

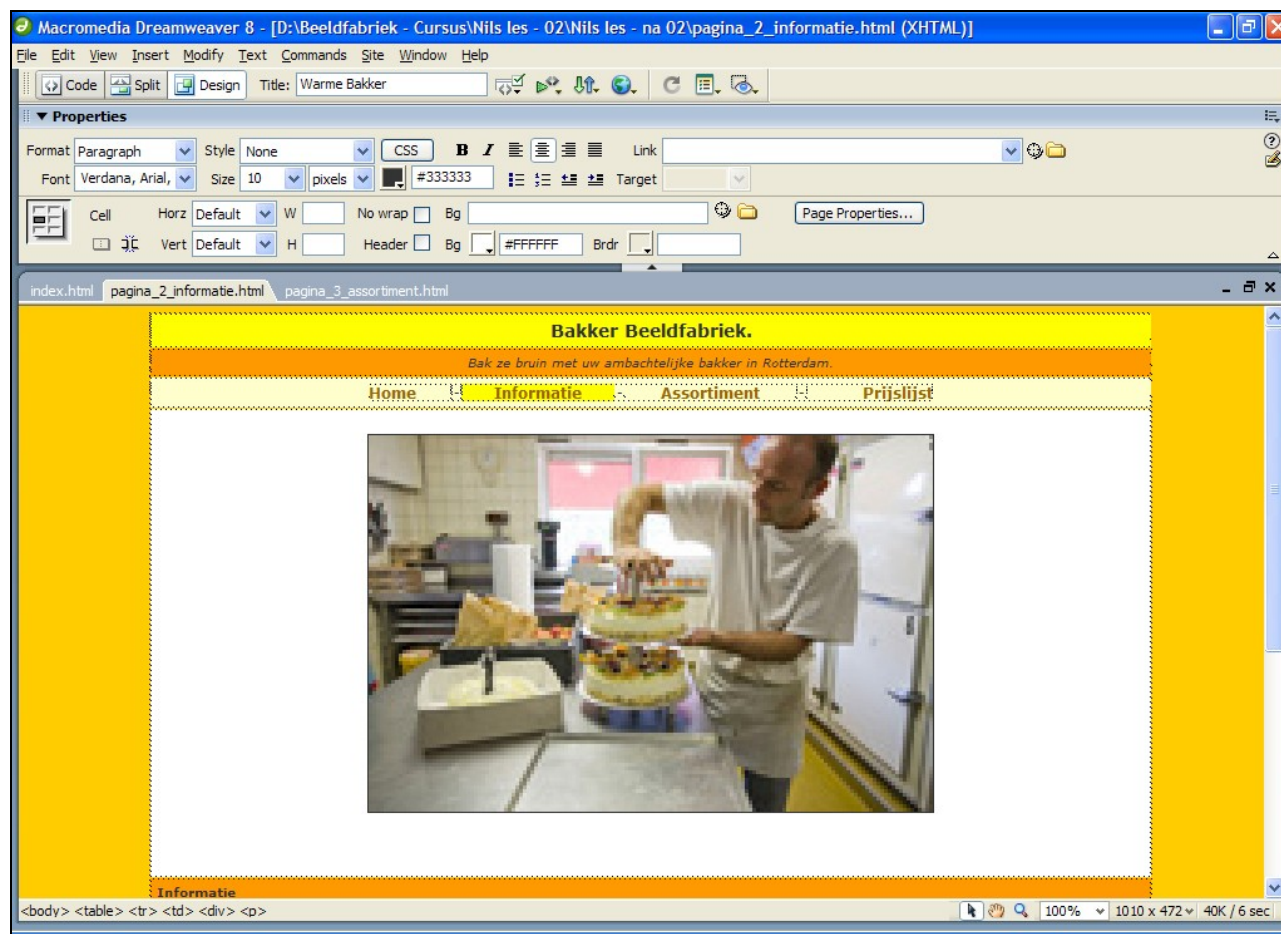
Besproken in de cursus Vervolg Webdesign CC19VO08

<http://www.lichting98.nl/les/>

De verwijzingen in het blauw zijn naar het digitale boek "Macromedia Dreamweaver 8" (Macromedia-Dreamweaver-8-Training-from-the-Source-2006.chm)

Besproken in Les 1.

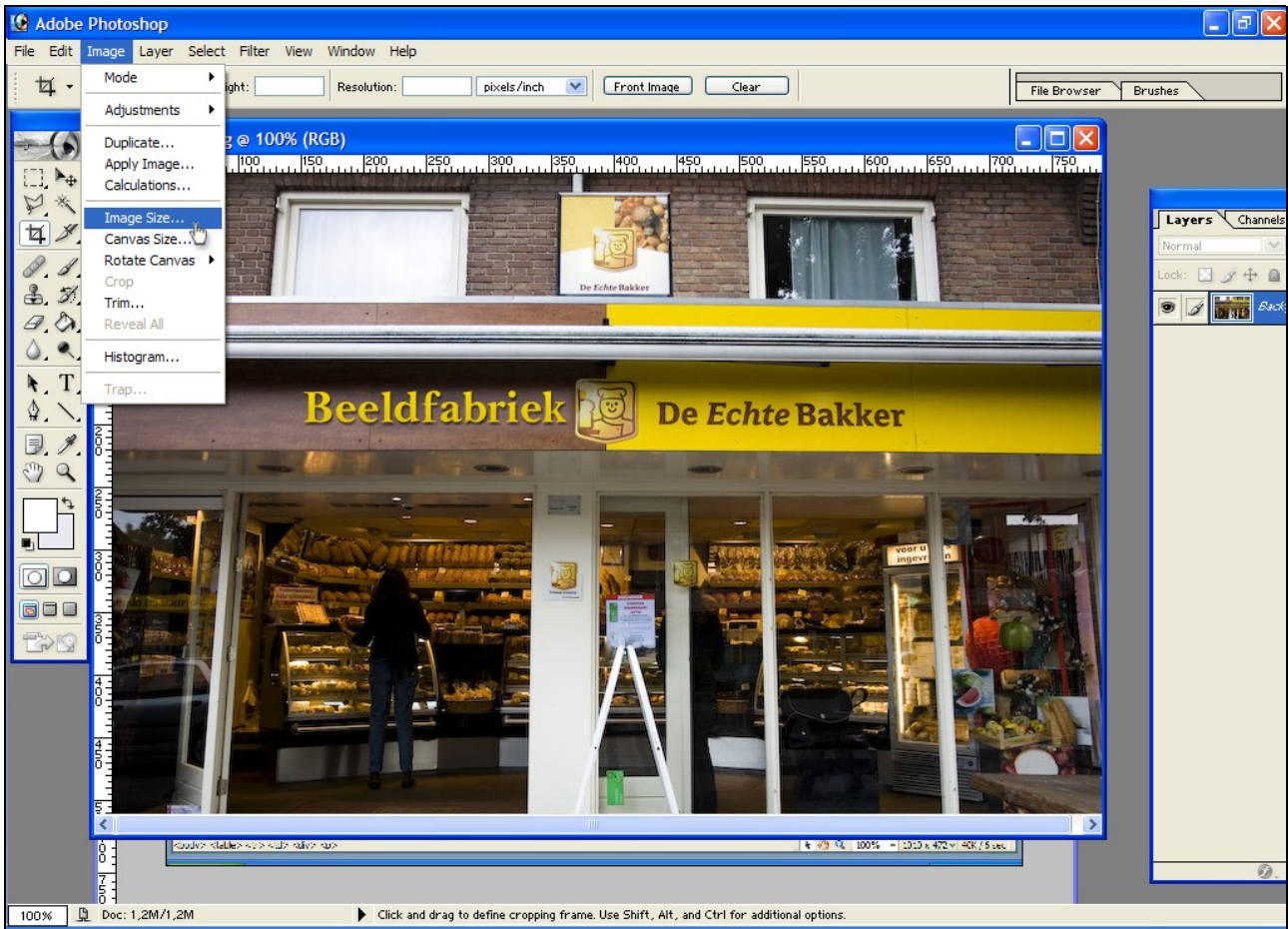
- Workspace Macromedia > Lesson 1. hfdsk: Exploring the Tools
- Instellen basis gegeven website > Lesson 1. hfdsk: Giving Your Page a Title
- Instellen link kleur website > Lesson 3. hfdsk: Specifying Link Color and Format
- Link maken (window) > Lesson 3. hfdsk: Targeting Links
- Tabel neerzetten > Lesson 6. hfdsk: Creating a Table



Besproken in Les 2.

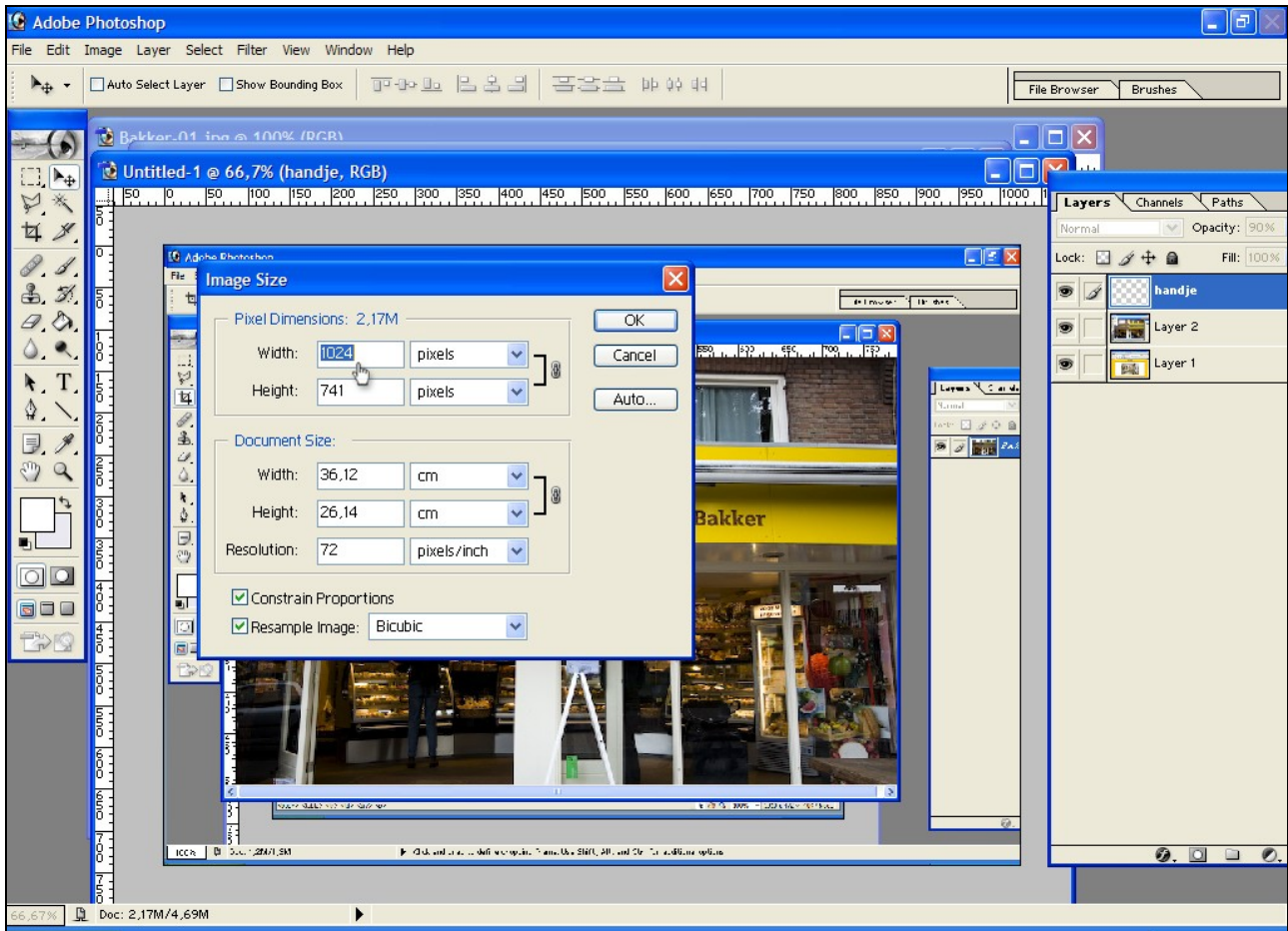
- 1 - Afbeeldingen op maat maken > Photoshop (zie uitleg hieronder)
- 2 - Action maken > Photoshop (zie uitleg hieronder)
- 3 - Transpirantie met gifs > Photoshop (zie uitleg hieronder)
- Afbeeldingen > Lesson 5. hfdsk: Resizing and Refreshing Graphics
- 4 - Tabel vastzetten > zie uitleg hieronder (meer in Lesson 6.)
- 5 - Tabel achtergrond > zie uitleg hieronder
- Mouse overs > Lesson 8. hfdsk: Inserting a Rollover Image

