

Website Development

IT117 UNIT 5

Units 2-4 Wrap-up

Discussions

- Templates: 2 kinds
 - Pre-made templates
 - Developer templates
- Standardization
 - Applies to developers and browsers
- Use of images and media: Copyright
 - Creator of media owns all rights
 - No notification required
 - Fair Use exceptions

Assignments

- Home page and About Us page
- Template
- Logo

Quiz

- Don't forget to take the quiz by Friday if you haven't already



Debugging

- What is debugging?
- Why is debugging important?
- How can we improve our debugging skills?

Unit 5 Discussion Debugging Exercise

- Click the link
 - File will open in your local browser
 - Appears as a blank page/screen due to coding errors
- Right click in browser window > select View Source > copy/paste code into blank Notepad file
- Save the Notepad file to your computer, edit, save, test, etc.
- ***Do not list corrections or give “answers” in your discussion post***

ASCII HTML Number Codes

Symbols typed in text content can display incorrectly and even interfere with syntax in other languages.

Code symbols within text content using ASCII HTML Number Codes

Common Codes:

- `"` coded for each “
- `#` coded for each #
- `$` coded for each \$
- `%` coded for each %
- `&` coded for each &
- `'` coded for each ‘
- `*` coded for each *
- `+` coded for each +
- ` ` for a non-breaking space

Foreign language characters (i.e. café and entrée) can also be coded using Number Codes

This is a great resource to look up any code you might need:

<https://ascii.cl/htmlcodes.htm>

Use the HTML Number column for all codes

Website Formatting

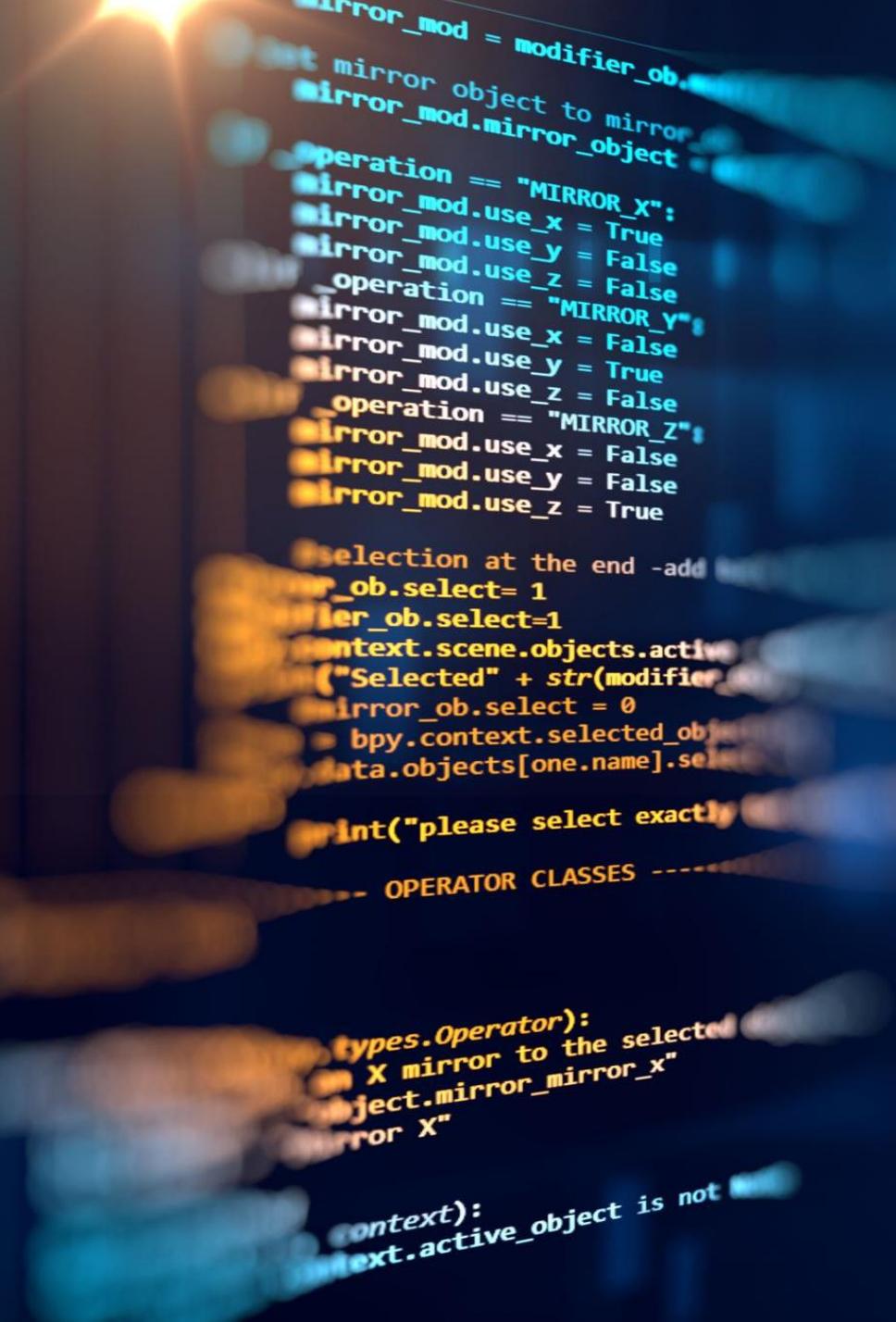
Formatting is no longer done within the HTML code

