

VINOD

COMPUTER

INSTITUTE

DREAMWEAVER

8303 120438.

COURSE CONTENTS. ADOBE DREAMWEAVER CC 2018.

MODULE-I- ADOBE DREAMWEAVER (CC 2018).....55 DAYS.

This Module Will Enable Dreamweaver You to Create Your Site Using Modern HTML5.

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Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2018.


Chapter-1. What Is Adobe Dreamweaver?

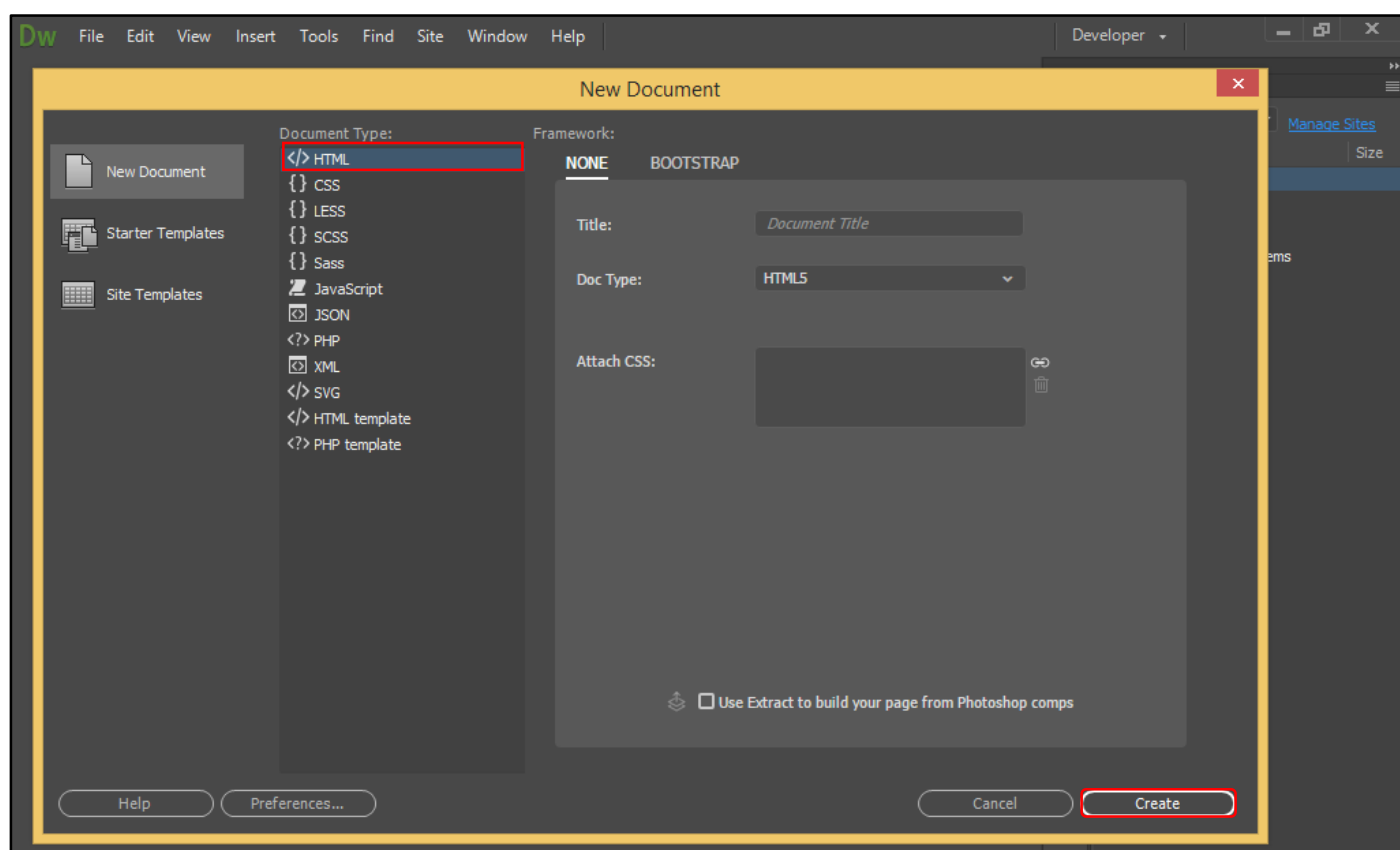
Adobe Dreamweaver is an application used by web designers and developers to create websites and applications for use across multiple targets. Including browsers, devices, and tablets. Web designers use Dreamweaver for creating website prototypes using web-friendly artwork. With adobe Dreamweaver cc, you can easily add content to an existing website, including viewing, editing, creating, and publishing pages. This training manual will cover topics such as managing the site, formatting text, inserting tables and images, working with links, and customizing your Dreamweaver work environment.

How to Open Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2018 Software?

Click on Start Button > Programs > Adobe Dreamweaver Folder > Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2018.

Click on Window Button > Search > Type > Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2018. > Enter.

Double Click on  Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2018. Icon on Desktop.

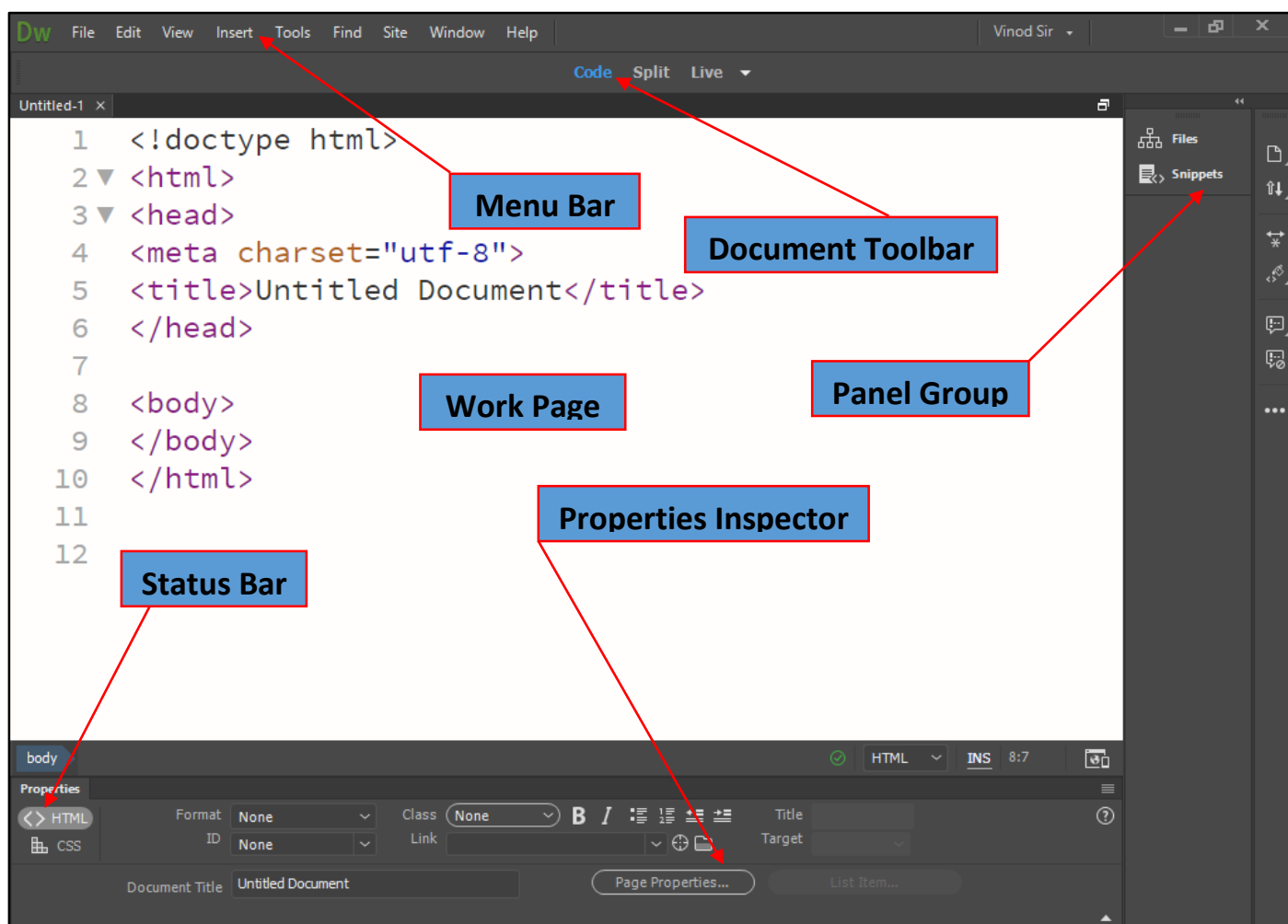


HTML. Html stand for hypertext markup language. Html represent a way to take ordinary text and turn it into hypertext just by adding special elements called markup tags that tell web browser how to display a web page contents. Html web were first conceived in 1989 by researcher name “Tim Berners-Lee”.

CSS. Cascading style sheet files have a .CSS. Extension. They are used to format html content and control the positioning of various page elements. Or cascading style sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language.

XML. Extensible markup language files have an .xml extension. They contain data in a raw form that can be formatted using XSL (extensible style sheet language). Or extensible markup language (xml) is a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.

PHP. PHP (recursive acronym for PHP. hypertext preprocessor) is a widely-used open source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into html or hypertext preprocessor files have a. PHP extension and are used to process dynamic pages.



Open Recent Item. This option is used to open recently nine items in Dreamweaver.

Create New. This option is used to opened new page or site.

Top Features Videos. This option is used to direct links to video training for Dreamweaver.

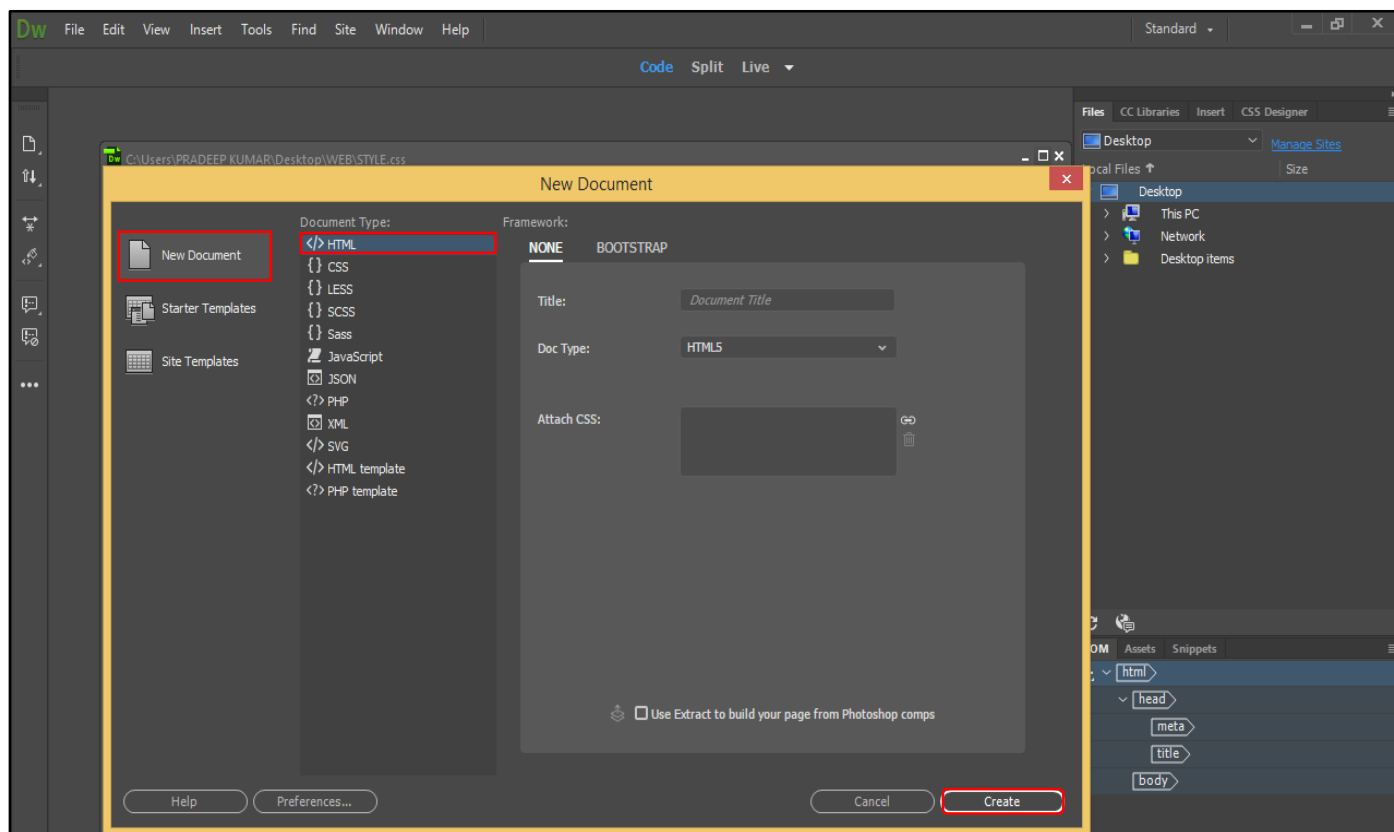
Getting Started. This option is used to gives a quick tour of Dreamweaver's functionality.

New Features. This option is used to opens the online new features documentation.

Chapter-2. File Menu. (Alt+F).



New (Ctrl+N). This command is used to open new document window and select a new blank Dreamweaver document basic page. Html and CSS. You can also use this command to create a new your web page.



Blank Page. This command is used to open various type of web page such as html, JavaScript, and ColdFusion. It also allows you to select predefined CSS layouts for the pages.

Blank Template. This command is used to open templates of various types with predefined CSS layouts.

Page From Template. This command is used to open web pages based on existing templates.

Page From Sample. This command is used to open web pages based on sample pages that contain predefined elements such as CSS style sheets, framesets, and themes.

Other. This command is used to open various types of pages, such as action script, c#, java, and VB script pages.

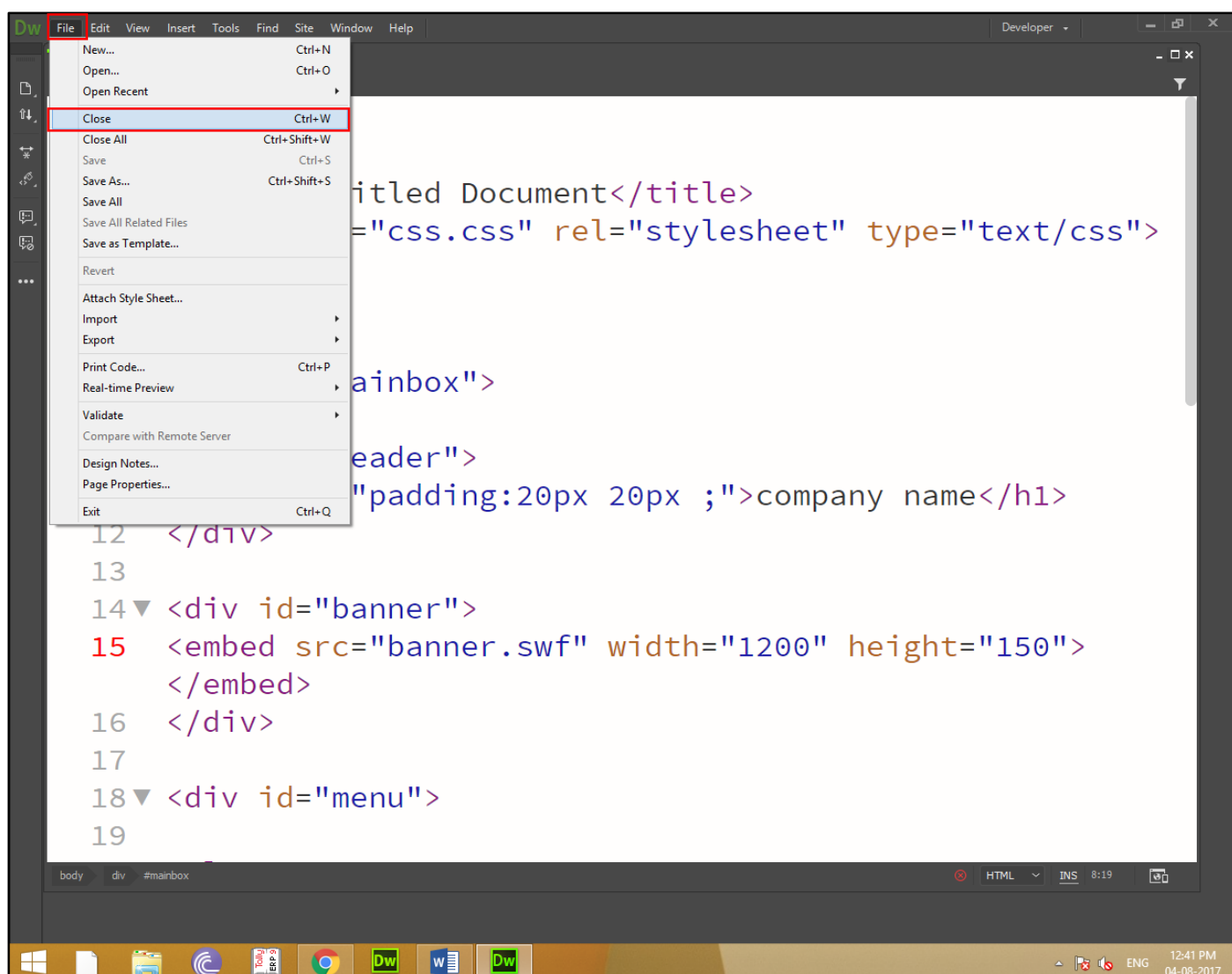
Open (Ctrl+O). This command is used to open specific save file, from hard disk, pan drive, and various document only.HTML, PHP, CSS, JSP. Etc.

Browse In Bridge (Ctrl+Alt+O). This command is used to open various file, in the hard disk. You want to open. Other words, Photoshop and illustrator files not Dreamweaver document.

Open Recent. This command is used to open recently 10 files. If you quit Dreamweaver with documents still open (and have this option checked), Dreamweaver automatically reopens those documents the next time you start the program.

Open in Frame (Ctrl+Shift+O). This command is used to can't open an html page just by loading a frameset document. The select html file dialog box opens and lets you navigate to select the file to insert into the frame. You can also choose to make the file's URL relative to the document or the root folder,

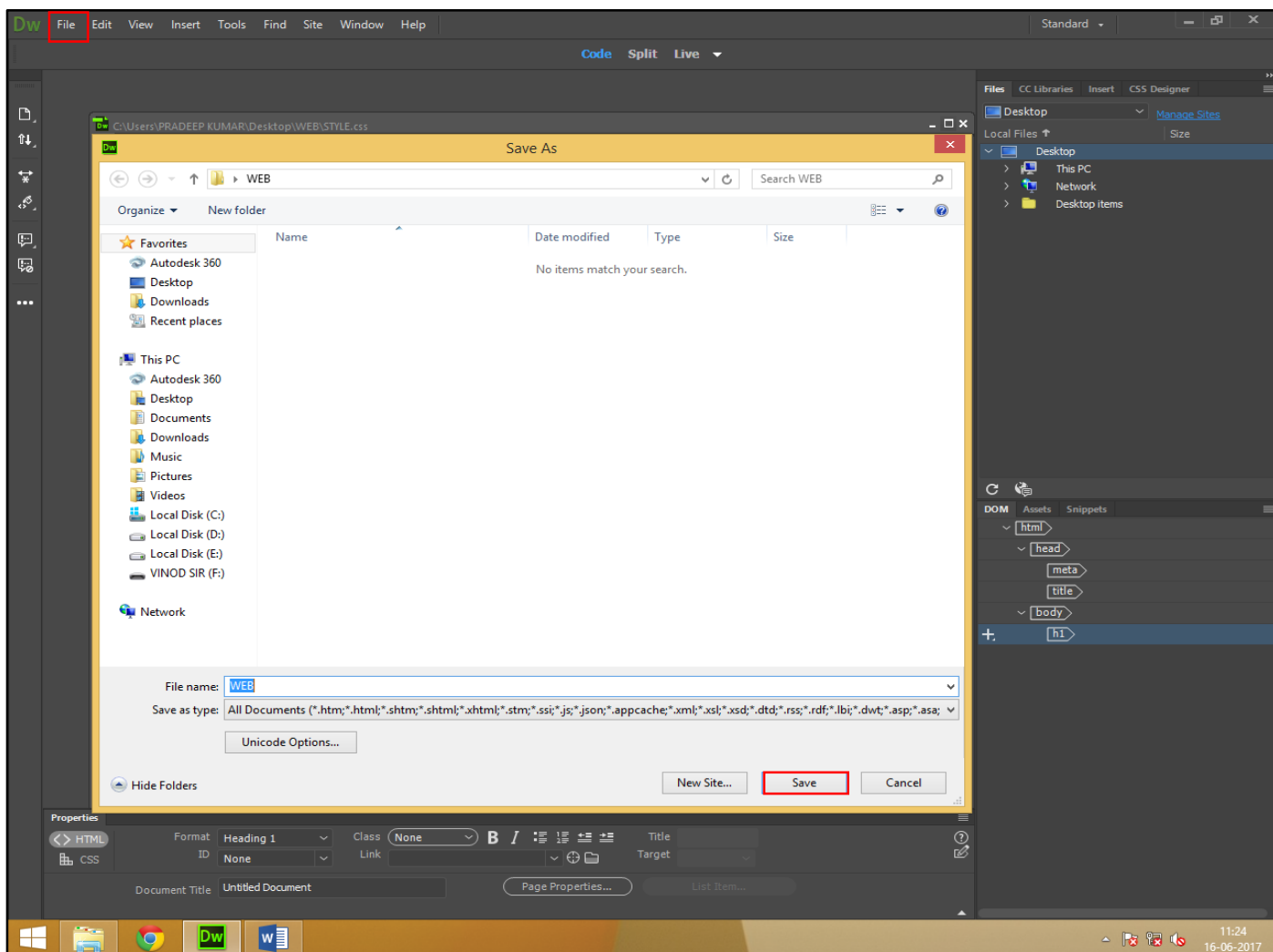
Close (Ctrl+W). This command is used to close currently open Dreamweaver document.



Close All (Ctrl+Alt+W). This option is used to close all currently open Dreamweaver document. If you have unsaved changes in any of them, Dreamweaver gives you the opportunity to save them.

Share My Screen. This option is used to share your screen to another Dreamweaver user over the internet. The service lets you provide real-time demonstrations of Dreamweaver in action. It's free for up to two people.

Save (Ctrl+S). This command is used to save the current document and Dreamweaver to your hard drive. If you've already saved the document, choosing this command overwrites the previous version. If you haven't saved the document before, choosing this command opens the save as dialog box.



Save As (Ctrl+Shift+S). This command is used to change file name and location saves the current document your hard drive. In other words, only the save as copy has the most recent changes you made to the original file...weird

Save All. Use this option if you have more than one file open, and you want to save all of them at the same time. If any of the files are new, you will be prompted to enter a file name and location. This is a great command to make sure you save all your changes to every document you edited since opening Dreamweaver.

Save All Related Files. Saves changes to the document you're currently editing, as well as files that the current document uses, such as external CSS and JavaScript files and server-side programs such as PHP includes. This is a good way to make sure you save every edit that affects the current file, whether you made the change in a CSS file, the html source code, or an external JavaScript file.

Save To Remote Server. Remote server. Use this option if you've set up your remote server, and you want to save the file directly to the server.

Save As Template. Use this option to save the open document as a template. A template is a reusable document that contains editable regions. Dreamweaver automatically saves all template documents in a templates folder in the selected site's folder.

Revert. This command is used to restore recent last time save file. Your last saved work.

Print Code (Ctrl+P). This command is used to print code of the current document.

Import. This command is used to import data from other sources into your Dreamweaver document. For example, you can import xml data into a template or tabular data from a csv (comma separated value) file into an html file. Windows users can also choose to import text from a Microsoft word document or tabular data from an excel spreadsheet.

Export. This command is used to template data as xml from your Dreamweaver document, for use in other applications.

Convert. This command is used to converts older html pages into a variety of more modern formats, like html 4.01 strict and two forms of XHTML. Unfortunately, it's kind of hit-or-miss: this feature can't always update older files to modern standards.

Preview In Browser (F12). This command is used to opens the current document in your web browser. By selecting edit browser list, you can add new browsers to, or delete browsers from, your browser list, or specify a preferred browser. This command also includes an option to preview your page in a program called device central, an adobe program meant to let web designers preview a web page in mobile devices. It works well if you're working on a flash movie, but it's not so good for regular web pages.

Check Page. This command is used to checks the current page for a variety of problems, such as broken links, code that's incompatible with various browsers, and spelling. You can also access the link checker and browser compatibility tools from the results panel so you can check an entire site's worth of files—choose window results, and then click an appropriate tab, like link checker to check links.

Validate. This command is used to give validation current files entire current local site and selected files in sites.

Design Notes. This command is used to opens the design notes window where you can add additional information about an open document, set its status, and choose to have the design note appear whenever you open the document.

Exit (Alt+F4). This command is allowing exit from Dreamweaver application CC 2018.

Chapter-3. Edit Menu. (Alt+E).



Undo (Ctrl+Z). This command is used to reverse the last action. To take backward in your current work which you have done. Or you can choose this command repeatedly to step progressively backwards through your changes, even after you save the document.

Redo (Ctrl+Y). Restores whatever changes you just made by using the undo command. Selecting redo multiple times moves you progressively forward through changes you undid. If you just used a command other than undo, repeat appears instead of redo. This property lets you repeat the last action. For example, if you just pressed delete, the repeat command presses it again.

Cut (Ctrl+X). This command is used to deletes the selected text or objects from a document, and copies them to the invisible windows or Macintosh clipboard so you can paste them elsewhere. (The clipboard holds only one selection at a time.)

Copy (Ctrl+C). This command is used to copies the selected item to your computer's memory and available in clipboard use for later.

Paste (Ctrl+V). This command is used to places objects you've copied to your computer's memory into the current document. Places the most recent selection from the clipboard into your document at the insertion point.

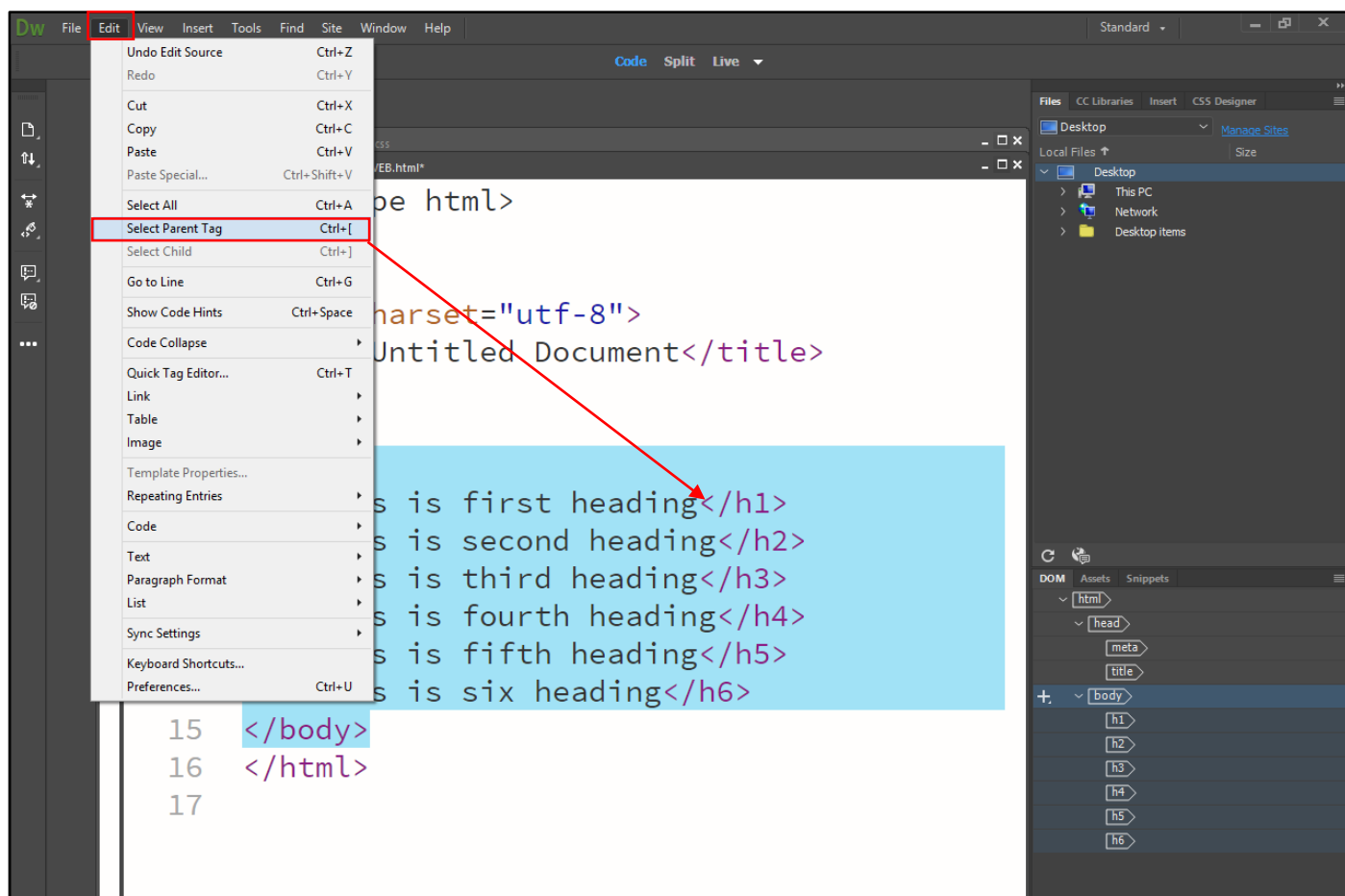
Paste Special (Ctrl+Shift+V). This command is used to choose how you wish to paste the clipboard item into your document. Options range from text only for just plain text to increasingly more elaborate options, which force Dreamweaver to attempt to preserve various levels of formatting, such as styles, bold, italic, bulleted lists, and so on.

Clear. This command is used to clear all clipboard contents. Deletes the selected text or objects from a document without placing it on the clipboard.

Select All (Ctrl+A). This command is used to selects everything in the document so you can make document-wide changes in one fell swoop. If you have the cursor inside a table cell or <div.> tag, however, select all selects just the contents of that cell or div.

Select Parent Tag (Ctrl+ J). This command is used to increases the current selection to include everything within the parent tag, including its content. If you have a table cell selected, for example, this command increases the selection to include the entire table row.

Choose the command a second time and you increase the selection to include the entire table. In short, this command ensures that any changes you make apply to the entire tag.



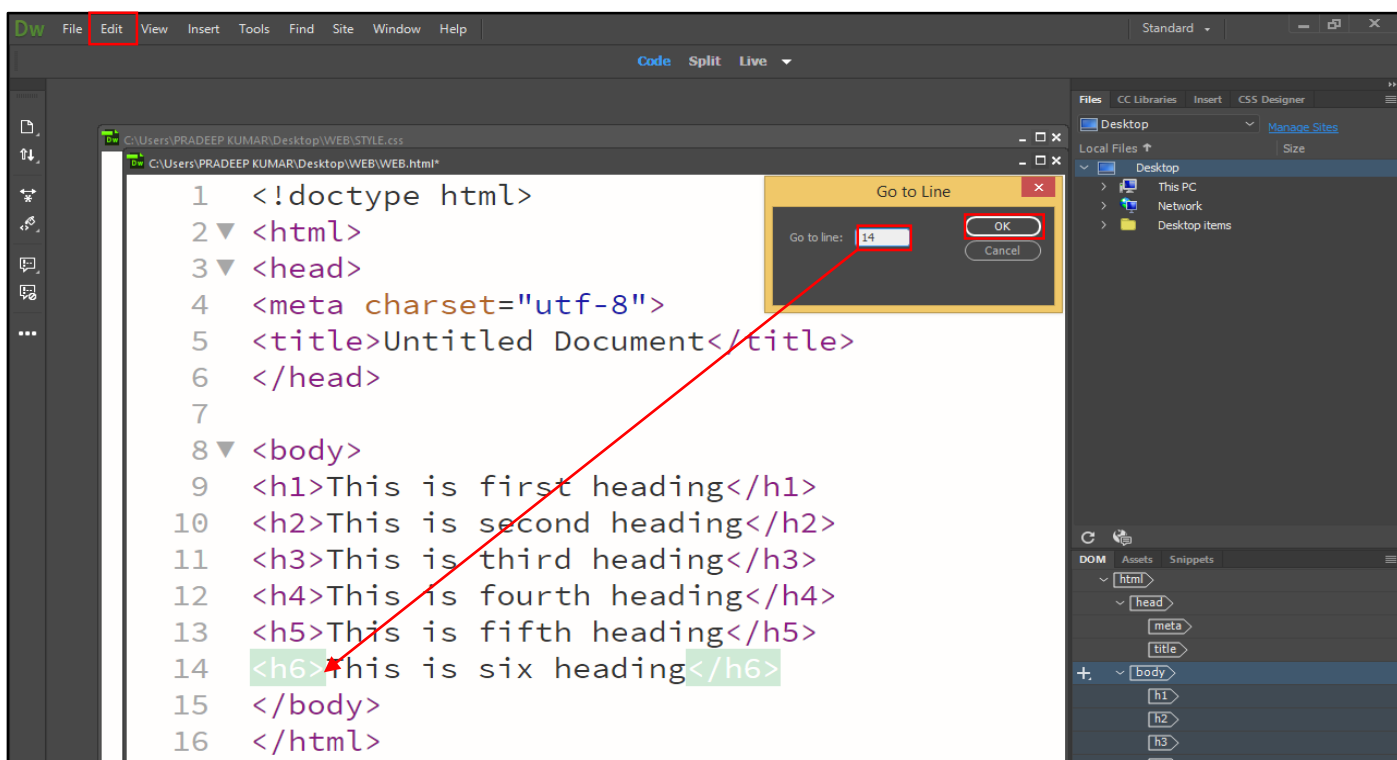
Select Child Tag (ctrl+)]. Decreases the current selection to include everything within the child tag, including its contents. If you select a table row, choosing this command decreases that selection to include only the first table cell and its contents.

Find And Replace (Ctrl+F). This option is used to opens the “find and replace” window, which lets you search a document—or an entire site—for a specific word, tag, or piece of source code, and replace it with something different. This command lets you make these changes either end masse or one instance at a time.

Find Selection (Shift+F3). This command lets you find another instance of the current selection. Say you select the word “expert” on a page. With this command, you search the page for another example of “expert.”

Find Next (F3). Uses the most recent search setting from the “find and replace” window to search the current document, highlighting the next instance of the requested search item.

Go To Line (Ctrl+G). Opens the go to line dialog box. Type in a number, and Dreamweaver positions the cursor at the beginning of the specified line of code (available only in code view).



Show Code Hints (Ctrl+Space). Immediately displays any code hints (overriding the delay set in the preferences window) available for the current tag. Code hints. Provide a pop-up menu of tag properties appropriate for the current tag (available only in code view, and only when you use the insert tag command [ctrl-t]).

Refresh Code Hints. (Ctrl+.). This option is used to do seem to do much of anything.

Code Hints Tools. When you work in code view, this command lets you access Dreamweaver's color picker, "browse for file" button, and list of fonts so you don't have to type in things like #ff6633, /./images/dog. Gif, or Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif, every time you use a color, link to a file, or want to use a font.

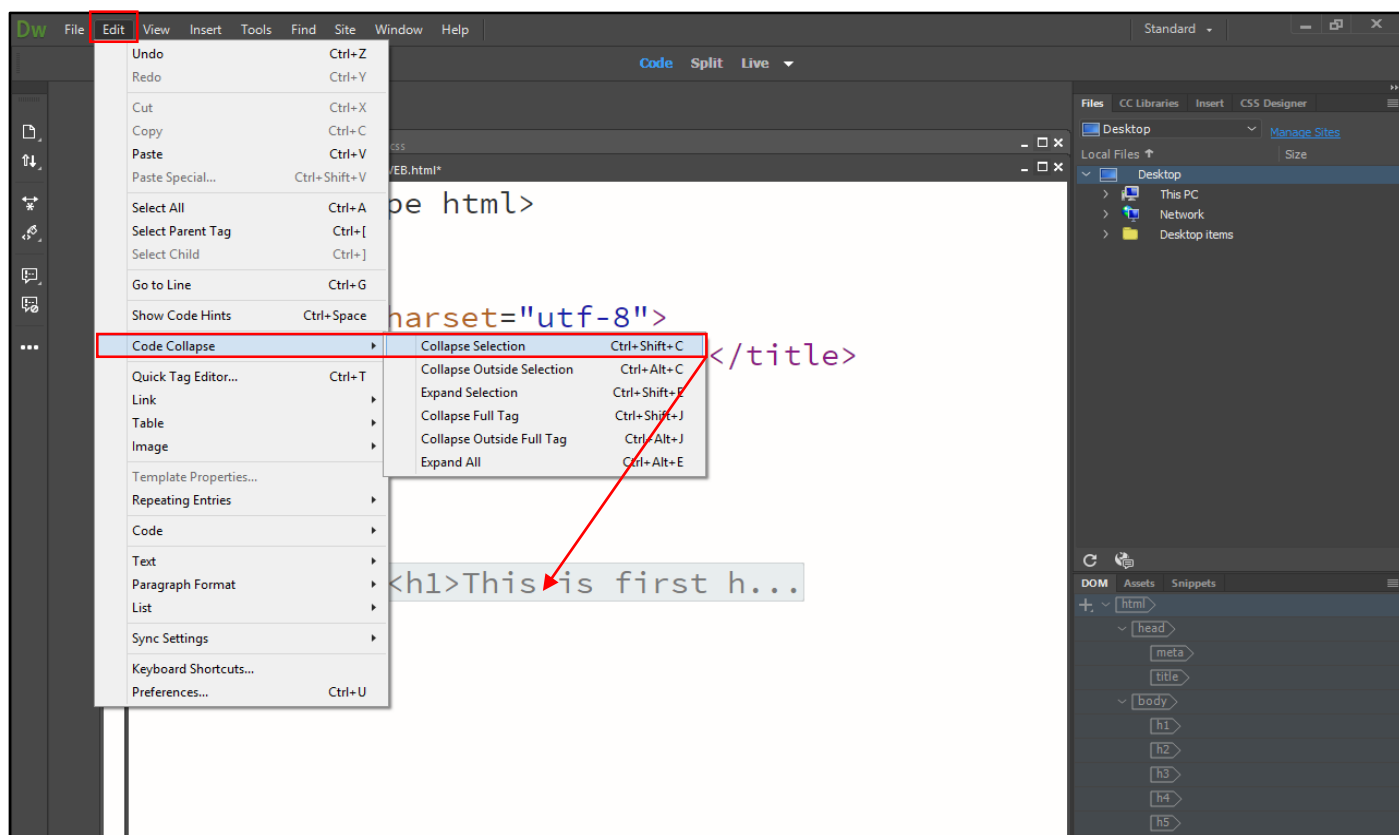
Indent Code (Ctrl+Shift+>). This option is used to add one indent before the selected line of code (available only in code view.).

Out Dent Code (Ctrl+Shift+<). This option is used to removes one indent from the selected line of code (available only in code view).

Balance Braces (Ctl+'). When you edit a script in code view, this command helps you check for unbalanced braces (that is, an introductory "{" without a closing "}") by highlighting the matching tags enclosing the selected code. It doesn't do anything for plain html, but if you're writing a JavaScript program or using a dynamic programming language like PHP or asp, it helps identify missing braces—a common source of programming errors. Works with opening and closing parentheses as well.

Repeating Entries. Let's you cut, copy, paste, and delete repeating regions in templates.

Code Collapse. This option is used to hide a selection of code in code view so you see only the code you want to work on. And since the same options are available more directly from the coding toolbar, you can skip this command.

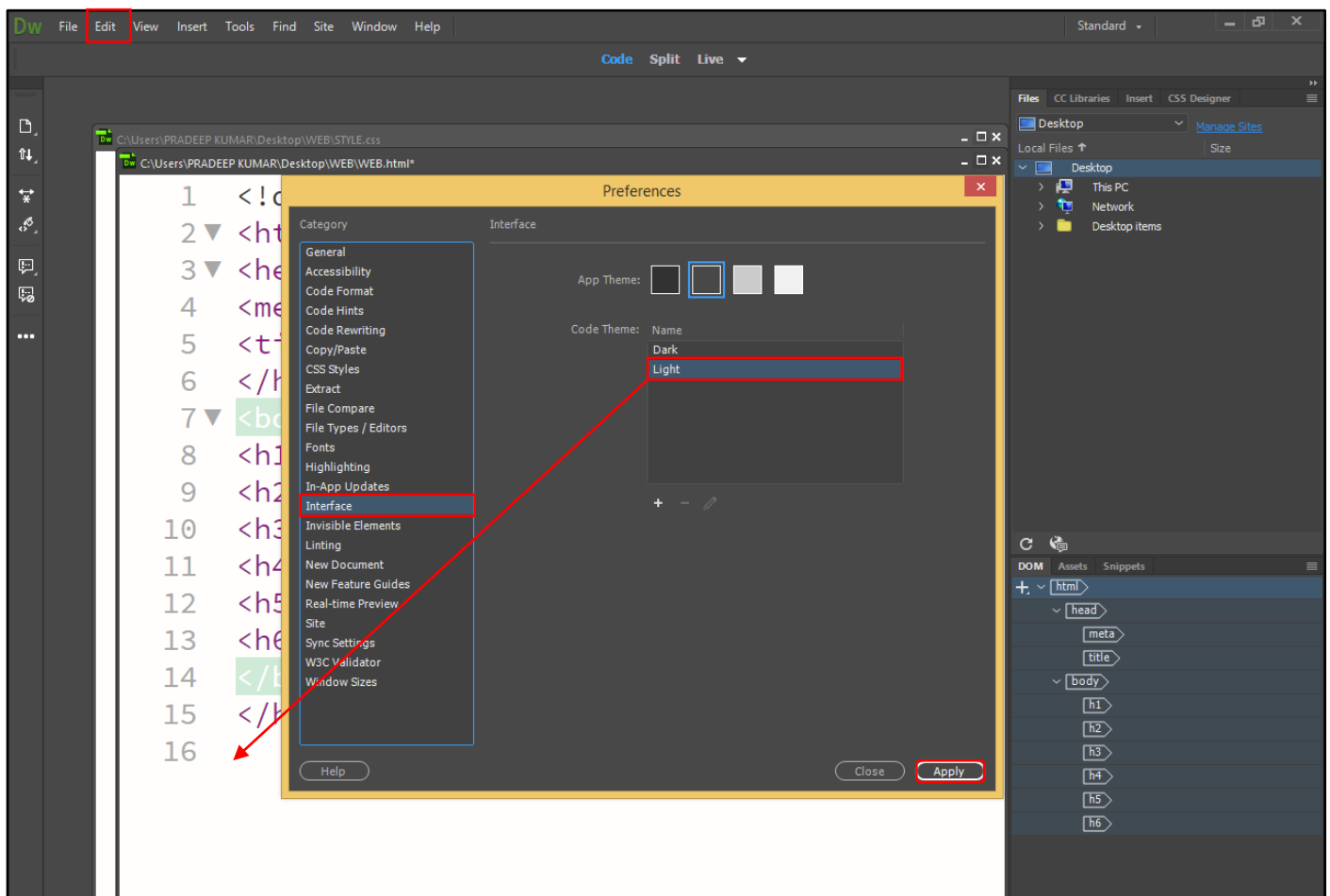


Edit With External Editor. If you haven't already specified an external html code editor, such as BBEdit or notepad, this command opens the preferences window so you can find and select one on your hard drive. Once you specify an editor, this command opens the current document in that editor.

Tag Library. This option is used to modify the way Dreamweaver writes code for various types of tags, such as those for html, JavaScript, ColdFusion, asp, and so on. You can create new tag libraries for other types of tag-based languages, or modify the ones that ship with Dreamweaver.

Keyboard Shortcuts. Opens the keyboard shortcuts window, and shows you all of Dreamweaver's current keyboard shortcuts. You can create a new set of shortcuts for specific sites or programs, or export the settings to html to share your settings with others. You must duplicate the factory settings before you add or delete your own shortcuts, however.

Preference (Ctrl+U). Opens the preference window, which is full of options that customize the way Dreamweaver works. You can choose from 19 categories of preferences, including those that let you edit the color and format of different html tags, create shorthand versions of CSS styles.



Chapter-4. View Menu. (Alt+V).



Zoom In (Ctrl+=). This command is used to zoom in on the document in 50% increments. If you're looking at a document at normal size (100%), selecting this option zooms in to 150%; selecting it again zooms in to 200%.

Zoom Out (Ctrl+-). This command is used to zoom out the current document in 50% increments.

Magnifier. This command is used to choose different type of magnifier screen fit in window, 6%, 12%, 25%, 400%, 800%, all the way to the ridiculously large, land-of-the-giant-pixels 6,400%.

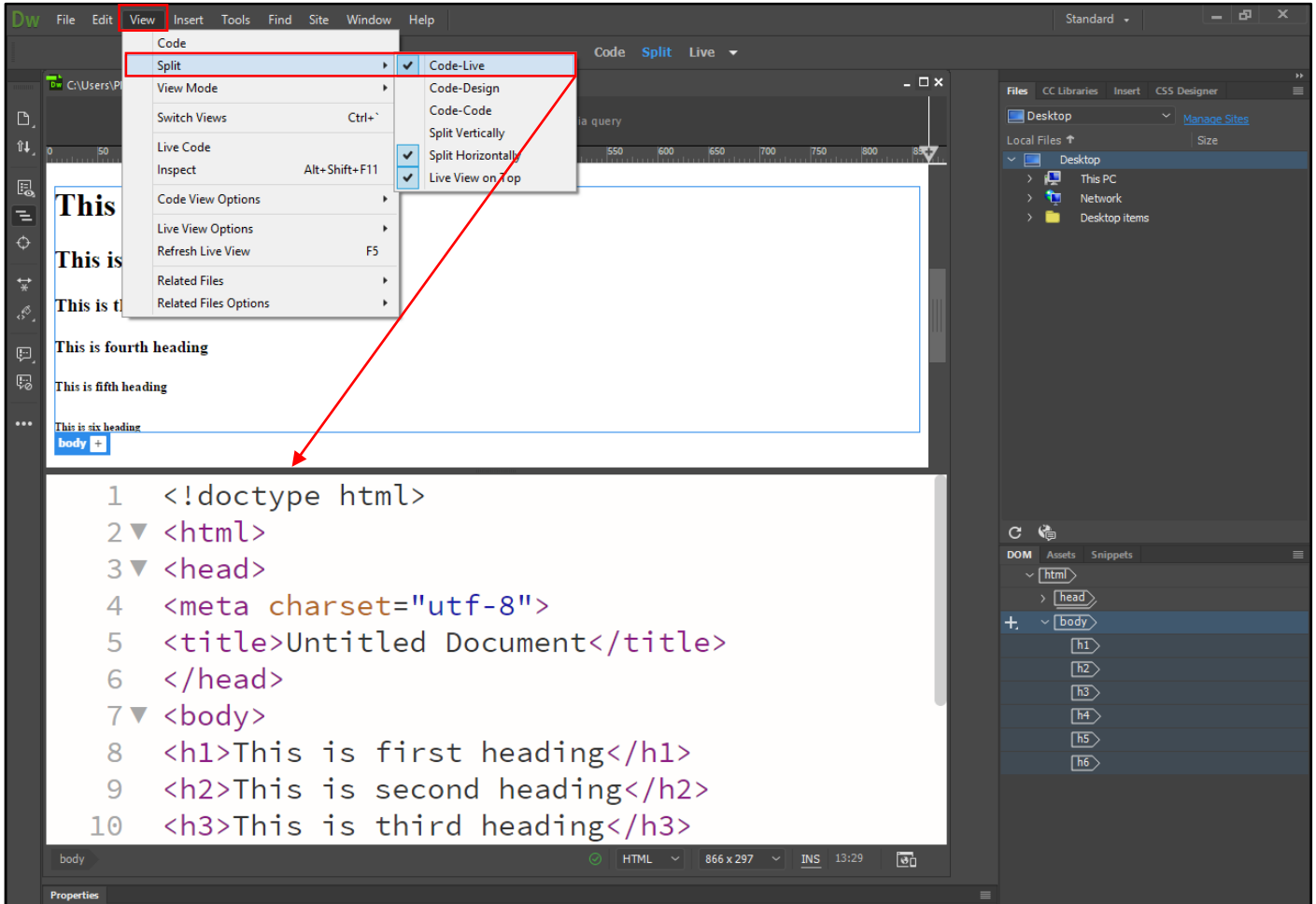
Fit Selection (Ctrl+Alt+0). This command is used to additional magnification options that zoom in or out, depending on the size of the document or selected element.

Fit All (Ctrl+Shift+0). This command is used to additional magnification options that zoom in or out, depending on the size of the all document or selected element.

Fit Width (Ctrl+Shift+Alt+0). This command is used to display zooms out the current document in actual position.

Code. This command is used to displays the file's source code.

Split Code. Splits the document window into two panes: source code on the left (or top), visual design at the right (or bottom). You can adjust where the split panes appear and adjust how much of each pane you see by dragging the center divider left or right or up or down.



Design. This command is used to displays the file's visual design.

Code And Design. This option is used to display file's source code and file's visual design.

Split Vertically. When you're in code and design view, this options displays the code and design views side by side...great for really wide monitors. Unselecting this option displays the code and design views one on top of the other—unless you have an unusually tall monitor, this option doesn't let you see much of either the code or design view.

Design View On Top. When you're in code and design view, this option dictates where Dreamweaver puts the design view pane relative to the code view pane. If you've selected split vertically, you can display the design view either to the right or the left of the code view; when you stack code and design views on top of each other, you can place the design view either above or below the code view.

Switch Views. Switches between code and design views.

Refresh Design View (F5). This command is used to updates the design view to reflect changes you make directly to the source code in either code view or split (“code and design”) view.

Live View (Alt+F11). This command is used to displays a web page as it would appear in a web browser (actually, as it would appear in Mozilla’s safari browser). You can preview JavaScript, flash movies, and other interactive page features in this view.

Live View Options. This command is used to control the display of live view. You can pause JavaScript a useful way to see the html that JavaScript creates on the fly disable JavaScript, turn off plug-ins, and control settings.

Live Code. This command is used to choose this option to display the html as it appears to a web browser this is only useful for pages that include JavaScript that can dynamically change the html of a page by adding classes to tags and even inserting or removing entire chunks of html. This feature is a good way to make sure the JavaScript code you write does what you want it to do to the html of a page.

Head Content (Ctrl+Shift+H). Opens a new menu bar in the main document window that contains shortcuts to the head section of an html page. You can use these menu items to highlight your document’s title tags, Meta tags, and scripts, and then, in the property inspector, edit their content.

Table Mode. This command is used to switch between the standard table view, expanded tables view, and something called layout table view. Layout table view is a holdover from earlier versions of Dreamweaver designed to make creating table-based layouts easier, but more often creating hard-to-edit html.

Visual Aids. This command is used to display onscreen symbols that represent typically invisible page elements, like image maps, anchors, and the borders of a <div.> tag.

Style Rendering. This command is used to hide or show the effects of all style sheets on a page, or selectively display the formatting changes caused by a style sheet applied for a particular type of media—screens only, for example, or printers only.

Code View Option. This command is used to adjust the way your html appears in code view. You can turn on (or off) options that wrap lines of text to fit in the document window, add line numbers, highlight invalid html, turn on syntax coloring, or indent lines of code.

Rulers. This command is used to choose show, Dreamweaver displays rulers along the top and left sides of the document window. Using the options, you find here, you can choose your ruler units: pixels, inches, or centimeters. You can also reset the orientation of the two rulers so that both start from zero in the screen’s upper-left corner.

Grid. Places a grid of vertical and horizontal lines over the document window to use as a guide as you build your layouts. Selecting edit grid opens the grid setting dialog box, where you can adjust the grid's colors, spacing, behaviors, and line appearance.

Guides. Shows, hides, locks, and erases guidelines you drag from a ruler onto the current page. Also controls options for guides, and displays guidelines that mark the visible area of a browser window for monitors of different resolutions.

Tracing Image. This command is used to adjust the document's background tracing image. You can load a new tracing image, make a current one visible, or adjust its position.

Plugins. This command is used to "play" browser plug-ins within the document window to test embedded media. You can choose to play a document's plug-ins one at a time or all at once, to simulate how the page will look to your viewers.

Display External Files. You can insert images and other files from your own or other websites on the internet. When you insert an image from another site, you can type in or paste an absolute URL. Dreamweaver even displays the image in design view, but only if you check this option. Because this feature requires an internet connection to display the image, pages with links to external files.

Color Icons. Dreamweaver's interface underwent an overhaul in CS4.the once bright icons were made hip, dull, and gray. They're still hip, dull, and gray in CS6. If you you'd rather have the colorful icons from Dreamweaver CS4, turn this option on.

Hide Panel (F4). This command is used to hides all open panels. If you've already hidden the panels, the command says show panels instead, and restores the panels to their original positions.

Toolbars. Displays toolbars for use with Dreamweaver. Select document from the submenu to display the document toolbar at the top of the document window. It displays the current page's title and offers common commands, like display options, file management options.

Related Files. Lists all external CSS, JavaScript, and server-side programming files the current web page uses. Select one and you'll see the code for that file. Better yet, just use the related files toolbar that appears in the document window. It's much faster.

Code Navigator (Ctrl+Alt+N). Pops open the code navigator window so you can scan all CSS rules that apply to the current html element.

Show Spray Tooltips. This command is used to shows or hides spry tooltips when you work on a web page in design view.

Chapter-5. Insert Menu. (Alt+I).



Insert Tag (Ctrl+E). This command is used to opens the tag chooser window, which provides access to all tags—not just html tags, but any tag in Dreamweaver’s tag library (see entry under the edit menu in “edit menu”). You can insert any tag and set any of its properties from this window. However, Dreamweaver doesn’t make sure you insert the tag correctly, so you should understand html (or the tag language you’re using) before trying this option.

Div. The HTML <div> tag is used for defining a section of your document. With the div tag, you can group large sections of HTML elements together and format them with CSS. The different between the div tag and the span is that the div tag is used this block level element whilst the span tag is used with inline element.

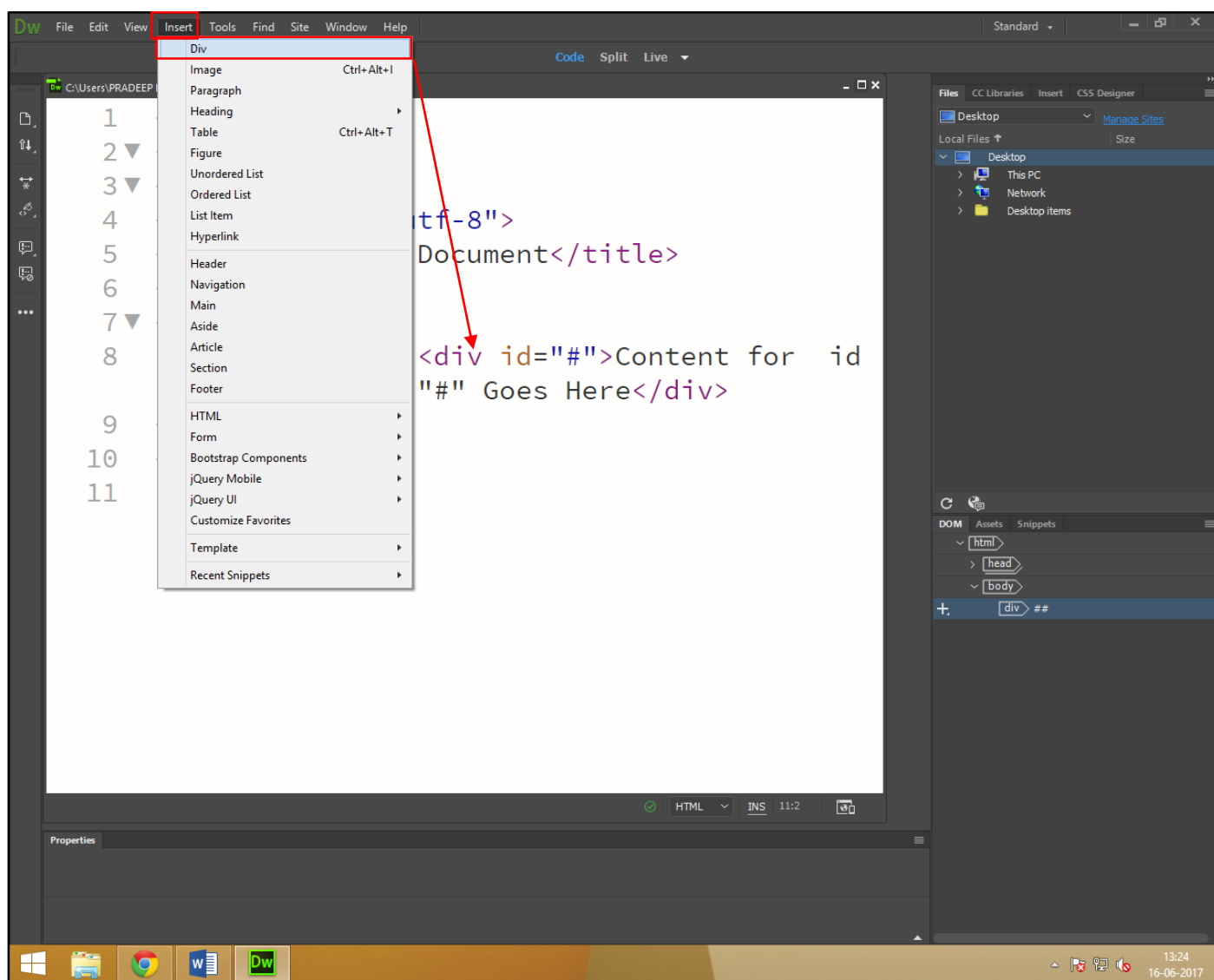
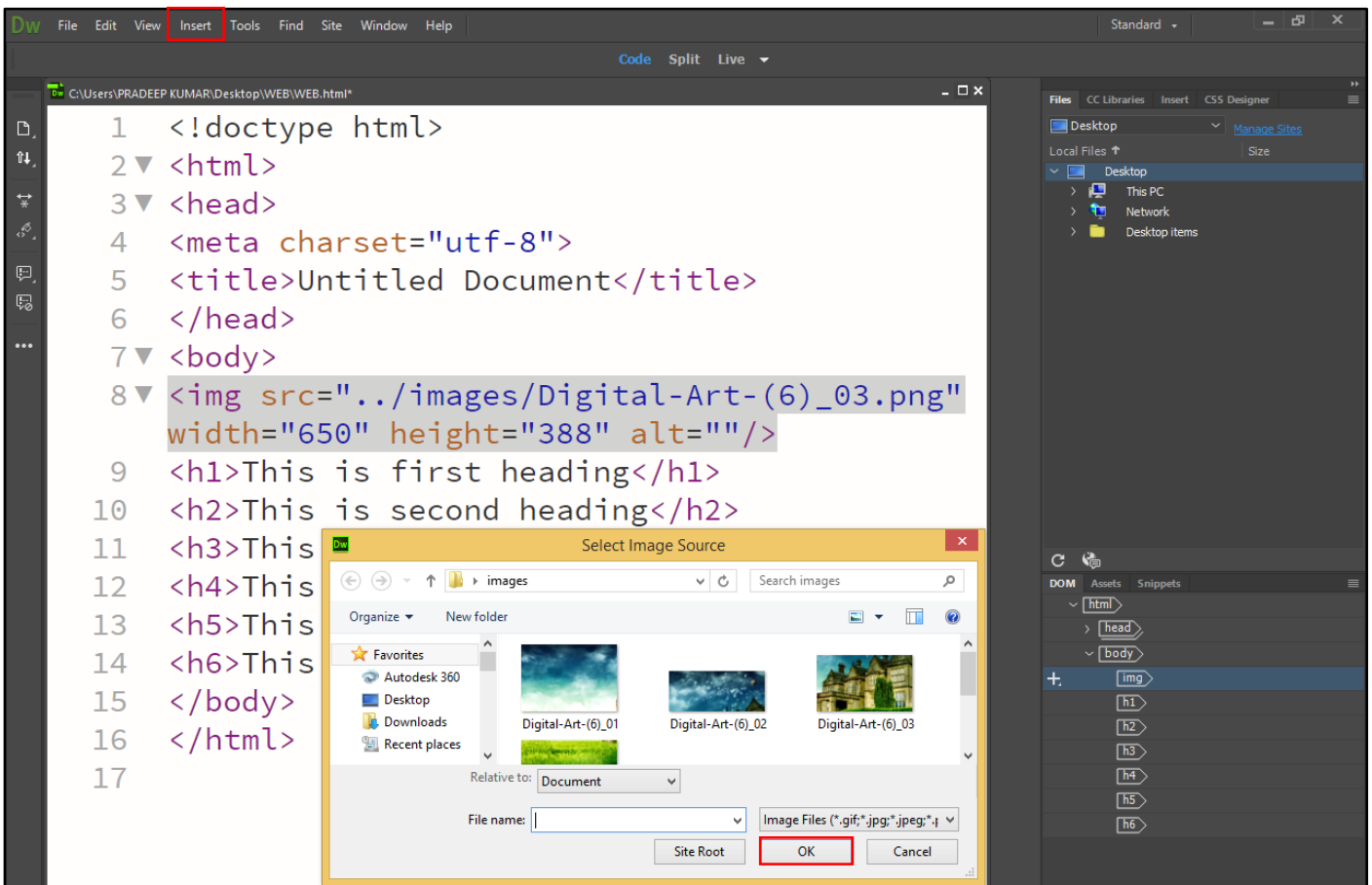
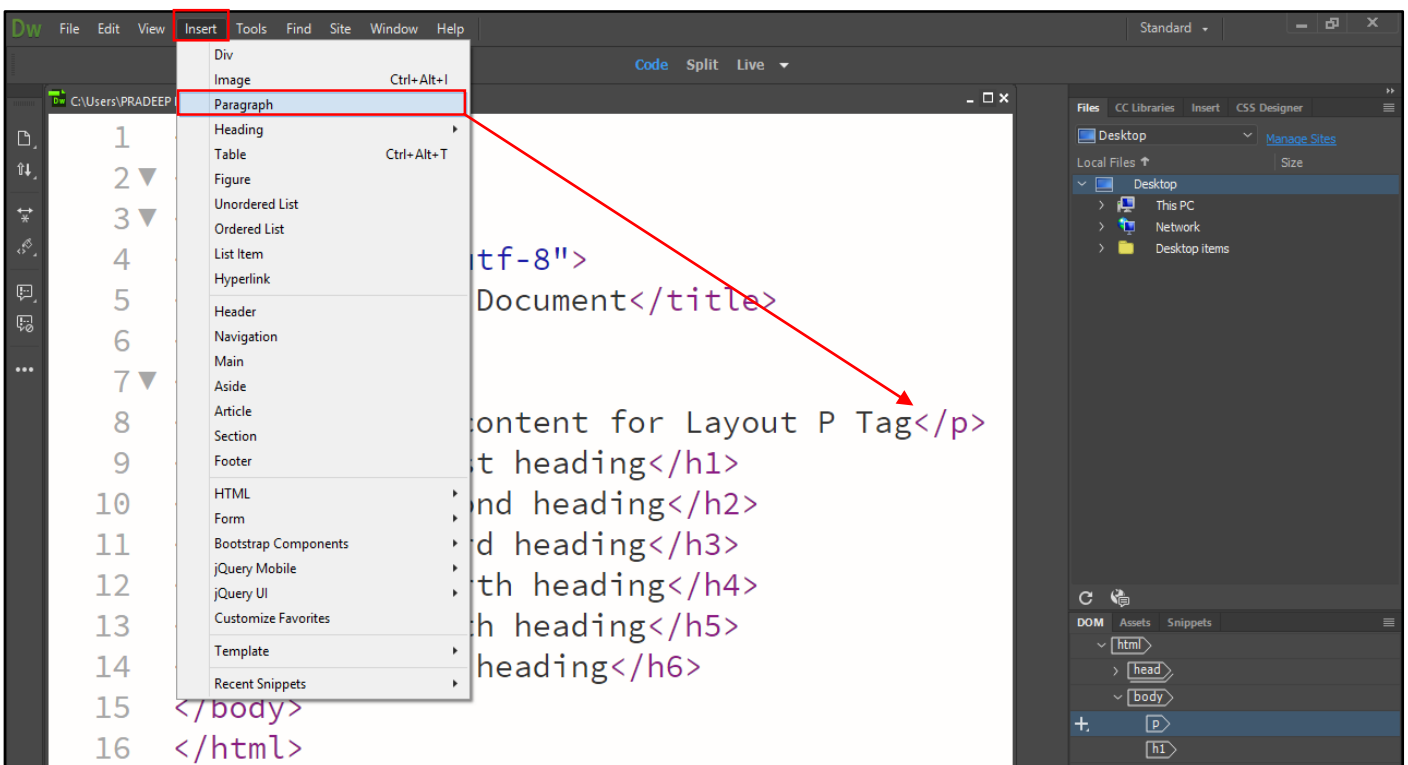


Image (Ctrl+Alt+I). This option is used to inserts an image file, such as a JPEG, PNG, or gif, into the current document. The select image source window appears, and lets you navigate to the file on your hard drive. You can choose to make the URL for the file relative to either the document or to the site root folder.



Paragraph (Ctrl+Shift+P). The `<p>` tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening `<p>` and a closing `</p>` tag as shown below in the example.



Heading. Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, and `<h6>`. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

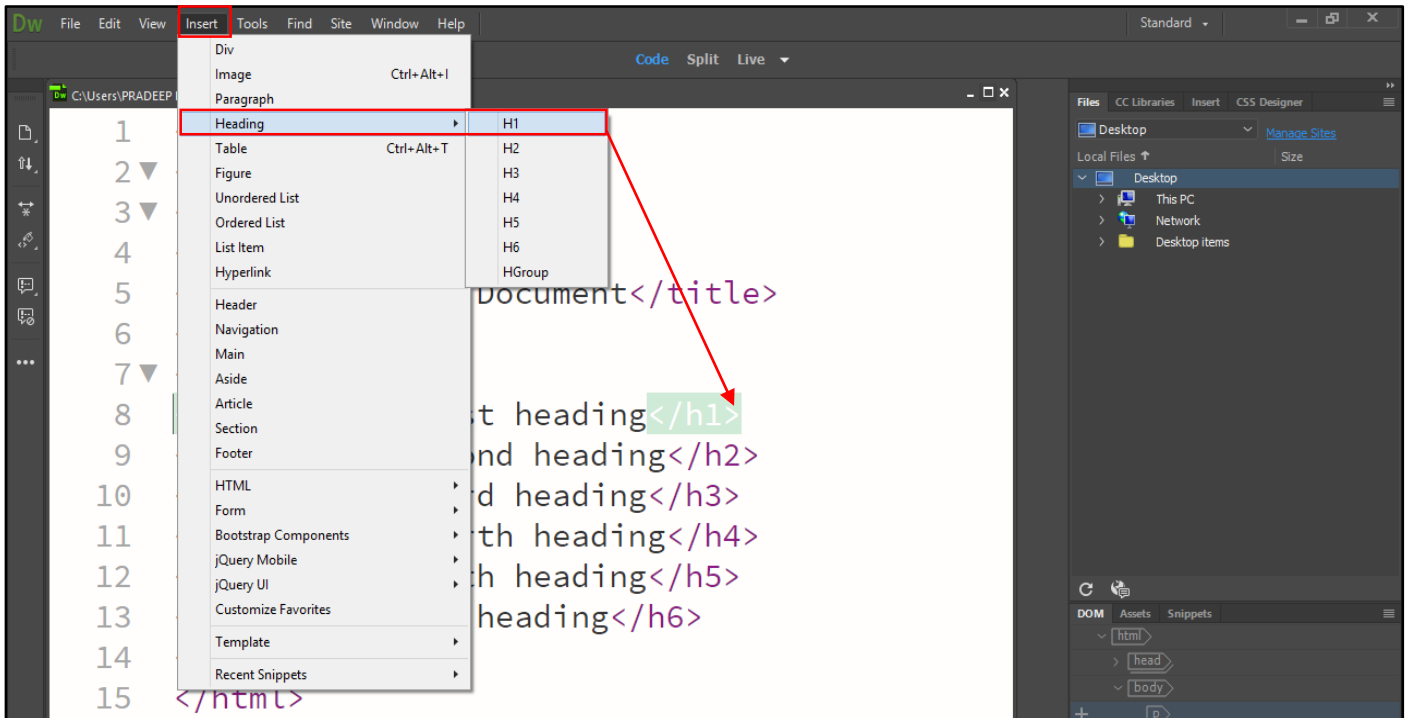


Table (Ctrl+Alt+T). This option is used to insert a new table into a document. The insert table dialog box appears, and lets you format the table by specifying the number of rows and columns; the table width; measurements for cell padding, cell spacing, and the table border; and whether or not and where to include table headers.

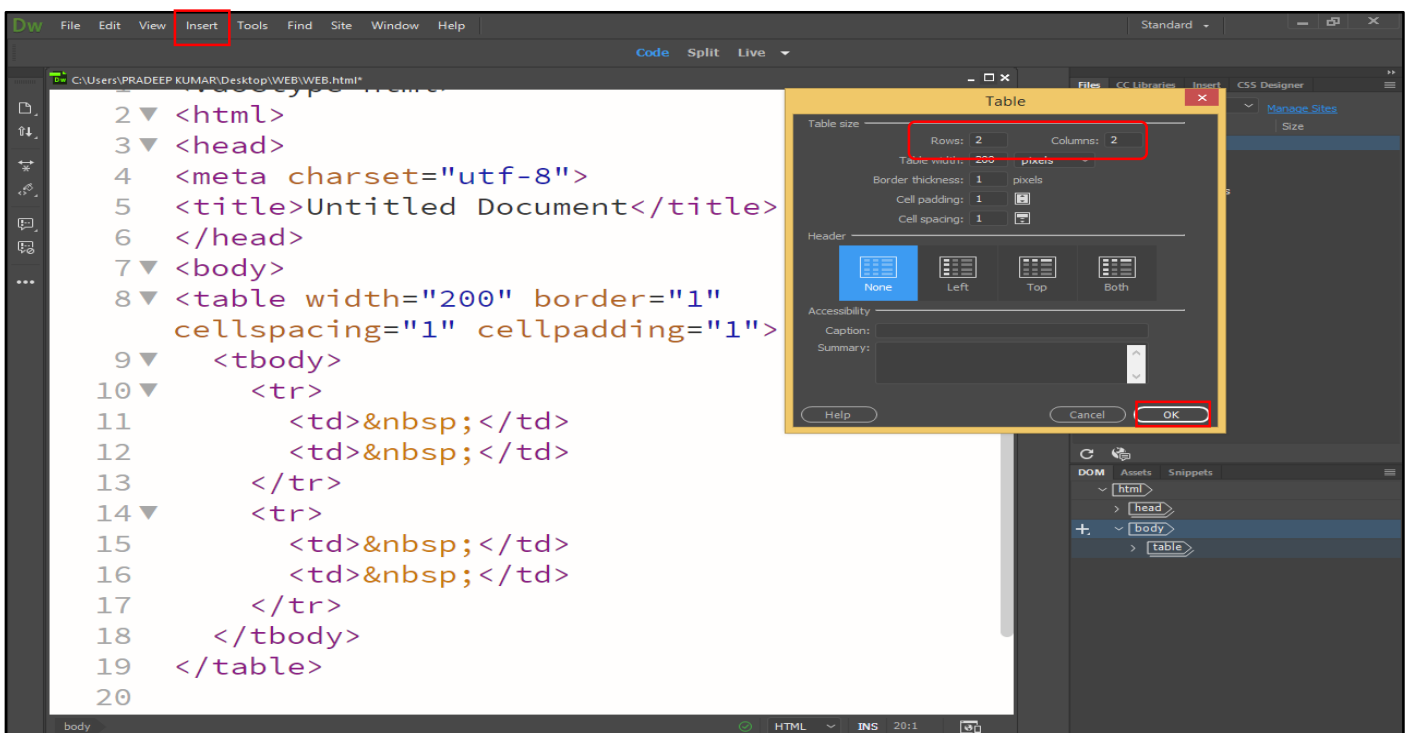
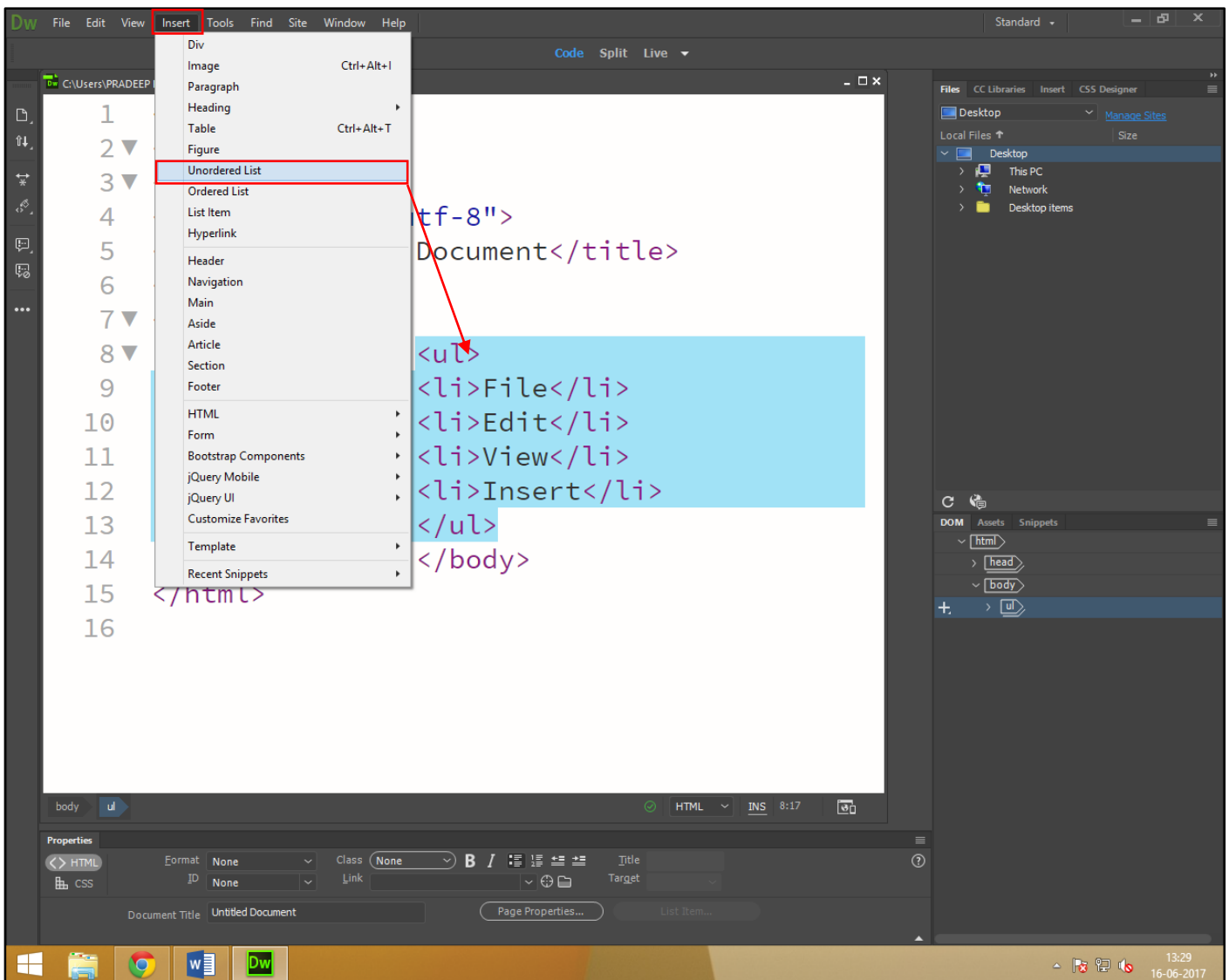


Table Objects. Provides a way to insert tabular data (see “import” in the file menu and add other table-related tags such as the <TH> table header—tag into a page. The tag options in this menu item assume you understand html and let you just insert the tags without making sure you’re doing it correctly. <TR> table row. <TD> table data.

Media SWF (Ctrl+Alt+F). This option is used to inserts other types of media files, including flash, shockwave, generator applets, plug-ins, and active x files. In most cases, the standard select file window appears, which you can use to navigate to the desired file.

Layout Objects. This command is used to insert absolutely positioned <div> and regular <div>. This menu also includes Dreamweaver’s new spry widgets, like the spry navigation bar and the spry panel widgets.

Unordered List. The HTML tag is used for certain an unordered list.



Form. This command is used to inserts form objects. The <form> tag, text fields, buttons, checkboxes, or lists. Into a document. (If you haven’t already inserted the <form> tag, Dreamweaver prompts you to do so).

Hyperlink. This command is used to insert a link. The insert hyperlink dialog box lets you specify the text for the link, the link's address, as well as many other link options, such as the target window and tab index.

Email Link. This command is used to create a new email link at the insertion point. The insert email link dialog box appears; you specify both the email address and the link's text (such as "click to email me").

Name Anchor (Ctrl+Alt+A). This command is used to insert a named anchor so you can add links to specific positions within a page.

Date. This command is used to insert the current date into the document. The insert date dialog box lets you format the appearance of the day of the week, the date, and the time. You can also automatically update the date each time you save the document.

Server-Side Include. This command is used to open a find file window, from which you select a file that dynamically adds to content on your page. Works only with special server setups, such as the dynamic server-driven pages discussed in part six of this book.

Comment. This command is used to insert an HTML comment into your page. Web browsers don't display the comment, but Dreamweaver represents comments as little gold shields in design view. Use comments to leave notes for yourself and others about how the page.

Html. This menu includes lots of specific HTML tags, such as a horizontal rule, frames, text objects (many of which are also available under the text menu), script objects for JavaScript, and head tags that go in the head portion of a web page including meta tags, such as keywords and content descriptions that some search engines use.

Template Objects. When you work on template files, this menu lets you insert many of Dreamweaver's template features, such as optional, editable, and repeating regions.

Recent Snippets. Lists the most recently inserted snippets. Select a snippet from the list and Dreamweaver inserts it into the document.

Spry. Inserts any Dreamweaver spry object, including the spry navigation bar spry form validation widgets and spry data and layout widgets.

Data Objects. Used to insert server behaviors associated with Dreamweaver's dynamic database driven website tools discussed in part six of this book.

Get More Objects. Opens the Adobe Exchange website in your desktop browser (outside of Dreamweaver, in other words). You can search for and download new extensions and objects to add new features to Dreamweaver.

Chapter-6. Modify Menu. (Alt+M).

Page Properties (Ctrl+J). This command is used to opens the page properties window, where you can specify document-wide attributes—such as the page’s title, background and link colors, page margins, and a background image or select a tracing image to use as a reference for designing the page.

Template Properties. This command is used to opens the template properties window, where you can modify settings for template features like the visibility of optional regions, the properties of editable attributes, and the values of any template expressions you create.

Selection Properties. When you select this item (as indicated by a checkmark in the menu), Dreamweaver displays the properties inspector onscreen; you use it to edit the current settings of selected page elements. This command is the same as choosing window→ properties.

CSS Style (Shift+F11). This command is used to controls the display of the CSS styles panel. A checkmark tells you that the panel is open. This item has the same effect as choosing CSS styles from the window menu.

Edit Tag. This command is used to opens a dialog box with detailed options for the html tag highlighted in the current document. This advanced feature is for the true html geek—it gives you access to all the properties for a specific tag (not just the ones Dreamweaver displays in the property inspector). But skip this option: the tag inspector, which provides a less intrusive panel with all the same options, is better. Choose window tag inspector to open it.

Quick Tag Editor (Ctrl+T). This command is used to edit an html tag without leaving design view. If you don’t have anything on the page selected, the quick tag editor prompts you to enter a new html tag at the insertion point (by choosing from the alphabetical menu). If you have text or an object already selected when you open the quick tag editor, the window displays the selection’s html tags so you can edit them.

Make Link (Ctrl+L). Turns a highlighted page element (graphic or text) into a link. The standard select file dialog box appears; choose the document you want a browser to open when someone clicks the link.

Remove Link (Ctrl+Shift+L). This command is available only when you select a link or have the insertion point inside a link. Remove link deletes hyperlinks by removing the <a> tag from the selected text or image.

Open Linked Page. Opens the linked page in a new document window. This command is available only when you have a link selected or have the insertion point inside a link. (you can, however, hold down the ctrl key [@CMD] and double-click a link to open the linked page.

Link Target. Sets a link’s target window, defining whether a browser opens the linked page in the same window or in a new one. You can choose from _blank, _parent, _self, or top targets, or manually define the target in the set target dialog box.

Table. This command is used to opens a list of options to modify a selected table. You can adjust the number of rows and columns, add row or column spans, or completely clear cells' defined heights and widths.

Image. This command is used to opens a list of options to modify a selected image, including optimizing it in fireworks or editing it with one of Dreamweaver's new built-in image-editing tools, such as the crop, resample, and sharpen tools.

Frameset. Offers options to split the current page into frames. Alternatively, you can choose the edit no frames content command, which creates alternative web page content that older browsers, those without frame support, can read. You won't find frames used on the web very much anymore, and professional web designers stay away from them they're an outdated and clunky way to format pages.

Arrange. This command is used to you change the z-index (the front-to-back order) of overlapping absolutely positioned elements. You can send one absolutely positioned element in front of another absolutely positioned. Element, send it to the back, and so on. You can also tell Dreamweaver to disallow overlapping elements altogether. If you select two or more absolutely positioned elements, you can choose from one of this menu's alignment options to align things like the tops of the two elements

Convert. Adobe created it to take a table-based layout and turn it into a layout using CSS absolute positioning. It doesn't work well at all. Better to recreate your design using the CSS layout techniques described.

Library. This command is used to add selected document objects to a site's library file. You can also update the current document, or multiple documents, to reflect any changes you make to a library object.

Template. This command is used to create or delete editable regions (remove the template markup, in other words) and update all site files based on that template. You can also add repeating template regions and editable tag attributes.

Chapter-7. Formate Menu (Alt+O).

Indent (Ctrl+Alt+)]. This command is used to add one level of indentation to everything within the current block-level element (paragraph, headline, bulleted list).

Out Dent (Ctrl+Alt+[). This command is used to removes one level of indentation from everything within the current block-level element.

Paragraph Format. This command is used to apply a paragraph format, such as heading 1, heading 2, or preformatted text, to all the text in the current block-level element. You can also go to this menu's submenu and choose "none" to remove the paragraph formatting.

Align. This command is used to align text in the selected paragraph to the left margin, center, or right margin of the document. If the paragraph sits inside a table cell or layer, Dreamweaver aligns it with the left, center, or right of that cell or layer.

List. Turns the selected paragraph into an ordered, unordered, or definition list. You can edit the list's format by selecting the submenu's properties option.

Font. This command is used to choose from a list of common font combinations to apply a font set to the selected text. When a visitor's browser displays that text, it moves down the list of assigned fonts until it finds one installed on his computer. You can create your own combination of paragraph fonts by going to the submenu and choosing edit font list.

Style. This command is used to apply predefined text styles such as bold, italic, or strikethrough to the selected text.

CSS Style. This command is used to you create new CSS styles, and then apply them to selected text. You can also choose to attach an existing style sheet to the current document, or export the document's own style sheet so you can use it in other sites.

Color. This command is used to opens the standard windows or mac color picker dialog box, so you can apply color to the selected text. Windows: in general, the property inspector's color box is a better way to assign web colors to text. Macintosh: you can choose from a variety of color palettes, including CMYK, RGB, html (web safe), HSV, and HLS.

Chapter-8. Commands Menu (Alt+C).

Start Recording (Ctrl+Shift+X). This command is used to records a series of actions that you can apply to other parts of a document with a click of your mouse. When you select the start recording command, Dreamweaver records each of your actions until you choose stop recording. Note that Dreamweaver retains only one recorded command at a time.

Play Recorded Commands. This command is used to reapplies the most recently recorded command.

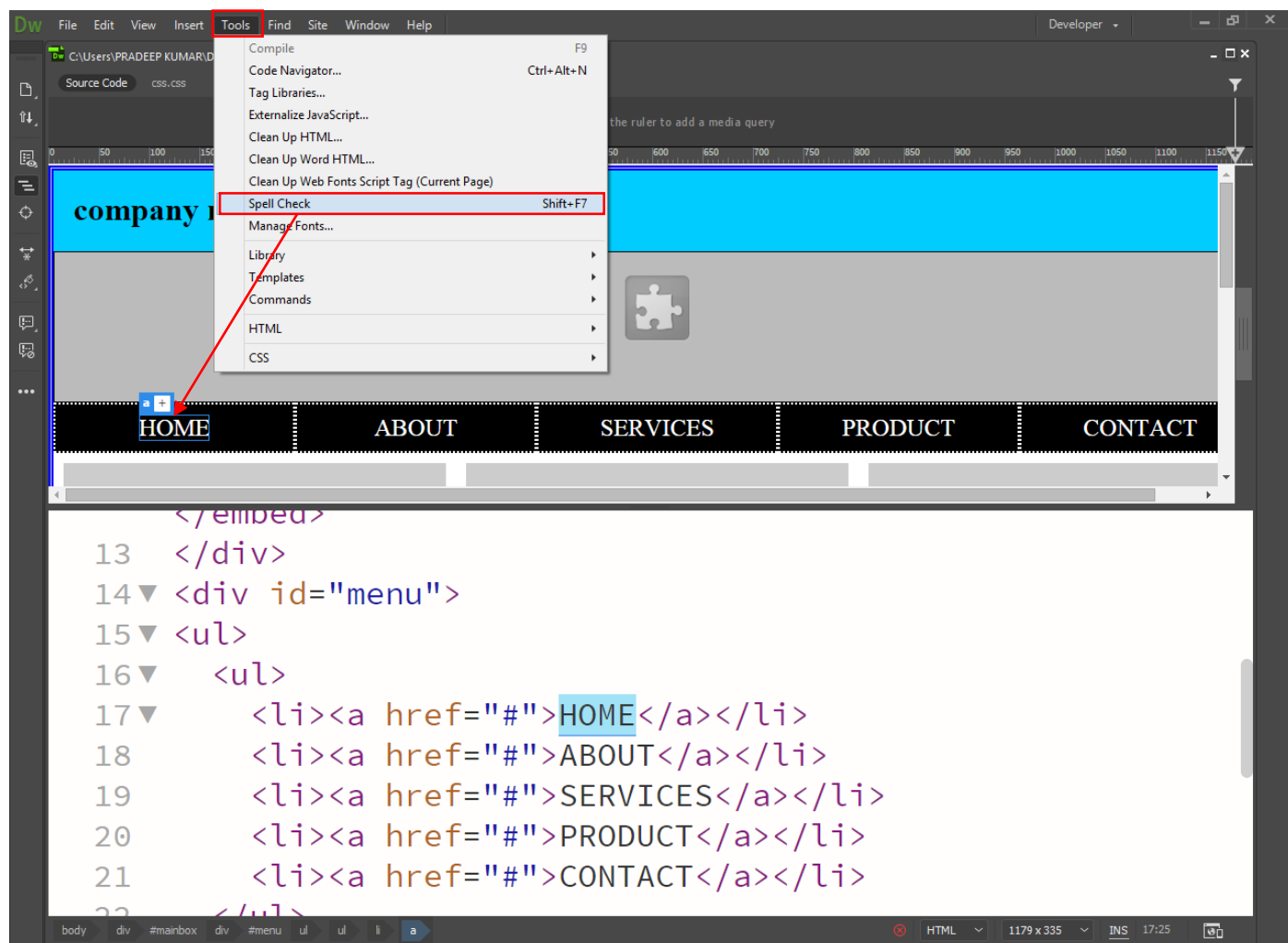
Edit Commands List. This command is used to opens a list of all saved commands. You can rename the commands, or delete them permanently.

Get More Command. This command is used to opens the adobe exchange for Dreamweaver website in a new browser window so you can search for and download new Dreamweaver extensions and commands.

Get Air Extension. Takes you to adobe's website where you can download a Dreamweaver extension that lets you use Dreamweaver to create adobe air applications desktop-based programs that work (without a web browser) using common web technologies like html, JavaScript, and flash.

Manage Extension. Opens the extension manager, a program that lets you manage extensions you download from the adobe exchange website. The extension manager helps you install, delete, and selectively disable extensions.

Check Spelling (Shift+F7). This command is used to checks the current document for spelling errors.



Apply Source Formatting. This command is used to apply Dreamweaver’s formatting preferences to existing html documents. (Normally, changes you make to Dreamweaver’s html source formatting, defined in the preferences window and the sourceformat.txt file, apply only to newly created documents.

Apply Source Formatting To Selection. This command is used to “apply source formatting”, but applies only to selected content. This command lets you selectively apply source formatting so you can, for example, make sure that Dreamweaver nicely formats a <table> element but leaves the rest of your finely crafted html alone.

Clean Up XHTML. Opens a list of options to correct common html problems, such as empty tags or redundant nested tags. Once you select what you want to fix, Dreamweaver applies those changes to the current document.

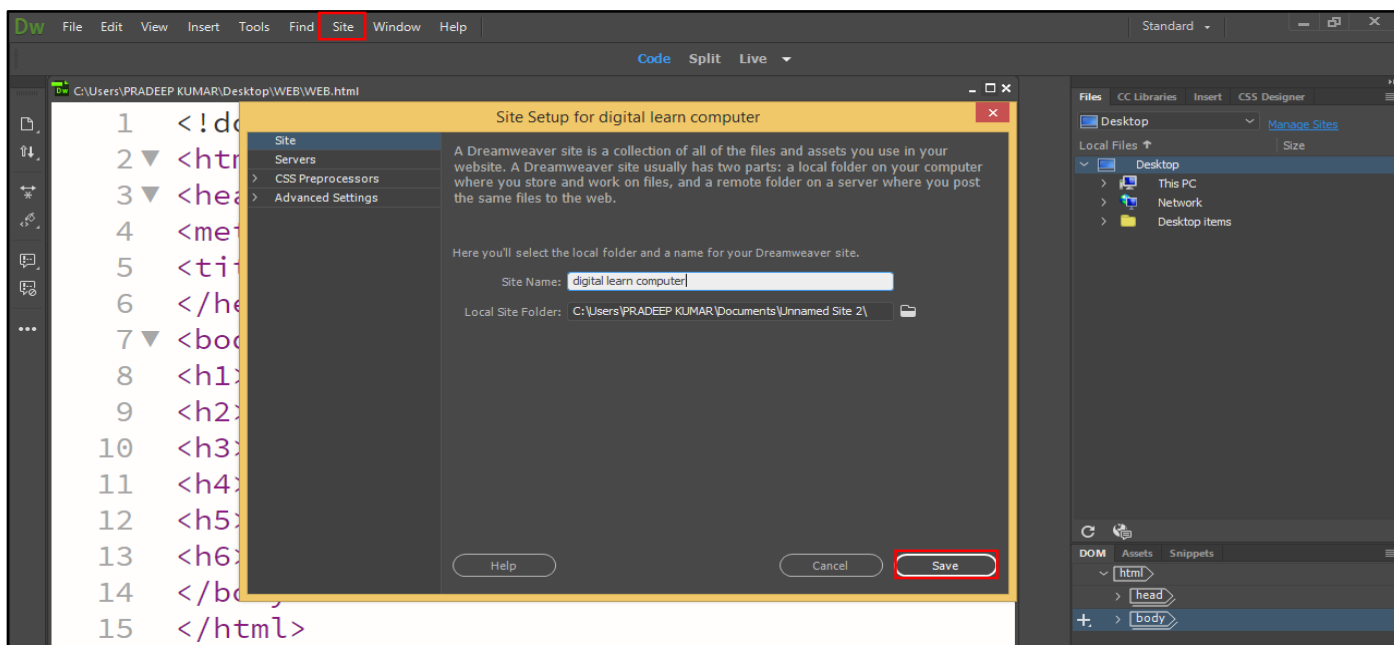
Clean Up Word HTML. If you import html generated by Microsoft word, you often end up with unnecessary or cluttered html tags that can affect your site's performance. This command opens a list of options that corrects common formatting problems in word's html. Dreamweaver applies the selected changes to the document and, if requested, displays a log of the number and type of changes it made.

Short Table. Sorts the information in a selected table alphabetically or numerically, in ascending or descending order. You can't apply this command to tables that include row spans or col spans.

Chapter-9. Site Menu (Alt+S).



New Site. This command is used to opens the new site window, where you can set up a site to start working in Dreamweaver.



Manage Site. This command is used to opens the manage sites panel where you can create, delete, or edit site.

Get (Ctrl+Shift+D). Copies files (those you select in the site window) from the remote server to your local site folder so you can edit them. Note that if you have Dreamweaver's file check in and check out feature active (see check in and check out below), you can't edit the downloaded files if someone downloaded a copy before you did.

Check Out (Ctrl+Alt+Shift+D). Copies files (those you select in the site window) from the remote server to your local site, and marks them on the remote server as checked out. No one else can make changes to the document until you upload it back onto the remote server.

Put (Ctrl+Shift+U). Uploads files (those you select in the site window) from your local site to the remote site. The uploaded files replace the previous version of the document.

Check In (Ctrl+Shift+Alt+U). Uploads files you checked out from the local site to your remote site, and makes them available for others to edit. Once you check a file in, the version on your local site becomes read-only (you can open it, but you can't edit it).

Undo Check Out. Removes the checked-out status of selected files. Dreamweaver doesn't upload the file back to the remote server, so any changes you made to the local file aren't transmitted to the server. Your local copy of the file becomes read-only.

Locate In Site. When you select this option while working on a document, it opens the site window and highlights that document's file in the site's local folder.

Report. Opens the reports window, and lists options for generating new reports can monitor workflow (such as design notes and check-out status) and common html problems.

Synchronize Site Wide. Opens the synchronization window, which lets you compare all your local files with all the files on your web server. Use it to make sure you transferred all the files you updated locally to your web server, or that you transferred all the site files on the server to your local site.

Check Links Site Wide (Ctrl+F8). Dreamweaver then generates a report of all the problems it found. You can fix problematic links directly in the report window or click the file name to open the errant file in a new document window, with the link highlighted and ready to repair.

Change Link Site Wide. Replaces a broken link throughout your site in one step. In the change link dialog box, you specify the incorrect link; below it, enter the correct link. Dreamweaver searches your site, replacing every instance of the old link.

Advance. Provides access to advanced site options, such as the ftp log—a record of all ftp file transfer activity; “recreate site cache”, which forces Dreamweaver to rescan the site's files and update its cache file to reflect any changes to the files or links in the site; “remove connection scripts” to remove the script files Dreamweaver creates to work with dynamic, database-driven websites.

Chapter-10. Window Menu. (Alt+W).



Show Panel (F4). This command is used to open all currently panels. Choosing show panels reopens only those panels displayed before you selected hide panels.

CSS Styles (Shift+F11). This command is used to opens the CSS (cascading style sheet) styles panel, from which you can define and edit CSS styles, or apply existing ones to selected text.

AP Element (F2). This command is used to opens the AP elements panel, which lists all the elements on a page you positioned using CSS positioning properties.

Database (Ctrl+Shift+F10). This command is used to opens the databases panel so you can work on dynamic websites. This panel lets you connect your site to a database, view the structure of the database, and even preview data currently stored in the database.

Bindings (Ctrl+F10). This command is used to opens the bindings panel, which lets you create database queries for dynamic sites. In addition, the panel displays and lets you add dynamic data to a web page.

Server Behavior (Ctrl+F9). This command is used to opens the server behaviors panel, the control panel for viewing, editing, and adding advanced features to dynamic web pages.

Components (Ctrl+F7). This command is used to opens the components panel, for use with ColdFusion sites. This advanced feature lets ColdFusion developers take advantage of prewritten, self-contained programs, which makes building complex dynamic sites easier.

Assets. This command is used to opens the assets panel, which conveniently groups and lists all the assets (such as colors, links, scripts, graphics, library items, and templates) you use in your site.

Tag Inspector (F9). This command is used to opens the tag inspector panel, which lists all the properties available for the currently selected html tag. This uber-geek option is like the property inspector on steroids.

Behavior (Shift+F4). This command is used to opens the behaviors panel, which lets you associate behaviors (such as swapping images on a rollover, or checking for necessary plug-insert).

History (Shift+F10). This command is used to displays the history panel, a record of all the actions taken in the current document.

Frames (Shift+F2). This command is used to displays the frames panel so you can select frames and framesets you want to edit.

Code Inspector (F10). This command is used to edit the code directly in this window and see the design view of the document at the same time. It's often easier just to use Dreamweaver's "code and design" view (view. Code and design).

Workspace Layout. This command is used to save the position and size of Dreamweaver's panels and windows in any arrangement you like.

Hide Panel (F4). This command is used to closes all currently open panels. Choosing show panels reopens only those panels displayed before you selected hide panels.

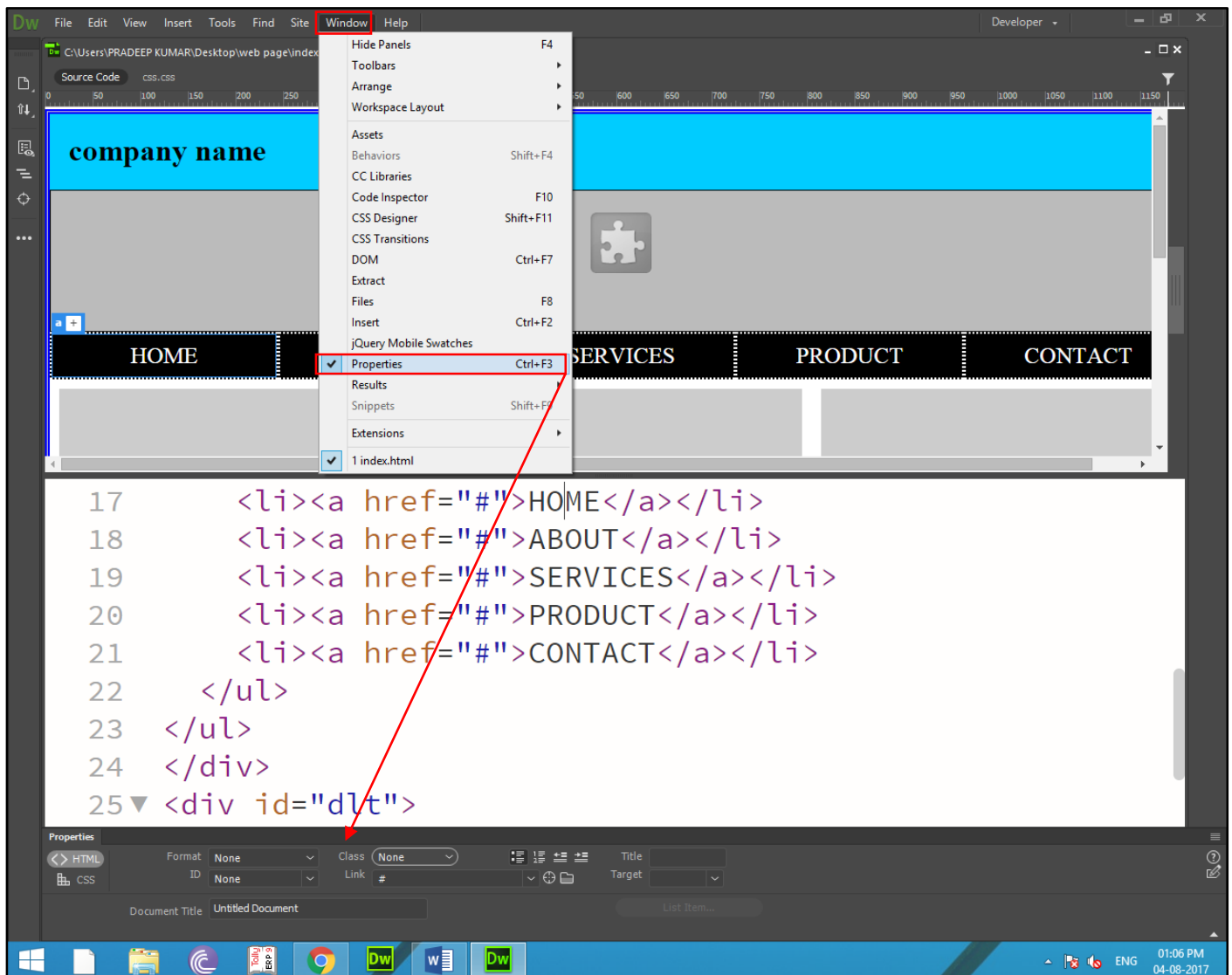
Cascade. By default, when you have multiple documents open, you switch from page to page by clicking tabs that appear at the top of the document area. If you prefer to have all open documents floating and resizable within the document area, this and the next two options let

you “undock” the current documents. The cascade option resizes each open document and places them one on top of the other. Windows folks can re-dock pages by clicking the maximize button on any currently open document.

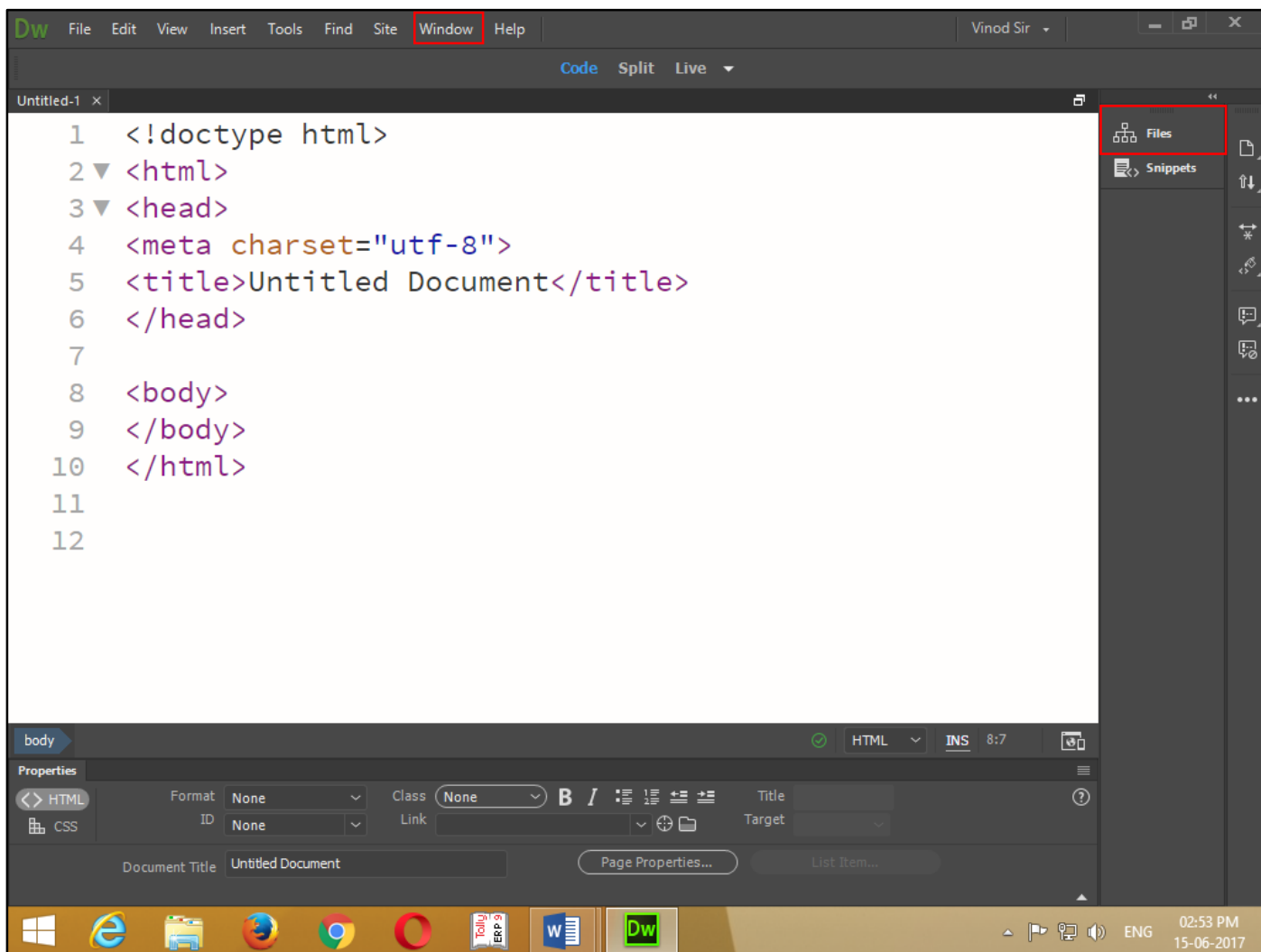
Tile Horizontal. Places all open documents one on top of the other. The documents don’t float on top of each other; rather, they fill the available document area as row upon row of thin, horizontal windows. With more than a few documents open, you see so little of each page that it’s difficult to work on any one.

Tile Vertical. Just like the previous command, except that Dreamweaver positions the documents vertically, like stripes going across the screen.

Properties (Ctrl+F3). This command is used to opens the property inspector, where you can edit the properties for a selected object. The options in the property inspector depend on the selected page element.



File (F8). This command is used to opens the files panel. From this window, you can open any file, and transfer files between your computer and your remote server.



Insert (Ctrl+F2). This command is used to insert panel, from which you can insert various types of objects (such as images, layers, or forms) into your document. The insert panel also contains options to switch between layout and standard table views, and to add dynamic elements (such as spry widgets) to your pages.

Result. This command is used to open Dreamweaver’s many site-wide tools, such as the “find and replace” command, link checker, and reports command. Pick the operation of choice from the submenu.

Snippets (Shift+F9). This command is used to opens the snippets panel, which contains snippets of html, JavaScript, and other types of programming code. You can create your own snippets to save your fingers from retyping code you use often on a site.

Extensions. This menu lets you access various online services adobe offers, such as the web page testing service, browser lab CS live, a panel that displays information about other adobe products and gives you access to online help and information.

<u>Chapter-11. Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2018. Keyboard Shortcut Key.</u>	
<u>Shortcut Key.</u>	<u>Option.</u>
<u>File (Alt + F).</u>	
Ctrl + N.	New.
Ctrl + O.	Open.
Ctrl + Alt + O.	Browse in Bridge.
Ctrl + Shift + O.	Open in Frame
Ctrl + W.	Close.
Ctrl + Shift + W.	Close All.
Ctrl + S.	Save.
Ctrl + Shift + S.	Save As.
Ctrl + P.	Print.
F12.	Primary Browser.
Ctrl + Alt + F12.	Device Centre.
Shift + F10.	Links.
Ctrl + Q.	Exit Window.
<u>Edit (Alt + E).</u>	
Ctrl + Z.	Undo.
Ctrl + Y.	Redo.
Ctrl + X.	Cut.
Ctrl + C.	Copy.
Ctrl + V.	Paste.
Ctrl + Shift + V.	Paste in Special.
Ctrl + A.	Select All.
Ctrl + [.	Select Parent Tag.
Ctrl +].	Select Child Tag.
Ctrl + F.	Find and Replace.
F3.	Find Next.
Ctrl + G.	Go to Line.
Ctrl + Space	Show Code Hints.
Ctrl + .	Refresh Code Hints.
Ctrl + Shift + >.	Indent Code.
Ctrl + Shift + <.	Out dent Code.
Ctrl + Shift + C.	Collapse Selection.
Ctrl + Alt + C.	Collapse Outside Selection.
Ctrl + Shift + E.	Expand Selection.
Ctrl + Shift + J.	Collapse Full Tag.

Ctrl + Alt + E.	Expand All.
Ctrl + U.	Preference.
<u>View (Alt + V).</u>	
Ctrl +=.	Zoom In.
Ctrl +-.	Zoom Out.
Ctrl + Alt + 0.	Fit Selection.
Ctrl + Shift + 0.	Fit All.
Ctrl + Shift + Alt + 0.	Fit Width.
F5.	Refresh Design View.
Alt + F11.	Live View.
F6.	Freeze JavaScript.
Ctrl + Shift + H.	Head Content.
Alt + F6.	Expanded Table Mode.
Ctrl + Shift + I.	Hide All.
Ctrl + Alt + R.	Show.
Ctrl + Alt + G.	Show Grid.
Ctrl + Alt + Shift + G.	Snap to Grid.
F4.	Show / Hide Panel.
Ctrl + Alt + N.	Code Navigator.
<u>Insert (Alt + I).</u>	
Ctrl + E.	Tag.
Ctrl + Alt + I.	Image.
Ctrl + Alt + F.	Flash.
Ctrl + Alt + T.	Table.
Ctrl + Alt + A.	Named Anchor.
Shift + Return.	Line Break.
Ctrl + Shift + Space.	Non - Breaking.
Ctrl + Alt + V.	Editable Region.
<u>Modify (Alt + M).</u>	
Ctrl + J.	Page Properties.
Shift + F11.	CSS Style.
Ctrl + T.	Quick Tag Editor.
Ctrl + L.	Make Link.
Ctrl + Shift + L.	Remove Link.
Ctrl + Alt + M.	Merge Cells.
Ctrl + Alt + S.	Split Cell.
Ctrl + M.	Insert Row.
Ctrl + Shift + A.	Insert Colum.

Ctrl + Shift + M.	Delete Row.
Ctrl + Shift + -.	Delete Colum.
Ctrl + Shift + 1.	Align Left.
Ctrl + Shift + 3.	Align Right.
Ctrl + Shift + 4.	Align Top.
Ctrl + Shift + 6.	Align Bottom.
<u>Format (Alt + O).</u>	
Ctrl + Alt +].	Indent.
Ctrl + Alt + [.	Out dent.
Ctrl + Shift + P.	Paragraph.
Ctrl + 1.	Heading1.
Ctrl + 2.	Heading2.
Ctrl + 3.	Heading3.
Ctrl + 4.	Heading4.
Ctrl + 5.	Heading5.
Ctrl + 6.	Heading6.
Ctrl + Alt + Shift + L.	Left.
Ctrl + Alt + Shift + R.	Right.
Ctrl + Alt + Shift + C.	Centre.
Ctrl + Alt + Shift + J.	Justify.
Ctrl + B.	Bold.
Ctrl + I.	Italic.
Shift + F7.	Check Spelling.
Ctrl + F8.	Check Links Site wide.
<u>Window (Alt + W).</u>	
Ctrl + F 2.	Insert.
Ctrl + F3.	Properties.
Shift + F11.	CSS Style.
F2.	AP Element.
Ctrl + Shift + F10.	Databases.
Ctrl + F10.	Bindings.
Ctrl + F9.	Server Behavior.
Ctrl + F7.	Components.
Ctrl + U.	Preference.
F4.	Show Panel.
F8.	File.
F7.	Search.
F10.	Code Inspector.

Chapter-12. Practical Works in Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2018 (HTML5).

What Is HTML? Html is a markup language and describe for (web page) development. Html describe for “hypertext markup language”. And set of markup tag. In different document content.

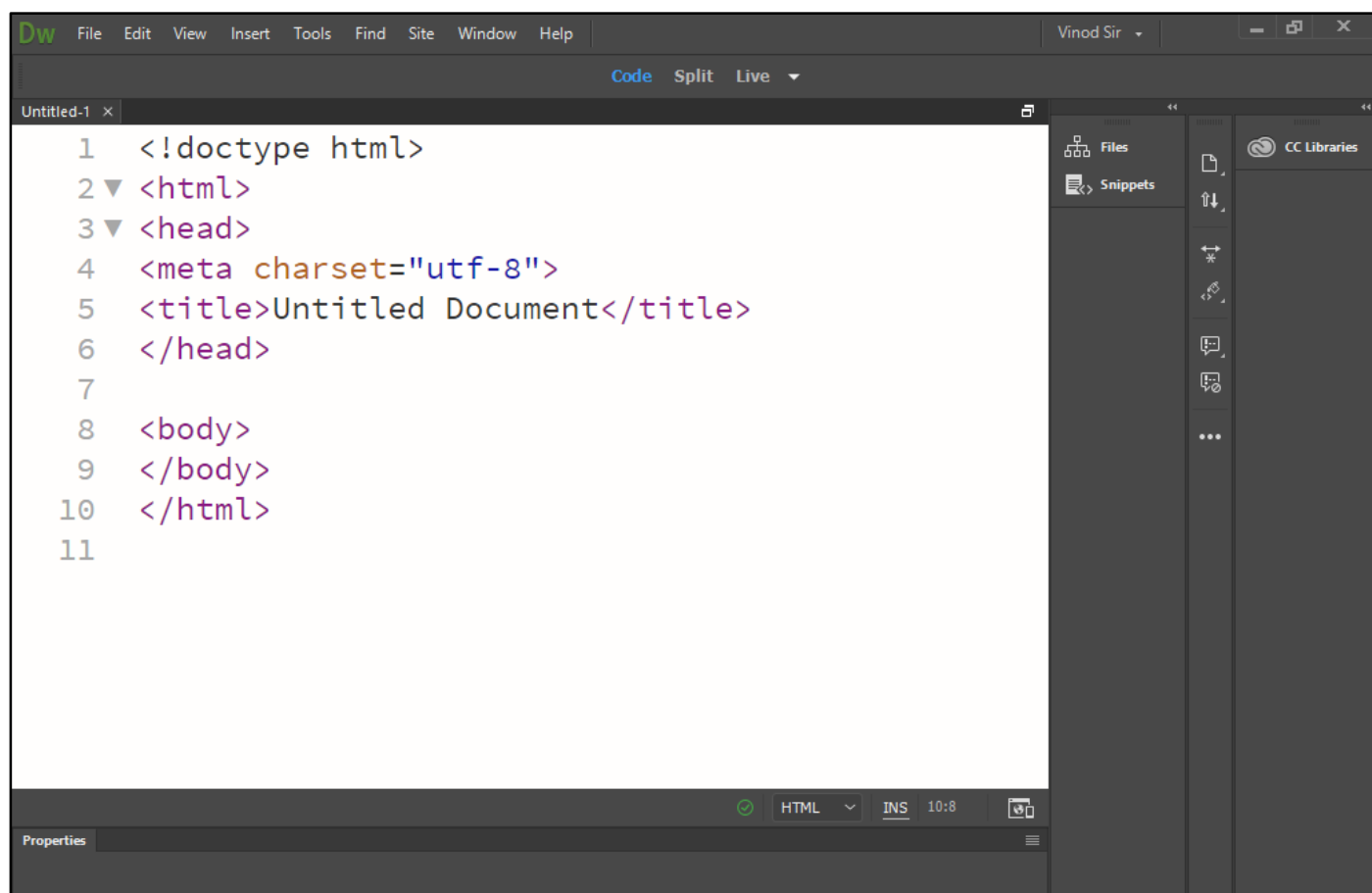
Adding - Tag. Tags are easy read and use once you become familiar with their components. First all tags are composing of elements that are contained within angle brackets (< >) the angle brackets simply tell browser that the text between them is an html command a tag with its angle brackets looks like this. <Tag>.

Second most tags are paired with an opening tag (<tag>) and a closing tag tags. (</tag>) both tags look like except closing tags also includes a forward slash (/) to apply tags to information on your document place the opening tag before the information and place the closing tag after the information look like this.

<Tag> information that the tag applies to </tag>.

Meta - Tag. The meta tag contain name of attribute and control type of information the tag contains content attribute which contain actual information the two type of meta tags guide some search engine are the keywords <meta> tag and description <meta> tag.

Basic Html Example? To create this html example just start text editor and type in the following html code and it's save as web.html.



```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7
8 <body>
9 </body>
10 </html>
11
```

Head Element? The head element is used to mark the position of the head section. The head section contains elements that define certain information about an html document such as what its title who the author is reference information about the document. To create head element, start with <head> tag then include all element and end the head element with a </head>.

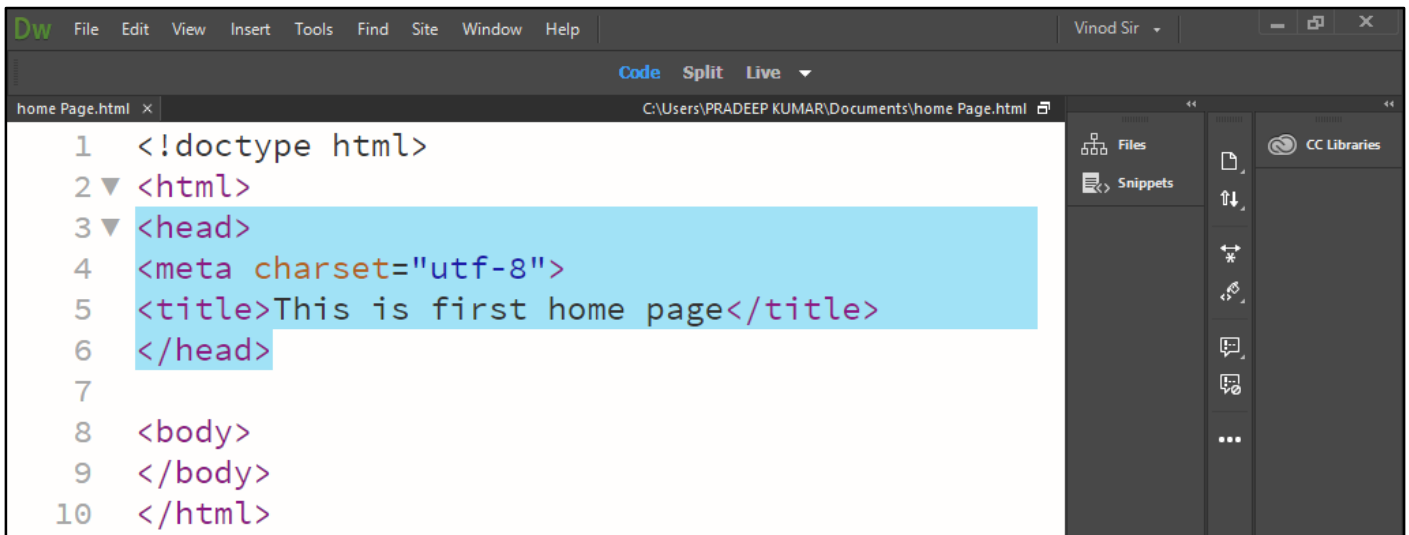
Title Element? The titles elements are display by browser on top of the page usually in the title bar. Every html document must have a title contained in a <title> start tag and a </title> end tag.

Example.

```
<head>
```

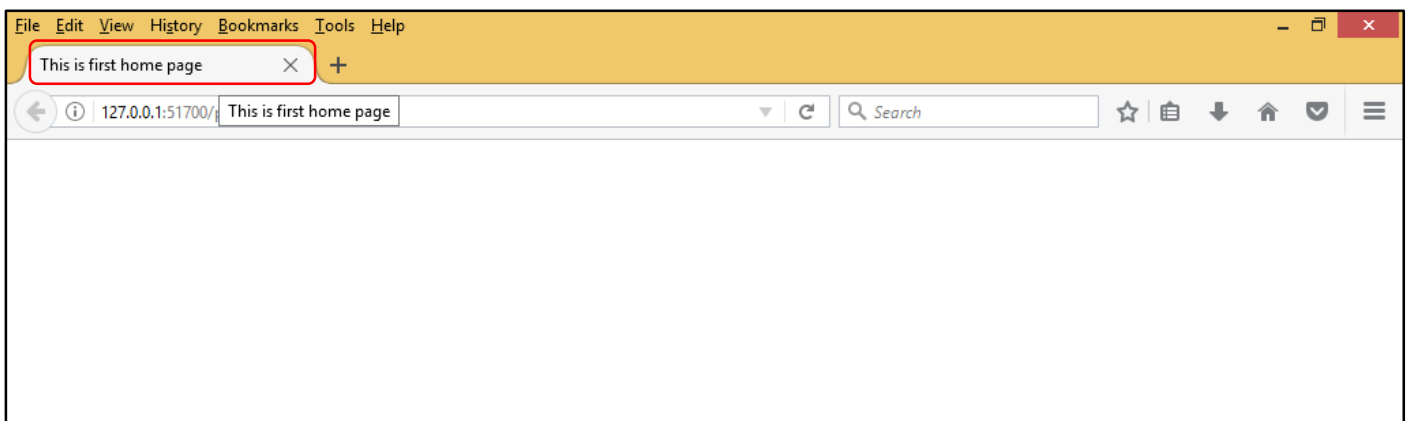
```
<title> this is first web page </title>.
```

```
</head>.
```



```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>This is first home page</title>
6 </head>
7
8 <body>
9 </body>
10 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in title code as simple web page browser.

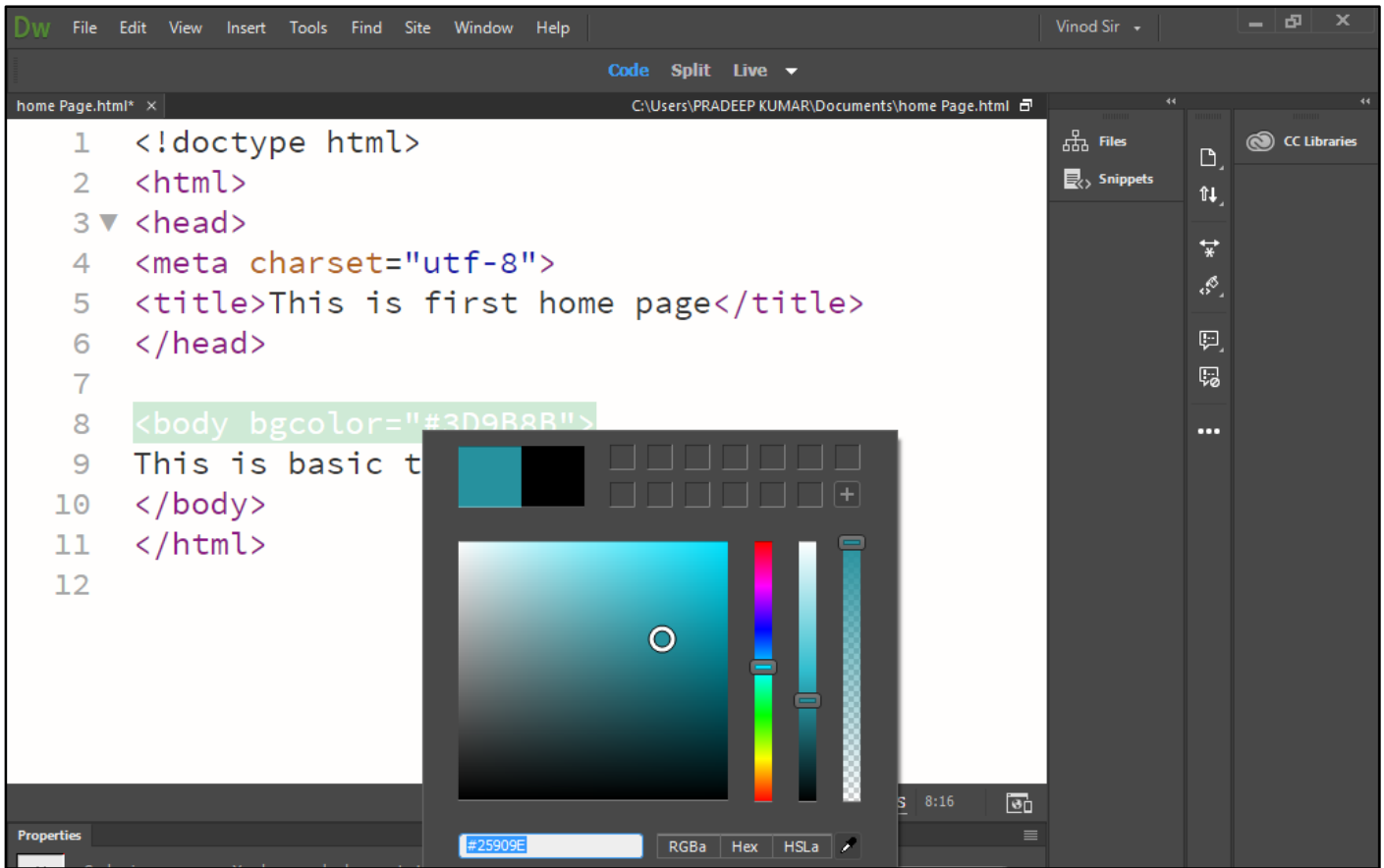


Body Element? A body that contains the content for a web page this part holds all displayed text on a page as well as most links to graphics, multimedia, and location inside the same file and to another web document.

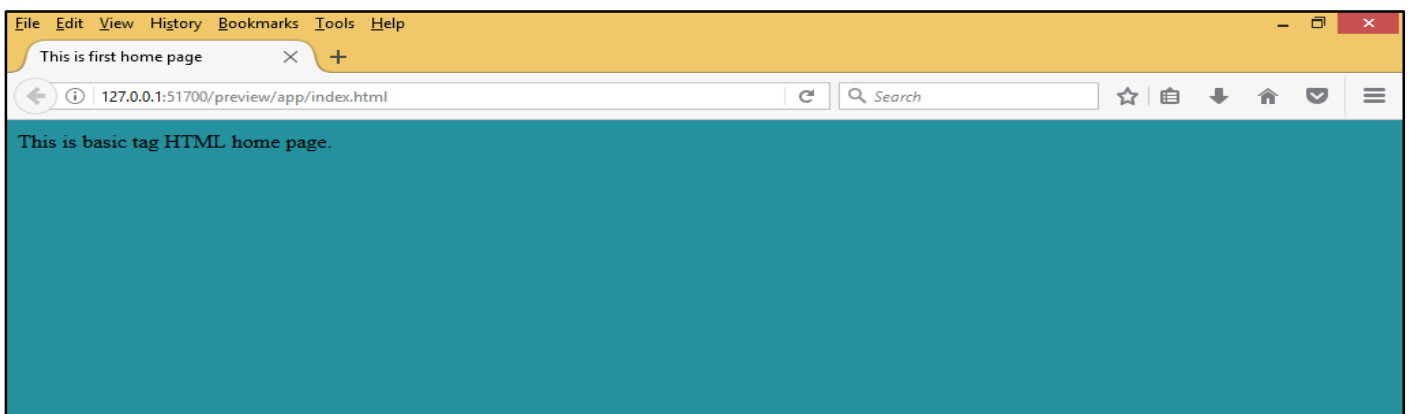
<body> and </body> tag.

Tag - <Body> </Body>.

Bgcolor Uses. It is used to set the foreground color of the page to choose a certain color according to you.



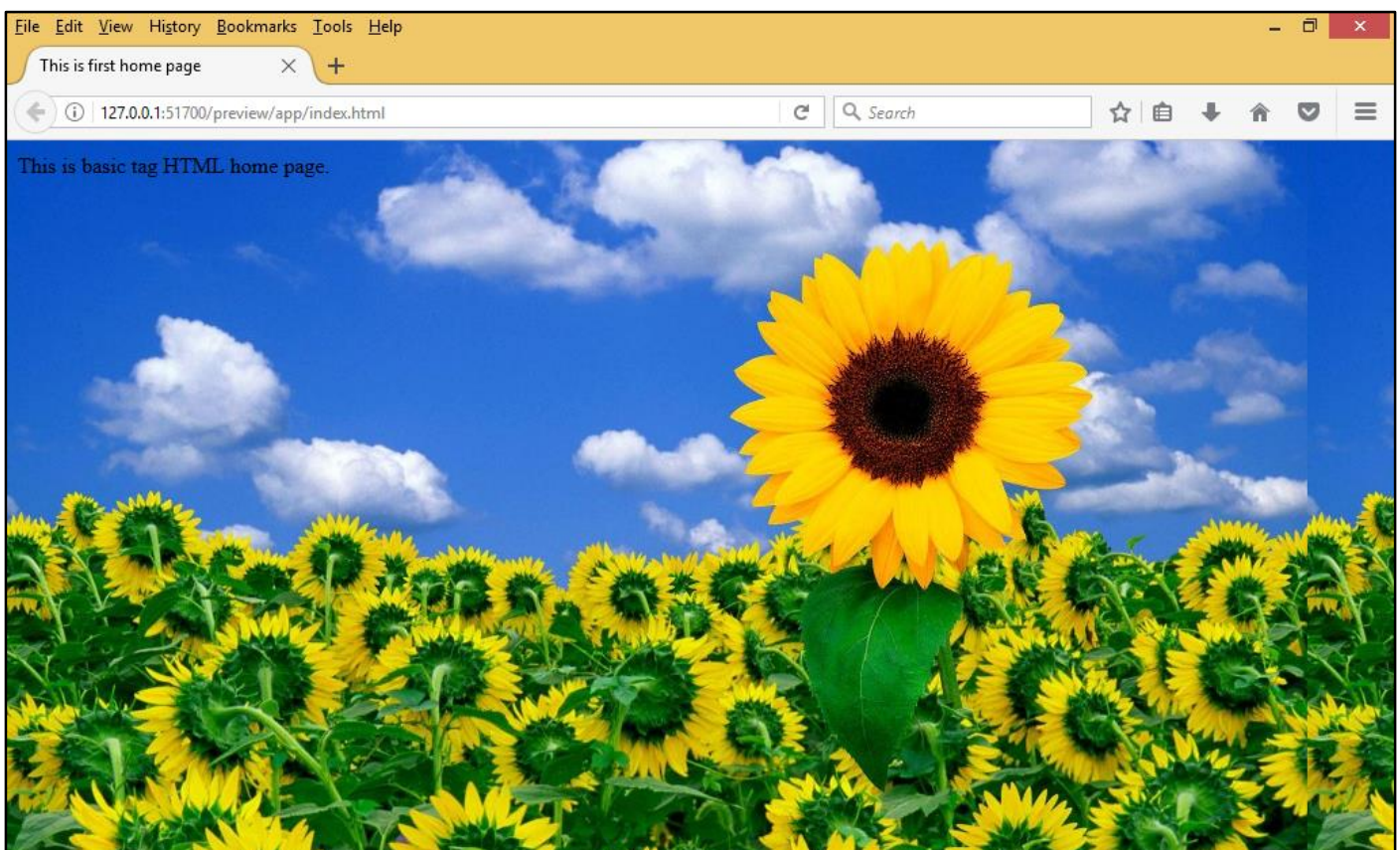
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display this color code as simple web page browser.



Background Uses. To set the background attribute name as URL file for an image that will be used as a background for your page.

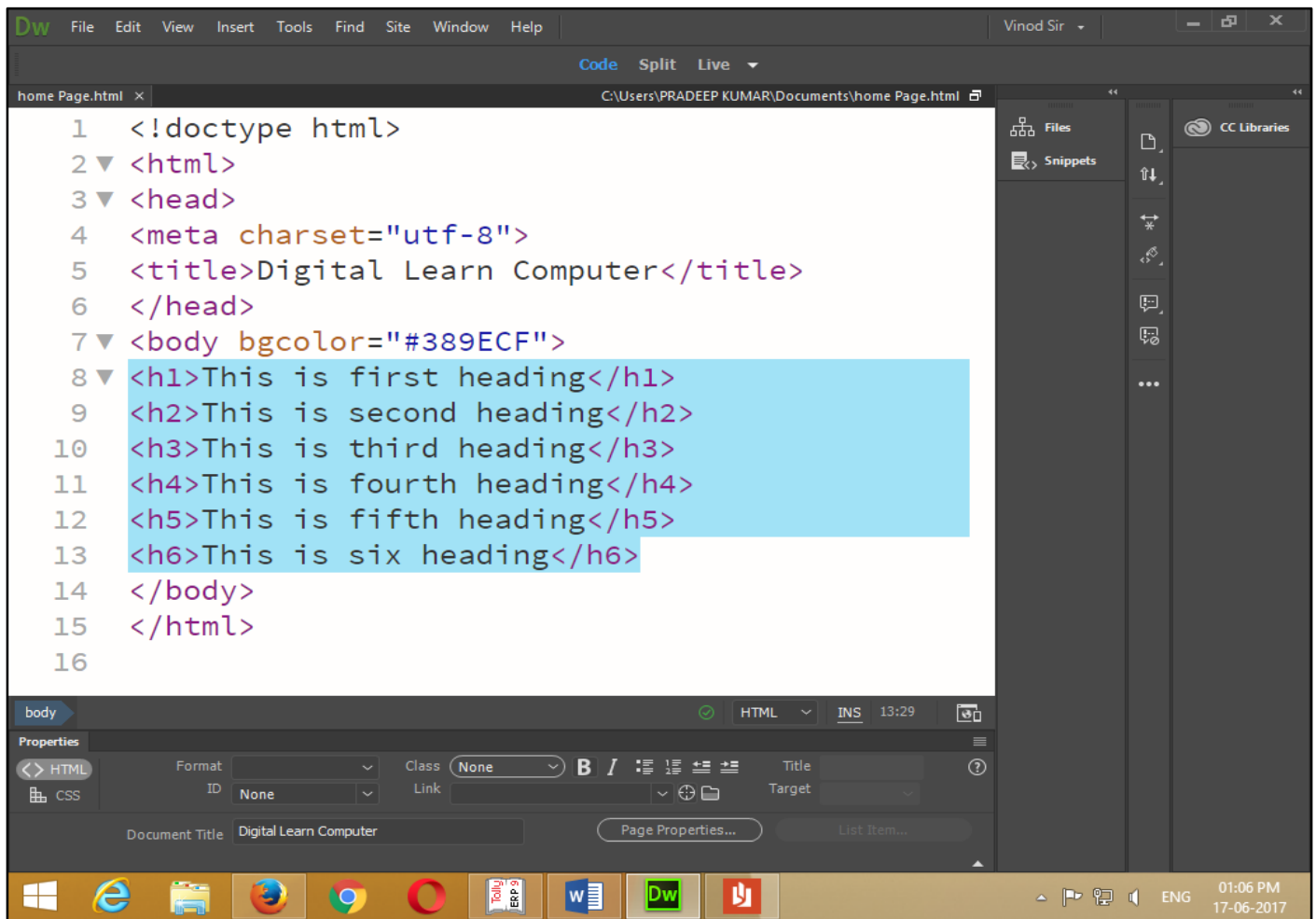
```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Vinod Sir
Code Split Live
home Page.html* x C:\Users\PRADEEP KUMAR\Documents\home Page.html
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>This is first home page</title>
6 </head>
7
8 <body background="Sunflower.jpg">
9 This is basic tag
10 </body>
11 </html>
12
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display in image code as simple web page browser.



Chapter-13. HTML Headings.

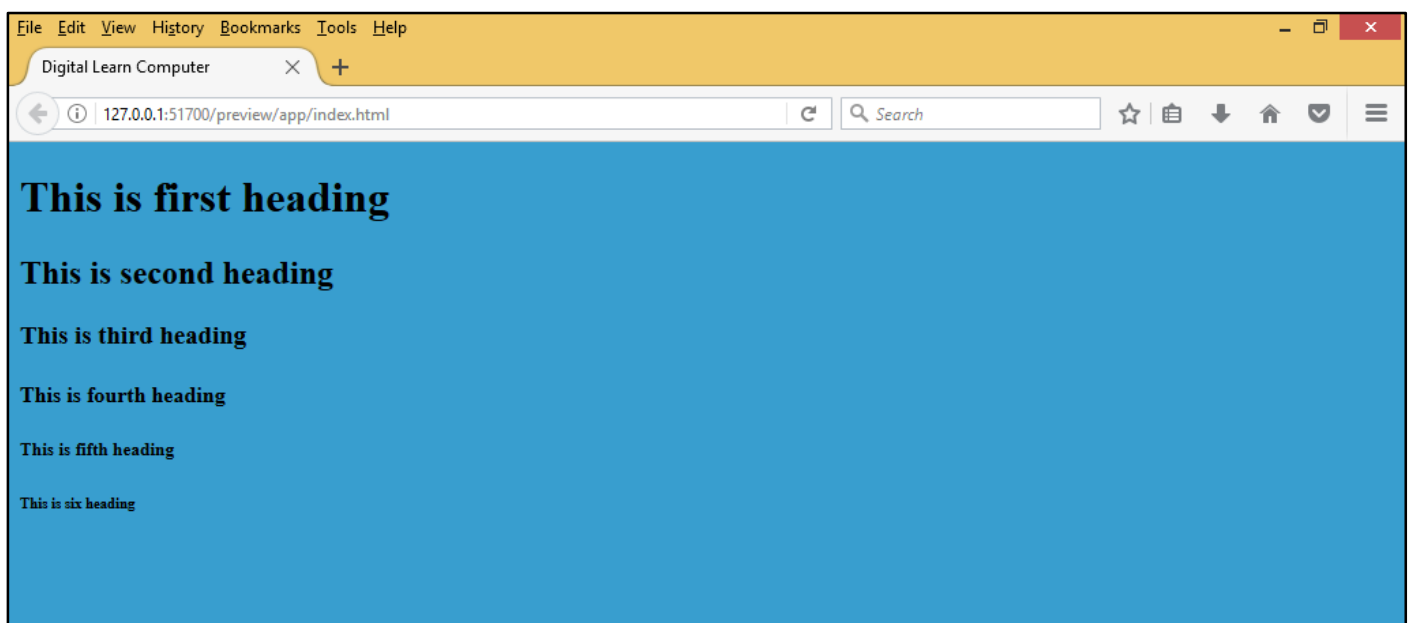
HTML Tag - <H1> </H1> to <H6> </H 6> (Headings). Heading come in different styles and sizes to help you organize your content. The size and display character of heading is determined by the view browser h1 is a large heading level and h6 is a small heading level.



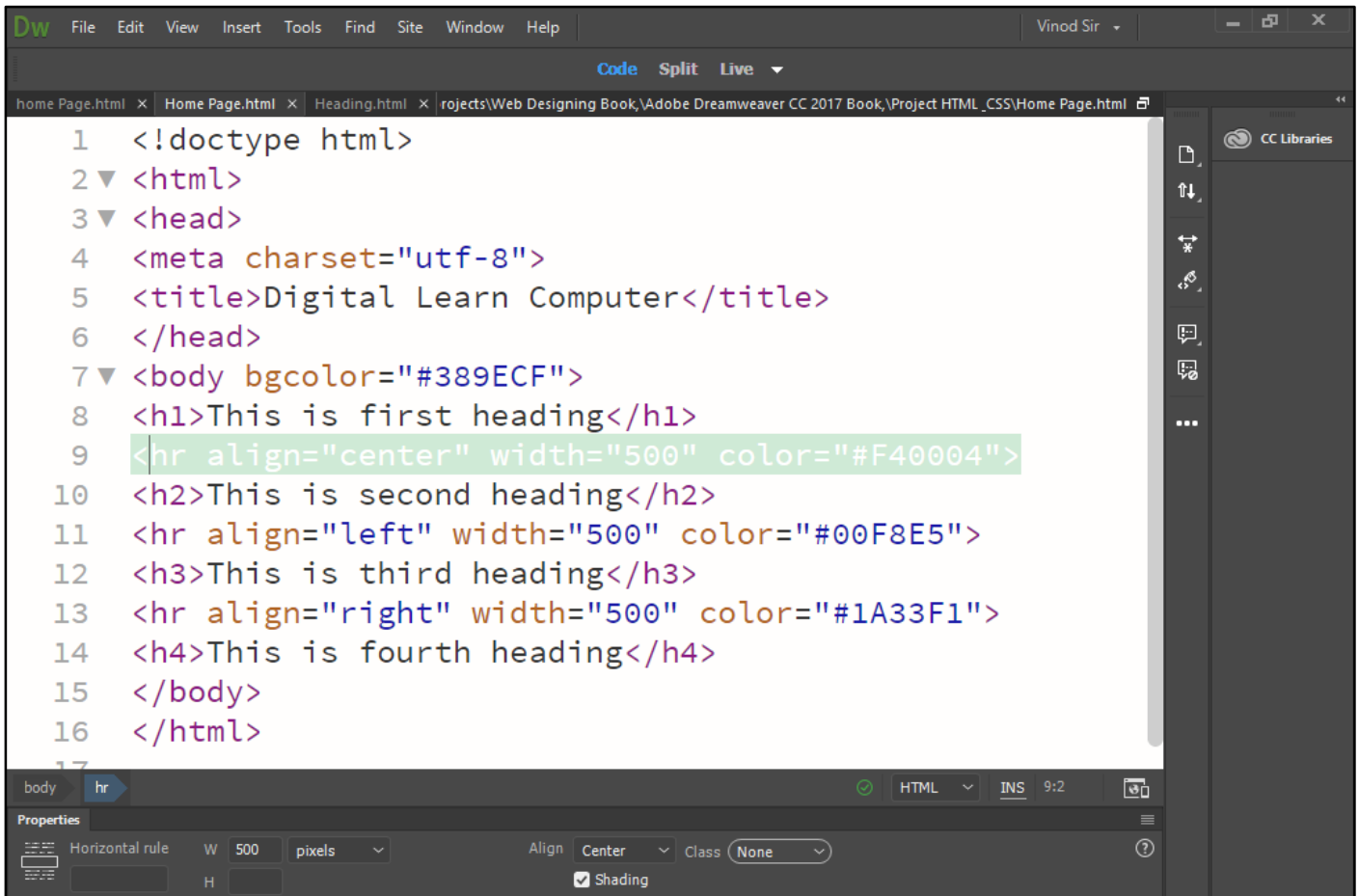
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#389ECF">
8 <h1>This is first heading</h1>
9 <h2>This is second heading</h2>
10 <h3>This is third heading</h3>
11 <h4>This is fourth heading</h4>
12 <h5>This is fifth heading</h5>
13 <h6>This is six heading</h6>
14 </body>
15 </html>
16
```

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main window displays the HTML code for a file named 'home Page.html'. The code includes a doctype declaration, a head section with a meta charset and a title 'Digital Learn Computer', and a body section with a blue background color and six heading tags (h1 through h6). The code is highlighted in a light blue box. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the document title 'Digital Learn Computer' and various formatting options. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button and several application icons, including Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, and Dreamweaver.

Now Press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in heading code as simple web page browser.



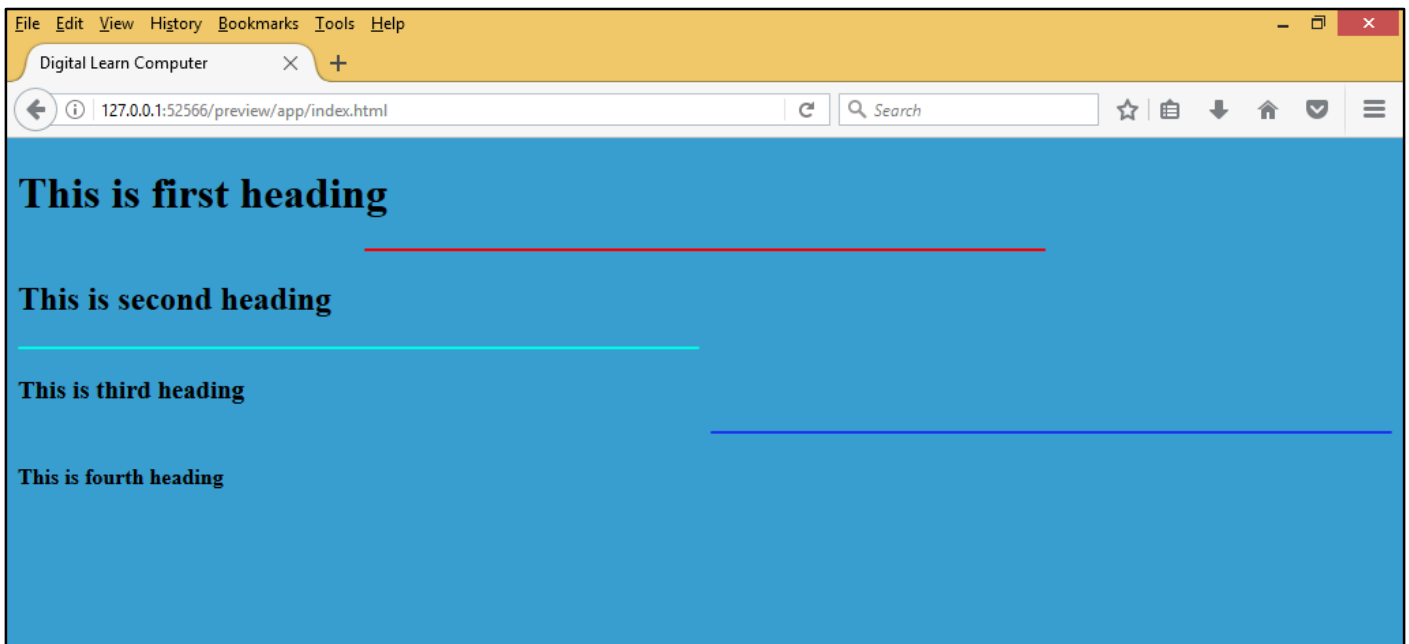
HTML Tag - <HR.> (Horizontal Rule). The <hr.> tag define a thematic break in an html page. And use to the separate content in an html page. Tag may be display horizontal rule.



```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#389ECF">
8 <h1>This is first heading</h1>
9 <hr align="center" width="500" color="#F40004">
10 <h2>This is second heading</h2>
11 <hr align="left" width="500" color="#00F8E5">
12 <h3>This is third heading</h3>
13 <hr align="right" width="500" color="#1A33F1">
14 <h4>This is fourth heading</h4>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

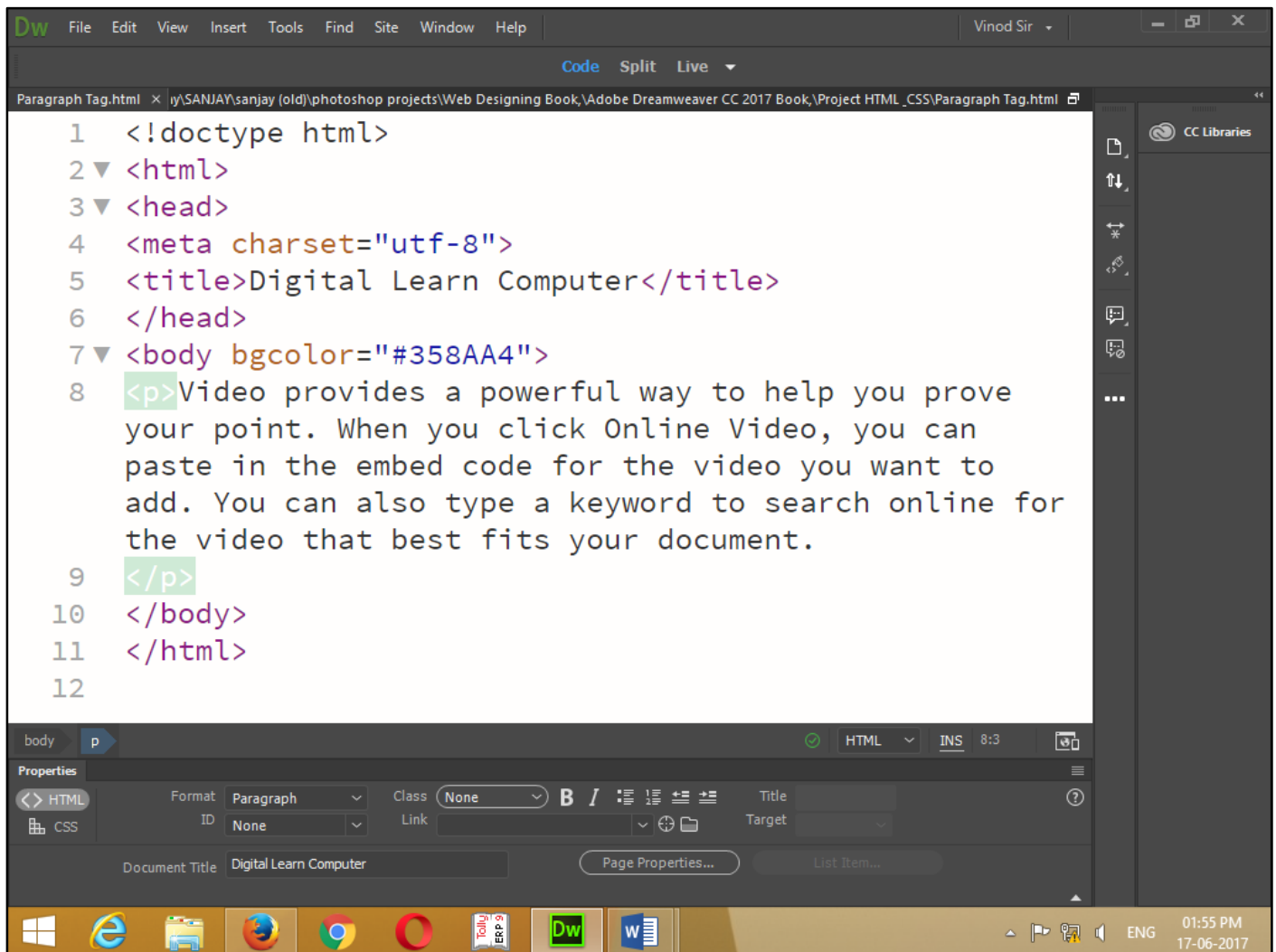
The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main window displays the HTML code for a web page. The code includes a doctype declaration, a head section with a title "Digital Learn Computer", and a body section with a blue background color. The body contains four headings: h1, h2, h3, and h4, each followed by a horizontal rule (hr) with specific alignment and color attributes. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the selected element is an "hr" (horizontal rule) with a width of 500 pixels, centered alignment, and no class. The Shading checkbox is checked.

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in horizontal rule code as simple web page browser.



HTML Paragraphs.

HTML Tag - <P> – </P>. The <p.> paragraph tag element mark beginning of a paragraph. The end of a paragraph can be marked with </p> it is block level element.



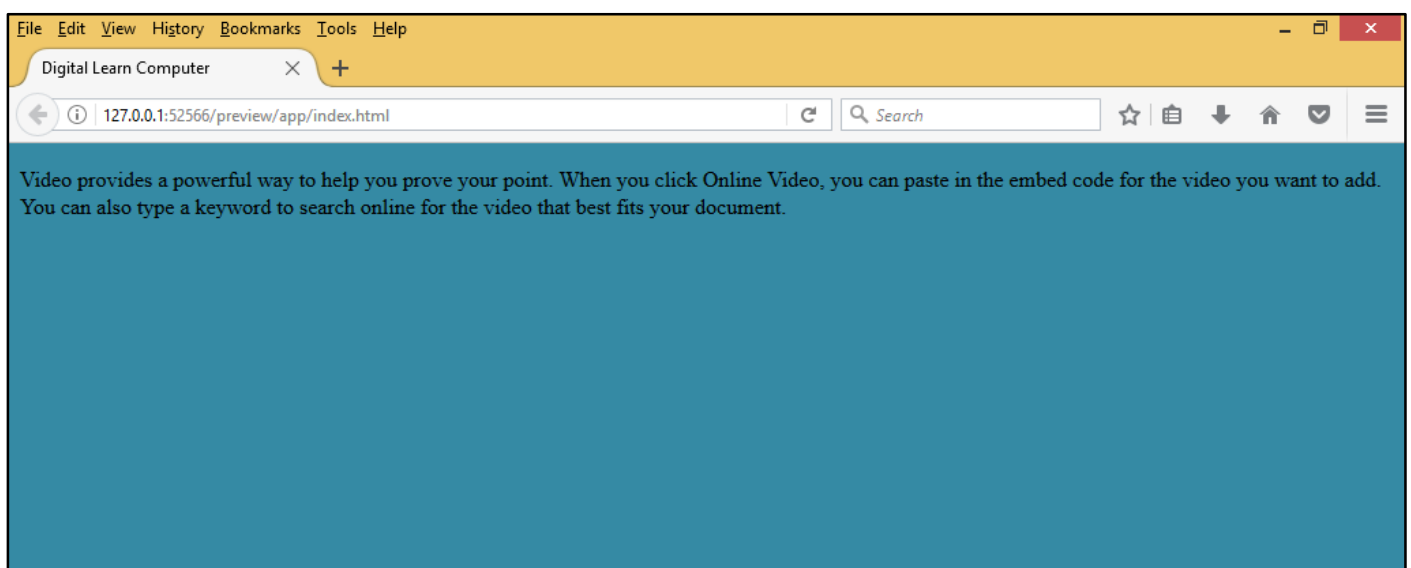
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#358AA4">
8 <p>Video provides a powerful way to help you prove
  your point. When you click Online Video, you can
  paste in the embed code for the video you want to
  add. You can also type a keyword to search online for
  the video that best fits your document.
9 </p>
10 </body>
11 </html>
12
```

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace displays the HTML code for a paragraph tag. The code is as follows:

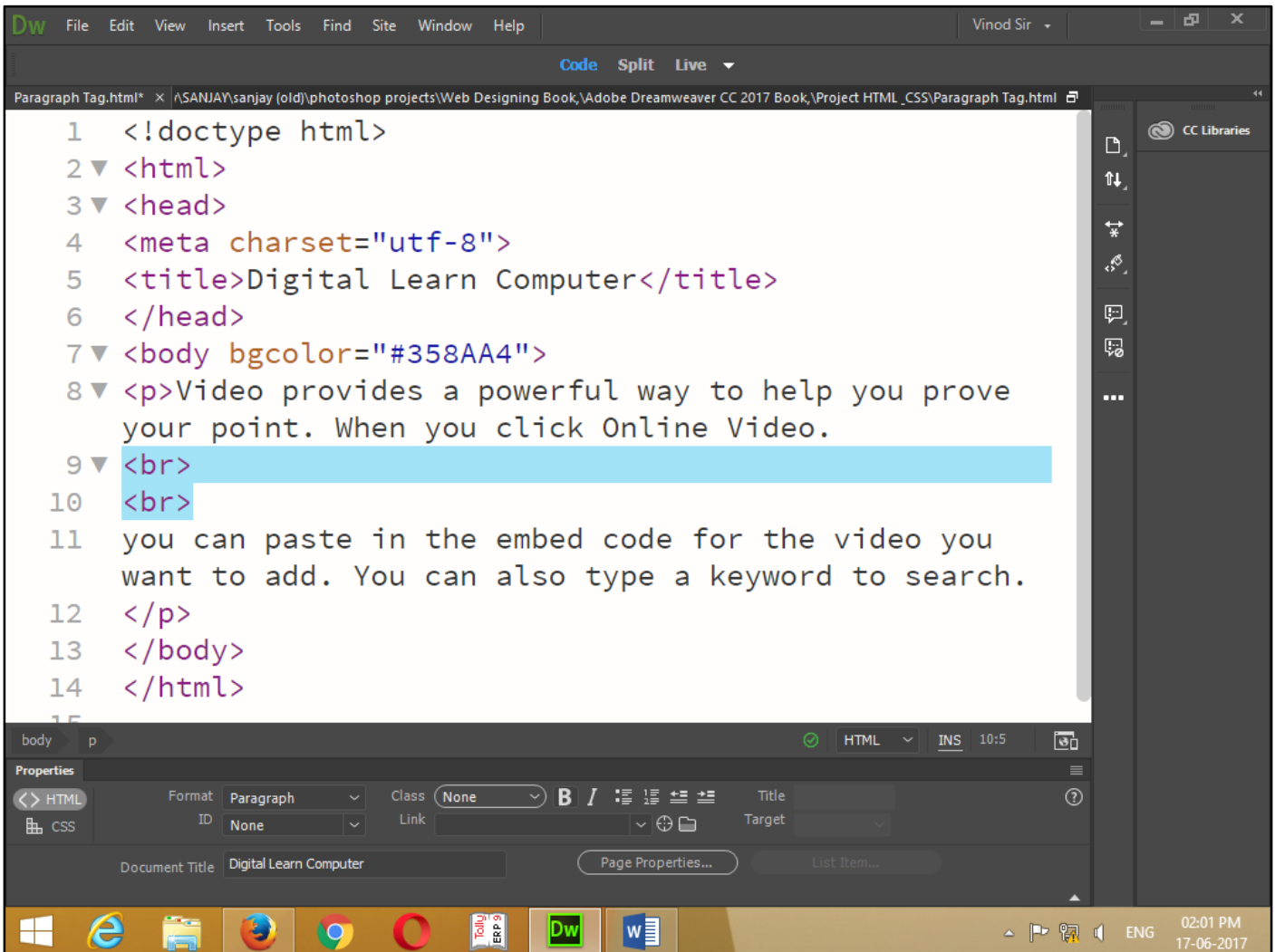
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#358AA4">
8 <p>Video provides a powerful way to help you prove
  your point. When you click Online Video, you can
  paste in the embed code for the video you want to
  add. You can also type a keyword to search online for
  the video that best fits your document.
9 </p>
10 </body>
11 </html>
12
```

The Properties panel at the bottom shows the selected element is a paragraph (p) with the format set to Paragraph and class set to None. The document title is "Digital Learn Computer".

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in paragraph code as simple web page browser.



