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## Dreamweaver website tutorial pdf

In the first part of this series, learn how to define Dreamweaver to set up your local file location and folder. Dreamweaver is a great program for creating and designing websites visually. But it can be challenging when you first open it. It has so many features that they're all for? This eight-part series of tutorials is designed to help you create a simple but elegant website in Dreamweaver 2015. It guides you through the process of identifying the site, building a structure with HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), adding text and images, and stacking pages with CSS (Cascade Style Sheets). To keep a series of tutorials up to a reasonable length, you'll only build two web pages; but once you've done that, you should have enough knowledge to create more pages on your own. Note: You don't need previous experience with Dreamweaver. However, the general knowledge of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and Cascade Style Sheets (CSS) will help provide context for many of the topics in this series. HTML and CSS are open web standards, and there are many resources available to explore these technologies. Define the structure of the page with HTML, Lay out, and the style of web pages with CSS, and HTML and CSS provide a great foundation. Let's start by downloading file samples and looking at the finished project. Download an example of files on the link at the top of this page. Files are compressed into a single file. Remove files in a convenient location, such as your desktop. On Mac OS X, click the downloaded file in Mac Finder to automatically extract the files. In Windows on the right, click the downloaded qIP file and select Extract All from the context menu. Browse the right place to save the files and then click the extract. Inside the extracted files is a folder called Bayside. It should contain nine subfolders, as shown in Figure 1. Figure 1. The sample files contain the project at every stage of development. The content folder contains text content for web pages, and the js folder contains a JavaScript file that will be used to control the navigation menu at small screen resolutions. Other folders contain the full version of the project as it looks at the end of each part of the series. You can use them to check your own code. There's no folder for Part 8 because the final part is dedicated to showing you how to download the finished project to the web server. Open the part7 folder and drag index.html into the browser to view it. The home page of the finished project looks like Figure 2. Figure 2. The home page of the finished project has a layout of two columns. Explore the browser by dragging one side inside. When we view narrower than 700px, the layout changes from two columns to one column. The navigation bar is replaced by MENU black background. The white text in the box above the image of the Golden Gate Bridge, has become deep pink, and is now located under the image, as shown in Figure 3. Figure 3. On a narrower screen, the page changes to a single column layout. Click MENU. The navigation menu glides smoothly down on a translucent black background (see figure 4). Figure 4. The navigation menu slides into view. Click MENU again. The navigation menu slides up and out of sight. Open the navigation menu again, and click SIGHTS to view the second page (other menu items are dummy links). So that's what you'll build with Dreamweaver 2015 throughout this series. In the process, you'll learn how to do the following: Identify the site in Dreamweaver Build a web page structure with HTML5 elements Use the DOM panel to find your way around the page and add new elements Add text and images to the Page Download and resplendent images from the Creative Cloud Library Style page using Dreamweaver's CSS Designer Create a second web page that styles just like managing different layouts using visual media bar requests You will also learn the most important parts of the dreamweaver user interface. This is an in-depth tutorial, so give yourself plenty of time. Each part was divided into short sections that explain not only what to do, but also why. Take a break between sections to make sure you understand the different methods imposed. Note: This series of tutorials was written for Dreamweaver 2015.2, and it uses features that are not available in older versions of the program. While older versions of Dreamweaver are able to build the same website, it is recommended to use Dreamweaver 2015.2 for this tutorial. If you don't have a Creative Cloud subscription, you can use the free trial. Before you start, switch to the design workspace. This will give you access to all the basic panels you need for this tutorial. On Windows, the quickest way to do this is to use the workspace switch in the top right of the screen (see Figure 5). Figure 5. Choose a design workspace from the Workspace Switch. On Mac OS X, the default Workspace switch is in the same place, but if you turn off the app frame, it's on the left. If you've also turned off the app bar, it's hidden. An alternative way to choose a workspace is a window and a Layout workspace. A common beginner's mistake is to start working on the web pages in Dreamweaver without identifying the site. This leads to links to assets such as images and style sheets indicating location on your local computer. Everything is working fine while you come to download the site to a remote server. Then