

# ACTIVITY 1–1

## Using the Document Toolbar and Tag Selector


### Data File

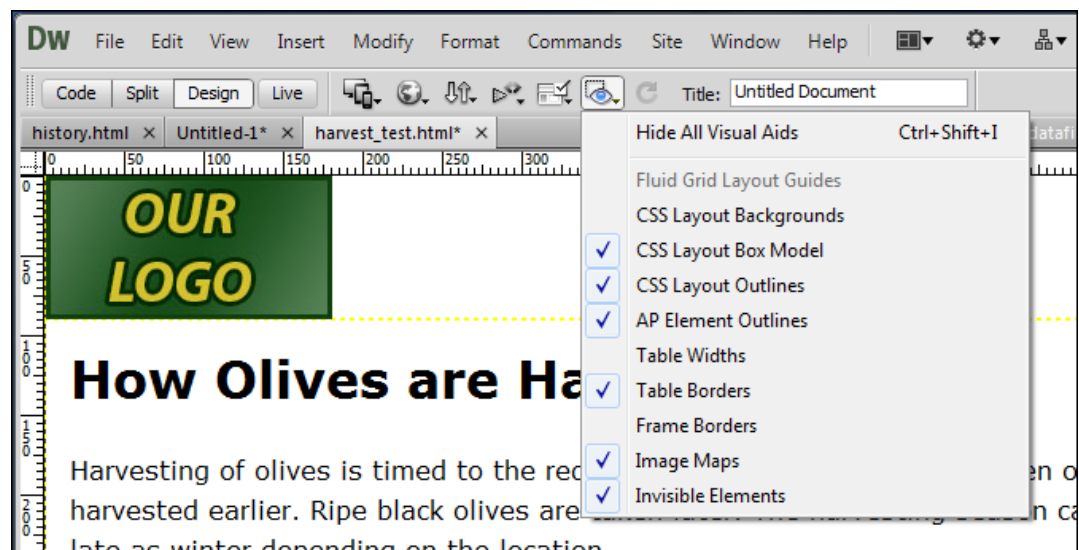
harvest\_test.html

### Scenario

Your company, Emerald Epicure Ltd. is a new importer, distributor, and seller of olive oils and other products derived from olives from around the world. The president has asked that a website be constructed to announce the new company to the world. You are the person responsible for creating the website.

The marketing manager decided to create a sample page for the site dealing with olive harvesting. She suggested that you look at it and use it for the site if you think it is appropriate. You want to review the page and some of the visual aids available on the **Document** toolbar to better understand the construction of the harvest.html page, which uses a Dreamweaver layout. Additionally, you would like to clean up some of the extraneous tags the marketing manager said she left on the page.

1. View and explore the sample web page.
  - a) Select **Start**→**All Programs**→**Adobe Dreamweaver CS6** to open the Adobe Dreamweaver application.
  - b) Close the **Help Improve Adobe's Products** dialog box, if present.
  - c) On the **Welcome Screen**, at the bottom of the **Open a Recent Item** section, select the **Open** button.
  - d) In the **Open** dialog box, navigate to the **C:\092001Data\Getting Started with Dreamweaver** folder.
  - e) Select **harvest\_test.html** and select **Open**.
  
2. View Visual Aids.
  - a) On the **Document** toolbar, select the **Visual Aids**  button.
  - b) Note the number of visual aids that are checked.



- c) Also note that the header and footer areas have dotted lines delineating their upper and lower limits.

- d) Select **Visual Aids**→**CSS Layout Outlines** to turn off the **CSS Layout Outlines**.
  - e) Note that the dotted lines denoting the header and footer sections are no longer displayed.
  - f) Select **Visual Aids**→**CSS Layout Backgrounds**.
  - g) Note that each section of the document displays a bright color. Each color identifies a separate portion of the page defined by <div> tags.
  - h) Select **Visual Aids**→**Hide All Visual Aids**. The page does not display any extraneous marks or colors.
  - i) Select **Visual Aids**→**Hide All Visual Aids**. All of the default visual aids are turned on again.
  - j) Select **Visual Aids**→**CSS Layout Backgrounds**.
  - k) Note that the bright colors disappear.
3. Identify page sections with the **Tag Selector**.
- a) Place the insertion point in a blank area of the header section.
  - b) Note the rightmost tag in the **Tag Selector**. It indicates the insertion point is in the <div> tag area with a class name of header (<div.header>)
  - c) Place the insertion point in a blank area of the footer section.
  - d) Note the second from the right tag in the **Tag Selector**. It indicates the insertion point is in the <div> tag area with a class name of footer (<div.footer>)
  - e) Place the insertion point somewhere in the text of the first paragraph.
  - f) Note that the rightmost tag in the **Tag Selector** indicates the text in the location of the insertion point is in a paragraph tag <p>.
  - g) Note the second from the right tag in the **Tag Selector**. It indicates the insertion point is in a paragraph tag <p> within the <div> tag area with a class name of content (<div.content>).
4. Remove tags with the **Tag Selector**.
- a) Place the insertion point immediately above the footer.
  - b) Note the rightmost tag <h2> in the **Tag Selector**. This is an unused, empty tag with no content.
  - c) Right-click the <h2> tag.
  - d) Select **Remove Tag**.
  - e) Save the document as *my\_harvest\_test.html*
  - f) If an update links window pops up, select **Yes**.
  - g) Close the open files, but keep Dreamweaver open.
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# ACTIVITY 1–2

