

CREATING WEB PAGES USING HTML – INTERMEDIATE



Web Page Creation Using HTML: Intermediate

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Review

In Part I, we created a simple personal home page using a text editor. Now in Part II, we are going to discuss more advanced features that you can add to a personal or to a departmental page. First, let's back up and explain the difference between personal and departmental pages.

Different Web Servers

The different types of web pages are uploaded on different servers. Your personal pages are stored on your personal Oak account and your departmental pages are stored on your department's server. Computer Services maintains two web servers, with different purposes. They are:

WWW.OHIOU.EDU	- for some department pages at O.U.
OAK.CATS.OHIOU.EDU	- for the personal pages of each user.

Planning Steps

Personal pages follow a simple format; but Department pages will take more thought and careful planning. They will represent your department to the World Wide Web user. The following steps should help in planning any page.

- ◆ Set the Goals for your total presentation (all Web pages).
- ◆ Break up into two teams, one responsible for the content and one responsible for the actual HTML code.
- ◆ The content team decides what sort of information to put on the Web. Then the team organizes these contents into Topics.
- ◆ The HTML team decides a structure for pages and topics. (Flow) They can use menu organization, or a sequential organization, or a combination of the both. Sometimes the use of storyboarding to figure out organization is helpful.

Designing Do's and Don'ts

Hints for Use of Images:

- DO NOT overuse images.
- DO keep your Images small.
- DO provide alternatives to images.
- DO NOT make assumptions - not everyone has a screen and browser the same as yours, or has full color displays.

Writing, Design, and Page Layout.

- DO write clearly and be brief.
- DO organize your documents for quick scanning.
- DO make each page stand on its own (not depend on where it came from).
- DO be careful with emphasis.
- DO NOT use browser specific terminology.
- DO spell check and proofread your documents.
- DO keep it simple.
- DO be careful with background and link colors.
- DO use headings as headings.
- DO group all related information visually.
- DO use a consistent layout.
- DO NOT split topics across pages.
- DO NOT create too many or too few documents.
- DO sign your documents.

Using Links

- DO use link menus with descriptive text
- DO NOT use the 'Here' syndrome with links.
- DO have a good reason to link. To link or not to link.
- DO link back to Home.

Note: The tips above were compiled from "Teach Yourself Web Publishing With HTML in 14 Days" by Laura Lemay.

More HTML Tags:

The tags discussed here are according to HTML 3.2 specifications, the official version or Netscape Extensions. There are also HTML 1.0, 2.0 and 4.0 tags available. If a tag is given that is not understood by your browser, it will be ignored. Most HTML commands have optional attributes. In Part I, we simply used the default setting for the commands we entered.

More on BODY Tags:

To begin your HTML file, enter in the four pairs of structural commands: HTML, HEAD, TITLE, and BODY. The <BODY> tag has the following optional attributes:

TEXT =	the color of the text in RGB code
LINK =	the color of the unfollowed links in RGB code
ALINK =	the color of the activated links in RGB code
VLINK =	the color of the visited links in RGB code
BGCOLOR =	the color of the background in RGB code
BACKGROUND=	the URL of the background image file

Example: <BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFF99" LINK="#000000">

More on Separator Tags:

Now enter the name of your department as a first-level header <H1>. After the heading, we will insert a horizontal line with the <HR> tag. It has the following attributes:

<HR>	Horizontal Rule (line)
SIZE =	for the thickness of the rule, in pixels
WIDTH =	for the width of the rule, in pixels or percentage
ALIGN =	how the rule will be aligned on the page; can be Left, Right, or Center.

Example: <HR ALIGN="Center" SIZE=3 WIDTH="50%">

More on Formatting Tags:

So far, all of the headings entered in the HTML file are left aligned. To center anything use the <CENTER> tag. This command will center a heading, text, list, table or an image.

<CENTER> it centers whatever is in between the tags.

