

## How to create your website

Creating a website is a demanding job that needs a lot of time and energy.

Firstly, we should ask ourselves some questions:

1. What type of website are we creating?
2. Who is this website for?
3. What will be the content of the site?

We have several possibilities for creating a website:

1. **Text editor** – we have to know HTML language



```
1.. prvý-skript.html 2.. Nový súbor2.html 3.. uloha.html 4.. index.html
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html lang="sk">
3 <head>
4 <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=windows-1250"/>
5 <meta name="generator" content="PSPad editor, www.pspad.com" />
6 <title>Úloha</title>
7 <link type="text/css" href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" />
8
```

2. **WYSIWYG editor** (What You See Is What You Get) – We will see the same page after printing as it is on the screen.



3. **Online service** - The operator provides a web space and a set of predefined templates.



**REMEMBER! THE FIRST IMPRESSION IS CRUCIAL!**

Now, we can talk about creating of the website using [HTML code](#).

The main element of an HTML structure is an HTML [tag](#),

for example `<b>SOMETHING</b>`

The most websites consists of 5 main parts:

## Header

This is the top part of a website containing the logo and usually (but not always) the site's navigation menu. The header is the zone at the top of the page that stays constant and visible as visitors click around your site.

## Navigation bar

Here are the links at the top of the page to help you find what you're looking for. The navigation links are usually in the header or just below it.

## Website content

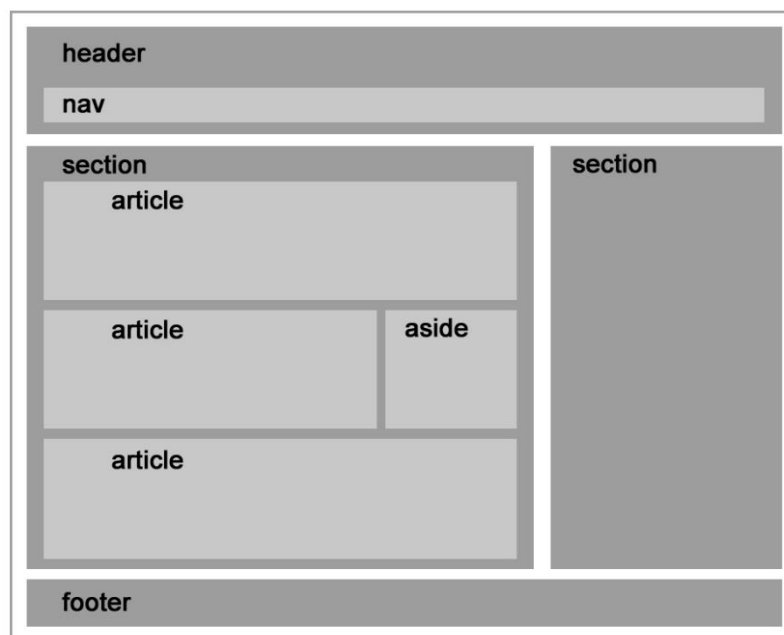
Website content is the information your visitors consume.

## Sidebar

A sidebar is the narrow vertical column right next to your website content. The sidebar often contains advertisements, links to other content, calls to action or a search box. Think of the sidebar as secondary to your primary website content.

## Footer

A footer performs the same function as the header — it's a region on a website that's constant from page to page — except a footer is at the bottom of a page instead of the top.



Here's the simplest HTML document structure:

<code>&lt;!doctype html&gt;</code>	the initial declaration of the document
<code>&lt;html lang="en"&gt;</code>	document is written in English
<code>&lt;head&gt;</code>	the start of the <i>head</i> section
<code>&lt;meta charset="utf-8"&gt;</code>	defines what character set is used
<code>&lt;title&gt;Hello, world!&lt;/title&gt;</code>	the title of the page
<code>&lt;/head&gt;</code>	the end of the <i>head</i> section
<code>&lt;body&gt;</code>	the start of the <i>body</i> section
<code>&lt;h1&gt;Hello, world!&lt;/h1&gt;</code>	the main header on the page
<code>&lt;p&gt;My first web page.&lt;/p&gt;</code>	a simple paragraph of text
<code>&lt;/body&gt;</code>	the end of the <i>body</i> section
<code>&lt;/html&gt;</code>	the closing tag of the whole HTML document

*The head section* is where all the basic parameters of the page go. Most of those are not going to be shown on the screen, they just define what's going on under the hood.

*The body section* is where all the content of the page goes; it's the main part of an HTML document.

## Headings

The `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags are used to define HTML headings.

`<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.

```
<h1 style="text-align:center">This is the heading1 </h1>
```

**This is heading 1**

## Paragraph

The most common reason for visiting a website is to obtain information. It can be in the form of text, pictures, videos. The text is usually arranged in paragraphs or separate lines. We use these tags for editing texts:

The `<p>` tag defines a paragraph. Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each `<p>` element. It creates the paragraph and the line before and after it.

`<p>` Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. `</p>`

The `<br>` tag inserts a single line break, is useful for writing addresses or poems. It is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

## Text

We usually use these tags for editing the text type:

`<strong>` bold text `</strong>`

`<i>` italic text `</i>`

combination of both

`<strong><i>` text `</i></strong>`

`<u>`underlined text`</u>`

The `<del>` tag defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text.

The `<sub>` tag defines subscript text. It can be used for chemical formulas, like H<sub>2</sub>O.

The `<sup>` tag defines superscript text. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW<sup>[1]</sup>.

H`<sub>2</sub>`SO`<sub>4</sub>`

H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

(a.b)`<sup>2</sup>` = a`<sup>2</sup>` . b`<sup>2</sup>`

(a.b)<sup>2</sup> = a<sup>2</sup> . b<sup>2</sup>

## Lists

When we want to something, we can use the list – ordered or unordered.

The `<ul>` tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.

Use the `<ul>` tag together with the `<li>` tag to create *unordered* lists.

```
<ul>
  <li> Photoshop </li>
  <li> Adobe Flash </li>
  <li> Cinema 4D </li>
  <li> Corel </li>
</ul>
```

- Photoshop
- Adobe Flash
- Cinema 4D
- Corel

For *ordered* lists, use the `<ol>` tag.

```
<ol>
  <li>Mix flour, baking powder, sugar, and salt.</li>
  <li>In another bowl, mix eggs, milk, and oil.</li>
  <li>Stir both mixtures together.</li>
  <li>Fill muffin tray 3/4 full.</li>
  <li>Bake for 20 minutes.</li>
</ol>
```

## Pictures

All images should be stored in one folder "images", which will be in the same folder as the main page "index.html". Images are inserted by tag `<img>`.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages.

```

```

## Attributes

The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href attribute`, which indicates the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

An unvisited link is underlined and blue

A visited link is underlined and purple

An active link is underlined and red

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">  
  
</a>
```

If you need more information, click on these websites:

[https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_a.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp)

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/a>