Web Authoring

- 21.1 Web Development Layers

- 21.2 Create a Web Page

- 21.3 Use Stylesheets

- 21.4 Test and Publish a Website

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Web Development Layers

Presentation Layer

To format whole web page(s) or individual elements. Stylesheet could include page layouts using Div Tags and text/table formatting properties.

The presentation layer is in the CSS.

Content layer:

To enter the content (Text, images, audio, video etc) into a web page and to create suitable hyperlinks.

The Content layer is in the HTML.

Behaviour layer

To enter scripting language to a web page or an individual element.

- Image Effects
- Pop up message

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HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) – Content Layer

- **HTML is used to develop the content layer of the website.**

- **The HTML file extension is .HTM or HTML**

- **HTML can be written in web authoring or text editing software**

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head>

<title>Untitled 1</title>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>
```

Content is between the Body Tags

CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) – Presentation Layer

- **Styles can be created separately or embedded into HTML.**

- **The CSS file extension is .CSS**

- **Style Sheets could be attached to a number of webpages to give a consistent layout and appearance.**
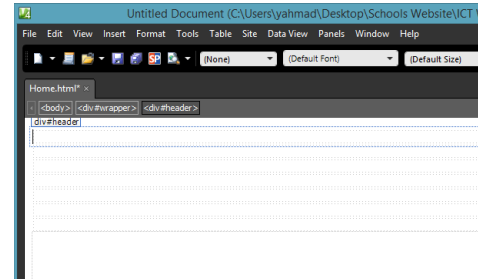
**No Style Sheet**

Style Sheet Attached

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Creating CSS for Text Styles

Tip: If you have been giving the task of creating a CSS then make sure you use the **Manage Styles Window**.

1) **Create New CSS and then Save**
2) **Open the Manage Styles – using this will eliminate mistakes**
3) **Click on New Style and then write the name of the tag (H1, H2 etc.)**

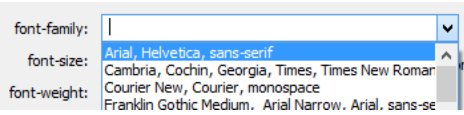**Tip:** Write all colours in 6 hexadecimal digits **e.g. #000000**

1

2

3
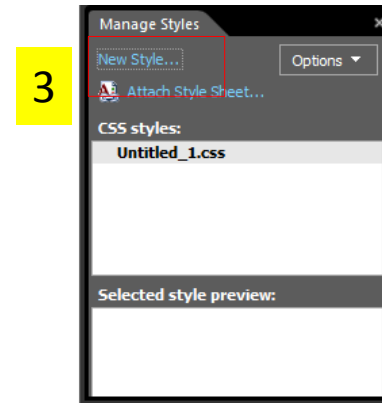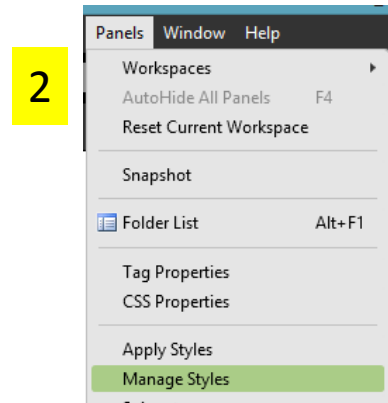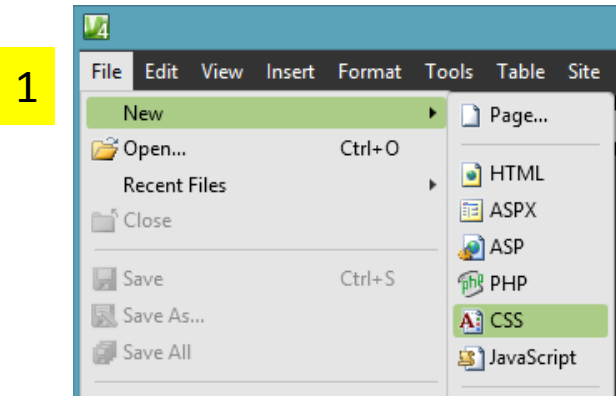
Enter the CSS Tag here ➡

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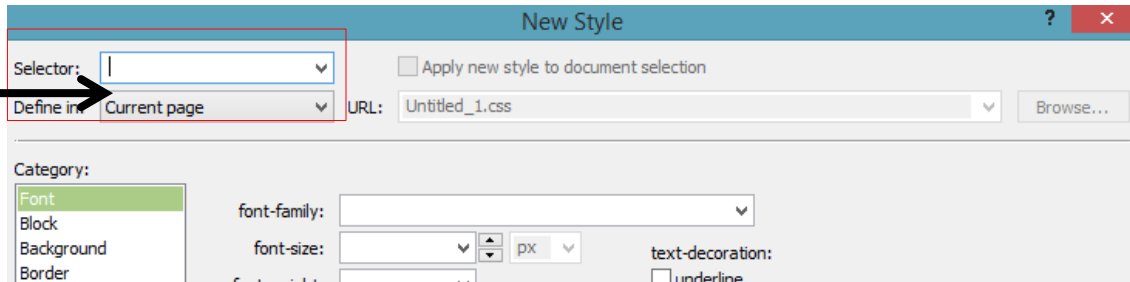
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CSS (Commonly Used Windows)

Font: Format Text
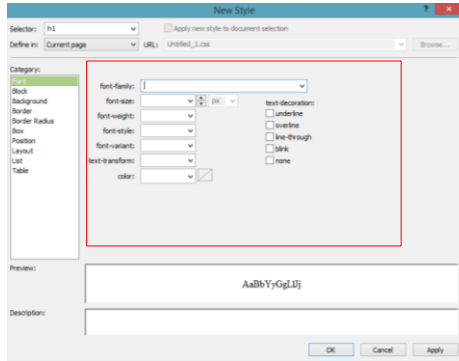
Block: Alignment
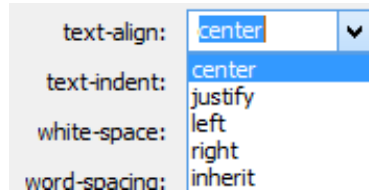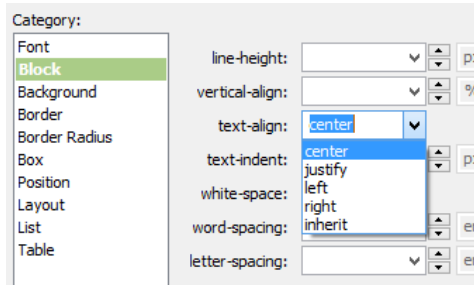
Background
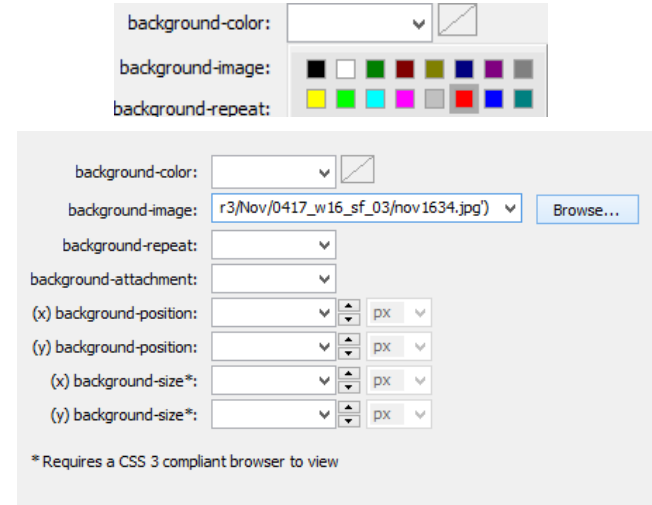
List: Bullet Style
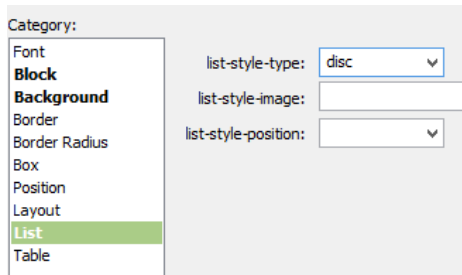
Border: Internal/External Border
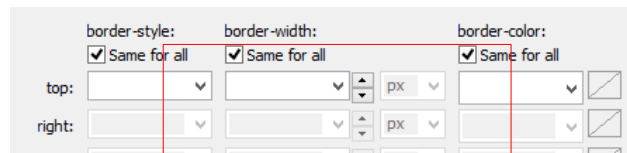
Box: Format Table
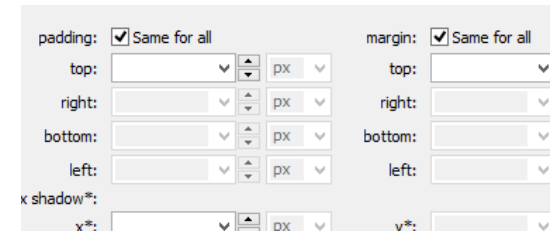
Position: Table Size

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Body Tag

Selector: body

Selector: body
Apply new style to document selection
Define in: Current page URL: Untitled_1.css

Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Border Radius
Box
Position

background-color:
background-image: url('file:///C:/Users/yahmad/Desktop/Sch ∨   Browse...
background-repeat: repeat
background-attachment:

Click Browse to select your background image
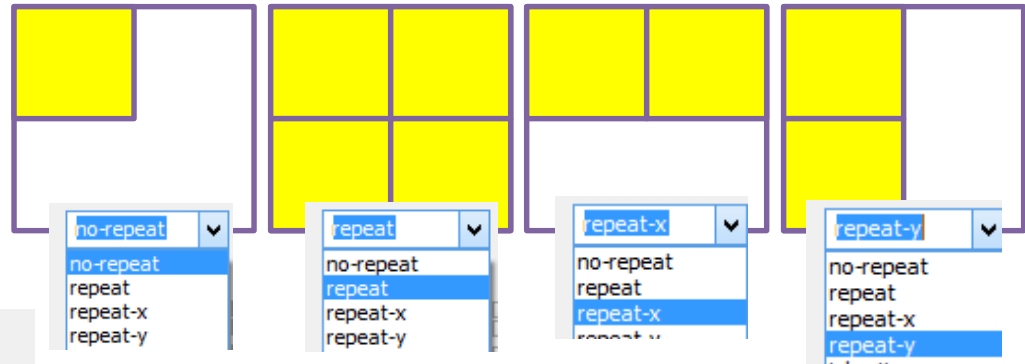
Category:
Font

Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Border Radius
Box
Position
Layout

font-family:
font-size: px ∨
font-weight:
font-style:
font-variant:
text-transform:
color: #FF0000

text-decoration:
☐ underline
☐ overline
☐ line-through
☐ blink
☐ none

color: #FF0000

Tip: Make sure the background colour is not placed in the font window.

Body Tag: Is used to set properties for the webpage background. You can either browse and select an image for the background or choose a colour. The background repeat option will allow you to choose how the background image will be laid out.

no-repeat ∨
no-repeat
repeat
repeat-x
repeat-y

repeat ∨
no-repeat
repeat
repeat-x
repeat-y

repeat-x ∨
no-repeat
repeat
repeat-x
repeat-y

repeat-y ∨
no-repeat
repeat
repeat-x
repeat-y

Selector: body   Apply new style t
Define in: Current page ∨   URL: Untitled_1.css

Category:
Font
Block
Background

background-color: #FF0000
background-image:

Background

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Hexadecimal Colours

	Red	Green	Blue	RGB
#	FF	FF	FF	White
#	FF	00	00	Full Red
#	00	FF	00	Full Green
#	00	00	FF	Full Blue
#	C0	00	00	¾ ON (75%) Red
#	80	00	00	½ On (50%) Red
#	40	00	00	¼ on (25%) (Darker Shade)
#	00	00	00	OFF (Black)

The closer the number gets to 00 then the colour will become a darker shade.

Make sure all colour settings are in 6 digits Hexadecimal e.g. #000000

#000060 – (60 has been used in previous mark schemes when requested to set a colour as a dark shade)

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Creating and Applying CSS Text Style Sheet

TextCSS Style		
Body	Background	Yellow
h1	Font	Times, Times New Roman, Serif
	Alignment	center
	Size	18
	Colour	#FF0000
h2	Font	Browsers Default San-Serif Font
	Alignment	left
	Size	14
	Colour	#0000FF
LI	Font	Browsers Default Serif Font
	Size	16
UL	Colour	#FF0000
	List Style	Square
OL	Colour	#0000FF
	List Style	Numbered

1) Create and save the CSS
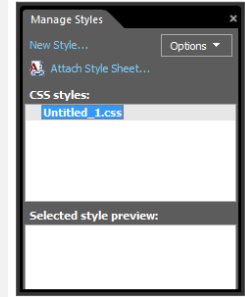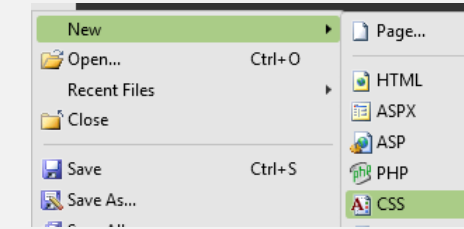
TextCSS Style.css