Example: <H2><CENTER>Our FAQ </CENTER> </H2>

The BODY command was used to change the color of the text for the entire document. If you want to change the color of certain text, say just a heading, then you would use the FONT command.

 changes the appearance of the font for the enclosed text.
SIZE = specifies the size of the font, from 1 to 7 (small to big)
Default is 3.
FACE = specifies the name of the font to use
COLOR = specifies the color of the text in 1 of 16 standard names:
black, white, red, green, blue, yellow, aqua, fuchsia, gray,
lime, maroon, purple, navy, olive, silver, or teal.

Example: Question:
Where is the department located?

Answer:
It is on President Street.

If you wanted to include preformatted text; that is, preserve line endings, spacings, and tabs, sometimes the easiest method may be the use of the PRE command.

<PRE> This keeps preformatted text in monospaced font.

Example: <PRE> Computer Services Dept.
 3 President Street
 Athens, Oh
 45701</PRE>

More Lists

In Part I, we covered the three main types of lists: ordered list, unordered list, and a definition list. You can also **nest a list** within a list. The nested list can be of a differed type. For example, you can nest an unordered list of faculty in your department, with an ordered list of what classes they teach.

Example: Our Faculty

- Professor A
 1. First Class
 2. Second Class
- Professor B
 1. First Class
 2. Second Class

Example Tags: `<H2> Our Faculty </H2>`
``
` Professor A`
``
` First Class`
` Second Class`
``
` Professor B`
``
` First Class`
` Second Class`
``
``

The Ordered and Unordered List has the following attribute:

TYPE = the type of numerals to label the ordered list. Possible values are: A, a, I, i, and 1.
the type of bullet to use to mark the unordered list. Possible values are: disc, circle, and square.

Example: `<OL Type=I>`

Mailto Links

The individual user cannot create his own form, but he can invoke an E-mail form built into most web browsers. This is actually an anchor tag. Instead of the URL being a file, a document, or a site, it is the authors E-mail address. If you click on the address, an E-mail form will pop up, and you can enter any feedback to the author. The tag has this format:

```
<A HREF="mailto:user@address"> user@address </A>
```

Tables:

Another new aspect of HTML is Tables. Tables enable you to arrange your information in **rows** and **columns** so that your readers can easily get to the information they need. All browsers support the Table command.

First, let's define some table terminology. The "**Table Heading**" labels the rows or columns. The "**Table Data**" is the values in the table. The "**Table Cells**" are the individual squares in the table, with the data or headings. Anything can be placed in a cell: text, images, lists, links, and forms.

Table Tags

TAG	DESCRIPTION
<TABLE> </TABLE>	This defines a table. By default, no border is displayed.
<TR> </TR>	This specifies a table row within a table. You may define attributes for the entire row.
<TH> </TH>	This defines a table header. By default the header is bold and centered.
<TD> </TD>	This defines a table data cell. By default the data is aligned left and centered. Table data may contain other attributes.

ATTRIBUTE	DESCRIPTION
BORDER	Sets a border for the table. Used with the Table command. No border is the default.
ALIGN = LEFT / CENTER / RIGHT	Sets the horizontal alignment of a row or a cell. Left is the default.
VALIGN = TOP / MIDDLE / BOTTOM	Sets the vertical alignment of a row or a cell. Middle is the default.
COLSPAN = X	Sets the number of columns (x) a cell spans. One is the default.
ROWSPAN = X	Sets the number of rows (x) a cell spans. One is the default.
WIDTH = X	Sets the width of the table in pixels (x) or a percentage. Used with Table command.

