

# Website authoring

Page number 279 of coursebook

# Read chapter overview

- Static is not change
- CMS stands for CONTENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
- Some software that helps users create, manage, and modify content on a **website** without the need for specialized technical knowledge.
- World wide web is an information system that operates over the internet. It lets documents connect to other documents using hyperlinks, so that the user can search for information by moving from on document to another.
- ISP is company that allows you to **access** to internet.
- Browser: a type of software that allows you to **go** on the internet.
- IP – Address of locate web file. <http://34.84.129.73/>
- URL – UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR is address of web file that is easy to remember for people. [www.mongolaspiration.edu.mn](http://www.mongolaspiration.edu.mn)

# Three layers of web development

- Content /structure – the function of the layer is to enter the content and create the structure of web page.(html)
- Presentation – the function of the the layer is to display and format elements within a web page. (css)
- Behaviour / scripting – enters scripting language to elements in the web page.

- HTML stands for HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE is the code you use to create web pages. It uses tags that allow you to have much more control.
  - **< > - beginning tag**
  - **</ > - ending tag**
- CSS stands for CASCADING STYLE SHEETS allow you to control the layout and look of your web pages easily and without the use of tables.

# In Cambridge exam

- To structure table of web (pixel, percent)
  - Insert words, pictures, videos, and sounds
  - Become different style (heading, bold, italics ...)
  - Insert links to site and to mail
- 
- Link with stylesheet
  - Create style associated font, color, size, enhancement etc in stylesheet

# Prepare your computer to download one of below free software.

- Notepad++
- Visual Studio Code
- Microsoft Web expression

# In 281th page of coursebook, how to write our first web

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Save your web with  
below extension  
Filename.html  
Filename.htm

# Text tags

**<b> Bold text </b>**

*<i> Italic text </i>*

<u> Underlined text </u>

<p> Paragraph 1 </p>

<br> New line

**<h1> Heading 1 </h1>**

Heading 6 </h6>

<ul>

**<li> Bullet list 1</li>**

**<li> Bullet list 2</li>**

**<li> Bullet list 3</li>**

</ul>

<ol>

**<li> Ordered list 1</li>**

**<li> Ordered list 2</li>**

**<li> Ordered list 3</li>**

</ol>



# Create table in your web

Width=500  
Height=300

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> First web </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table width=500px border=1px>
      <tr height=300px>
        <td>
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

Tr — New row  
Td — New cell

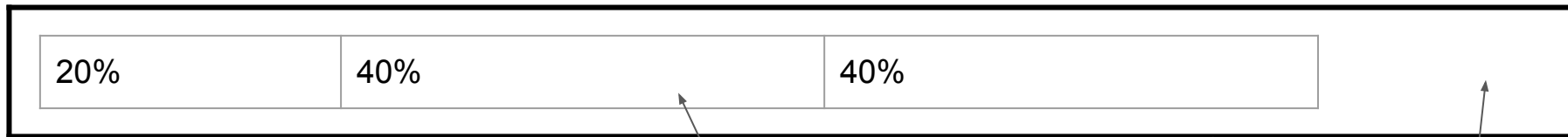
Width=200px, width=300px  
Height=300px

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> First web </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table width=500px border=1px>
      <tr height=300px>
        <td width=200px>
        </td>
        <td width=300px>
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

# Table with 2 rows (Width=200, width=300 Height=150, 300)

<pre>&lt;body&gt;   &lt;table width=500 border=1px&gt;     &lt;tr height=150&gt;       &lt;td width=200&gt;         &lt;/td&gt;       &lt;td width=300&gt;         &lt;/td&gt;       &lt;/tr&gt;     &lt;tr height=300&gt;       &lt;td width=200&gt;         &lt;/td&gt;       &lt;td width=300&gt;         &lt;/td&gt;       &lt;/tr&gt;     &lt;/table&gt;   &lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>	

# Хүснэгтийн хэмжээг browser цонхны хэмжээгээр тооцох



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> First web </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table width=80% border=1px>
```