```
1  body {
2      background-color: #FFFF00;
3  }
4  h1 {
5      font-family: Times, "Times New Roman", serif;
6      font-size: 18px;
7      color: #FF0000;
8      text-align: center;
9  }
10
11 h2 {
12     font-family: sans-serif;
13     font-size: 14px;
14     color: #0000FF;
15     text-align: left;
16 }
17
18 li {
19     font-family: serif;
20     font-size: 16px;
21 }
22
23 ul {
24     color: #FF0000;
25     list-style-type: square;
26 }
27 ol {
28     color: #0000FF;
29     list-style-type: decimal;
30 }
31
32 /* Yasar Ahmad*/
33
```

Enter a comment using /* _____ */

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1) **Open text.html**
2) **Attach the TextCSS Style Style Sheet**
3) **Highlight the Text and apply the style**

After: CSS attached and Styles Applied
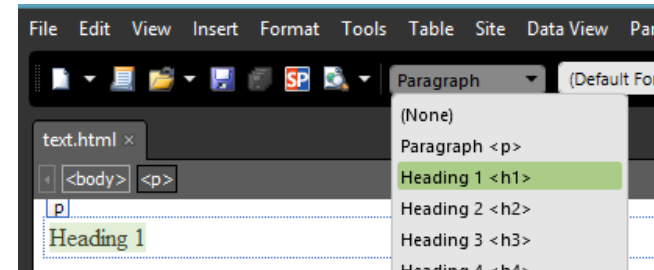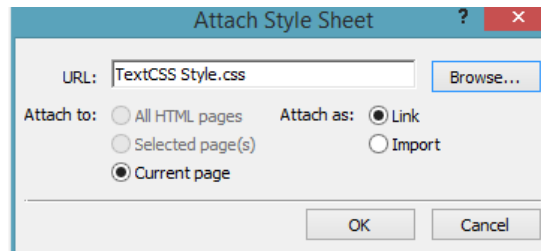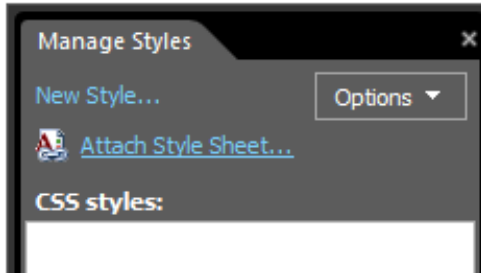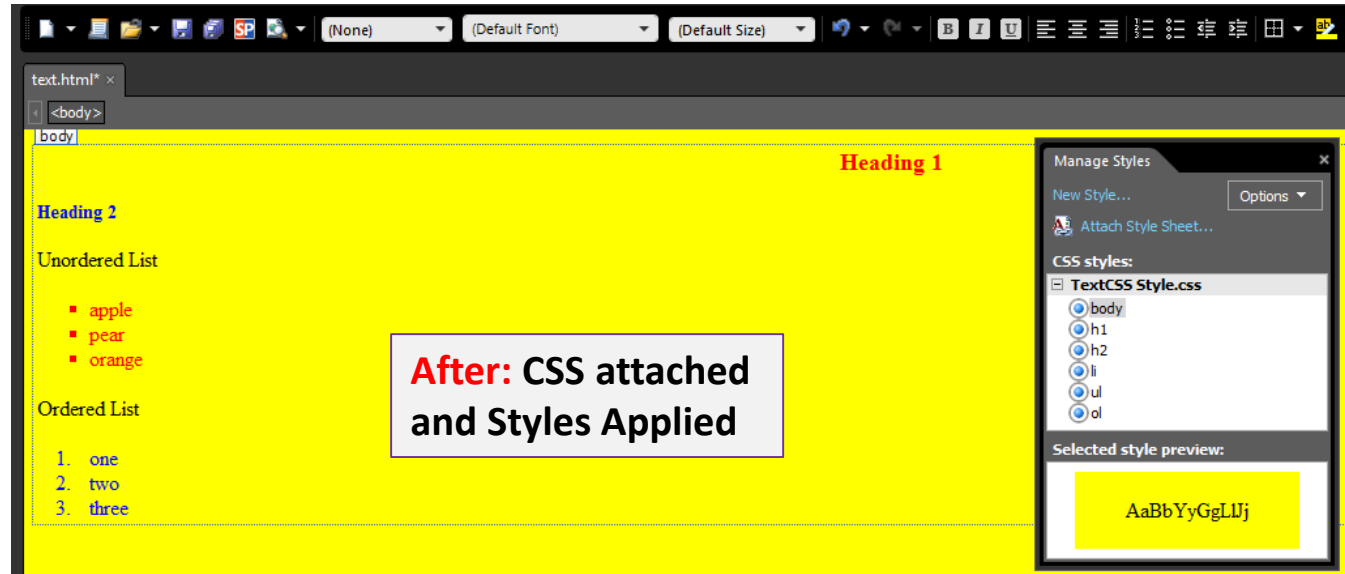
HTML Code View
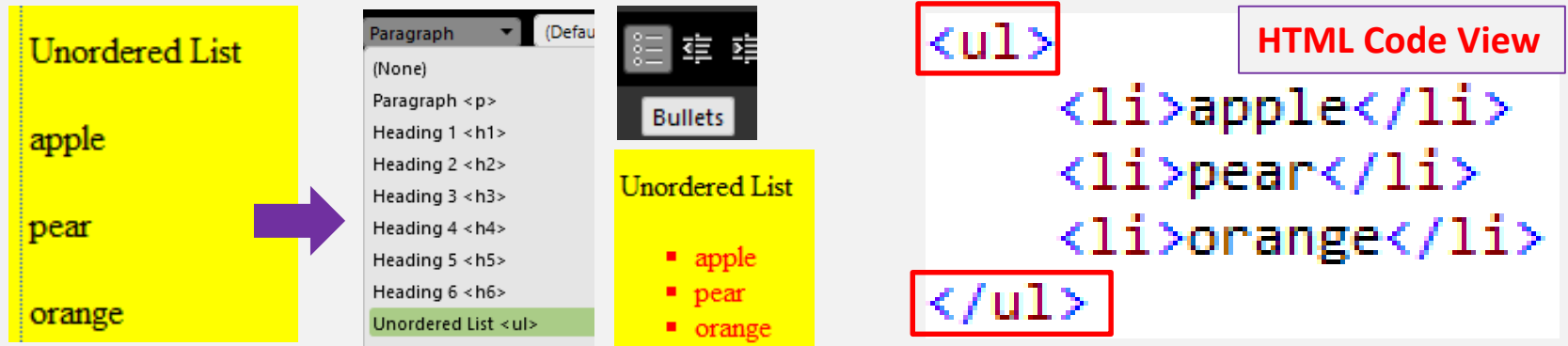
```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
```

Before: No formatting as the style sheet and the styles have not been applied

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Applying List Styles

Unordered List - UL
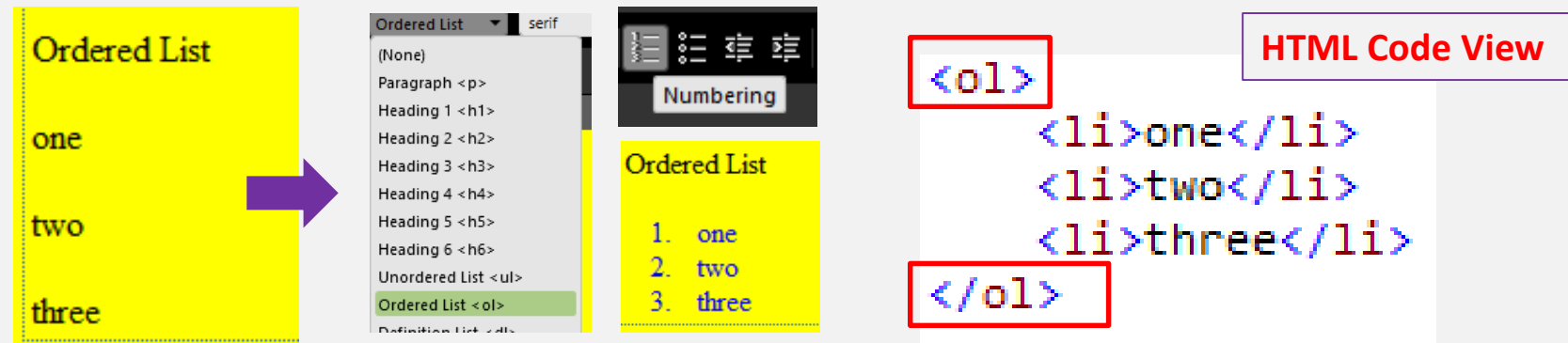
HTML Code View

