

Essential and basic tags

Document structure tags

<code><html></code>	Surrounds the entire document
<code><head></code>	Delineates the head material – Metadata, including the title of the page. Nothing in the head section is displayed on the web page within a browser itself. Only the title appears on the title bar of the browser.
<code><body></code>	Delineates all the material that displays within the browser.
<code><title></code>	Contains the title of the web page. This tag belongs in the head section, and its contents are not displayed within the browser. The title appears on the title bar of the browser.

Dreamweaver automatically creates these tags when opening a new document

Enter the title of your page in the Title field at the menubar at the top of the document window

Content structure tags

<code><h1></code> <code><h2></code> ... <code><h6></code>	Heading material. There are 6 levels of headings that help structure the document contents. The most encompassing heading is <code><h1></code> . To be used for the title of the web page. <code><h2></code> might be used for chapter headings, while <code><h3></code> might introduce sections of chapters, and so on.
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Click anywhere within the line in Dreamweaver. Select Heading 1 from the dropdown “Format” menu at the top left in the properties panel.

<code><p></code>	Paragraph. Every time you need a new paragraph on the web page you enclose it within the <code><p></code> tag. Each paragraph appears by default in a browser as a separate chunk of text followed by the equivalent of a line of blank space.
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Press the “Enter” key [“Return” key on Mac]. This will automatically insert a new paragraph.

<code>
</code>	Line break. Use this tag to begin a new line within the same paragraph. The material following this tag will appear on the next line of text, without a line of blank space.
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Hold down the Shift key and press the “Enter” key.

Structural elements

<code></code>	Ordered List. This element surrounds lines of text that appear as a numbered list. You might use a numbered list to list the steps involved in a procedure, such as how to access a record in a database.
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Press the “Enter” key to begin a new paragraph. Click the “ordered list” button in the property palette:




	Unordered List. This tag initiates a list of bulleted items, each of which theoretically carries equal weight. You might use such a list to outline topics covered in a course or on the web page or site.	<i>Press the “Enter” key to begin a new paragraph. Click the “unordered list” button in the</i>
	List item. This tag delineates each item in a list, either an ordered list or an unordered list. In the case of the former, each item enclosed in tags will automatically receive a number, supplied by the browser. In the case of the latter, each item will begin with a bullet, supplied by the browser.	<i>property palette:</i>  <i>Once you have clicked either the “ordered list” or the “unordered list” in the properties palette, enter text for the first item. Press “Enter” to begin a new item. Press “Enter” twice to end the list.</i>
<table>	This tag encloses a table. To organize the contents of your page, tables are used to present tabular data, such as a tabular list of titles, along with authors, publishers, dates of publication, etc.	<i>Click the “Insert Table” button in the Layout view of the Insert palette. Alternatively, you could select Insert > Table from the Insert menu.</i>

Table elements

<table>	Encloses the table element	<i>See above. A dialogue box opens when you insert a table</i>
<caption>	Encloses the “title” or caption of the table. Normally this title appears above the actual table itself within a browser.	<i>At the bottom section of the dialogue box, enter text for a caption for the table.</i>
<tr>	Table Row. This tag encloses each horizontal row in the table. Every row in the table must have opening and closing <tr> tags, regardless of how many columns there are in the row and regardless of what kind of data is in the various cells.	<i>In the dialogue box enter the number of rows for the table. When you click “OK” Dreamweaver will generate that many rows.</i>
<th>	Table Header cell. This element is usually placed at the top of each column in a table and/or down the leftmost column of a table. By default the table header is bolded and centered in its cell.	<i>In the center section of the dialogue box select the model for your table. Select no headings, headings on the left, on the top, or both.</i>

<td>	Table Data cell. Here is where the contents of each cell in a table belong. There are no columns declared in a table. Each table row should contain the same number of <td> cells, unless you elect to merge cells.	<i>In the dialogue box enter the number of columns, or data cells you want in each row. Dreamweaver generates the HTML code for you.</i>
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The Insert Table dialogue box also allows you to set several attributes for the table, including width, border thickness, Cell padding, Cell spacing, and a summary of the table's contents. Once you click "OK" to close this dialogue box, Dreamweaver creates an empty table for you on the page. Click in each cell of the table and enter your contents. You can move from one cell to the next by pressing the TAB key. Hold down the Shift key and press ENTER if you want to begin a new line within a cell but don't want the extra line space that an actual <p> tag would cause.

You can always change most of these attributes once the table is produced within Dreamweaver. You alter properties or attributes by selecting the object (in this case the table) and entering different values in the various fields in the properties palette.

Inline elements

	Makes the text within its tags bold or "strong."	<i>Select the text and click the B button in the properties palette</i>
	Generally italicizes the text within its tags	<i>Select the text and click the I button in the properties palette</i>
<a>	Anchor. Makes the material within its tags clickable. Generally used for hyperlinks.	<i>Select the text or object and enter the URL in the "Link" field in the properties palette, Alternately, you can click the folder icon to navigate toward a file within your site.</i>
	Image. You place an image in the flow of the page using this tag.	<i>Click the Image dropdown menu in the Common layout of the Insert bar. Select "image" from the dropdown menu. Alternately, select Insert > Image from the Insert menu. Navigate to the image in your hard drive and select it within the dialogue box. Enter an</i>

Alt text for the image in the next dialogue box.

Tag attributes

Attributes generally provide information to the browser describing how an element should be displayed. In most cases, attributes are not essential. You can get browsers to display most characteristics that attributes determine more efficiently with Cascading Style Sheets. Of the tags listed above, at least two require that you declare an attribute in order to function properly. Those are the <a> tag and the tag.

<code></code>	The href attribute tells the browser where to go when the user clicks on the hyperlink generated by the <a> tag. The URL is enclosed in quotation marks. The attribute is declared within the opening tag.	<i>Select the text or object and enter the URL in the "Link" field in the properties palette. Alternately, you can click the folder icon to navigate toward a file within your site. Dreamweaver automatically writes the href attribute and the URL.</i>
<code></code>	The src tag tells the browser where to find the image file to display. HTML pages never contain images themselves. They always must point to external files that the browser will display on the same screen as the rest of the text in the HTML document. The URL can be anywhere on the Web, but generally is within the same site as the html page.	<i>Click the Image dropdown menu in the Common layout of the Insert bar. Select "image" from the dropdown menu. Alternately, select Insert > Image from the Insert menu. Navigate to the image in your hard drive and select it within the dialogue box. Enter an Alt text for the image in the next dialogue box. Dreamweaver automatically writes the src attribute along with the proper URL.</i>