

## Developing a website

After gathering the required information and preparing a definitive plan for a website, you can start developing your web site.

To create a website, you and your team must have knowledge of the various activities that are performed for developing a web site.

The different activities that are performed for developing a web site include

- creating the markup code
- test functionality of the site
- approving the site

These activities are essential for the overall effective development of the web site.

Markup code is used by markup languages such as HTML and XHTML. When creating the HTML or XHTML document for your webpage, you refer to the design standards.

These design standards are documented in the web site plan.

\* Some design standards include

- site content
- font
- images
- Colours to be used

\* Organizational design standards, ethnic diversity and language choice also influence the markup code. You should develop web pages that satisfy all design standards.

\* Before you publish the website, you must ensure it performs well technically. This eliminates bugs, if any, present in the HTML code.

A Bug is an error inadvertently coded in.

\* After you have developed your site, it needs to be approved by all the stakeholders. You must ensure that all parties have checked and approved the site.

This information should be documented before publishing the site.



- \* Users may access your Website using different web browsers. A web browser is a user agent that interprets the HTML code. You must test your Website using multiple web browsers. This enables you to identify any bug present in the code and to validate that your web site will display correctly, no matter which browser the user selects.

\* Browsers

- A) Internet Explorer
- B) Netscape Navigator
- C) Mozilla
- D) Opera
- E) Lynx

A Internet Explorer.

This is the most popular browser for surfing the web. It is included with various versions of MS Windows OS.

you can download it from 'www.microsoft.com'

B Netscape Navigator

Navigator is a browser available for various OSs, such as MS Windows or Linux.

The Browser is much more versatile than IE Explorer, because it can run on multiple OSs.

you can download it from 'www.Netscape.com'

C Mozilla

This is a web browser that is an open source version of Netscape navigator. Stable versions of Mozilla contain beta items and experimental code. Netscape incorporates this code from the stable versions of Mozilla into its Navigator.

D Opera

This is a web browser that provides extended language support.  
([www.opera.com](http://www.opera.com).)

E Lynx

This is a command line text-only browser. It is specially designed for the visually impaired. You can use this browser with software that converts text into voice. A binary version of Lynx is included with most versions of Unix and Linux OSs. You can download it at <http://lynx.isc.org>.

\* Web browsers are not the only user agents that deliver HTML pages. Apart from web browsers, there are other user agents that interpret HTML code. These agents are PDAs, cell phones and other devices.



- \* A web page created for one browser must be compatible with other browsers.

This prevents the contents of a web page from being distorted when viewed by different users using different browsers

You can achieve this compatibility by adhering to the W3C standards

- \* Therefore, when testing for compatibility issues with different browsers, you need to verify rendering of tables, strictness levels, colour support, images, scripting languages and XHTML or HTML versions

- \* Some browsers do not support table options. Therefore, if you use HTML tables in your web pages, the browser may distort the way the information appears on the webpage. Some older versions of browsers may not be able to properly render the newer versions of HTML or XHTML

- \* Certain browsers may not support colours within a table or background colours used on your web page. In addition, browsers may not properly render the background images that you use in your webpage

- \* To avoid compatibility problems, you must ensure that the scripting language you use is supported by the majority of browsers. In addition, you must choose a version of XHTML or HTML that most browsers support. It is recommended that you use XHTML 1.0 transitional to ensure compatibility