```
<ul>
  <li>apple</li>
  <li>pear</li>
  <li>orange</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered List – OL

HTML Code View

```
<ol>
  <li>one</li>
  <li>two</li>
  <li>three</li>
</ol>
```

**OL/UL will pick up properties from a LI tag (Size, Font).
Unique settings can be set for OL/UL tags like disc styles.**

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Using the most Efficient Syntax

TextCSS2 Style		
H1, H2, H3	Font	Times New Roman, Times, serif
h1	Alignment	left
	Size	14
	Colour	#FF0000
H2	Alignment	center
	Size	16
	Colour	#00FF00
H3	Alignment	right
	Size	18
	Colour	#0000FF

Selector: h1, h2, h3

Define in: Current page

Selector: h1, h2, h3   ☐ Apply new style to document selection

Define in: Current page   URL: css.css

Category:

Font
Block

font-family: Times New Roman, Times, serif

Separate tags created for h1, h2 and h3 as they have different attributes for size, alignment and colour
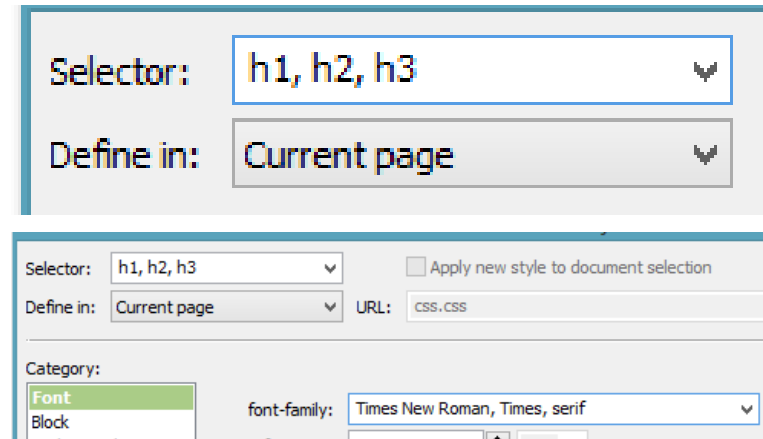
```
css.css* ×
 1  h1, h2, h3 {
 2      font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
 3  }
 4  h1 {
 5      font-size: 14px;
 6      text-align: left;
 7      color: #FF0000;
 8  }
 9  h2 {
10      font-size: 16px;
11      text-align: center;
12      color: #00FF00;
13  }
14  h3 {
15      font-size: 18px;
16      text-align: right;
17      color: #0000FF;
18  }
```

Most efficient way of setting the same font style for h1, h2 and h3.

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Correcting CSS for Text Styles

Incorrect CSS

```
1  h1 {
2      font-family: Arial, "Time New Roman", sans-serif;
3      font-size: 24px;
4      font-style: italic
5      fontweight: bold;
6      color: redcolour
7      text-align: centre;
8
9
```

Correct CSS

```
1  h1 {
2      font-family: Arial, Helvectica, sans-serif;
3      font-size: 24px;
4      font-style: italic;
5      font-weight: bold;
6      color: #FF0000;
7      text-align: center;
8  }
9
```

Tip: If you are asked to correct a CSS then you could either re-write it completely or edit the existing CSS and correct the errors

Stylesheet1

- **Font:** Arial, Helvetica or default sans-serif font
- **Font Size:** 24px
- Italic, Bold, Red
- Center Aligned.

Corrected Mistakes

- Times New Roman removed
- Semi Colons (;) in correct place at the end of each part of the code.
- Font-Weight (missing dash)
- Colour now in correct format.
- } To close the CSS Tag

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Correcting CSS for Text Styles

Open the file **j1531style2.css**

This stylesheet contains errors. It should define the following styles:

(All colour codes are in hexadecimal).

body	background image	j1531bg.jpg	
h1	Colour:	Red 8B, Green 0, Blue 0	**#8B0000**
	Font:	Helvetica, or if not available Arial, or if not available the browser's default sans-serif font Italicised 30 pixels high Aligned centre	
h2	Colour:	Blue 70, Red 19, Green 19	**#191970**
	Font:	Helvetica, or if not available Arial, or if not available the browser's default sans-serif font 20 pixels high Aligned centre	
h3	Colour:	Green 0, Blue 80, Red 0	**#000080**
	Font:	The browser's default serif font 16 pixels high Aligned left	
table		No visible table border or gridlines.	

Correct and complete this stylesheet. All colour codes must be in 6 digit hexadecimal form. The stylesheet must contain **no** html tags.

```
st1234.css ×
 1 body {
 2     background-image: url('J1531bg.jpg');
 3 }
 4 h1  {
 5     color: #8B0000;
 6     font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
 7     font-style: italic;
 8     font-size: 30px;
 9     text-align: center;
10 }
11 h2 {
12     color: #191970;
13     font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
14     font-size: 20px;
15     text-align: center;
16 }
17 h3  {
18     font-family: serif;
19     color: #000080;
20     font-size: 16px;
21     text-align: left;
22 }
23 table, td {
24     border-width: 0px;
25 }
26
27 /*Yasar Ahmad, 5678, 1234*/
```

If you are editing the CSS then put the brackets {Start & End } in the correct place for each tag.

