

ST CLEMENT'S SECONDARY SCHOOL

WEBSITE DESIGNING

GRADE 11

INTRODUCTION TO WEB SITE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

- A web page is a hypertext document on the World Wide Web. Web pages are delivered by a web server to the user and displayed in a web browser.
- A website is a collection of related web pages, images, videos or other digital assets that are hosted on a web server and can be accessed via the internet using a web browser.

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TECH | PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY

This Crazy Camera Is the Future of Photography

The L16 fits in your back pocket, yet packs 16 lenses and sensors to capture a single holy-guacamole shot.



This 16-Lens Camera Is a Threat to DSLRs

Light's pocket-size L16 replaces one big lens with 16 small ones, plus some super-smart software. WSJ Personal Tech columnist Geoffrey A. Fowler asks, is this the future of photography? Photo: F. Martin Ramin/The Wall Street Journal

By *Geoffrey A. Fowler*

Updated Sept. 27, 2017 12:04 p.m. ET

Raise your hand if you or someone you love goes on vacation laden like a pack mule with camera gear. Big-lens digital SLR cameras sure

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When work happens everywhere, the tools of connection and collaboration are critical.



HTML

WHAT IS HTML?


- HTML otherwise known as HyperText Markup Language.
- HTML is a markup language used to create and structure content on the web.

HTML INTRODUCTION

- HTML is a **markup** language for **describing** web documents (web pages).
- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
- HTML documents are described by **HTML tags**
- Each HTML tag **describes** different document content

THE MAIN PURPOSE

- The main purpose of HTML is to provide a standard way to describe the structure and content of web pages so that they can be rendered consistently and accurately in web browsers across different platforms.
- HTML accomplishes this purpose by allowing developers to define the structure of a web page using HTML tags, which are used to create headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, forms, and other types of content.
- In addition to providing a consistent way to structure content on the web, HTML also allows developers to create interactive and dynamic web pages using JavaScript and other scripting languages.

- 
- HTML works together with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and JavaScript to provide a complete web development solution that can be used to create complex and sophisticated web applications.
 - Overall, the purpose of HTML is to provide a standardized way to structure and present content on the web, making it easier for developers to create and maintain web pages that are accessible, responsive, and user-friendly.

EXERCISE

1. The letters HTML stand for?
2. What is the purpose of html?
3. What is the web page?
4. What is a website?



STRUCTURE OF A WEB PAGE

STRUCTURE OF A WEB PAGE

- Web pages share a common structure
- A typical website would have a pair each of the following:

<html> </html>

<head> </head>

<title> </title>

<body> </body>



```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
```

```
<HTML>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Heading </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

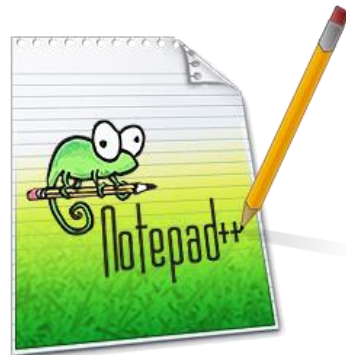
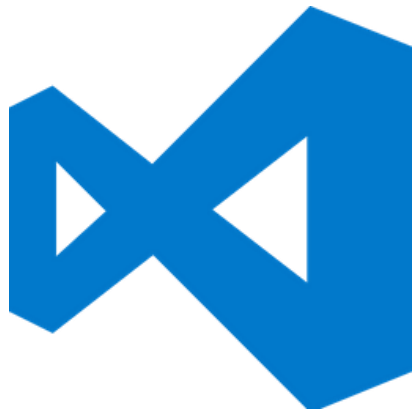
This is where you should place the text
and images on your Web page

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML EDITORS

- Adobe Dreamweaver
- Microsoft Visual Studio Code
- Notepad++
- Sublime Text
- Atom
- Notepad



PROGRAMS THAT CAN BE USED TO VIEW WEB PAGES

- **Web Browsers:** Examples of popular web browsers include Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Apple Safari, Microsoft Edge, and Opera.
- **Text Editors:** Examples of popular text editors include Notepad++, Sublime Text, Atom, and Visual Studio Code.
- **Integrated Development Environments (IDEs):** IDEs are software applications. Examples of popular IDEs include Adobe Dreamweaver, Microsoft Visual Studio, and JetBrains WebStorm.
- **Command-Line Tools:** Command-line tools like curl and wget can be used to fetch and display the HTML code of web pages.

WAYS TO WRITE HTML CODE

- Text Editors
- Integrated Development Environments (IDEs)
- Online Code Editors
- Content Management Systems (CMS):

TO SAVE AN HTML DOCUMENT, FOLLOW THESE STEPS:

1. Open the HTML document in a text editor or an HTML editor.
2. Click on the "File" menu, then select "Save As".
3. Choose a location on your computer where you want to save the file.
4. In the "Save As" dialog box, give the file a name and make sure the extension is ".html" or ".htm".
5. Click the "Save" button to save the file to your desired location.

EXERCISE

- (a) State two ways that can be used to write HTML code.
- (b) State two programs that can be used to view web pages.
- (c) state a file extension for an HTML page,

ACTIVITY

1. Create a folder on the desktop save it with your name.
2. Open a notepad type the structure of HTML and save it AS index.html
3. Type the following in body tags

