**WEB PAGE LAYOUTS NOTES**

**Worksheet**

1. **Use the link below to Match Layout Types to their description:** <http://sixrevisions.com/web_design/a-guide-on-layout-types-in-web-design/>

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| **G** | 1. | Downside to this design is the need to develop and maintain style sheets for particular devices | a. | Absolute |
| b. | relative |
| **C** | 2. | Least flexible method; uses pixel-based measurements; popular among sites that favor control and predictability | c. | Fixed |
| d. | Elastic |
| **A** | 3. | Least commonly used in web design, traditionally found in print media | e. | Scaled |
| f. | Liquid/Fluid |
| **E** | 4. | Smartphone market use; permits portrait or landscape orientation depending on which way the device is held | g. | Conditional |
| h. | Hybrid |
| **F** | 5. | Makes use of percentage % unit of measure |  |  |
| **H** | 6. | Mixture of various types; most common design |  |  |
| **D** | 7. | Perfect if design is to be determined by content; works best with flexible content, such as text blocks |  |  |
| **B** | 8. | Adjusts in size depending on the size of the user’s browser viewer |  |  |

1. **According to this site, 3 things that deserve the same amount of attention for web site design are:**
2. **The type of device**
3. **The way the device is held**

1. **The size of the device’s browser viewer**
2. **Use the link below to capture 2 -3 key points about the 6 types of website design layout listed below:** <http://www.7x7.com/6-types-of-web-design-layouts-a-designer-can-follow-2353939281.html>
3. Symmetrical Layout – **Different elements are centered or aligned to a particular side of the website. It can still be used to center align the web page elements.**
4. Asymmetrical Layout – **The designer places elements in an uneven manner. The asymmetrical design can be left, center, or right depending on the preference of the client.**
5. Isolative Layout – **Some elements can be placed in small size and shape. These items can be put in any form.**
6. Dominative Layout – **Relevant pictures can be placed in an enlarged size. It’s the direct opposite of the isolative design.**
7. Radiative Layout – **The designer highlights elements, adding beautiful color. Can only be used if you wish to make the item the main center of focus to the site.**
8. Repetition Layout – **The designer makes a reassurance of particular element(s). A lot of emphasis must be put on the items that require repetition.**
9. **Use the link below to define the 4 principles that affect how web pages are perceived:** <http://www.presentationzen.com/chapter6_spread.pdf>
10. Proximity – **Moving things closer or farther apart to achieve a more organized look**
11. Alignment – **Nothing in your slide design looks as if it were placed there randomly**
12. Repetition – **Reusing the same or similar elements throughout your design**
13. Contrast - **Difference**