Then use the Manage Styles Window to enter correct CSS and delete the old (useless) code.
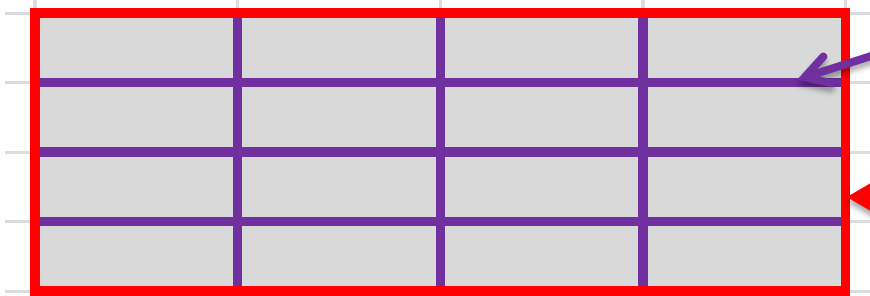
Mistakes:
- **No brackets to open and close CSS Tags**
- **No semi-colons to separate parts of the CSS**
- **Colours in wrong order**
- **Spelling mistakes**
- **Unnecessary Text**

```
 1 body    background image    J1531bg.JPG
 2 h1  Colour:      Red 8B, Green 0, Blue 0
 3     Font:    Helvetica, or if not available Arial, if not available any sans-serif font
 4         Italicised
 5         30 pixels high
 6         Aligned centre
 7 h2  Colour:      Blue 70, Red 19, Green 19
 8     Font:    Helvetica, or if not available Arial, if not available any sans-serif font
 9         20 pixels high
10         Aligned centre
11 h3  Colour:      Green 0, Blue 80, Red 0
12     Font:    The browser's default serif font
13         16 pixels high
14         Aligned left
15
16 table       No visible table border or gridlines.
17
```

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CSS for Tables

TD: Internal Border (Style, Size, Colour)

Table: External Border (Style, Size, Colour)
Table Colour, Padding, Text Alignment, Table size, Collapse Border etc

Tip: If you have set internal borders for a table then create the additional TD Tag.

Set the stylesheet so that each table has:

- a yellow background colour
- a width of 80% of the window
- navy blue solid borders   **Both TD/Table**
- collapsed borders
- external borders of 4 pixels
- internal gridlines of 2 pixels
- cell padding to the top and bottom of 10 pixels
- cell padding to the left and right of 20 pixels
- text centre aligned in all cells.

TD: Internal Border
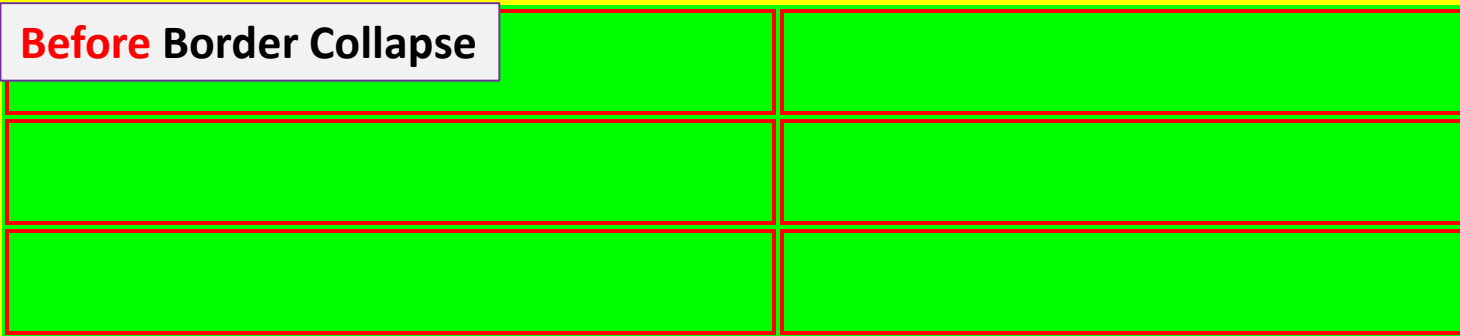- **Solid, 2 Px, Navy Blue (80)**

Table: External Border
- **Solid, 4 Pixels, Navy Blue (80)**
- **Yellow Background Colour**
- **80% Width of the window**
- **Cell Padding (Top & Bottom 10Px), (Left & Right 20Px)**
- **Text Align Centre**
- **Collapse Border**

Some tags from table would also work in TD like text alignment or cell padding.

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Border Collapse

Before Border Collapse
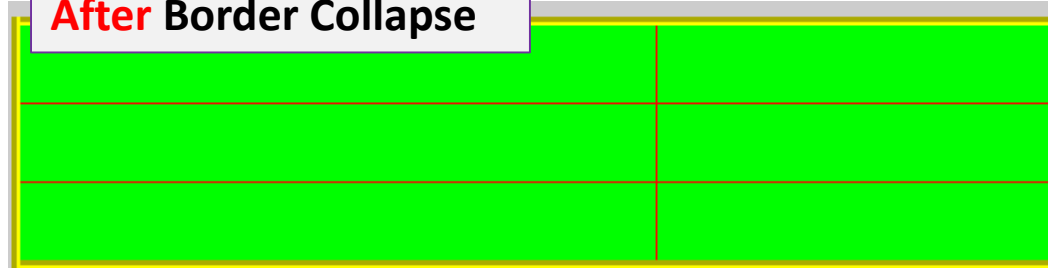
Selector: table   Apply new st
Define in: Current page   URL:

Category:
Font
Block   table-layout:
Background   border-collapse: collapse
Border   border-spacing:
Border Radius
Box   empty-cells:
Position
Layout   caption-side:
List
Table

table-layout:

border-collapse: collapse
collapse
separate
inherit

border-spacing:

empty-cells:

After Border Collapse

Tip: Border Collapse will make the border into one as you can see in the example.

You can preview the difference in the browser or live view.

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Using the most Efficient Syntax

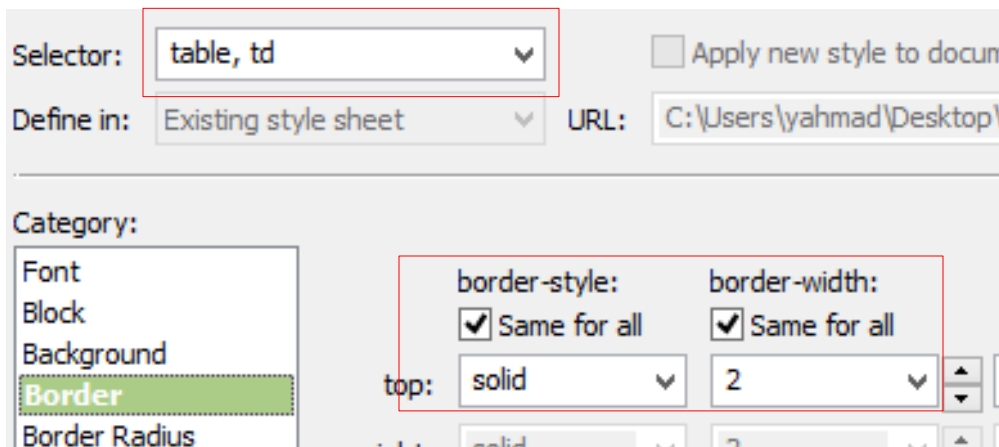| TextCSS2 Style		
Borders	Solid, 2 Pixels	
Table	External Border	Red
	Background Colour	Yellow
	Table Size	80% Width of the window
	Borders	All Collapsed
TD	Internal Border	Black

Table and TD grouped together

Selector: table, td   Apply new style to docum
Define in: Existing style sheet   URL: C:\Users\yahmad\Desktop\

Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Border Radius

border-style: border-width:
☑ Same for all   ☑ Same for all
top: solid   2

Most efficient way of setting the same border style and border width for both internal and external gridlines.

```
1  table, td {
2      border-style: solid;
3      border-width: 2px;
4  }
5
6  table {
7      border-color: #FF0000;
8      background-color: #FFFF00;
9      width: 80%;
10     border-collapse: collapse;
11 }
12
13 td {
14     border-color: #000000;
15 }
16
```

Separate tags created for table and td for different attributes.

