

Poof! I've got a website.

USING DREAMWEAVER TO DESIGN YOUR
WEBSITE, all while learning HTML

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A quick housekeeping matter

- <http://www.ischool.utexas.edu/~sbeene/bootcampweb>

HTML: What We'll Cover

- What HTML is
- How web pages are organized
- How to create a basic page with:
 - Title
 - Headings
 - Paragraphs
 - Lists
 - Anchors (links)
 - Images

What is HTML?

- HTML: Hypertext Markup Language
- A system of nested tags used to format text and graphics for a web browser

Idea behind HTML

- Every sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.
 - Syntax is: capital letter at beginning and . at end
- `<tag>`Every unit in HTML begins with an open tag and ends with a close tag.`</tag>`
 - Syntax: `<tag>` at beginning and `</tag>` at end

The Code

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> </h1>
    <p> </p>
    <a> </a>
    <ul>
      <li> </li>
      <li> </li>
    </ul>
    <hr />
    <img />
    <p></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Head & Body

- Just like you and me, HTML code has a head and a body
- The head contains meta information, as well as CSS
- The body contains the code that makes up the web page as you see it

Example of a Simple Head

```
<html xmlns=http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>John Q. iSchooler</title>
<meta name="keywords" content="" />
<meta name="description" content="" />
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen" />
</head>
```

Example of a Simple Body

```
<body>
  <h1>Announcement!</h1>
  <p> Hear Ye! Hear Ye! I believe that I have something
    very important to say:</p>
  <!--Ahem-->
  <ul>
    <li>The Queen is dead.</li>
    <li>Long live the Queen!</li>
  </ul>
</body>
```

p-tag

- Purpose: tells the browser to read (render) the text inside the book ended p-tags as a **paragraph.**
- `<p>My name is Jane Doe, and I just had a great weekend. My friends and I went to visit Washington, D.C. We saw the Lincoln Memorial and the White House. We also ate some delicious steak.</p>`

h-tags

- At their most basic, h-tags (as in “heading”) are generally rendered by the browser in terms of style. The smaller the number following the “h,” the more the text is emphasized.
- It’s easiest to think of h-tags in terms of font-size, (although this is not strictly true).

h-tags, continued

- **`<h1>`This is rendered as the largest`</h1>`**
- **`<h2>`Slightly smaller`</h2>`**
- `<h3>`Slightly smaller yet`</h3>`
- `<h6>`Generally the smallest h-tag`</h6>`

Side note: nesting tags

- FILO: First in, last out.
- Tags must be nested in the correct order in order to be considered XHTML.
- For example:

```
<ol><li>type something here</li></ol>
```



Lists, part I

- Generally, there are two ways of listing items on a webpage:

	aka	HTML
numbered lists	<u>O</u> rd <u>e</u> red <u>L</u> ists	
bulleted lists	<u>U</u> n <u>o</u> rd <u>e</u> red <u>L</u> ists	

Lists, part II

- So the `` and `` takes care of the *organization* of the lists.
- To indicate individual lines within a list (or List Items), use the tag ``line within a list``

Lists, part III

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What you see online<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Milk<input type="checkbox"/> Cookies1. Everybody else2. The bride | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What you see in the code<pre> Milk Cookies Everybody else The bride </pre> |
|--|--|

Some exceptions to the syntax

- There are three important exceptions to the `<tag></tag>` rule:
 - `` → image
 - `<hr />` → horizontal line
 - `
` → break (forces a line break)

Links, part I

- There are 2 main types of links that you will use regularly:
 - External (to pages, etc., outside of your site). These are also called absolute links, as the full URL is typed in.
 - Internal (to other pages in your site, to images). These are also called relative links, as their URL is relative to within the site structure

Links, part II

- Syntax in both absolute and relative links are both theoretically the same:
use: `<a>` tag, meaning "anchor"

An example of an absolute link:

```
<a href="http://www.url.com/news/index.php">News</a>
```

Links, part III

- An example of a relative link:
`News`

`/.../` tells the browser to go to the very top of the file structure (`/`) and navigate down (`...`) to find the "news" folder and within that, display the "index.php" page. So the path is relative to the site.