```
<body>
```

```
    <p> business name</p>
```

```
</body>
```

THE <!DOCTYPE>

- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration in HTML is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the document is written in.
- This declaration is not an HTML tag and does not have a closing tag.
- It is always placed at the very beginning of an HTML

<HTML>

- In HTML, the root element is the top-level element in the HTML document and is represented by the `<html>` tag.
- The root element is the container for all other HTML elements in the document, such as the `<head>` and `<body>` elements.

THE <TITLE> TAG

- This is the identity of the content of the page
- The title is critical and should be chosen well
- It has a bearing on ranking of content it represents in some search engines
- As an identity of the page, the title will also appear in lists under favorites, History and Bookmark

THE HTML <HEAD> ELEMENT

- The HTML **<head>** element has nothing to do with HTML headings.
- The HTML `<head>` element contains **meta data**. Meta data are not displayed.
- The HTML `<head>` element is placed between the `<html>` tag and the `<body>` tag:

THE <BODY> ELEMENT

- In HTML, the <body> element represents the main content area of a web page. It is the second-level element in an HTML document, after the <html> element, and is contained within the <html> element.
- The <body> element contains all the visible content of a web page, such as text, images, videos, links, and more.
- It can also include other HTML elements such as headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, forms, and more.

EXERCISE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My Web Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to my web page!</h1>
  <p>This is the main content area of my web page.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Identify each of the element in the code fragment above. Explain the purpose of each element and state the code fragment.

(i) Root element

(ii) Document type declaration

(iii) Head element

(iv) Body element



TAGS

TAGS

- HTML uses angle tags `<>` which are classified as opening tags `<>` and closing tags, which contain a forward slash `</>`
- Text is inserted between these opening and closing tags.

TAG

- To mark text in **Bold** print, use the opening tag and the closing tag where text, for example, “Zambia” is inserted as follows: Zambia

- **Zambia**

NESTED TAGS

- Tags can be nested within each other where one set of tags is inserted between the tags of another
- For example to print text in the biggest font and at the same time make it italic, the tags `<h1></h1>`, `<i></i>` are used as follows: `<h1><i> Zambezi River </i> </h1>`
- When closing the tags after the inserted text the last tag used is closed first

EMPTY TAGS

- In HTML, "empty tags" typically refer to self-closing tags or void elements.
- These are elements that don't have a closing tag because they don't contain any content.
- common example

1.

2.

3.<input />

4.<meta />

5.<link />

6.<hr />

7.<area />

HTML PARAGRAPHS

- The HTML `<p>` element defines a **paragraph**.
- Example
- `<p>This is a paragraph</p>`
`<p>This is another paragraph</p>`

HEADINGS

- Sections of a web page have headings of different font size eg `<h1>` `</h1>` where n is number between 1 and 6
- In the example above, 1 is the largest font size while 6 is the smallest

- Headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.
- <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
- <h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>
- <h4>This is a heading</h4>
<h5>This is a heading</h5>
<h6>This is a heading</h6>

EXERCISE

1. What are empty tags
2. State two examples of empty tags
3. Write the tag that defines a heading.
4. What are nested tags.
5. Give an example of a nested tag.

TEXT FORMATTING

- In HTML, special tags are used to format text
- Create paragraphs,
- Move to next line
- And create headings eg

` Bold Face `

`<i> Italics </i>`

`<u> Underline </u>`

`<p> New Paragraph </p>`

`
 Next Line`

HTML FORMATTING ELEMENTS

- Bold text
- Important text
- Italic text
- Emphasized text
- Marked text
- Small text
- Deleted text
- Inserted text
- Subscripts
- Superscripts

CHANGING FONT

- The expression ` ` can be used to change the font of the enclosed text
- To change the size of text use the expression ` ` where n is a number between 1 and 6
- To change the color, use ` `
- The color can also be represented by using hexadecimal values such as for "red" the value is #ffffff
- HTML allows for more values to be changed at once eg font, size, color of the text: ` `

TEXT ALIGNMENT

- The ALIGN attribute can be inserted in the <p> and <h1> tags to align text right, left, justify and center
- For example, <h1 ALIGN=CENTER> Ministry of Education </h1> creates the biggest size and centered heading in a section

COMMENTS

- Comments do not appear in the body of text on a web page
- But they are useful in explaining some important aspects of the page
- To create a comment, use the following tag `<!-- comment -->`

ACTIVITY

1. Write a web page that describes the following text formatting.

` Bold Face `

`<i> Italics </i>`

`<u> Underline </u>`

`<p> New Paragraph </p>`

`
 Next Line`

2. insert comments in your page.

CREATING BLINKING TEXT

- Text on a web page can be made to blink using the tag `<blink> </blink>`
- The caution however is not to use this feature of HTML too much as it may be an annoying visual to visitors to the page
- Some web browsers such as Internet Explorer do not support this tag

PAGE FORMATTING

- To define the background color, use the BGCOLOR attribute in the <body> tag
- To define the text color, use the TEXT attribute in the <body> tag
- To define the size of the text, type <BASEFONT SIZE=n>
- (check example in next slide)

PAGE FORMATTING CONT'

- EXAMPLE