HTML formatting tags and attributes have been **deprecated and cannot be used**

Deprecated HTML Format Tags	Deprecated HTML Format Attributes
<code></code> <code><center></center></code> <code><strike></strike></code> <code><plaintext></plaintext></code> <code><basefont></basefont></code> <code><menu></menu></code>	align alink background bgcolor border clear hspace link nowrap text vlink vspace

Bold and Italics

- The `` tag pair is deprecated for use outside of an on-screen reference.
 - If you want the text to appear **bold** and be read as “important” by screen readers, use ``
 - If you want the text to appear **bold** and be read with the same tone as the rest of the text, format with CSS
- The `<i></i>` tag pair is deprecated for use outside of an on-screen reference.
 - If you want the text to appear in *italics* and be read with emphasis by screen readers, use ``
 - If you want the text to appear *italics* and be read with the same tone as the rest of the text, format with CSS



Basic Units of Size and Length

pt, mm, in, cm, and pc

- These are “absolute” units. This means the same in CSS as it does elsewhere if, and only if, the output device has a high enough resolution
- Low-end devices and printers will not render the units correctly
- The same size on one device will not be appropriate on another

px

- Not related to any current settings
- Is not an absolute size
- Identified as the smallest dot that can be displayed
- Designed to display with sharp edges
 - Think about a photo you enlarge that becomes blurry

em

- Relative size
- Adjusts according to default font size
- May be different for each element within a document

rem

- Relative size
- font size of the root element of the document
- Constant throughout the document

3 Types of Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

External

- ✓ Separate document linked in the head of the HTML page(s)
- ✓ One change can apply to entire website

Internal

- ✓ Coded entirely within the head of the HTML page
- ✓ Overrides external
- ✓ Used when changes are needed on one page only

Inline

- ✓ Coded within a tag in one HTML page.
- ✓ Overrides external and internal
- ✓ Used when one word, section, or element needs changed

Add the link tag to the **head of each HTML file:**

```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page Title Goes Here</title>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
selector {  
property: value;  
}
```



Selector – names tag that will be affected



Property – names what will be formatted



Value – dictates how element will be formatted



Selector – names tag that will be affected

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
}
```



Property – names what will be formatted

```
h2 {  
  color: #0000ff;  
}
```



Value – dictates how element will be formatted

CSS

```
h1 {  
text-align: center;  
font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
color: #0000ff;  
}
```