**HTML Tag -
 (Line Breaks).** It is a text level element an empty element consisting of the
 tag which force line break in the HTML text.



```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#358AA4">
8 <p>Video provides a powerful way to help you prove
  your point. When you click Online Video.
9 <br>
10 <br>
11 you can paste in the embed code for the video you
  want to add. You can also type a keyword to search.
12 </p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

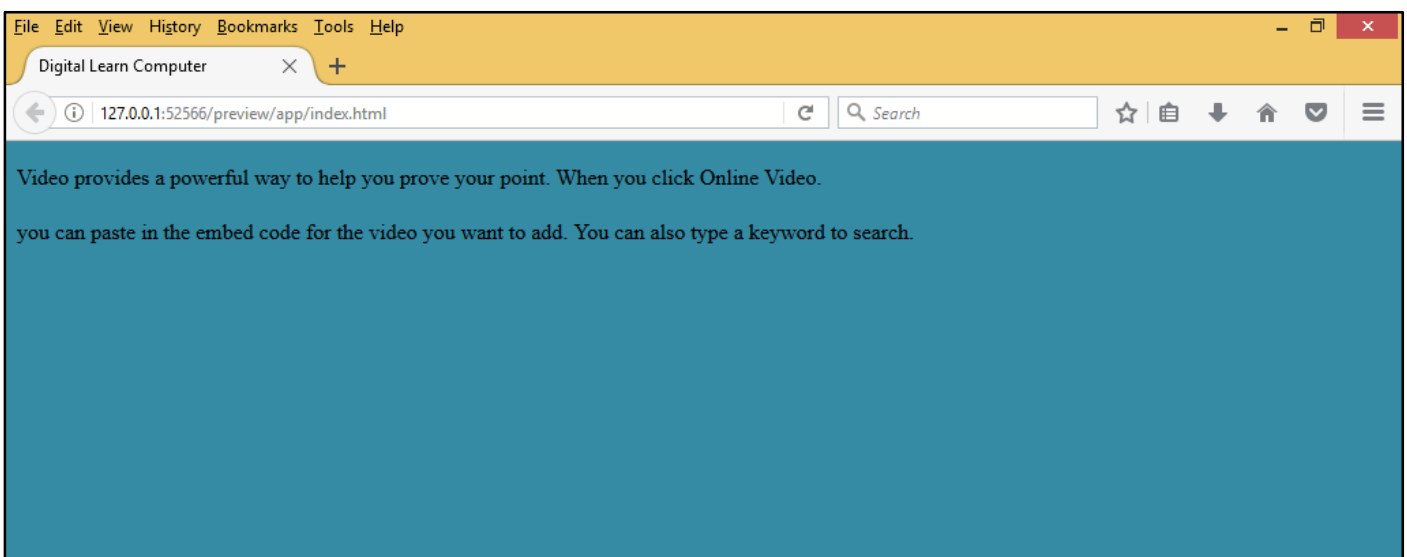
Properties

Format Paragraph Class None B I [List Icons] Title

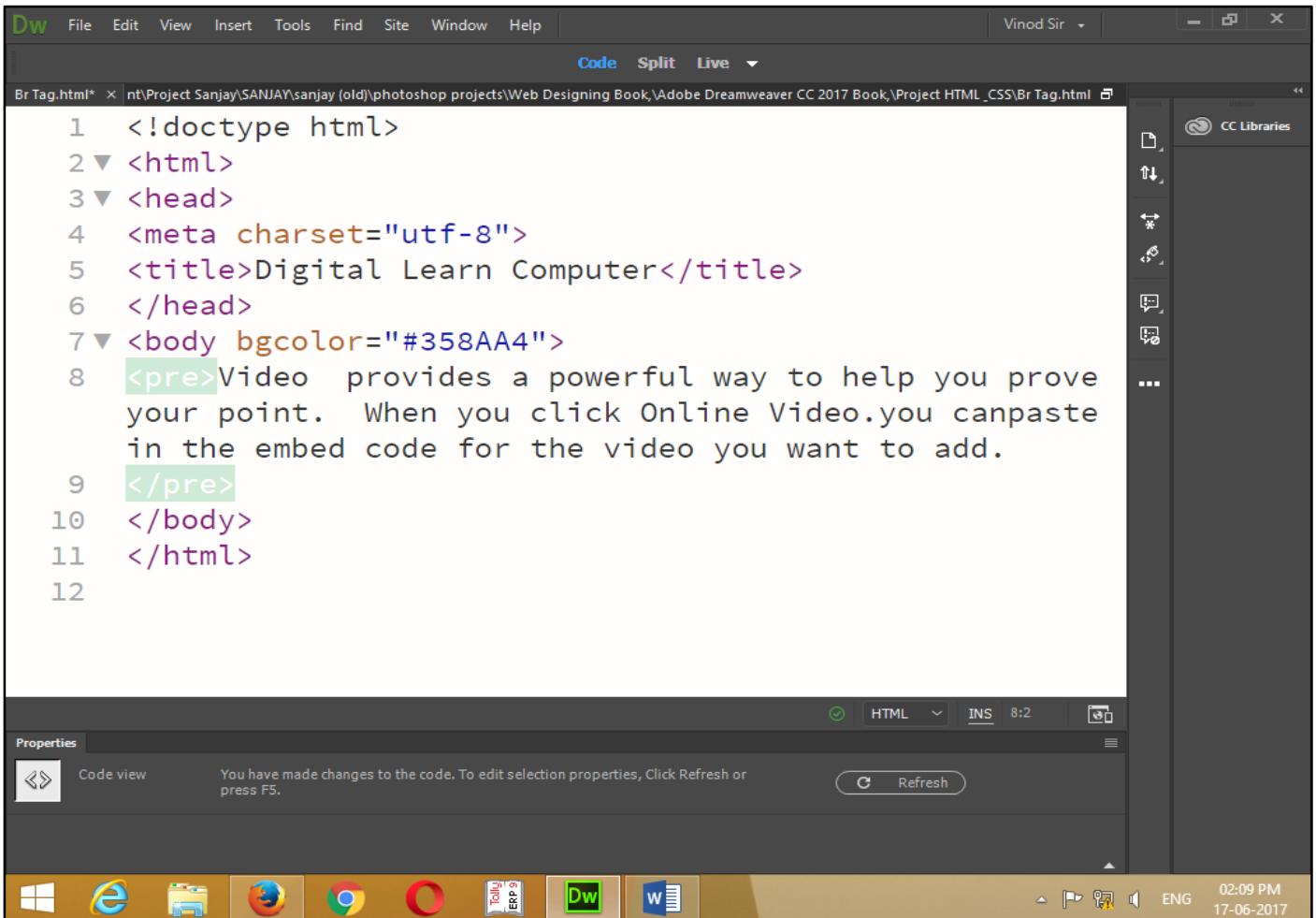
ID None Link Target

Document Title Digital Learn Computer Page Properties... List Item...

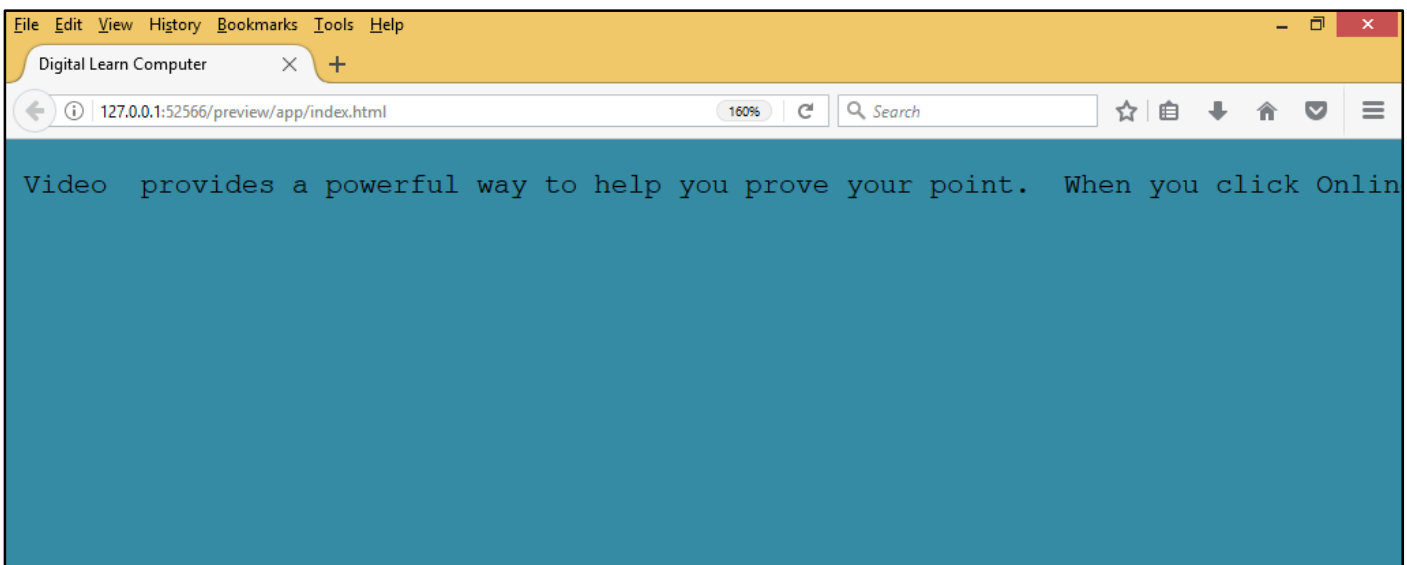
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in line break code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <PRE> – </PRE> (Preformatted Text). This is block level element display to the browser exact formatting indentation and white space that the original text contains. It is display fixed width font and preserves both space and line breaks.

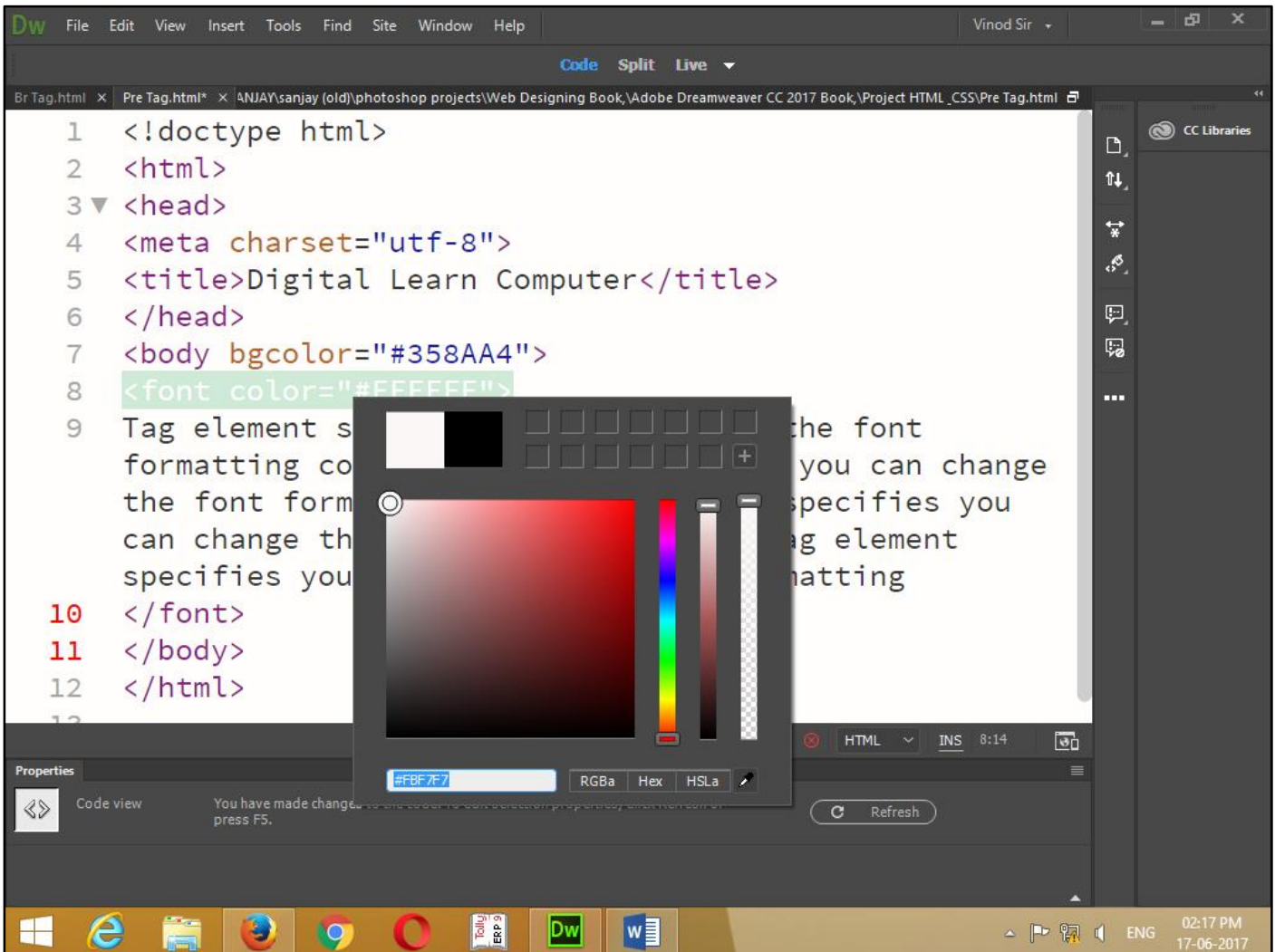


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in preformatted text code as simple web page browser.

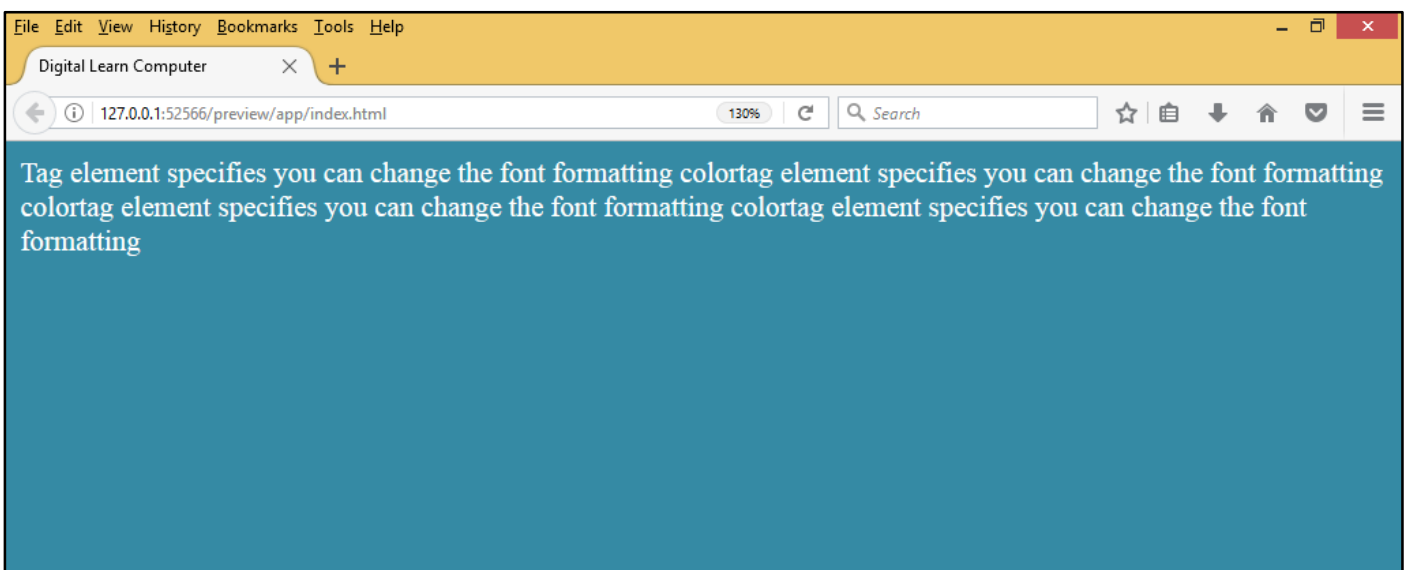


Chapter-14. HTML Optional Attributes.

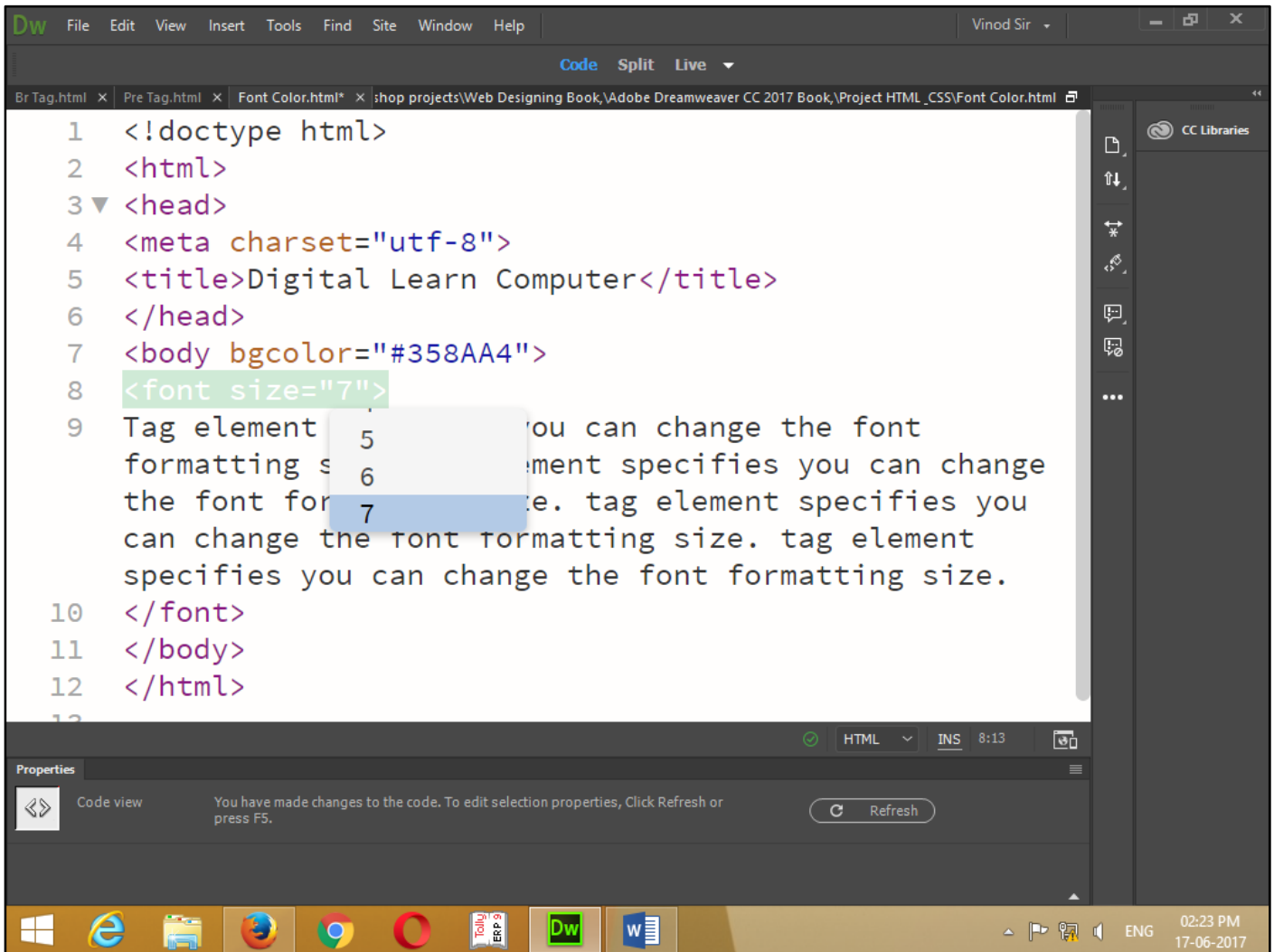
HTML Tag - – (Change Font Color). The <font.> tag element specifies you can change the font formatting color.



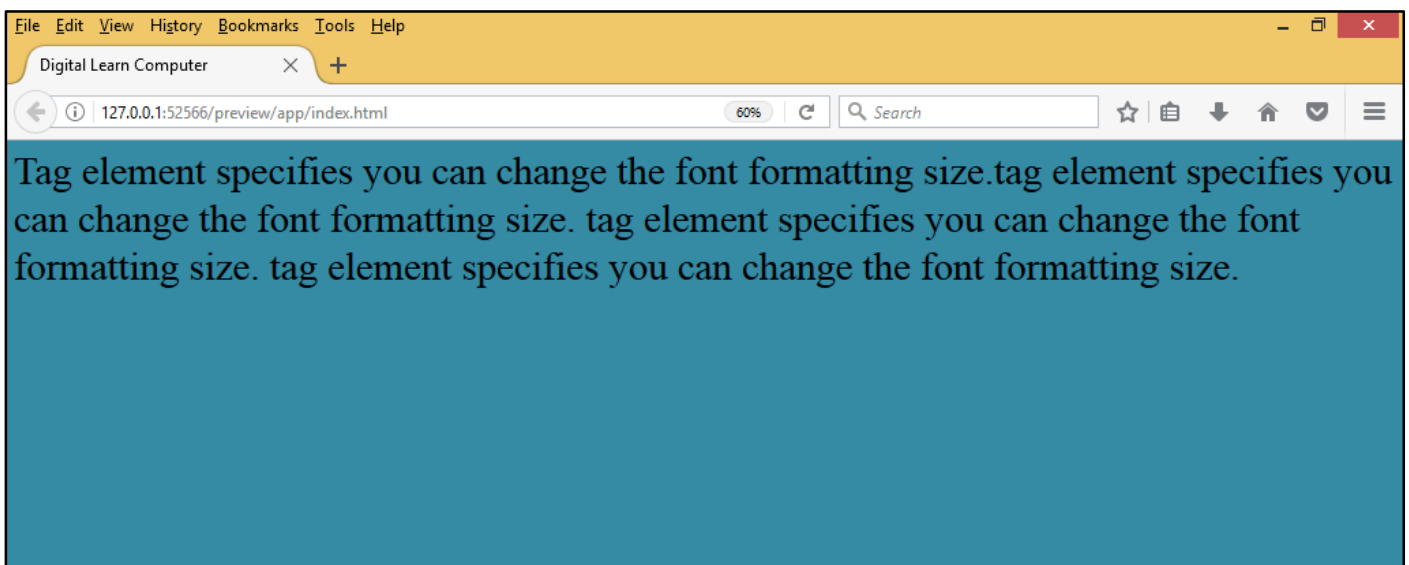
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in font color code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - – (Change Font Size). The <font.> tag element specifies you can change the font formatting size.

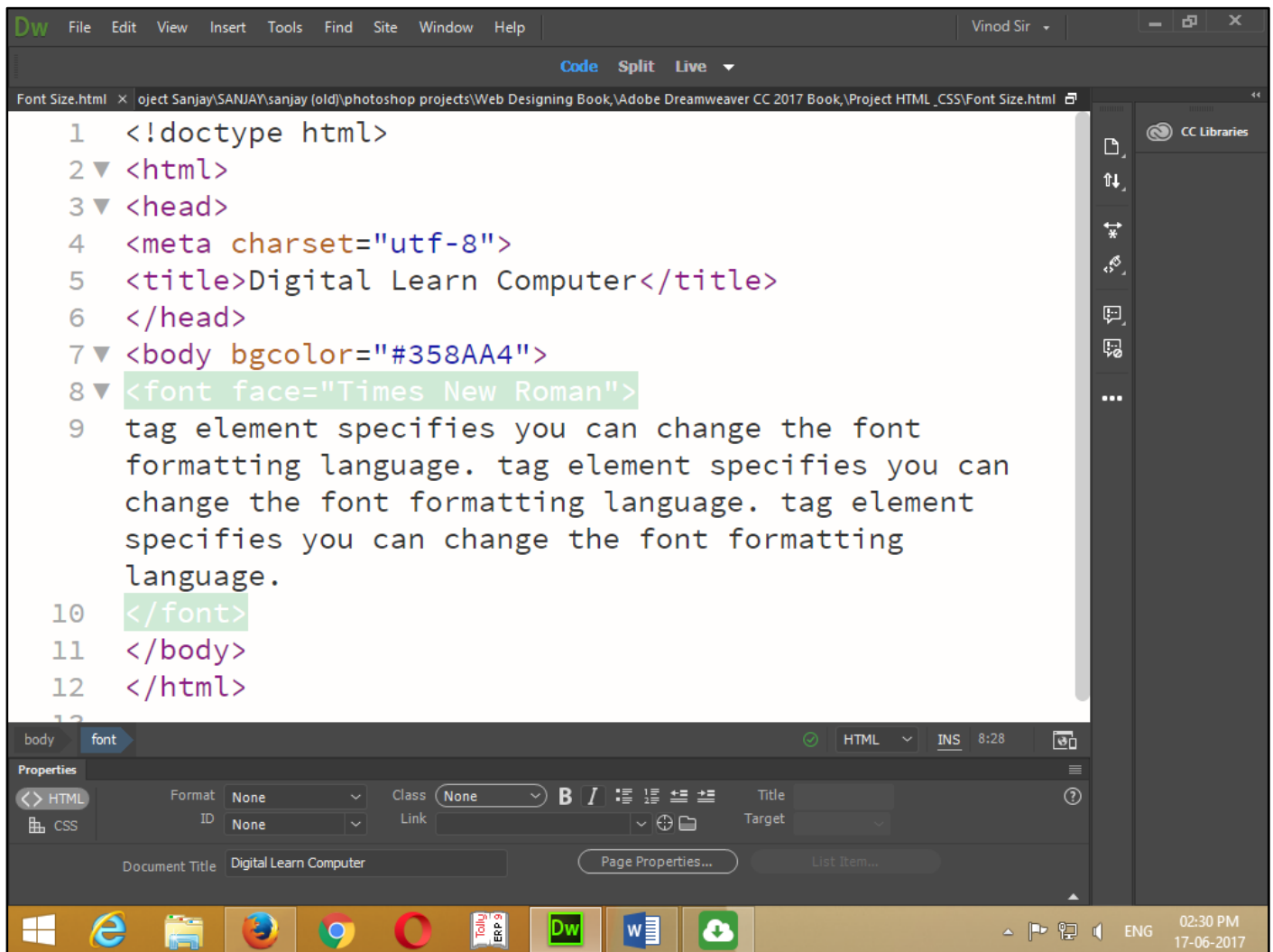


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in font size code as simple web page browser.

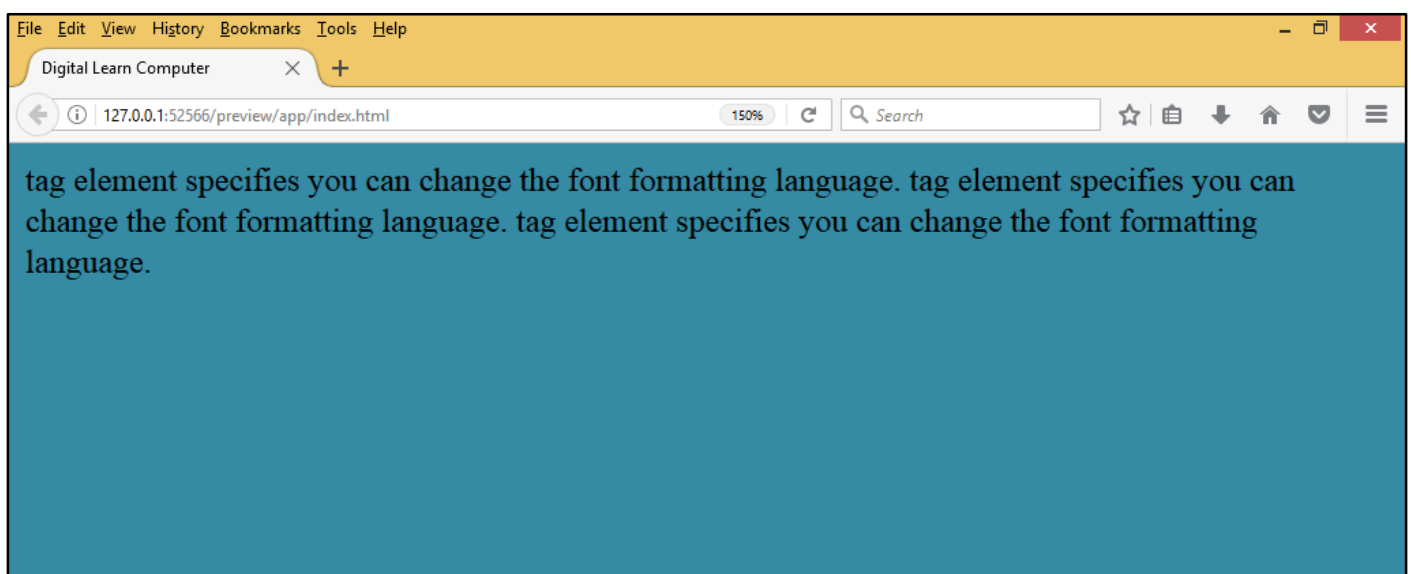


HTML Tag - – (Change Font Language).

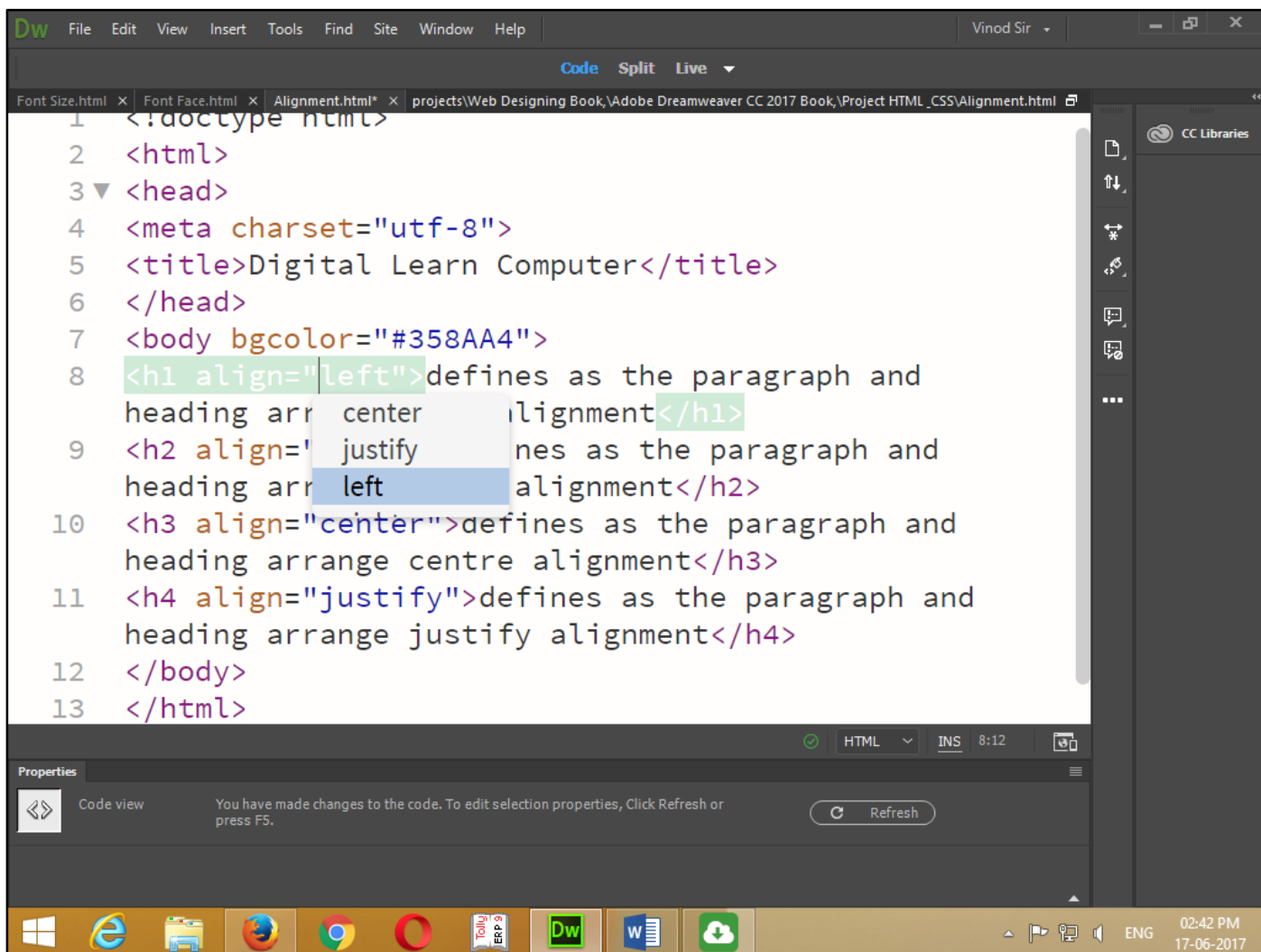
The <font.> tag element specifies you can change the font formatting language.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in font face code as simple web page browser.

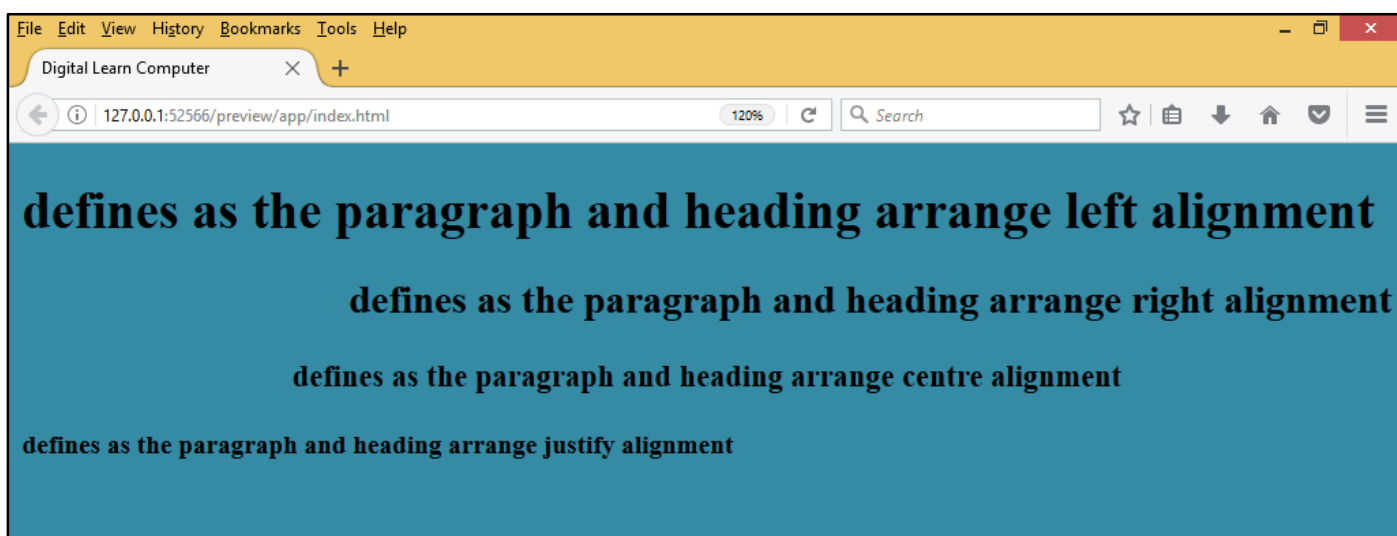


HTML Text Alignment. This text alignment property defines as the paragraph and heading arrange left alignment, right alignment, center alignment and justify alignment.



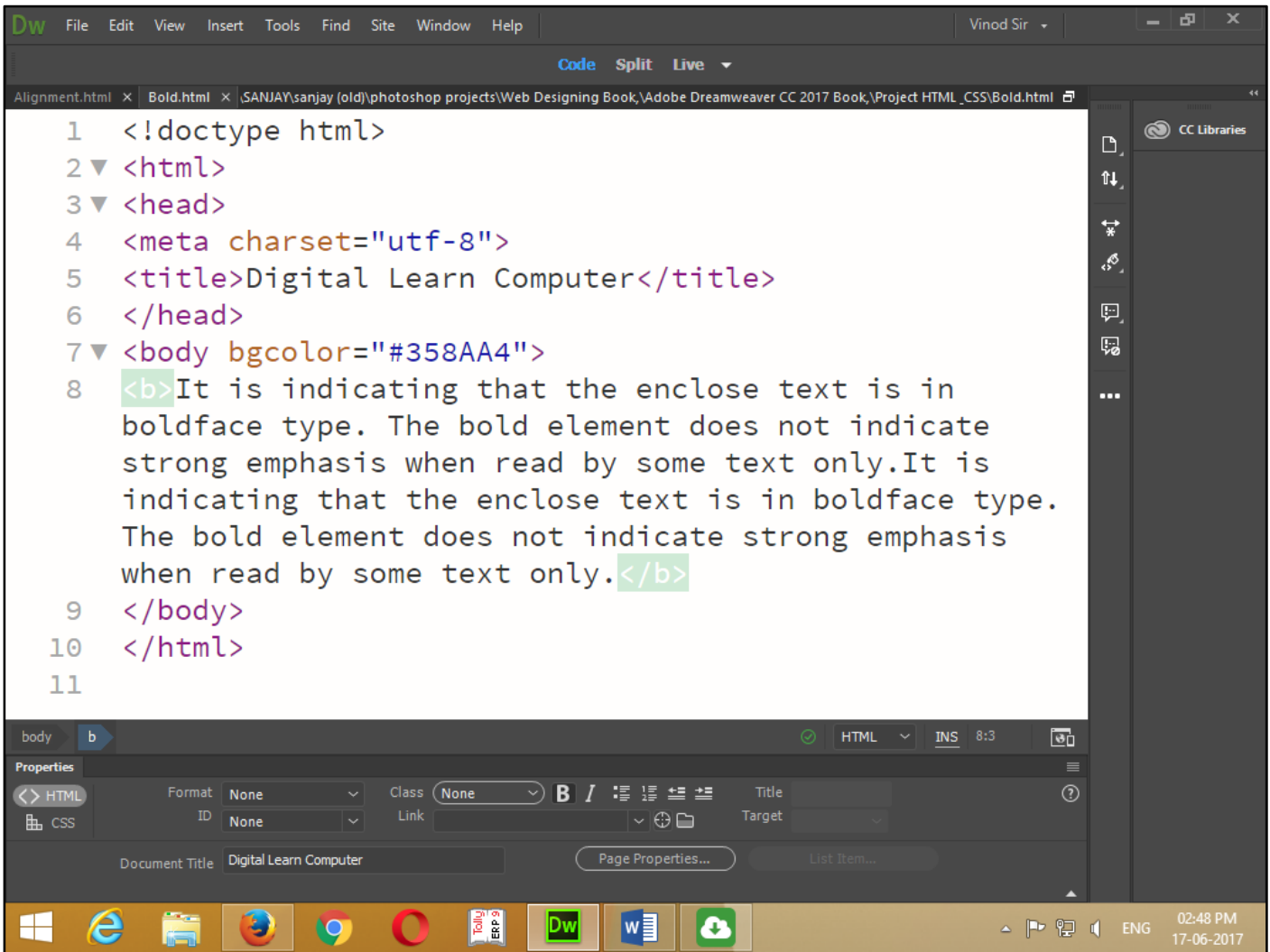
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#358AA4">
8 <h1 align="left">defines as the paragraph and
  heading arr center alignment</h1>
9 <h2 align="justify">defines as the paragraph and
  heading arr left alignment</h2>
10 <h3 align="center">defines as the paragraph and
  heading arrange centre alignment</h3>
11 <h4 align="justify">defines as the paragraph and
  heading arrange justify alignment</h4>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

Now press (f12). View the navigator will be display result in text alignment code as simple web page browser.

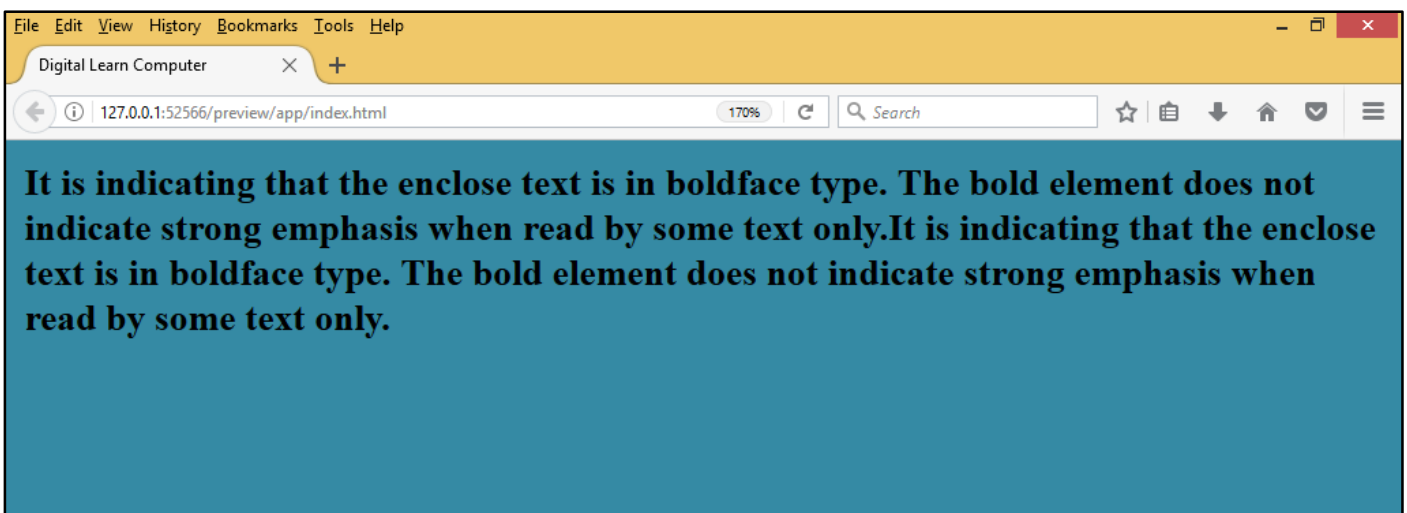


Chapter-15. HTML Text Formatting.

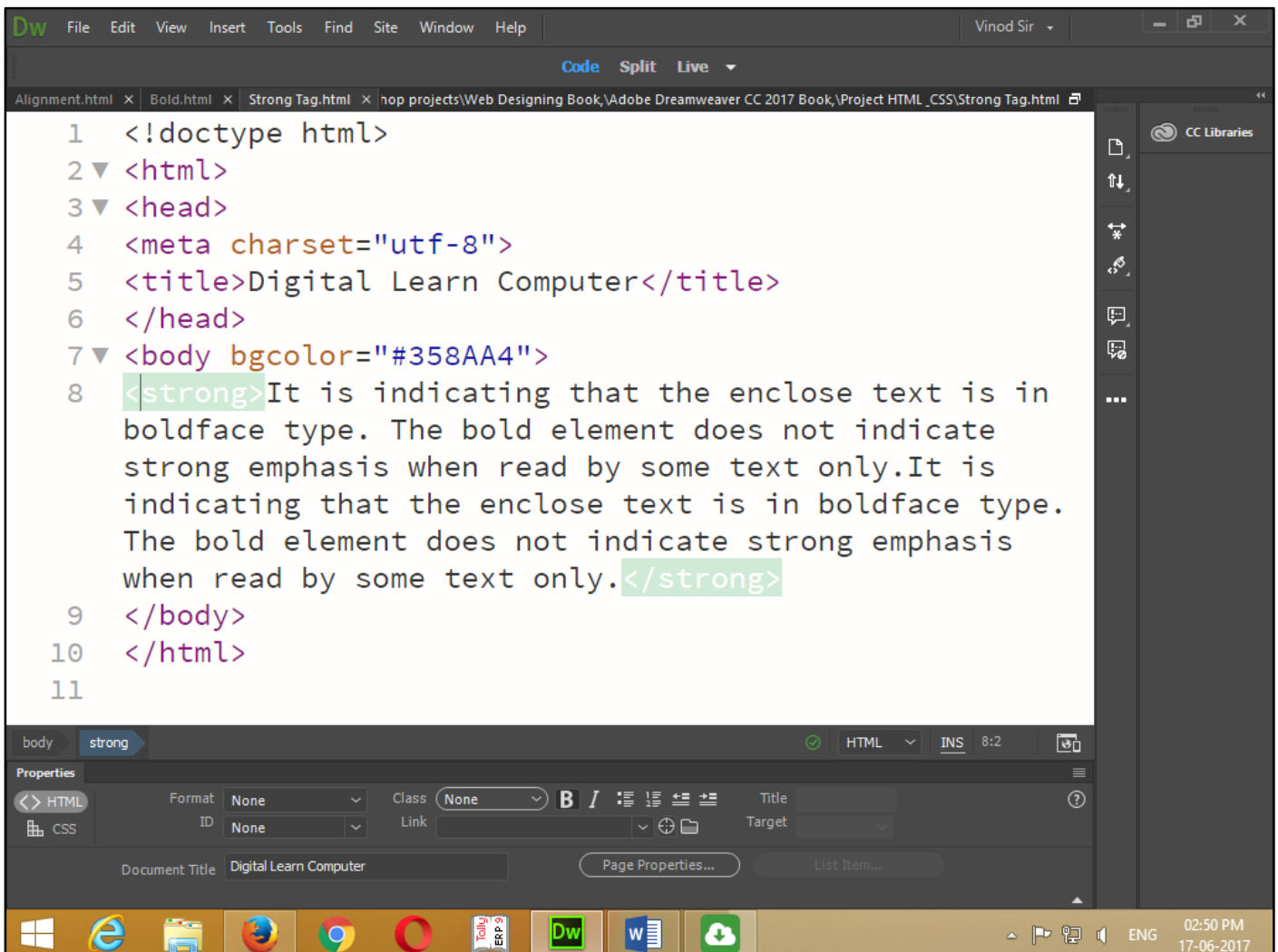
HTML Tag - – (Bold Face). It is indicating that the enclose text is in boldface type. The bold element does not indicate strong emphasis when read by some text only.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in boldface code as simple web page browser.



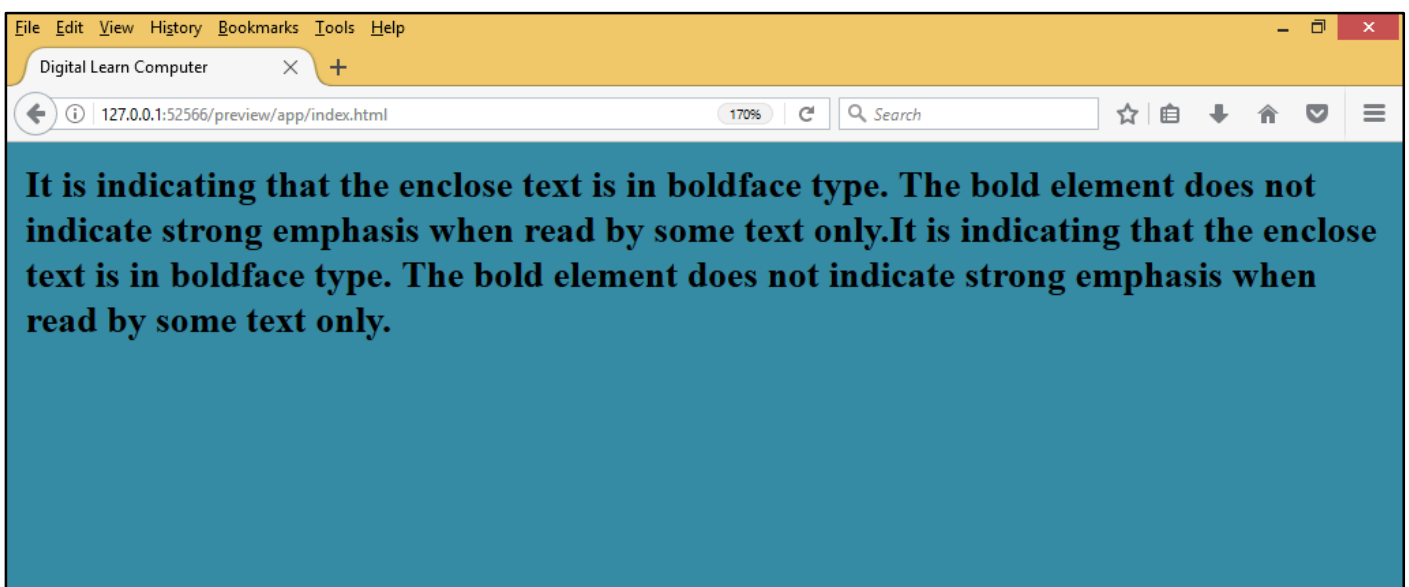
HTML Tag - – (Strong Emphasis). It is a text level element that provide strong emphasis for key words. Text within a strong element a usually rendered as bold.



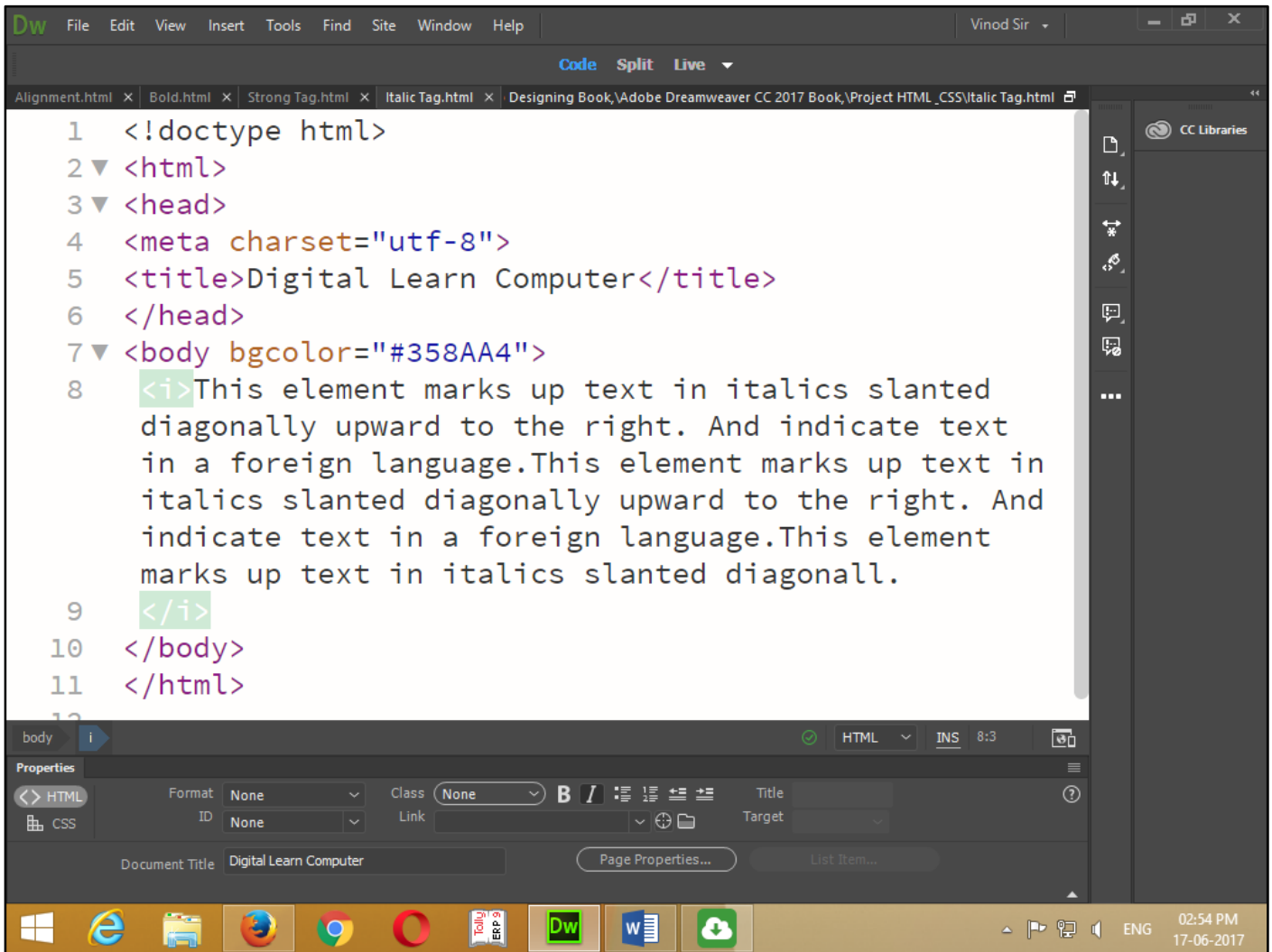
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#358AA4">
8 <strong>It is indicating that the enclose text is in
boldface type. The bold element does not indicate
strong emphasis when read by some text only.It is
indicating that the enclose text is in boldface type.
The bold element does not indicate strong emphasis
when read by some text only.</strong>
9 </body>
10 </html>
11
```

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main editor area contains the HTML code shown above. The 'Properties' panel at the bottom shows the 'strong' tag selected, with its format set to 'None'. The document title is 'Digital Learn Computer'. The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 02:50 PM on 17-06-2017.

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in strong emphasis code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <I> – </I> (Italic). This element marks up text in italics slanted diagonally upward to the right. And indicate text in a foreign language.

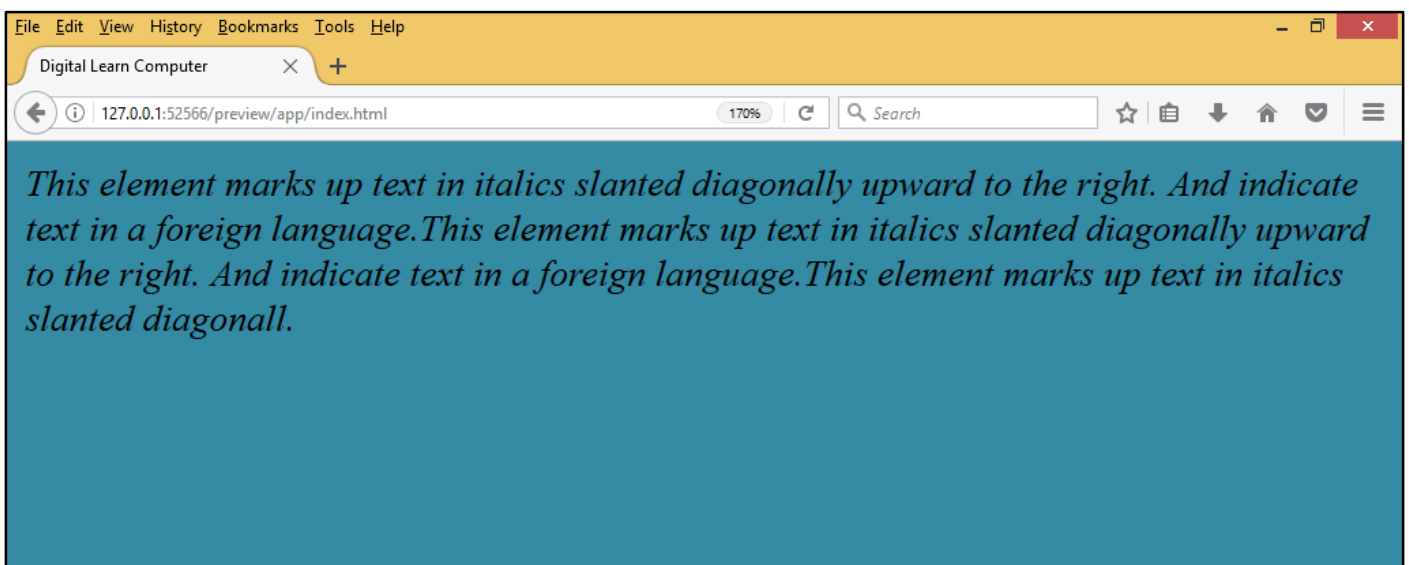


The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace displays the following HTML code:

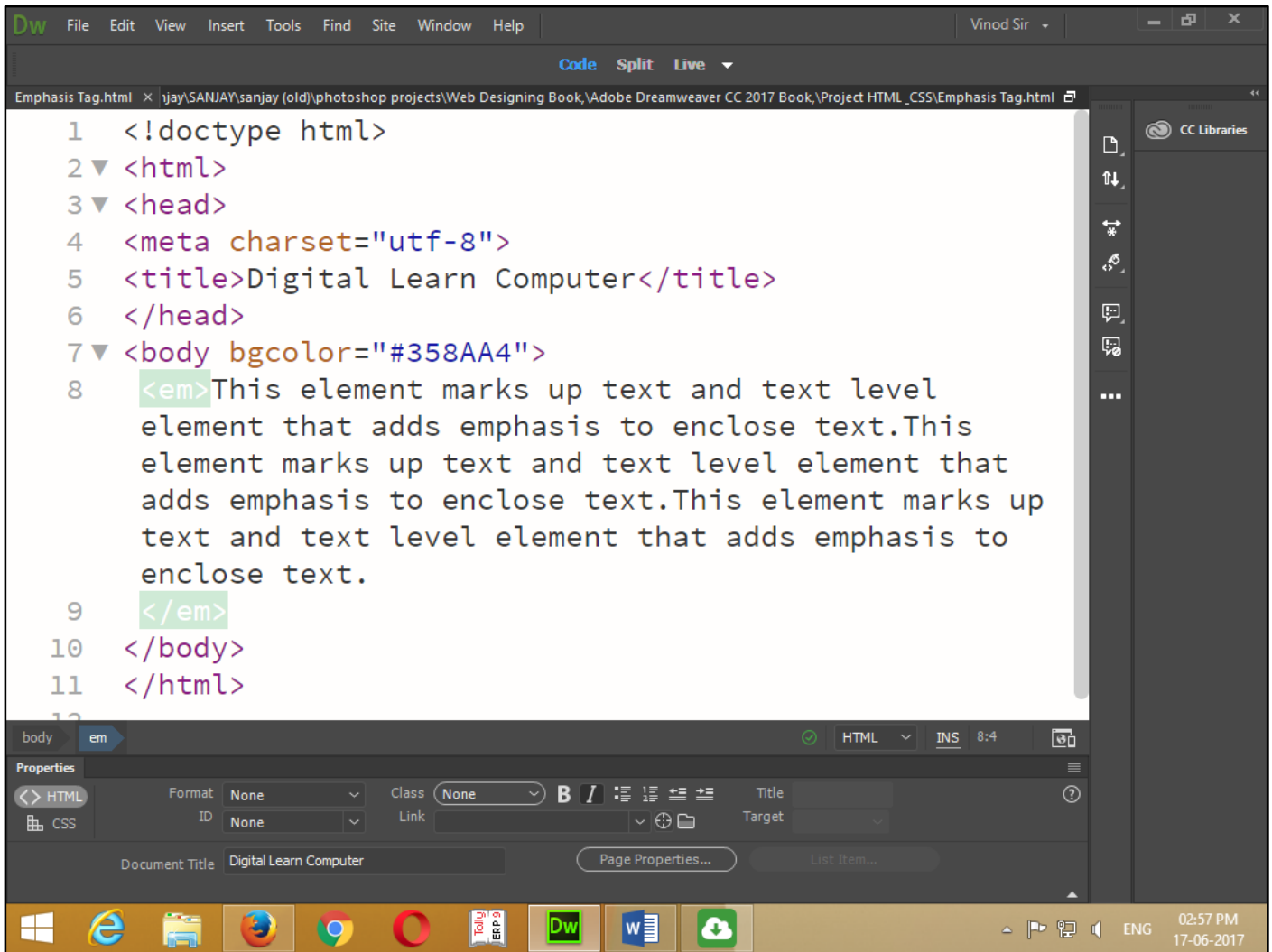
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#358AA4">
8 <i>This element marks up text in italics slanted
   diagonally upward to the right. And indicate text
   in a foreign language.This element marks up text in
   italics slanted diagonally upward to the right. And
   indicate text in a foreign language.This element
   marks up text in italics slanted diagonall.
9 </i>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

The Properties panel at the bottom shows the 'Format' dropdown set to 'None', and the 'Class' dropdown set to 'None'. The 'INS' (Insert) tab is active, and the 'i' (Italic) button is highlighted. The document title is 'Digital Learn Computer'.

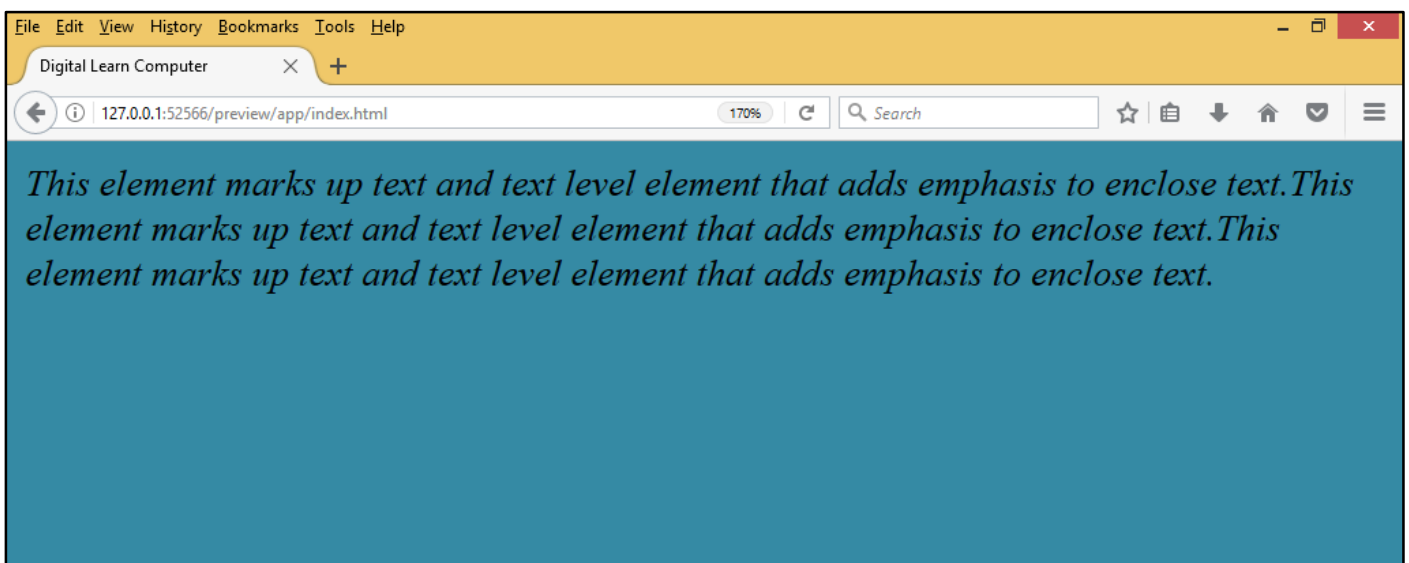
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in italic code as simple web page browser.



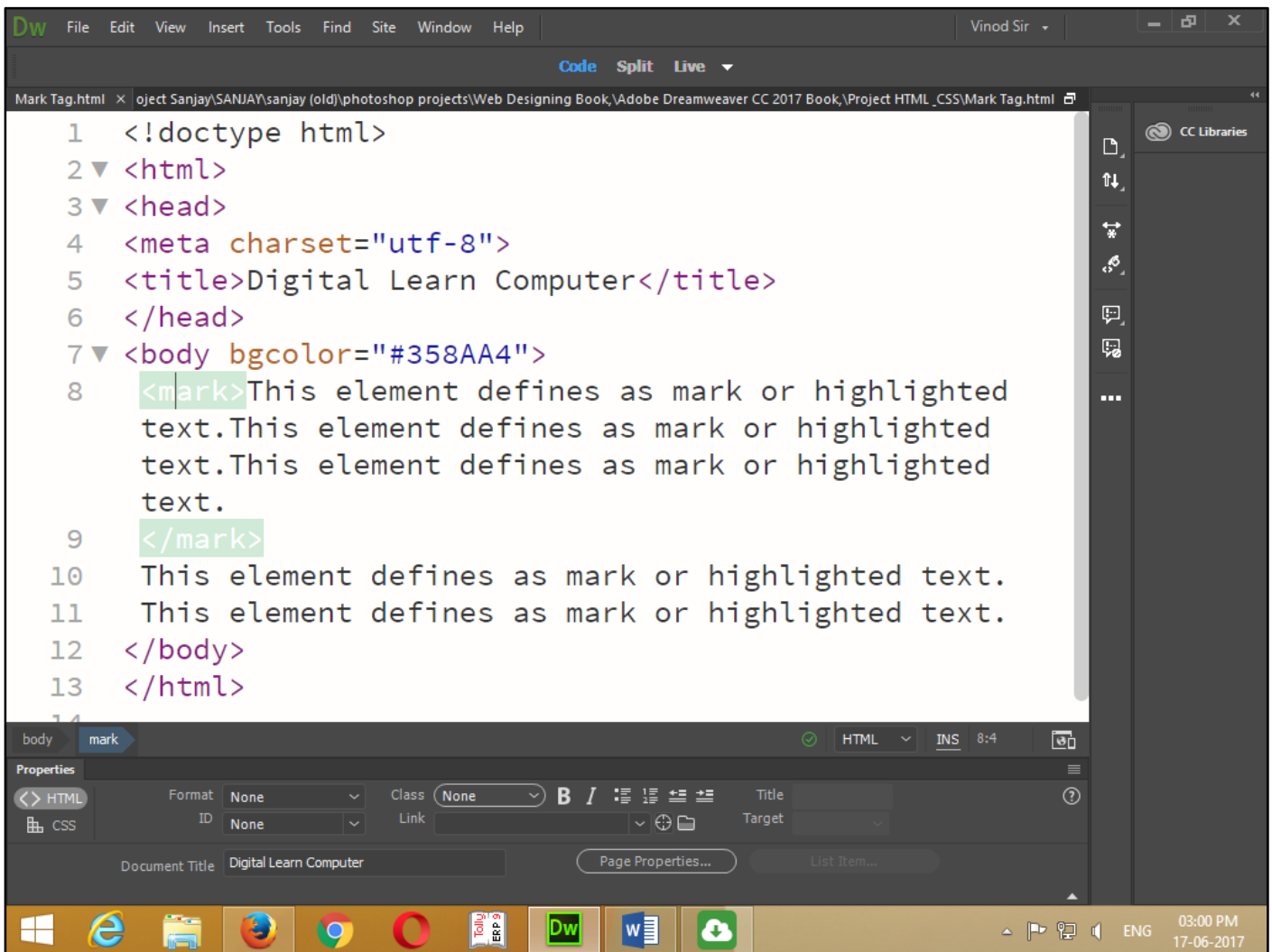
HTML Tag - – (Emphasis). This element marks up text and text level element that adds emphasis to enclose text.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in emphasis code as simple web page browser.



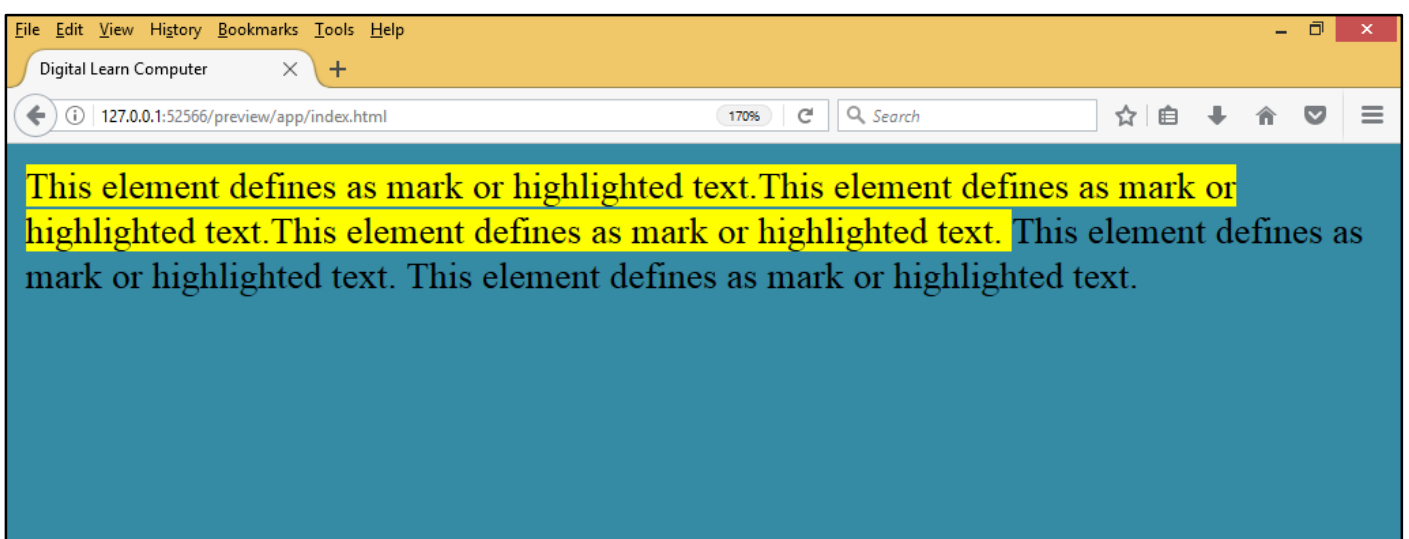
HTML Tag - <MARK> – </MARK> (Mark or Highlighted). This element defines as mark or highlighted text.



```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#358AA4">
8 <mark>This element defines as mark or highlighted
   text.This element defines as mark or highlighted
   text.This element defines as mark or highlighted
   text.
9 </mark>
10 This element defines as mark or highlighted text.
11 This element defines as mark or highlighted text.
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface in Code view. The main editor displays the HTML code for a page. The code includes a DOCTYPE declaration, an HTML root element, a head section with a meta charset and a title, and a body section with a background color. A text block is wrapped in a `<mark>` tag, which is highlighted in green in the original image. The text inside the tag is repeated three times. Below the code editor, the Properties panel shows the 'mark' tag selected, with various attributes like Format, ID, Class, and Link. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button and several application icons, including Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, and Dreamweaver.

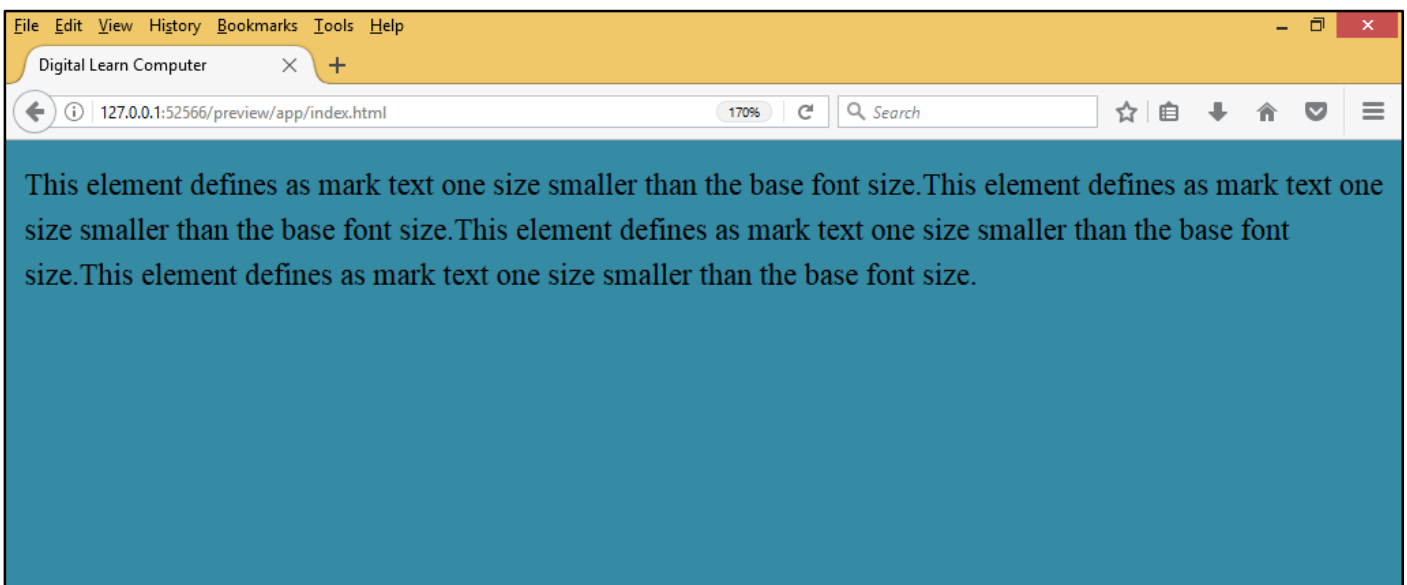
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in mark or highlighted code as simple web page browser.



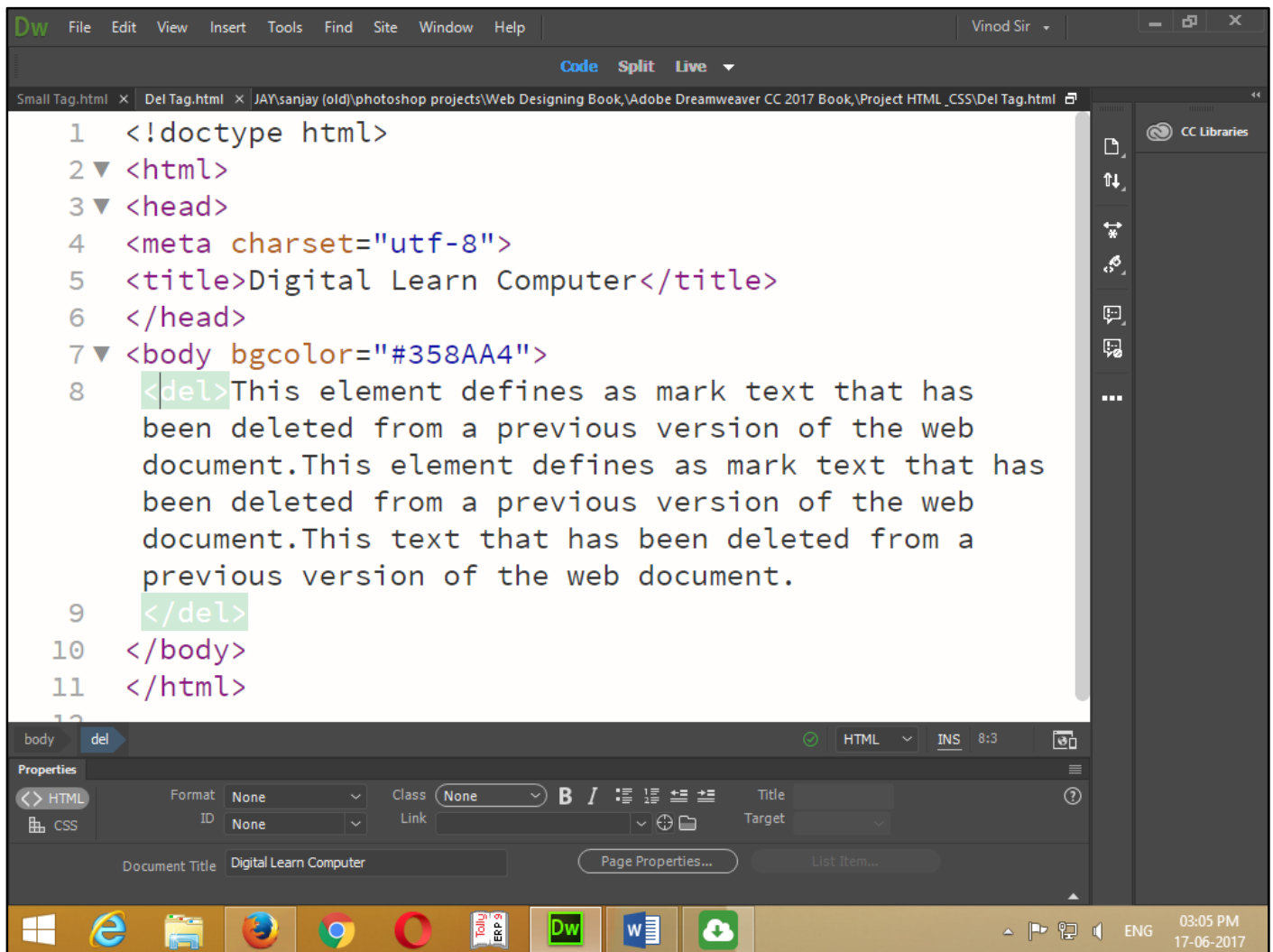
HTML Tag - `<SMALL>` – `</SMALL>` (Small Text). This element defines as mark text one size smaller than the base font size.

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#358AA4">
8 <small>This element defines as mark text one size
  smaller than the base font size.This element
  defines as mark text one size smaller than the base
  font size.This element defines as mark text one
  size smaller than the base font size.This element
  defines as mark text one size smaller than the base
  font size.</small>
9 </body>
10 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in small text code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - – (Delete Section). This element defines as mark text that has been deleted from a previous version of the web document.

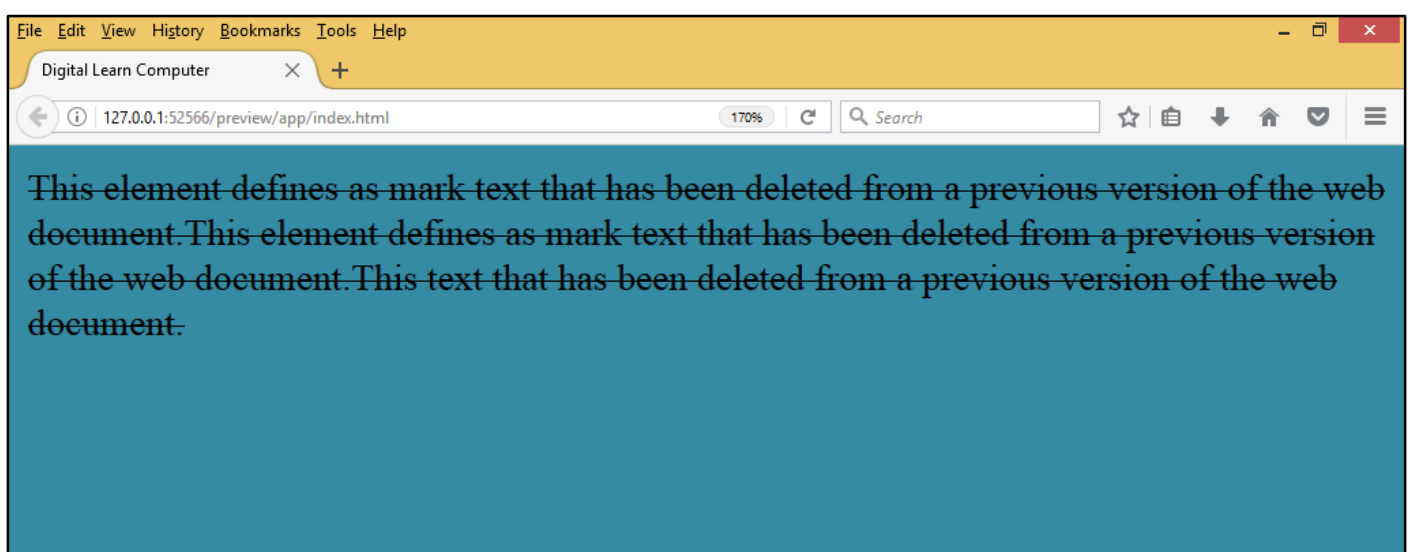


The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface. The main workspace displays the following HTML code:

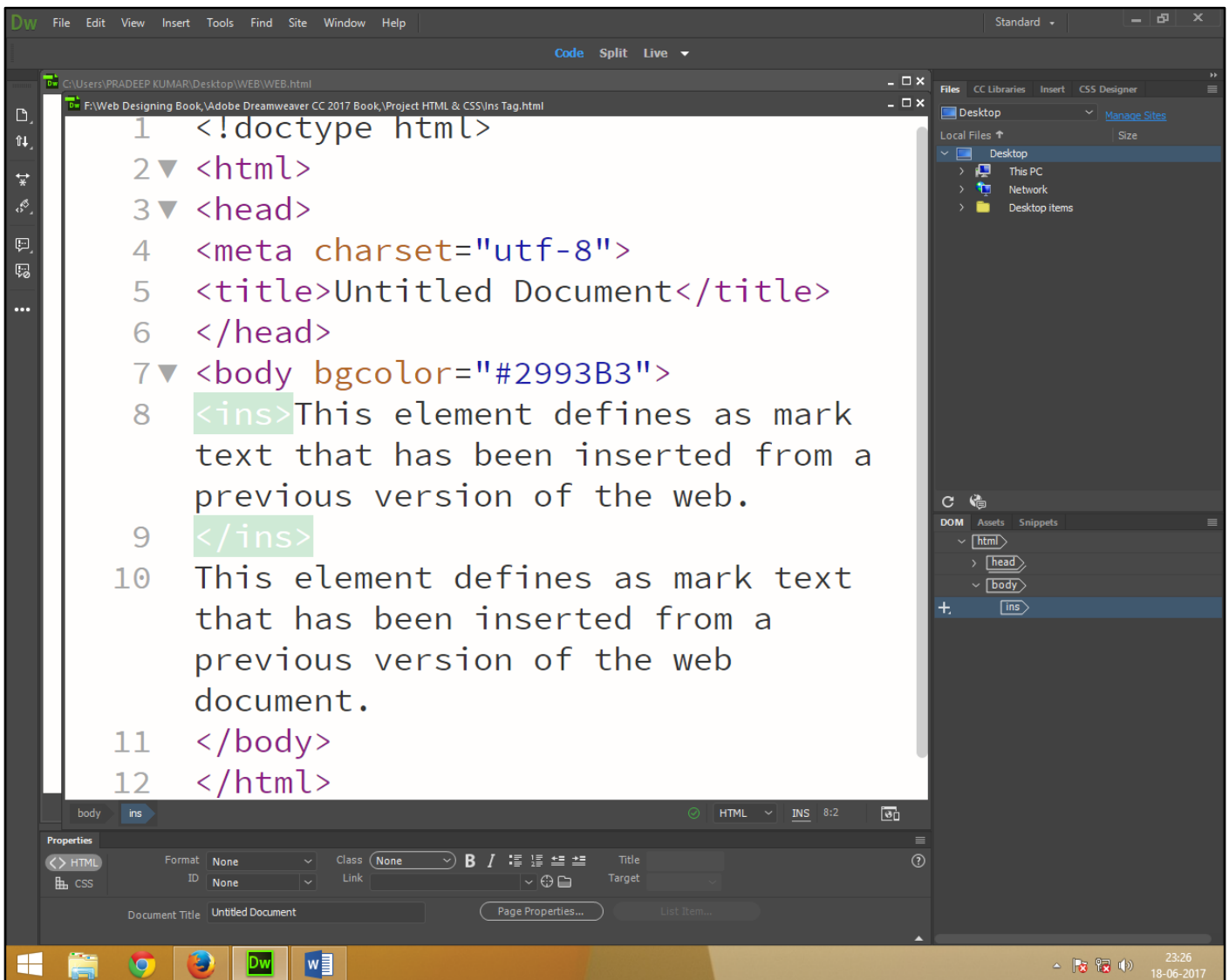
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#358AA4">
8 <del>This element defines as mark text that has
   been deleted from a previous version of the web
   document.This element defines as mark text that has
   been deleted from a previous version of the web
   document.This text that has been deleted from a
   previous version of the web document.
9 </del>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

The Properties panel at the bottom shows the selected element is 'del' within the 'body' tag. The document title is 'Digital Learn Computer'.

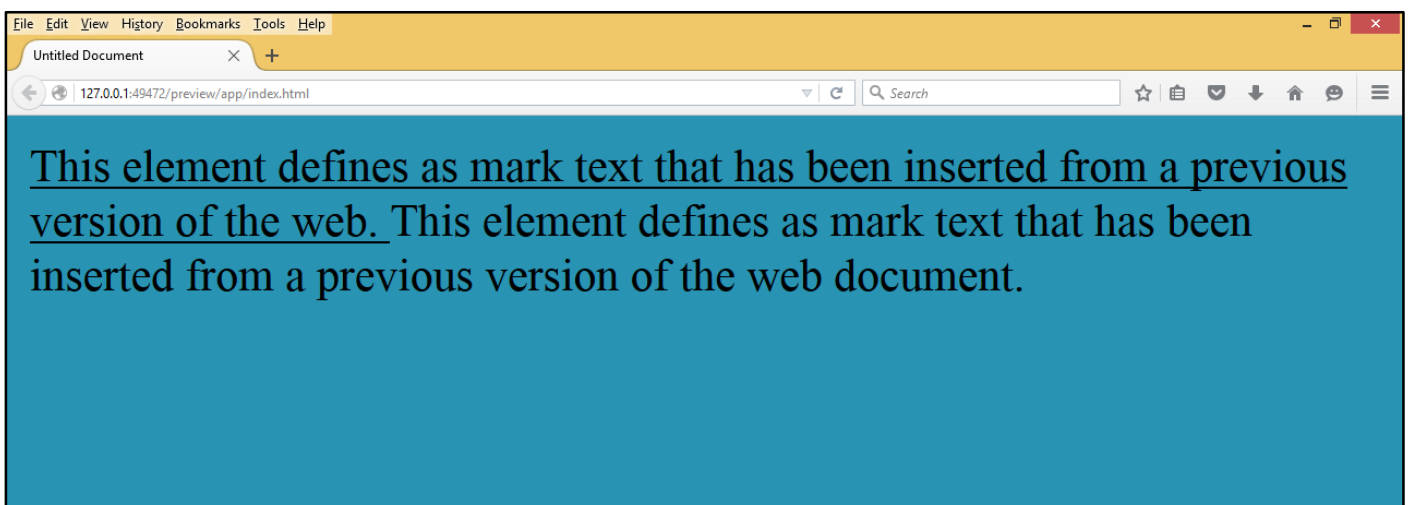
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in delete section code as simple web page browser.



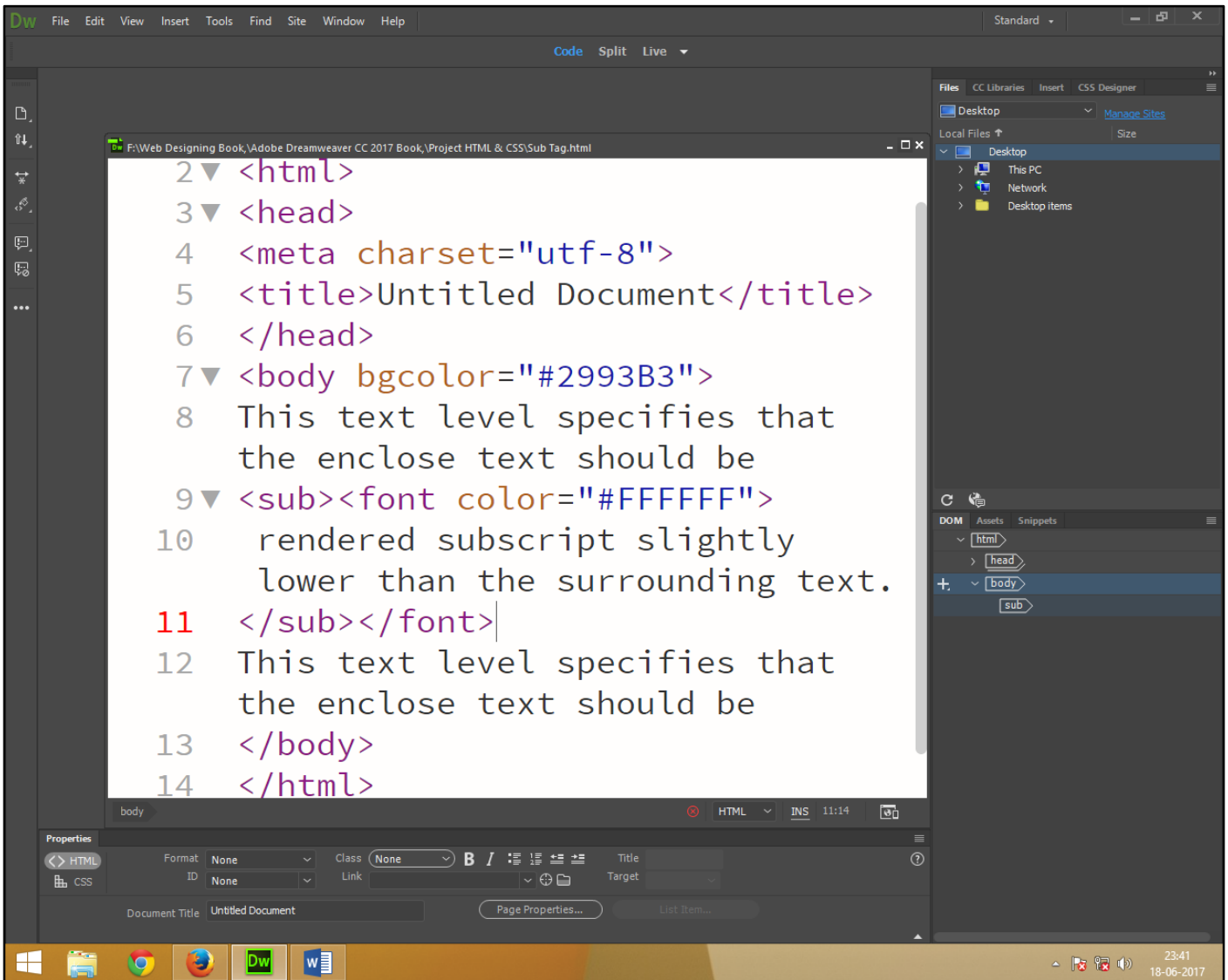
HTML Tag - <INS> – </INS> (Inserted Section). This element defines as mark text that has been inserted from a previous version of the web document.



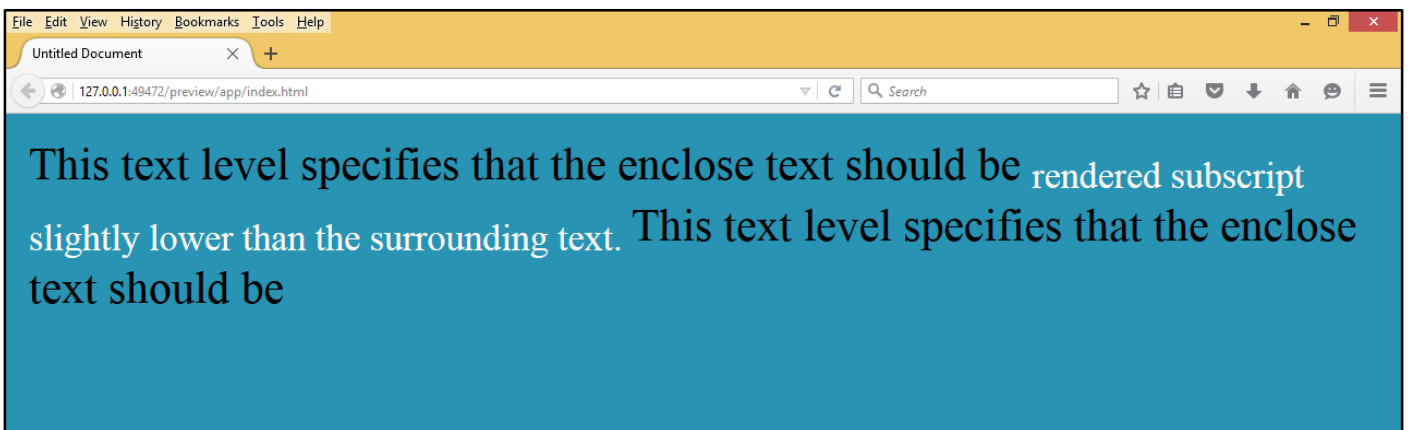
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in inserted section code as simple web page browser.



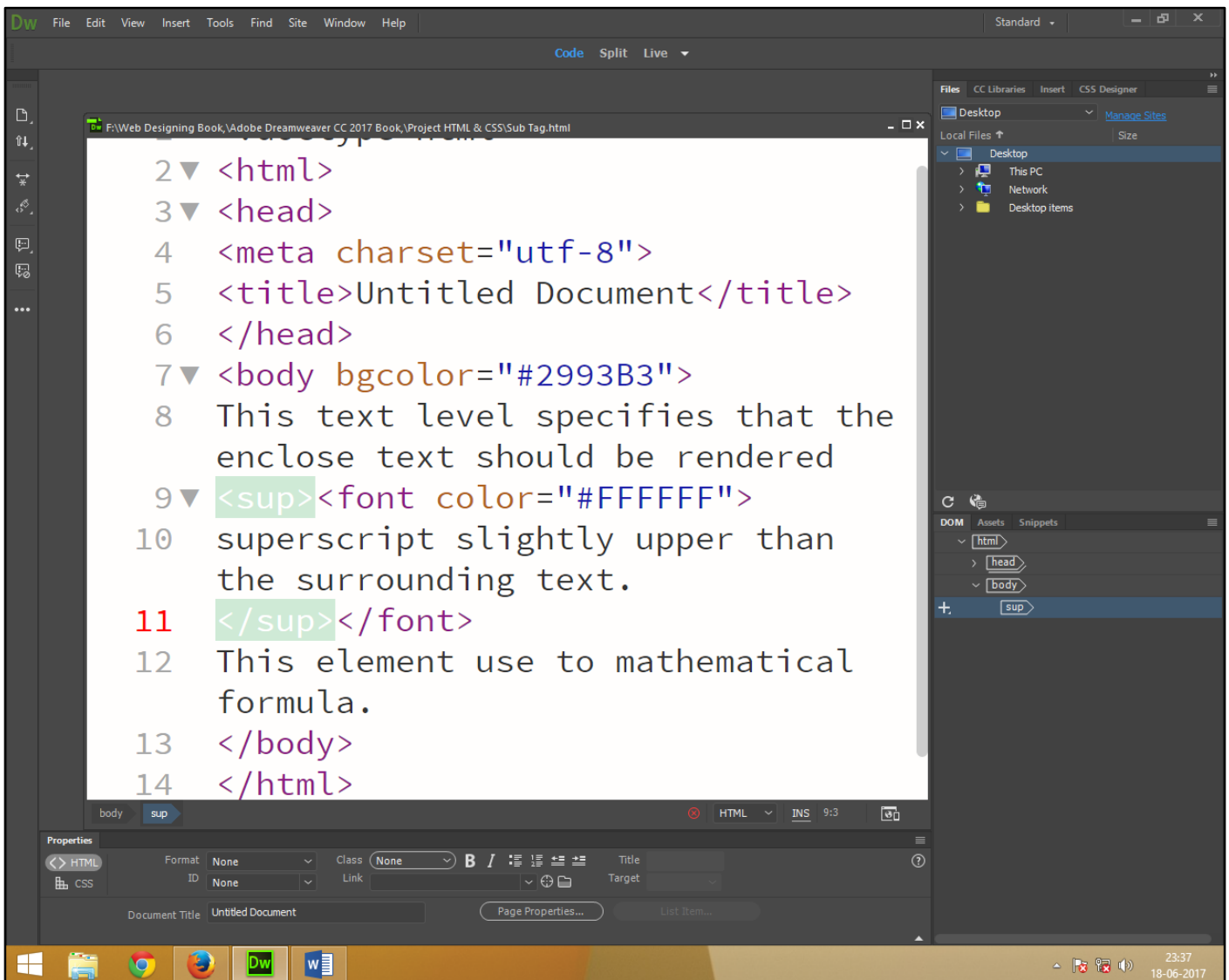
HTML Tag - _– (Subscript). This text level specifies that the enclosed text should be rendered subscript slightly lower than the surrounding text.



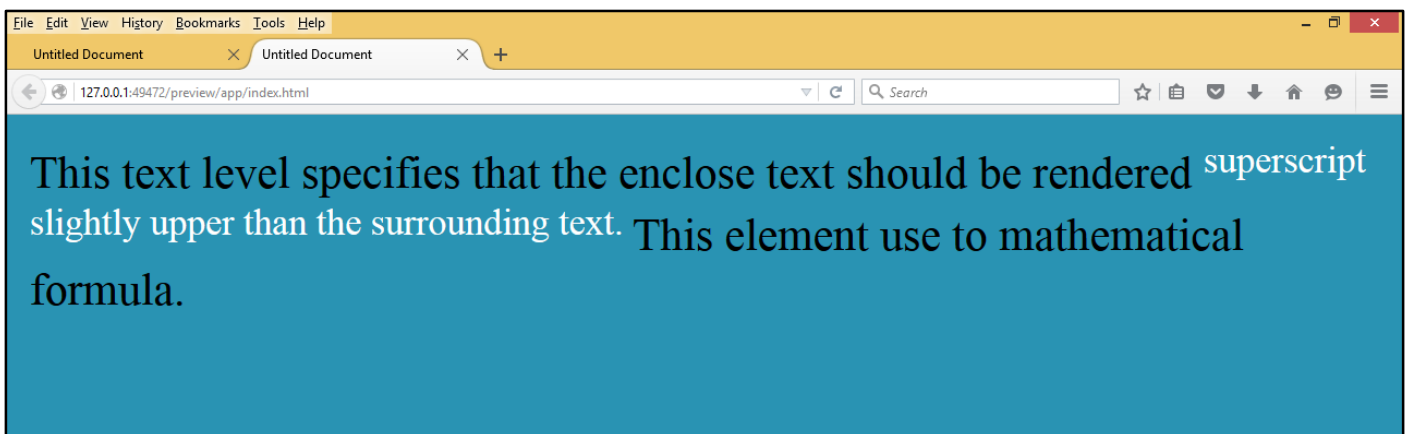
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in subscript code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - [–] (Superscript). This text level specifies that the enclose text should be rendered superscript slightly upper than the surrounding text. This element use to mathematical formula.

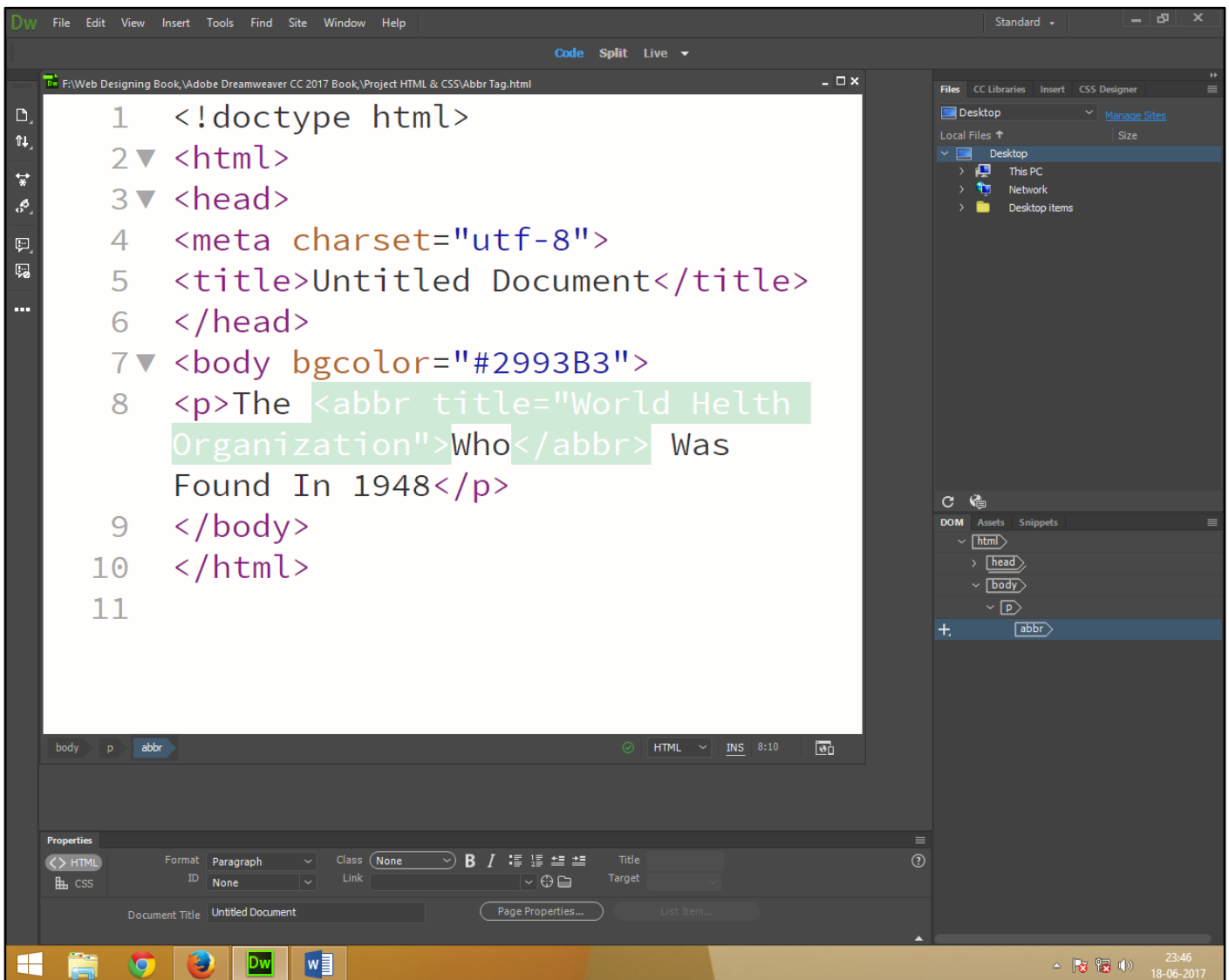


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in superscript code as simple web page browser.

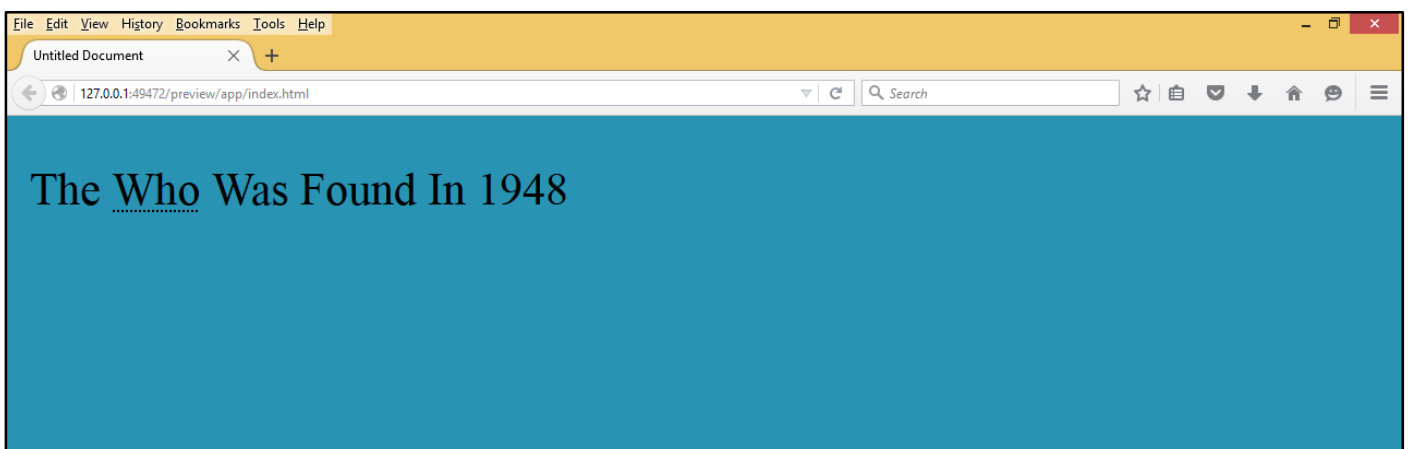


Chapter-16. HTML Quotation and Citation Elements.

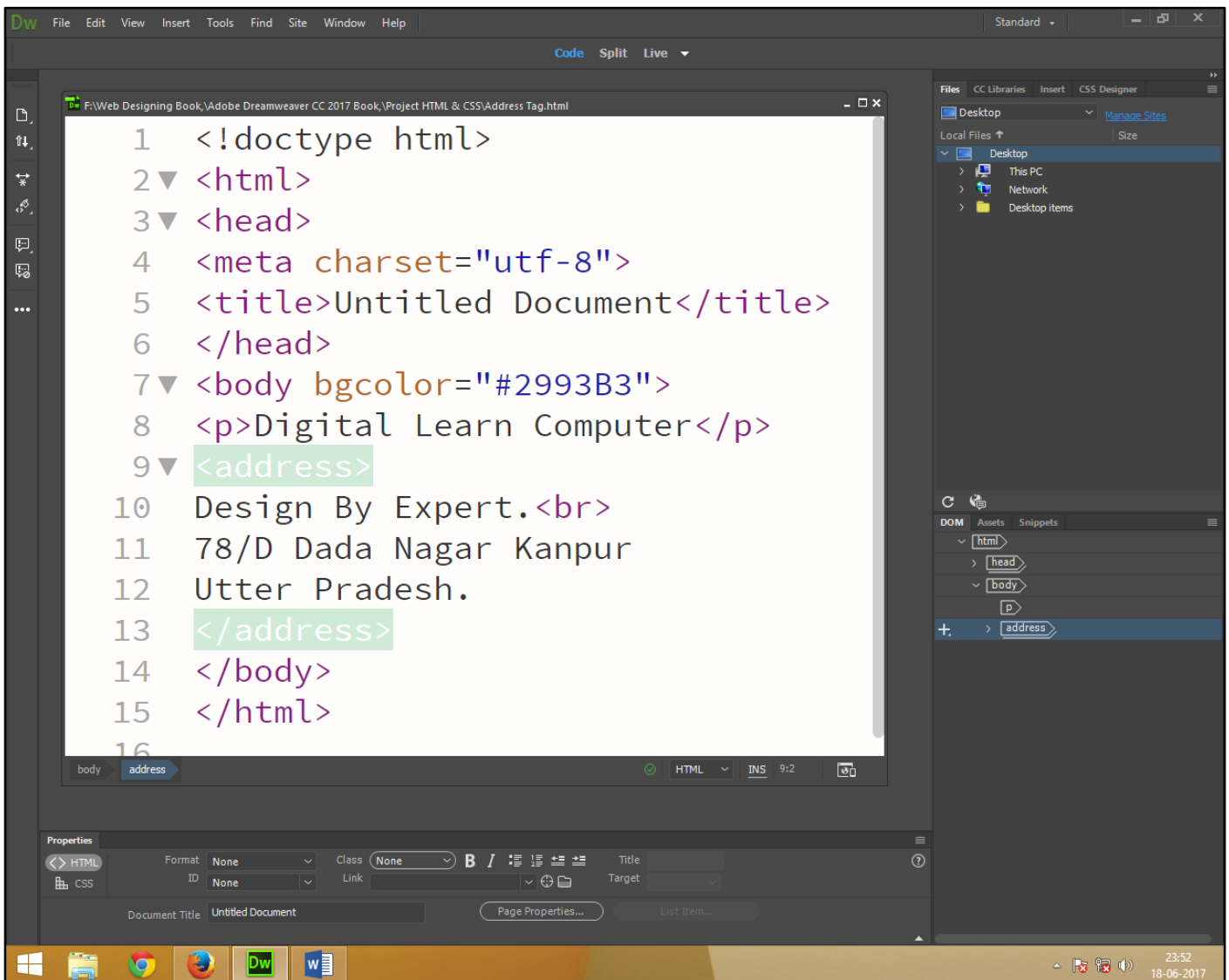
HTML Tag - <ABBR> – </ABBR> (Abbreviation). It is indicating that the enclose text level element an acronym or abbreviation.



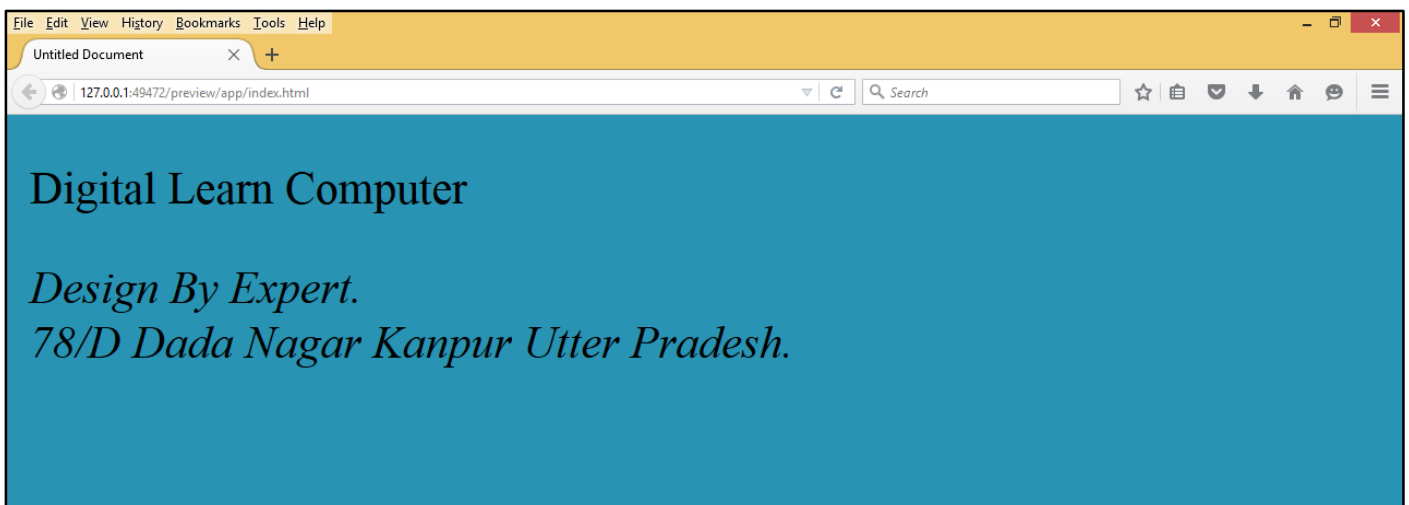
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in abbreviation code as simple web page browser.



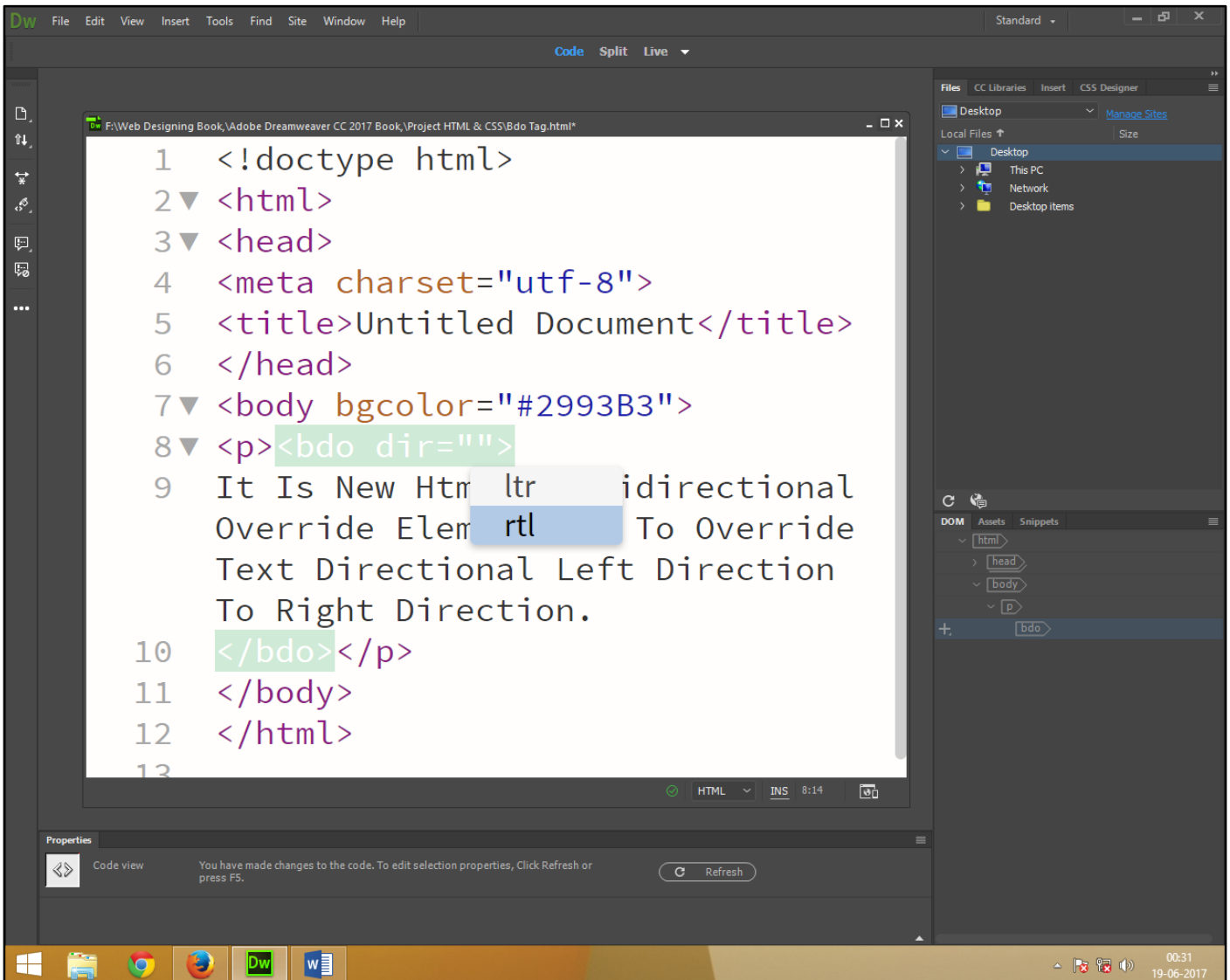
HTML Tag - <ADDRESS> – </ADDRESS> (Address). It is indicating that the enclose text refer the information an html document and usually include such things author name and address.



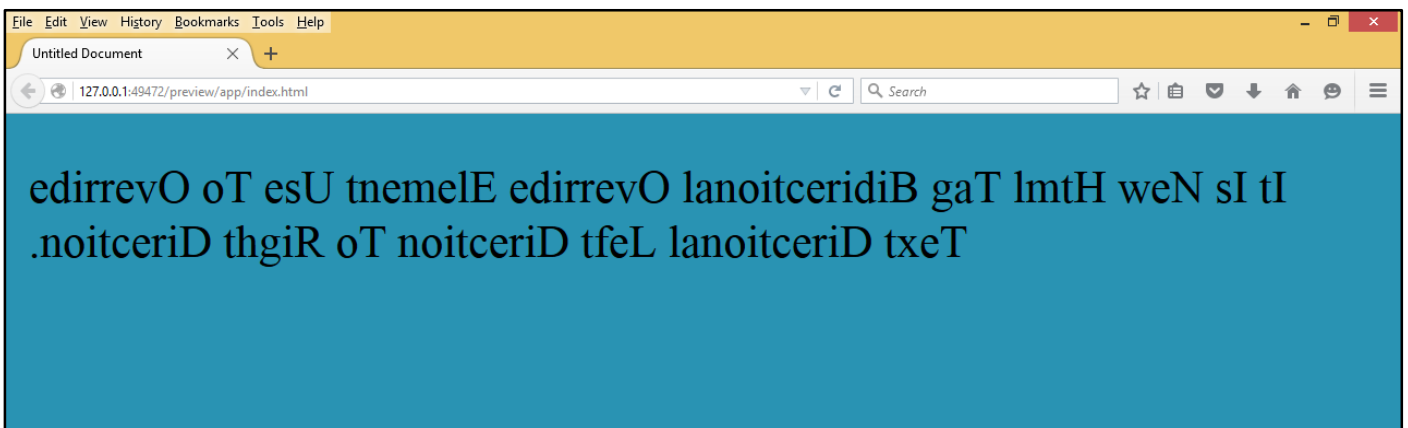
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in address code as simple web page browser.



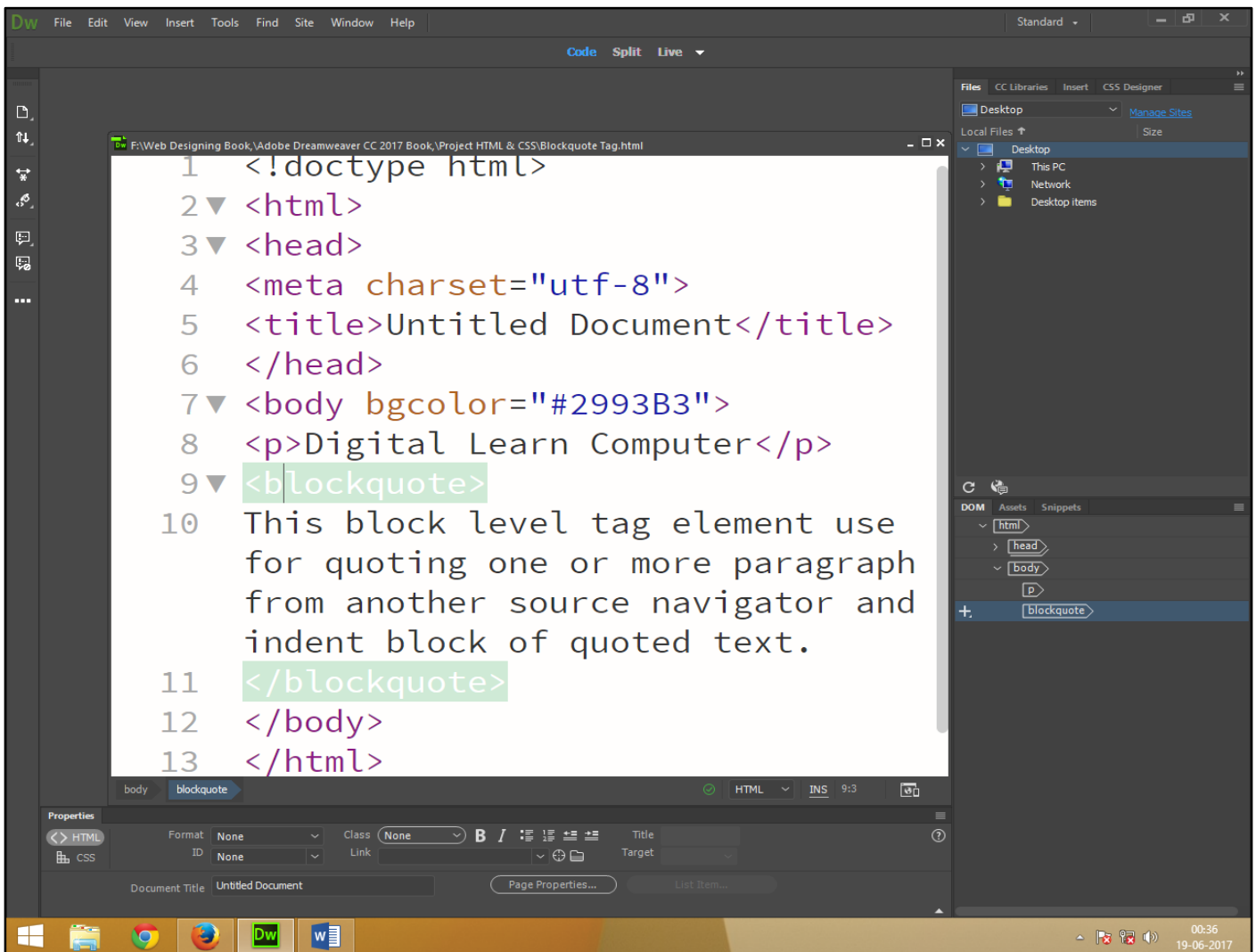
HTML Tag - <BDO> – </BDO> (Bidirectional Algorithm). It is new html tag bidirectional override element use to override text directional left direction to right direction.



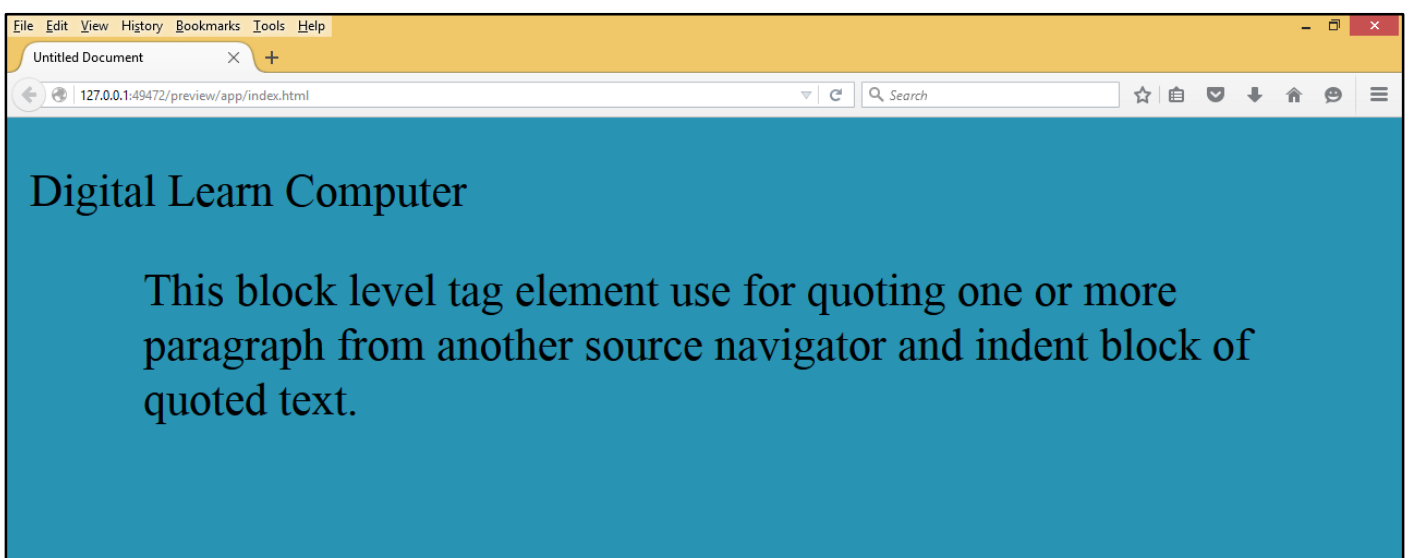
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in bidirectional algorithm code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <BLOCKQUOTE> – </ BLOCKQUOTE > (Block Quote). This block level tag element use for quoting one or more paragraph from another source navigator and indent block of quoted text.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in block quote code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <CITE> – </ CITE > (Short Citation). It is text level element used to indicate that enclose text title from another source.

```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Standard - - - X
Code Split Live
F:\Web Designing Book\Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book\Project HTML & CSS\Blockquote Tag.html
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 
10 <cite>
11 It is text level element used to
indicate that enclose text title
from another source.
12 </cite>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

body cite

Properties

HTML Format ID None Class None B I Link Title Target

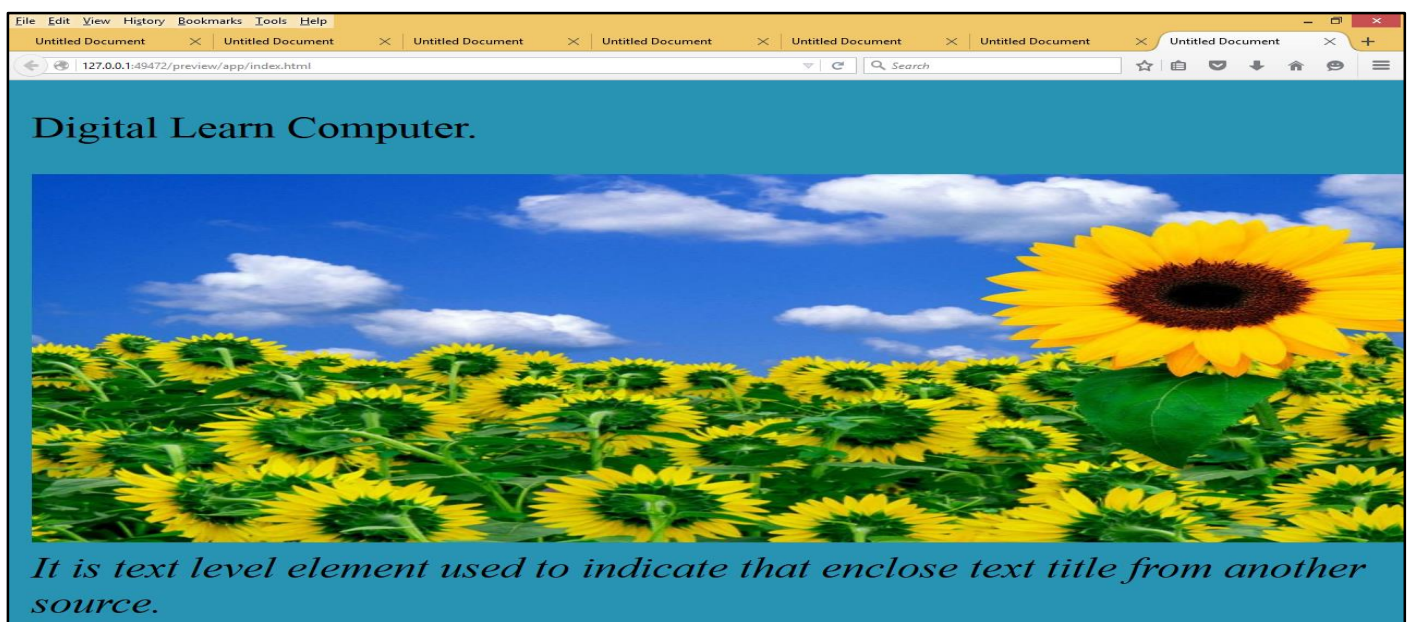
Document Title Untitled Document Page Properties... List Item...

DOM Assets Snippets

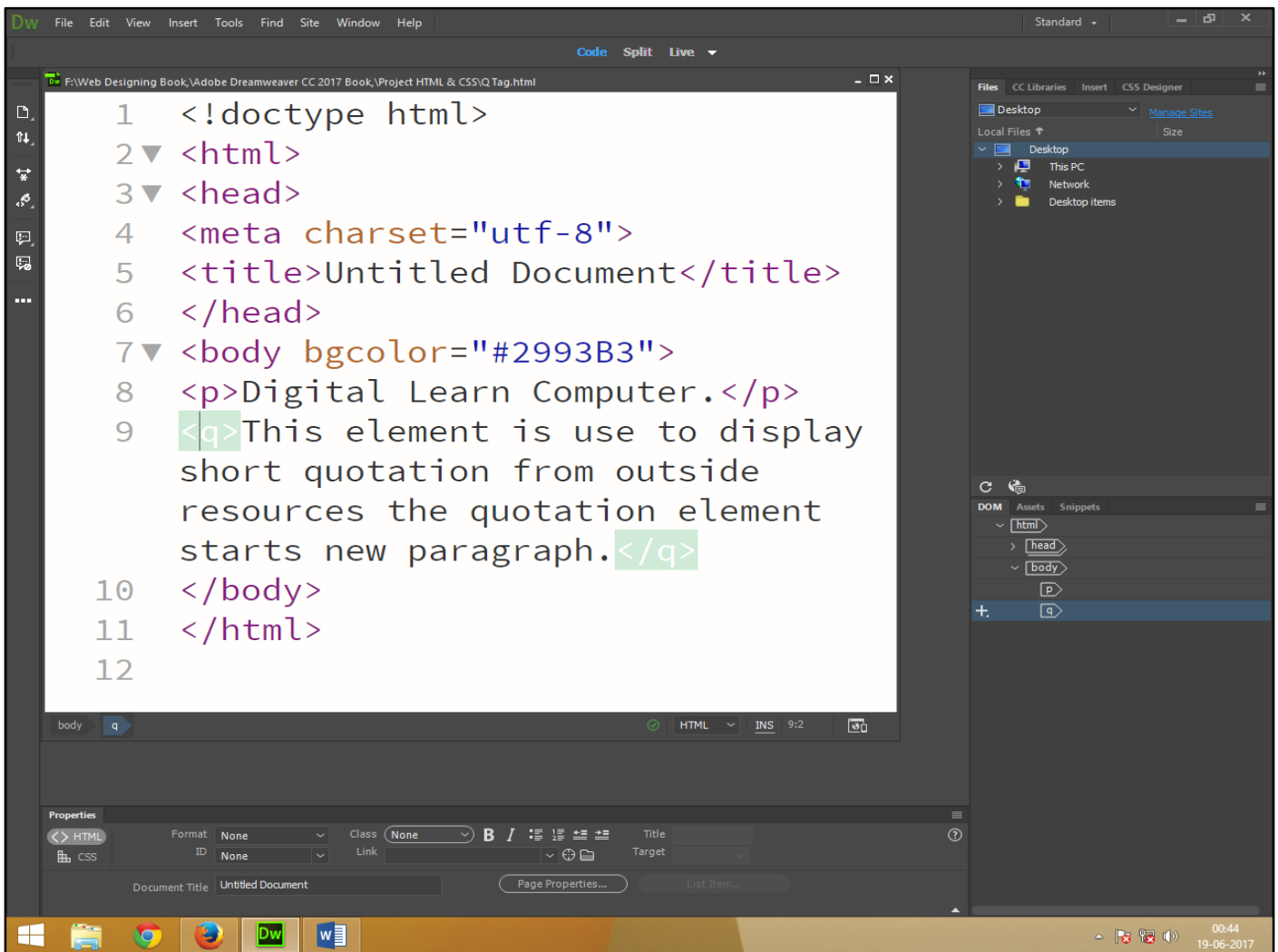
- html
- head
- body
- p
- img
- cite

00:41 19-06-2017

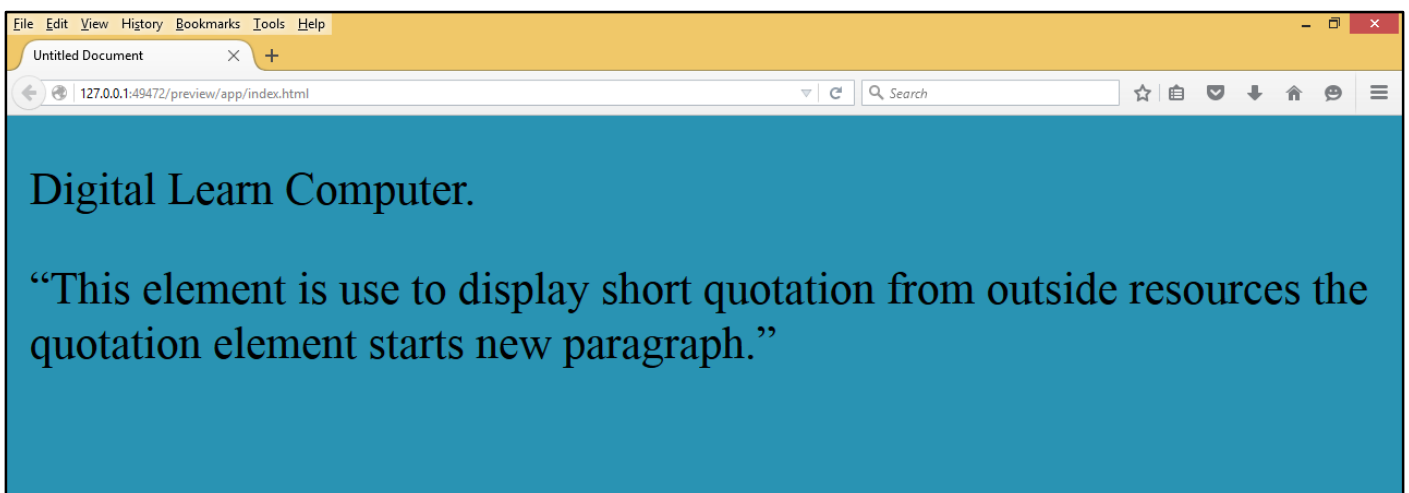
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in short citation code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <Q> – </Q> (Short Quotation). This element is use to display short quotation from outside resources the quotation element starts new paragraph.

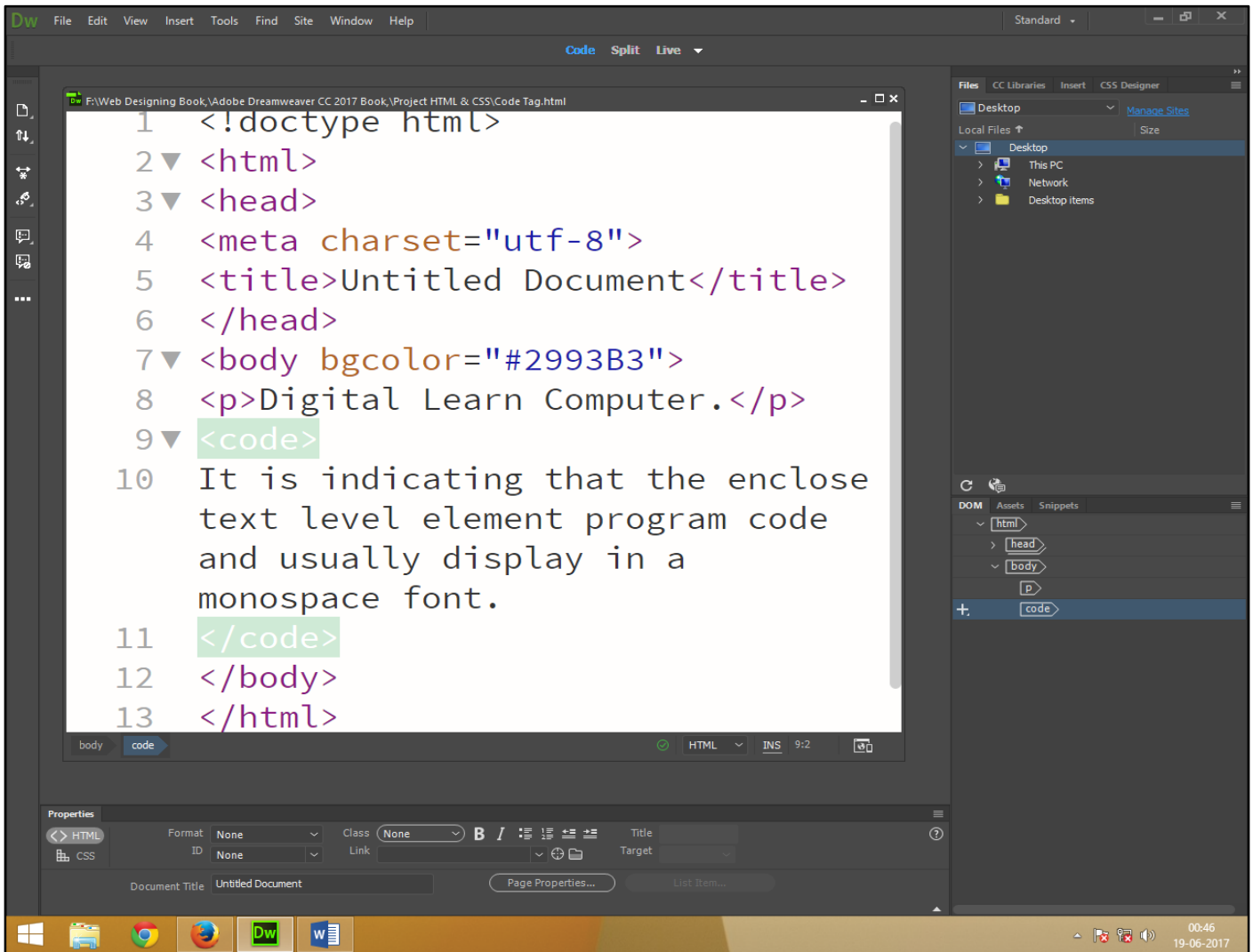


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in short quotation code as simple web page browser.

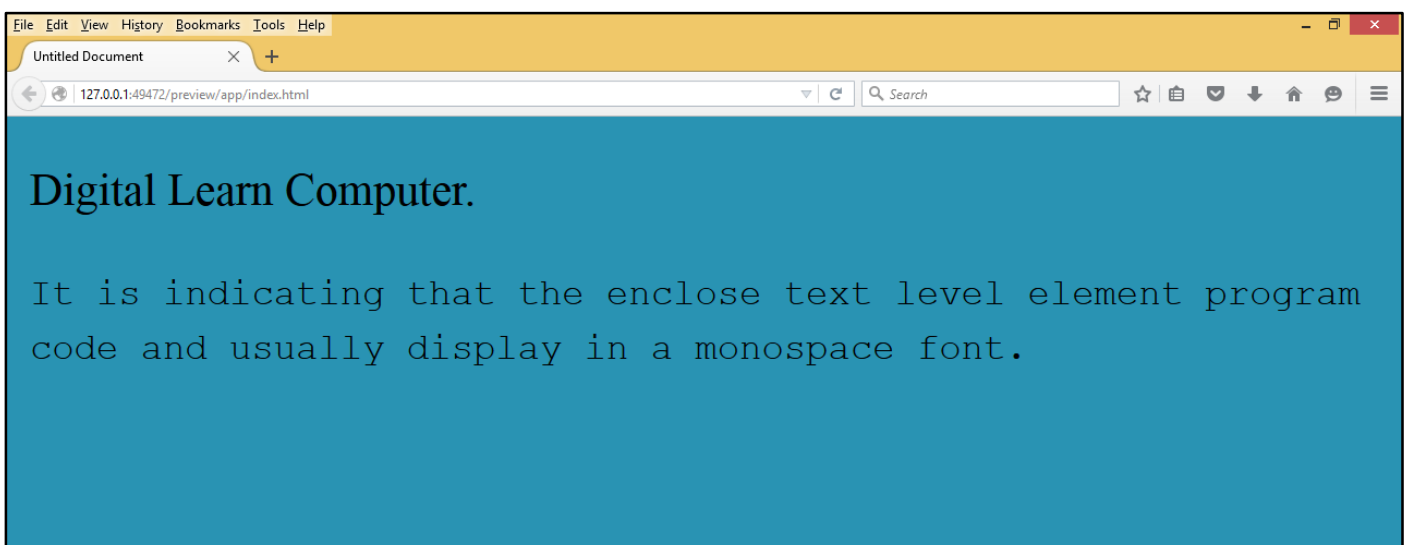


Chapter-17. HTML Computer Code Elements.

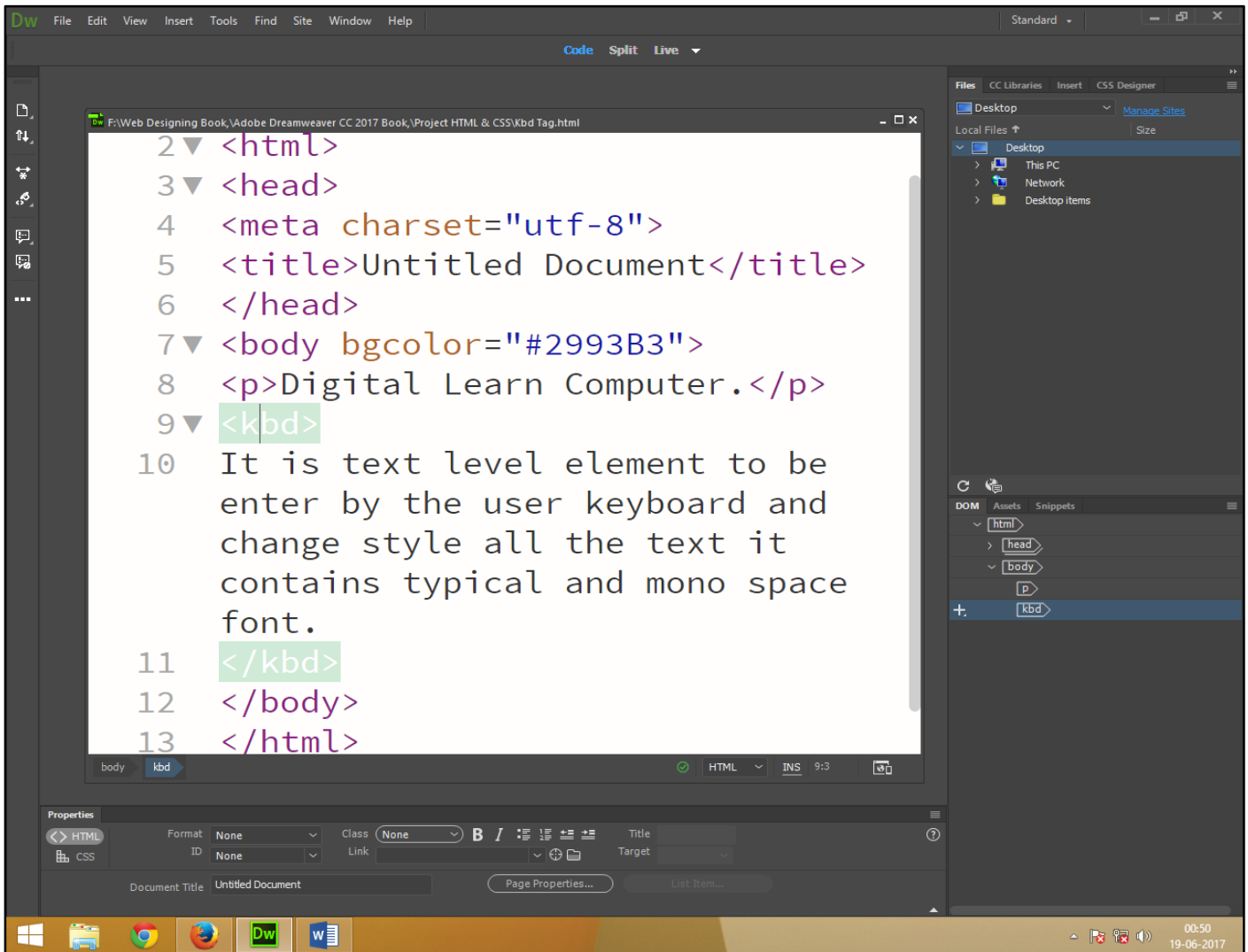
HTML Tag - <CODE> – </CODE> (Code). It is indicating that the enclose text level element program code and usually display in a monospace font.



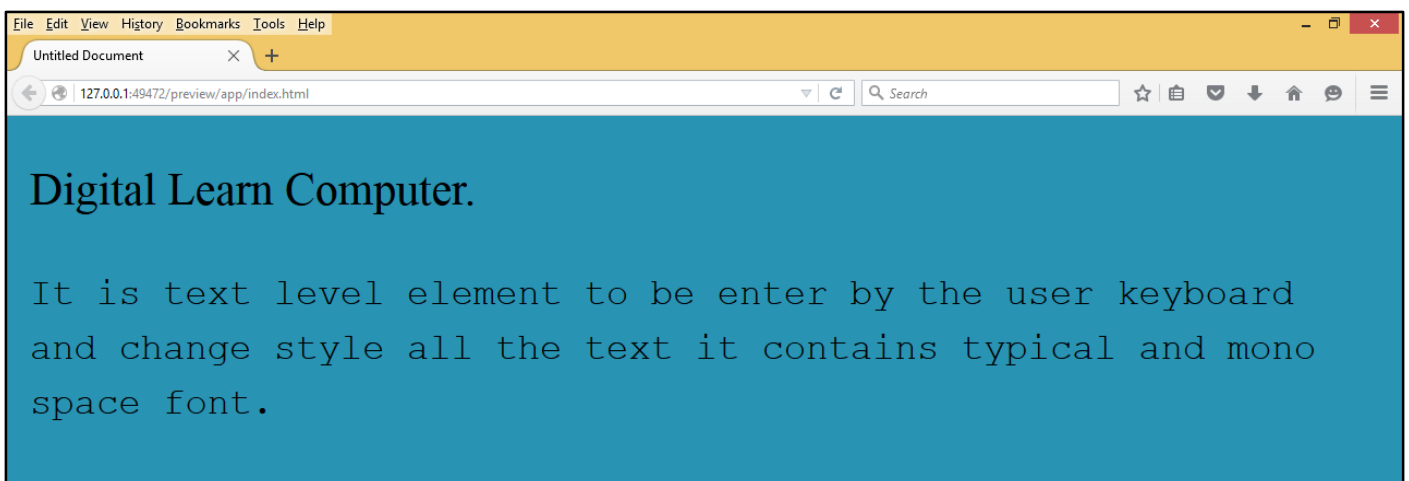
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result this code as simple web page browser.



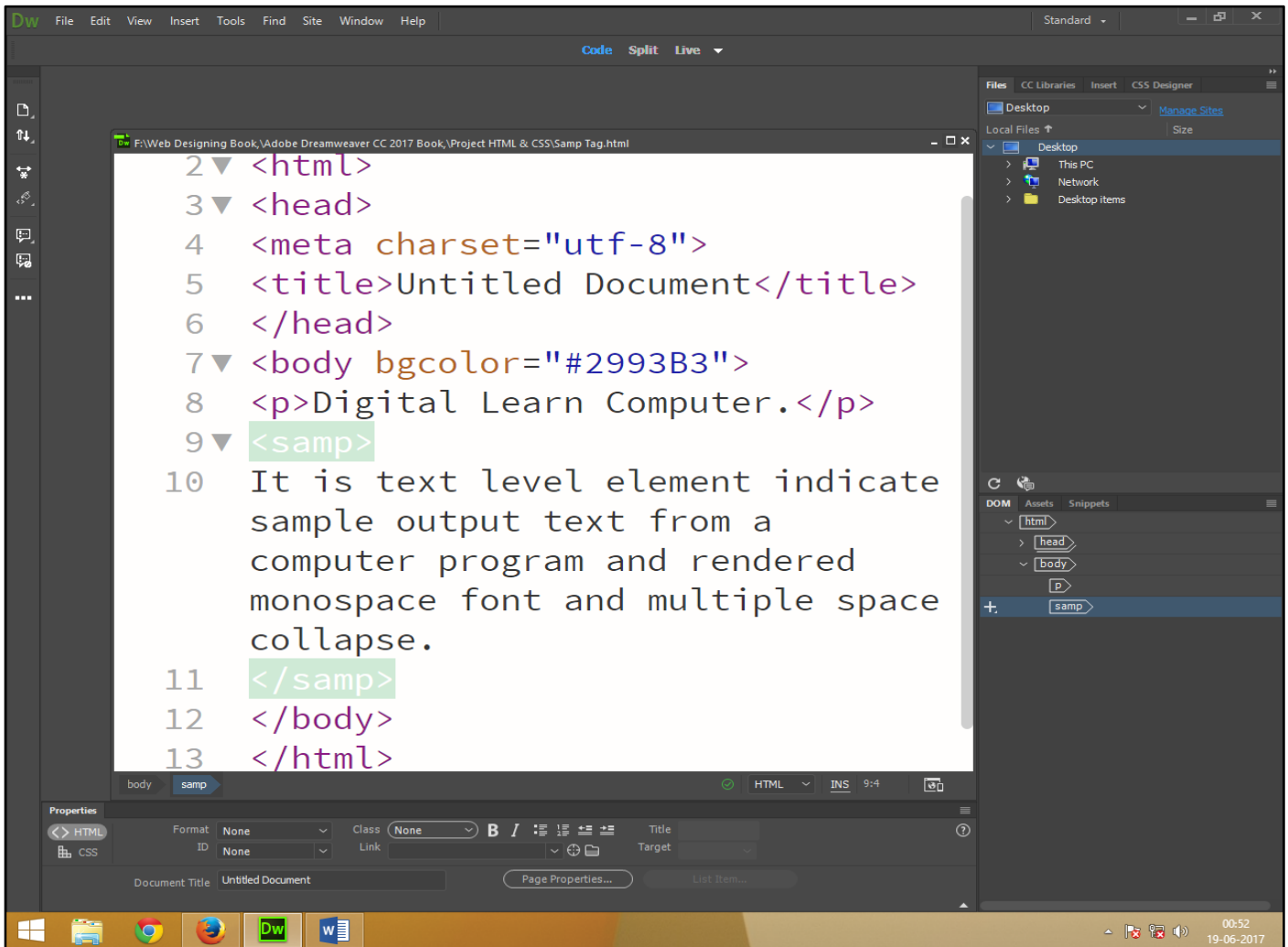
HTML Tag - <KBD> – </KBD> (Keyboard Text). It is text level element to be enter by the user keyboard and change style all the text it contains typical and mono space font.



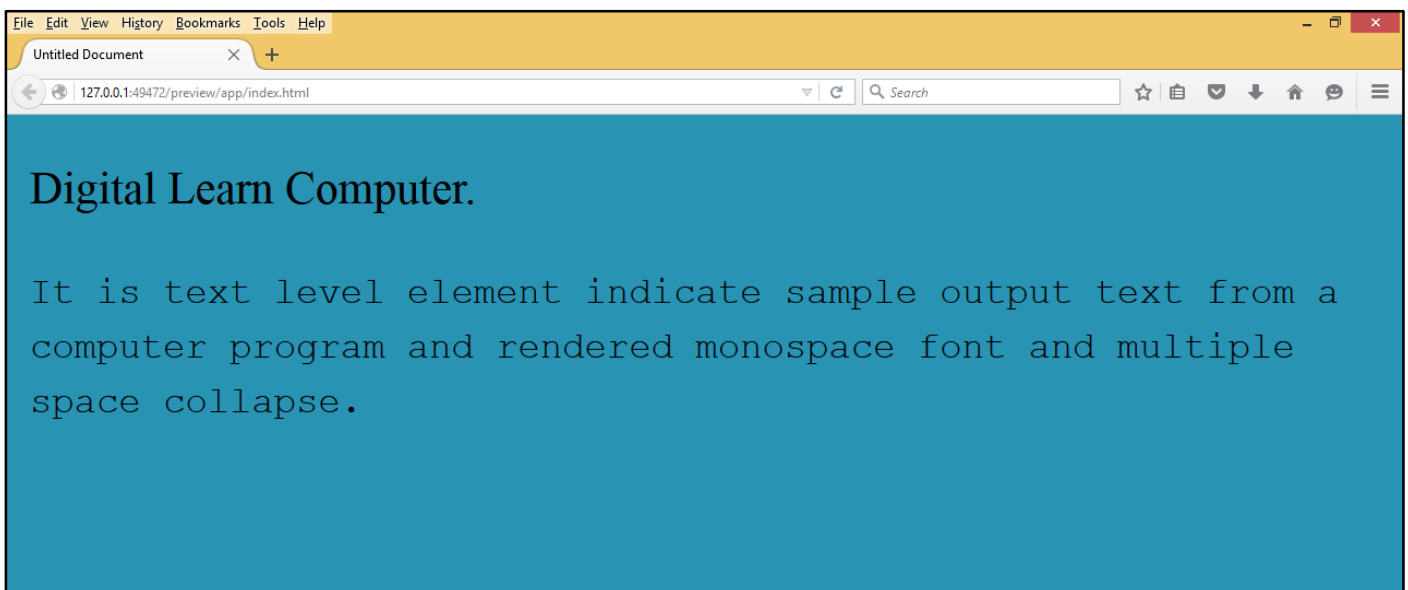
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in keyboard text code as simple web page browser.



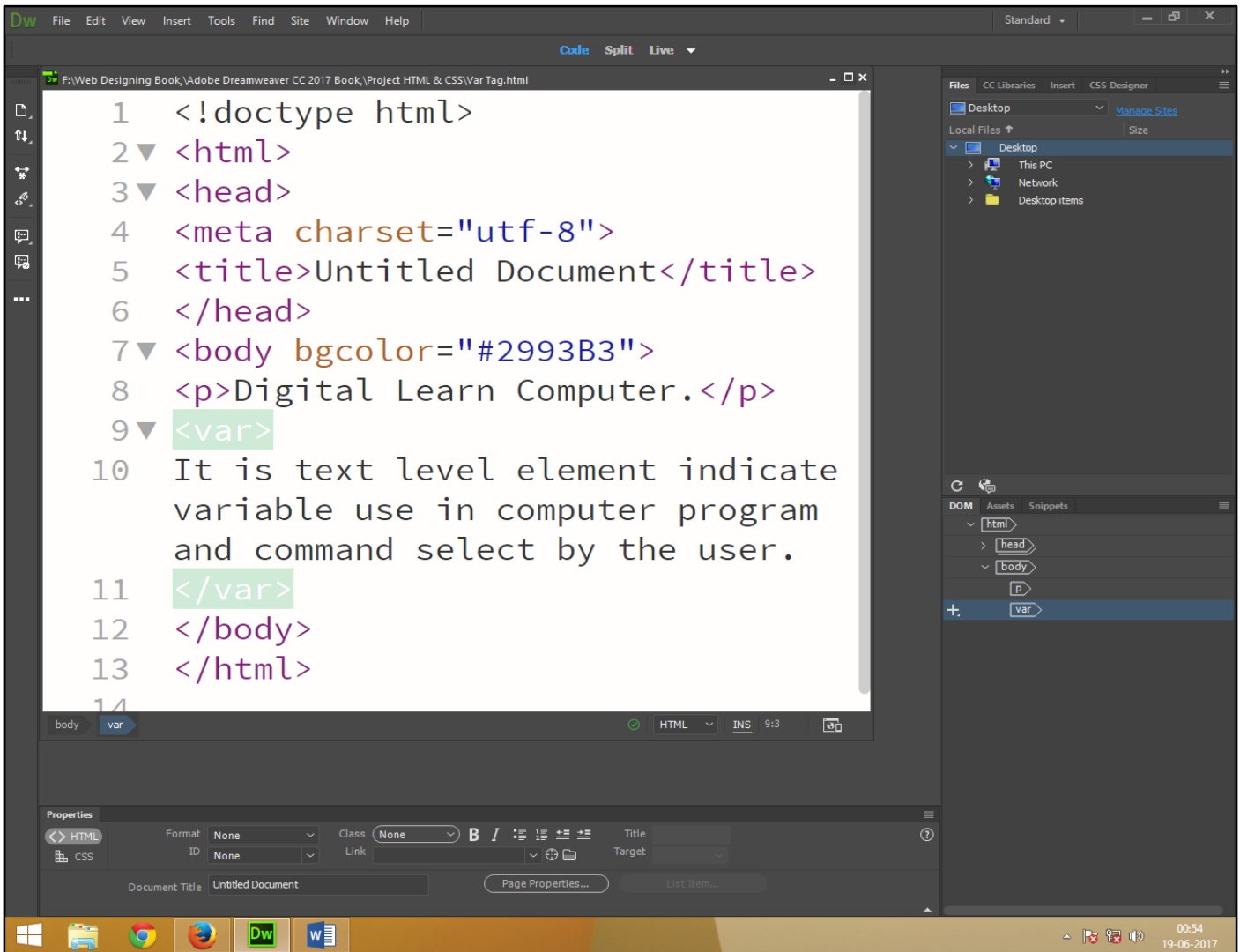
HTML Tag - <SAMP> – </SAMP> (Sample Text). It is text level element indicate sample output text from a computer program and rendered monospace font and multiple space collapse.



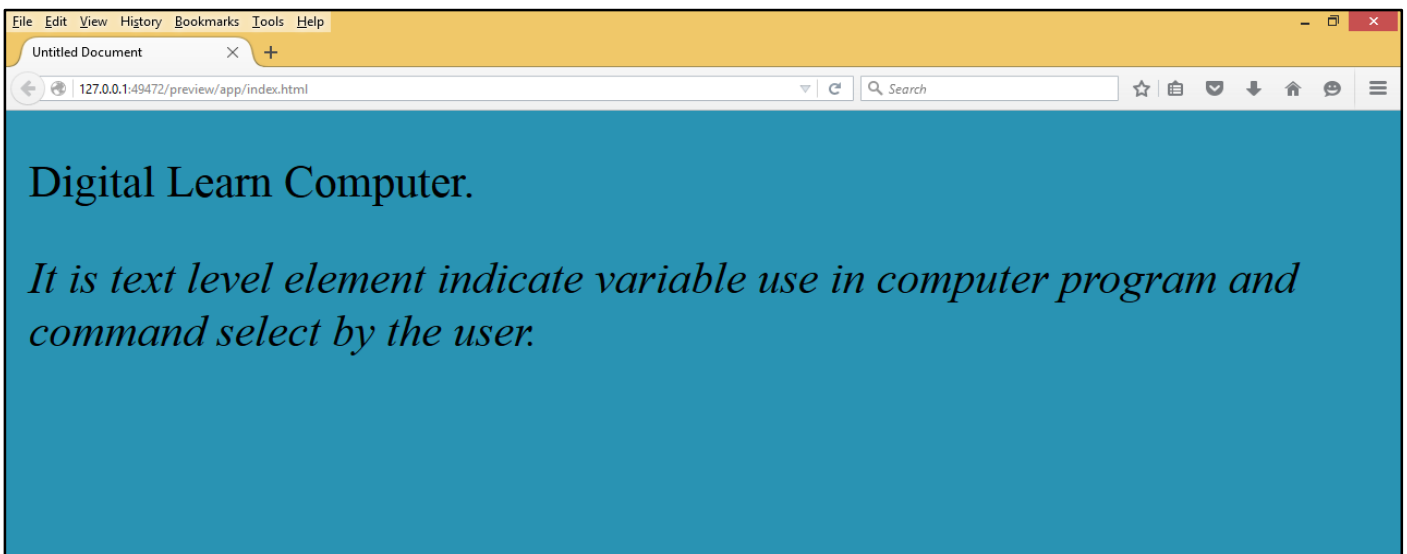
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in sample text code as simple web page browser.



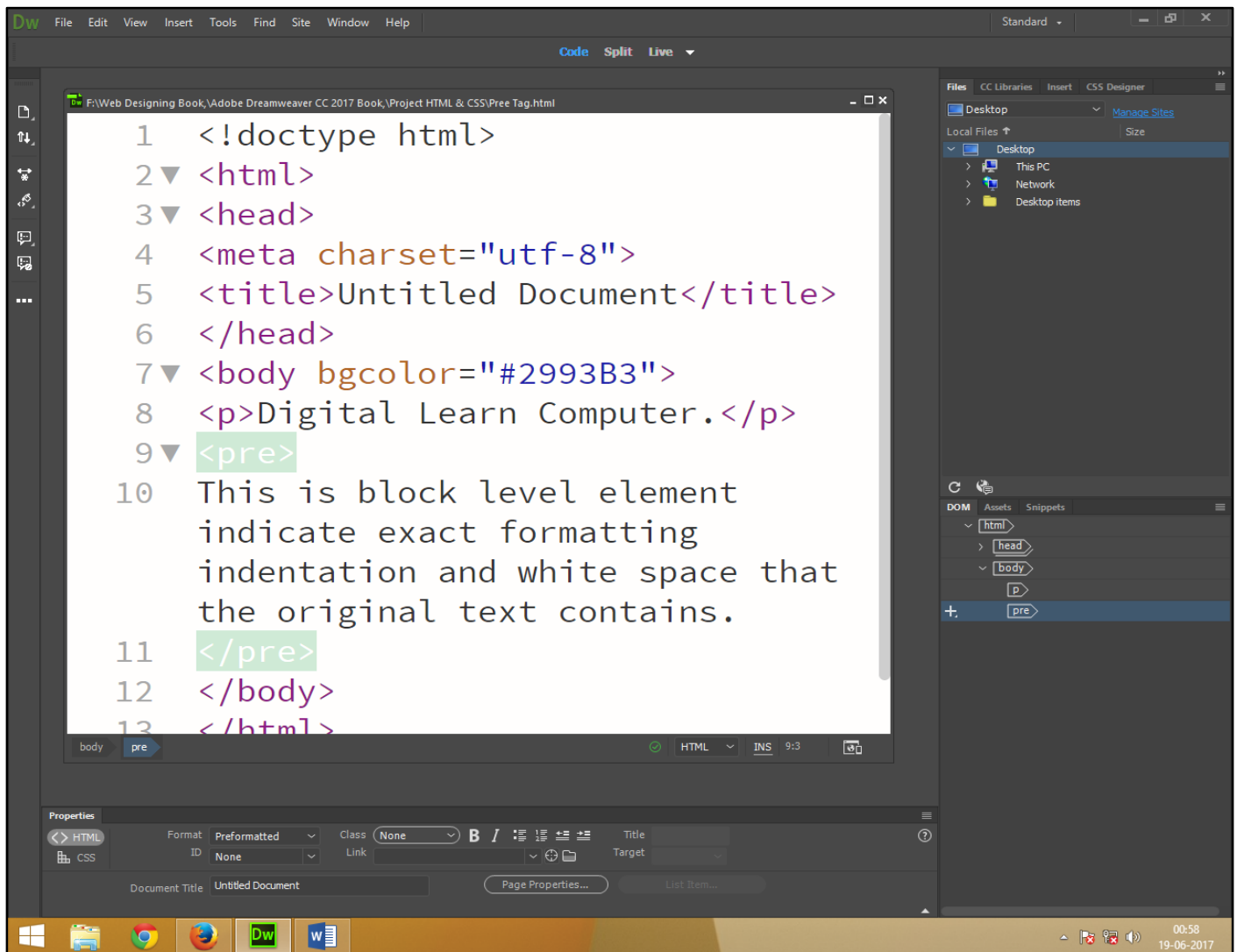
HTML Tag - <VAR> – </VAR> (Variable Text). It is text level element indicate variable use in computer program and command select by the user.



