



Adobe® Dreamweaver® CS4

The Professional Portfolio

AGAINST THE CLOCK
mastering graphic technology

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Acknowledgements

ABOUT AGAINST THE CLOCK

Against The Clock has been publishing graphic communications educational materials for more than 17 years, starting out as a Tampa, Florida-based systems integration firm whose primary focus was on skills development in high-volume, demanding commercial environments. Among the company's clients were LL Bean, The New England Journal of Medicine, the Smithsonian, and many others. Over the years, Against The Clock has developed a solid and widely-respected approach to teaching people how to effectively utilize graphics applications while maintaining a disciplined approach to real-world problems.

Against The Clock has been recognized as one of the nation's leaders in courseware development. Having developed the *Against The Clock* and the *Essentials for Design* series with Prentice Hall/Pearson Education, the firm works closely with all major software developers to ensure timely release of educational products aimed at new version releases.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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Gary Poysick, co-owner of Against The Clock, is a well-known and often controversial speaker, writer, and industry consultant who has been involved in professional graphics and communications for more than twenty years. He wrote the highly popular *Workflow Reengineering* (Adobe Press), *Teams and the Graphic Arts Service Provider* (Prentice Hall), *Creative Techniques: Adobe Illustrator*, and *Creative Techniques: Adobe Photoshop* (Hayden Books), and was the author or co-author of many application-specific training books from Against The Clock.

CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS, ARTISTS, AND EDITORS

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- Biltmore Village Inn, www.biltmorevillageinn.com
- Showcolate Fondue Express, www.showcolate.com
- Apple Homes, www.applehomesfla.com
- Moxie Photographic Studios, www.moxiestudios.com

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Walk-Through

Project 5 Showcolate CSS Layout

This project incorporates the following skills:

- Working with tracing images to replicate a site designed in an image editing application
- Creating and linking an external CSS file
- Creating ID selectors
- Creating a layout with *div* elements
- Editing CSS rules to adjust the layout
- Using the *float* property to control nested *div*s
- Using margins and padding to offset element placement
- Defining HTML tag selectors and compound tag selectors
- Creating pseudo-class selectors
- Adding and modifying selectors to meet specific design requirements

Project Meeting

We've been getting a lot of inquiries about our Franchise business, and want to create a new Web site to help answer some of the preliminary questions our administrators then can focus on those with serious interest.

We have a site already but we can't figure out how a web looks, so it's extremely difficult to change even a comma. We called the site designer, but he can't work as fast as schedule for more than a month — and we don't have the time to wait.

The new site should be very easy to manage and, most importantly, easy to change — whether it's a comma or the entire site layout.

In addition to being impossible to manage, our site doesn't appear very high on search engine rankings. The original site designer said this is because we insisted on controlling the appearance of the text on the pages. He said it would take several weeks — and a lot of money — to redesign the site for search engine compatibility. We hope you can take care of this problem in less time and at much less cost.

I asked the graphic designer to put together the look and feel of the new site. She created a sample image that shows the overall layout, which you should review carefully to see what elements of the new site you need to implement in Dreamweaver.

The client seems to be able to make layout changes to the actual page content, but we don't want him to be able to destroy the integrity of the page layout. Canceling work there are the best way to accomplish this goal because the actual HTML pages will be almost entirely static. The layout will be defined in the CSS file, so the client can edit the text all by himself without touching the layout.

CSS separates the page content from the presentational issues like containers and backgrounds, so search engines can more easily scan and rank the actual page contents. Although this won't get around the issue of companies that pay for higher rankings, the Showcolate site should appear much higher on the list than the old site, which was designed entirely using images of the page text.

To complete this project, you will:

- Define a tracing image
- Create and link an external CSS file
- Create ID selectors
- Understand the CSS box model
- Create a layout with *div* elements
- Edit CSS rules to adjust the layout
- Use the *float* property to control nested *div*s
- Use margins and padding to offset element placement
- Define properties for the body tag
- Define HTML tag selectors
- Create compound tag selectors
- Create pseudo-class selectors
- Create a template file
- Add and modify selectors to meet design requirements

Project Goals

Each project begins with a clear description of the overall concepts that are explained in the project; these goals closely match the different “stages” of the project workflow.

The Project Meeting

Each project includes the client's initial comments, which provide valuable information about the job. The Project Art Director, a vital part of any design workflow, also provides fundamental advice and production requirements.

