool and create a media query for **min-width: 900px** in the **responsive.css**.



3. Nhập vào bên phải 900px trong thanh Visual Media Queries ?? ??t l?i ?? r?ng c?a Live View thành 900px.

4. Ch?n hình ?nh c?p treo ? **sights.html** và nh?n m?i tên lên m?t l?n ?? ch?n ph?n t?

cha c?a nó. Nhập vào nút c?ng (+) trong **Element Display**. Nhập **.floatright** vào tr??ng có th? ch?nh s?a và nh?n Tab ho?c Enter / Return ?? gán l?p. Trong b?ng ?i?u khi?n pop-up, ??m b?o r?ng **responsive.css** ?ã ???c ch?n, sau ?ó ch?n media query **min-width: 900px** t? menu drop-down th? hai.



5. Trong CSS Designer, ch?n media query **min-width: 900px** trong ng?n **@Media**, sau ?ó ch?n **.floatright** trong ng?n **Selectors**. ??t các thu?c tính và giá tr? sau cho l?p:

```
float: right margin-right: 0px margin-left: 10px
```

?i?u này di chuy?n v?n b?n trong ?o?n v?n sau xung quanh ph?n bên trái c?a hình ?nh và chú thích.

One of the best ways to get familiar with the city is to ride the Powell-Mason or Powell-Hyde cable car from Market Street. This takes you through Union Square, up over Nob Hill, through Chinatown, down to the waterfront at Fisherman's Wharf. Stop off at Chinatown to soak in the unique atmosphere of the **largest Chinatown outside Asia**. And if Chinese food sets your mouth watering, there are nearly 200 authentic Chinese restaurants to choose from.



THE FRONT SEAT OF A CABLE CAR AFFORDS A GREAT VIEW OF THE CITY

Nếu hình ảnh không di chuyển sang bên phải, thì nó có thể là bạn đã áp dụng lớp cho chính hình ảnh đó chứ không phải là phần tử

chưa của nó.

6. Lớp cho các block 4 và 5 với hình ảnh Alcatraz, lần này tạo ra một lớp có tên là **.floatleft** với các giá trị sau:

```
float: left margin-right: 10px margin-left: 0px
```

7. Lưu lại mọi thay đổi bằng cách chọn **File > Save All Related Files**.

Thế nào là meta viewport

Thế nào là meta viewport? Nó là một thuộc tính HTML, cho phép bạn kiểm soát cách trình duyệt hiển thị trang web của bạn trên thiết bị di động.

Trong danh sách HTML của bạn, bạn cần thêm **Insert**, chọn **Viewport**.



Bạn cần phải làm điều này trong các **sights.html** và **index.html** (hay bất kỳ trang mạng tĩnh nào khác). Điều này là do tính năng chia sẻ các trang và bộ lọc qua các media query mà không có nó.

Bạn đã từng nhận được bất kỳ thông tin nào về điều này, nhưng trong quá trình học, bạn cũng nhận được nhiều điều, không chỉ về cách sử dụng Dreamweaver CC 2015, mà còn về tình trạng thị trường web hiện tại. Nếu bạn thấy một số khó khăn, hãy quay lại những phần trước một lần nữa. Không khó để học những điều của bạn về HTML và CSS, nhưng thị trường web ngày càng trở nên tinh vi. Bạn cần trở thành một chuyên gia ngay lập tức. Xây dựng một trang web là thế nào, nhưng là bằng code. Dreamweaver viết hầu hết các code cho bạn, nhưng bạn cần biết các thuộc tính và giá trị CSS nào bạn cần để viết điều gì bạn muốn.

Nếu bạn cần trợ giúp về các vấn đề liên quan đến bộ lọc và thị trường, hãy upload trang của bạn lên một website và gửi câu hỏi trong Diễn đàn hỗ trợ Dreamweaver chính (link tham khảo: <https://forums.adobe.com/community/dreamweaver>). Hãy bao gồm URL và mô tả ngắn gọn về vấn đề trong bài viết của bạn. Bạn có thể thấy một số người giúp đỡ bạn.

Bạn sẽ học được cách upload các trang web và tài sản khác của mình lên một máy chủ web trực tiếp trong phần cuối cùng của loạt bài hướng dẫn này, phần 8: Xu hướng trang web.

You finished reading the article "**Instructions for creating websites with Dreamweaver CC part 7**" 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.