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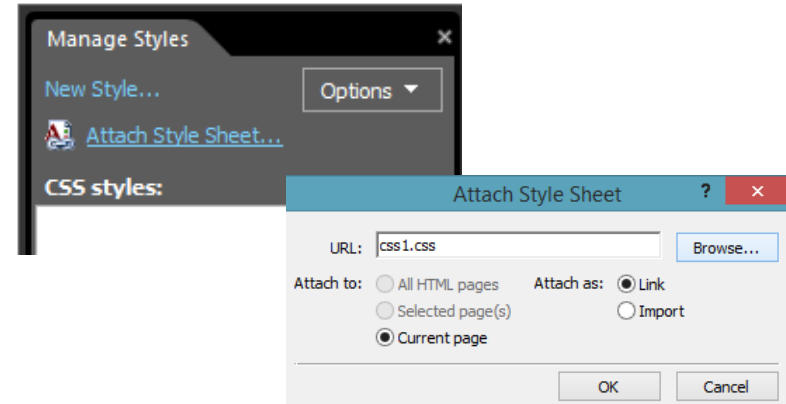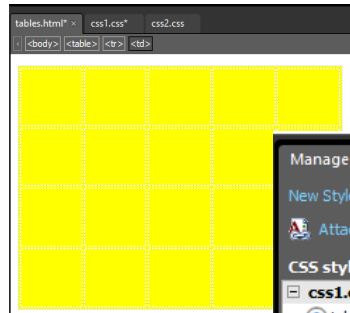
Hierarchy of multiple attached stylesheets

Attaching Style Sheet
1. Open the **Manage Styles Window**
2. Click on the **Attach Style Sheet Icon**
3. Click on the **browse** button and select stylesheet.
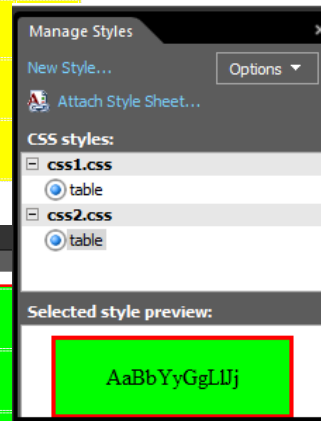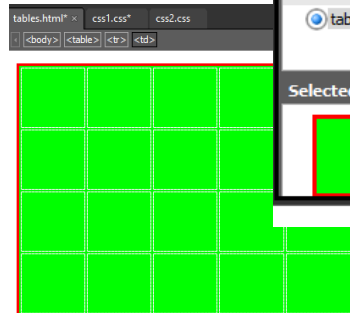4. Click **Ok** to **Attach Style Sheet**.

Manage Styles
New Style...   Options ▼
Attach Style Sheet...
CSS styles:

Attach Style Sheet   ? ×
URL: css1.css   Browse...
Attach to: ○ All HTML pages   Attach as: ● Link
○ Selected page(s)   ○ Import
● Current page
OK   Cancel

CSS1 Attached

tables.html* ×   css1.css*   css2.css
<body> <table> <tr> <td>

```
table {
    background-color: #FFFF00;
    width: 400px;
    height: 300px;
}
```

CSS2 Also Attached

```
table {
    border: 3px solid #FF0000;
    background-color: #00FF00;
}
```

tables.html* ×   css1.css*   css2.css
<body> <table> <tr> <td>

Manage Styles
New Style...   Options ▼
Attach Style Sheet...
CSS styles:
☐ css1.css
   ○ table
☐ css2.css
   ○ table
Selected style preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj

Hierarchy of multiple attached stylesheets
Adding **additional stylesheets** will **over rule elements from previously attached stylesheets**.

Changes:
- Table Background Colour
- External Border

Same
- Table Size (W – 400, H – 300)

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Creating a Table

This web page must work in all browsers and will have a table structure as shown below. Each table cell is identified with a letter and all dimensions are in pixels:

4 rows

4 columns

Creating Tables
1) **Table >> Insert Table**
2) **Work out the number of rows and columns.**
3) **Specify the width of the table**

Insert Table

Size
Rows: 4   Columns: 4
Layout
Alignment: Default   ☑ Specify width:
Float: Default   736   ⦿ In pixels
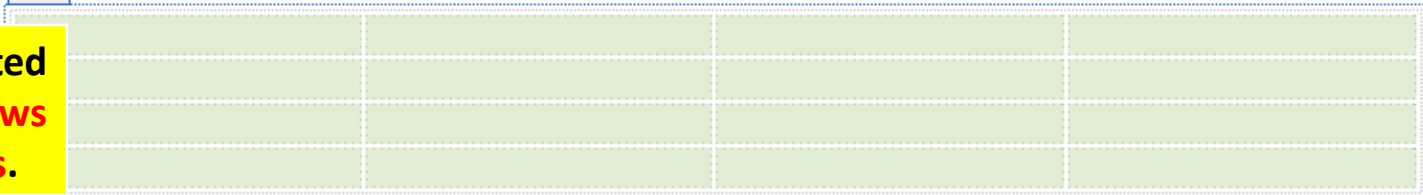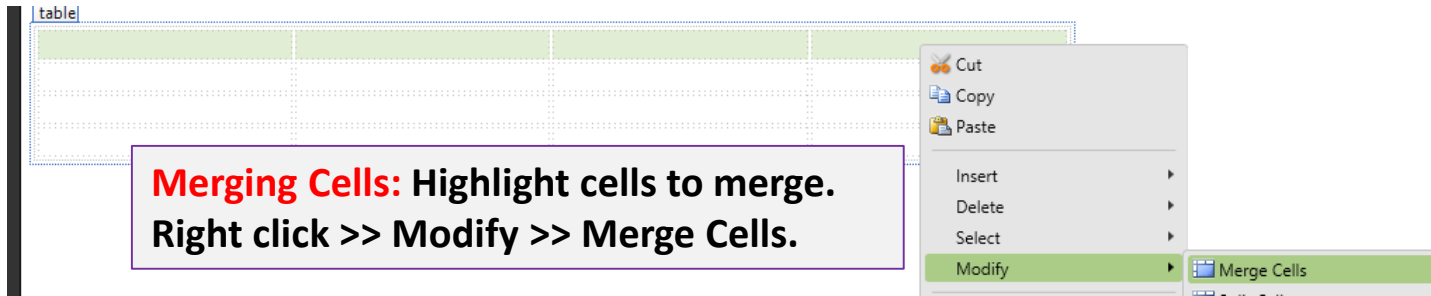   ○ In percent

table.html* ×

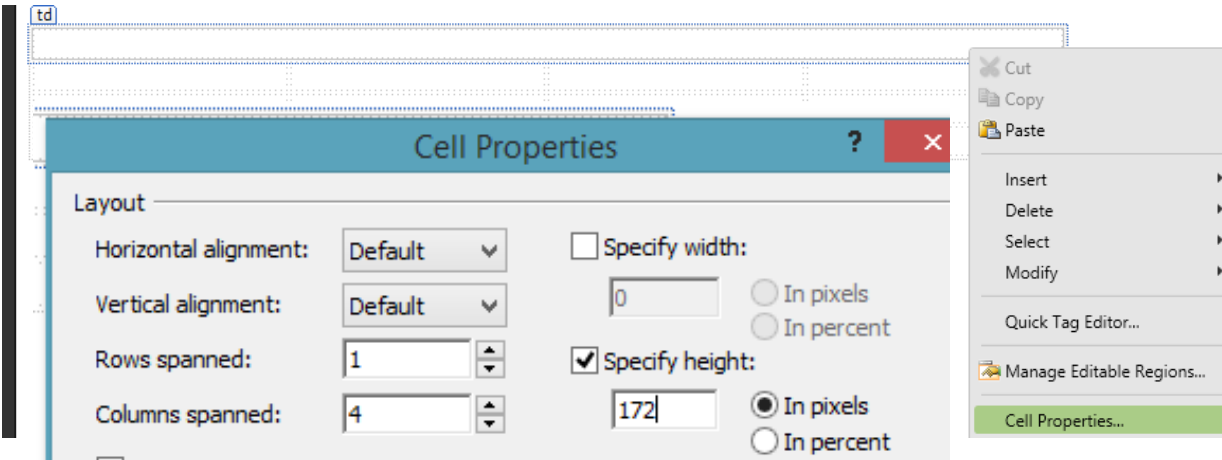\<body> \<table>

table

Table created with 4 rows and columns.

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Setting Table Size

Merging Cells: Highlight cells to merge.
Right click >> Modify >> Merge Cells.

Cut
Copy
Paste

Insert
Delete
Select
Modify ▸ 📋 Merge Cells

Row Merged

Cell Properties

Layout

Horizontal alignment:	Default
Vertical alignment:	Default
Rows spanned:	1
Columns spanned:	4

☐ Specify width:
0
○ In pixels
○ In percent

☑ Specify height:
172
◉ In pixels
○ In percent

Cut
Copy
Paste

Insert
Delete
Select
Modify

Quick Tag Editor...

Manage Editable Regions...

Cell Properties...

A			
736 × 172			
B 184 × 140	C 184 × 140	D 184 × 140	E 184 × 140
F 184 × 140	G 184 × 140	H 184 × 140	I 184 × 140
J			
736 × 140			

Setting Cell Size: Highlight cells >> Right Click >> Enter Dimensions.