```
body {  
background-color: #ffdfd0;  
font-family: "Times New Roman", Garamond, serif;  
font-size: 14px;  
color: #00008b;  
}
```

- ❑ Multiple rules within one style

CSS

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
  color: #0000ff;  
}
```

```
body {  
  background-color: #ffdfd0;  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Garamond, serif;  
  font-size: 14px;  
  color: #00008b;  
}
```

- ❑ Curly brackets enclose all style rules that apply to the specified selector

CSS

```
h1 {
text-align: center;
font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
color: #0000ff;
}

body {
background-color: #ffdfd0;
font-family: "Times New Roman", Garamond, serif;
font-size: 14px;
color: #00008b;
}
```

- ❑ A font family is at least two fonts plus the font type
 - ✓ Separate fonts using commas
 - ✓ Need quotation marks around font names that have a space in the name

CSS

- ❖ You can use multiple selectors if the style rules all apply to the selectors
 - Separate selectors with a comma and space

```
h2, h3 {  
  color: #944dff;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```





CSS Style Rules

- background-color
 - Sets the background color of an element
 - Use hex codes, never color names
- color
 - Sets the color of text
 - Use hex codes, never color names
- font-family
 - Sets the font for a file (page), section within a file, or a text element (such as p or hn)
 - Identify at least two fonts of the same type (serif or sans-serif)
 - Include at least two fonts plus font type
font-family: Arial, Tahoma, sans-serif;



CSS Style Rules

- font-weight