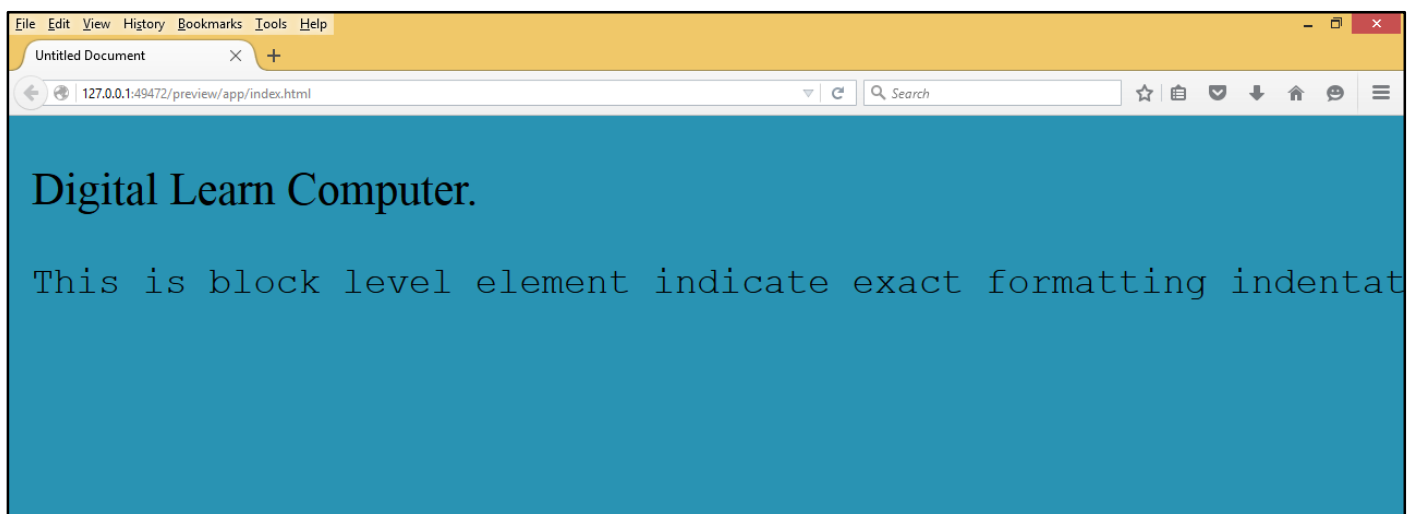
Now press (f12). View the navigator will be display result in variable text code as simple web page browser.



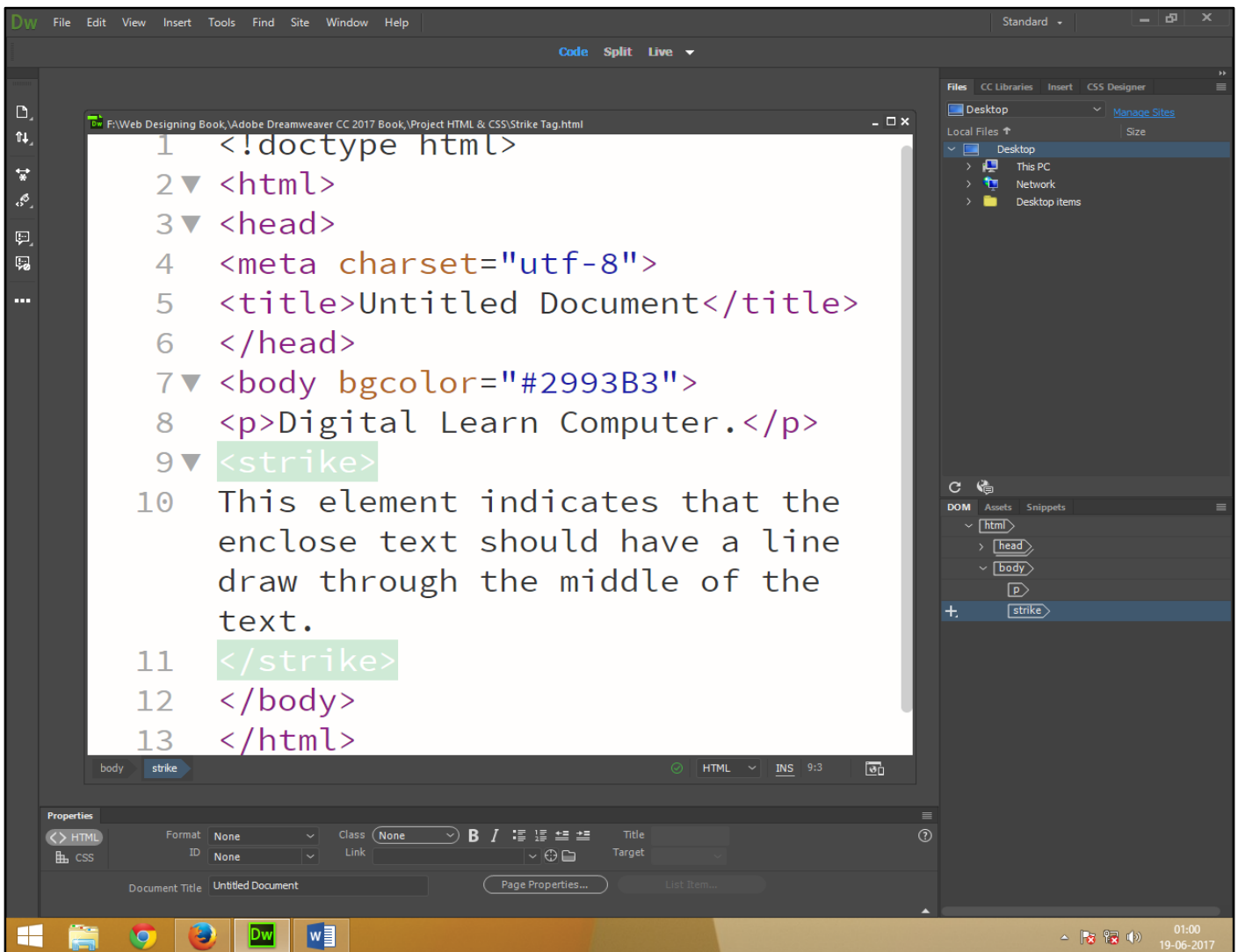
HTML Tag - <PRE> – </PRE> (Preformatted Text). This is block level element indicate exact formatting indentation and white space that the original text contains.



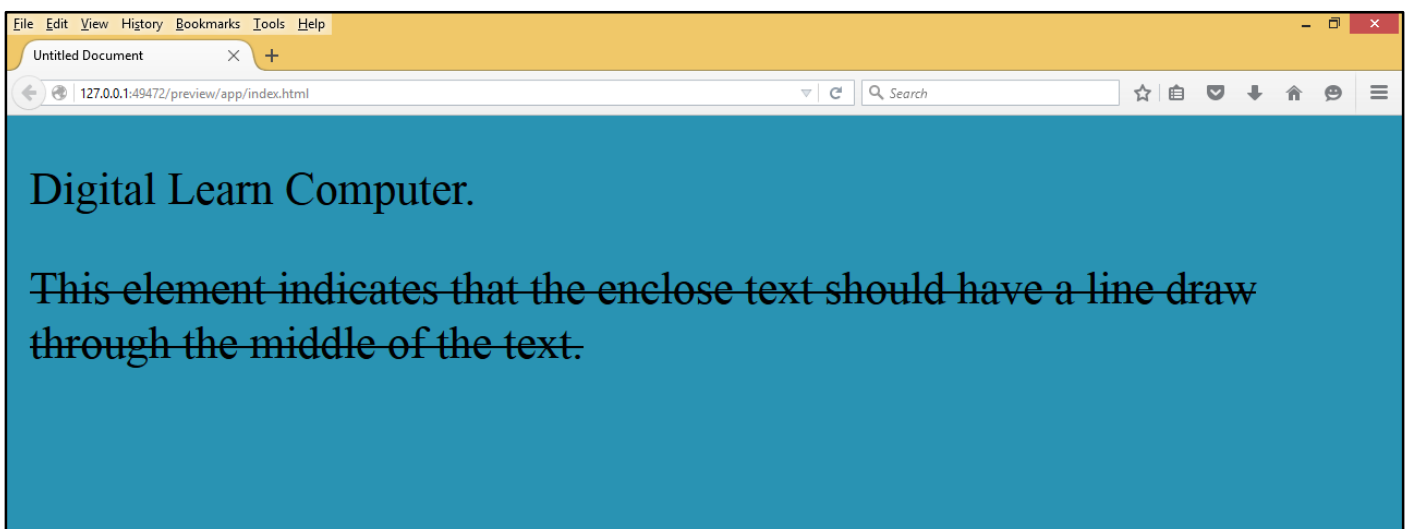
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in preformatted text code as simple web page browser.



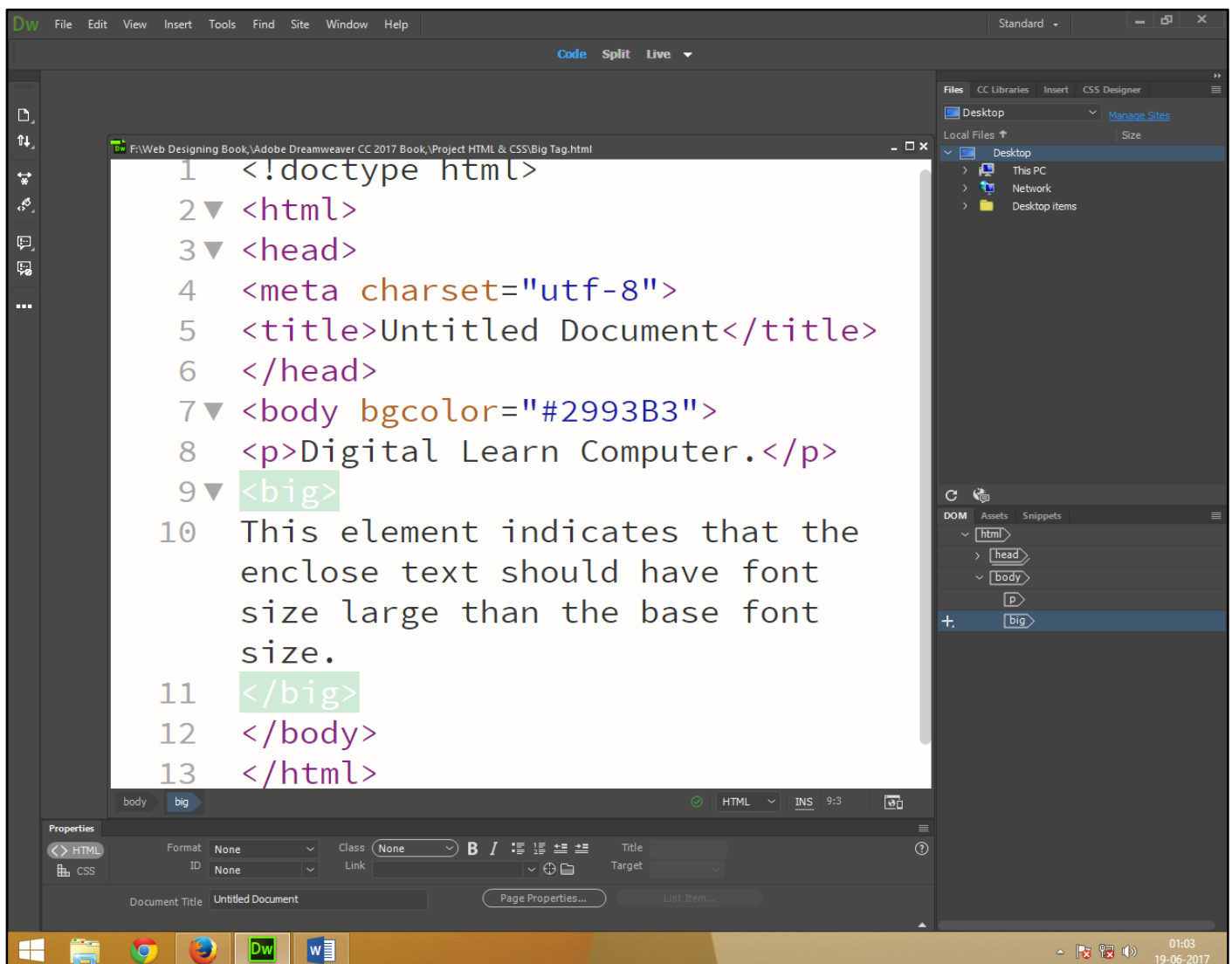
HTML Tag - <STRIKE> – </STRIKE> (Strikethrough). This element indicates that the enclose text should have a line draw through the middle of the text.



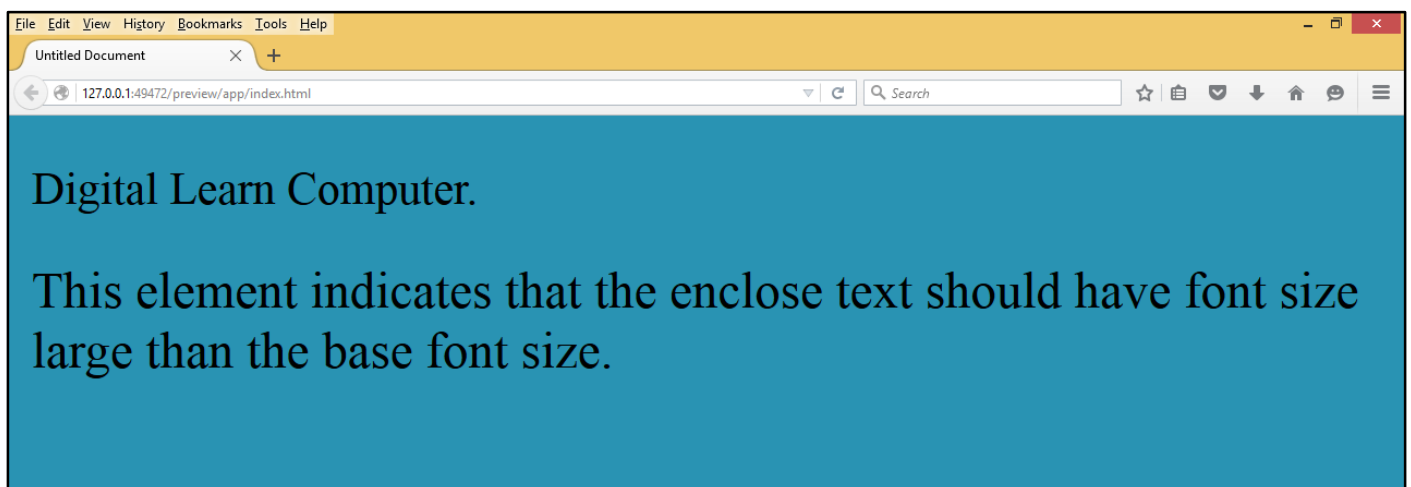
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in strikethrough code as simple web page browser.



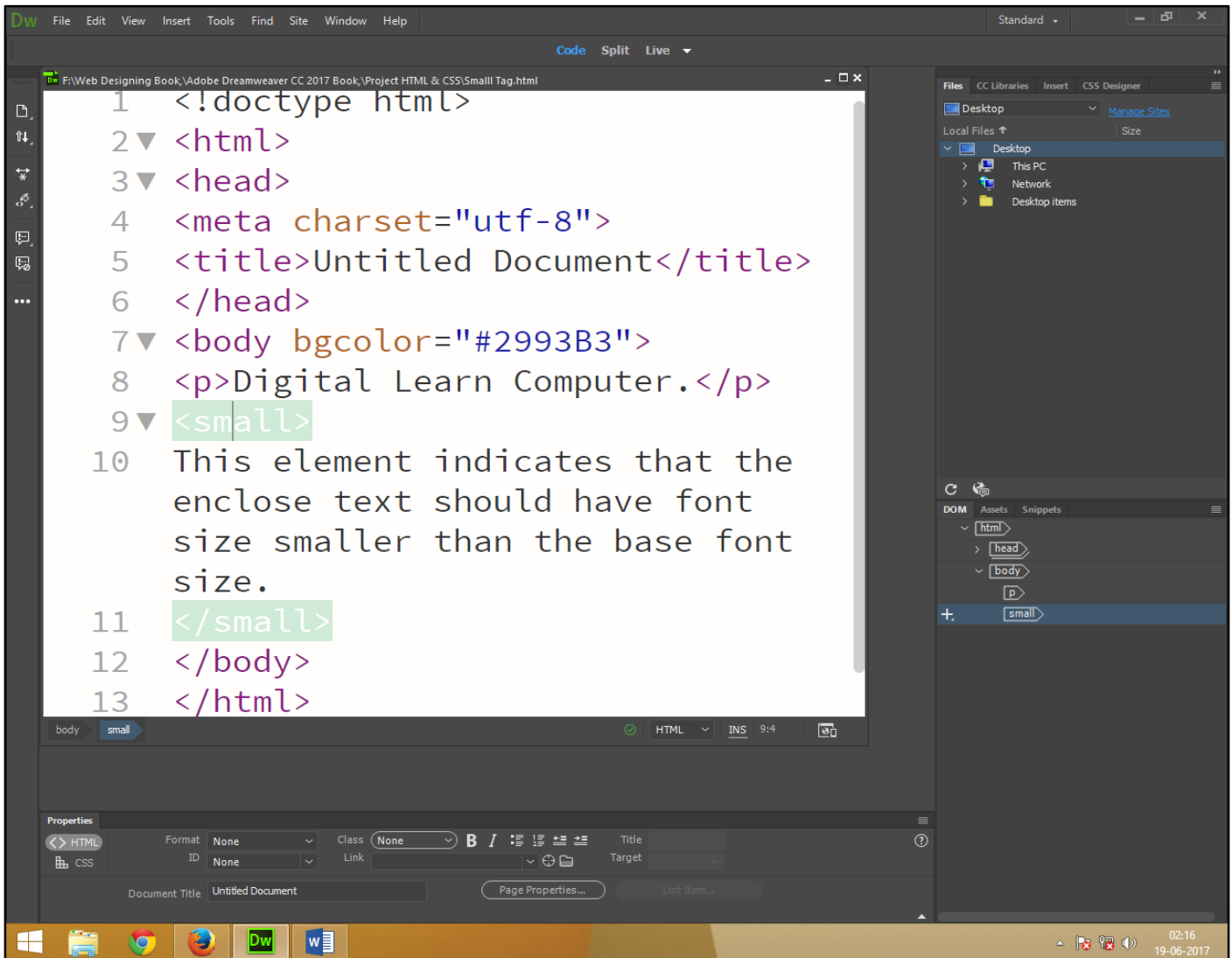
HTML Tag - <BIG> – </BIG> (Big Text). This element indicates that the enclose text should have font size large than the base font size.



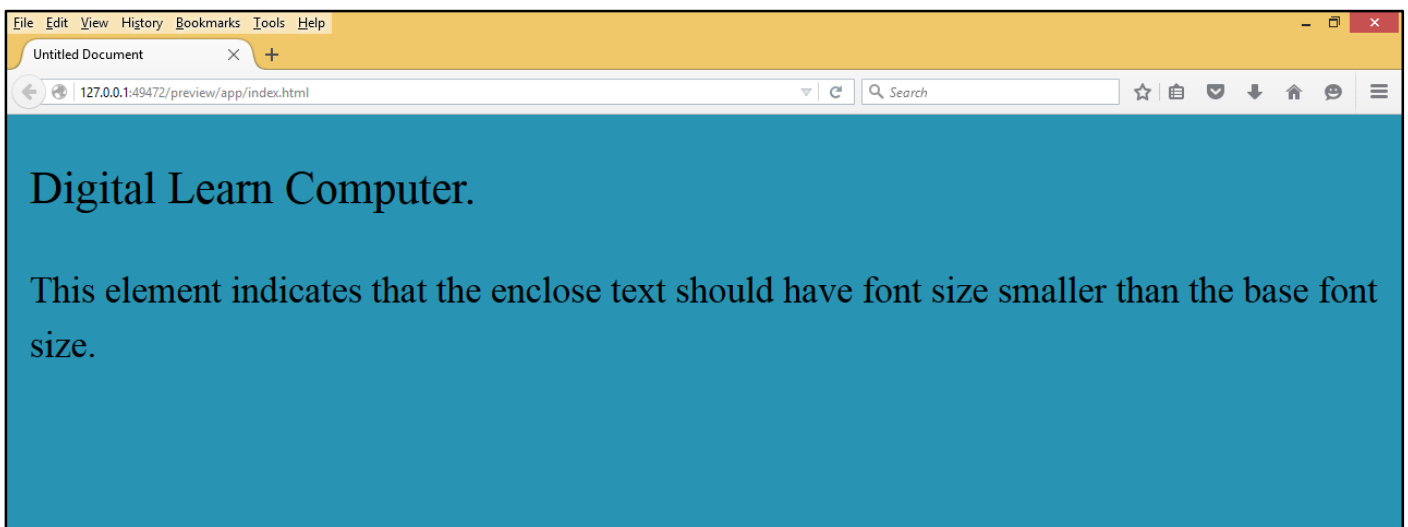
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in big text code as simple web page browser.



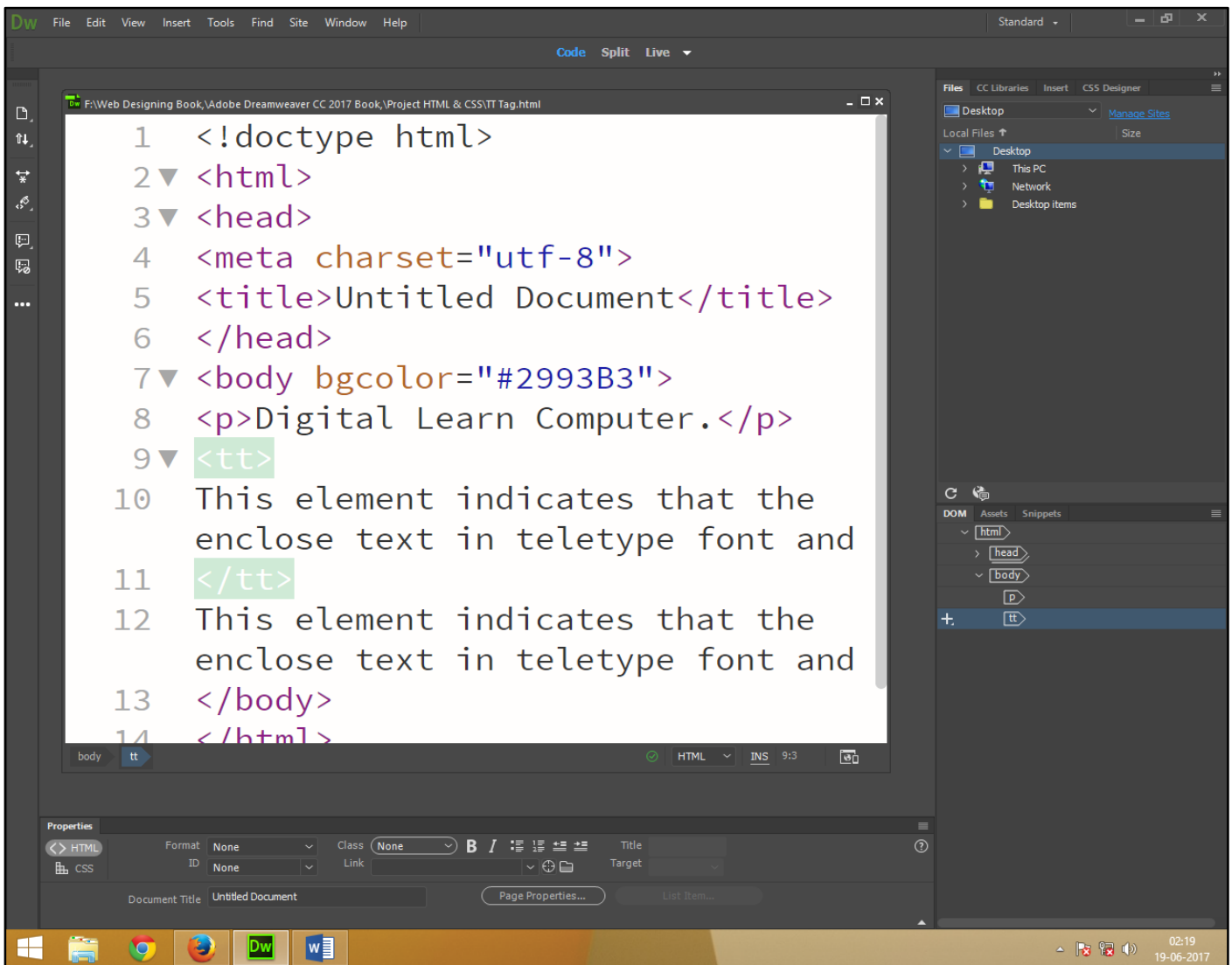
HTML Tag - <SMALL> – </SMALL> (Small Text). This element indicates that the enclose text should have font size smaller than the base font size.



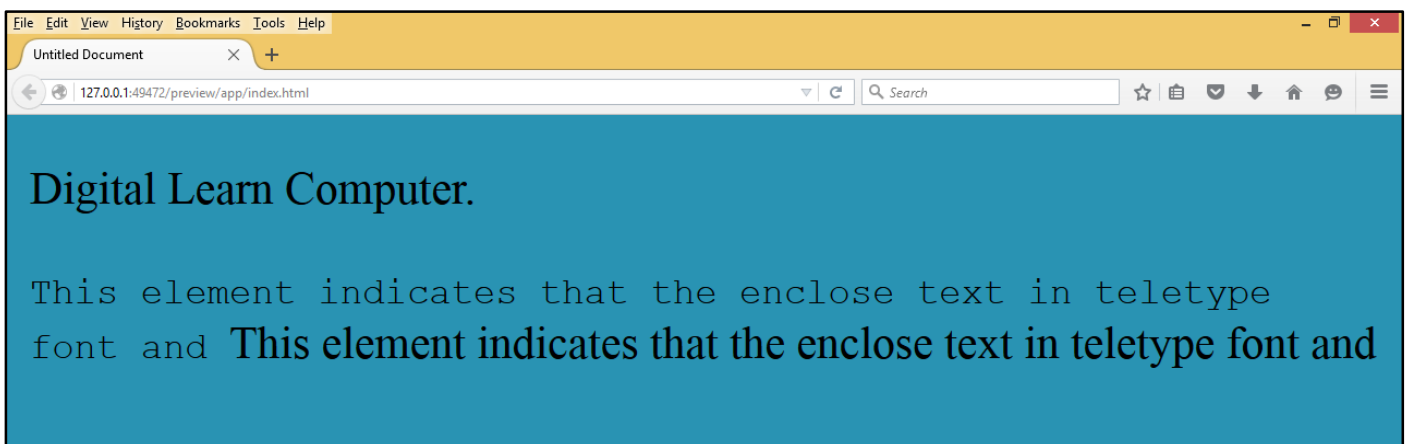
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in small text code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <TT> – </TT> (Teletype Text). This element indicates that the enclose text in teletype font and text will be use courier font by default.

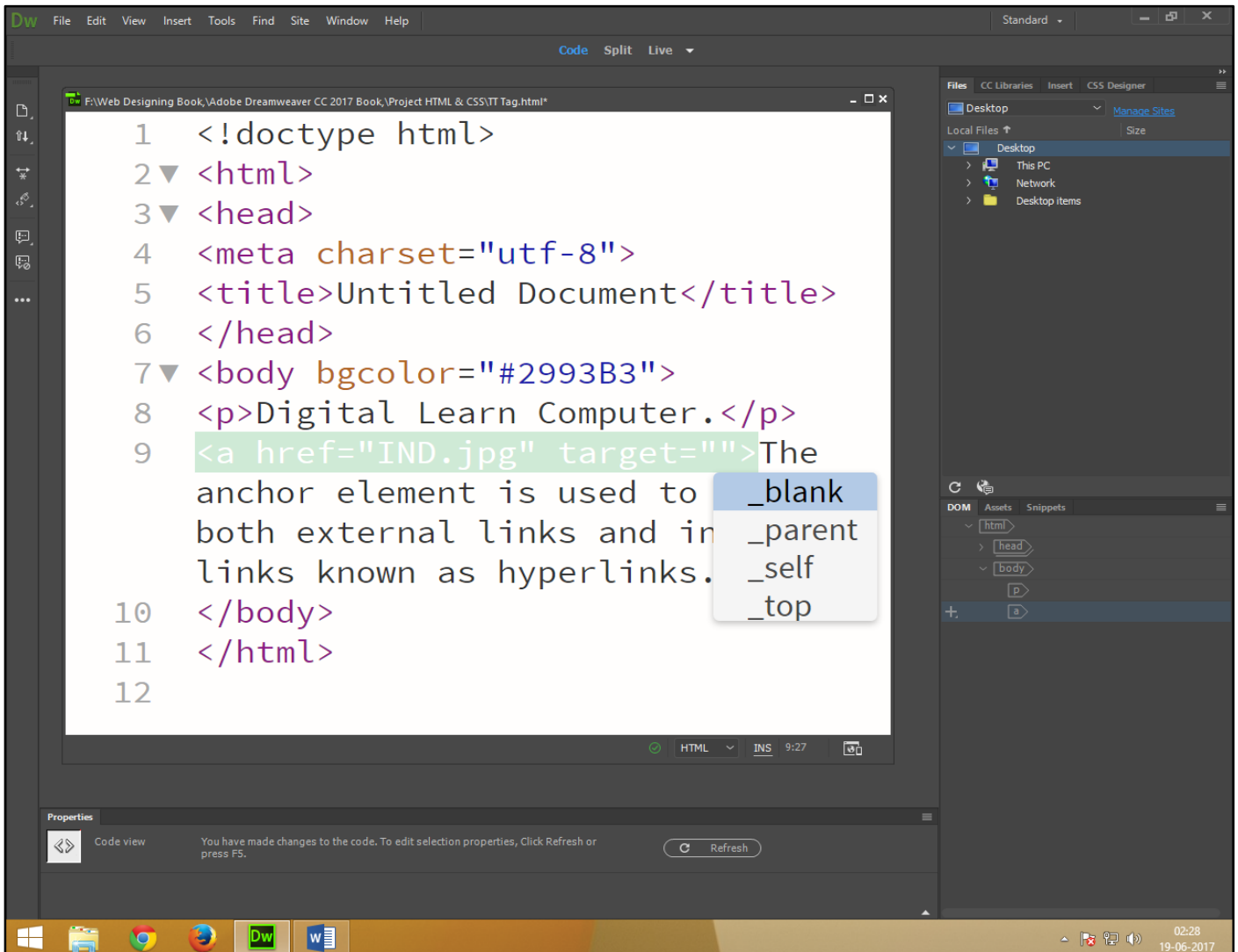


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in teletype text code as simple web page browser.

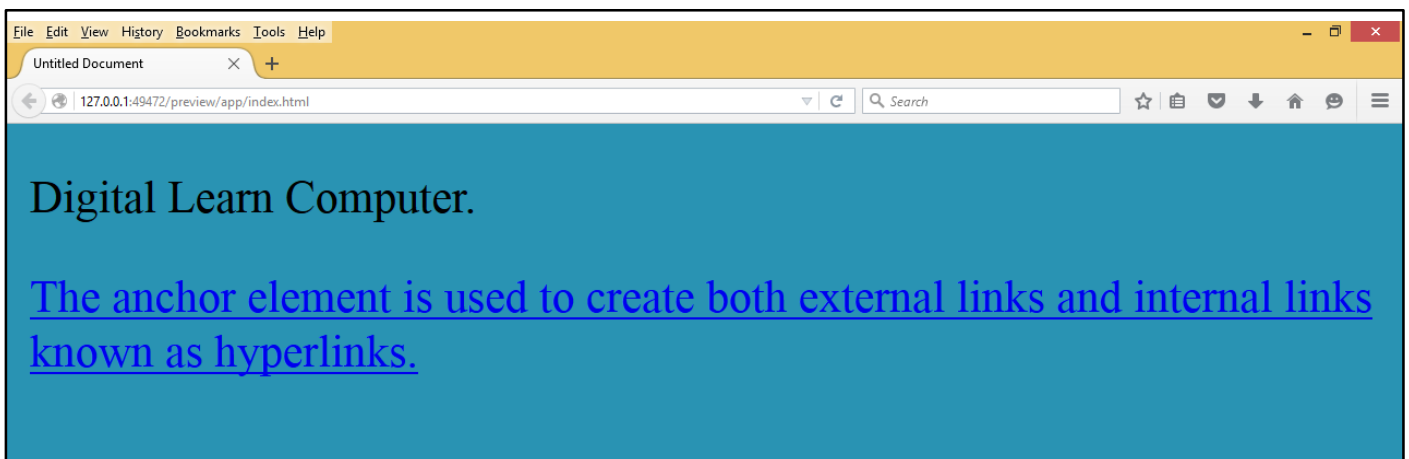


Chapter-18. HTML Links - Hyperlinks.

HTML Tag - <A> – (Anchor). The anchor element is used to create both external links and internal links known as hyperlinks.

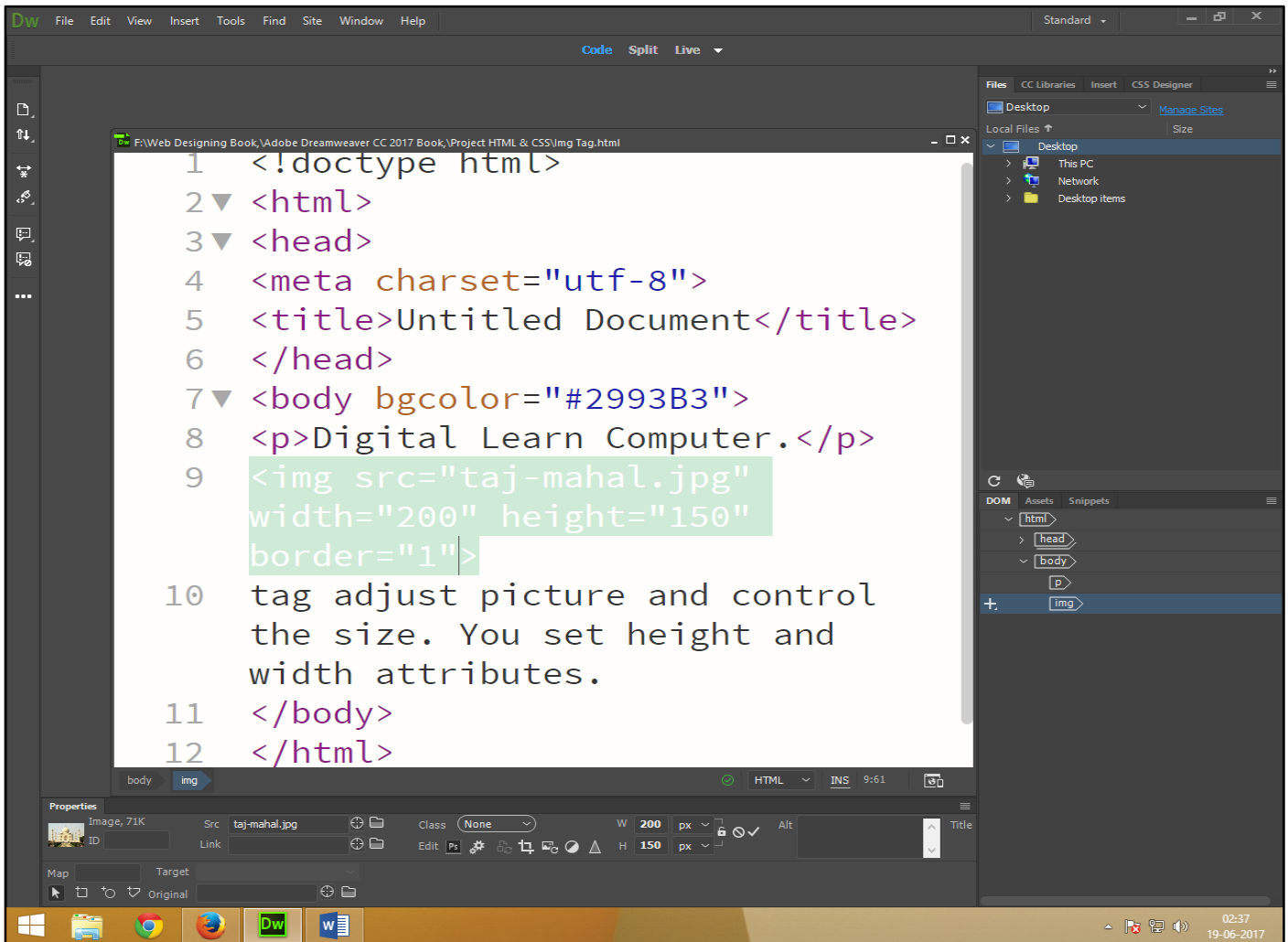


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in anchor code as simple web page browser.

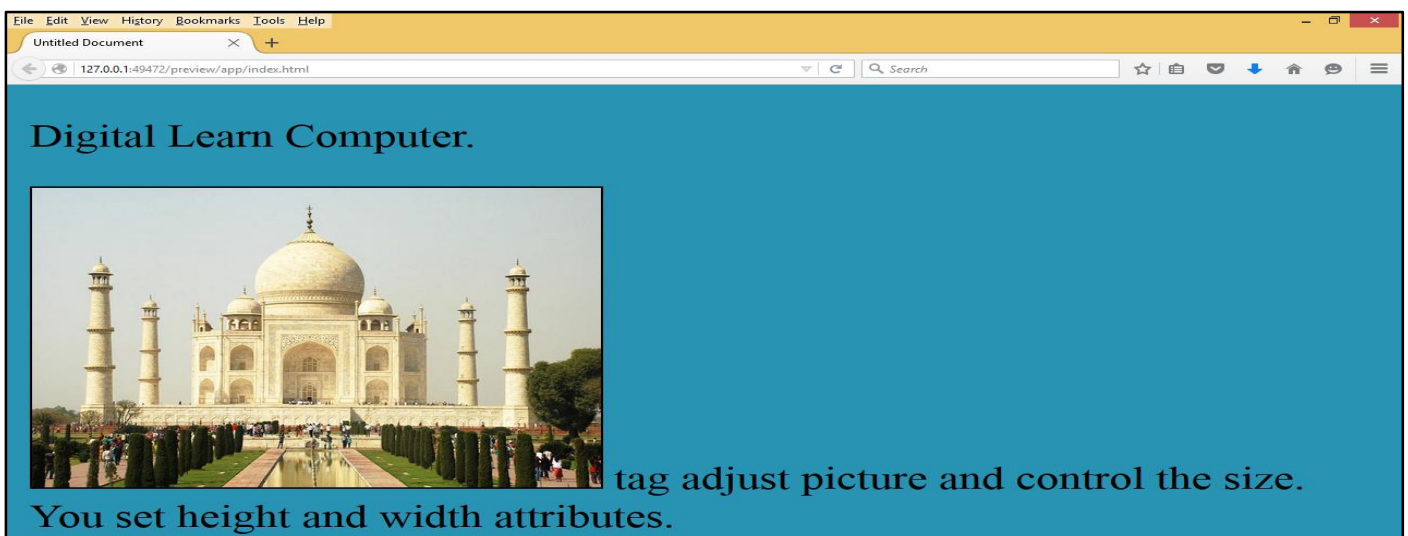


HTML Images Attributes.

HTML Tag - – (Images). You can add the following attribute to the tag adjust picture and control the size. You set height and width attributes.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in img code as simple web page browser.

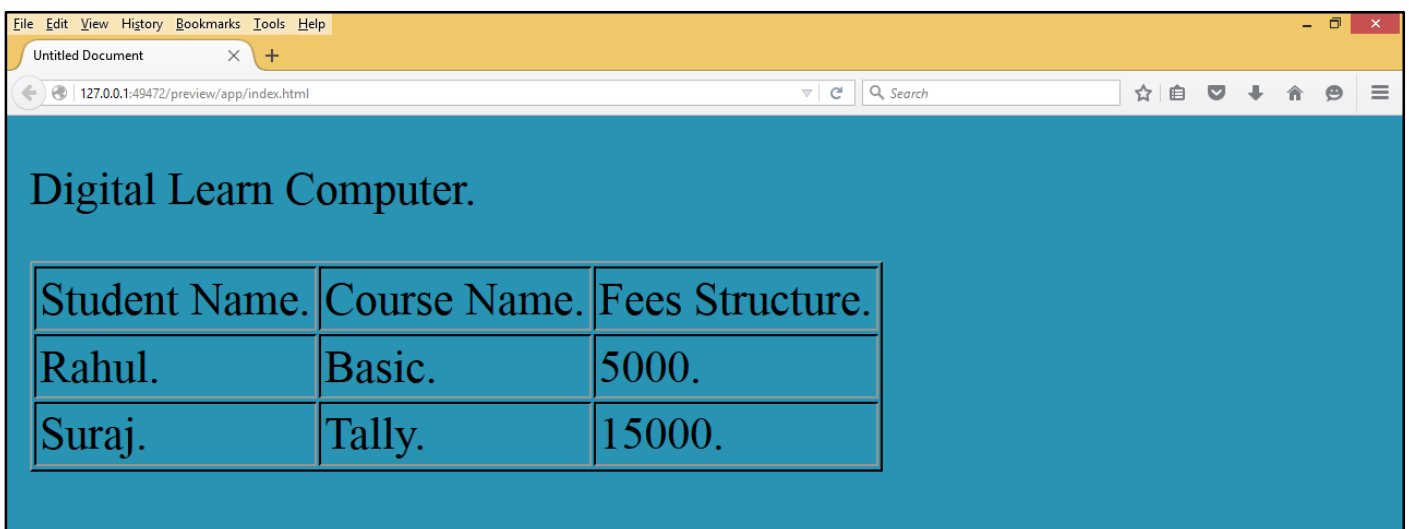


Chapter-19. HTML Table Attributes.

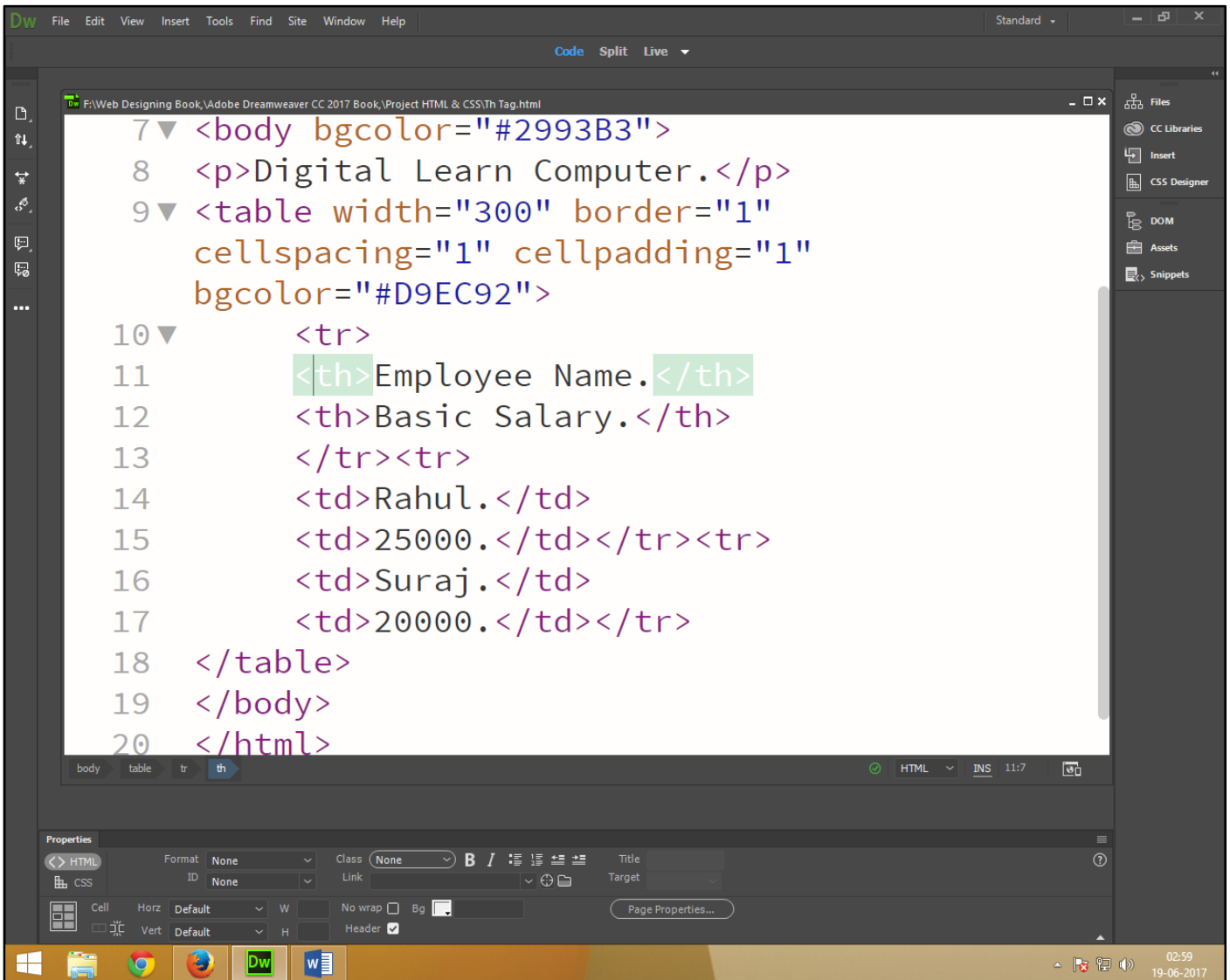
HTML Tag - <TABLE> – </TABLE> (Table). This is block level element and create a table the table is empty and unless you can create a rows and cells using the store information.

```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Standard - - - X
Code Split Live
F:\Web Designing Book\Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book\Project HTML & CSS\Table Tag.html*
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="300" border="1" cellspacing="1"
  cellpadding="1">
10 <tbody><tr><td>Student Name.</td>
11 <td>Course Name.</td>
12 <td>Fees Structure.</td></tr><tr>
13 <td>Rahul.</td>
14 <td>Basic.</td>
15 <td>5000.</td></tr><tr>
16 <td>Suraj.</td>
17 <td>Tally.</td>
18 <td>15000.</td></tr></tbody>
19 </table>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in table code as simple web page browser.

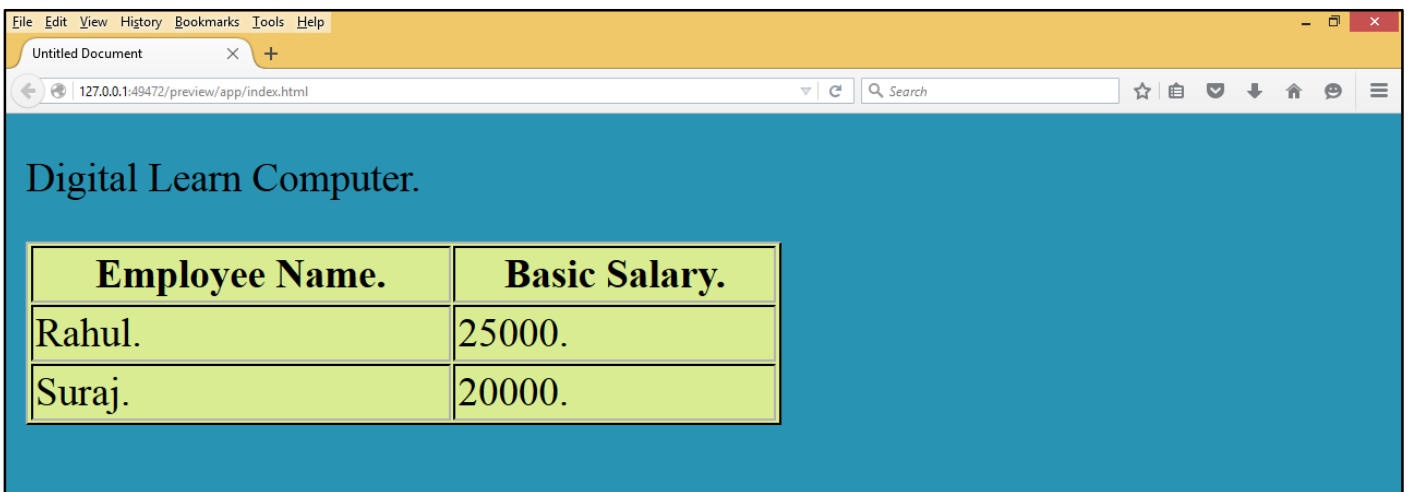


HTML Tag - <TH> – </TH> (Table Head). This is text level element and create a row or column heading. This heading display bold or italic font attributes.

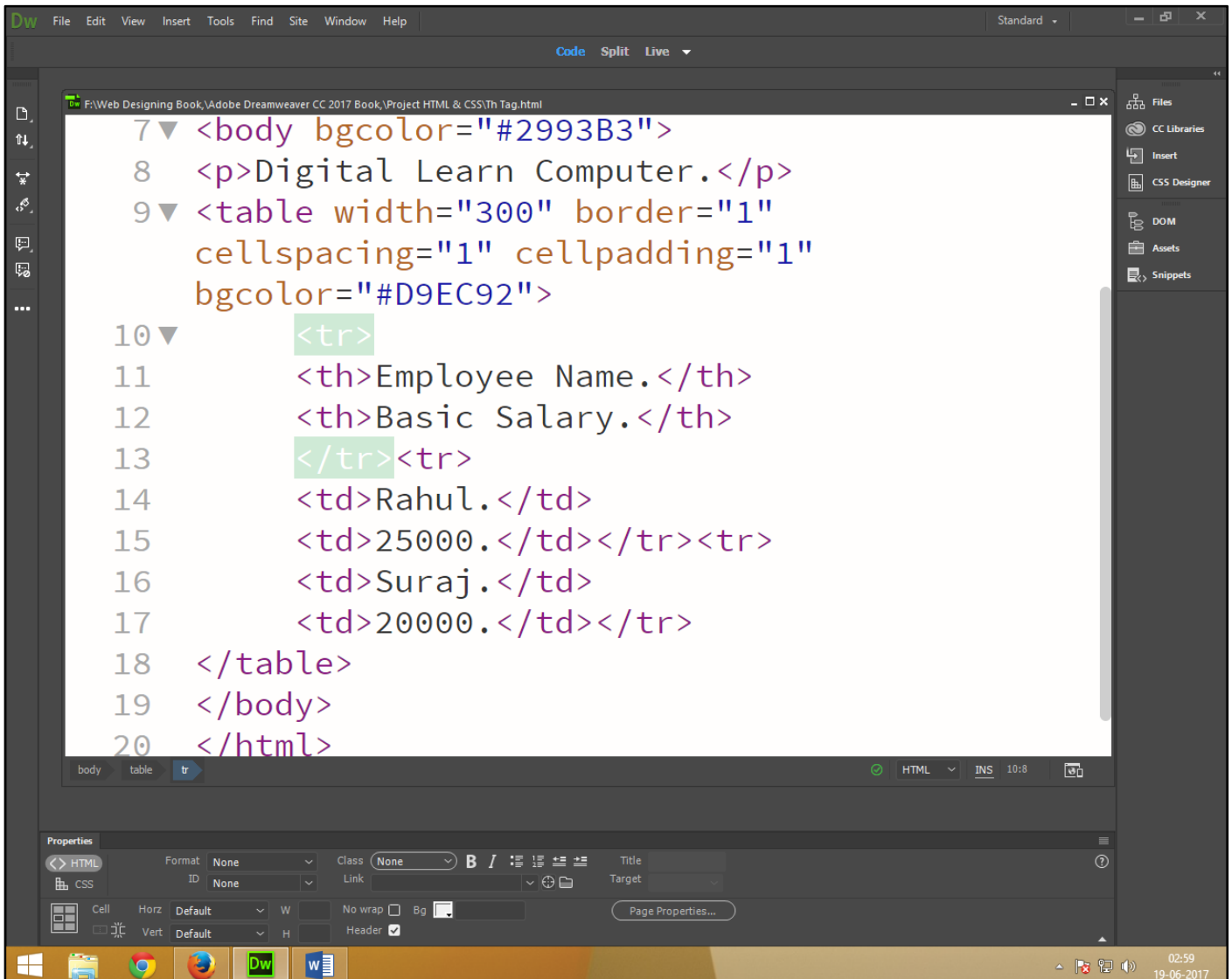


```
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="300" border="1"
  cellpadding="1" cellspacing="1"
  bgcolor="#D9EC92">
10 <tr>
11 <th>Employee Name.</th>
12 <th>Basic Salary.</th>
13 </tr><tr>
14 <td>Rahul.</td>
15 <td>25000.</td></tr><tr>
16 <td>Suraj.</td>
17 <td>20000.</td></tr>
18 </table>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in table head code as simple web page browser.

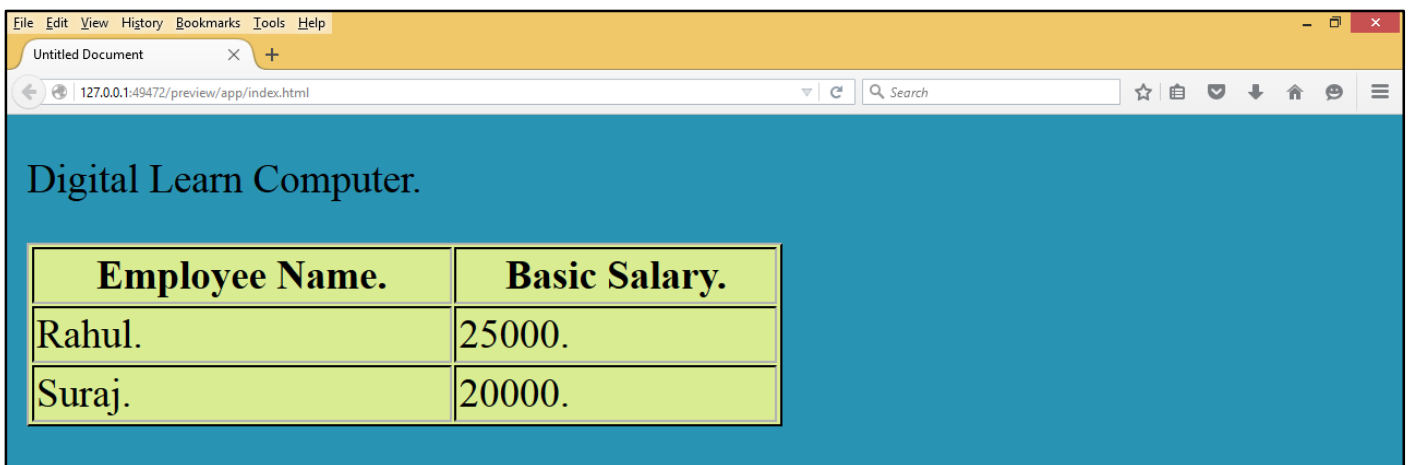


HTML Tag - <TR> – </TR> (Table Row). This is text level element and create a new table row attributes.



```
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="300" border="1"
  cellspacing="1" cellpadding="1"
  bgcolor="#D9EC92">
10 <tr>
11 <th>Employee Name.</th>
12 <th>Basic Salary.</th>
13 </tr><tr>
14 <td>Rahul.</td>
15 <td>25000.</td></tr><tr>
16 <td>Suraj.</td>
17 <td>20000.</td></tr>
18 </table>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

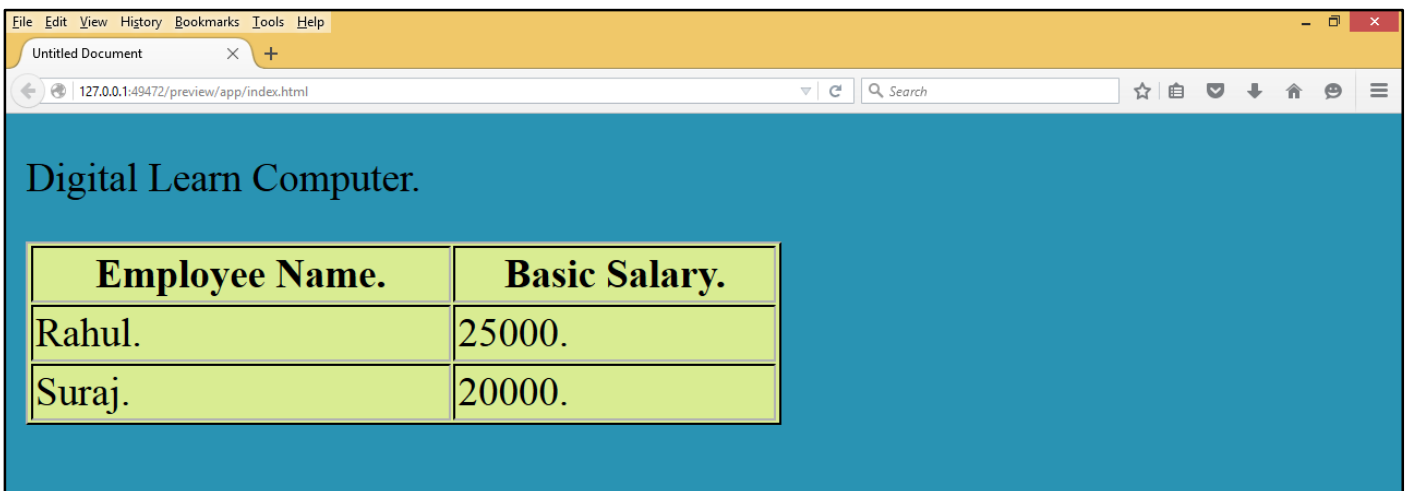
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in table row code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <TD> – </TD> (Table Cell / Data). This is text level element and create a cell in table and contain data or information attributes.

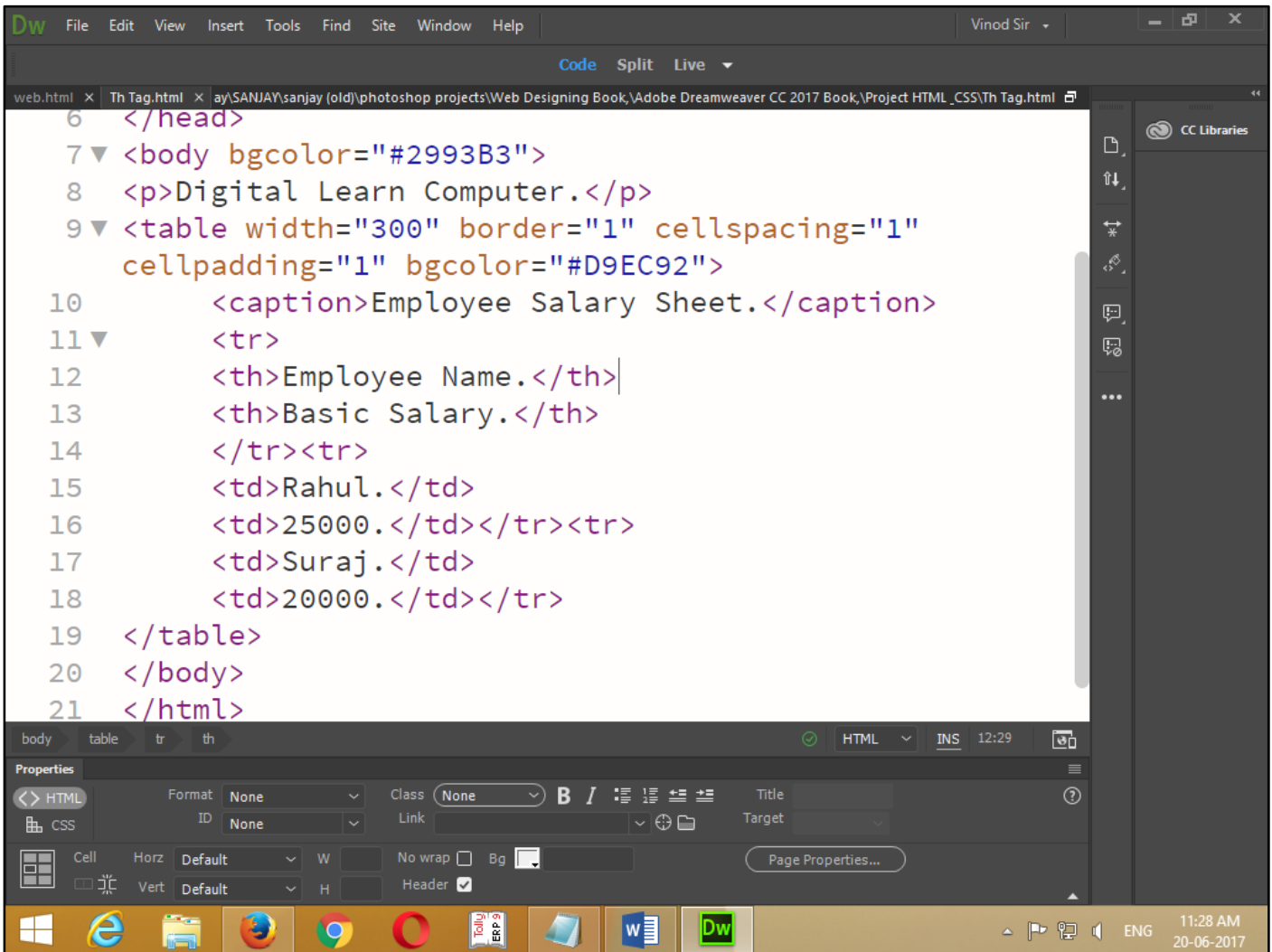
```
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="300" border="1"
  cellspacing="1" cellpadding="1"
  bgcolor="#D9EC92">
10 <tr>
11 <th>Employee Name.</th>
12 <th>Basic Salary.</th>
13 </tr><tr>
14 <td>Rahul.</td>
15 <td>25000.</td></tr><tr>
16 <td>Suraj.</td>
17 <td>20000.</td></tr>
18 </table>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in table data code as simple web page browser.

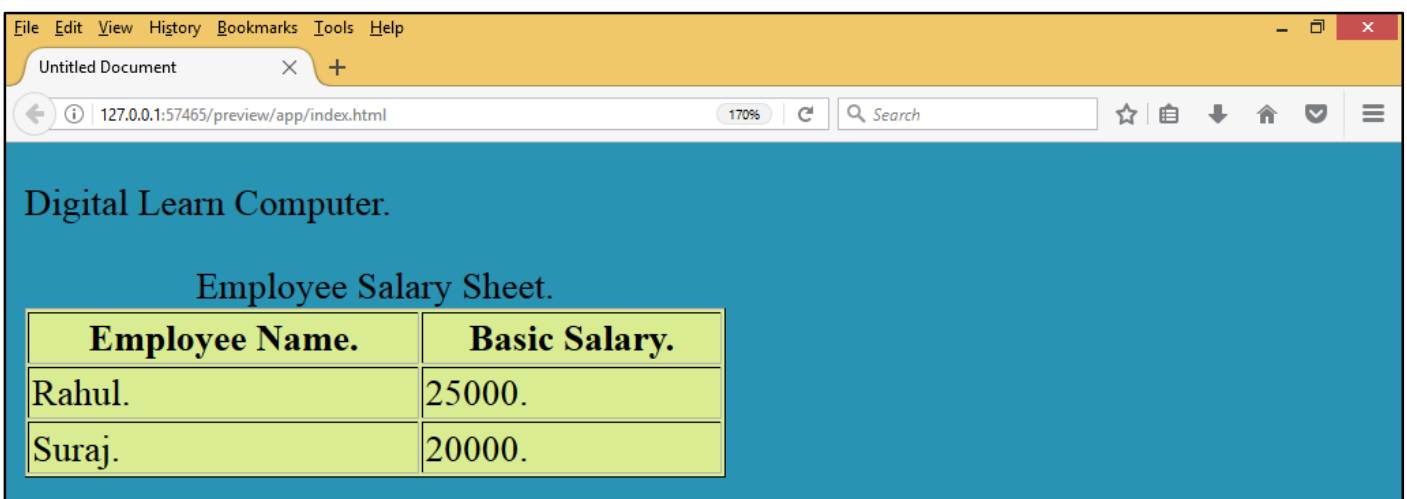


HTML Tag - <CAPTION> – </CAPTION> (Table Caption). This is text level element and use to create a caption on top of table and below of table.

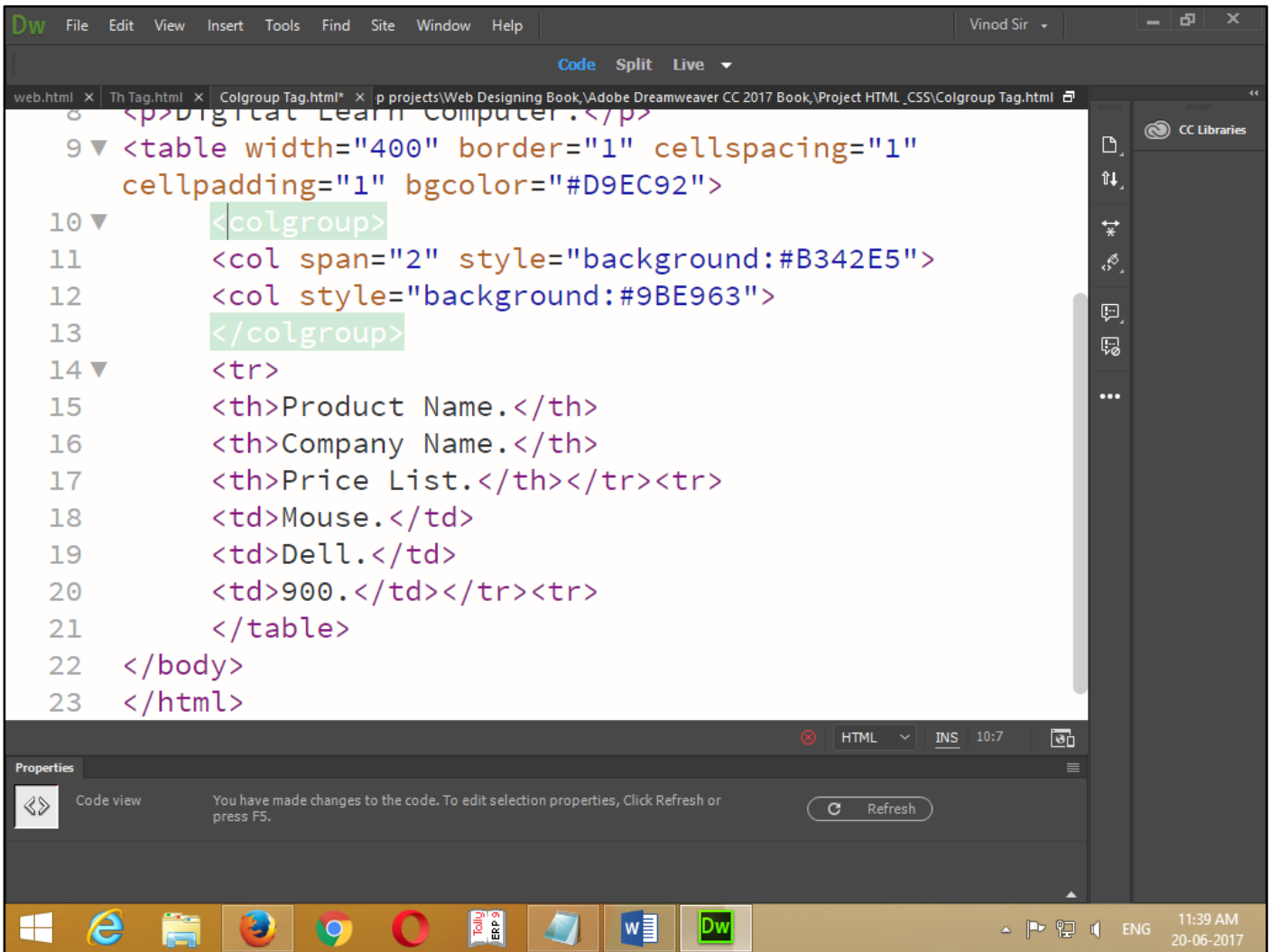
```
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="300" border="1" cellspacing="1"
  cellpadding="1" bgcolor="#D9EC92">
10 <caption>Employee Salary Sheet.</caption>
11 <tr>
12 <th>Employee Name.</th>|
13 <th>Basic Salary.</th>
14 </tr><tr>
15 <td>Rahul.</td>
16 <td>25000.</td></tr><tr>
17 <td>Suraj.</td>
18 <td>20000.</td></tr>
19 </table>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in table caption code as simple web page browser.

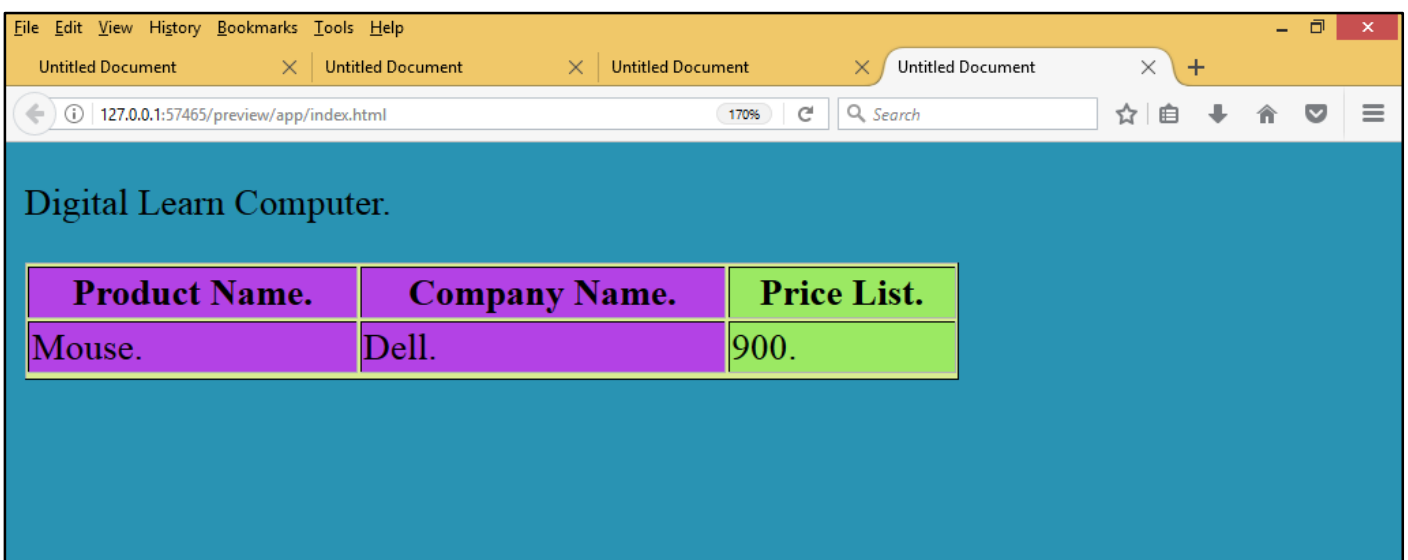


HTML Tag - <COLGROUP> – </COLGROUP> (Column Group Properties). This is set the properties of one or more column group. And you can apply attribute to every cell in the column group.



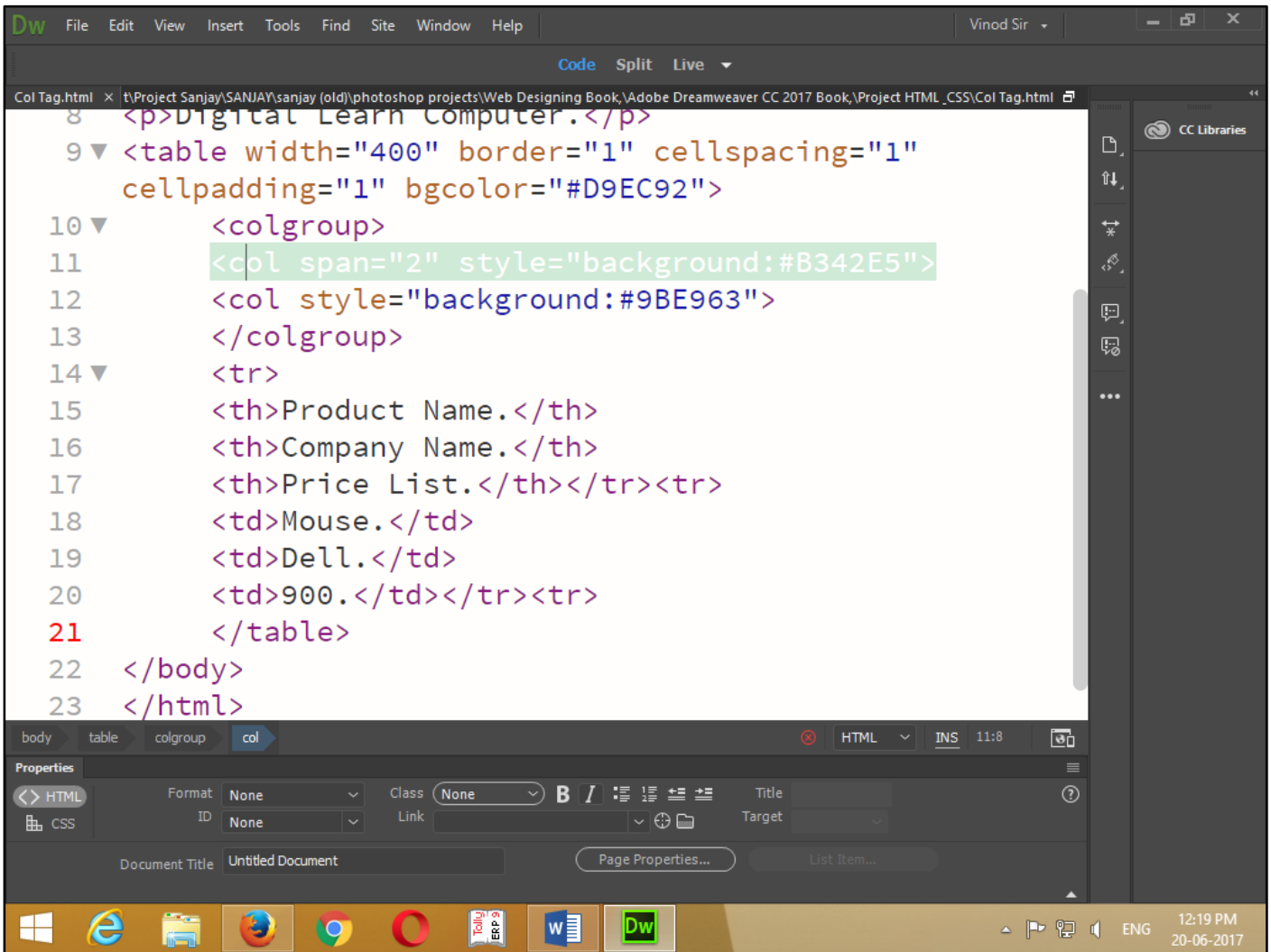
```
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="400" border="1" cellspacing="1"
  cellpadding="1" bgcolor="#D9EC92">
10 <colgroup>
11 <col span="2" style="background:#B342E5">
12 <col style="background:#9BE963">
13 </colgroup>
14 <tr>
15 <th>Product Name.</th>
16 <th>Company Name.</th>
17 <th>Price List.</th></tr><tr>
18 <td>Mouse.</td>
19 <td>Dell.</td>
20 <td>900.</td></tr><tr>
21 </table>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in column group properties code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <COL> – (Columns). This element is use with a <COLGRUP> element set the properties of a single column among a number of column each <col> tag create a column.

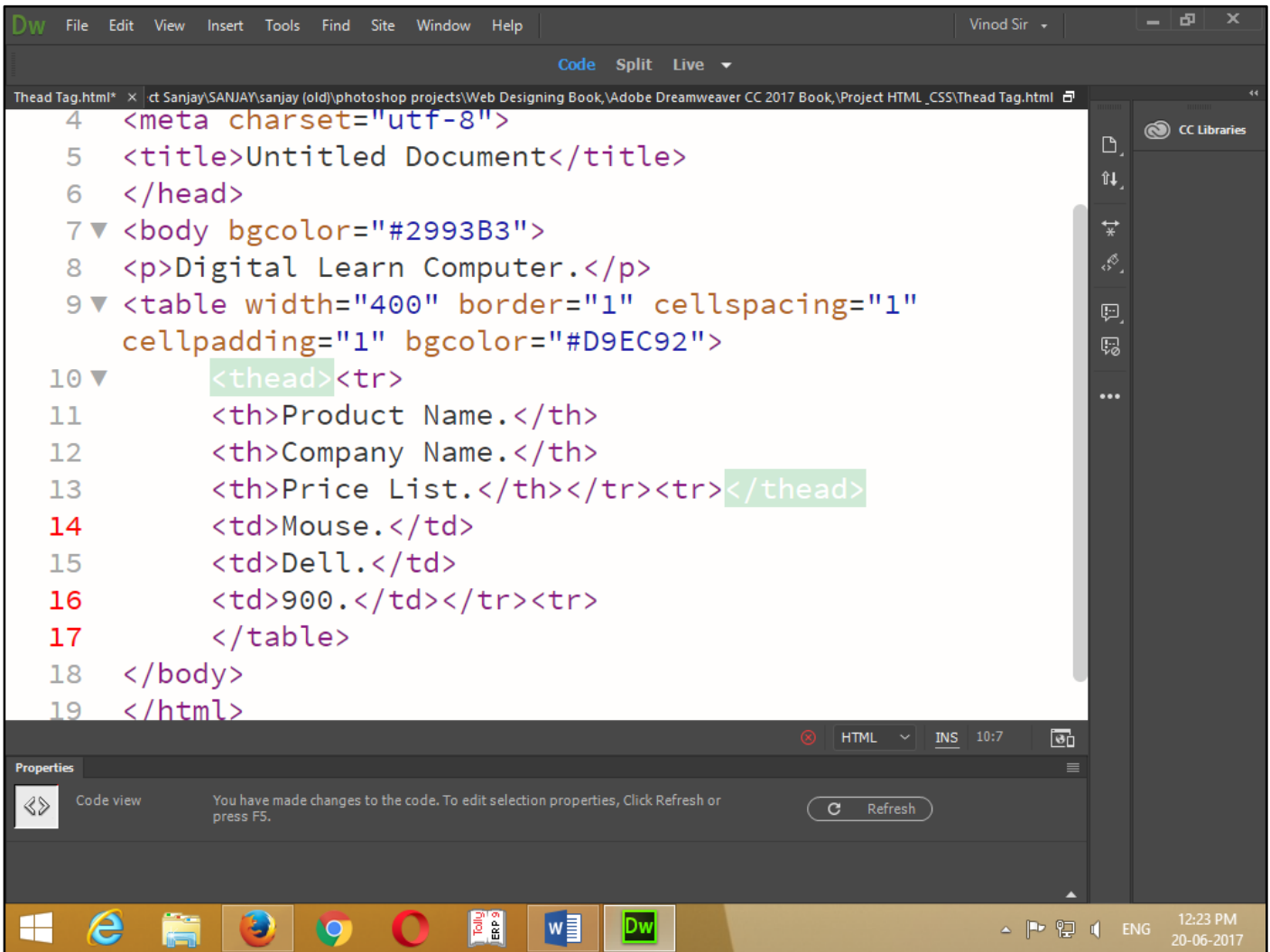
```
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="400" border="1" cellspacing="1"
  cellpadding="1" bgcolor="#D9EC92">
10 <colgroup>
11 <col span="2" style="background:#B342E5">
12 <col style="background:#9BE963">
13 </colgroup>
14 <tr>
15 <th>Product Name.</th>
16 <th>Company Name.</th>
17 <th>Price List.</th></tr><tr>
18 <td>Mouse.</td>
19 <td>Dell.</td>
20 <td>900.</td></tr><tr>
21 </table>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```



Now press (f12). View the navigator will be display result in column code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <THEAD> – </THEAD> (Table Header). It is defining as table header and use to distinguishing row in the table header from those in the footer or main body of table.

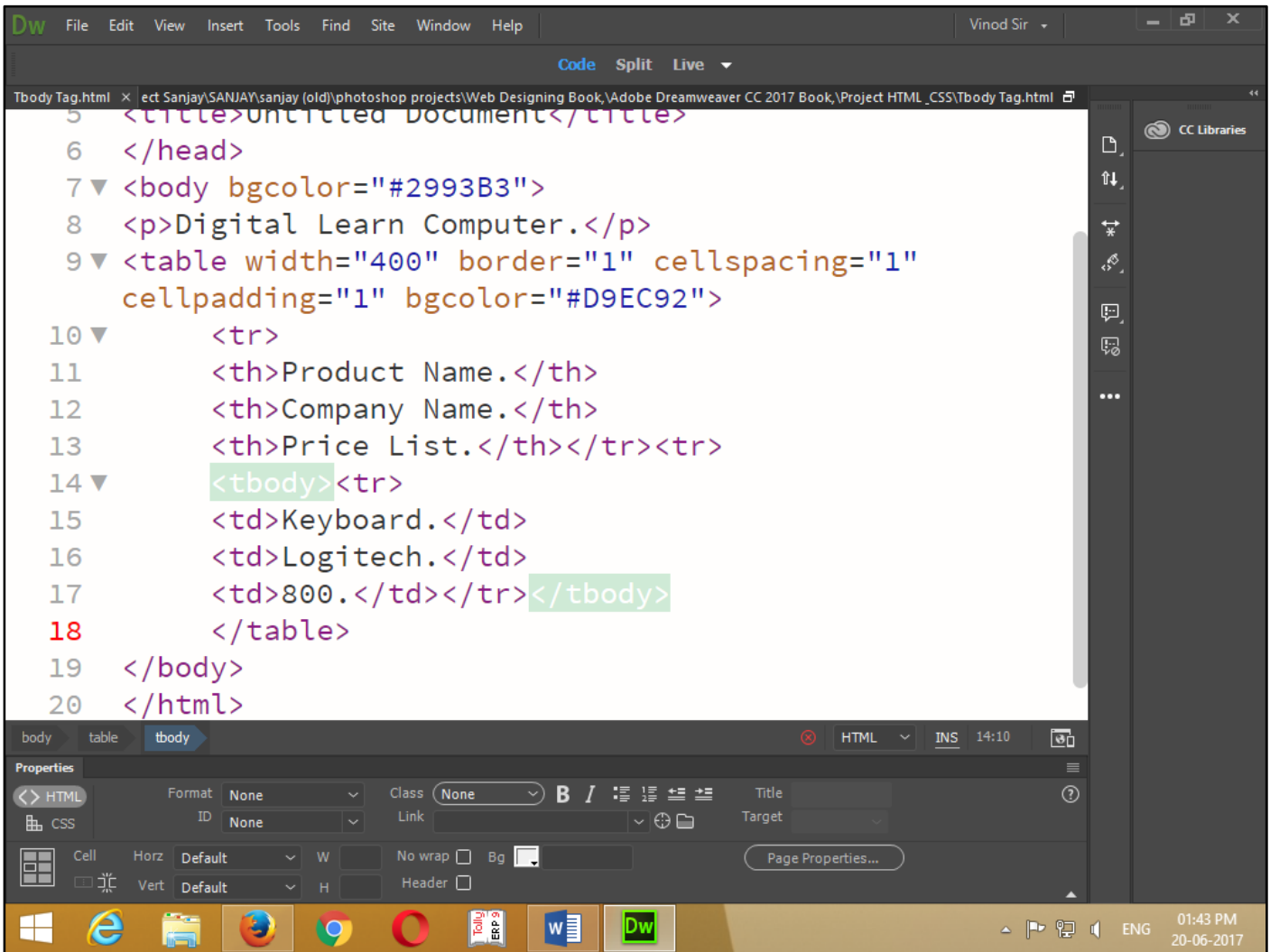


```
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="400" border="1" cellspacing="1"
  cellpadding="1" bgcolor="#D9EC92">
10 <thead><tr>
11 <th>Product Name.</th>
12 <th>Company Name.</th>
13 <th>Price List.</th></tr><tr></thead>
14 <td>Mouse.</td>
15 <td>Dell.</td>
16 <td>900.</td></tr><tr>
17 </table>
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in table header code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <TBODY> – </TBODY> (Table Body). This element defines the table body if table does not contain header and footer the <TBODY> tag can be used can more dividing length table into smaller units.



```
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="400" border="1" cellspacing="1"
  cellpadding="1" bgcolor="#D9EC92">
10 <tr>
11 <th>Product Name.</th>
12 <th>Company Name.</th>
13 <th>Price List.</th></tr><tr>
14 <tbody><tr>
15 <td>Keyboard.</td>
16 <td>Logitech.</td>
17 <td>800.</td></tr></tbody>
18 </table>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

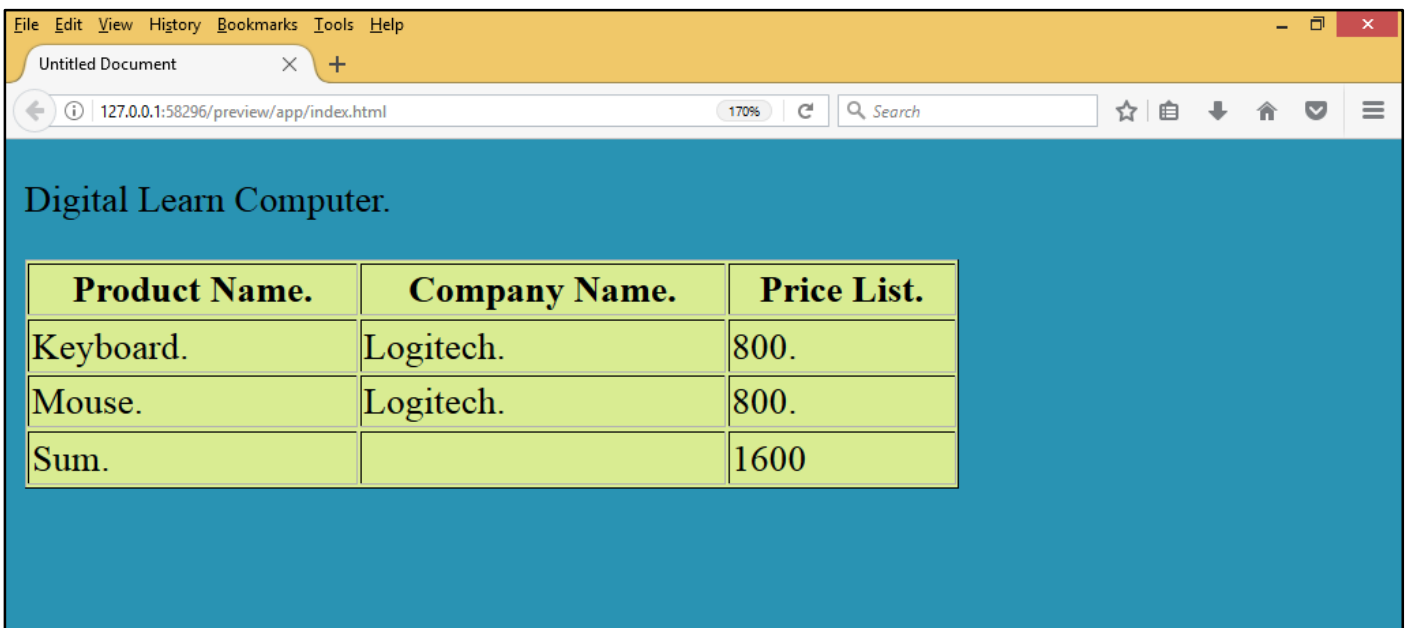
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in table body code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <TFOOT> – </TFOOT> (Table Footer). This element defines the table footer and use to distinguishing the row in the table header from those in the table header.

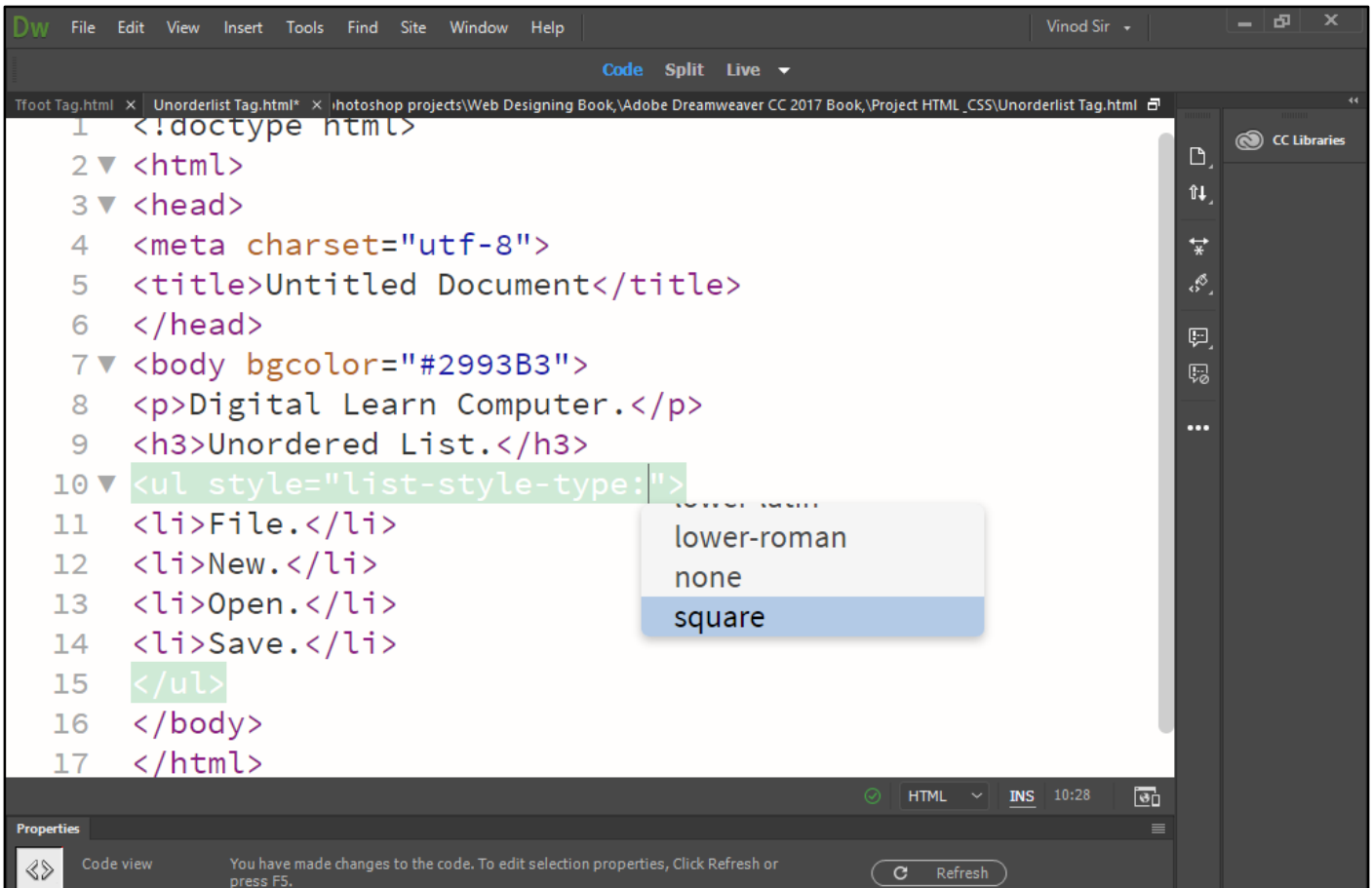
```
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <table width="400" border="1" cellspacing="1"
  cellpadding="1" bgcolor="#D9EC92">
10 <tr><th>Product Name.</th>
11 <th>Company Name.</th>
12 <th>Price List.</th></tr><tr>
13 <tr><td>Keyboard.</td>
14 <td>Logitech.</td>
15 <td>800.</td></tr>
16 <tr><td>Mouse.</td>
17 <td>Logitech.</td>
18 <td>800.</td></tr>
19 <tr><tfoot>
20 <td>Sum.</td><td></td><td>1600</td></tr>
21 </tfoot></table>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in table footer code as simple web page browser.

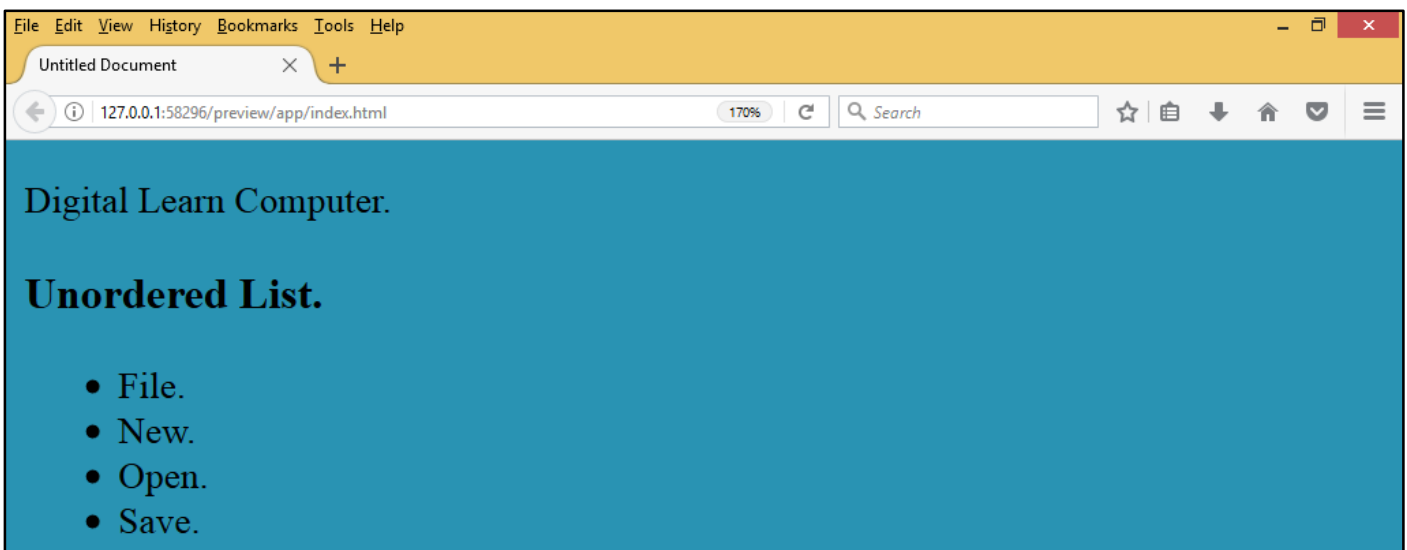


Chapter-20. HTML Lists.

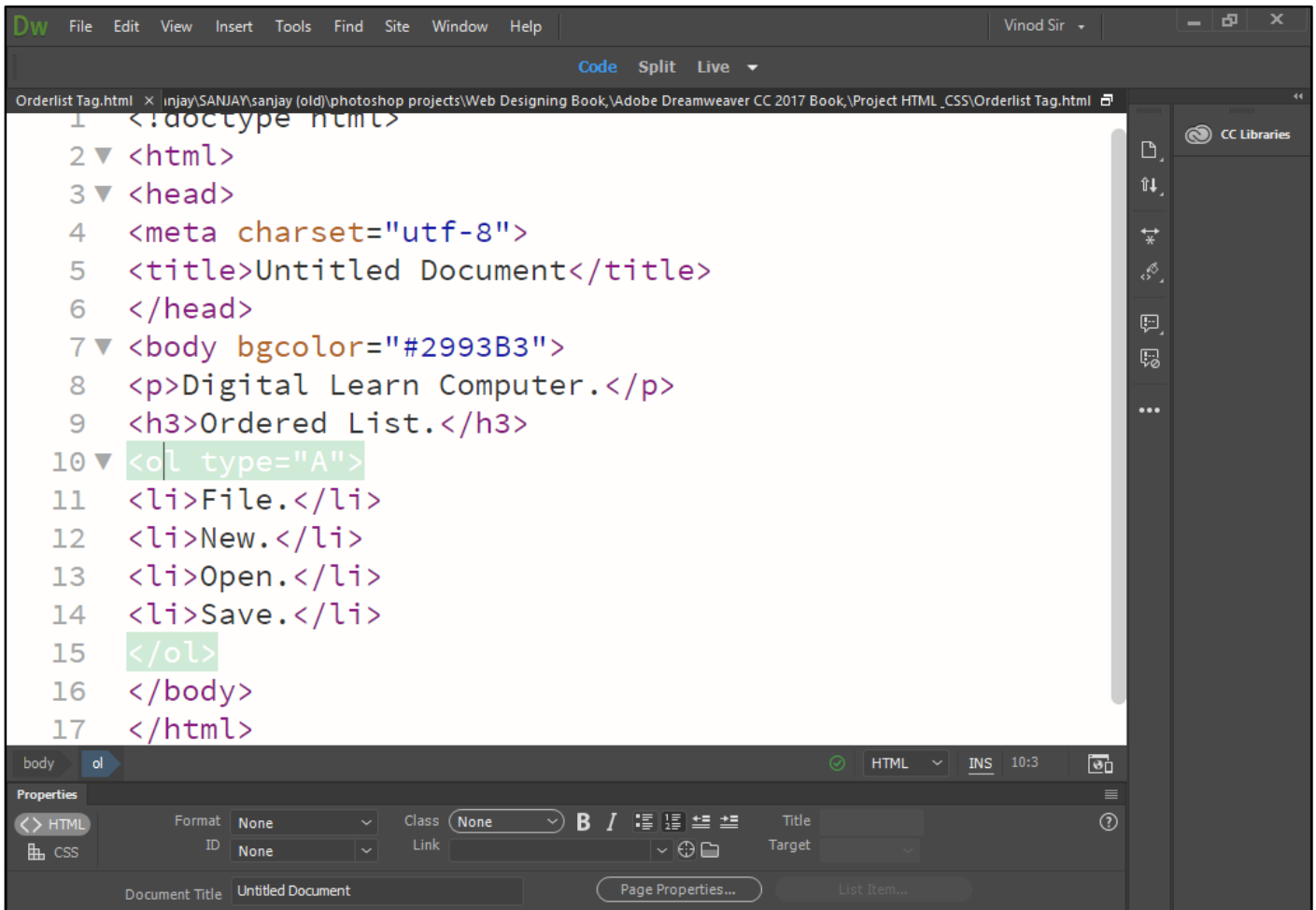
HTML Tag - – (Unordered List). It is block level element create an unordered list bullet each list item. Unordered list can be used several bullets styles. Close circle, open circle, square.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in unordered list code as simple web page browser.

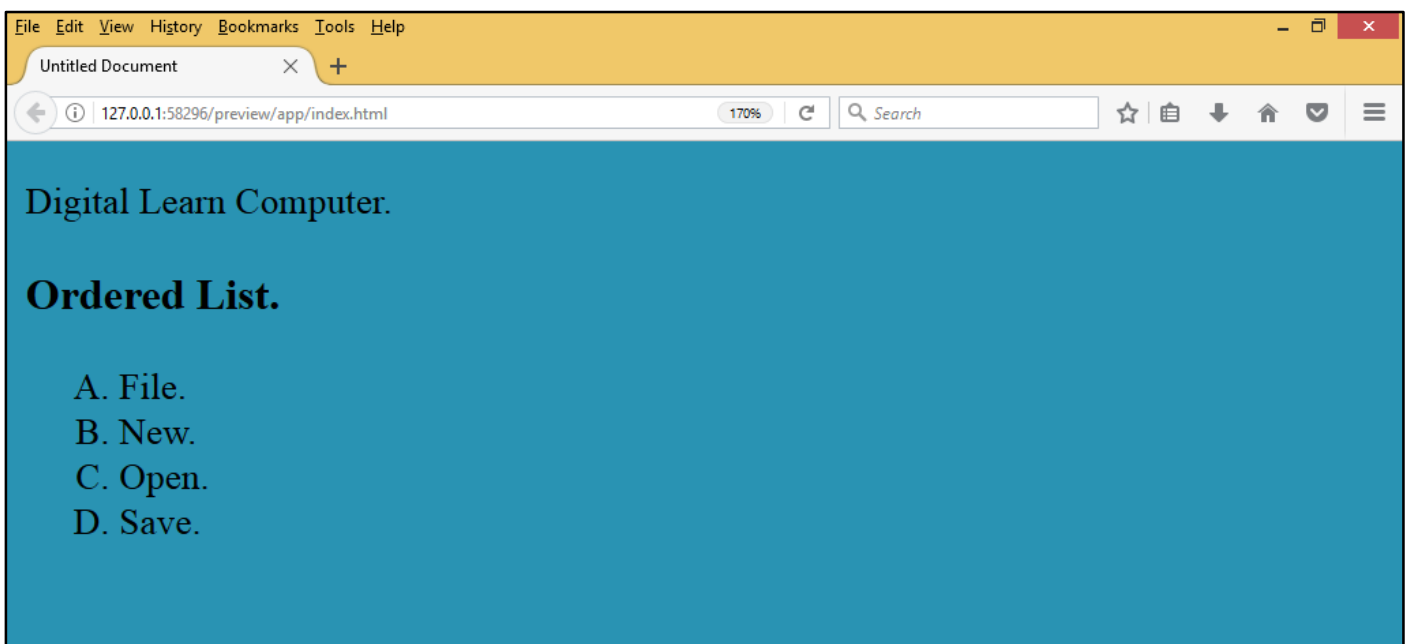


HTML Tag - – (Ordered List). It is block level element create an ordered list item. Ordered list can be use several attributes start numbering, alphabet letter roman number.

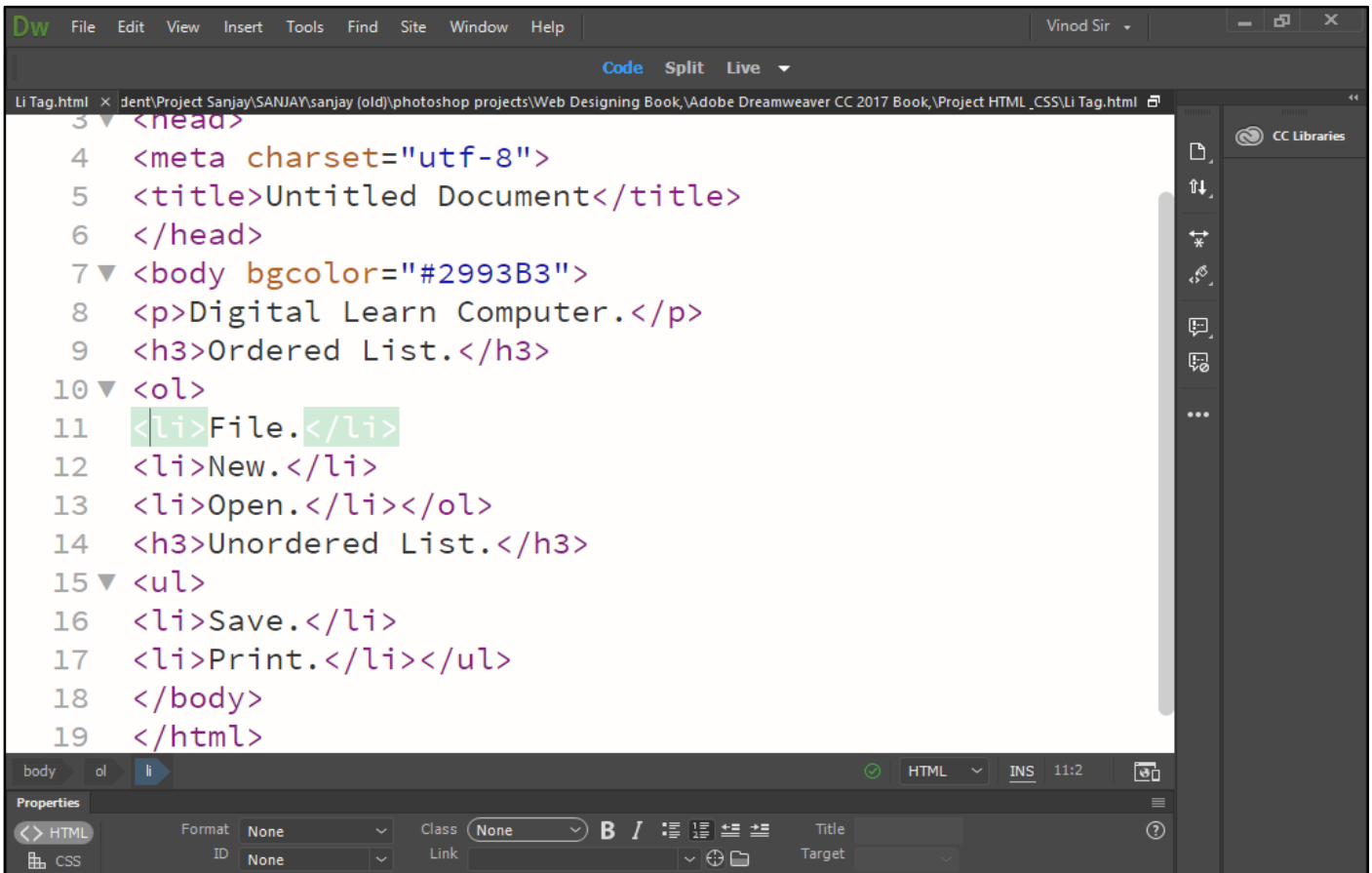


```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <h3>Ordered List.</h3>
10 <ol type="A">
11 <li>File.</li>
12 <li>New.</li>
13 <li>Open.</li>
14 <li>Save.</li>
15 </ol>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in ordered list code as simple web page browser.

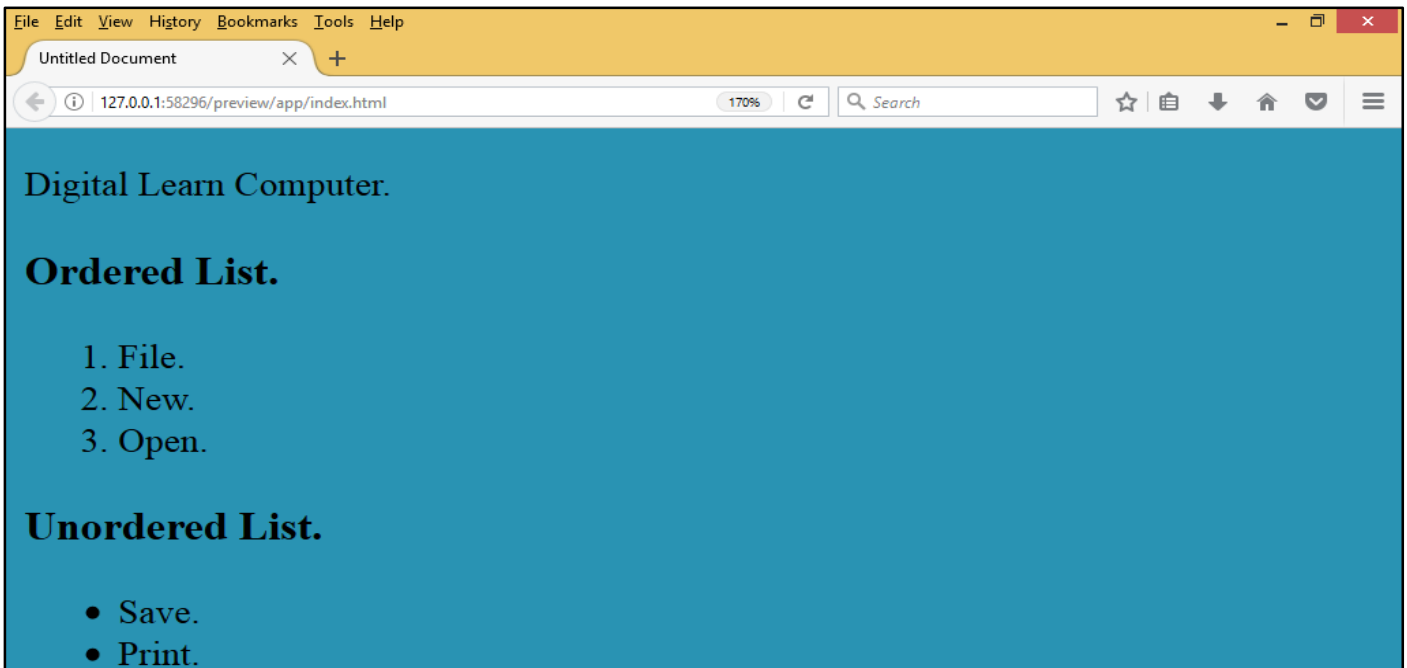


HTML Tag - – (List Item). It is child element that is used to create a list of item in an ordered list and unordered list.

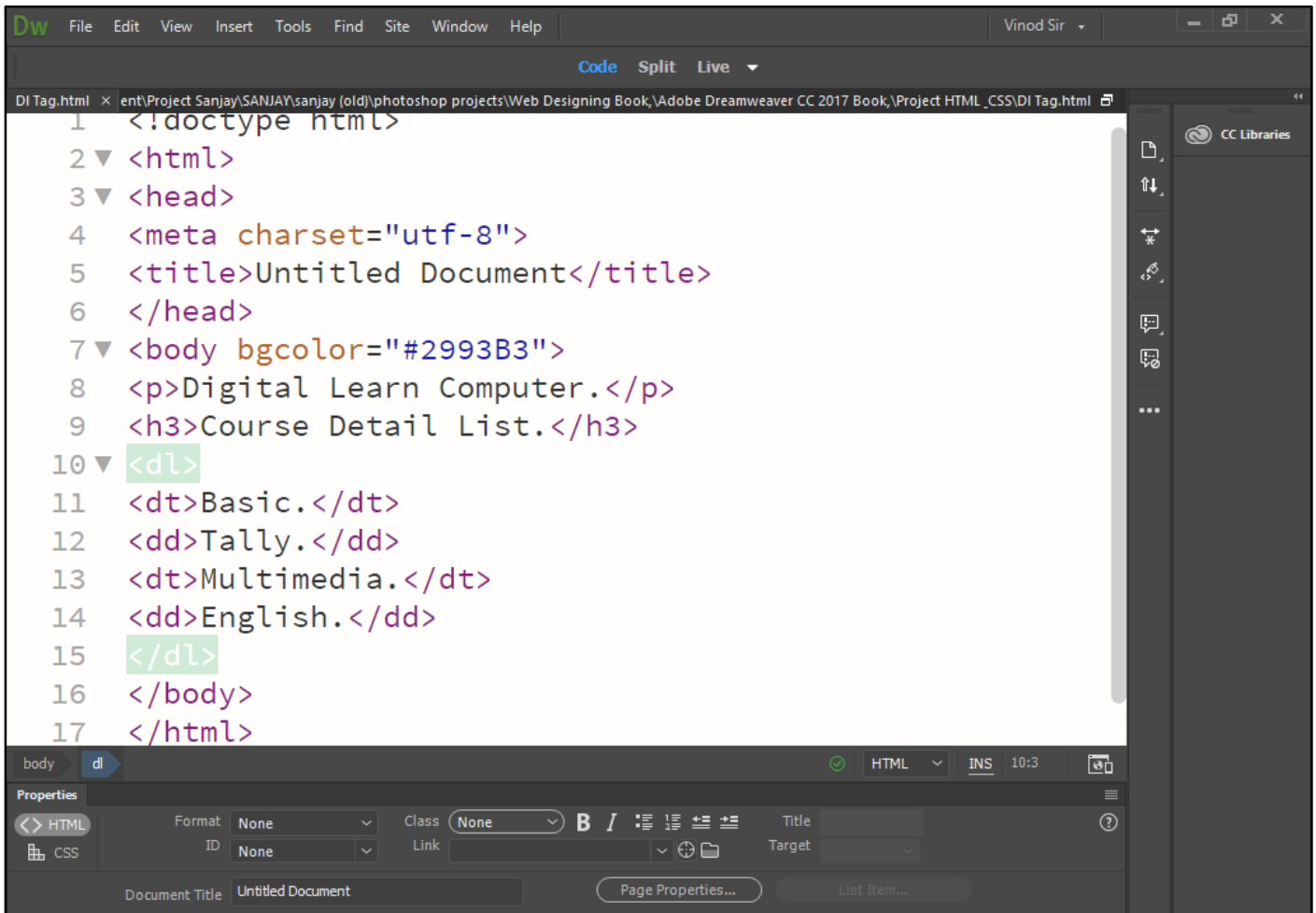


```
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <h3>Ordered List.</h3>
10 <ol>
11 <li>File.</li>
12 <li>New.</li>
13 <li>Open.</li></ol>
14 <h3>Unordered List.</h3>
15 <ul>
16 <li>Save.</li>
17 <li>Print.</li></ul>
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in list item code as simple web page browser.

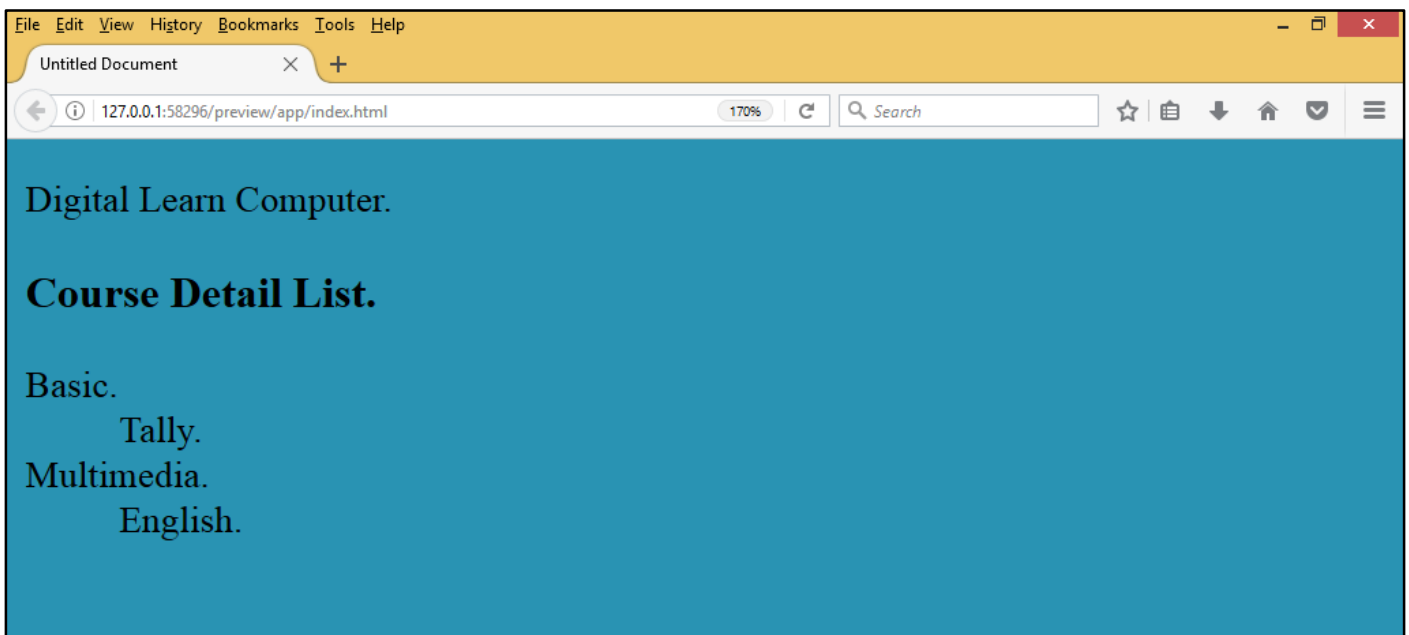


HTML Tag - <DL> – </DL> (Definition List). Definition list required a start tag (<DL>) and end tag (</DL>). Define two special elements. (<DT>) and (<DD>). Display without bullets attributes.

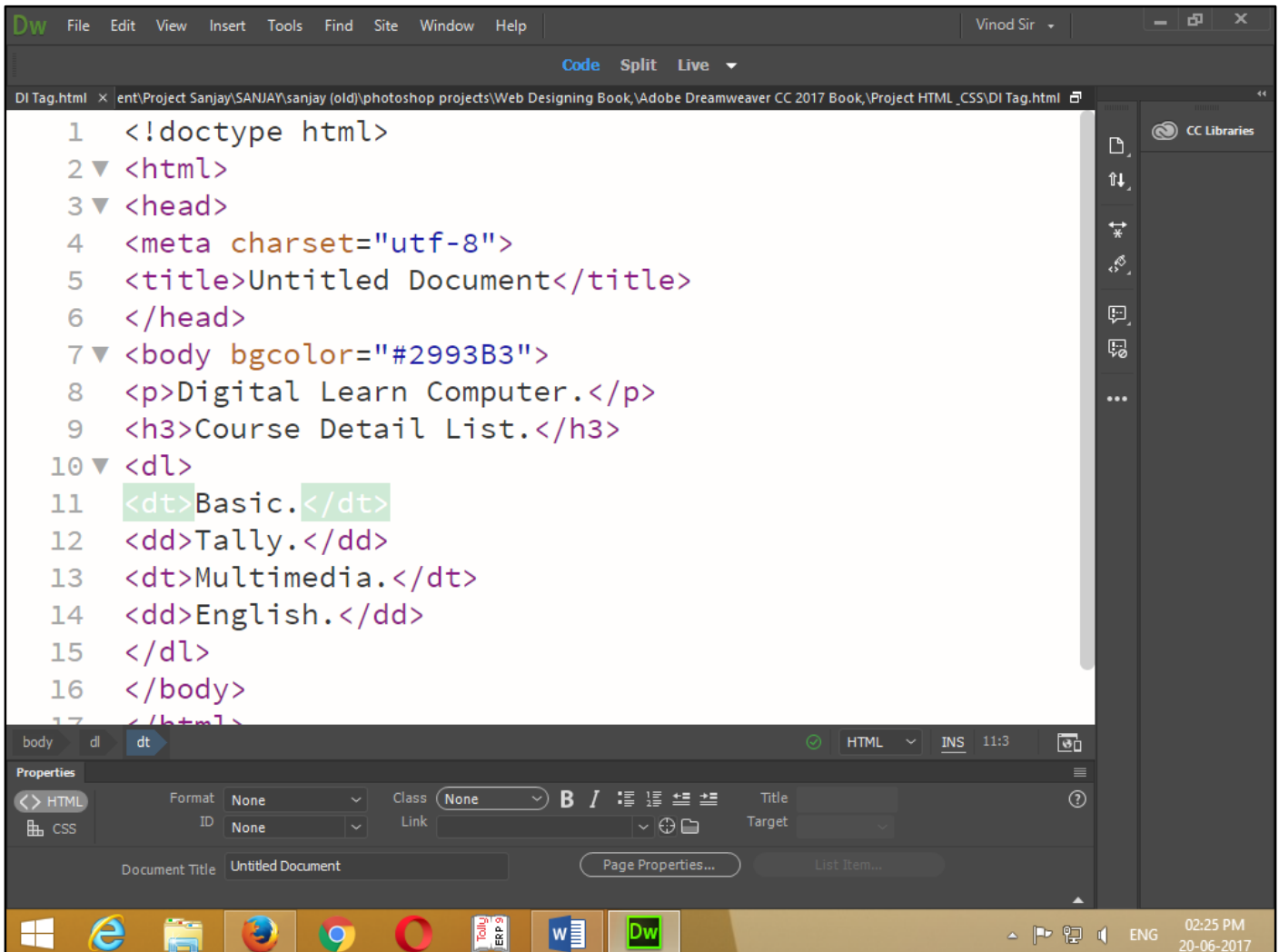


```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <h3>Course Detail List.</h3>
10 <dl>
11 <dt>Basic.</dt>
12 <dd>Tally.</dd>
13 <dt>Multimedia.</dt>
14 <dd>English.</dd>
15 </dl>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in definition list code as simple web page browser.

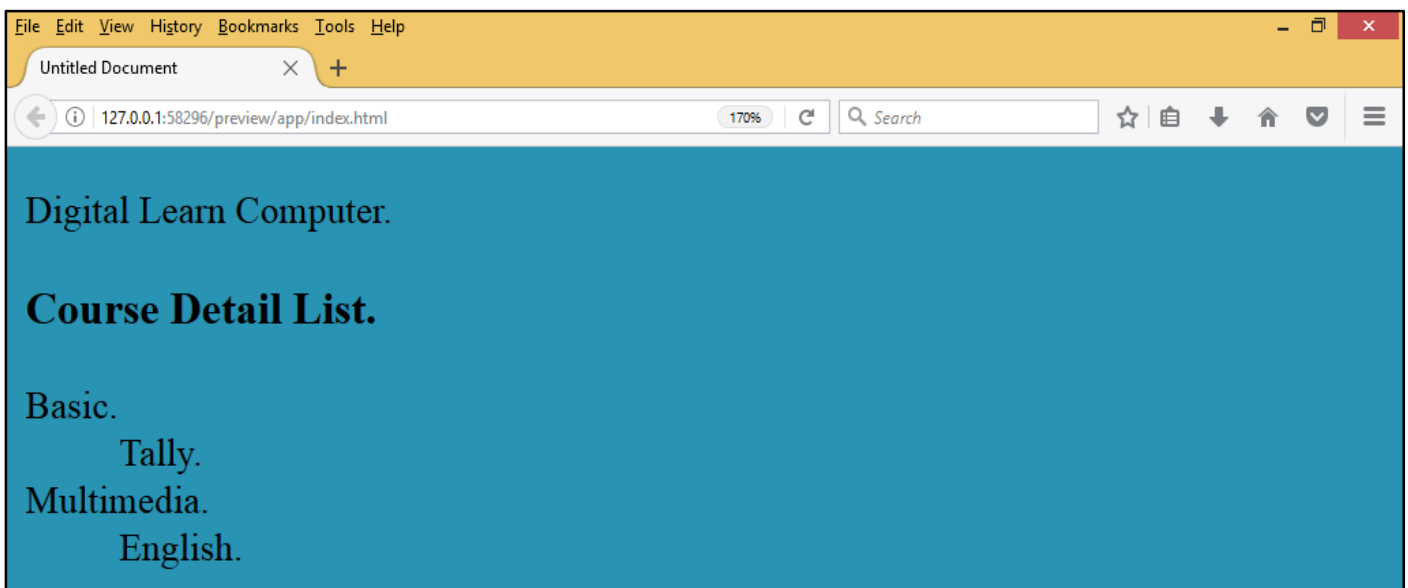


HTML Tag - <DT> – </DT> (Definition Term). The <DT> tag is a single tag. It is child element can only use in a definition term list element.

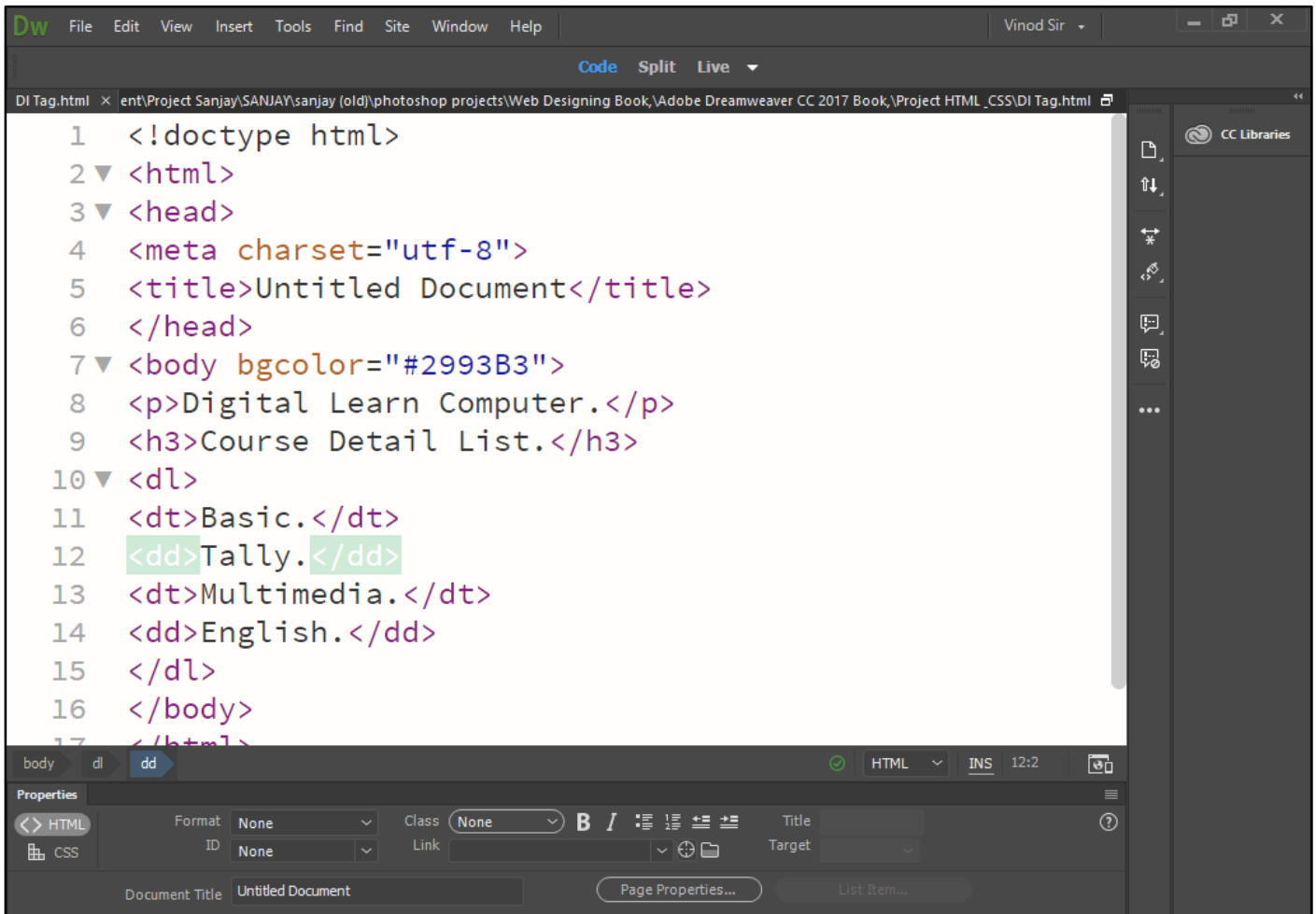


```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <h3>Course Detail List.</h3>
10 <dl>
11 <dt>Basic.</dt>
12 <dd>Tally.</dd>
13 <dt>Multimedia.</dt>
14 <dd>English.</dd>
15 </dl>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in definition term code as simple web page browser.

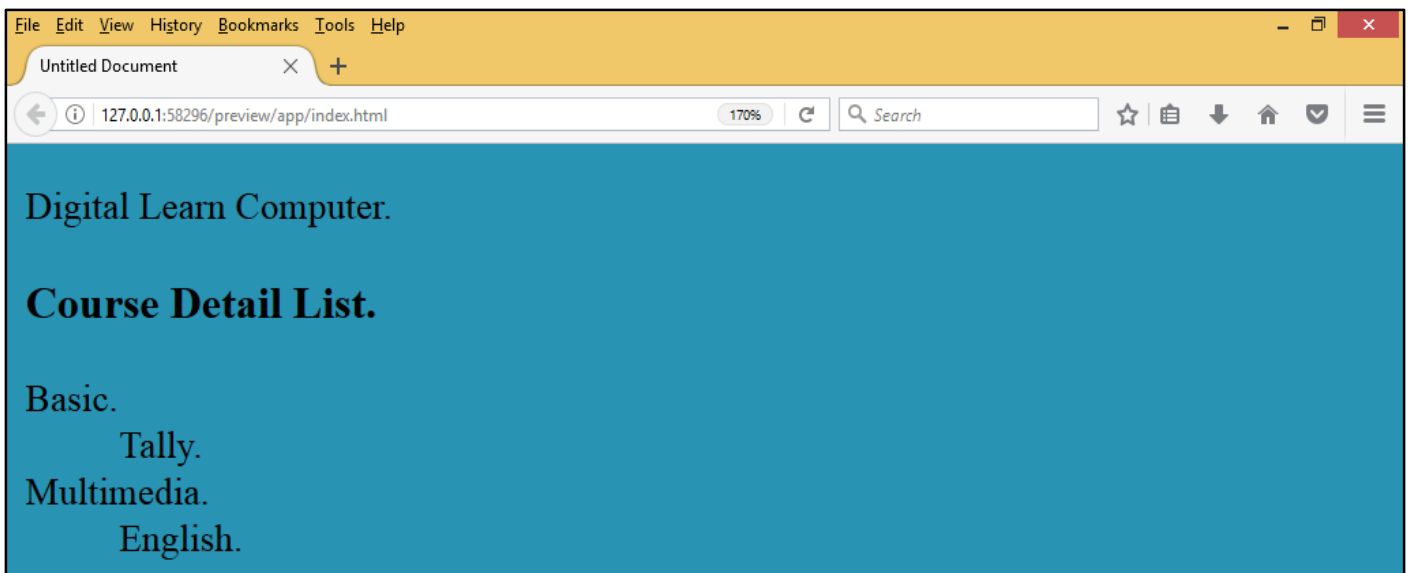


HTML Tag - <DD> – </DD> (Definition). The <DD> tag is a single tag. It is used for glossaries line need to be associate with block of index text.



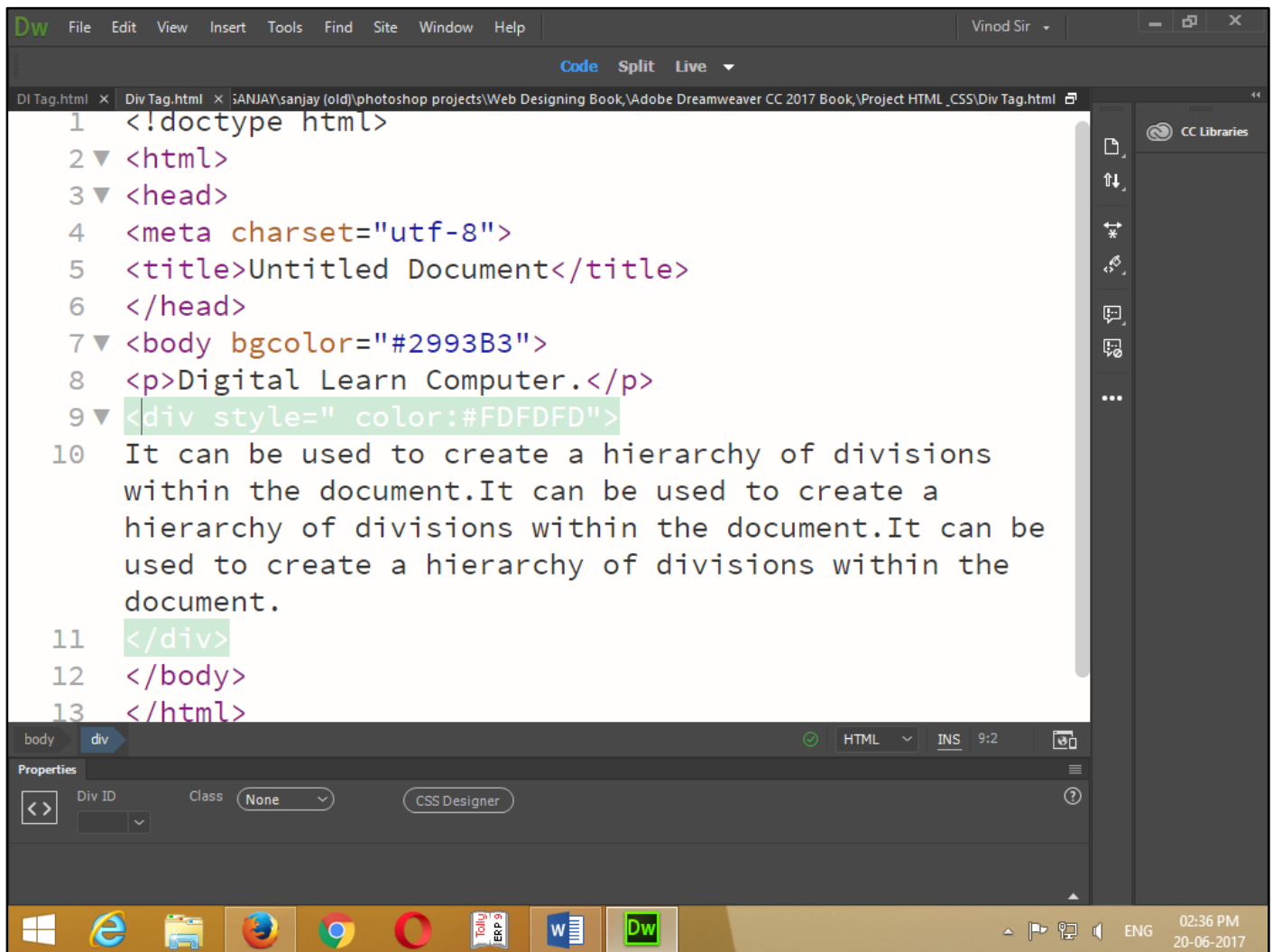
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <h3>Course Detail List.</h3>
10 <dl>
11 <dt>Basic.</dt>
12 <dd>Tally.</dd>
13 <dt>Multimedia.</dt>
14 <dd>English.</dd>
15 </dl>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

Now press (f12). View the navigator will be display result in definition code as simple web page browser.



Chapter-21. HTML Blocks.

HTML Tag - <DIV> – </DIV> (Logical Division). It can be used to create a hierarchy of divisions within the document.



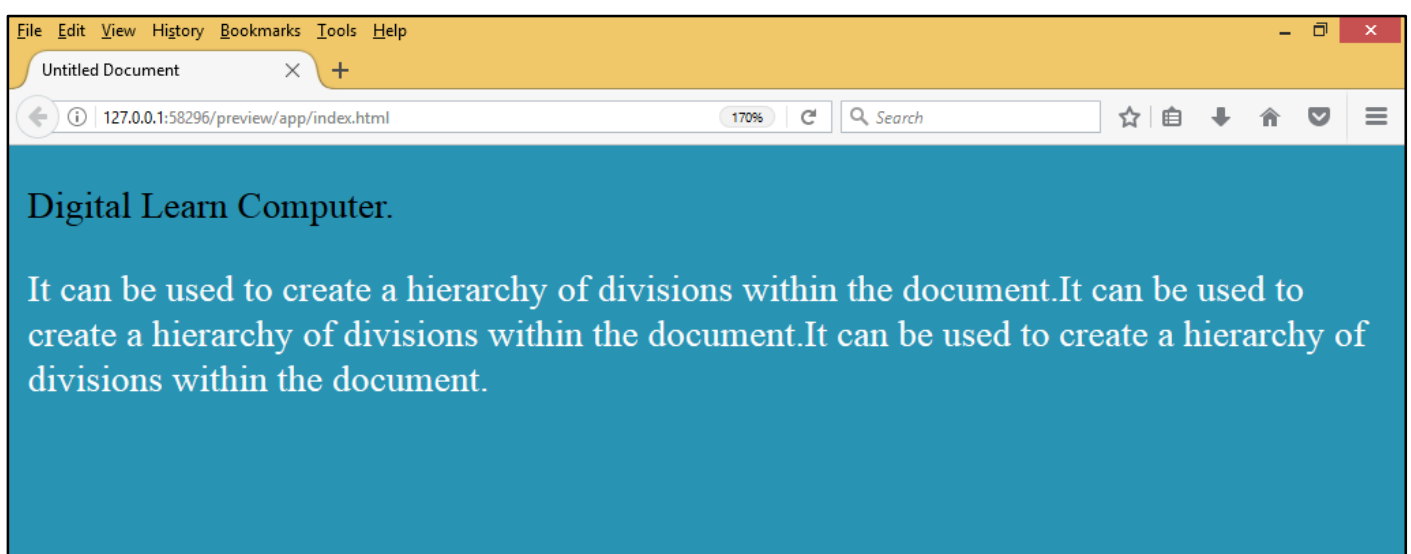
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <div style=" color:#FDFDFD">
10 It can be used to create a hierarchy of divisions
   within the document.It can be used to create a
   hierarchy of divisions within the document.It can be
   used to create a hierarchy of divisions within the
   document.
11 </div>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

body div

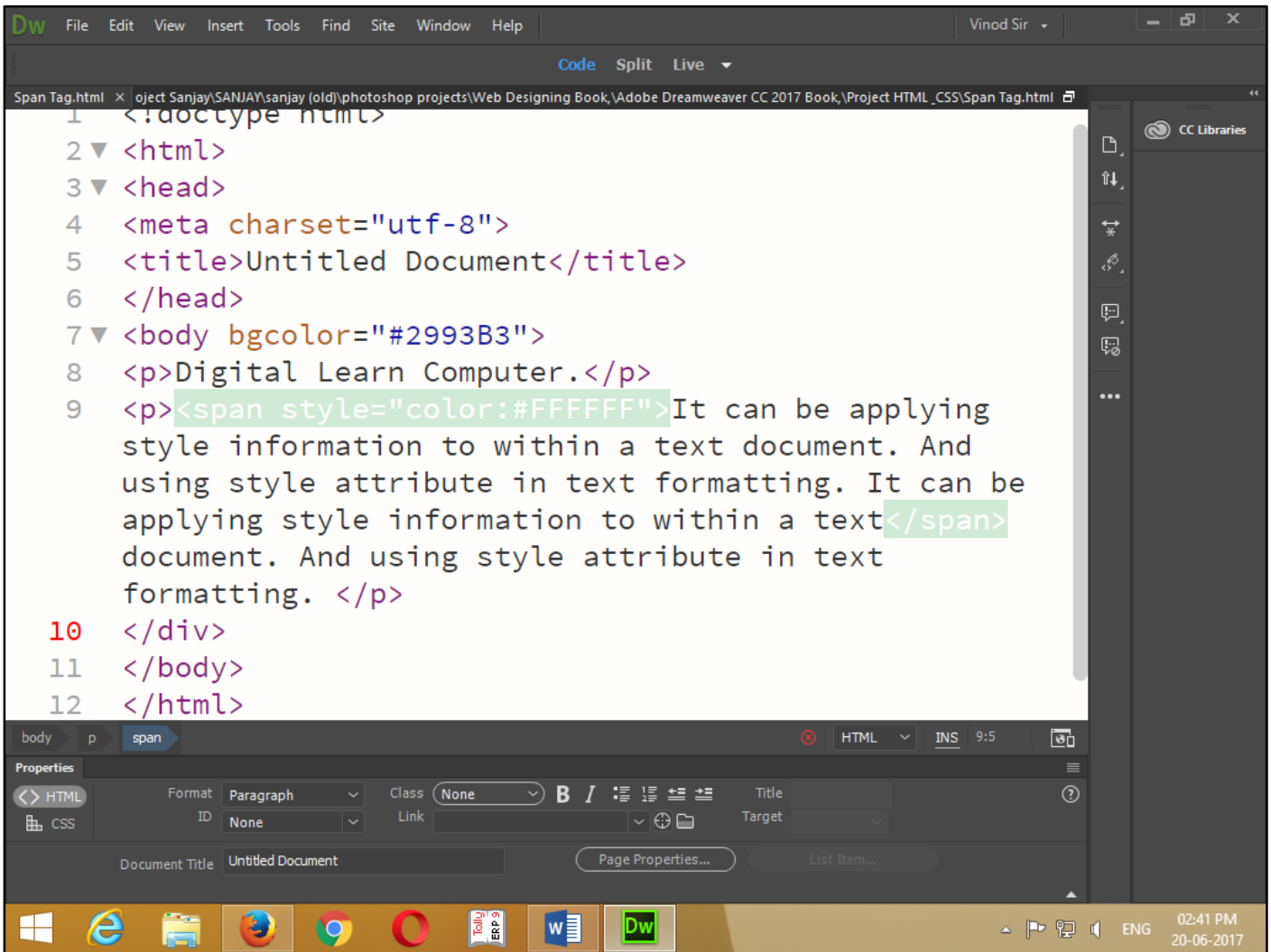
Properties

Div ID: Class: None CSS Designer

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in logical division code as simple web page browser.

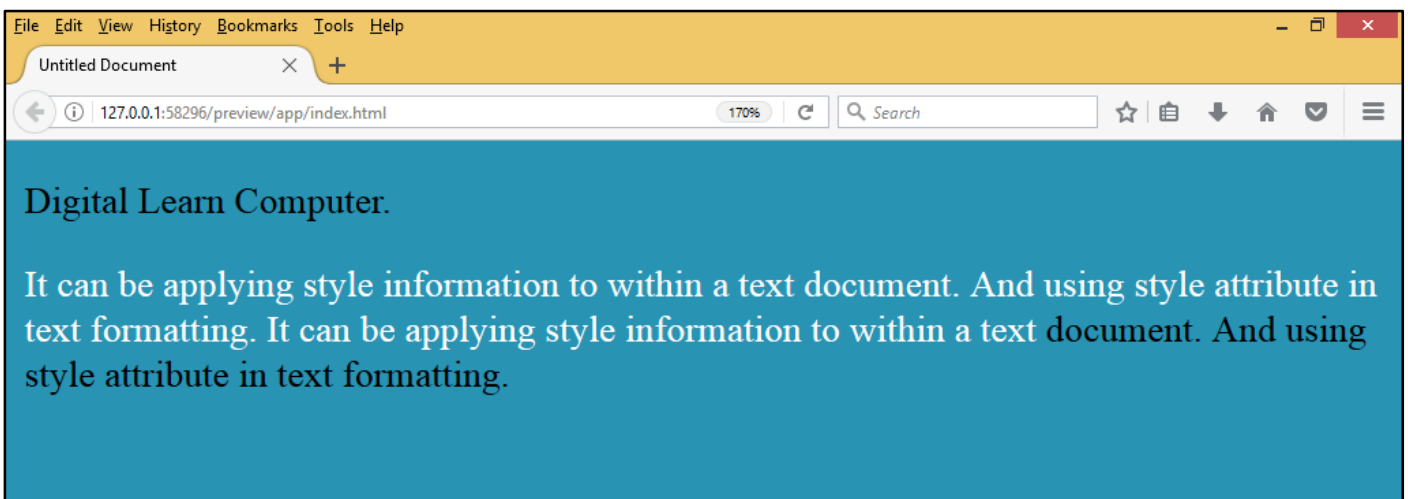


HTML Tag - – (Span). It can be applying style information to within a text document. And using style attribute in text formatting.



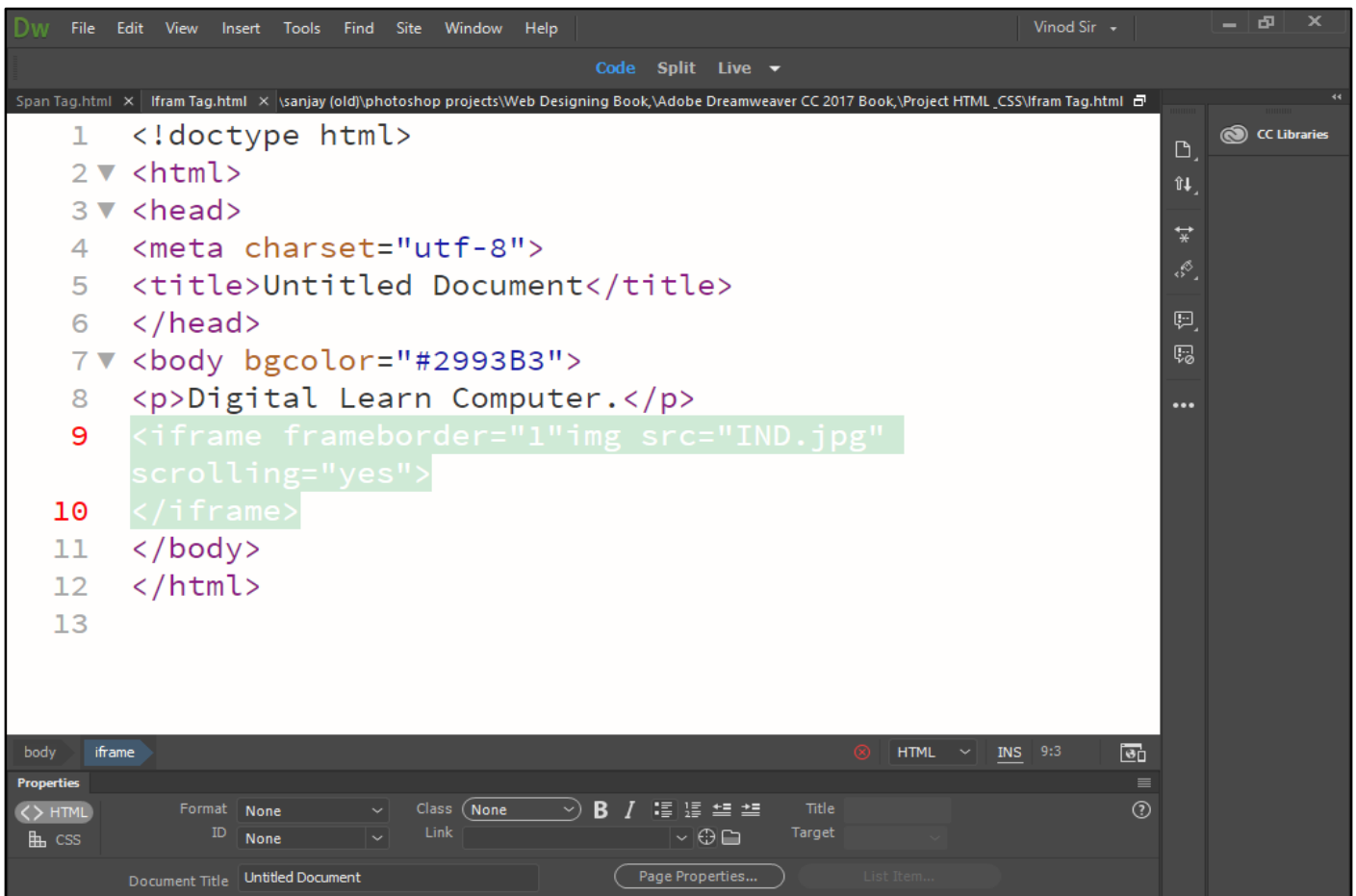
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <p><span style="color:#FFFFFF">It can be applying
style information to within a text document. And
using style attribute in text formatting. It can be
applying style information to within a text
document. And using style attribute in text
formatting. </span>
10 </div>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in span code as simple web page browser.



HTML I Frames.

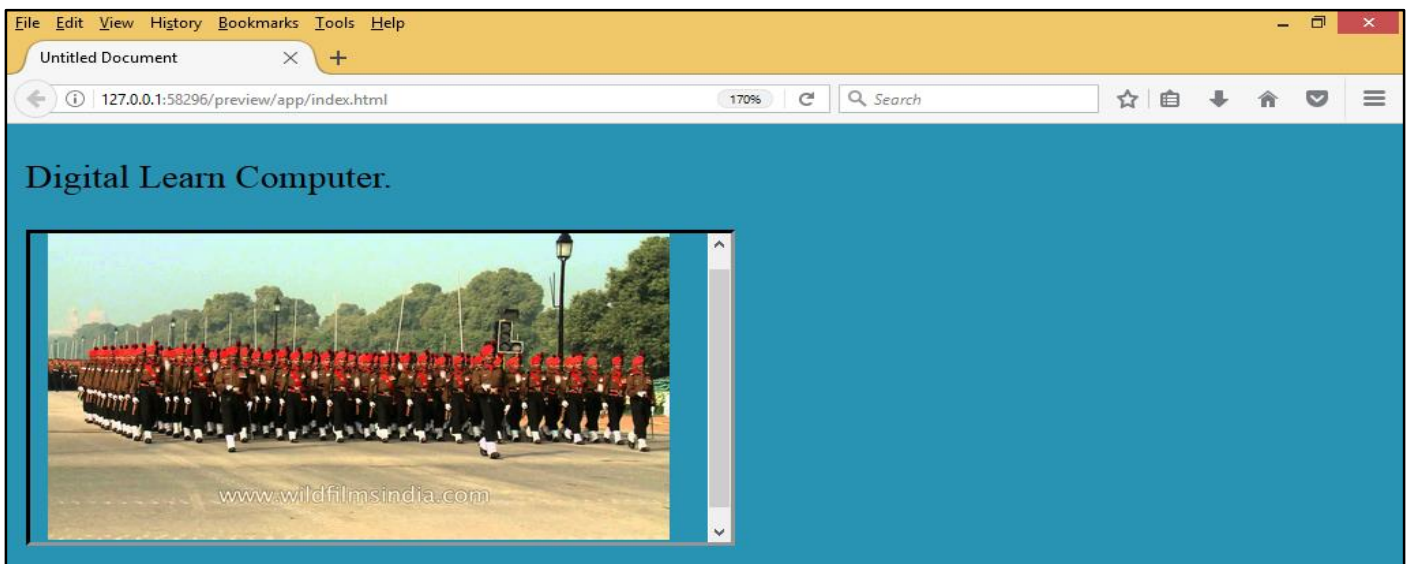
HTML Tag - <IFRAME> – </IFRAME> (Inline Frame). It is defining an inline or floating frame.



```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 <iframe frameborder="1"img src="IND.jpg"
   scrolling="yes">
10 </iframe>
11 </body>
12 </html>
13
```

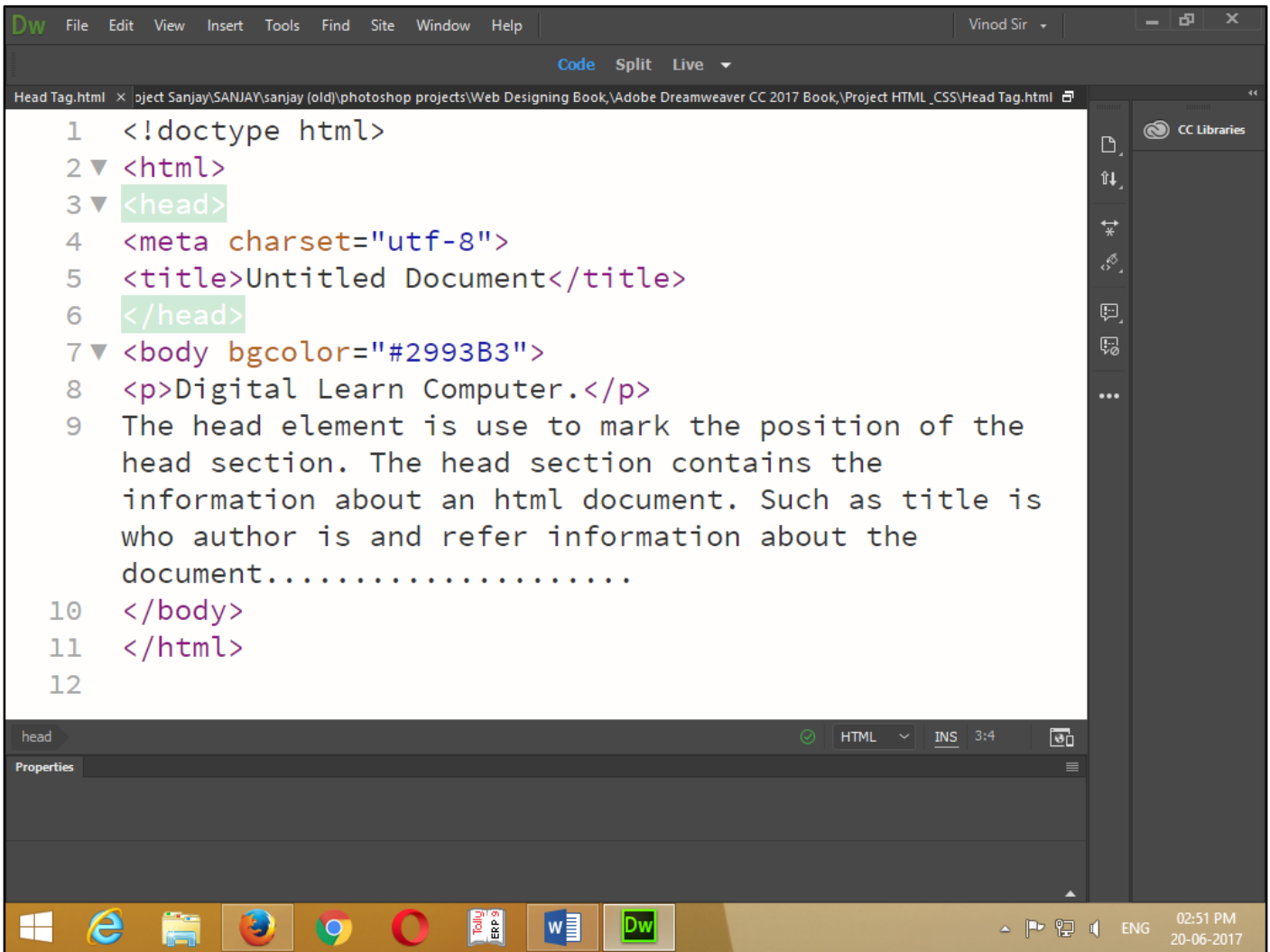
The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface with the code editor open. The code defines an HTML document with a blue background and an inline frame containing an image. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the selected 'iframe' element with its attributes.

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in inline frame code as simple web page browser.



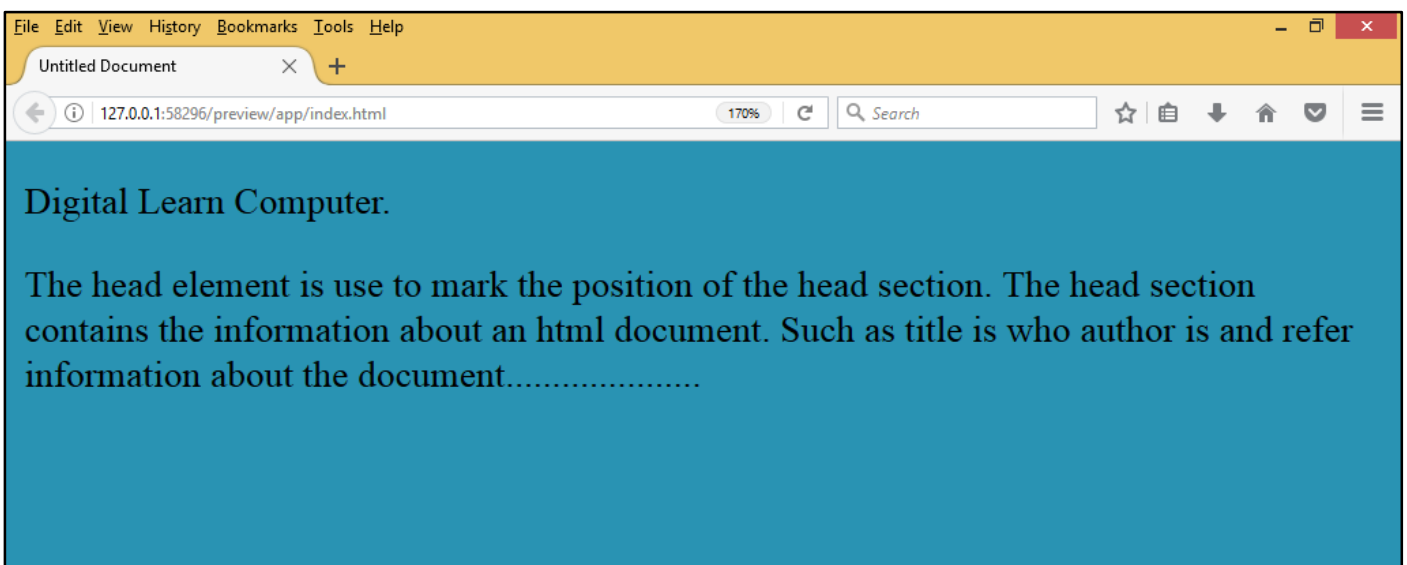
HTML Head.

HTML Tag - <HEAD> – </HEAD> (Head). The head element is use to mark the position of the head section. The head section contains the information about an html document. Such as title is who author is and refer information about the document.

