Tags, ID’s and Classes
XHTML tags

There are many tags to use so the CSS can talk to the webpage:

```html
<body>
<h1>
<h2>
<p>
<table>
<ol>
<ul>
<div>
<span>
```
But sometimes we don’t have a tag that designates what we really want to point to:

This one here

So we have to give it our own name. We use something called ID’s or classes to do this.
ID’s and Classes

The difference between them is mainly in their use. They both allow us to give a name to something in the xhtml but ID’s can ONLY BE USED 1X on each webpage - classes multiple times

Ex = ID name of header, footer, or content

Ex = class used for “authors”, “emphasis”
ID’s and Classes

ID’s in the xhtml looks like this    id = “header”
ID’s in the CSS looks like this      #header

classes in the xhtml look like this    class = “authors”
classes in the CSS looks like this      .authors
ID’s and Classes

Remember - We simply use ID’s and classes because we don’t have a tag to do what we want

ID’s start with # sign in the CSSSheet
Classes start with . In the CSSSheet

A mistake beginners make is to get confused about whether we are talking about the code of the webpage - xhtml
Or the code of the CSS sheet
Xhtml tags

are used to structure the page NOT to format the look of it.

- Tells the browser messages such as:
  - `<h1>` = very important headline here
  - `<h2>` = hey browser, this is a subhead. Not as important as h1 but fairly important
  - `<p>` = this is some text in a block called a paragraph and has space above and below it
Dreamweaver

Type your text but then use the Property Bar to specify if it is h1, h2 or paragraphs of text.
DO NOT worry about the look of the xhtml at this point.

Just be sure you have structured your page correctly.
CSS is a style sheet

Used to “make it look pretty”

- Tells the browser messages such as: h1 = please put it in this location and put this background color or image behind it.
- p = make all p tags verdana 12 point with 18 point line height.
Types of Cascading Style Sheets

- **Embedded** (in the same page as the xhtml at the top of the code in the web page)

  or

- **External** (a separate page with the .css ending that must be in the web folder with your xhtml web page)

  This is the best method of style sheets***
How to work with CSS

- Most designers start out with the CSS sheet embedded in the same page as the xhtml at the top of the code in the web page.

- Why? = easier to work with and make changes rather than going to another sheet.

- But when it is “looking” like you want, you then move the CSS rules to an external sheet.

- Why? So you can apply these CSS rules to multiple webpages very easily.
Don’t be confused

We are talking about 2 different things:

- First creating a xhtml web page making your text heading 1, 2 etc or paragraphs of putting items in divs
- Second creating a .css page to control the “look” or formatting of the page. Make it look “pretty”
Work Flow

- Planning goes into the website design
- Enter the content into Dreamweaver
- Wrap div’s around areas you want for the wrapper, header, content, sidebar, footer.
- Give ID’s to those divs so we can talk to them in the CSS
- Now fix the “look” by working with the CSS
Wrapper?

Putting a div called “wrapper” or sometimes “container” is a very common practice on webpages.

It gives you a big container to take ALL of your content and manipulate it.

Ex. Put a background behind your content, center all of your content etc.
Let’s Give this a try!

Have a folder with your images inside of it

Open Dreamweaver and let’s get started.