Width (W) and Height (H) can also be set as a %

Row Merged
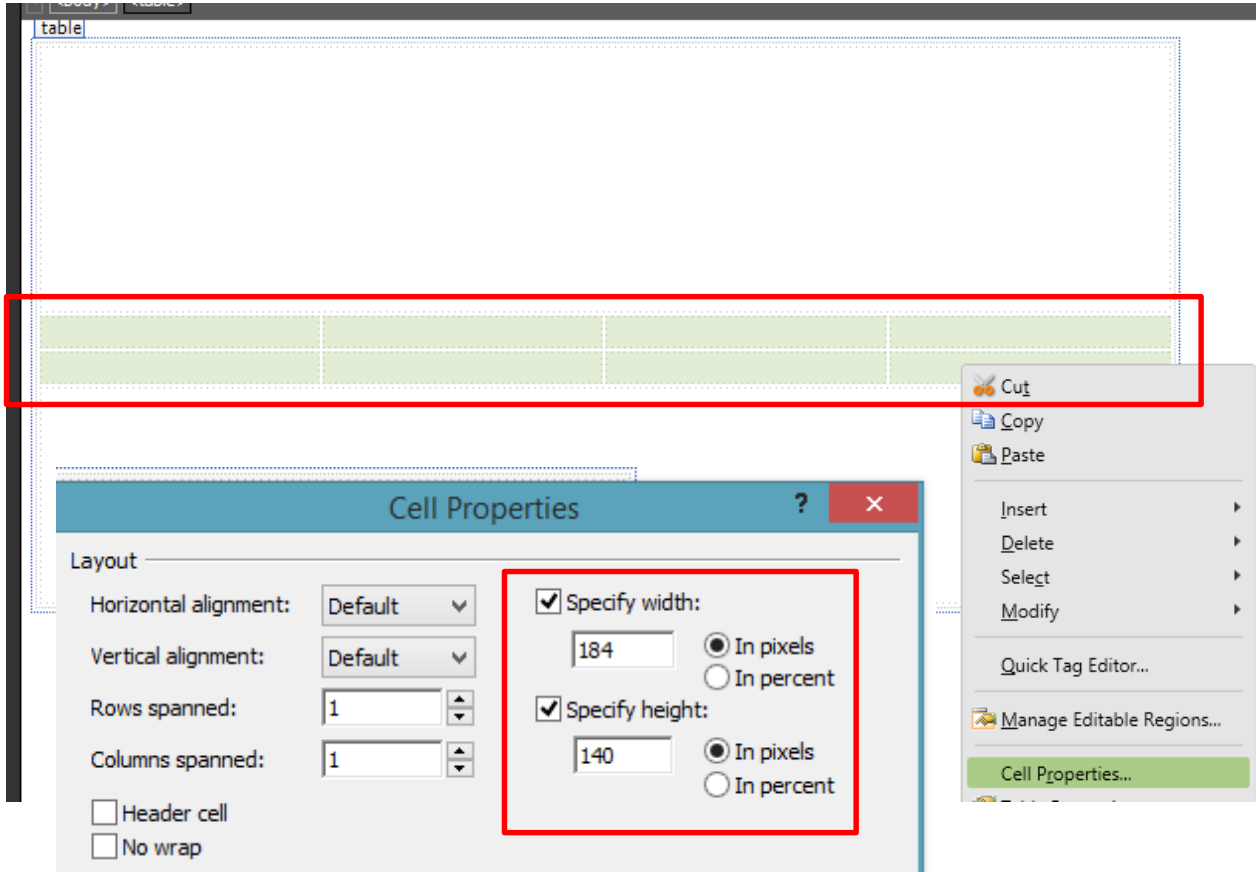
Web Authoring

Creating a Table

You can highlight multiple cells and set the dimensions at the same time

Setting Cell Size: Highlight cells >> Right Click >> Enter Dimensions.

Web Authoring

Microsoft®
Expression Web

Creating a Table

```
<table style="width: 736px">
    <tr>
        <td colspan="4" style="height: 172px"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td colspan="4" style="height: 140px"> </td>
    </tr>
</table>
```
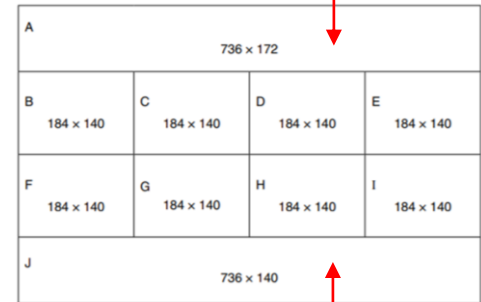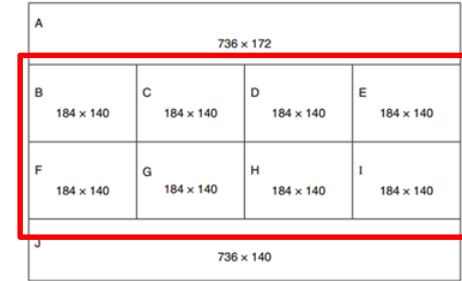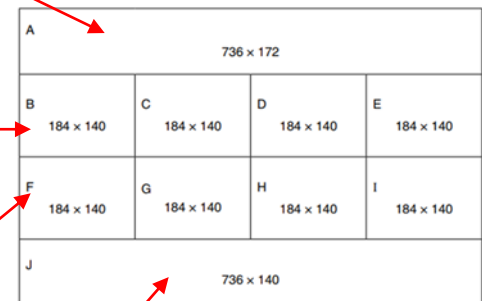
A				
		736 × 172		
B 184 × 140	C 184 × 140	D 184 × 140	E 184 × 140
F 184 × 140	G 184 × 140	H 184 × 140	I 184 × 140
J		736 × 140		

Tr – Table Row
TD – Table Data (Each Cell)

Web Authoring

Use of Embedded CSS in HTML

Nov 2015

The table will be centre aligned within the browser.

Create a web page called **n15_3_sponsor.htm**

This web page must work in all browsers and will have a table structure as shown below. Table borders and gridlines must be visible.
The table will be centre aligned within the browser.
Each table cell is identified with a letter and all dimensions are in pixels.

A
620 × 190

B	C
310 × 235	310 × 235

D	E
310 × 80	310 × 80

F	G
310 × 235	310 × 235

H	J
310 × 80	310 × 80

K
620 × 160

The letters shown in the table must **not** appear on your final web page.

If the **table margins** (**Right and left**) are **both set to auto** then the table will be **centre aligned.**

```
margin-left:auto; margin-right:auto" >
```

```
<table style="width: 736px; margin-left:auto; margin-right:auto" >
    <tr>
        <td colspan="4" style="height: 172px"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
        <td style="width: 184px; height: 140px"> </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td colspan="4" style="height: 140px"> </td>
    </tr>
</table>
```
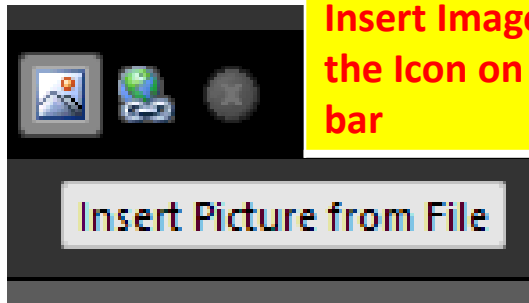
Web Authoring

Microsoft® Expression Web

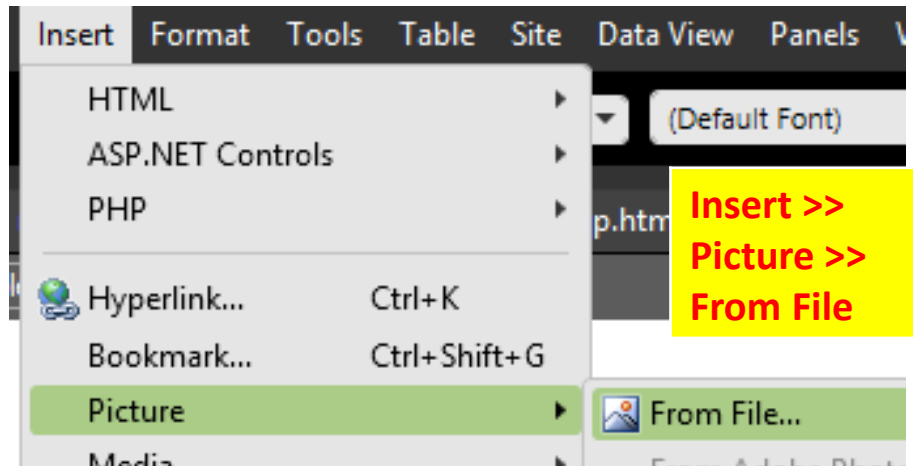**Inserting Content (Text and Images) into a Table**

Hothouse Design can provide your stationery and ICT needs, with a first rate service and high quality products.

We offer a range of products including:

- stationery
- computer hardware
- computer software
- computer consumables

and much more.

You can contact us in many ways.

Through our website on-line - use our order form. By post - order our catalogue and complete the order form. By phone or fax - all contact details on this website. You can order our catalogue for a full listing of our services.

Text can be entered or copied and pasted in from external sources.

To insert an image click on the table cell (TD) and then click on:

Insert Image using the Icon on the tool bar

Insert Picture from File

Insert   Format   Tools   Table   Site   Data View   Panels

HTML ▶
ASP.NET Controls ▶
PHP ▶   (Default Font)

p.htm

🌐 Hyperlink...   Ctrl+K

Insert >> Picture >> From File

Bookmark...   Ctrl+Shift+G

🖼 Picture ▶   🖼 From File...