```
<HTML>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Example </title>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="black" TEXT="white">
```

```
<BASEFONT SIZE=6>
```

This is where you would include the text and images on your web page

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

INSERTING IMAGES

- Type `` where `image/2.jpg` indicates the location and the name of the image file
- The `WIDTH =n` and `HEIGHT=n` attributes can be used to adjust the size of an image
- The attribute `BORDER=n` can be used to add a border `n` pixels thick around the image

CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <title>My Web Page</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  <h1>Welcome to my web page!</h1>  
    
</body>  
</html>
```

ALTERNATE TEXT

- Some browsers don't support images. In this case, the ALT attribute can be used to create text that appears instead of the image
- Example
`<image src="satellite.jpg" ALT="Picture of satellite">`



ACTIVITY

Write a webpage

(a) Insert three images

(b) Change the page colour of your choice.

LINKS

- A link lets you move from one page to another, play movies and sound, send email, download files, and more ...
- A link has three parts: a **destination**, a **label** and a **target**

To create a link type

```
<a href="page.html"> label </a>
```

TYPES OF HYPERLINKS

- **Text hyperlink:** uses a word or phrase to take visitors to another page.
- **Image hyperlink:** uses a image to take visitors to another page.
- **Bookmark hyperlink:** uses a text or an image to take visitors to another part of a webpage.
- **E-mail hyperlink:** allows visitors to send an e-mail message to the displayed e-mail address.