The code

<html>	required for each html document, tells browser it's a web page
<head>	information about page that doesn't show in browser
<title>	the title of page (appears at top of page)
<body>	begins the portion of page that appears in browser
<div>	defines a block-level container, divides page into meaningful sections
	applies meaning to an inline section
<h1>...<h6>	headings (large to small)
<p>	paragraph
	unordered list
	ordered (numbered) list
	list item
<hr />	horizontal rule
<a>	anchor
 	line break
<!-->	comments in html code that don't show in browser
	emphasized text
	strongly emphasized text

OR JUST GOOGLE "HTML TAGS"

Helpful Links

- <http://www.w3schools.com/>
 - W3 Schools - wonderful reference for XHTML, CSS, PHP, SQL, and more
- <http://www.nypl.org/styleguide>
 - New York Public Library Style Guide- a pretty darn good starting point if you are new to XHTML and CSS
- <http://www.sitepoint.com/article/html-css-beginners-guide/>
 - HTML and CSS: The Absolute Beginner's Guide

Exercise pt. 1


- In Dreamweaver code window:
 - Framework of page is created for you
 - Placeholder for <title>
- Add/Edit text
 - <title>
 - headings <h1> <h2> <h3>
 - paragraphs <p>
 - list or +
- Experiment with italics and bold
- Save file as sample.html on your desktop

Exercise pt. 2

- Open SSH Secure File Transfer Client (or Fugu on a Mac)
- Log in to login.ischool.utexas.edu
- Drag the file in your desktop folder to your public_html folder
- Open your URL: www.ischool.utexas.edu/~yourname/sample.html


Intro to Adobe Dreamweaver CS3

WITH BRITTANY ANNE

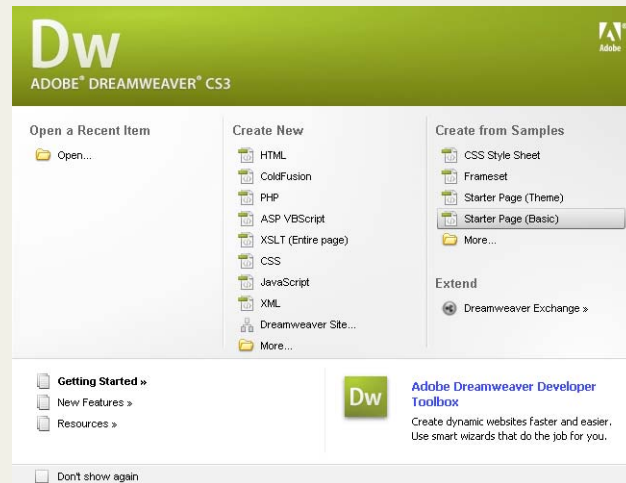
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Before we begin . . .

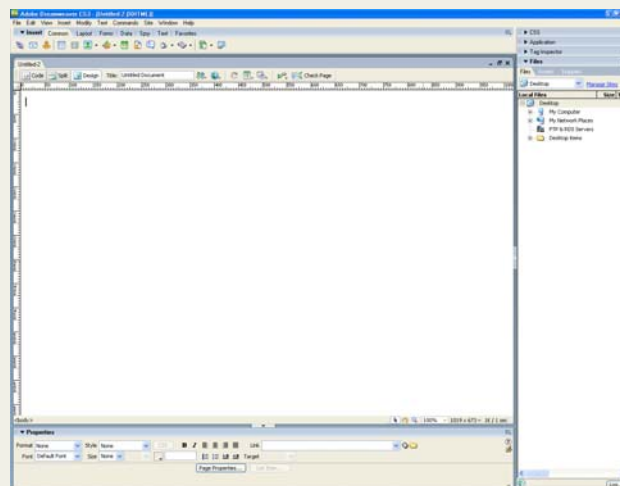
- Do you have a public_html folder?
- Or a www folder?

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Click on "Create New" -> HTML



This is the basic window.



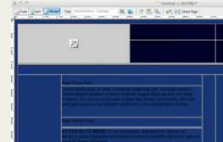
3 Viewing Options . . .