Project Objectives

Each Project Meeting includes a summary of the specific skills required to complete the project.

Figure 2 Working with Templates

Web designers use templates — with the “*doe*” extension in Dreamweaver — to create HTML pages. The primary benefit of using templates is that you create common page elements only once, rather than recreating them every time you add a new page to a site. A template can contain everything an HTML page requires, including text, graphics, and hyperlinks.

When you create a template, you indicate which elements of a page should remain constant (non-editable, locked) in pages based on that template, and which elements can be changed. While the non-editable regions appear exactly the same from one page to the next, the editable regions enable you to add unique content to each new page. You can modify a template even after you have created pages based on it. When you modify a template, the locked (non-editable) regions in pages based on the template automatically update to match the change to the template.

CREATE A TEMPLATE

To create a template, you can modify an existing HTML document to suit your immediate needs or you can create a template from scratch. (To start with a blank HTML document, Dreamweaver saves template files with the “.*doe*” extension) in a Templates folder in your site's local root folder. If the Templates folder does not already exist, Dreamweaver automatically creates the folder when you save a new template.

- With **Inter.HTML** from the **Apple Homes** site root folder open in Design view, choose **File>Save as Template**.
- In the **Save As Template** dialog box, make sure **Apple Homes** is selected in the **Site** menu.
- In the **Description** field, type **Home's secondary pages**. This template will work for all but the one home page, which has a slightly different layout to accommodate the main content.
- In the **Save As** field, type **ah_s.html** and click **Save**. The extension “.*doe*” is automatically added for both Macintosh and Windows computers.

Project 4: Apple Homes Site Layout

Real-World Workflow

Projects are broken into logical lessons or “stages” of the workflow. Brief introductions at the beginning of each stage provide vital foundational material required to complete the task.

USE THE FLOAT PROPERTY TO CONTROL NESTED DIVS

As you might have noticed, nested *div* elements automatically align based on the horizontal alignment properties of the containing elements. If no specific alignment is defined, the nested *div* aligns to the left side of the container. The float property allows you to attach a nested *div* to the left or right edge of the containing element, which gives you greater flexibility when creating complex layouts such as the one in this project.

In the previous section, you created ID selectors and placed *div* elements using the selectors you had already defined. If you are experimenting with a layout, or you want to work from within the context of an existing layout, you can also insert *div* tags and create ID selectors at the same time.

- With the **strains.html** page active, select and delete the placeholder content in the header *div*.
When you delete the placeholder content, the header *div* collapses to the smallest possible size. The insertion point remains within the *div* tag, as you can see in the Code view.
When you delete the placeholder content, the *div* collapses to the smallest possible size.
- Choose **Insert>Layout Objects>Div Tag**.
- In the resulting **Insert Div Tag** dialog box, click the **New CSS Rule** button.
- In the resulting **New CSS Rule** dialog box, choose **ID** in the **Selector Type** menu.

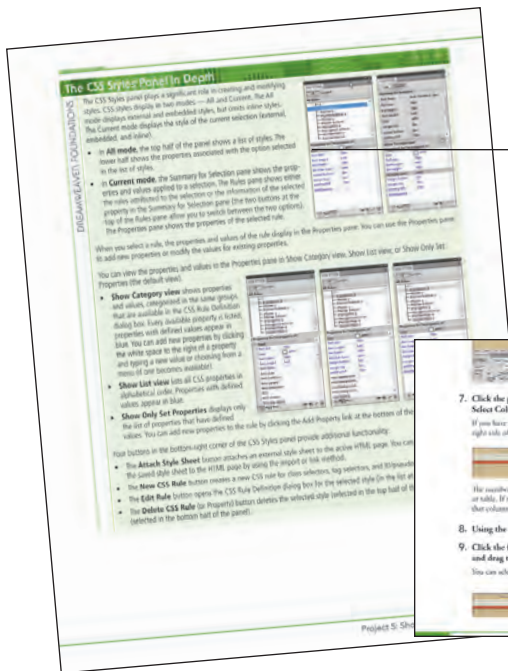
Project 5: Showcolate CSS Layout

Step-By-Step Exercises

Every stage of the workflow is broken into multiple hands-on, step-by-step exercises.