Example 1: Basic 3X2 Table with a Border

A	B	C
D	E	F

```

< TABLE BORDER >
<TR> <TD> A </TD>      <TD> B </TD>      <TD> C </TD>
</TR>
<TR> <TD> D </TD>      <TD> E </TD>      <TD> F </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>

```

Example 2: Table with No Cell Spacing

A	B	C
D	E	F

```

< TABLE BORDER CELLSPACING=0>
<TR> <TD> A </TD>      <TD> B </TD>      <TD> C </TD>
</TR>
<TR> <TD> D </TD>      <TD> E </TD>      <TD> F </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>

```

Example 3: Table with Headings

HEAD1	HEAD2	HEAD3
A	B	C
D	E	F

```
< TABLE BORDER >
<TR> <TH> Head1 </TH> <TH> Head2 </TH> <TH> Head3 </TH>
</TR>
<TR> <TD> A </TD> <TD> B </TD> <TD> C </TD>
</TR>
<TR> <TD> D </TD> <TD> E </TD> <TD> F </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

Example 4: Table with Spanning

A		B	
C	D	E	F

```
< TABLE BORDER >
<TR> <TD COLSPAN=2> A </TD> <TD COLSPAN=2> B </TD>
</TR>
<TR> <TD> C </TD> <TD> D </TD> <TD> E </TD> <TD> F </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

Images:

Links may make the Web unique, but images are what make it so popular. There are two kinds of images: inline images and image maps. **Inline images** are directly on the page and are loaded when you load a page. There are two kinds of inline images. The standard inline image is just an image on a page, while a clickable inline image serves as a clickable spot for a link. By clicking anywhere on an inline image you are linked to one site.

With an **image map**, clicking on different part on the map take you to different sites on the Web.

Example Inline Image: An image of a paw print may take you back to the OU Home Page, whenever and wherever you click it.

Example Image Map: An image of the US may take you to whatever state you happened to click on.

Getting Images:

Image files should have a format of **.GIF** or **.JPG**. You can get images by drawing them yourself, scanning them into a file, by a clip art package, or by saving an image you see on the Internet. You may need to convert the image file to .GIF format. You can use the following programs to convert to GIF: Adobe PhotoShop, ColorIt, PaintShop Pro, Word or XV.

Image Tags:

	defines an image
SRC =	URL of the image you want to include; this is mandatory.
ALT =	give alternative text for a text-only browser
BORDER =	draws a border around the image
HEIGHT =	defines the height of the image in pixels
WIDTH =	defines the width of the image in pixels
ALIGN =	sets the alignment of the image; Left, Right
ISMAP	signifies a clickable image map

NOTE: Some browsers may be unable to display graphics, so it is important to include alternative text for such browsers.

Including very large graphics decreases the speed at which your file can be downloaded.

An image that is the hot spot for a link, by default has a border.

Example 1 Image with Alternative Text

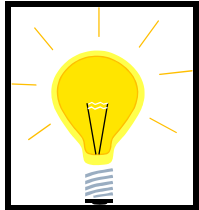
```
<IMG SRC="litbulb.gif" ALT="New Classes Offered ">
```



(New Classes Offered)

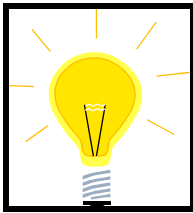
Example 2 Image that is Centered

```
<CENTER> <IMG SRC="litbulb.gif"> </CENTER>
```



Example 3 Image within an Anchor tag

```
<A HREF="http://www.ohiou.edu/" > <IMG SRC="litbulb.gif">  
New Classes Offered </A>
```



New Classes Offered

Example 4 Image with Height and Width:

```
<IMG SRC="litbulb.gif" HEIGHT=118 WIDTH=112>
```




Image in a Table

Often times, you may want to do more with a graphic image than just stick it randomly on a page. You may need to align a picture with a paragraph of text. The best way to do this is by using a table. One column of the table would contain a paragraph and the next column would contain a related picture.

Example:

```
<table border=1 width="75%">
<tr>
  <td> This is the Ohio University Paw Print. It was the school logo for
  many years.
  </td>
  <td> 
  </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td > This is the Ohio University Attack Cat. President Glidden has
  made it the current school logo.
  </td>
  <td > 
  </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

This is the Ohio University Paw Print. It was the school logo for many years.	
This is the Ohio University Attack Cat. President Glidden has made it the current school logo.	