

The elements that go into build a Web site are made up of an interesting mix of skills. In this publication, we will be showing:

- The elements of a website (what is really behind what you see on your screen)
- Using Hypertext Markup (code)
- Page layout (using the code to create a pleasing page look)
- Creating and Using images
- Rules for files, Interacting with a server
- Adding scripts and styles

Tutorial 1:

Before we begin you want to have the menu bar open on your browser (see image). To get there, go under tools, click menu bar. This will give you access to the view and file buttons.

First, let us take a look at just what makes up your average website.

How do we do that? Just go to www.stratford.edu and click on the “view”

button, go down to source. (see photo) This will let you view the source code of any website. You can also get to the source code option by clicking the right mouse button on any area of the website that does not contain an image.

The source code is the actual programming code that has been used to create the page you see on your screen. The code has been opened up into notepad and at first glance, looks pretty confusing and if you printed it out, you'd be looking at many pages of text. This website uses a lot of scripts and styles, but even with this level of complexity, we can pick out some basic knowledge.

The first 3 lines tell us a lot. The first line identifies this as an HTML document. The second line tells us that the code is compliant with the World Wide Web consortium (W3C) standards. The third line is where the “head” of the document begins. All web documents have to begin with the following information:

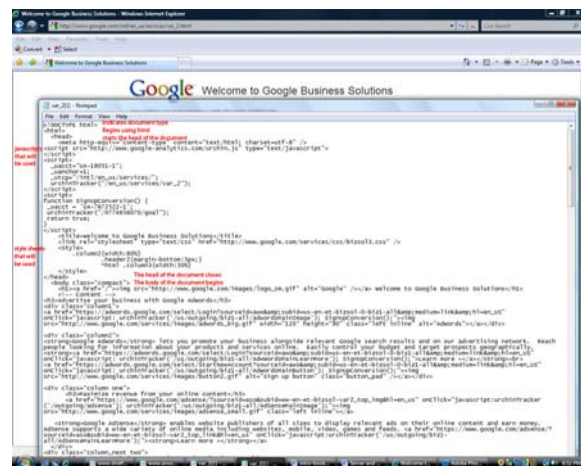
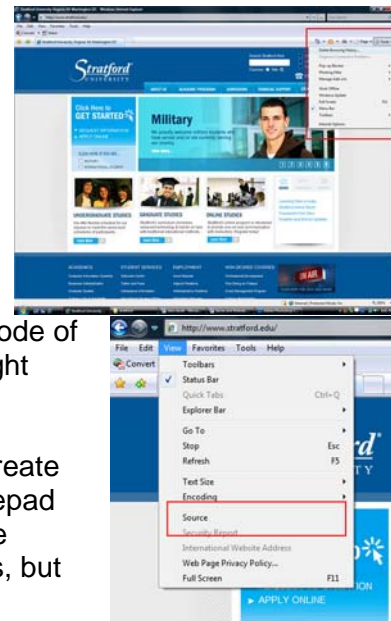
A document type (HTML and usually what version)

And a “head” tag, (we will get into the usage later in this publication).

The lines below that add a page title, reference scripts that will be used, and add information that would help the website show up in a search engine (like google). Let us go to a site that has less complex code and you'll begin to see how the code is structured.

Go to google.com and click “Business Solutions” (the link is http://www.google.com/intl/en_us/services/var_2.html) and then view the source code. Again, the first line indicates the document type, next line starts html, the third line starts the head of a document. You will see I have noted the html beginning, the head beginning and end and the beginning of the body.

Looks complicated? Not when you break it down. Our next step will show you why. You will have a viewable web page before this lesson is over.



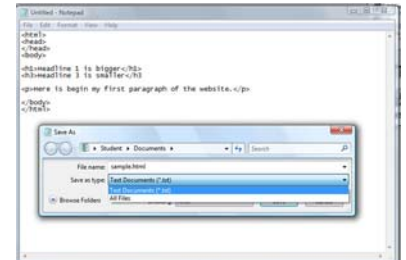
You can find fabulous tutorials on w3schools.com, and the screen shot on the left has been modified from one of their tutorials. You will see the code that was entered on one side and the result on the other. Now it is time for you to start coding yourself.



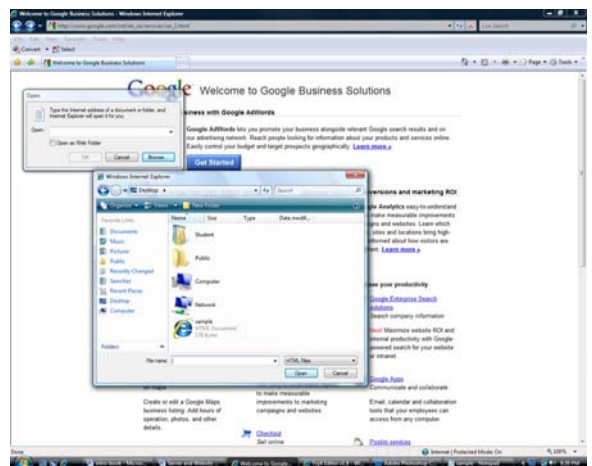
Open up notepad (located under accessories). This program can be found on any computer. Once you have opened notepad, type the code you see on the left side exactly, line for line.