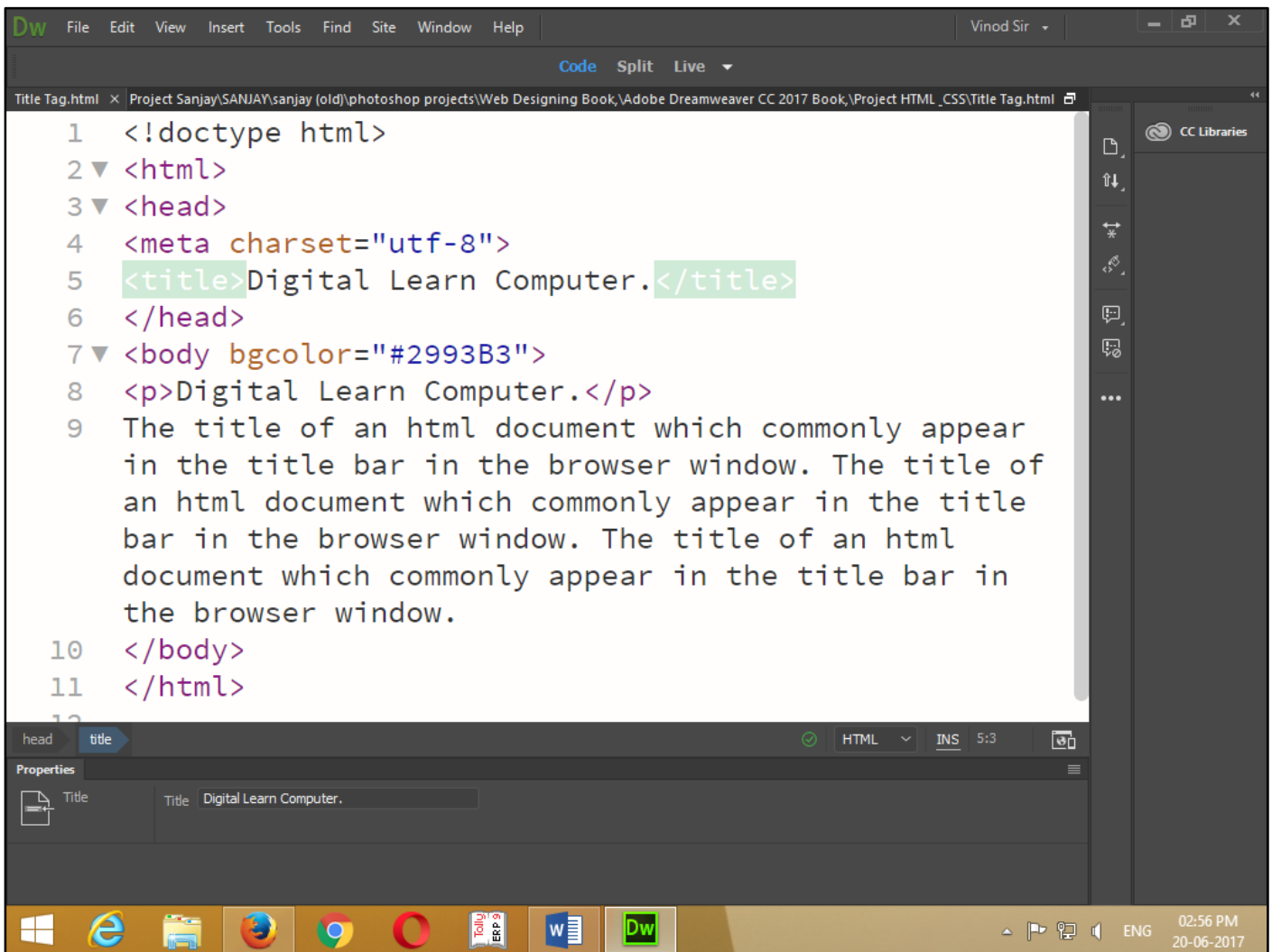


```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 The head element is use to mark the position of the
  head section. The head section contains the
  information about an html document. Such as title is
  who author is and refer information about the
  document.....
10 </body>
11 </html>
12
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in head code as simple web page browser.



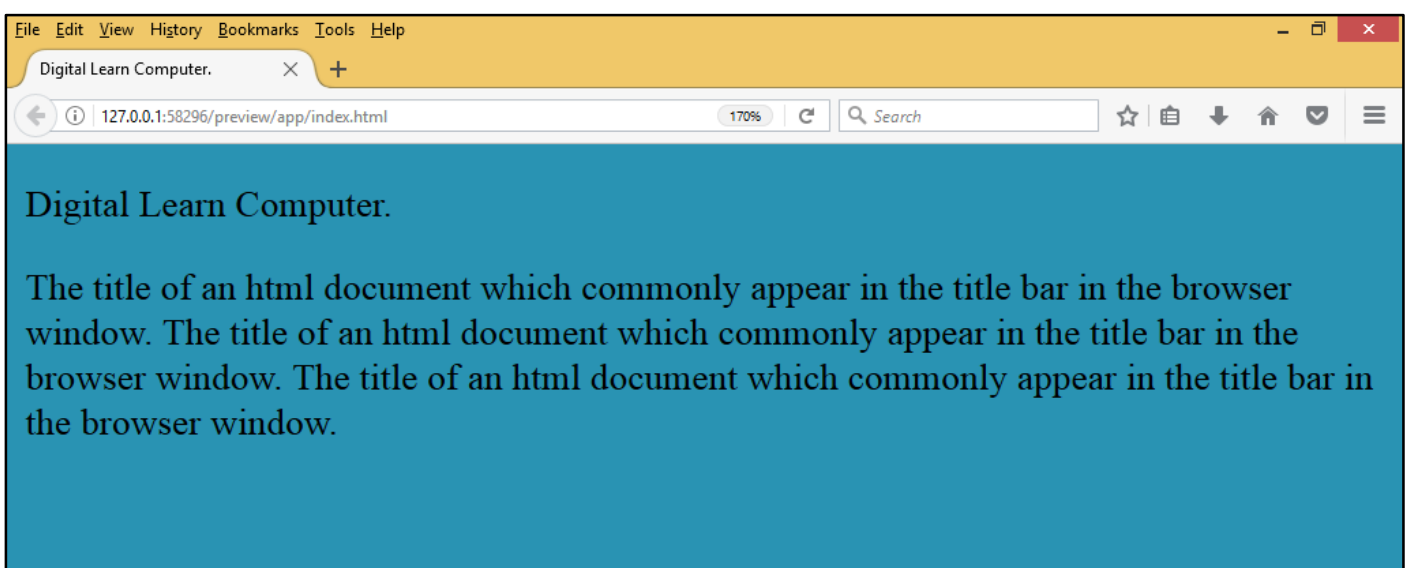
HTML Tag - <TITLE> – </TITLE> (Document Title). The title of an html document which commonly appear in the title bar in the browser window.



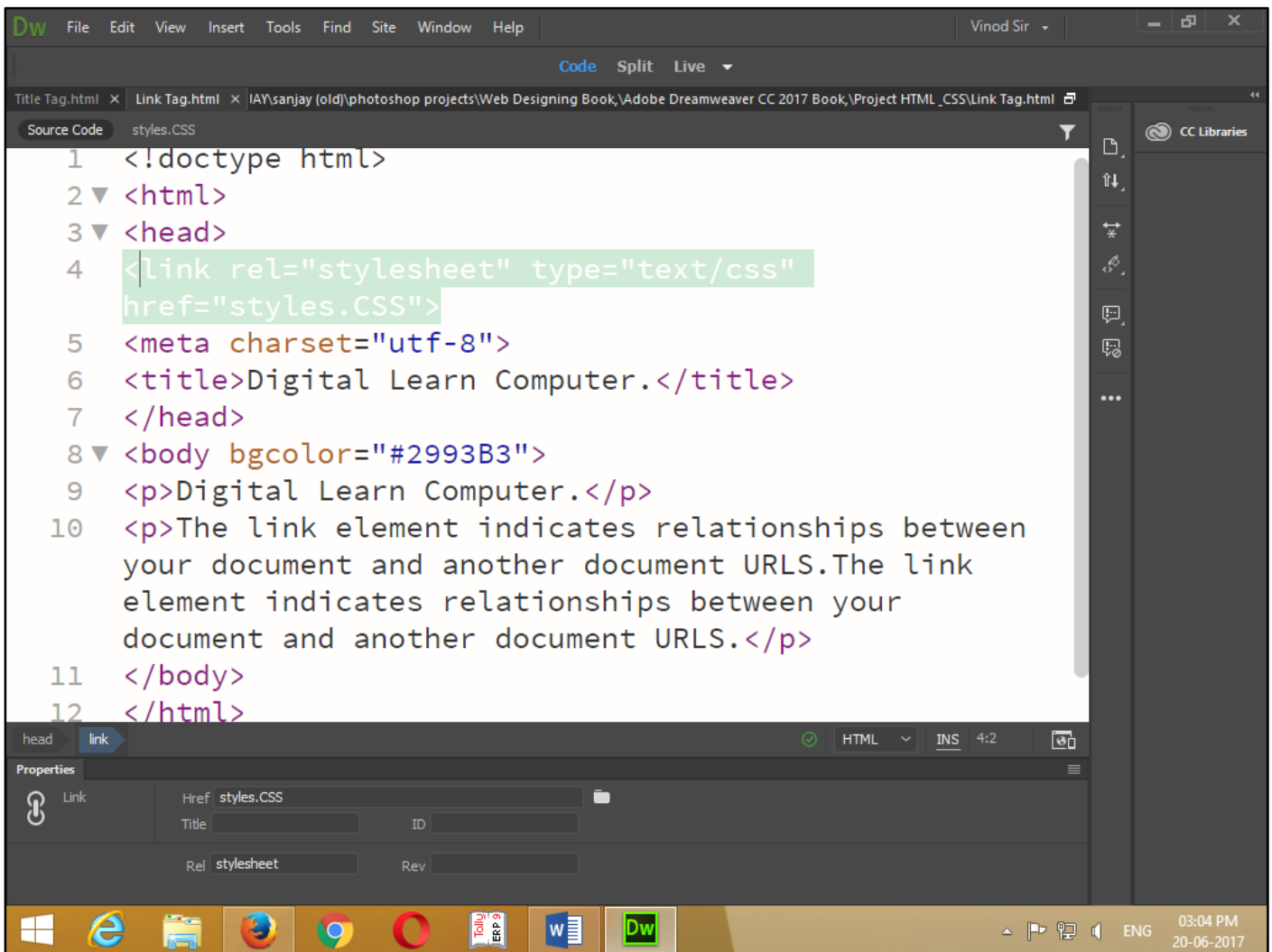
```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
9 The title of an html document which commonly appear
  in the title bar in the browser window. The title of
  an html document which commonly appear in the title
  bar in the browser window. The title of an html
  document which commonly appear in the title bar in
  the browser window.
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface in Code view. The main editor displays the HTML code for a simple web page. The title tag is highlighted in green. Below the code editor, the Properties panel shows the 'Title' property set to 'Digital Learn Computer.'. The taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons including Windows, Internet Explorer, File Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, and Dreamweaver.

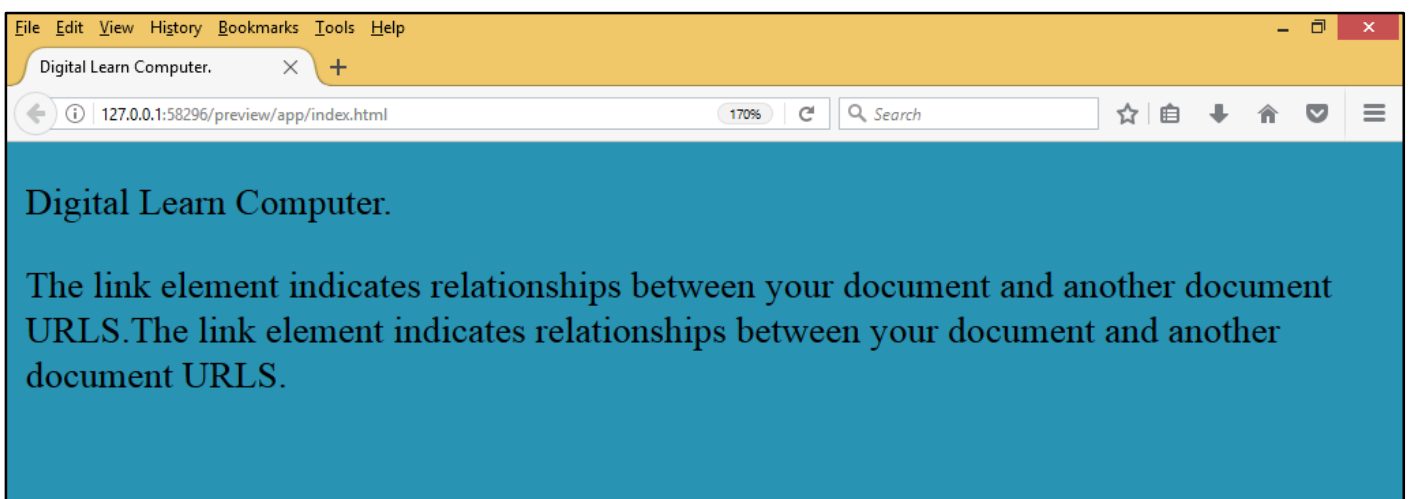
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in title code as simple web page browser.



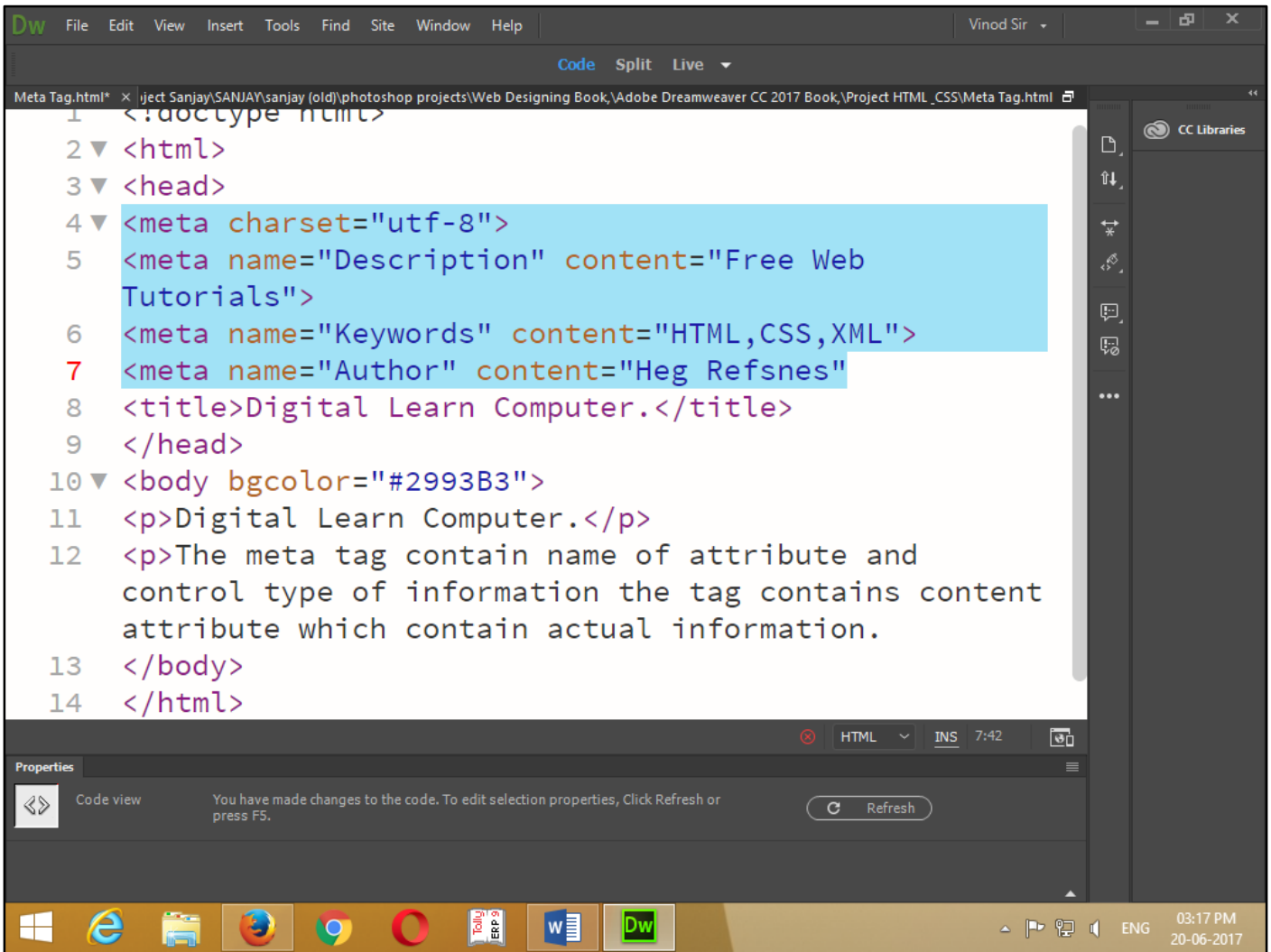
HTML Tag - <LINK> – </LINK> (Link). The link element indicates relationships between your document and another document URLs.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in link code as simple web page browser.

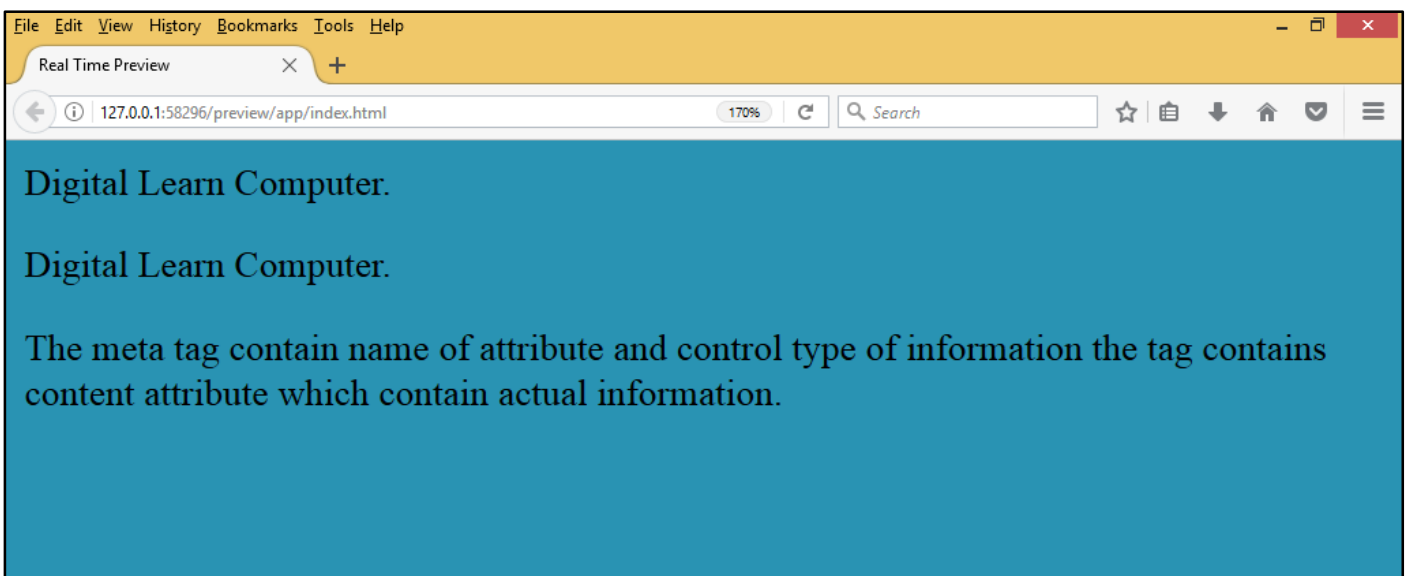


HTML Tag - <META> – (Meta). The meta tag contain name of attribute and control type of information the tag contains content attribute which contain actual information the two type of meta tags guide some search engine are the keywords <meta> tag and description <meta> tag.

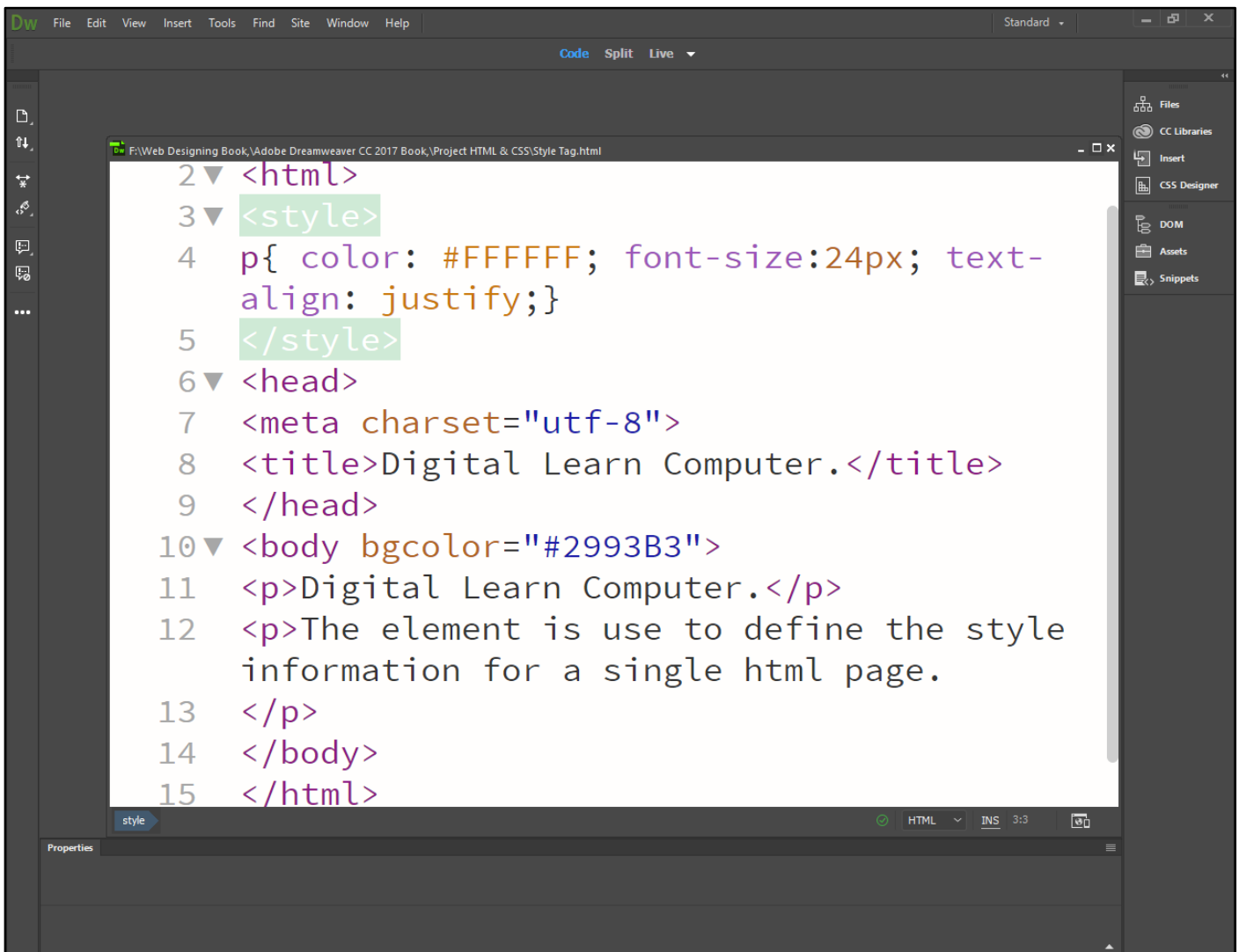


```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <meta name="Description" content="Free Web
Tutorials">
6 <meta name="Keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML">
7 <meta name="Author" content="Heg Refsnes"
8 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
9 </head>
10 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
11 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
12 <p>The meta tag contain name of attribute and
control type of information the tag contains content
attribute which contain actual information.
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in meta code as simple web page browser.

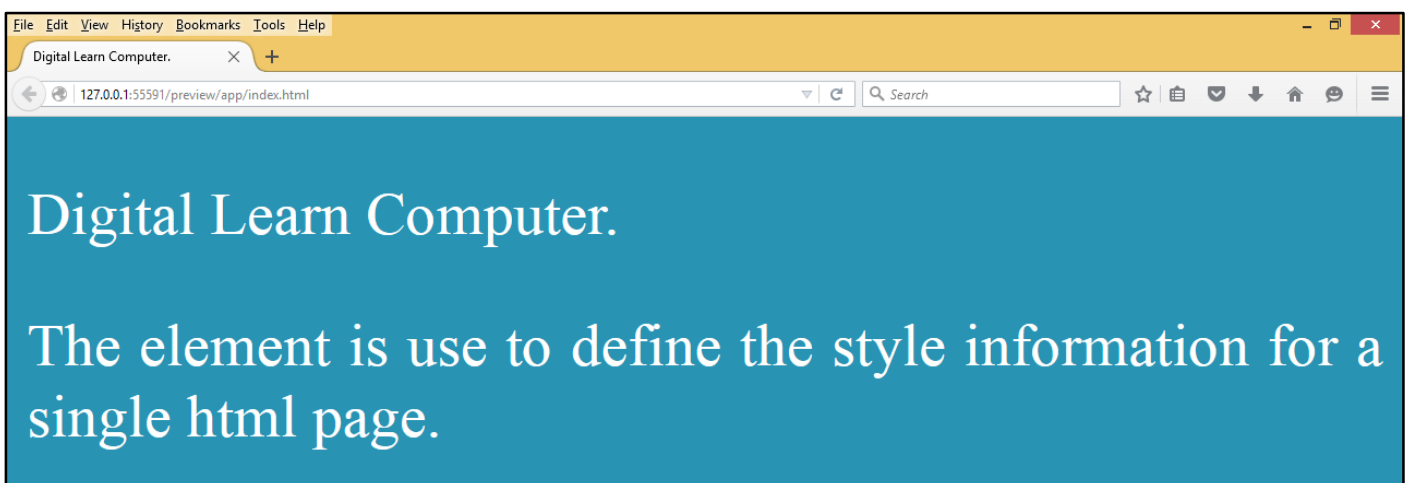


HTML Tag - <STYLE> – </STYLE> (Style). The <style> element is use to define the style information for a single html page.



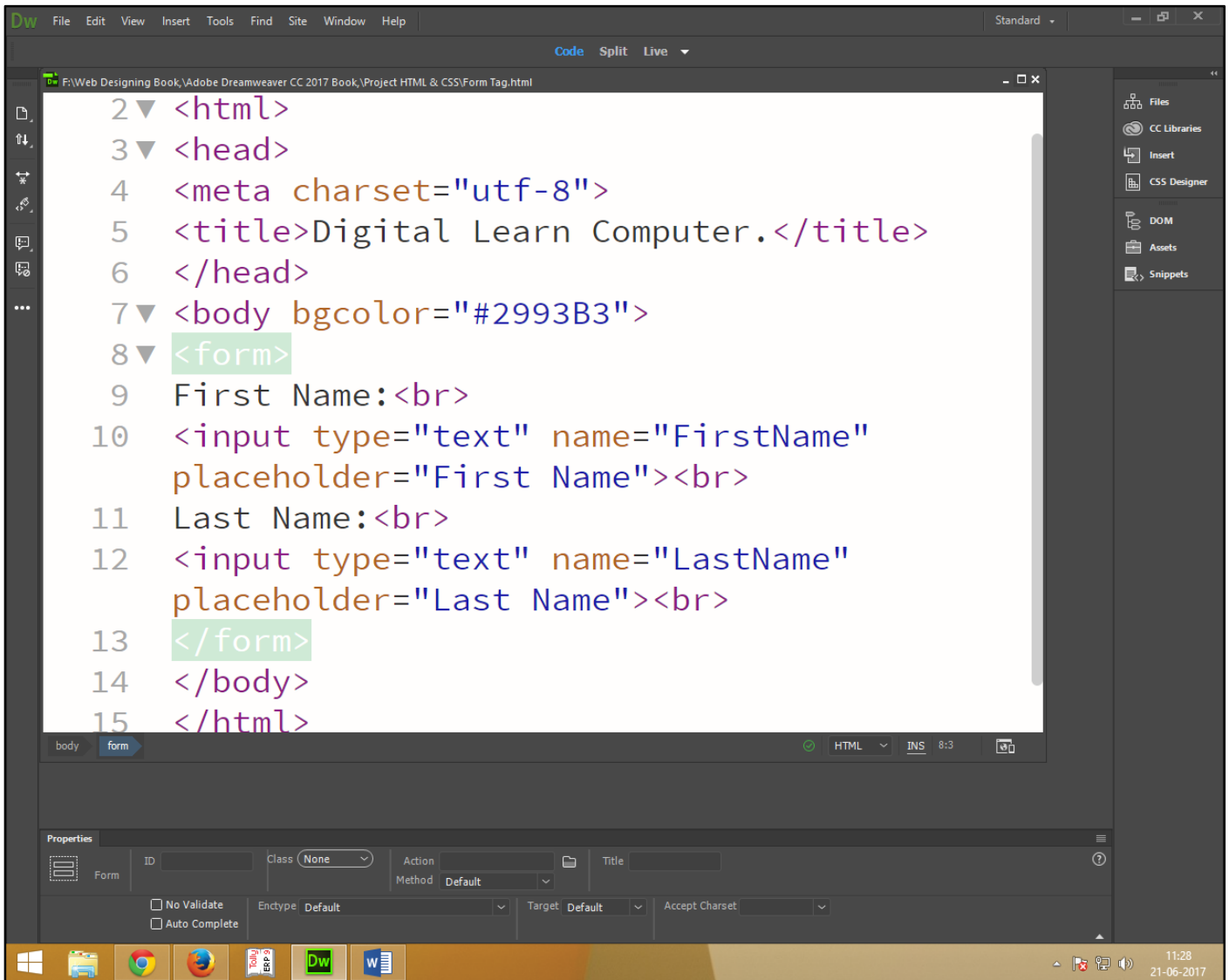
```
2 <html>
3 <style>
4 p{ color: #FFFFFF; font-size:24px; text-align: justify;}
5 </style>
6 <head>
7 <meta charset="utf-8">
8 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
9 </head>
10 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
11 <p>Digital Learn Computer.</p>
12 <p>The element is use to define the style
    information for a single html page.
13 </p>
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in style code as simple web page browser.



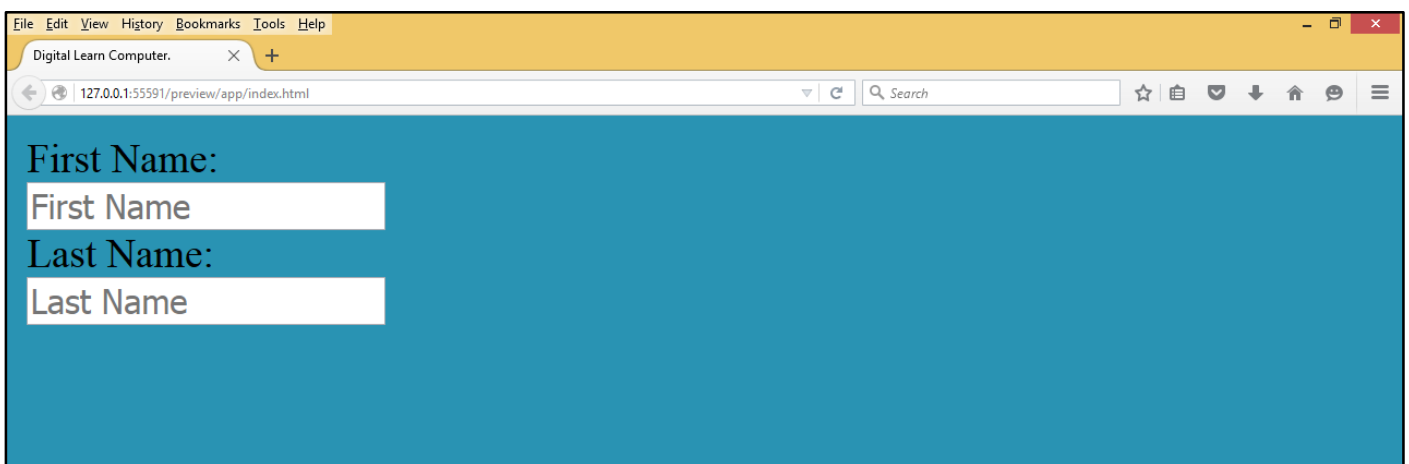
Chapter-22. HTML Forms.

HTML Tag - <FORM> – </FORM> (Form). The two key attribute within the <form> tag are method and action together these attributes control your browser send information to the web server and which input handling programs receive from content.

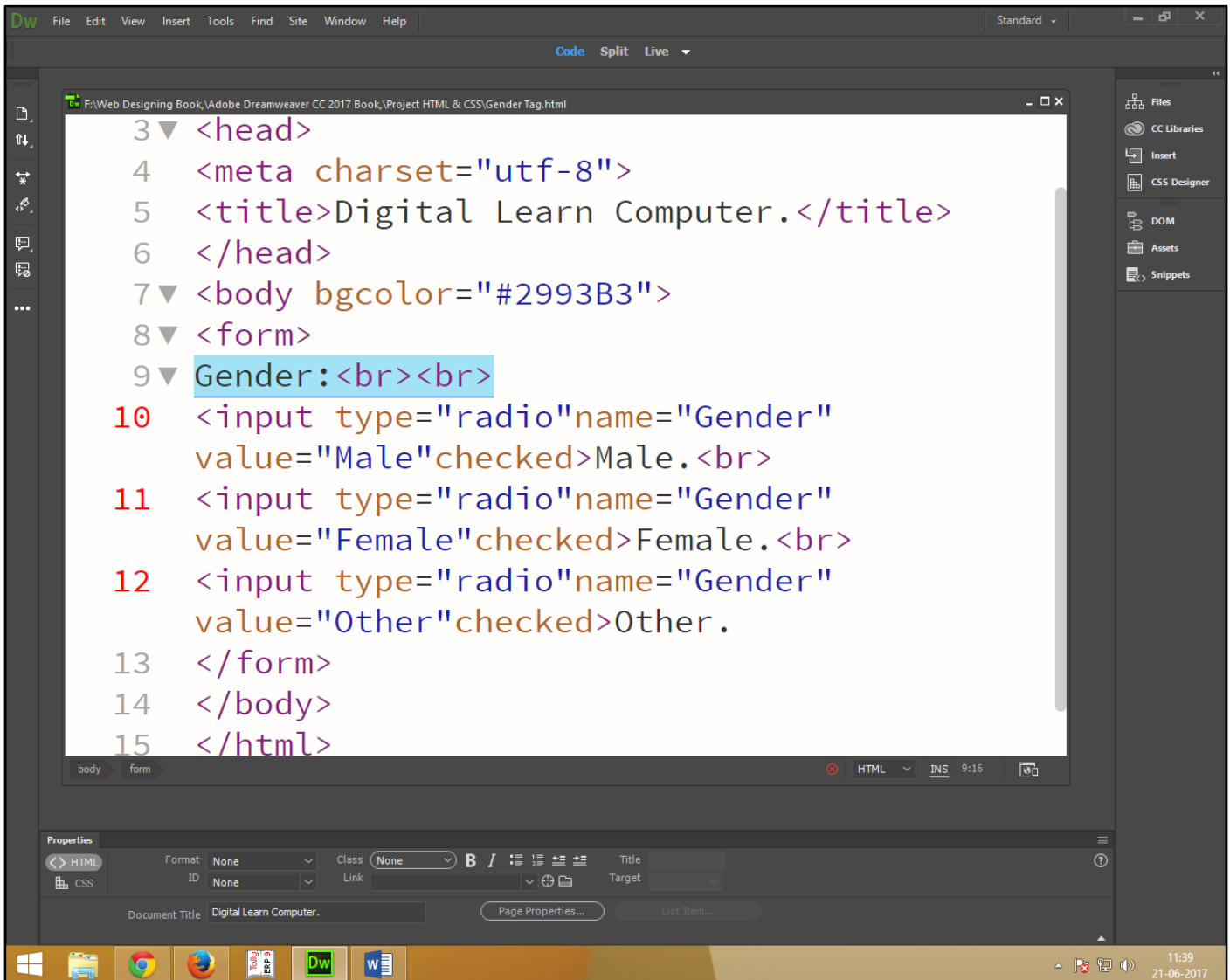


```
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8   <form>
9     First Name:<br>
10    <input type="text" name="FirstName"
11      placeholder="First Name"><br>
12    Last Name:<br>
13    <input type="text" name="LastName"
14      placeholder="Last Name"><br>
15  </form>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in form code as simple web page browser.



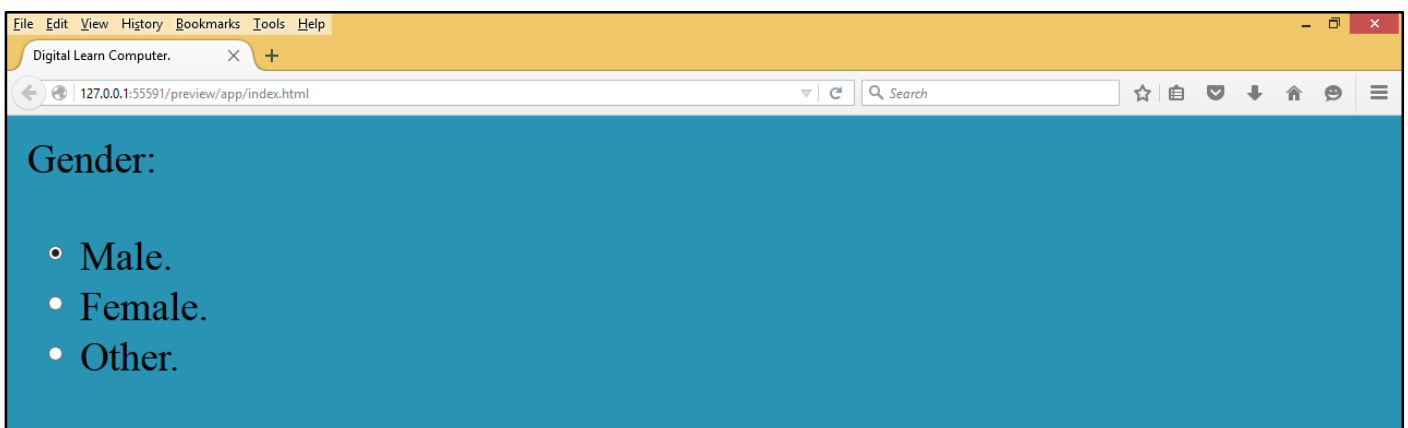
HTML Tag - <Input Type = "Radio"> (Radio Button). The radio button is a type of input field that allow the visitor one option choose in the list.



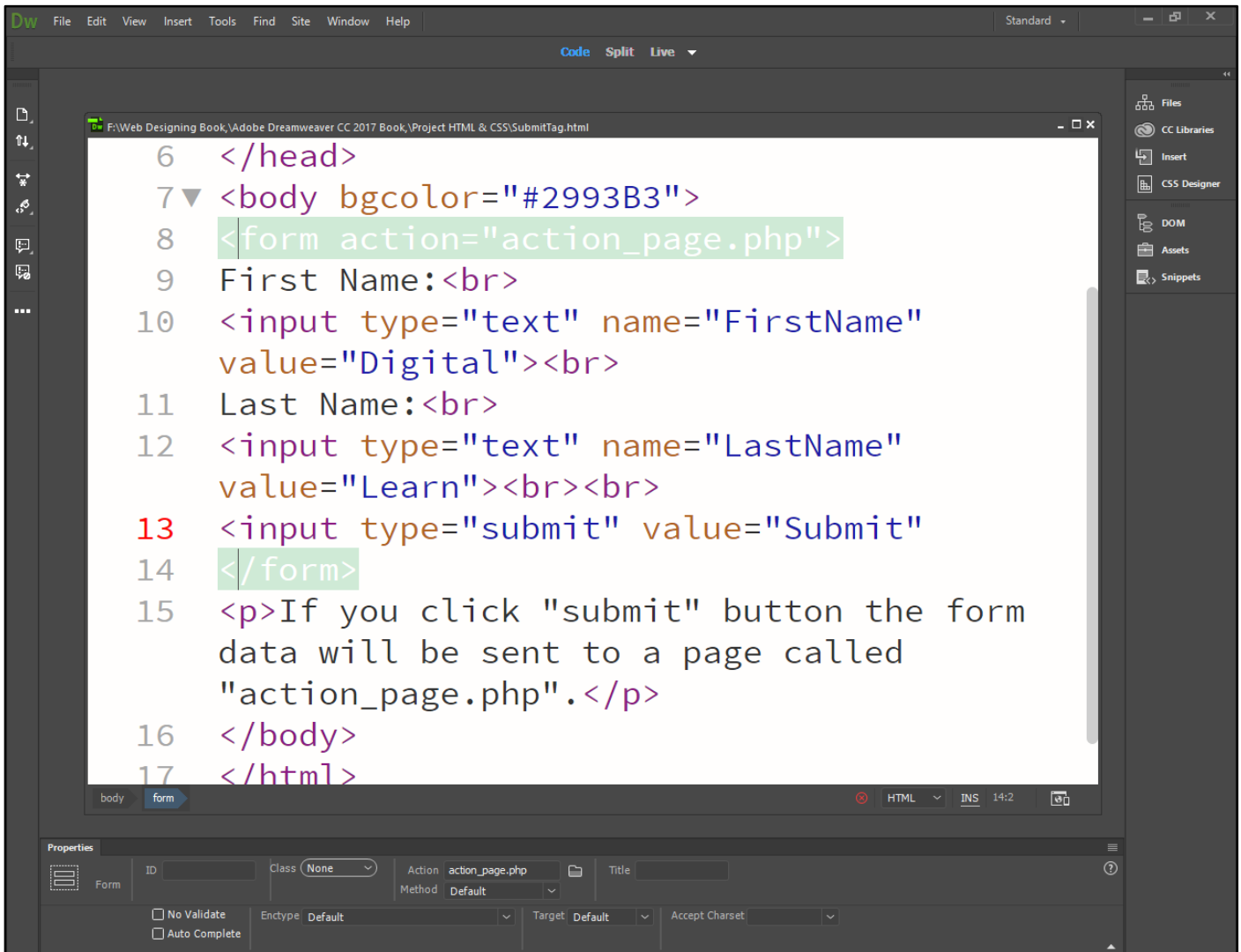
```
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <form>
9 Gender:<br><br>
10 <input type="radio"name="Gender"
    value="Male"checked>Male.<br>
11 <input type="radio"name="Gender"
    value="Female"checked>Female.<br>
12 <input type="radio"name="Gender"
    value="Other"checked>Other.
13 </form>
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver interface with the Code view selected. The HTML code is displayed in a dark-themed editor. The code defines a form with a blue background color. The form contains a label 'Gender:' followed by three radio buttons with labels 'Male.', 'Female.', and 'Other.'. The 'checked' attribute is used for each radio button. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the document title 'Digital Learn Computer.' and various formatting options.

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in radio button code as simple web page browser.

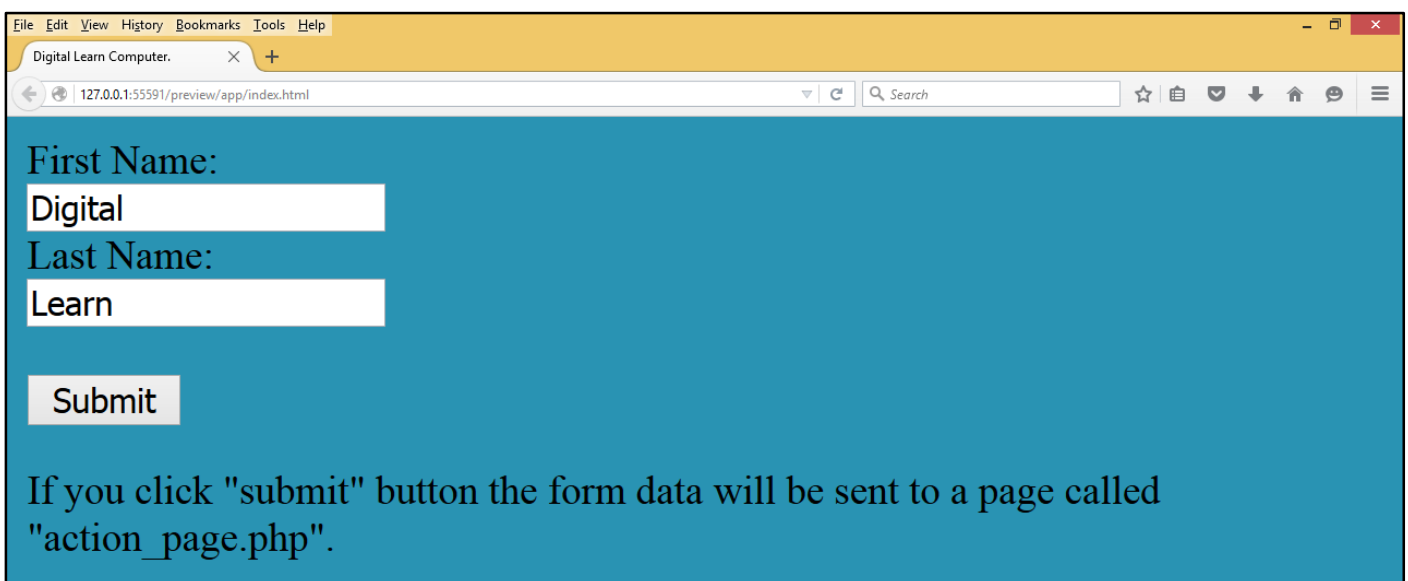


HTML Tag - <Input Type = “Submit”> (Submit Button). The submit button define as a button for submitting from handler it is typically server page with a script for input data. Specified in the forms action attributes.

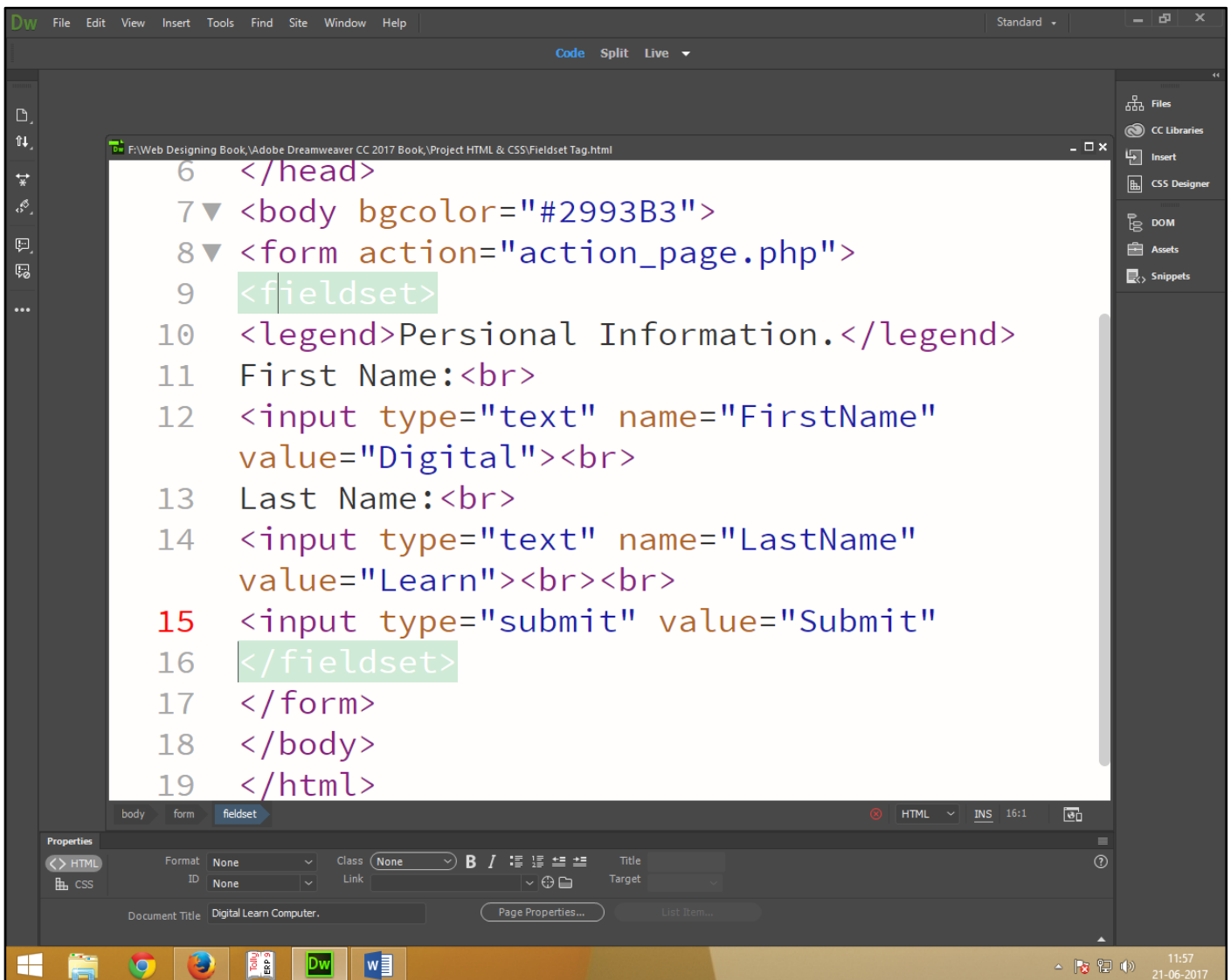


```
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <form action="action_page.php">
9 First Name:<br>
10 <input type="text" name="FirstName"
    value="Digital"><br>
11 Last Name:<br>
12 <input type="text" name="LastName"
    value="Learn"><br><br>
13 <input type="submit" value="Submit"
14 </form>
15 <p>If you click "submit" button the form
    data will be sent to a page called
    "action_page.php".</p>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in submit button code as simple web page browser.

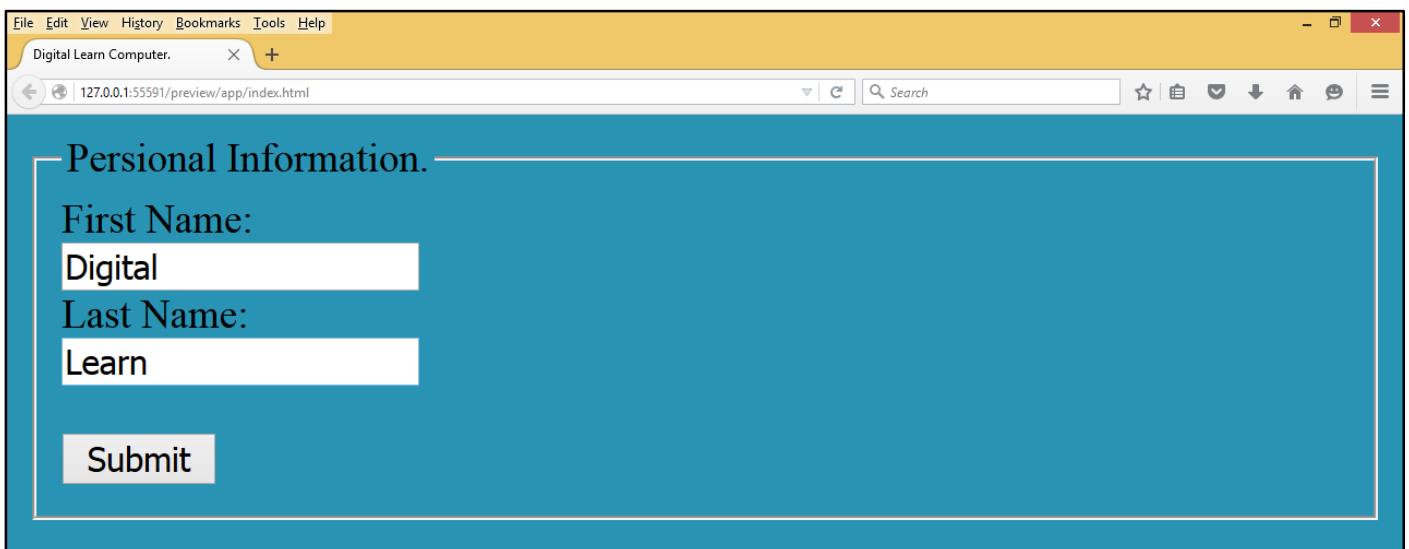


HTML Tag - <FIELDSET> - </FIELDSET> (Field Set). The field set element define as group related data in form.



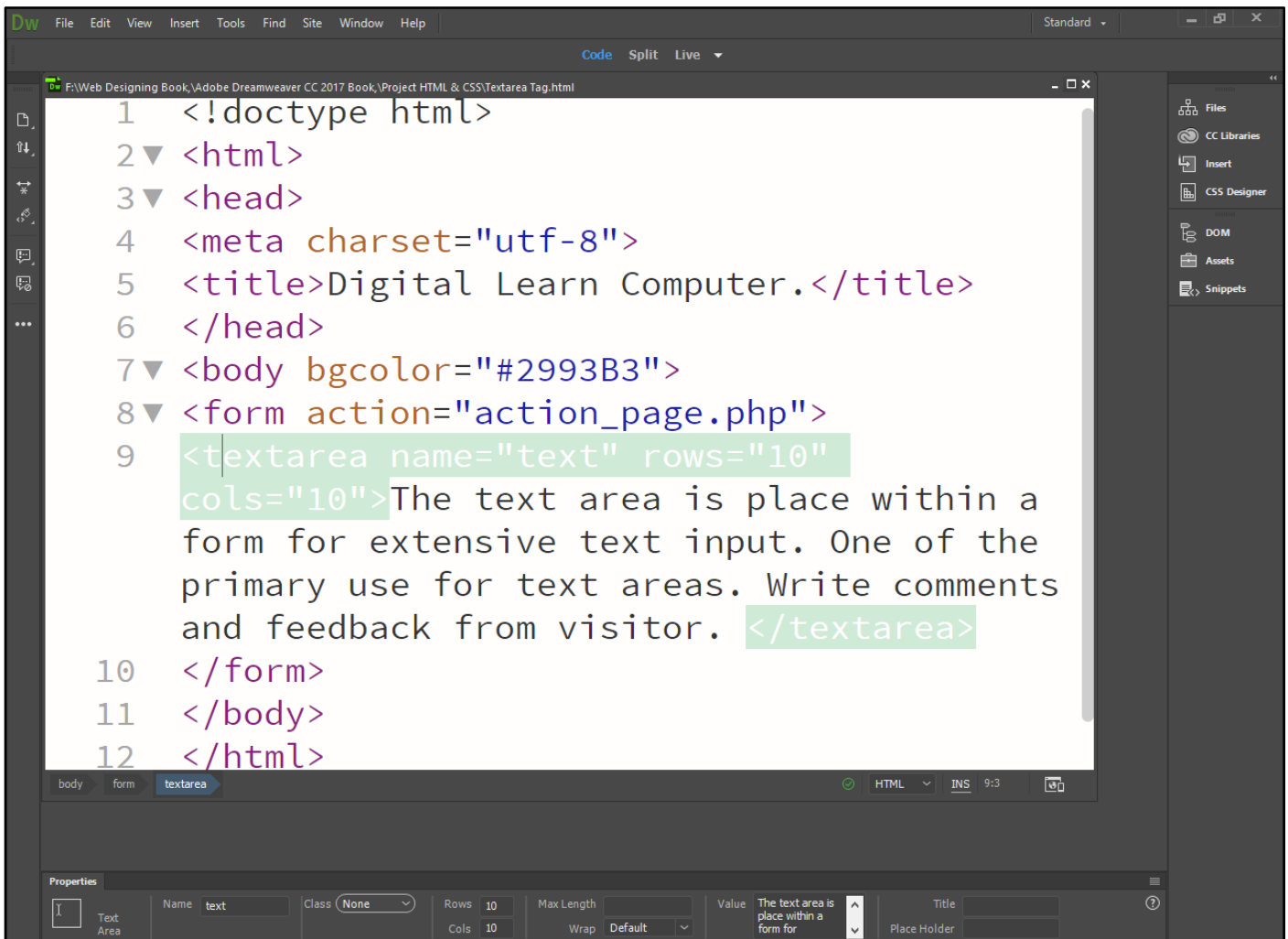
```
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <form action="action_page.php">
9 <fieldset>
10 <legend>Personal Information.</legend>
11 First Name:<br>
12 <input type="text" name="FirstName"
13 value="Digital"><br>
14 Last Name:<br>
15 <input type="text" name="LastName"
16 value="Learn"><br><br>
17 <input type="submit" value="Submit"
18 </fieldset>
19 </form>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in field set code as simple web page browser.

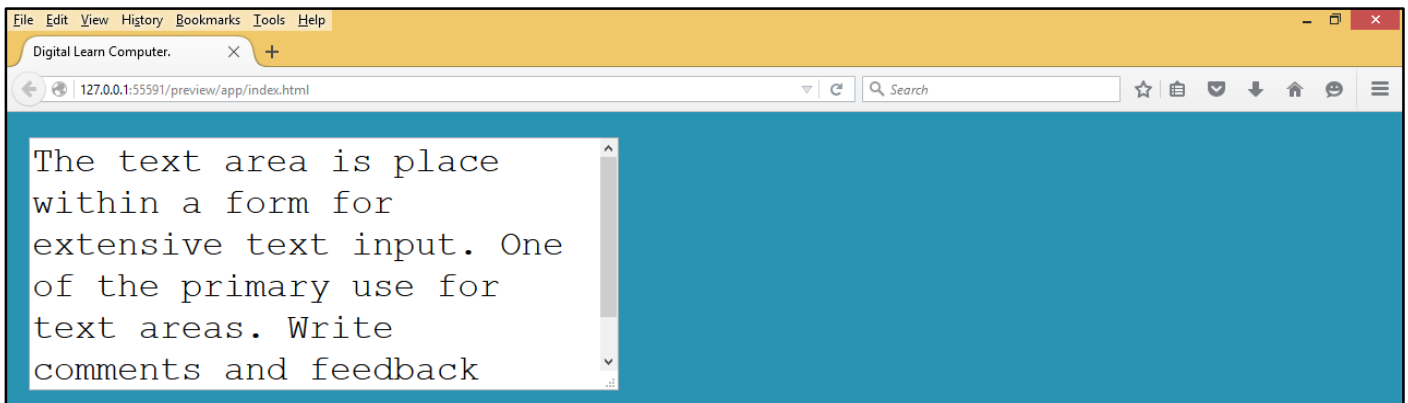


HTML Forms Elements.

HTML Tag - <TEXTAREA> – </ TEXTAREA > (Text Areas). The text area is place within a form for extensive text input. One of the primary use for text areas. Write comments and feedback from visitor.



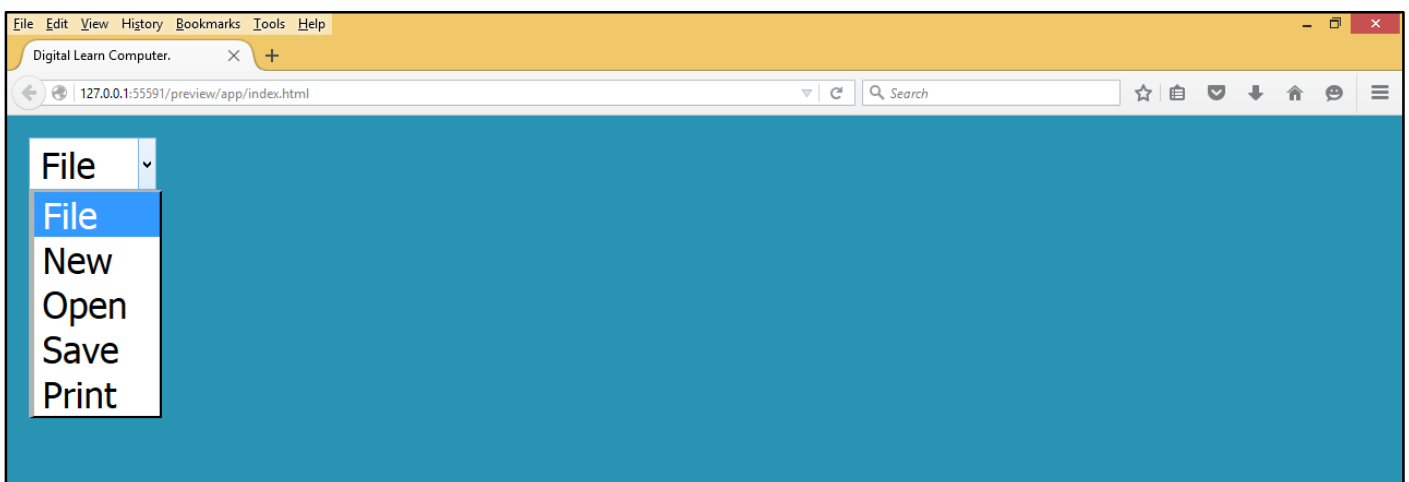
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in text area code as simple web page browser.



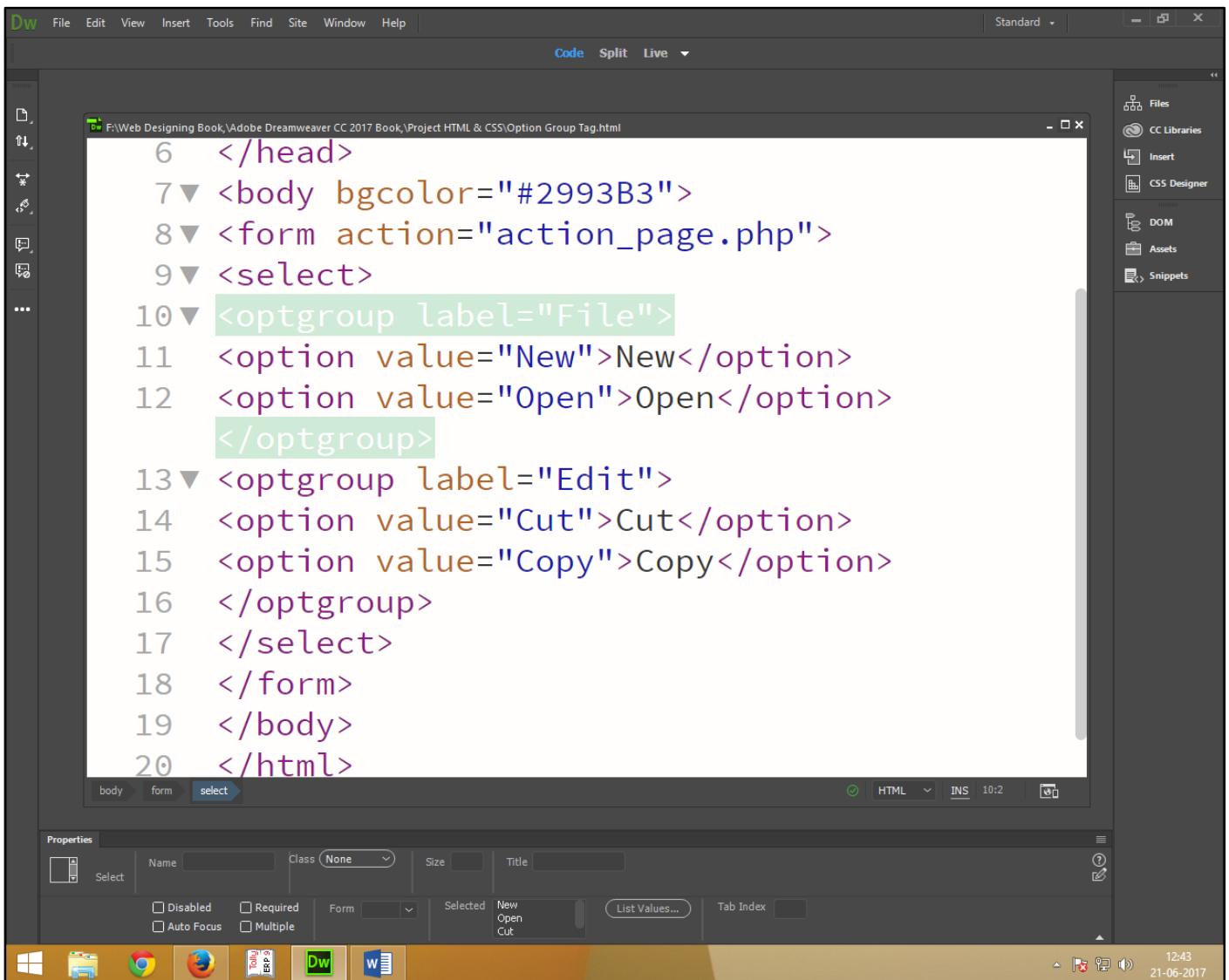
HTML Tag - <SELECT> – </ SELECT > (Select Fields). The text area is place within a form for extensive text input. One of the primary use for text areas. Write comments and feedback from visitor.


```
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <form action="action_page.php">
9 <select>
10 <option value="File">File</option>
11 <option value="New">New</option>
12 <option value="Open">Open</option>
13 <option value="Save">Save</option>
14 <option value="Print">Print</option>
15 </select>
16 </form>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

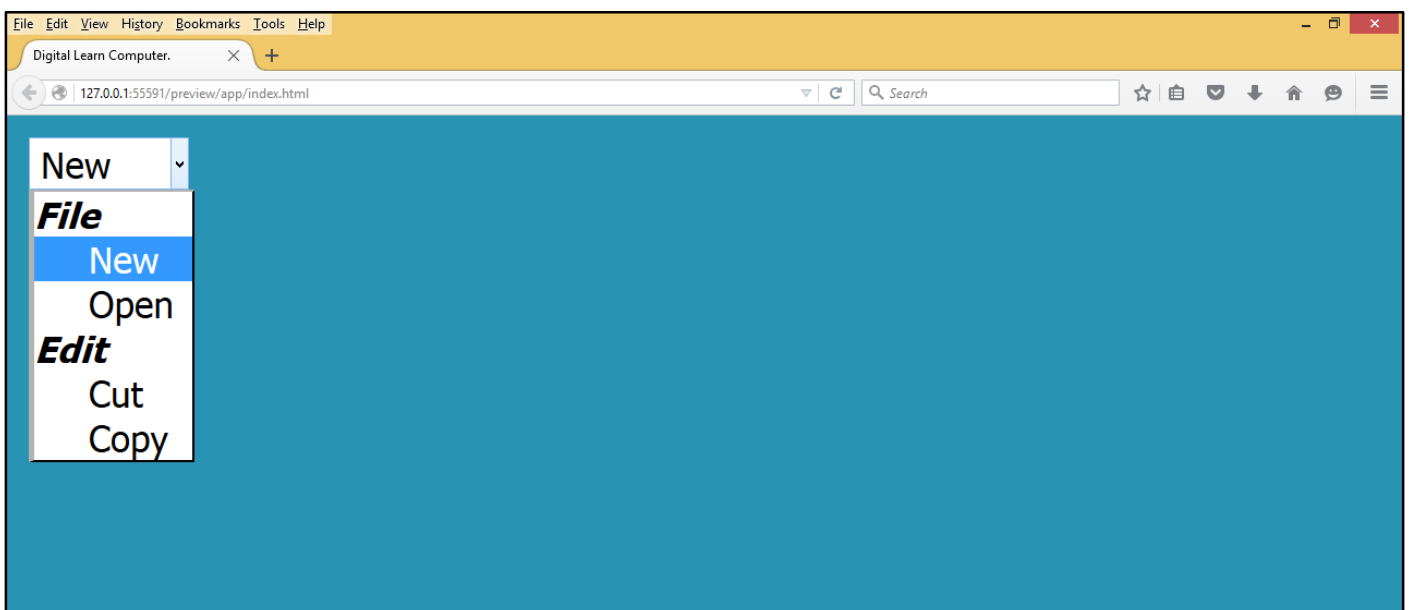
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in select code as simple web page browser.



HTML Tag - <OPTGROUP> – </ OPTGROUP > (Option Drop-Down List). This option defined as group of related option in a drop-down list.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in option drop-down list code as simple web page browser.



Registration Form.

First Name : *	<input type="text"/>
Last Name : *	<input type="text"/>
Email Id : *	<input type="text"/>
Password : *	<input type="text"/>
Confirm password : *	<input type="text"/>
Mobile No. : *	<input type="text"/>
Phone No : *	<input type="text"/>
Address : *	<input type="text"/>
Date of Birth : *	Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>
Gender : *	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
City : *	<input type="text"/>
State : *	<input type="text"/>
Country : *	<input type="text"/>
Upload Image : *	<input type="button" value="Browse..."/> No file selected.
Status : *	<input type="radio"/> Active <input type="radio"/> Inactive
<input type="checkbox"/> I agree to the terms and condition	
<input type="button" value="Register"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Standard Code Split Live
F:\Web Designing Book,Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book,Project HTML & CSS\Registration Form..html
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <form action="action_page.php">
9 <fieldset>
10 <legend>Registration Form.</legend>
11 First Name:<input type="text" name="FName"
placeholder="Enter First Name">
12 <br>
13 <br>
14 Last Name:<input type="text" name="LName"
placeholder="Enter Last Name">
9 Email Id:<input type="email" name="Email Id"
placeholder="Enter Email Id">
10 <br>
11 <br>
12 Password:<input type="password"
name="Password" placeholder="Enter Password">
9 Confirm Password:<input type="C password"
name="C Password" placeholder="Enter C
Password">
10 <br>
11 <br>
12 Mobile No:<input type="number" name="Mobile
No" placeholder="Enter Mobile No">
10 Phone No:<input type="number" name="Phone No"
placeholder="Enter Phone No">
11 <br>
12 <br>
13 Address:<textarea rows="10" cols="10"
placeholder="Enter Address"></textarea>
13 Date of Birth
14 <select name="Date">
15 <option value="">Select Date</option>
16 <option value="1">1</option>
17 <option value="2">2</option>
18 <option value="3">3</option>
19 <option value="4">4</option>
20 <option value="5">5</option>
21 </select>
```

```
10 <select name="Month">
11 <option value="">Select Month</option>
12 <option value="Jan">Jan</option>
13 <option value="Feb">Feb</option>
14 <option value="March">March</option>
15 <option value="April">April</option>
16 <option value="May">May</option>
17 </select>
```

```
10 <select name="Year">
11 <option value="">Select Year</option>
12 <option value="2014">2014</option>
13 <option value="2015">2015</option>
14 <option value="2016">2016</option>
15 <option value="2017">2017</option>
16 <option value="2018">2018</option>
17 </select>
```

```
9 Gender:<br>
10 <input type="radio" name="Gender"
value="Male" checked>Male.<br>
11 <input type="radio" name="Gender"
value="Female" checked>Female.<br>
12 <input type="radio" name="Gender"
value="Other" checked>Other.
```

```
10 <select name="State">
11 <option value="">Select State</option>
12 <option value="Delhi">Delhi</option>
13 <option value="Mumbai">Mumbai</option>
14 <option value="Kolkata">Kolkata</option>
15 <option value="Bangalore">Bangalore</option>
16 <option value="Chennai">Chennai</option>
17 </select>
```

```
10 <select name="Country">
11 <option value="">Select Country</option>
12 <option value="India">India</option>
13 <option value="Indonesia">Indonesia</option>
14 <option value="Malaysia">Malaysia</option>
15 <option value="Nepal">Nepal</option>
16 <option value="Singapore">Singapore</option>
17 </select>
```

```
10 Upload Image:
11 <input type="file" name="Upload Image">
12 <br><br>
13 Status:
14 <input type="radio" name="Status"
value="Active">Active
15 <input type="radio" name="Status"
value="Inactive">Inactive
```

```
10 <input type="checkbox">  
11 I Agree to the term and condition  
12 <br><br>  
13 <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Register">  
14 <input type="reset" name="Reset" value="Cancel">  
15 </form></fieldset>  
16 </body>  
17 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in option registration form code as simple web page browser.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `127.0.0.1:55591/preview/app/index.html`. The page content is a registration form titled "Registration Form." with the following fields:

- First Name:
- Last Name:
- Email Id:
- Password:
- Confirm Password:
- Mobile No:
- Phone No:
- Address:
- Gender:
 - Male.
 - Female.
 - Other.

Date of Birth Select Date ▾

Select Date

1

2

3

4

5

Select Month ▾

Select Month

Jan

Feb

March

April

May

Select Year ▾

Select Year

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

Select Country ▾

Select Country

India

Indonesia

Malaysia

Nepal

Singapore

Upload Image: No file selected.

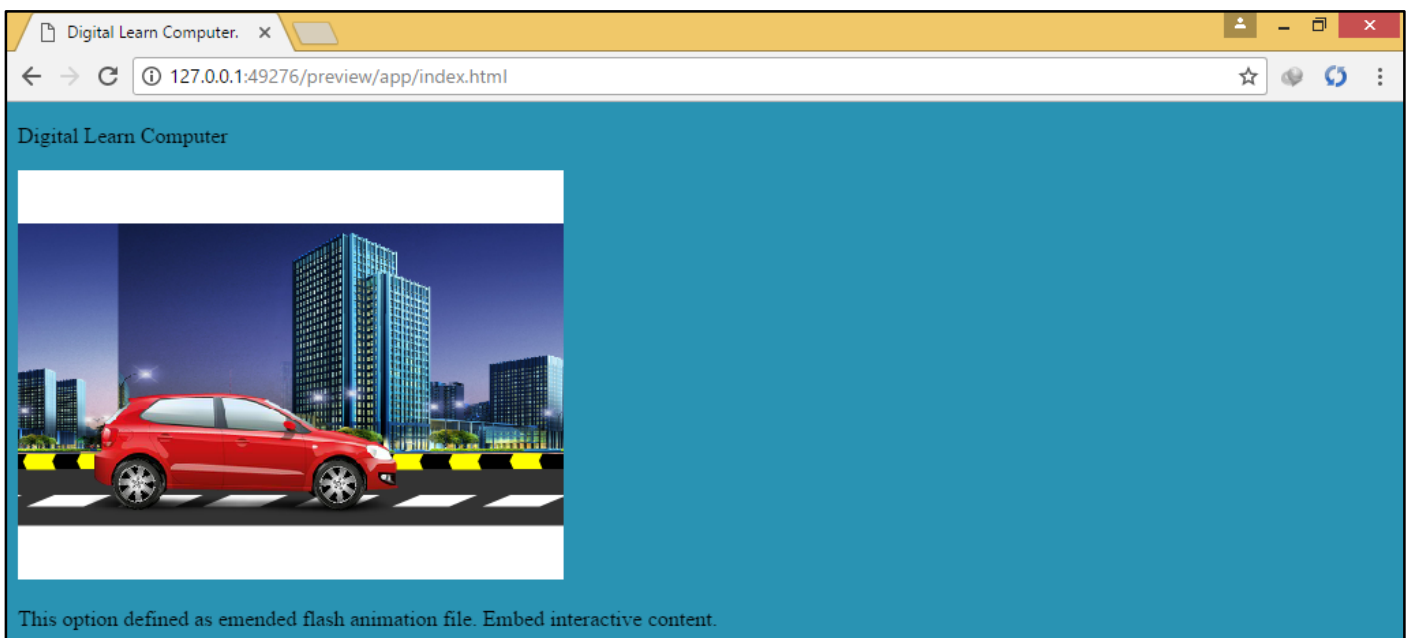
Status: Active Inactive

HTML Media.

HTML Tag - <Embed> – </ Embed > (Embedded Flash File). This option defined as emended flash animation file. Embed interactive content.

```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Vinod Sir
Code Split Live
Media.html x ent\Project Sanjay\SANJAY\sanjay (old)\photoshop projects\Web Designing Book\Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book\Project HTML_CSS\Media.html
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer</p>
9 <embed src="Animated Car Banner.swf" width="400"
height="300"><br>
10 <p>This option defined as emended flash animation
file. Embed interactive content.</p>
11 </body>
12 </html>
13
body embed
Properties
An SWF, 610K W 400 H 300 File Animated Car Banner.swf Bg Class None Edit
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in option embed code as simple web page browser.

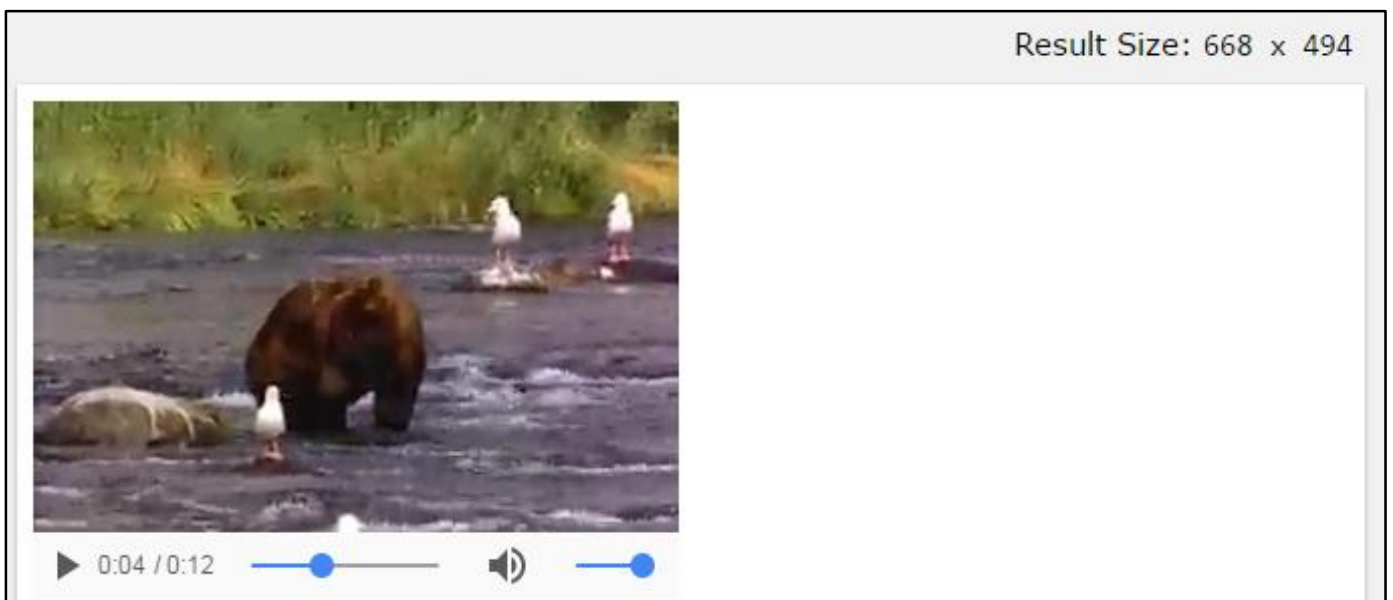


HTML Media.

HTML Tag - <Video> – </ Video > (Video File). This option defined as insert tag specifies video, such as a movie clip or other video streams.


```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Vinod Sir
Code Split Live
Video.html x jent\Project Sanjay\SANJAY\sanjay (old)\photoshop projects\Web Designing Book,\Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book,\Project HTML_CSS\Video.html
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
6 </head>
7 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
8 <p>Digital Learn Computer</p>
9 <video width="320" height="240" controls>
10 <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
11 <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
12 Your browser does not support the video tag.
13 </video>
14 </body>
15 </html>
16
body video HTML INS 9:3
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result this option video code as simple web page browser.



Chapter-23. CSS (Cascading Style Sheets).

What Is CSS? Cascading style sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, as well as a variety of other effects. CSS is easy to learn and understand but it

provides a powerful control over the presentation of an html document. Most commonly, CSS is combined with the markup languages html or XHTML.

Advantage of CSS?

CSS Saves Time. You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple html pages. You can define a style for each html element and apply it to as many web pages as you want.

Pages Load Faster if you are using CSS, you do not need to write html tag attributes every time. Just write one CSS rule of a tag and apply it to all the occurrences of that tag. So, less code means faster download times.

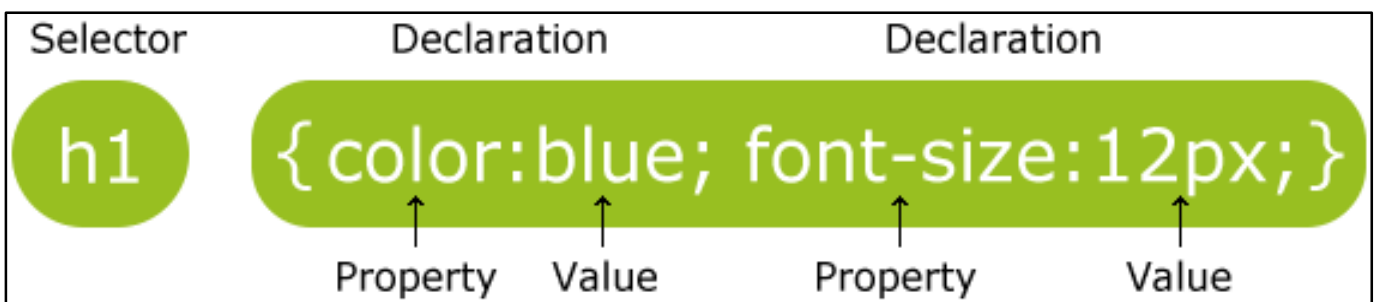
Easy Maintenance. To make a global change, simply change the style, and all the elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

Superior Styles to Html. CSS has a much wider array of attributes than html, so you can give a far better look to your html page in comparison to html attributes.

Multiple Device Compatibility. Style sheets allow content to be optimized for more than one type of device. By using the same html document, different versions of a website can be presented for handheld devices such as PDAS and cellphones or for printing.

Global Web Standards. Now html attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So it's a good idea to start using CSS in all the html pages to make them compatible with future browsers.

CSS Syntax. A CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document. A style rule is made of three parts.

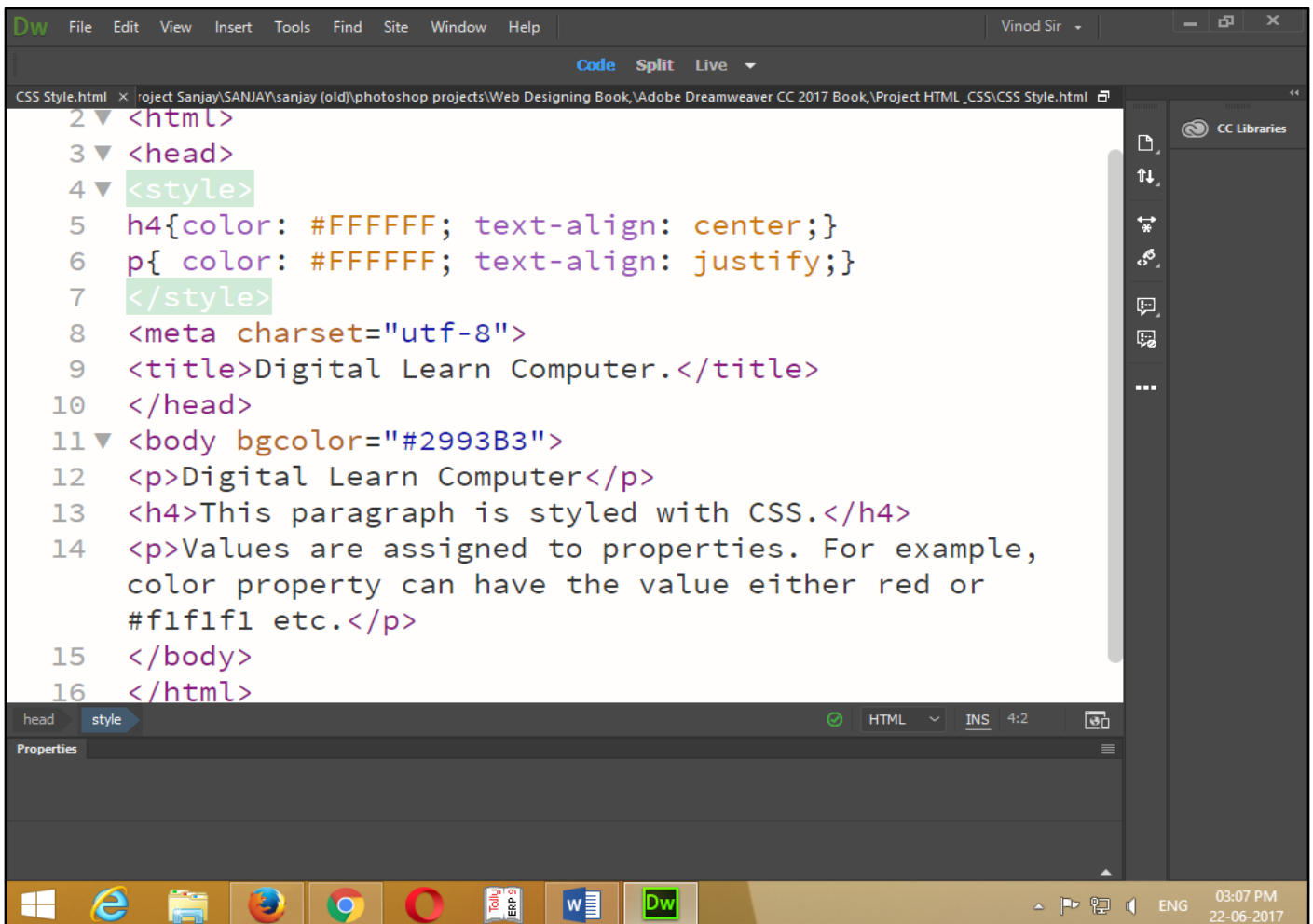


Selector. A selector is an html tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like <h1> or <table> etc.

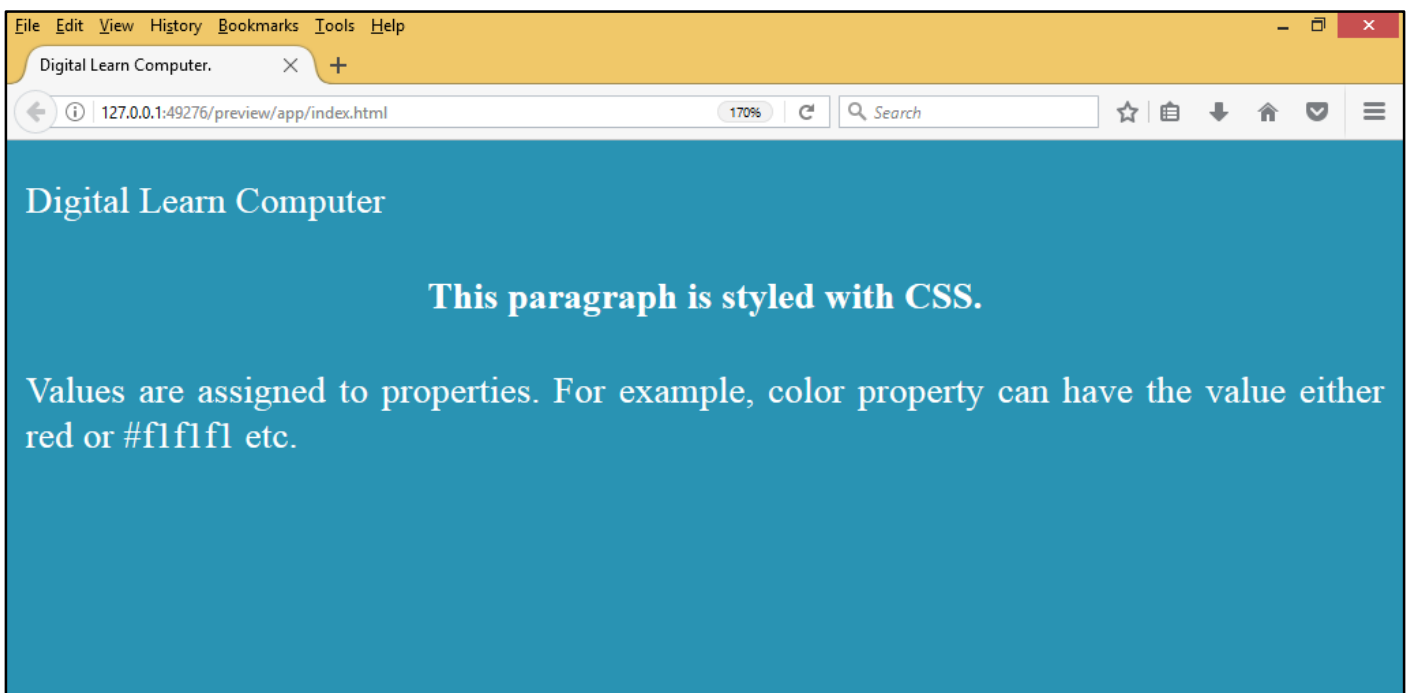
Property. A property is a type of attribute of html tag. Put simply, all the html attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border, etc.

Value. Values are assigned to properties. For example, color property can have the value either red or #f1f1f1 etc.

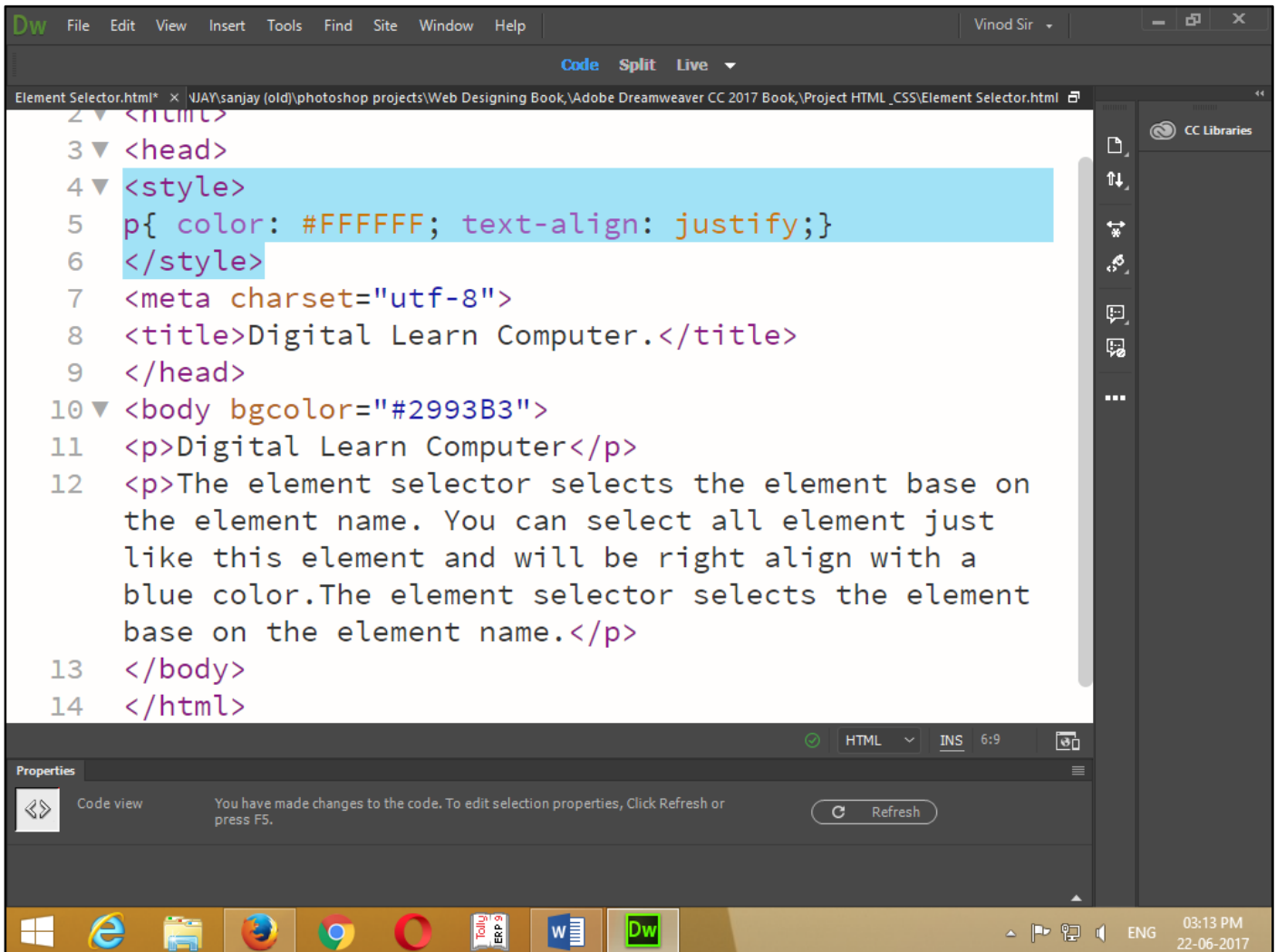
In The Following Example All <P> and <h4> Elements Will Be Center-Aligned, Justify-Aligned, With a Red Text Color, Blue text Color.



```
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5   h4{color: #FFFFFF; text-align: center;}
6   p{ color: #FFFFFF; text-align: justify;}
7 </style>
8 <meta charset="utf-8">
9 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
10 </head>
11 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
12 <p>Digital Learn Computer</p>
13 <h4>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</h4>
14 <p>Values are assigned to properties. For example,
    color property can have the value either red or
    #f1f1f1 etc.</p>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

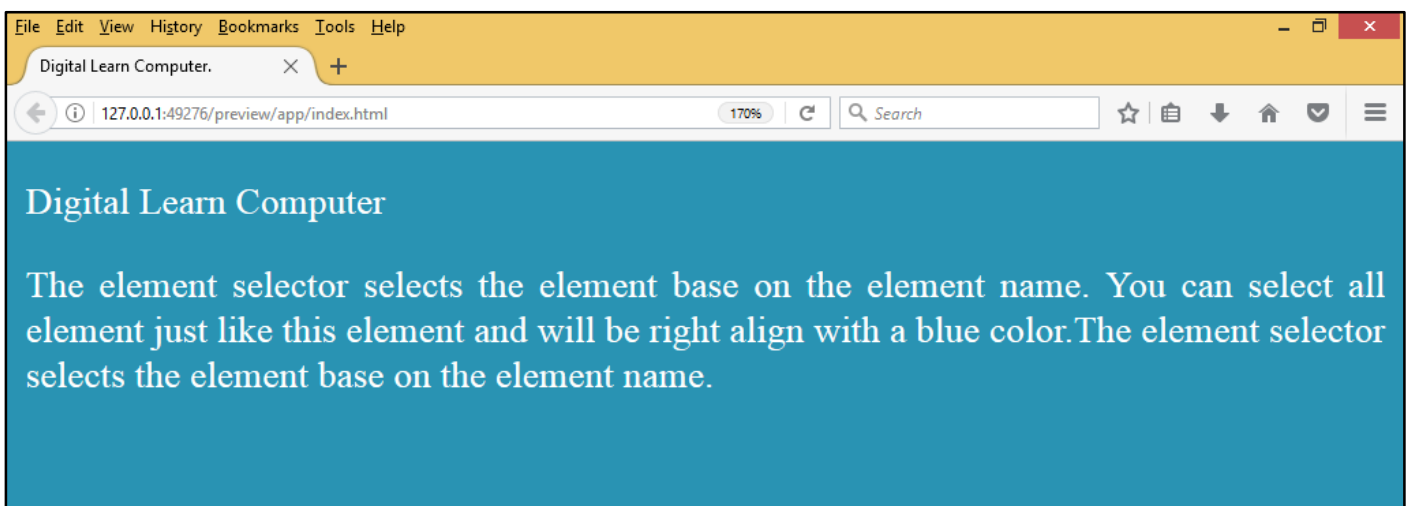


The Element Selector. The element selector selects the element base on the element name. You can select all <p> element just like this <p> element and will be right align with a blue color.

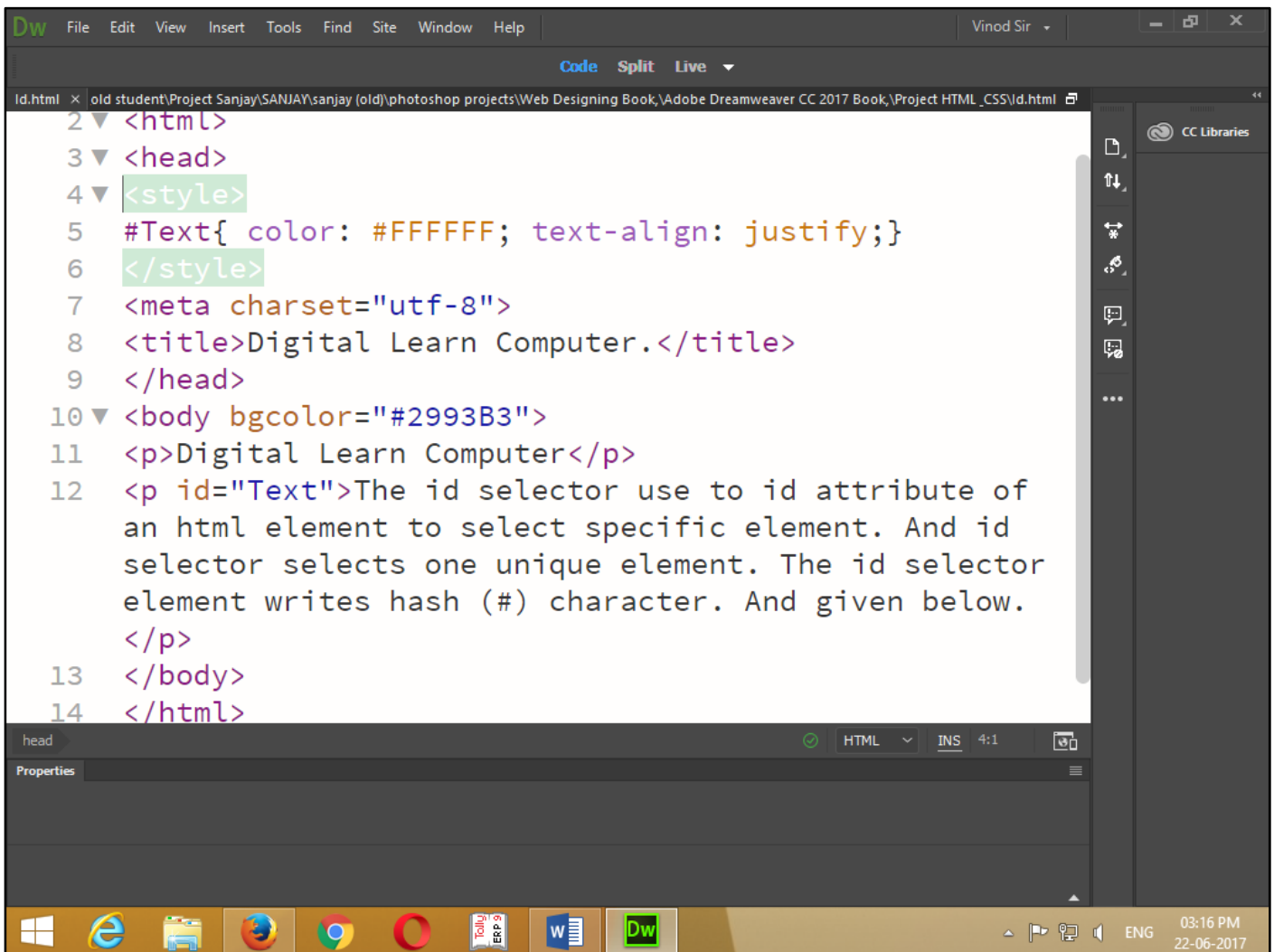


```
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 p{ color: #FFFFFF; text-align: justify;}
6 </style>
7 <meta charset="utf-8">
8 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
9 </head>
10 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
11 <p>Digital Learn Computer</p>
12 <p>The element selector selects the element base on
the element name. You can select all element just
like this element and will be right align with a
blue color.The element selector selects the element
base on the element name.</p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in element selector code as simple web page browser.

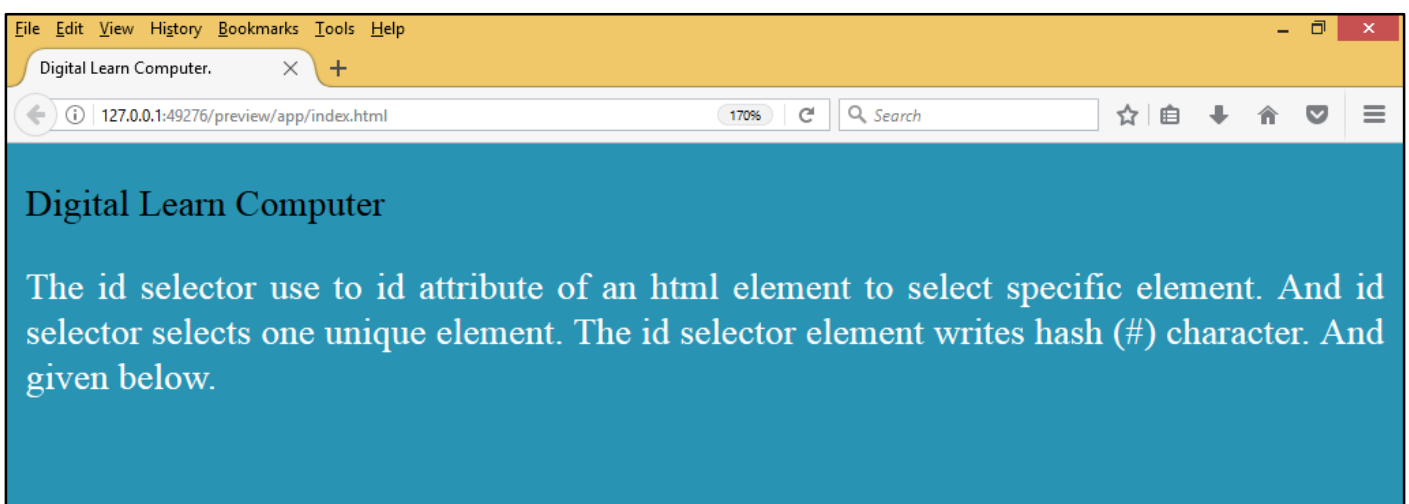


The Id Selector. The id selector use to id attribute of an html element to select specific element. And id selector selects one unique element. The id selector element writes hash (#) character. And given below.

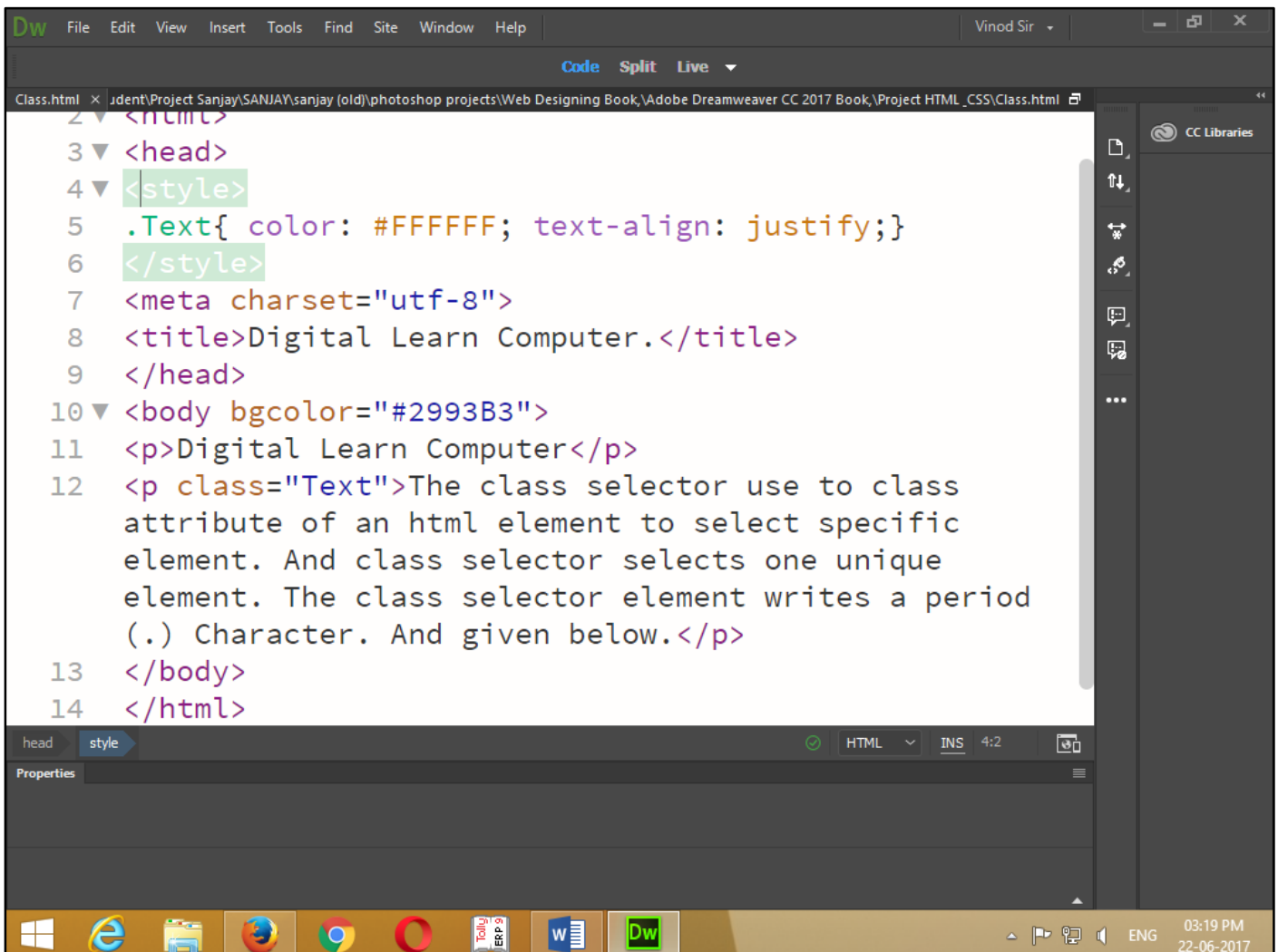


```
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 #Text{ color: #FFFFFF; text-align: justify;}
6 </style>
7 <meta charset="utf-8">
8 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
9 </head>
10 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
11 <p>Digital Learn Computer</p>
12 <p id="Text">The id selector use to id attribute of
    an html element to select specific element. And id
    selector selects one unique element. The id selector
    element writes hash (#) character. And given below.
13 </p>
14 </body>
</html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in id code as simple web page browser.

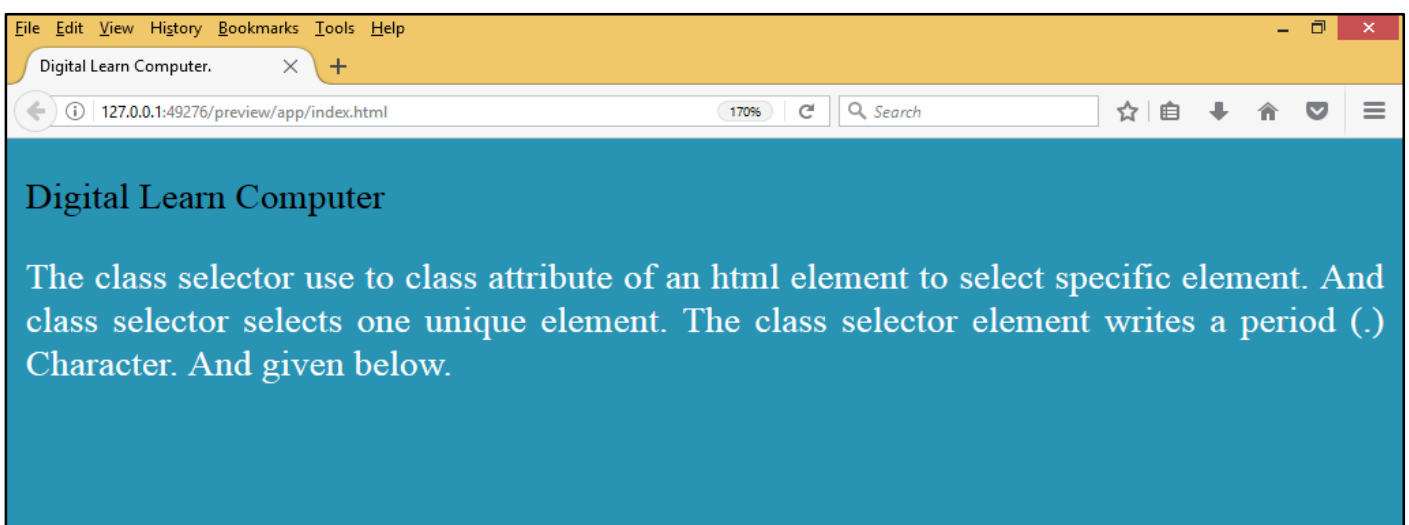


The Class Selector. The class selector use to class attribute of an html element to select specific element. And class selector selects one unique element. The class selector element writes a period (.) Character. And given below.

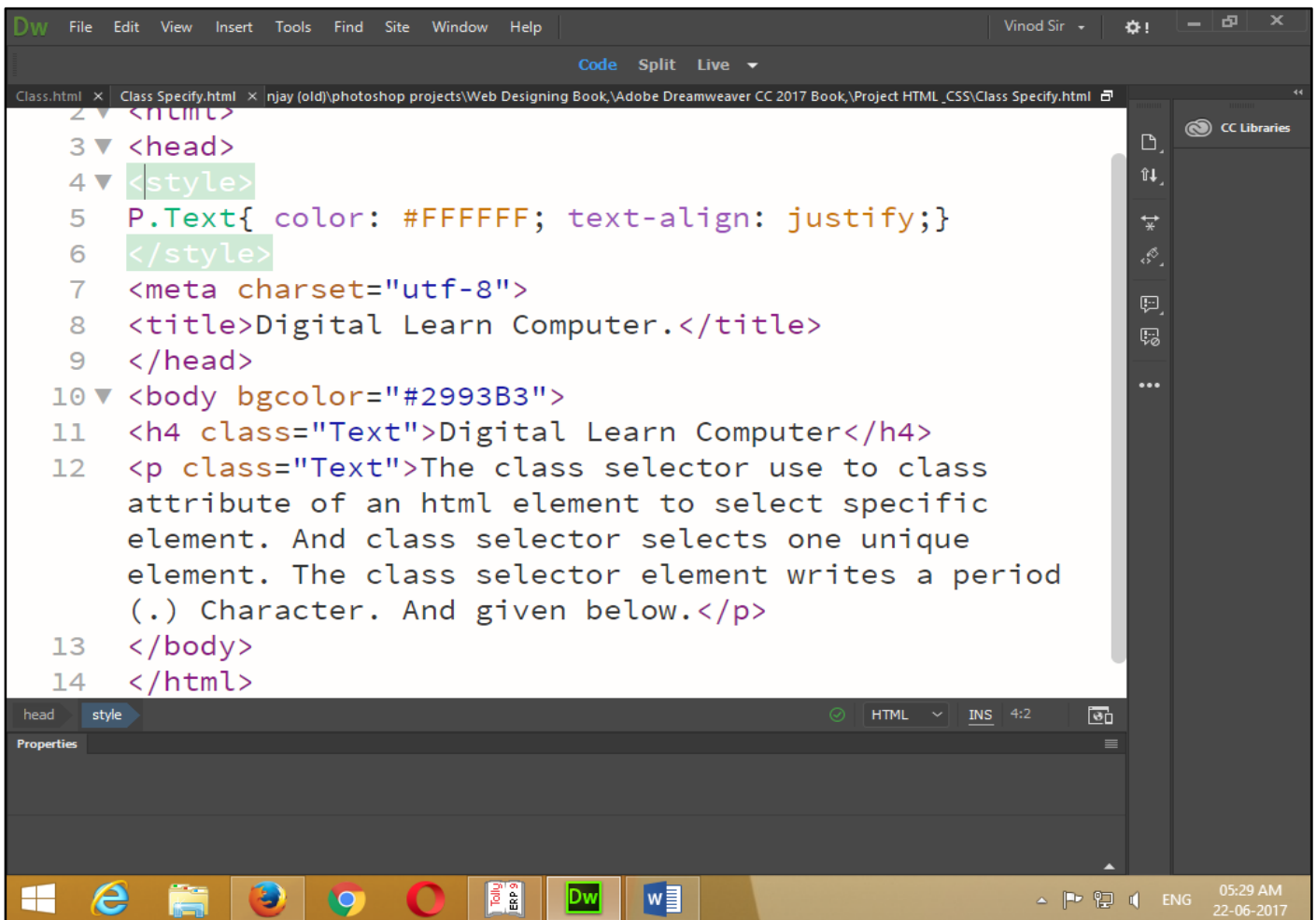


```
2 </html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 .Text{ color: #FFFFFF; text-align: justify;}
6 </style>
7 <meta charset="utf-8">
8 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
9 </head>
10 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
11 <p>Digital Learn Computer</p>
12 <p class="Text">The class selector use to class
   attribute of an html element to select specific
   element. And class selector selects one unique
   element. The class selector element writes a period
   (.) Character. And given below.</p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in class code as simple web page browser.

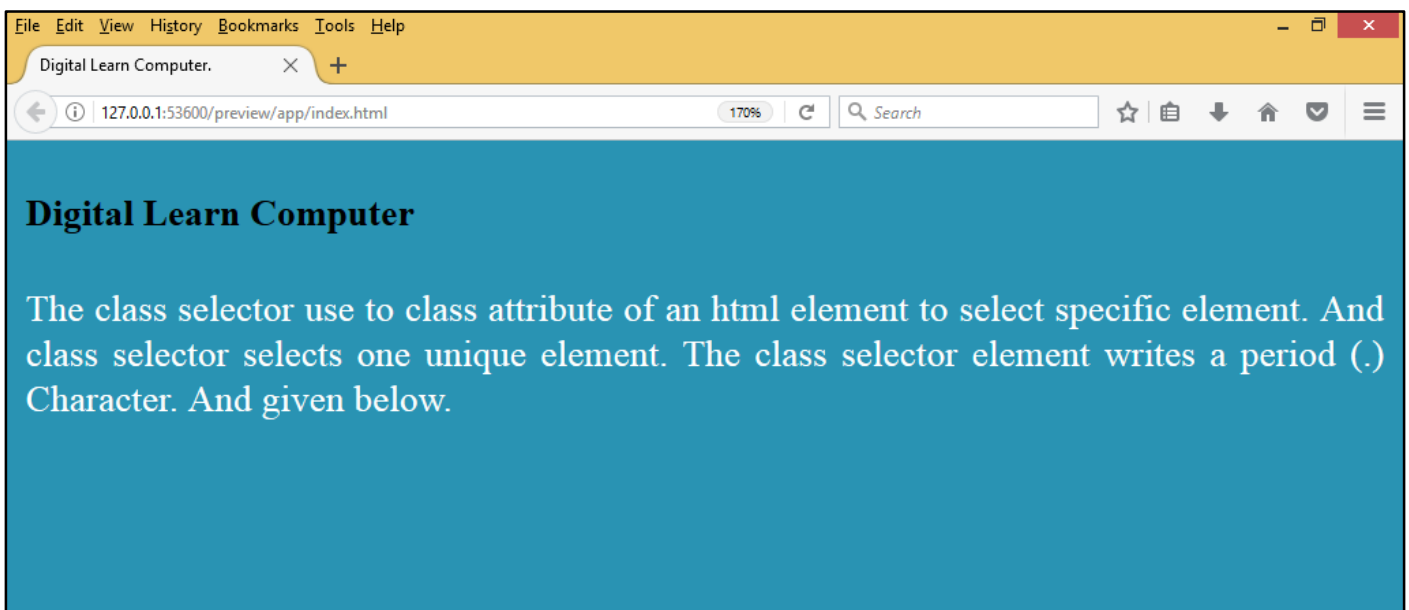


Note. Now you can also specify that only specific html element should have been affected by a class.



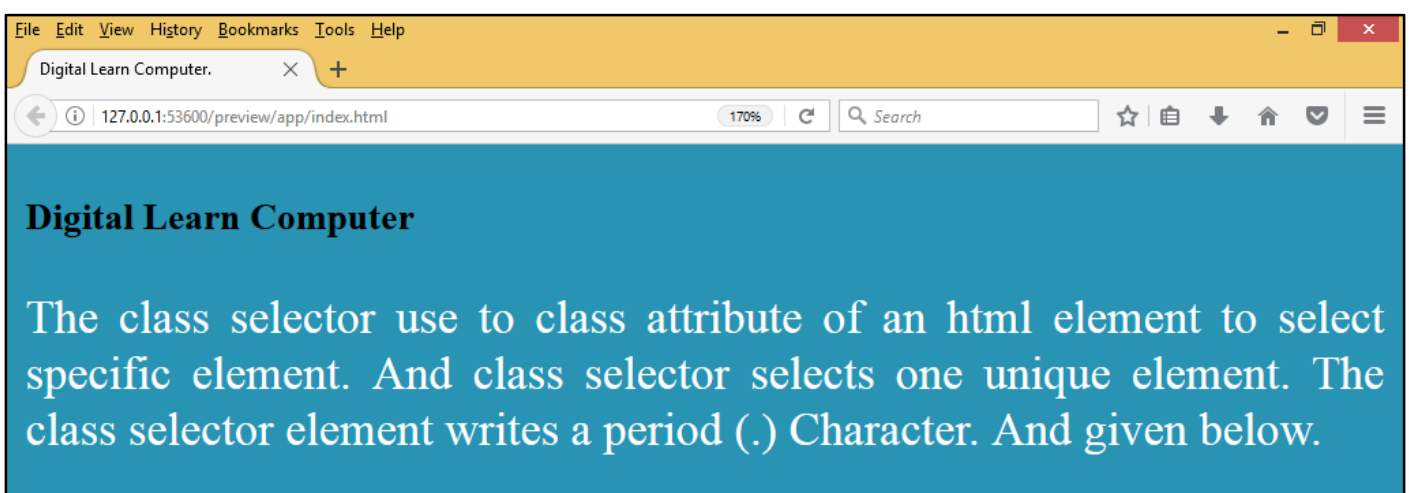
```
<html>
<head>
<style>
P.Text{ color: #FFFFFF; text-align: justify;}
</style>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#2993B3">
<h4 class="Text">Digital Learn Computer</h4>
<p class="Text">The class selector use to class
attribute of an html element to select specific
element. And class selector selects one unique
element. The class selector element writes a period
(.) Character. And given below.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in class code as simple web page browser.

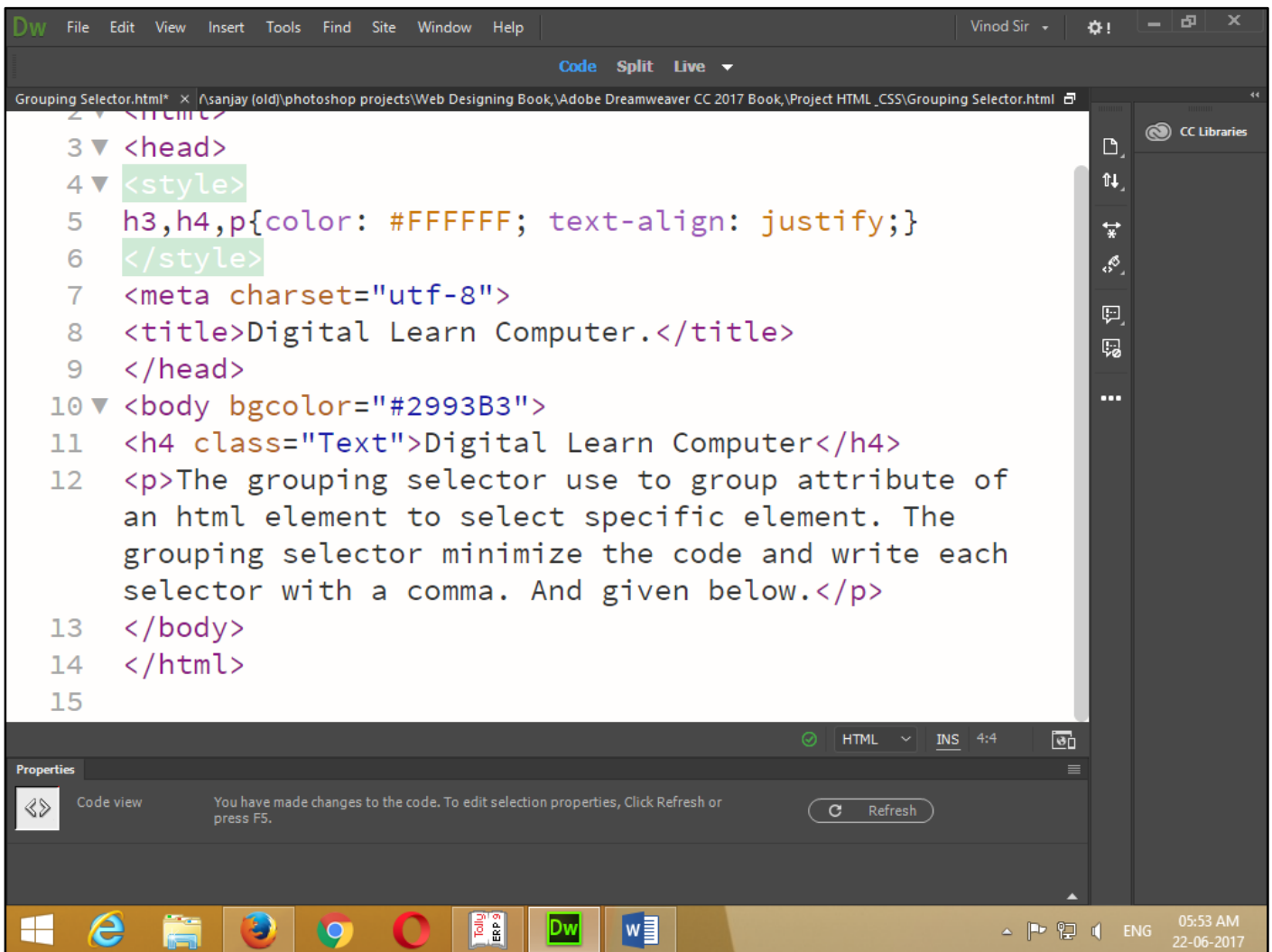


Note. Now you can also specify that only specific html element should have been refer to more than one class.

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in class code as simple web page browser.

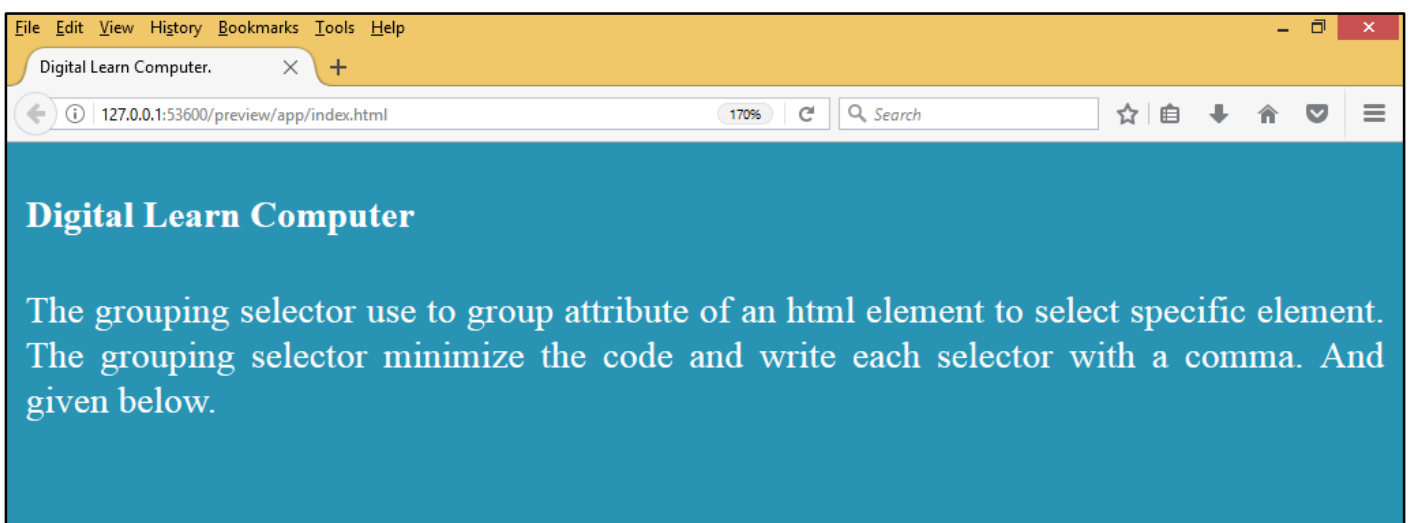


The Grouping Selectors. The grouping selector use to group attribute of an html element to select specific element. The grouping selector minimize the code and write each selector with a comma. And given below.

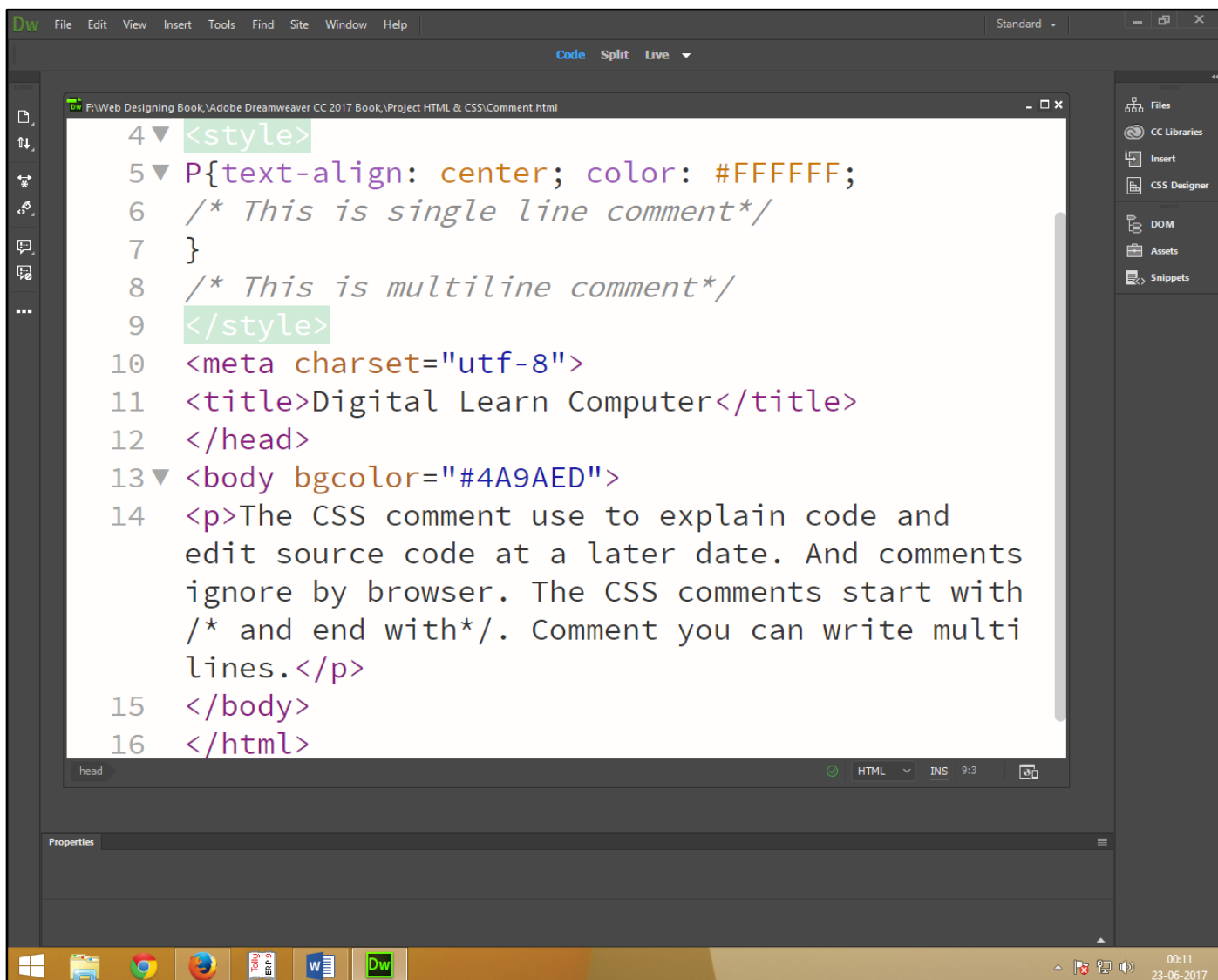


```
<html>
  3 <head>
  4 <style>
  5 h3,h4,p{color: #FFFFFF; text-align: justify;}
  6 </style>
  7 <meta charset="utf-8">
  8 <title>Digital Learn Computer.</title>
  9 </head>
 10 <body bgcolor="#2993B3">
 11 <h4 class="Text">Digital Learn Computer</h4>
 12 <p>The grouping selector use to group attribute of
 13 an html element to select specific element. The
 14 grouping selector minimize the code and write each
 15 selector with a comma. And given below.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

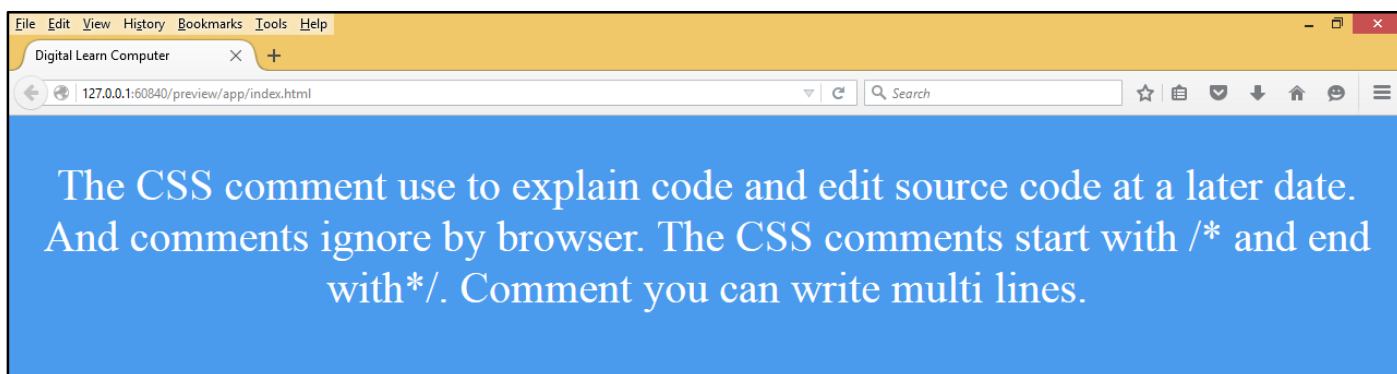
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in group code as simple web page browser.



CSS Comments. The CSS comment use to explain code and edit source code at a later date. And comments ignore by browser. The CSS comments start with /* and end with*/. Comment you can write multi lines.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in comments code as simple web page browser.



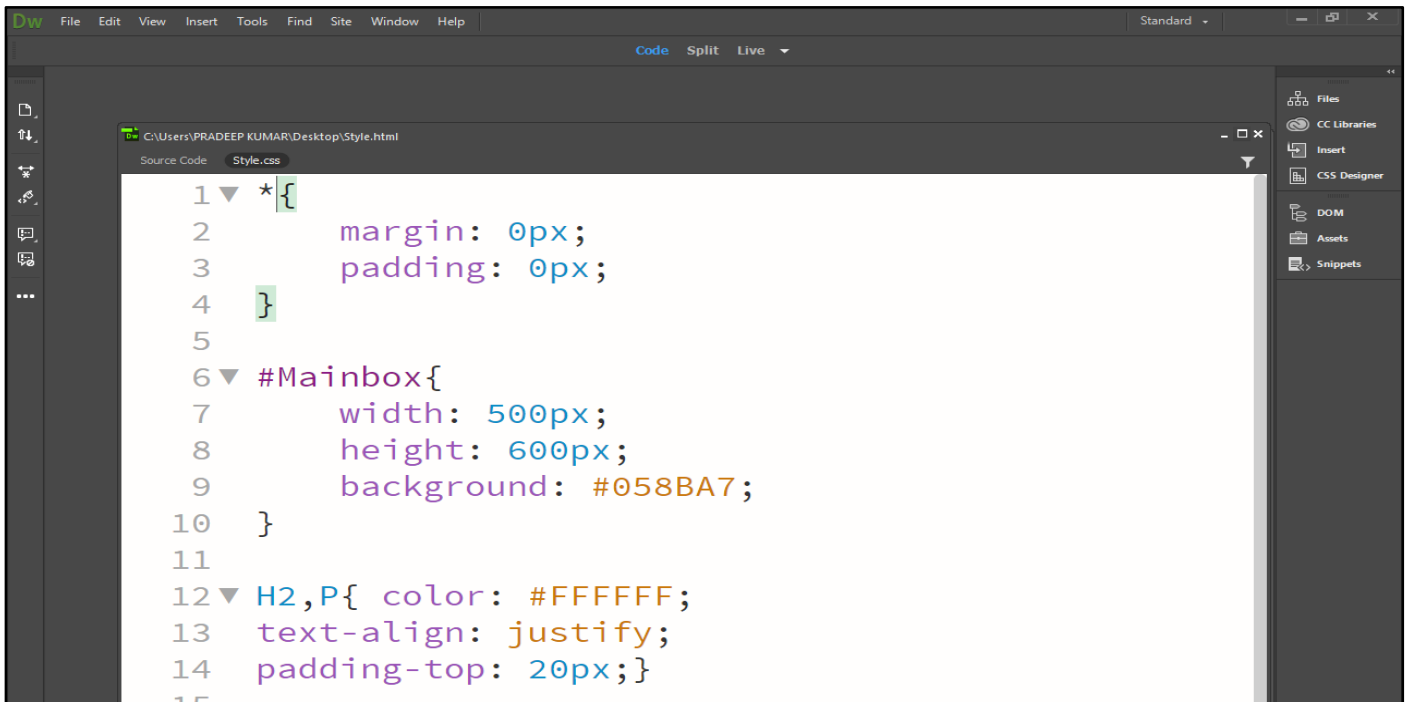
Chapter-24. How To Insert Cascade Style Sheet. The CSS style sheet reads a browser it will format the html document according to the information in the style sheet. And there are a three type of inserting style sheet.

- ❖ External Style Sheet.
- ❖ Internal Style Sheet.

❖ Inline Style Sheet.

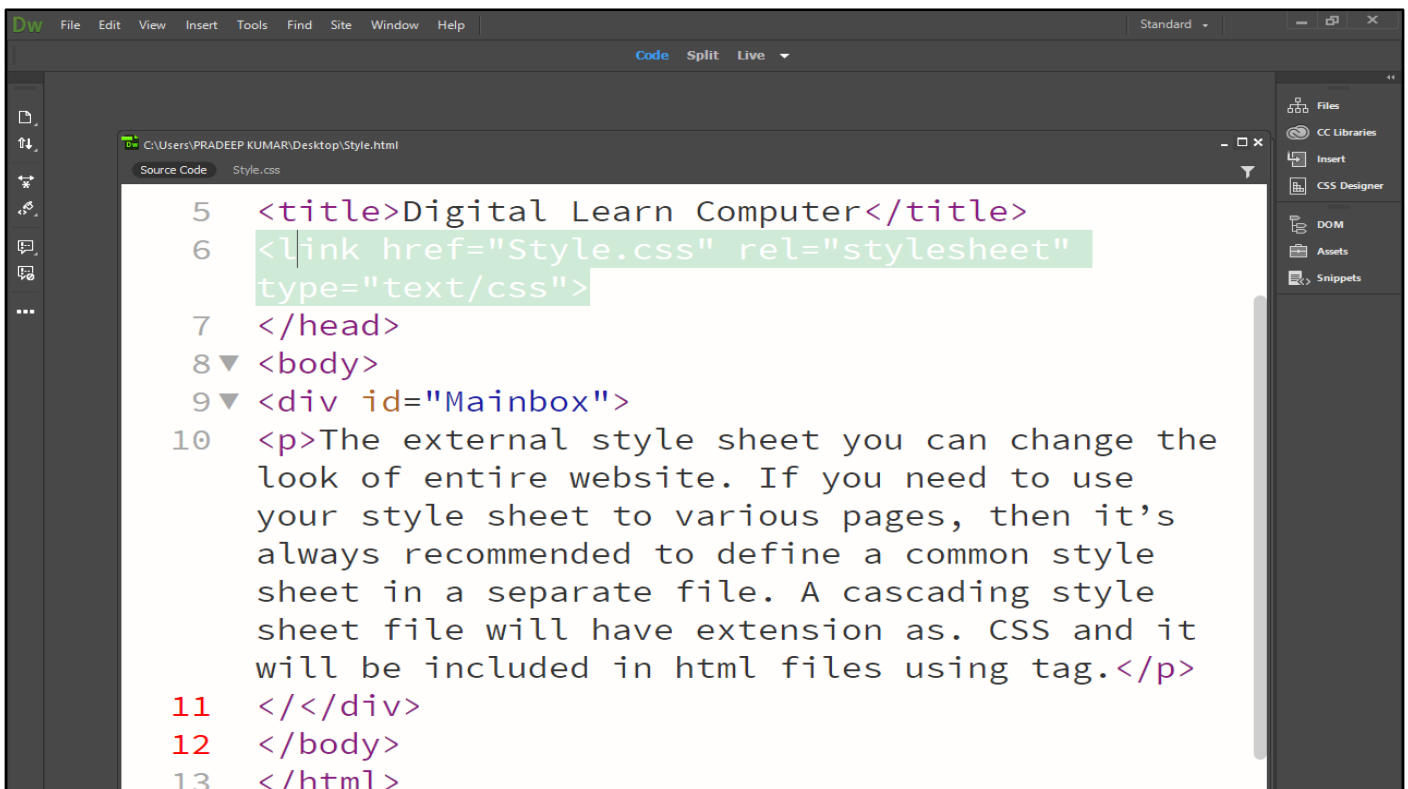
External Style Sheet. The external style sheet you can change the look of entire website. If you need to use your style sheet to various pages, then it's always recommended to define a common style sheet in a separate file. A cascading style sheet file will have extension as. CSS and it will be included in html files using tag.

CSS.



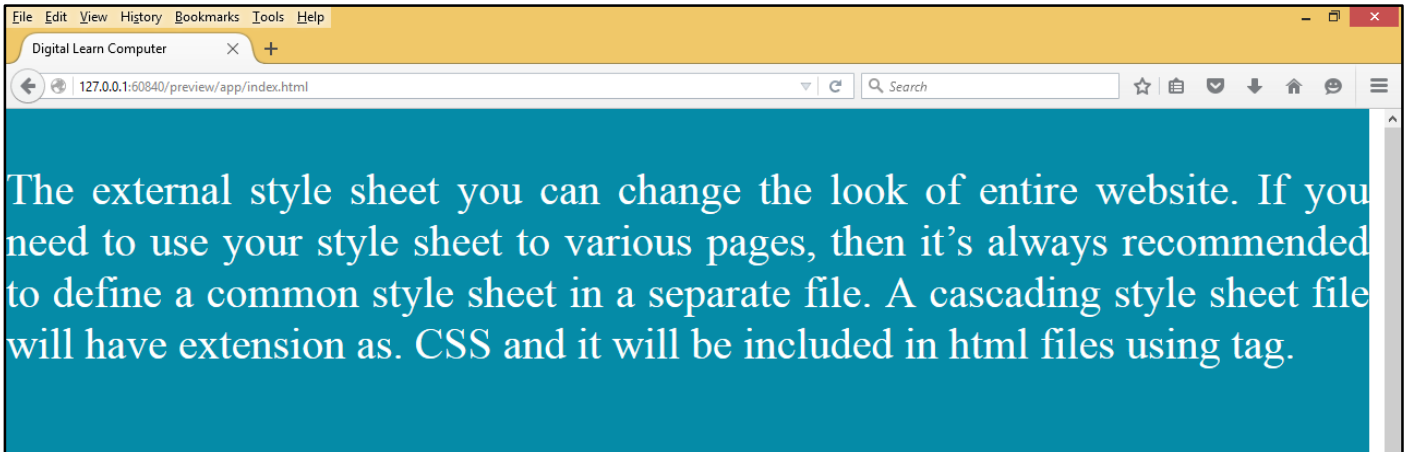
```
1 *{
2     margin: 0px;
3     padding: 0px;
4 }
5
6 #Mainbox{
7     width: 500px;
8     height: 600px;
9     background: #058BA7;
10 }
11
12 H2,P{ color: #FFFFFF;
13 text-align: justify;
14 padding-top: 20px;}
```

HTML.

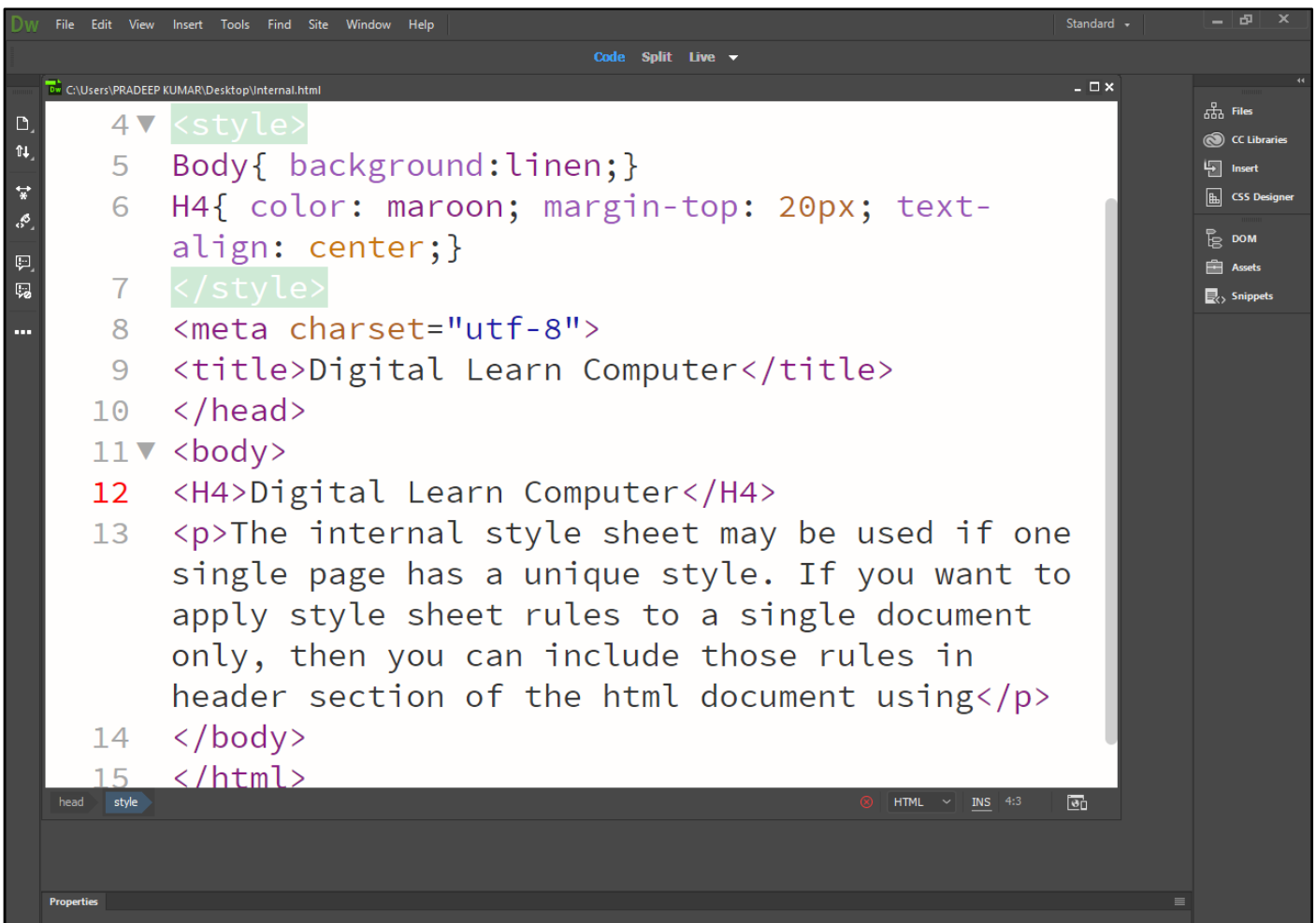


```
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 <link href="Style.css" rel="stylesheet"
7 type="text/css">
8 </head>
9 <body>
10 <div id="Mainbox">
11 <p>The external style sheet you can change the
12 look of entire website. If you need to use
13 your style sheet to various pages, then it's
14 always recommended to define a common style
15 sheet in a separate file. A cascading style
16 sheet file will have extension as. CSS and it
17 will be included in html files using tag.</p>
18 </div>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

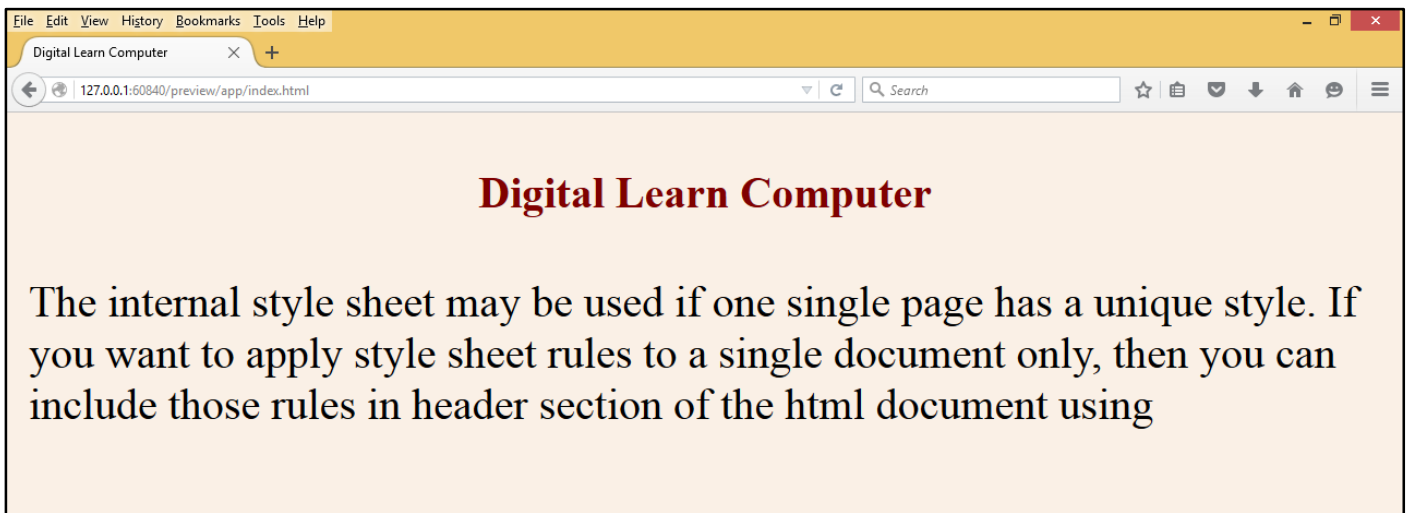
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in CSS and html external style code as simple web page browser.



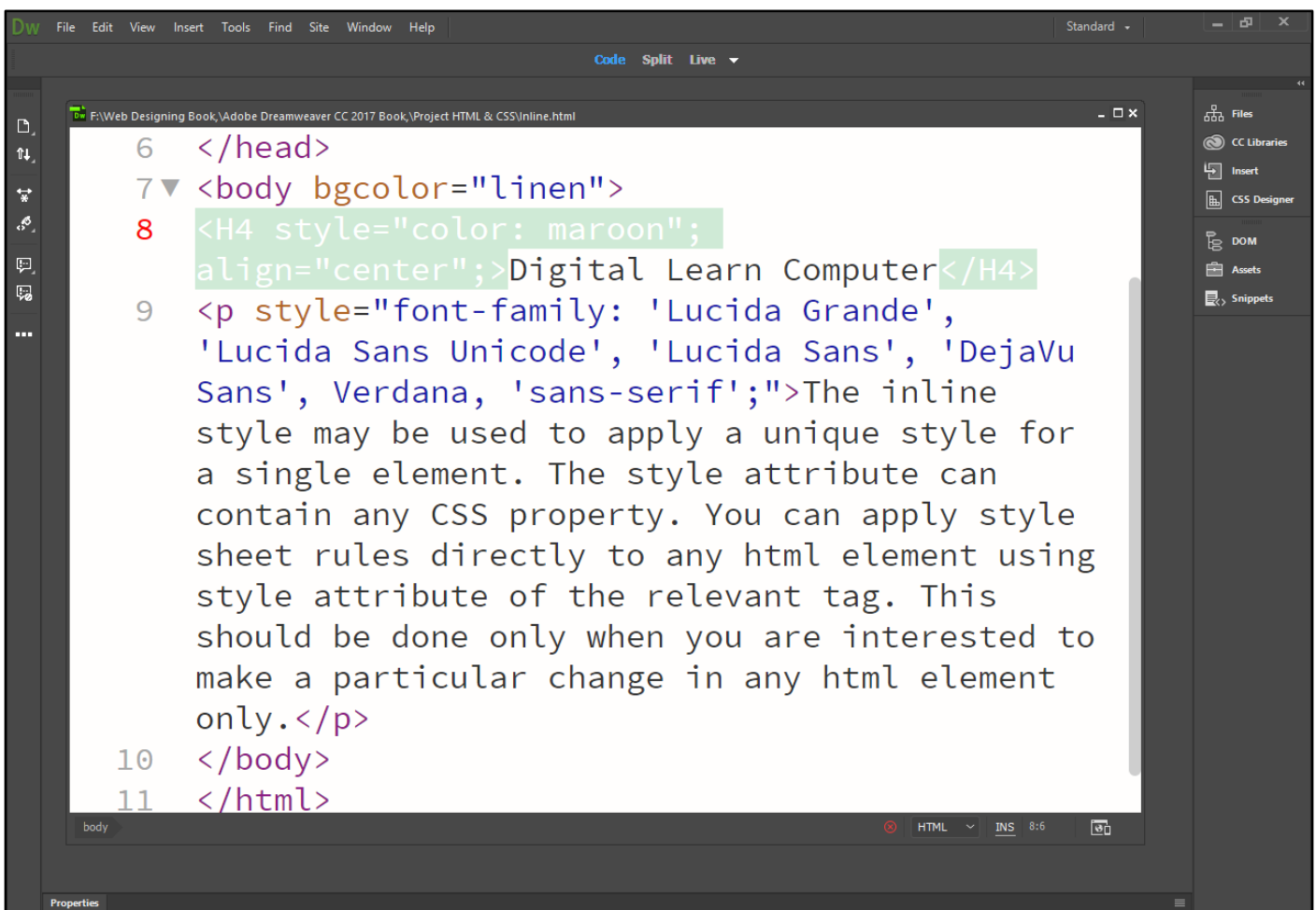
Internal Style Sheet. The internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style. If you want to apply style sheet rules to a single document only, then you can include those rules in header section of the html document using `<style>` tag.



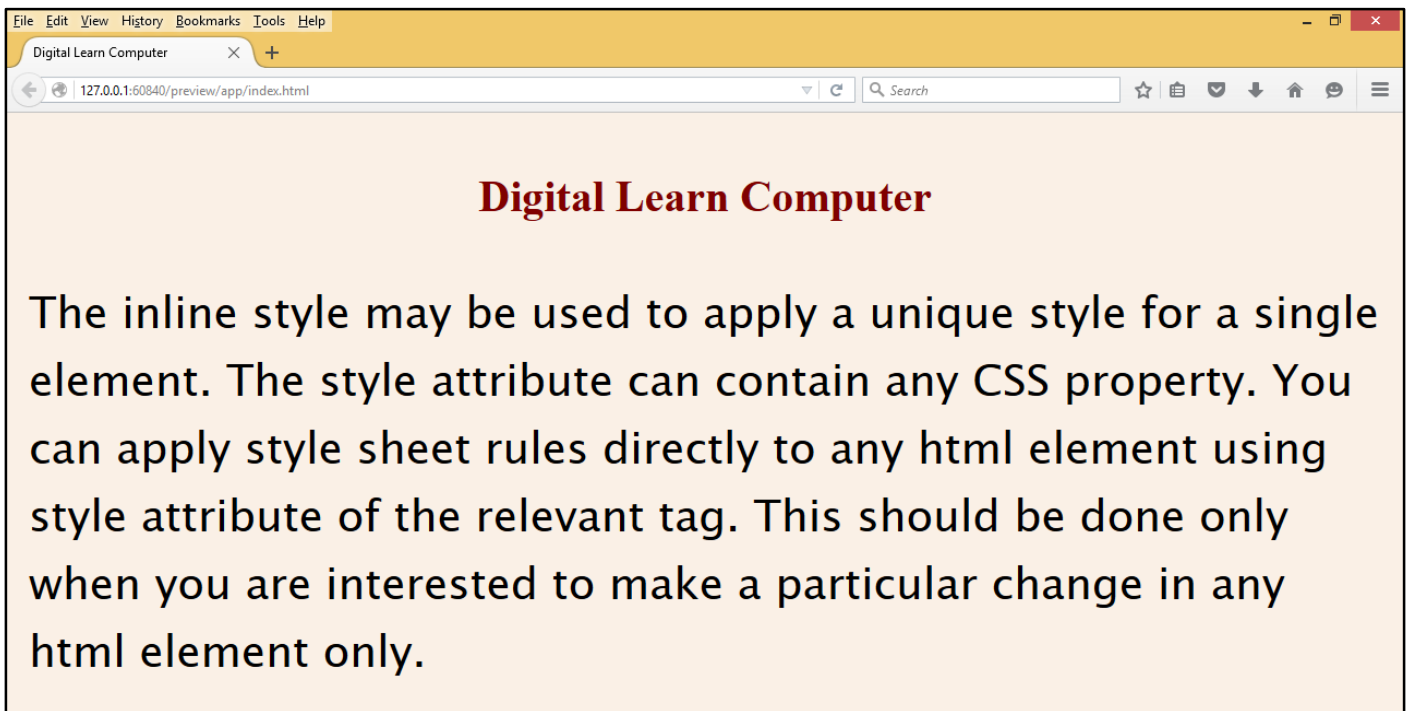
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in CSS and html internal style code as simple web page browser.



Inline Style Sheet. The inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. You can apply style sheet rules directly to any html element using style attribute of the relevant tag. This should be done only when you are interested to make a particular change in any html element only.

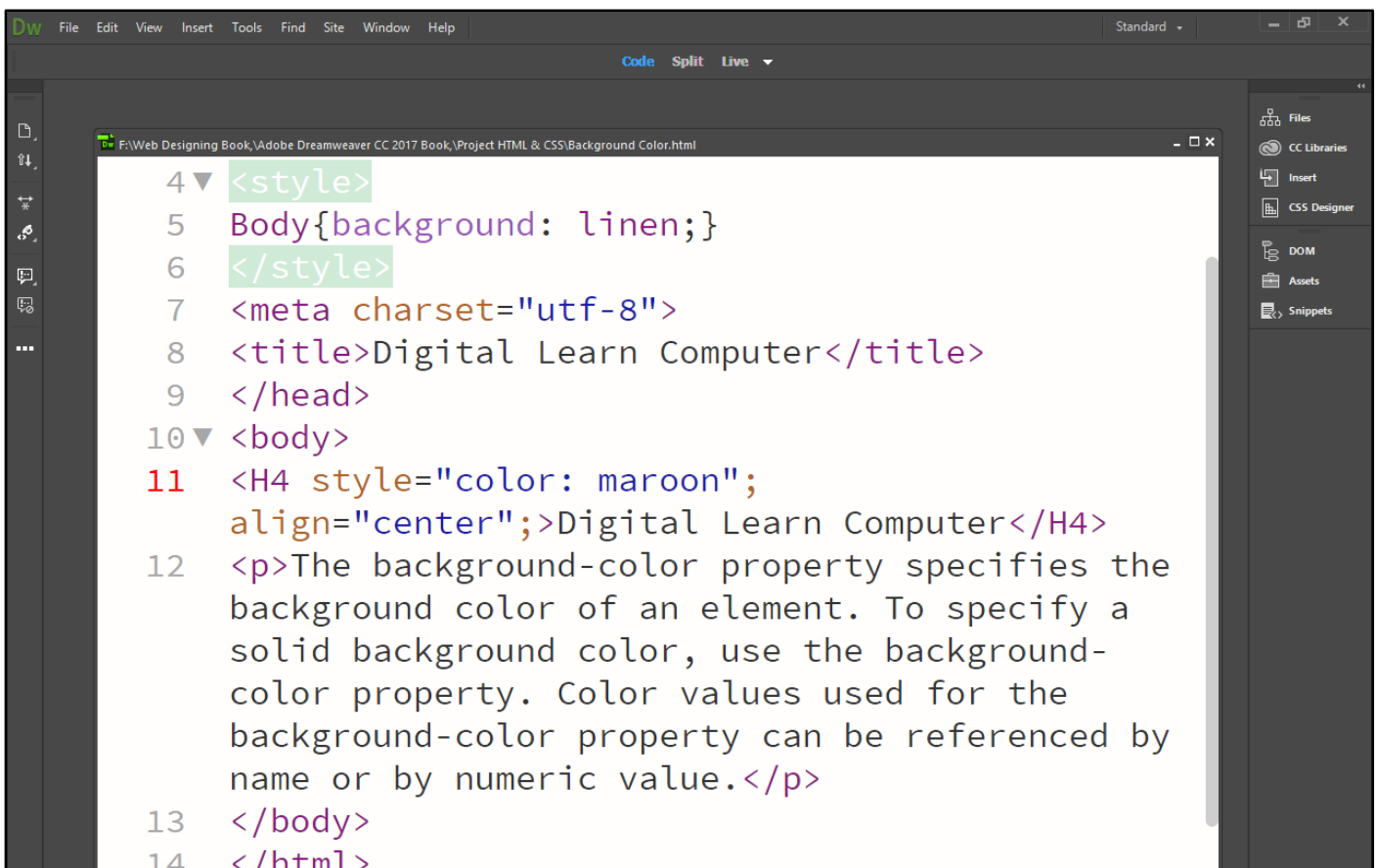


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in CSS and html inline style code as simple web page browser.

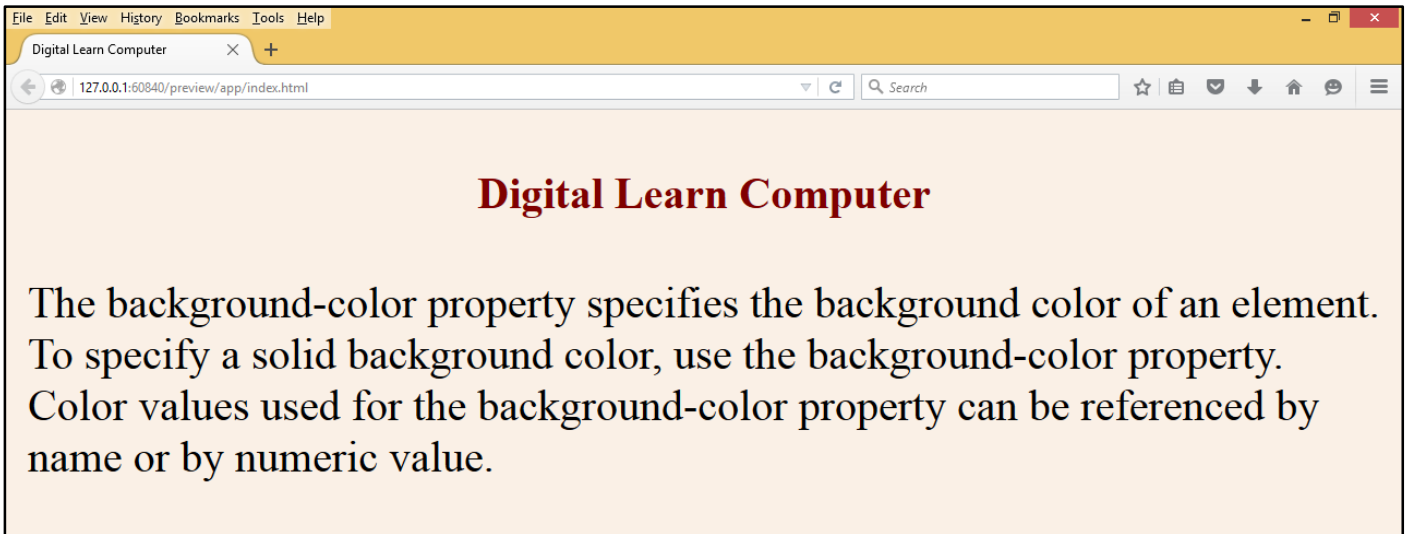


Chapter-25. CSS Backgrounds. The CSS background properties are used to define the background effects for elements.

