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Web Design using Dreamweaver

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Web Design using Dreamweaver

Fundamentals of Web and Dreamweaver

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HTML - Basic Syntax



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Title of the document</title>
</head>
<body>
    Content of the document.....
</body>
</html>
```



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Standard HTML Document Structure



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>

    <title>My First Webpage</title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">

</head>
<body>
```



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HTML5 - New Attribute Syntax



- Simpler DOCTYPE declaration.
 - `<!DOCTYPE html>`
 - tells the browser to use the latest HTML standards. browser renders the page in standards mode. version of HTML being used
- The character encoding (charset) declaration
 - `<meta charset="UTF-8">`
 - *Unicode Transformation Format*
 - The default character encoding in HTML5 is UTF-8.
- No more self closing syntax.



Basic HTML tags

Tag	Tag format	Description
	<!DOCTYPE html>	Declares the HTML version/type (HTML5).
	<html>	Root element of an HTML document.
	<head>	Contains metadata (not shown on page).
	<title>	Sets the title shown in the browser tab.
	<body>	Contains the content shown on the webpage.
	<h1> to <h6>	Headings (<h1> is largest, <h6> is smallest).



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Basic HTML tags

<p>

Paragraph of text.

<a>

Anchor tag for hyperlinks.

Embeds an image.

Line break (empty tag).

<hr>

Horizontal rule (line separator).

Bold text (semantic).

Italic text (semantic).

Unordered list.

Ordered list.

List item (used inside or).



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Basic Syntax



- Tag format:
 - ✓ Opening tag: <body>
 - ✓ Closing tag: </body>
- The opening tag and its closing tag together specify a container for the **content** they enclose
- The **container** and its **content** together are called an **element**



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Basic Syntax



- Not all tags have content

Self-closing tags do **not require a closing tag**. They represent elements that don't have content between an opening and closing tag.

Example:

Tag	Description
 	Line break (starts a new line)
<hr>	Horizontal rule (inserts a horizontal line)
	Embeds an image
<input>	Input field for forms
<link>	Links external files (like CSS)

```

```

In **HTML5**, self-closing tags do **not** require a slash like
 — just
 is enough.



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Basic Syntax



Example:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Self-Closing Tags Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>

    <h1>WelCome to PES University</h1>

    <p>This is my first program <br> by Rajani</p>

    <hr>

    <h2>Thank you</h2>

  </body>
</html>
```



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Attributes



- If a tag has **attributes**, they appear between its name and the right bracket of the opening tag.

Example: `<p align="right"> ----- </p>`

- Comment form: `<!-- ... -->`
- `<!-- This is a comment -->`
- Browsers **ignore comments**, unrecognizable tags, line breaks, multiple spaces, and tabs.



- HTML5 allows four **different syntax for attributes**.

This example demonstrates the different syntax used in an **<input>** tag:

Example

- Empty **<input type="text" value="John" disabled>** it cannot be interacted with by the user.
- Unquoted **<input type="text" value=John>** valid HTML but not recommended, unexpected results or errors in different contexts.
- Double-quoted **<input type="text" value="Giya George">** most common and recommended



- HTML5 allows four **different syntax for attributes**.

This example demonstrates the different syntax used in an **<input>** tag:

Example:

- Single-quoted **<input type="text" value='Giya George'>** valid in HTML and preferred is double quotes.
- In HTML5, all four syntaxes may be used, depending on what is needed for the attribute.



<html>

The root element of an HTML document. It encloses all other HTML elements.

<head>

Contains meta-information about the document, such as the title, character encoding, and links to stylesheets or scripts.

<body>

text, images, and links.

<h1> to <h6>

<p>

 Visit Example



unordered (bulleted) and ordered (numbered) lists,

```
<ul>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<ol>
  <li>First</li>
  <li>Second</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

`<tr>` (table rows), `<th>` (table headers), and `<td>` (table data cells).

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Header 1</th>
    <th>Header 2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Data 1</td>
    <td>Data 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```



THANK YOU

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