1. Afbeeldingen op maat maken onder Image size



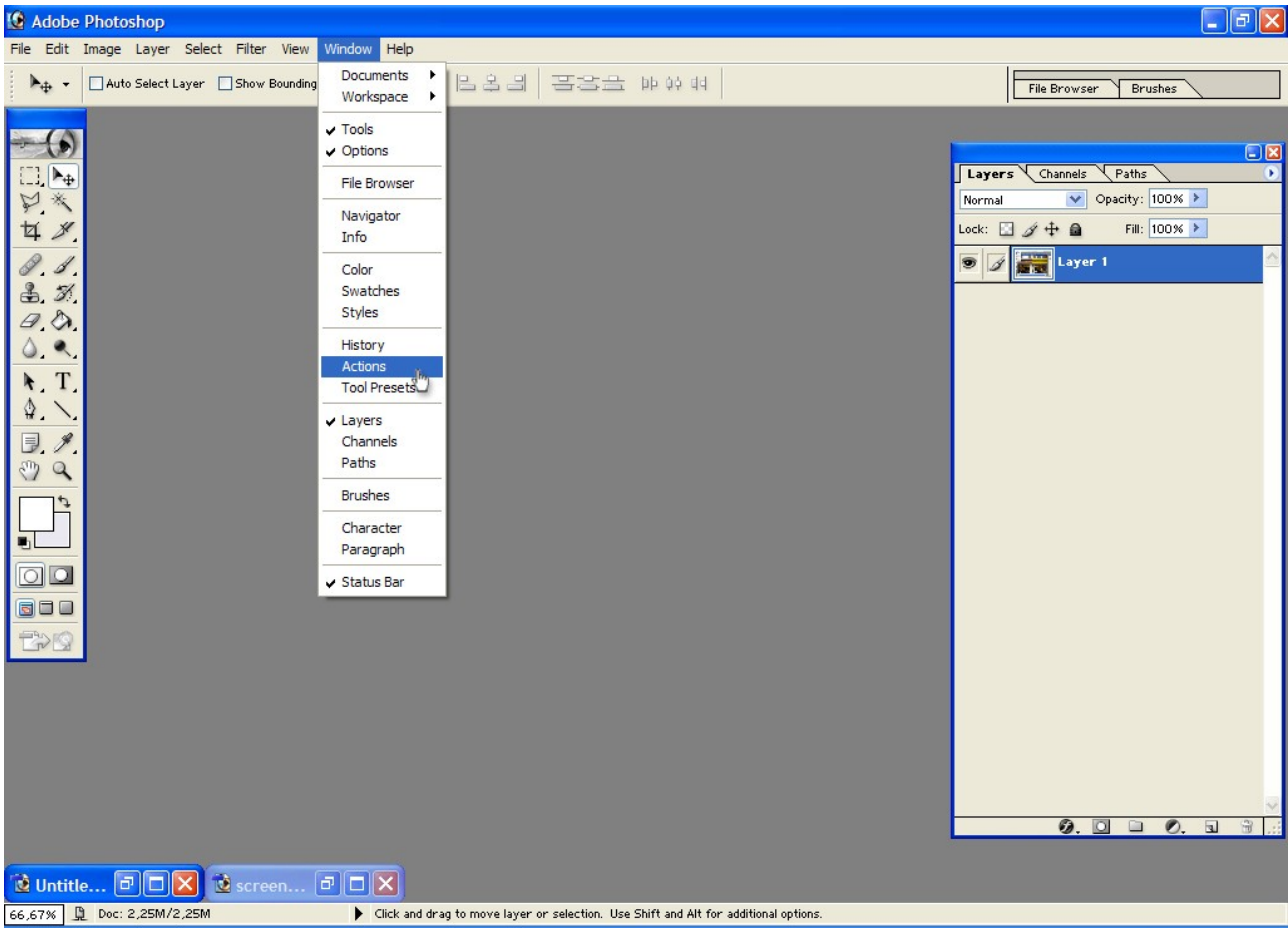
Afbeeldingen op maat maken, vervolg

72 dpi, kies een breedte of hoogte

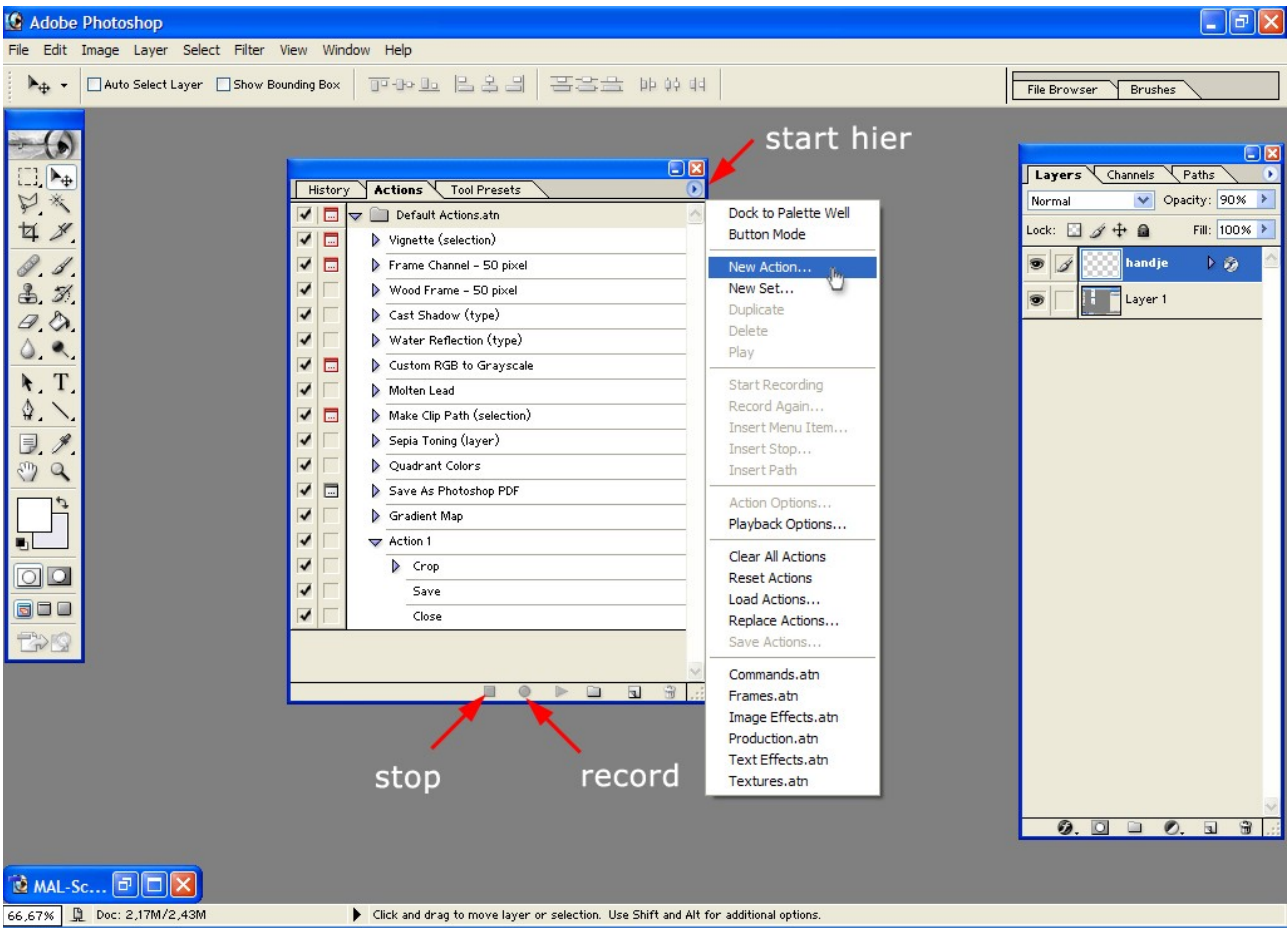


2. Action maken

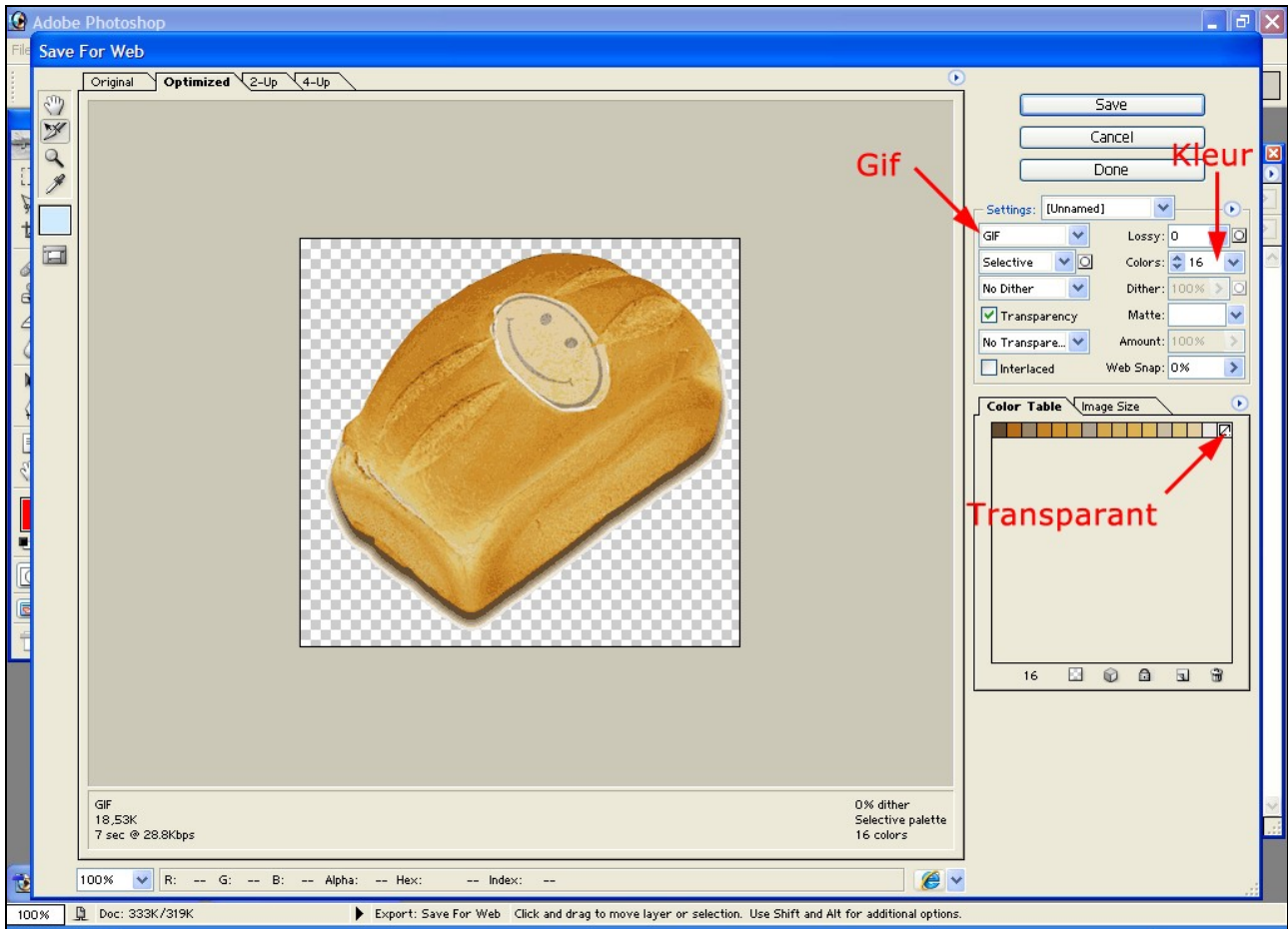
Action paneel, klik op record



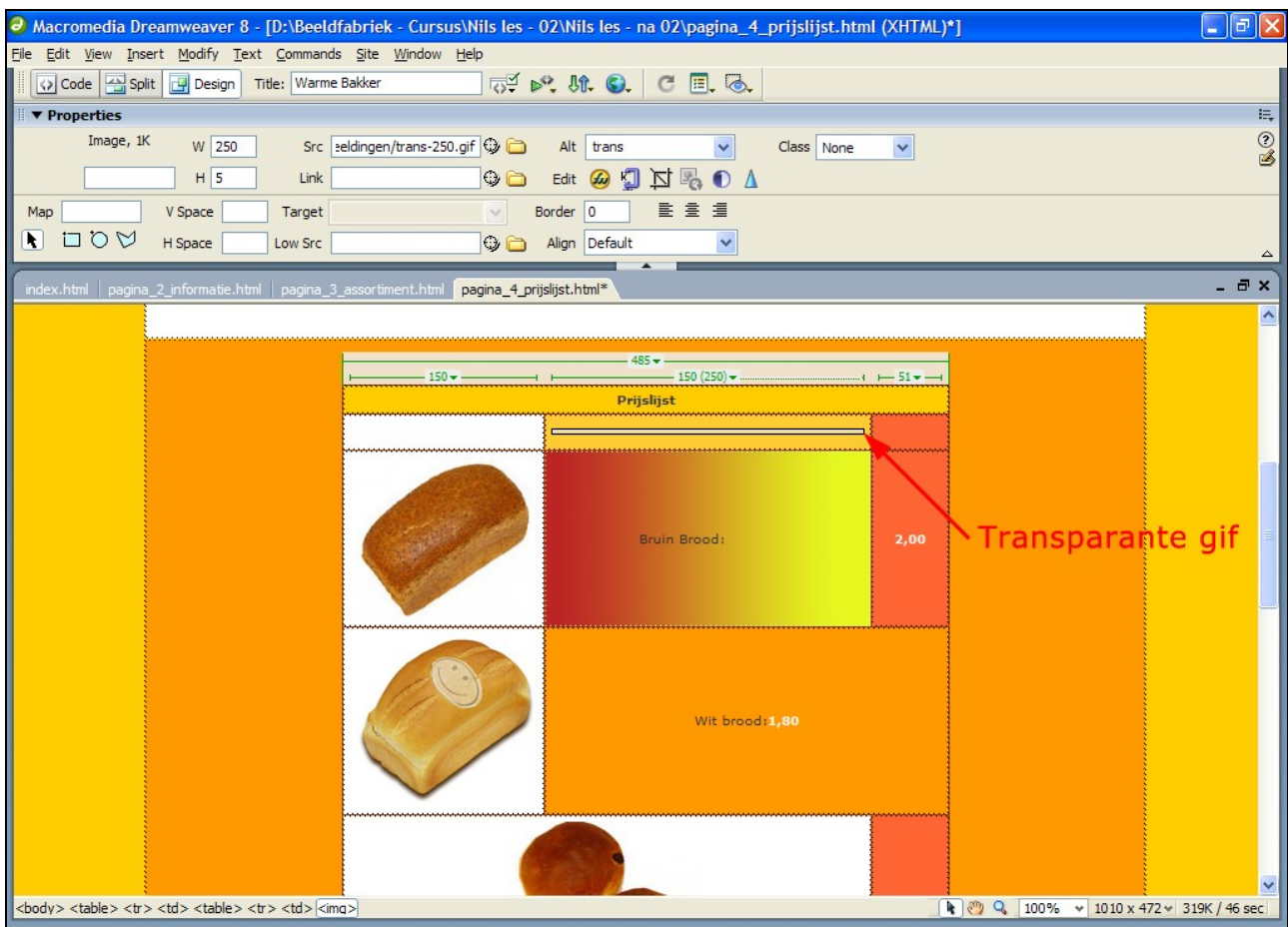
Maak een nieuwe acron record, doe de handelingen en druk daarna op stop.