ANATOMY OF A LINK

- ` label `
- In the above link, "page.html" is the destination.
- the destination specifies the address of the Web page or file the user will access when the link is clicked
- The **label** is the text that will appear underlined or highlighted on the page

EXAMPLE OF A LINK

- To create a link to CNN, type:
`CNN`
- To create a link to MIT, type:
`MIT`
- To create a link to an email address, type:
` Label `

CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>My Web Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <h1>Welcome to my web page!</h1>
```

```
  <p>Check out my <a href="https://www.example.com">example website</a>.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

ANCHORS

- To create an anchor, type ` label ` at the point in the Web page where you want the user to jump to
- To create the link, type ` label ` at the point in the text where you want the link to appear

EXAMPLE: ANCHOR

- `Chapter Two
`

Link

Table of Contents

[Introduction](#)

[Chapter One](#)

[Chapter Two](#)

- `Chapter Two
`

Anchor

Introduction

(Text for
Introduction)

Chapter 1

(Text for Chapter 1)

EXERCISE

1. State two Types of links in HTML.
2. What is the purpose of links in webpages?
3. Write a code that can insert a link in a webpage.

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

The illustration features a dark blue background with light blue wavy lines. In the center, a computer monitor displays lines of code in red, green, and blue. To the left of the monitor is a keyboard and a mouse. In the foreground, there is a blue cup of coffee on a saucer and a stack of three books. The word 'HTML' is written in white above the monitor, 'CSS' is written in white to the left of the monitor, and 'CODE' is written in large, white, outlined letters at the bottom. A small potted plant with green leaves is on the desk. A large yellow text 'CASCADING STYLE SHEETS' is overlaid on the center of the image.

STYLING HTML WITH CSS

- CSS stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
- Styling can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:
- Inline - using a **style attribute** in HTML elements
- Internal - using a **<style> element** in the HTML **<head>** section
- External - using one or more **external CSS files**

THE HTML STYLE ATTRIBUTE

- Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the **style attribute**.
- The HTML style attribute has the following **syntax**:
- `style="property:value;"`
- The **property** is a CSS property. The **value** is a CSS value.

- `<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>`

INTERNAL STYLING (INTERNAL CSS)

- Internal styling is used to define a style for one HTML page.
- **Internal styling** is defined in the **<head>** section of an HTML page, within a **<style>** element:

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`
`<html>`
`<head>`
`<style>`
`body {background-color:lightgrey;}`
`h1 {color:blue;}`
`p {color:green;}`
`</style>`
`</head>`
`<body>`

`<h1>This is a heading</h1>`
`<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`

`</body>`
`</html>`

EXERCISE

(a) Write a code that can display the following colors

red

blue

(b) State the purpose of CSS in web design.

(c) State two types of CSS



HTML LISTS

ORDERED HTML LISTS

- An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

ORDERED HTML LISTS - THE TYPE ATTRIBUTE

Type	Description
<code>type="1"</code>	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
<code>type="A"</code>	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
<code>type="a"</code>	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
<code>type="I"</code>	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
<code>type="i"</code>	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

Numbers:

```
• <ol type="1">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

Lowercase Letters:

```
<ol type="a">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

Uppercase Letters:

```
<ol type="A">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

Uppercase Roman Numbers:

```
<ol type="I">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

ORDERED LISTS

- These are lists that are numbered
- The following is an ordered, using the tags ``

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li> This is step one
```

```
  <li> This is step two
```

```
  <li> This is step three
```

```
</ol>
```

- This is how the webpage would look like:

1. This is step one

2. This is step two

3. This is step three

UNORDERED LISTS

- These are lists that are unnumbered
- The following is an unordered,
using ``

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li> First item in list
```

```
  <li> Second item in list
```

```
  <li> Third item in list
```

```
</ul>
```

- This is how the webpage
would look like:

1. First item in list
2. Second item in list
3. Third item in list

EXERCISE

Write the HTML code that is required to display the following

- Mathematics
 - Computer Studies
 - English
 - Design and technology
 - Business Studies
1. Chemistry
 2. Computer Studies
 3. English
 4. Physics
 5. Science

UNORDERED HTML LISTS - THE STYLE ATTRIBUTE

A **style** attribute can be added to an **unordered list**, to define the style of the marker:

Style

Description

list-style-type:disc

The list items will be marked with bullets (default)

list-style-type:circle

The list items will be marked with circles

list-style-type:square

The list items will be marked with squares

list-style-type:none

The list items will not be marked

DISC:

```
• <ul style="list-style-type:disc">  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>
```

CIRCLE:

- `<ul style="list-style-type:circle">`
 - `Coffee`
 - `Tea`
 - `Milk```

SQUARE:

- `<ul style="list-style-type:square">`
 - `Coffee`
 - `Tea`
 - `Milk```

ADDING TYPE ATTRIBUTE TO LISTS

- The attribute TYPE=X allows you to change the kind of symbol that appears in the list
 - A is for UPPER CASE letters
 - a is for lower case letters
 - I is for UPPER CASE Roman numerals
 - i is for lower case Roman letters

- Use the HTML **** element to define an unordered list
- Use the HTML **style** attribute to define the bullet style
- Use the HTML **** element to define an ordered list
- Use the HTML **type** attribute to define the numbering type
- Use the HTML **** element to define a list item
- Use the HTML **<dl>** element to define a description list
- Use the HTML **<dt>** element to define the description term
- Use the HTML **<dd>** element to define the description data

ADDING TYPE ATTRIBUTE TO LISTS

- The attribute TYPE=X allows insertion of bullets to unordered listing
 - The attribute 'circle' means an empty round bullet
 - The attribute 'square' refers to a square bullet
 - 'disc' means a solid round bullet. This is the default value

EXERCISE

Write the HTML code that is required to display the following

- Mathematics
 - Computer Studies
 - English
 - Design and technology
 - Business Studies
- Physics
 - Computer Studies
 - English
 - Chemistry
 - Business Studies



FORMS

FORM

- What are forms?
 - ✓ form is an area of a web page that allows users to enter information into fields
 - ✓ A form may be used to collect personal information, opinions in polls, user preferences and other kinds of information
 - ✓ There are two basic components of a Web form:
 - ❖ the shell - the part that the user fills out
 - ❖ script - which processes the information
- HTML tags are used to create the form shell. Using HTML you can create text boxes, radio buttons, checkboxes, drop-down menus and more....

FORM EXAMPLE

```
<form>
```

```
First name: <br>
```

```
<input type = "text" name = "firstname" ><br>
```

```
Lastname: <br>
```

```
<input type = "text" name = "lastname" >
```

```
</form>
```



First name:

Lastname:

THE FORM SHELL

- A Form shell has three important parts:
 - ✓ The `<FORM>` tag, which includes the address of the script which will process the form
 - ✓ The form elements, are objects like text boxes and radio buttons
 - ✓ The submit button which triggers the script to send the entered information to the server

CREATING THE SHELL

- To create a form shell, type `<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION =“script_url”>` where “script_url” is the address of the script
- Create the form elements
- End with a closing `</FORM>`

CREATING TEXT BOXES

- To create a text box, type:

```
<input type="text" name="name" value="value" size=n  
maxlength=n>
```

- The NAME, VALUE, SIZE and MAXLENGTH attributes are optional

TEXT BOX ATTRIBUTES

- The NAME attribute is used to identify the text box to the processing script
- The VALUE attribute is used to specify the text that will initially appear in the text box
- The SIZE attribute is used to define the size of the box in characters
- The MAXLENGTH attribute is used to define the maximum number of characters that can be typed in the box



EXAMPLE: TEXT BOX

CREATING LARGER TEXT AREAS

- To create larger text areas, type:

```
<textarea name="name" ROWS=n1 COLS=n2 WRAP>  
Default Text </textarea>
```

where n1 is the height of the text box in rows and n2 is the width of the text box in characters