 - Used to bold text
 - Remember h1 text is already bold so no need to apply this rule to h1 text
- font-size
 - Sets the font size
 - Can be px, pt, or em values



CSS Style Rules

- `text-align`
 - Used to align text left, center, or right
- `width`
 - Sets the width of an element
 - Can be px, %, or em
- `padding`
 - Adds padding around the content of an element
 - Can be px, %, or em

CSS Style Rules

margin

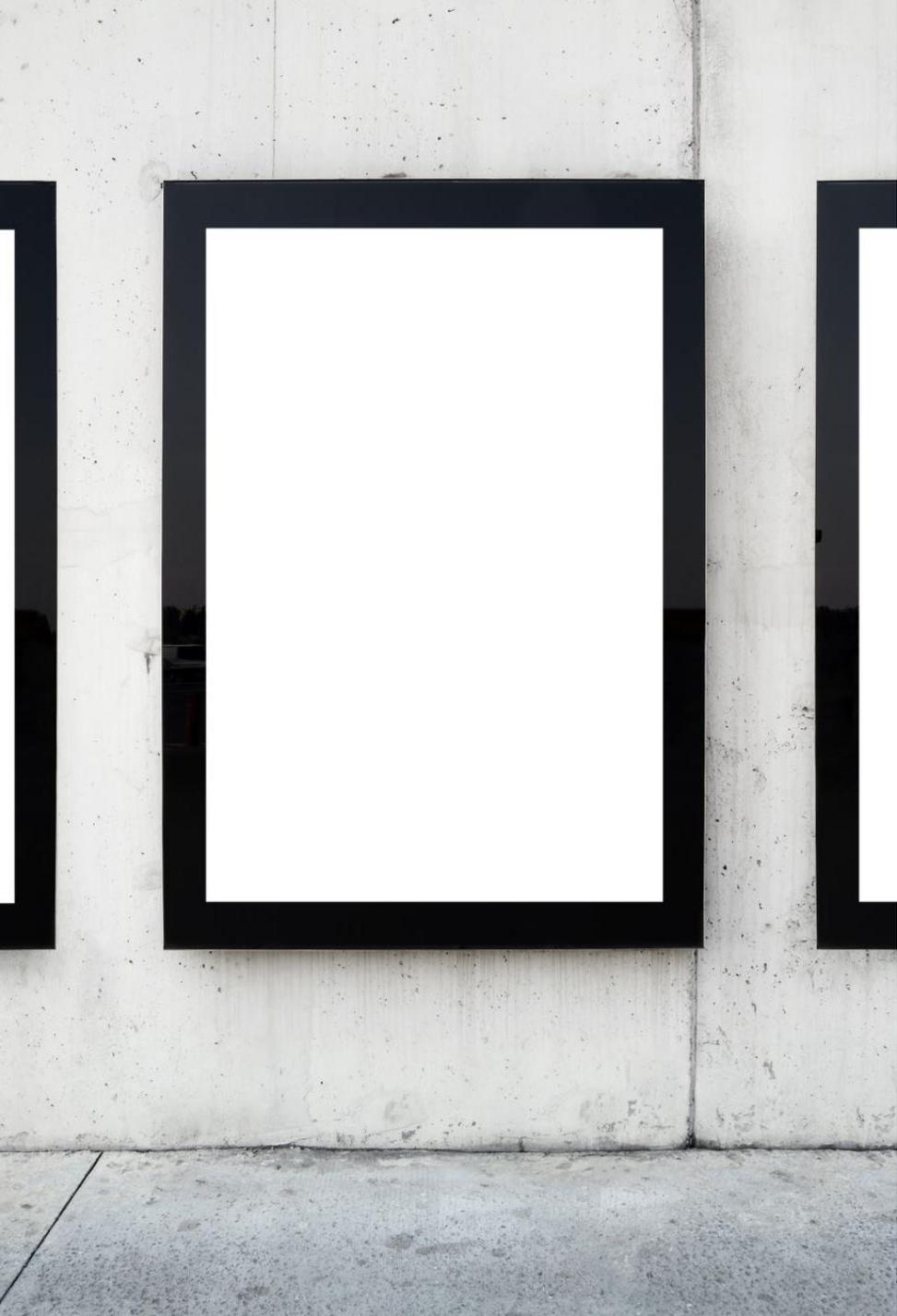
- Sets a margin for the element
- Can set for all or individual sides

float

- “floats” element left or right and wraps content
 - The center value is **NOT** valid for the float property

clear

- Specifies a side that elements are not allowed to float
 - Typically used for the footer so it sits at the bottom of the page



CSS Style Rules

- `text-decoration`
 - Add or remove underline
- `display`
 - Sets how element will display
 - `display: block;`
 - Displays content as a block, similar to paragraphs and headers, with space above and below.
- `list-style` or `list-style-type`
 - Sets bullet type for unordered list

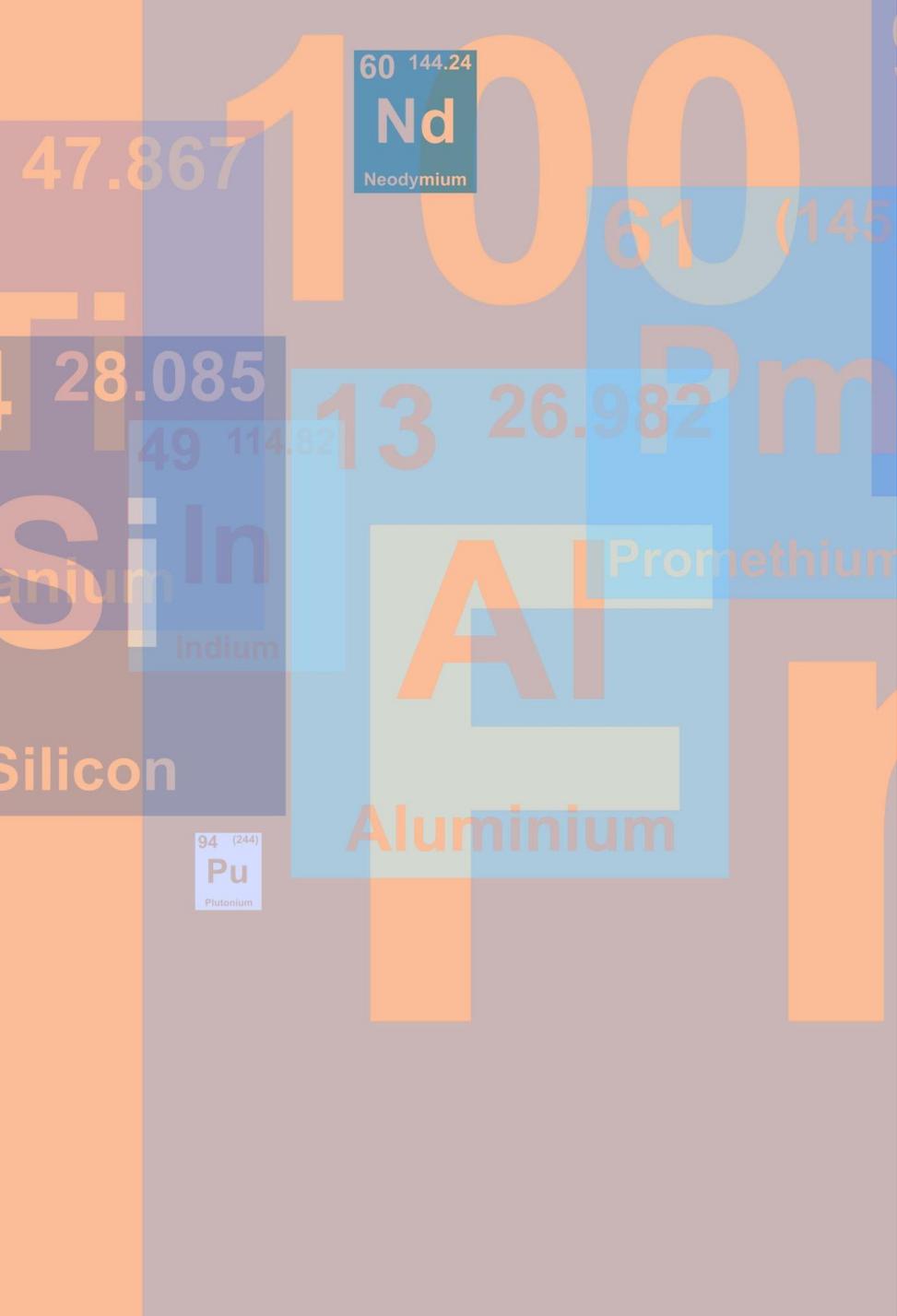
A stack of folders in shades of blue and grey is visible in the top-left corner of the slide. The rest of the slide has a solid blue background on the left and a dark grey background on the right.

Unit 5 Assignment

- Open a new blank file in Notepad
 - Type all CSS provided in the assignment instructions
 - Save as styles.css
 - Don't forget to select "All Files" from the drop menu in Notepad

Unit 5 Assignment

- Create a new file using template.html as a starter page