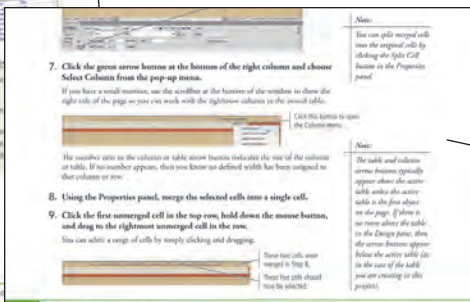
Visual Explanations

Wherever possible, screen shots are annotated so students can quickly identify important information.



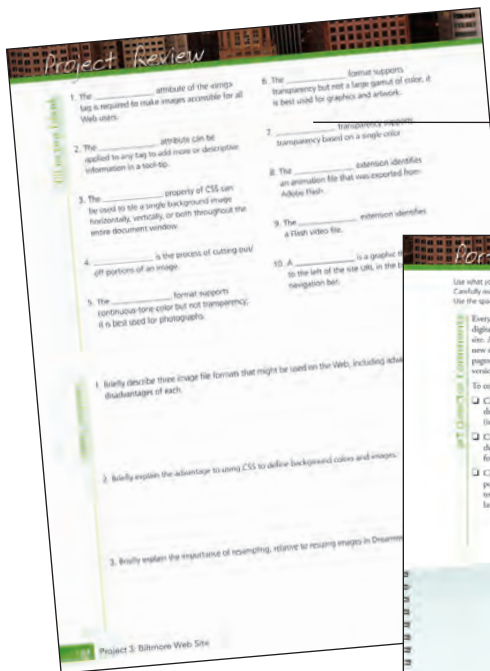
Dreamweaver Foundations

Additional functionality, related tools, and underlying graphic design concepts are included throughout the book.



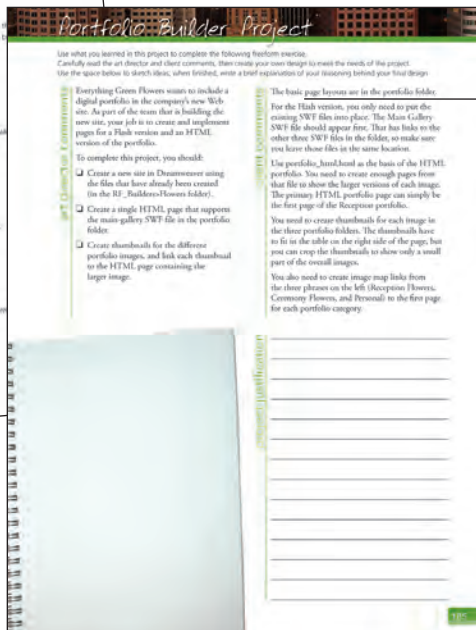
Advice and Warnings

Where appropriate, sidebars provide shortcuts, warnings, or tips about the topic at hand.



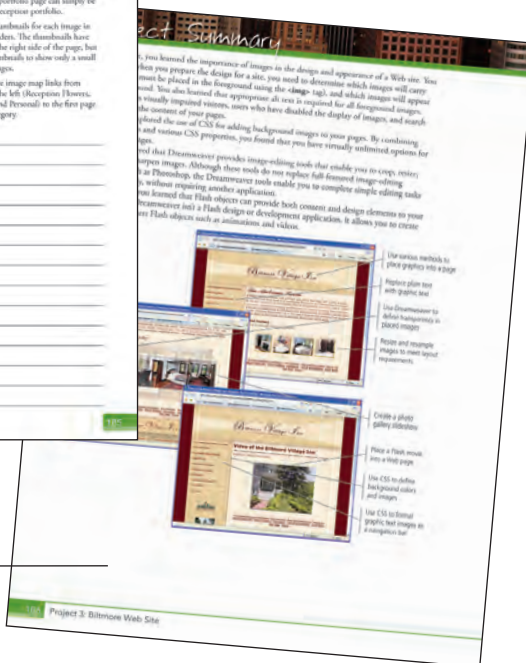
Project Review

After completing each project, students can complete these fill-in-the-blank and short-answer questions to test their understanding of the concepts in the project.



Portfolio Builder Projects

Each step-by-step project is accompanied by a freeform project, allowing students to practice skills and creativity, resulting in an extensive and diverse portfolio of work.



Visual Summary

Using an annotated version of the finished project, students can quickly identify the skills used to complete different aspects of the job.