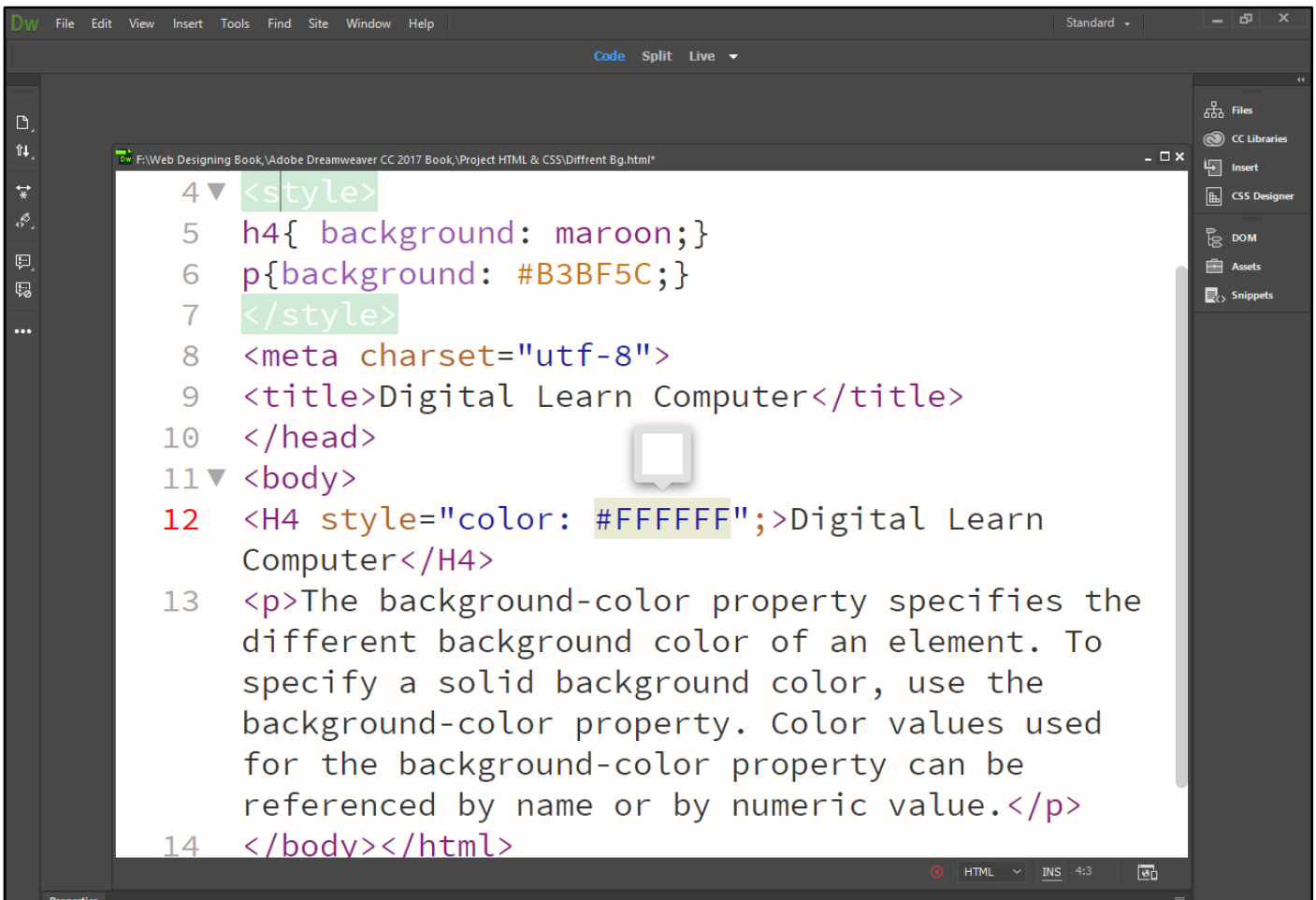
Background-Color. The background-color property specifies the background color of an element. To specify a solid background color, use the background-color property. Color values used for the background-color property can be referenced by name or by numeric value.



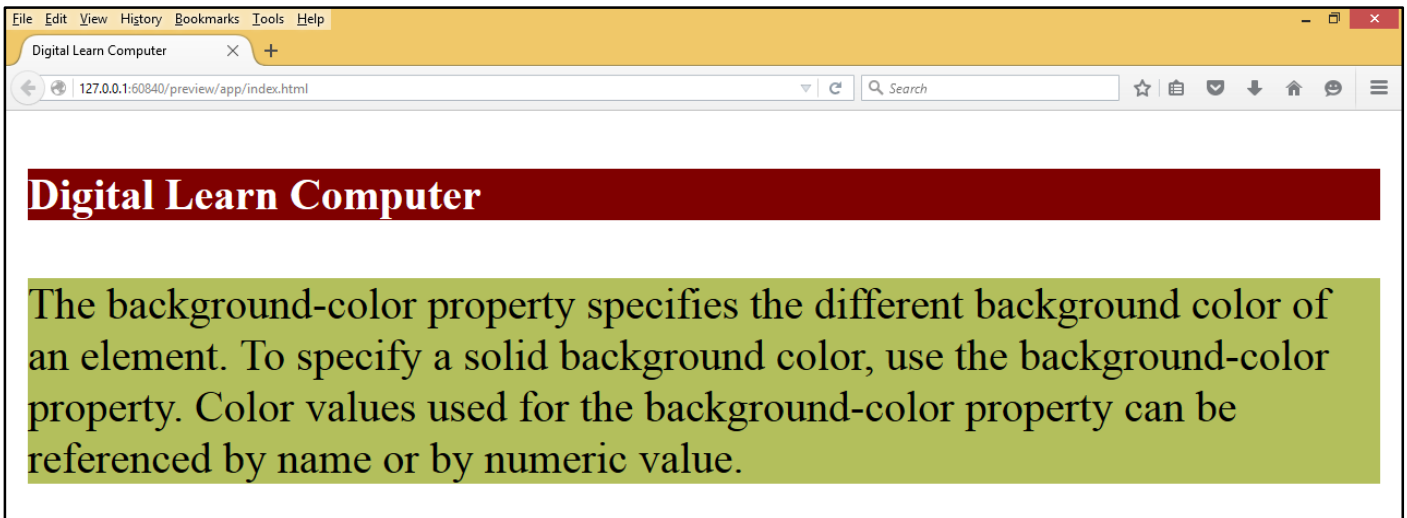
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in background-color code as simple web page browser.



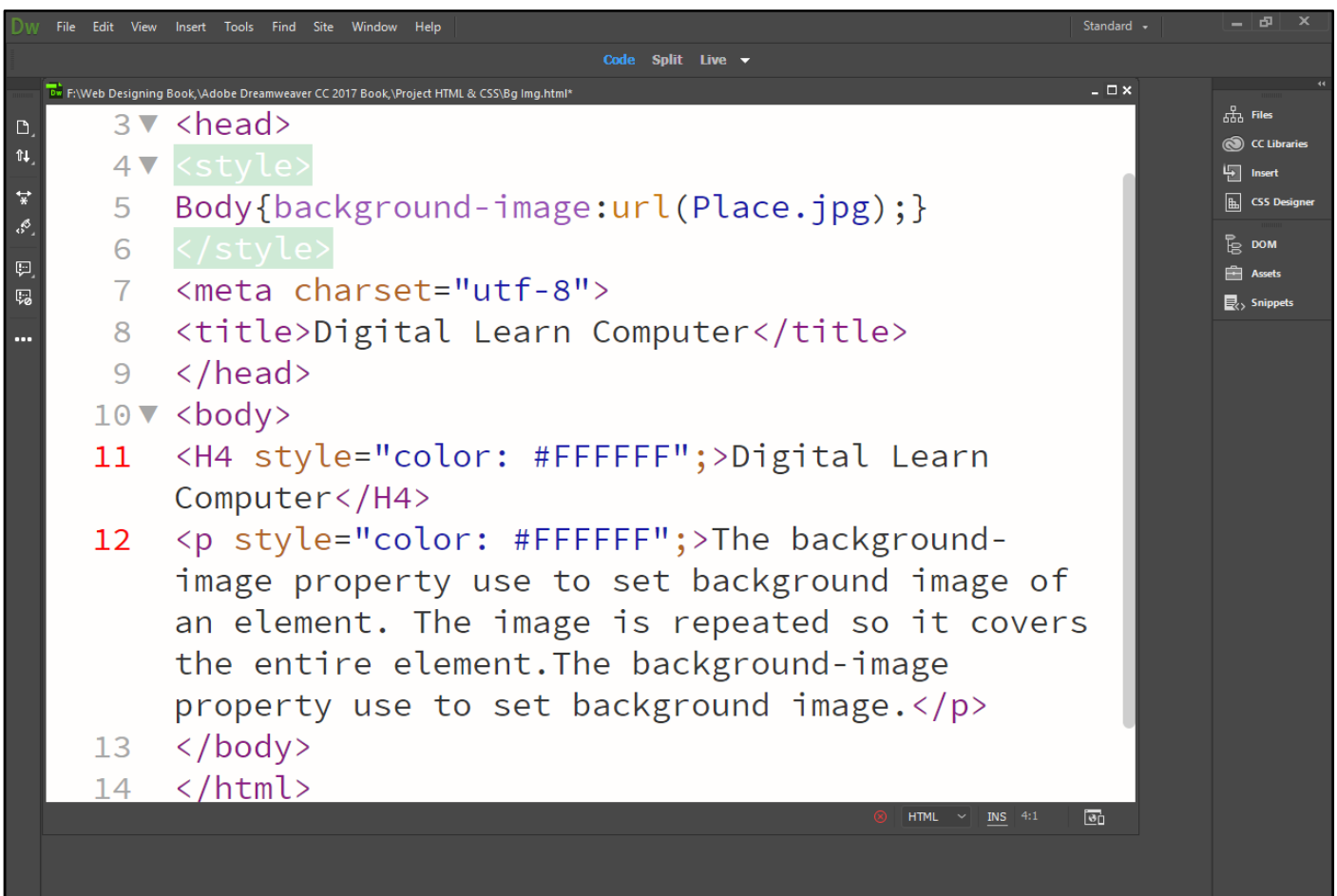
Different Background-Color. The background-color property specifies the different background color of an element. To specify a solid background color, use the background-color property. Color values used for the background-color property can be referenced by name or by numeric value.



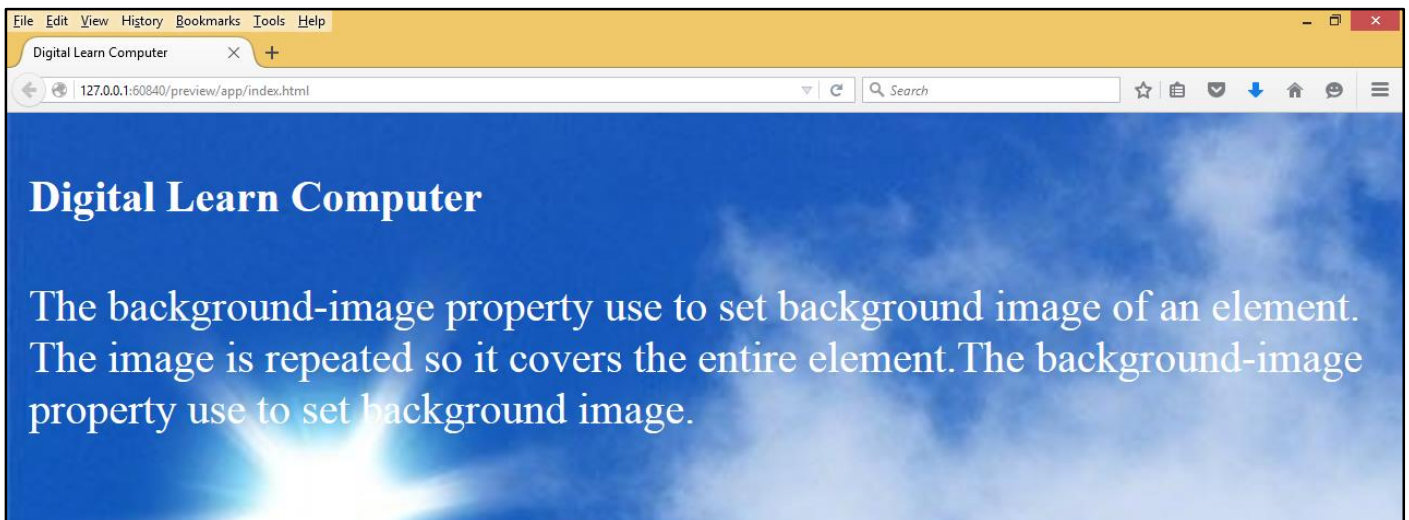
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in different background-color code as simple web page browser.



Background Image. The background-image property use to set background image of an element. The image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

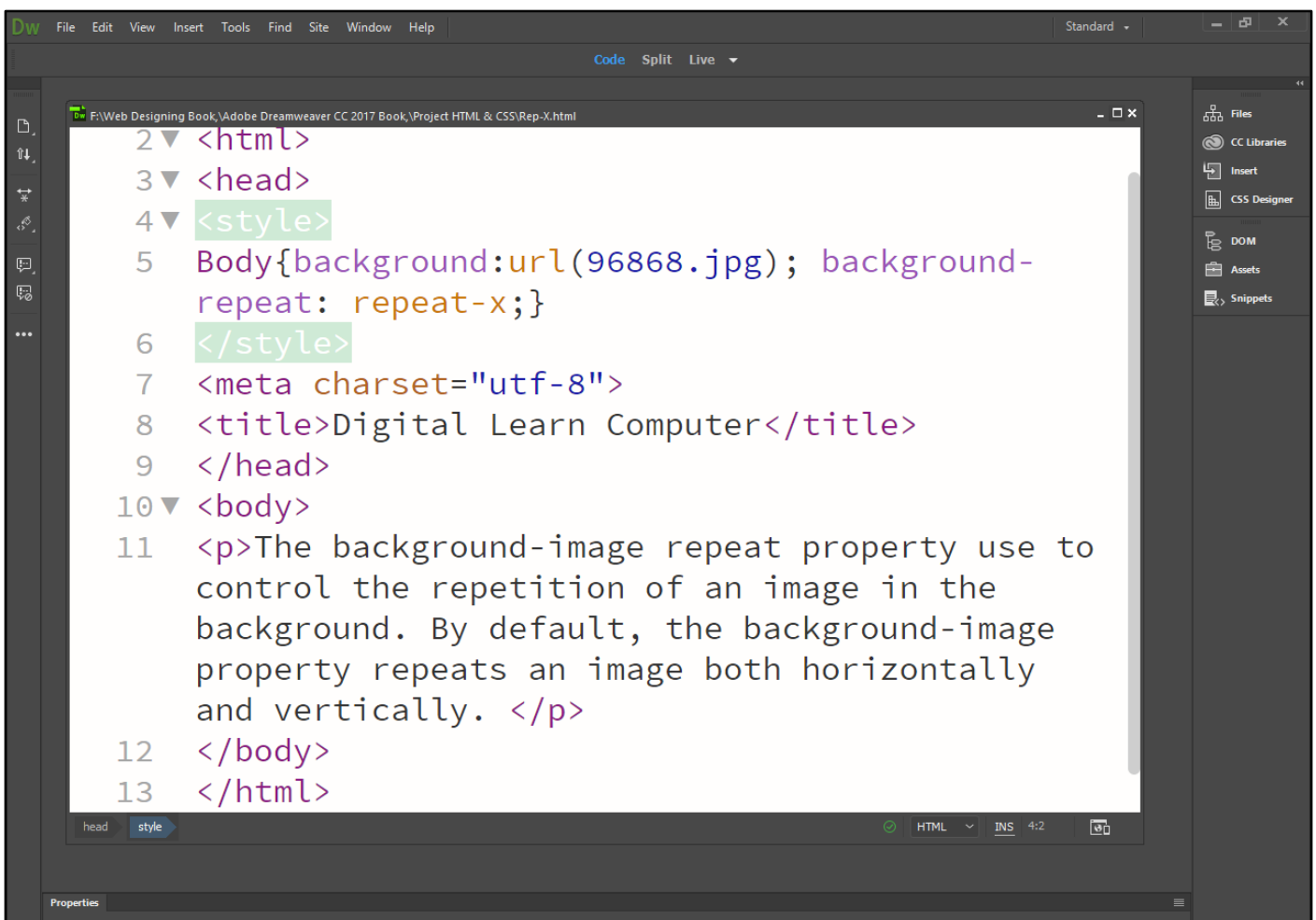


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in background-image code as simple web page browser.



Background Image – Repeat Vertical and Horizontal. The background-image repeat property use to control the repetition of an image in the background. By default, the background-image property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.

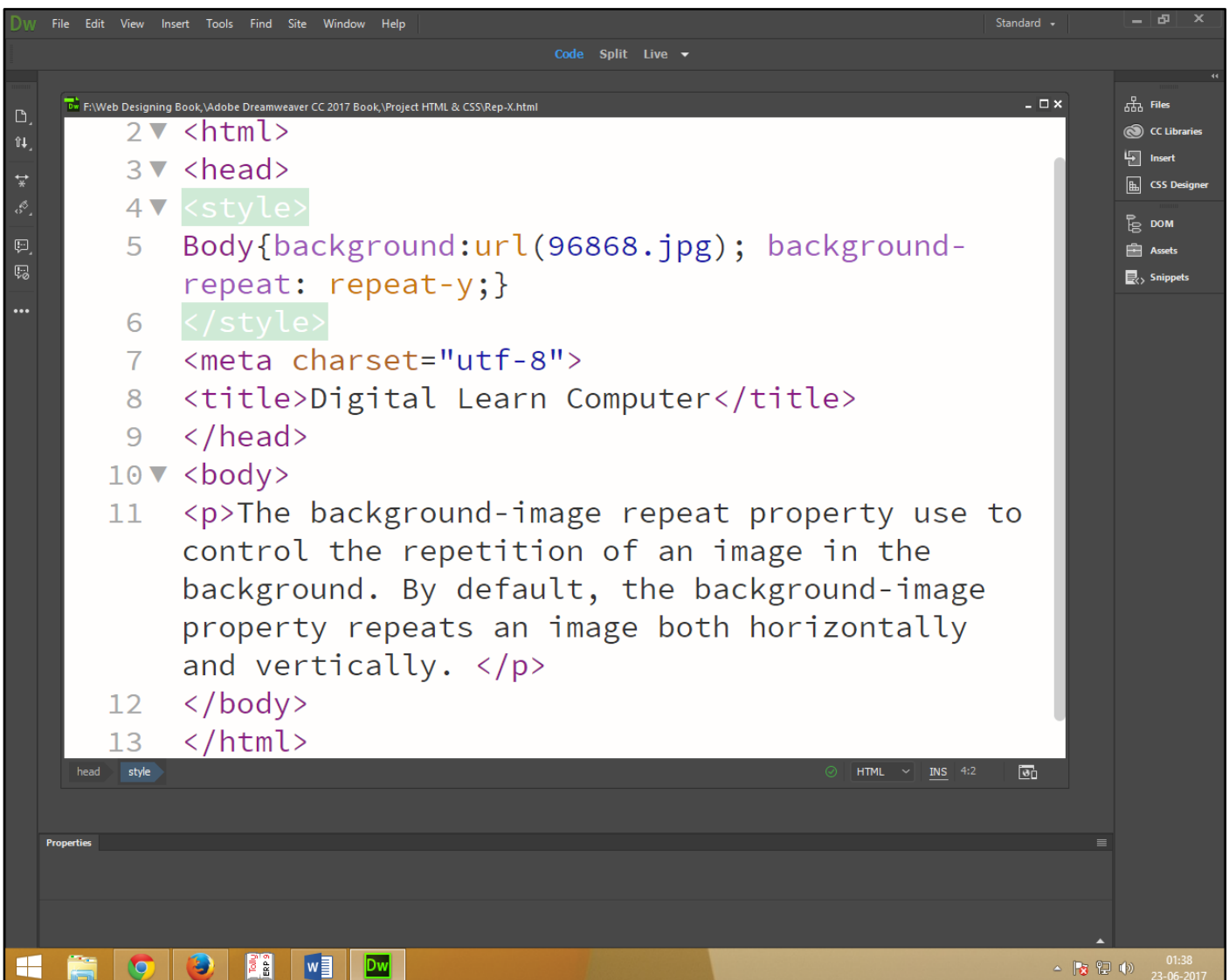
Background-Repeat: Repeat-X;



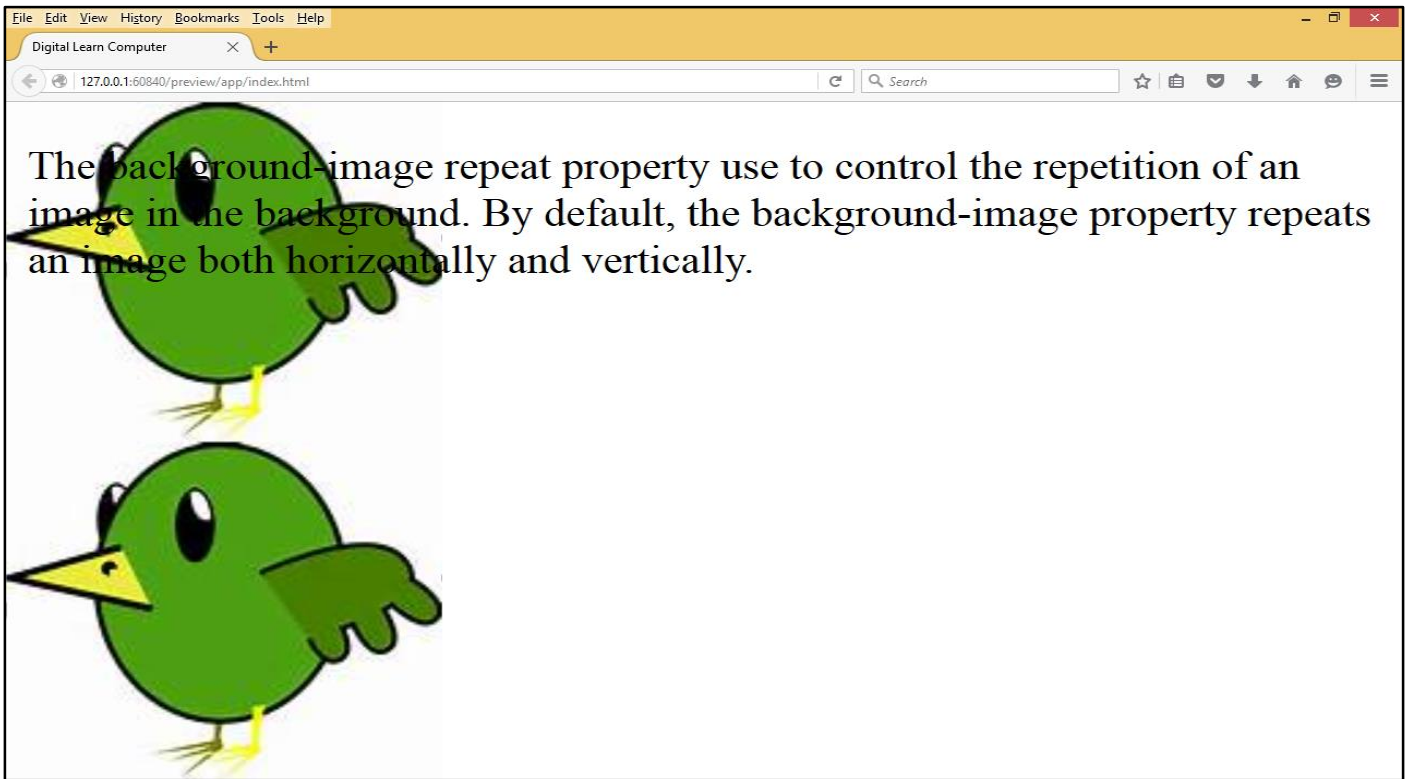
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in background - repeat: repeat-x; code as simple web page browser.



Background-Repeat: Repeat-Y;

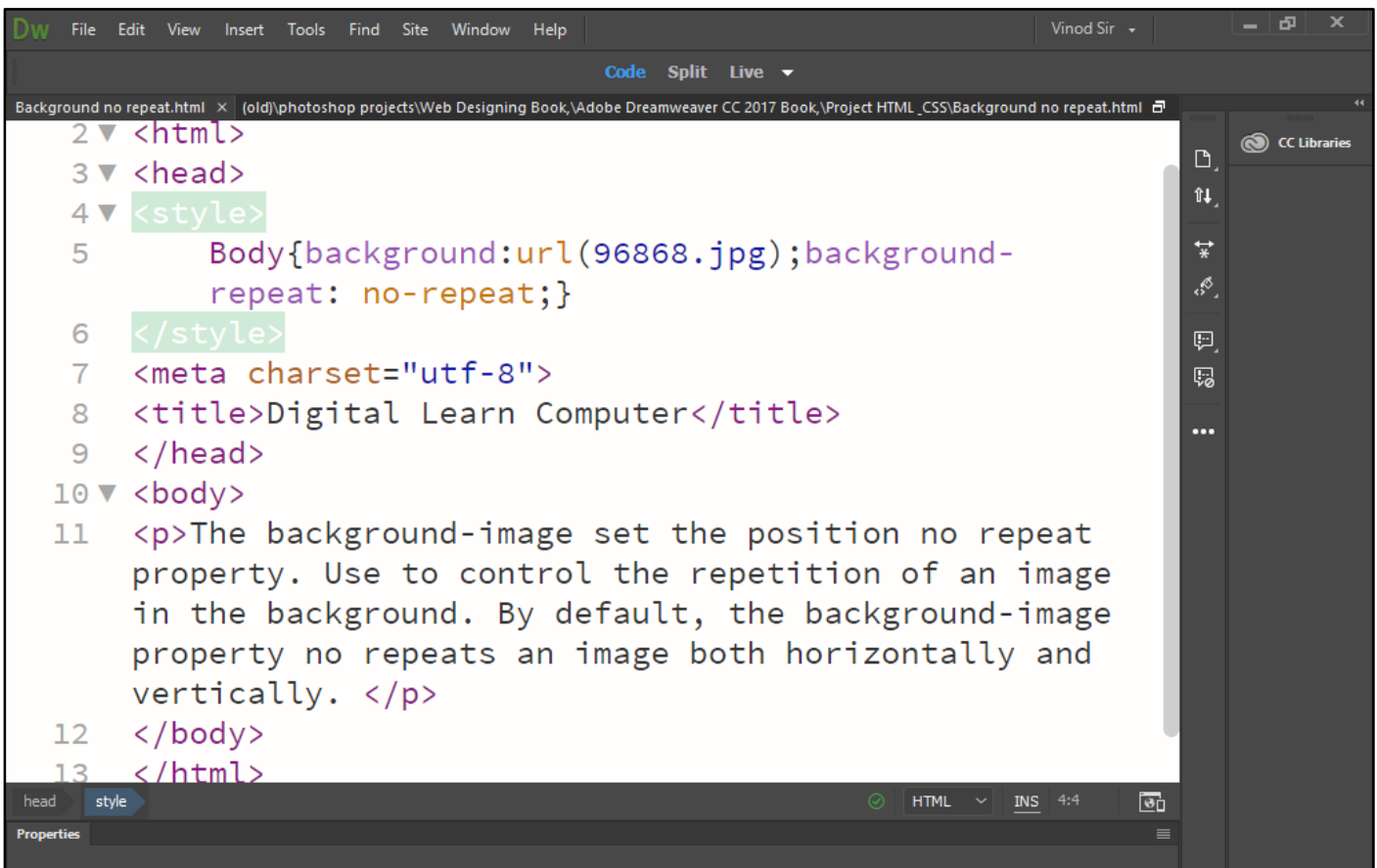


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in background - repeat: repeat-y; code as simple web page browser.

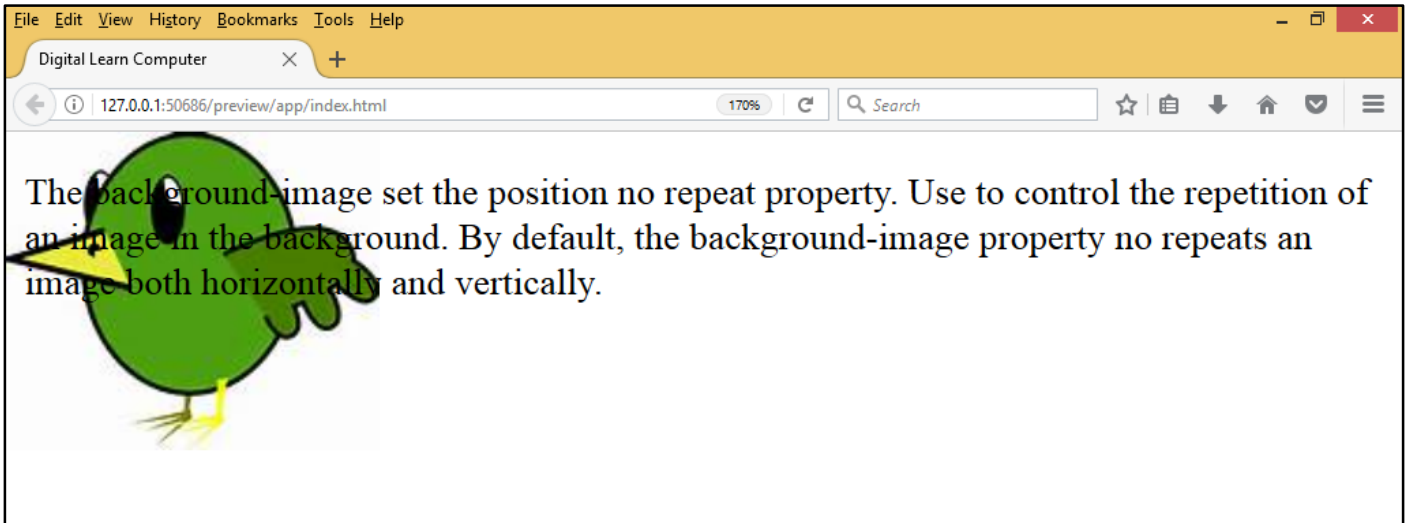


Background Image – Set Position and No Repeat. The background-image set the position no repeat property. Use to control the repetition of an image in the background. By default, the background-image property no repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.

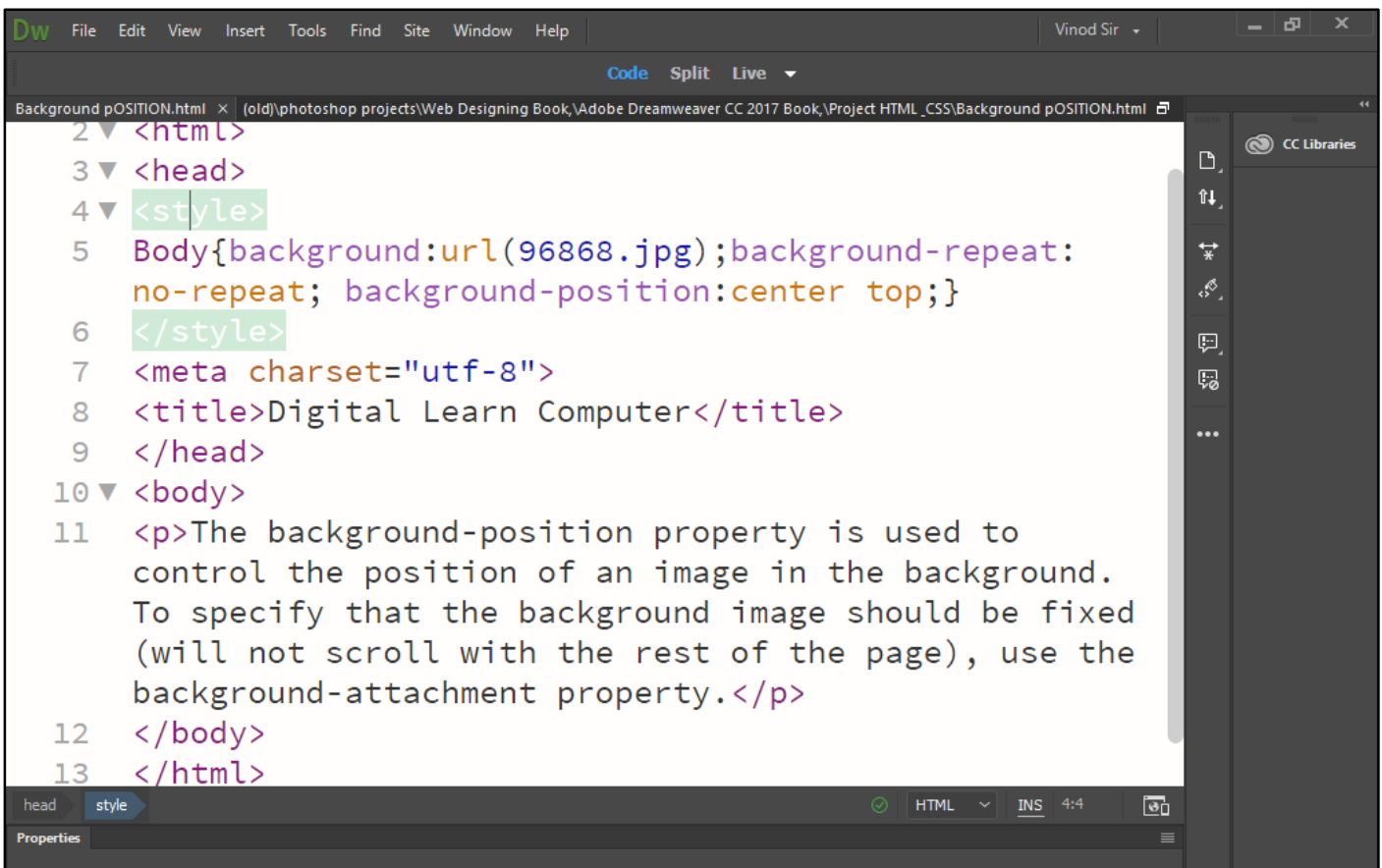
Background-Repeat: No – Repeat.



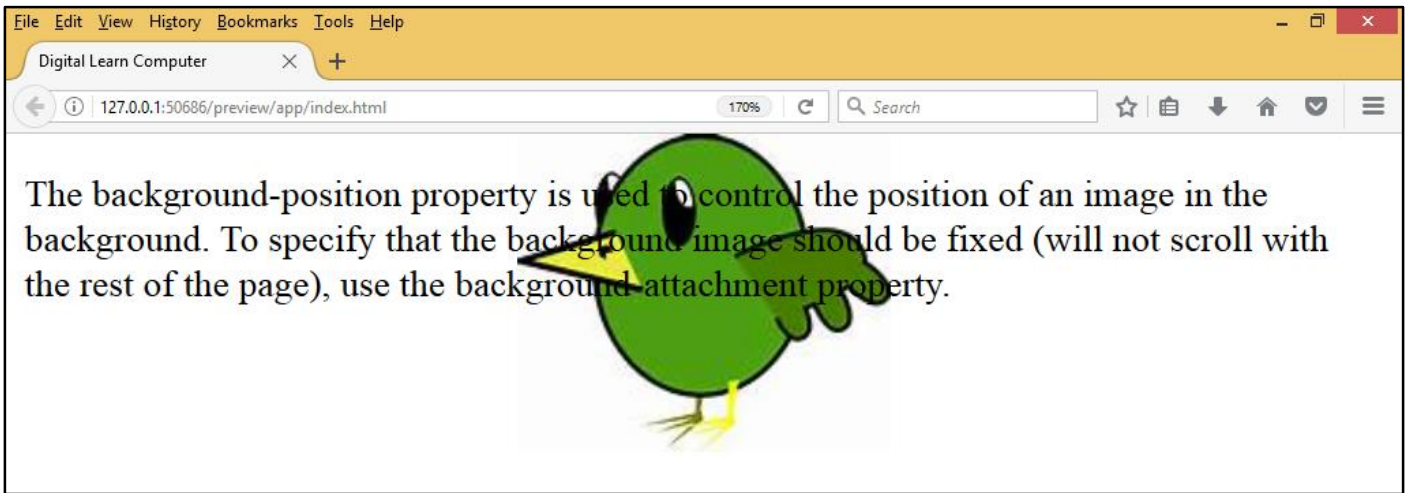
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in background - repeat: no - repeat; code as simple web page browser.



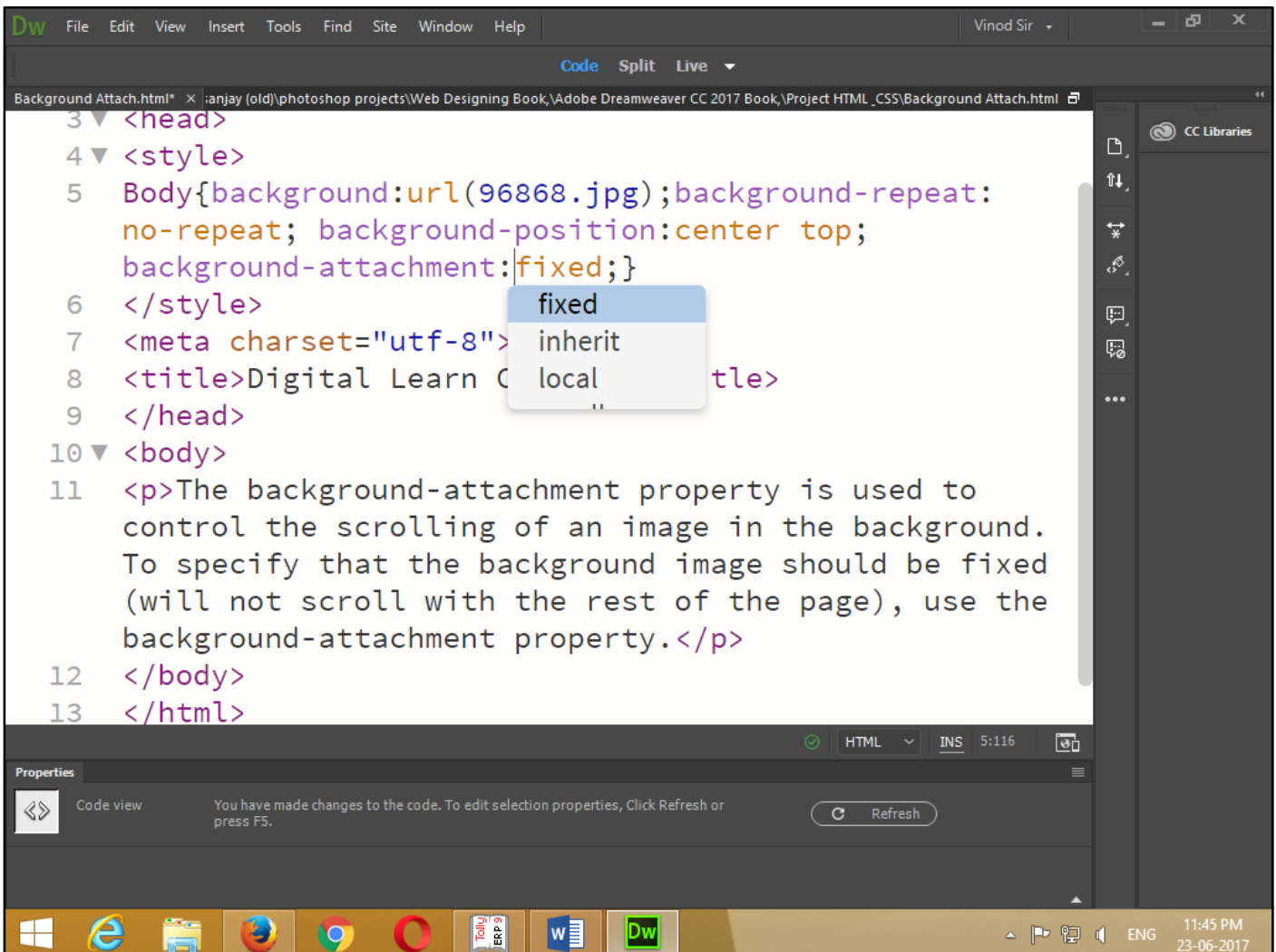
Background Position. The background-position property is used to control the position of an image in the background. To specify that the background image should be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page), use the background-attachment property.



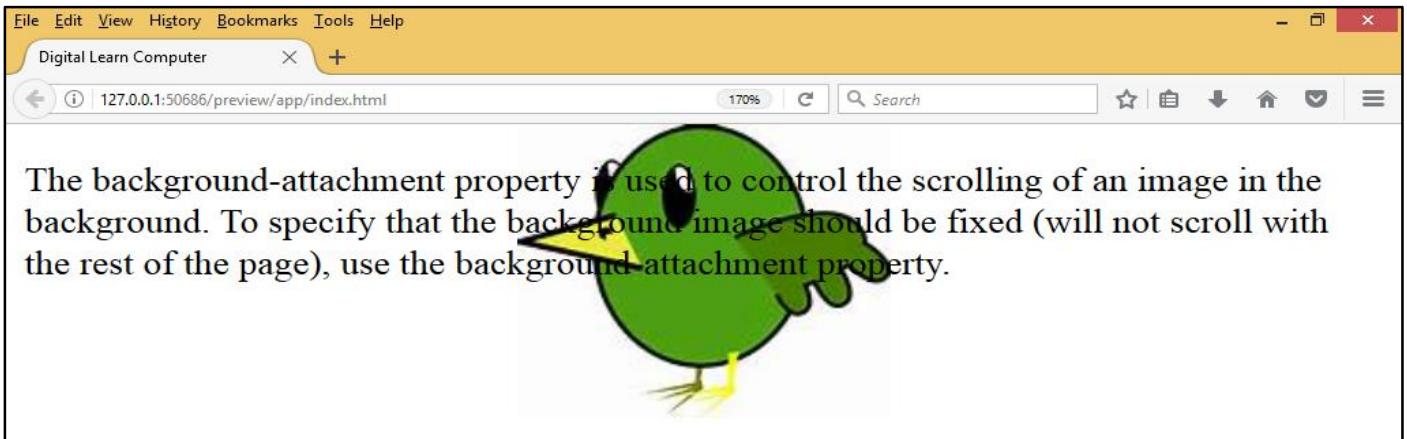
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in background - position code as simple web page browser.



Background Attachment. The background-attachment property is used to control the scrolling of an image in the background. To specify that the background image should be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page), use the background-attachment property.

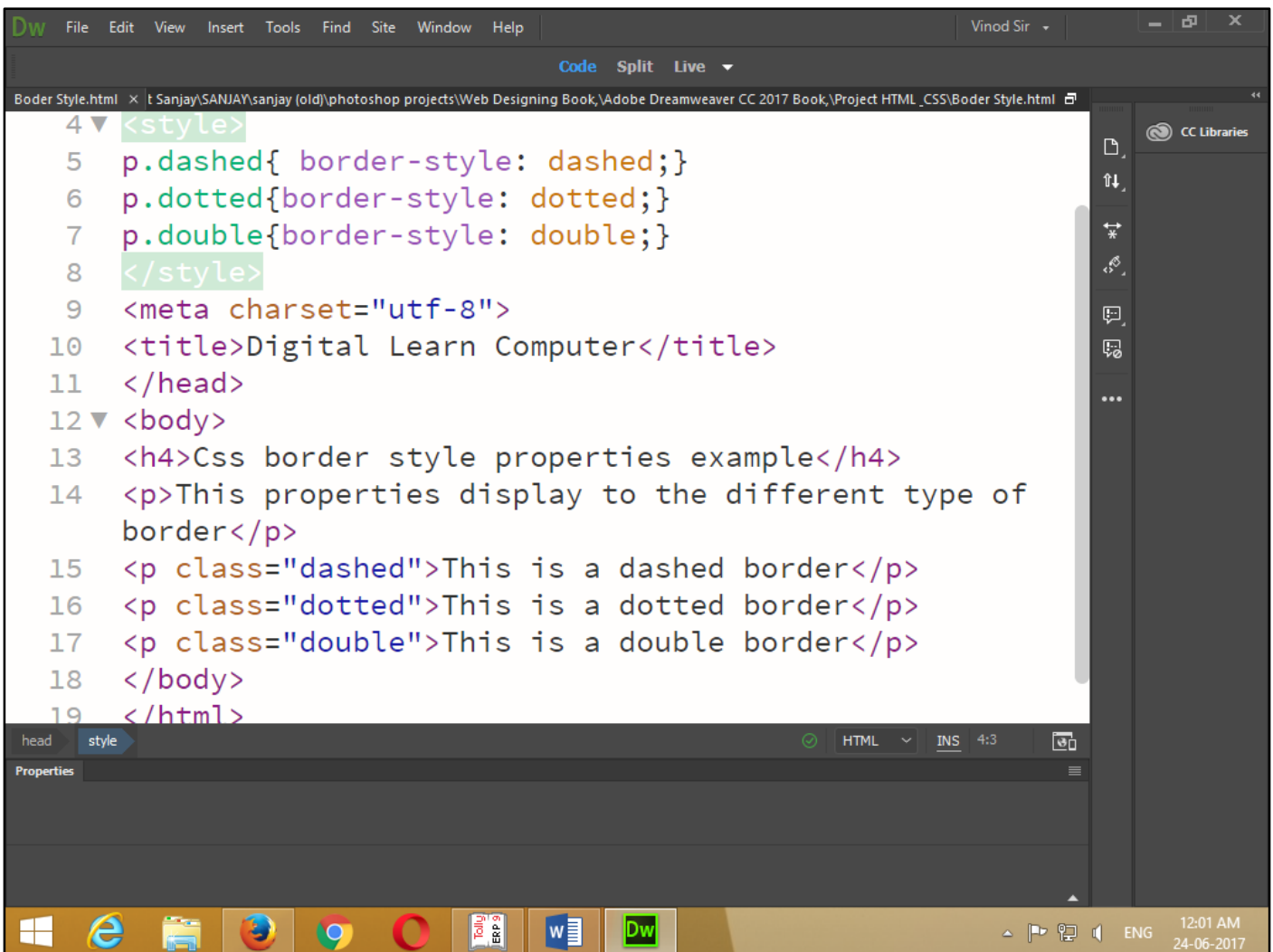


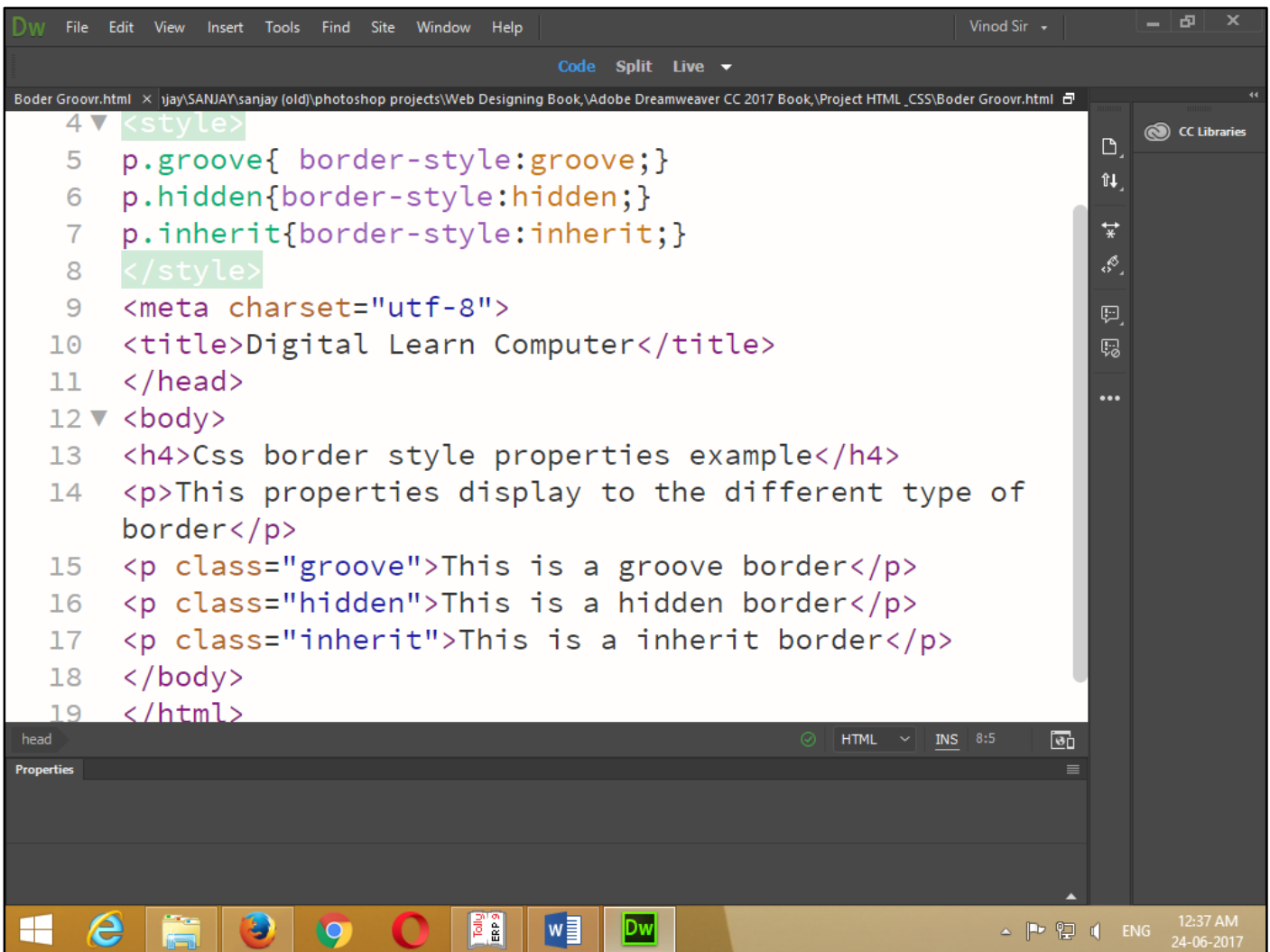
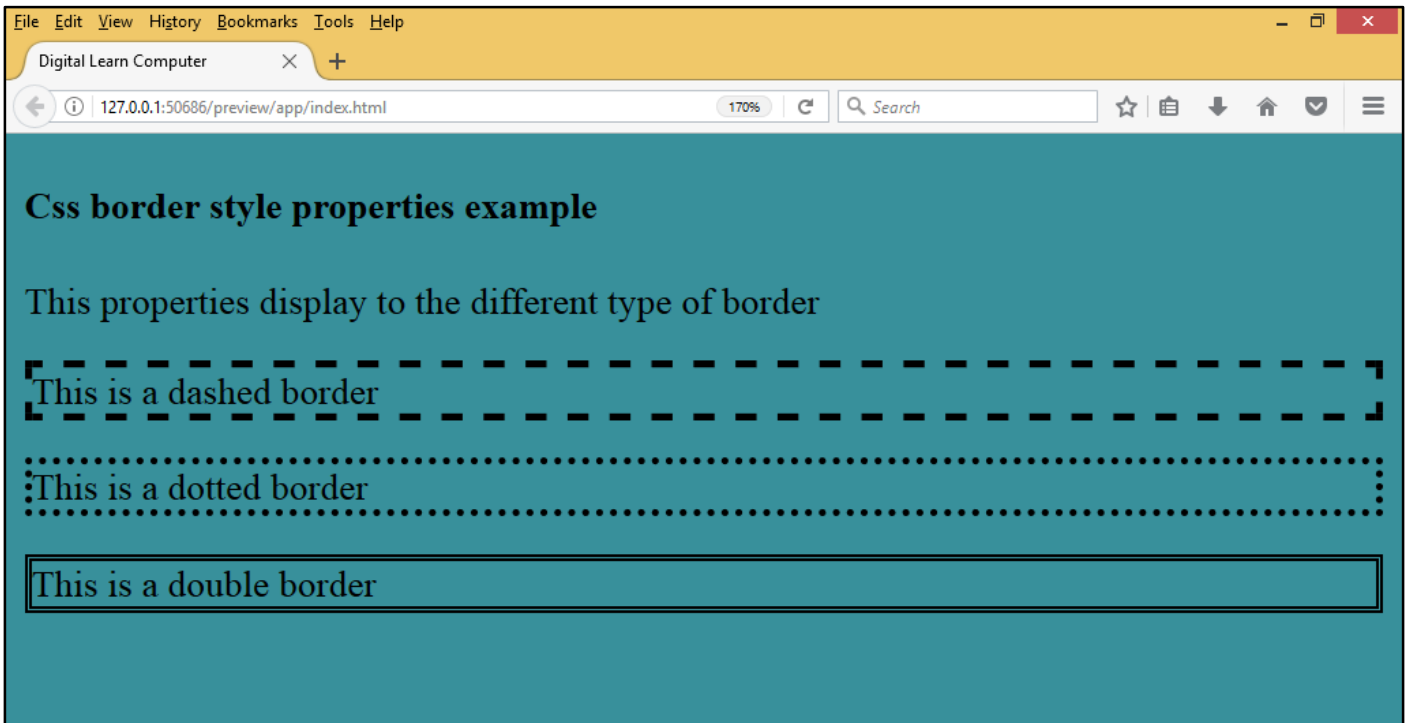
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in background – attachment: fixed; code as simple web page browser.

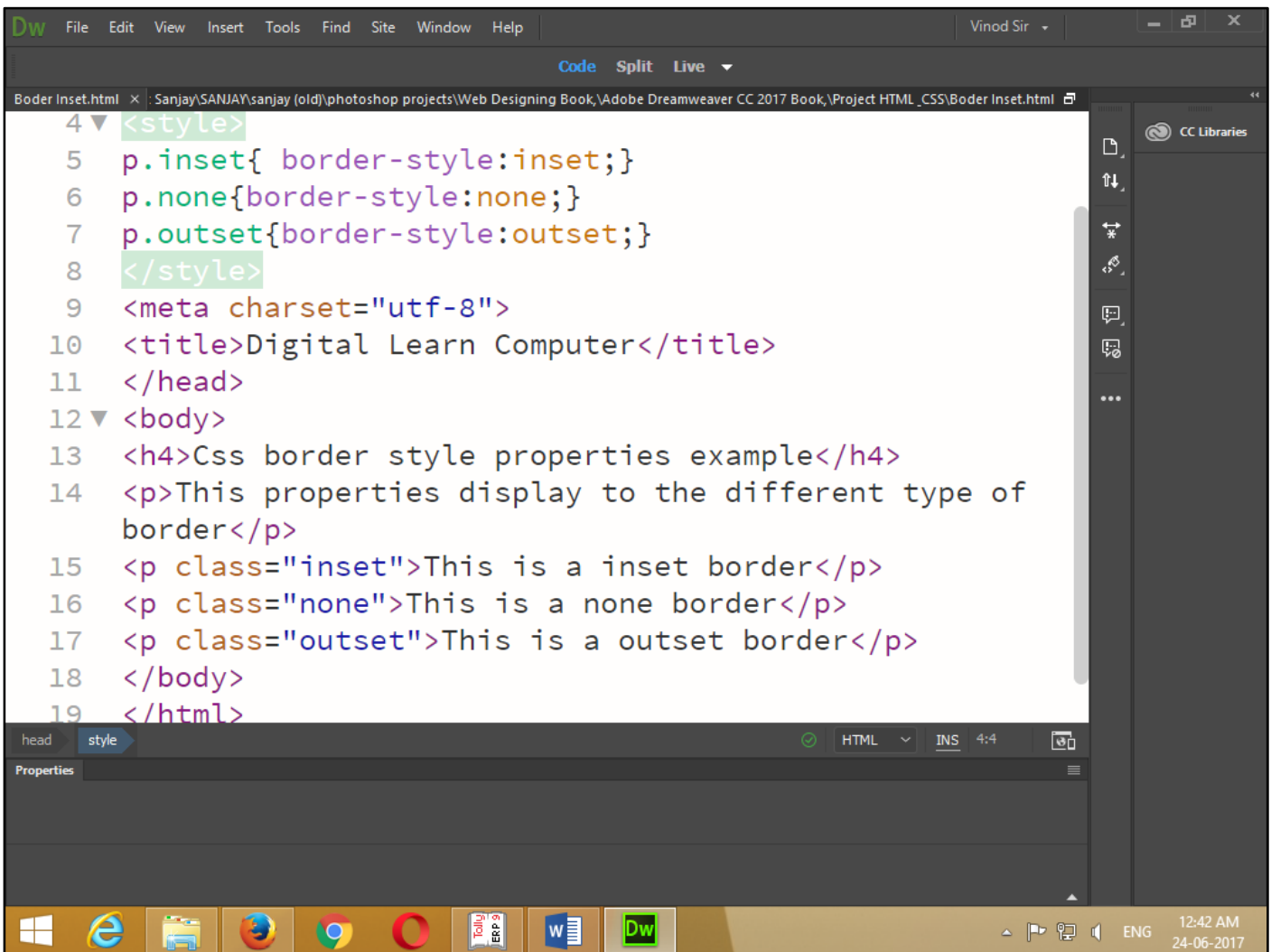
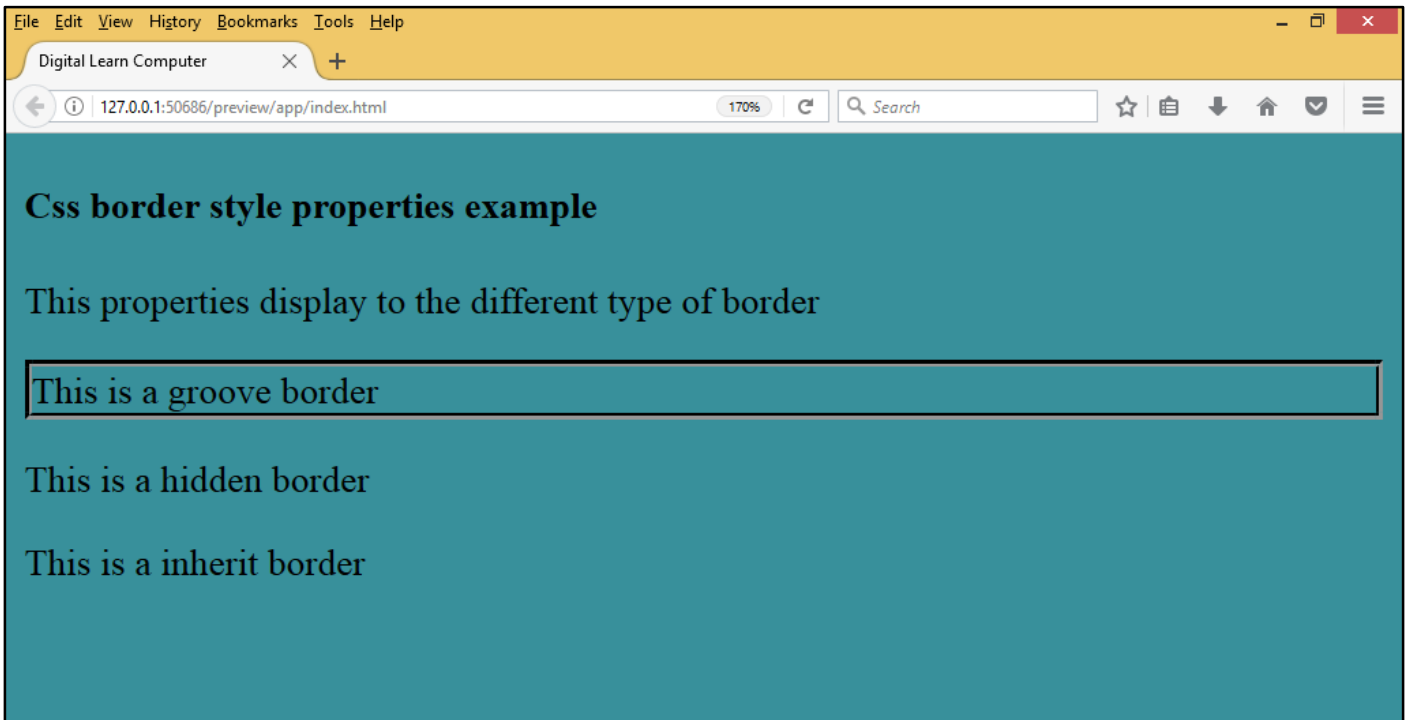


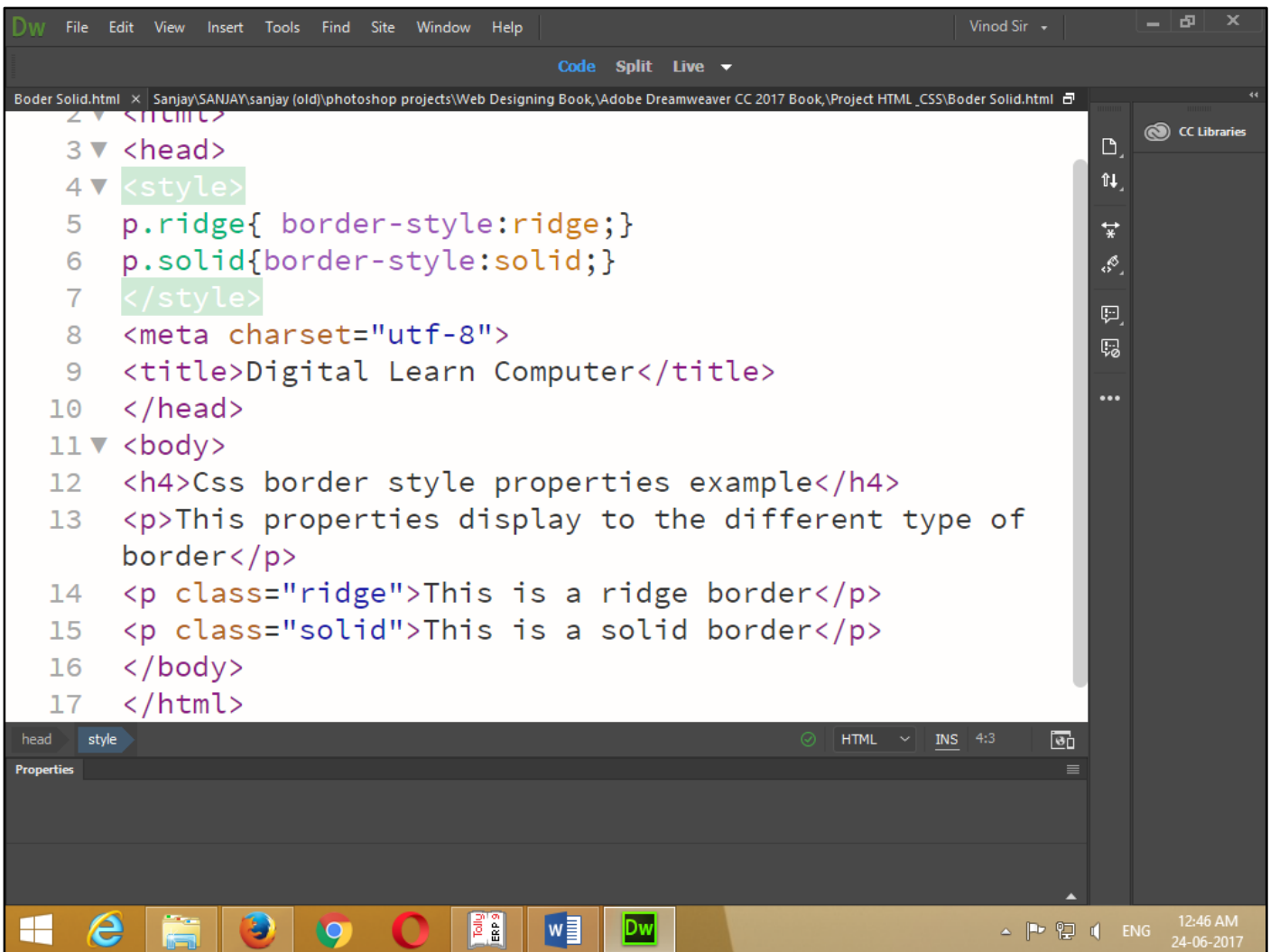
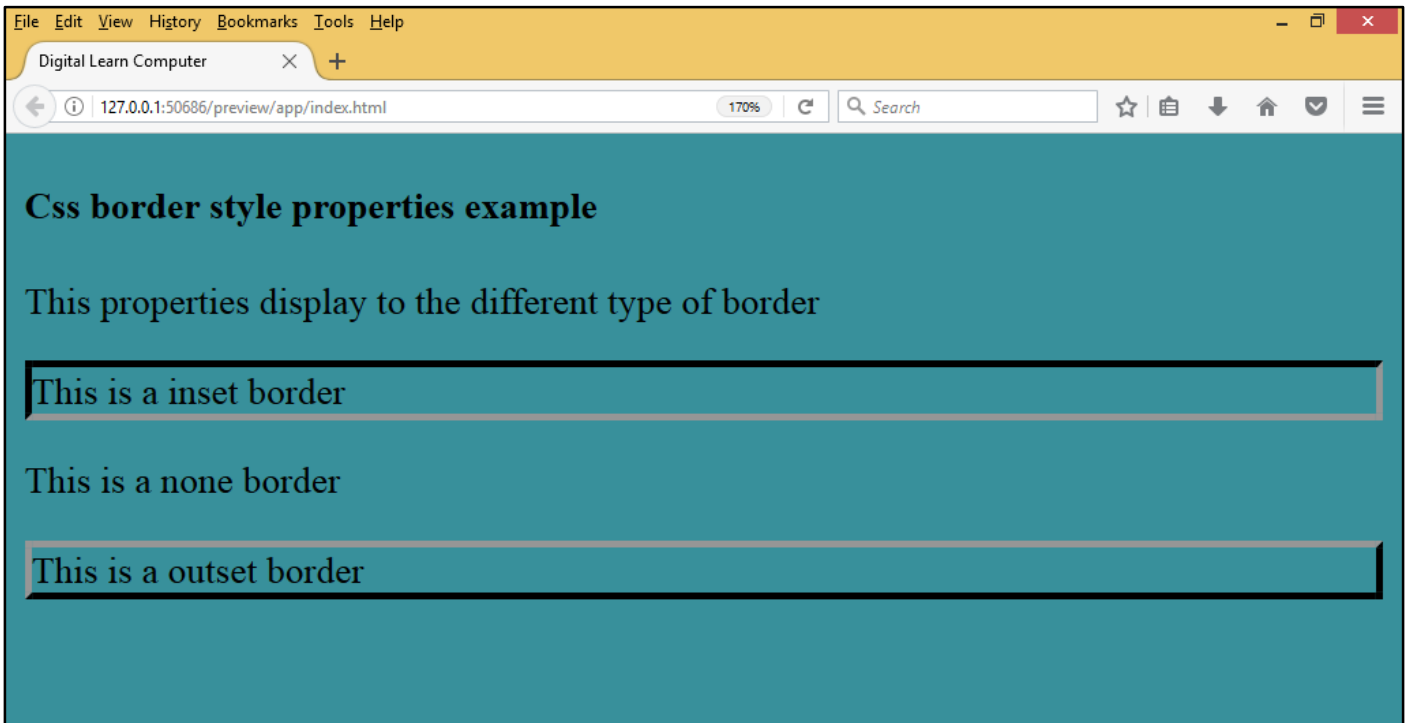
Chapter-26. Border Properties. The border properties allow you to specify how the border of the box representing an element should look. There are three properties of a border you can change.

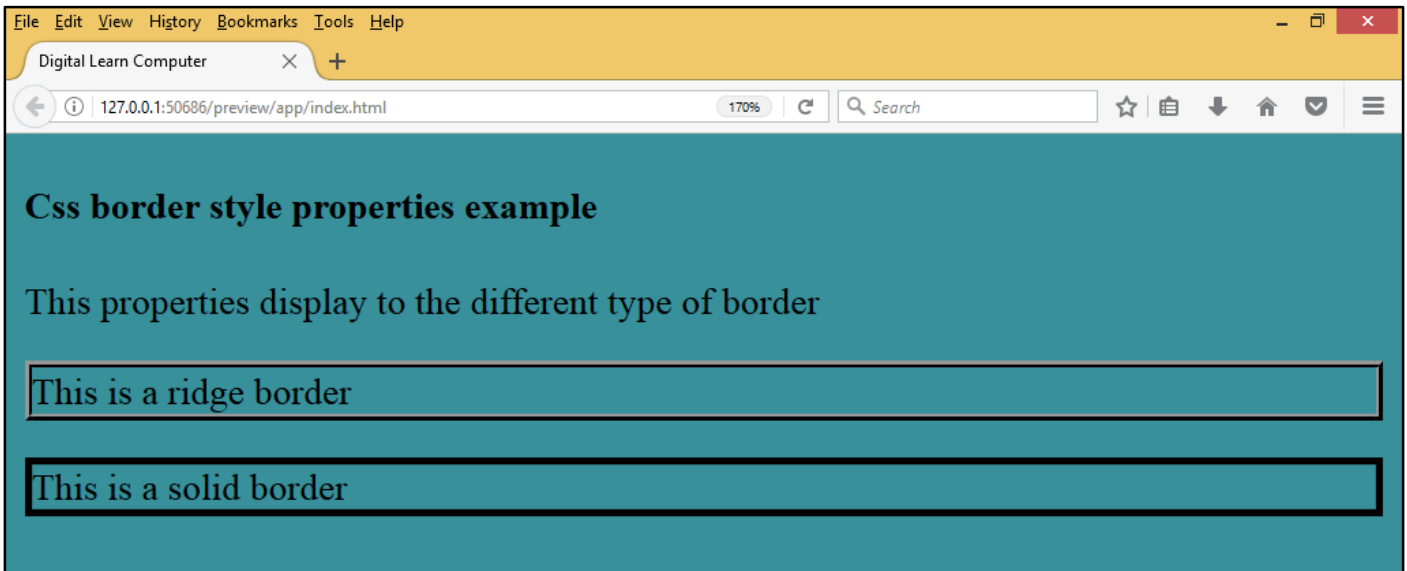
Border Style. The border-style specifies whether a border should be solid, dashed line, double line, or one of the other possible values.





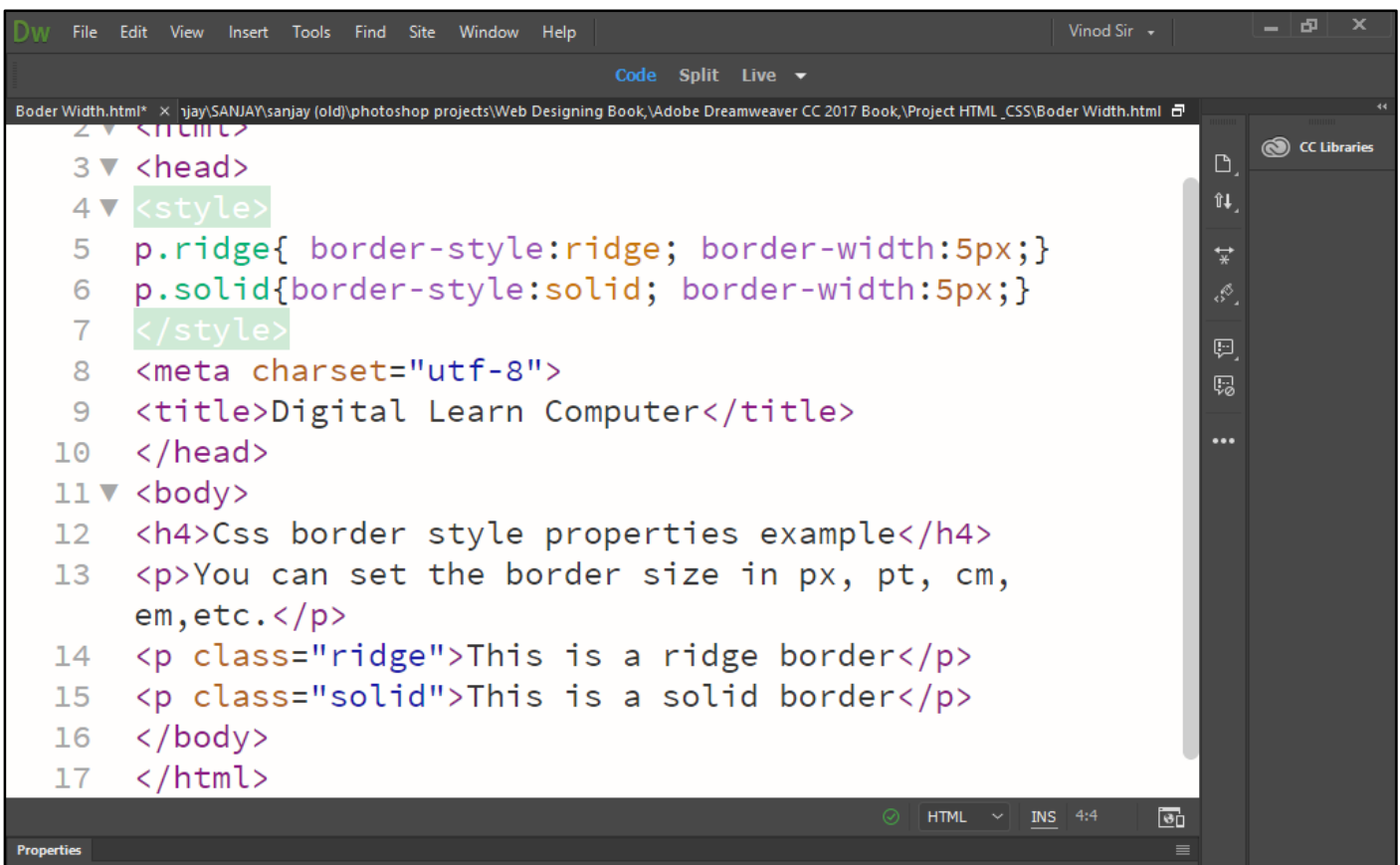




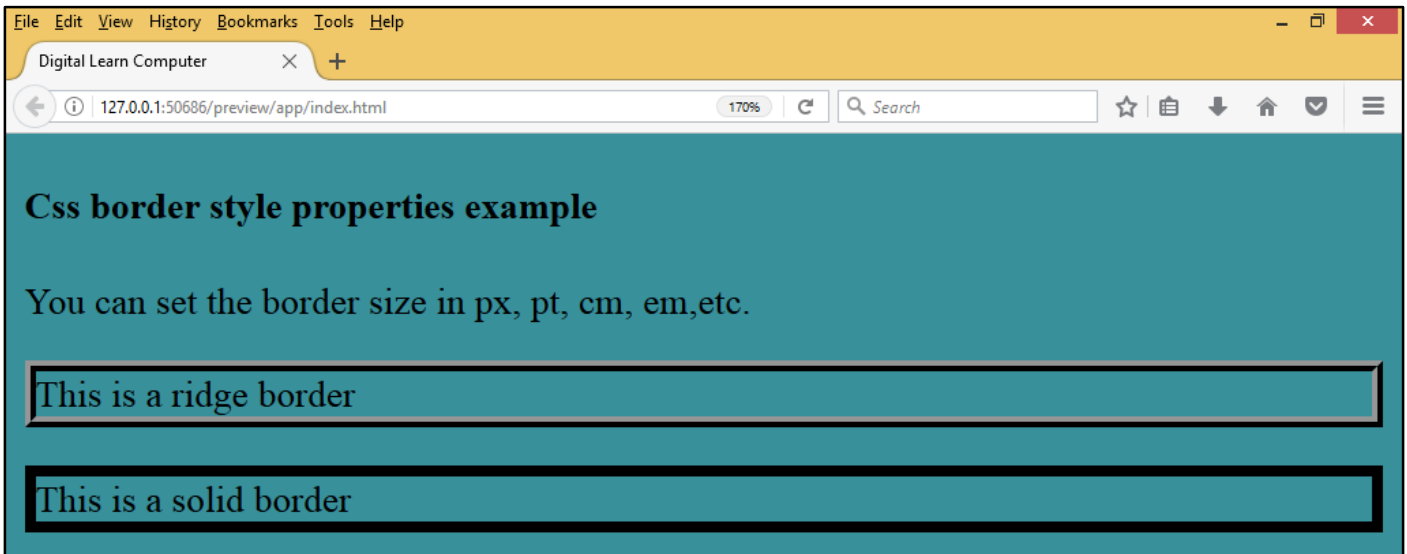


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in border-style code as simple web page browser.

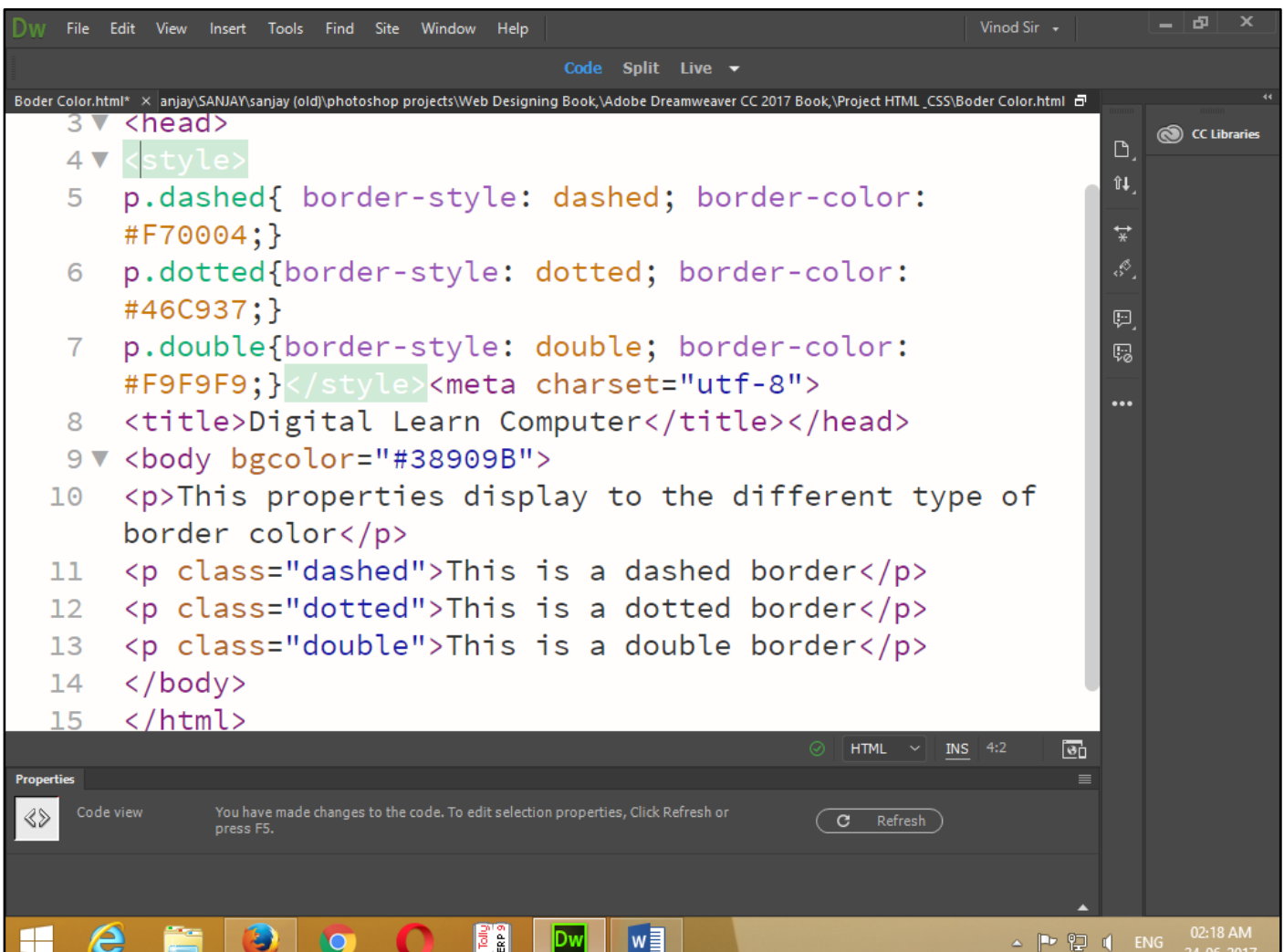
Border Width. The border-width property allows you to set the width of an element borders. The value of this property could be either a length in PX, PT, or cm, or it should be set too thin, medium, or thick. You can individually change the width of the bottom, top, left, and right borders of an element using the following properties.



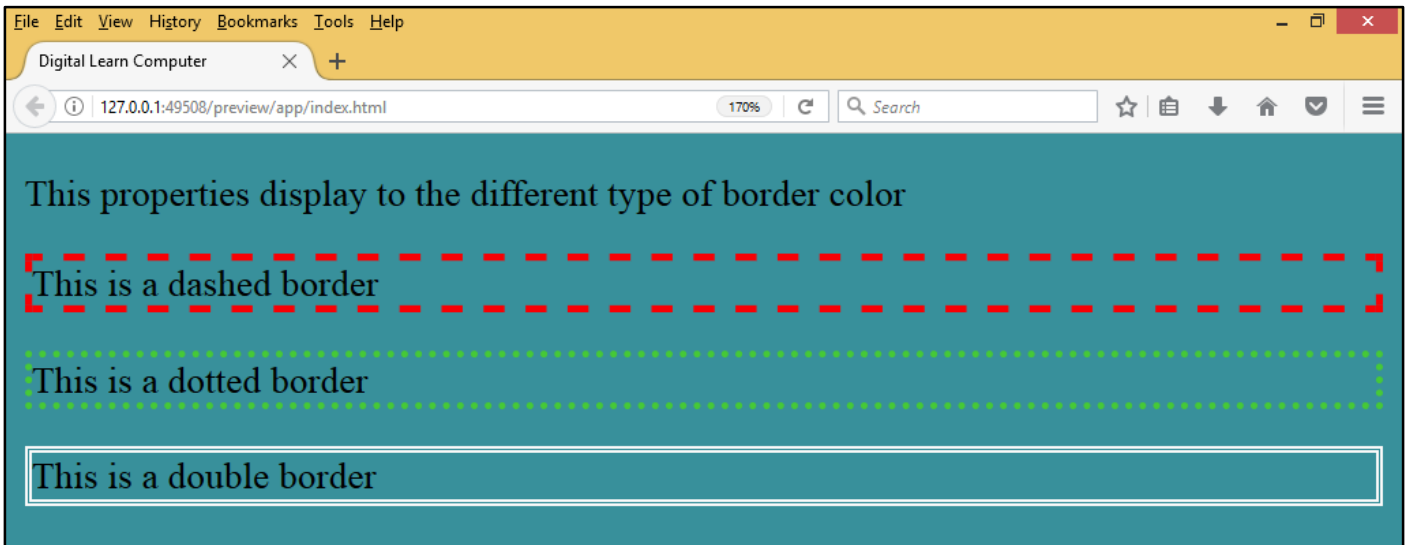
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in border-width code as simple web page browser.



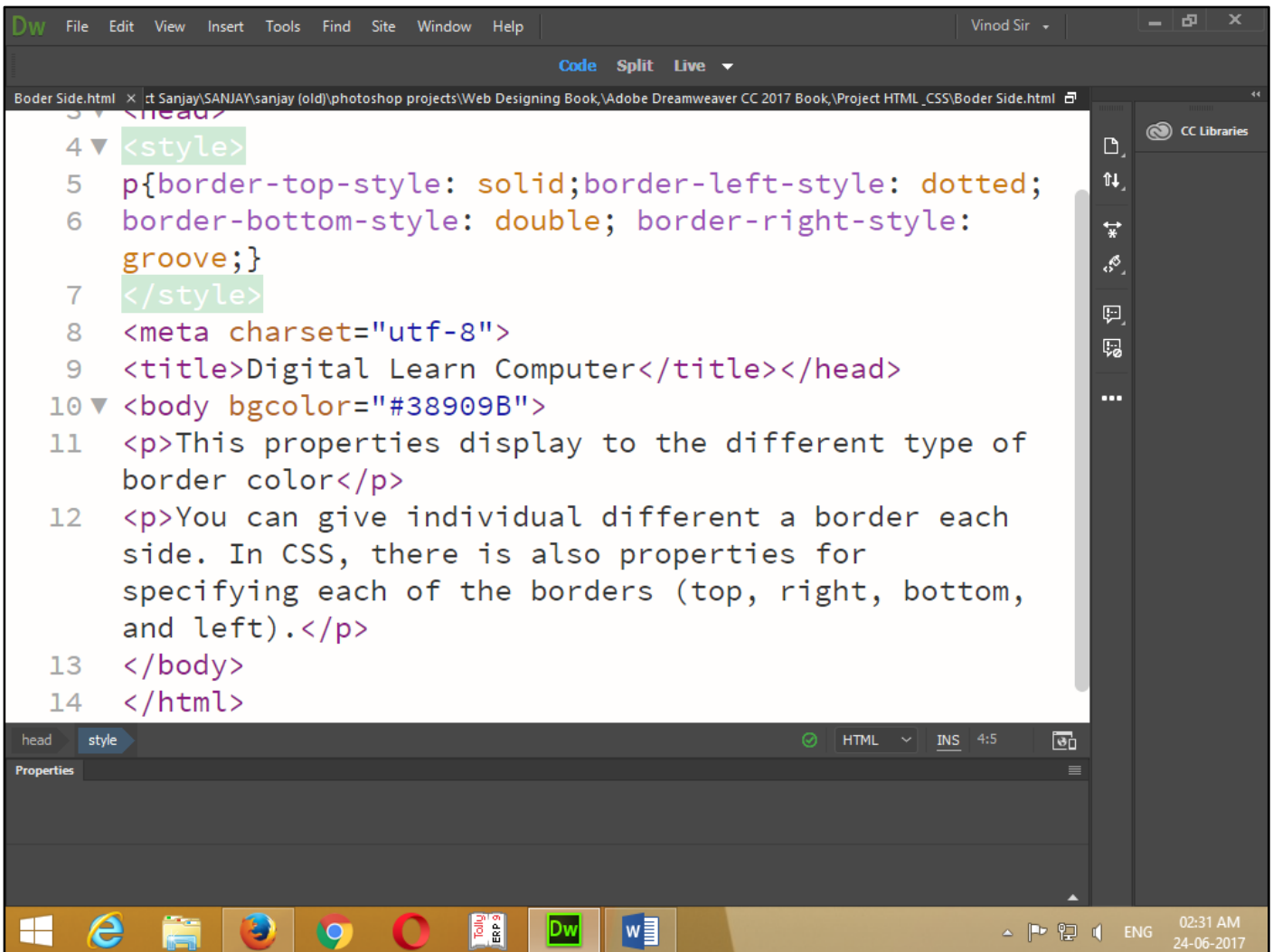
Border Colour. The border-color property allows you to change the color of the border surrounding an element. You can individually change the color of the bottom, left, top and right sides of an element's border using the properties.



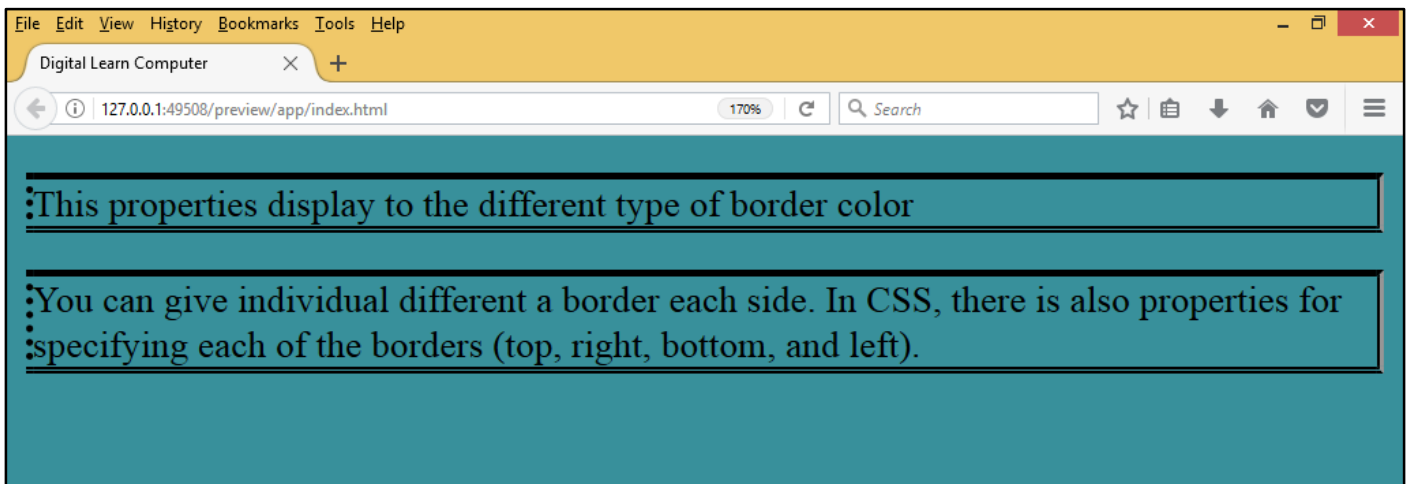
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in border-color code as simple web page browser.



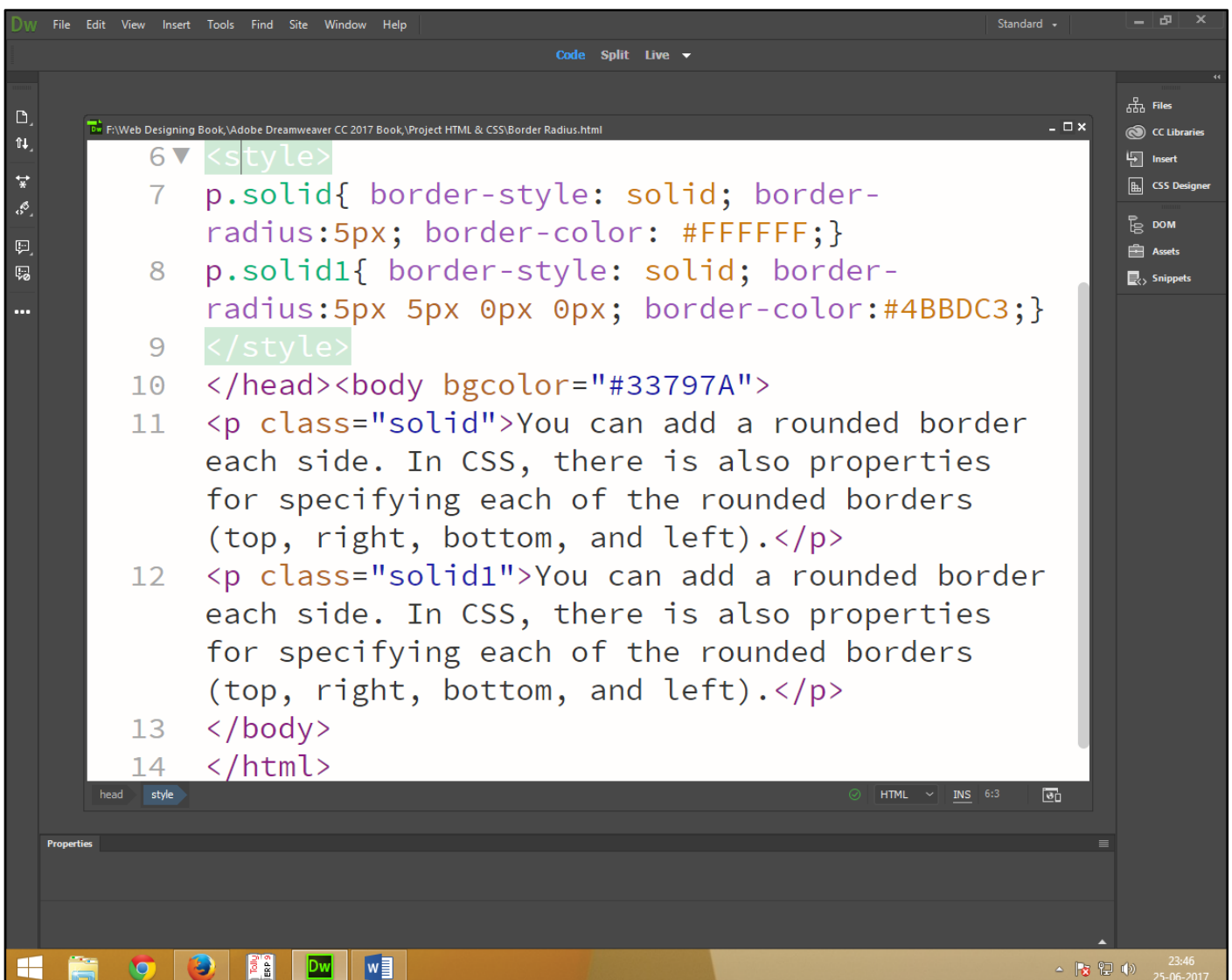
Individual Side Border. You can give individual different a border each side. In CSS, there is also properties for specifying each of the borders (top, right, bottom, and left).



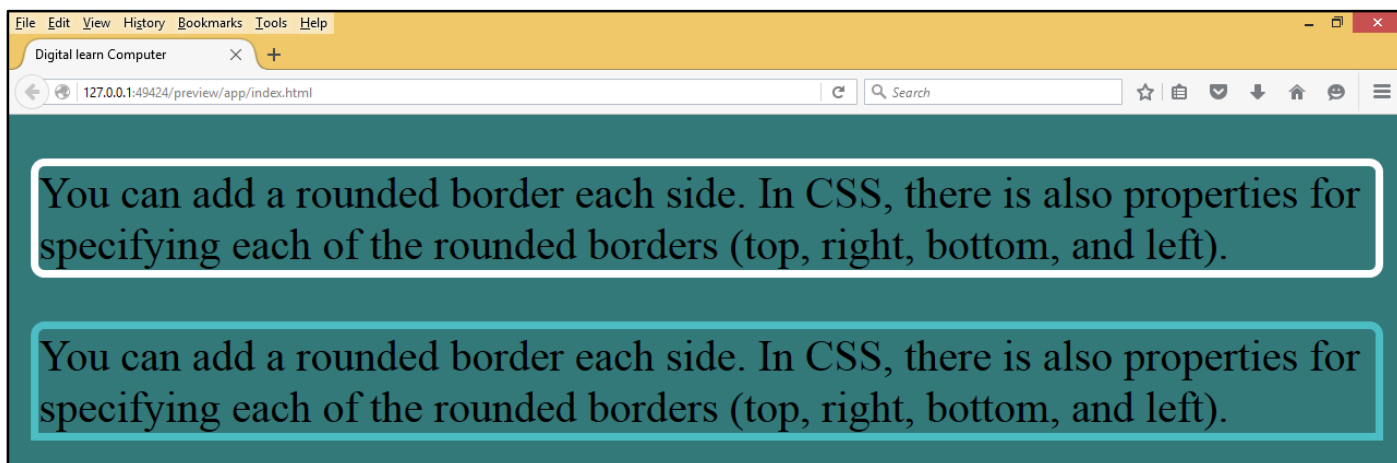
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in individual border-style code as simple web page browser.



Rounded Borders. You can add a rounded border each side. In CSS, there is also properties for specifying each of the rounded borders (top, right, bottom, and left).

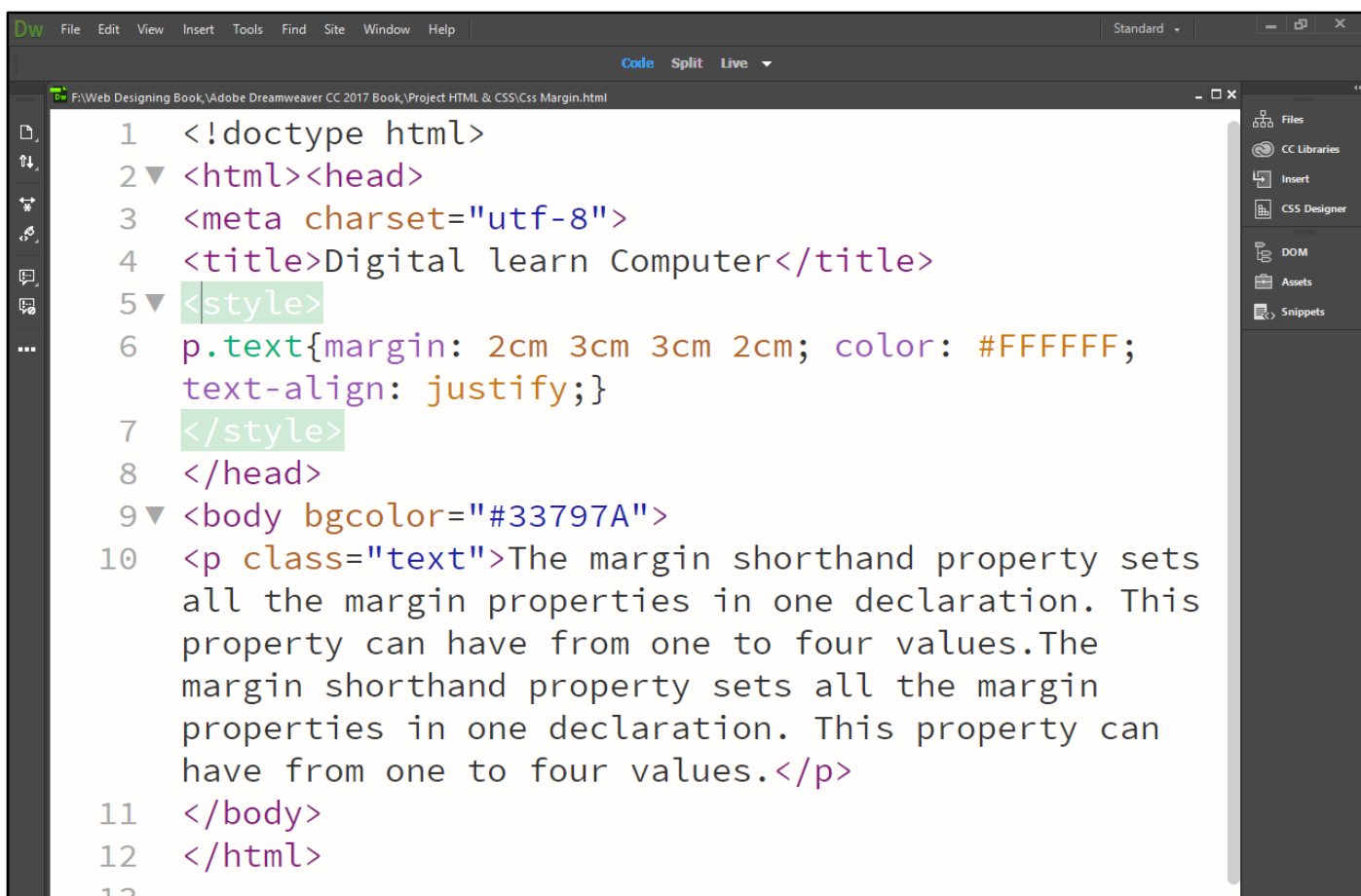


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in rounded border code as simple web page browser.

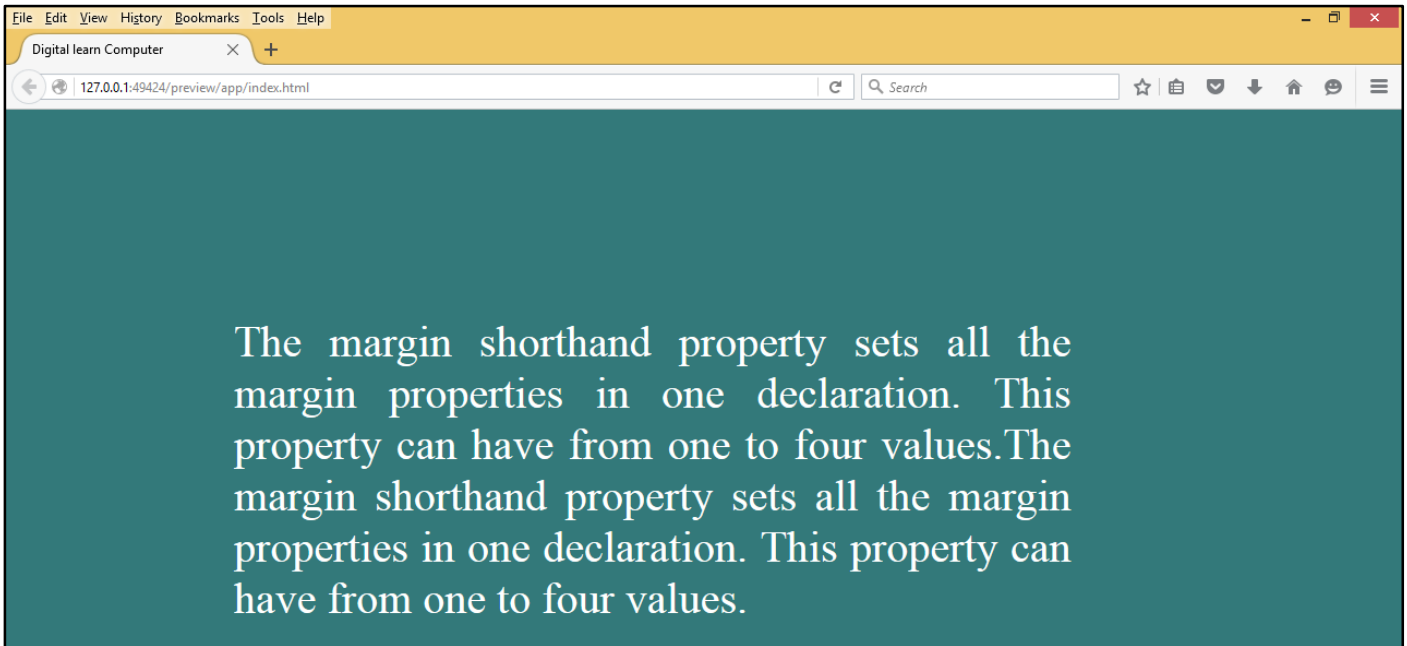


Chapter-27. CSS Margins. The margin property defines the space around an html element. It is possible to use negative values to overlap content. The values of the margin property are not inherited by the child elements. Remember that the adjacent vertical margins (top and bottom margins) will collapse into each other so that the distance between the blocks is not the sum of the margins, but only the greater of the two margins or the same size as one margin if both are equal. We have the following properties to set an element margin.

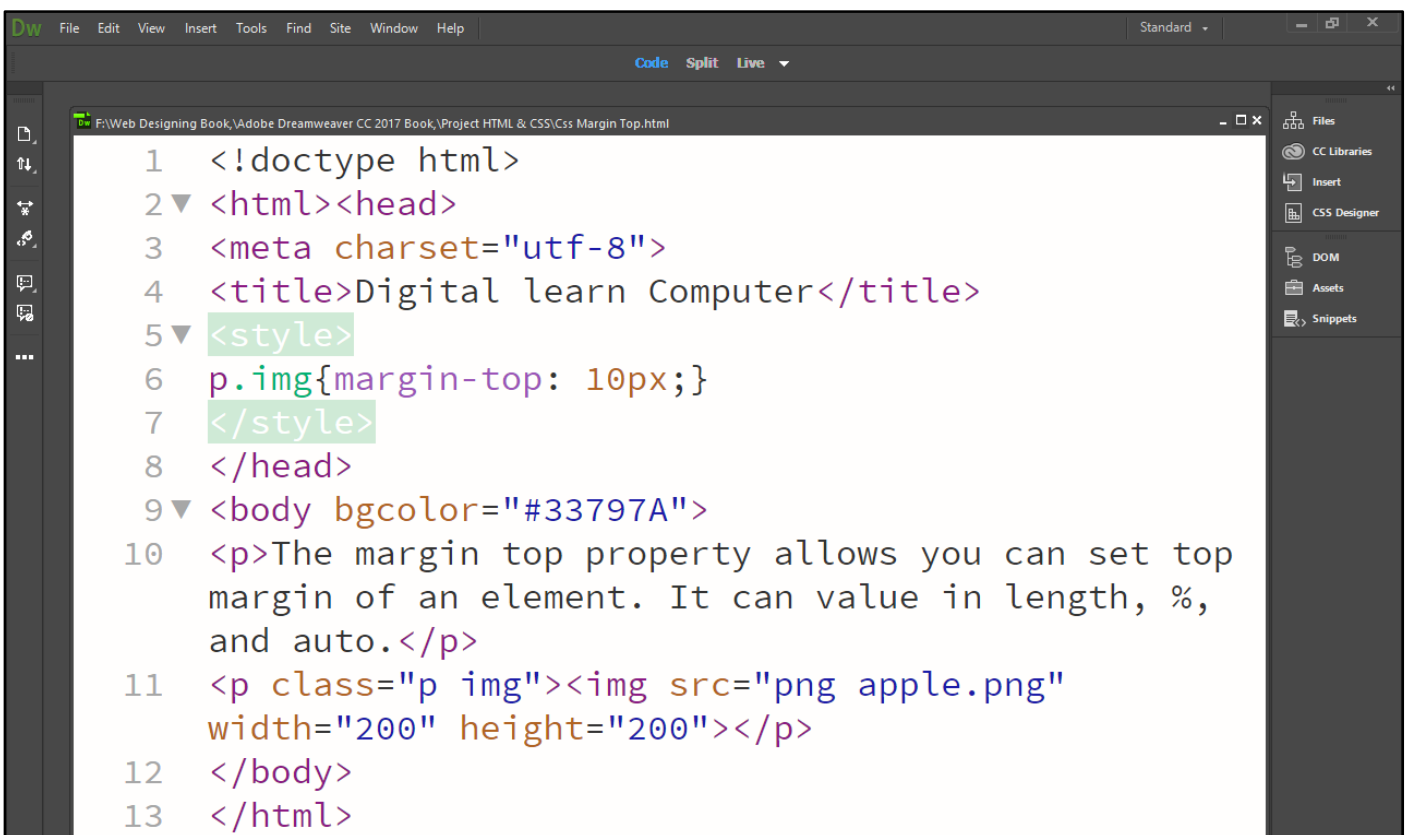
CSS Margins Property. The margin shorthand property sets all the margin properties in one declaration. This property can have from one to four values.



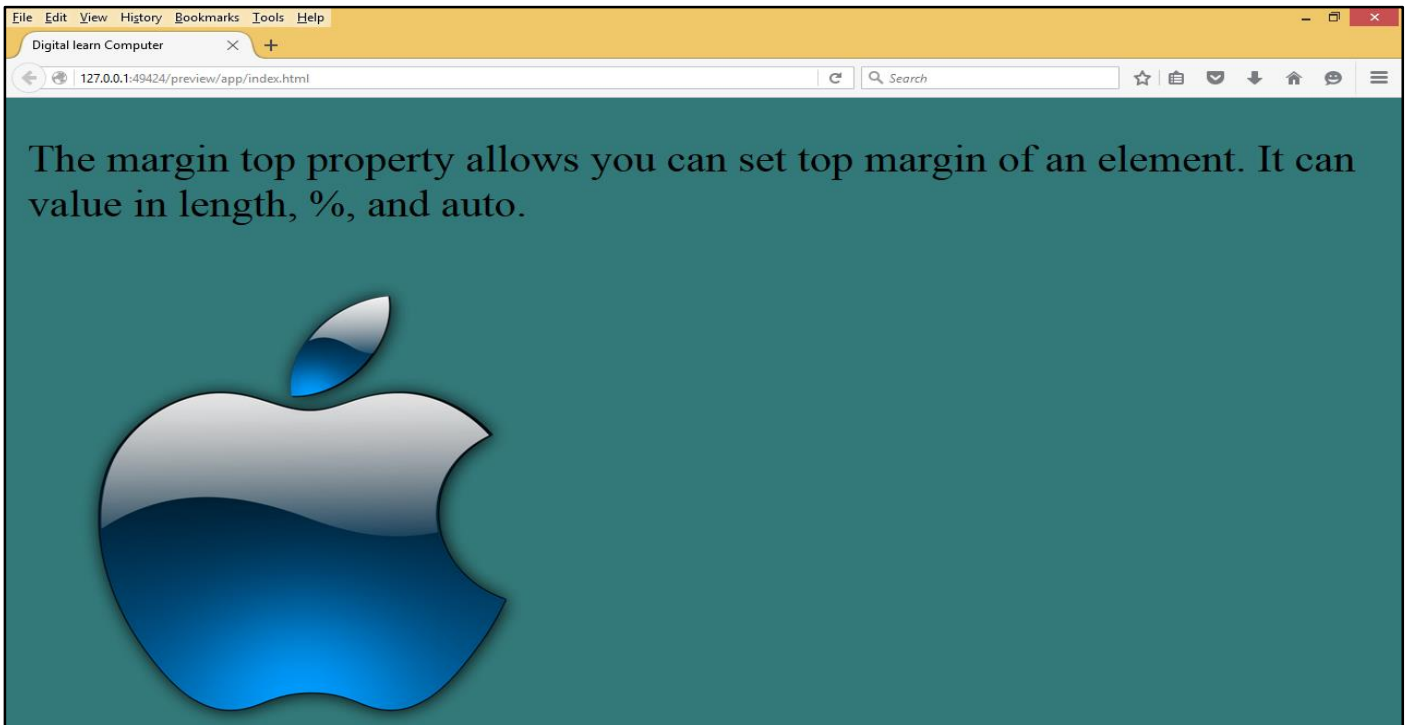
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in margin code as simple web page browser.



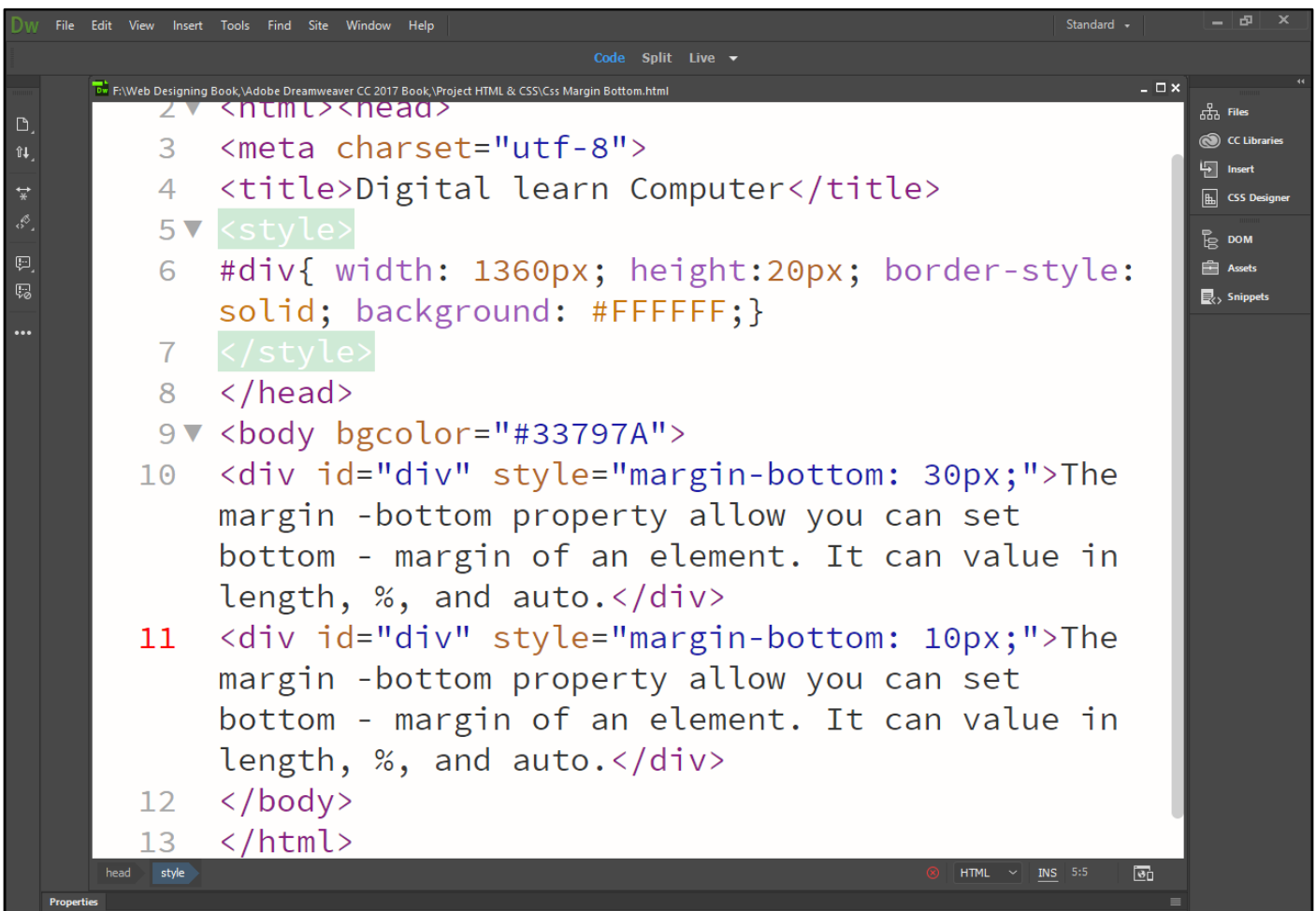
CSS Margins – Top Property. The margin top property allows you can set top margin of an element. It can value in length, %, and auto.



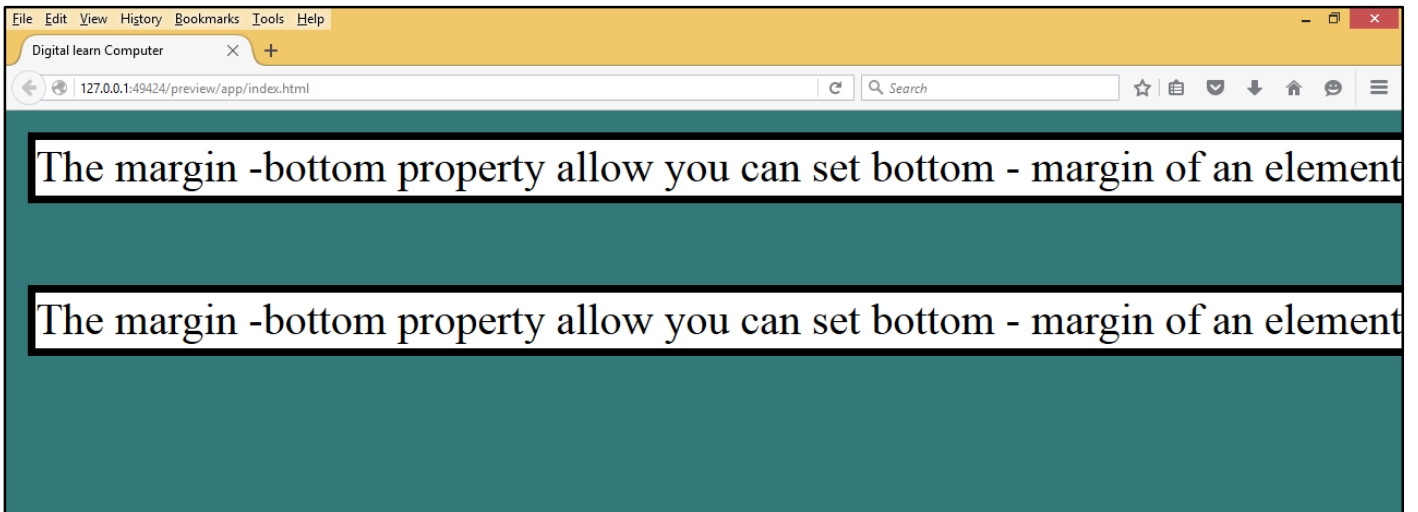
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in margin – top code as simple web page browser.



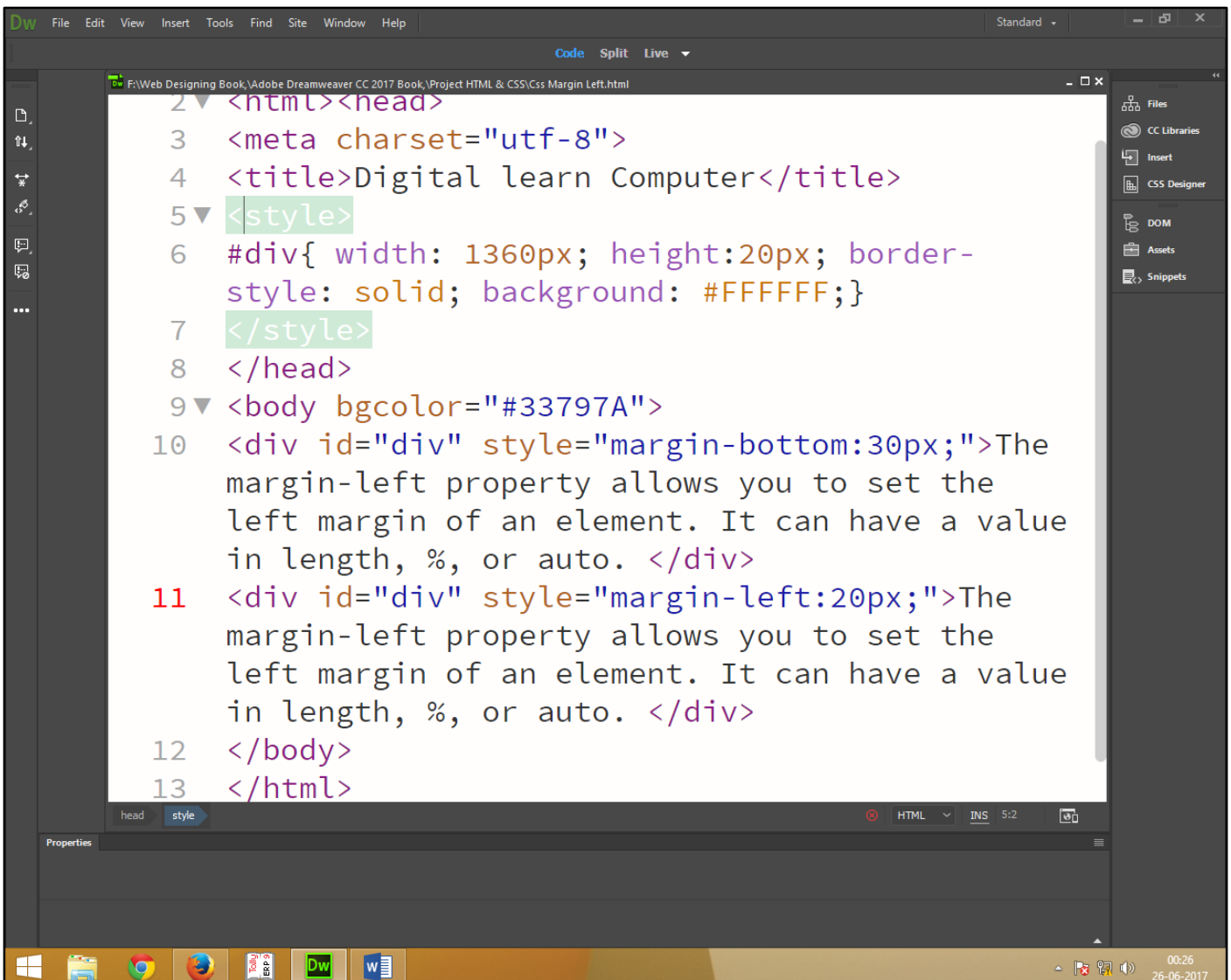
CSS Margins – Bottom Property. The margin -bottom property allow you can set bottom - margin of an element. It can value in length, %, and auto.



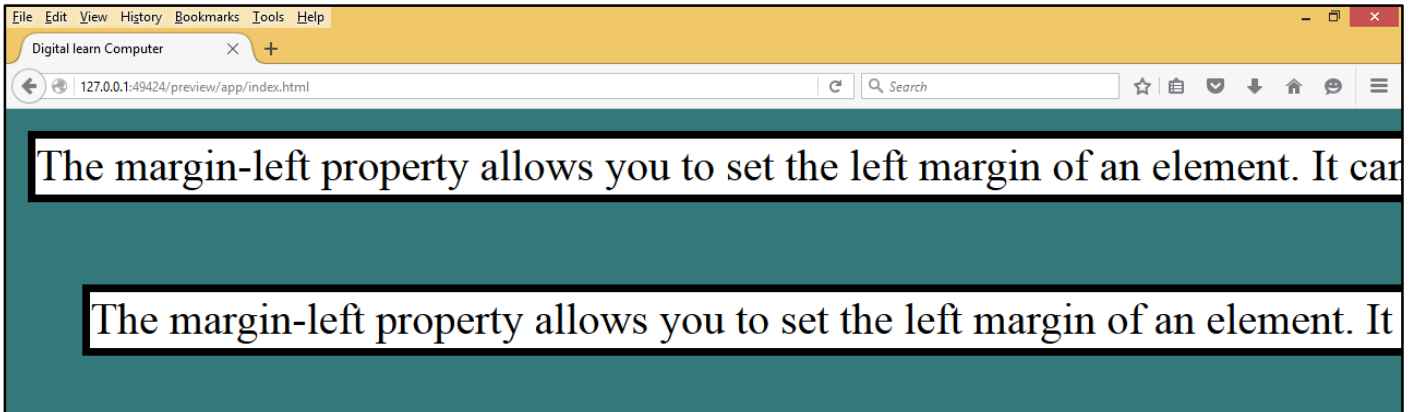
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in margin – bottom code as simple web page browser.



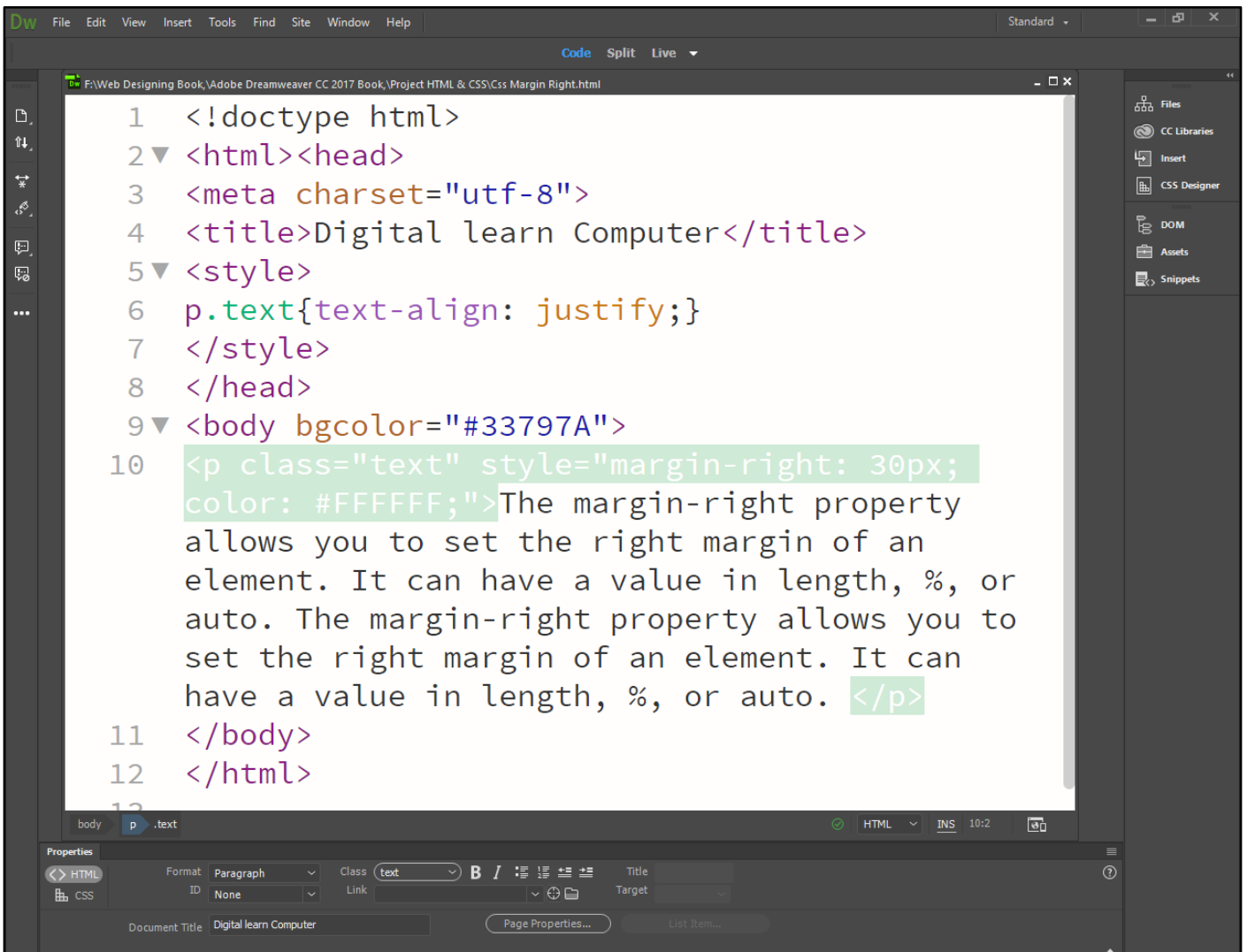
CSS Margins – Left Property. The margin-left property allows you to set the left margin of an element. It can have a value in length, %, or auto.



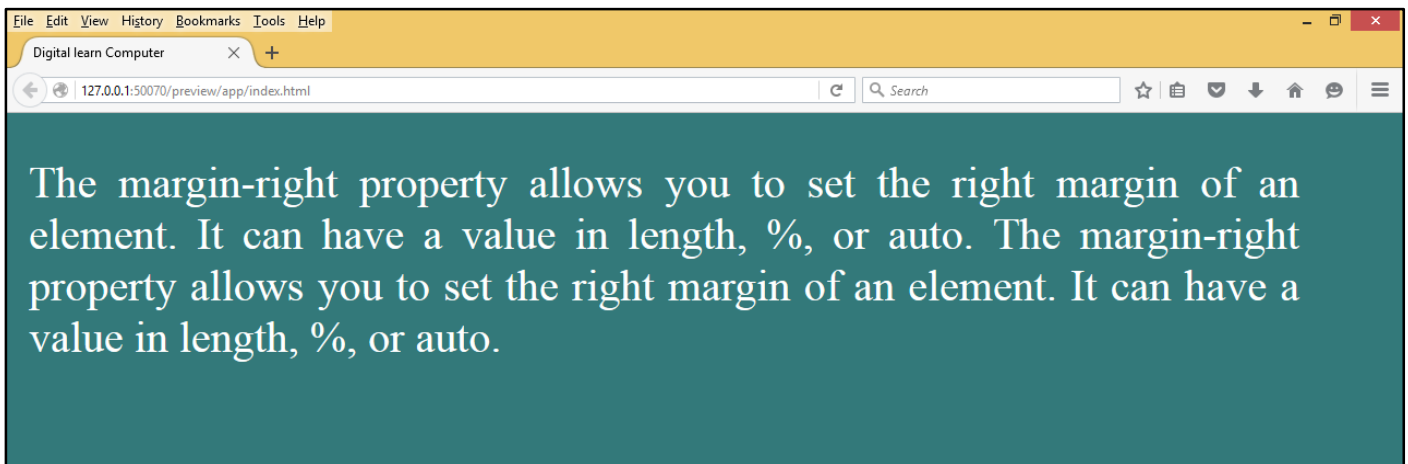
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in margin – left code as simple web page browser.



CSS Margins – Right Property. The margin-right property allows you to set the right margin of an element. It can have a value in length, %, or auto.

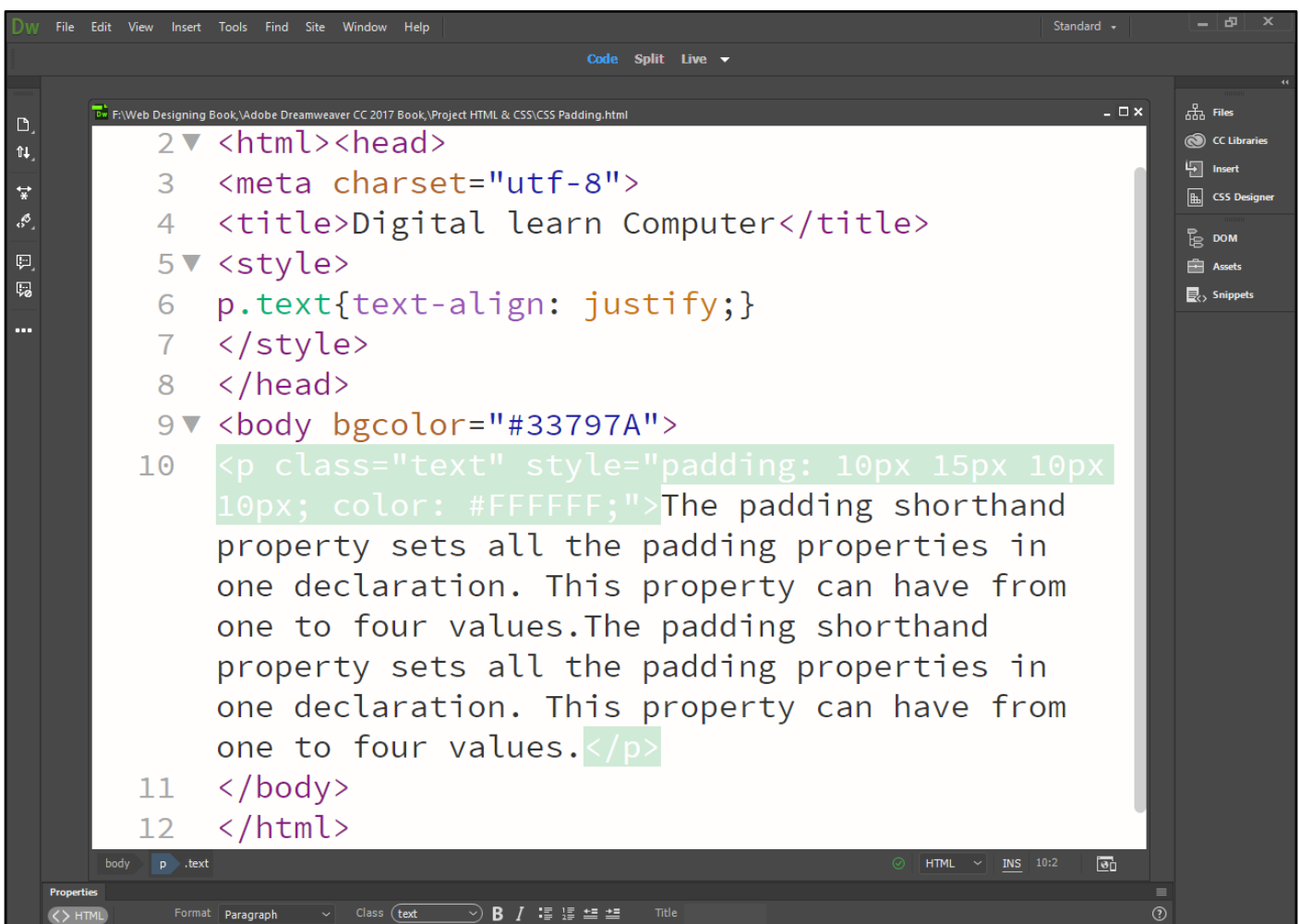


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in margin – right code as simple web page browser.

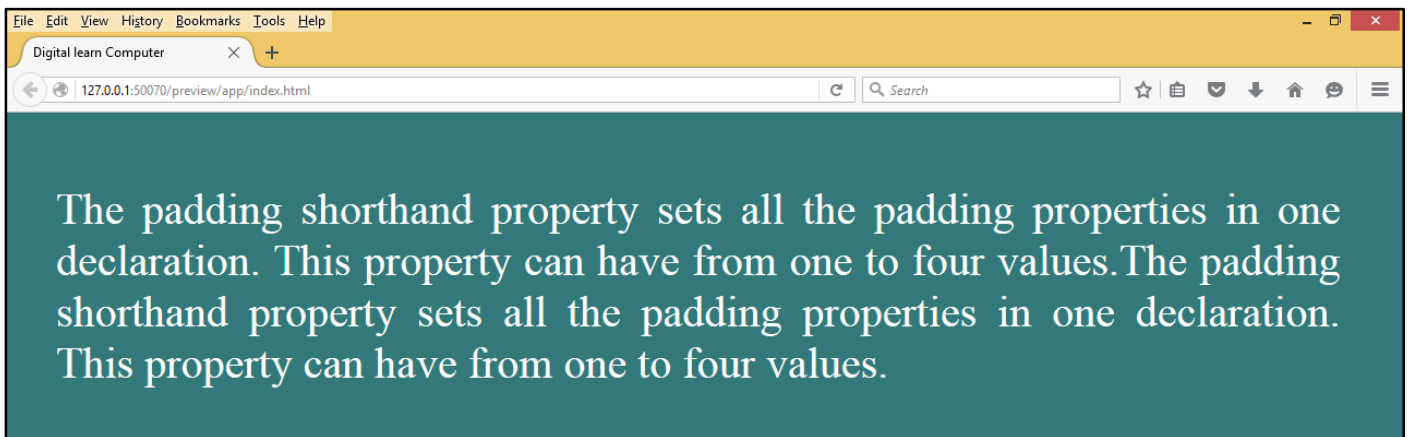


Chapter-28. CSS Padding Property. The padding property sets the left, right, top and bottom padding (space) of an element. This can take a value in terms of length of %.

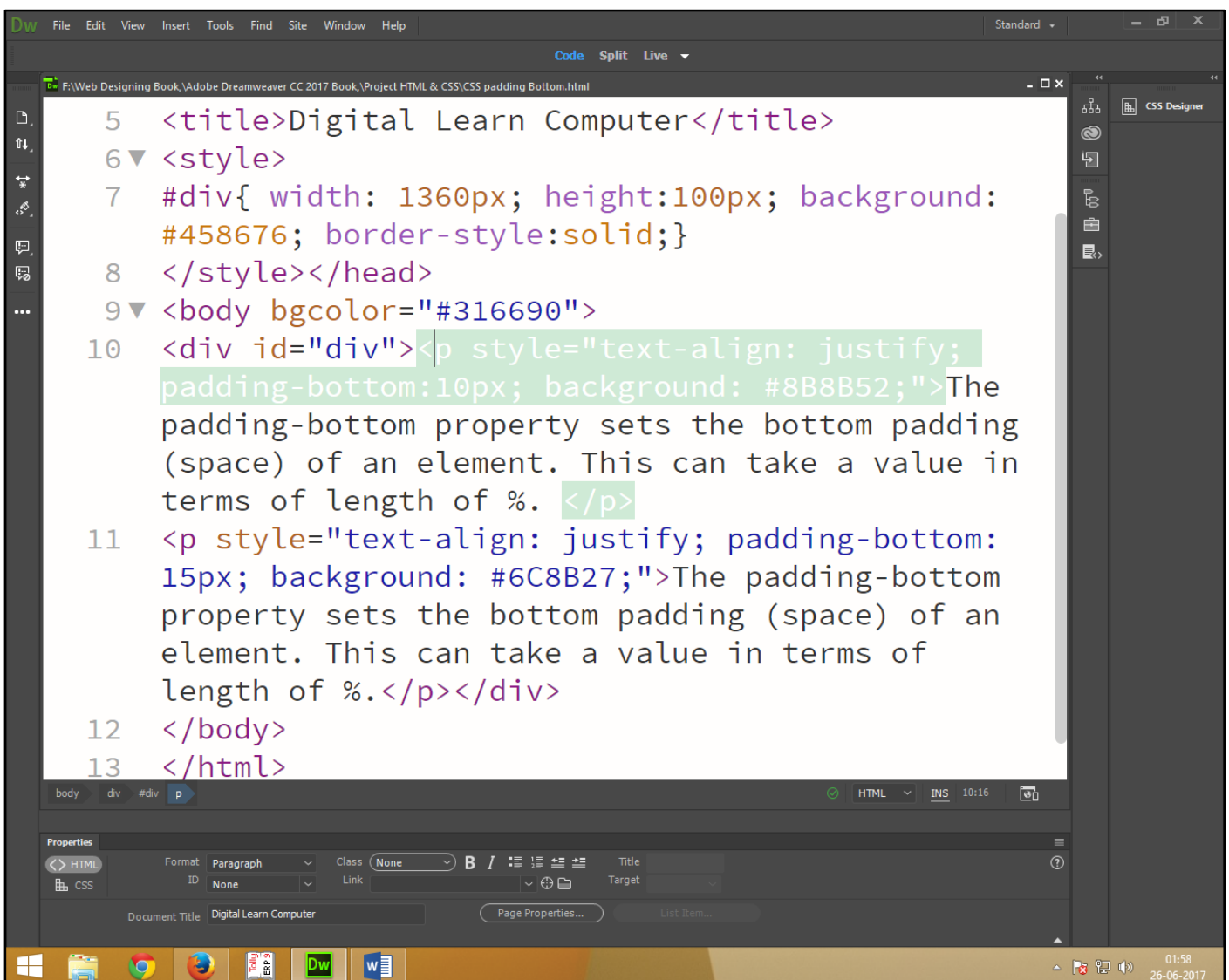
All CSS Padding Properties. The padding shorthand property sets all the padding properties in one declaration. This property can have from one to four values.



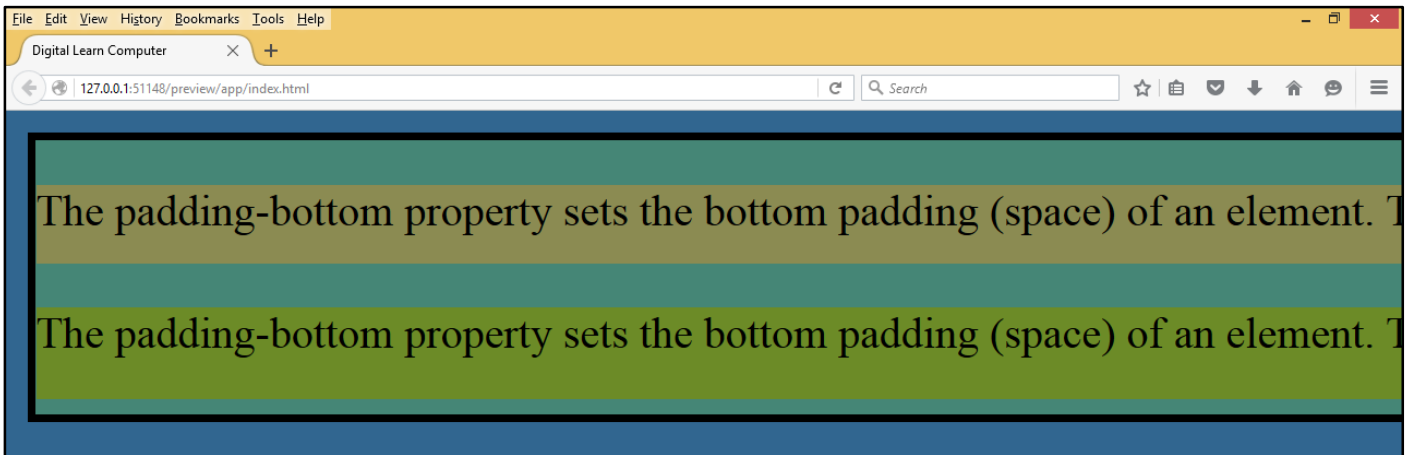
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in padding code as simple web page browser.



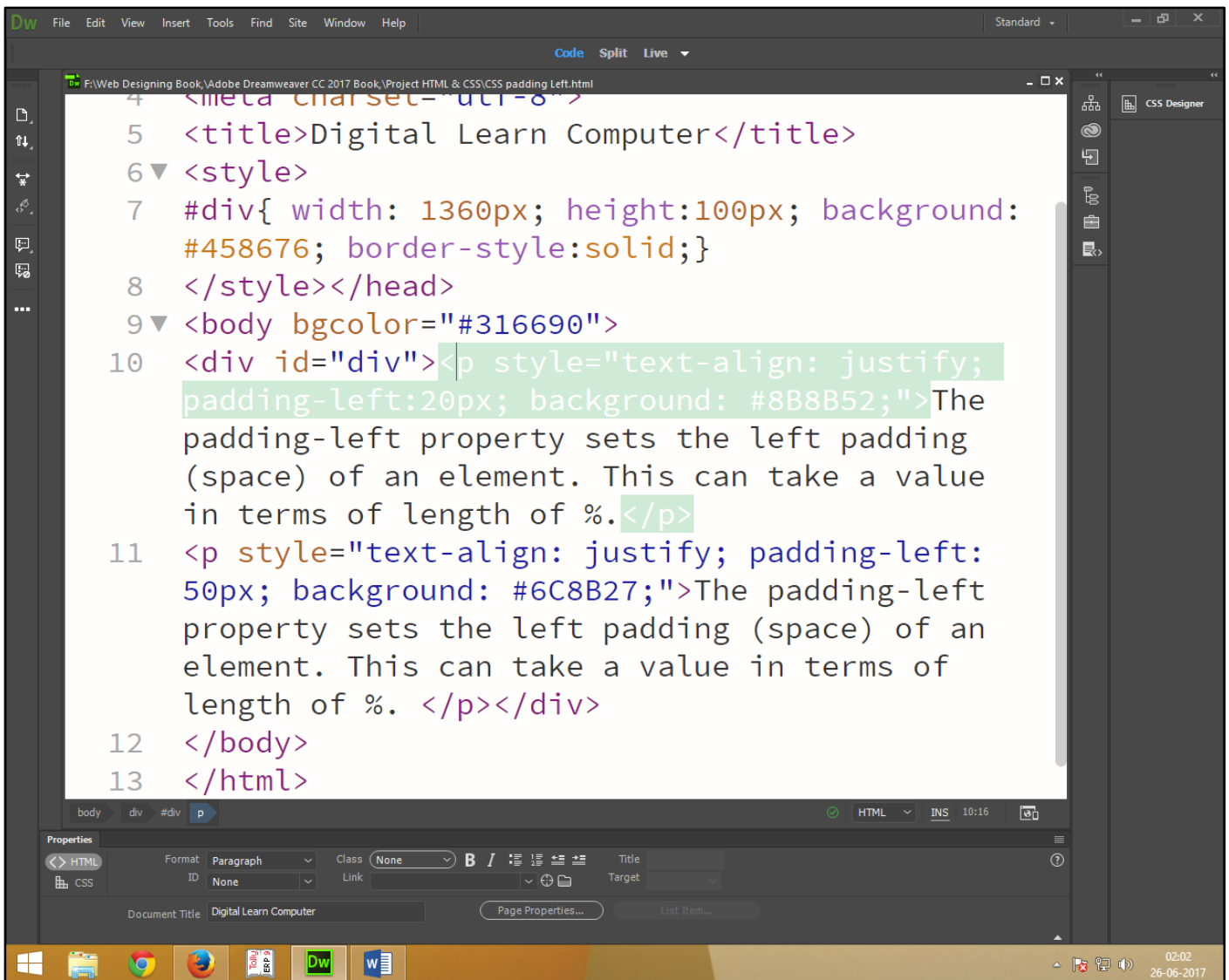
CSS Padding-Bottom Properties. The padding-bottom property sets the bottom padding (space) of an element. This can take a value in terms of length of %.



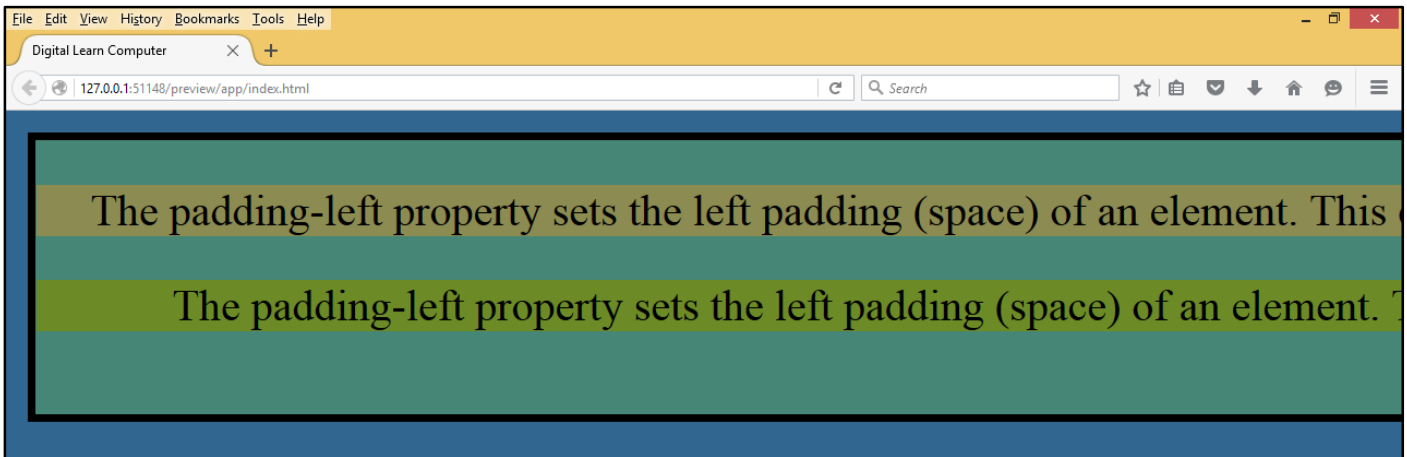
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in padding – bottom code as simple web page browser.



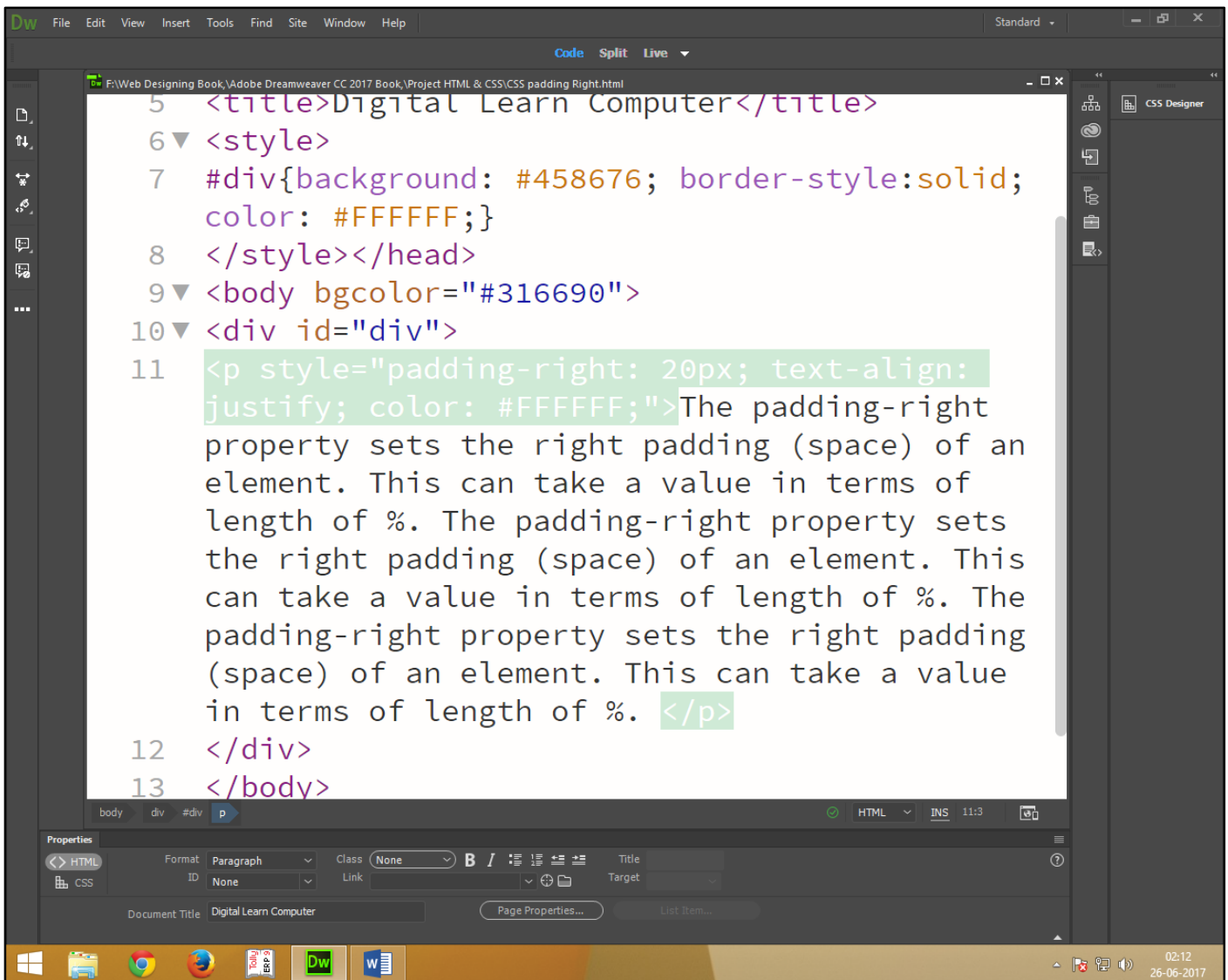
CSS Padding-Left Properties. The padding-left property sets the left padding (space) of an element. This can take a value in terms of length of %.



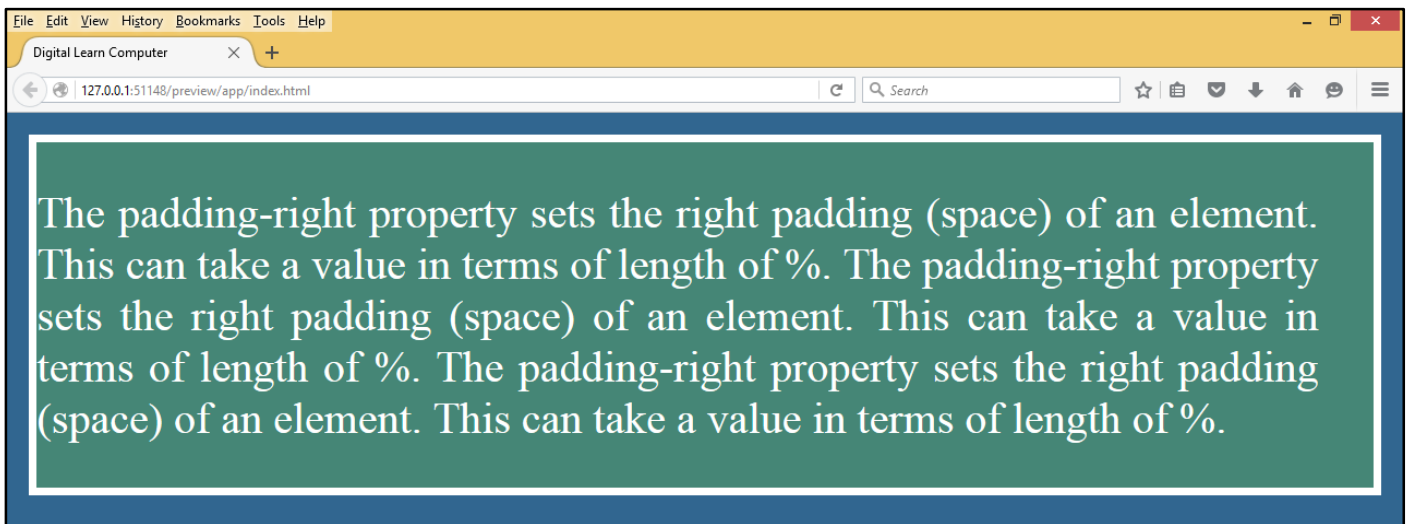
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in padding – left code as simple web page browser.



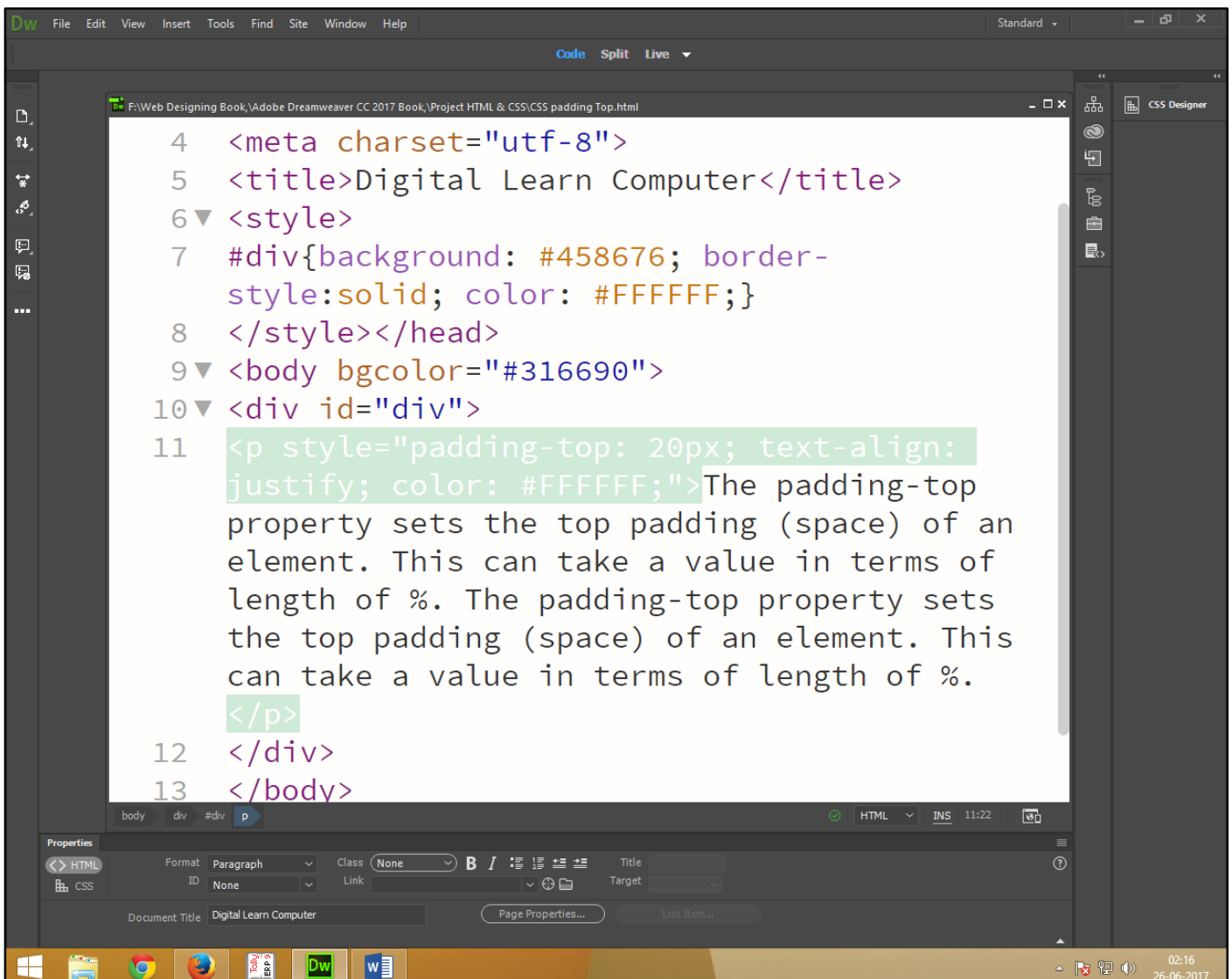
CSS Padding-Right Properties. The padding-right property sets the right padding (space) of an element. This can take a value in terms of length of %.



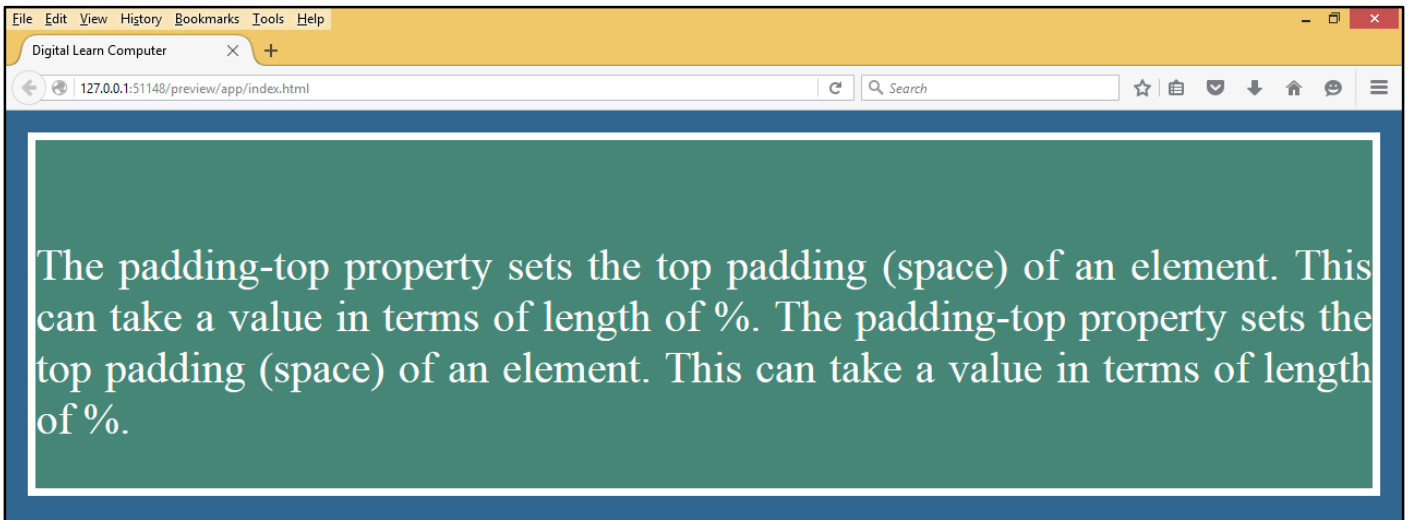
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in padding – right code as simple web page browser.



