Set Page Properties in Dreamweaver

For each page you create in Dreamweaver, you can specify layout and formatting properties using the Page Properties dialog box (Modify > Page Properties). The Page Properties dialog box lets you specify the default font family and font size, background color, margins, link styles, and many other aspects of page design. You can assign new page properties for each new page you create, and modify those for existing pages. Changes you make in the Page Properties dialog box apply to the entire page.

Dreamweaver defines CSS rules for all properties specified in the Appearance (CSS), Links (CSS), and Headings (CSS) categories of the Page Properties dialog box. The rules are embedded in the head section of the page. You can still set page properties using HTML, but to do so you must select the Appearance (HTML) category in the Page Properties dialog box. (The Title/Encoding and Tracing Image dialog boxes also set page properties using HTML.)

Note: The page properties you choose apply only to the active document. If a page uses an external CSS style sheet, Dreamweaver does not overwrite the tags set in the style sheet, as this affects all other pages using that style sheet.

1. Select Modify > Page Properties, or click the Page Properties button in the text Property inspector.
2. Edit the page properties and click OK.

Set CSS page font, background color, and background image properties

Use the Page Properties dialog box to specify several basic page layout options for your web pages, including the font, background color, and background image.

1. Select Modify > Page Properties, or click the Page Properties button in the text Property inspector.
2. Select the Appearance (CSS) category and set the options.
   - **Page Font** Specifies the default font family to use in your web pages. Dreamweaver uses the font family you specify unless another font is specifically set for a text element.
   - **Size** Specifies the default font size to use in your web pages. Dreamweaver uses the font size you specify unless another font size is specifically set for a text element.
   - **Text Color** Specifies the default color to render fonts with.
   - **Background Color** Sets a background color for your page. Click the Background color box and select a color from the Color Picker.
   - **Background Image** Sets a background image. Click the Browse button, then browse to and select the image. Alternatively, enter the path to the background image in the Background Image box.
Dreamweaver tiles (repeats) the background image if it does not fill the entire window, just as browsers do. (To prevent the background image from tiling, use Cascading Style Sheets to disable image tiling.)

**Repeat**
Specifies how the background image will be displayed on the page:

- Select the No-repeat option to display the background image only once.
- Select the Repeat option to repeat, or tile, the image both horizontally and vertically.
- Select the Repeat-x option to tile the image horizontally.
- Select the Repeat-y option to tile the image vertically.

**Left Margin and Right Margin**
Specify the size of the left and right page margins.

**Top Margin and Bottom Margin**
Specify the size of the top and bottom page margins.

**Set HTML page properties**

Setting properties in this category of the Page Properties dialog box results in HTML rather than CSS formatting of your page.

1. Select Modify > Page Properties, or click the Page Properties button in the text Property inspector.
2. Select the Appearance (HTML) category and set the options.

**Background Image**
Sets a background image. Click the Browse button, then browse to and select the image. Alternatively, enter the path to the background image in the Background Image box.

Dreamweaver tiles (repeats) the background image if it does not fill the entire window, just as browsers do. (To prevent the background image from tiling, use Cascading Style Sheets to disable image tiling.)

- **Background** Sets a background color for your page. Click the Background color box and select a color from the Color Picker.
- **Text** Specifies the default color to render fonts with.
- **Link** Specifies the color to apply to link text.
- **Visited Links** Specifies the color to apply to visited links.
- **Active Links** Specifies the color to apply when a mouse (or pointer) clicks on a link.
- **Left Margin and Right Margin** Specify the size of the left and right page margins. **Top Margin and Bottom Margin** Specify the size of the top and bottom page margins.
Set CSS link properties

You can define the default font, font size, and colors for links, visited links, and active links.

1. Select Modify > Page Properties, or click the Page Properties button in the text Property inspector.
2. Choose the Links (CSS) category and set the options.

   • **Link Font** Specifies the default font family to use for link text. By default, Dreamweaver uses the font family specified for the entire page unless you specify another font.
   • **Size** Specifies the default font size to use for link text.
   • **Link Color** Specifies the color to apply to link text.
   • **Visited Links** Specifies the color to apply to visited links.
   • **Rollover Links** Specifies the color to apply when a mouse (or pointer) hovers over a link.
   • **Active Links** Specifies the color to apply when a mouse (or pointer) clicks on a link.
   • **Underline Style** Specifies the underline style to apply to links. If your page already has an underline link style defined (through an external CSS style sheet for example), the Underline Style menu defaults to a “don’t change” option. This option alerts you to a link style that has been defined. If you modify the underline link style using the Page Properties dialog box, Dreamweaver will change the previous link definition.

Set CSS page heading properties

You can define the default font, font size, and colors for links, visited links, and active links.

1. Select Modify > Page Properties, or click the Page Properties button in the text Property inspector.
2. Choose the Headings (CSS) category and set the options.

   • **Heading Font** Specifies the default font family to use for headings. Dreamweaver will use the font family you specify unless another font is specifically set for a text element.
   • **Heading 1 through Heading 6** Specify the font size and color to use for up to six levels of heading tags.

Set title and encoding page properties

You can define the default font, font size, and colors for links, visited links, and active links. The Title/Encoding Page Properties category lets you specify the document encoding type that is
specific to the language used to author your web pages as well as specify which Unicode Normalization Form to use with that encoding type.

1. Select Modify > Page Properties, or click the Page Properties button in the text Property inspector.
2. Choose the Title/Encoding category and set the options.
   
   - **Title** Specifies the page title that appears in the title bar of the Document window and most browser windows.
   - **Document Type (DTD)** Specifies a document type definition. For example, you can make an HTML document XHTML-compliant by selecting XHTML 1.0 Transitional or XHTML 1.0 Strict from the pop-up menu.
   - **Encoding** Specifies the encoding used for characters in the document.

If you select Unicode (UTF-8) as the document encoding, entity encoding is not necessary because UTF-8 can safely represent all characters. If you select another document encoding, entity encoding may be necessary to represent certain characters. For more information on character entities, see [www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/sgml/entities.html](http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/sgml/entities.html).

- **Reload** Converts the existing document, or reopens it using the new encoding.
- **Unicode Normalization Form** Enabled only if you select UTF-8 as a document encoding. There are four Unicode Normalization Forms. The most important is Normalization Form C because it’s the most common form used in the Character Model for the World Wide Web. Adobe provides the other three Unicode Normalization Forms for completeness.