Media ▶

Web Authoring

Alternative Text
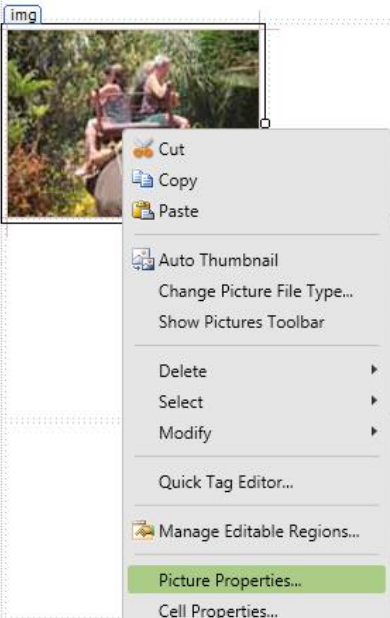
Alternative Text can be added when **importing an image**. The **alternative text will show if the image does not load up**. The alternative text can also be **typed into the picture properties panel** shown below.
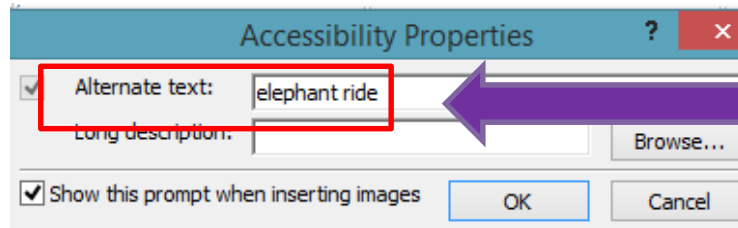
Alternative text can be added when inserting the image.

img alt="elephant ride" src="0417_s16_sf_32/0417_s16_sf_32/1632img77.jpg" /></td>
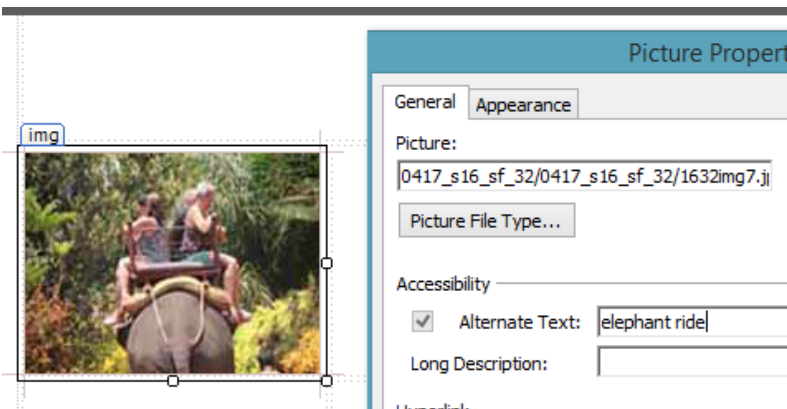
<img alt="elephant ride"

Alternative text is shown when the image can not be loaded.
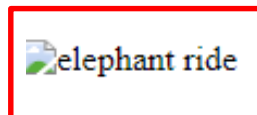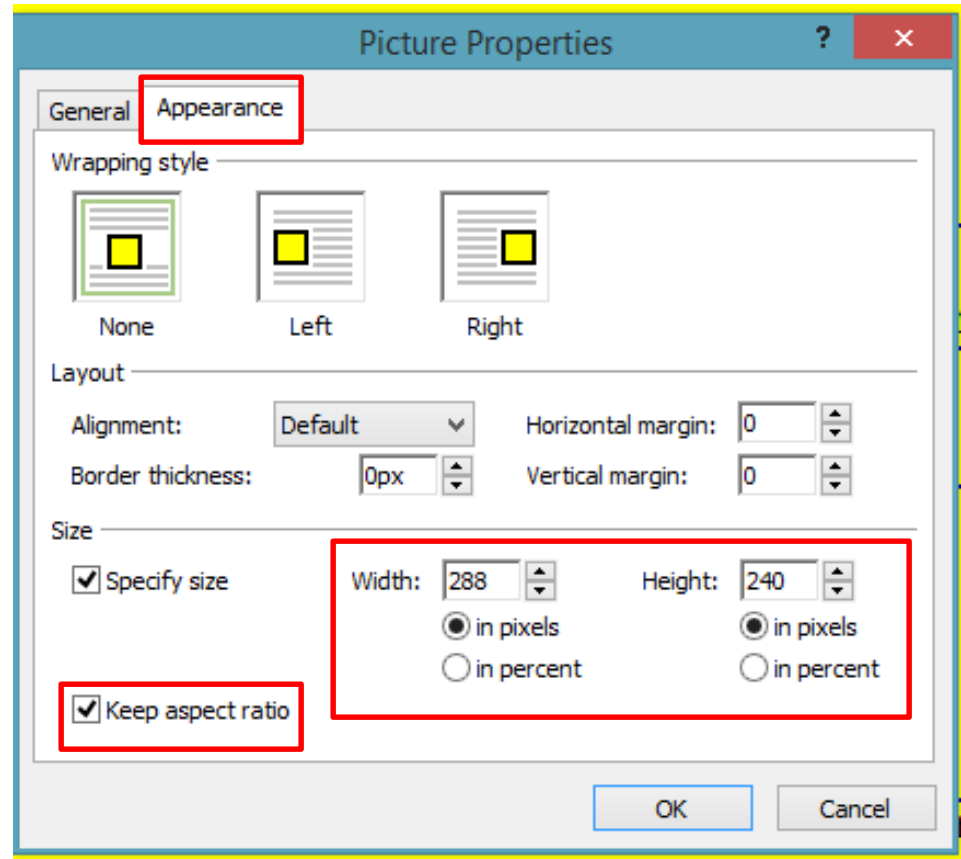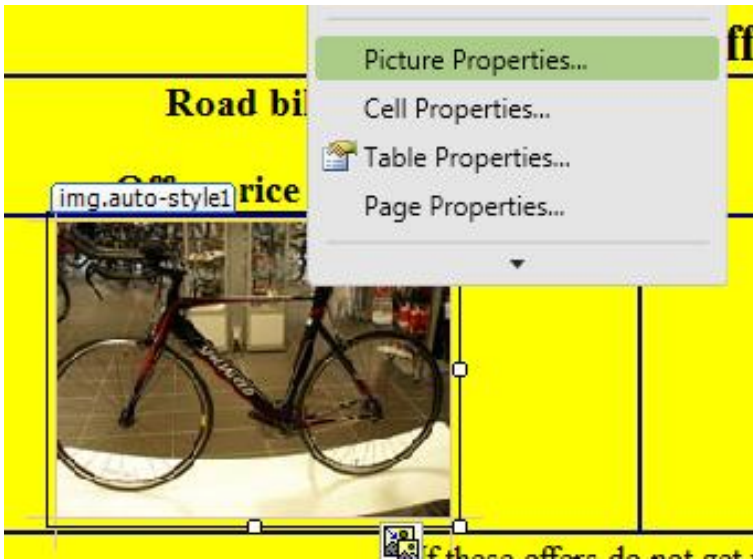
Resize an Image

To **resize an image you have to select the image** and then **right click your mouse**. Click on **Picture Properties** and then select **Appearance** in the **panel**. Enter the **required dimensions**.

```
<img src="N14031.jpg" width="288" alt="Road bike image" height="240">
```

Microsoft® **Expression** Web

Text Alignment in a table

To **align text in a cell** you first have to **right click on the cell and select cell properties**. You then need to **enter the required settings**.

Internal Hyperlinks

1) **To create a internal hyperlink select either an image or text to be linked and Right Click your mouse.**
2) **Select the hyperlink option**
3) **Click on Existing File or Webpage option.**
4) **Click on Current Folder**
5) **Then select or enter the webpage you want to link to**

You can select the option to open to a new window.

You can name the new window by replacing _BLANK with the name of the new window e.g _NEWNAME

```
<td><a href="roadbike.htm" target="_blank">
<img src="N14031.jpg" width="180" alt="Road bike image"
```

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Hyperlinks – External Link

Hyperlink...

Hothouse Design

1) To create a **external hyperlink** select either an **image or text to be linked** and **Right Click** your mouse.
2) Select the **hyperlink** option
3) Click on **Existing File or Webpage option.**
4) Click on **Current Folder**
5) Then enter the full URL address

You can select the option to open to a **new window.**

You can name the new window by replacing **_BLANK** with the name of the new window e.g **_NEWNAME**


```
<a href="http://www.hothouse-design.co.uk" target="_hothouse">Hothouse Design</a></p>
```

Web Authoring

Microsoft® Expression Web

Anchor (Bookmark)

```
</head>
<body>
|
    <p>Yasar Ahmad, 5678, 1234</p>
```

1) Click after body to be at the top of the page

Insert menu:
- HTML ▸
- ASP.NET Controls ▸
- PHP ▸
- Hyperlink...   Ctrl+K
- Bookmark...   Ctrl+Shift+G
- Picture ▸
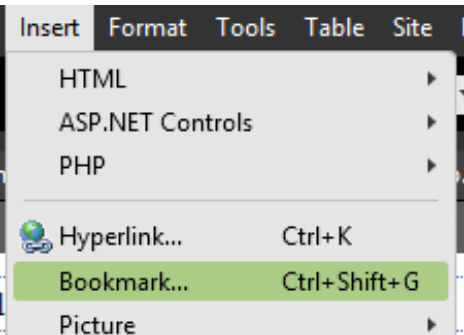
2) Click on Design View ad then click on Insert >> Bookmark

Bookmark dialog:
- Bookmark name: top
- Other bookmarks on this page:
- Clear / Go To
- OK / Cancel
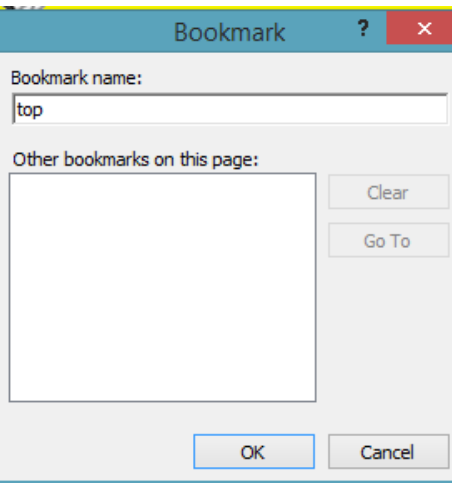
3. Enter some text for the bookmark name (e.g. top)

4. Highlight the text and right click and select hyperlink.

- Font...
- Hyperlink...