```
<tr height=15%>
```

```
<td width=20%>
```

```
</td>
```

```
<td width=40%>
```

```
</td>
```

```
<td width=40%>
```

```
</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</body>
```

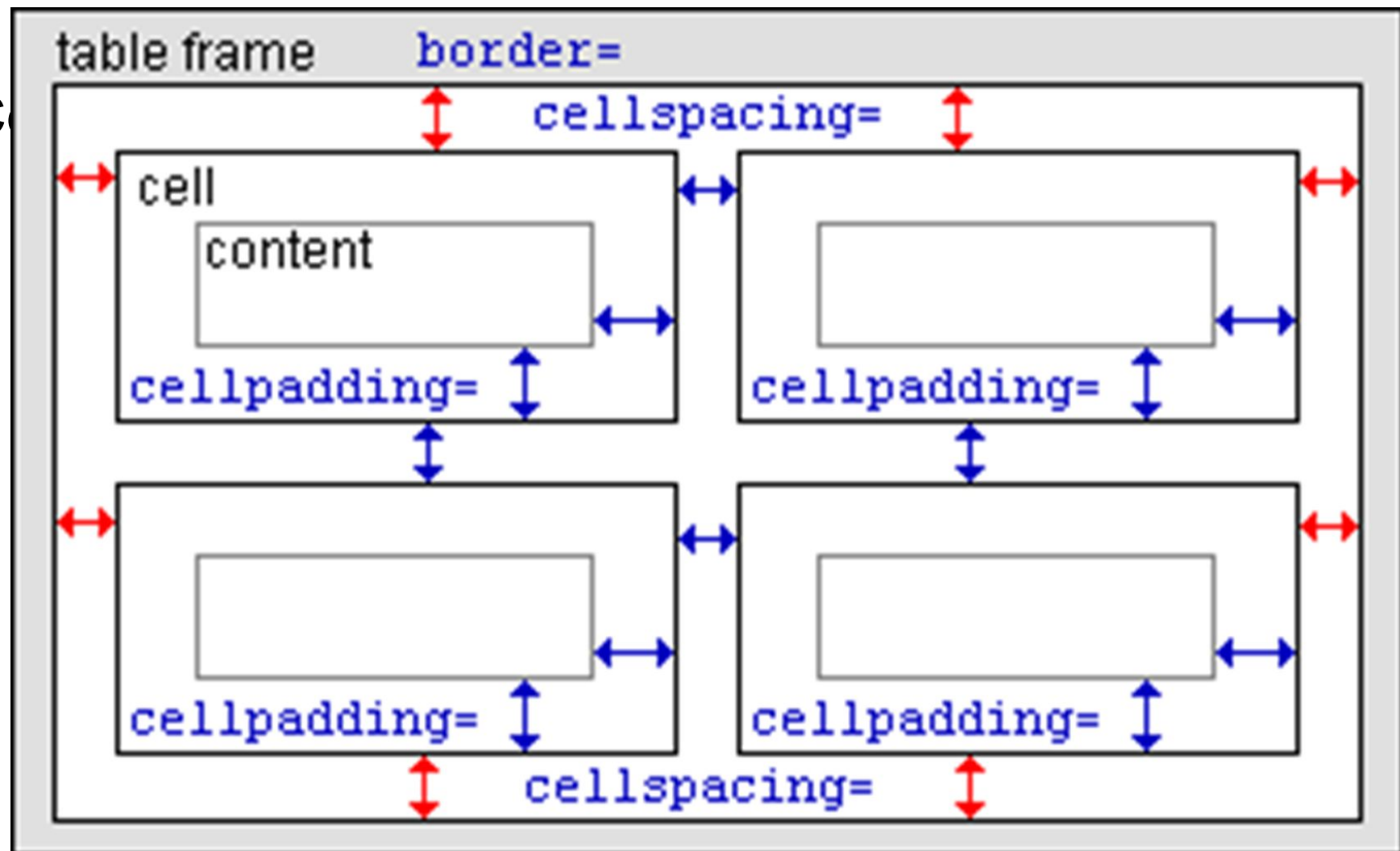
```
</html>
```

Browser-ийн нийт  
100% хэмжээний  
80%-д нь хүснэгт  
байршина

Browser size - 100%

Browser-ийн  
үлдсэн 20%

C



# Зураг оруулах

`<img src = "Image name.extension" alt= "image description text" width = "Image width size" height = "Image height size" >`

```

```

Анхаарах зүйл: Зураг вэбтэй нэг хавтсанд байх, эсвэл цэгцтэй байдлаар хавтас дотор дахин хавтас үүсгэж байрлуулах (Ингэсэн тохиолдолд файлын нэрийн өмнө хавтасны нэр авах) (Ингэж нэг газар байрлуулсанг Relative file path гэнэ.)

```

```

Файл холбохдоо хаана байрлаж байгааг нь доорх байдлаар дэлгэрэнгүй бичиж болдог. Үүнийг Absolute file path гэнэ. Ингэсэн тохиолдолд хийсэн хүний компьютерт зүгээр харагдах боловч өөр хүн рүү явуулах үед файл нээгдэхгүй байх магадлалтай. (Хүн болгон ижил байрлалд, ижил нэртэй файл хадгалахгүй шүү дээ)

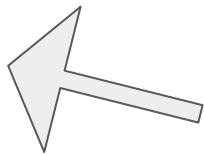
```

```

# Example

```

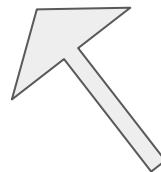
```



HTML-ээр зургийн хэмжээ  
тохируулсан нь

```

```



CSS-ээр зургийн хэмжээ  
тохируулсан нь

## Видео, дуу оруулах

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
```

```
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
```

Display description text if your browser not support this video type

```
</video>
```

```
<audio controls>
```

```
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
```

Display description text if your browser not support this audio type

```
</audio>
```



# Url хаягт болон файлд холбоос оруулах

`<a href="url" target="_new"> link object</a>`

`<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools.com! </a>`

Анхаарах: Url нь яг зураг оруулдаг шиг файлын нэр байж болно. Интернэтийн хаяг оруулах гэж байгаа бол гадаад холбоос гэсэн утгаар “<https://> or <http://>” заавал оруулж өгнө. Хэрэв оруулж өгөхгүй бол түүнийг гадаад холбоос гэж ойлгохгүй тийм нэртэй файлыг хавтас дотроос хайх болно.

`<a href="About.html" target="_blank">About our company </a>` -  
About.html файл хавтас дотор байна. Түүнийг шинэ цонхонд нээнэ.

# Мэйл бичихээр холбоос хийх

Use **mailto:** inside the **href** attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email):

```
<a  
href="mailto:someone@example.com?Subject=Send%20me%20y  
our%information">Send email</a>
```

# Cascading style sheet

# Introduction

- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

Attach types: Inline, internal, external

## Inline CSS

Шууд таг дотор бичих, таг доторход л  
стайл ажиллана

```
<p style="color: blue;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

## Internal CSS

Файлын head хэсэгт бичих,  
тухайн html файлд л ажиллана.

```
<head>  
  <style type = text/css>  
    body {background-color: blue;}  
    p { color: yellow;}  
  </style>  
</head>
```

## External CSS

Тусдаа файл үүсгэж бичих, head хэсэгт  
файлаа холбох, олон вэбд зэрэг холбож  
болно.

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

# Css syntax

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

Selector {Property: Value; }

**Selector is html tag.**

For example:

```
h1 { font-size: 40pt;  
      color: red  
    }
```

```
table {  
      border: 1px solid black;  
    }
```

## Font, text

font-size:

font-family:

font-weight:

font-style:

text-align:

text-decoration:

color:

## Table

border-width:

margin:

color:

border-collapse:

border-spacing:

border-style:

margin-right:

margin-left:

min-width:

## Body

background-color:

background-image:

background-position:

background-repeat:

# About color

All colors on a computer are made up by combining the light from three colors (red, blue, and green). Black is  $[0,0,0]$ , and White is  $[255, 255, 255]$ ; Gray is any  $[x,x,x]$  where all the numbers are the same.

The max value of each of the colors is 255. The minimum value is 0. Colors are often written in HEX which is base 16 (contrast this with decimal which is base 10). The digits in HEX are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F (where A-F represent 10 through 15). The largest available color is FF (which means  $15 * 16 + 15$ ) or 255. The smallest available color is 00 (which means  $0 * 16 + 0$ ) or 0.

Color: #ff0000; ---Red

Color: #00ff00; ---Green

Color: #0000ff; ---Blue

Color: #RRGGGBB;