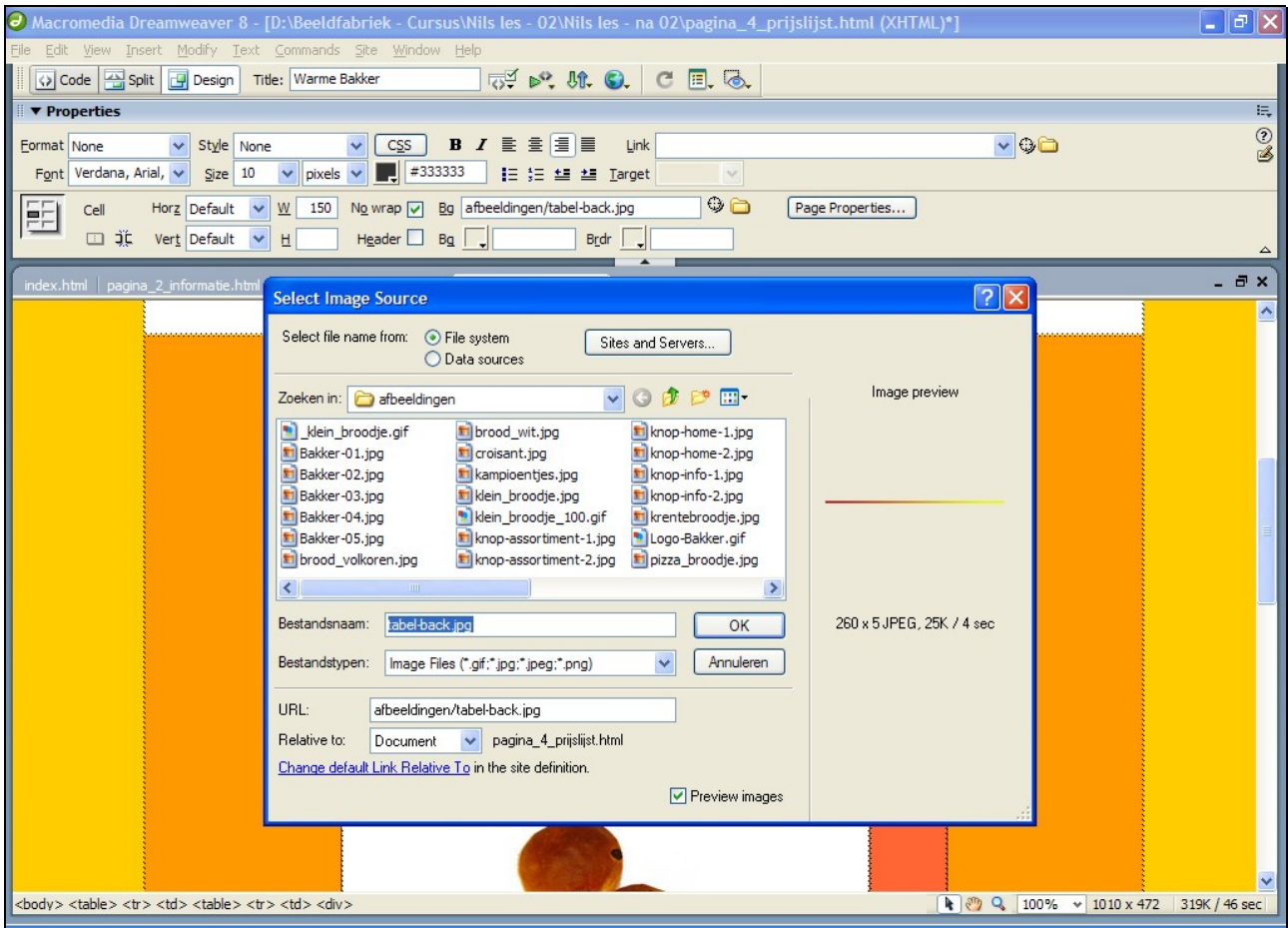
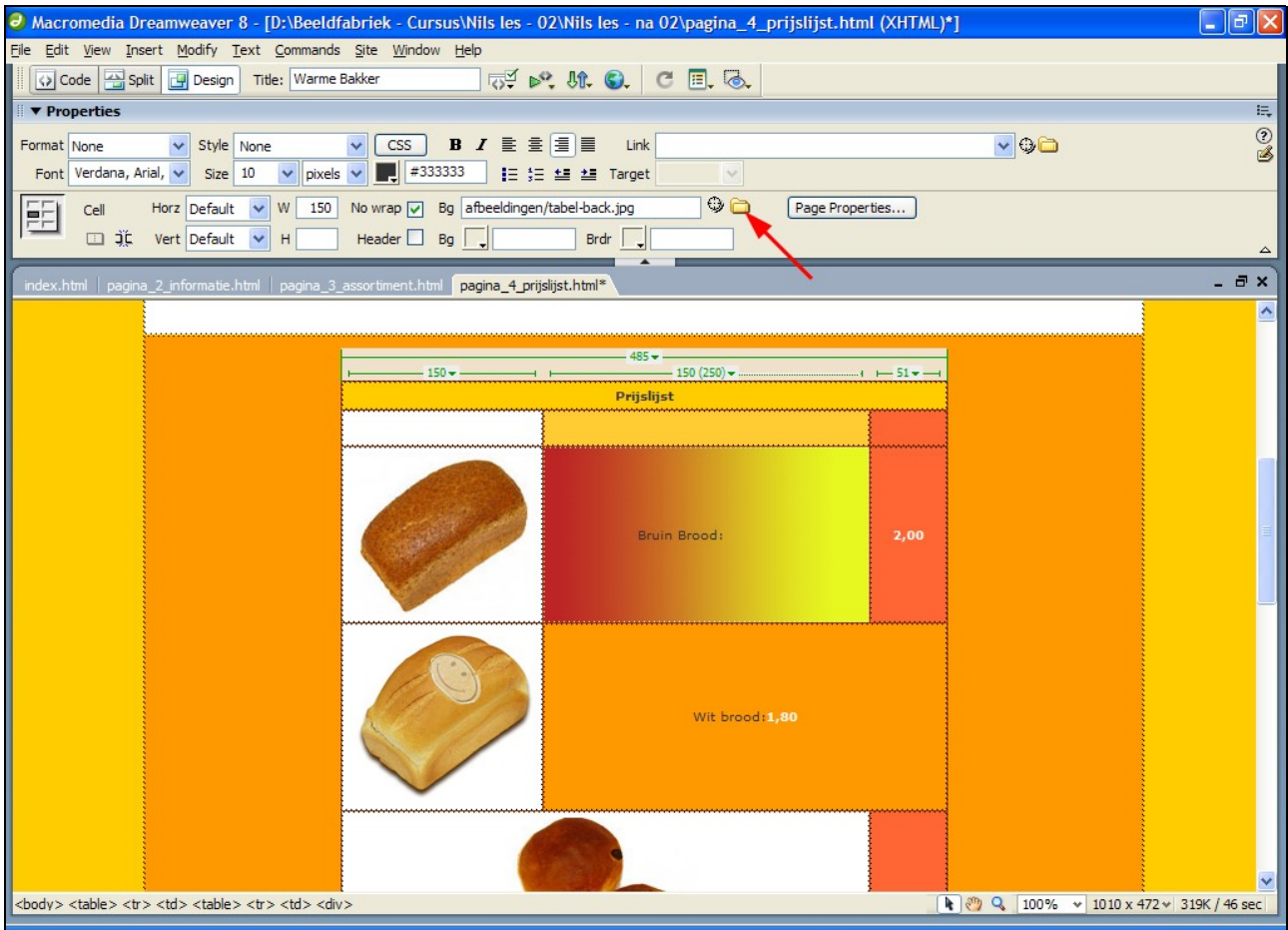
3. Transparante gifs onder Save for web.



4. Tabel vast zetten Transparante gif.



5. Afbeeldingen in achtergrond cel van een tabel



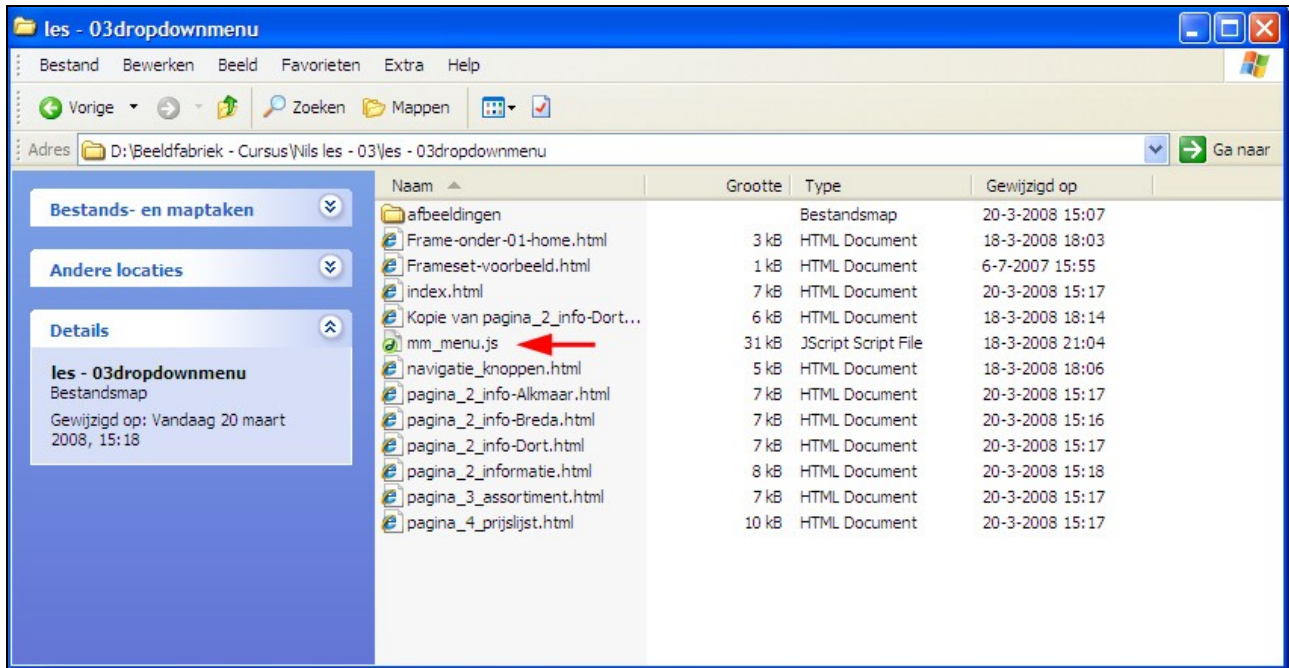
Besproken in Les 3.

- pop up menu
 - 1 - Copy knop met pop up menu
 - frameset maken
 - 2 - Tips frameset
 - 3 - naam frame
 - 4 - Met tags in de HEAD
- > Lesson 8. hfdsk: Creating a Pop-Up Menu
 - > Photoshop (zie uitleg hieronder)
 - > Lesson 10. hfdsk: Creating a Frameset
 - > Zet bestanden al klaar (zie uitleg hieronder)
 - > Code toevoeging (zie uitleg hieronder)
 - > Code toevoeging (zie uitleg hieronder)

1. Copy knop met pop up menu

Het is niet voldoende om alleen de de knop te copy-en.

a. deze "mm_menu.js" wordt gemaakt.



b. deze code moet in de HEAD-code

```
<script type="text/JavaScript">
<!--
function mmLoadMenus() {
  if (window.mm_menu_0318204116_0) return;
  window.mm_menu_0318204116_0 = new Menu("root",79,16,"Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif",10,"#000000","#FFFFFF","#FF9900","#CC3333","left","middle",3,0,1000,-5,7,true,true,true,0,true,true);
  mm_menu_0318204116_0.addMenuItem("breda","window.open('pagina_2_info-Breda.html', '_self');");
  mm_menu_0318204116_0.addMenuItem("dordrecht","window.open('pagina_2_info-Dort.html', '_self');");
  mm_menu_0318204116_0.addMenuItem("alkmaar","window.open('pagina_2_info-Alkmaar.html', '_self');");
  mm_menu_0318204116_0.hideOnMouseOut=true;
  mm_menu_0318204116_0.bgColor='#000000';
  mm_menu_0318204116_0.menuBorder=1;
  mm_menu_0318204116_0.menuLiteBgColor='#FFFF99';
  mm_menu_0318204116_0.menuBorderBgColor="";

  mm_menu_0318204116_0.writeMenus();
} // mmLoadMenus()
//-->
</script>
<script language="JavaScript" src="mm_menu.js"></script>
```

c. deze code moet in de BODY-code, meteen na de <body> tag

```
<script language="JavaScript1.2">mmLoadMenus();</script>
```