## Finding Page Layouts and Colors

### Data Files

harvest.txt

copyright.txt


OurLogo.jpg

### Before You Begin

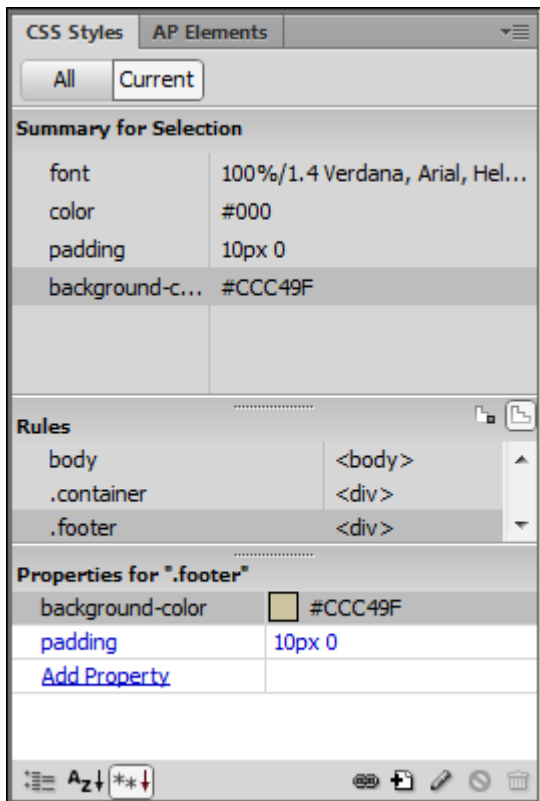
Dreamweaver is open.

### Scenario


You want to create your own version of the olive harvest page. You want to use a Dreamweaver layout to save time in constructing page areas for the content and graphics you intend to use.

1. Choose a layout.
  - a) Select **File→New**.
  - b) In the **New Document** dialog box:
    1. Select **Blank Page** from the first column.
    2. From the **Page Type** column, select **HTML**.
    3. From the **Layout** column, select **1 column, fixed, centered, header and footer**.
    4. Select the **Create** button.
2. Insert a graphic.
  - a) Place the insertion point to the right of the **Insert\_logo** area at the top of the page.
  - b) In the **Application** bar, select **Insert→Image**.
  - c) Navigate to the **C:\092001Data\Getting Started with Dreamweaver\graphics** folder.
  - d) Select the **OurLogo.jpg** file and select **OK**.
  - e) In the **Dreamweaver** message dialog box, select **OK**.
  - f) In the **Image Tag Accessibility Attributes** dialog box, select **OK**.
  - g) Select the **Insert\_logo** area in the upper-left corner of the page, above the inserted graphic.
  - h) Press **Delete**.
3. Remove unwanted color.
  - a) Select the olive green area to the right of the logo you placed by clicking on its lower edge.
  - b) In the **CSS Styles** panel, ensure that the **Current** button is selected.
  - c) In the **Summary for Selection** area, select the **background-color** style rule.
  - d) Select the **Edit Rule**  icon at the bottom of the panel.
  - e) In the **CSS Rule definition for .header**, from the **Category** box, select **Background**.
  - f) In the **Background-color** text box, enter the color **#FFF**.
  - g) Select **OK**. Note that the header background is now white.
4. Add text content.
  - a) Select the title “Instructions.”
  - b) Type ***How Olives Are Harvested***
  - c) Highlight all the body text under the title and press **Delete** to delete it all.

- d) In the **Application** bar, select **File→Open**.
  - e) In the **Open** dialog box, navigate to the **C:\092001Data\Getting Started with Dreamweaver** folder.
  - f) Select the file **harvest.txt** and select **Open**.
  - g) In the **Application** bar select **Edit→Select All** and then select **Edit→Copy**.
  - h) Select **File→Close** to close the **harvest.txt** file.
  - i) Select **Edit→Paste** to place the text on your page after the title.
5. Complete the footer.
- a) In the **Footer** area at the bottom of the page, select the text **Footer**.
  - b) In the **Application** bar select **File→Open**.
  - c) In the **Open** dialog box, navigate to the **C:\092001Data\Getting Started with Dreamweaver** folder.
  - d) Select the file **copyright.txt** and select **Open**.
  - e) In the **Application** bar, select **Edit→Select All** and then select **Edit→Copy**.
  - f) Select **File→Close** to close the **copyright.txt** file.
  - g) Select **Edit→Paste** to place the text on your page.
6. Choose a color for the footer from the logo.
- a) Place the insertion point in the footer after the word “Oils.”
  - b) In the **Tag Selector** below the document, select **<div.footer>**.
  - c) Scroll up until you can see the header.
  - d) In the **CSS Styles** panel, select the color swatch for the **background-color**.