 - Name the file history.html
 - Add the restaurant name and page name to the title
 - Add the link tag to link the external stylesheet (styles.css) to the head
 - Add your logo and an appropriate h1 heading to the header
 - Add an unordered list of navigation links to the nav element (between <nav> and </nav> tags)
 - Include links for history and menu pages
 - You can include home and about us links as well (optional)
 - Add 50+ words of correctly coded paragraph text content to the main element (between <main> and </main> tags)
 - Remember paragraphs should be 3 or 4 sentences each



Unit 5 Assignment

- Create a new file using template.html as a starter page
 - Name the file menu.html
 - Add the restaurant name and page name to the title
 - Add the link tag to link the external stylesheet (styles.css) to the head
 - Add the logo and an appropriate h1 heading to the header
 - Add an unordered list of navigation links to the nav element (between <nav> and </nav> tags)
 - Include links for history and menu pages
 - You can include home and about us links as well (optional)



Upload/Test/Submit

- Upload all files to root folder (IT117-05)
- Test pages in the browser via your URLs before submitting
 - Add file name to the end of your base URL to view

Base URL:

<https://ist2w.purdueglobal.edu/2304C/IT117-05/UserName>

History Page URL:

<https://ist2w.purdueglobal.edu/2304C/IT117-05/UserName/history.html>

Menu Page URL:

<https://ist2w.purdueglobal.edu/2304C/IT117-05/UserName/menu.html>

Attach one file (any file) and type or paste the **URL for the history page in the Dropbox*



Wrap-Up

Questions?