Hieronder de screenshots

B. HEAD-code

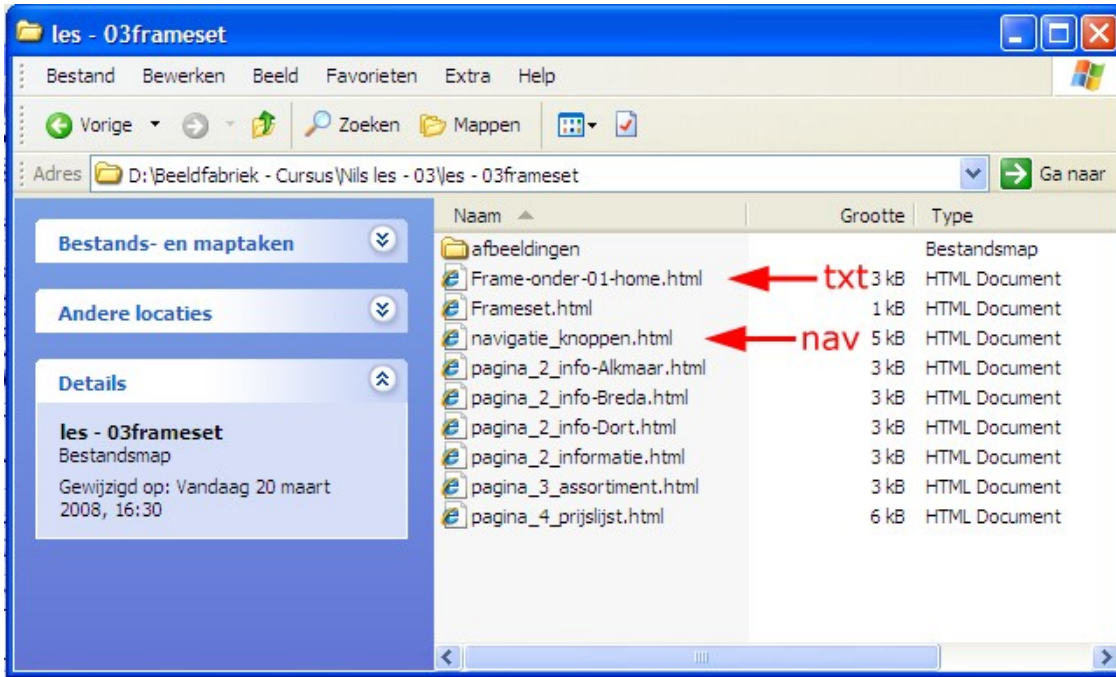
```
42  .style1 {
43      font-size: 14px;
44      font-weight: bold;
45  }
46  -->
47  </style>
48  <script type="text/JavaScript">
49  <!--
50  function mmLoadMenus() {
51      if (window.mm_menu_0318204116_0) return;
52      window.mm_menu_0318204116_0 = new Menu("root",79,16,"Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif",10,"#000000","#FFFFFF","#F
53      mm_menu_0318204116_0.addItem("breda","window.open('pagina_2_info-Breda.html', '_self');");
54      mm_menu_0318204116_0.addItem("dordrecht","window.open('pagina_2_info-Dort.html', '_self');");
55      mm_menu_0318204116_0.addItem("alkmaar","window.open('pagina_2_info-Alkmaar.html', '_self');");
56      mm_menu_0318204116_0.hideOnMouseOut=true;
57      mm_menu_0318204116_0.bgColor='#000000';
58      mm_menu_0318204116_0.menuBorder=1;
59      mm_menu_0318204116_0.menuLiteBgColor='#FFFF99';
60      mm_menu_0318204116_0.menuBorderBgColor='';
61
62      mm_menu_0318204116_0.writeMenus();
63  } // mmLoadMenus()
64  <!--
65  function MM_swapImgRestore() { //v3.0
66      var i,x,a=document.MM_sr; for(i=0;assi<a.length&&(x=a[i])&&x.oSrc;i++) x.src=x.oSrc;
67  }
68
69  function MM_preloadImages() { //v3.0
```

C. BODY-code

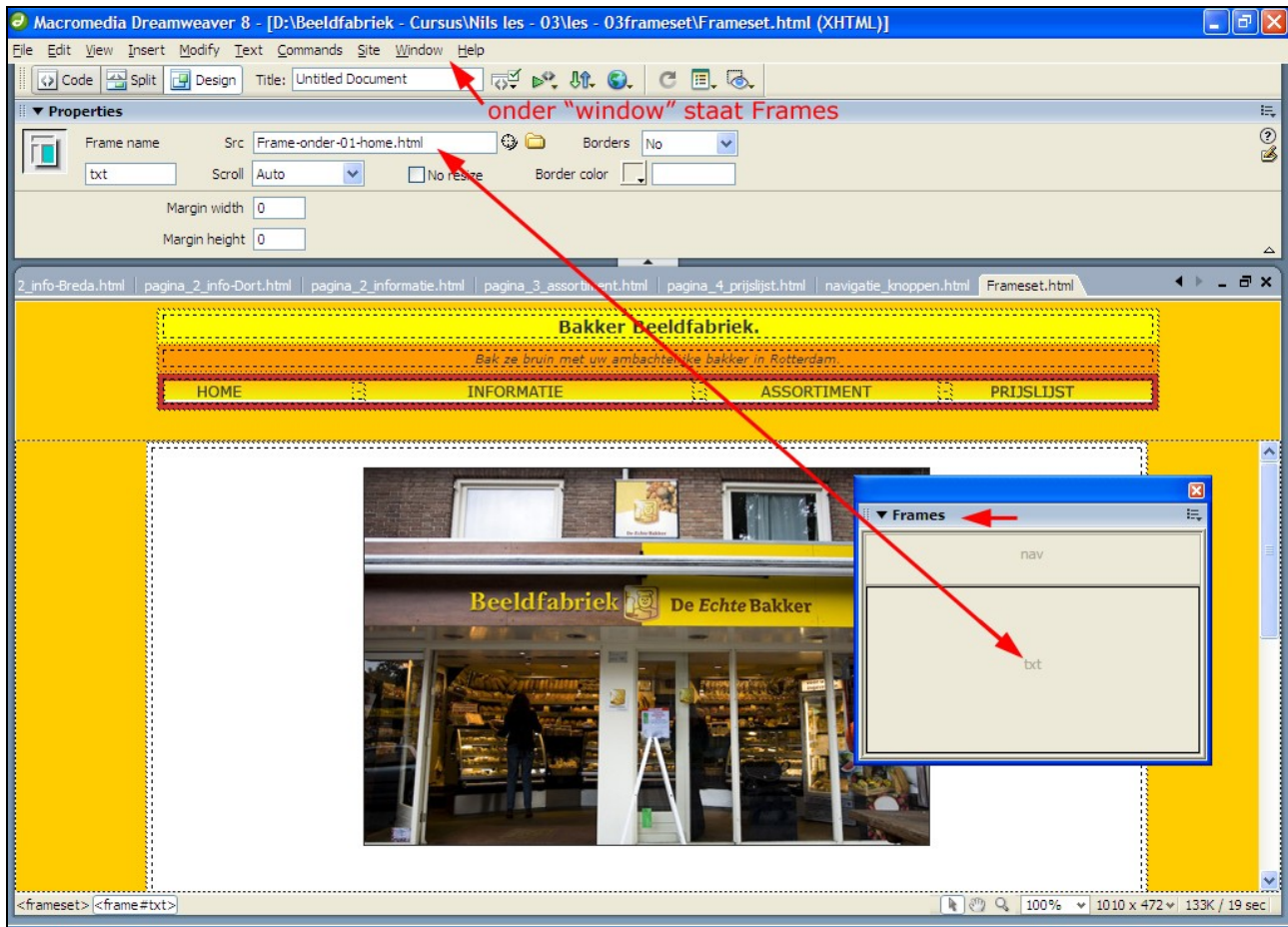
```
83  function MM_swapImage() { //v3.0
84      var i,j=0,x,a=MM_swapImage.arguments; document.MM_sr=new Array; for(i=0;i<(a.length-2);i+=3)
85      if ((x=MM_findObj(a[i]))!=null){document.MM_sr[j++]=x; if(!x.oSrc) x.oSrc=x.src; x.src=a[i+2];}
86  }
87  <!-->
88  </script>
89  <script language="JavaScript" src="mm_menu.js"></script>
90  </head>
91
92  <body onload="MM_preloadImages('afbeeldingen/knop-home-2.jpg','afbeeldingen/knop-info-2.jpg','afbeeldingen/knop-assortiment-2.jpg','
93  <script language="JavaScript1.2">mmLoadMenus();</script>
94  <table width="800" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="1">
95      <tr>
96          <td bgcolor="#FFFF00"><div align="center" class="style1">Bakker Beeldfabriek.</div></td>
97      </tr>
98      <tr>
99          <td bgcolor="#FF9900"><div align="center">
100             <p><em>Bak ze bruin met uw ambachtelijke bakker in Rotterdam.</em></p>
101          </div></td>
102      </tr>
103      <tr>
104          <td bgcolor="#CC3333"><div align="center">
105             <table width="100%" border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" background="afbeeldingen/tabel-back-knop.jpg">
106                 <tr>
107                     <td width="150"><div align="center"><a href="index.html" target="_self"></a><a href="index.html" onmouseout="MM_swapImgR
108                         <div align="center"></div></td>
109                     <td width="10"><div align="center"></div></td>
110                     <td width="262"><div align="center"><a href="pagina_2_informatie.html" onmouseout="MM_swapImgRestore()" onmouseover="MM
111                     <td width="10"><div align="center"></div></td>
```


2. Tips frameset

Maak de html-pagina's die in de frames gezet gaan worden alvast aan.



Aanwijzen welke HTML in welk frame komt.

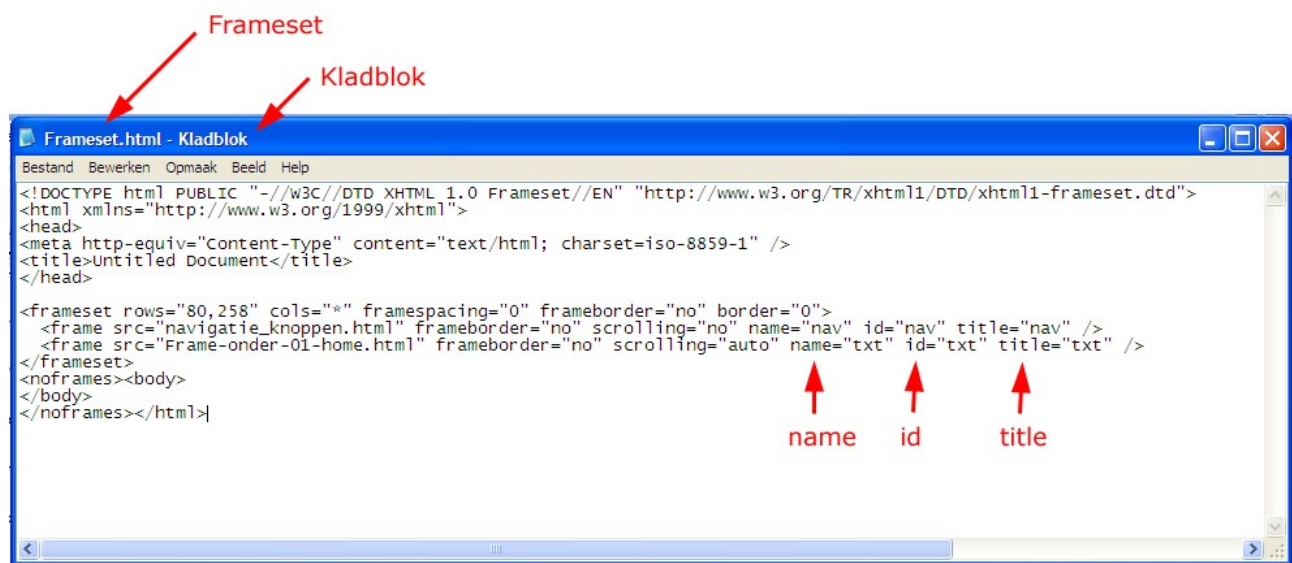


3. Toevoegen framenaam-code aan frameset code

Er staat al "ID", voeg daar aan toe name + title (voorbeeld gebruikt "txt")

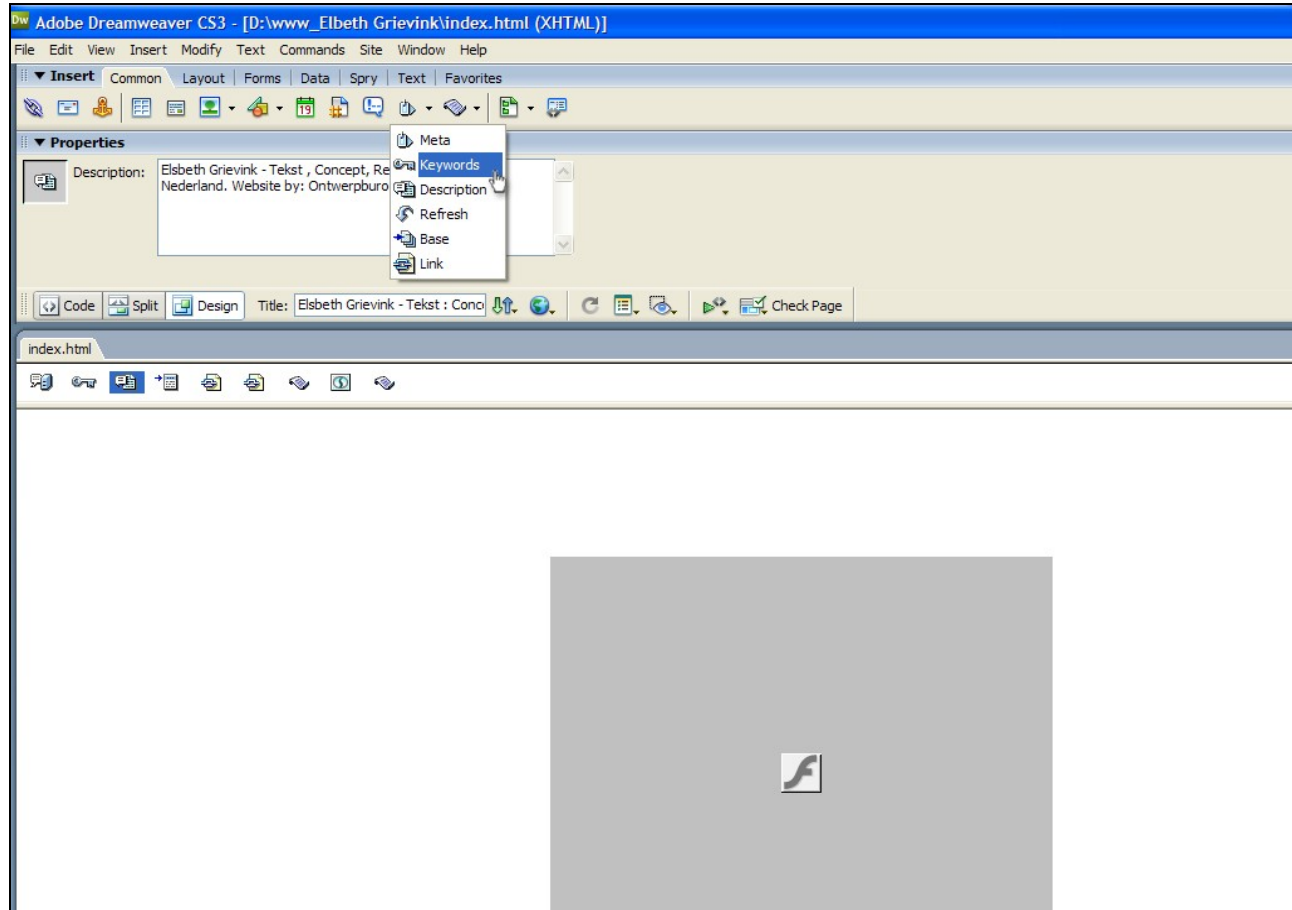
```
name="txt" id="txt" title="txt"
```

Zie hieronder voorbeeld, ik gebruik hier het kladblok als editor.



