

Web design

Multimedia 2007

What makes a good web site?

- ◉ Easy to read
- ◉ Graphics
- ◉ Hyperlinks
- ◉ Easy to navigate
- ◉ Loads quickly
- ◉ Works on any computer
- ◉ [Examples of not so good sites](#)

Web Browsers

- ◉ Microsoft Explorer
 - ◉ Netscape Navigator
 - ◉ Mozilla Firefox
 - ◉ Camino
 - ◉ Safari
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- ◉ Web Browsers convert HTML into readable text and graphics

How do you create HTML?

- ◉ Editors (WYSIWYG)
 - > Microsoft Front Page
 - > Macromedia Dream Weaver
 - > Microsoft Expressions (New)
- ◉ Manually enter code in a text editor

HTML

- ◉ HTML stands for **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup Language
- ◉ This is regular text with Markups added (tags) to make the text do special things
- ◉ Browsers read the markups and make the web site appear as intended

Tags and Attributes

- ◉ HTML tags usually work in pairs
 - > `<html>` `</html>`
- ◉ Tags work like bookends or like grouping symbols in math
- ◉ Attributes are characteristics given to specific tags giving further instructions

Directories and file hierarchy

- ◉ Directories are folders
- ◉ Files are within directories
- ◉ Know where your files are located and be cautious of changing their location
 - > Be aware of what a path is and how to read a path
- ◉ Plan your web site and organization of directories out in advance

Getting Started

- ◉ Go to your network directory or your 'home directory' (this is your h: drive)
- ◉ Create a directory called "HTML site"
- ◉ Within that directory, create another directory called "images"
- ◉ Open notepad and save it as "default"
 - > The first page that appears on a web site is either "default" or "Index"
 - > All other pages can be called anything, just keep it simple


```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE> Darla's Awesome Site</TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY> Welcome to my very first HTML  
web site!  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

- Save your work
- Open your web site in a browser
 - > Open your browser
 - > Go to File, Open, then navigate to the page you have saved
- What does the <title> tag do?
- What does the <body> tag do?
- Go back to the notepad document and change what you have between the body tags, save it, and refresh your browser

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> Darla's Awesome Site</TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
<H1>Welcome to my very first HTML web  
site!</H1>
```

```
I'm a teacher at EHS.
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

Attributes

- Attributes are characteristics we add to tags

```
<tag attribute="value"> </tag>
```

If you want to add color to your web site type this in the body tag:

```
<body bgcolor="blue">
```

What do you think you use if you want a specific color?

Break and Paragraph

- ◉ `
` and the `<P>` tags are used to create a break in the lines of text.
- ◉ If you don't add one of these tags, your text may continue on and on without wrapping around on your site.
- ◉ Neither of these tags require a closing tag
- ◉ Add a break tag and paragraph tag to your text.

Short cuts

- ◉ CTRL S=save
- ◉ F5=refresh
- ◉ Shortcuts will help speed things along
- ◉ Some coders will use keyboard shortcuts to make HTML writing go faster

Font Attributes and Tags

- ◉ Hexadecimal color numbers
- ◉ **Bold** ``
- ◉ *Italics* `<I></I>`
- ◉ Underline `<U></U>`
- ◉ Center `<center></center>` or use as an attribute within a tag
 - > `<P align="center">`

Typical Fonts

- Arial
 - abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 - 1234567890
- Times New Roman
 - > abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 - > 1234567890
- Verdana
 - > abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 - > 1234567890
- Symbol
 - > αβχδεφγηηθκλμνοπθρστυωξψζ
 - > 1234567890
- Courier New
 - > abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 - > 1234567890
- Tahoma
 - > abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 - > 1234567890

Changing Font Attributes

- ◉ ``

- ◉ ``

- ◉ Face can be the name of the font

- ◉ Color can be a name or hexadecimal number

- ◉ Align can be center, left, or right

- ◉ Size—1 smallest and 7 largest (opposite of `<h>`)

Hyperlinks

- ◉ Hyperlinks are what makes web sites easy to navigate
- ◉ A hyperlink is text that is linked to a URL
 - > Uniform Resource Locator
- ◉ Absolute Hyperlink—external site
- ◉ Relative Hyperlink—on same computer or internal network

Absolute Hyperlinks

- ◉ Anchor tag `<A> `
- ◉ Hyperlink Reference is the attribute used for hyperlinks--`href`
- ◉ The `A` identifies the text to be hyperlinked and the `href` attribute tells it where to go
- ◉ Clear as mud!!!????? Are you having fun yet?

- It's not as bad as it sounds. Add the following code to your website somewhere in the body tag

I am a student at