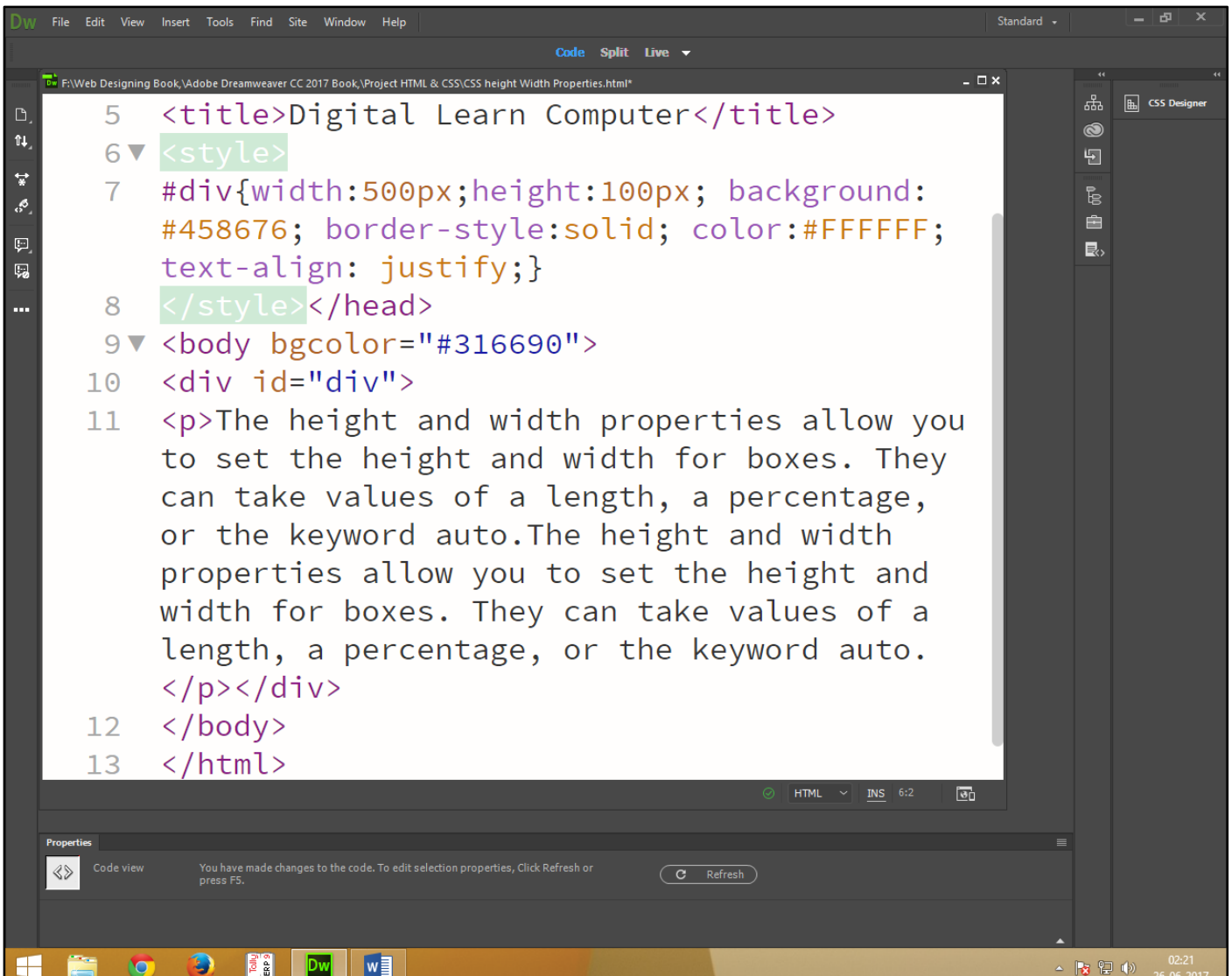
CSS Padding-Top Properties. The padding-top property sets the top padding (space) of an element. This can take a value in terms of length of %.



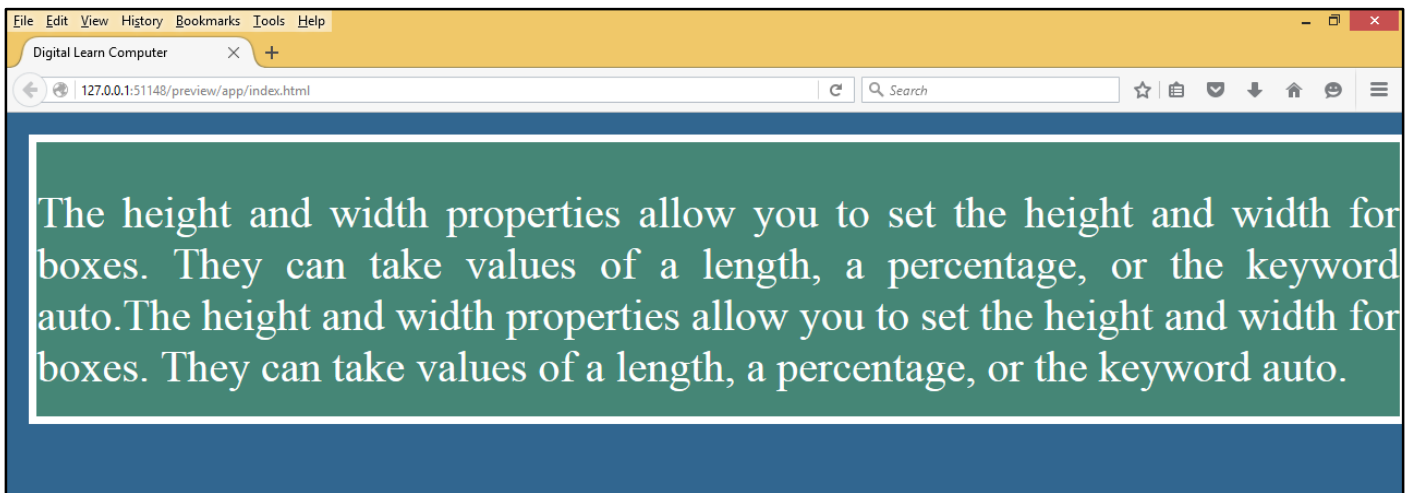
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in padding – top code as simple web page browser.



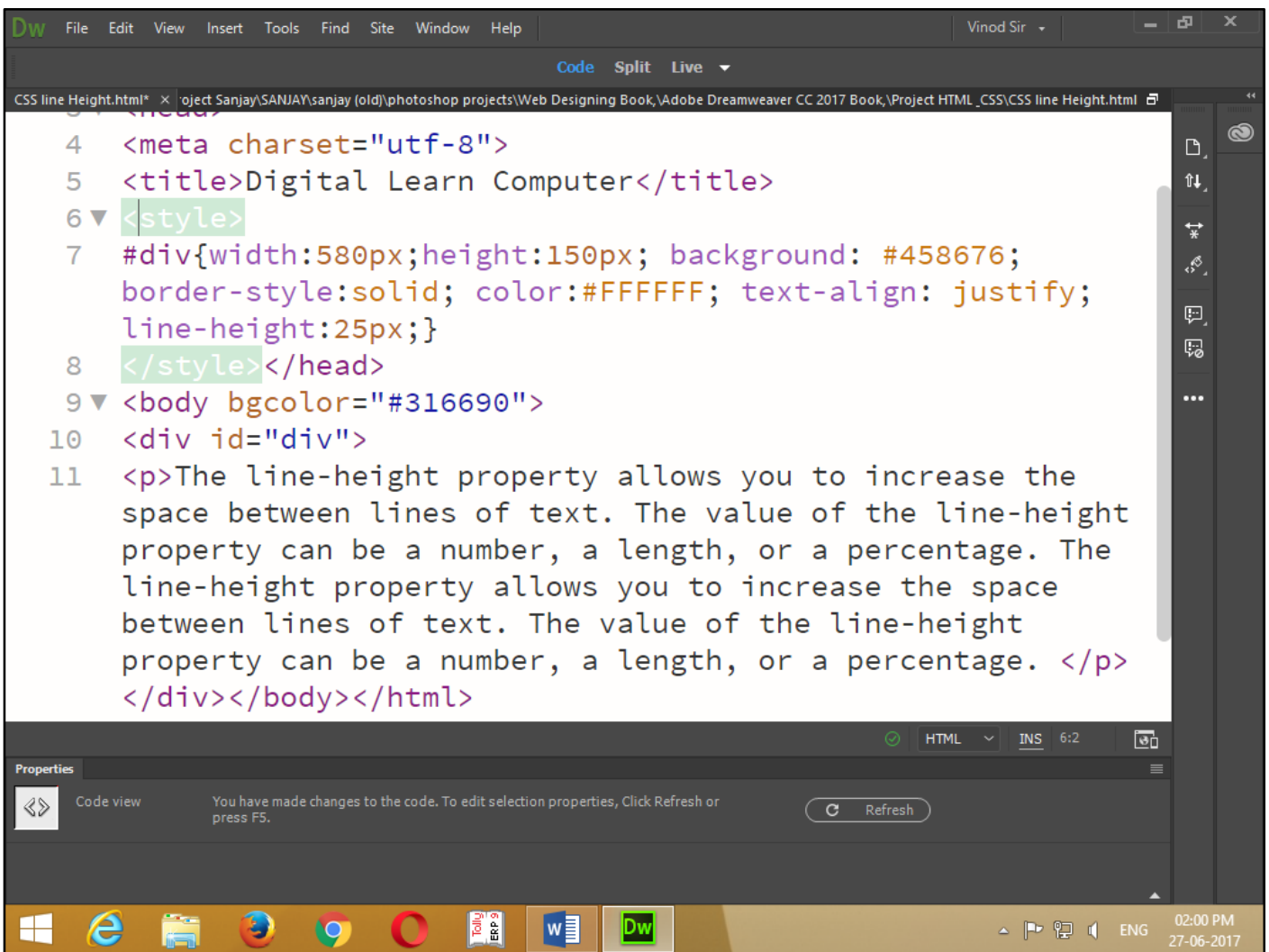
CSS Height and Width Property. The height and width properties allow you to set the height and width for boxes. They can take values of a length, a percentage, or the keyword auto.



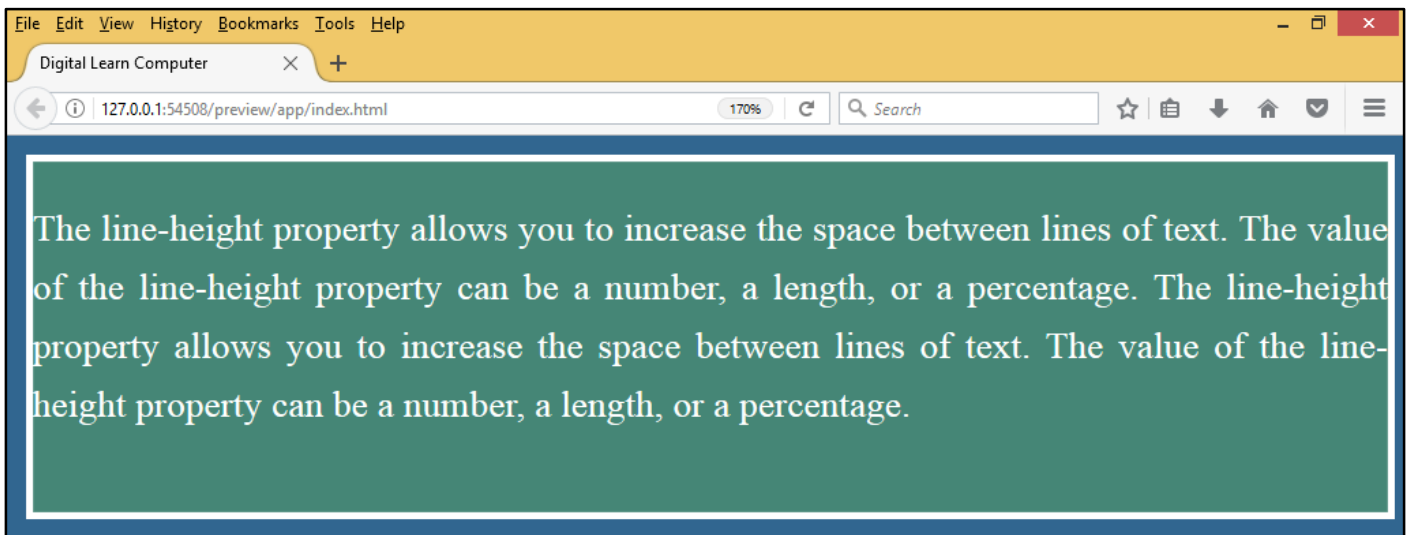
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in height and width code as simple web page browser.



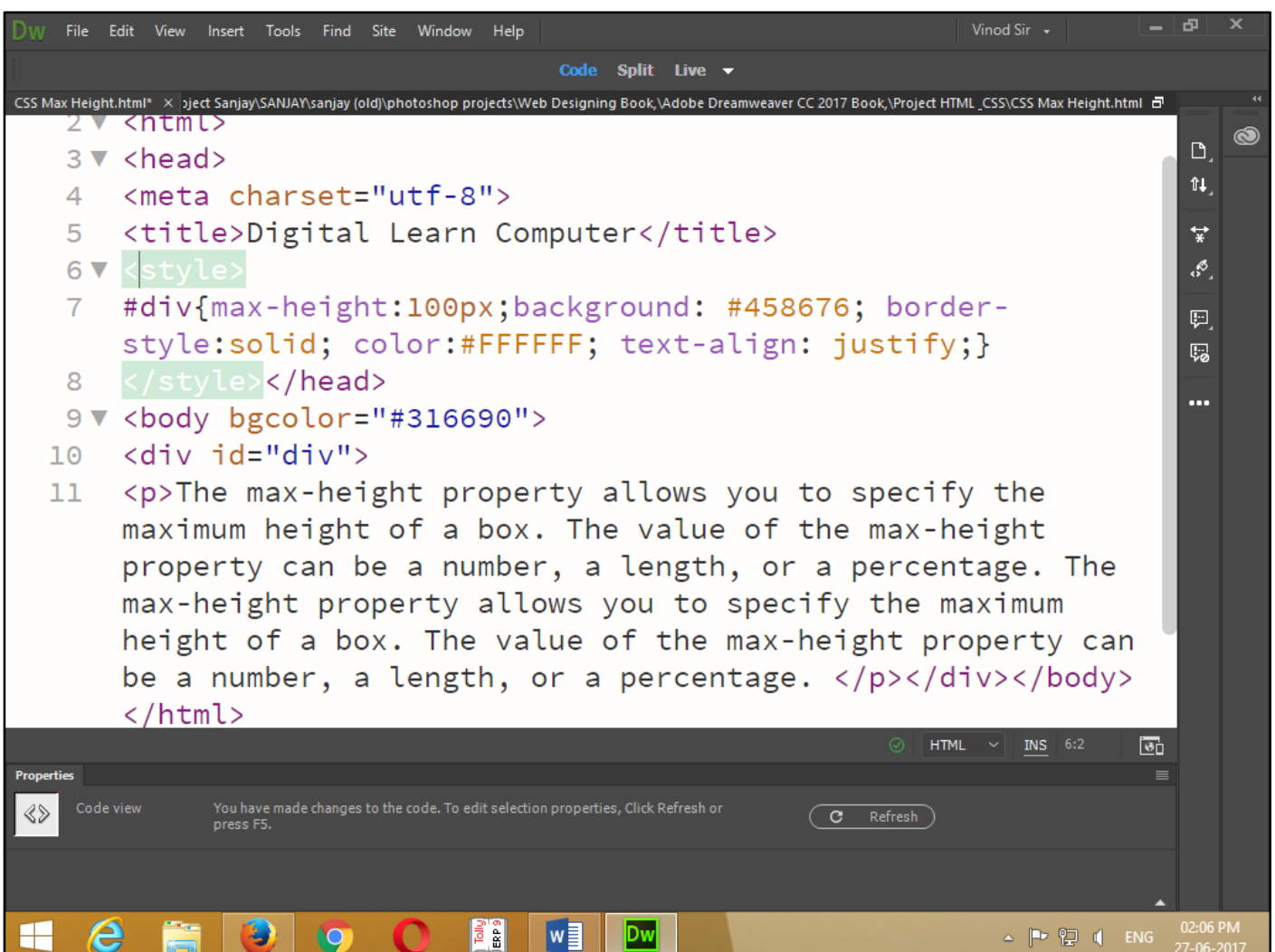
CSS The Line-Height Property. The line-height property allows you to increase the space between lines of text. The value of the line-height property can be a number, a length, or a percentage.



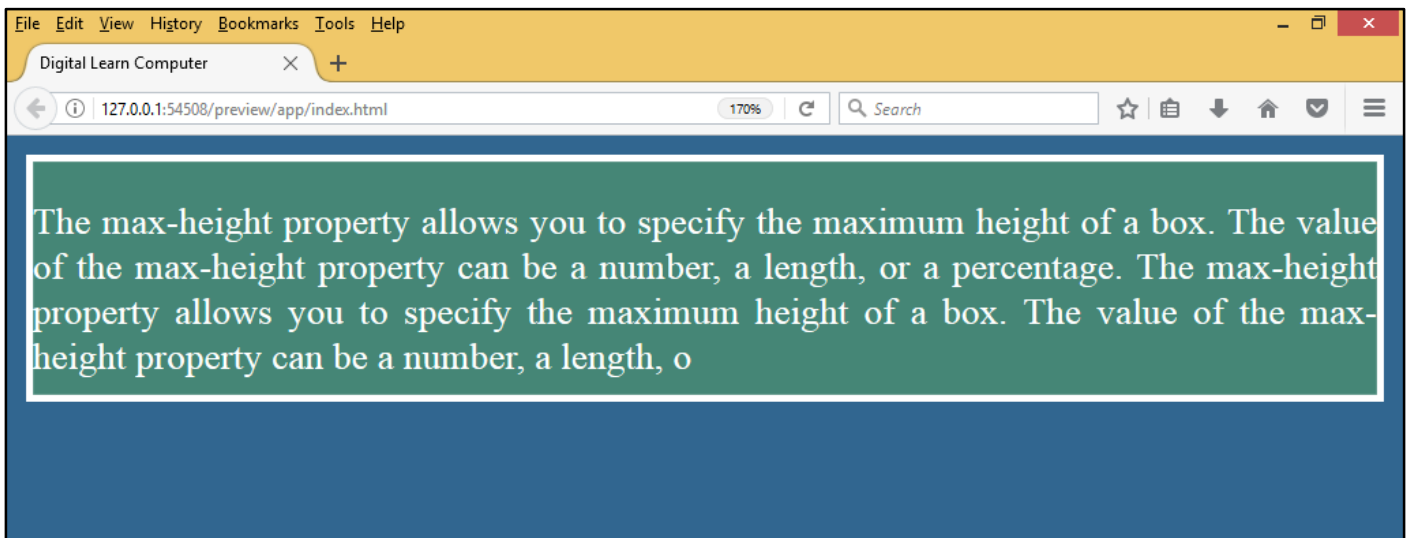
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in line - height code as simple web page browser.



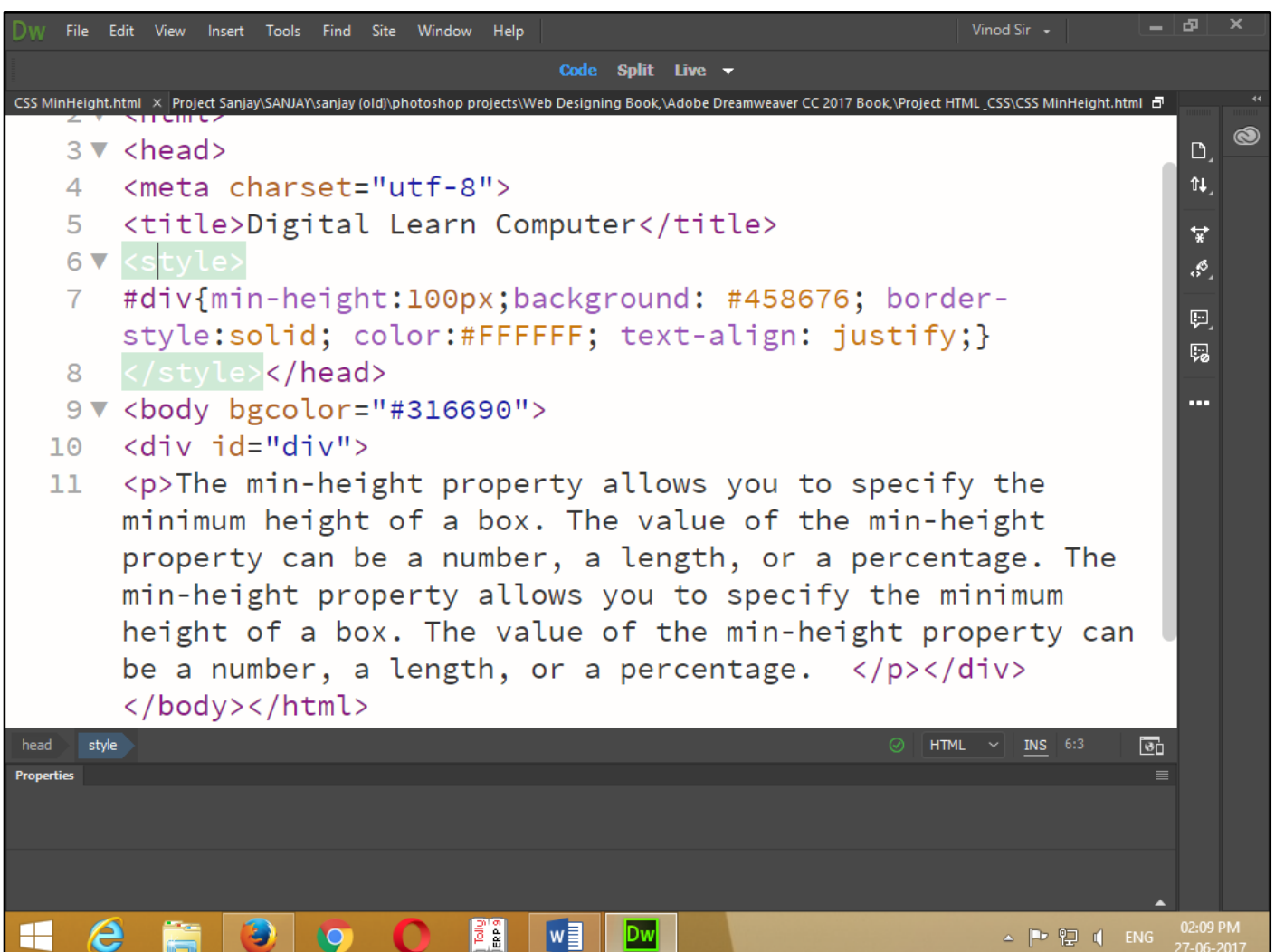
CSS The Max-Height Property. The max-height property allows you to specify the maximum height of a box. The value of the max-height property can be a number, a length, or a percentage.



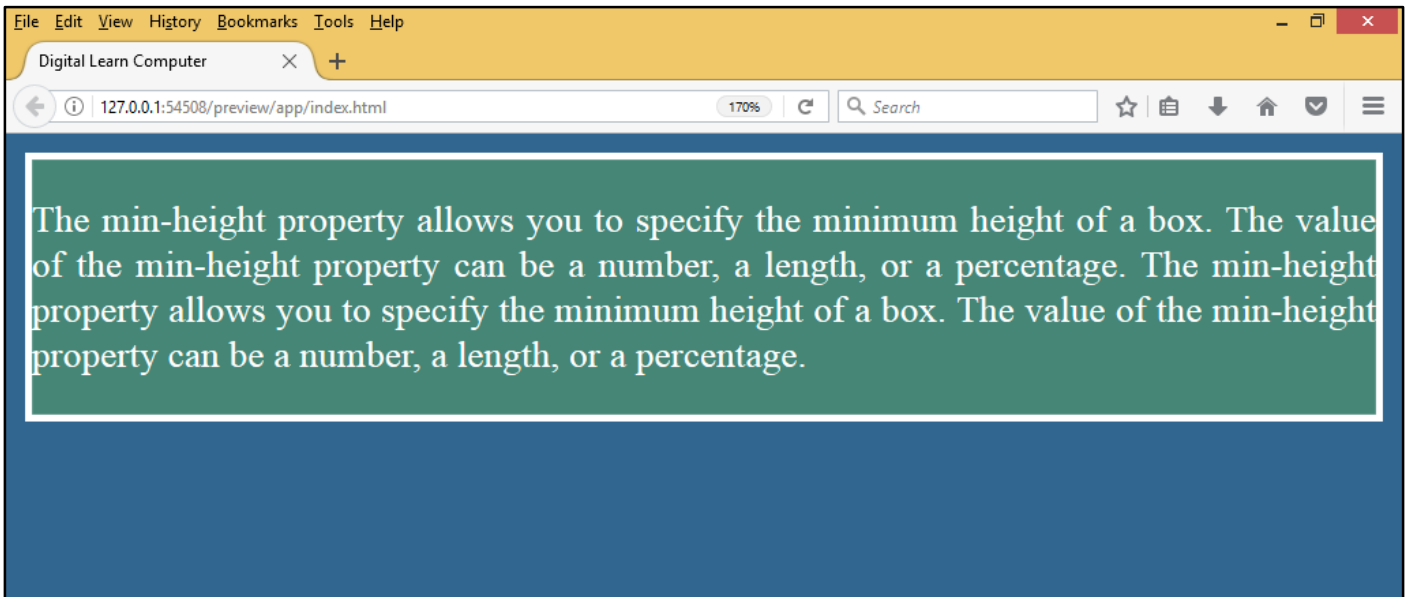
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in max - height code as simple web page browser.



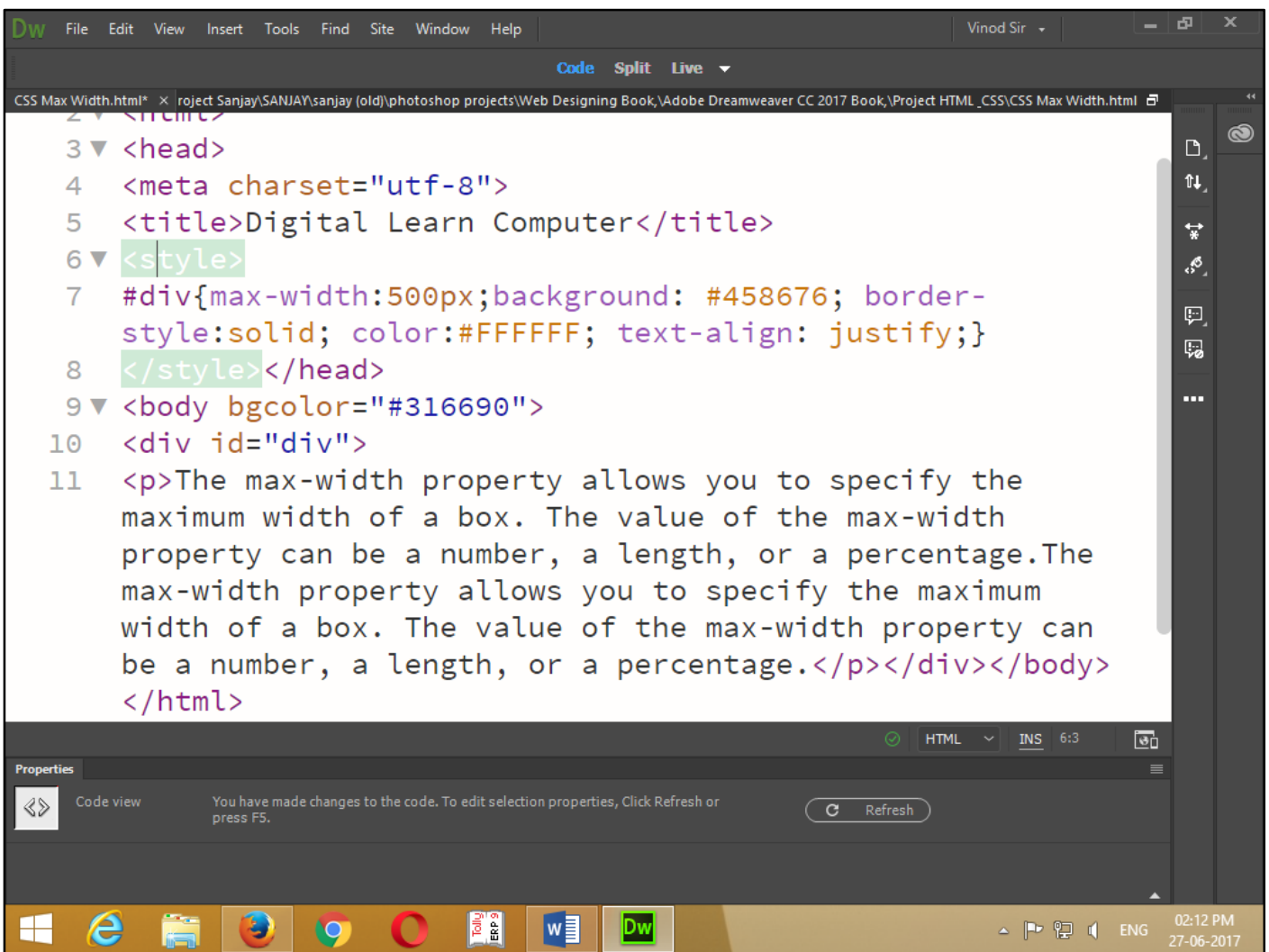
CSS The Min-Height Property. The min-height property allows you to specify the minimum height of a box. The value of the min-height property can be a number, a length, or a percentage.



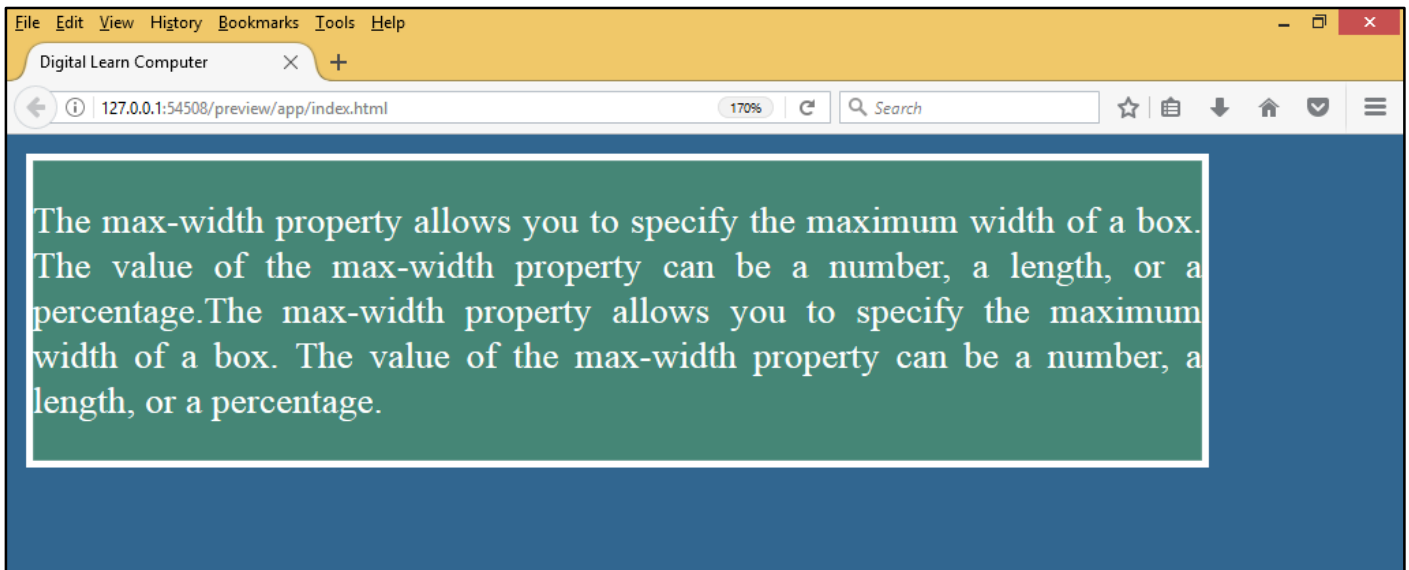
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in min - height code as simple web page browser.



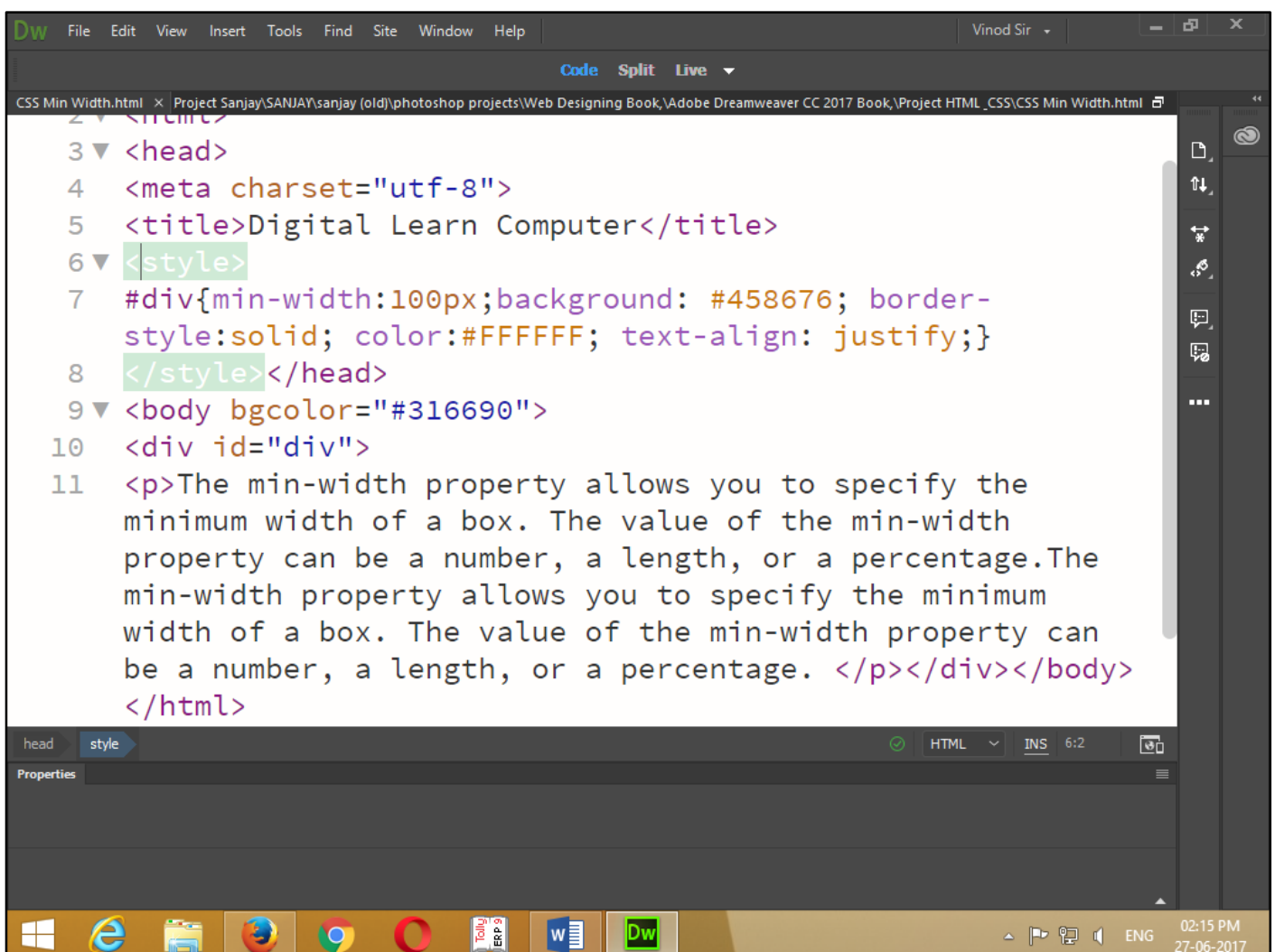
CSS The Max-Width Property. The max-width property allows you to specify the maximum width of a box. The value of the max-width property can be a number, a length, or a percentage.



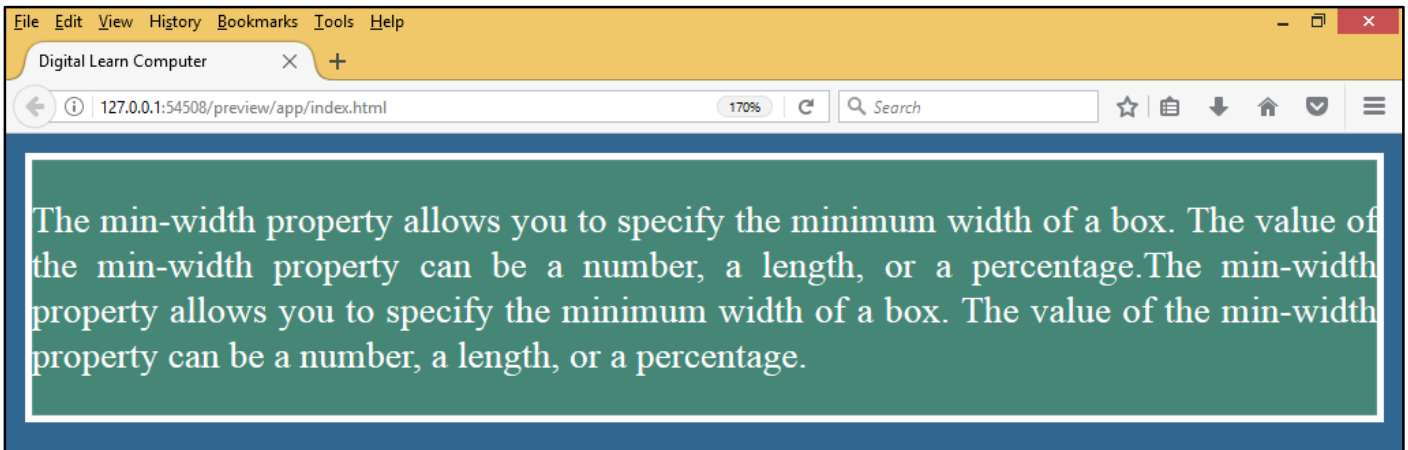
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in max - width code as simple web page browser.



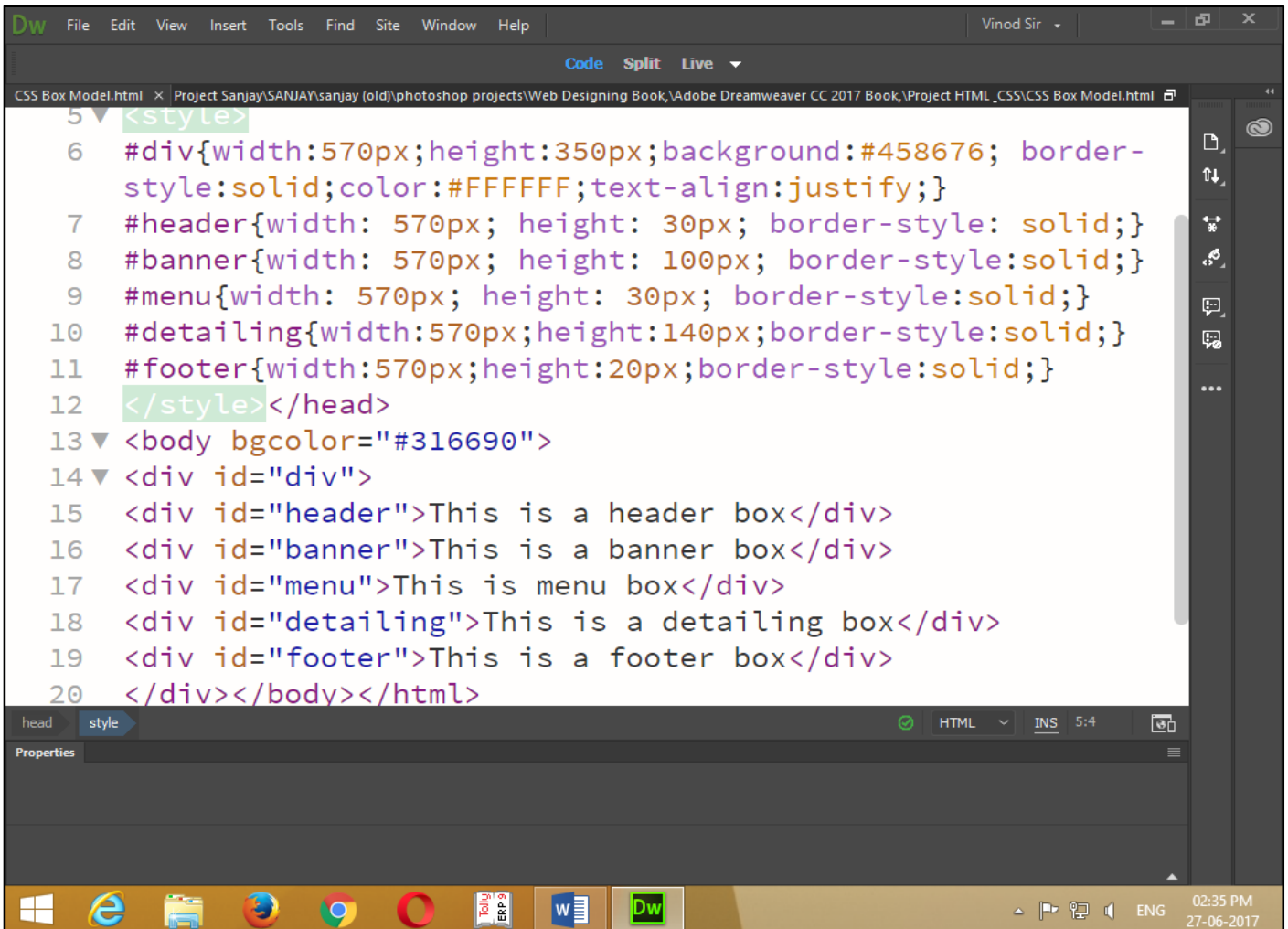
CSS The Min-Width Property. The min-width property allows you to specify the minimum width of a box. The value of the min-width property can be a number, a length, or a percentage.



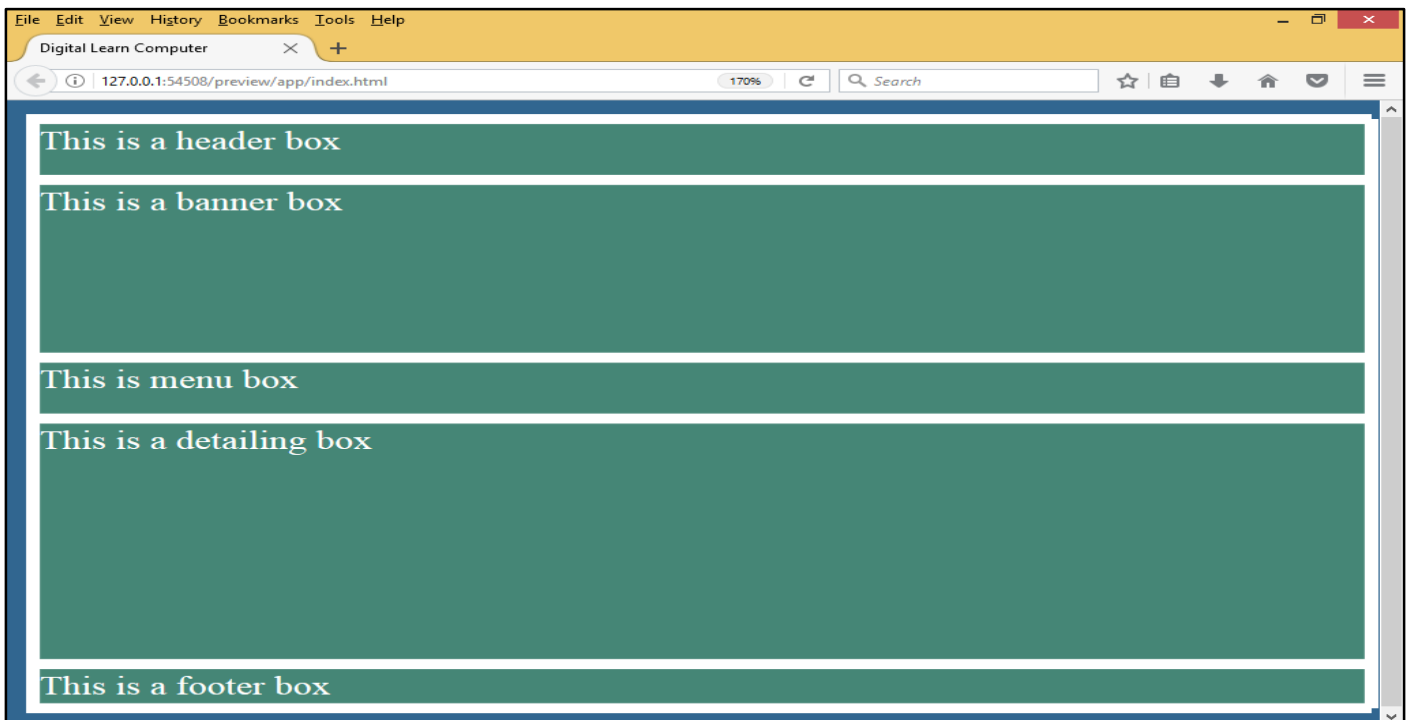
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in min - width code as simple web page browser.



Chapter-29. The CSS Box Model. All html elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout. The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every html element. It consists of margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in box model code as simple web page browser.

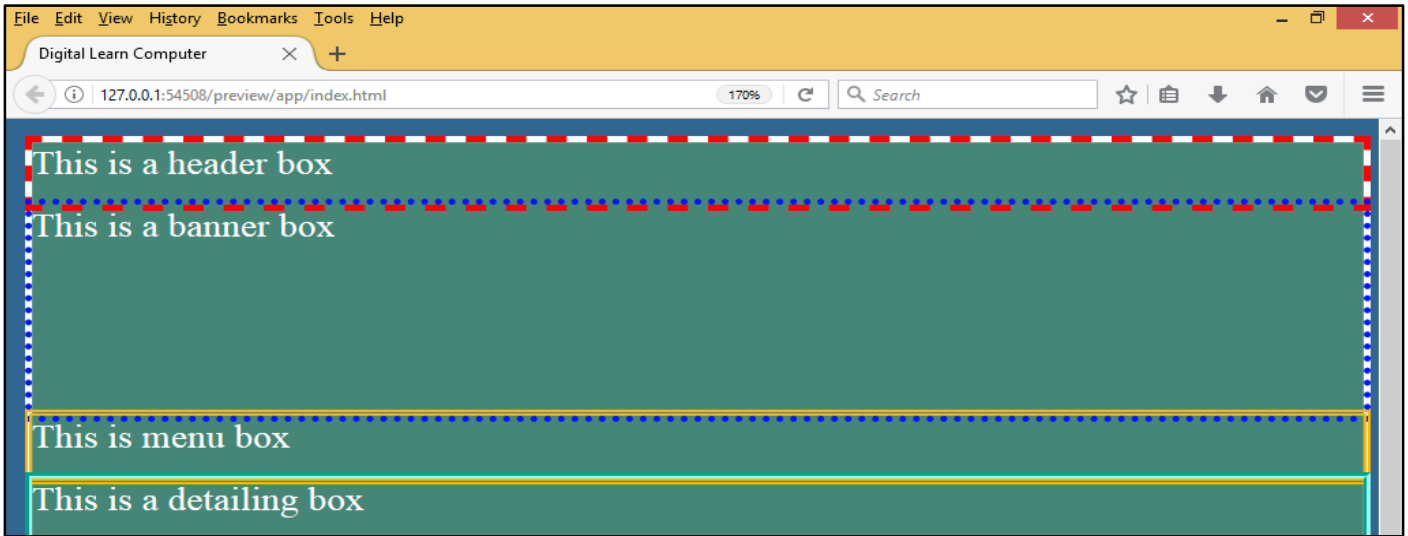


Chapter-30. The CSS Outline. The CSS outline properties specify the style, color, and width of an outline. An outline is a line that is drawn around elements (outside the borders) to make the element "stand out". However, the outline property is different from the border property - the outline is not a part of an element's dimensions; the element's total width and height is not affected by the width of the outline.

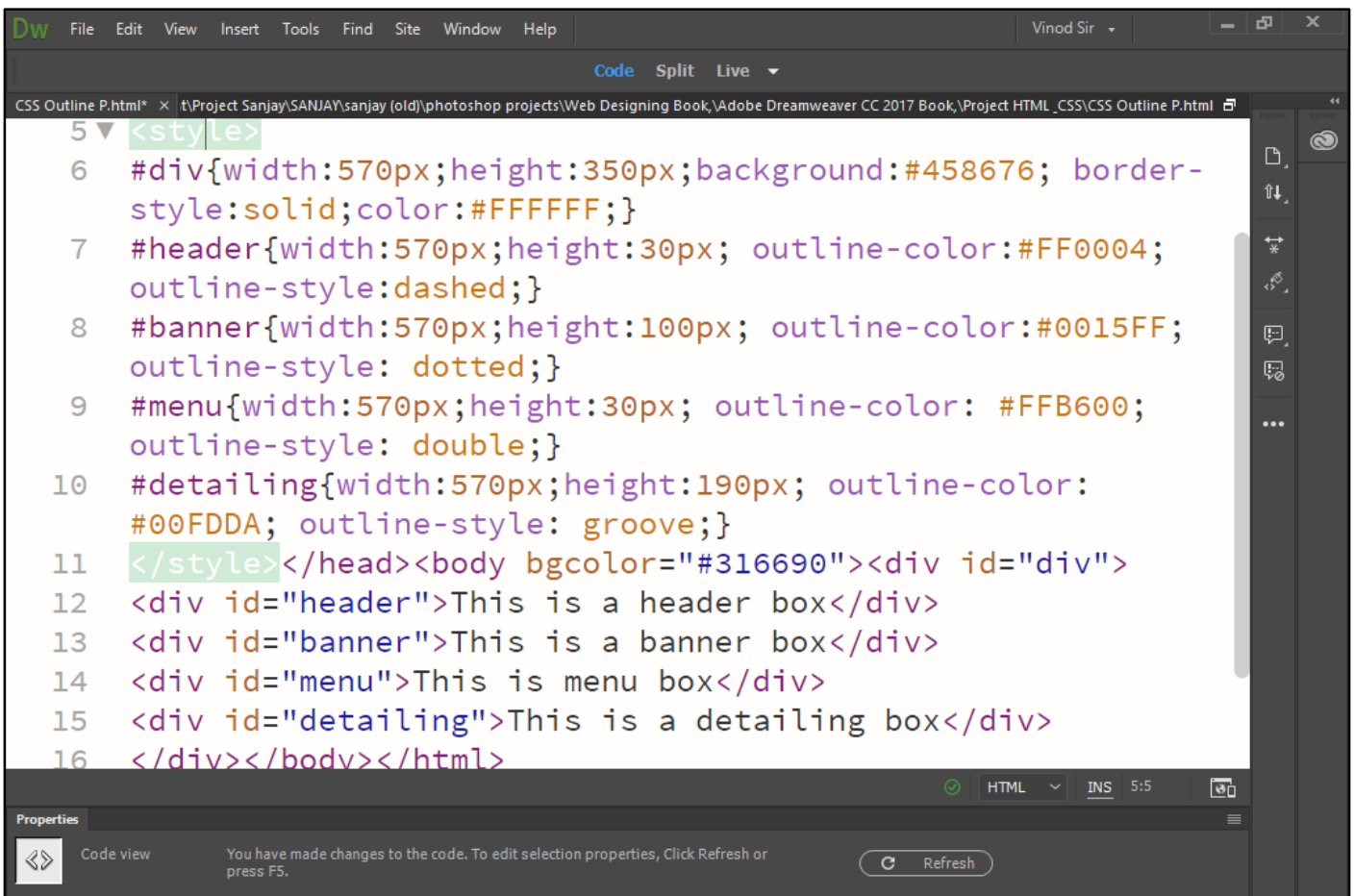
The Outline – Style Property. The outline-style property specifies the style for the line (solid, dotted, or dashed) that goes around an element. It can take one of the following values.

```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Vinod Sir
Code Split Live
CSS Outline P.html* x t:\Project Sanjay\SANJAY\sanjay (old)\photoshop projects\Web Designing Book,\Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book,\Project HTML_CSS\CSS Outline P.html
5 <style>
6 #div{width:570px;height:350px;background:#458676; border-
  style:solid;color:#FFFFFF;}
7 #header{width:570px;height:30px; outline-color:#FF0004;
  outline-style:dashed;}
8 #banner{width:570px;height:100px; outline-color:#0015FF;
  outline-style: dotted;}
9 #menu{width:570px;height:30px; outline-color: #FFB600;
  outline-style: double;}
10 #detailing{width:570px;height:190px; outline-color:
  #00FDDA; outline-style: groove;}
11 </style></head><body bgcolor="#316690"><div id="div">
12 <div id="header">This is a header box</div>
13 <div id="banner">This is a banner box</div>
14 <div id="menu">This is menu box</div>
15 <div id="detailing">This is a detailing box</div>
16 </div></body></html>
```

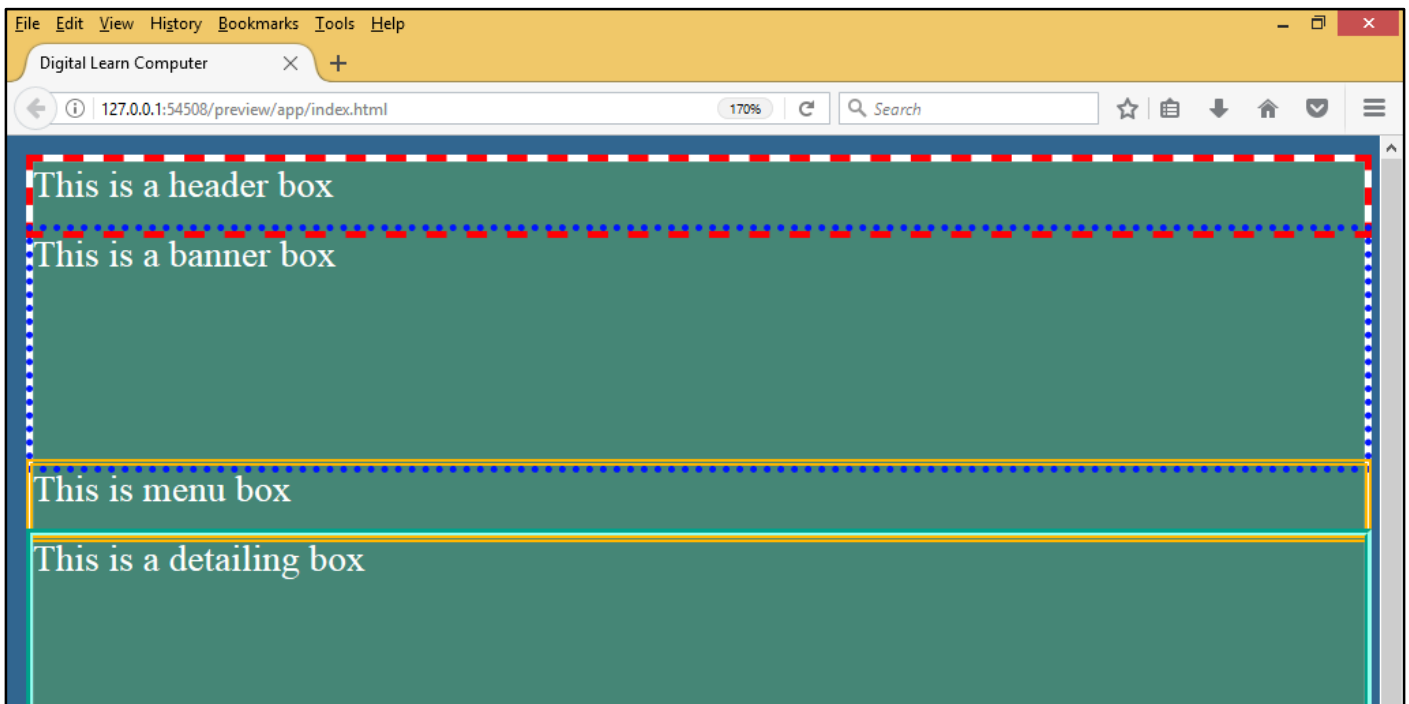
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in outline-style code as simple web page browser.



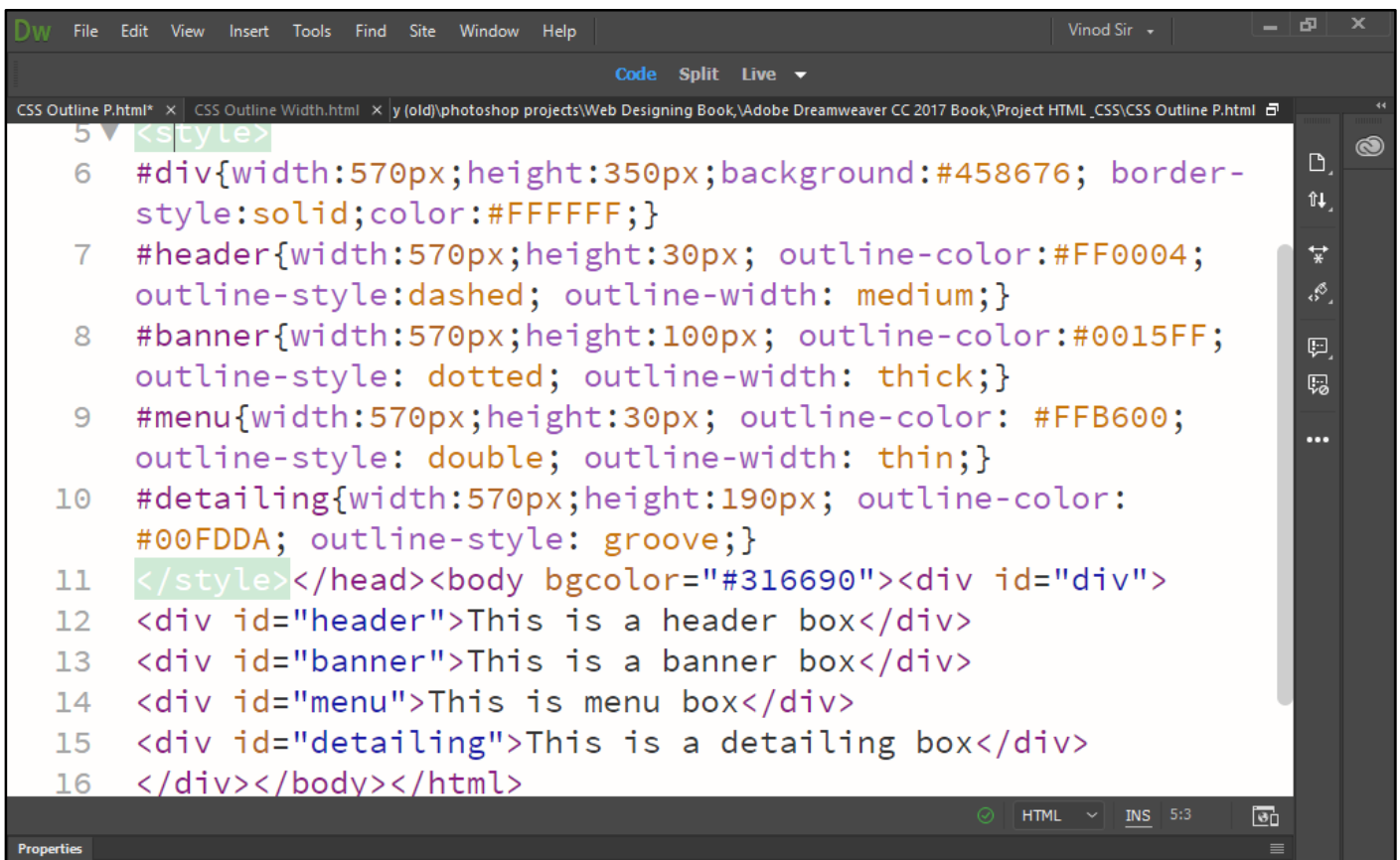
The Outline – Colour Property. The outline-color property allows you to specify the color of the outline. Its value should either be a color name, a hex color, or an RGB value, as with the color and border-color properties.



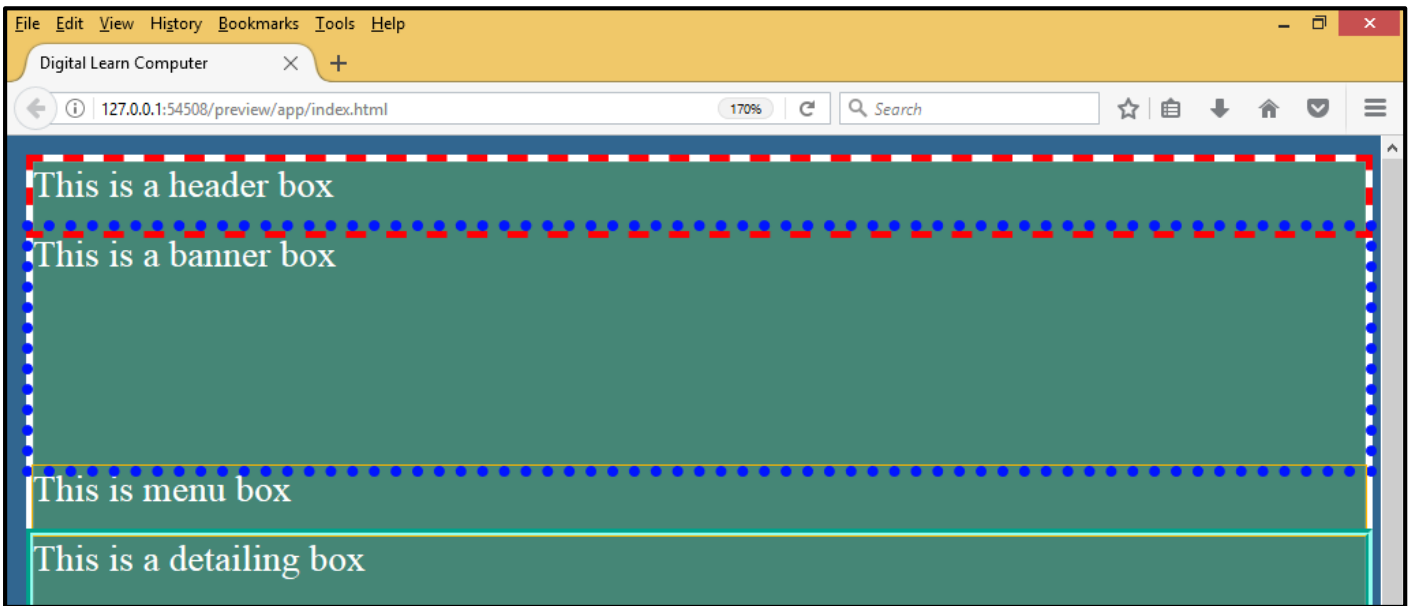
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in outline-color code as simple web page browser.



The Outline – Width Property. The outline-width property specifies the width of the outline to be added to the box. Its value should be a length or one of the values thin, medium, or thick, just like the border-width attribute.

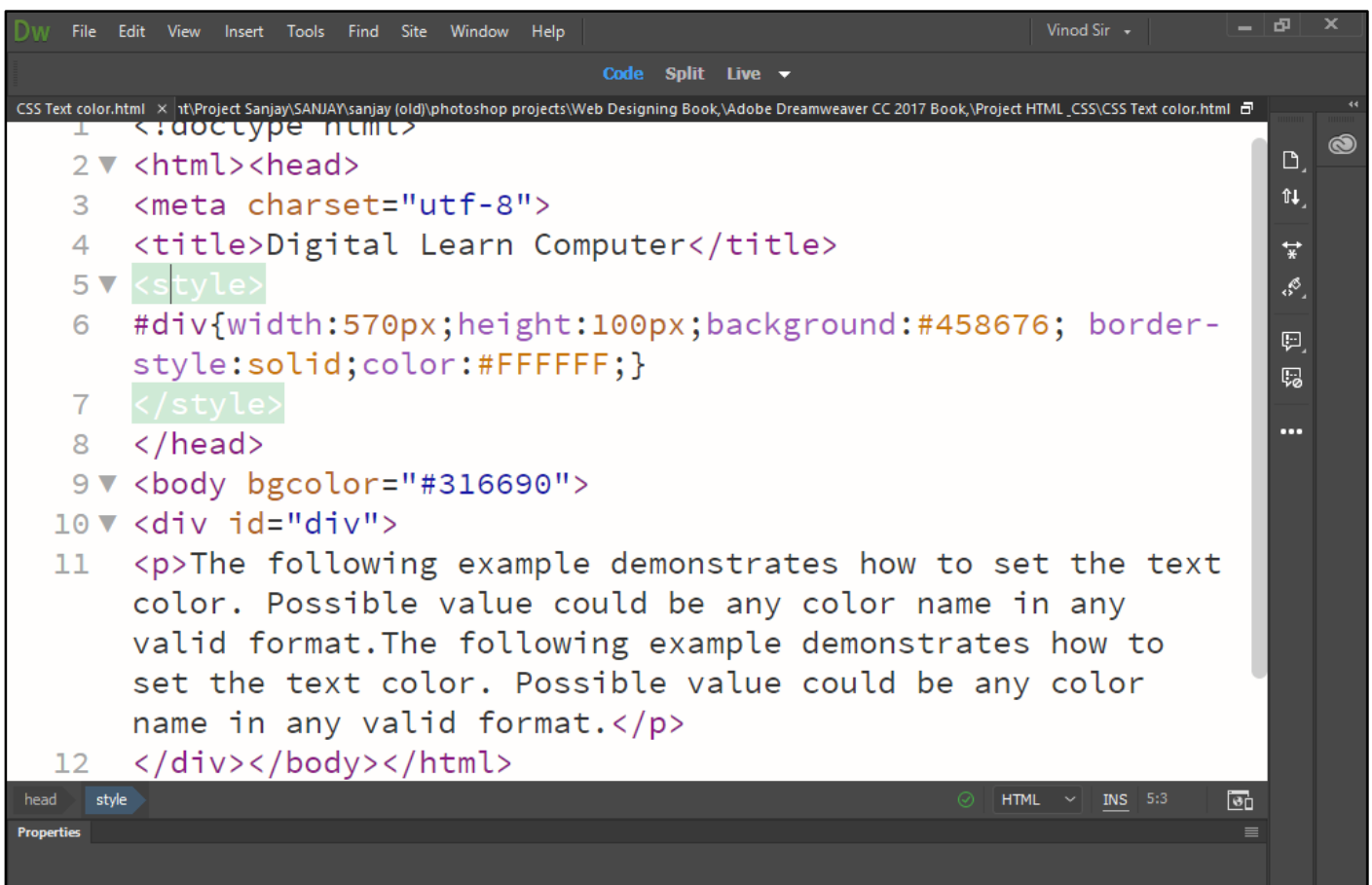


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in width code as simple web page browser.

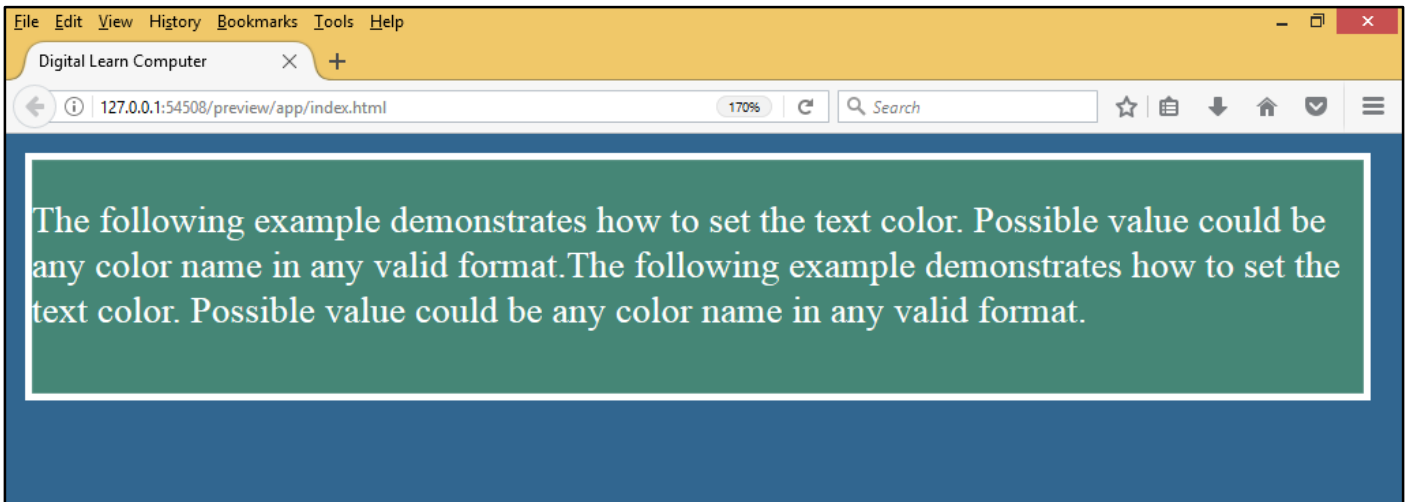


Chapter-31. CSS Text. This text is styled with some of the text formatting properties. The heading uses the text-align, text-transform, and color properties. The paragraph is indented, aligned, and the space between characters is specified.

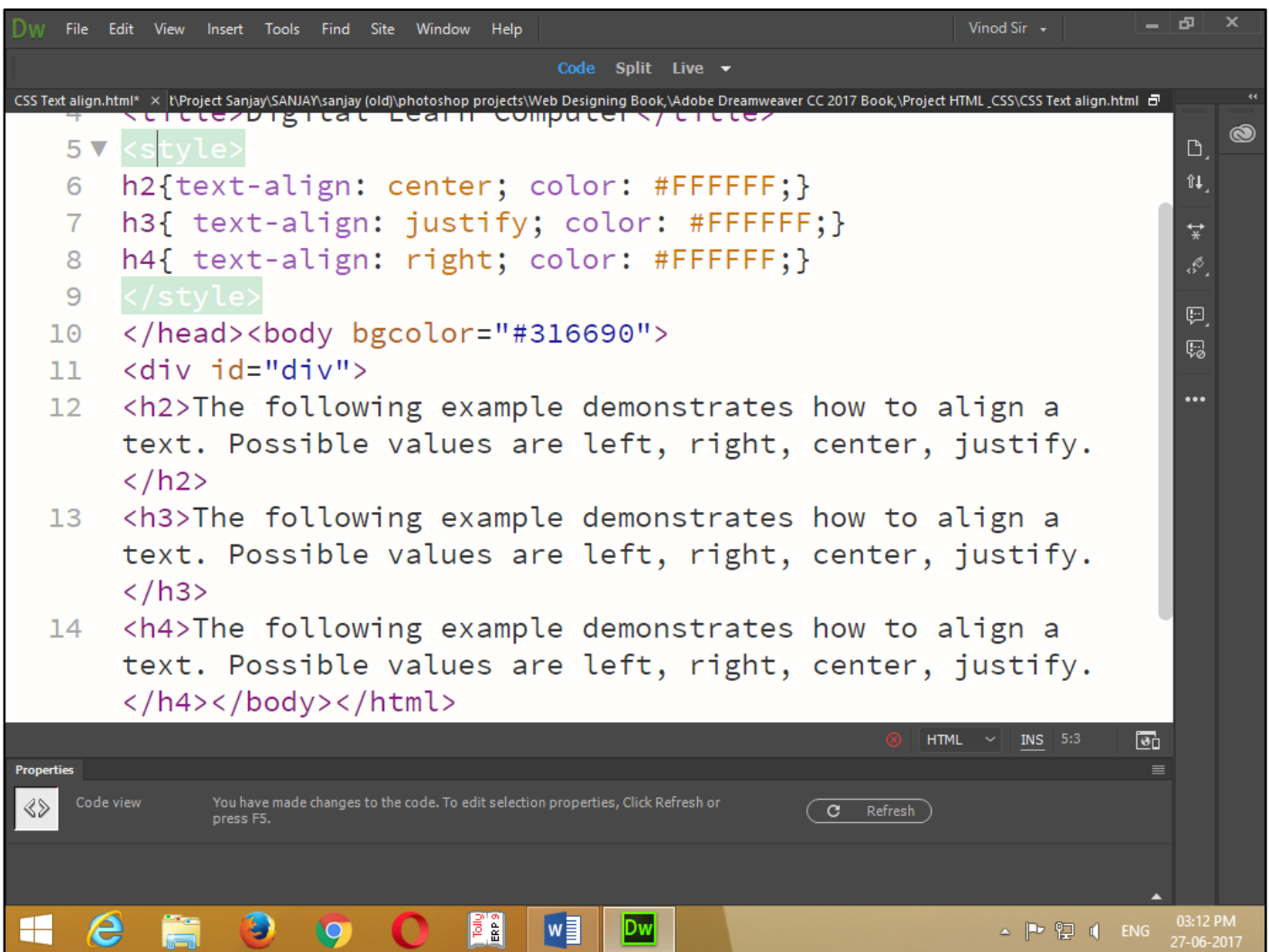
CSS Text Colour. The following example demonstrates how to set the text color. Possible value could be any color name in any valid format.



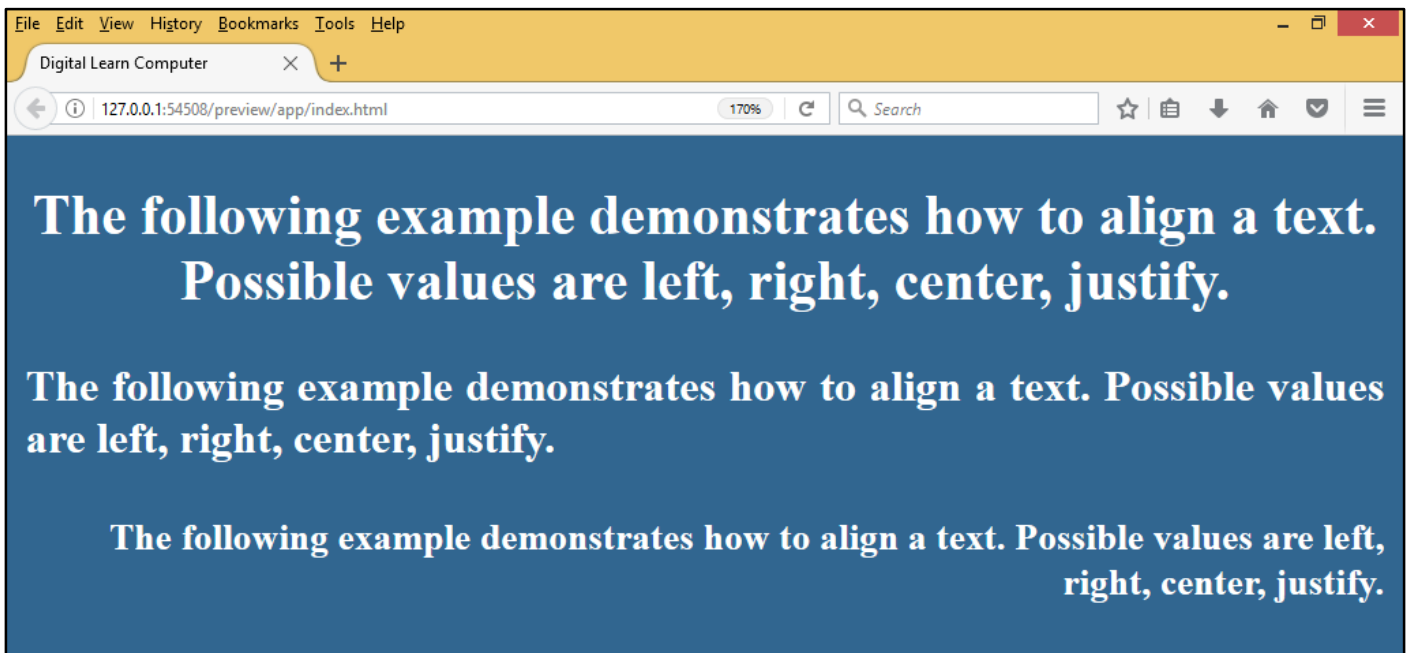
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in text color code as simple web page browser.



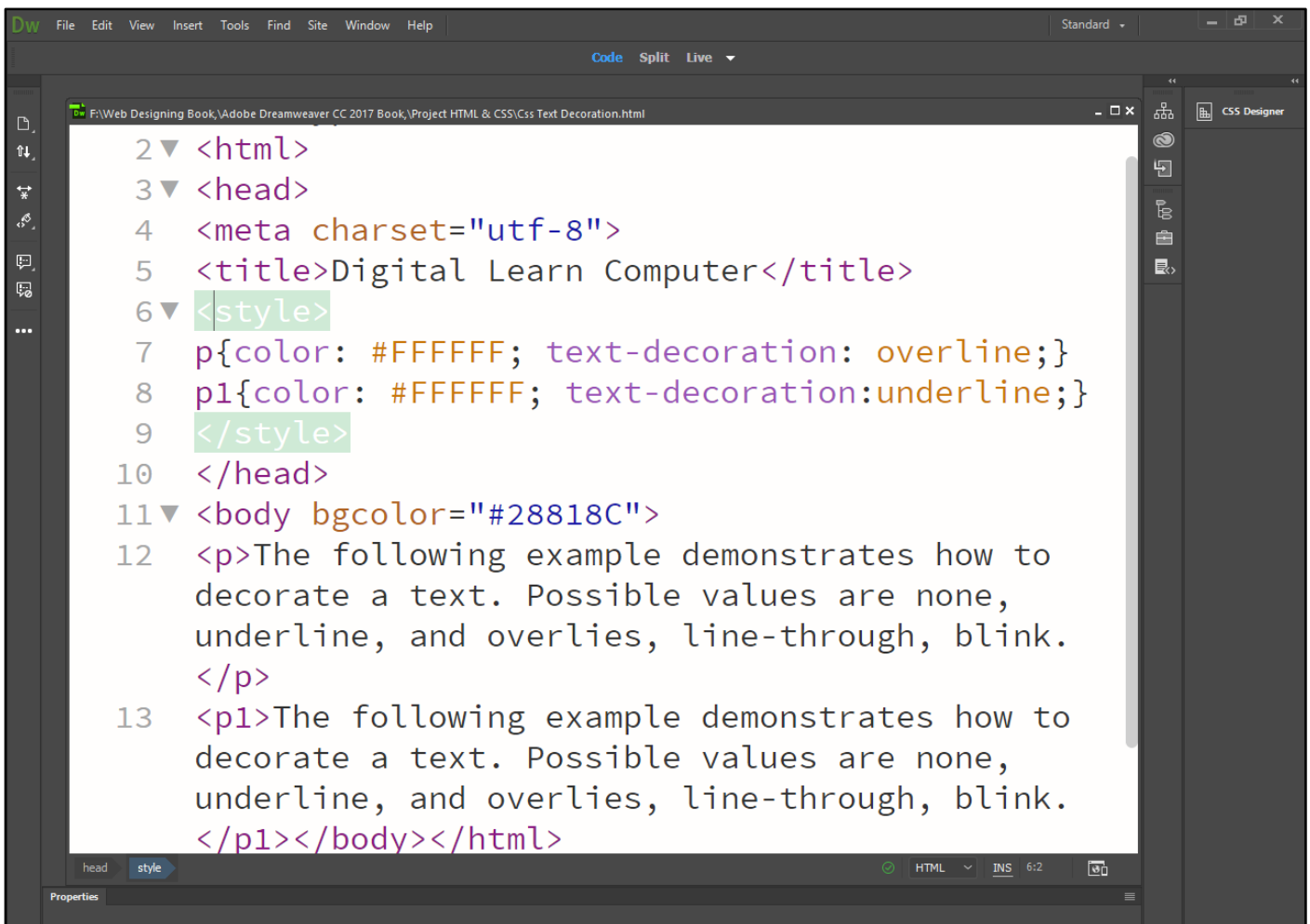
CSS Text Alignment. The following example demonstrates how to align a text. Possible values are left, right, center, justify.



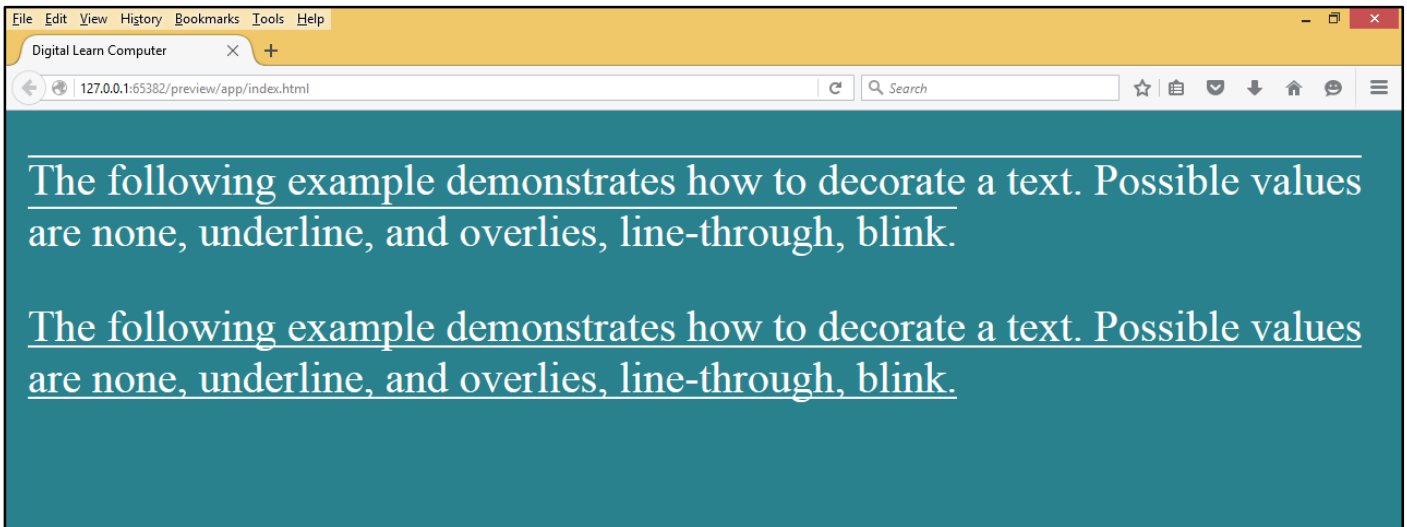
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in text align code as simple web page browser.



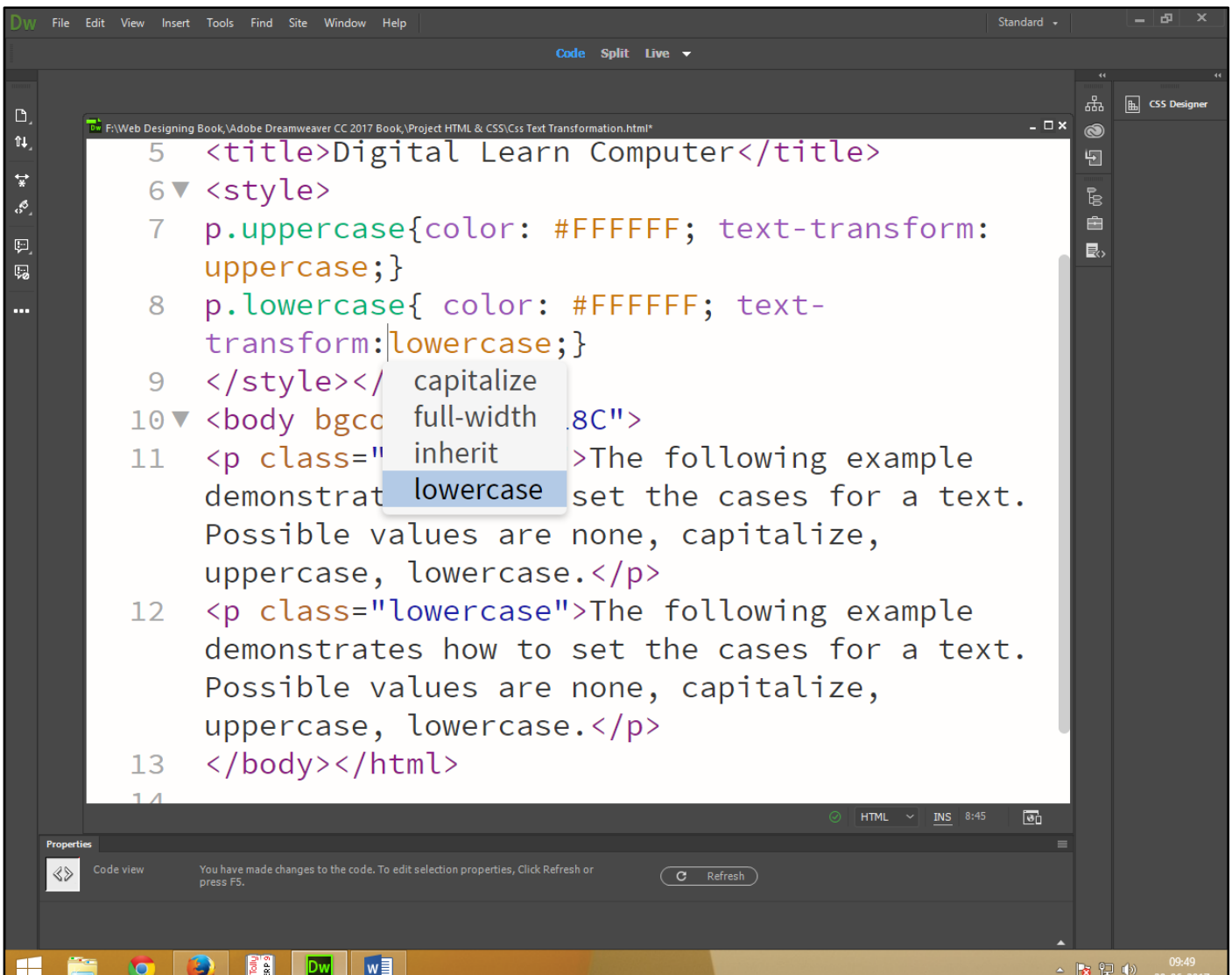
CSS Text Decoration. The following example demonstrates how to decorate a text. Possible values are none, underline, and overlines, line-through, blink.



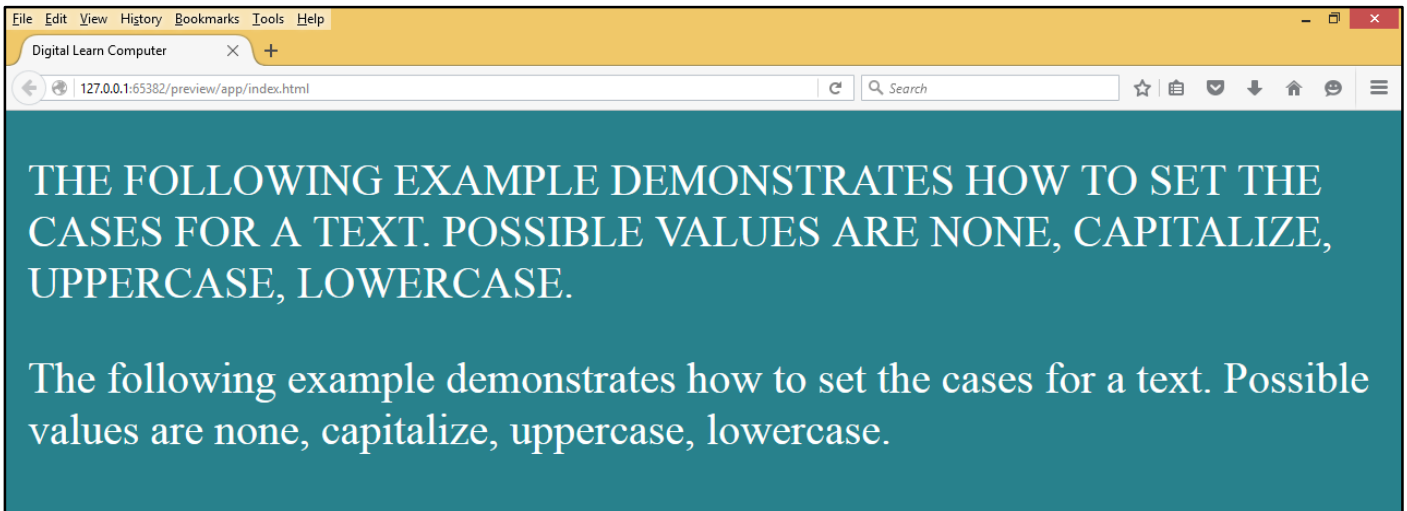
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in text decoration code as simple web page browser.



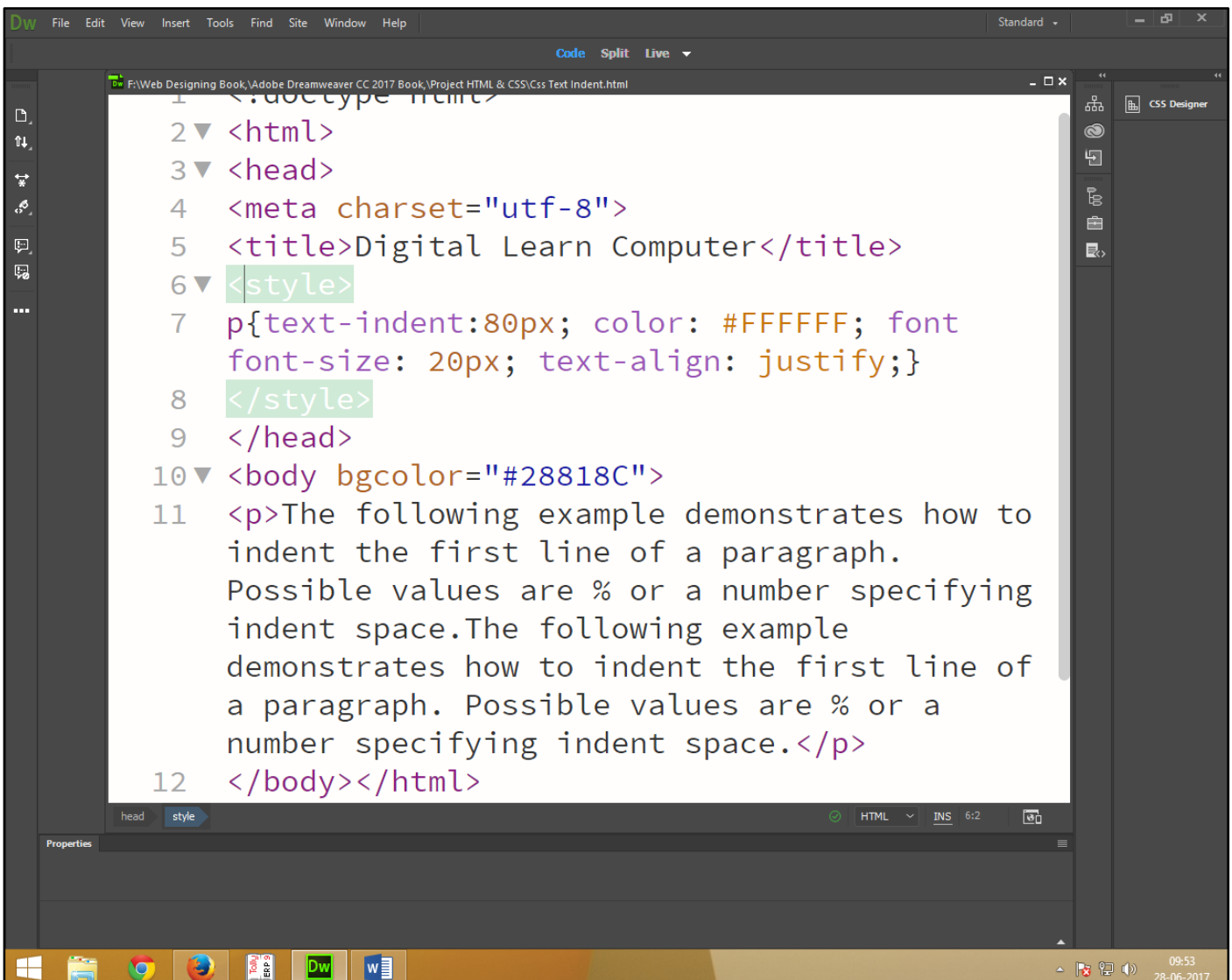
CSS Text Transformation. The following example demonstrates how to set the cases for a text. Possible values are none, capitalize, uppercase, lowercase.



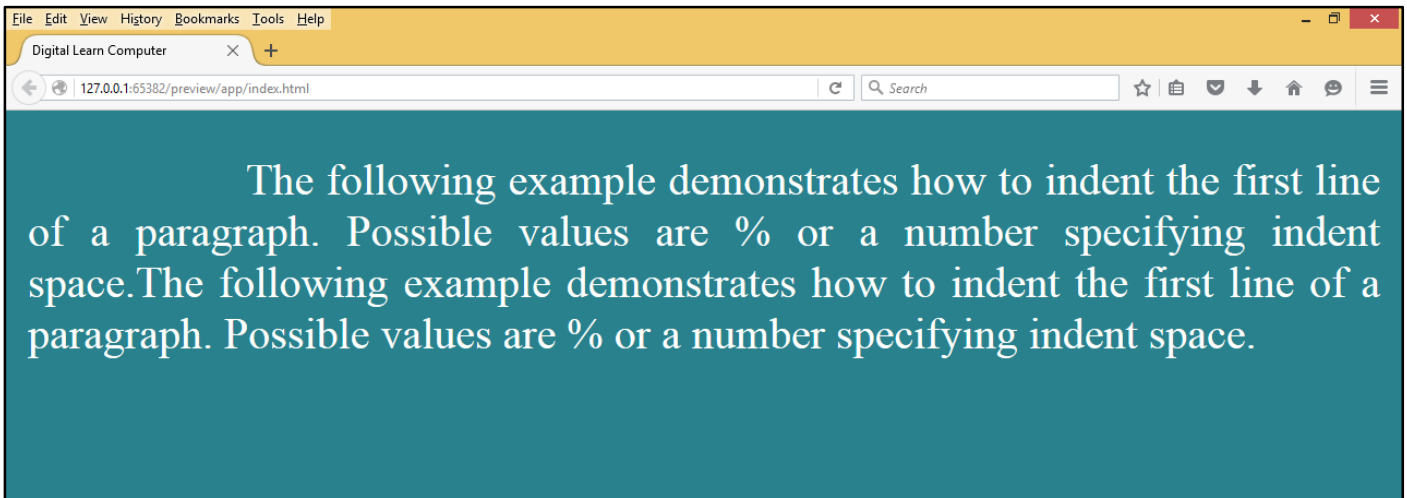
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in text transformation code as simple web page browser.



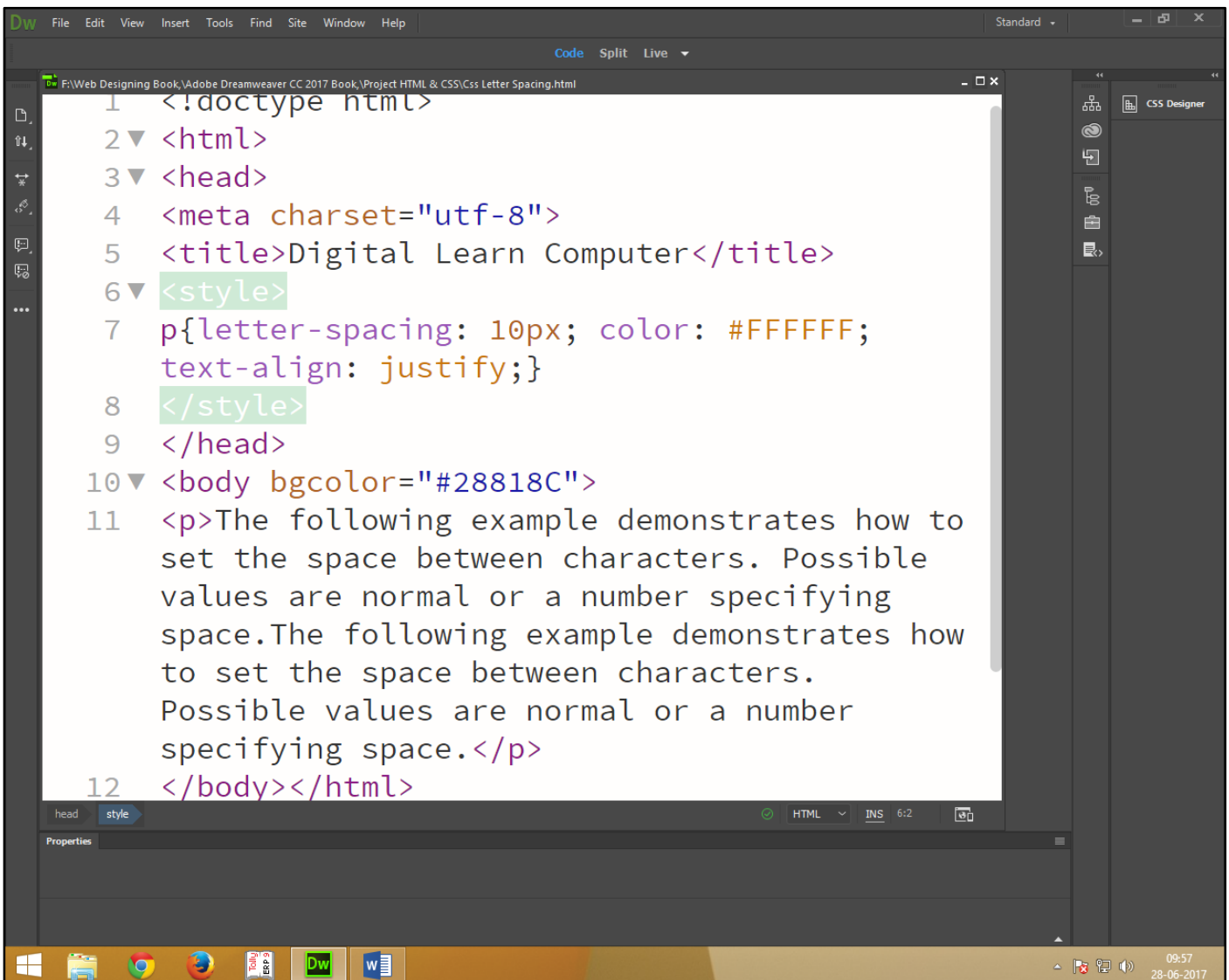
CSS Text Indentation. The following example demonstrates how to indent the first line of a paragraph. Possible values are % or a number specifying indent space.



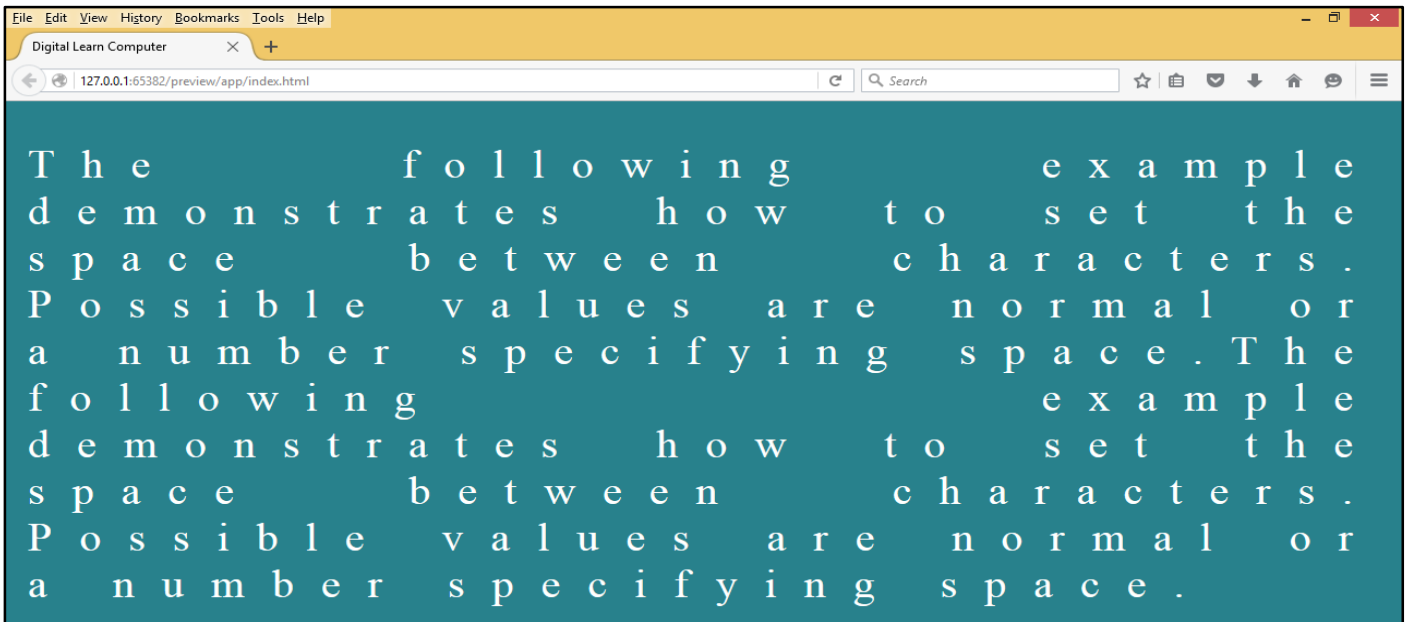
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in text indentation code as simple web page browser.



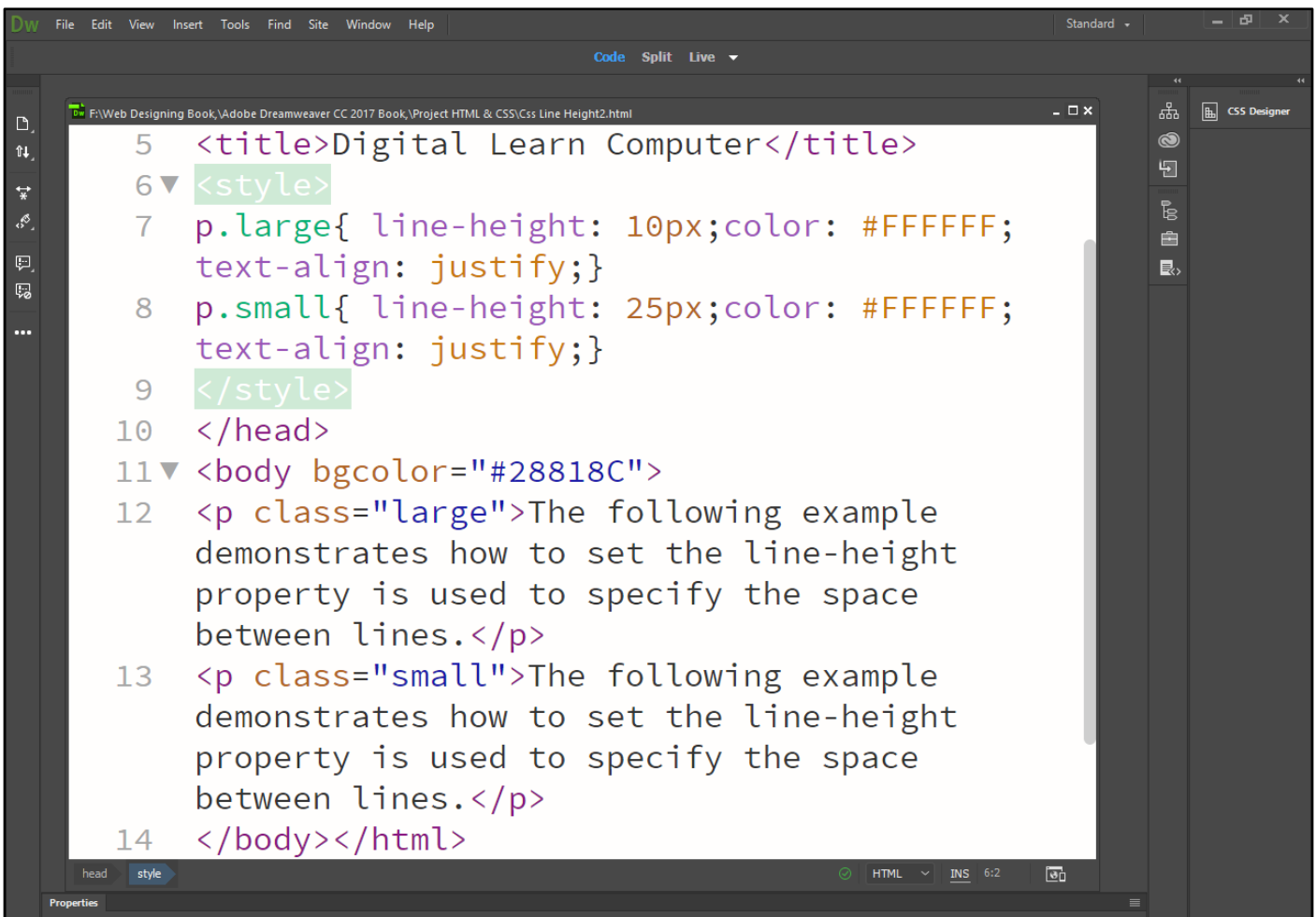
CSS Letter Spacing. The following example demonstrates how to set the space between characters. Possible values are normal or a number specifying space.



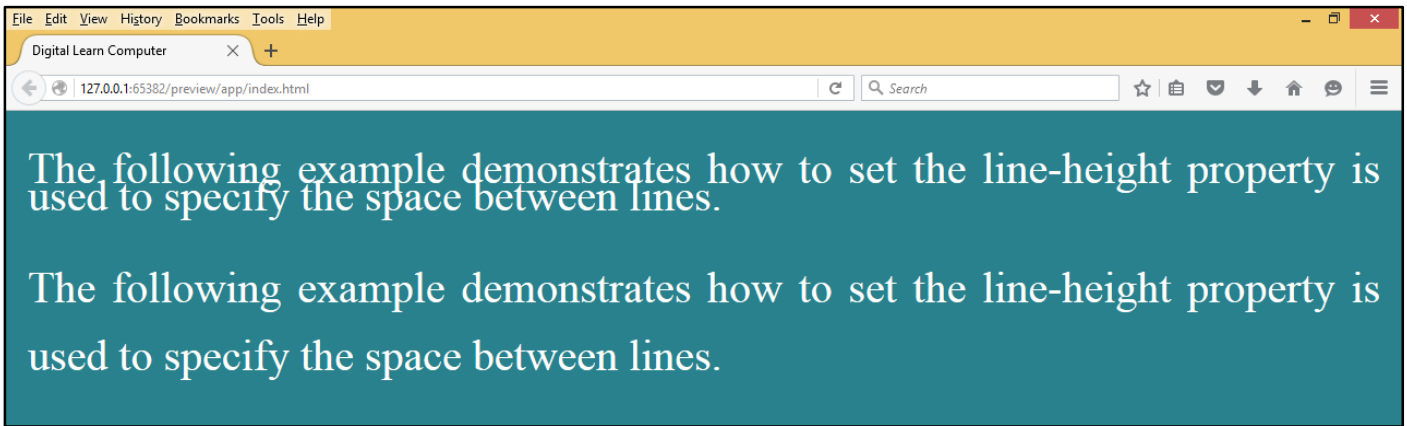
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in letter Spacing code as simple web page browser.



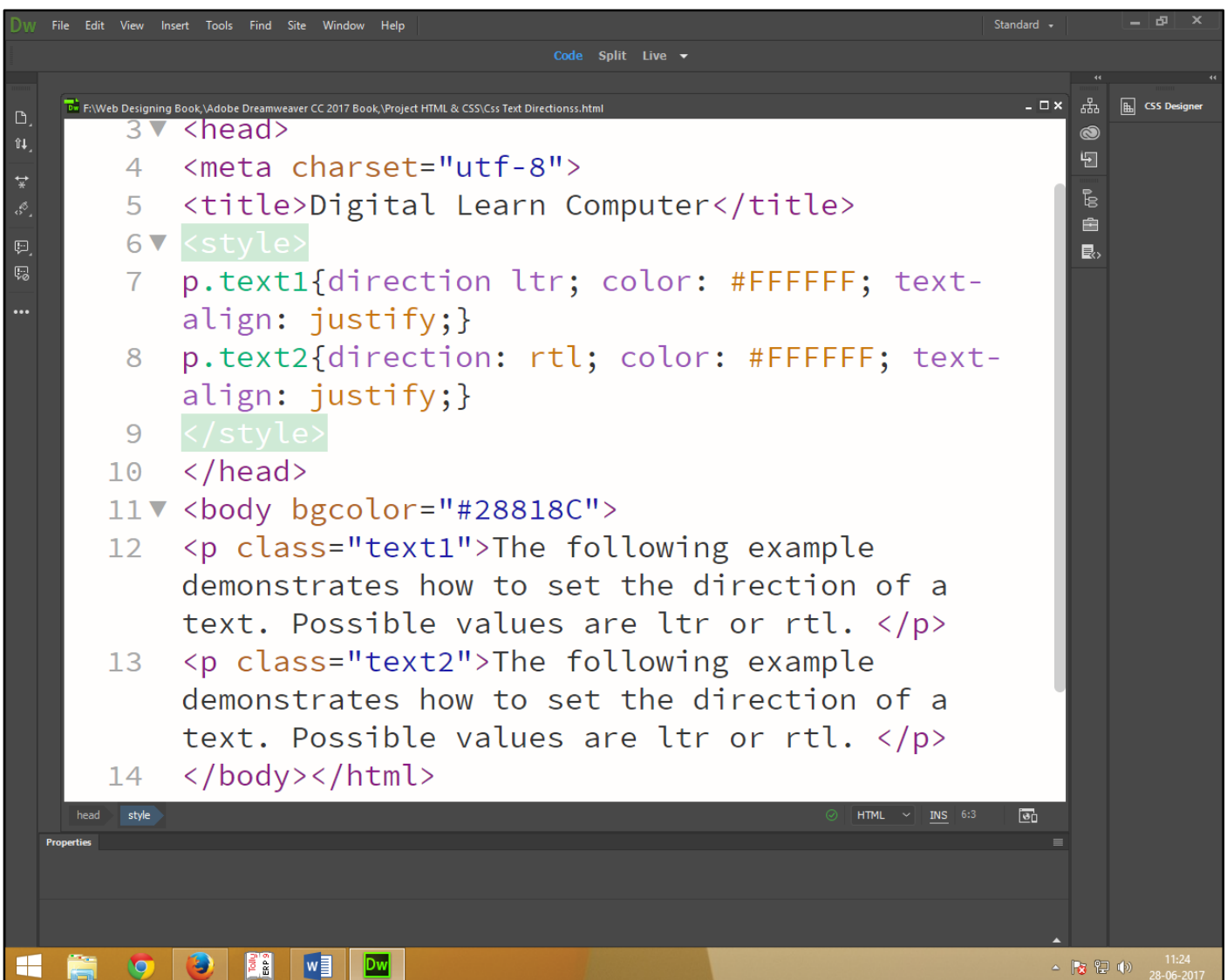
CSS Line Height. The following example demonstrates how to set the line-height property is used to specify the space between lines.



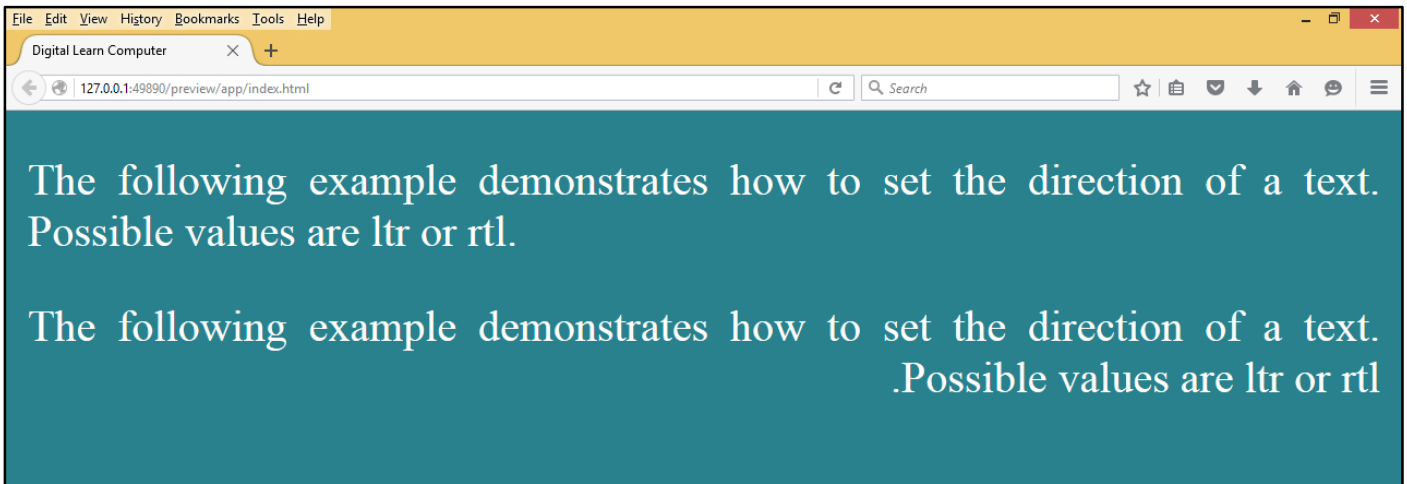
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in line height code as simple web page browser.



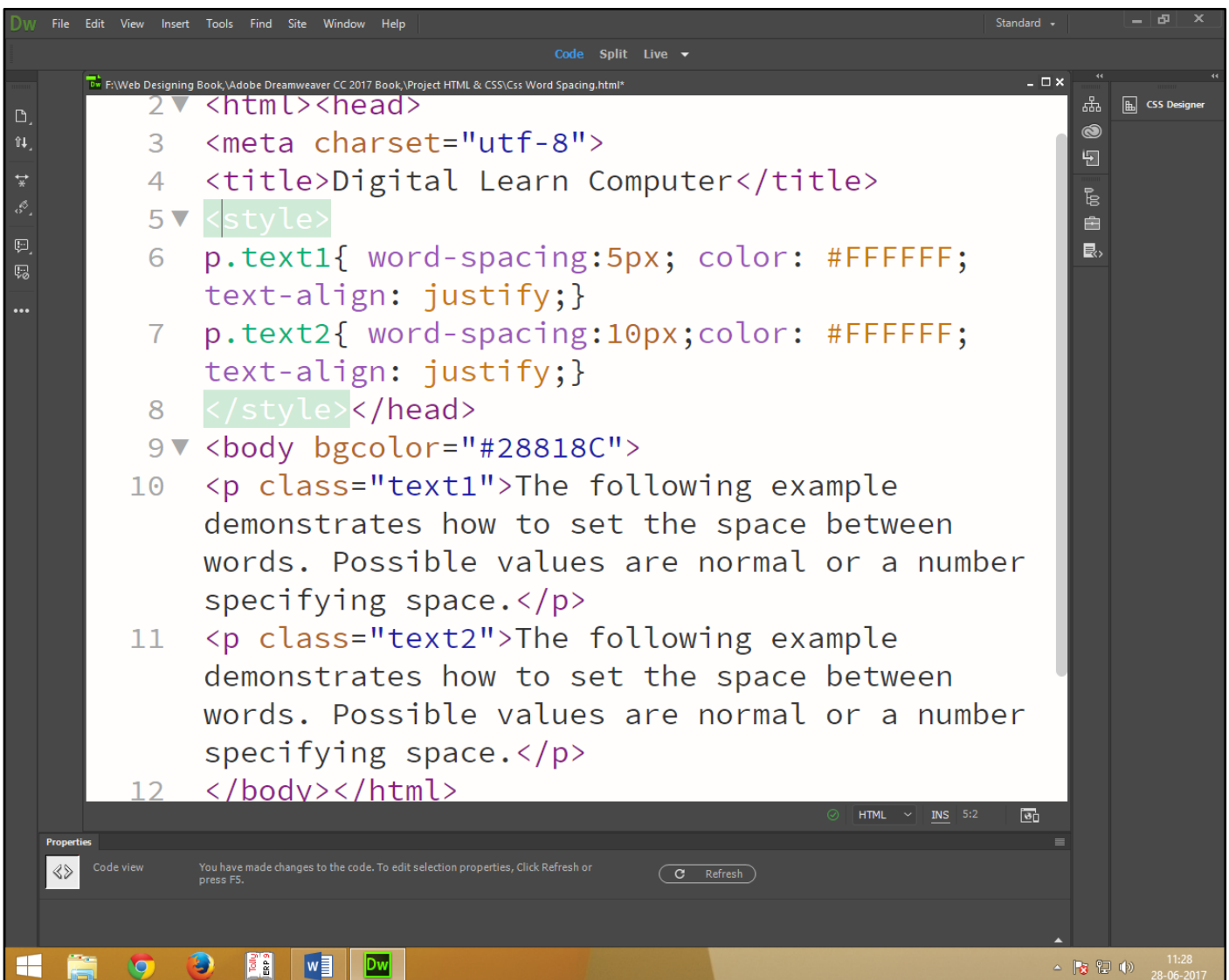
CSS Text Direction. The following example demonstrates how to set the direction of a text. Possible values are ltr or rtl.



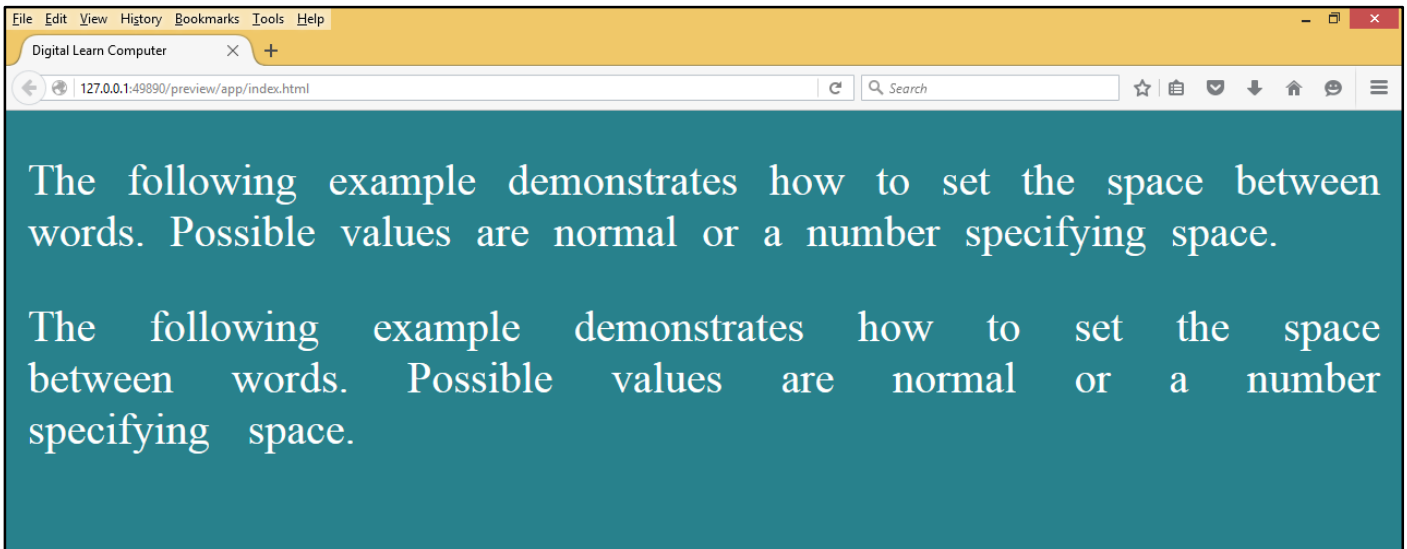
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in direction code as simple web page browser.



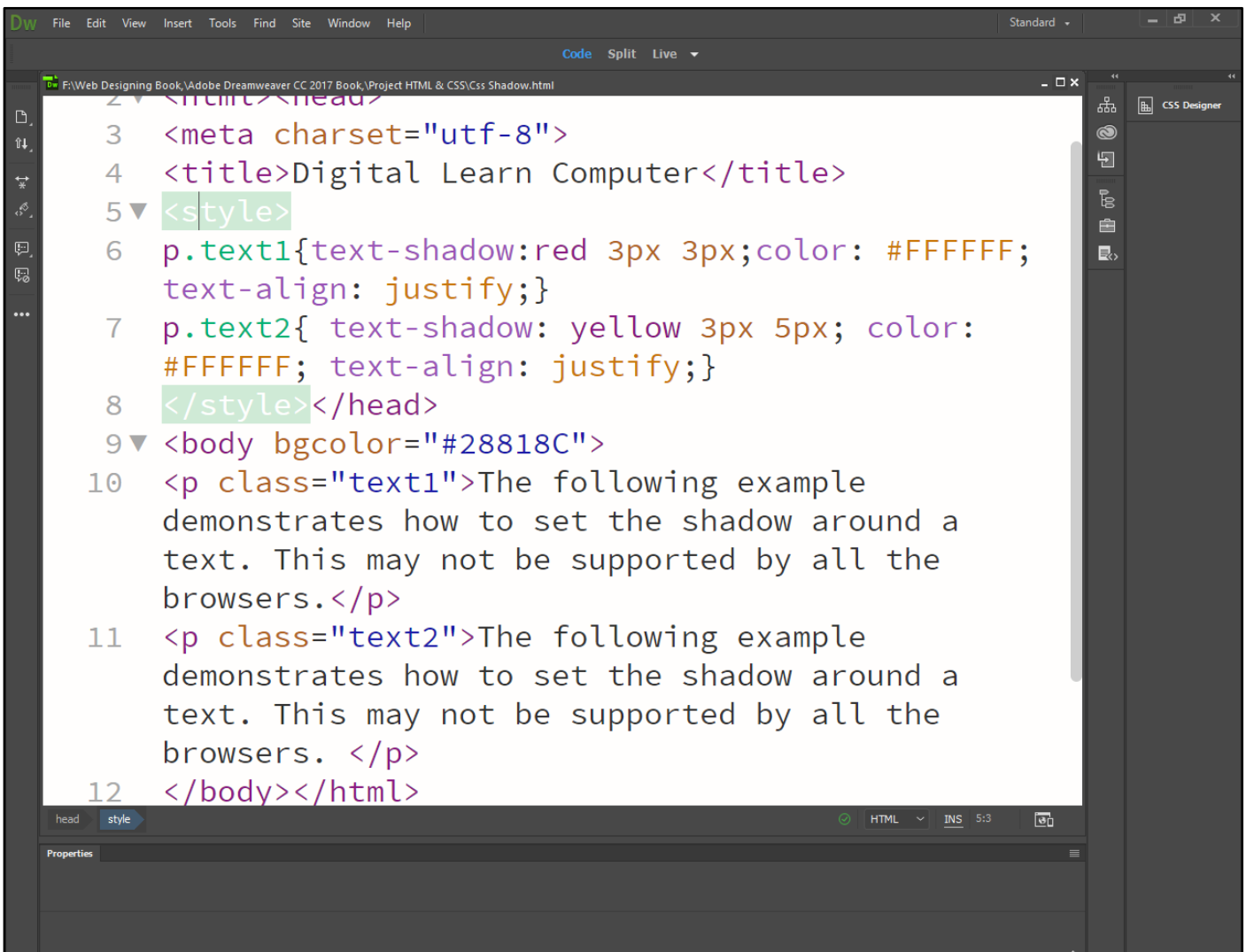
CSS Word Spacing. The following example demonstrates how to set the space between words. Possible values are normal or a number specifying space.



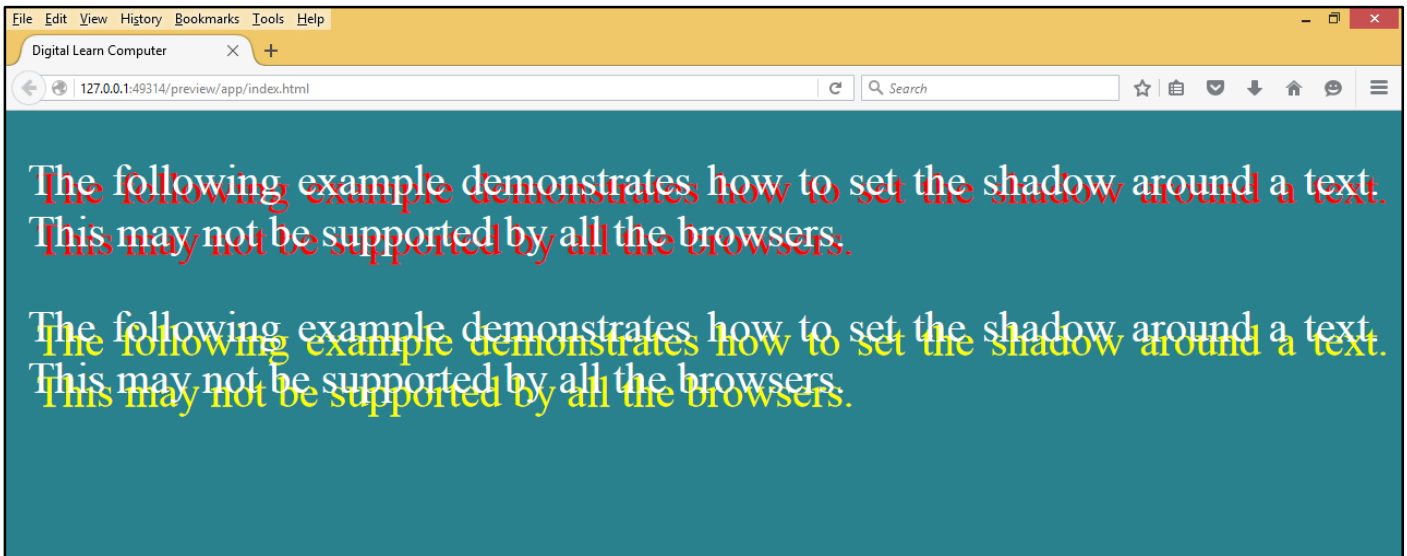
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word spacing code as simple web page browser.



CSS Text Shadow. The following example demonstrates how to set the shadow around a text. This may not be supported by all the browsers.

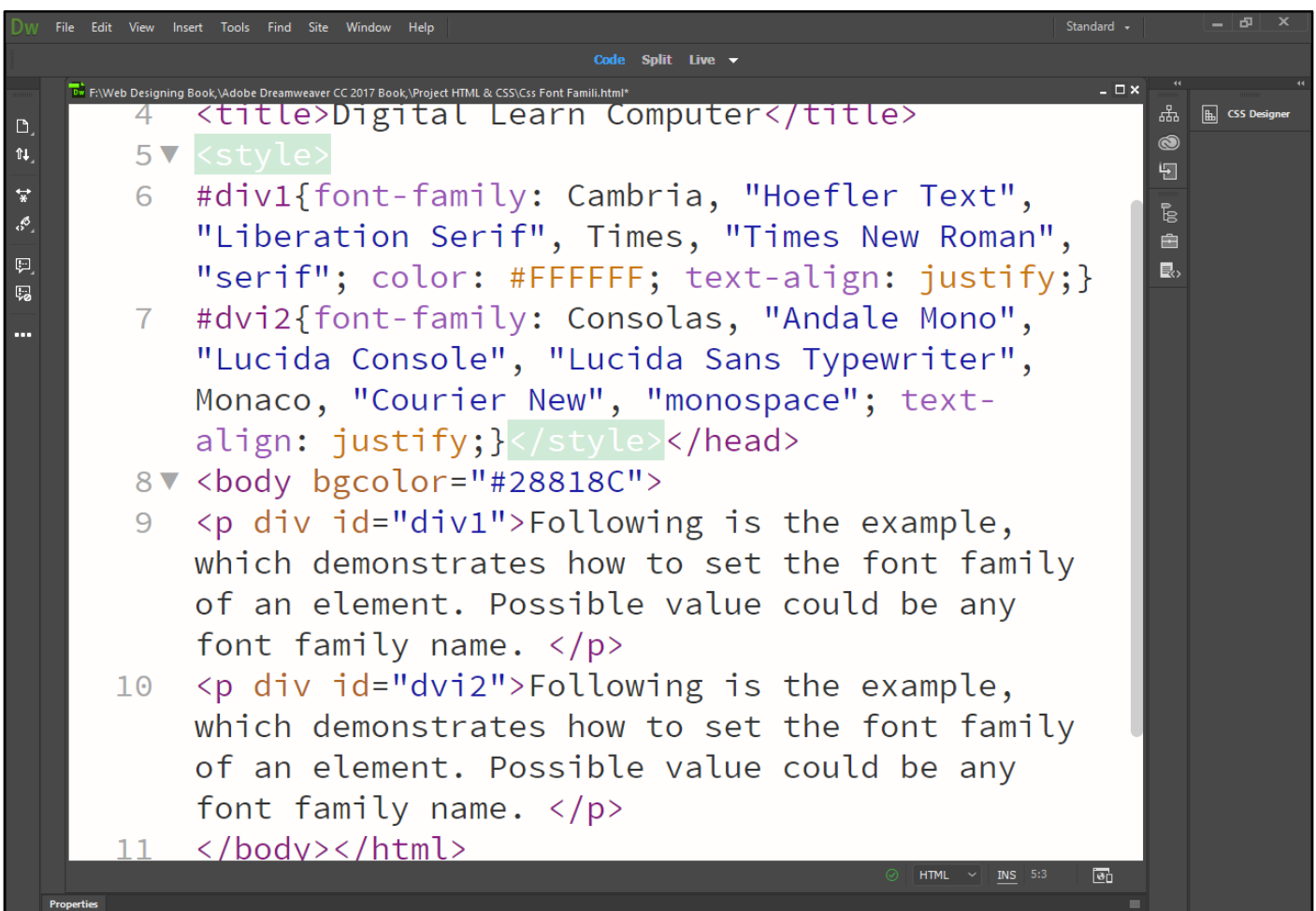


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word text shadow code as simple web page browser.

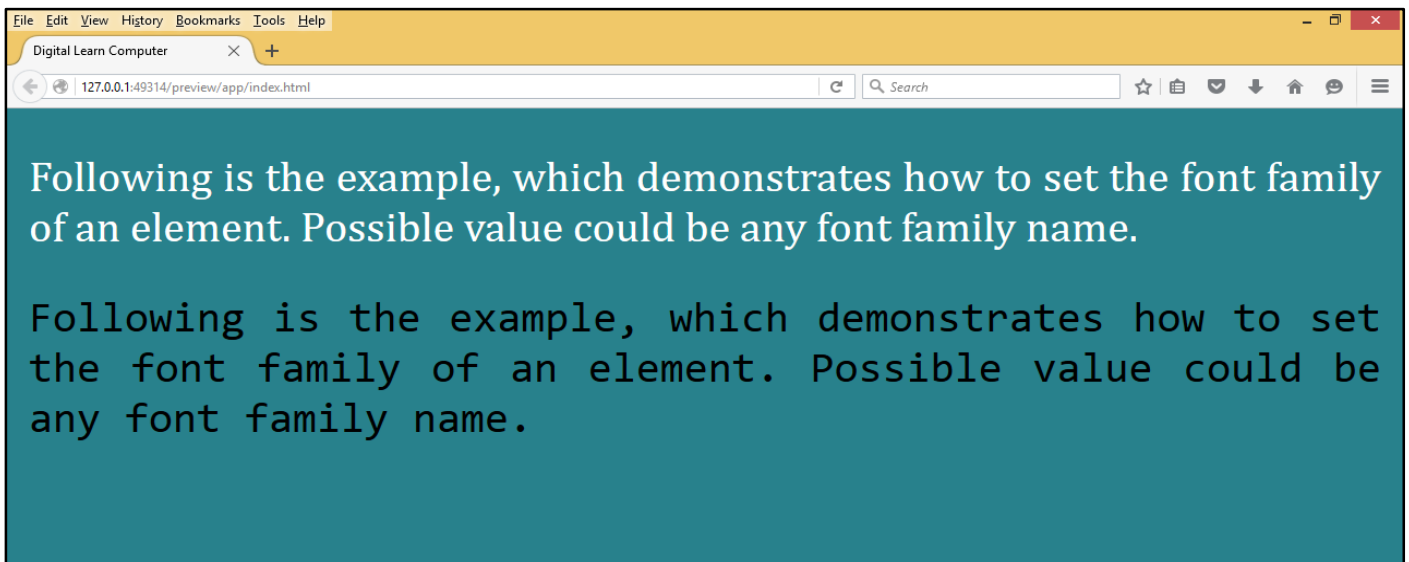


Chapter-32. CSS Fonts. Following is the example, which demonstrates how to set the font family of an element. Possible value could be any font family name.

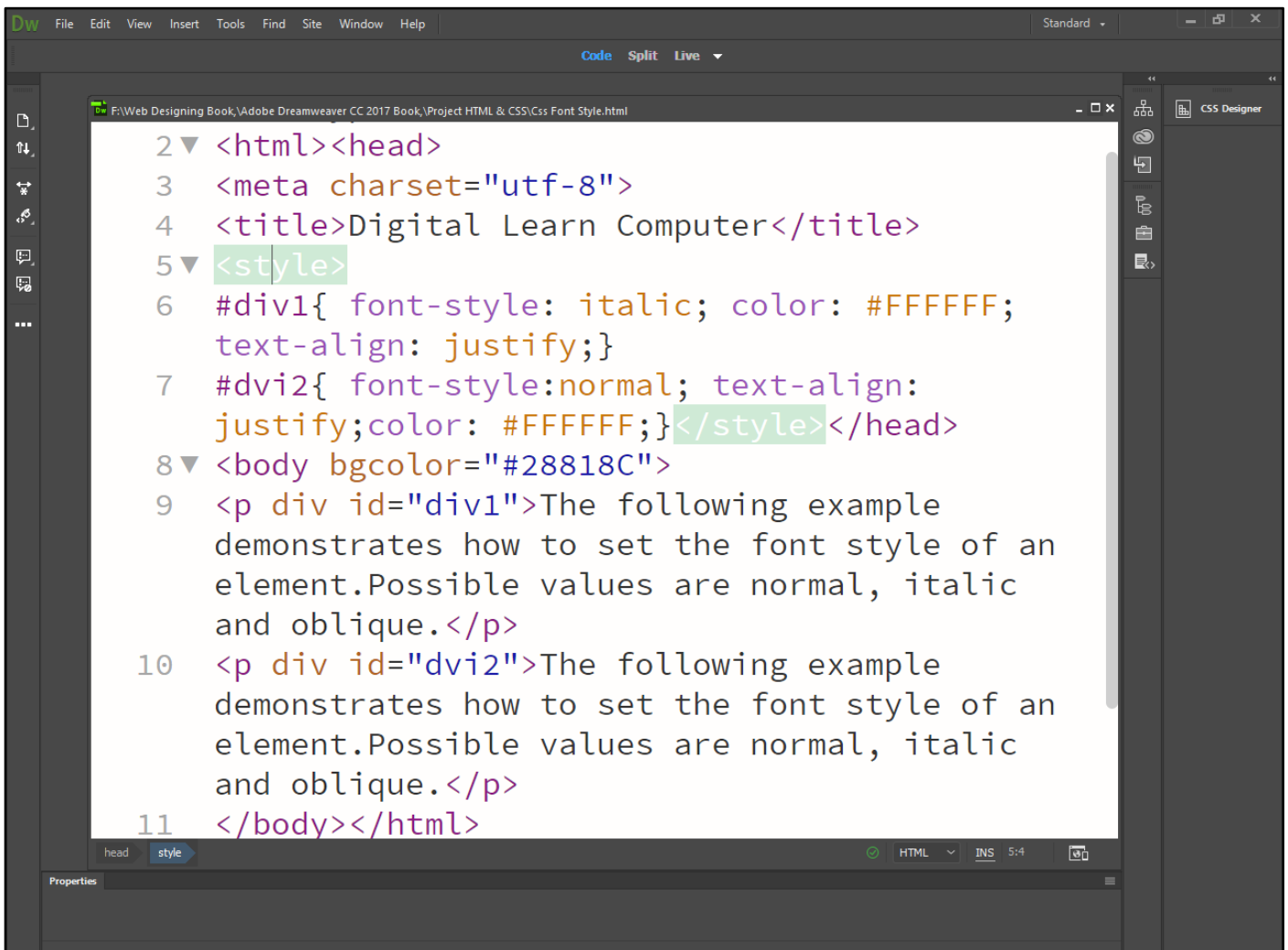
CSS Font Family. Following is the example, which demonstrates how to set the font family of an element. Possible value could be any font family name.



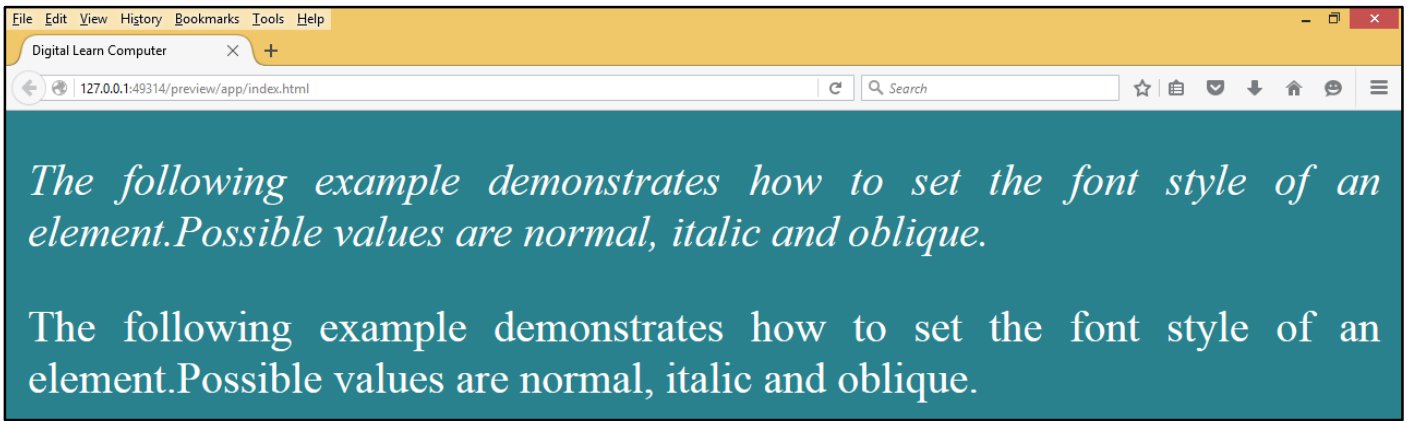
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word font family code as simple web page browser.



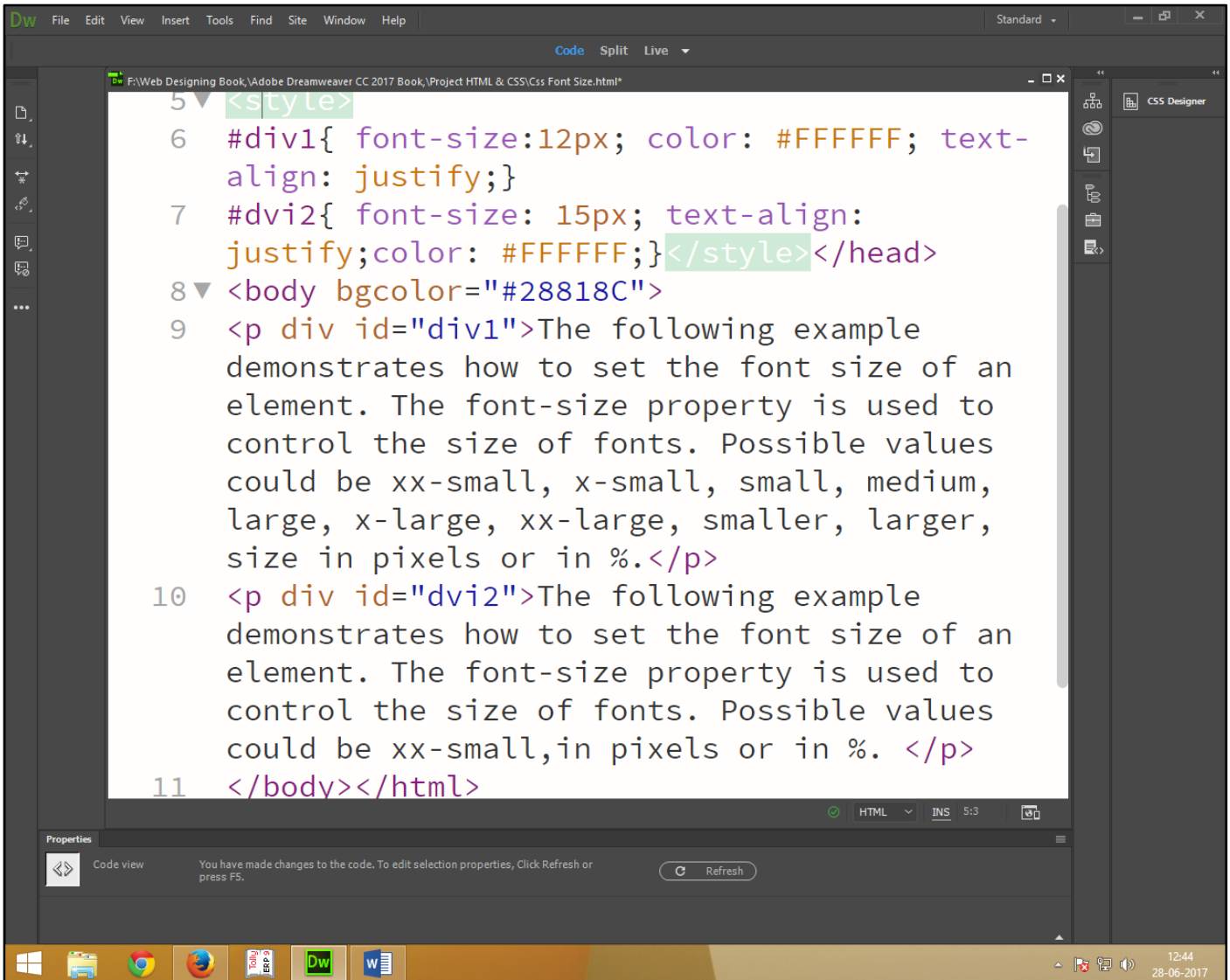
CSS Font Style. The following example demonstrates how to set the font style of an element. Possible values are normal, italic and oblique.



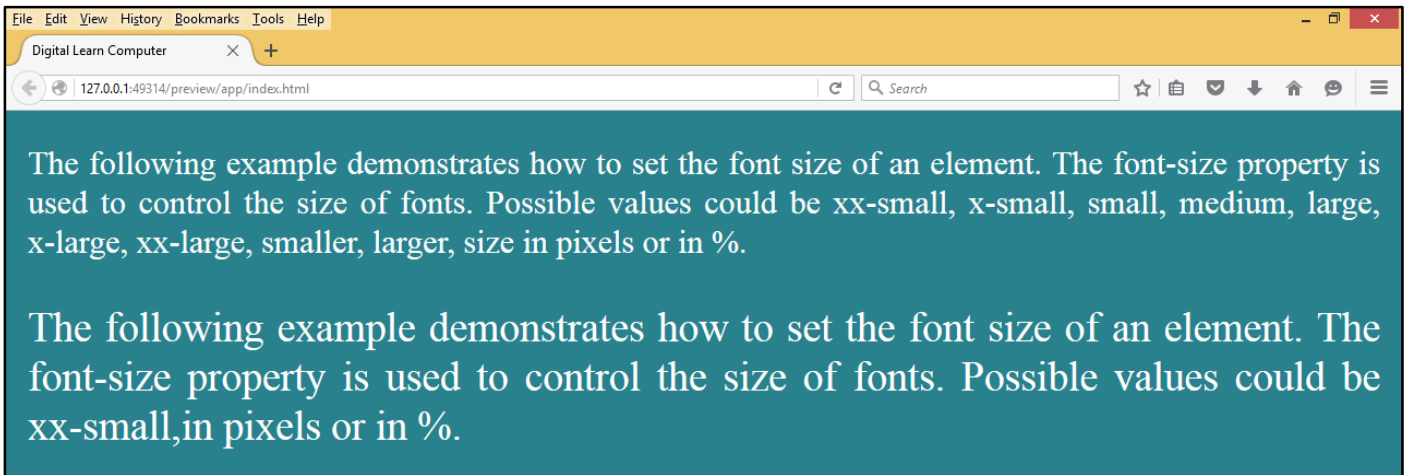
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word font style code as simple web page browser.



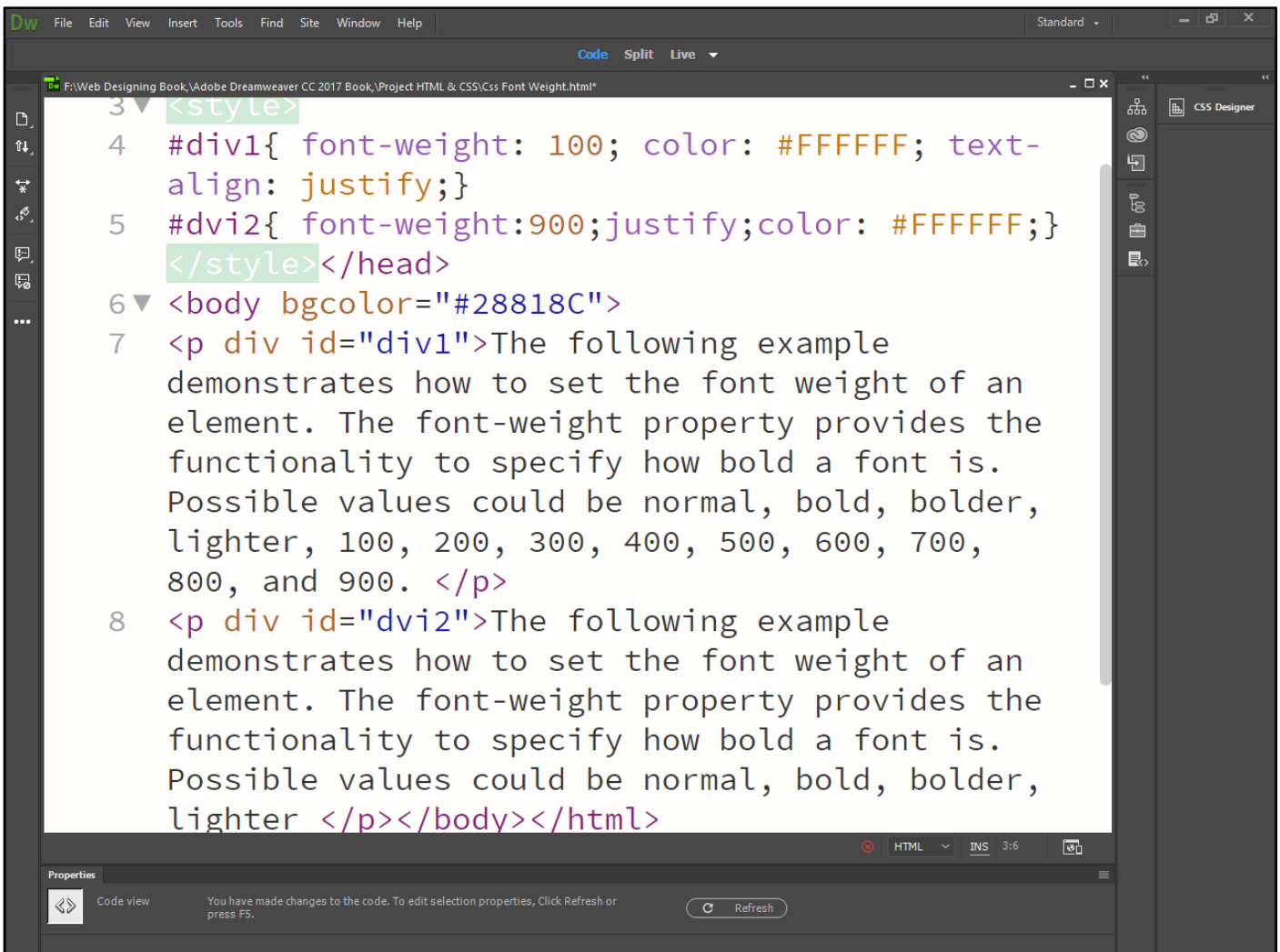
CSS Font Size. The following example demonstrates how to set the font size of an element. The font-size property is used to control the size of fonts. Possible values could be xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, size in pixels or in %.



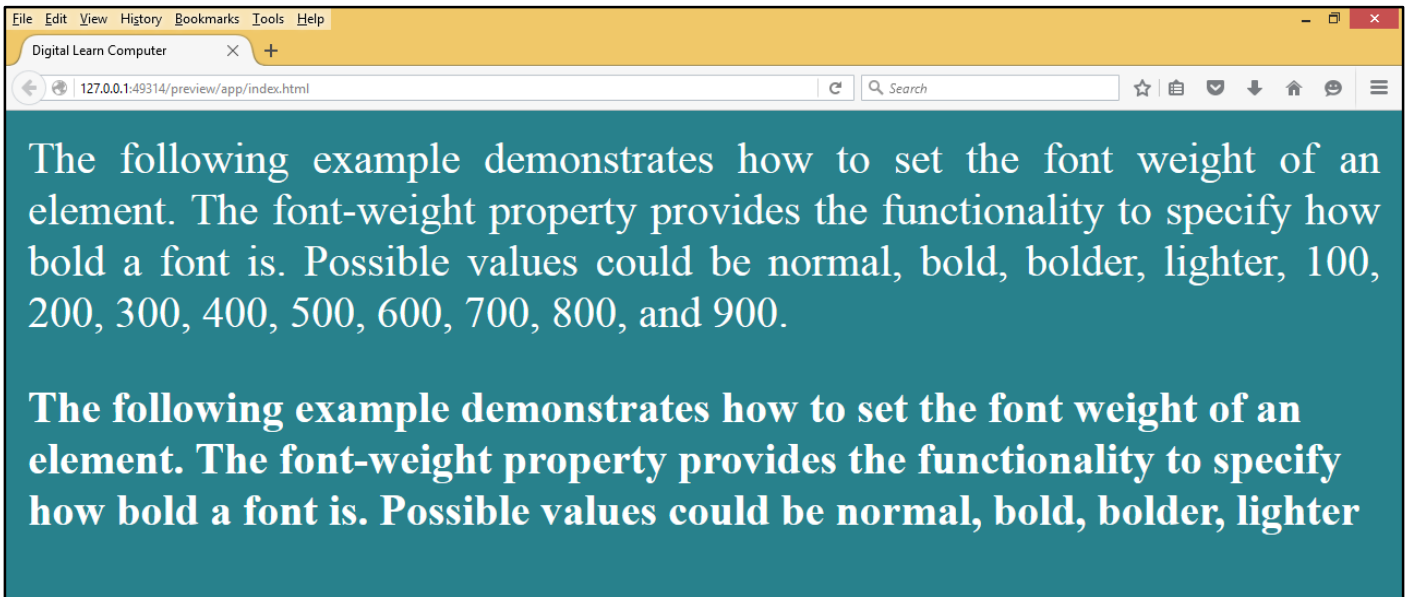
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word font size code as simple web page browser.



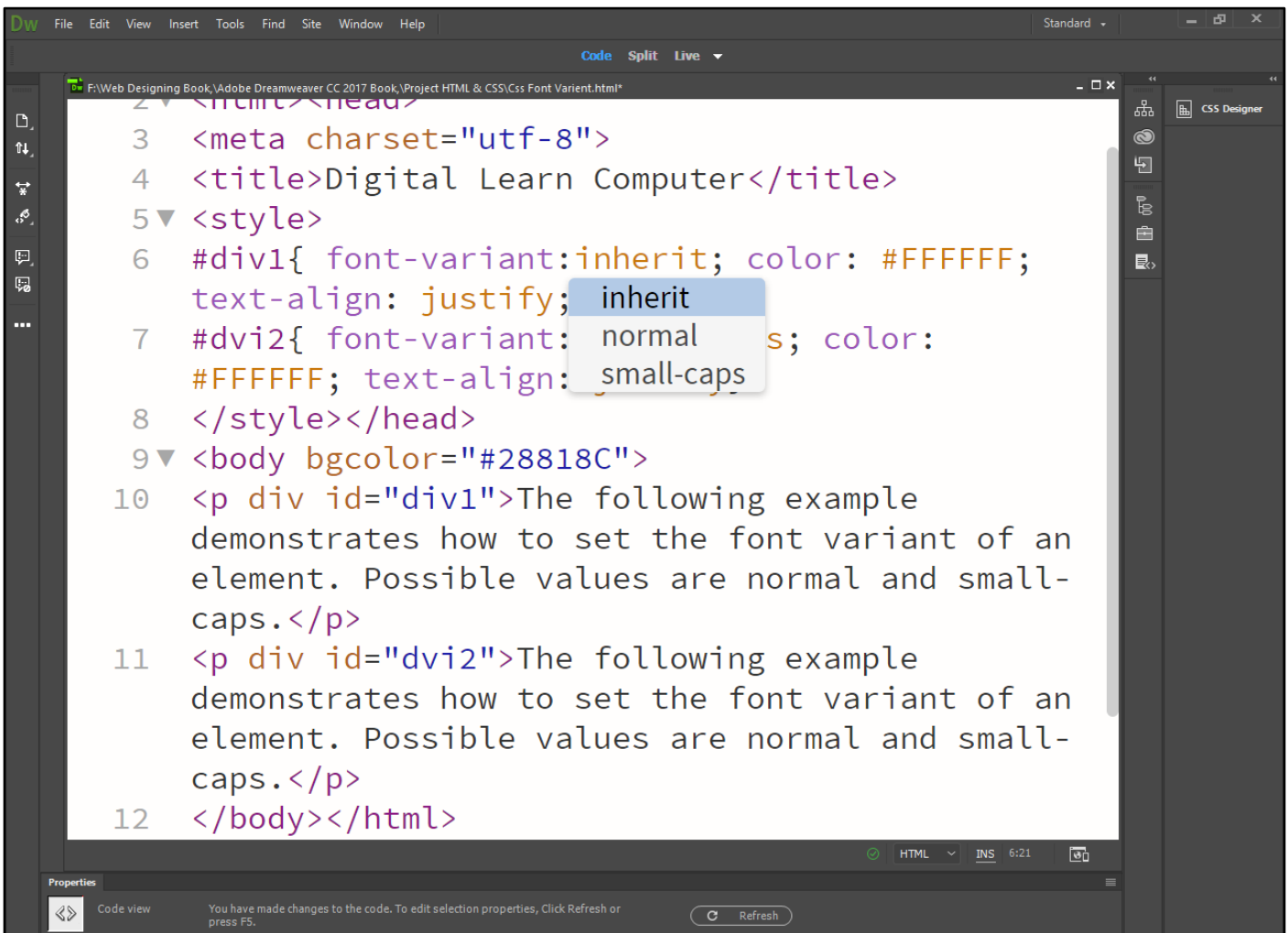
CSS Font Weight. The following example demonstrates how to set the font weight of an element. The font-weight property provides the functionality to specify how bold a font is. Possible values could be normal, bold, bolder, lighter, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900.



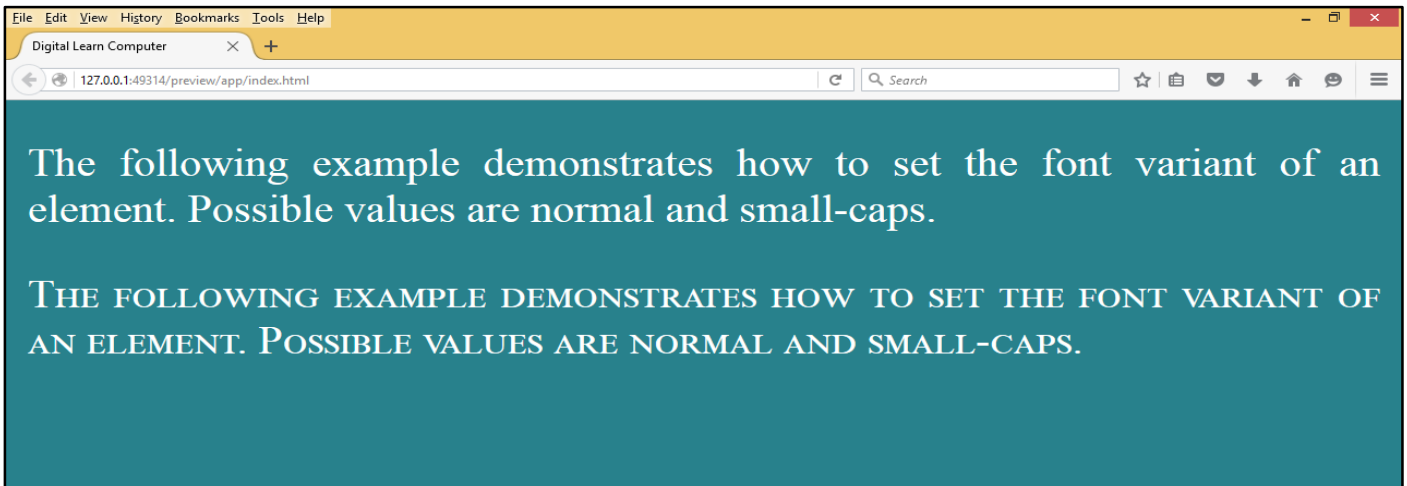
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word font weight code as simple web page browser.