4. Toevoegen meta Tags in de HEAD

je kunt allerlei informatie in de HEAD van de website zetten.



Voorbeeld is hieronder:

titel (erg belangrijk!)

icoontje

meta tags

```
<title>Titel =Ik ben belangrijk</title>
```

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico">
```

```
<link rel="icon" type="image/ico" href="favicon.ico">
```

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
```

```
<meta name="robots" content="index, follow" />
```

```
<meta name="revisit-after" content="1 days" />
```

```
<META NAME="copyright" CONTENT="Beeldfabriek">
```

```
<META NAME="author" CONTENT="Lichting98, Nils Hilbers">
```

```
<META NAME="language" CONTENT="NL">
```

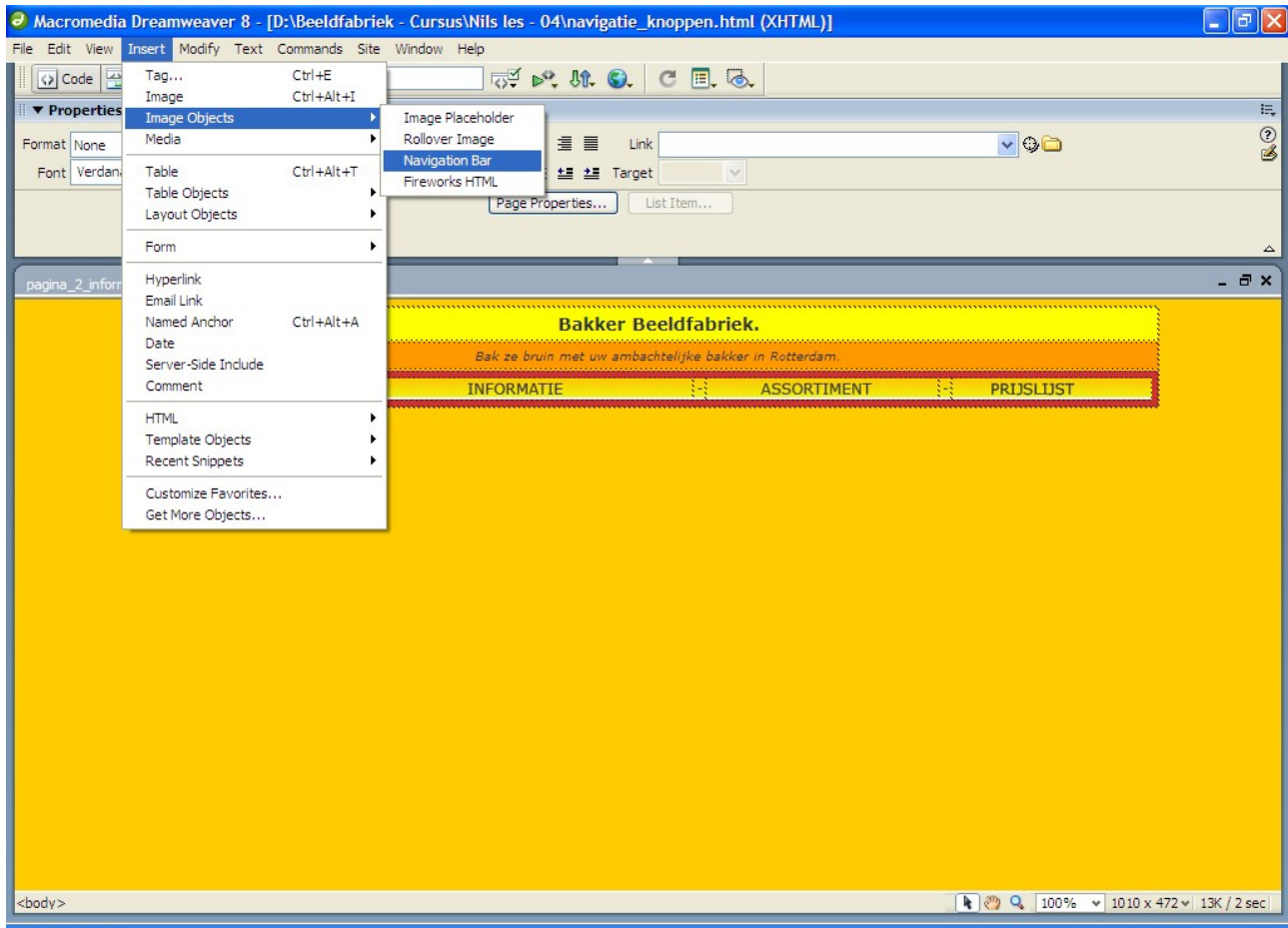
```
<meta name="description" content="About the work of Dutch designer, Rotterdam" />
```

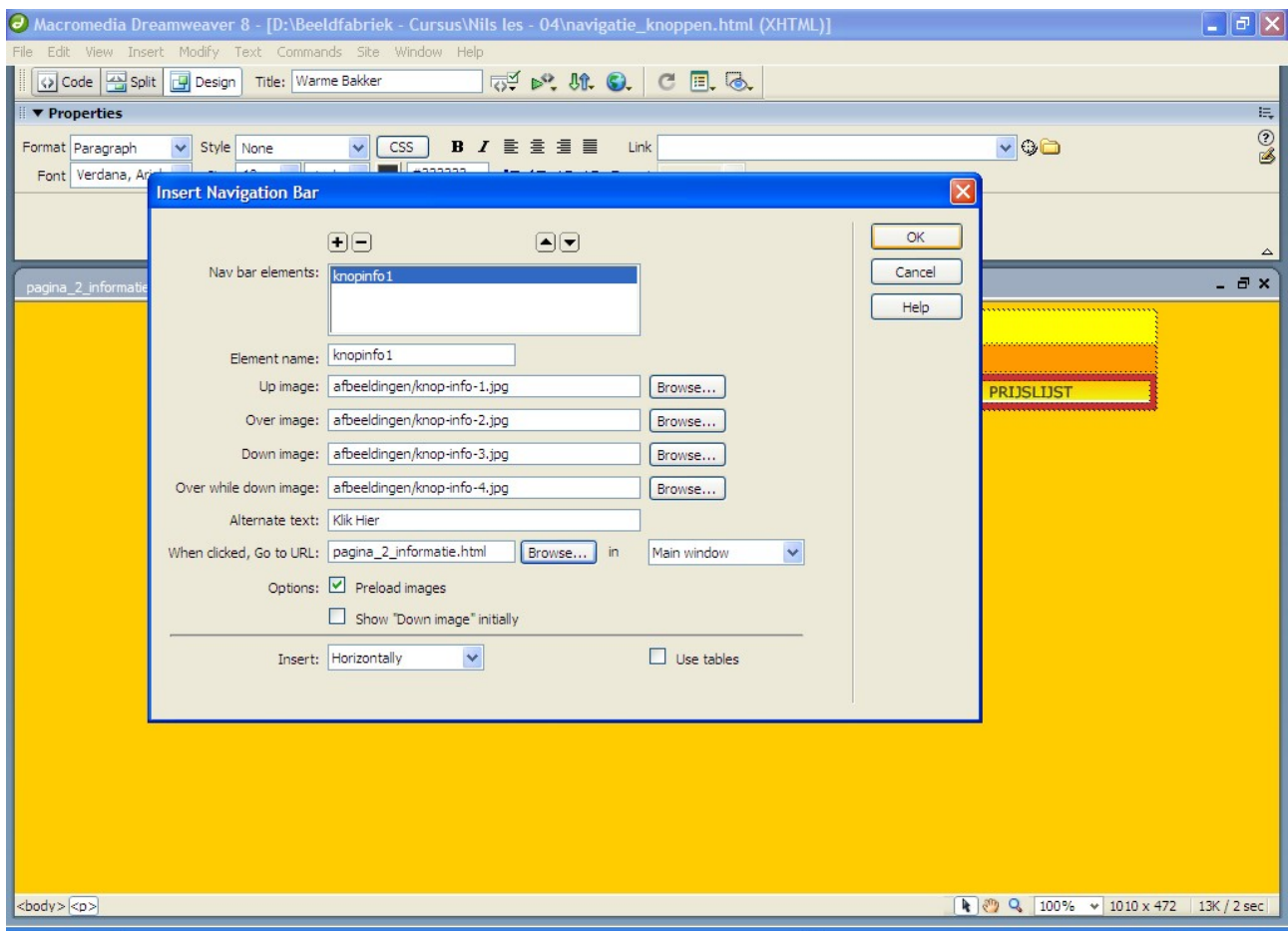
```
<meta name="keywords" content="Dutch designer, Rotterdam" />
```

Besproken in Les 4.

- Plaatsen navigatie balk
- Instellen CSS van pagina
- Externe Stylesheet maken
- Extern Stylesheet koppelen

- > Zet bestanden voor knoppen klaar (zie uitleg hieronder)
- > Lesson 4. hfdsk: Specifying a Background Color
- > Lesson 4. hfdsk: Converting Internal Styles to External Styles
- > Lesson 4. hfdsk: Linking to an Existing External Style Sheet





Vul alle informatie voor elke knop in.

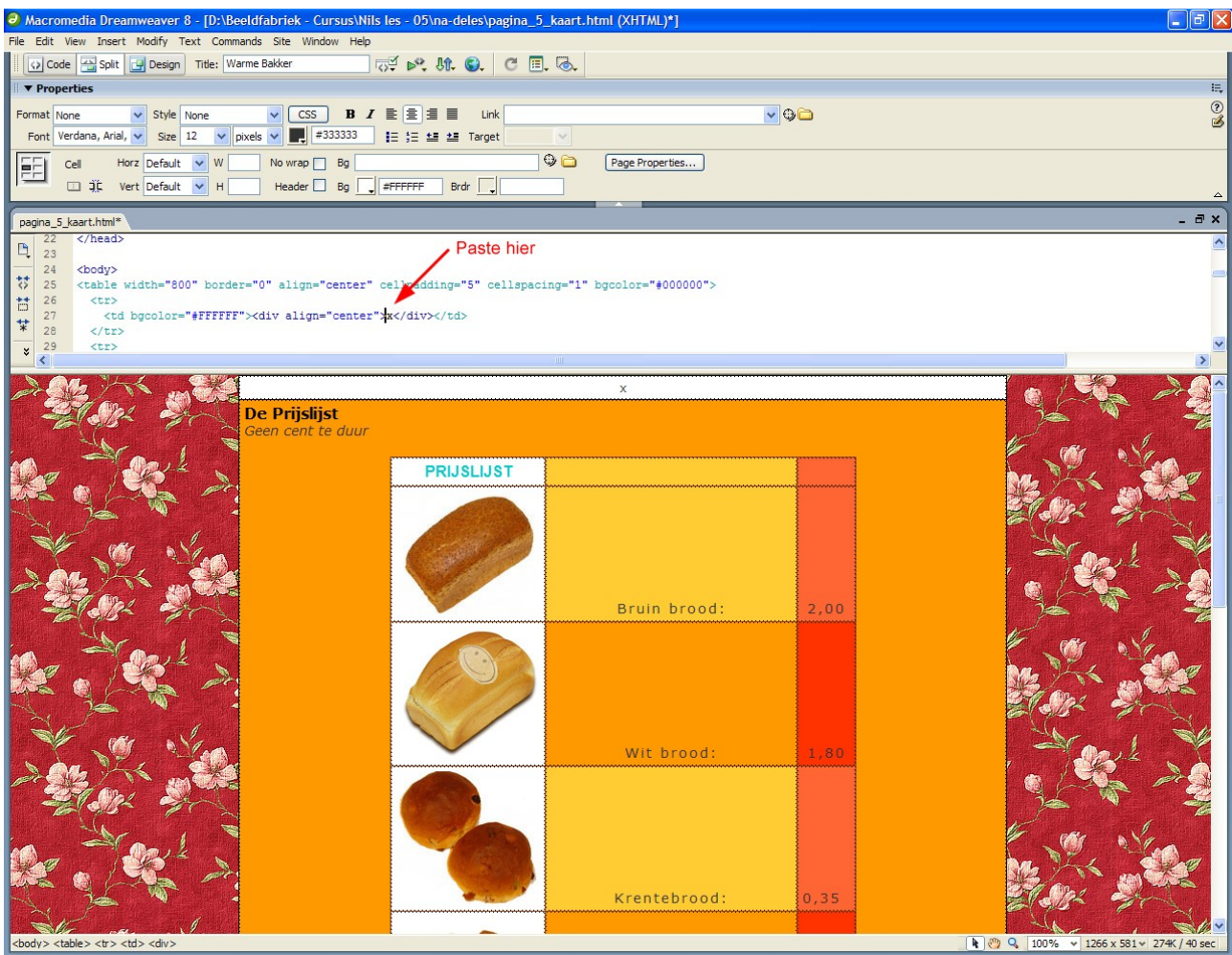
Besproken in Les 5.