Projects at a Glance

The *Against The Clock Portfolio Series* teaches graphic design software tools and techniques entirely within the framework of real-world projects; we introduce and explain skills where they would naturally fall into a real project workflow. For example, rather than including an entire chapter about site management (which most students find boring), we teach site management where you naturally need to do so — when you begin building a new site in each project.

The project-based approach in the *Portfolio Series* allows you to get in depth with the software beginning in Project 1 — you don't have to read several chapters of introductory material before you can start creating finished artwork.

The *Portfolio Series* project-based approach also prevents “topic tedium” — in other words, we don't require you to read pages and pages of information about marking up text (for example); instead, we explain text-related mark-up as part of a larger project (in this case, as part of a digital book chapter).

Clear, easy-to-read, step-by-step instructions walk you through every phase of each job, from creating a new file to saving the finished piece. Wherever logical, we also offer practical advice and tips about underlying concepts and graphic design practices that will benefit students as they enter the job market.

The projects in this book reflect a range of different types of Dreamweaver jobs, from creating a digital portfolio to developing a functional site template to building an online registration page. When you finish the eight projects in this book (and the accompanying Portfolio Builder exercises), you will have a substantial body of work that should impress any potential employer.

The eight Dreamweaver CS4 projects are described briefly here; more detail is provided in the full table of contents (beginning on Page viii).

project 1

Moxie Digital Portfolio

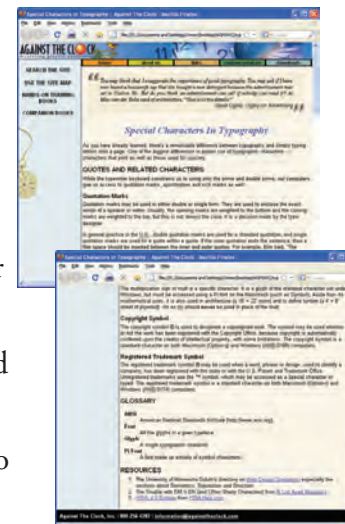
- ❑ Exploring Existing Site Structure
- ❑ Organizing the Site Navigation
- ❑ Creating Image Links
- ❑ Creating Other Types of Links
- ❑ Naming Pages and Titling Documents



project 2

Digital Book Chapter

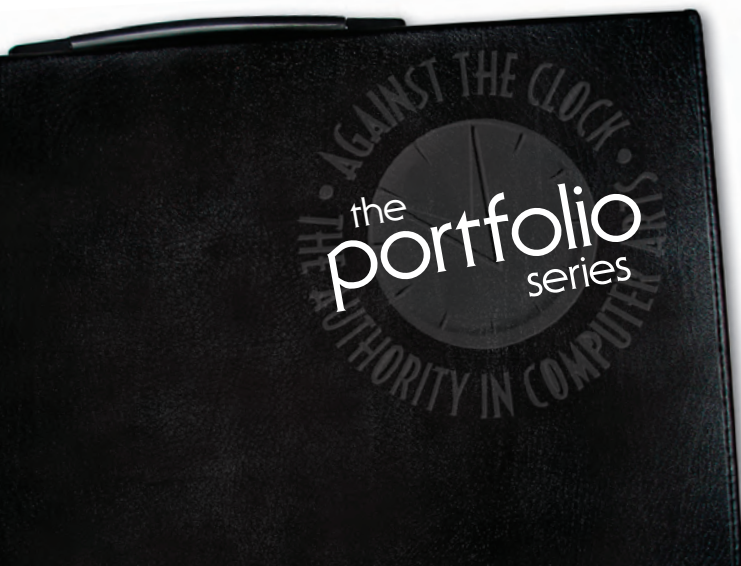
- ❑ Preparing the Workspace
- ❑ Working with Special Markup
- ❑ Working with HTML Character Entities
- ❑ Creating Lists and Tables
- ❑ Fitting a Page into an Existing Site



project 3

Biltmore Web Site

- ❑ Creating Image Links
- ❑ Controlling Backgrounds with CSS
- ❑ Editing Images in Dreamweaver
- ❑ Working with Other Image Types