Once you have finished typing, it is time to save the file... but as an html file, not a txt. This gets tricky, so be careful.

Click under file to “save as”. Notepad automatically defaults to a .txt format, so click on the drop down and highlight “All Files” instead. Give it a name you will remember, and save it into a directory you can find easily. Make sure that your file has no spaces and make sure that the file name ends with .html You have now created a web page. Want to view it? Ok, go back to your browser and click on the File tab. Go to Open and when you see the dialog box, click on “browse” and you’ll see a directory list.

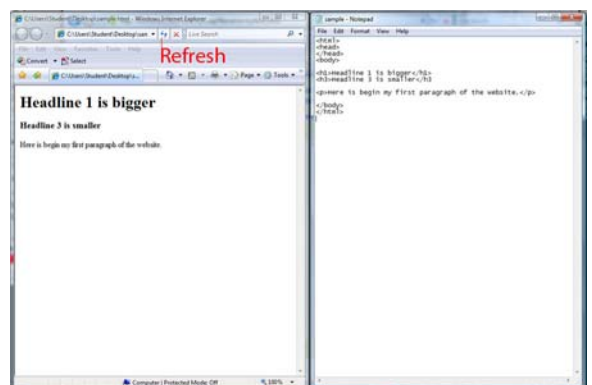


Find the file that you saved and click open. You will get a popup that tells you the browser needs to open up a new window to display the page, click ok, and you’ll see the results of your web page come up. **YOU HAVE JUST CREATED AND OPENED YOUR FIRST WEB PAGE!!!**



Ok, it isn’t spectacular, but you’ve got the beginnings of a website in your first lesson! Now it is time for you to experiment with this new setup.

Arrange your screens so that you have notepad and your browser side by side. Make edits to the text in notepad, save the file (hit the control key and the “s” key at the same time) Then hit refresh. (see image for placement). You will soon be editing and viewing your changes in “real time”. This is the point at which you get control over your page, add more text, add headlines and begin to play with the document length.



And we’ve anticipated your next question.... How do I make text bold, how do I make larger headlines? How do I change the look of this paragraph?

On the next page is Liquid City’s version of an html “help sheet” You’ll find hundreds of other versions online, and if you want an interactive version go to <http://w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>. If you want to see more, there’s a nice long list of html tag sheets at <http://techcheatsheets.com/tag/html/>

Template

```
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
Meta tags
CSS
Javascript
</head>
<body>
Content
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Media

```
all
handheld
print
projection
screen
```

Meta Types

```
http-equiv
name
```

Lists

```
<ol>
<li>
</li>
</ol>

<ul>
<li>
</li>
</ul>
```

Syntax**Basic**

HTML: <tag></tagclose> or <tag>
 XHTML: <tag></tagclose> or <tag />

With Attribute

HTML: <tag attribute="?">
 XHTML: <tag attribute="?" />

General

```
<body> Visible part of the page
<head> Part not displayed on page
<html> Creates an HTML page
<title> Creates the Page name in title bar
```

Links

```
* Displays an image
<a href="#?">* Link to anchor in current page
<a href="URL">* Link to another page
<a href="URL#">* Link to anchor in another page
<a href="mailto:EMAIL">* eMail link
```

Structure

```
<br>* Line break
<code> Source code listing
<div> Formats structure or block of text
<em> Italic text
<h1>..<h6> Page heading, biggest to smallest
<hr> Horizontal rule
<p> Paragraph
<pre> Preformatted text
<span> Inline formatting
<strong> Bold text
<sub> Subscript text
<sup> Superscript text
```

Frames

```
<frame> Defines a single frame
<frameset> Frame document
<iframe> Inline frame
```

* Does not require a closing tag.

Head

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="?" type="text/css">* External CSS link
<script language="Javascript" type="text/javascript"> Embedded javascript
<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="?" charset="?">* Meta information
```

Tables

```
<caption> Table caption
<table> Defines a table
<tbody> Body section of table
<td> Table cell
<td colspan="?"> Number of columns cell spans
<td rowspan="?"> Number of rows cell spans
<tfoot> Footer section of the table
<th> Table header cells
<th colspan="?"> Number of columns table header cell spans
<thead> Header section of table
<tr> Table row
```

Lists

```
<dd> Definition
<dl> Definition list
<dt> Definition term
<li> Item in a list
<ol> Ordered list
<ul> Unordered list
```

Forms

```
<form> Defines a form
<fieldset> Group of related form items
<input type="?">* Form element [see Input types]
<option> Menu item in a select box
<select> Drop-down menu
<textarea> Multi-row text area
```

Special Characters

```
&nbsp; Non-breaking space
&quot; Quotation mark
&amp; Ampersand
&lt; Less than sign
&gt; More than sign
```

Table

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>
</th>
</tr>
</thead>

<tbody>
<tr>
<td>
</td>
</tr>
</tbody>

<tfoot>
<tr>
<td>
</td>
</tr>
</tfoot>

</table>
```

Input Types

```
button
checkbox
file
hidden
image
password
radio
reset
submit
text
```