1. Plaatsen i-frame van Google-maps > Copy juiste code van Google-maps (zie uitleg hieronder)
2. Plaatsen code voor scrollbalk > Zet code achter body code <HEAD> (zie uitleg hieronder)
3. CSS Paneel van Macromedia > Zie hieronder

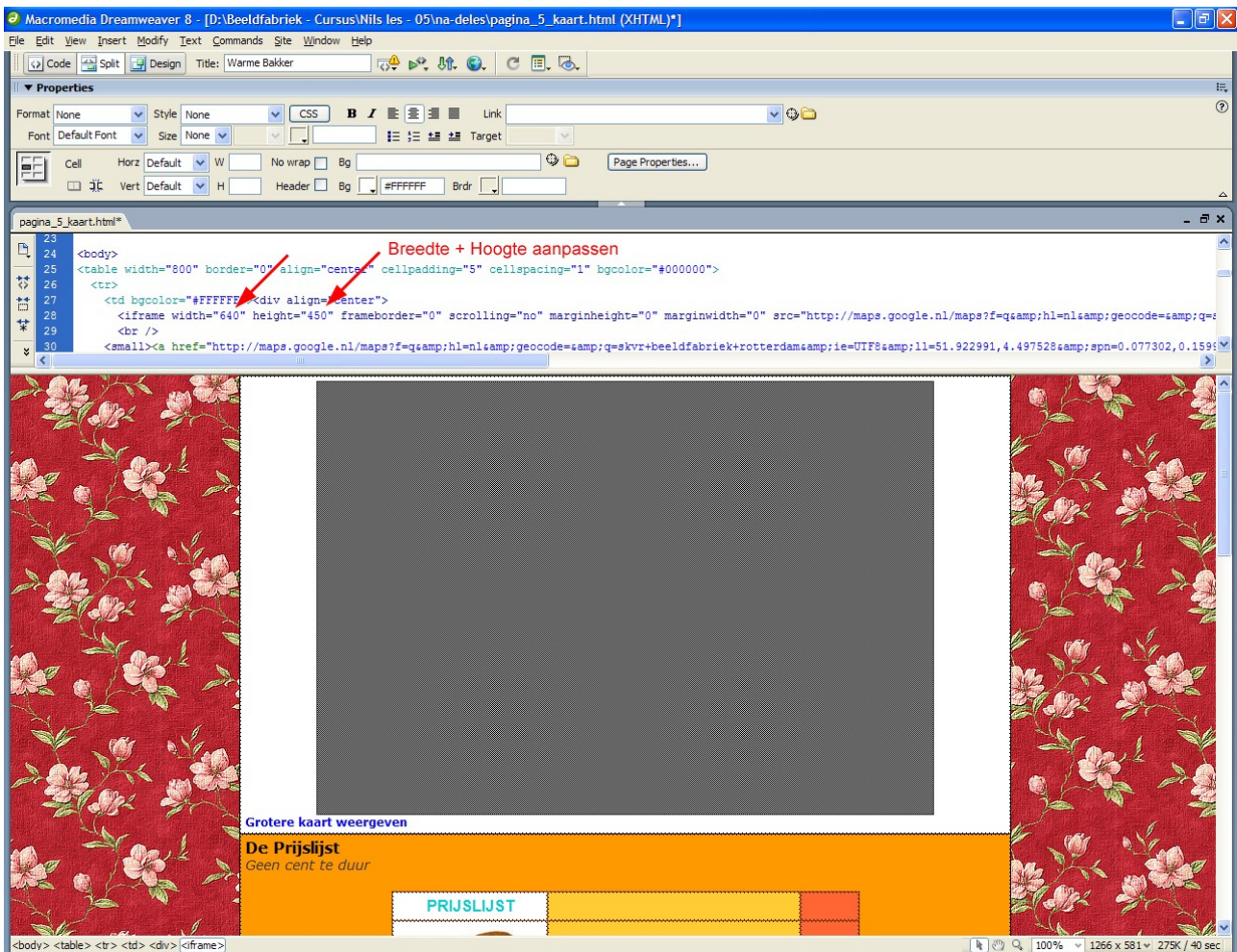
1. Plaatsen i-frame van Google-maps copy code pas als je de juiste kaart hebt.

The screenshot shows a Google Maps search for 'skvr beeldfabriek rotterdam'. The search results on the left list several locations, with 'Las Palmas (LP) - De BeeldFabriek' highlighted. The map on the right shows the location of Las Palmas in Rotterdam, with a callout box providing details: 'Las Palmas (LP) - De BeeldFabriek', 'maps.google.com', '1 van 22 plaatsmarkeringen in SKVR adressen', 'Wilhelminakade 320', '3072 AR Rotterdam', 'Tel.: 010-436 13 66 / E-mail: beeldfabriek@skvr.nl', and 'Routebeschrijving: Hier naartoe - Hier vandaan - In de buurt zoeken - Opslaan in Mijn kaarten'. A red arrow points to the map area, and a text box above it contains the code for embedding the map: '<iframe width="425" height="350" frameborder="0" scrolling="no" m...>'. Another text box to the right shows the URL for the map: 'http://maps.google.nl/maps?f=q&hl=nl&geocode=&q=skvr+beeldfab...'. The browser interface shows 'Het Internet' and 'Afbeeldingen' tabs, and the search bar contains 'skvr beeldfabriek rotterdam'.

Copy code.



Plak de code wel in het bovenste code scherm, de "x" staat er als hulpmiddel.



Dreamweaver kan de kaart niet laten zien. Maar in je Internet-browser is de kaart keurig te zien.

2. Scrollbar een kleurtje geven:

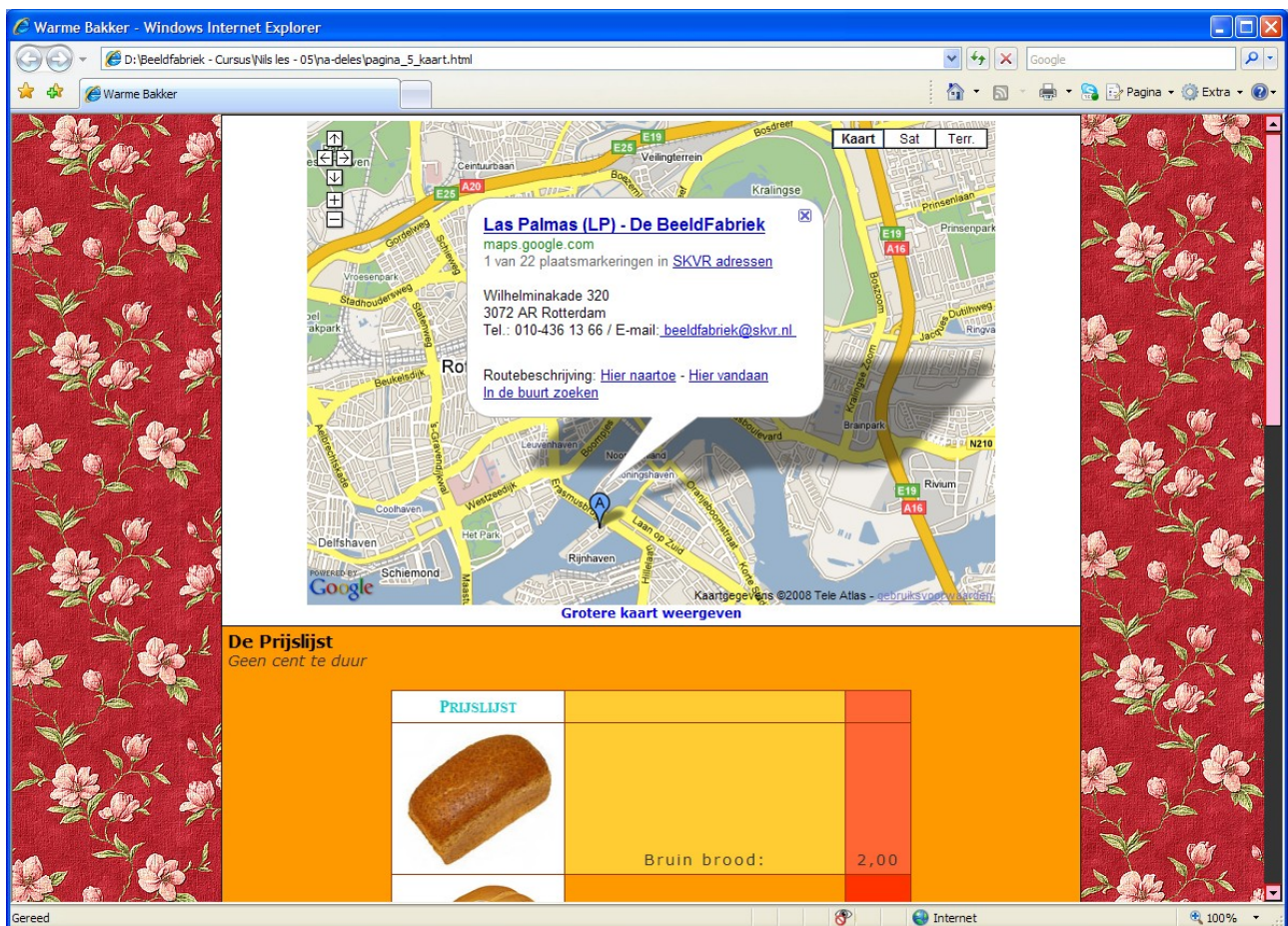
Zet deze code moet in de {body} code van de <HEAD> of in het externe stylesheet

```
scrollbar-face-color: #FCBDDB;  
scrollbar-shadow-color: #000000;  
scrollbar-highlight-color:#D7100C;  
scrollbar-3dlight-color: #D7100C;  
scrollbar-darkshadow-color: #333333;  
scrollbar-track-color: #333333;  
scrollbar-arrow-color: #000000;
```



```
5 }  
6 body { ← Code komt in de {body}  
7 scrollbar-face-color: #FCBDDB;  
8 scrollbar-shadow-color: #000000;  
9 scrollbar-highlight-color:#D7100C;  
10 scrollbar-3dlight-color: #D7100C;  
11 scrollbar-darkshadow-color: #333333;  
12 scrollbar-track-color: #333333;  
13 scrollbar-arrow-color: #000000;  
14 background-color: #FFCC00;  
15 margin-left: 25px;  
16 margin-top: 0px;  
17 margin-right: 0px;  
18 margin-bottom: 0px;  
19 background-image: url(afbeeldingen/back-4.gif);  
20 background-repeat: repeat;  
21 }  
22 }  
23 {  
24 font-size: 12px;  
25 color: #990000;  
26 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
```

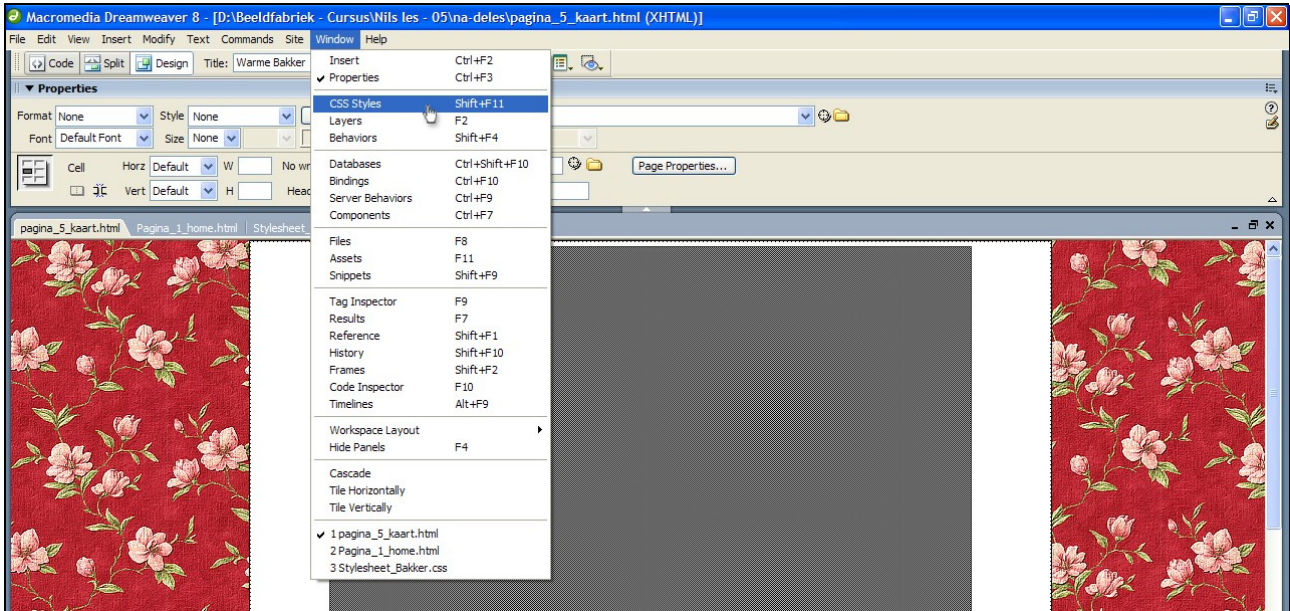
Hier plakken we de code, in de bovenstaande afbeelding, doen we dat in 'n stylesheet.



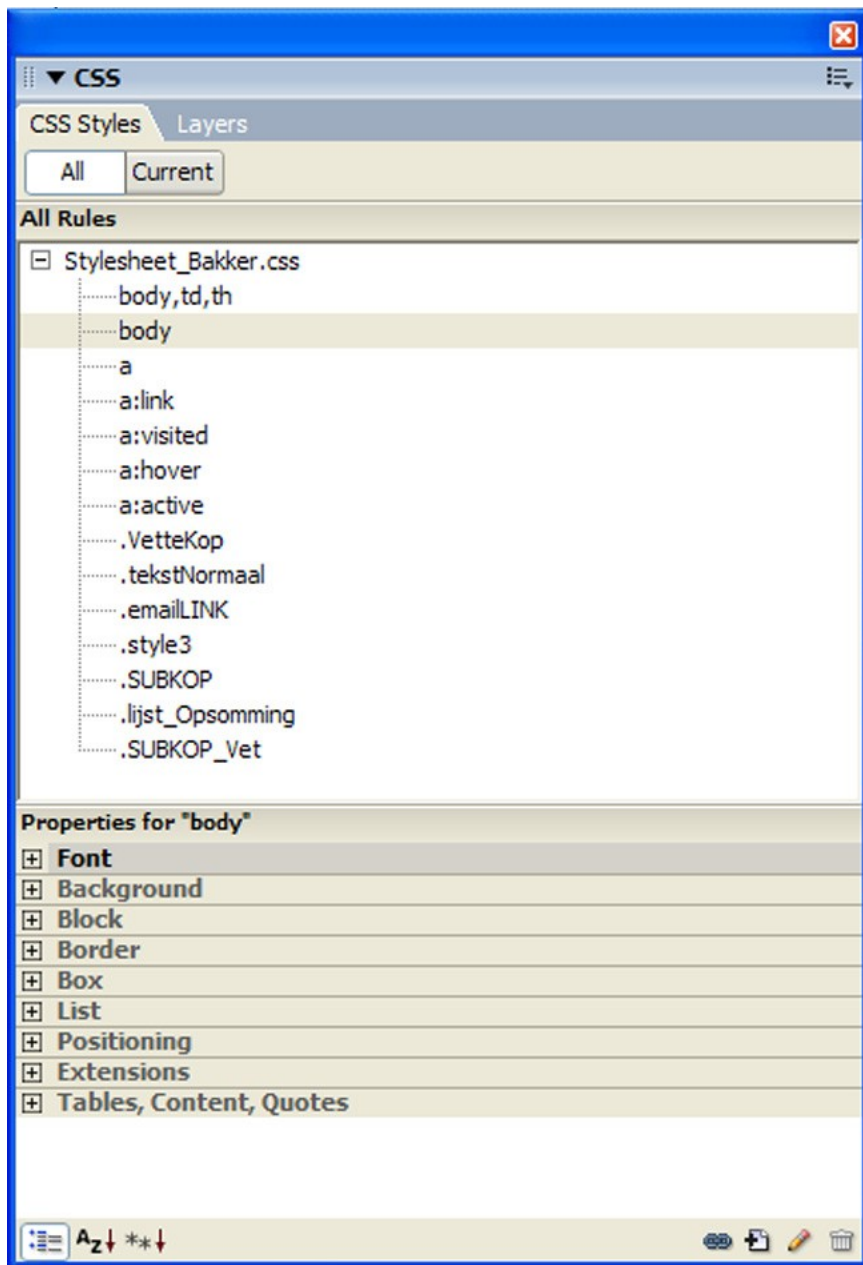
Het resultaat in onze internet browser.