- The WRAP attribute causes the cursor to move automatically to the next line as the user types

EXAMPLE: TEXTAREA

```
<b>Comments</b>
```

```
<br>
```

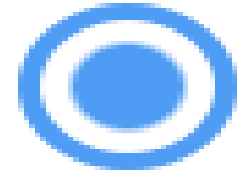
```
<textarea name="Comments"  
ROWS=10 COLS=50 WRAP>
```

```
</textarea>
```



RADIO BUTTONS

One



Two



Three



CREATING RADIO BUTTONS

- To create a radio button, type:

`<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="name" VALUE="data">` Label, where "data" is the text that will be sent to the server if the button is checked and "Label" is the text that identifies the button to the user

EXAMPLE: RADIO BUTTONS

` Size: `

`<input type="radio" name="size" value="large">large`

`<input type="radio" name="size" value="medium">`
medium

`<input type="radio" name="size" value="small"> small`

CREATING CHECKBOXES

- to create a checkbox, type:
`<input type="checkbox" name="name" value="value">label`
- if you give a group of radio buttons or checkboxes the same name, the user will only be able to select one button or box at a time

EXAMPLE: CHECKBOXES

` color: `

`<input type="checkbox" name="color" value="red">red`

`<input type="checkbox" name="color" value="navy">`
navy

`<input type="checkbox" name="color" value="black">`
black



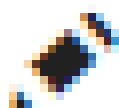
DROP-DOWN MENU

CREATING DROP-DOWN MENUS

- to create a drop-down menu, type:
`<select name="name" size="n multiple">`
- then type:
`<option value="value">label`
- in this case, the size attribute specifies the height of the menu in lines and multiple allows users to select more than one menu option



Message ▼



Edit



Delete



Like

EXAMPLE: DROP-DOWN MENU

which of these subjects do you like?

<select>

<option value="commerce"> commerce

<option value="biology"> biology

<option value="mathematics"> mathematics

<option value="chemistry"> chemistry

</select>

CREATING A SUBMIT BUTTON

- to create a submit button, type:
`<input type="submit">`
- if you would like the button to say something other than submit, use the value attribute
- for example,
`<input type="submit" value="buy now!">` would create a button that says "buy now!"

CREATING A RESET BUTTON

- to create a reset button,
`<input type="reset">`
- the value attribute can be used in the same way to change the text that appears on the button

ACTIVITY

1. Write a code that can display a drop-down menu.
2. Create drop-down menu in a web page



TABLES

TABLES

- tables can be used to display rows and columns of data, create multi-column text, captions for images and sidebars
- the `<table>` tag is used to create a table;
- the `<tr>` tag defines the beginning of a row while the `<td>` defines the beginning of a cell

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Simple Table</title>
  </head>
  <body> <table border="1">
    <tr> <th>Header 1</th>
    <th>Header 2</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Data 1</td>
    <td>Data 2</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

ADDING A BORDER

- The `BORDER=n` attribute allows you to add a border `n` pixels thick around the table
- To make a solid border color, use the `BORDERCOLOR="color"` attribute
- To make a shaded colored border, use `BORDERCOLORDARK="color"` and `BORDERCOLORLIGHT="color"`

CREATING A SIMPLE TABLE

```
<table border=1>  
  <tr>  
    <td>one</td>  
    <td>two</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>three</td>  
    <td>four</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

ADJUSTING THE WIDTH

- when a web browser displays a table, it often adds extra space. to eliminate this space use the width=n attribute in the <table> and <td> tags
- keep in mind – a cell cannot be smaller than its contents, and if you make a table wider than the browser window, users will not be able to see parts of it

CENTERING A TABLE

- there are two ways to center a table
 - ✓ type `<table align=center>`
 - ✓ enclose the `<table>` tags in opening and closing `<center>` tags as follows: `<center>`
`<table>`
`</table>`
`</center>`

EXERCISE

Write a HTML code required to display the following:

NAME	ID

