

# Intro to Dreamweaver Midterm Project

## Description

You will use Dreamweaver to create a four-page website that contains various communication elements: text, images, hyperlinks, etc. The opening page will act as the cover of the magazine, establishing the “look and feel” of the site. The three interior pages will define the content of the website. This project is worth 20 points.

## Planning Your Website

Before you can create a website, you need a plan. You must decide what will be on the opening page and in the website and then lay out the pages. The opening page acts as the cover of the magazine and interior pages provide a similar look and feel as well as the navigational elements and the content of the website.

## Storyboard (for your own use):

On a sheet of paper, make a list of the pages you plan to create for your website.

1. Make sure that each page connects with the overall purpose and design of the website. This is only for you but it is an important organizational tool.
2. Sketch a brief flow chart that defines the hierarchy of the website.
3. Make sure your sketch includes a clearly defined opening and interior pages and shows the links within the site.

## Things to consider in the storyboarding process

1. Ease of movement within the website is crucial.
2. Graphic elements should enhance the appearance or assist with navigation.
3. How will you convey a lot of information with a minimum of text?

## Guidelines

For this website you will need to create:

1. An opening page that acts like a magazine cover (this will be called index.html)
2. A minimum of three internal web pages that use text and images. Interior page one will function as the page others return to and should be called p1.html. Additional pages will be called p2.html, p3.html.
3. Both graphical and textual navigational elements that enable viewers to move between web pages.
4. A logo or other “branding” element

## Web Authoring

The Web authoring component of the project consists of the following activities:

1. Defining a Web site
2. Creating an opening page with text and graphics
3. Using divs to lay out your internal web pages
4. Creating a graphic navigation bar (top or side of each page)
5. Creating a text navigation bar (bottom of each page)
6. Using pseudo-classes to define the rollover state of your links

7. Using "Save As" to save multiple copies of the internal page
8. Changing the unique content of subsequent internal pages with text and graphics

### Web Page Design and Structure

1. Web pages typically have two types of content: page-specific content and common content.
  - a. Common content, such as logos, menus, and banners, exist in the same form on multiple pages. Banners should take up 15% or less of the page height. (This is where the **measureit** tool is useful—see first week assignment notes)
  - b. Page-specific content is the text and graphics that exist only on that page.
2. The internal pages in a website often have a slightly different design and layout than the opening page but are consistent with each other.

#### To create the opening page:

In Dreamweaver select File> New> Blank Page>HTML>1 column fixed centered. Design and save as index.html

#### To create the content page structure:

In Dreamweaver select File> New> Blank Page>HTML>2 column fixed, left sidebar, header and footer or File> New> Blank Page>HTML>2 column liquid, left sidebar, header and footer  
Each content page will have four parts laid out with divs named as shown here.

#### Creating your color scheme

The color scheme of your site is very important. Utilize the [Palette-picker extension](#) to make the color selection process easy.

#### Web-Based Resources

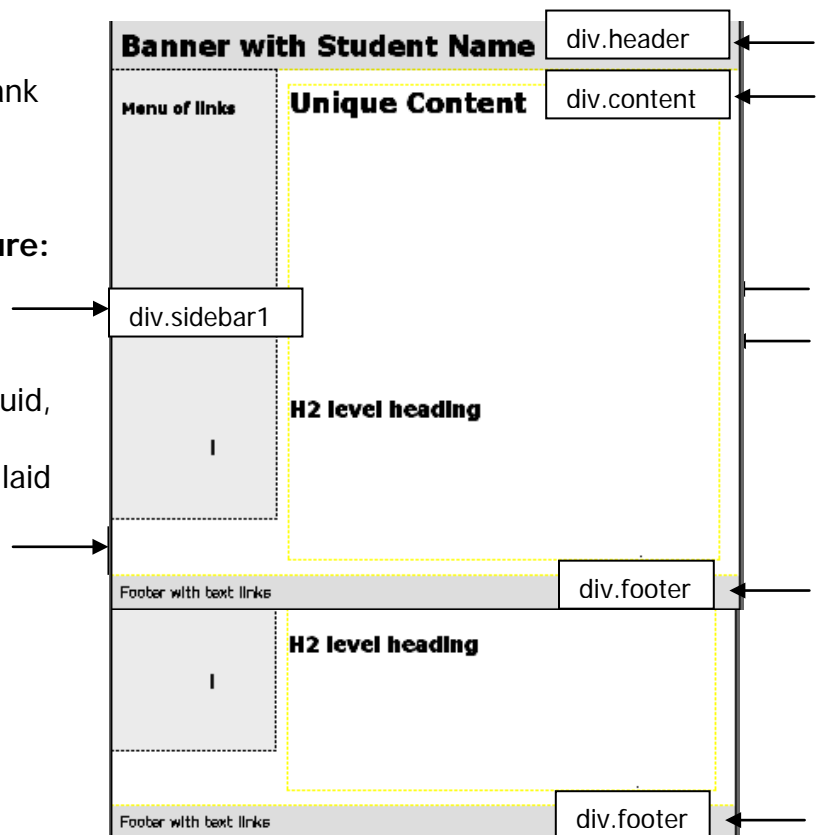
The following links provide assistance in planning and design.

Wire Framing- <http://articles.sitepoint.com/print/wire-frame-your-site>.

An interesting article on Content Organization-

<http://www.webdesignerdepot.com/2010/07/content-organization-deciding-what-matters-most/>

Jeff's links page at <http://www.santarosa.edu/~jdiamond/links.htm>



### **Technical Assessment Guidelines (14 points)**

1. Presentation: must be accomplished with external CSS. **No html attributes.**
2. Layout: Follow a consistent pattern and reflect the purpose of the content. Use div tags for the page structure.
3. Navigation: Easy to navigate so that information can be found easily.
4. Page Titles: **No untitled pages.**
5. Typography: Titles, subheadings, and text should be displayed in sizes that reflect the content hierarchy. Meta keywords in the head tag should sometimes match the text in your H tags to indicate the site's main ideas. Avoid excessive scrolling in text blocks; use separate pages instead.
6. Images: All images should be appropriate to the content and have alternative text (ALT tags). Images should be displayed with appropriate sizing and resolution (72 ppi). No image should be bigger than 500 x500. No individual page should have more than 125 KB of images. Placement should be controlled with the CSS float property in most cases. Never resize an image in Dreamweaver using the height and width boxes in the Properties panel.
7. Hyperlinks: Both internal and external hyperlinks should be appropriate for the content and should function correctly.
8. The design should function effectively across multiple browsers and OS; (Firefox, Chrome, and IE on PC, Safari and Firefox on Mac).

### **Content Assessment Guidelines (6 points)**

1. The information contained in a Website—its purpose, usefulness, and facts—demonstrate your web design ability.
2. The purpose and goals of the Website should be clear.
3. The contents should express and fit well with the stated purpose and goals.
4. The information presented should be useful to both the audience and creator.
5. Copyright issues should be addressed appropriately.
6. The page content should include information about who created the file and when it was last updated.