3. CSS Paneel Dreamweaver

Staat hier.



Hieronder het CSS paneel:



Font : (CSS Paneel)

Leave any of the following attributes empty if they are not important to the style:

Size defines the size of the text. You can choose a specific size by selecting the number and the unit of measurement, or you can choose a relative size. Pixels as a unit work well to prevent browsers from distorting your text. The size attribute is supported by both browsers.

Style specifies Normal, Italic, or Oblique as the font style. The default setting is Normal. The style attribute is supported by both browsers.

Line Height sets the height of the line on which the text is placed. This setting is traditionally called *leading*. Select Normal to have the line height for the font size calculated automatically, or enter an exact value and select a unit of measurement. The line height attribute is supported by both browsers.

Decoration adds an underline, overline, or line-through to the text, or makes the text blink. The default setting for regular text is None. The default setting for links is Underline. When you set the link setting to none, you can remove the underline from links by defining a special class. The decoration attribute is supported by both browsers.

Weight applies a specific or relative amount of boldface to the font. Normal is equivalent to 400; Bold is equivalent to 700. The weight attribute is supported by both browsers.

Variant sets the small caps variant on text. Dreamweaver does not display this attribute in the Document window. The variant attribute is supported by Internet Explorer but not Navigator.

Case capitalizes the first letter of each word in the selection or sets the text to all uppercase or lowercase. The case attribute is supported by both browsers.

Color sets the text color. The color attribute is supported by both browsers.

Background: (CSS Paneel)

Background Color sets the background color for the element. The background color attribute is supported by both browsers.

Background Image sets the background image for the element. The background image attribute is supported by both browsers.

Repeat determines whether and how the background image is repeated. The Repeat attribute is supported by both browsers.

No Repeat displays the image once at the beginning of the element.

Repeat tiles the image horizontally and vertically behind the element.

Repeat-x and Repeat-y display a horizontal and vertical band of images, respectively. Images are clipped to fit within the boundaries of the element.

NOTE Use the Repeat property to redefine the `body` tag and set a background image that does not tile or repeat.

Attachment determines whether the background image is fixed at its original position or scrolls along with the content. Note that some browsers may treat the Fixed option as Scroll. This is supported by Internet Explorer but not Netscape Navigator.

Horizontal Position and Vertical Position specify the initial position of the background image in relation to the element. This can be used to align a background image to the center of the page, both vertically and horizontally. If the attachment property is Fixed, the position is relative to the Document window, not to the element. This attribute is supported by Internet Explorer but not Netscape Navigator.

Block: (CSS Paneel)

Leave any of the following attributes empty if they are not important to the style:

Word Spacing sets the spacing between words. To set a specific value, in the pop-up menu, select Value, then enter a numeric value. In the second pop-up menu, select a measurement unit (for example, pixel, points, and so on).

NOTE You can specify negative values, but the display depends on the browser. Dreamweaver does not display this attribute in the Document window.

Letter Spacing increases or decreases space between letters or characters. To decrease the space between characters specify a negative value, for example (-4). Letter spacing settings override justified text settings. The Letter Spacing attribute is supported by Internet Explorer 4 and later and Netscape Navigator 6.

Vertical Alignment specifies the vertical alignment of the element to which it is applied. Dreamweaver displays this attribute in the Document window only when it is applied to the `` tag.

Text Align sets how text is aligned within the element. The Text Align attribute is supported by both browsers.

Text Indent specifies how far the first line of text indents. A negative value may be used to create an outdent, but the display depends on the browser. Dreamweaver displays this attribute in the Document window only when the tag is applied to block-level elements. The Text Indent attribute is supported by both browsers.

Whitespace determines how white space within the element is handled. Select from three options: Normal collapses white space; Pre handles it as if the text were enclosed in `pre` tags (that is, all white space, including spaces, tabs, and returns, is respected); Nowrap specifies that the text only wraps when a `br` tag is encountered. Dreamweaver does not display this attribute in the Document window. The Whitespace attribute is supported by Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer 5.5.

Display specifies whether an element is displayed and if so how it is displayed. None turns off the display of an element to which it is assigned.

Border: (CSS Paneel)

Width and Height sets the width and height of the element.

Float sets which side other elements, such as text, layers, tables and so on, will float around an element. Other elements wrap around the floating element as usual. The Float attribute is supported by both browsers.

Clear defines the sides that do not allow layers. If a layer appears on the clear side, the element with the clear setting moves below it. The Clear attribute is supported by both browsers.

Padding specifies the amount of space between the content of an element and its border (or margin if there is no border). Deselect the Same For All option to set the padding for individual sides of the element.

Same For All sets the same padding attributes to the Top, Right, Bottom, and Left of the element to which it is applied.

Margin specifies the amount of space between the border of an element (or the padding if there is no border) and another element. Dreamweaver displays this attribute in the Document window only when it is applied to block-level elements (paragraphs, headings, lists, and so on). Deselect Same For All to set the margin for individual sides of the element.

Same For All sets the same margin attributes to the Top, Right, Bottom, and Left of the element to which it is applied.

Box: (CSS Paneel)

Style sets the style appearance of the border. The way the style appears depends on the browser. Dreamweaver renders all styles as solid in the Document window. The style attribute is supported by both browsers. Deselect Same For All to set the border style for individual sides of the element.

Same For All sets the same border style attributes to the Top, Right, Bottom, and Left of the element to which it is applied.

Width sets the thickness of the element's border. The Width attribute is supported by both browsers. Deselect Same For All to set the border width for individual sides of the element.

Same For All sets the same border width to the Top, Right, Bottom, and Left of the element to which it is applied.

Color sets the color of the border. You can set each side's color independently, but the display depends on the browser. Deselect Same For All to set the border color for individual sides of the element.

Same For All sets the same border color to the Top, Right, Bottom, and Left of the element to which it is applied.

List: (CSS Paneel)

Type sets the appearance of bullets or numbers. Type is supported by both browsers.

Bullet Image lets you specify a custom image for bullets. Click Browse (Windows) or Choose (Macintosh) to browse to an image, or type the image's path.

Position sets whether list item text wraps and indents (outside) or whether the text wraps to the left margin (inside).

Positioning

Type determines how the browser should position the layer as follows:

Absolute places the layer using the coordinates entered in the Placement boxes relative to the upper-left corner of the page.

Relative places the layer using the coordinates entered in the Placement boxes relative to object's position in the text flow of the document. This option is not displayed in the Document window.

Static places the layer at its location in the text flow.

Visibility determines the initial display condition of the layer. If you do not specify a visibility property, by default most browsers inherit the parent's value. Select one of the following visibility options:

Inherit inherits the visibility property of the layer's parent. If the layer has no parent, it will be visible.

Visible displays the layer contents, regardless of the parent's value.

Hidden hides the layer contents, regardless of the parent's value.

Z-Index determines the stacking order of the layer. Higher numbered layers appear above lower-numbered layers. Values can be positive or negative. (It's easier to change the stacking order of layers using the Layers panel. See Changing the stacking order of layers.)

Overflow (CSS layers only) determines what happens if the contents of a layer exceed its size. These properties control how this expansion is handled as follows:

Visible increases the layer's size so that all of its contents are visible. The layer expands down and to the right.

Hidden maintains the layer's size and clips any content that doesn't fit. No scroll bars are provided.

Scroll adds scroll bars to the layer regardless of whether the contents exceed the layer's size. Specifically providing scroll bars avoids confusion caused by the appearance and disappearance of scroll bars in a dynamic environment. This option is not displayed in the Document window and works only in browsers that support scroll bars. Supported by Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator 6.

Auto makes scroll bars appear only when the layer's contents exceed its boundaries. This option is not displayed in the Document window.

Placement specifies the location and size of the layer. How the browser interprets the location depends on the setting for Type. Size values are overridden if the content of the layer exceeds the specified size.

The default units for location and size are pixels. For CSS layers, you can also specify the following units: pc (picas), pt (points), in (inches), mm (millimeters), cm (centimeters), (ems), (exs), or % (percentage of the parent's value). The abbreviations must follow the value without a space: for example, **3mm**.

Clip defines the part of the layer that is visible. If you specify a clipping region, you can access it with a scripting language such as JavaScript and manipulate the properties to create special effects such as wipes. These wipes can be set up by using the Change Property behavior.

Extensions: (CSS Paneel)

Pagebreak forces a page break during printing either before or after the object controlled by the style. Select the option you want to set in the pop-up menu. This option is not supported by any 4.0 browser, but support may be provided by future browsers.

Cursor changes the pointer image when the pointer is over the object controlled by the style. Select the option you want to set in the pop-up menu. Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, and Netscape Navigator 6 support this attribute.

Filter applies special effects to the object controlled by the style, including blur and inversion. Select an effect from the pop-up menu.

Tables: (CSS Paneel)

Rows determines the number of rows the table has.

Columns determines the number of columns the table has.

Table Width specifies the width of the table in pixels, or as a percentage of the browser window's width.

Border Thickness specifies the width, in pixels, of the table's borders.

TIP If you don't explicitly assign a value for the border thickness, most browsers display the table as if the border thickness were set to 1. To ensure that browsers display the table with no border, set the border thickness to 0. To view cell and table boundaries when the border thickness is set to 0, select View > Visual Aids > Table Borders.

Cell Padding determines the number of pixels between a cell's border and its contents.

Cell Spacing determines the number of pixels between adjacent table cells.

TIP When you don't explicitly assign values for cell spacing and cell padding, most browsers display the table as if cell padding were set to 1 and cell spacing were set to 2. To ensure that browsers display the table with no padding or spacing, set Cell Padding and Cell Spacing to 0.

1. In the Header section, select one of the header options:

None does not enable column or row headings for the table.

Left makes the first column of the table a column for headings, so that you can enter a heading for each *row* of the table.

Top makes the first row of the table a row for headings, so that you can enter a heading for each *column* of the table.

Both enables you to enter column and row headings in the table.

TIP It's a good idea to use headers in case any of your website visitors use screen readers. Screen readers read table headings and help screen-reader users keep track of table information,

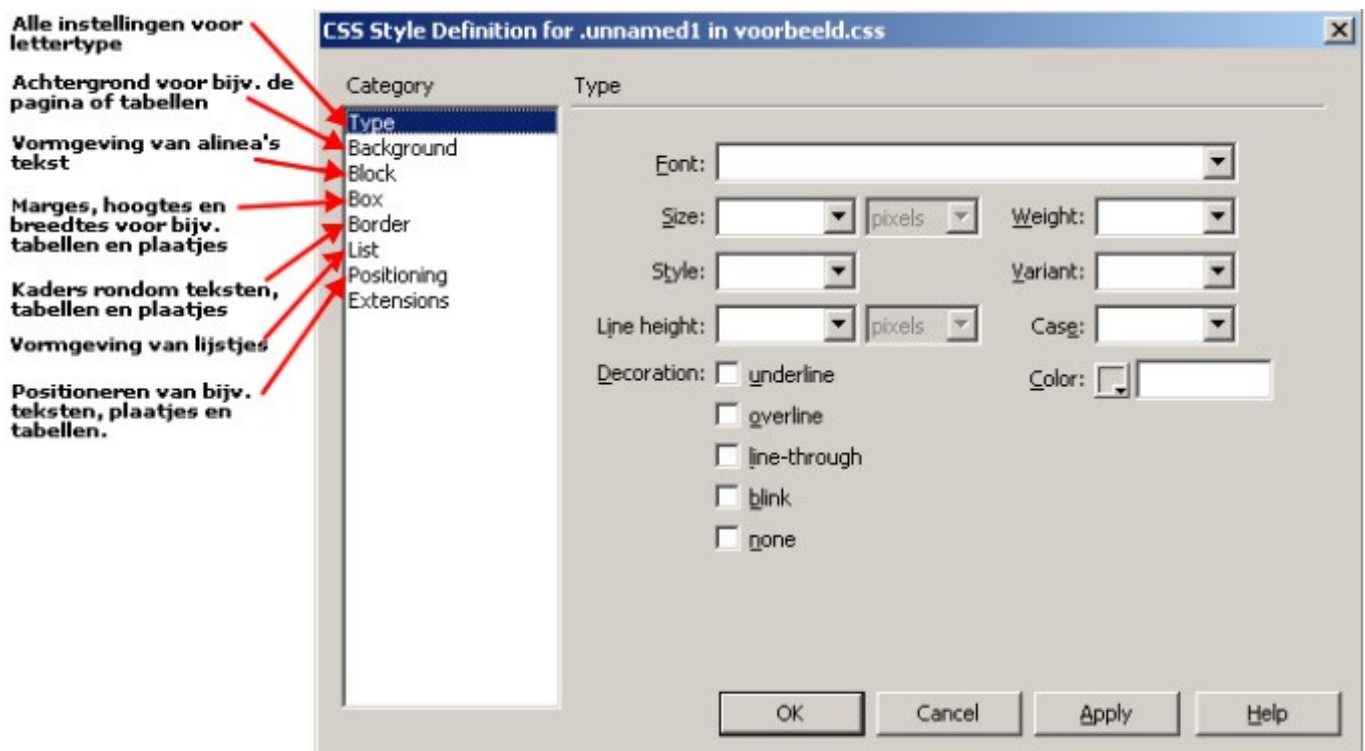
2. In the Accessibility section, specify the following options:

Caption provides a table title which displays outside of the table.