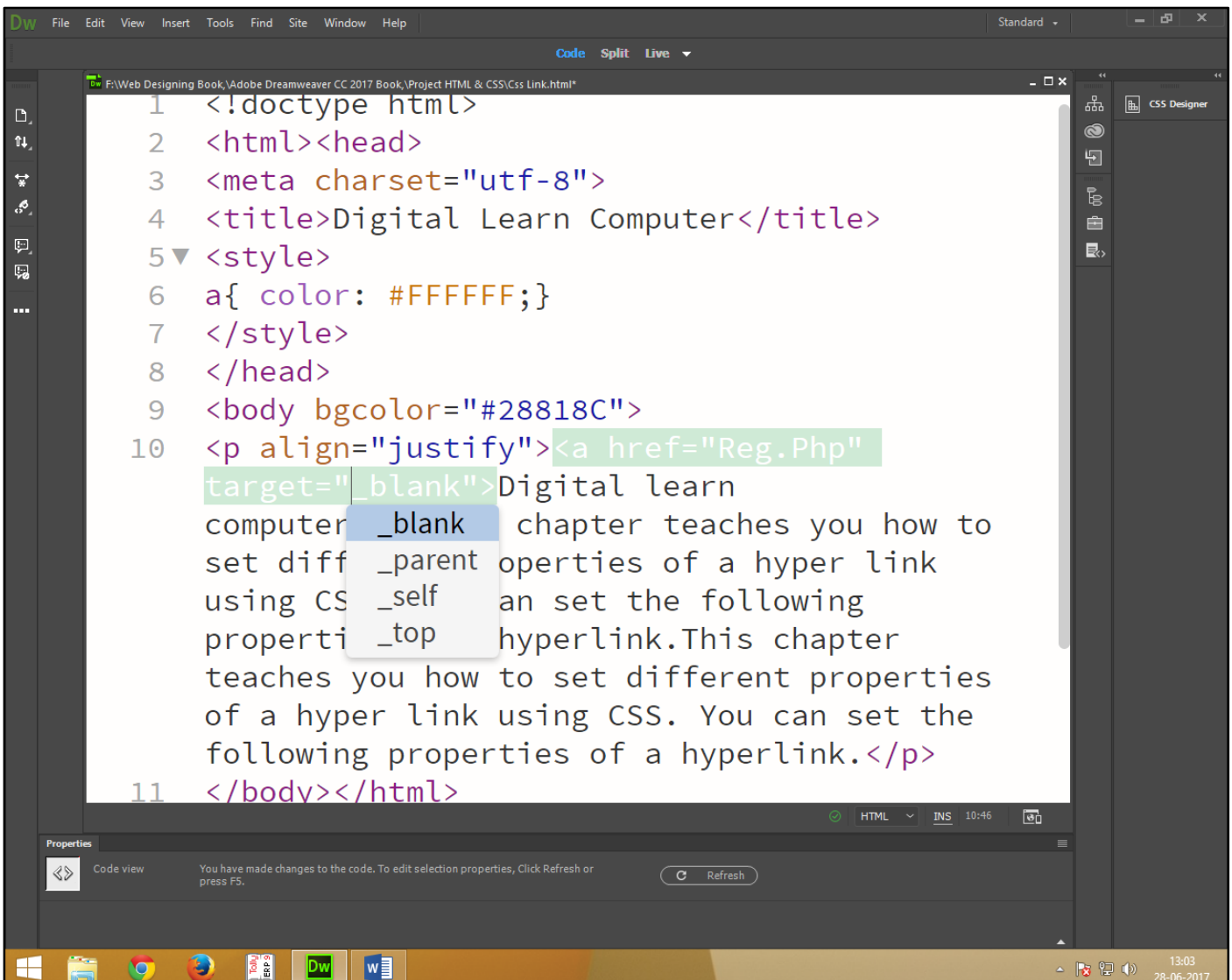
CSS Font Variant. The following example demonstrates how to set the font variant of an element. Possible values are normal and small-caps.



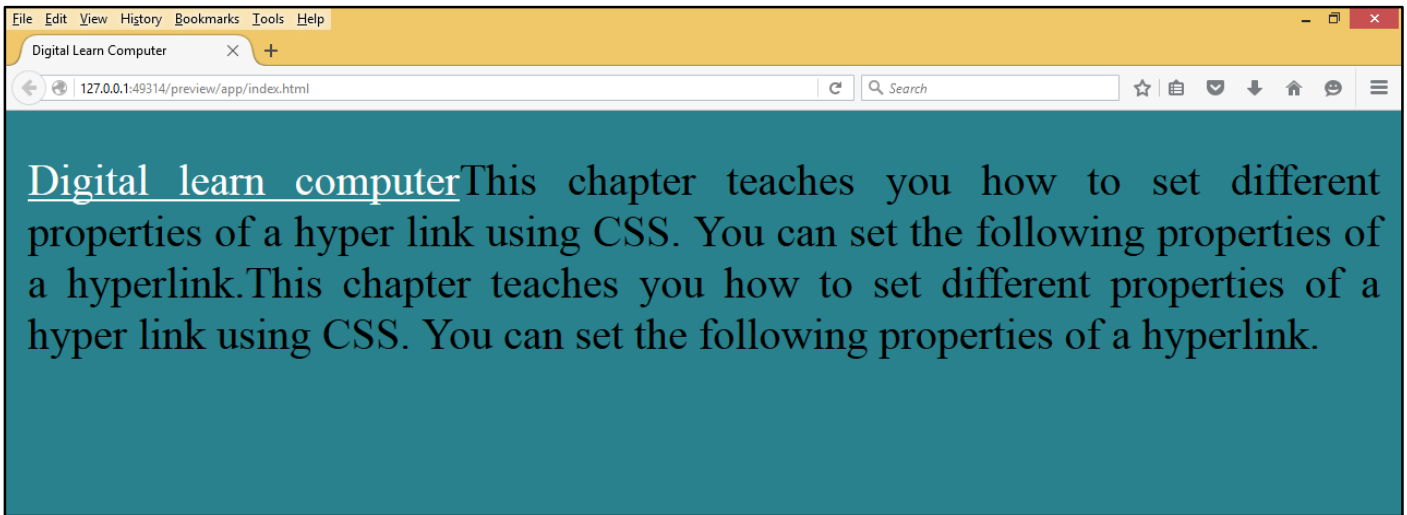
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word font variant code as simple web page browser.



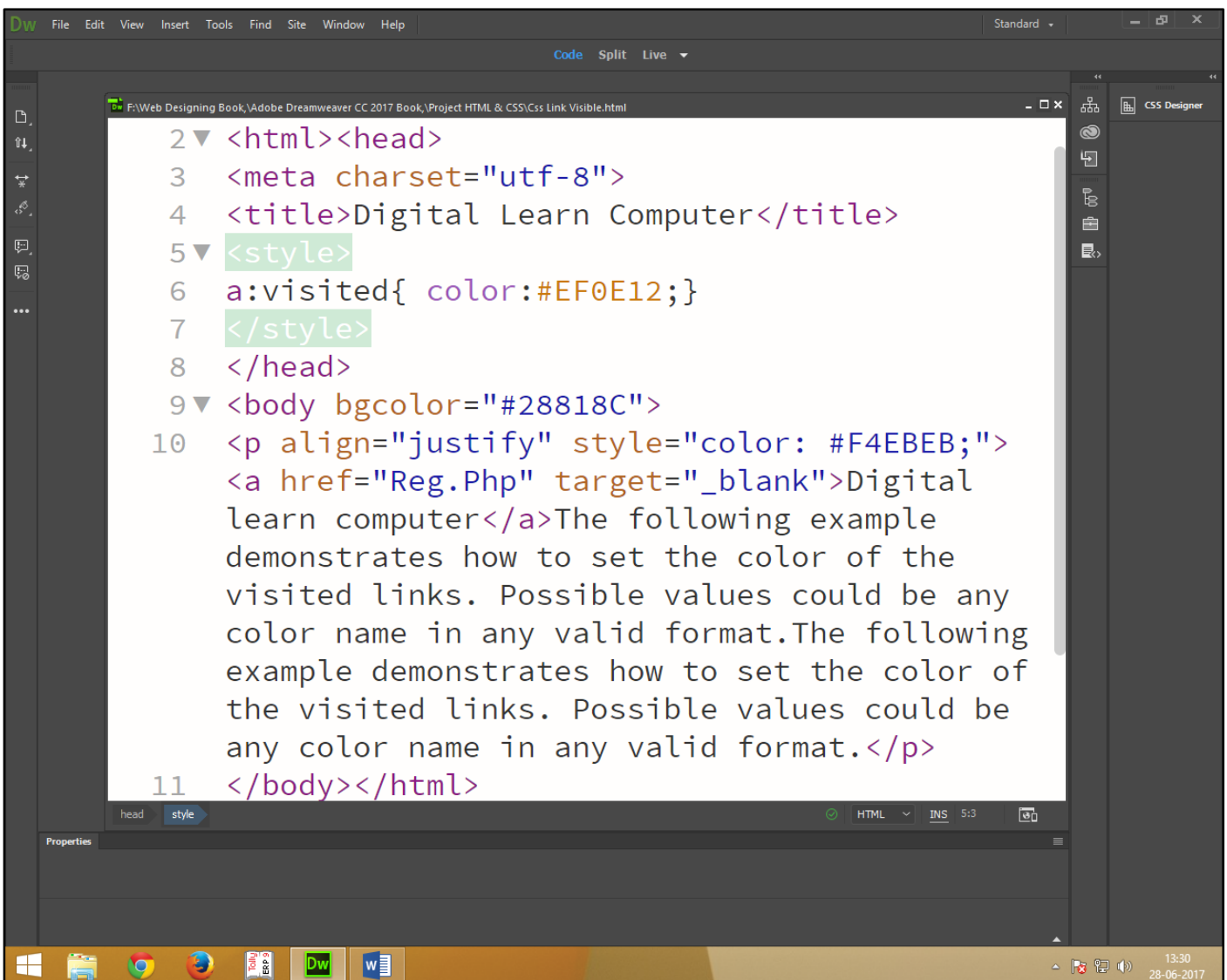
Chapter-33. CSS Links. This chapter teaches you how to set different properties of a hyper link using CSS. You can set the following properties of a hyperlink.



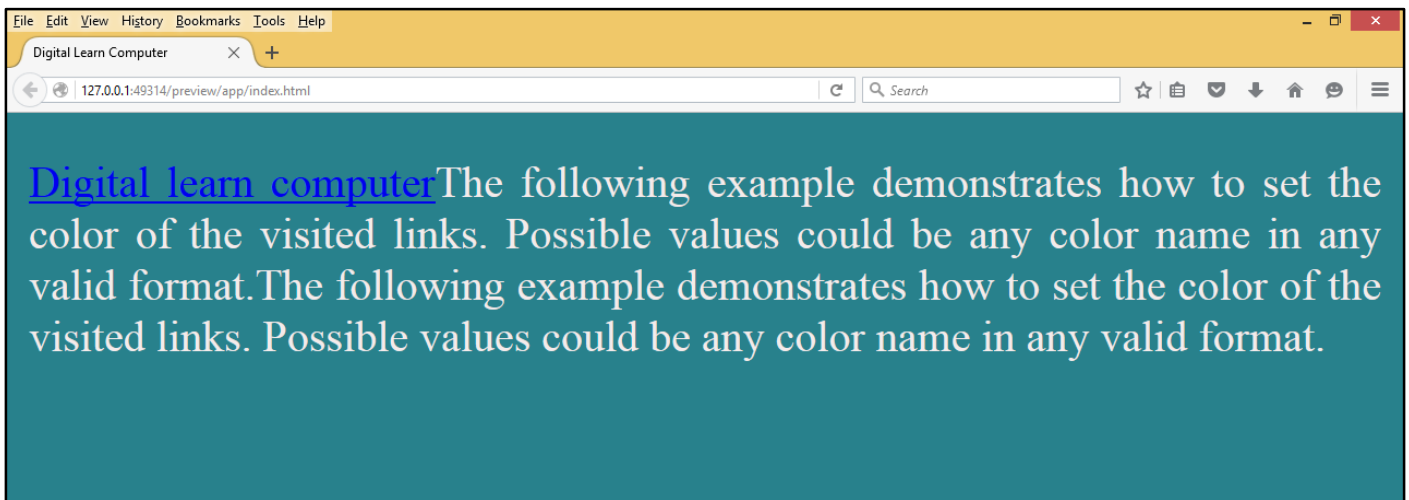
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word font link code as simple web page browser.



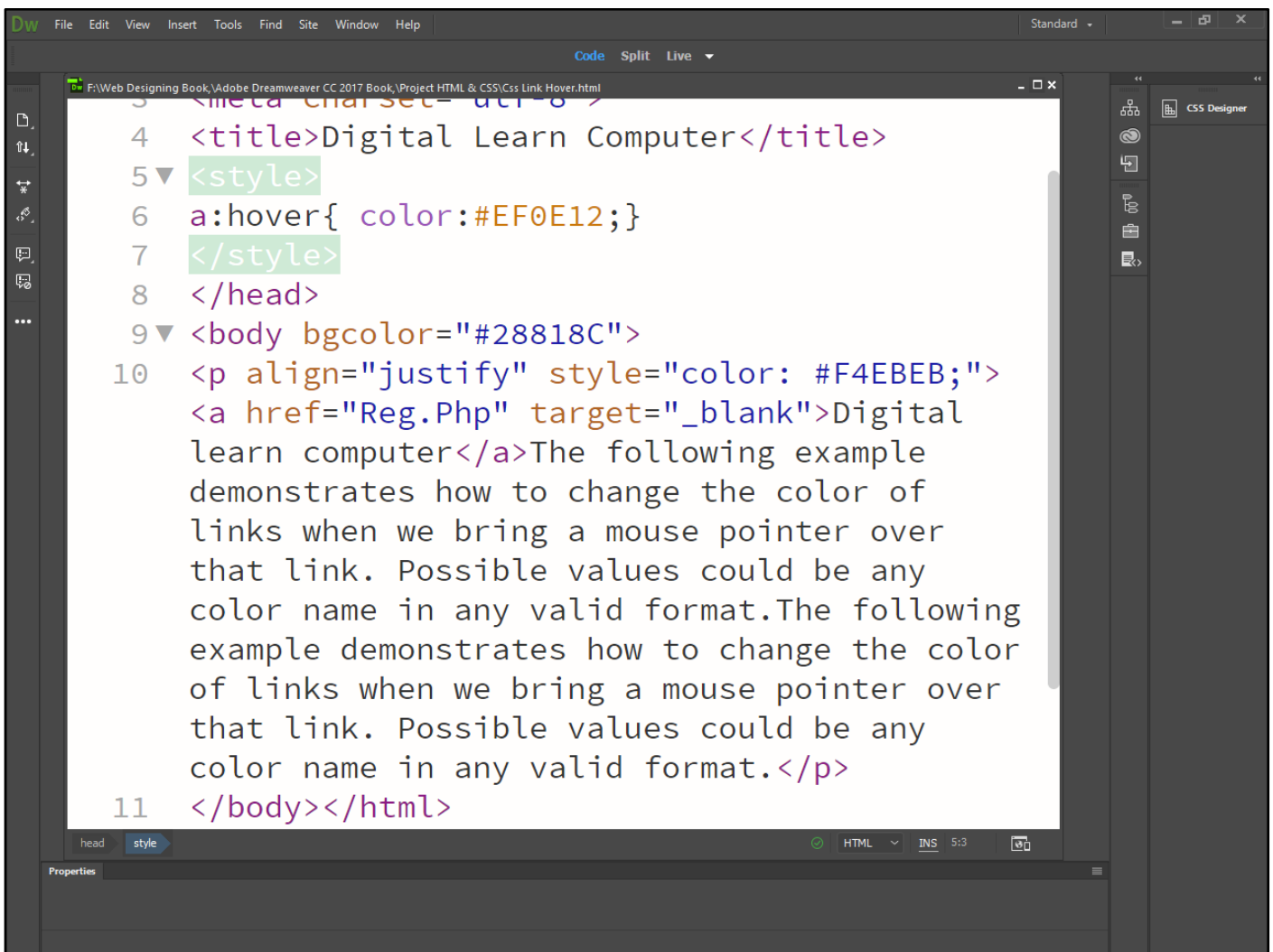
CSS Visited Links. The following example demonstrates how to set the color of the visited links. Possible values could be any color name in any valid format.



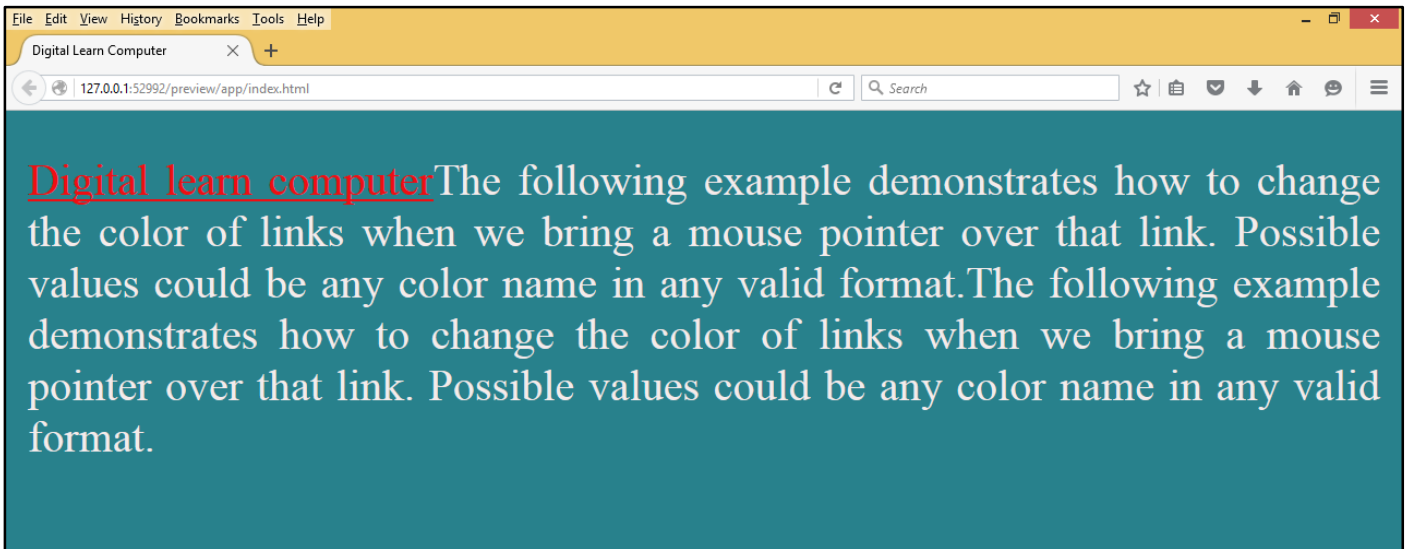
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word visited link code as simple web page browser.



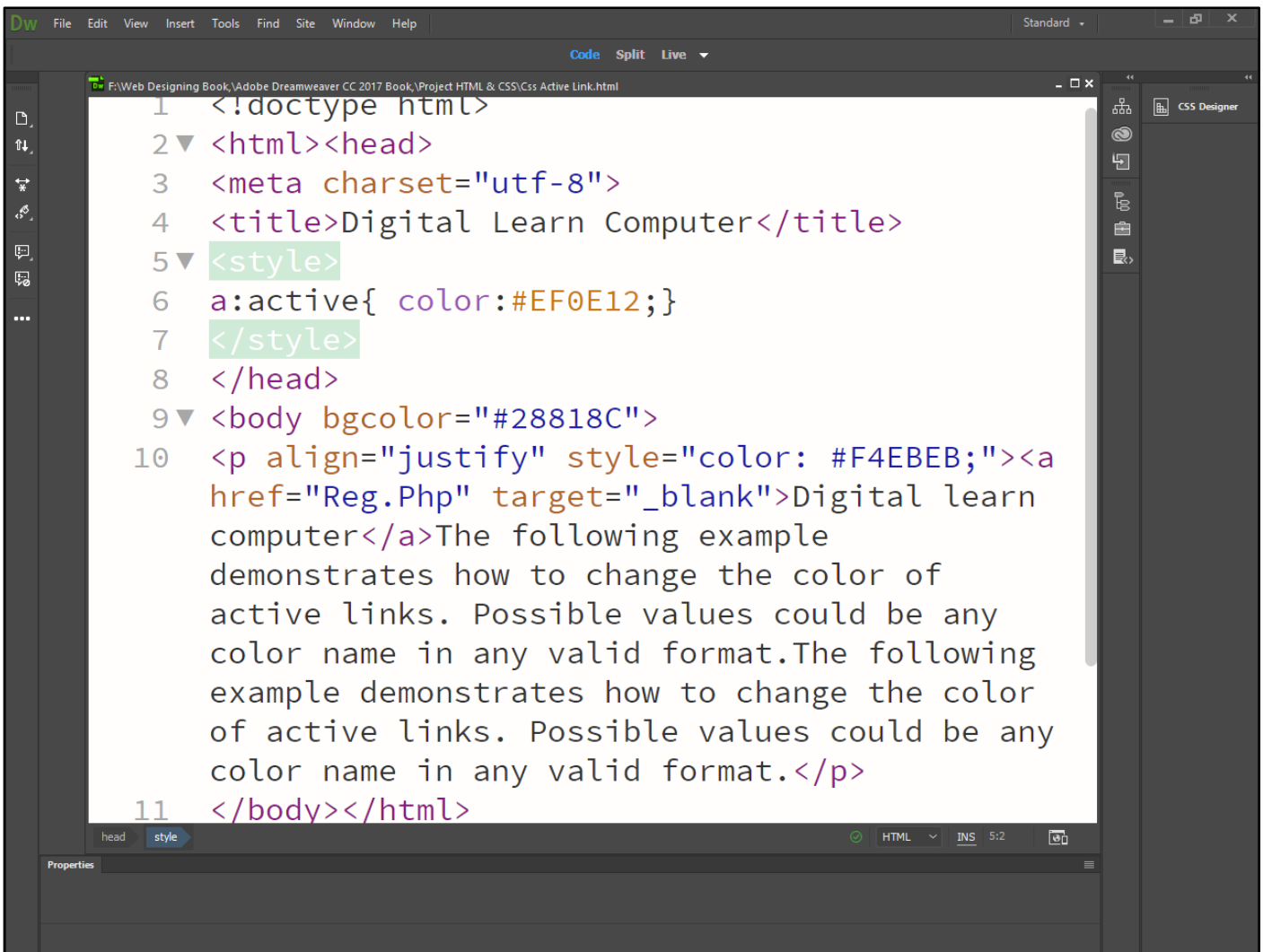
CSS Hover Links. The following example demonstrates how to change the color of links when we bring a mouse pointer over that link. Possible values could be any color name in any valid format.



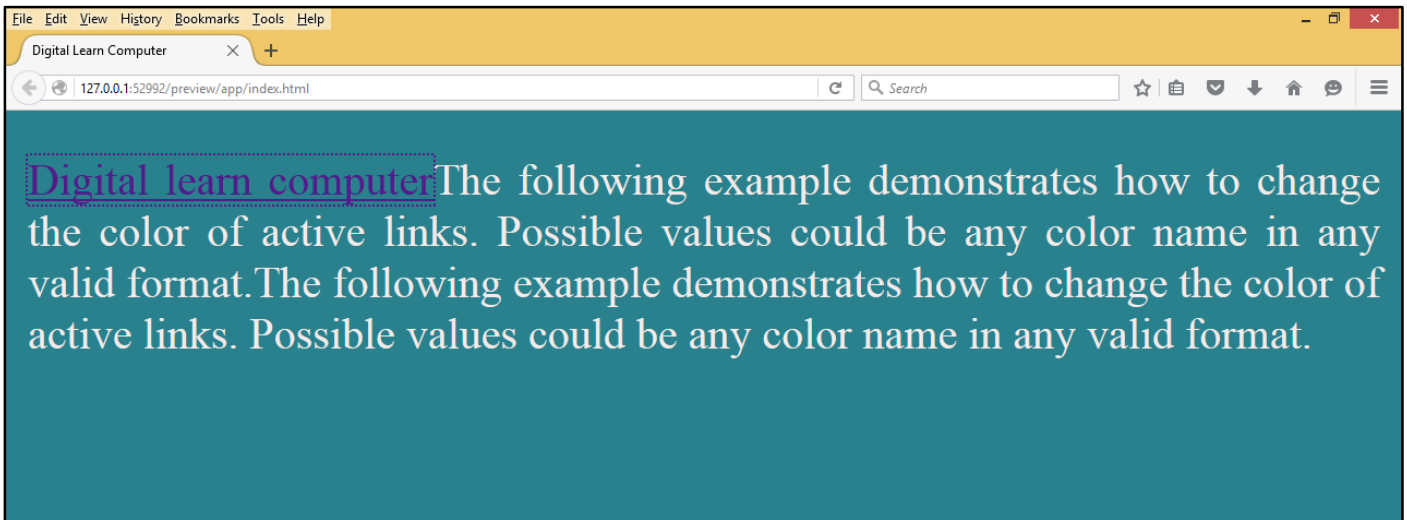
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word hover link code as simple web page browser.



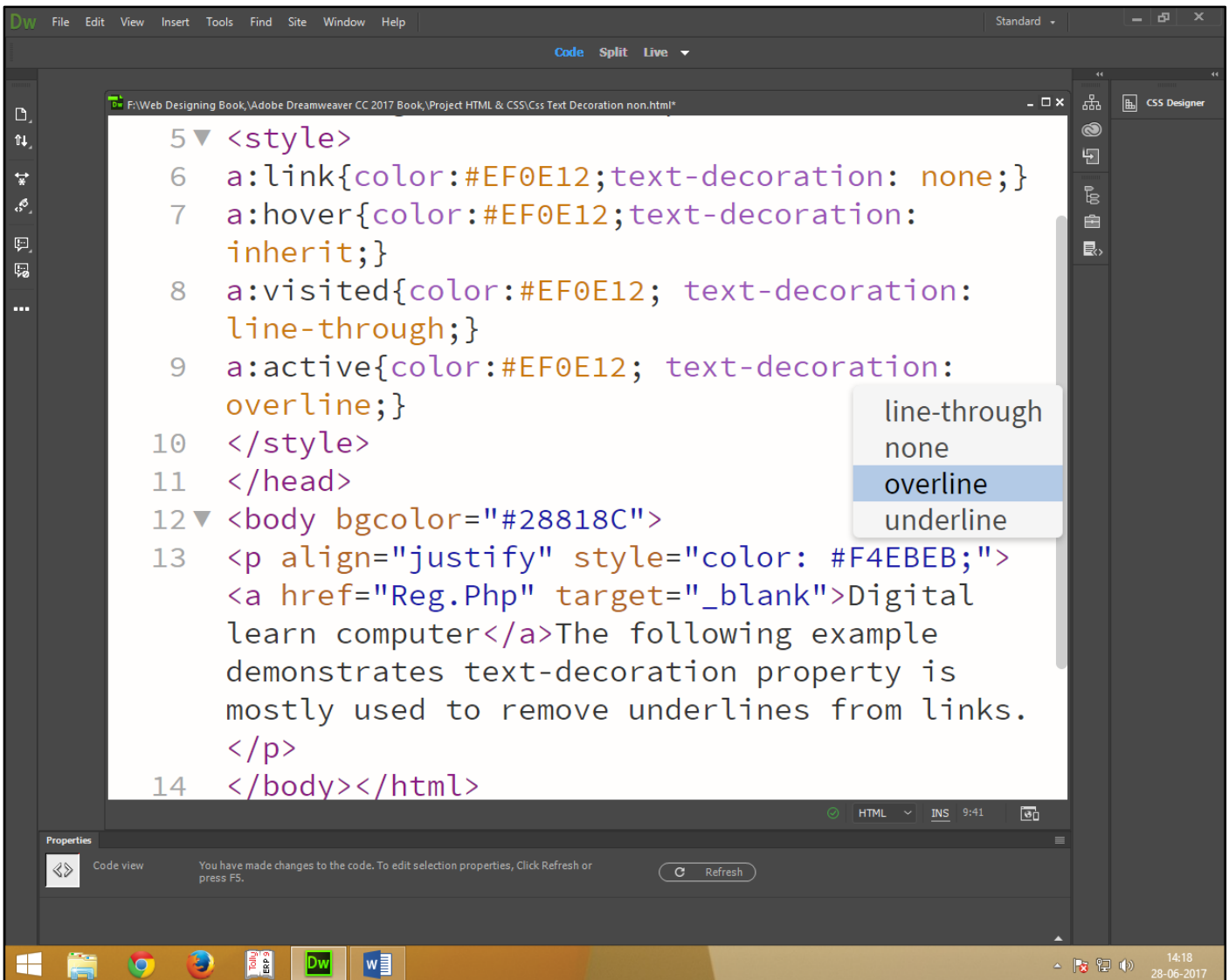
CSS Active Links. The following example demonstrates how to change the color of active links. Possible values could be any color name in any valid format.



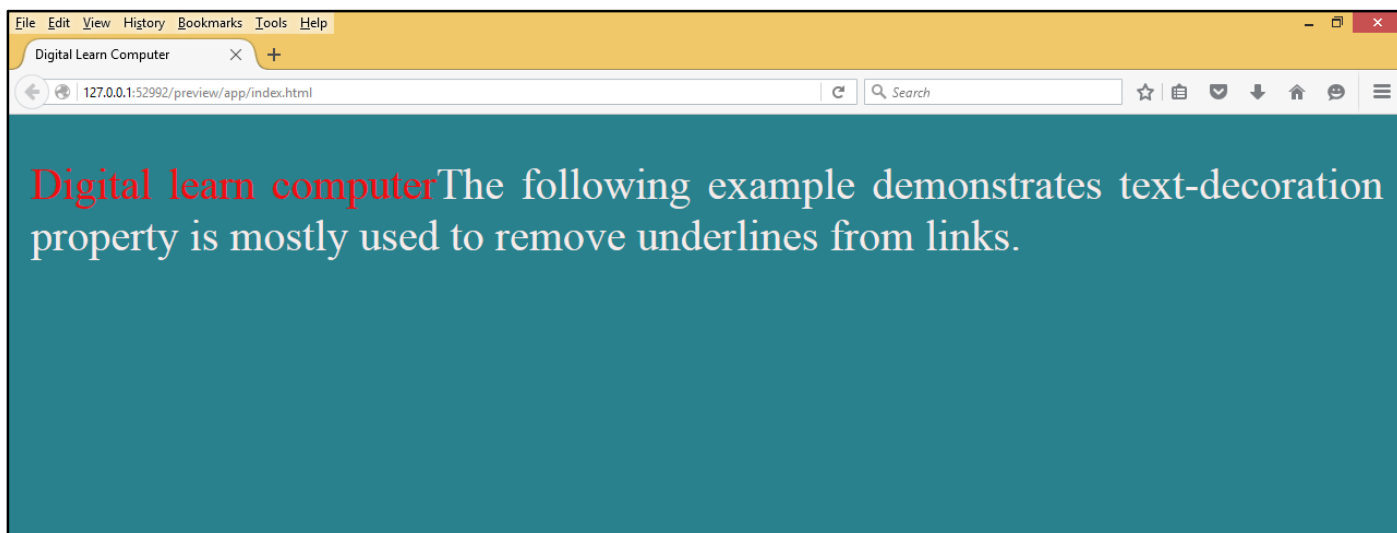
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word active link code as simple web page browser.



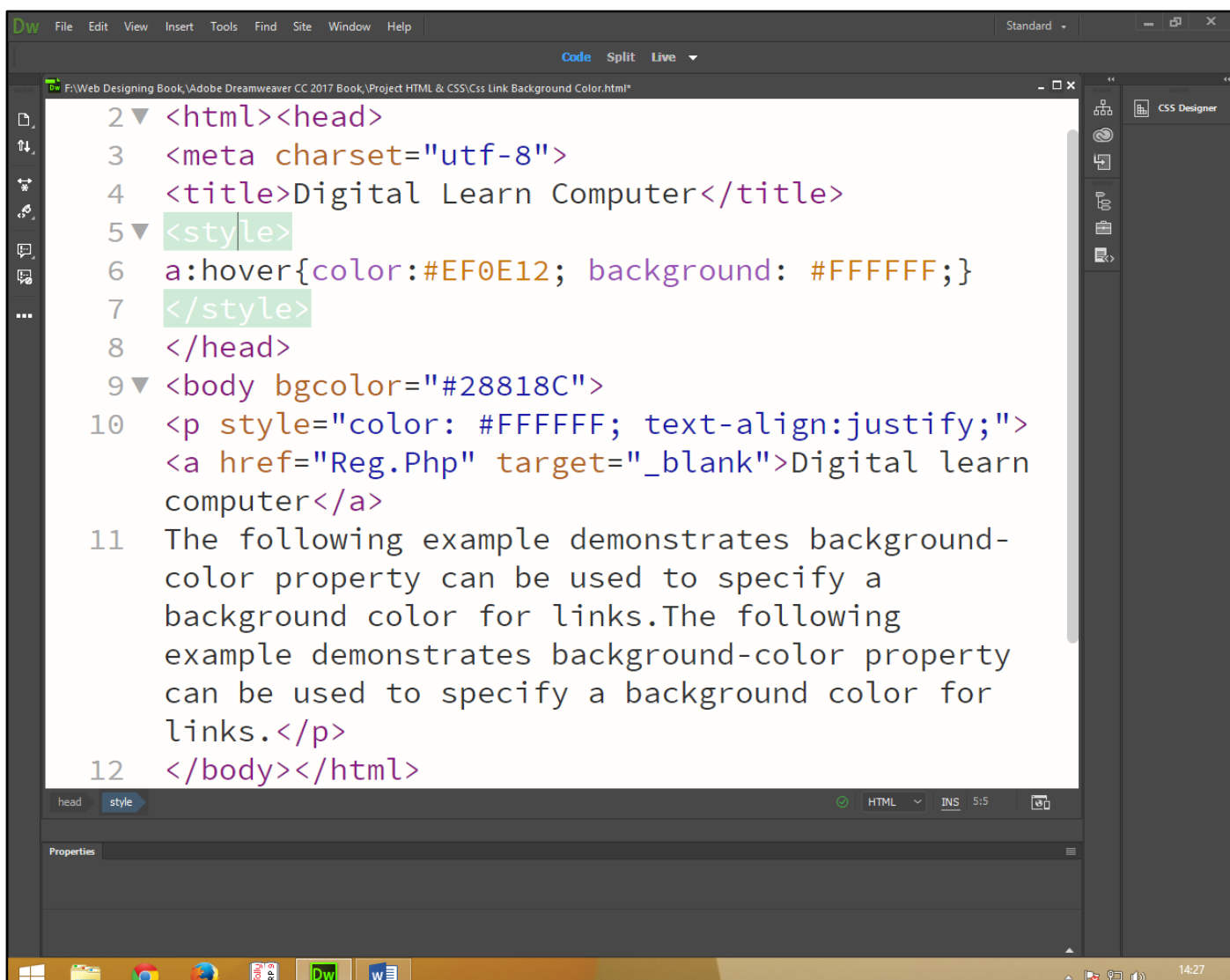
CSS Text Decoration. The following example demonstrates text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links.



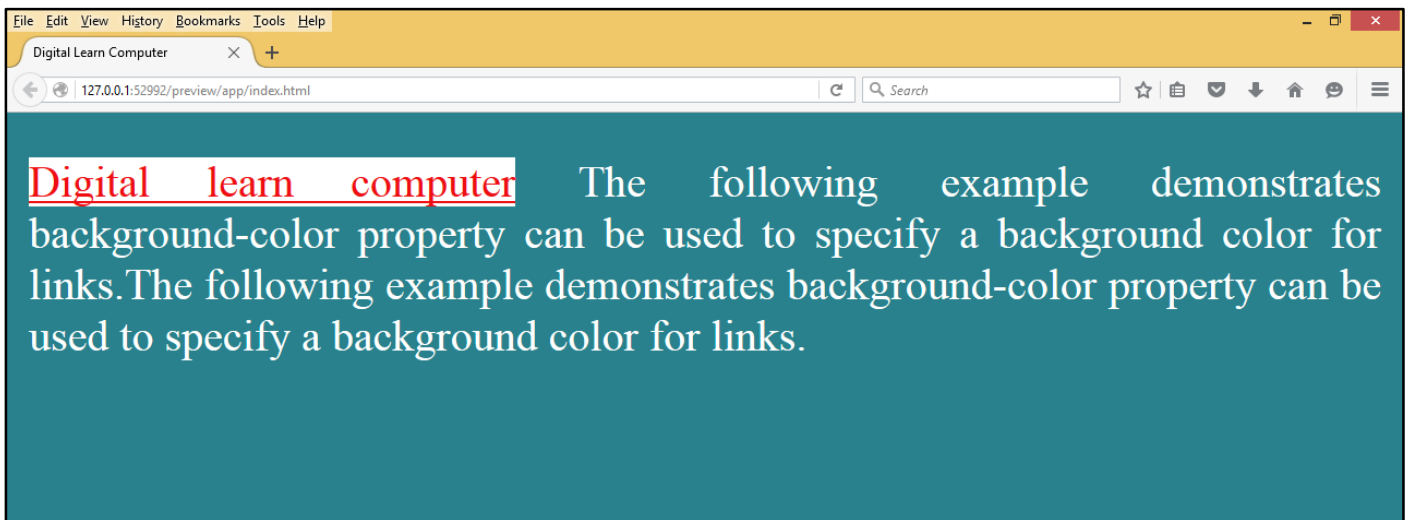
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word text decoration code as simple web page browser.



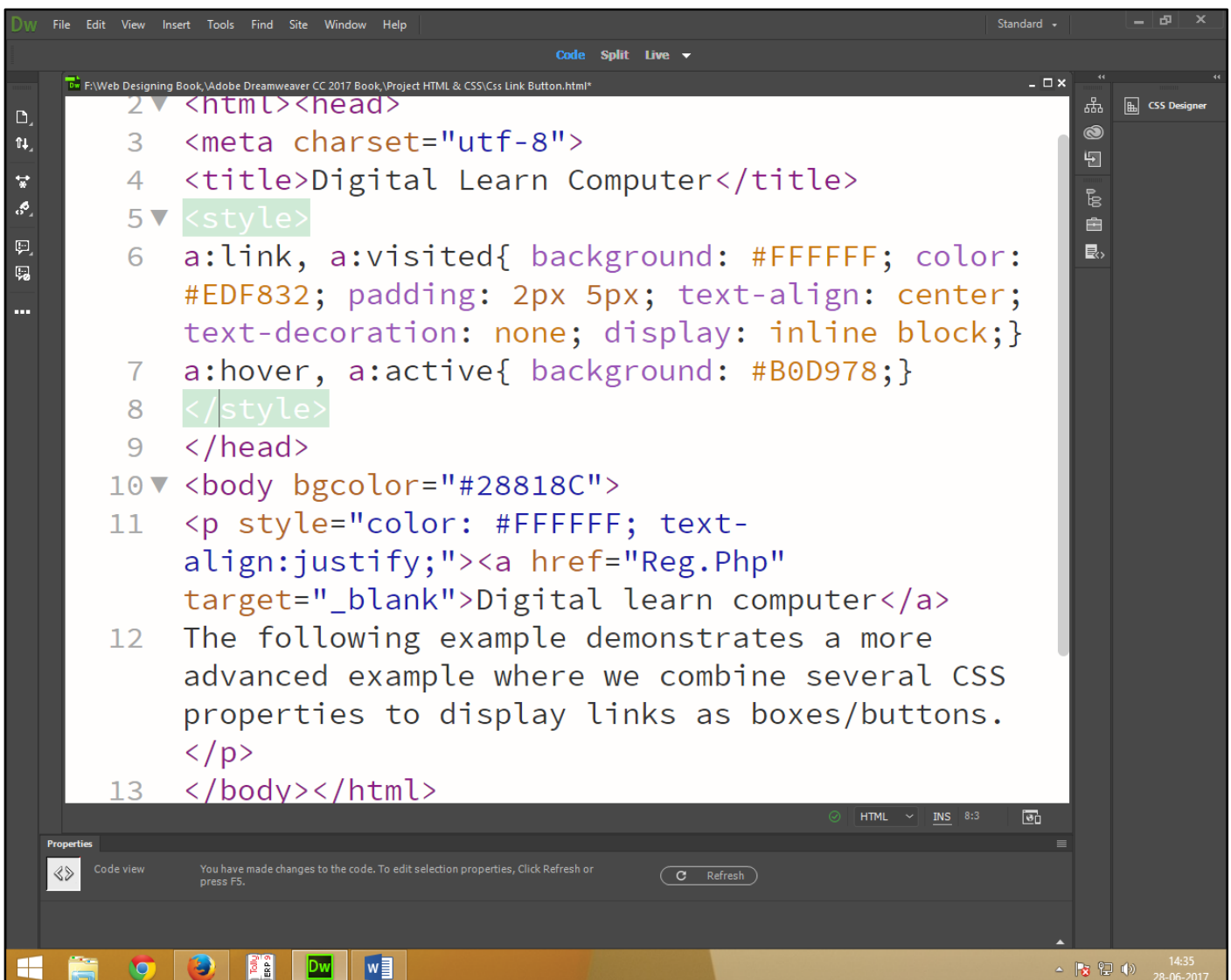
CSS Background Colour. The following example demonstrates background-color property can be used to specify a background color for links.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word background color code as simple web page browser.



CSS Link Button. The following example demonstrates a more advanced example where we combine several CSS properties to display links as boxes/buttons.

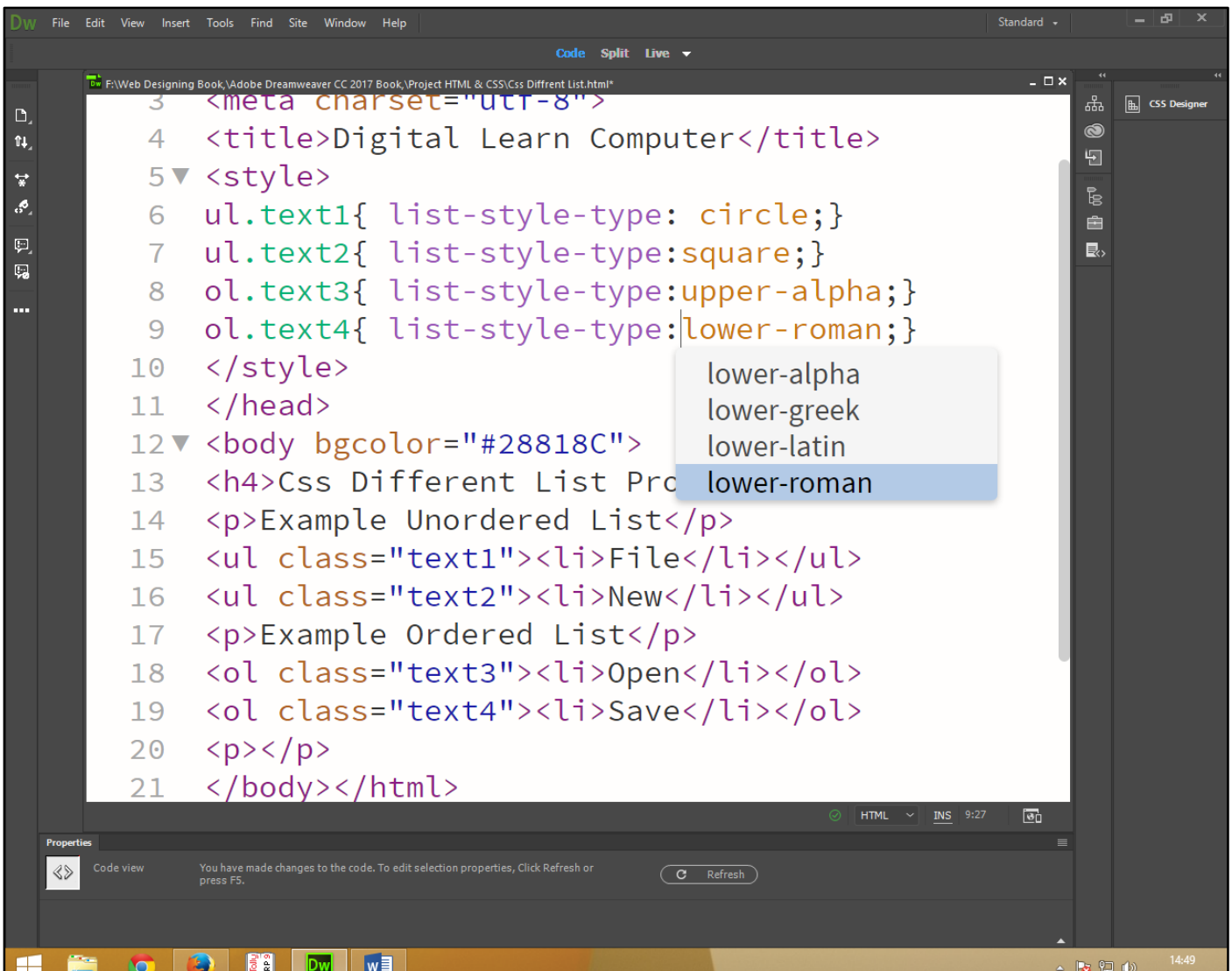


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word link button code as simple web page browser.

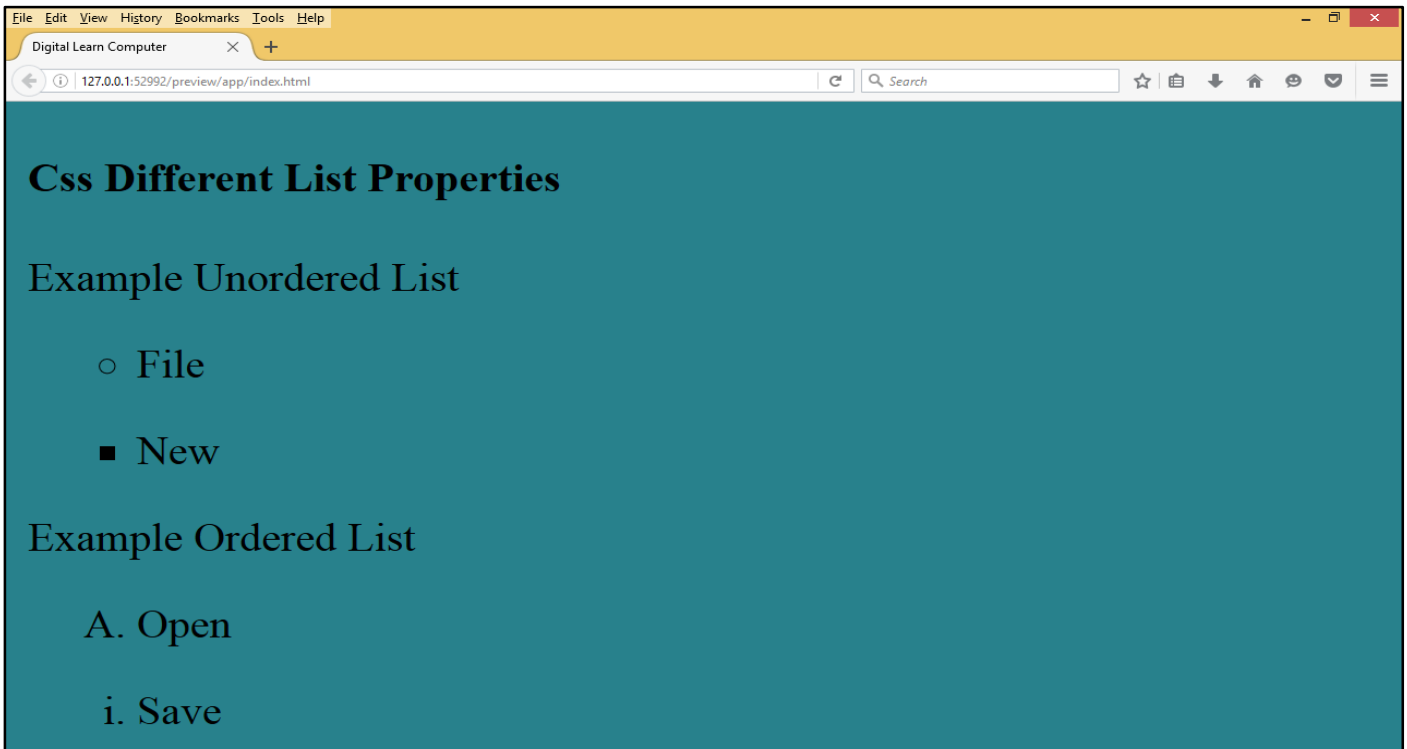


Chapter-34. CSS Link Button.

CSS Different List. Lists are very helpful in conveying a set of either numbered or bulleted points. This chapter teaches you how to control list type, position, style, etc., using CSS.

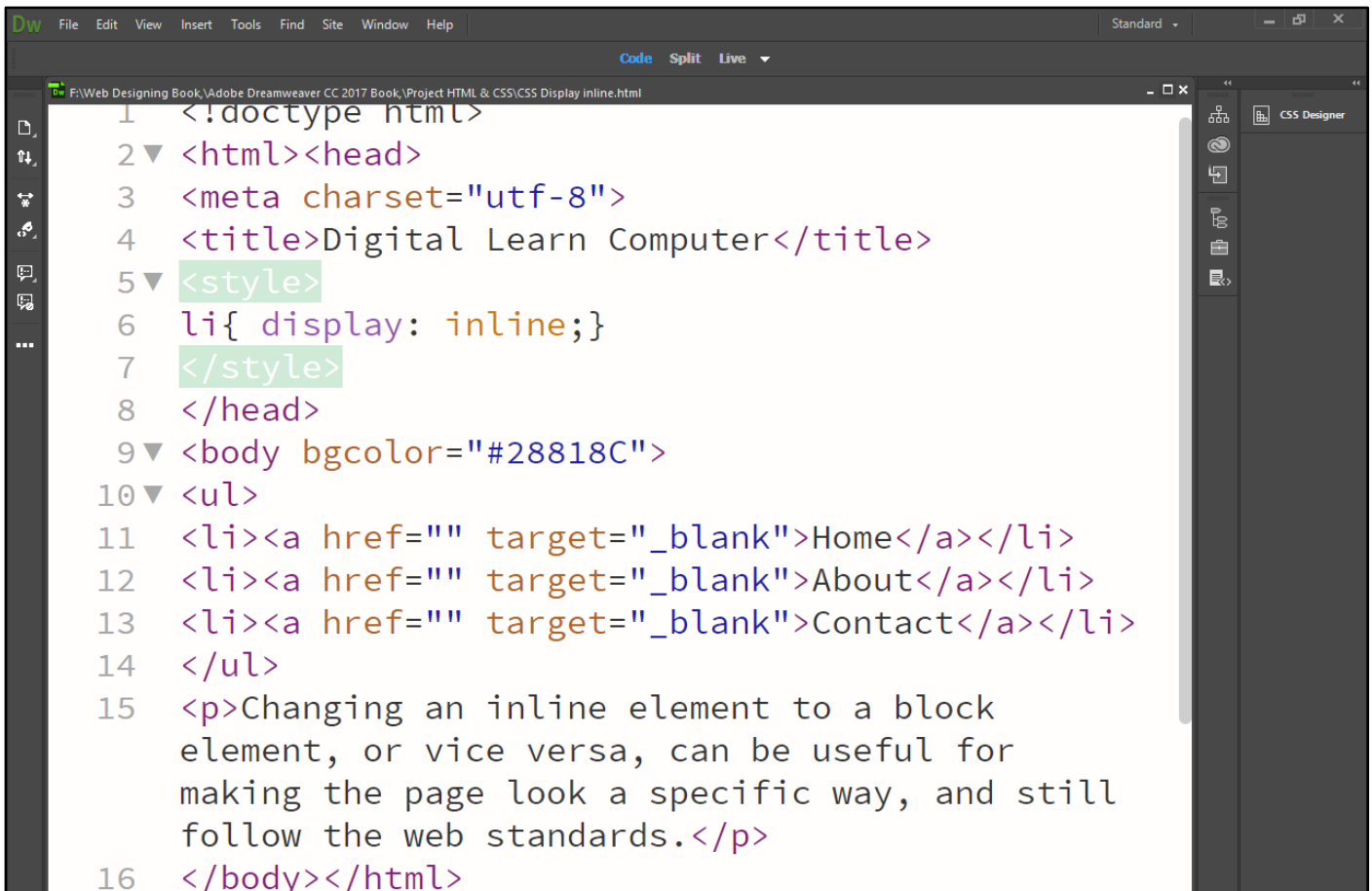


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word list style code as simple web page browser.

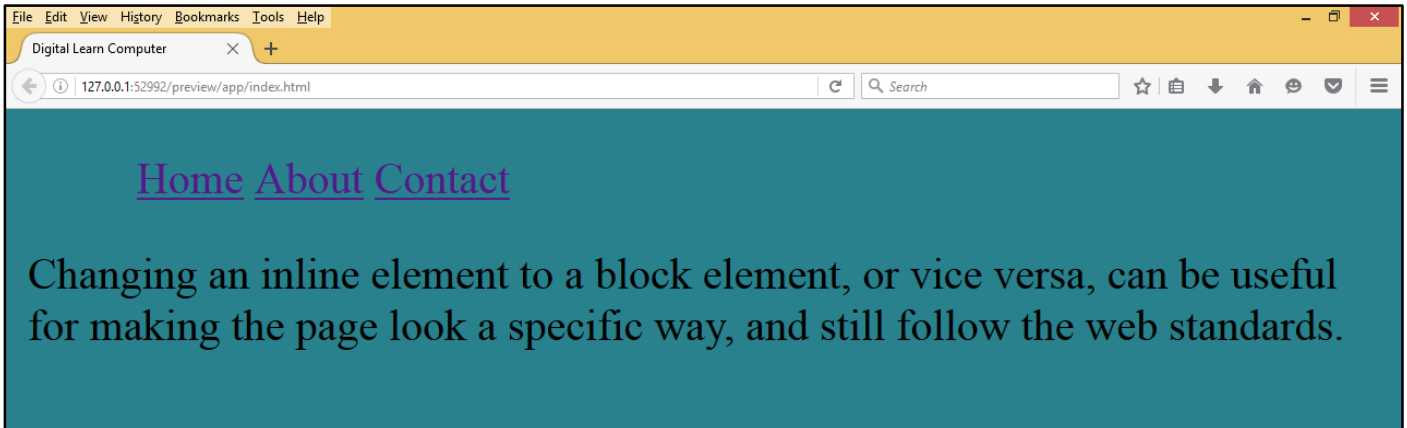


CSS Display.

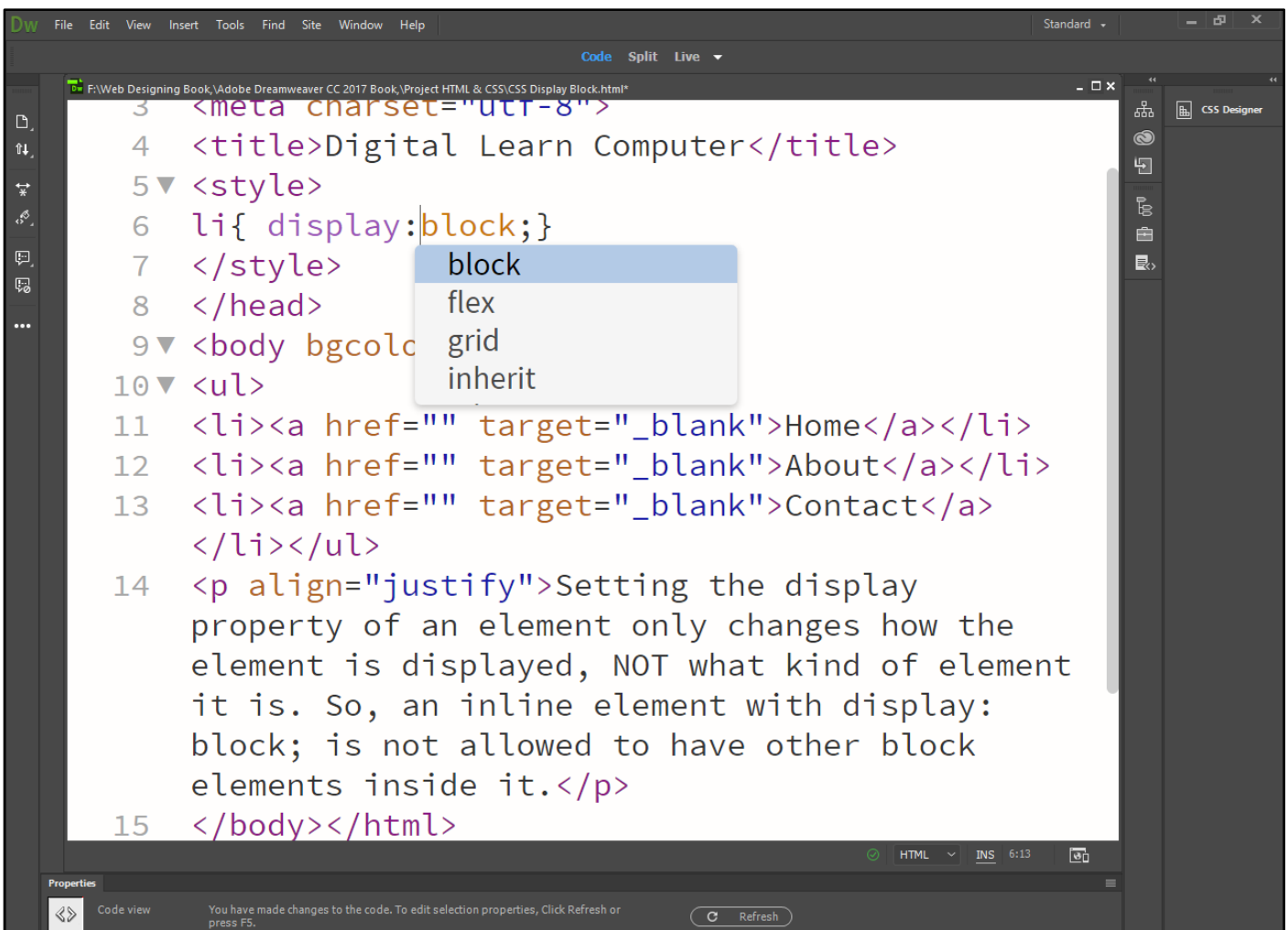
CSS Display Inline. Changing an inline element to a block element, or vice versa, can be useful for making the page look a specific way, and still follow the web standards.



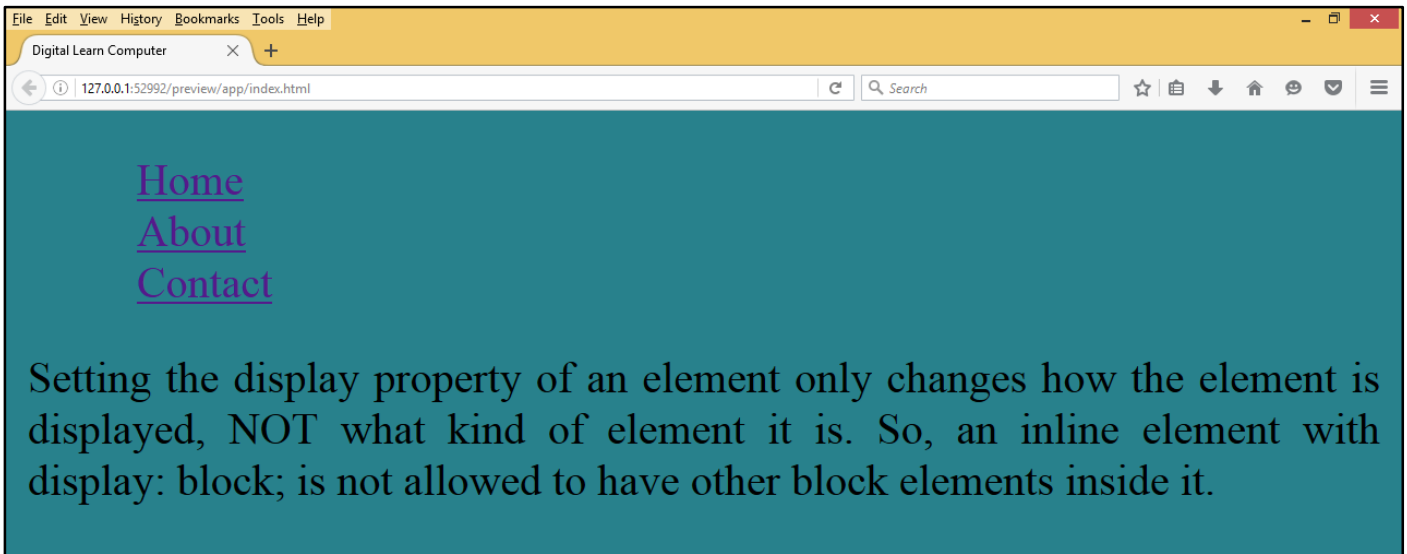
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word display inline code as simple web page browser.



CSS Display Block. Setting the display property of an element only changes how the element is displayed, NOT what kind of element it is. So, an inline element with display: block; is not allowed to have other block elements inside it.

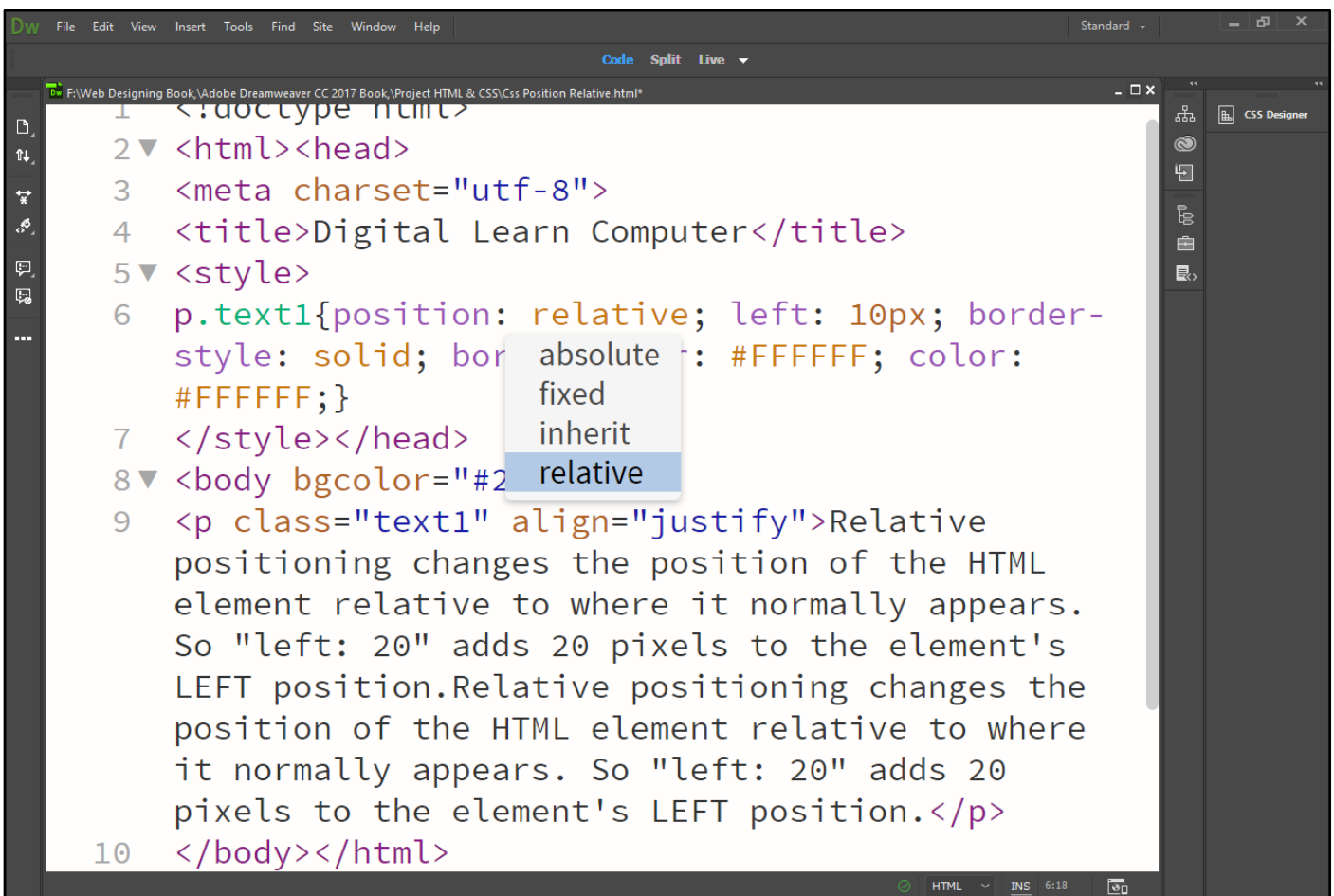


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word display block code as simple web page browser.

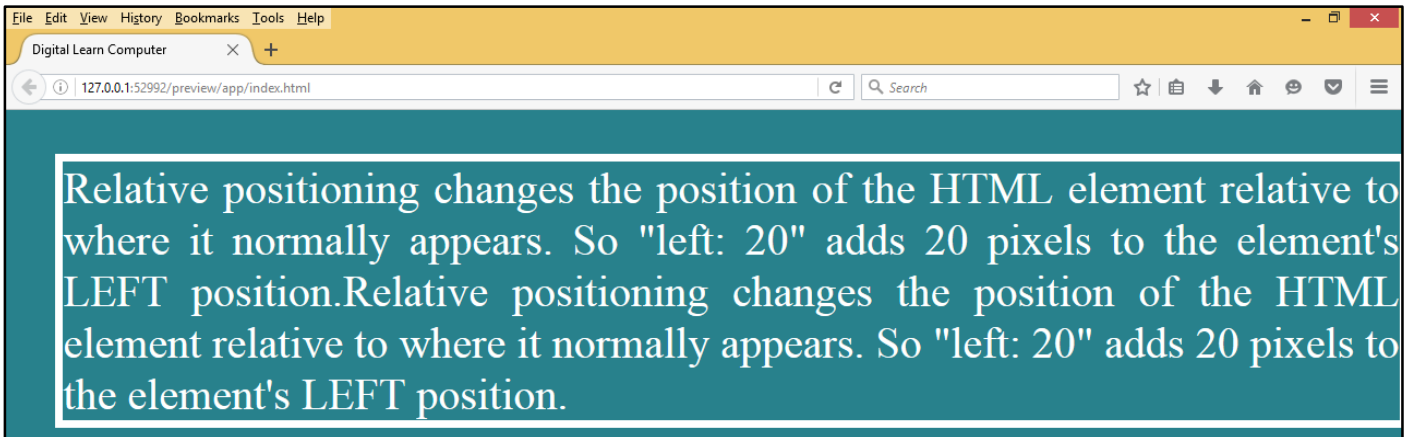


CSS Position. CSS helps you to position your HTML element. You can put any HTML element at whatever location you like. You can specify whether you want the element positioned relative to its natural position in the page or absolute based on its parent element.

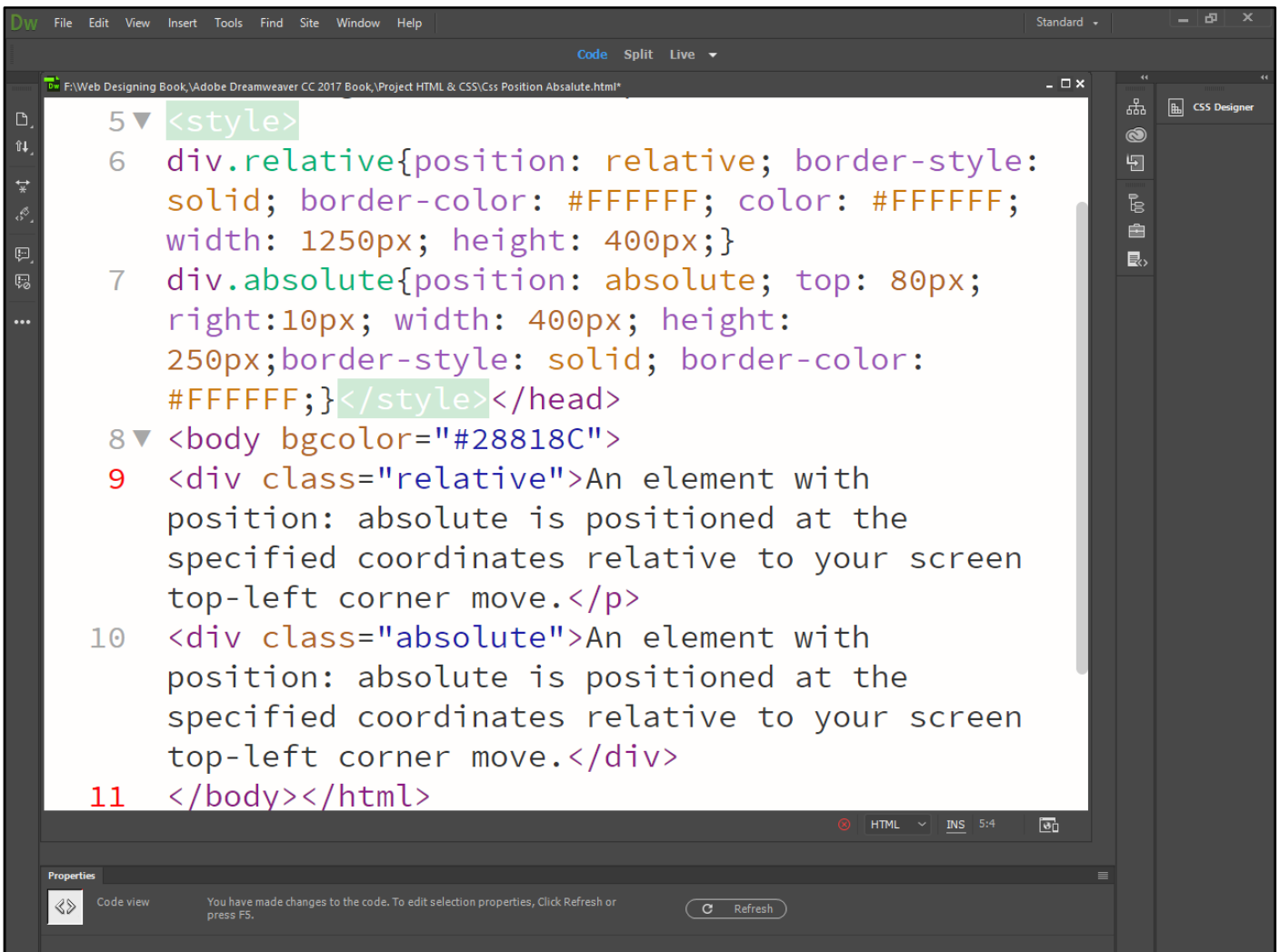
CSS Position Relative. Relative positioning changes the position of the HTML element relative to where it normally appears. So "left: 20" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position.



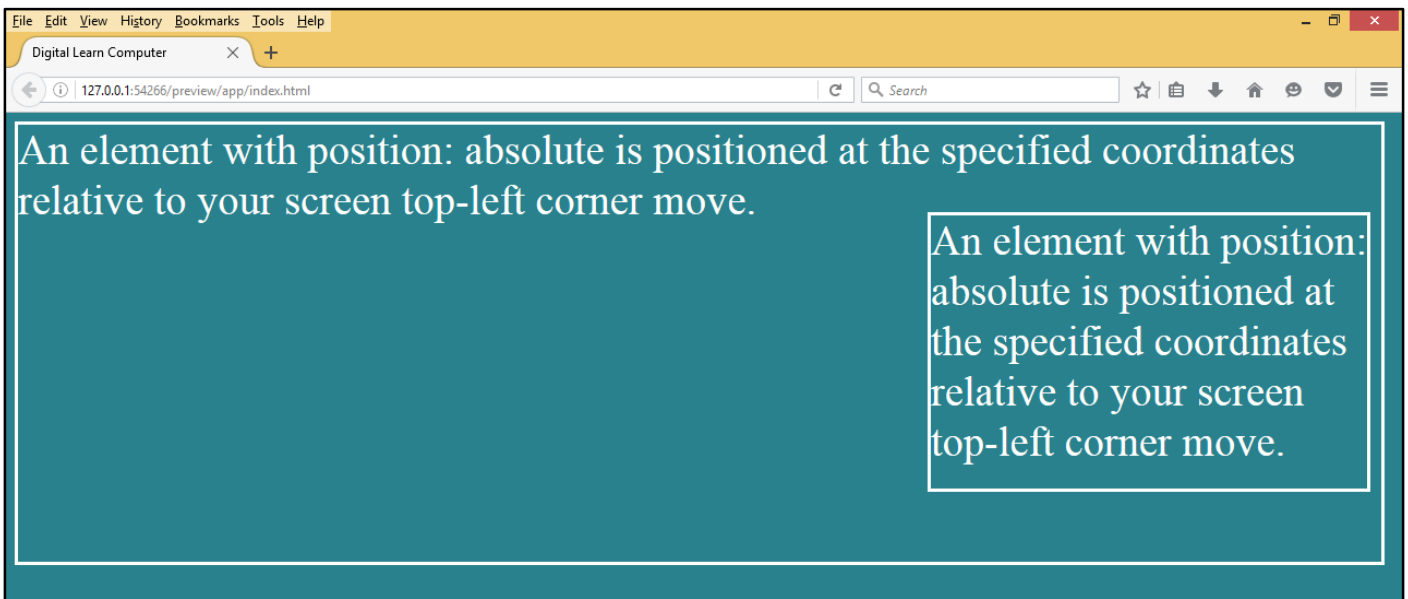
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word position relative code as simple web page browser.



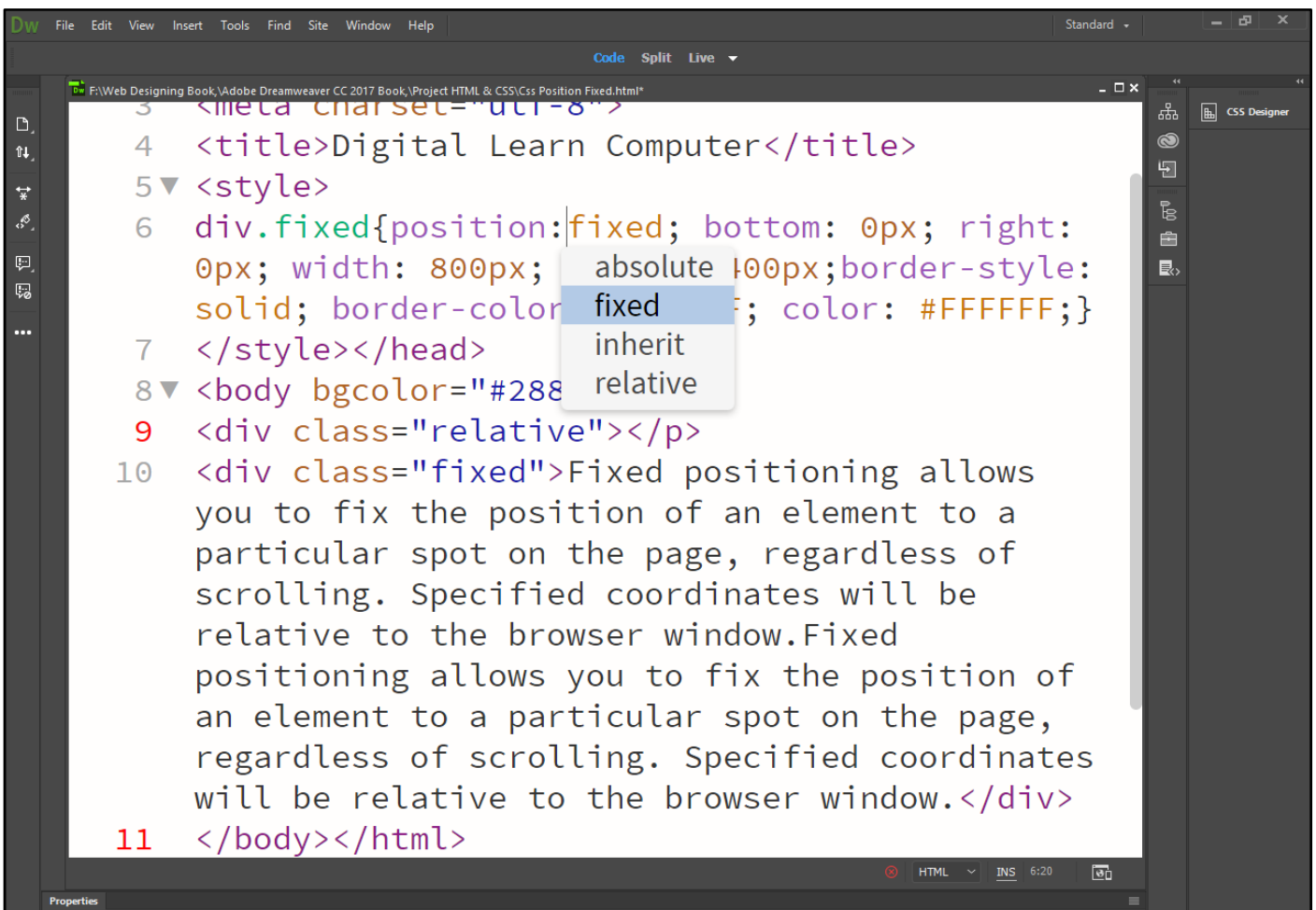
CSS Position Absolute. An element with position: absolute is positioned at the specified coordinates relative to your screen top-left corner move.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word position absolute code as simple web page browser.



CSS Position Fixed. Fixed positioning allows you to fix the position of an element to a particular spot on the page, regardless of scrolling. Specified coordinates will be relative to the browser window.

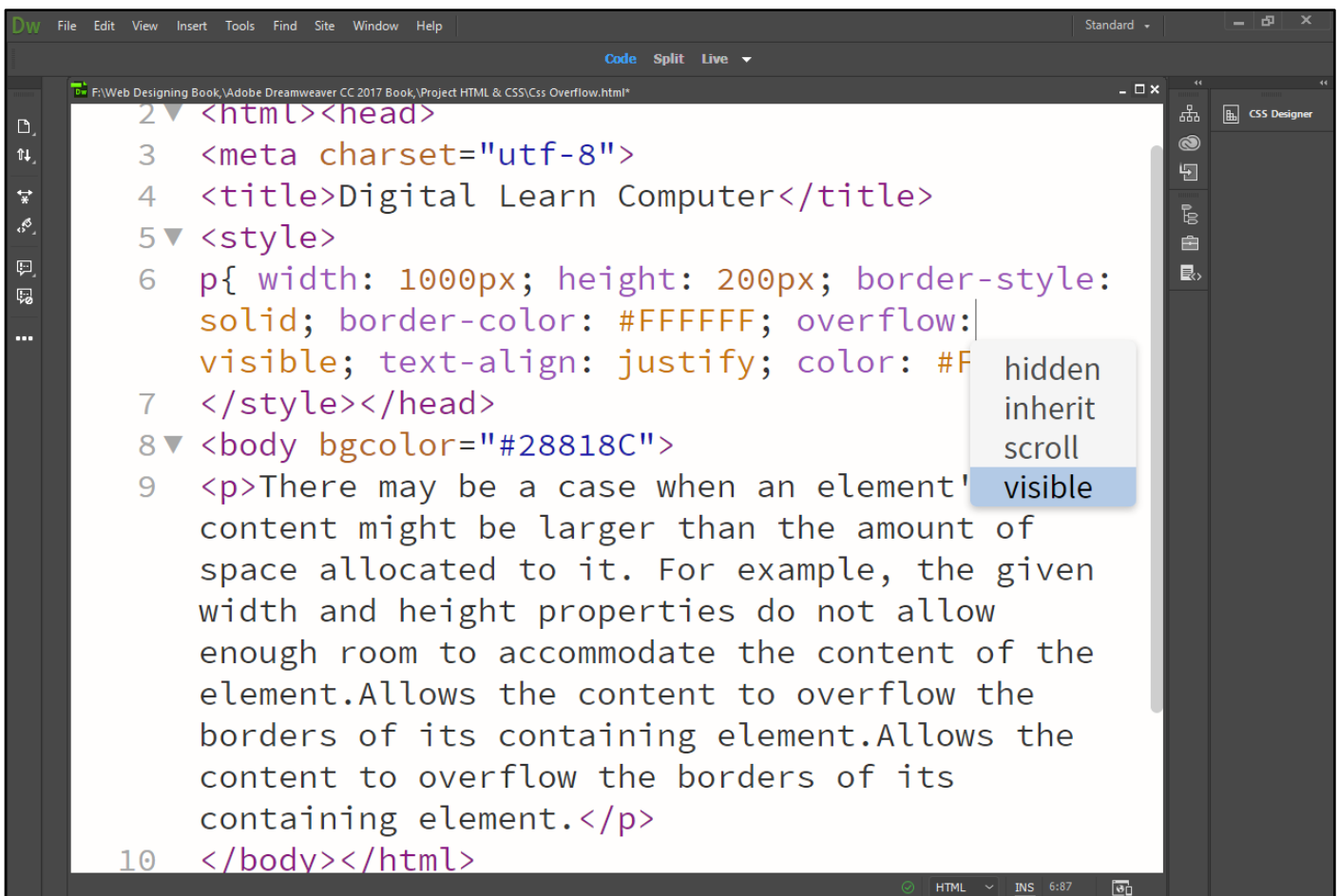


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word position fixed code as simple web page browser.

Fixed positioning allows you to fix the position of an element to a particular spot on the page, regardless of scrolling. Specified coordinates will be relative to the browser window. Fixed positioning allows you to fix the position of an element to a particular spot on the page, regardless of scrolling. Specified coordinates will be relative to the browser window.

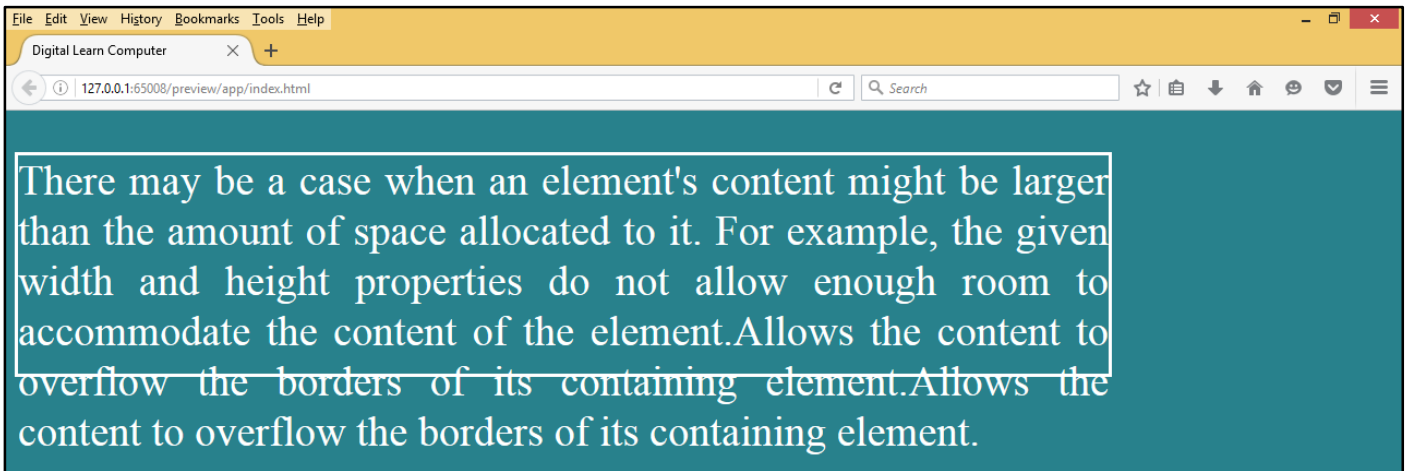
CSS Overflow. There may be a case when an element's content might be larger than the amount of space allocated to it. For example, the given width and height properties do not allow enough room to accommodate the content of the element.

CSS Overflow Visible. Allows the content to overflow the borders of its containing element.

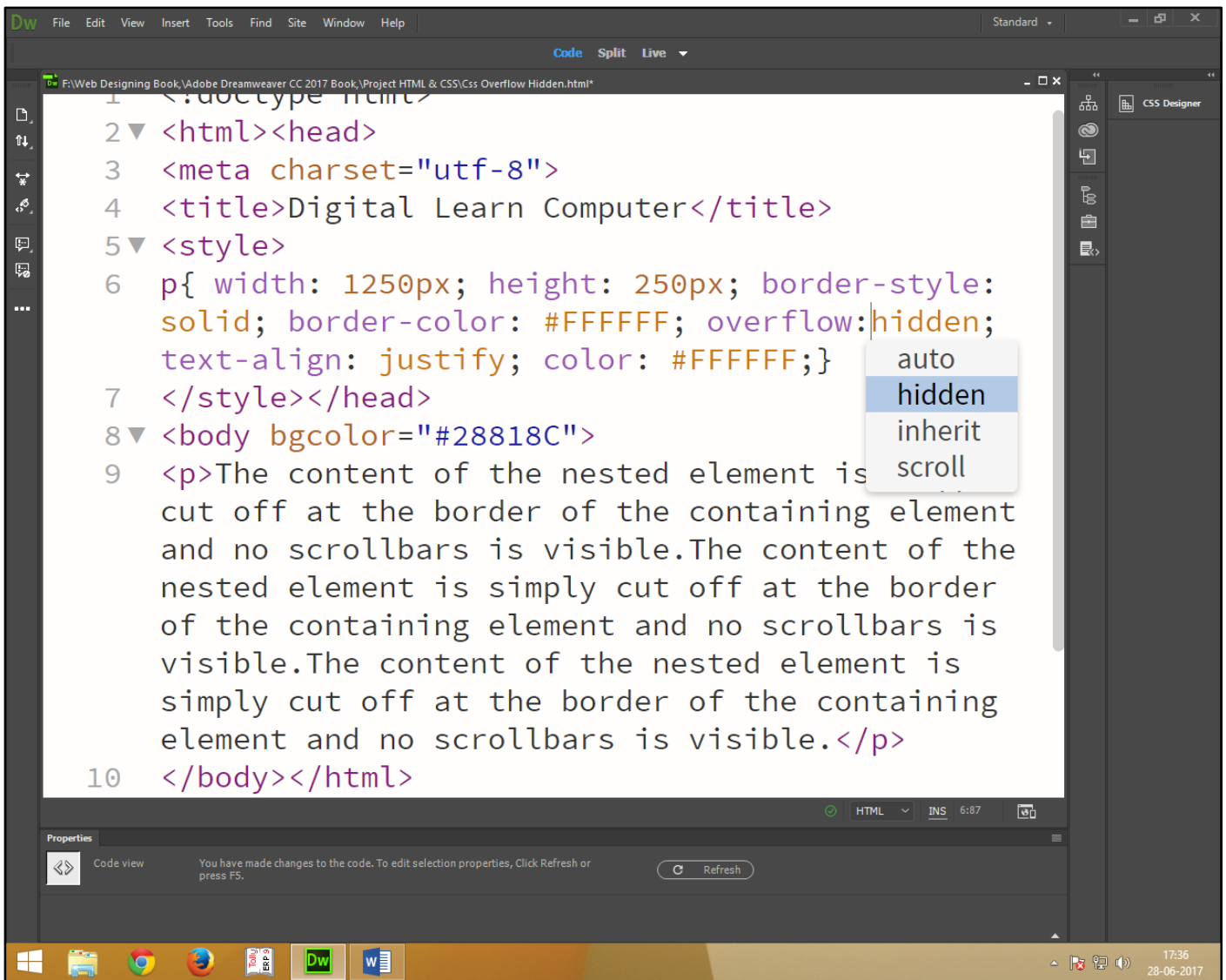


```
2 <html><head>
3 <meta charset="utf-8">
4 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
5 <style>
6 p{ width: 1000px; height: 200px; border-style:
  solid; border-color: #FFFFFF; overflow:
  visible; text-align: justify; color: #F
7 </style></head>
8 <body bgcolor="#28818C">
9 <p>There may be a case when an element'
  content might be larger than the amount of
  space allocated to it. For example, the given
  width and height properties do not allow
  enough room to accommodate the content of the
  element.Allows the content to overflow the
  borders of its containing element.Allows the
  content to overflow the borders of its
  containing element.</p>
10 </body></html>
```

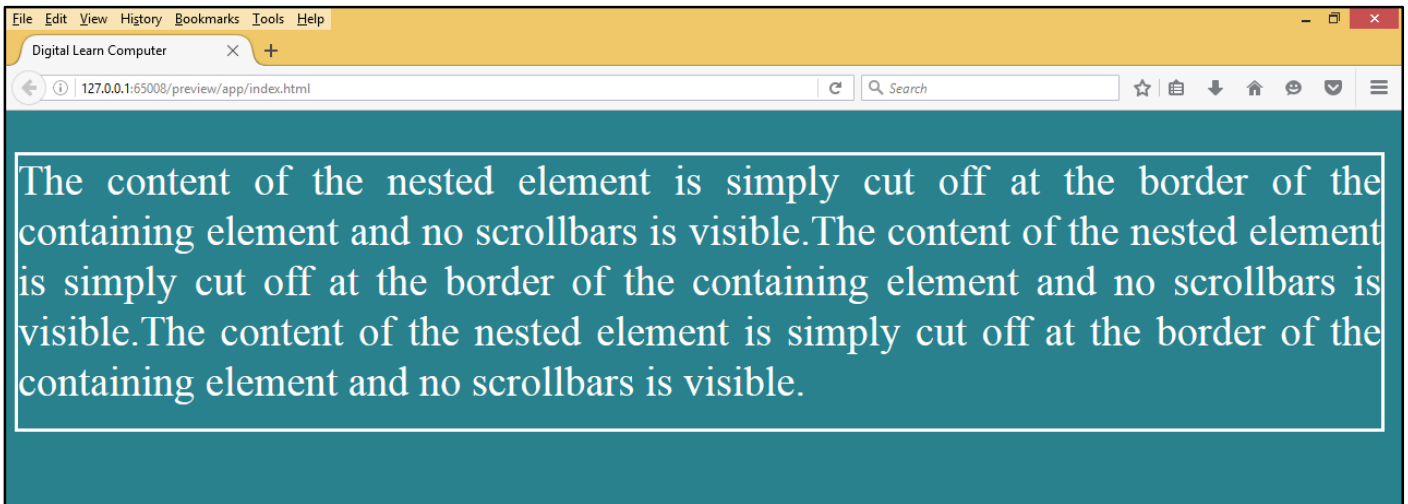
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word overflow visible code as simple web page browser.



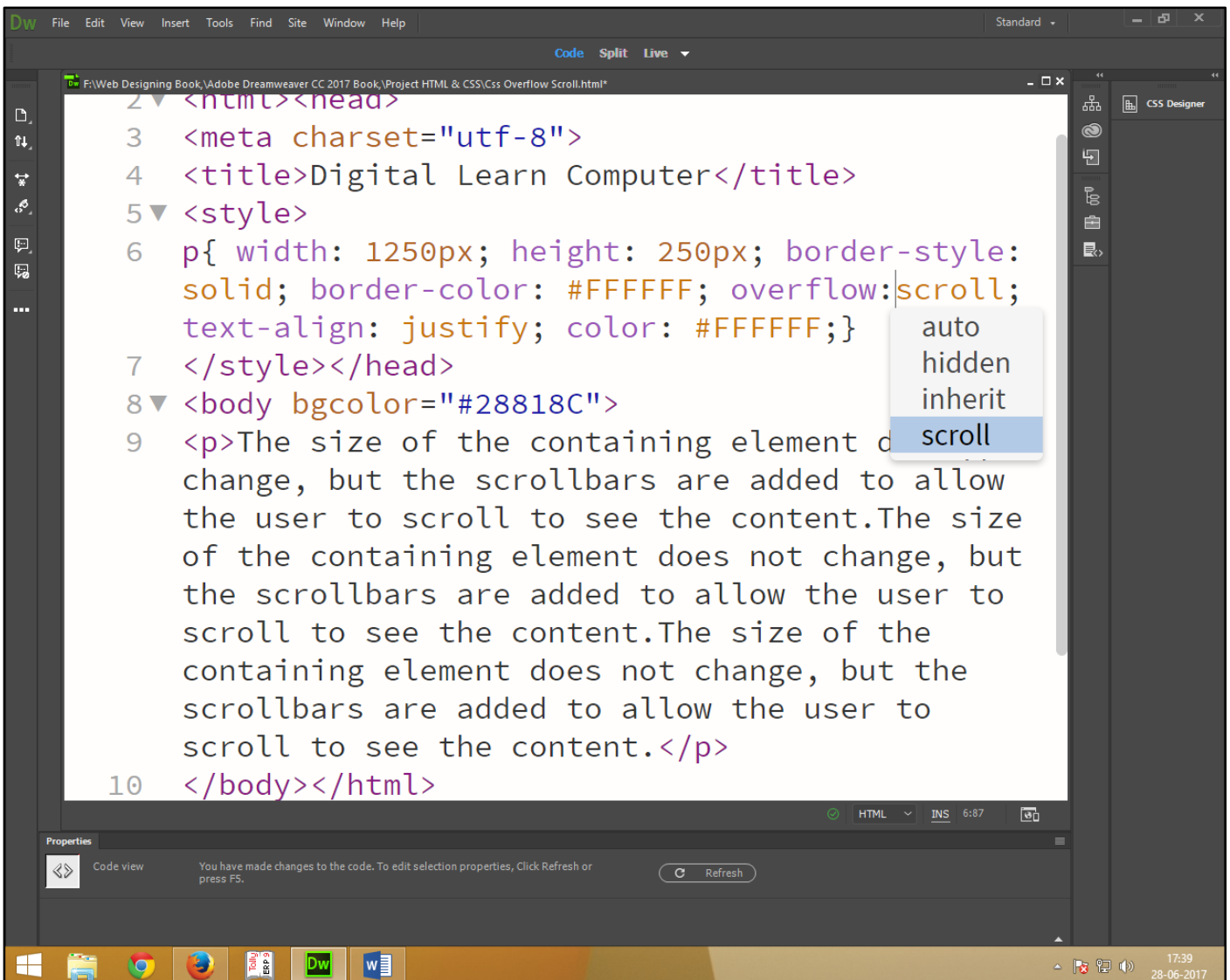
CSS Overflow Hidden. The content of the nested element is simply cut off at the border of the containing element and no scrollbars is visible.



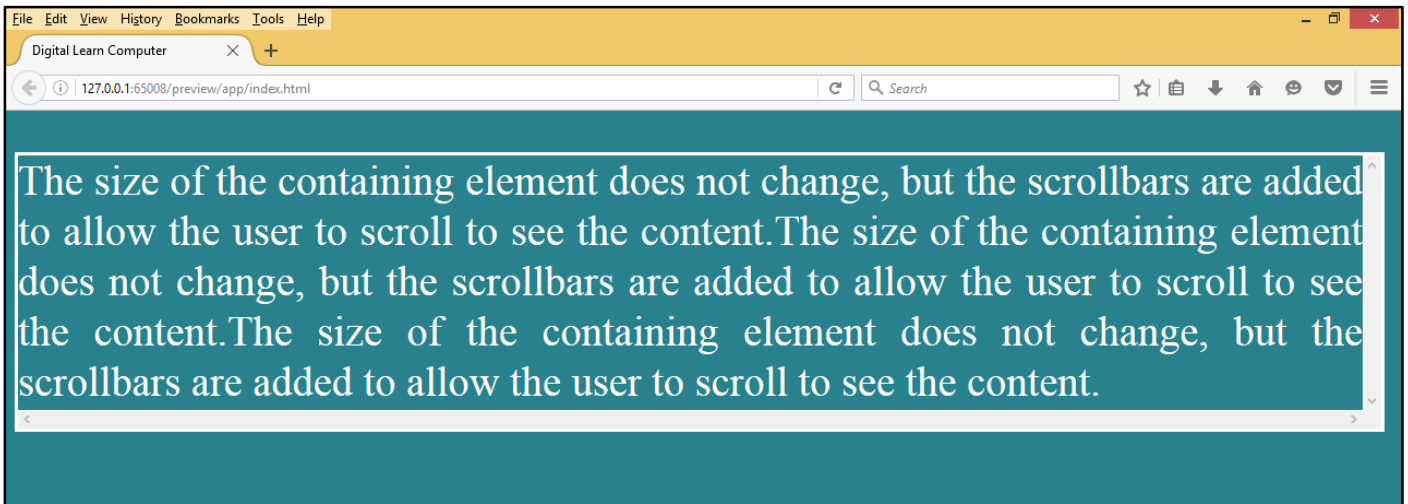
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word overflow hidden code as simple web page browser.



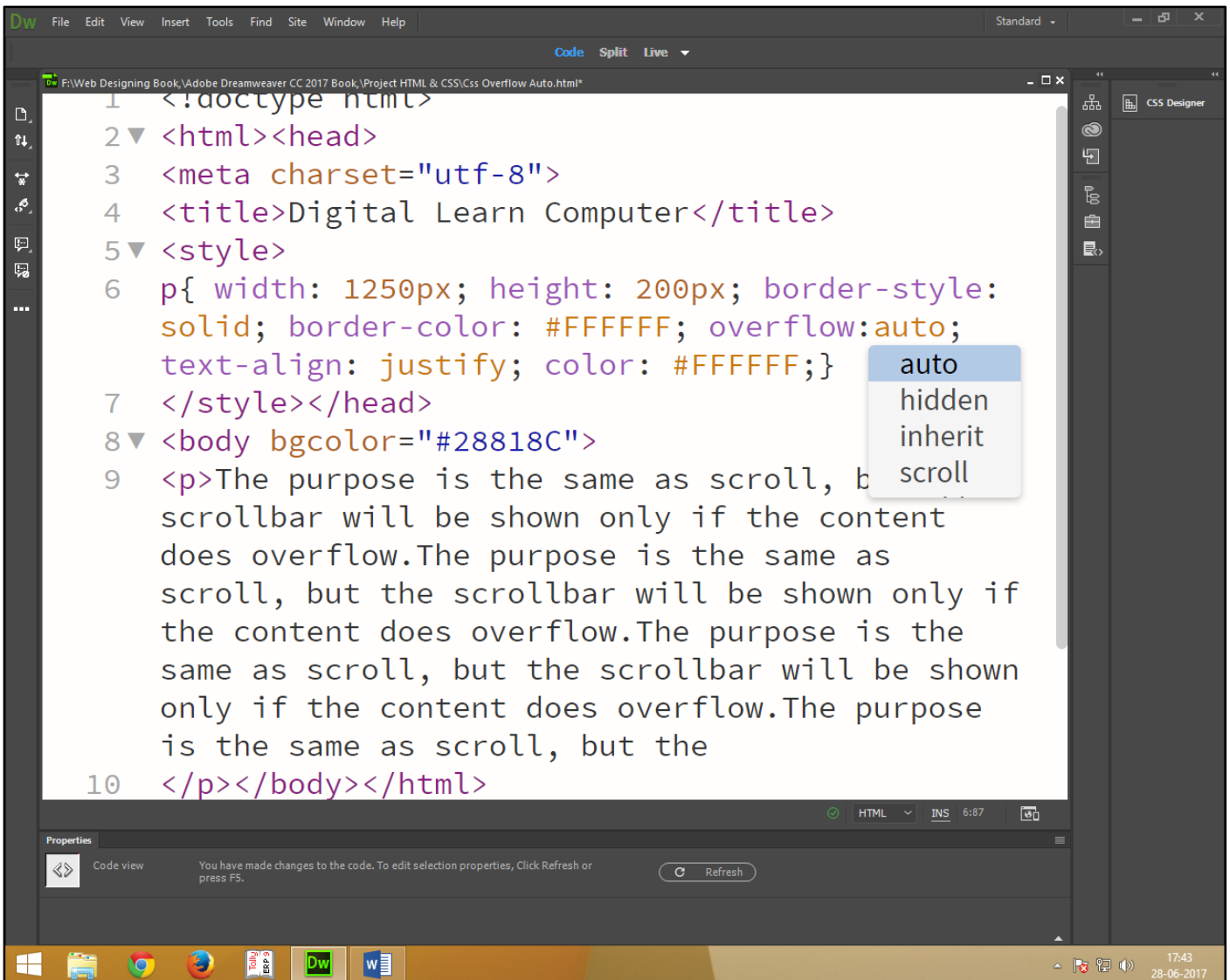
CSS Overflow Scroll. The size of the containing element does not change, but the scrollbars are added to allow the user to scroll to see the content.



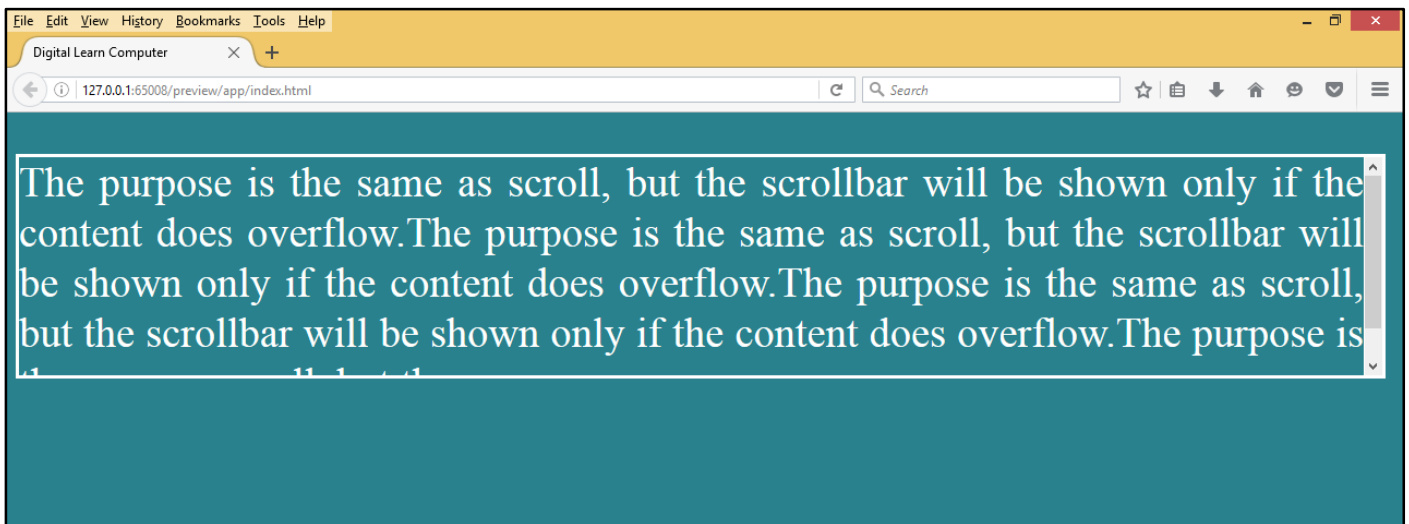
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word overflow scroll code as simple web page browser.



CSS Overflow Auto. The purpose is the same as scroll, but the scrollbar will be shown only if the content does overflow.

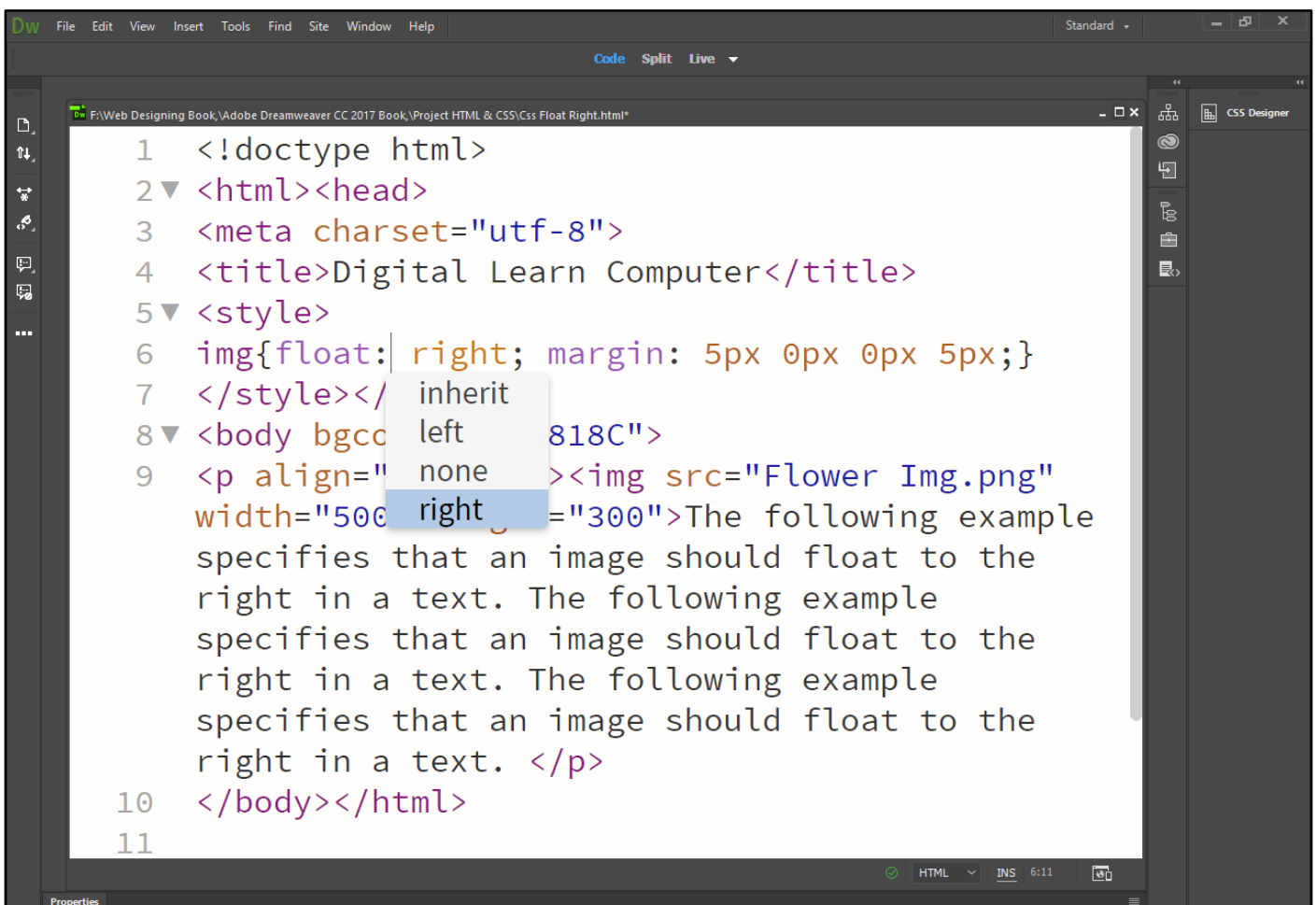


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word overflow auto code as simple web page browser.

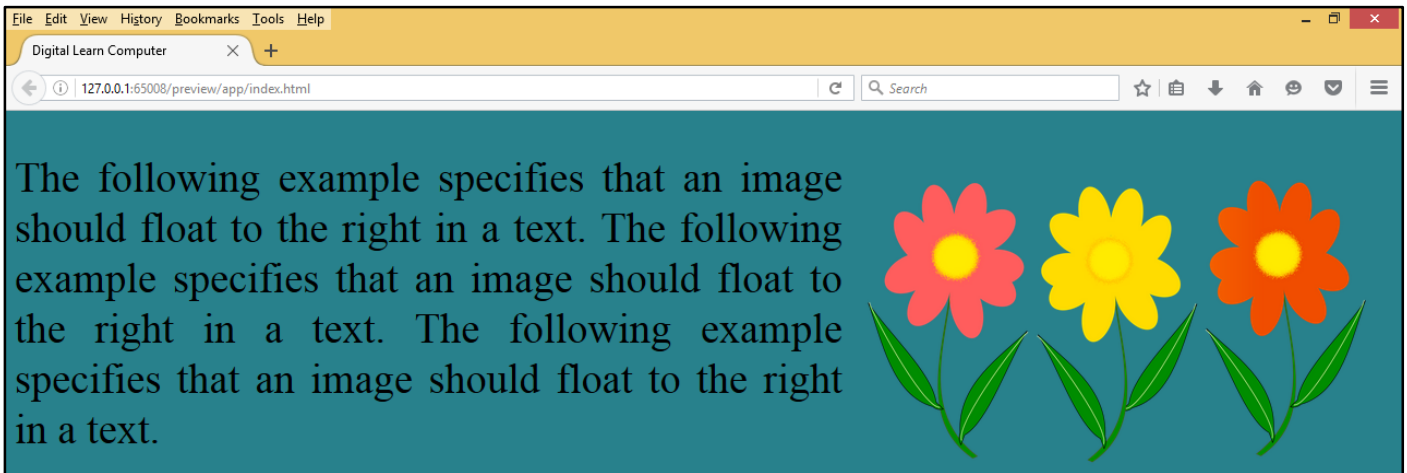


Chapter-35. CSS Float. In its simplest use, the float property can be used to wrap text around images.

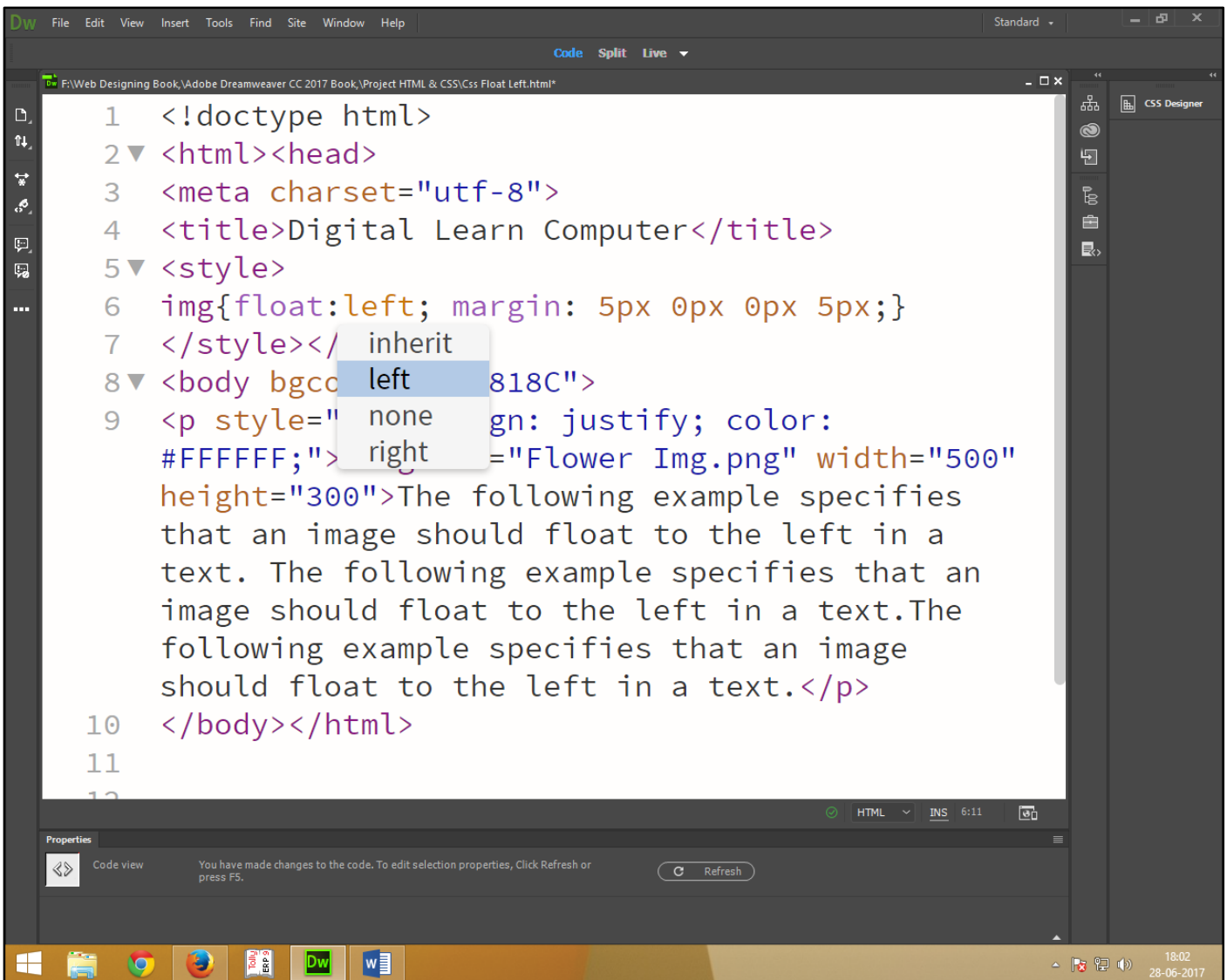
CSS Float Right. The following example specifies that an image should float to the right in a text.



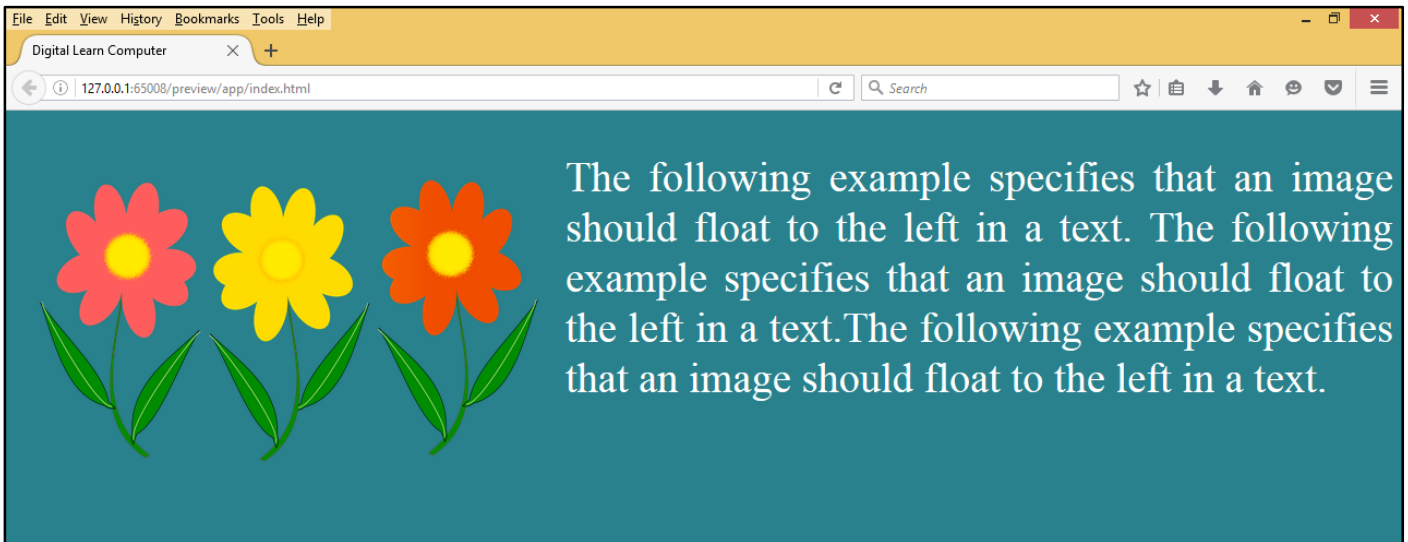
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word float right code as simple web page browser.



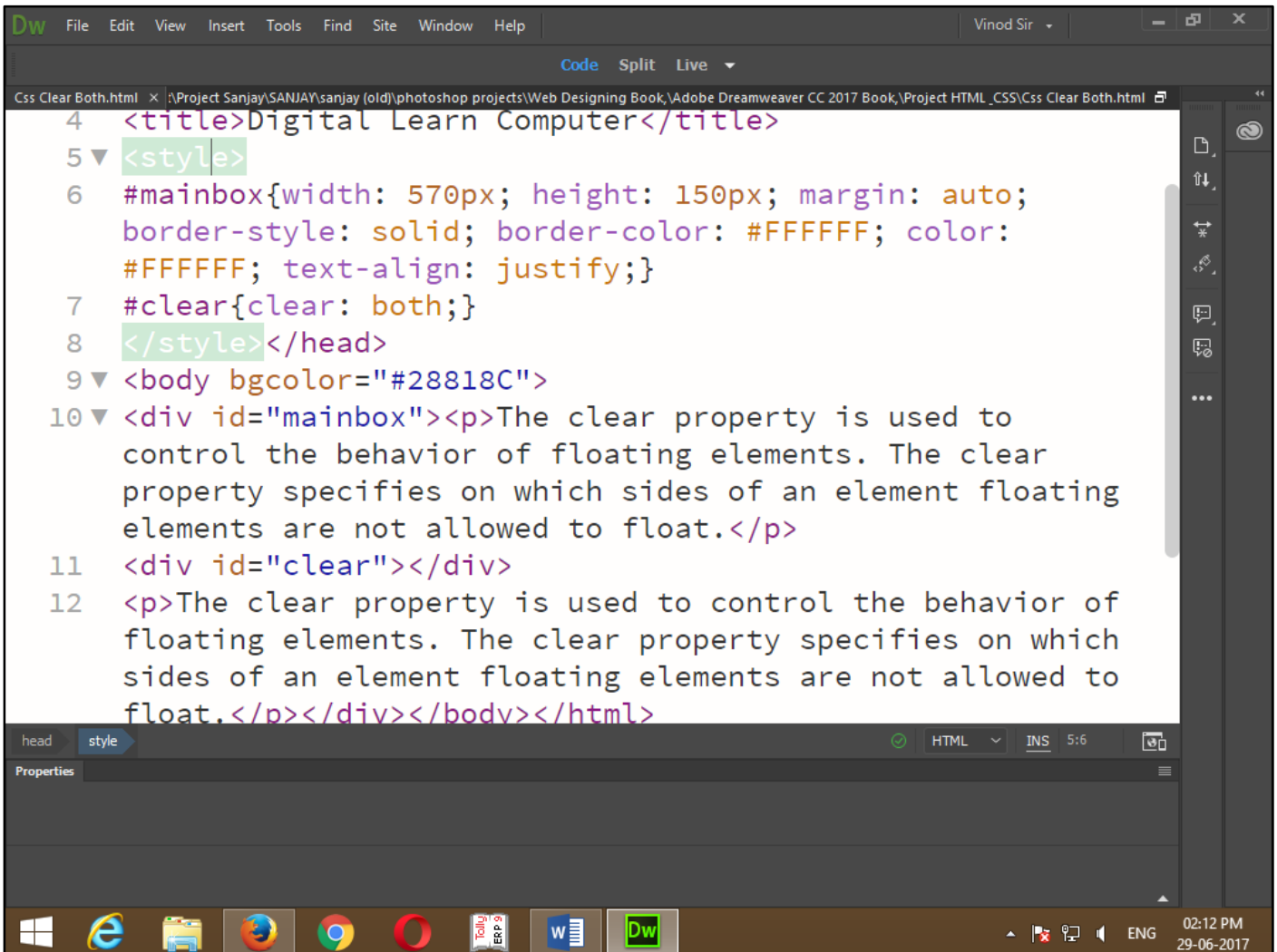
CSS Float Left. The following example specifies that an image should float to the left in a text.



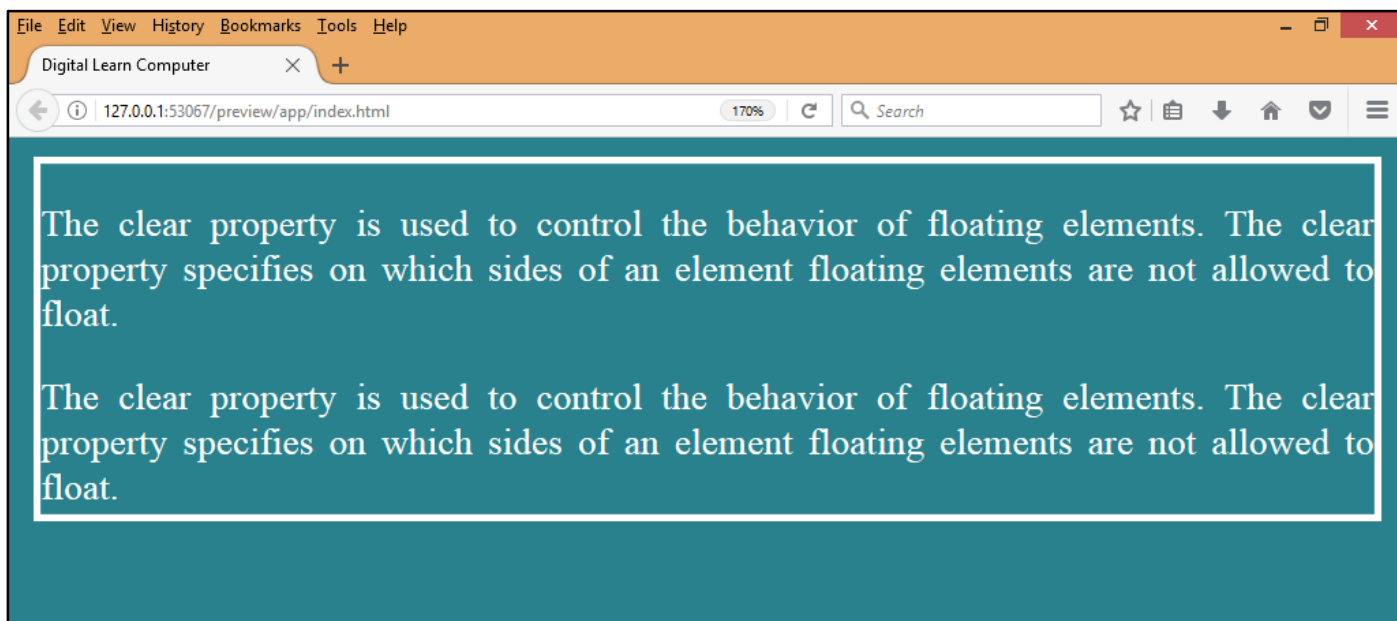
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word float left code as simple web page browser.



CSS Clear Both. The clear property is used to control the behavior of floating elements. The clear property specifies on which sides of an element floating elements are not allowed to float.

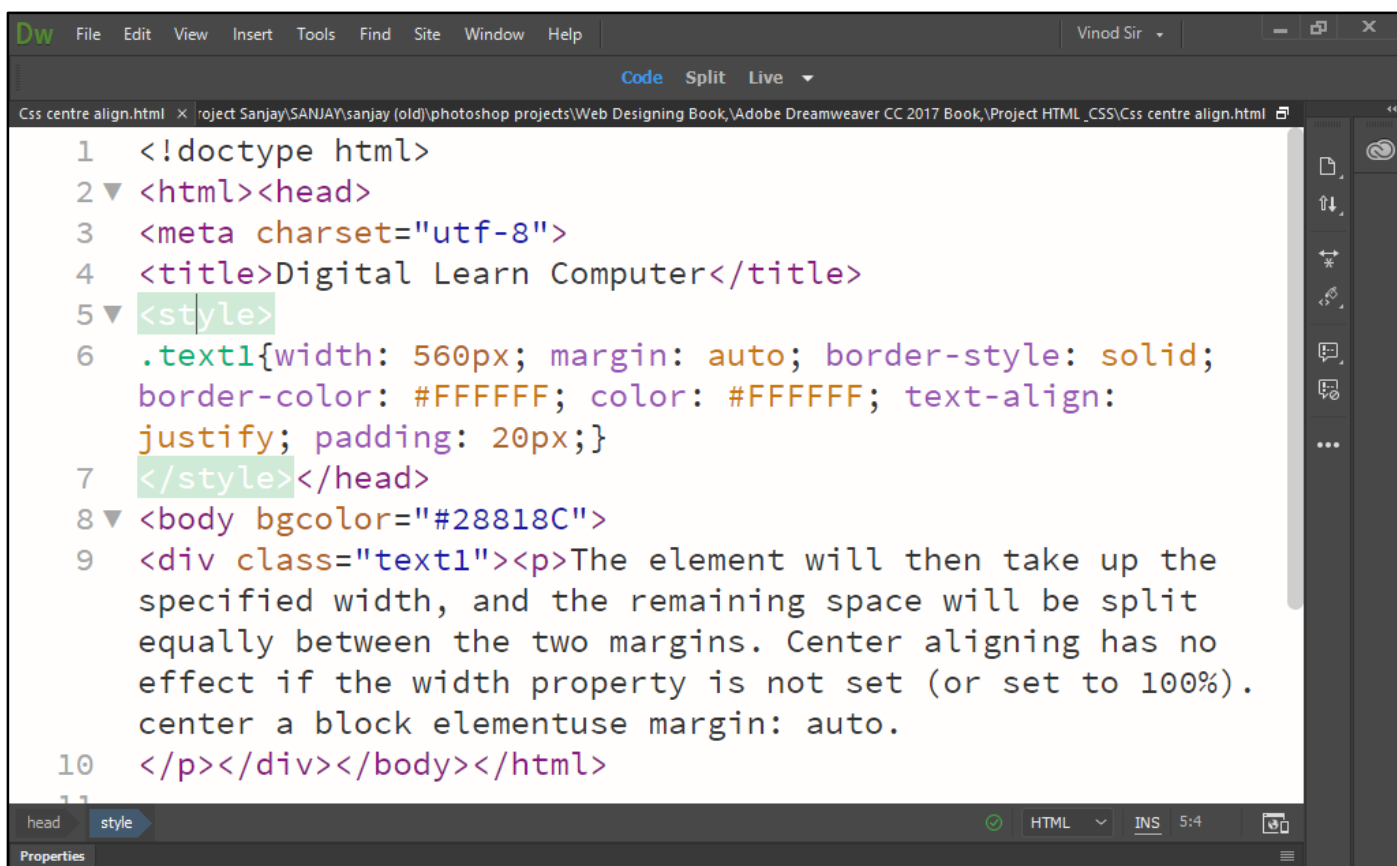


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word clear both code as simple web page browser.

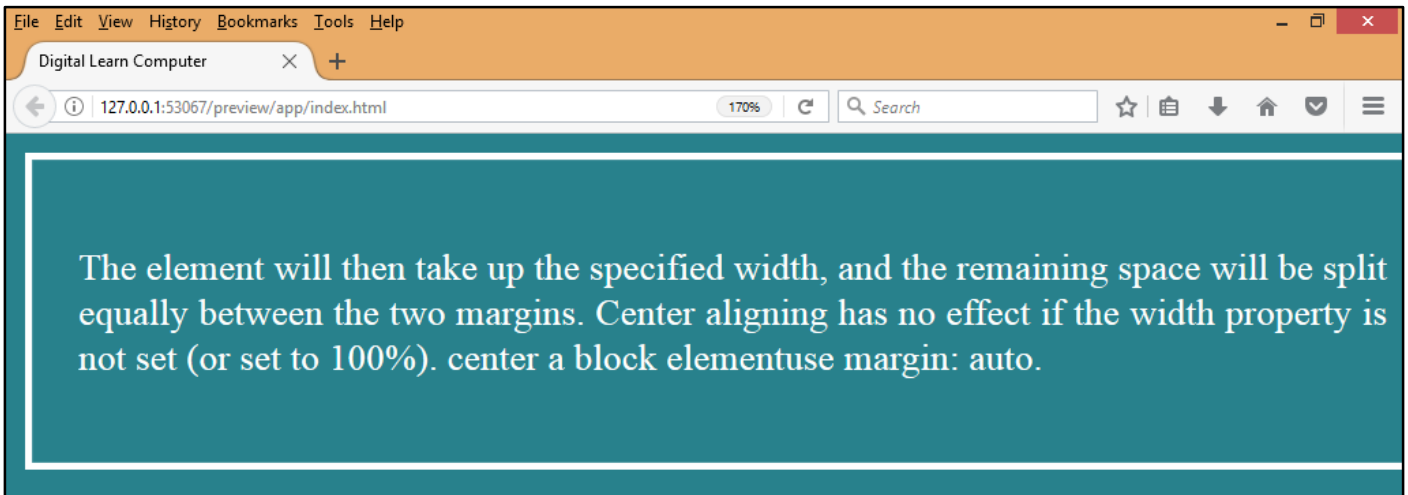


Chapter-36. CSS Align.

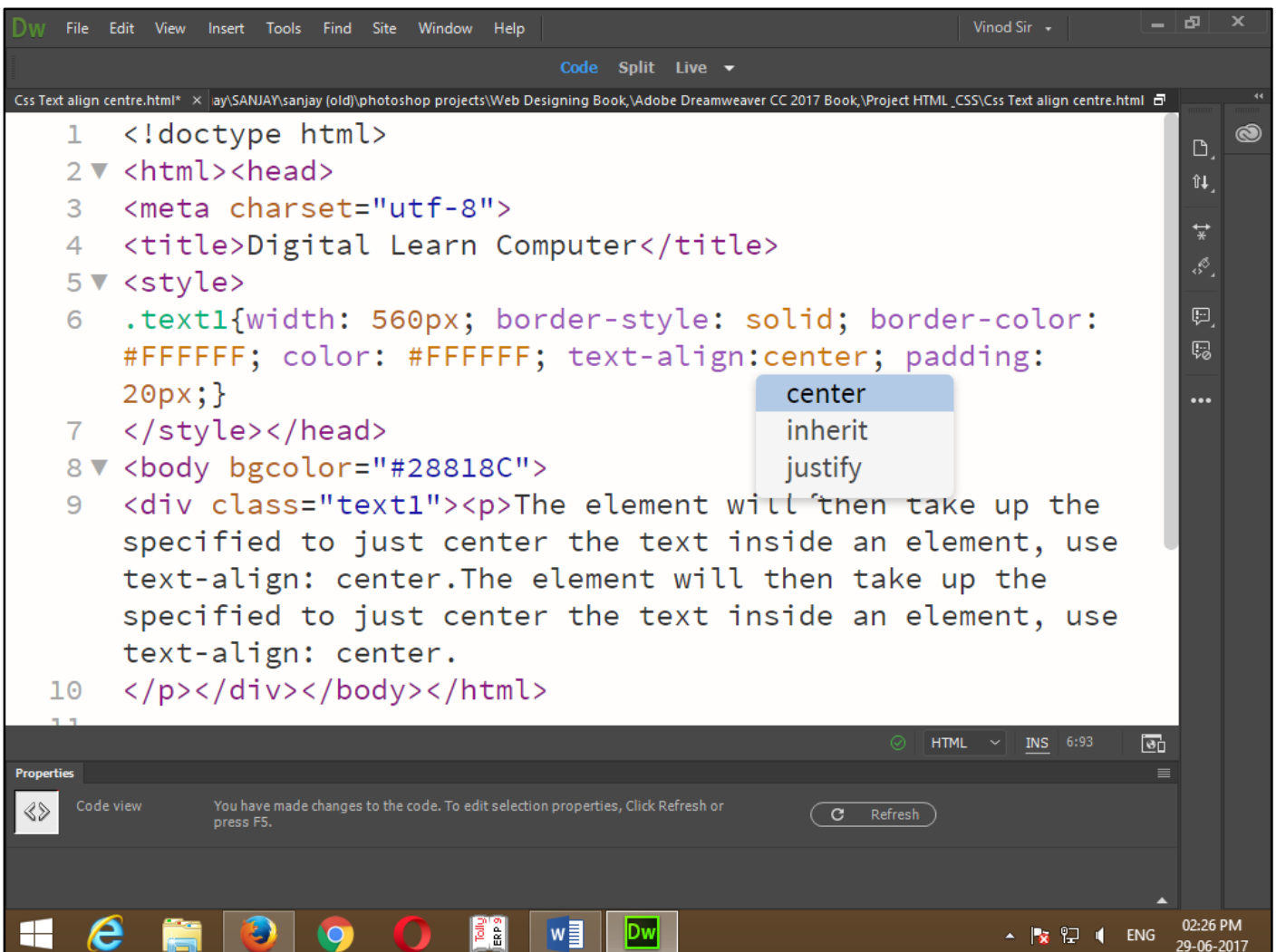
CSS Centre Align Elements. The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the two margins. Center aligning has no effect if the width property is not set (or set to 100%). center a block element (like <div>), use margin: auto.



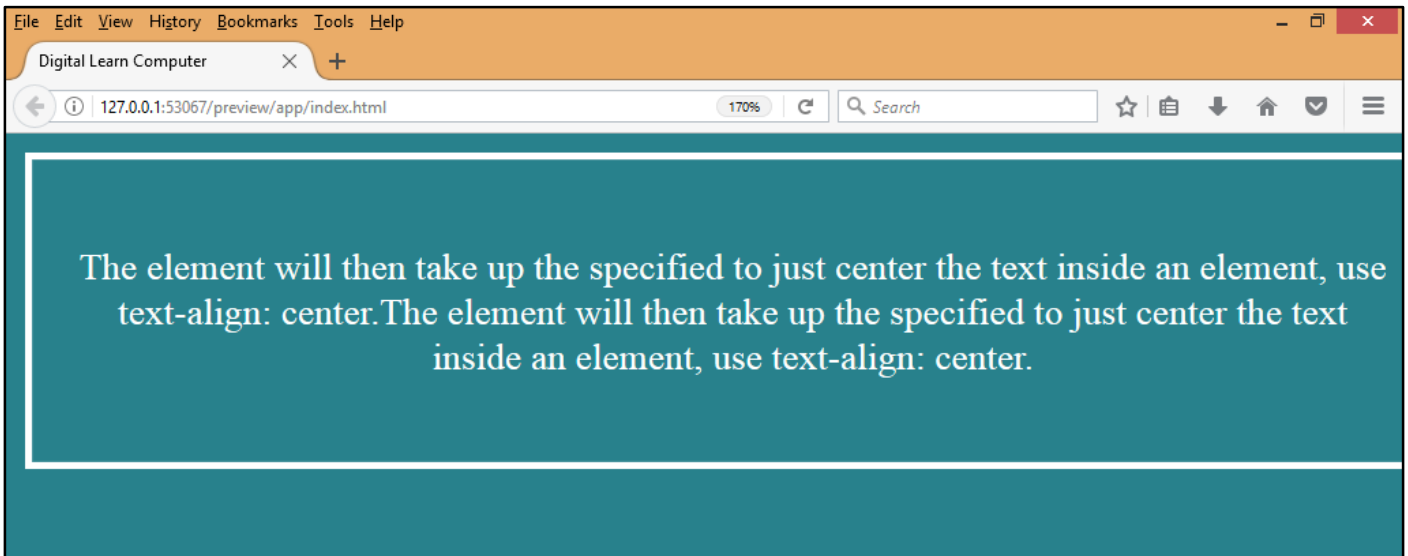
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word center align code as simple web page browser.



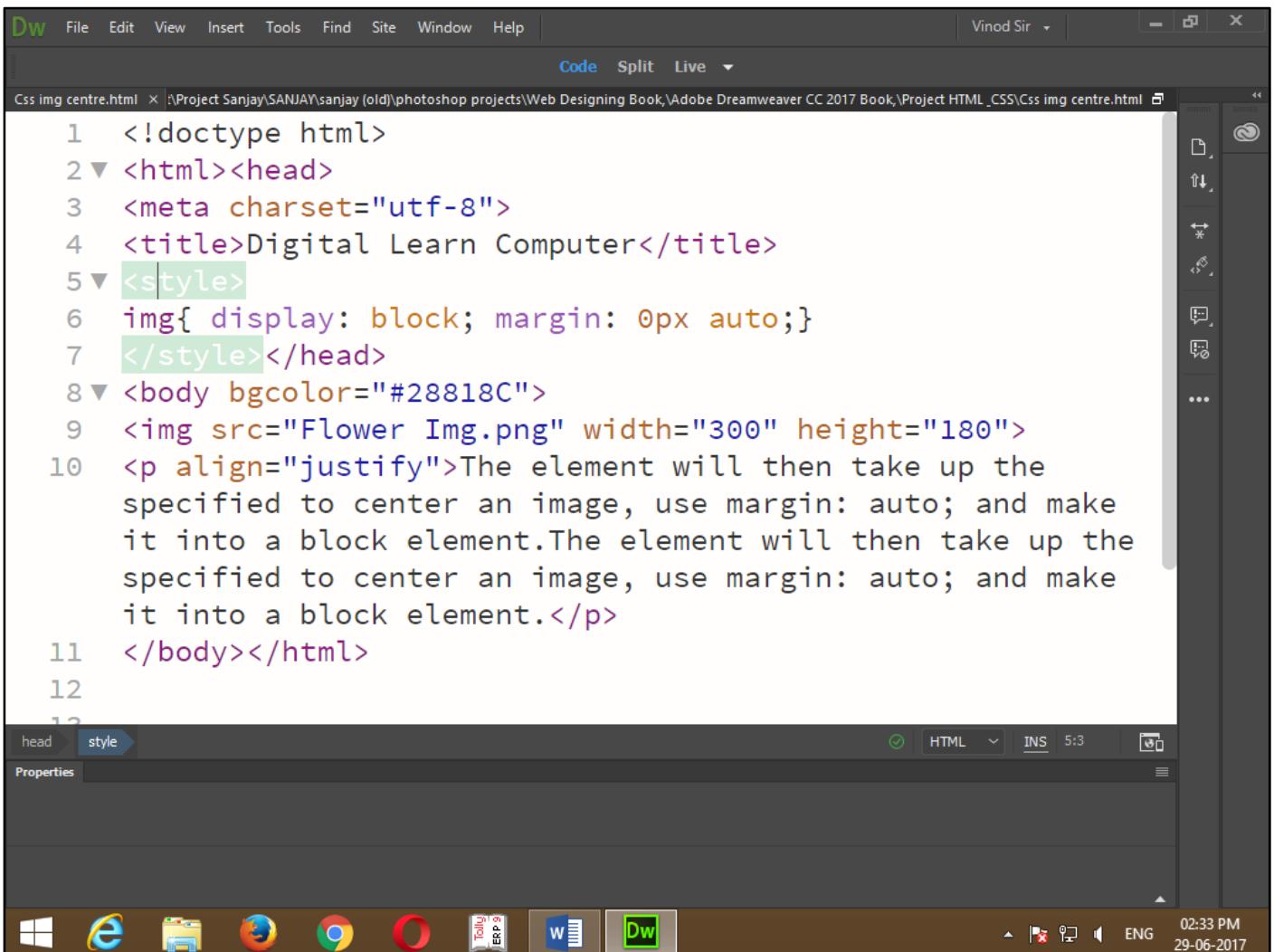
CSS Centre Align Text. The element will then take up the specified to just center the text inside an element, use `text-align: center`.



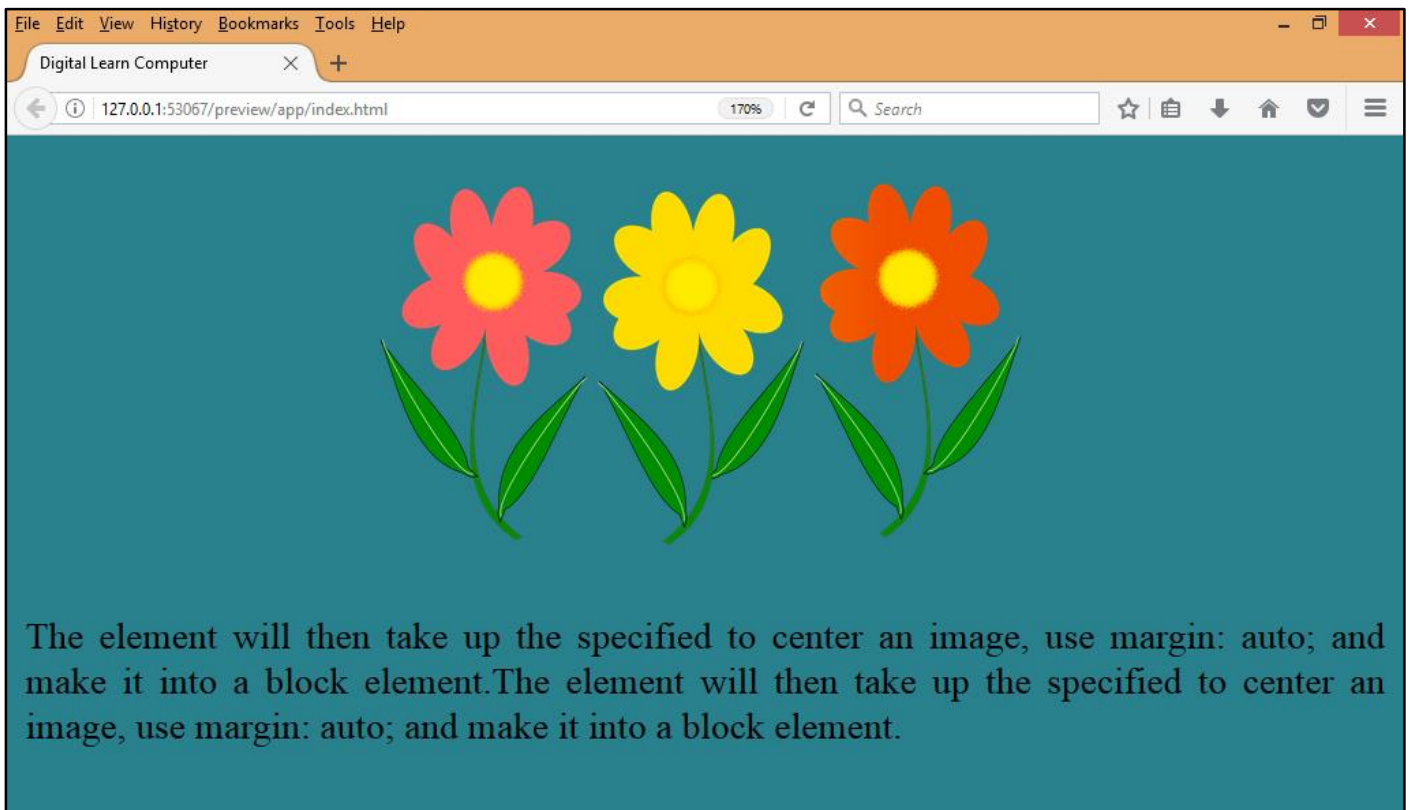
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word text align center code as simple web page browser.



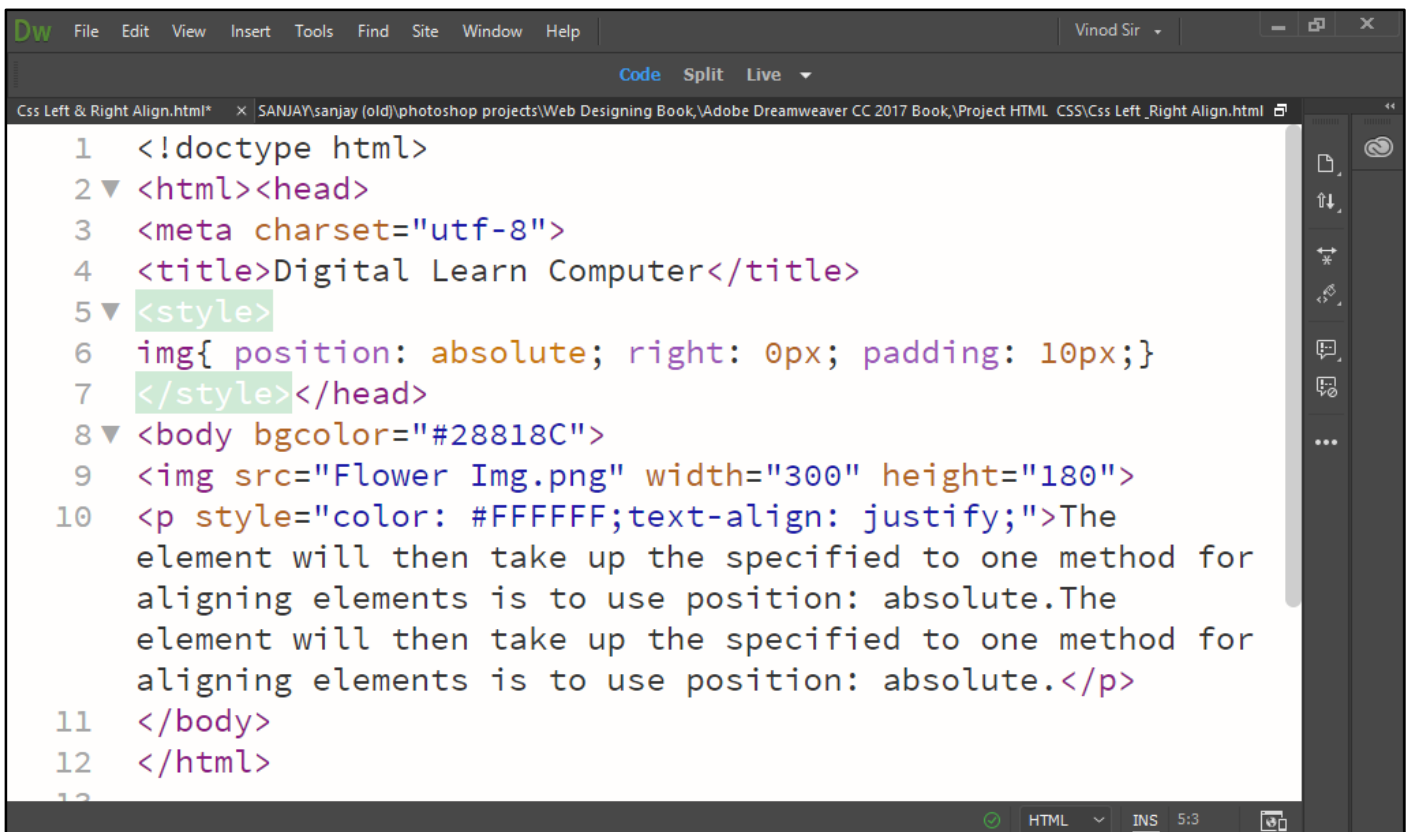
CSS Centre An Image. The element will then take up the specified to center an image, use margin: auto; and make it into a block element.



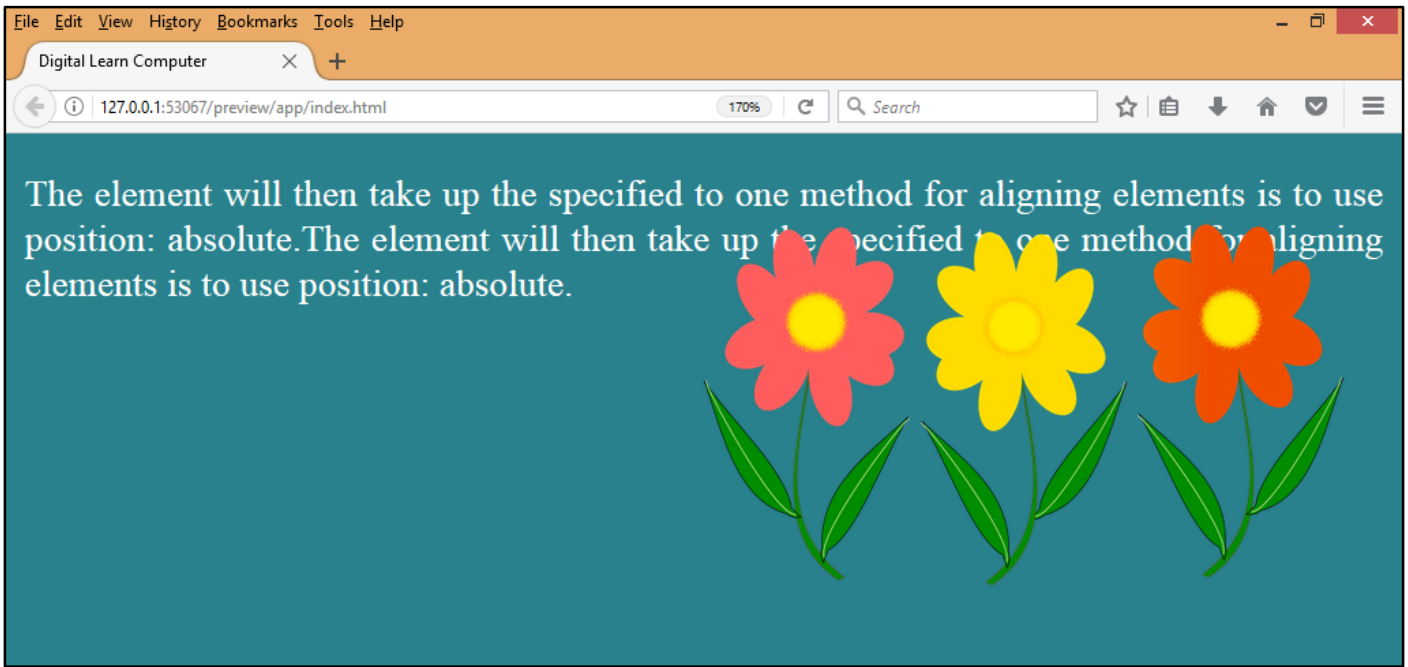
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word center image code as simple web page browser.



CSS Left & Right Align. The element will then take up the specified to one method for aligning elements is to use position: absolute.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word left & right code as simple web page browser.

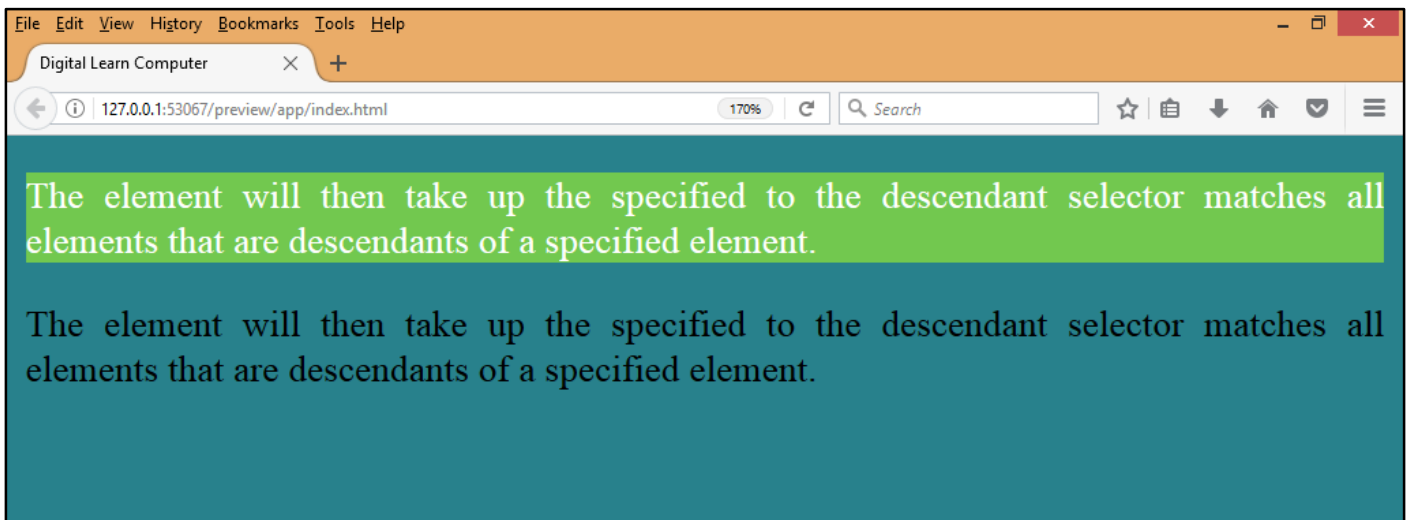


Chapter-37. CSS Combinators.