you'll find that all your links are broken and need to be corrected. Avoid this heartache pain defining the site. This is a quick and easy task. At Dreamweaver, the site organizes all documents on your local computer related to your website, and allows you to track and maintain links, manage files, and transfer your site's files to a web server. A typical Dreamweaver site has at least two parts: Local Folder: This is your work directory, usually a folder on your hard drive. Dreamweaver refers to this folder as your local root site. Remote Folder: This is where you store files on a computer that runs your web server. A web server is often (but not always) a computer that makes your site public on the Internet. Tip: If you plan to work on multiple sites, it's a good idea to create a folder on your local hard drive to store them. On Mac OS X, your home folder already includes a folder called Sites. On Windows, the folder is set up under the name Sites on the top level of the C drive. Although the screenshots for this series were made on Windows, the instructions are identical to mac OS X, except for the keys and labels on some buttons (both given). All you need to start working is to give your site a name, and tell Dreamweaver where you want to store files on your local computer. You don't need to identify a deleted folder until you're ready to upload your site to a live web server on the Internet. Start Dreamweaver and select a website and a new site. There is a dialog window for the site's setting. In the site name box, enter Bayside Responsive as the site's name. The name is used internally by Dreamweaver to identify the site. It doesn't matter if it contains spaces. Click the folder icon next to the folder field to view and select the Bayside folder from examples of files you've downloaded. The site Installation Dialog window should now look like Figure 6, although the file path to your local Folder site will depend on where you copied the Bayside folder on your hard drive. Figure 6. Identify the site's local folder for the Bayside Responsive site. Expand the extended settings in the column to the left of the site's dialog installation window and select Loka local information. Tap the folder icon to the right of the default image folder field to open the Select Image Folder dialog. Click New Folder (in Windows, it's at the top of the dialog box; on the Mac, it's at the bottom). Name new folder images, select them and click Select Folder (Windows) or Select (Mac). The dialog field to set up the site should look like Figure 7. Figure 7. Set the image folder by default. Leave other options on defaults. There is no need to insert a value for the web URL, because we use links regarding the document. Click Save. The file bar in Dreamweaver now shows a new local root folder for the current site (see picture The filelist acts as a file manager, allowing you to copy the paste, delete, move and open the open just like you would on your desktop. Figure 8. Sample files and images of the folder in the file bar. Now you've identified the site's local folder for the Bayside Beat site. Here you keep working copies of web pages on your local computer. You also provided the default folder for storing images. This says Dreamweaver automatically copy the images to this folder when importing images from outside the site's root folder. A typical website contains a large number of files and folders. For the convenience of service, it is important to organize them logically. Create separate, correctly named folders for images, videos, style sheets, and JavaScript external files. Also, keep in mind the following points: File names and folders on websites should never contain spaces or any of the following characters: /% While other special characters are allowed, it is usually a good idea to limit yourself to alphabetical characters, hyphens and highlights. Most file names and folders end up as part of the web page URL, so keep them short but meaningful. Long URLs are hard to remember and enter into browsers on a mobile device. The vast majority of websites are hosted on Linux servers that are case-sensitive. Using all the lower-case letters for file and folder names avoids problems with files that are not found. The images and colours of this project are stored online in the Creative Cloud Library. CC libraries make your visual resources accessible to you everywhere and are especially useful when collaborating with others. For example, one person may be responsible for creating visual assets while you are responsible for creating an actual site. Check out the online documentation to learn more about using CC libraries in Dreamweaver. You have to keep the assets in the shared library in the library yourself. Use assets in Bayside Beat Library. Click Save Creative Cloud at the top right of the browser screen, and keep shared assets in your Bayside library if you haven't already done so. Choose the Bayside library in the Dreamweaver library bar. You should see four images and six color swatches, as shown in Figure 9. Figure 9. Common assets in the Bayside CC library. You're going to create a Bayside Beat website from scratch. Examples of files you've downloaded contain text content in Microsoft Word files and rich text files, JavaScript files, and project copies at each stage to compare with your own work files. Let's start by creating two HTML pages for the site. If the dreamweaver welcome screen is visible, click HTML in the Create new section. Also, select File and New