Align Caption specifies where the table caption appears in relation to the table.

Summary provides a table description. Screen readers read the summary text, but the text does not appear in the user's browser.

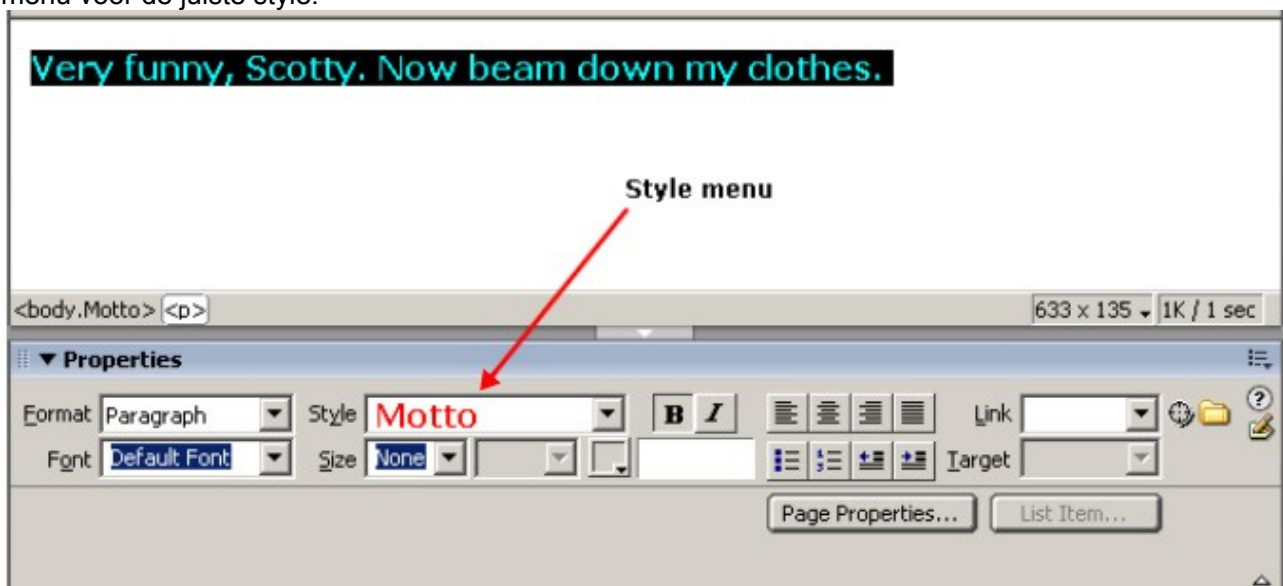
Uitleg CSS Style:



Classes

Nieuwe Classes moet je wel zelf toepassen in de pagina. Dit kan met de Properties Bar of met het CSS pallet.

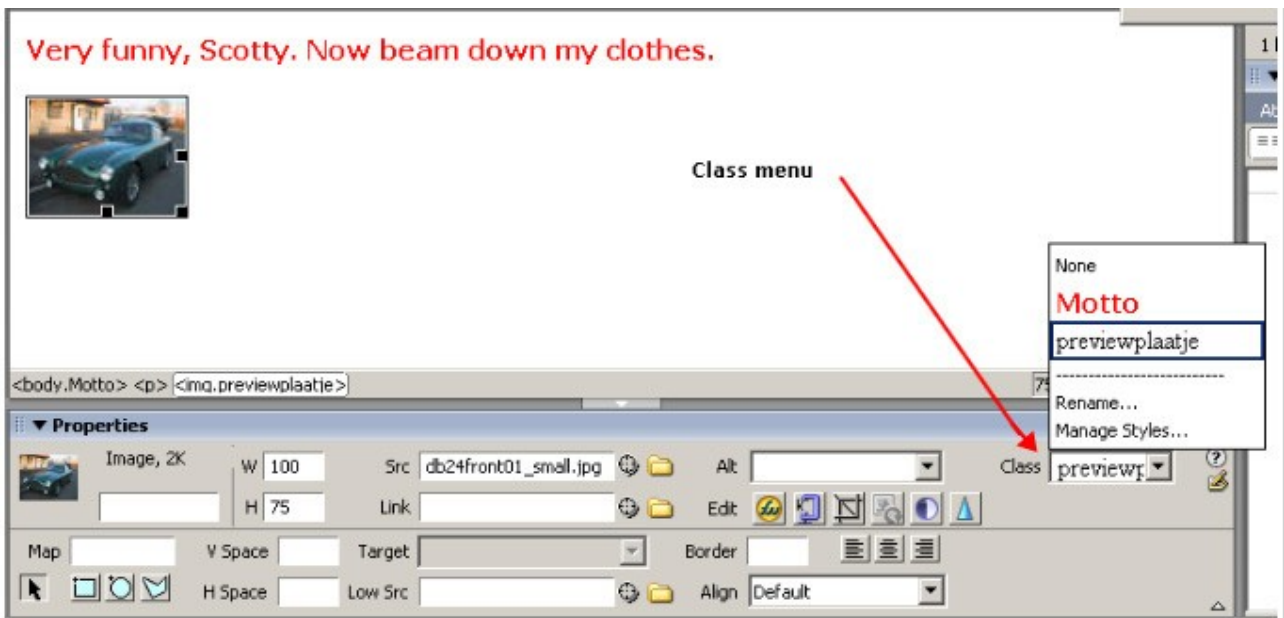
Selecteer de tekst waarop je de stylesheet wilt toepassen en kies uit de Properties bar, bij het 'Style' menu voor de juiste style.



Bij plaatjes en tabellen maak je gebruik van het 'Class' menu.



Selecteer het plaatje of de tabel waarop je de Class wilt toepassen en kies in de Properties bar, bij het 'Class' menu voor de juiste Class.



Met de tekst geselecteerd, klik je in het CSS pallet op de stylesheet die je wilt toepassen.



Voorbeelden van code voor 't CSS

1. Hieronder algemeen tekst color, lettertype (font) + size

The screenshot displays the Adobe Dreamweaver CS3 interface. The main workspace shows a grey rectangular area with a small logo in the center. On the right, the 'CSS' panel is open, showing a list of rules under '<style>'. The selected rule is 'body,td,th', and its properties are displayed in a table below:

Properties for "body,td,th"	
color	#666666
font-family	Georgia, Times New Roman, Tim...
font-size	11px
Add Property	

At the bottom of the interface, the 'Properties' panel is visible, showing the following settings for the selected paragraph:

- Format: Paragraph
- Style: None
- Font: Georgia, Times
- Size: 11 pixels
- Color: #666666

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current view is 'Code', showing the HTML structure: `<body> <div> <p>`. The zoom level is 100%, and the page dimensions are 944 x 509 pixels.

2. Hieronder achtergrond kleur + achtergrond afbeelding + achtergrond repeat + margins (4 x)

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver CS3 interface. The main workspace displays a design view of a website page with a light gray background. The page content includes the text "Design - Websites - Multimediapresentaties - Grafische vormg" and "Ontwerpburo Lichting98: Prins Hendrikkade 107 B III, 3071". A small logo is centered on the page. Below the logo, the text "normaal scherm" and "groot scherm" is visible. The CSS Styles panel on the right shows the "Lichting98-Stylesheet.css" file. The "body" element is selected, and its properties are listed in the "Properties for 'body'" section:

Property	Value
background-color	#FFFFFF
background-image	url(images/back.gif)
background-repeat	repeat-x
margin-bottom	0px
margin-left	0px
margin-right	0px
margin-top	0px

The Properties panel at the bottom shows the current element is "body" with a style of "None" and a color of "#333333".

3. Hieronder link kleuren (met de verschillende stadia: hier de hover (mouse over): achtergrond kleur + color + letter weight (bold) + text-decoration (effect)

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver CS3 interface. The main workspace displays a website design with sections for 'mijn projecten', 'zwarte mannen', and 'kleiplanten'. The 'a:hover' rule is highlighted in the CSS panel, showing properties for background-color, color, font-weight, and text-decoration. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the current element's format and font settings.

Properties for "a:hover"

background-color	<input type="checkbox"/> #F7F7F7
color	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> #27C327
font-weight	bold
text-decoration	underline

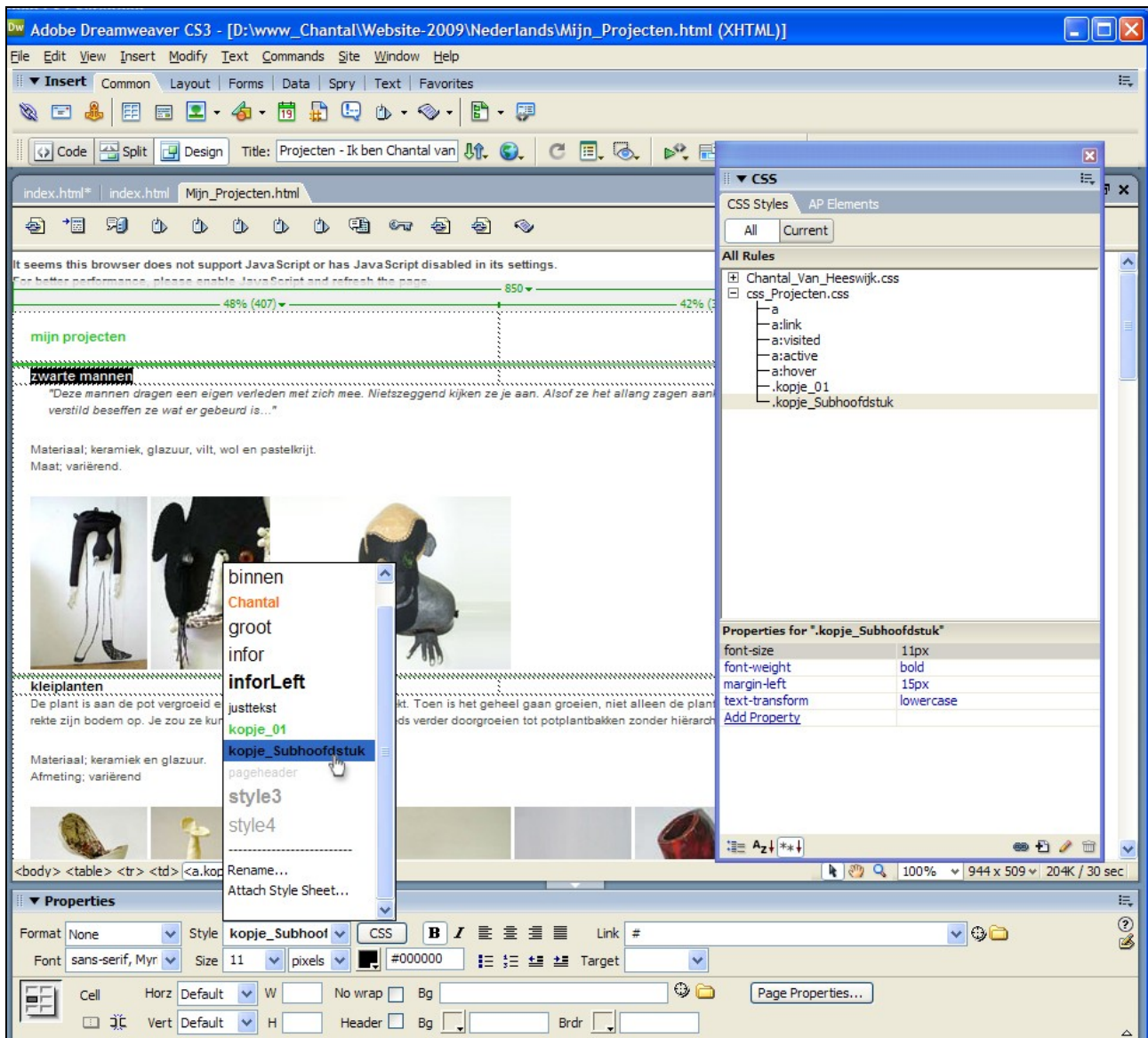
Properties

Format: Paragraph | Style: infor | CSS | **B** | *I* | [List Icons] | Link: [Field]

Font: sans-serif, Myr | Size: 10 | pixels | #444444 | [List Icons] | Target: [Field]

Cell: Horz: Default | W: [Field] | No wrap: | Bg: [Field] | Page Properties... | Vert: Default | H: [Field] | Header: | Bg: [Field] | Brdr: [Field]

4. De geselecteerde tekst heeft style “kopje_Subhoofdstuk” meegekregen. Dat wordt “.kopje_Subhoofdstuk” in het CSS paneel. Daardoor krijgt deze tekst een fontsize van 11px + wordt hij Bold (font-weight) + komt er links een marge van 15 pixels + verdwijnen alle hoofdletters! (lower-case)



5. Hier krijgt een lap tekst + afbeeldingen 1 opmaak dankzij een "DIV"
De geselecteerde tekst+afbeeldingen heeft style "infor" meegekregen.
Dat wordt ".infor" in het CSS paneel. Daardoor krijgt deze selectie:
Geen rand + wordt het neergezet als block + 15 pix marge (links) + tekst oriëntatie is links.

The screenshot shows the Adobe Dreamweaver CS3 interface. The main workspace displays a web page with a gallery of ceramic objects. The text and images are styled with the 'infor' class. The CSS panel on the right shows the 'infor' class properties: border: none, display: block, margin-left: 15px, text-align: left. The Properties panel at the bottom shows the class 'infor' selected for the current element.

kleiplanten
De plant is aan de pot vergroeid en daarna is de lekbak vastgekoekt. Toen is het geheel gaan groeien, niet alleen de plant, ook de lekbak. Je zou ze kunnen nummeren waarbij ze steeds verder doorgroeien tot potplantbakken zonder hiërarchie.

Materiaal: keramiek en glazuur.
Afmeting: variërend

zacht keramiek
Rijksakademie / Amsterdam

Blueprintrooms is refuge where ephemeral soeneries are hauled in through the windows and coated into temporary rooms. In a 12 months series of Hotel, inch by inch, a place where things take shelter in the lee of bricks, wallpaper, floor, ceiling and sink. A domain where

Properties for ".infor"
border: none
display: block
margin-left: 15px
text-align: left
Add Property

Properties
Div ID: nr90
Class: infor