project 4 *Apple Homes Site Layout*

- ❑ Planning a Web Site
- ❑ Working with Templates
- ❑ Working with Snippets



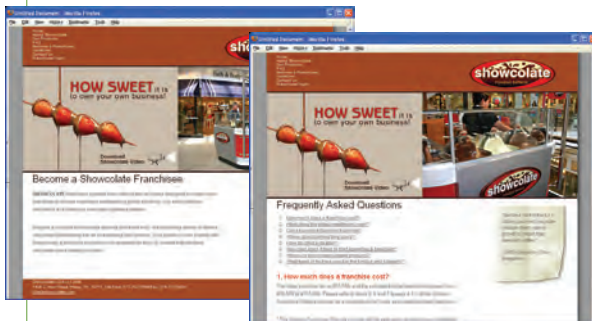
project 7 *California Tourism Site*

- ❑ Creating AP Divs
- ❑ Working with Spry Layout Objects



project 5 *Showcolate CSS Layout*

- ❑ Creating Layouts with Style Sheets
- ❑ Using CSS to Control Content



project 8 *Just Posters Dynamic Site*

- ❑ Preparing to Use PHP and MySQL
- ❑ Defining a PHP Site Definition
- ❑ Creating Data-Driven Pages
- ❑ Preparing the Site for Going Live



project 6 *AppleOne Registration Form*

- ❑ Creating Online Forms
- ❑ Formatting Forms with CSS
- ❑ Validating Forms



Some experts claim most people use only a small fraction — maybe 10% — of their software's capabilities; this is likely because many people don't know what is available. As you complete the projects in this book, our goal is to familiarize you with the entire tool set so you can be more productive and more marketable in your career as a graphic designer.

It is important to keep in mind that Dreamweaver is an extremely versatile and powerful application. The sheer volume of available panels, options, and features can seem intimidating when you first look at the software interface. Most of these tools, however, are fairly simple to use with a bit of background information and a little practice.

Wherever necessary, we explain the underlying concepts and terms that are required for understanding the software. We're confident that these projects provide the practice you need to be able to create sophisticated artwork by the end of the very first project.

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Getting Started

PREREQUISITES

The entire Portfolio Series is based on the assumption that you have a basic understanding of how to use your computer. You should know how to use your mouse to point, click, and drag items around the screen. You should be able to resize and arrange windows on your desktop to maximize your available space. You should know how to access drop-down menus, and understand how check boxes and radio buttons work. It also doesn't hurt to have a good understanding of how your operating system organizes files and folders, and how to navigate your way around them. If you're familiar with these fundamental skills, then you know all that's necessary to use the Portfolio Series.

RESOURCE FILES

All of the files that you need to complete the projects in this book are on the provided Resource CD in the **RF_Dreamweaver** folder. This folder contains nine subfolders, one for each project in the book (including the Interface); you will be directed to the appropriate folder whenever you need to access a specific file. Files required for the related Portfolio Builder exercises are in the **RF_Builders** folder.

The Resource CD also includes an empty **WIP** folder, which you should copy to some writable location on your computer or a removeable drive. At the beginning of each project, we instruct you to copy one of the project folders from the RF_Dreamweaver folder into your WIP folder because the files need to be in a location where you can save changes. In other words, you can't work directly from the files on the Resource CD. The location of files inside each project folder is extremely important for all steps in a project to work properly; that's why we've provided a specific set of folders with known file names.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

As software technology continues to mature, the differences in functionality from one platform to another continue to diminish. The Portfolio Series was designed to work on both Macintosh or Windows computers; where differences exist from one platform to another, we include specific instructions relative to each platform.

One issue that remains different from Macintosh to Windows is the use of different modifier keys (Control, Shift, etc.) to accomplish the same task. When we present key commands or other system-specific instructions, we always follow the same Macintosh/Windows format — Macintosh commands are listed first, then a slash, followed by the Windows command.

Minimum System Requirements for Adobe Dreamweaver CS4:

Windows

- 1GHz or faster processor
- Microsoft® Windows® XP with Service Pack 2 (Service Pack 3 recommended) or Windows Vista® Home Premium, Business, Ultimate, or Enterprise with Service Pack 1 (certified for 32-bit Windows XP and Windows Vista)
- 512 MB of RAM
- 1 GB of available hard-disk space for installation
- 1,280×800 display with 16-bit video card
- DVD-ROM drive
- Broadband Internet connection required for online services

Macintosh

- PowerPC® G5 or multicore Intel® processor
- Mac OS X v10.4.11–10.5.6
- 512 MB of RAM
- 1.8 GB of available hard-disk space for installation
- 1,280×800 display with 16-bit video card
- DVD-ROM drive
- Broadband Internet connection required for online services