- e) Bring the color eye dropper up to the logo and choose the yellow color in the logo letters.
  - f) Choose a blank area of the page to deselect all.
7. Save the page and view in a browser.
- a) On the **Application** bar, select **File→Save As**.
  - b) In the **Save As** dialog box, navigate to the **C:\092001Data\Getting Started with Dreamweaver** folder.
  - c) Type the file name **my\_harvest.html** and select **Save**.

- d) If a graphic warning box pops up, select **Copy**.
  - e) To check the page in a browser, in the **Document** bar, select the **Preview/Debug in Browser**  icon.
  - f) Select **Preview in IExplore**.
  - g) View the preview, and then close the browser.
  - h) On the **Application** bar, select **File→Close** to close the page.
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# ACTIVITY 1–3

## Using Help and Accessing the References

### Before You Begin

Dreamweaver is open.


### Scenario

You understand why Help is useful for confirming how to perform various procedures and learning about Dreamweaver. You want to check it out for some of the latest news on Dreamweaver CS6 about workspaces and workflow. Additionally, you have never used the references in Dreamweaver and you would like to check out the CSS Reference.

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1. Check out Help in Dreamweaver CS6.
    - a) On the **Application** bar, select **Help**.
    - b) Select **Dreamweaver Help**.
    - c) From the subjects listed at the top, select **Workspace and workflow**.
    - d) Under **Workspace and workflow**, click the **Dreamweaver workflow and workspace** link. In the next page, select the **Document window overview** link.
    - e) Note the comprehensive discussion of each element and the subsequent discussion and figure of the **Document** toolbar overview.
    - f) The detailed descriptions for each choice on the **Document** window will help you become familiar with their function.
    - g) Close the browser.
  
  2. Check the built-in CSS style reference.
    - a) On the **Application** bar, select **Help→Reference**.
    - b) Select the **Book** drop-down arrow.
    - c) Select the **O'REILLY CSS Reference**.

The screenshot shows the Reference panel in Adobe Dreamweaver CS6. At the top, there are tabs for Search, Reference, Validation, Browser Compatibility, Link Checker, Site Reports, FTP Log, and Server Debug. Below the tabs, there are three dropdown menus: 'Book: O'REILLY CSS Reference', 'Style: font-family', and 'Description'. The main content area displays the 'font-family' property with the following information:

- font-family** (highlighted in a grey bar) with browser support indicators: NN 4 IE 4 CSS 1 and 'Inherited: Yes'.
- Description:** Sets a prioritized list of font families to be used to render the content. One or more font family names may be included in a comma-delimited list of attribute values. If a font family name consists of multiple words, the family name must be inside quotes.
- Usage:** A font family may consist of multiple font definitions. For example, a Helvetica font family may also include a bold version and an italic version genuinely distinct fonts rather than the approximated versions of bold and italic. When you specify a font family by name, the browser looks into the client's system to see if there is a font available by that name. If not, the browser looks to the next font family name in the list. Therefore, it is wise to include font family names in a sequence that goes from the most esoteric to the most generic. The final font family name should be the generic family (*serif*, *sans-serif*, *cursive*, *fantasy*, or *monospace*) that most closely resembles the desired font. Many fonts that are widely installed on one operating system may not be as popular on another operating system.
- Browser Support:** Browsers following the CSS2 specification should also be smart enough to recognize Unicode character codes and try to match them with named font families that cater to particular languages. Ideally, this will allow a browser to mix fonts from different languages and writing systems in the same element, provided each `font-family` is listed in the attribute value.
- CSS Syntax:** `font-family: fontFamilyName [, fontFamilyName [, ...]]`
- Value:** Any number of font family names, comma delimited. Multiword family names must be quoted. Recognized generic family names are: *serif* | *sans-serif* | *cursive* | *fantasy* | *monospace*.
- Initial Value:** Browser default.
- Example:** `body {font-family: "Century Schoolbook", Times, serif}`

- d) Select the **Style** drop-down arrow.
- e) Select **font-family**.
- f) Note the complete discussion of the font-family style.
- g) Select the **Panel Option Menu** button  (upper right) for the **Reference** panel.
- h) Select **Close Tab Group**.