from the main menu. In any case, this opens the new document's dialog window, as shown in the Figure 10. The New Document Dialog has the ability to create many types of files. File. sure that the new document is selected in the column on the left, this type of document is tuned to HTML, and Framework to None. Bayside Beat Type: Cable Cars in the Name Field. Make sure that Doc Type is the default HTML5, and that there is nothing listed in the Attach CSS box. If something is listed in Attach CSS, select it and press the trash can icon to the right of the field. Click Create. Dreamweaver creates a blank HTML page in the document window. If necessary, select the Split button (see figure 11) in the top left top left to the left of the document window to reveal the basic HTML markup. Figure 11. Select the Split button to reveal the underlying code in the document window part. The document window (or Live View) is completely empty, but the basic structure of HTML is revealed in Code View, as shown in Figure 12. Figure 12. Dreamweaver automatically creates a basic HTML structure. Line 1 is a document type declaration (doctype) that tells the browser that it is an HTML file. HTML is a tag-based language. The tags are surrounded by angular brackets. Most tags come in pairs, with the closing tag indicated forward the line after opening the corner of the bracket. The whole page is stacked in a pair of tags (on lines 2 and 10). The section on rows 2-6 contains information for the browser. All the contents of the page runs between the opening and the closing of the tags. Most of the time Dreamweaver creates all the necessary code for you as you work with its visual interface and dialog windows. But you have to be careful if you copy and paste code from other countries. Like humans, an HTML page can only have one head and only one body. If the content doesn't show up in Live View or your browser, the most likely reason is that you're out of the body. Save the file by selecting the file and save or use the Ctrl's (Windows) or Cmd's (Mac) shortcut. In the Save As dialog box, make sure you're in your local folder, name file index.html and click Save. The file is now listed in the file bar, and the tab on the top left to left of the document window displays the file name. Tip: You can always get to the local folder of the current website by clicking the Root button at the bottom of the Save As dialog window. Create a new HTML file. The Welcome screen is no longer visible, so you need to use the File and New menu option to open the New Document dialog window. Also, click Ctrl-N (Windows) or Cmd-N (Mac). Choose the same options as in step 2 earlier, but this time leave the header box blank and then click Create. Save the file in the site's root folder as sights.html. In Split View, the value between the tags on line 5 is Untitled Document. This is what will be displayed in the browser tab or the headline bar. It will also be picked up by search engines. Leave that value изменений является распространенной ошибкой новичка. Есть два <title></title></body></body></head></html>< </title></body></body></head></html>. To change it: Go to the code, and change it manually, making sure you leave the opening and closing HTML tags intact. Use Dreamweaver's real estate inspector. Let's use this technique. The real estate inspector represents if you are working on a large horizontal panel at the bottom of the document window in the design workspace. If necessary, click the Properties tab to bring it to the front (originally hidden behind the output panel). Replace the unnamed document in the bayside Beat headline box: Sightseeing. Note that nothing changes in basic HTML when you type. To confirm the change, click Tab or Enter/Return. The value in the document header field replaces an unnamed document in HTML on line 5 (see figure 13). Figure 13. Use a real estate inspector to customize the name of the document. While Dreamweaver creates AN HTML markup for you, it's a good idea to keep Split View open most of the time when working with a web page. This allows you to verify that the changes were implemented correctly. This does not mean that Dreamweaver is unreliable. Except in unusual circumstances, it will do exactly what you ask. But it is important to know where you are in the document. If the insertion point is in the wrong place, a new code will be added. If you're not careful, you may end up with a confusing mess that can be hard to solve. The DOM panel we will use in the next part of the tutorial series is also invaluable in tracking the structure of the page. Tip: If you prefer to see the basic code next to the visual representation of the page, choose View and Split Vertical. To return to splitting the document window horizontally, choose the same option again. The View menu also lets you choose which side Live View should be on. Drag the bar separating the code and the live views to adjust their relative size. Dreamweaver remembers your settings automatically. Now that you've finished defining your site and created two empty web pages, you can start adding content to them. Their. dreamweaver website tutorial pdf. dreamweaver responsive website tutorial. adobe dreamweaver website design tutorial. build ecommerce website dreamweaver tutorial. dreamweaver website design tutorial 2019. dreamweaver website design tutorial in hindi. dreamweaver website design tutorial pdf. building a website with dreamweaver cs6 tutorial

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