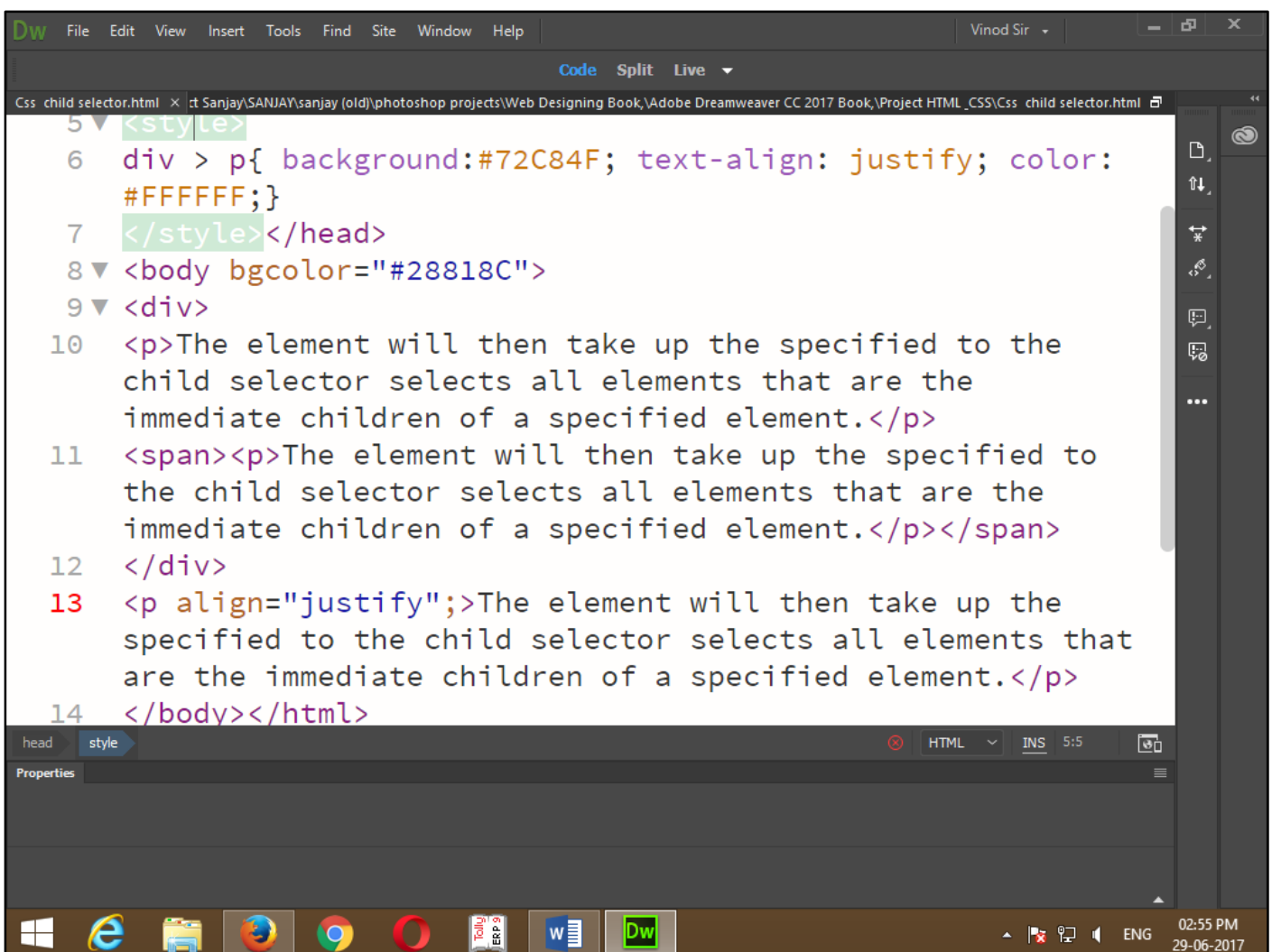
CSS Descendant Selector. The element will then take up the specified to the descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Vinod Sir
Code Split Live
Css combinator.html* x:\object Sanjay\SANJAY\sanjay (old)\photoshop projects\Web Designing Book,\Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book,\Project HTML_CSS\Css combinator.html
2 <html><head>
3 <meta charset="utf-8">
4 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
5 <style>
6 div p{ background:#72C84F; text-align: justify; color:
  #FFFFFF; }
7 </style></head>
8 <body bgcolor="#28818C">
9 <div>
10 <p>The element will then take up the specified to the
  descendant selector matches all elements that are
  descendants of a specified element.</p>
11 </div>
12 <p align="justify";>The element will then take up the
  specified to the descendant selector matches all elements
  that are descendants of a specified element.</p>
13 </body></html>
```

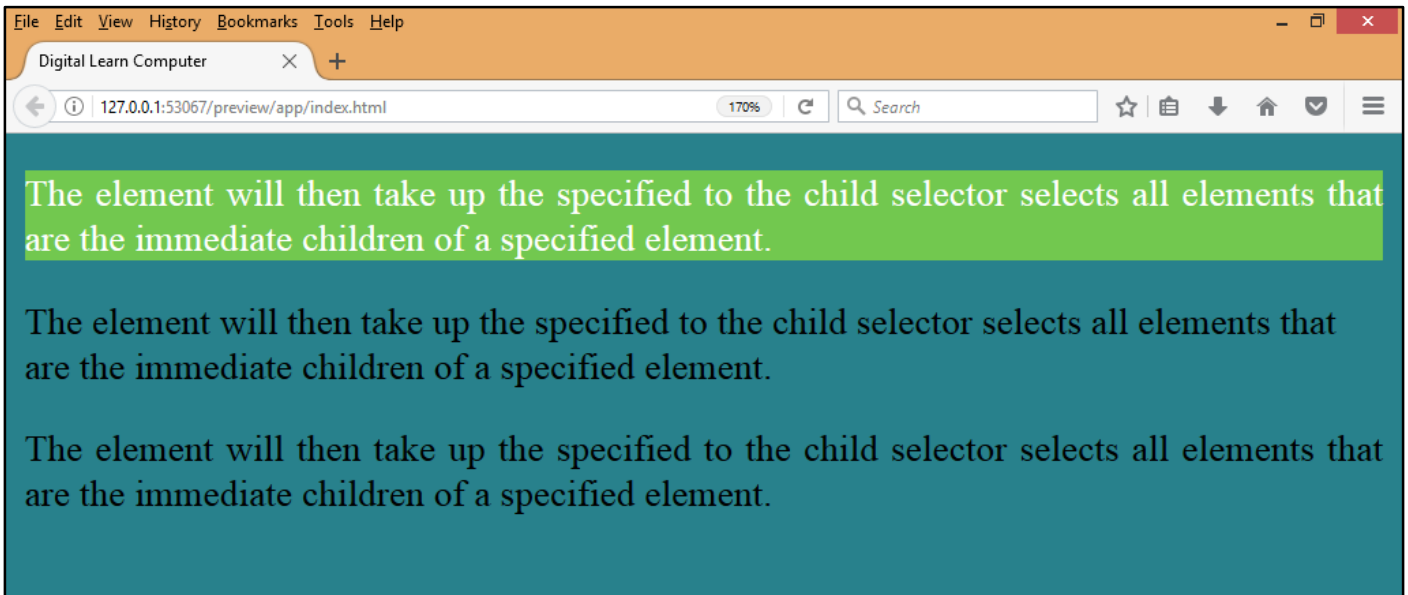
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word descendant selector code as simple web page browser.



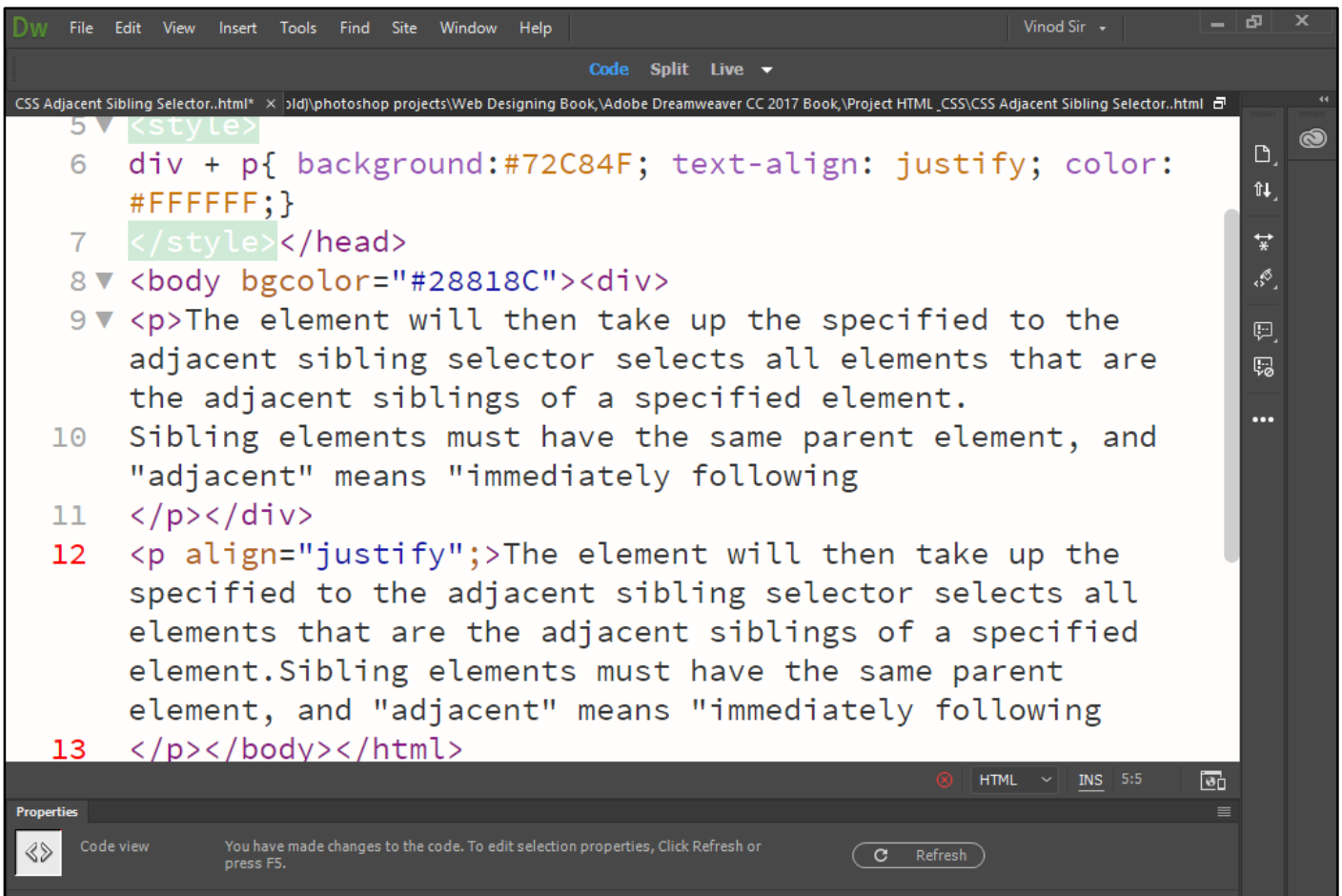
CSS Child Selector. The element will then take up the specified to the child selector selects all elements that are the immediate children of a specified element.



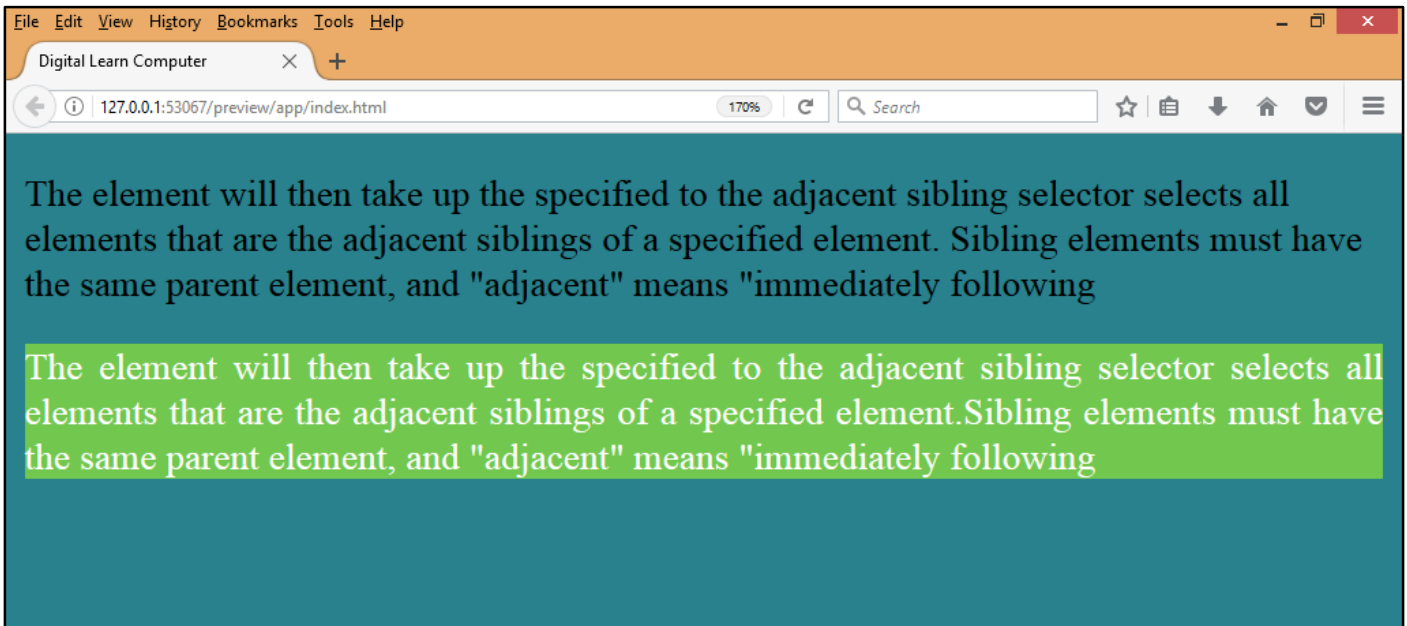
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word child selector code as simple web page browser.



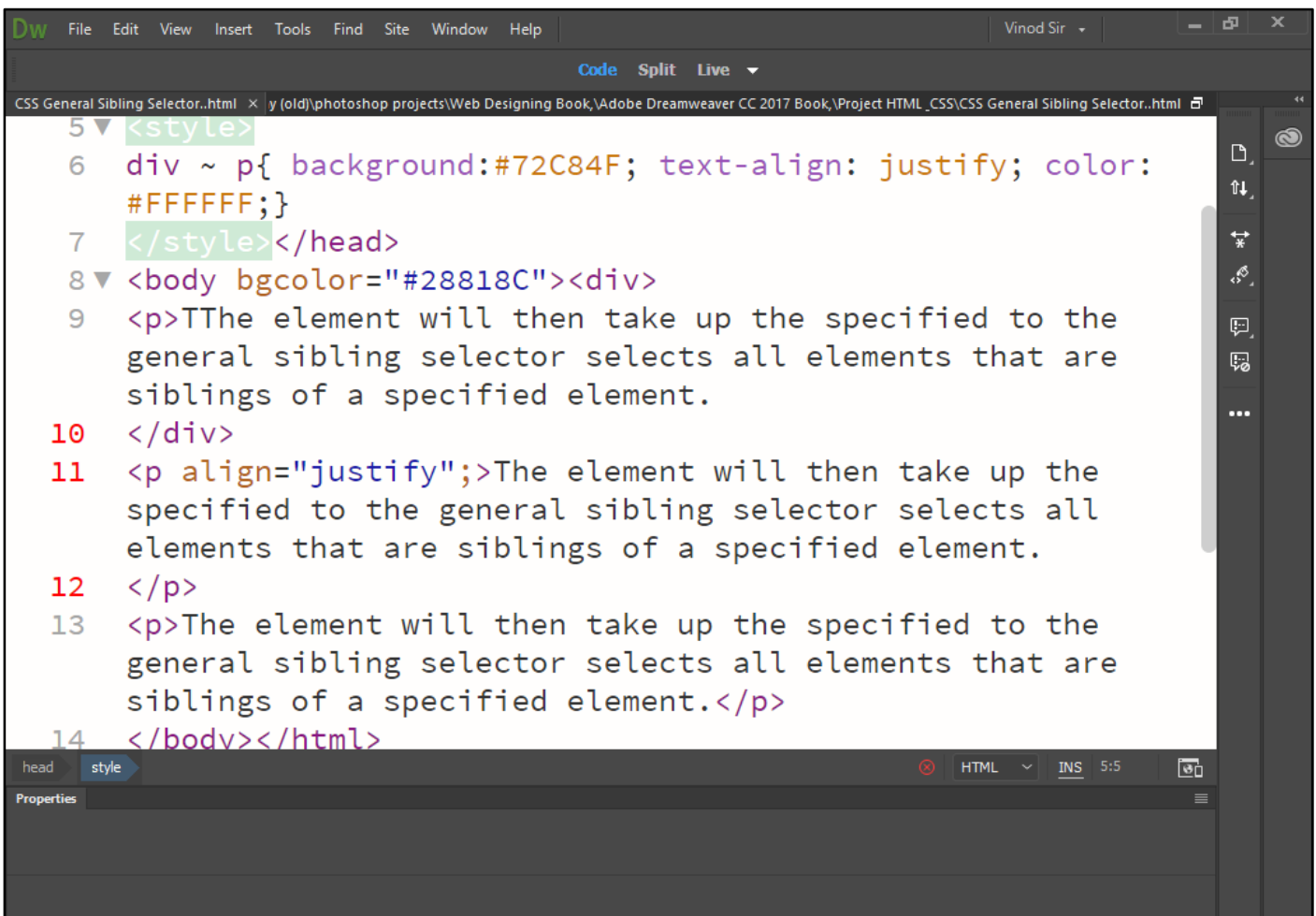
CSS Adjacent Sibling Selector. The element will then take up the specified to the adjacent sibling selector selects all elements that are the adjacent siblings of a specified element. Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following"



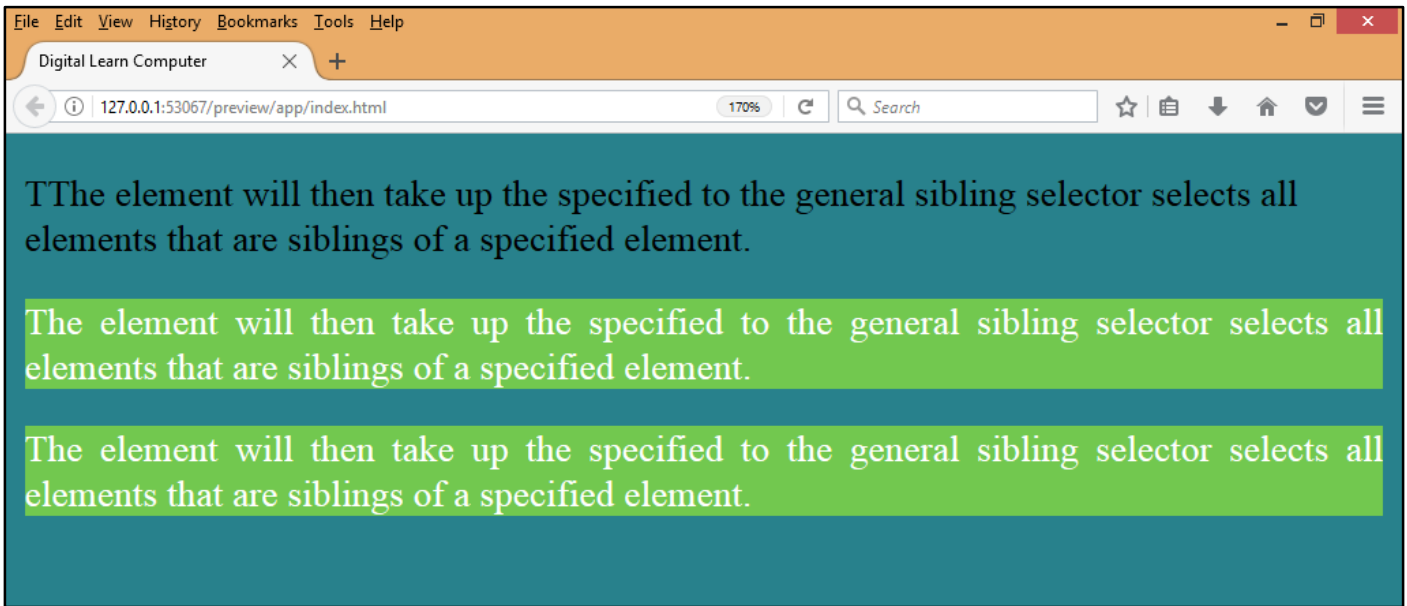
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word adjacent sibling selector code as simple web page browser.



CSS General Sibling Selector. The element will then take up the specified to the general sibling selector selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

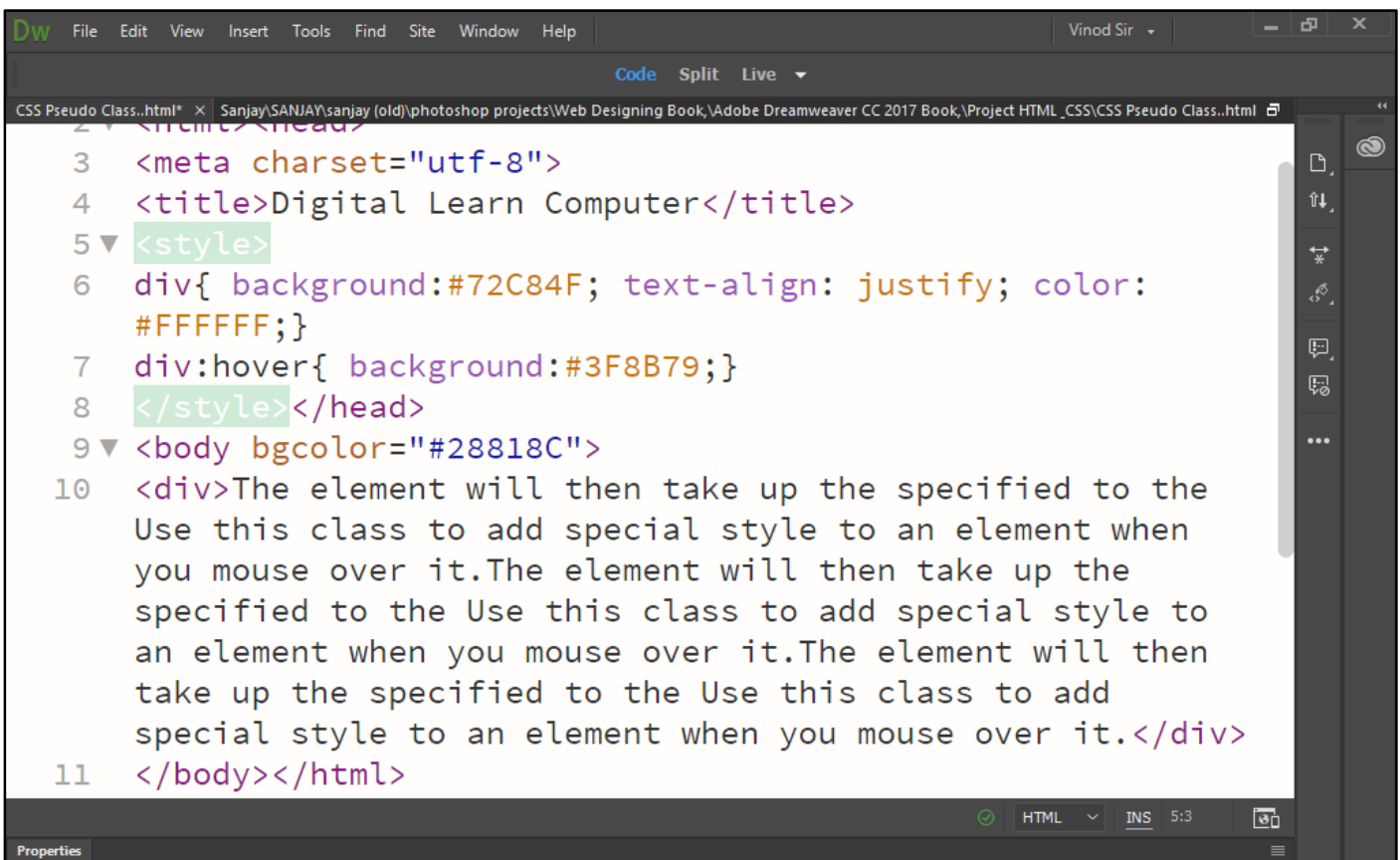


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word general sibling selector code as simple web page browser.

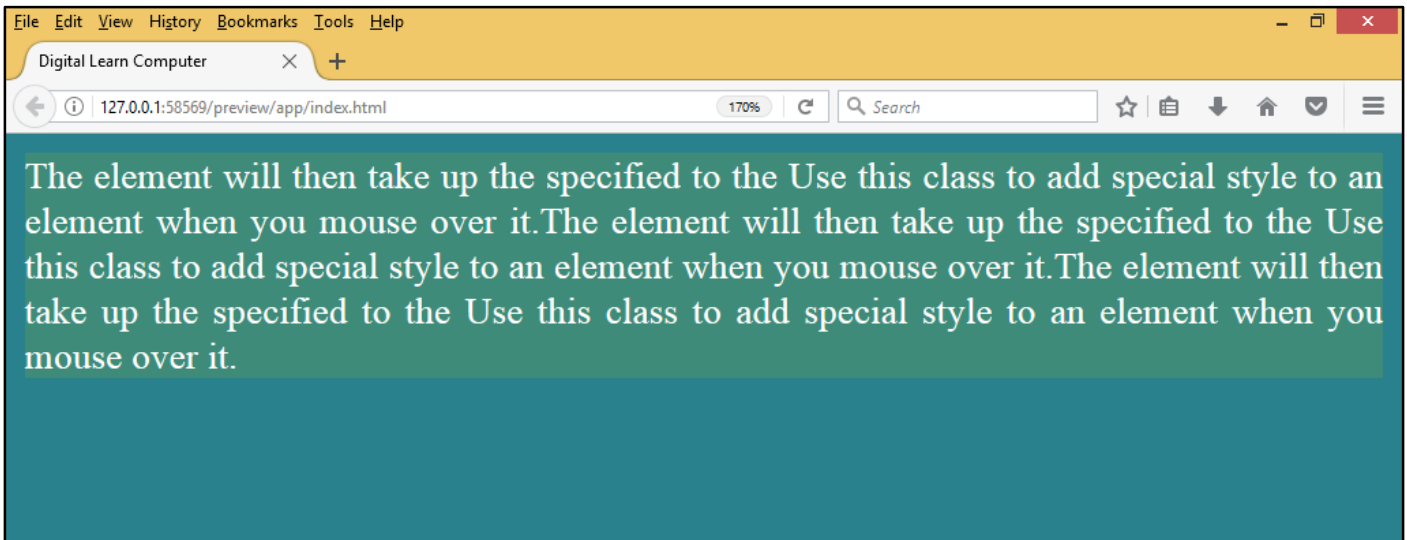


CSS Pseudo Class. CSS pseudo-classes are used to add special effects to some selectors. You do not need to use JavaScript or any other script to use those effects. A simple syntax of pseudo-classes is as follows.

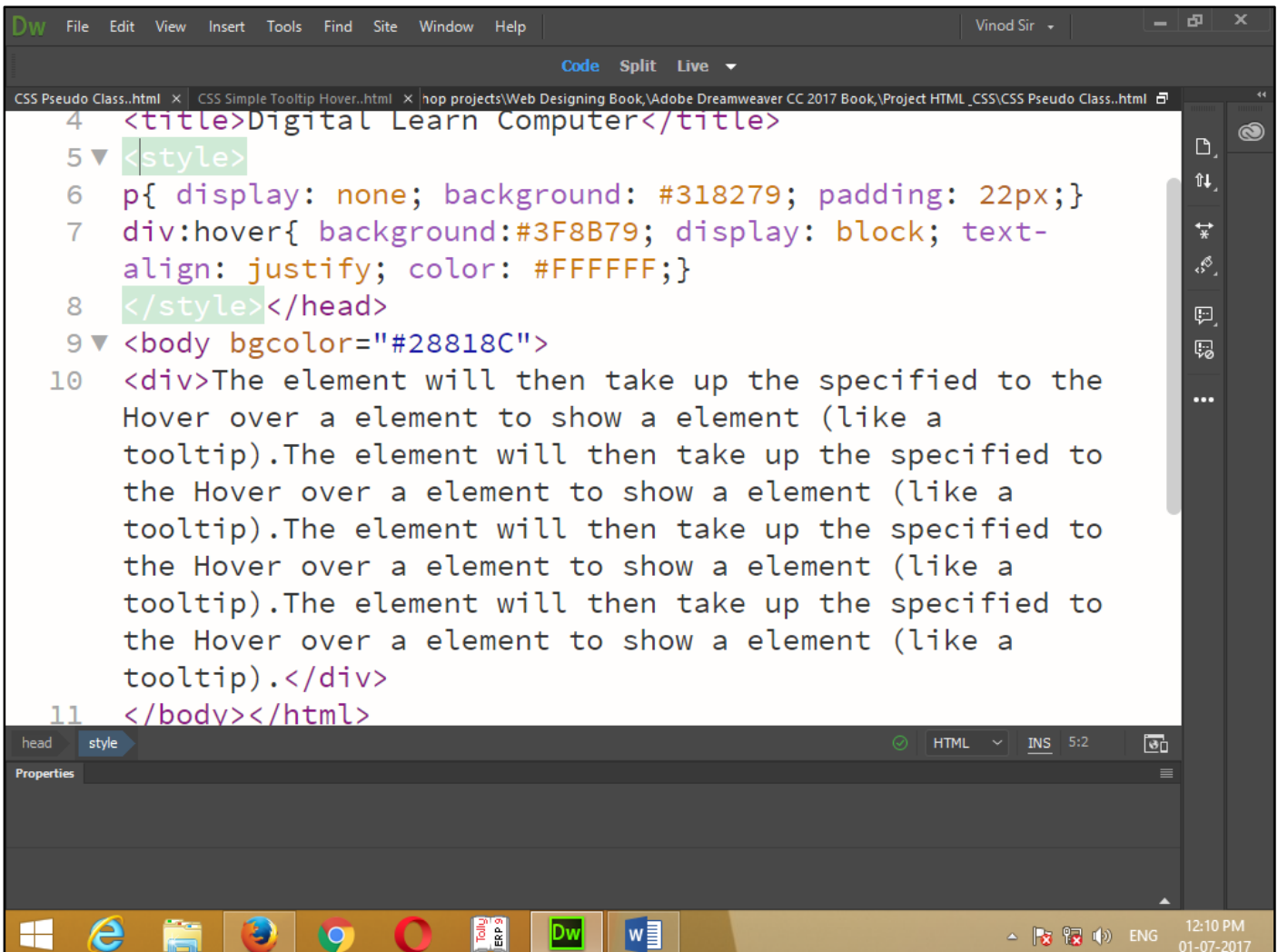
CSS Hover on <Div>. The element will then take up the specified to the Use this class to add special style to an element when you mouse over it.



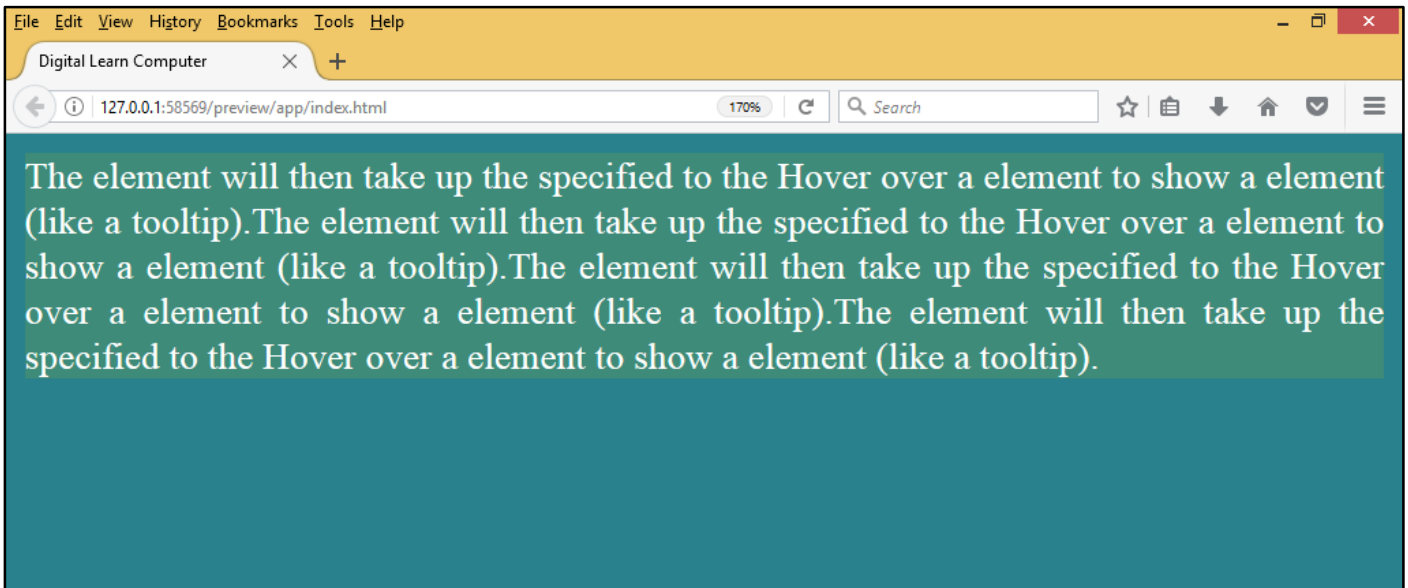
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word hover code as simple web page browser.



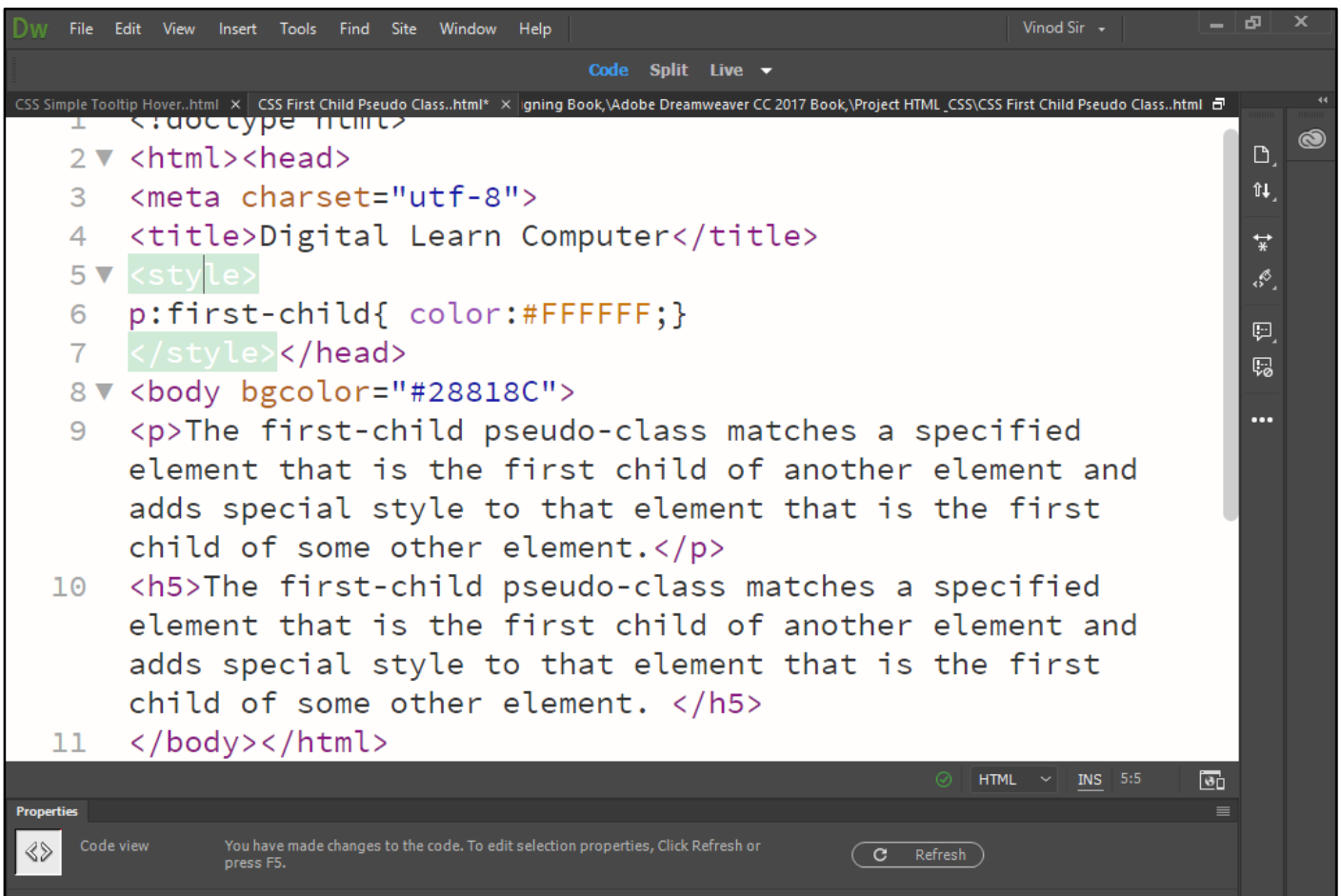
CSS Simple Tooltip Hover. The element will then take up the specified to the Hover over a <div> element to show a <p> element (like a tooltip).



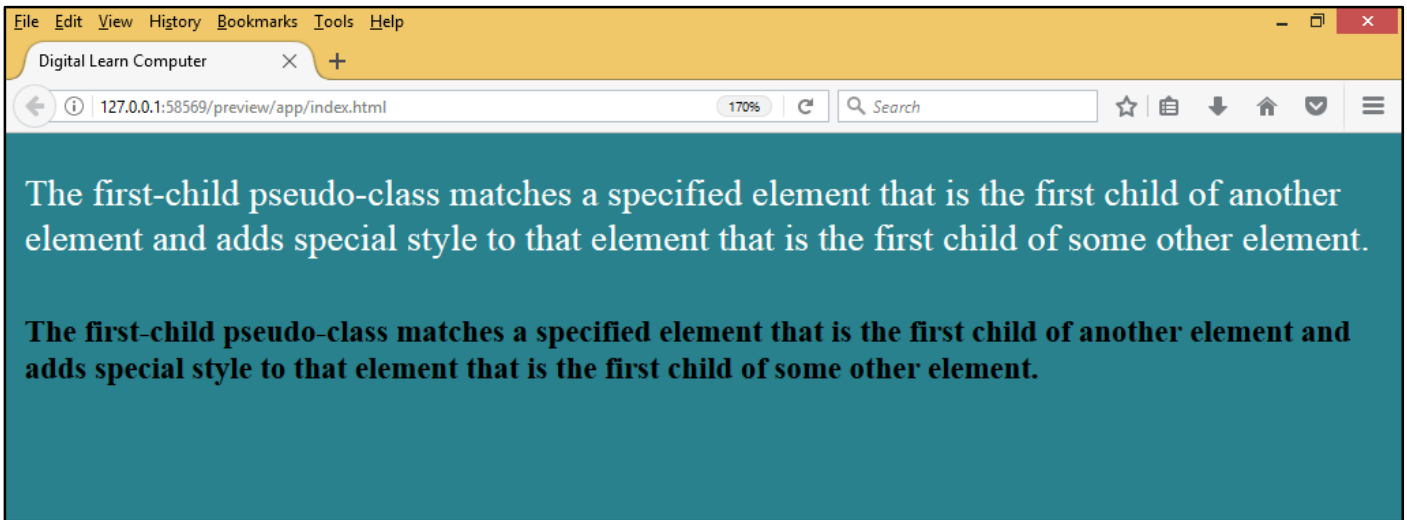
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word hover tooltip code as simple web page browser.



CSS First Child Pseudo Class. The first-child pseudo-class matches a specified element that is the first child of another element and adds special style to that element that is the first child of some other element.

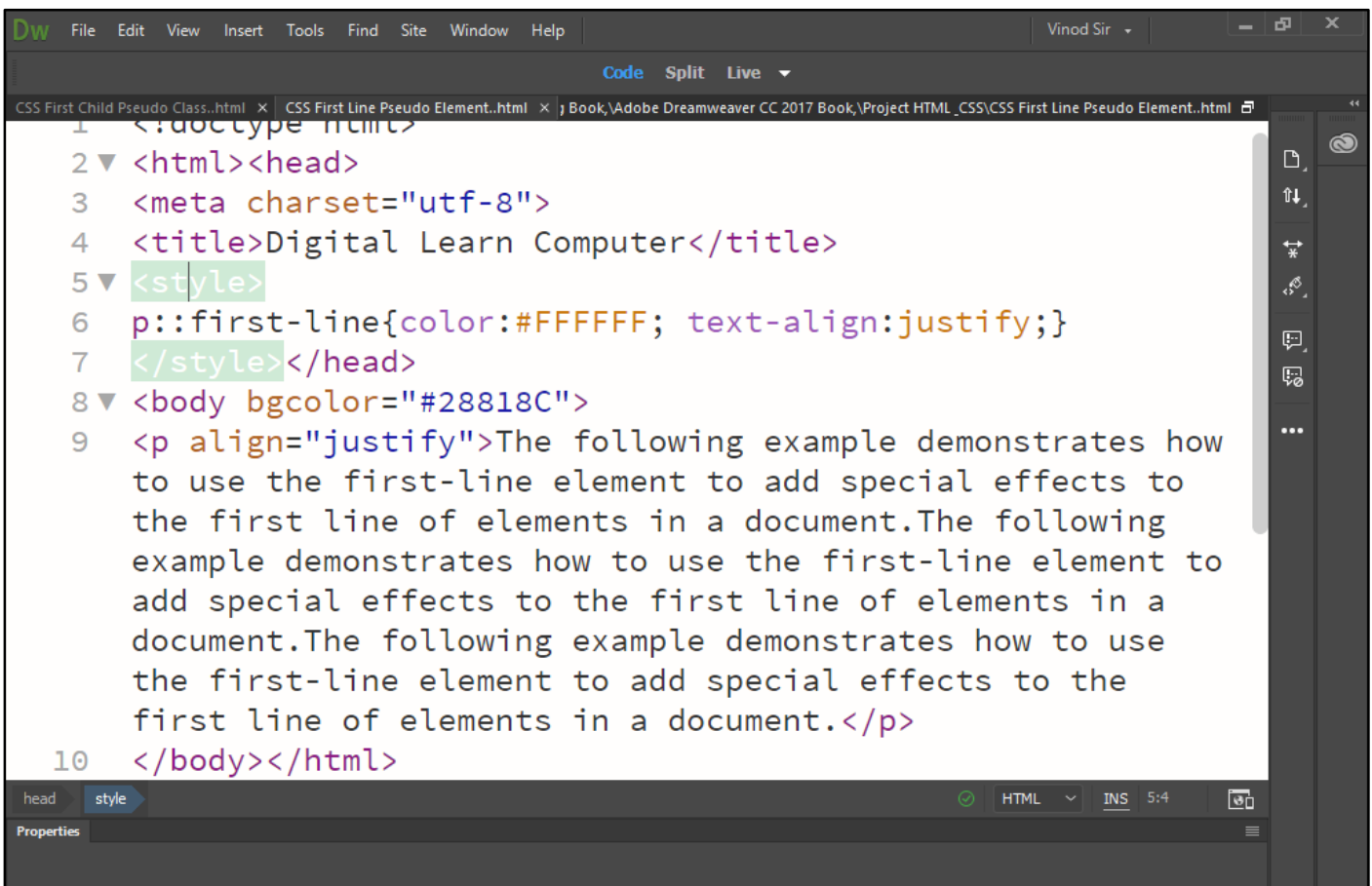


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word first child code as simple web page browser.

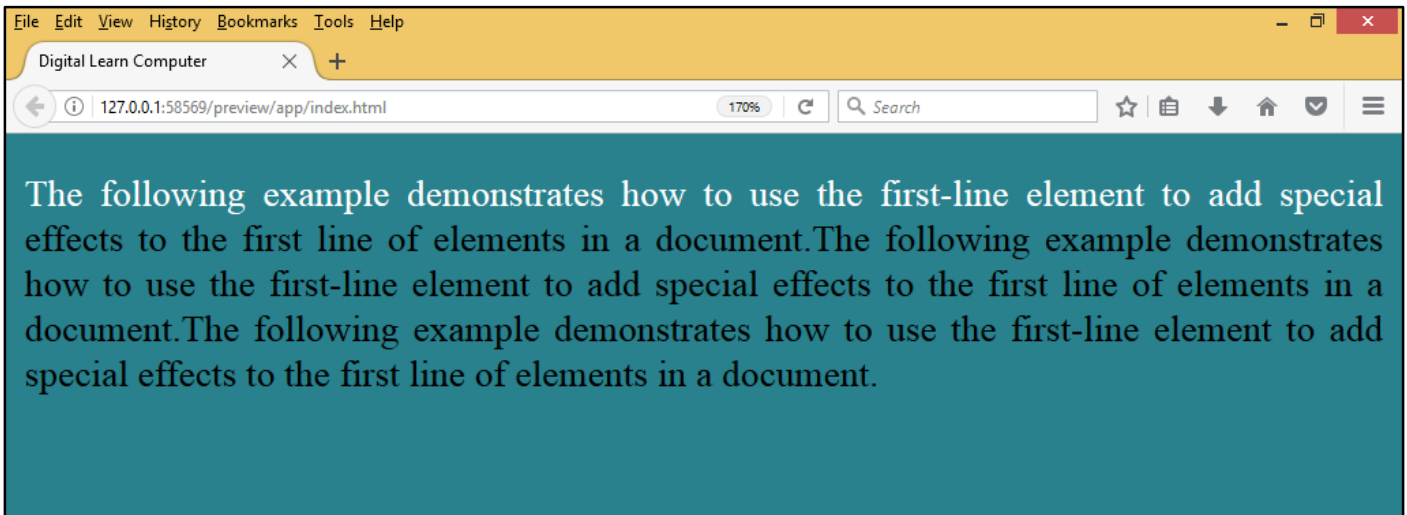


Chapter-38. CSS Pseudo Element. CSS pseudo-elements are used to add special effects to some selectors. You do not need to use JavaScript or any other script to use those effects. A simple syntax of pseudo-element is as follows.

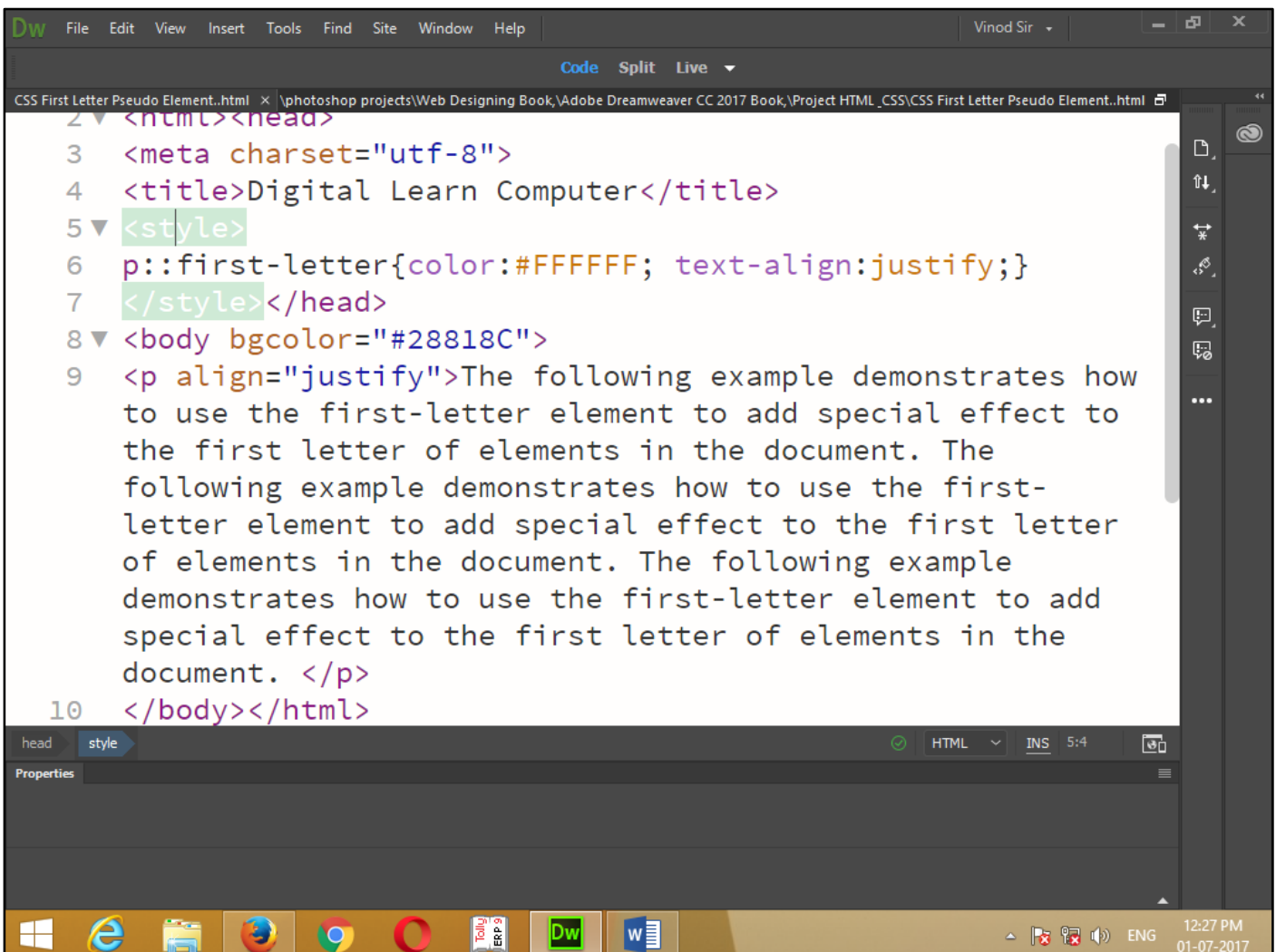
CSS First Line Pseudo Element. The following example demonstrates how to use the first-line element to add special effects to the first line of elements in a document.



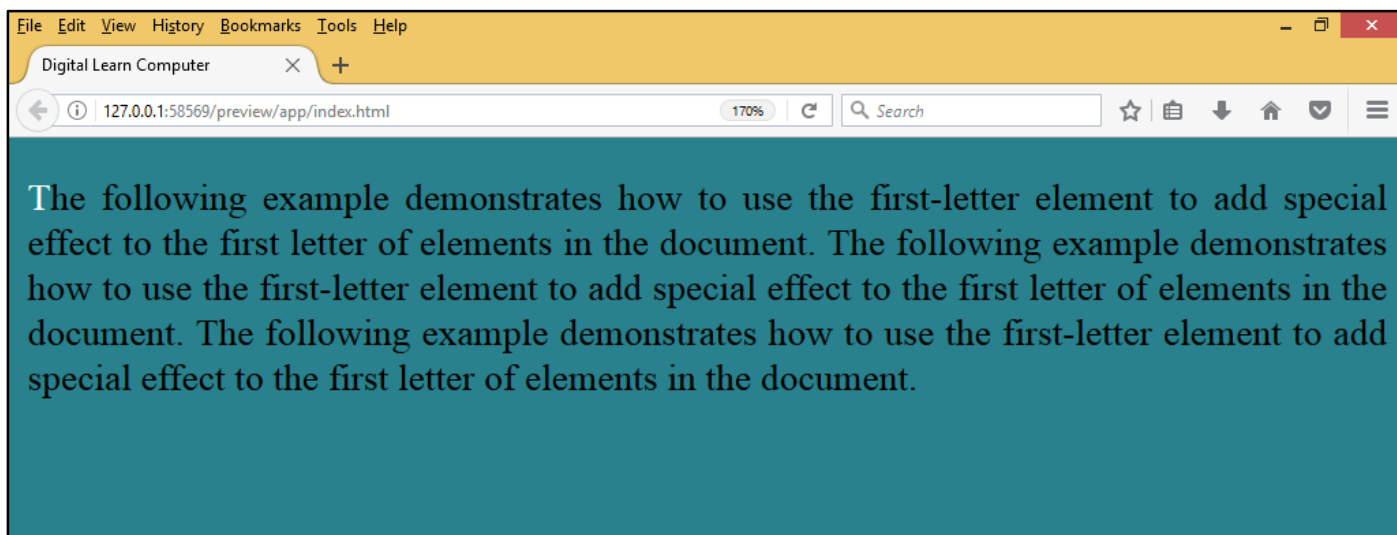
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word first line pseudo code as simple web page browser.



CSS First Letter Pseudo Element. The following example demonstrates how to use the first-letter element to add special effect to the first letter of elements in the document.

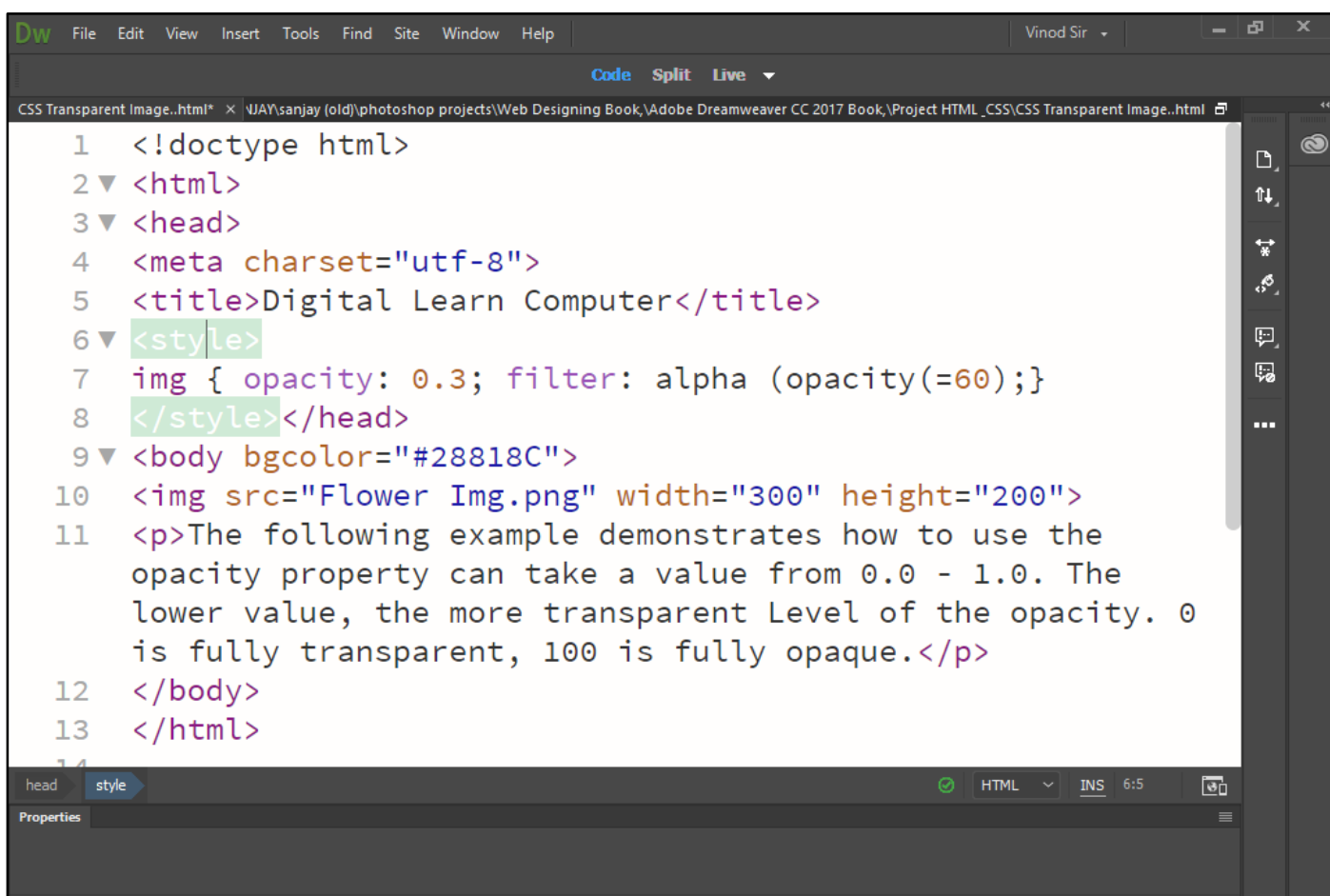


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word first letter pseudo code as simple web page browser.

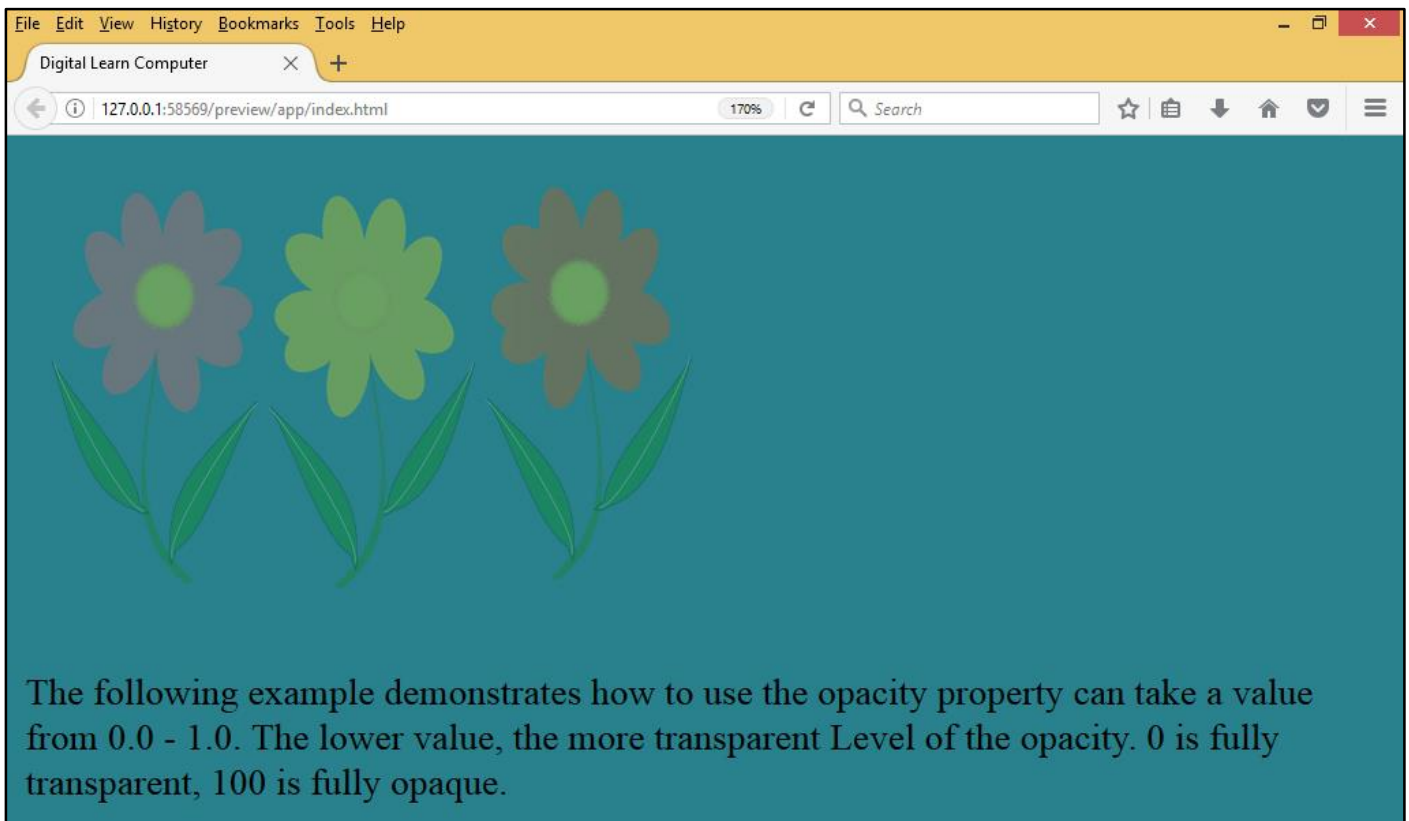


Chapter-39. CSS Opacity.

CSS Transparent Image. The following example demonstrates how to use the opacity property can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower value, the more transparent Level of the opacity. 0 is fully transparent, 100 is fully opaque.



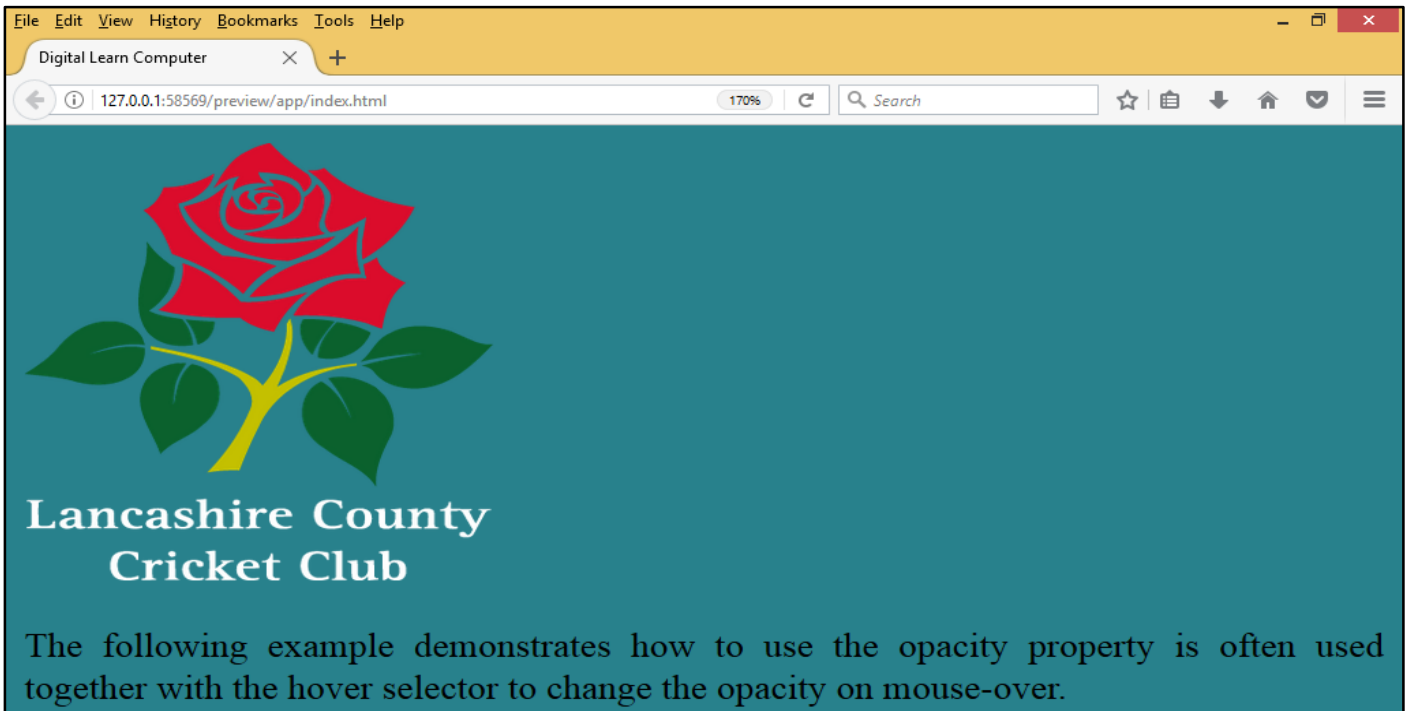
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word transparent image code as simple web page browser.



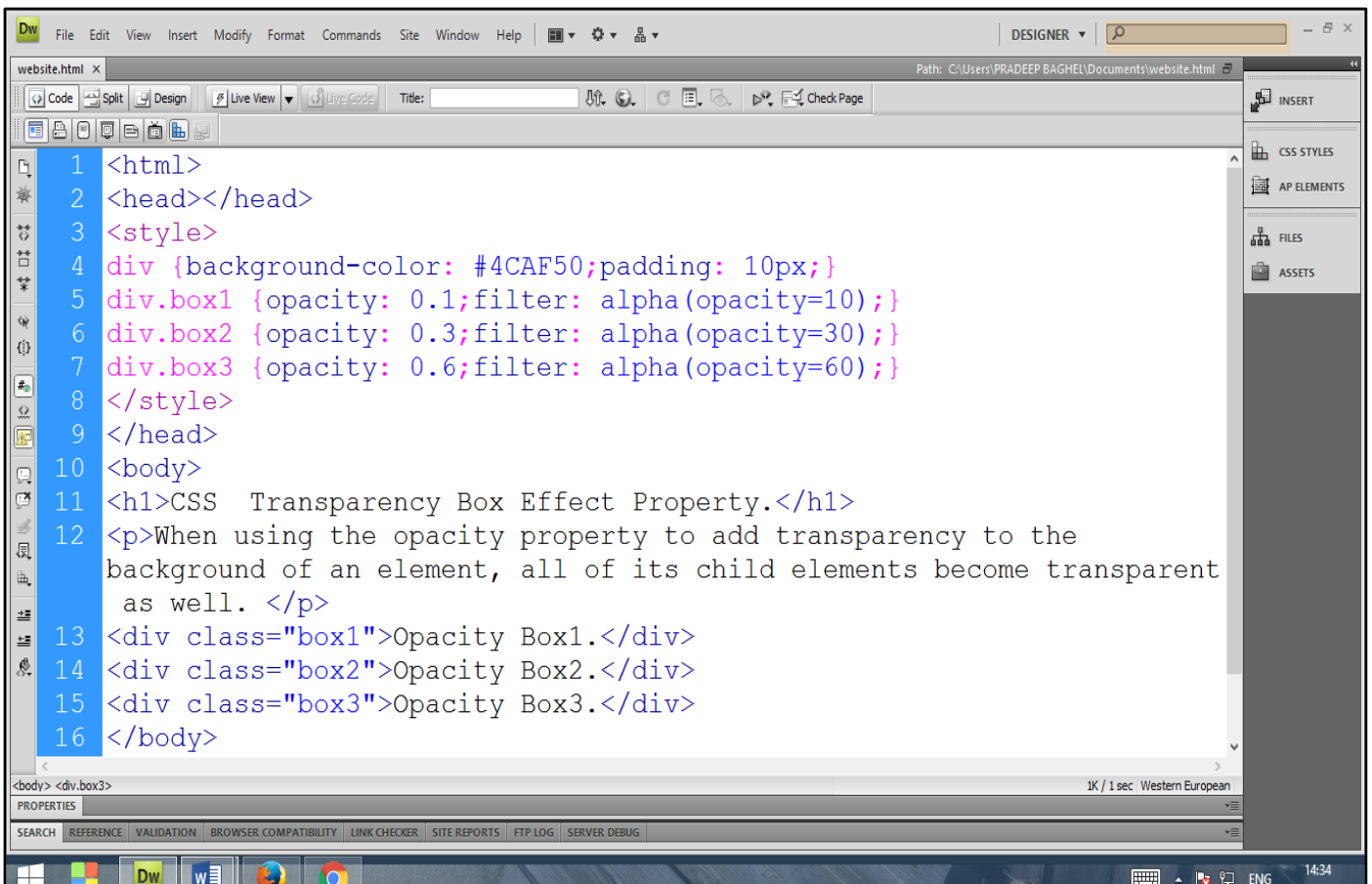
CSS Transparent Hover Effect. The following example demonstrates how to use the opacity property is often used together with the hover selector to change the opacity on mouse-over.

```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Vinod Sir
Code Split Live
CSS Transparent Hover Effect..html x (old)\photoshop projects\Web Designing Book,\Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book,\Project HTML_CSS\CSS Transparent Hover Effect..html
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
6 <style>
7 img:hover{opacity:1.0; filter: alpha (opacity(=100));}
8 </style></head>
9 <body bgcolor="#28818C">
10 
11 <p align="justify";>The following example demonstrates
how to use the opacity property is often used together
with the hover selector to change the opacity on mouse-
over.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

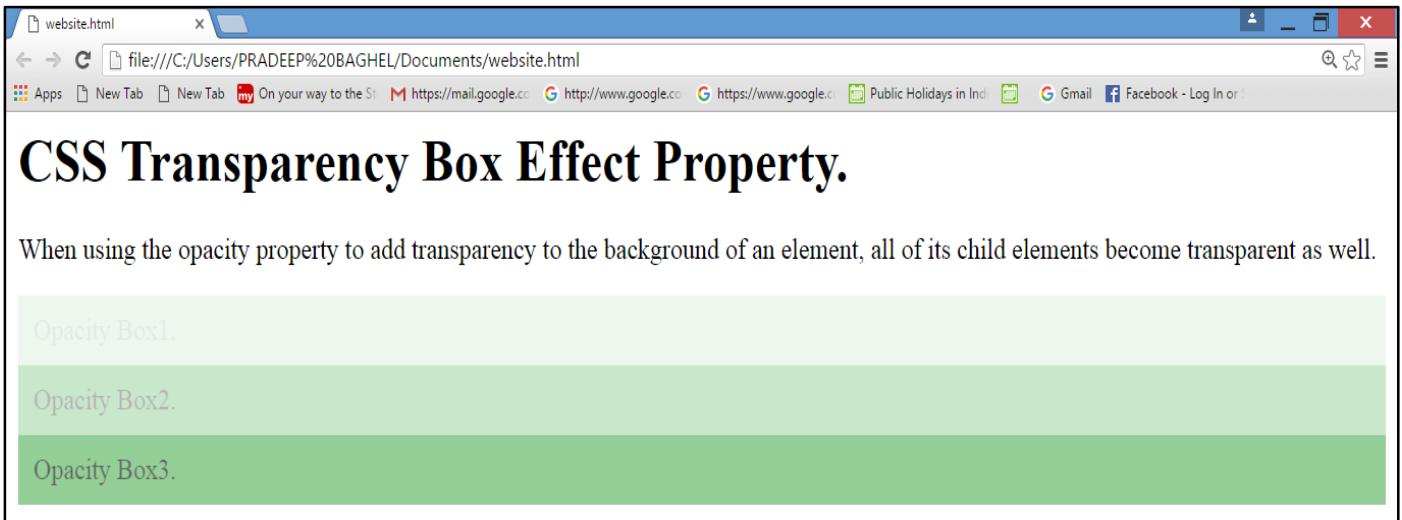
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word transparent hove effect code as simple web page browser.



CSS Transparent Box. When using the opacity property to add transparency to the background of an element, all of its child elements become transparent as well.

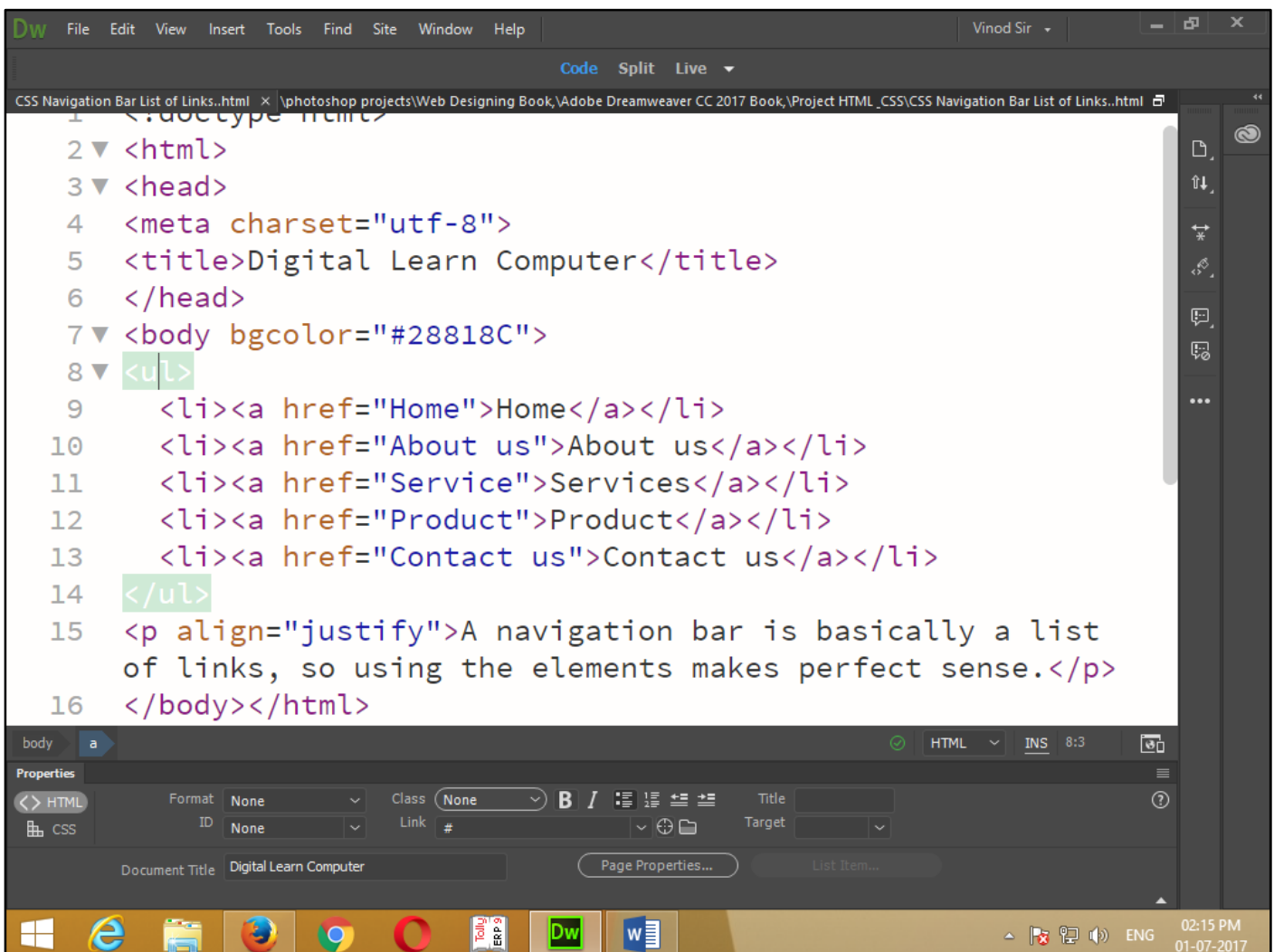


Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word transparent box code as simple web page browser.

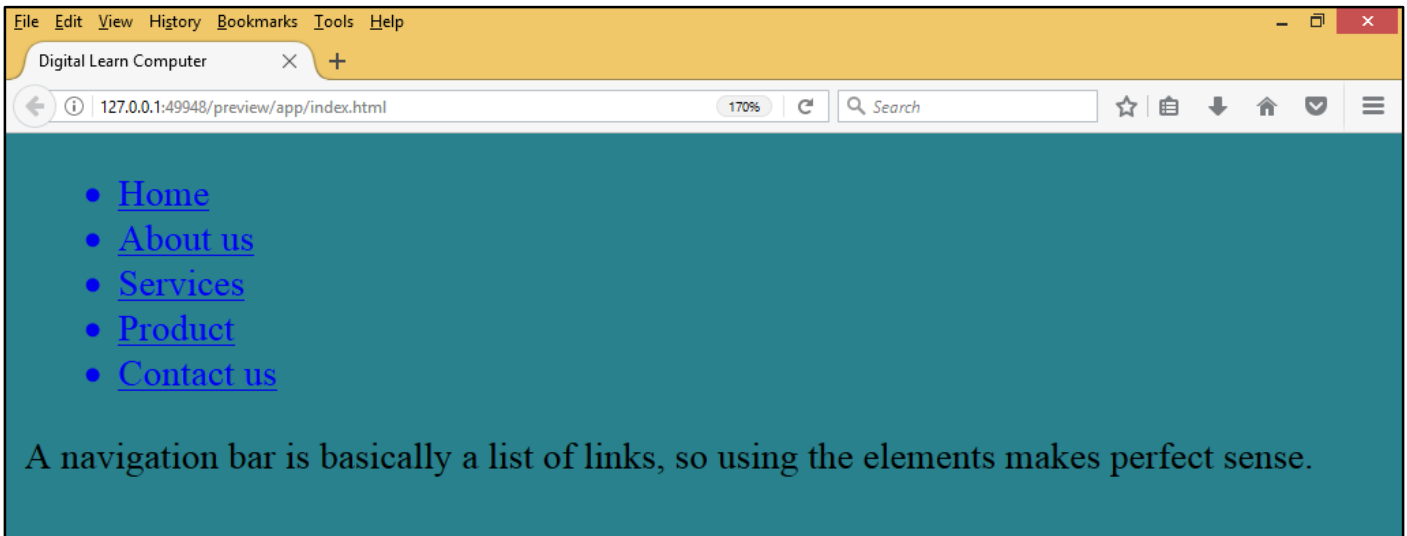


Chapter-40. CSS Navigation Bar.

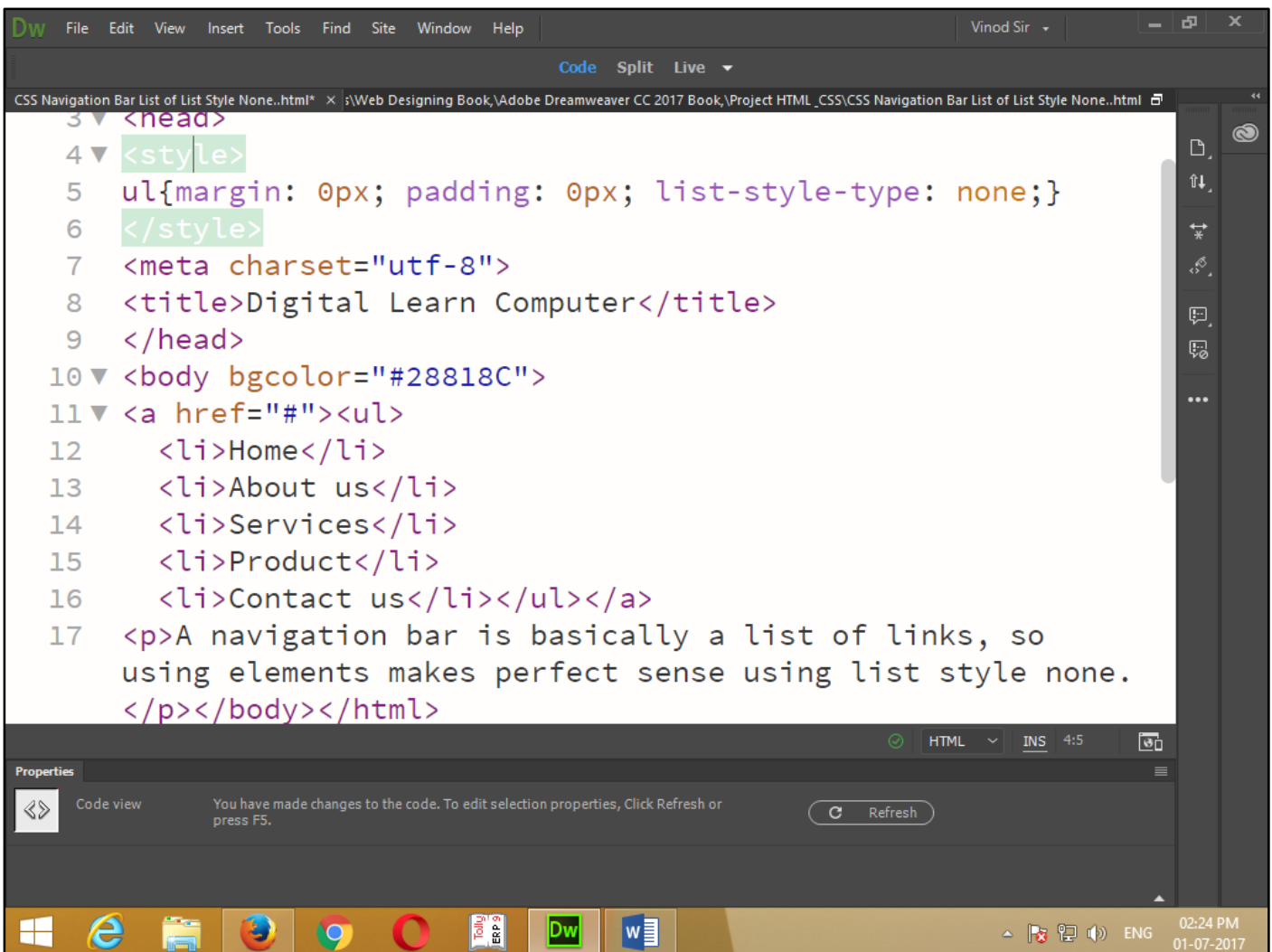
CSS Navigation Bar List of Links. A navigation bar is basically a list of links, so using the `` and `` elements makes perfect sense.



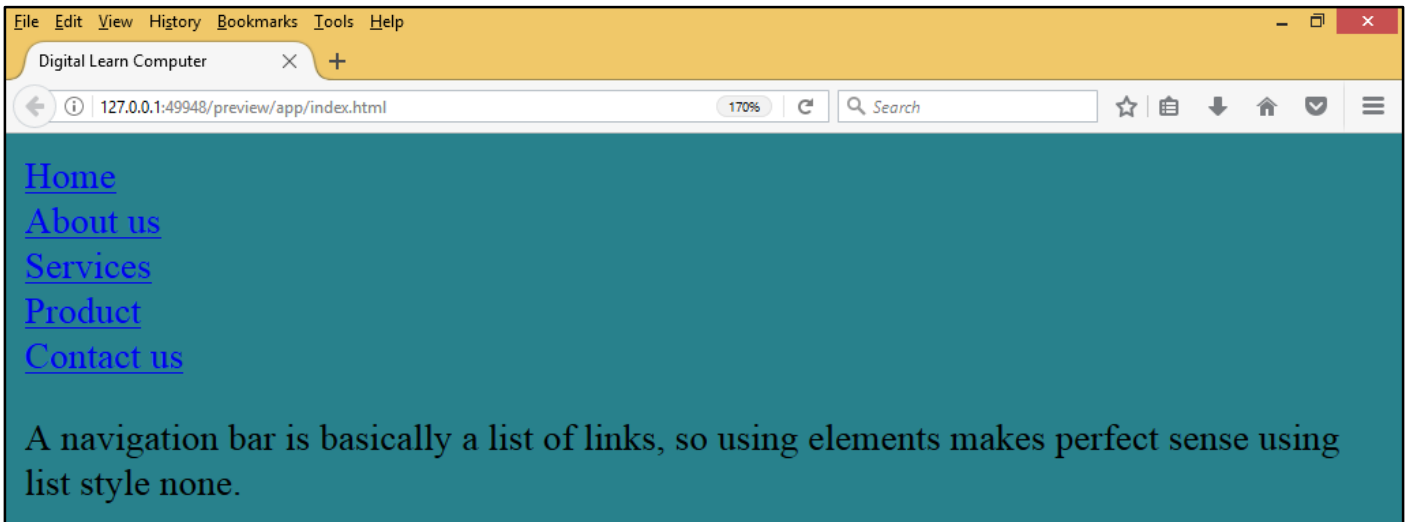
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word list of link code as simple web page browser.



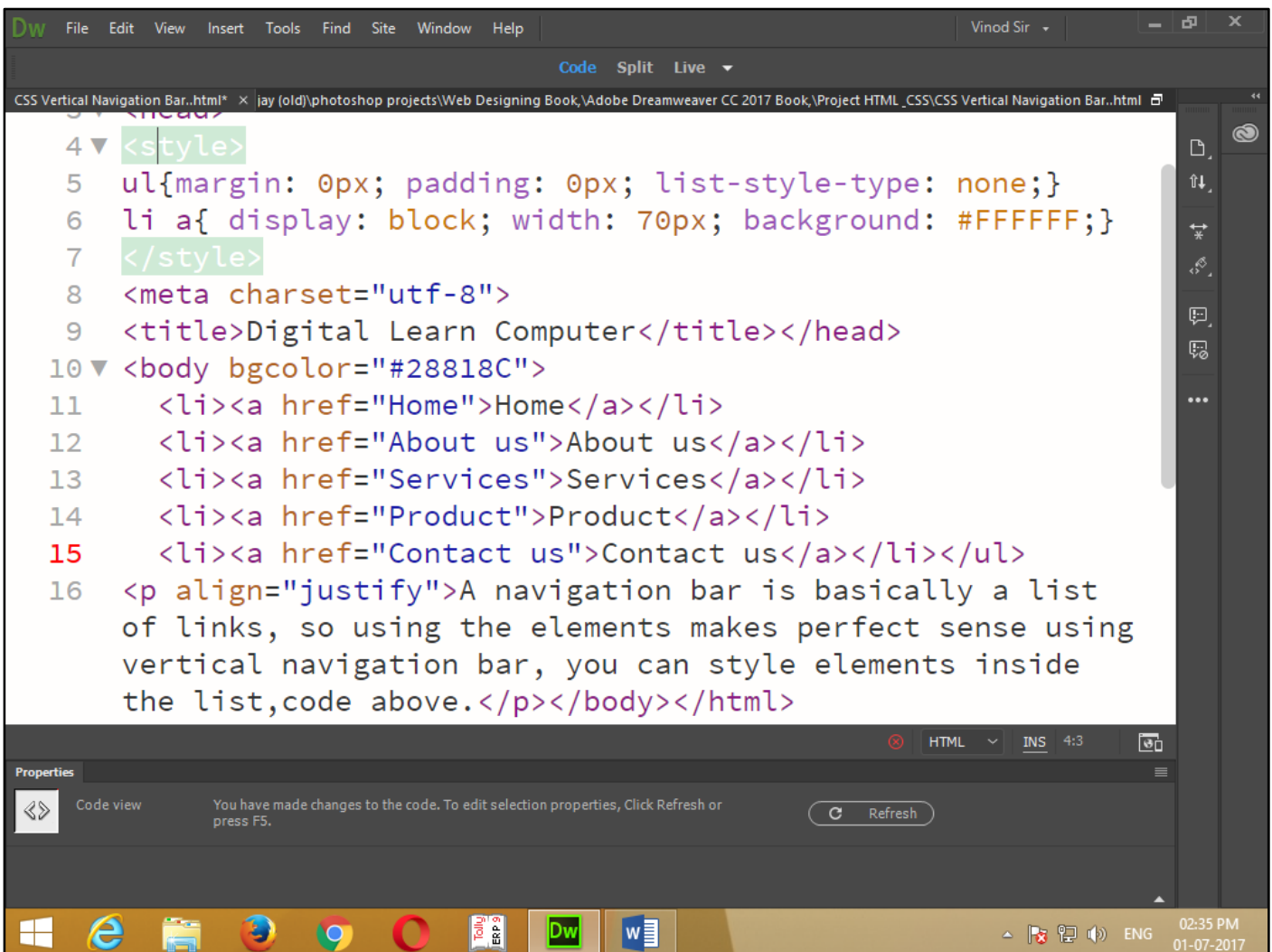
CSS Navigation Bar List of List Style None. A navigation bar is basically a list of links, so using the and elements makes perfect sense using list style none.



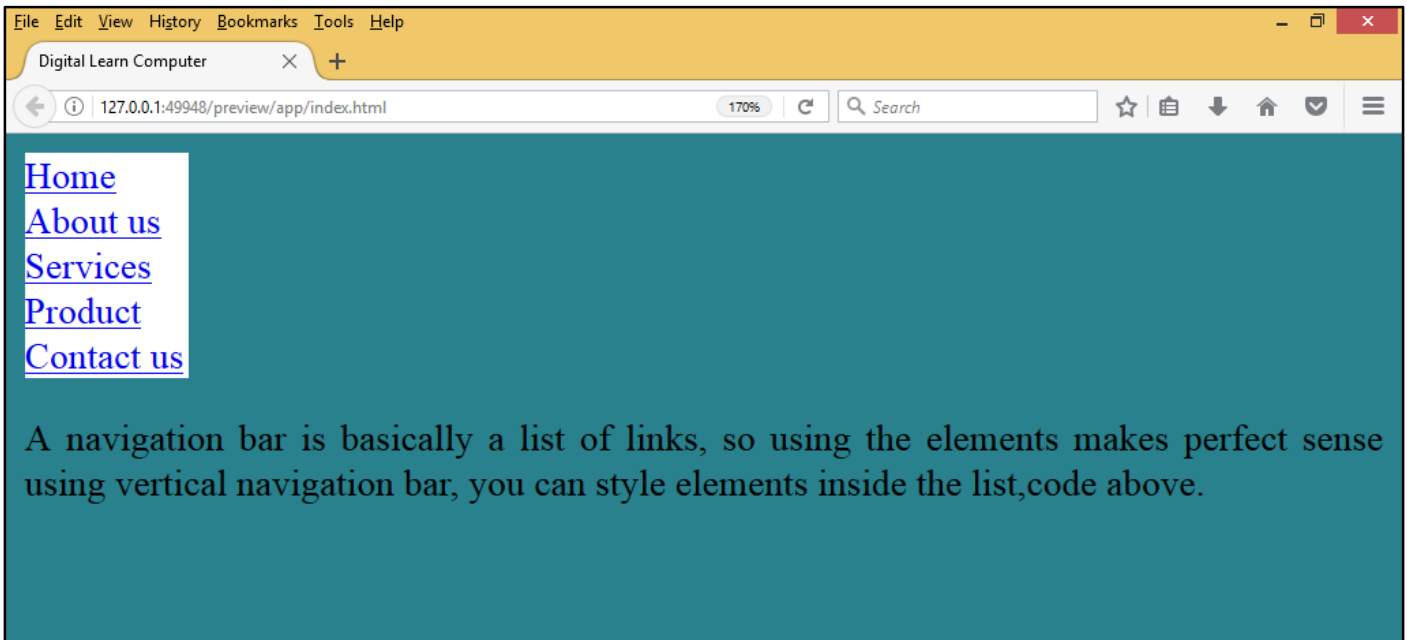
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word list of list style none code as simple web page browser.



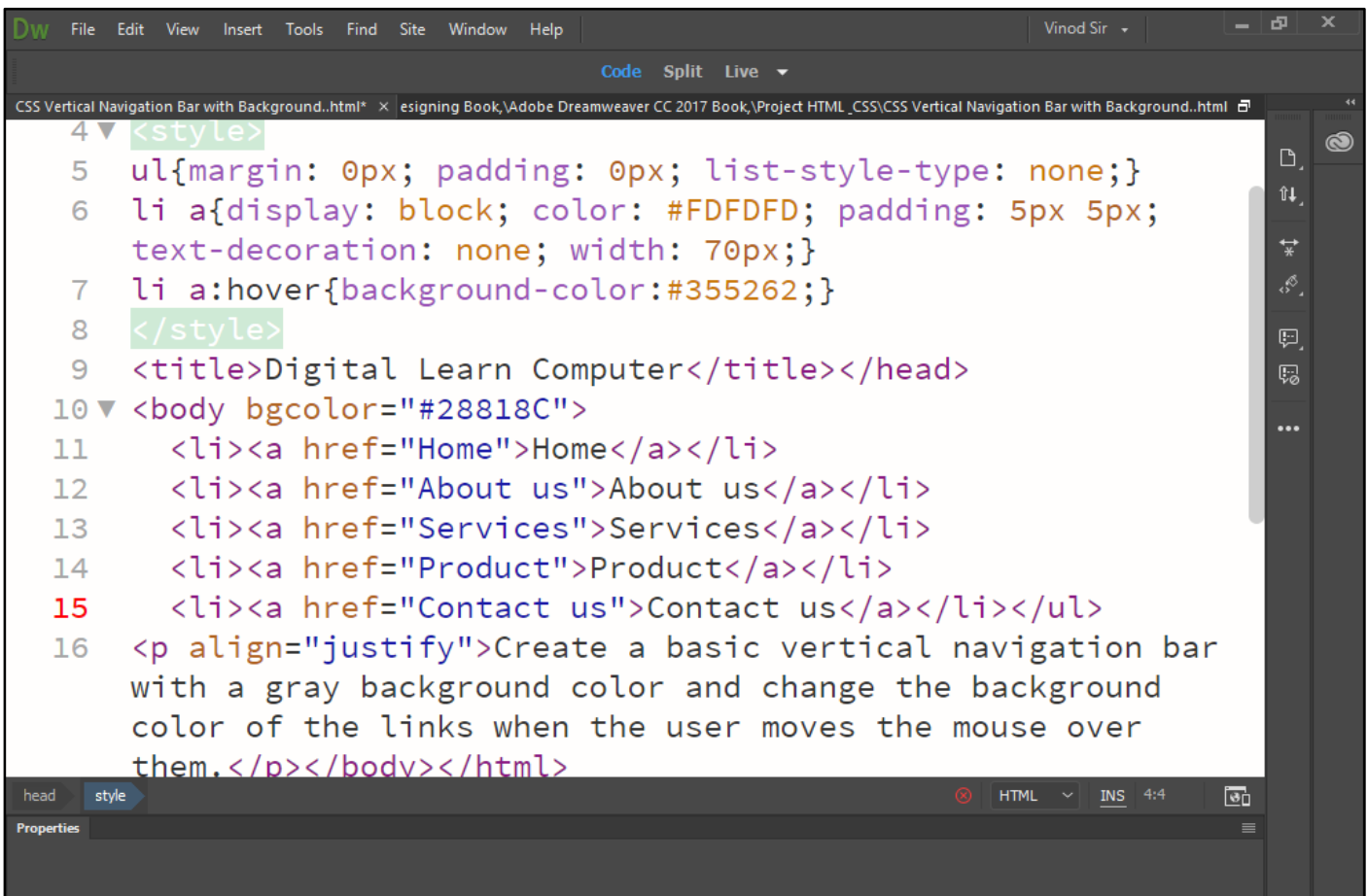
CSS Vertical Navigation Bar. A navigation bar is basically a list of links, so using the `` and `` elements makes perfect sense using vertical navigation bar, you can style the `<a>` elements inside the list, in addition to the code above.



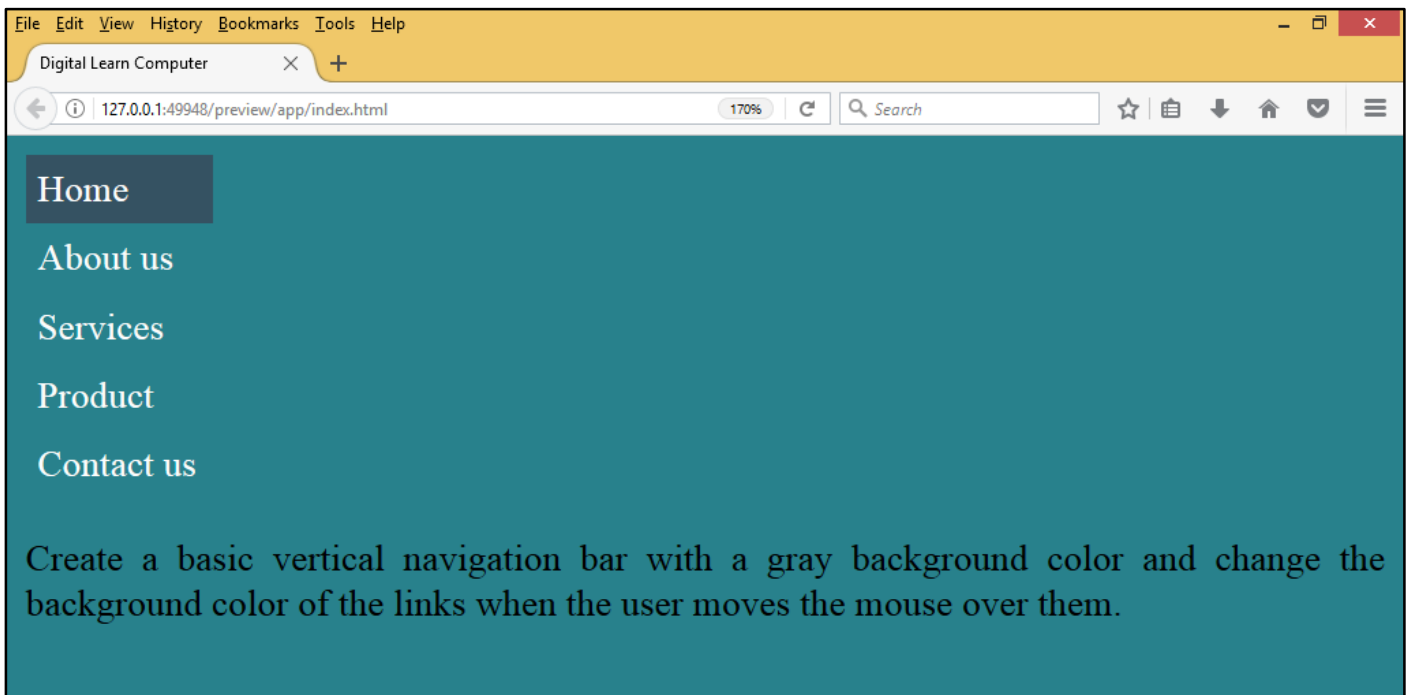
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word vertical navigation bar code as simple web page browser.



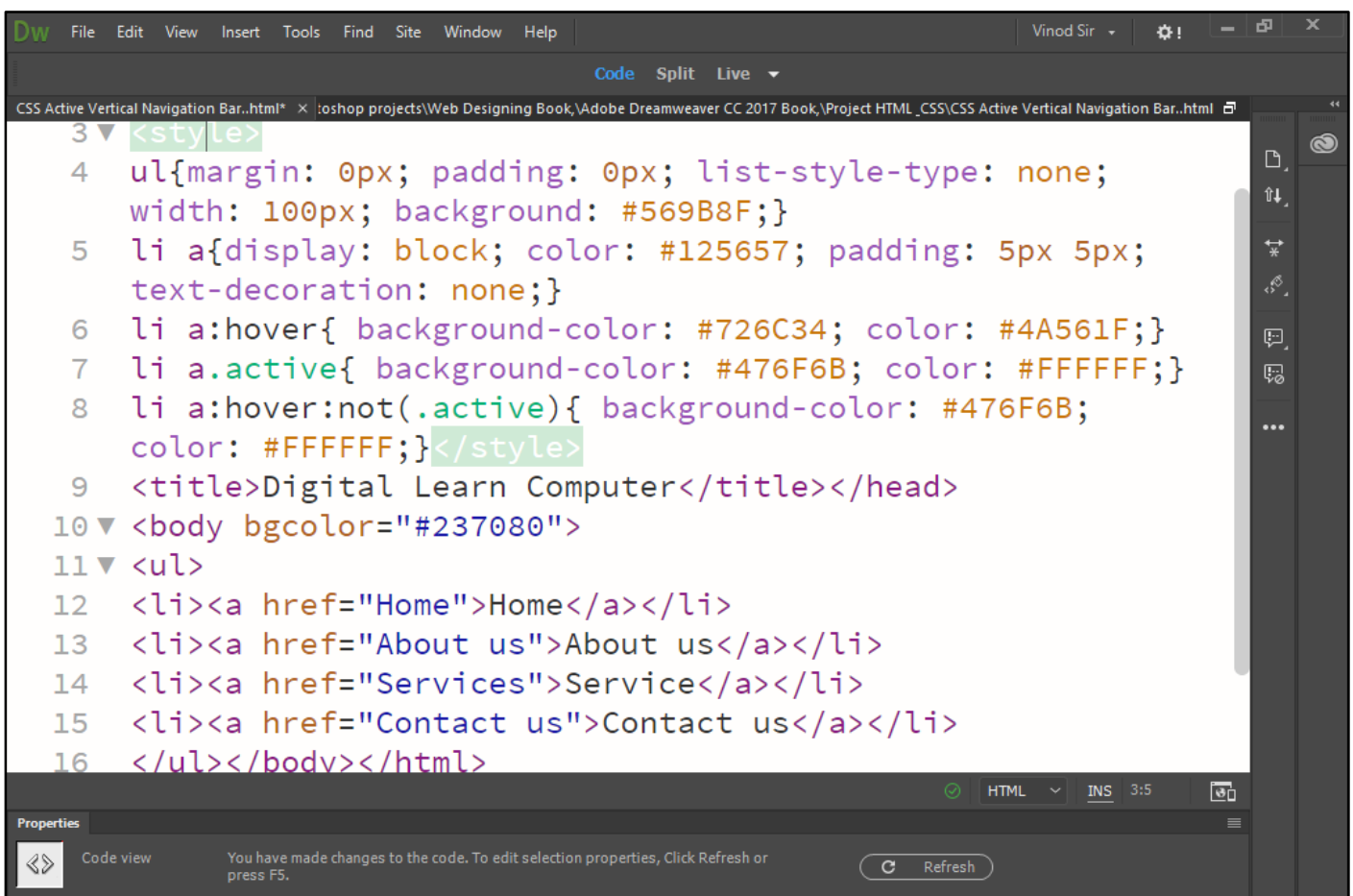
CSS Vertical Navigation Bar with Background. Create a basic vertical navigation bar with a gray background color and change the background color of the links when the user moves the mouse over them.



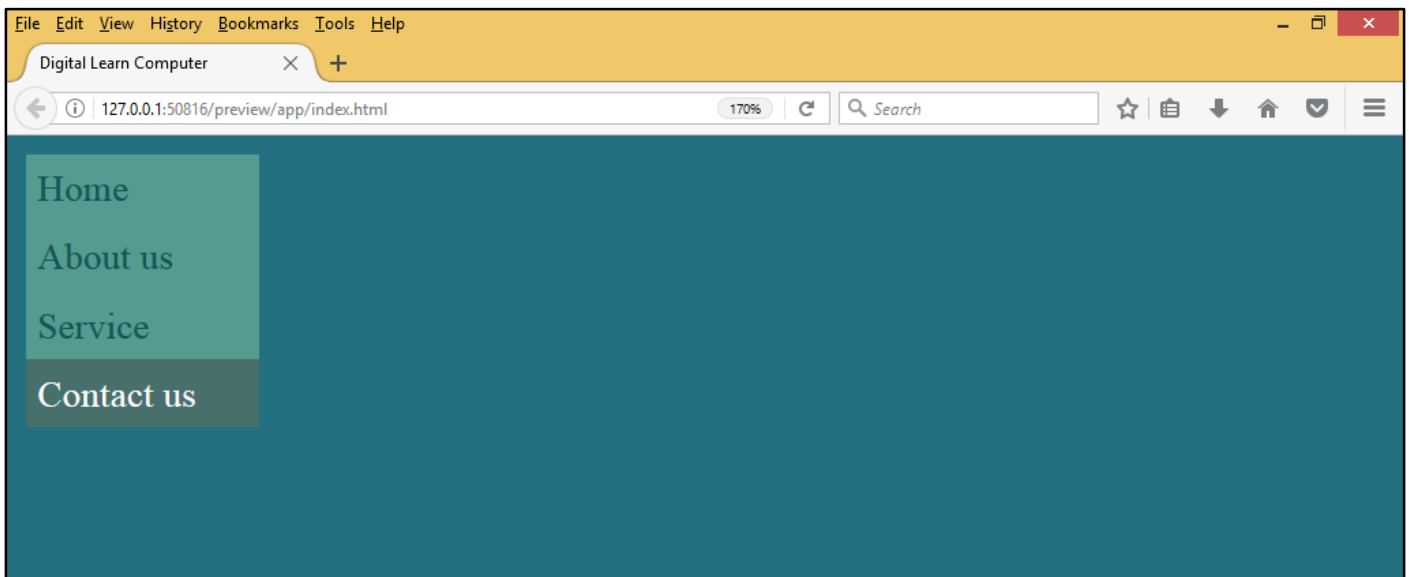
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word vertical navigation bar background code as simple web page browser.



CSS Active Vertical Navigation Bar. Create a basic vertical navigation bar Add an "active" class to the current link.



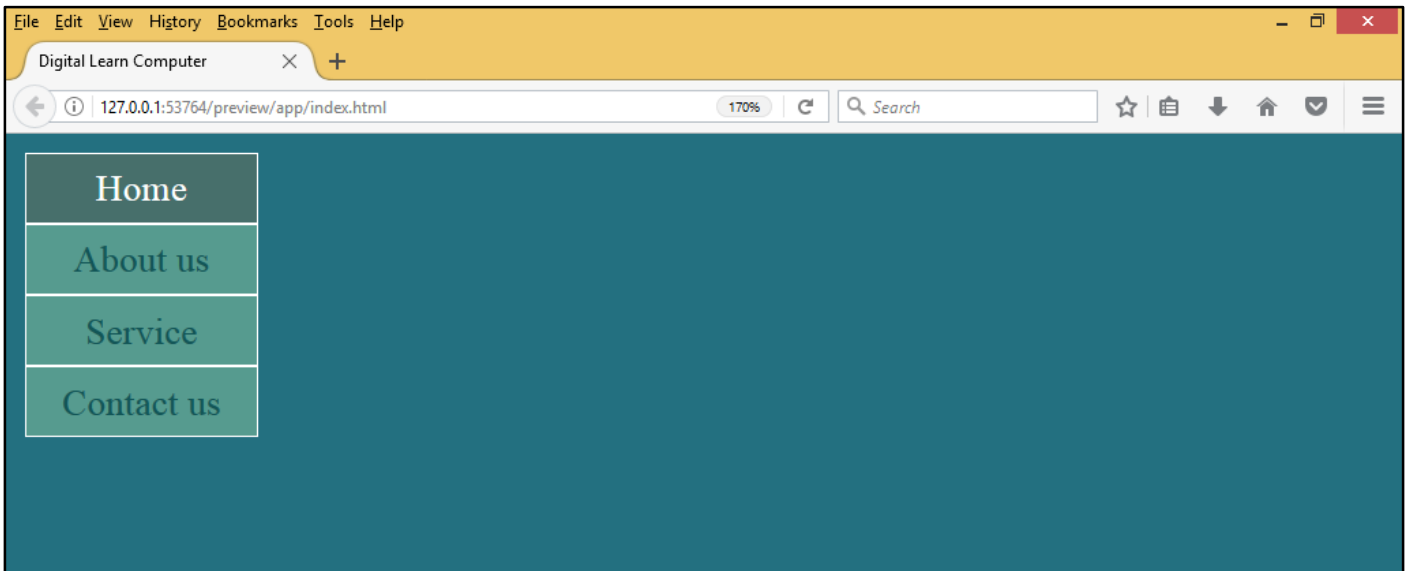
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word active vertical navigation bar code as simple web page browser.



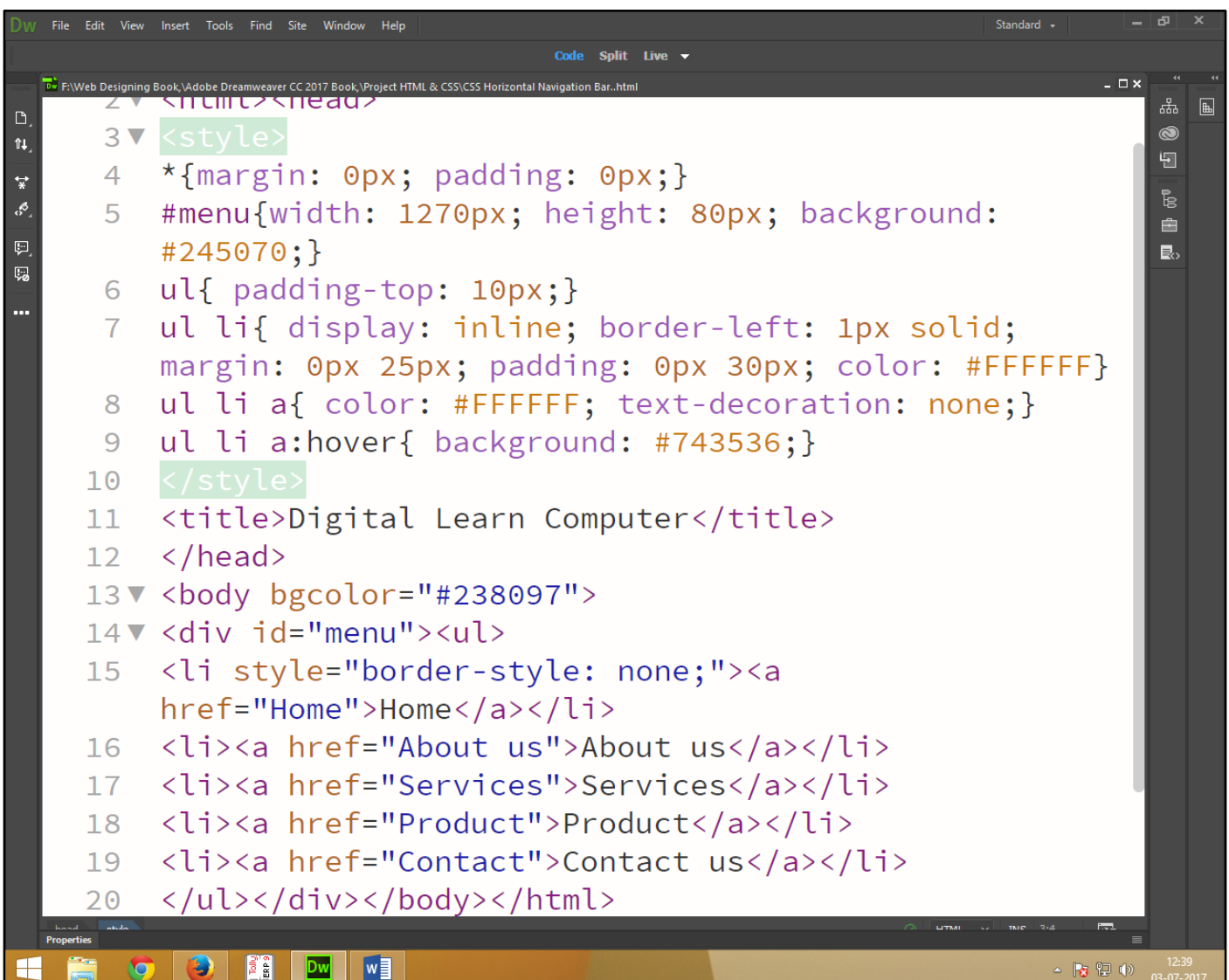
CSS Add Borders Vertical Navigation Bar. Add the border property to `` add a border around the navigation bar. If you also want borders inside the navigation bar, add a border to all `` elements.

```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Vinod Sir
Code Split Live
CSS Add Borders Vertical Navigation Bar..html x :cts\Web Designing Book,\Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book,\Project HTML_CSS\CSS Add Borders Vertical Navigation Bar..html
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <style>
4 ul{margin: 0px; padding: 0px; list-style-type: none;
width: 100px; background: #569B8F;}
5 li a{display: block; color: #125657; padding: 5px 5px;
text-decoration: none; border: 1px solid #FFFFFF; text-
align: center;}
6 li a:hover{ background-color: #726C34; color: #4A561F;}
7 li a.active{ background-color: #476F6B; color: #FFFFFF;}
8 li a:hover:not(.active){ background-color: #476F6B;
color: #FFFFFF;}</style>
9 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title></head>
10 <body bgcolor="#237080">
11 <ul>
12 <li><a href="Home">Home</a></li>
13 <li><a href="About us">About us</a></li>
14 <li><a href="Services">Service</a></li>
15 <li><a href="Contact us">Contact us</a></li>
16 </ul></body></html>
17
head style HTML INS 3:5
```

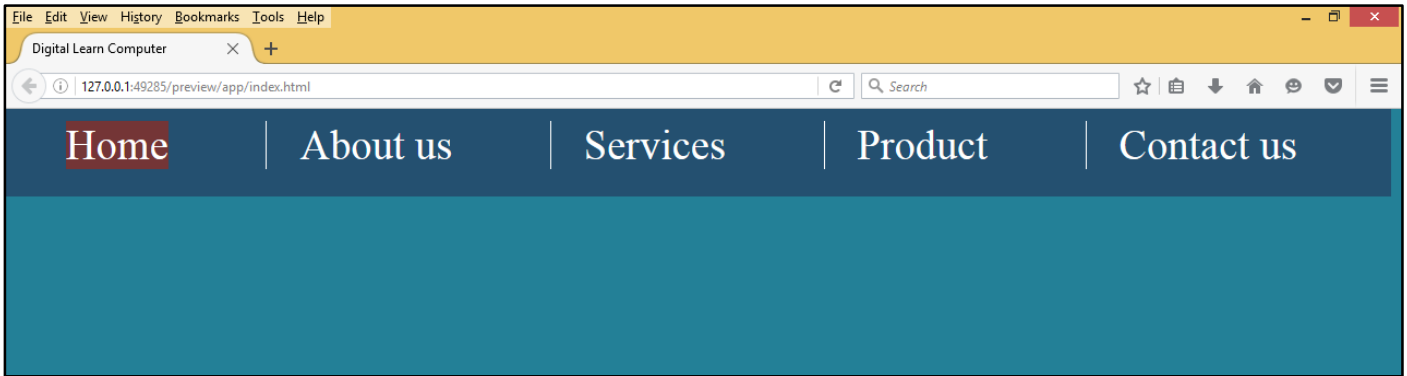
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word add borders vertical navigation bar code as simple web page browser.



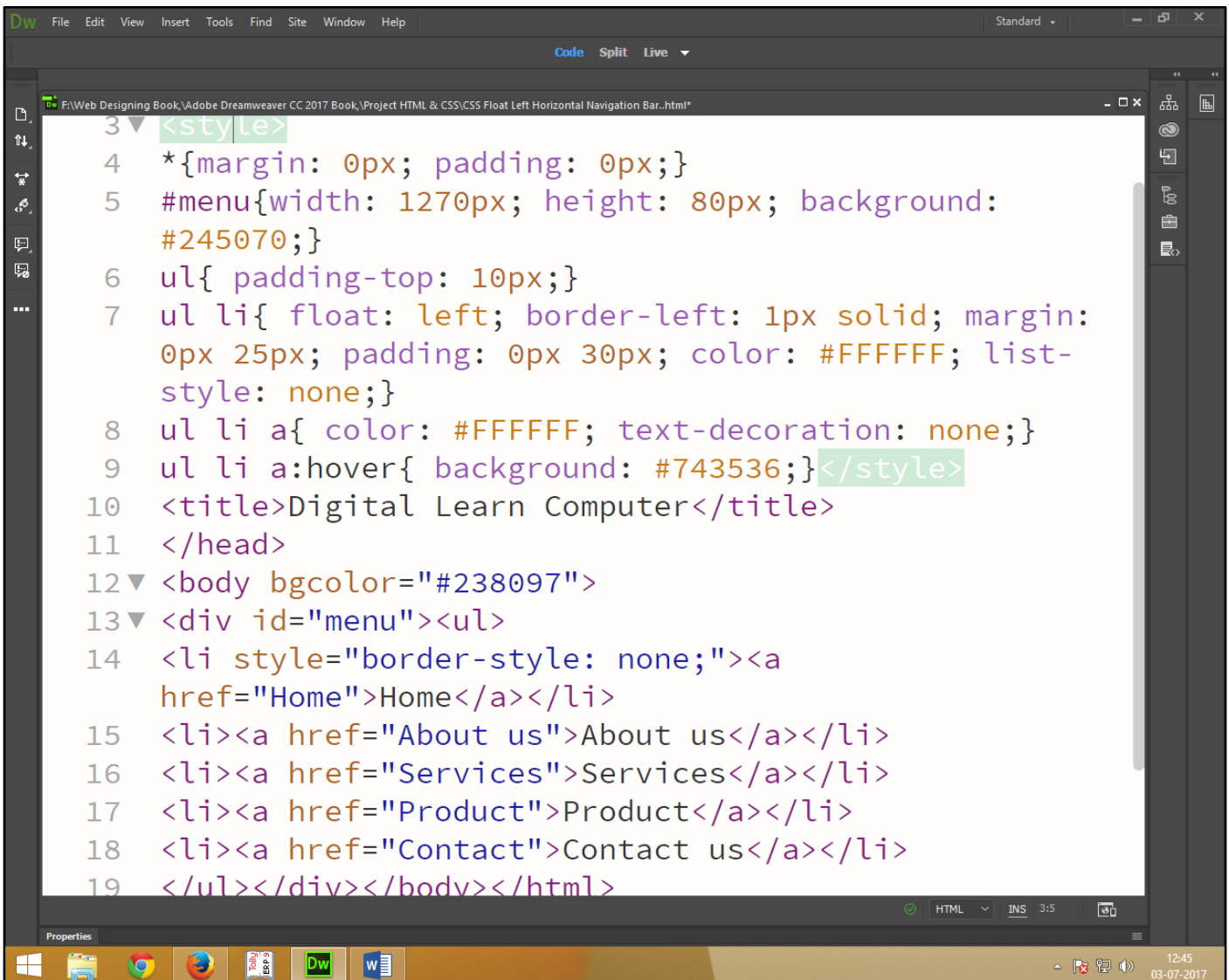
CSS Horizontal Navigation Bar. There are two ways to create a horizontal navigation bar. Using inline or floating list items horizontal navigation bar is to specify the elements as inline.



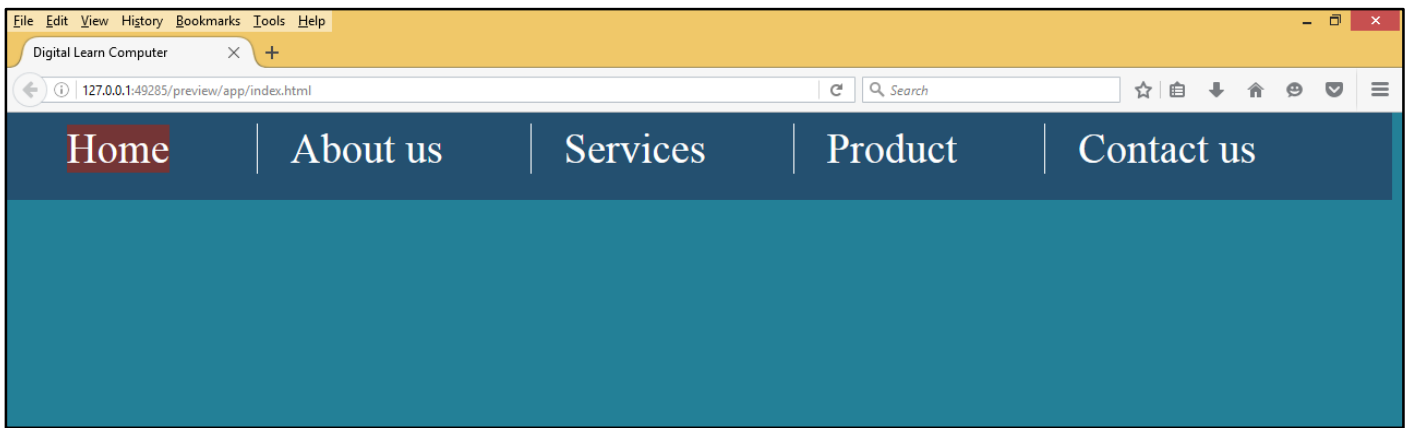
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word horizontal navigation bar code as simple web page browser.



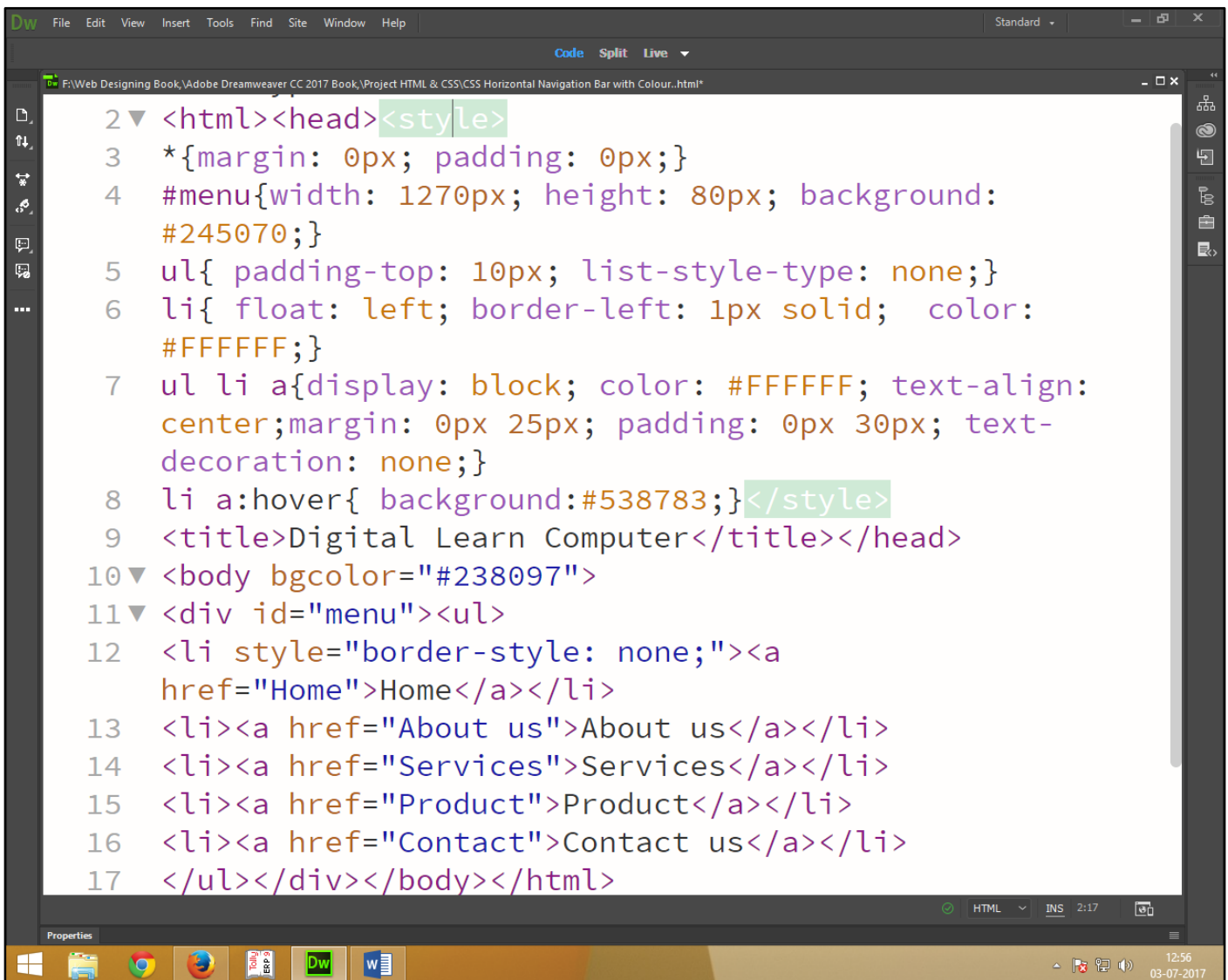
CSS Float Left Horizontal Navigation Bar. Another way of creating a horizontal navigation bar is to float the elements, and specify a layout for the navigation links.



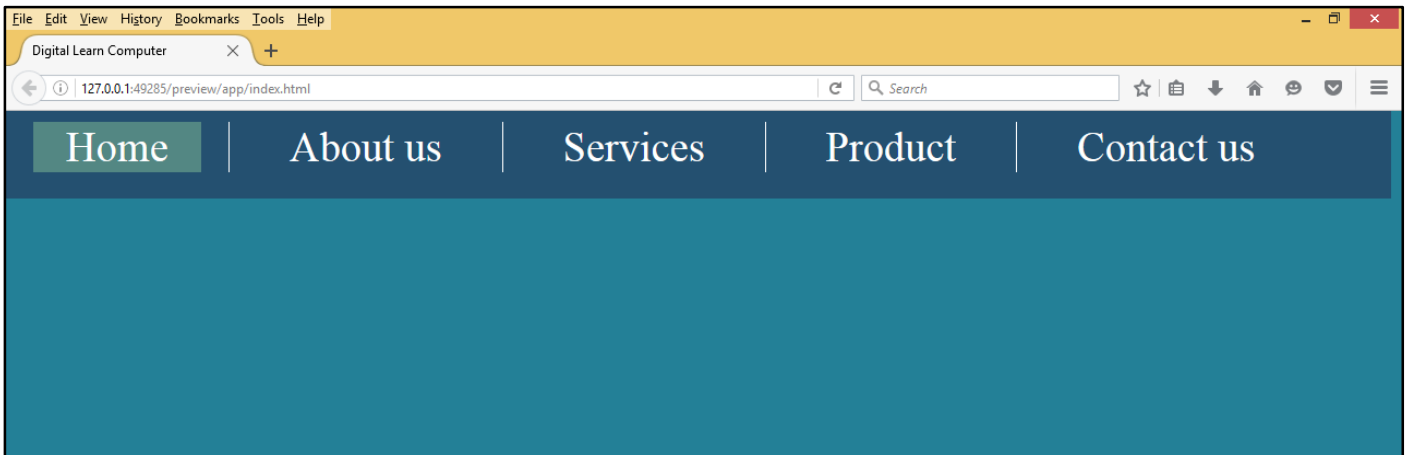
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word float left horizontal navigation bar code as simple web page browser.



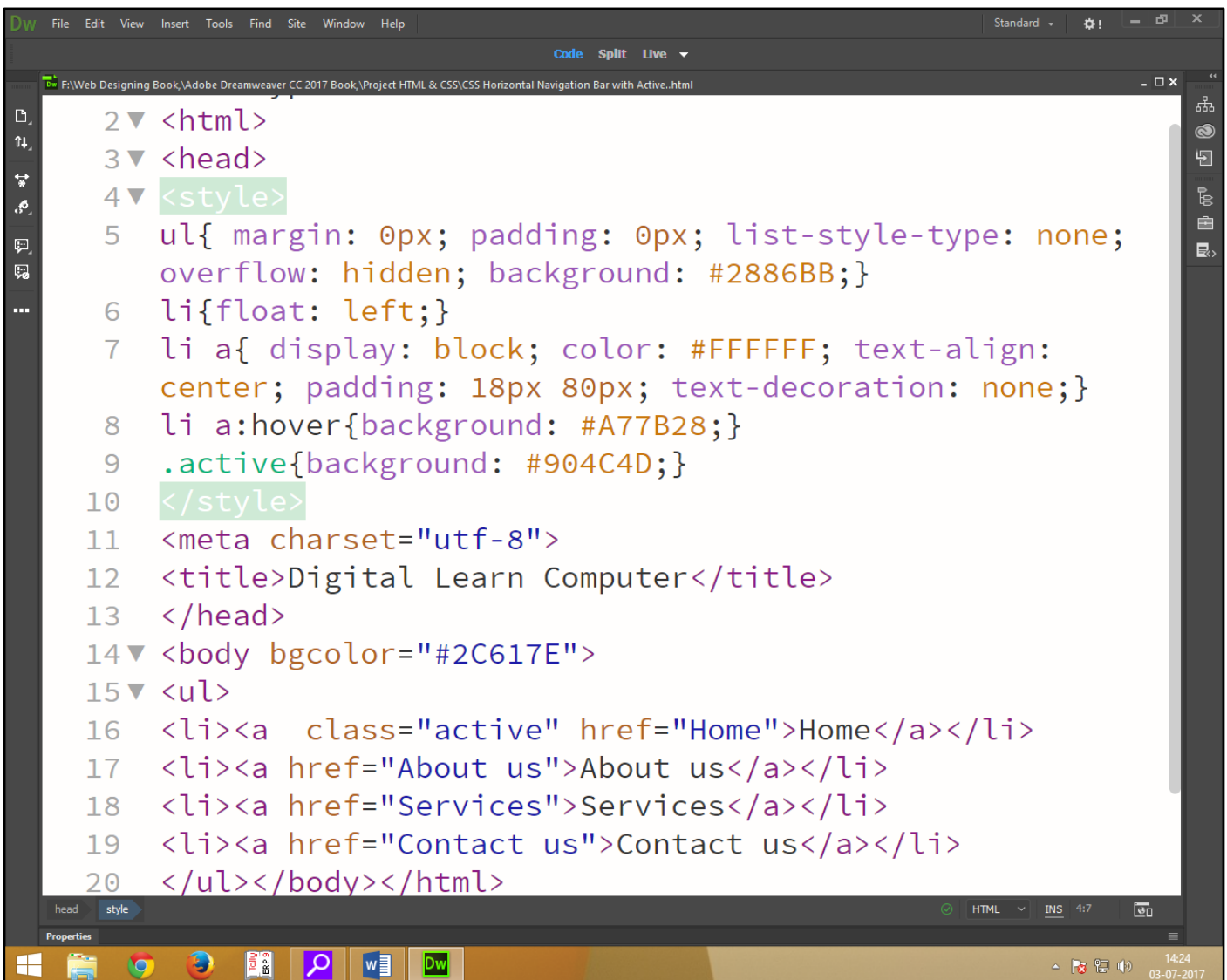
CSS Horizontal Navigation Bar with Colour. Create a basic horizontal navigation bar with a dark background color and change the background color of the links when the user moves the mouse over them.



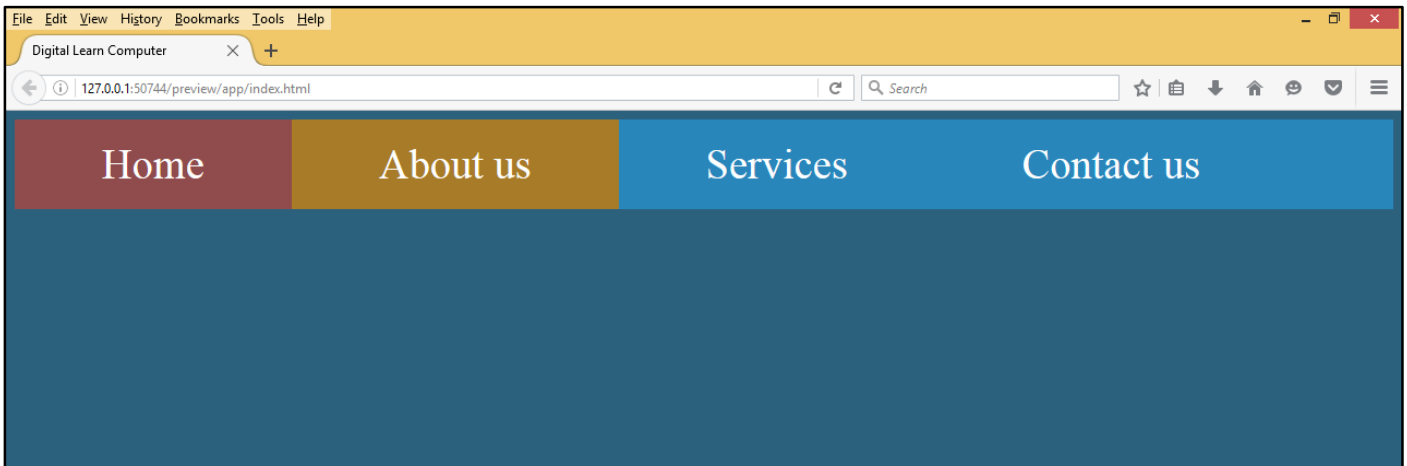
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word horizontal navigation bar with color code as simple web page browser.



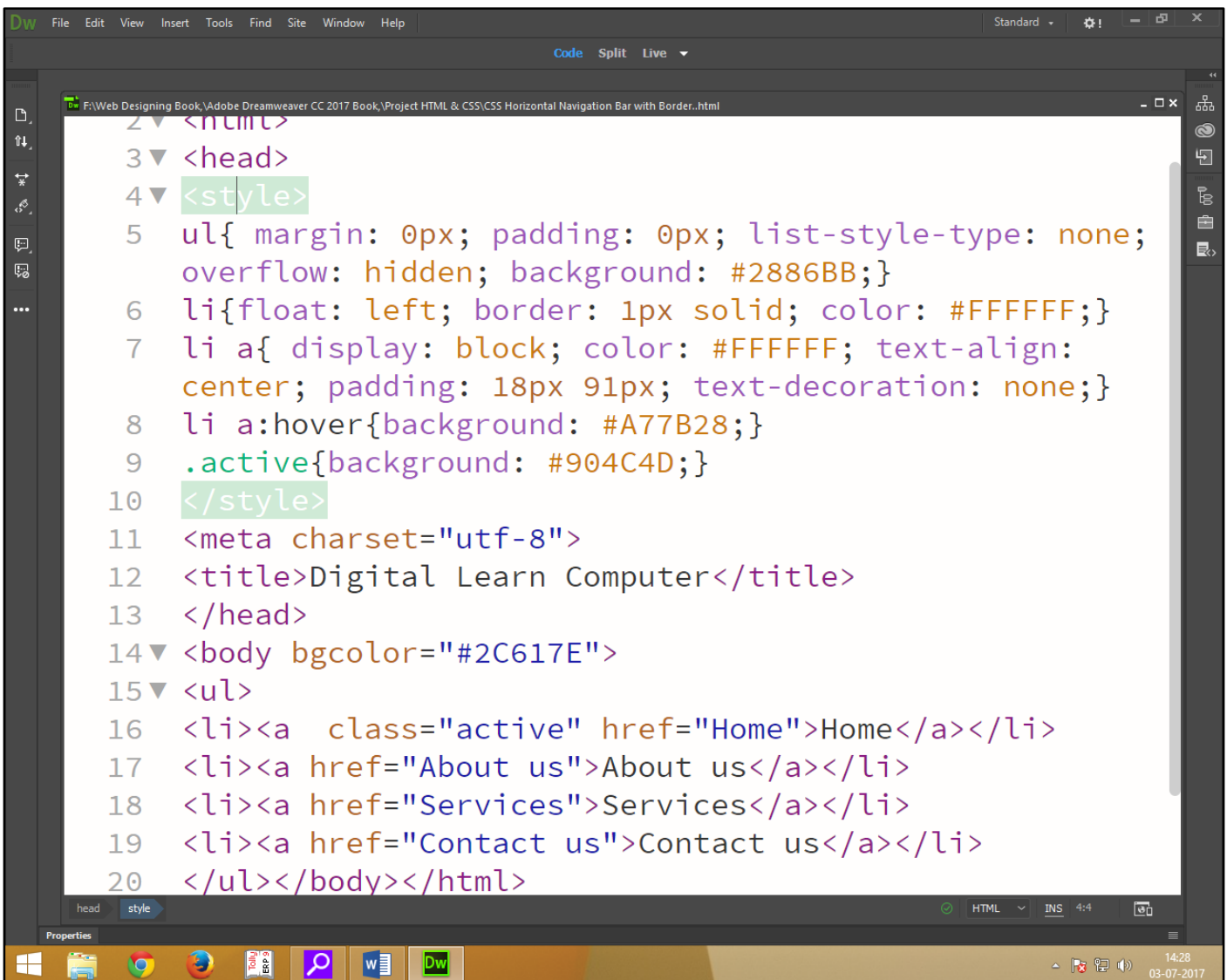
CSS Horizontal Navigation Bar with Active. Create a basic horizontal navigation bar with a dark background color and add an "active" class to the current link.



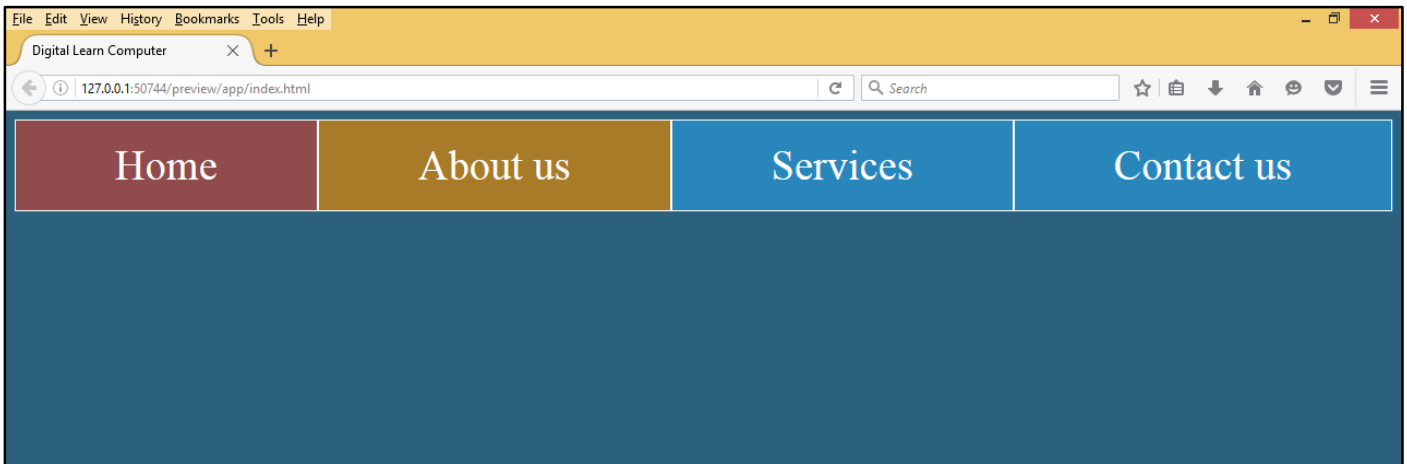
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word horizontal navigation bar with active link code as simple web page browser.



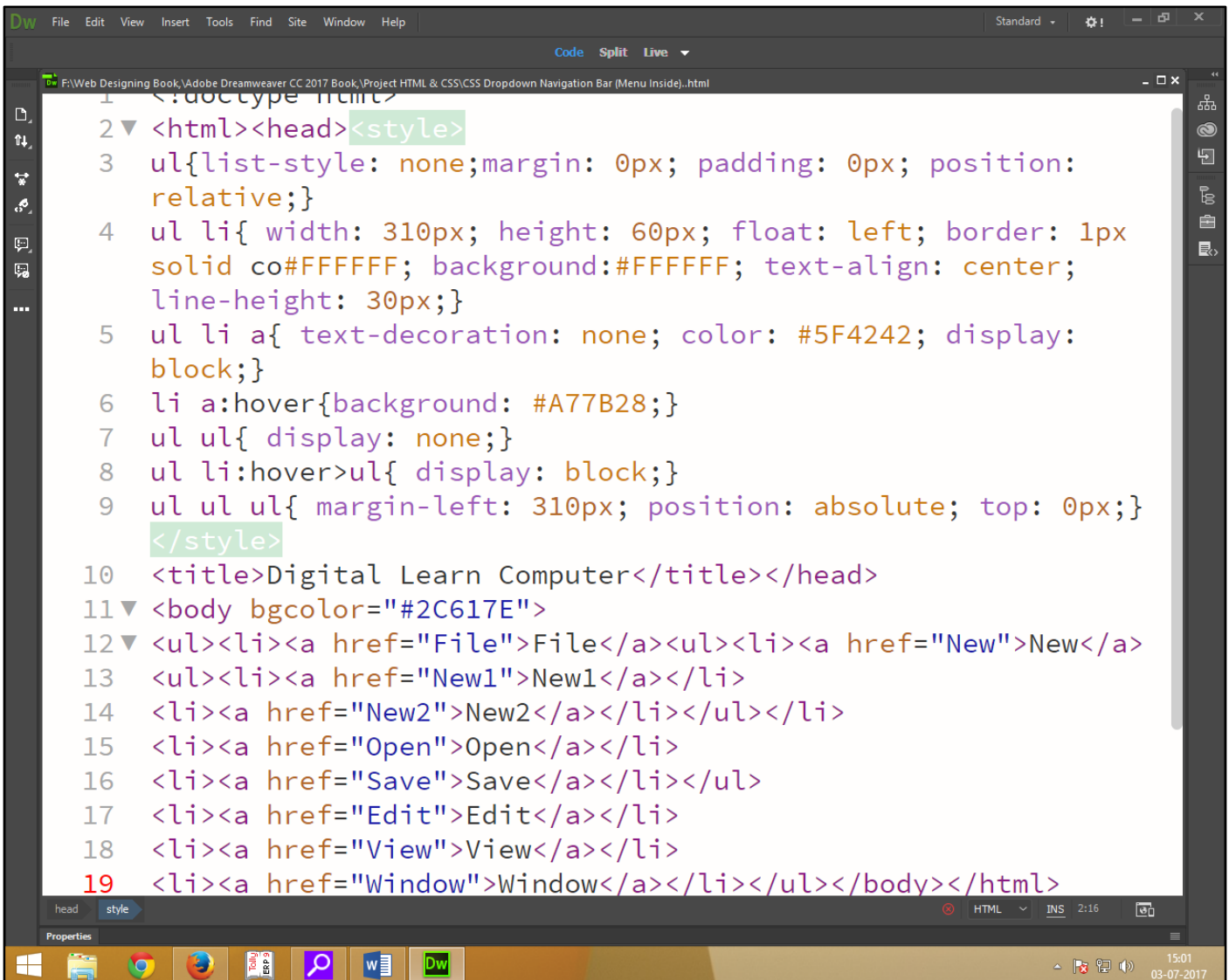
CSS Horizontal Navigation Bar with Border. Create a basic horizontal navigation bar with a dark background color and add the border-right property to to create link dividers.



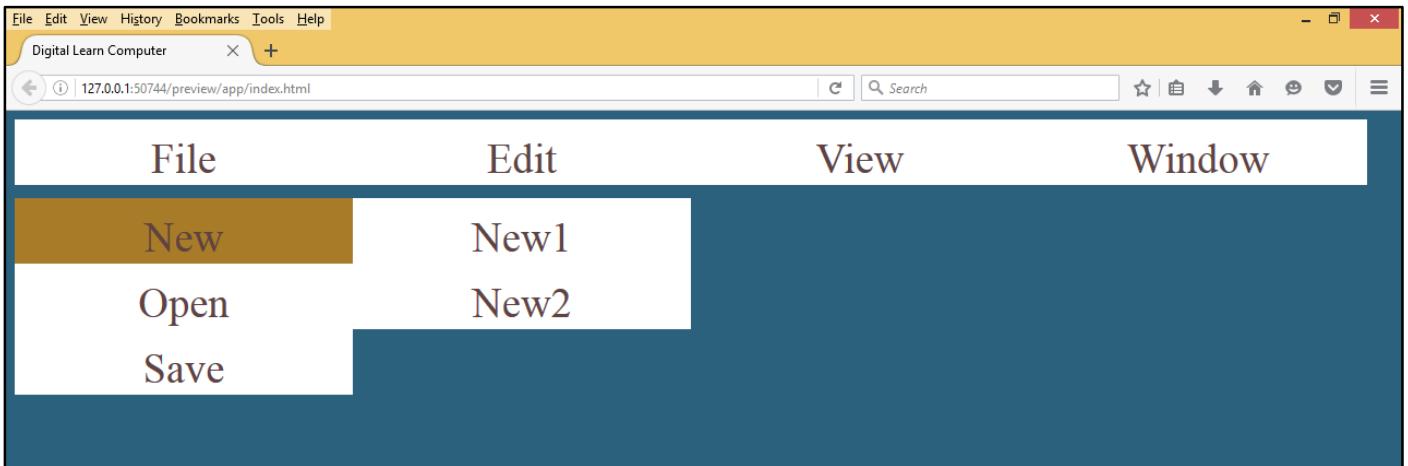
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word horizontal navigation bar with border code as simple web page browser.



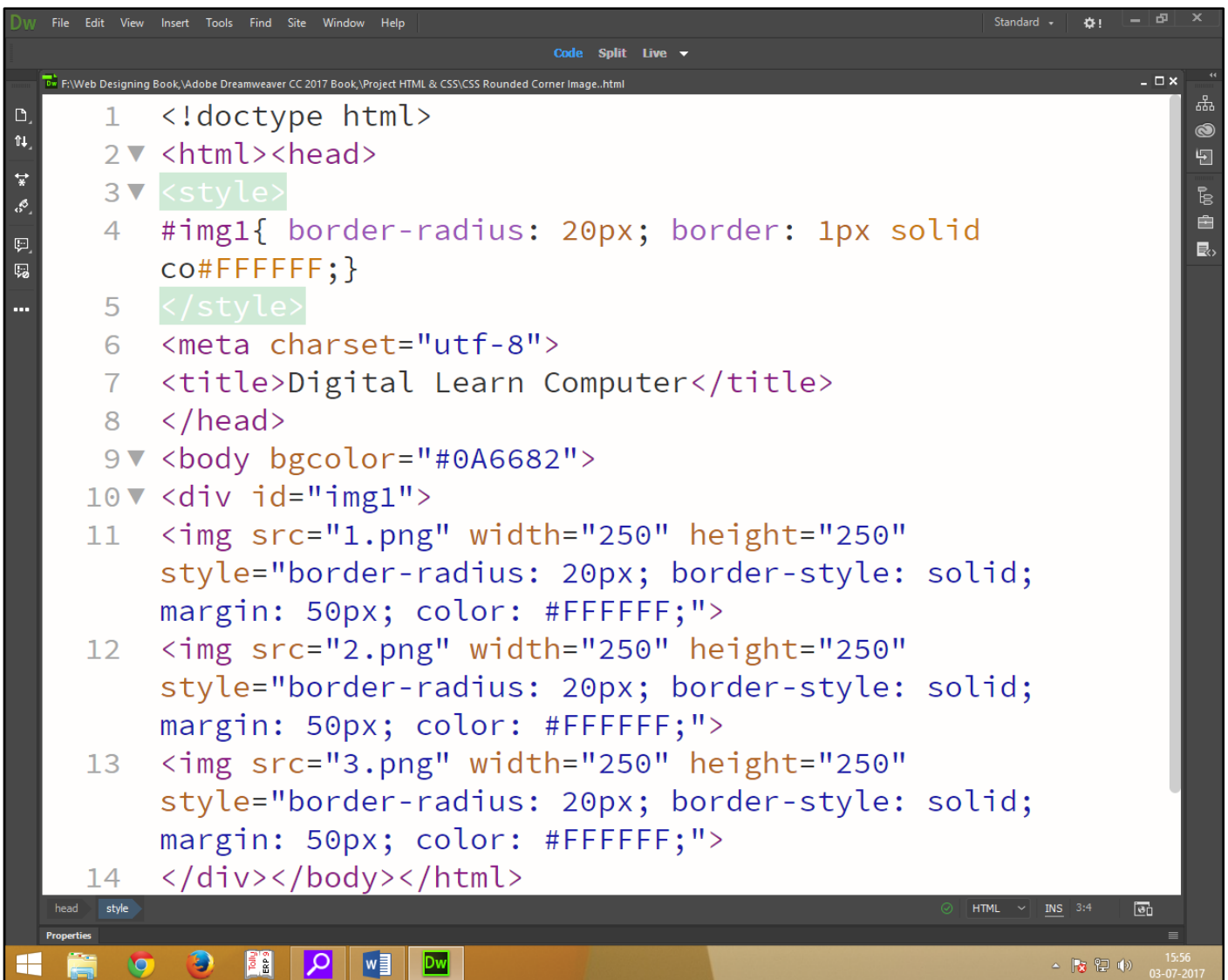
CSS Dropdown Navigation Bar (Menu Inside). Create a basic horizontal navigation bar with a dark background color and add a dropdown menu inside a navigation bar.



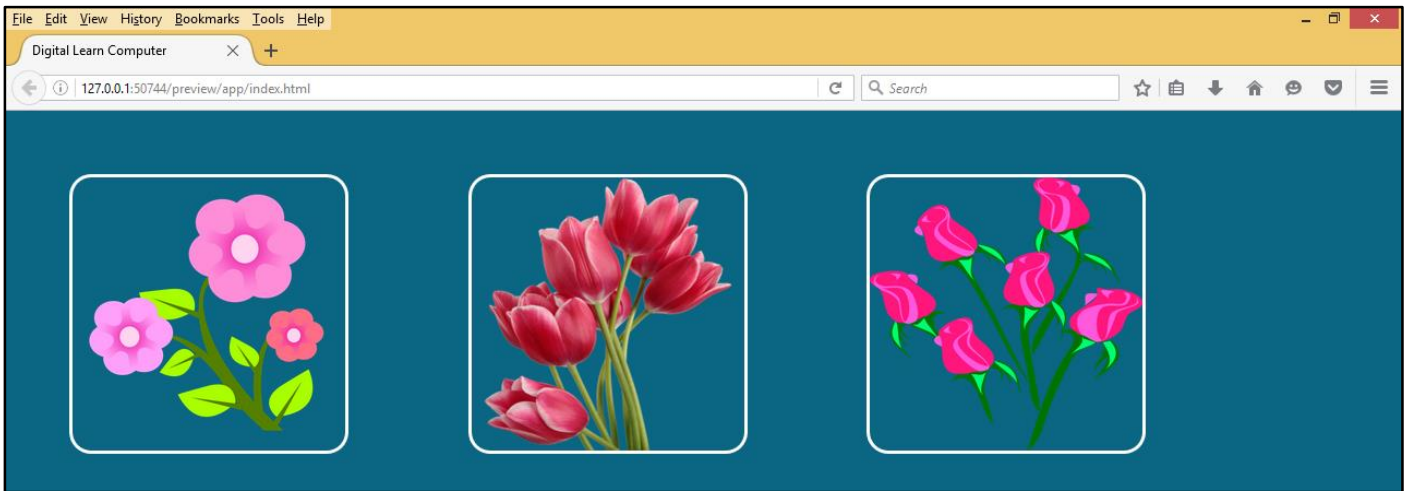
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word horizontal navigation bar dropdown menu list code as simple web page browser.



CSS Rounded Corner Image. You can give any element "rounded corners", by using the border-radius property.



Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word border – radius code as simple web page browser.

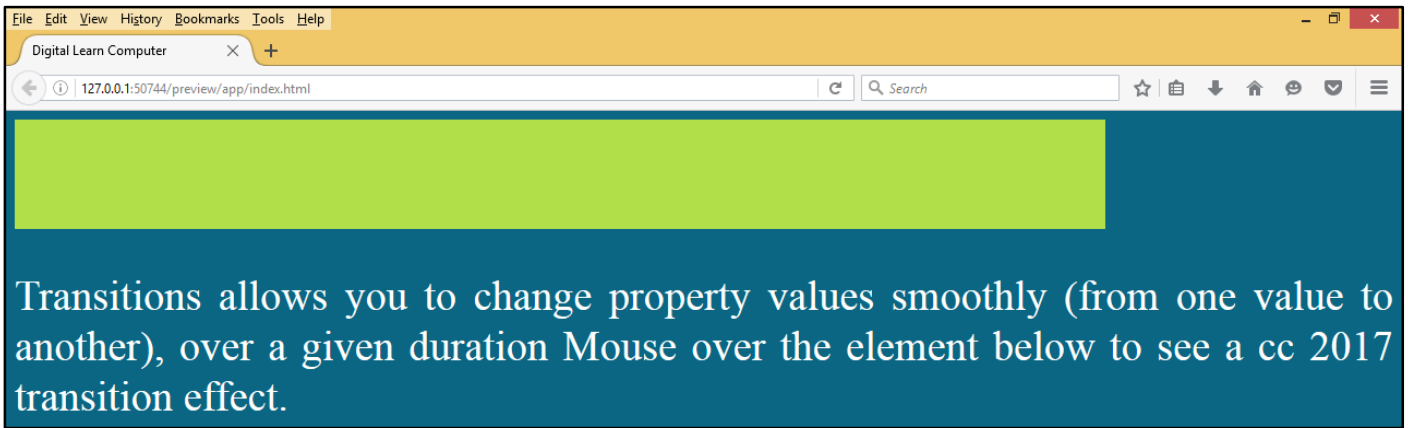


Chapter-41. CSS Transitions.

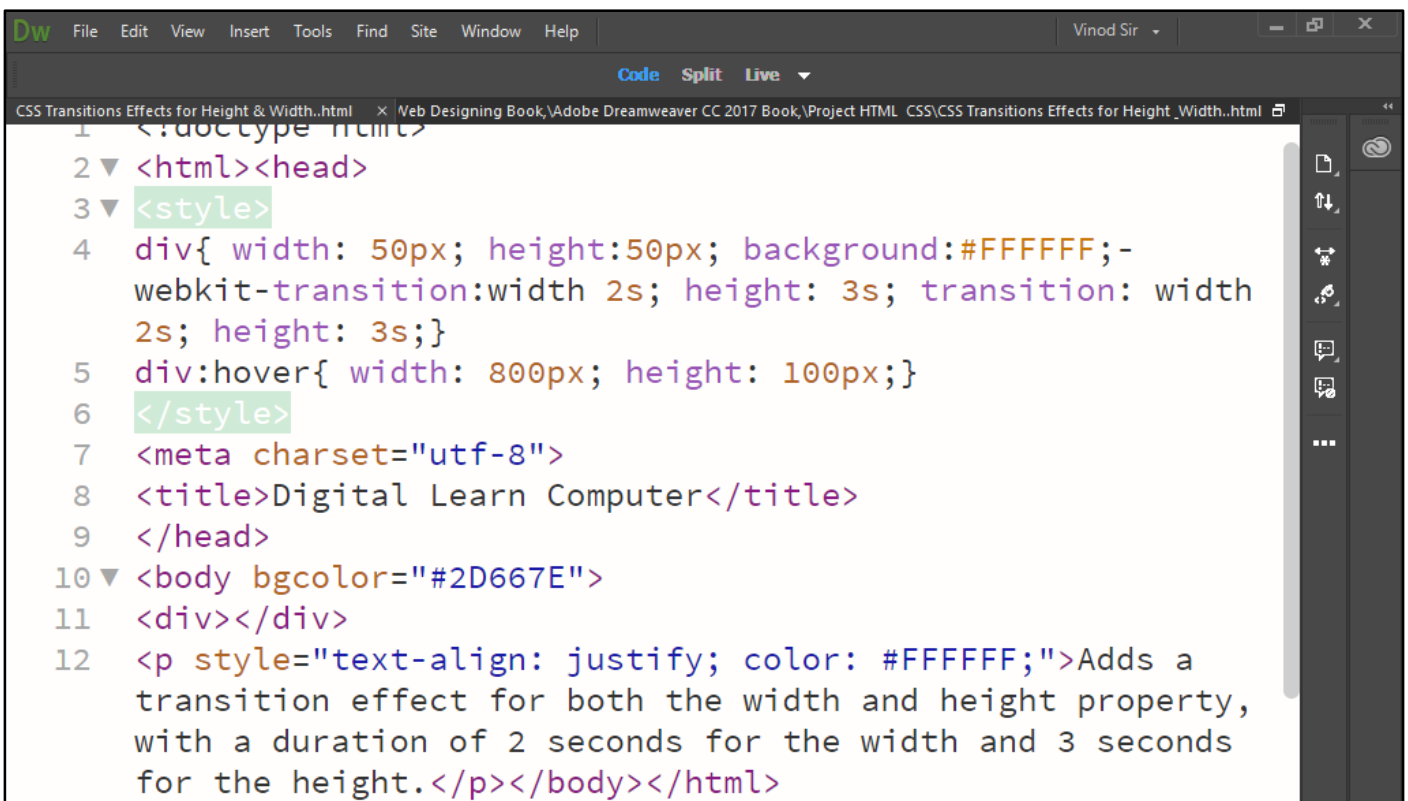
CSS Transitions Effects. Transitions allows you to change property values smoothly (from one value to another), over a given duration Mouse over the element below to see a CC 2018 transition effect.

```
Dw File Edit View Insert Tools Find Site Window Help Standard - ! - □ ×
Code Split Live
F:\Web Designing Book\Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2017 Book\Project HTML & CSS\CSS Transitions Effects...html
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5 div { width: 50px; height: 100px; background:
   #B1DF4A;-webkit-transition:width 2s; transition: width
   2s;}
6 div:hover{width: 1000px;}
7 </style>
8 <meta charset="utf-8">
9 <title>Digital Learn Computer</title>
10 </head>
11 <body bgcolor="#0A6682">
12 <div></div>
13 <p style="color: #FFFFFF; text-align:
   justify;">Transitions allows you to change property
   values smoothly (from one value to another), over a
   given duration Mouse over the element below to see a
   cc 2017 transition effect.</p>
14 </body></html>
```

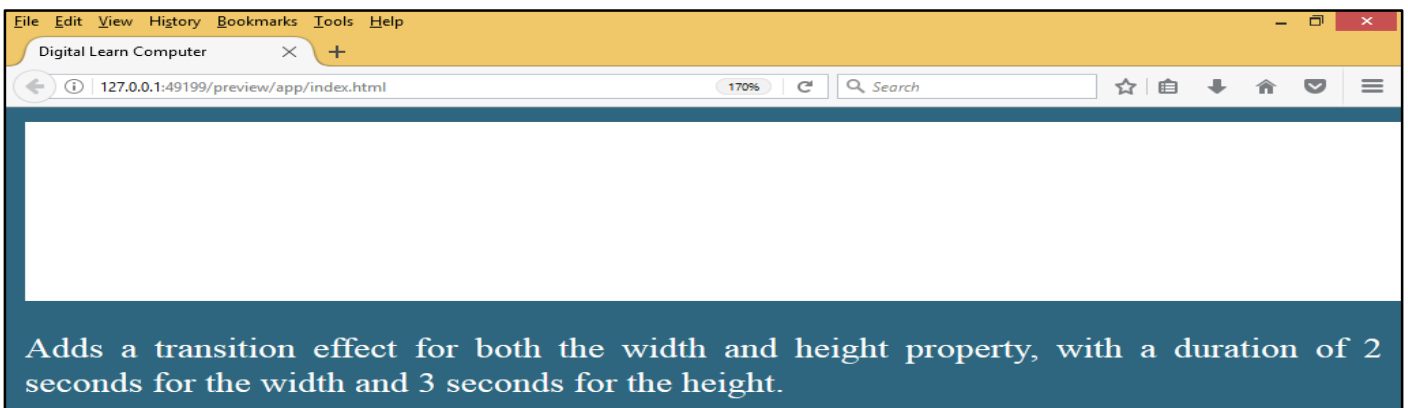
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word transition code as simple web page browser.



CSS Transitions Effects for Height & Width. Adds a transition effect for both the width and height property, with a duration of 2 seconds for the width and 3 seconds for the height.



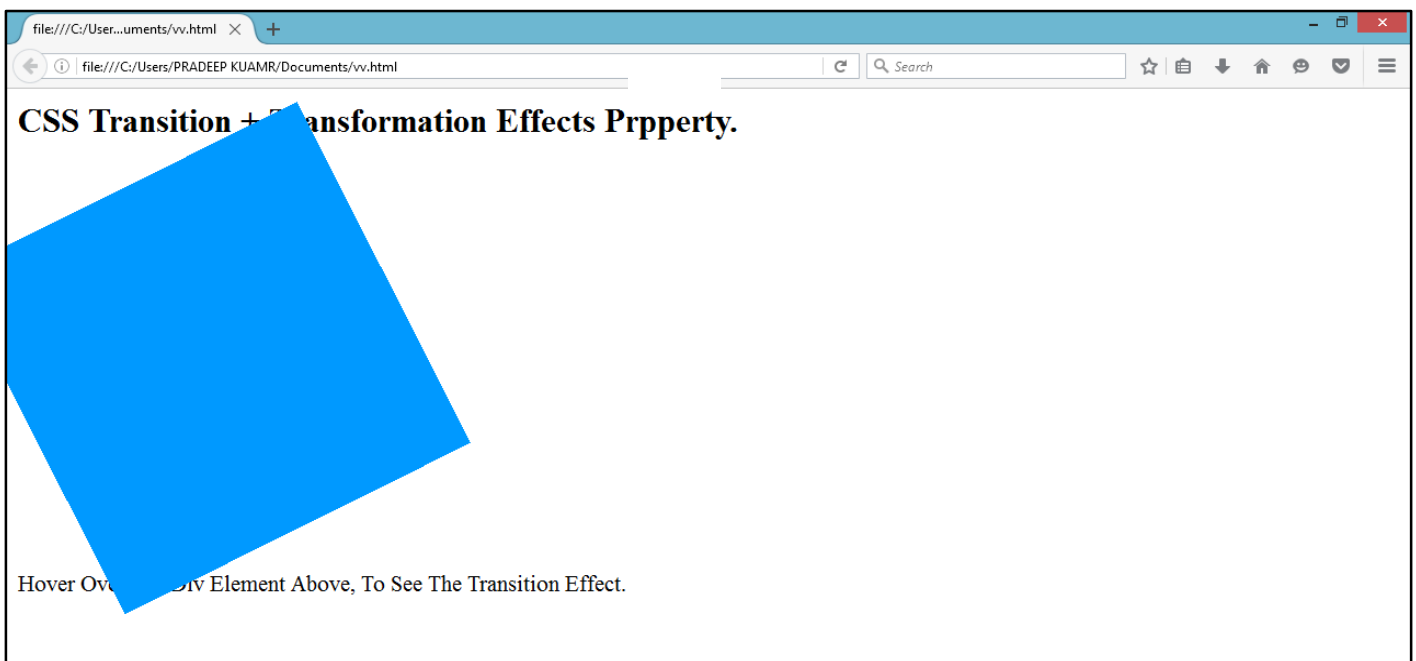
Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word transition for width & height code as simple web page browser.



CSS Transition + Transformation Effects. Adds a transformation to the transition effect.

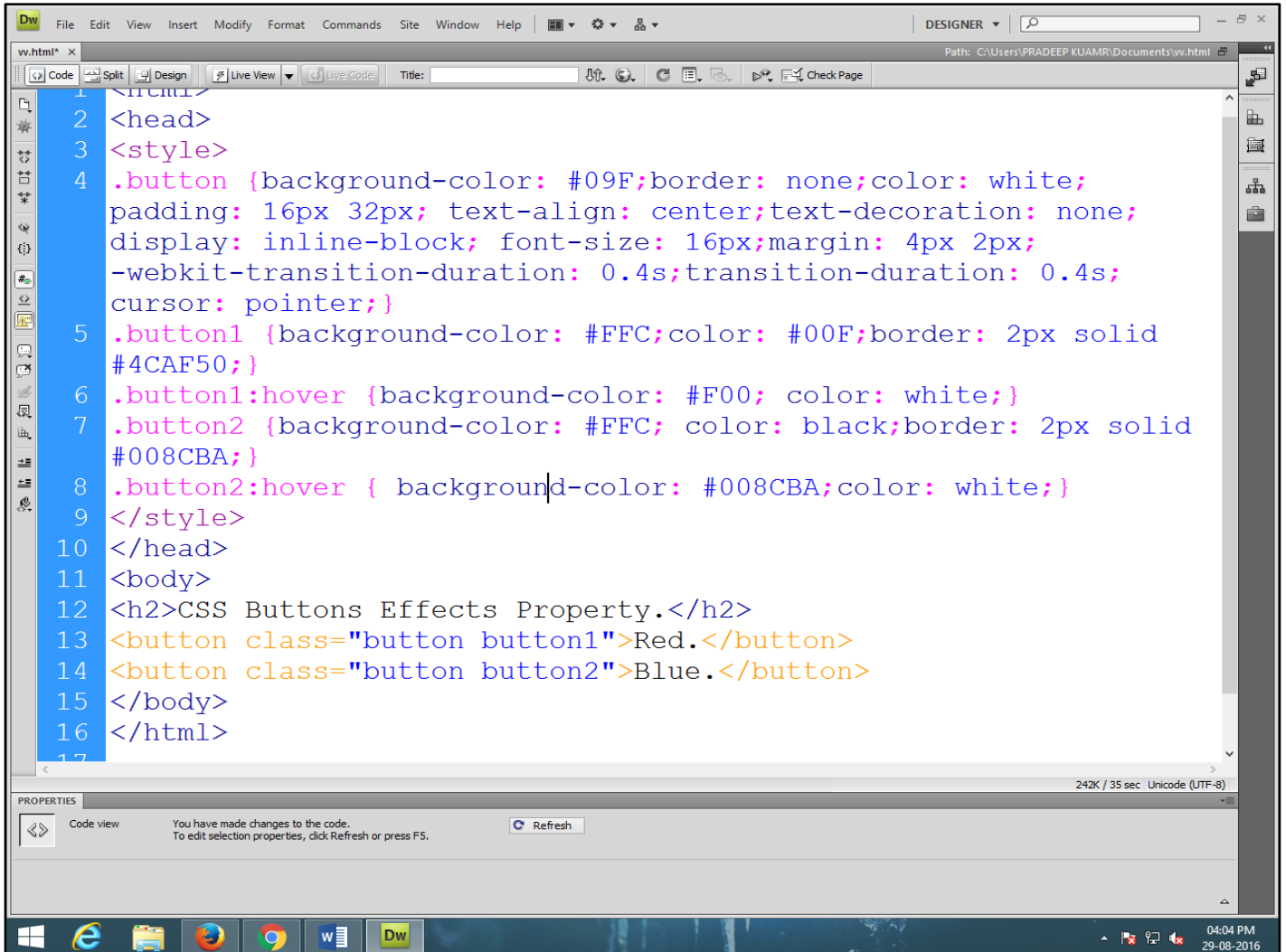
```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <style>
4
5 div {width: 100px;height: 100px; background-color:#09F;
6 -webkit-transition: width 2s; height:2s; -webkit-transform 2s;
7 transition: width 2s, height 2s, transform 2s;}
8
9
10 div:hover {width: 300px; height:300px; -webkit-transform:
11 rotate(180deg); transform: rotate(180deg);}
12
13 </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <h2>CSS Transition + Transformation Effects Prpperty.</h2>
17 <div></div>
18 <p>Hover Over The Div Element Above, To See The Transition
19 Effect.</p>
20 </body>
21 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word transition + transformation code as simple web page browser.



CSS Button.

CSS Button Effects. Use the: hover selector to change the style of a button when you move the mouse over it.



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <style>
4 .button {background-color: #09F;border: none;color: white;
padding: 16px 32px; text-align: center;text-decoration: none;
display: inline-block; font-size: 16px;margin: 4px 2px;
-webkit-transition-duration: 0.4s;transition-duration: 0.4s;
cursor: pointer;}
5 .button1 {background-color: #FFC;color: #00F;border: 2px solid
#4CAF50;}
6 .button1:hover {background-color: #F00; color: white;}
7 .button2 {background-color: #FFC; color: black;border: 2px solid
#008CBA;}
8 .button2:hover { background-color: #008CBA;color: white;}
9 </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <h2>CSS Buttons Effects Property.</h2>
13 <button class="button button1">Red.</button>
14 <button class="button button2">Blue.</button>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Now press (F12). View the navigator will be display result in word buttons effects code as simple web page browser.