- Code view



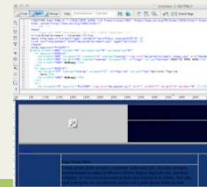
- Design view

- also called WYSIWIG (**W**hat **Y**ou **S**ee **I**s **W**hat **Y**ou **G**et.
Pronounced "wizzy wig"



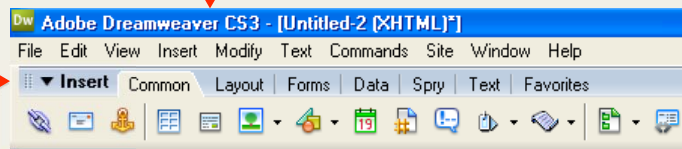
- Split view

- shows the Code view and the Design view at the same time



The Interface: Buttons and Tabs . . .

Window bar



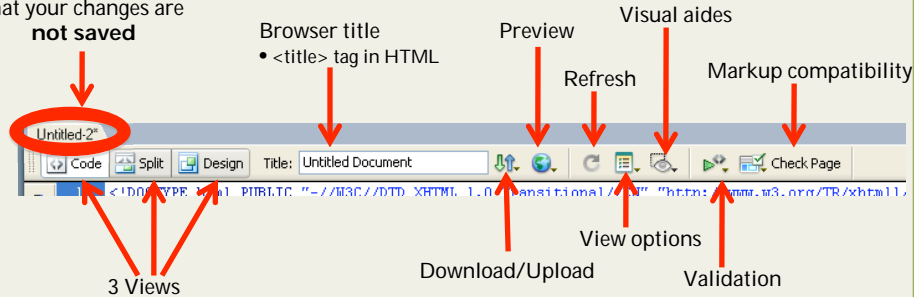
File menu

Tabs

- **Insert** option tabs change according to the task at hand
- The **Common** tab is the default tab

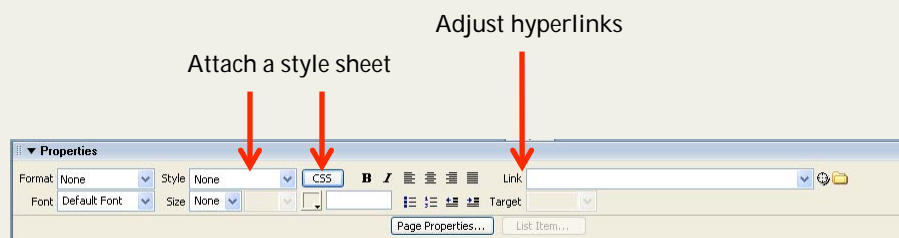
The Function bar . . .

An asterisk means that your changes are **not saved**

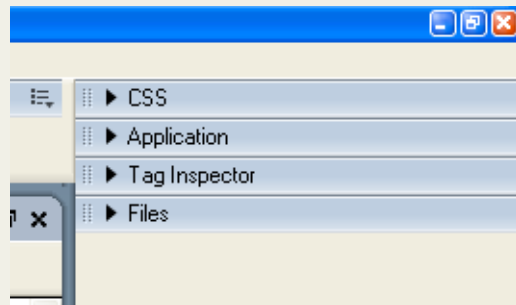


Properties palette . . . (at the bottom of your screen)

- Similar to the **Formatting palette** in your word processor



More functionality . . .



← Alter elements in your attached style sheet

← Manage the files of your site

You won't use "Applications" until you start using more advanced web functions.

