


# Using the CSS Box Model for Page Layout



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## What You'll Learn

- CSS Features in Dreamweaver 8
- Elements of the CSS Box Model
- How to manipulate:
  - Borders
  - Margins
  - Padding
- Different Ways of applying styles:
  - External style sheet
  - Embedded styles
  - Inline styles
- Different Types of Selectors:
  - Class selectors
  - ID selectors
  - Redefining tag (simple selectors)
- How to create floated elements

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## CSS Features in Dreamweaver 8



- Completely CSS-based
- Page Properties
- Property inspector
- Relevant CSS Panel
- CSS Page Designs

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## Completed Exercise



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## Top 10 Reasons to Learn CSS

By Christopher Schmitt, author of *Designing CSS Web Pages*, ISBN 0735712638

1. **Built from the ground up to replace traditional Web design methods.**
2. **Faster download times.**
3. **Shorter development time.**
4. **Greater control over the typography in a Web page.**
5. **It's easy to write.**
6. **Improvements in accessibility.**
7. **Print designs as well as Web page designs.**
8. **Better control over the placement of elements in Web page.**
9. **The design of Web pages is separated from the content.**
10. **Better search engine rankings.**

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## Modify -> Page Properties

- Now CSS only
- No <body> attributes
- Automatically added to the <head>

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### Exercise 1: Setting Page Properties

- Objectives
  - Modify page text properties such as font, font size, and font color
  - Modify the background color and margins of a page

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### CSS Storage

- Style storage:
  - External style sheet
  - Embedded (in <head>)
  - Inline (in tag)
  - The Cascade
  - Export CSS from a page into an external stylesheet

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### Exercise 2: External Style Sheet

- Objectives
  - Export styles in a page to an external style sheet
  - Attach an external style sheet to a page

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### CSS Box Model

A diagram illustrating the CSS Box Model. It shows a green rectangular box with a dashed border. The text "Here is some text that is in the content area..." is centered within the box. The word "Width" is positioned above the box, and "Height" is positioned to the left of the box.

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### CSS Box Model

A detailed diagram of the CSS Box Model. It shows two stacked green rectangular boxes. The top box contains the text "Here is some text that is in the content area...". The bottom box contains the text "Here is some more text...". Labels with arrows point to different parts of the boxes: "Margin" points to the space between the boxes, "Border" points to the dashed line around the boxes, "Content" points to the text inside the boxes, and "Padding" points to the space between the text and the border.

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### CSS Box Model

- Each element is a box containing content
- Optional properties:
  - Margins
    - Always transparent
  - Padding
    - Same background as content
  - Borders
    - Default value = 0

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## ID Selectors

- One per page only
- Name begins with #

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## Insert div Tag

- Insert -> Layout Objects -> Div Tag
- Layer has an inline style definition
- Overrides an embedded or external style
- Name is ID
- Div Tag allows greater flexibility to apply a class or id selector

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## Exercise 3: Create the Banner

- Objectives
  - Define an ID selector using Dreamweaver
  - Save a new style to an external style sheet
  - Use the categories of the New CSS Style dialog box to define selector properties
  - Create a new div using Dreamweaver's Div Tag object

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## Examine the Relevant CSS

The screenshot shows the CSS Properties panel for two tags: #tag and #main. The #tag style is defined in 'ucr.css' and includes properties like background-image, border, height, margin, and width. The #main style is also defined in 'ucr.css' and includes properties like float, margin, width, and background-color. A note indicates that 'margin-bottom' is not inherited for the #main style.

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## Exercise 4: Create the Motto

- Objective
  - Format text within the New CSS Style dialog box using the Type and Block categories

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## Exercise 5: Create the Menu

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## Class Selectors



- Can be applied to multiple elements on the page
- Name begins with .



## Exercise 6: Create a Class Selector



- Objectives
  - Create and name a class selector
  - Apply a class selector to a div



## Nested Divs



- Some styles are inherited and some are not
- Problems with Netscape 4 browsers



## Exercise 7: Create the Main Container



## Float



- Must always set a width
- Learn more at the Floatutorial: <http://css.maxdesign.com.au/floatutorial/>
- CSS Future: column settings



## Exercise 8: Create Two Columns



- Objectives
  - Add a width that is a percentage of the size of the parent container
  - Use the float property to create columns



## Setting More Page Properties



\*Adds styles to the document head

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## Exercise 9: Set Link Properties



- Objectives
- Format links using CSS in Page Properties

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## Exercise 10: Add the Title



- Objectives
- Redefine an HTML tag's appearance using CSS
- Use a filter
- Center the design

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