Click here to return to the top of the
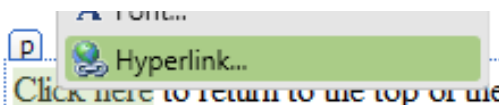
An anchor will let you link to a specific part of a page.

For Example you can create an Named anchor at the top of the page.

You then create a link to return to the top of the page by referring to the Named anchor. #Top

Link to: Text to display: Click here
Select a place in this document:
- Existing File or Web Page
- Bookmarks
  - top
- Place in This Document
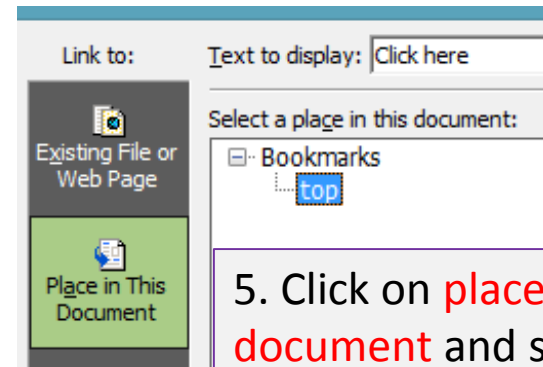
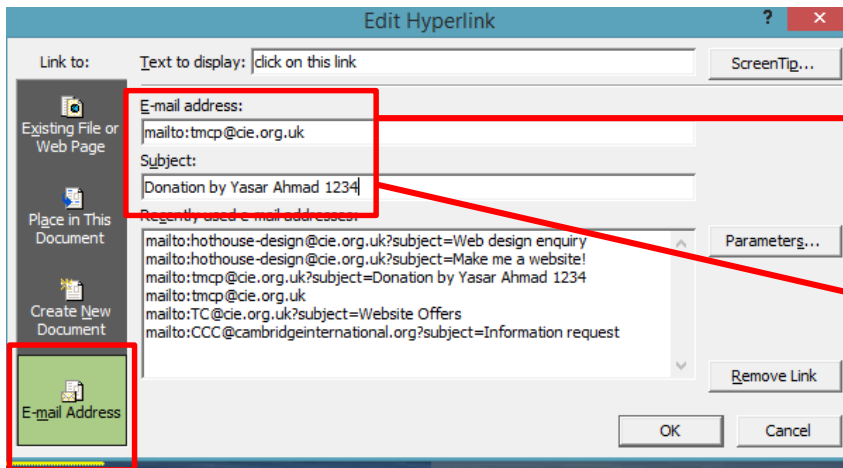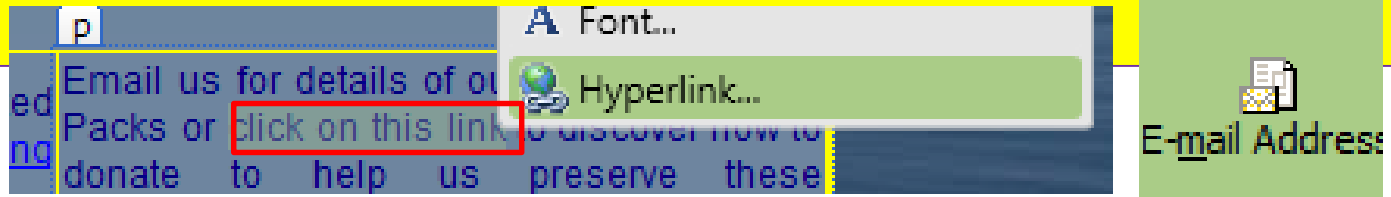5. Click on place in this document and select the bookmark (top)

Web Authoring

Email Link

Email Link with a subject Line
mailto:tmcp@cie.org.uk**?subject**=Donation by Yasar Ahmad 5678

Highlight Text/Image >> Right Click and **Select Hyperlink** >> Click on E-Mail Address



```
<a href="mailto:tmcp@cie.org.uk?subject=Donation by Yasar Ahmad 1234">click on this link</a>
```
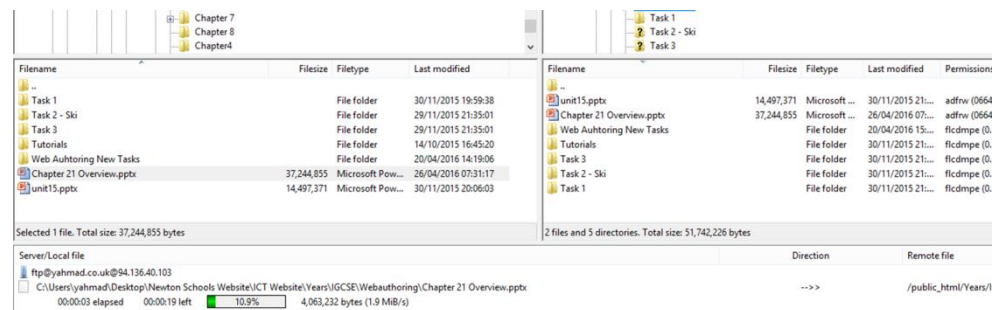
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Publish a Website

1. To upload a website you need to **purchase a domain name (www.yahmad.co.uk) and hosting.**
2. The **hosting provider will give you user login details** so that you are able to **upload your website into their hosting space.**
3. To be able to **upload the your website you need FTP (File Transfer Protocol) application.** Once you have **logged in you will see the files on your computer on one side and the hosted files on the other side.**
4. You need to ensure that files are kept in **appropriate web folders** and that <u>uploaded files mirror how you have your files saved on a computer</u>.

Computer Files
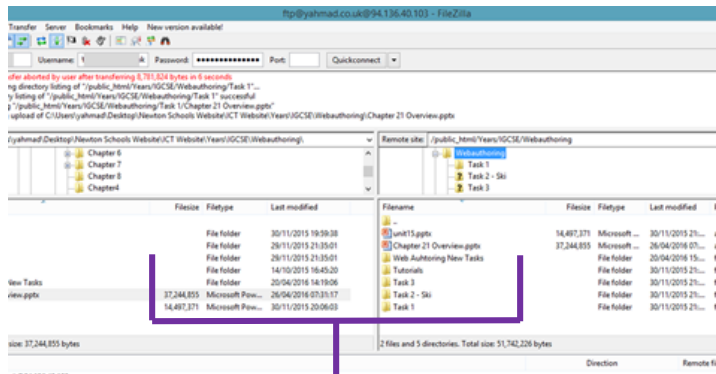
Hosted Files

Files/folders are organised in exactly the same way.

Files can be uploaded by dragging them from your computer to the hosting space.

Web Authoring

Test a Website

Why Test your Web Page?

- To ensure all components of the webpage are working correctly before they are published online.

**Suitable Tests
Choose Suitable Testing Criteria**

Alpha/In-House Testing: A in-house team is tasked with finding errors with the website. They could focus on the html/CSS codes. The developers are not involved in this process.

Functional Testing

- Is hyperlink from correct text/image?
- Do hyperlinks to anchors within the page work?
- Do hyperlinks to other pages in this site work?
- Do hyperlinks to email open the editor/software?
- Do hyperlinks to email have the correct address/subject line?
- Do all external hyperlinks to existing URLs work?

Create a Test Table

Test	How	Expected	Actual	Action Taken
Checking Hyperlinks	Click on each link in the browser	All links to go to the correct page.	All links work as expected.	No action required.

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EXPRESSION Web

Test a Website

User Testing?

- **Feedback will be gathered from a variety of different users who will test the website and give their feedback.**

Factors that must be considered when designing an effective test plan

- **The purpose of the website**
- **The target audience**
- **Corporate house styles**
- **Describe each item that needs to be tested**
- **Identify inputs (data to be entered)**
- **Identify expected outcomes**

User Name:	
What is the purpose of the website?	
Is the content easy to understand?	
What are the positive and negative features of the website?	Positives: • • Negatives: • •
Is it easy to use the website and navigate from page to page.	
What could be improved?	

A User form could be created so that users testing the website and write their feedback.