Insert tabs



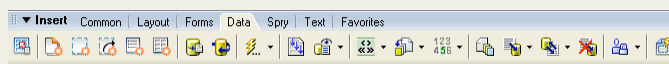
← Common tab



← Layout tab



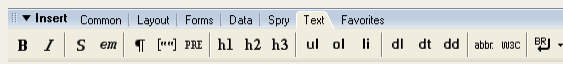
← Forms tab



← Data tab



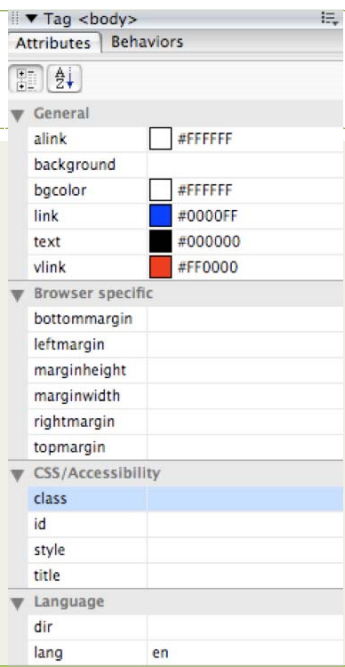
← Spry tab




← Text tab

Tag inspector

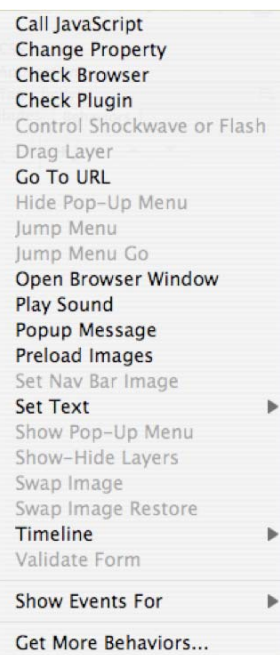
- This tab lets you control behind-the-scenes variables.
- The most important ones for basic usage are the General items, such as background color.
- Use the language tab if making a page in a foreign language. This will help users find it because crawlers will index that fact.




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Tag inspector cont'd

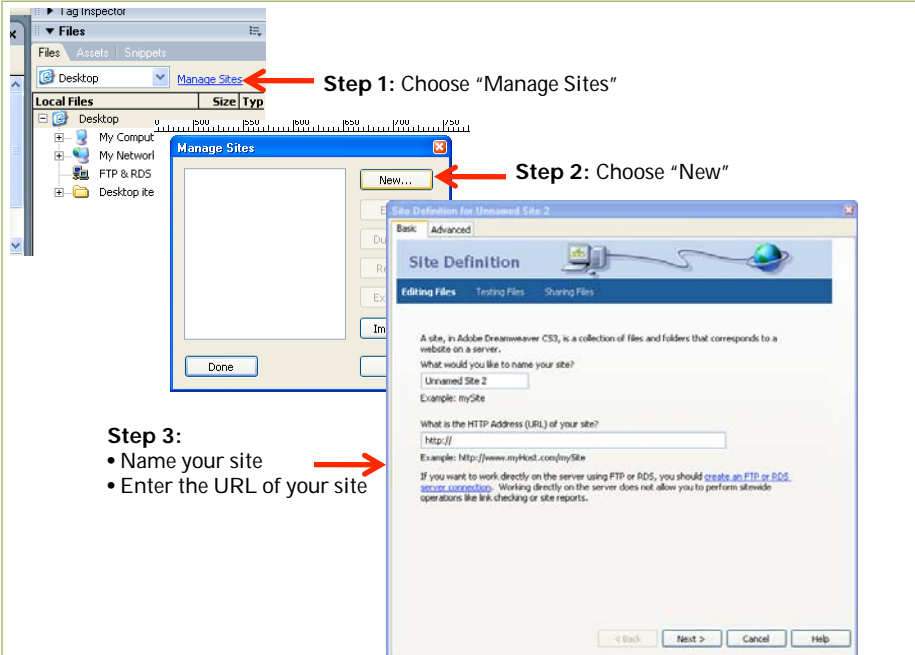
- If you need the page to perform an unusual action, such as automatically going to another web site, you can use the Behaviors tab to assign extra elements.



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Let's Play

- Configure Dreamweaver so that you can publish your web pages online
- 2 web pages big
 - Start from scratch **or** use your sample.html page from the HTML portion of the course
- Ask questions ☺




Step 1: Choose "Manage Sites"

Step 2: Choose "New"

Step 3:

- Name your site
- Enter the URL of your site

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Step 4: Site Definition

Site Definition for Unnamed Site 2

Basic | Advanced

Site Definition

Editing Files | Testing Files | **Sharing Files**

How do you connect to your remote server?
FTP **Choose "FTP"**

What is the hostname or FTP address of your Web server?
ftp.ischool.utexas.edu **Either "ftp.ischool.utexas.edu" or "login.ischool.utexas.edu"**

What folder on the server do you want to store your files in?
public_html **"public_html" if you're publishing on your iSchool server space**

What is your FTP login?
alex **iSchool username**

What is your FTP password?
 Save **iSchool password**

Use Secure FTP (SFTP)

Test Connection

"Test Connection" to make sure you've set everything up correctly

< Back | Next > | Cancel | Help

The End

- Please give us feedback! Fill out our survey at

<https://sentra.ischool.utexas.edu/technology/labevents/>

and tell us how we did!

- Thank you for participating in Boot Camp Web!