```
<a  
  href="http://ethan.k12.sd.us">  
  Ethan High School</a>
```

Save your site and open it in Explorer. Does it take you to the Ethan Home page?

Relative Hyperlinks

- Relative means they are within the site
- Add a new page to your “html site” directory—remember to save it as .htm
- Create your own code and include the following items:

Paragraph

Italics

Center

Heading

Break

Hyperlink

- Edit your font and background

Relative Hyperlinks

- On your original page (default) add the following Code

```
<a href="nameofnewpage.htm"> This is the page I  
did all by myself!</a>
```

- Save it and open it in your browser.
- Does the hyperlink work?
- On your new page, add a relative hyperlink that takes you back to the default page

Adding Images

- ◉ Save an image to your images directory.
 - > Keep the name simple, no spaces or underscores because you'll have to retype it
- ◉ In your code add:
``
- ◉ IMG=Image
- ◉ SRC=Source

Image Hyperlink

- You can hyperlink an image by combining the `` and `<a>` tags

```
<a href="http://www.usavolleyball.com">  
</a>
```

- Add another image to your site and hyperlink it to an outside URL

Body Attributes

- When attributes are set in the body tag, they apply to the rest of the web site

```
<BODY background="back.jpg"
```

```
  bgcolor="#FFFFFF" text="#009933" link="#0000FF"  
  vlink="#800080" alink="#FF0000">
```

- All of these attributes apply unless otherwise indicated in the web site.

Unordered List

- ◉ An unordered list makes items indented and bulleted
- ◉ ``
 - > `Train`
 - > `Plane`
 - > `Automobile`
- ◉ ``

Ordered List

- An ordered list will number the list items.

```
<OL>
```

```
<LI>Ethan/Emery</LI>
```

```
<LI>Stickney/Mt. Vernon</LI>
```

```
<LI>Bridgewater/Canistota</LI>
```

```
</OL>
```

Ordered Lists

- The `` tag has an attribute called TYPE
- Ordered lists have several types including:
 - > • TYPE="A" Lists using A, B, C, D, ...
 - > • TYPE="I" Lists using I, II, III, IV, ...
 - > • TYPE="1" Lists using 1, 2, 3, 4, ... (default)
 - > • TYPE="a" Lists using a, b, c, d, ...
 - > • TYPE="i" Lists using i, ii, iii, iv,

Horizontal Rule

- ◉ Horizontal Rules can be made with the `<HR>` tag
- ◉ Size attribute in pixels
- ◉ Width attribute in pixels or %

Tables

- ◉ Tables can be used to organize data and clean up a web site.
- ◉ It is helpful to put pictures and captions in tables to keep the page organized and in line

Tables

```
<TABLE BORDER="1">
```

```
  <TR> (New Row -- optional the first time)
```

```
    <TD>Column Data</TD>
```

```
  </TR>
```

```
  <TR> (Next Row)
```

```
    <TD>Column Data</TD>
```

```
  </TR>
```

```
</TABLE>
```

Table Attributes

- ◉ Border given in numbers 0 and up
- ◉ Align either centers the table or positions it on the left or right of the page
- ◉ Bordercolor
- ◉ Bgcolor

Internet Help

- ◉ What you've learned here is just the basics. You can get as complex as you would like.
- ◉ For more help on HTML go to the following sites: