ICT IGCSE Practical – Revision Presentation

Web Authoring

- 21.1 Web Development Layers
- 21.2 Create a Web Page
- 21.3 Use Stylesheets
- 21.4 Test and Publish a Website

ICT IGCSE Practical – Revision Presentation

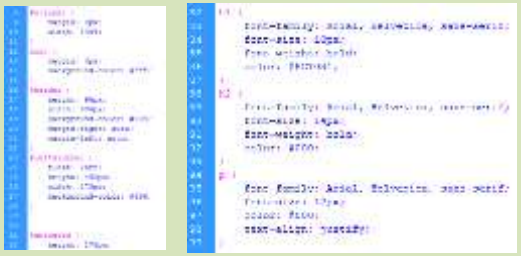
Web Authoring

Web Development Layers

Presentation Layer

To format whole web page(s) or individual elements. Stylesheet could include page layouts using Div Tags and text/table formatting properties.

The presentation layer is in the CSS.



Content layer:

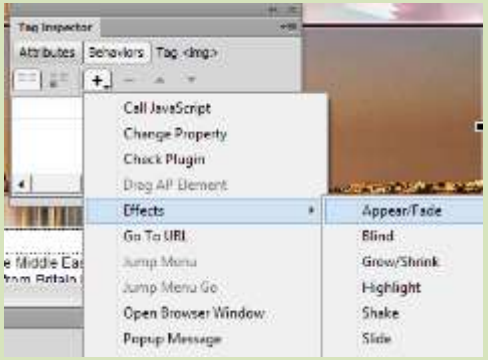
To enter the content (Text, images, audio, video etc) into a web page and to create suitable hyperlinks.

The Content layer is in the HTML.

Behaviour layer

To enter scripting language to a web page or an individual element.

- Image Effects
- Pop up message



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Web Authoring

Chapter 21: Web Authoring

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) – Content Layer

- HTML is used to develop the content layer of the website.
- The HTML file extension is .HTM or HTML
- HTML can be written in web authoring or text editing software

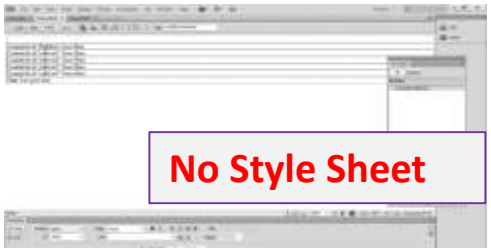
```
<title>Test Page</title>
</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>
```

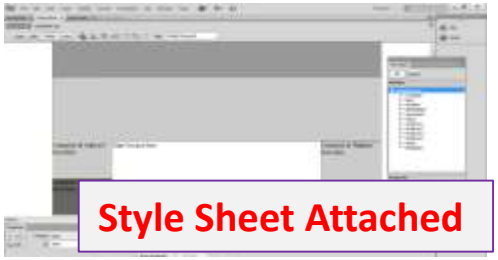
Content is between the Body Tags

CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) – Presentation Layer

- Styles can be created separately or embedded into HTML.
- The CSS file extension is .CSS
- Style Sheets could be attached to a number of webpages to give a consistent layout and appearance.

```
h1 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 18px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #8C1031;
}
h2 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 14px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #000;
}
p {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 12px;
    color: #000;
    text-align: justify;
}
```





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Web Authoring

Creating CSS for Text Styles

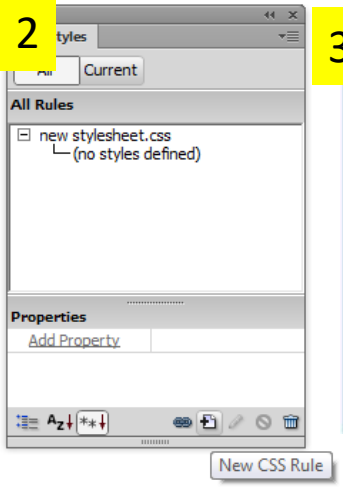
Tip: If you have been giving the task of creating a CSS then make sure you use the **CSS Window**.

1) Create New CSS and then **Save**
2) Open the **CSS Window – using this will eliminate mistakes**
3) Select **Tag** and then **write the name of the tag** (**H1**, **H2** etc.)
4) Select the properties for Tag (Size, colour etc.)

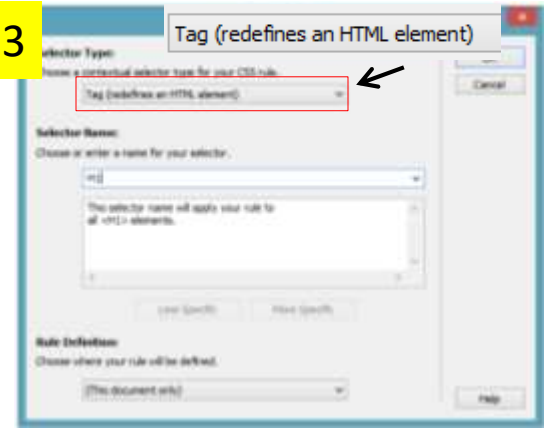
Tip: Write all colours in 6 hexadecimal digits **e.g. #000000**

1

2



3

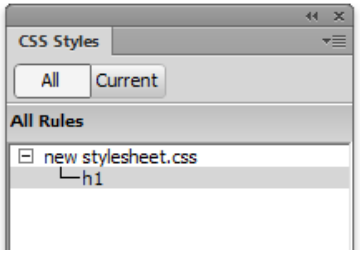


4

```
/* CSS Do

h1 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 14px;
    font-style: italic;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #FF0000;
}
```

Code – For Heading1



Tip: You can Align the style in Block If you are writing the code the **center** alignment is spelt at **center**.

Writing Centre will not work.

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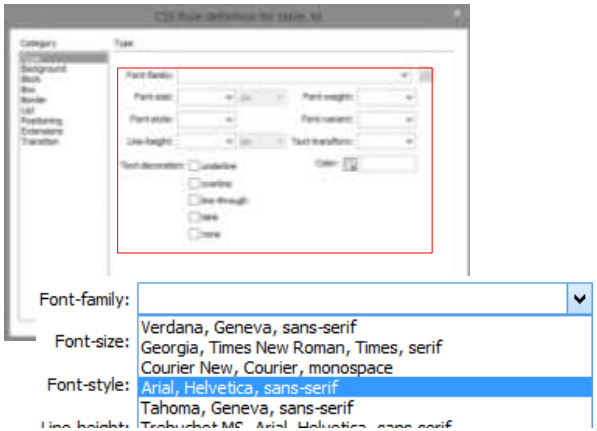
Web Authoring

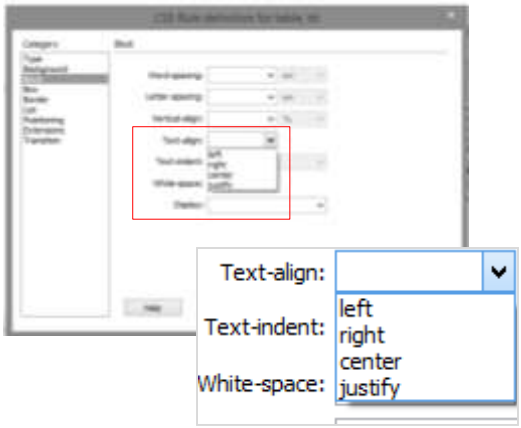
Chapter 21: Web Authoring

CSS (Commonly Used Windows)

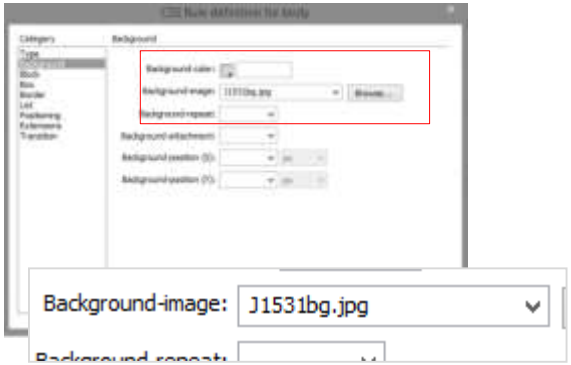
Type: Format Text



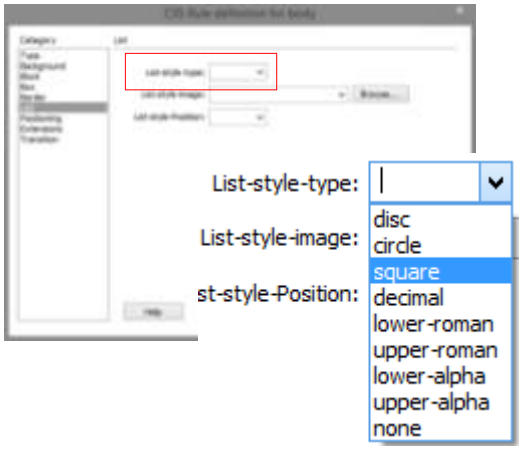
Block: Alignment



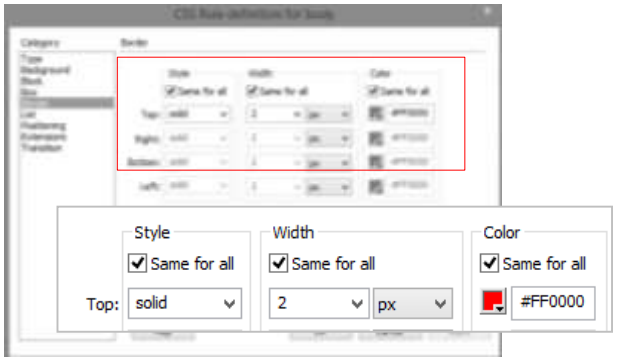
Background



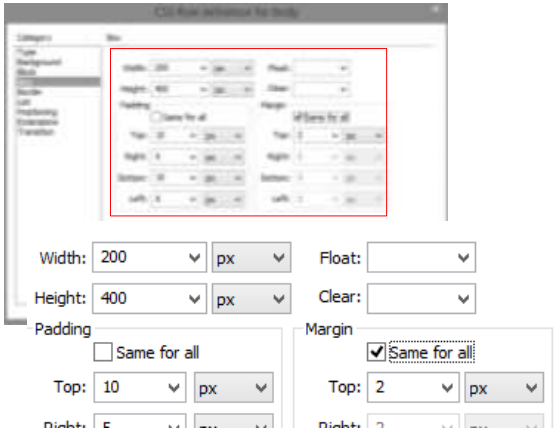
List: Bullet Style



Border: Internal/External Border



Box: Format Table



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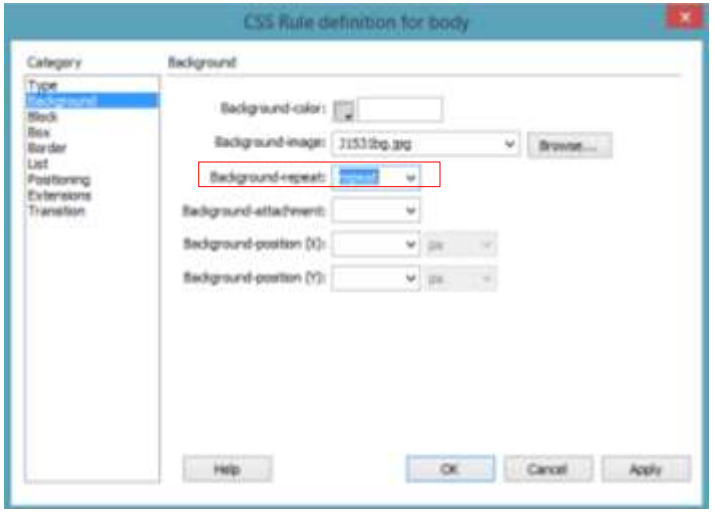
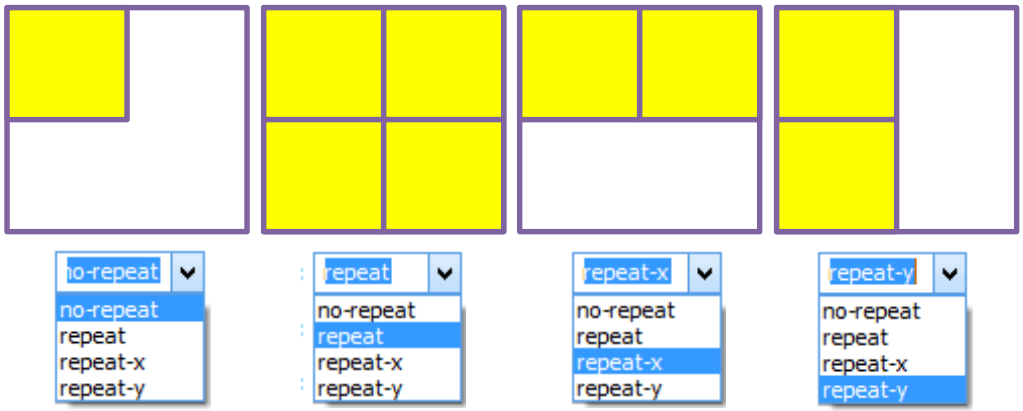
Web Authoring

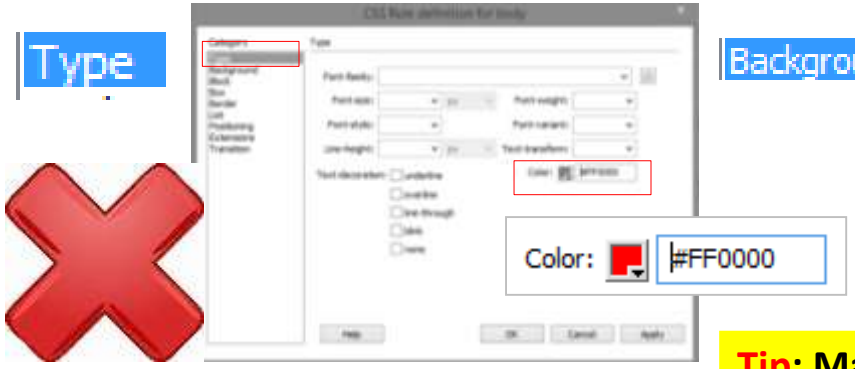
Body Tag

Body Tag: Is used to set **properties for the webpage background**. You can either browse and **select an image** for the **background** or choose a **colour**. The background **repeat option** will allow you to choose how the background image will be laid out.

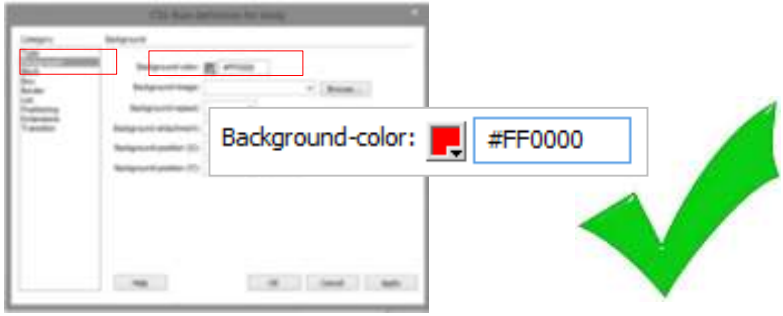




Type



Background



Tip: Make sure the background colour is not placed in the type window.

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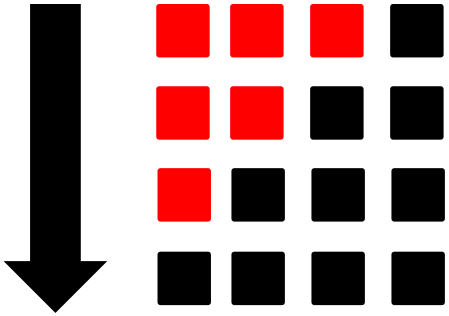
Web Authoring

Hexadecimal Colours

The closer the number gets to 00 then the colour will become a darker shade.



	Red	Green	Blue	RGB
#	FF	FF	FF	White
#	FF	00	00	Full Red
#	00	FF	00	Full Green
#	00	00	FF	Full Blue
#	C0	00	00	¾ ON (75%) Red
#	80	00	00	½ On (50%) Red
#	40	00	00	¼ on (25%) (Darker Shade)
#	00	00	00	OFF (Black)

Make sure all colour settings are in 6 digits Hexadecimal e.g. #000000

#000060 – (60 has been used in previous mark schemes when requested to set a colour as a dark shade)

ICT IGCSE Practical – Revision Presentation

Web Authoring

Correcting CSS for Text Styles

Incorrect CSS

```
h1 {
    font-family: arial, Times New Roman, sans-serif;
    font-size: 24px;
    font-style: italic
    fontweight: bold;
    color: redcolour
    text-align: centre;

li {
```

Correct CSS

```
h1 {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
    font-size: 24px;
    font-style: italic;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: #FF0000;
    text-align: center;
}
li {
```

Tip: If you are asked to correct a CSS then you could either re-write it completely or edit the existing CSS and correct the errors

Stylesheet1

- **Font:** Arial, Helvetica or default sans-serif font
- **Font Size:** 24px
- Italic, Bold, Red
- Center Aligned.

Corrected Mistakes

- Times New Roman removed
- Semi Colons (;) in correct place at the end of each part of the code.
- Font-Weight (missing dash)
- Colour now in correct format.
- } To close the CSS Tag

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Web Authoring

Correcting CSS for Text Styles

Open the file **j1531style2.css**

This stylesheet contains errors. It should define the following styles:

(All colour codes are in hexadecimal).

body	background image	j1531bg.jpg
h1	Colour:	Red 8B, Green 0, Blue 0
	Font:	Helvetica, or if not available Arial, or if not available the browser's default sans-serif font Italicised 30 pixels high Aligned centre
h2	Colour:	Blue 70, Red 19, Green 19
	Font:	Helvetica, or if not available Arial, or if not available the browser's default sans-serif font 20 pixels high Aligned centre
h3	Colour:	Green 0, Blue 80, Red 0
	Font:	The browser's default serif font 16 pixels high Aligned left
table		No visible table border or gridlines.

Correct and complete this stylesheet. All colour codes must be in 6 digit hexadecimal form. The stylesheet must contain **no** html tags.

#8B0000

#191970

#000080

```
body {background-image: url(J1531bg.jpg);
}

h1 {
    font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 30px;
    font-style: italic;
    color: #8b0000;
    text-align: center;
}

h2 {font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 20px;
    color: #191970;
    text-align: center;
}

h3 {
    font-family: serif;
    font-size: 16px;
    color: #000080;
    text-align: left;
}

table, td { border:0;
}
```

If you are editing the CSS then put the brackets {Start & End } in the correct place for each tag.

Then use the CSS window to enter correct CSS and delete the old (useless) code.

Mistakes:

- No brackets to open and close CSS Tags
- No semi-colons to separate parts of the CSS
- Colours in wrong order
- Spelling mistakes
- Unnecessary Text

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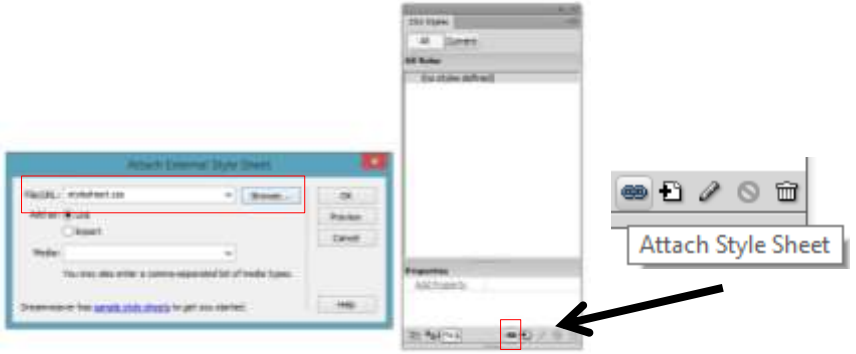
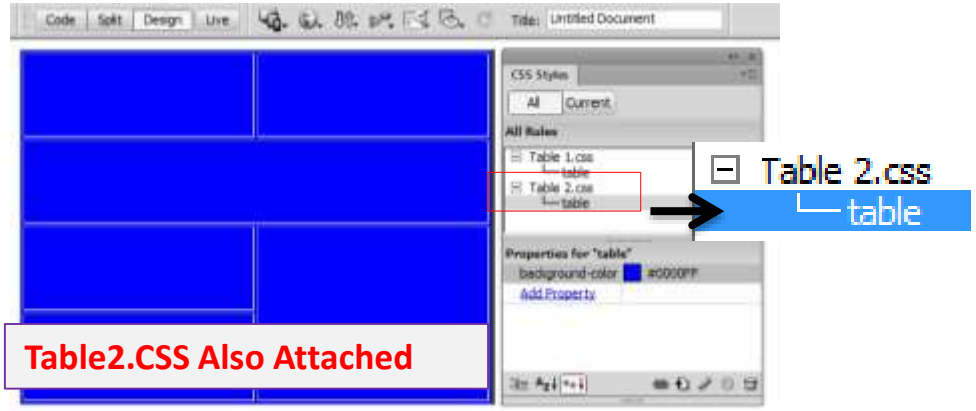
Web Authoring

Attaching Style Sheet

Attaching Style Sheet

1. Open the **CSS Window**
2. Click on the **Attach Style Sheet Icon**
3. Click on the **browse** button and select stylesheet.
4. Click **Ok** to **Attach Style Sheet**.





Hierarchy of multiple attached stylesheets

Adding **additional stylesheets** will **over rule elements from previously attached stylesheets**. In the example show above once the **Table2.CSS is attached** then the **colour** of the table has changed from **Yellow (from the Table1.CSS)** to **Blue (Table2.CSS)** however the other **elements have stayed the same**.

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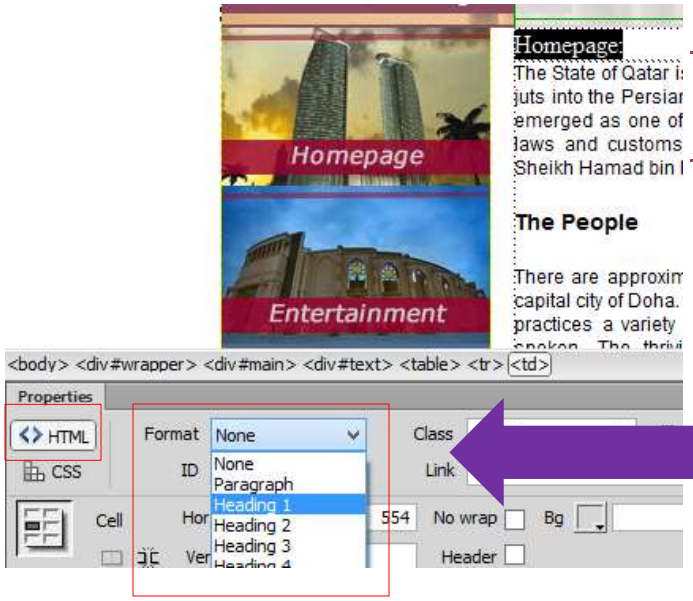
Web Authoring

Applying CSS Text Styles

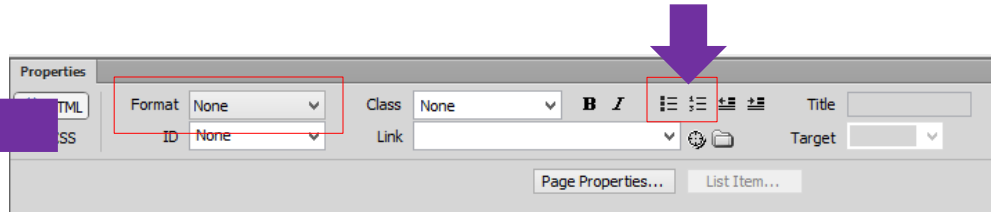
CSS text styles for **heading**, **paragraphs** and **list styles** can be **applied to text in a HTML webpage** (in the content layer). The **properties panel** at the bottom of the page can be used to **apply particular text styles**. You can also use the **code view to apply styles**.



1) Highlight the text.
2) Go to the properties panel
3) Select a specific format.

Heading 1 Style Applied

List Styles (OL/UL)



Code View: Remember to **open** <h1> and **close** </h1> the tags

```
<h1>Sony to sell PC  unit and cut jobs</h1>
```

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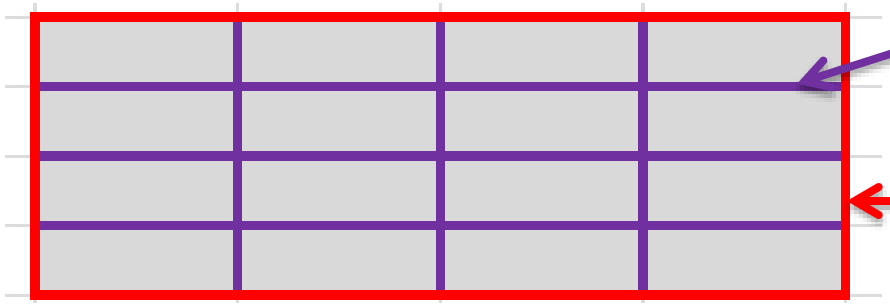
Web Authoring

CSS for Tables



TD: Internal Border (Style, Size, Colour)

Table: External Border (Style, Size, Colour)
Table Colour, Padding, Text Alignment, Table size, Collapse Border etc

Tip: If you have set internal borders for a table then create the additional TD Tag.

Set the stylesheet so that each table has:

- a yellow background colour
- a width of 80% of the window
- navy blue solid borders — **Both TD/Table**
- collapsed borders
- external borders of 4 pixels
- internal gridlines of 2 pixels
- cell padding to the top and bottom of 10 pixels
- cell padding to the left and right of 20 pixels
- text centre aligned in all cells.

TD: Internal Border

- Solid, 2 Px, Navy Blue (80)

Table: External Border

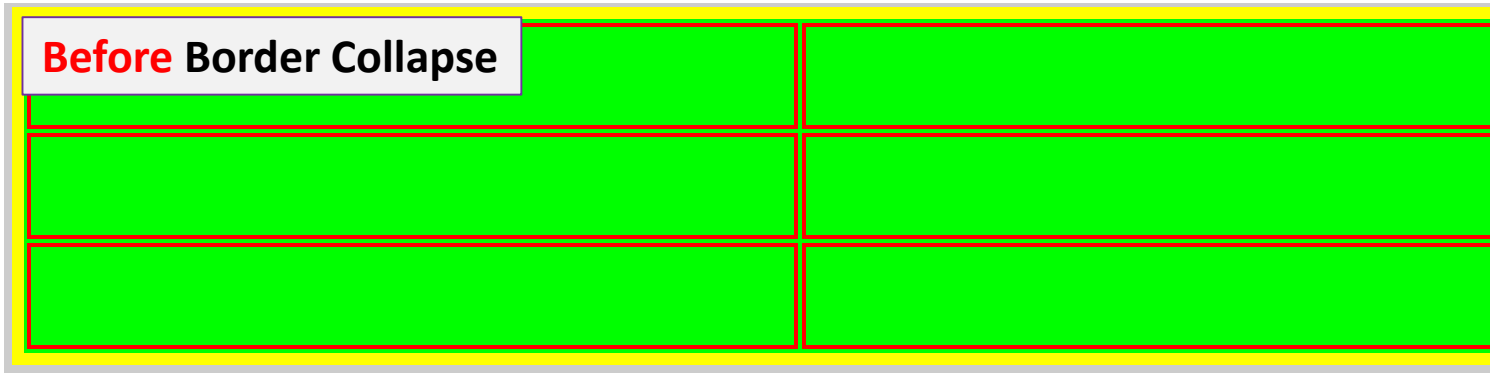
- Solid, 4 Pixels, Navy Blue (80)
- Yellow Background Colour
- 80% Width of the window
- Cell Padding (Top & Bottom 10Px), (Left & Right 20Px)
- Text Align Centre
- Collapse Border

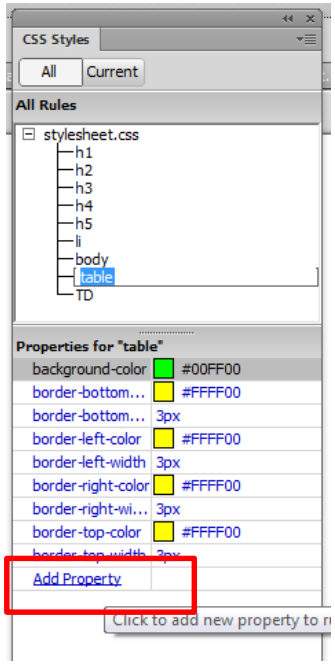
Some tags from table would also work in TD like text alignment or cell padding.

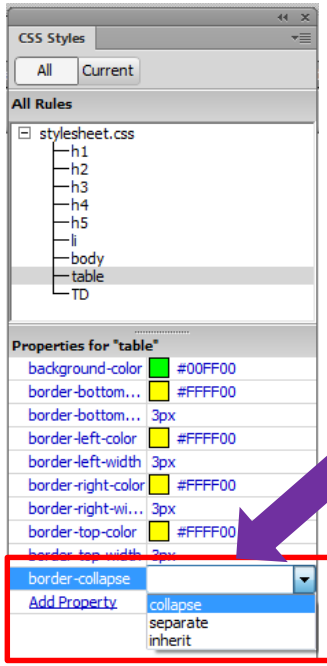
Web Authoring

Border Collapse

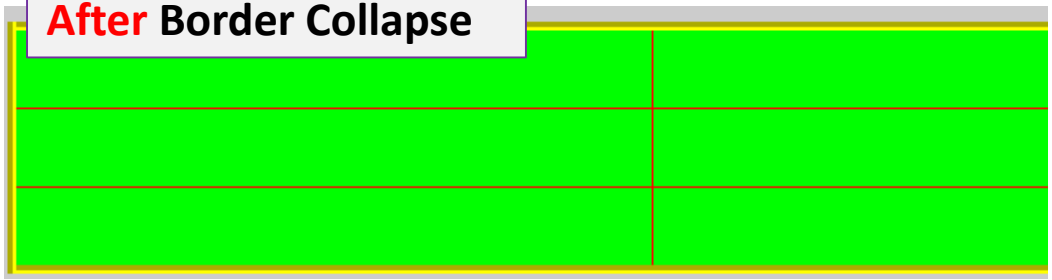
Before Border Collapse







After Border Collapse



Tip: Border Collapse will make the border into one as you can see in the example.

You can preview the difference in the browser or live view.

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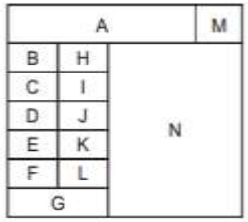
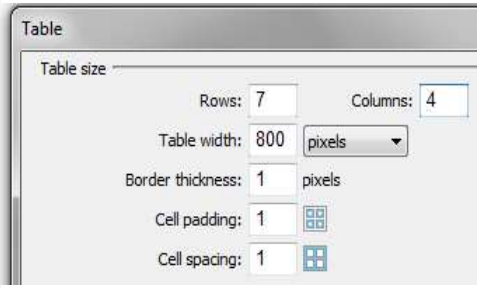
Web Authoring

Creating a Table

This webpage must open in any browser and contain a single table to look like this:



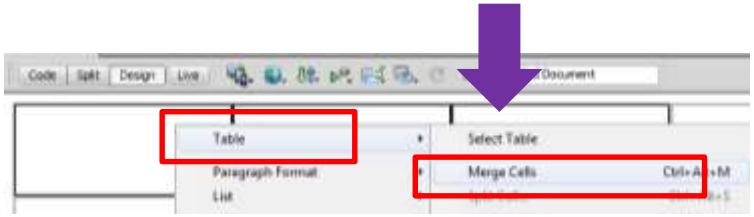
Set the width of the table to 800 pixels and the height to 600 pixels.

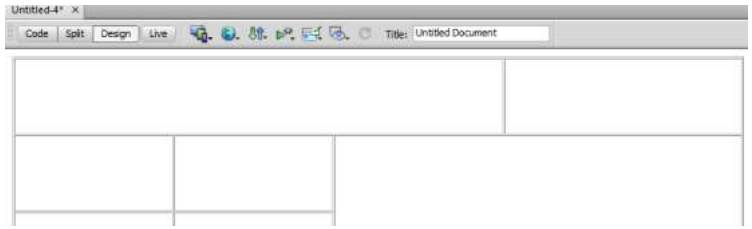


Creating Tables

1) Insert >> Table
2) Work out the number of rows and columns.
3) Set border, padding and spacing if necessary.

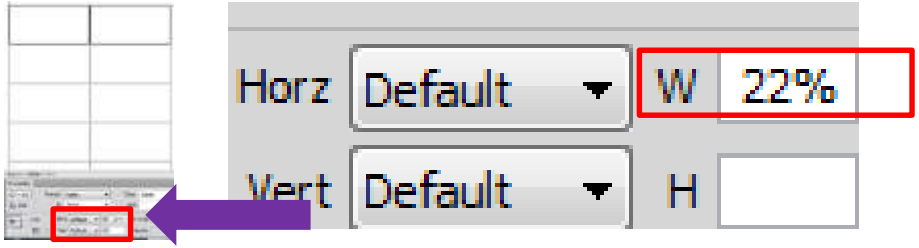
Merging Cells: Highlight cells to merge. Right click >> Table >> Merge Cells.





For all cells in rows 2 to 6 in the table, set the width of the:

- first (left) column to 22% of the width of the table
- second column to 22% of the width of the table.



Column Width: You can change a column width to the a percentage in the properties panel.

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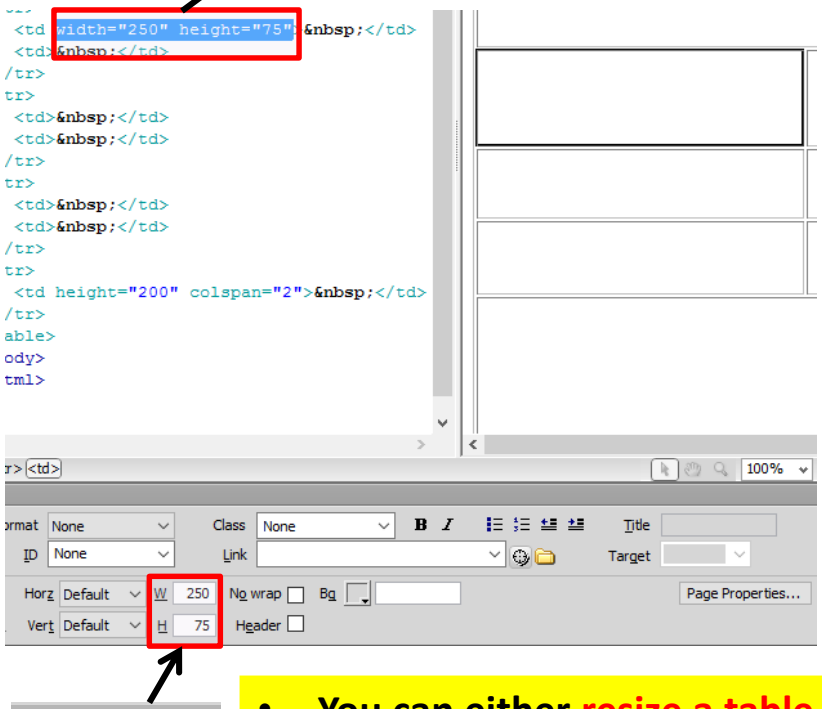
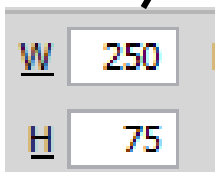
Web Authoring

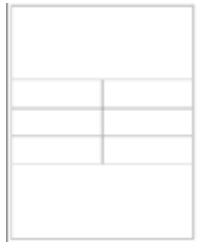
Setting Table Size

```
<td width="250" height="75">
```

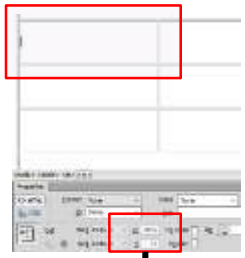





```
<body>
<table width="500" height="600" border="1">
  <tr>
    <td height="200" colspan="2"> </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td width="250" height="75"> </td>
    <td width="250" height="75"> </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td width="250" height="75"> </td>
    <td width="250" height="75"> </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td width="250" height="75"> </td>
    <td width="250" height="75"> </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td height="200" colspan="2"> </td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```



- You can either **resize a table element** in the **properties panel** or in the **Code**.
- In the exam you may have to **highlight** the code which shows the **table/TD sizes**.



Width (W) and Height (H) can also be set as a %

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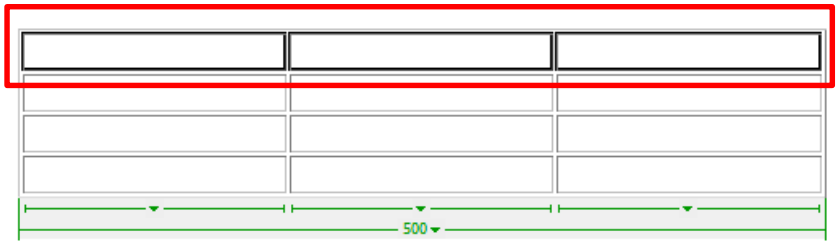
Web Authoring

Creating a Table

TR Table Row

```
<tr>
<tr>
```

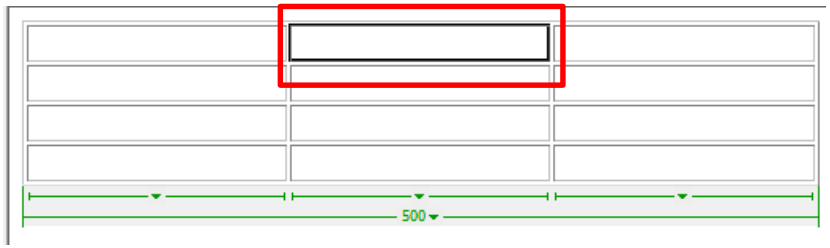
```
table width="500" border="1">
  <tr>
    <td> </td>
    <td> </td>
    <td> </td>
  </tr>
```



TD Table Data

```
<td> </td>
```

```
<table width="500" border="1">
 <thead>
  <tr>
    <td> </td>
    <td> </td>
    <td> </td>
  </tr>
 </thead>
```




```
<body>
<table width="800" h border="1" cellspacing
="1" cellpadding="1">
  <tr>
    <td> </td>
    <td> </td>
```

bordercolorlight
height
hidden
hspace

```
<body>
<table width="800" height="600" border="1"
cellspacing="1" cellpadding="1">
  <tr>
```

Tip:

To set the **height** of the table you must go into the **code view**.

You would have to click **after** the **table width** and then **enter Height**. You can then set the **height**.

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Web Authoring

Tables are used to structure (layout) the content on a webpage. HTML tags are used to format the table. The table header (Thead), footer (Tfoot) and body (Tfoot) needs to be inserted in this order.

Table HTML Tags:
Table:v
TD: Table Data
THEAD & TH: Header
Tfoot: Footer
Tbody: Body

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
Footer 1	Footer 2	Footer 3

Table Header

```
<body>
<table width="500" border="1">
 <thead>
  <tr>
    <th>Heading 1</th>
    <th>Heading 2</th>
    <th>Heading 3</th>
  </tr>
 </thead>
```

Table Footer

```
<tfoot>
<tr>
   <td>Footer 1</td>
   <td>Footer 2</td>
   <td>Footer 3</td>
</tr>
</tfoot>
```

Table Body

```
<tbody>
<tr>
  <td> </td>
  <td> </td>
  <td> </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> </td>
  <td> </td>
  <td> </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> </td>
  <td> </td>
  <td> </td>
</tr>
</tbody>
```

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Web Authoring

Creating Table Style Sheet

Source Code style1.css*

Code | Split | Design | Live | Live Code | Inspect | file:///C|/Users/yasara/Desktop/Web auhtoring

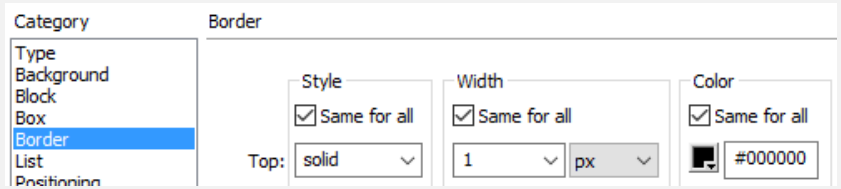
```
1  @charset "utf-8";
2  table {
3      background-color: #FF0000;
4      border: 2px solid #0000FF;
5      border-collapse: collapse;
6  }
7  td {
8      border: 1px solid #000000;
9  }
10 thead {
11     background-color: #FFFF00;
12     text-align: right;
13 }
14 tfoot {
15     background-color: #00FFFF;
16     text-align: center;
17 }
18 tbody {
19     background-color: #00FF00;
20 }
```

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
footer 1	footer 2	footer 3

Tables can be used to layout content in a webpage.

Table: Used for general settings for the table
Table Colour, Padding , Text Alignment, Table size, Collapse Border etc

TD (Table Data): Used to format the TD.



Thead (TH): Used to format the **header** of the table.
Tfoot: Used to format the **footer** of the table.
Tbody: Used to format the **body** of the table.

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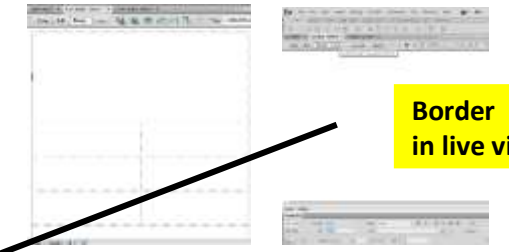
Web Authoring

Table HTML Tags and Embedded CSS

HTML Tags could be used or edited to apply additional formatting. For example you may want to change the background colour of a table row.



Border not visible in live view

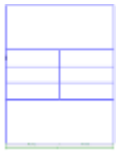
Increase this number for border thickness.

```
<table width="500" height="600" border="0"
```

```
bordercolor="#0000FF">
```

```
<table width="500" height="600" border="1" >
  <tr>
    <td height="200" colspan="2"> </td
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td width="250" height="75"> </td>
```

align
aria-
background
bgcolor
border
bordercolor



```
bgcolor="#FF0000">
```

```
<table width="500" height="600" border="1" bordercolor="#0000FF" bg>
  <tr>
```

bgcolor

```
<table width="500" height="600" border="1" style="">
  <tr>
    <td height="200" colspan="2"> </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td width="50%" height="75"> </td>
    <td width="250" height="75"> </td>
```

alignment-adjust
alignment-baseline
animation
animation-delay
animation-direction
animation-duration
animation-iteration-count

You can also create CSS Style tag to format elements of your table.
For Example: Border Collapse

```
style="border-collapse:collapse">
```

Web Authoring

Use of Embedded CSS in HTML

Nov 2015

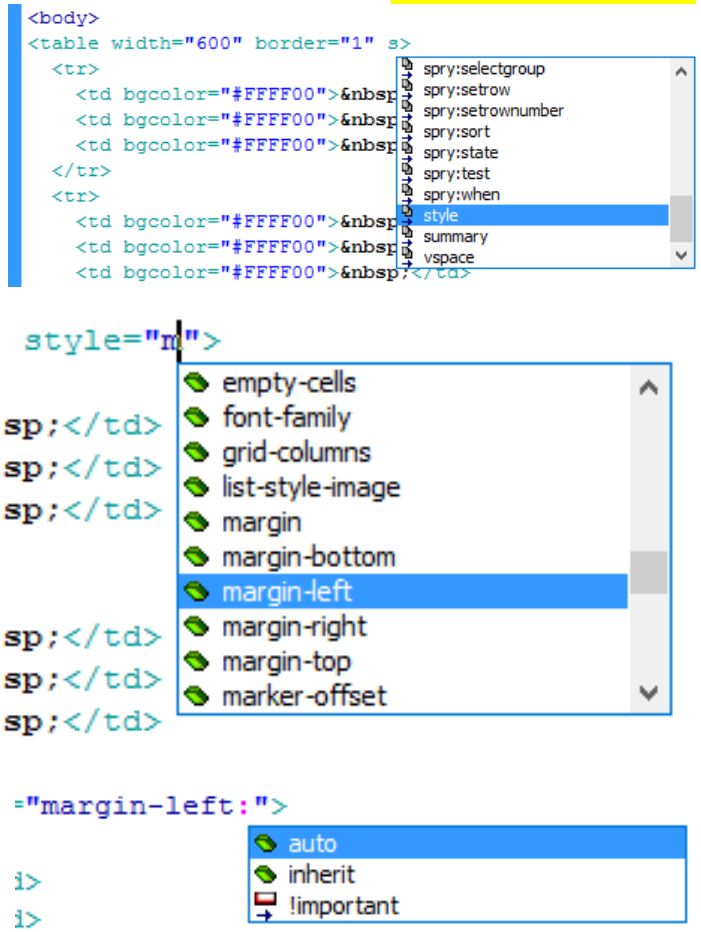
The table will be centre aligned within the browser.

Create a web page called **n15_3_sponsor.htm**

This web page must work in all browsers and will have a table structure as shown below.
Table borders and gridlines must be visible.
The table will be centre aligned within the browser.
Each table cell is identified with a letter and all dimensions are in pixels.

A 620 × 190	
B 310 × 235	C 310 × 235
D 310 × 80	E 310 × 80
F 310 × 235	G 310 × 235
H 310 × 80	J 310 × 80
K 620 × 160	

The letters shown in the table must **not** appear on your final web page.




```
style="margin-left:auto; margin-right:auto">
```

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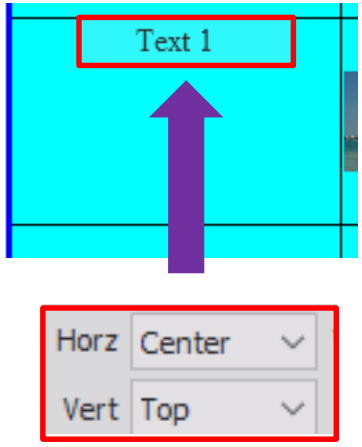
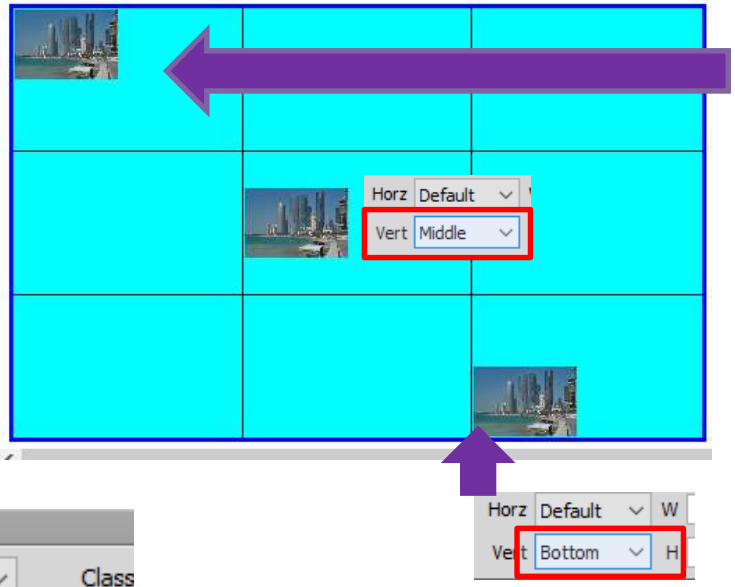
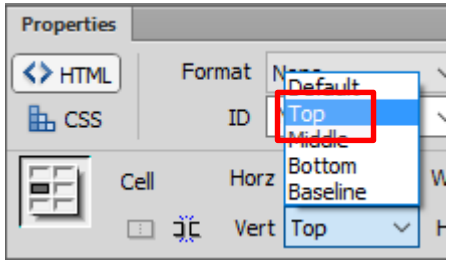
Web Authoring

Table Alignment

The properties panel can be used to align content (V or H) in a Table Cell (TD).

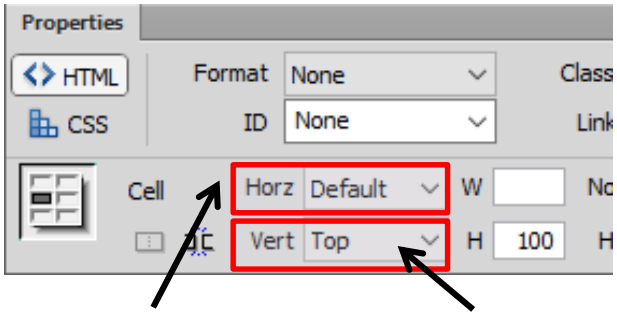







```
<td height="100" valign="top">
```

HTML Tag



Horizontal Alignment

Vertical Alignment

You can also use embedded CSS in HTML for formatting either vertical or Horizontal alignment in a cell (TD)

```
style="vertical-align:top"> </td>
```

ICT IGCSE Practical – Revision Presentation

Web Authoring

- 21.1 Web Development Layers
- 21.2 Create a Web Page
- 21.3 Use Stylesheets
- 21.4 Test and Publish a Website

ICT IGCSE Practical – Revision Presentation

Web Authoring

Chapter 21: Web Authoring

Software Choices

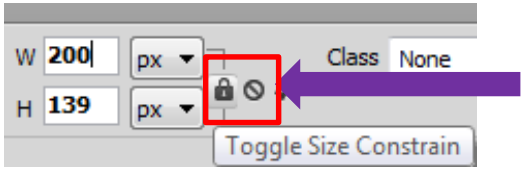
Images: Use Fireworks if it says open a the file in a suitable application (Jpeg or Gif)

Open the file **N13DUNE.JPG** in a suitable application.

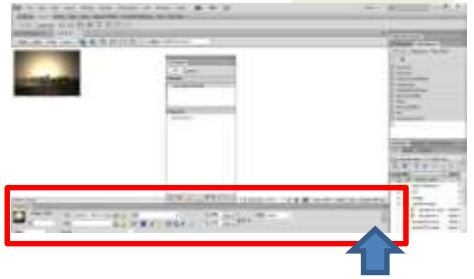
Reduce the image size to 500 pixels wide and maintain its aspect ratio. Do not reduce the image resolution. Place screen shots in your evidence document to show this.

Images: Use Dreamweaver if they don't mention the use of a suitable software. You can use the properties panel to resize an image.

Resize the images placed in steps 37 to 39 so they are 200 pixels wide and maintain their aspect ratio.



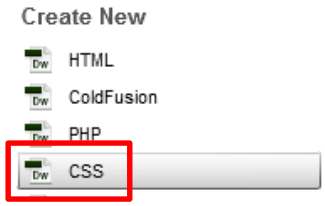
Aspect Ratio: Keep the padlock locked to maintain the aspect ratio

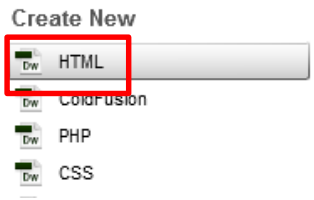


Properties Panel

HTML & CSS: Use Dreamweaver for these file types.

You would use Dreamweaver to create or edit CSS or HTML files.





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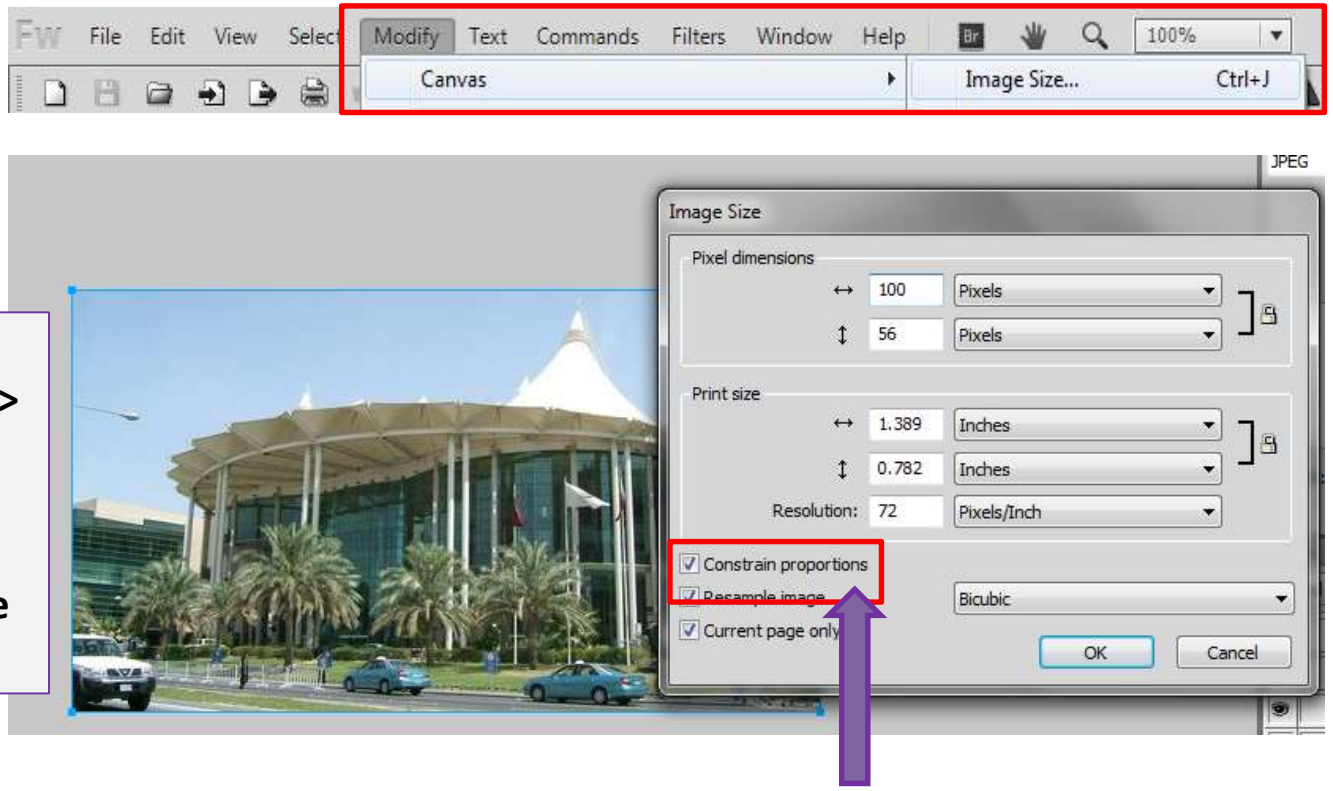
Web Authoring

Resize an image in a suitable application

Tip: If it asks you to resize an image in a suitable software than you must use Adobe Fireworks.

1) Open the image
2) Click on Modify >> Canvas >> Image Size.
3) Write in the new dimensions of the image.



If you wish to maintain the aspect ratio then make sure Constrain Proportions has been selected.

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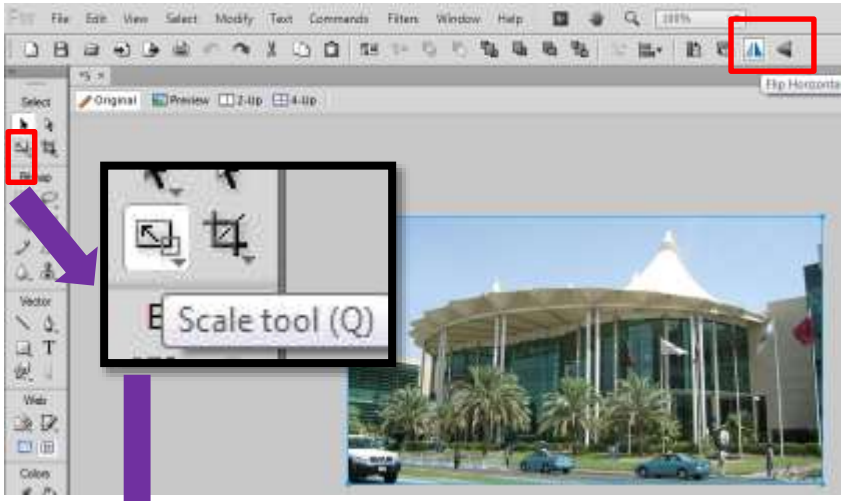
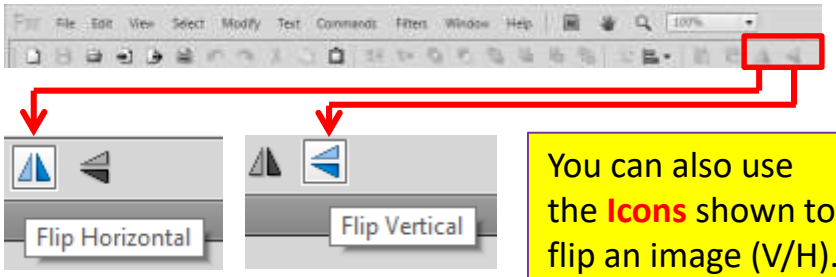
Web Authoring

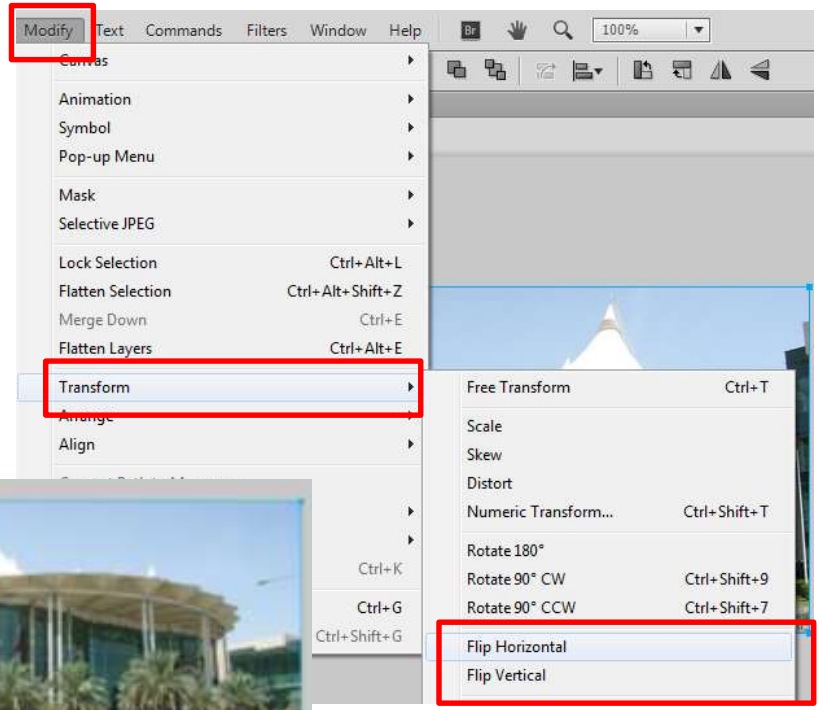
Flip Horizontal/Vertical (Reflect)



You can **rotate an image** using the **Scale Tool**.



You can also use the **Icons** shown to flip an image (V/H).



1) Select the image
2) Click on **Modify** >> **Transform**>> **Flip Horizontal/Vertical**.

This will flip the image

After: Horizontal Flip

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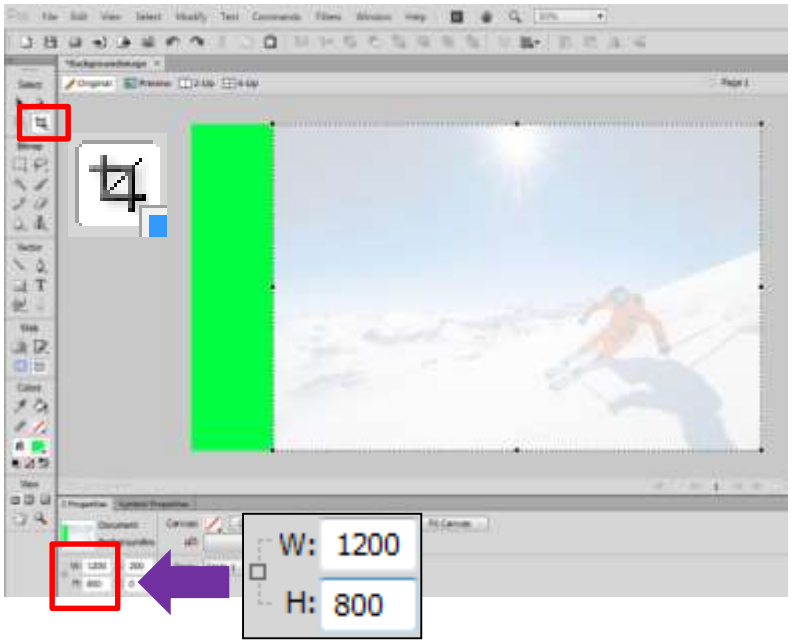
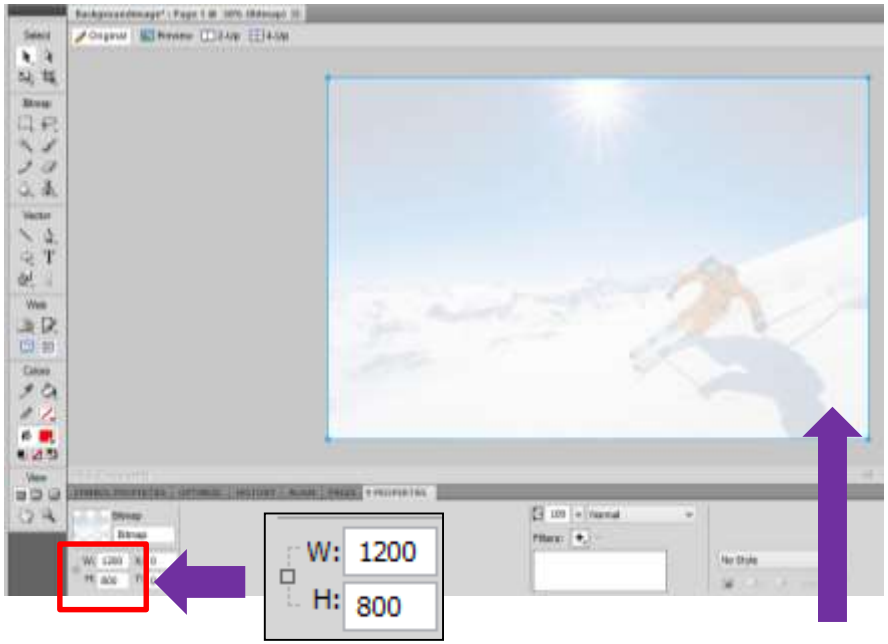
Web Authoring

Editing Graphics (Cropping Image): **Cropping is to remove a part of an image.**





In the example shown above the **left side of the image (Green) has been cropped** off so the image is **1200 PX wide** and **800 PX high**.

Example Cropping Question

Crop off the right side of the image so that it is 400 pixels wide and 1000 pixels high. Save this image as **NXBOARD2.JPG**

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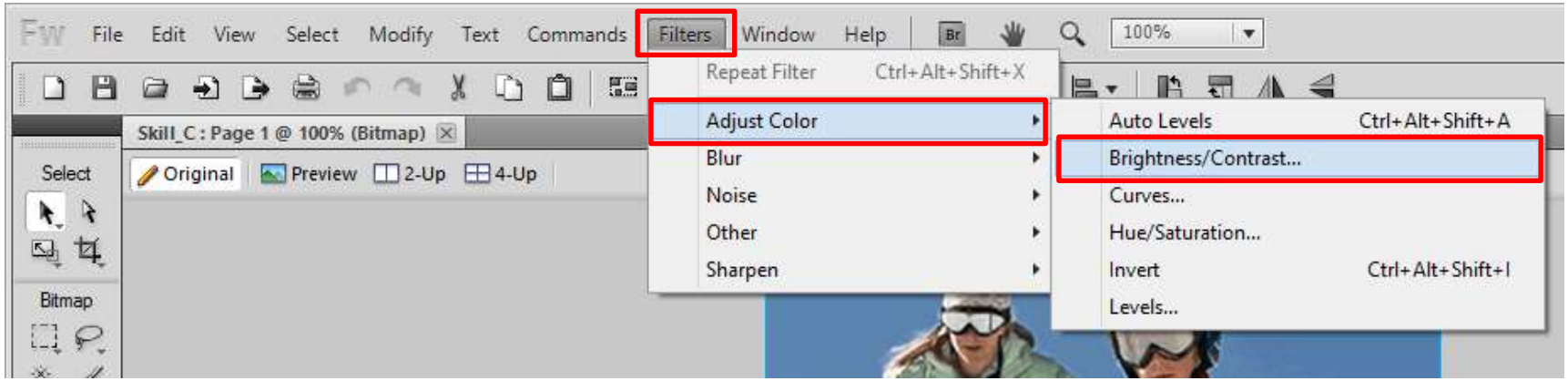
Web Authoring

Editing Graphics: Brightness and Contrast



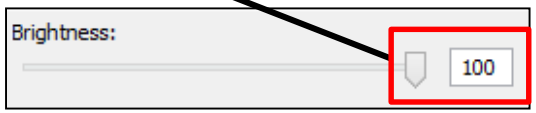
Original Image

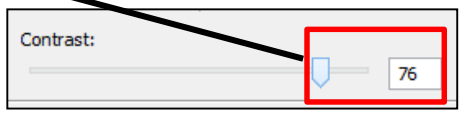
Increased Brightness

Increased Contrast

1) Click on **Filter** >> **Adjust Color** >> **Brightness/Contrast**.

Then apply the appropriate **brightness** or **contrast** settings.





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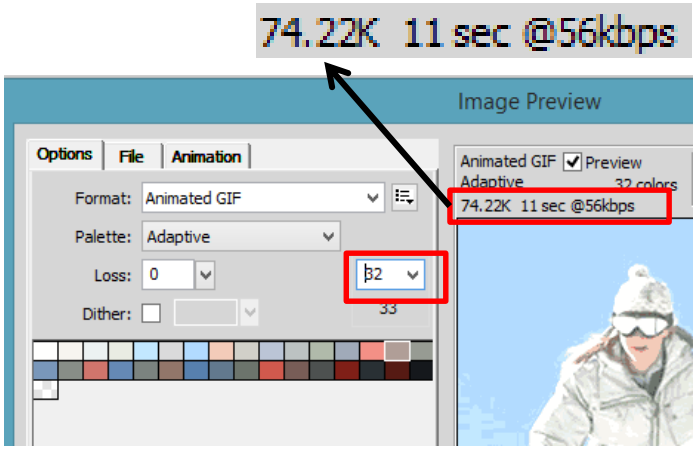
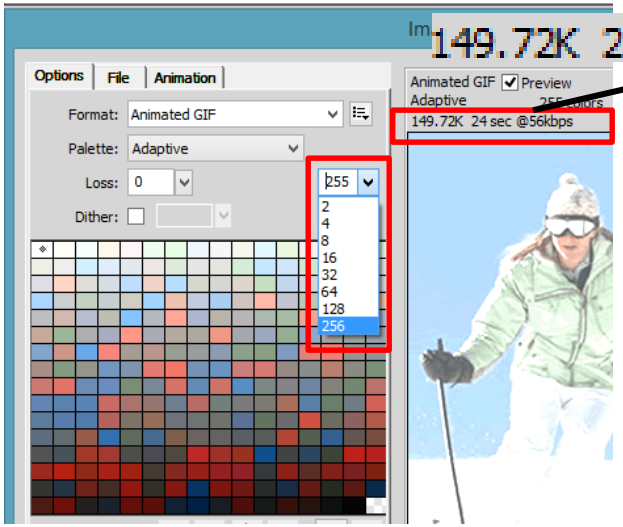
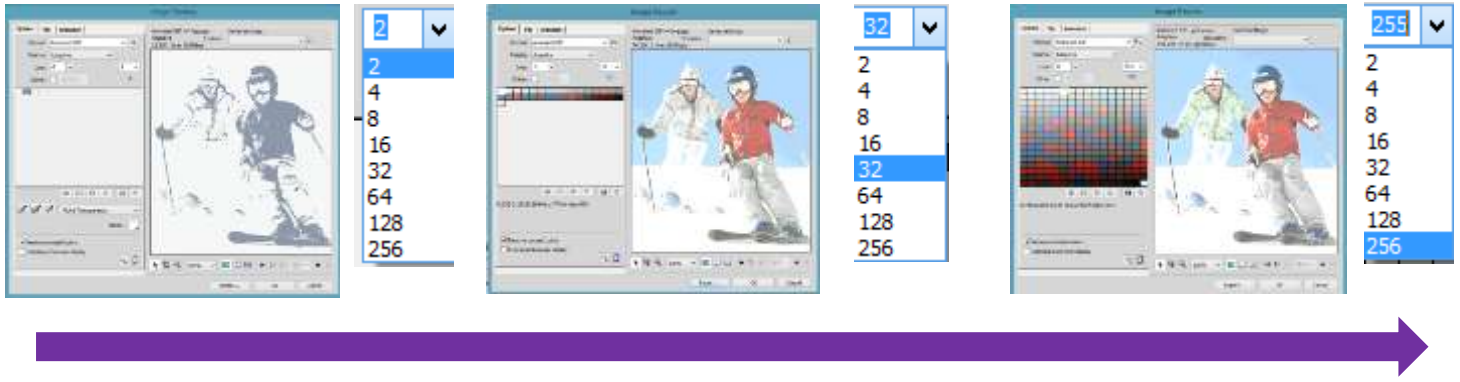
Web Authoring

Editing Graphics: Colour Depth





Increasing the colour depth will increase the time taken to show the image in the web browser.



Increasing the colour depth will increase the quality of the image which will mean an increased file size.

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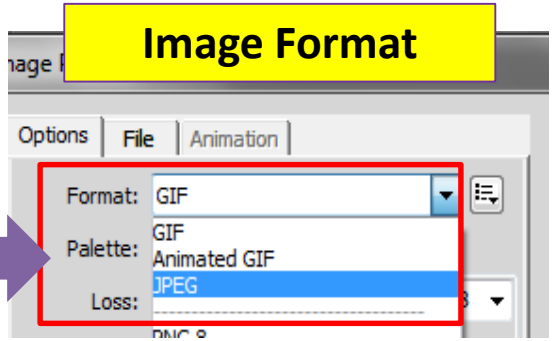
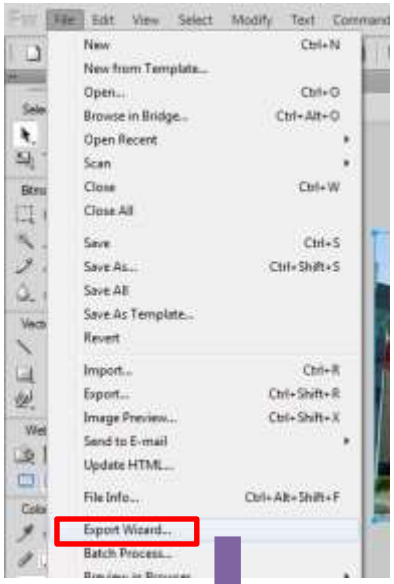
Web Authoring

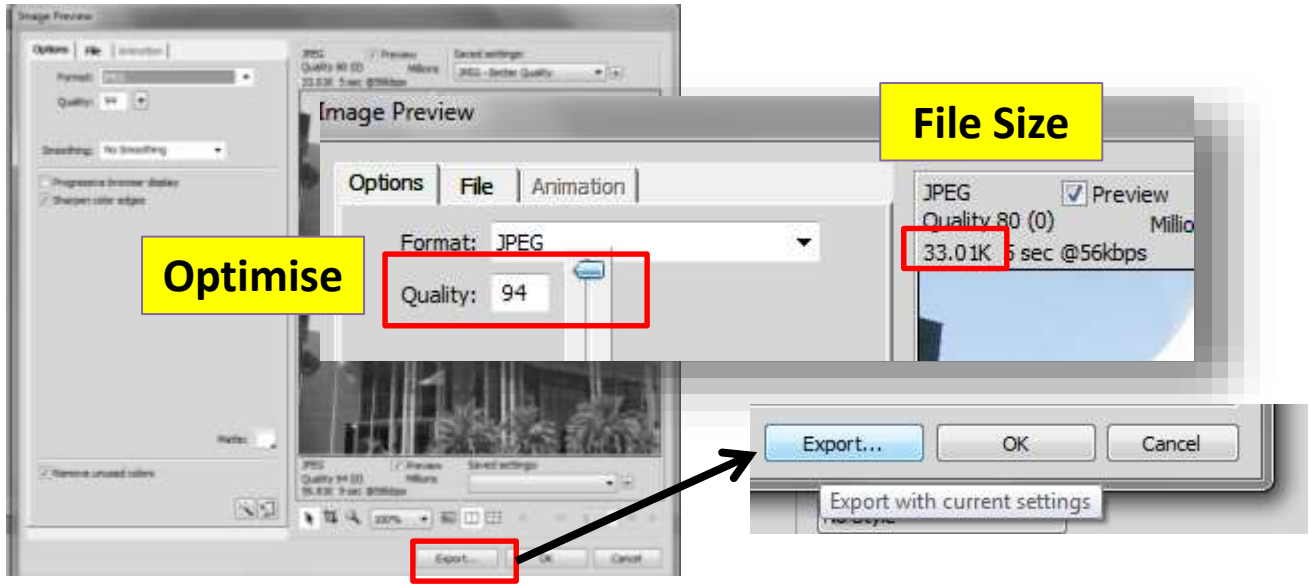
Exporting Graphics

In Export Wizard you can do the following:

- Select the format of the image (Gifs & Jpegs)
- Optimize the quality of the Image
- Change colour setting
- See the file size.
- Sometimes you may have to change a GIF into a JPG.







Reducing image resolution will reduce the image size. This will allow the image to load up quicker on the web browser.

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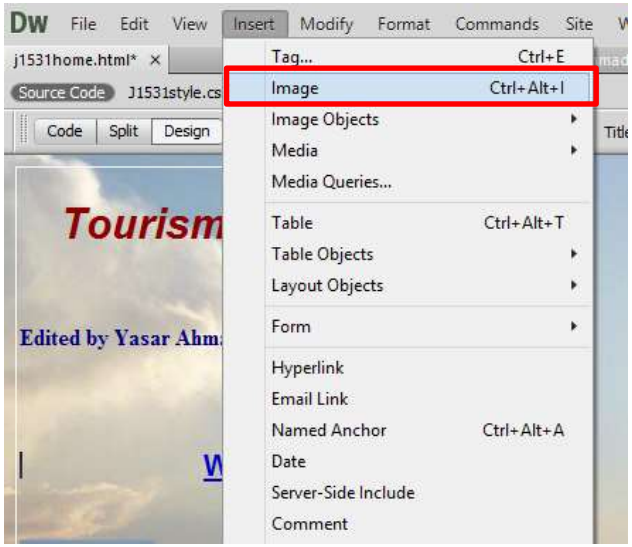
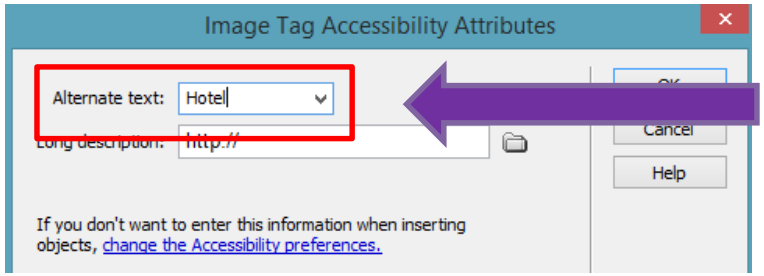
Web Authoring

Alternative Text

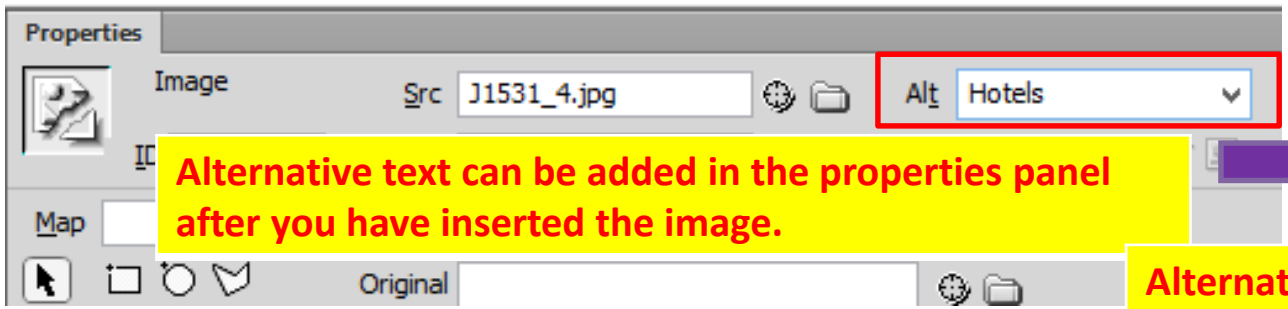


Alternative Text can be added when importing an image. The alternative text will show if the image does not load up. The alternative text can also be typed into the windows panel shown below. Typically the alternative text would have to be highlighted in the HTML code.

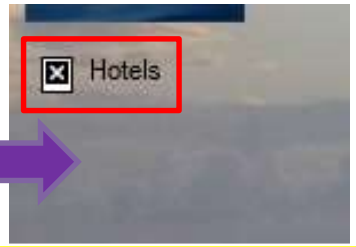


Alternative text can be added when inserting the image.

```
tr>
 <td width="100" height="100"><img src="J1531_4.jpg" alt="Hotels" width="96"
td>
```



Alternative text can be added in the properties panel after you have inserted the image.



Alternative text is shown when the image can not be loaded.

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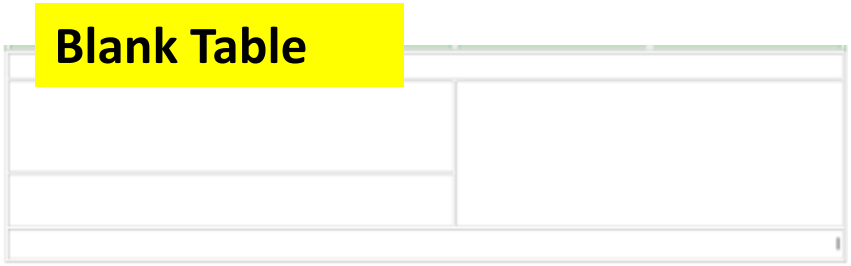
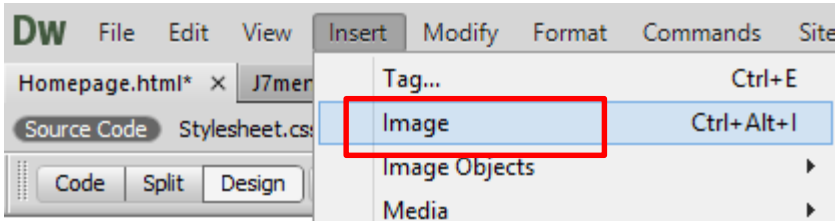
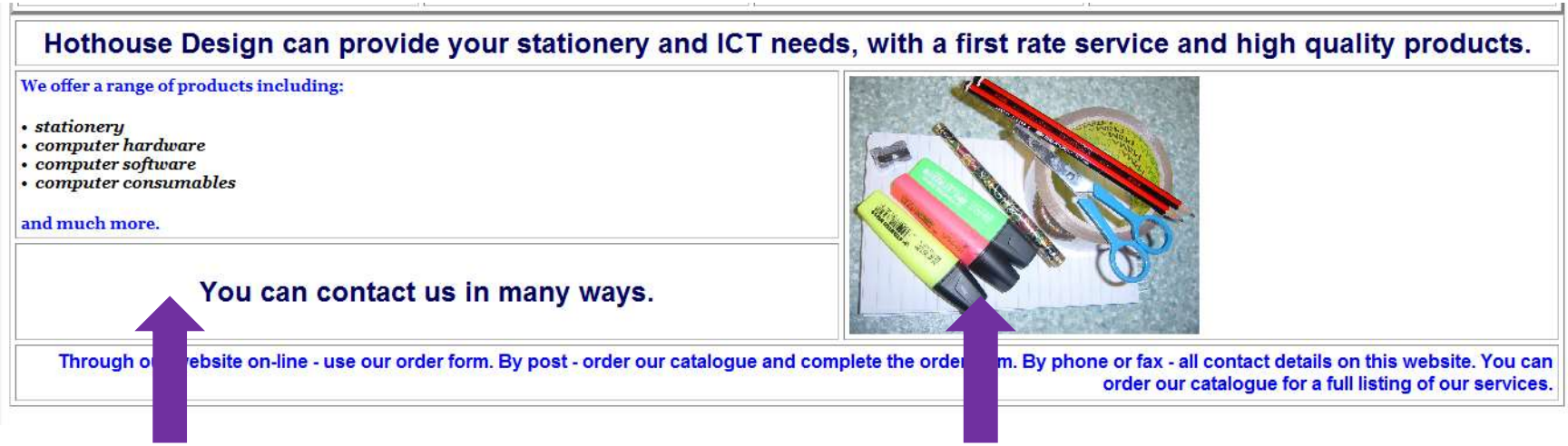
Web Authoring

Inserting Content (Text and Images) into a Table

Blank Table







Text can be entered or copied and pasted in from external sources.

To insert an **image** click on the table cell (**TD**) and then click on:

Insert >>> Image

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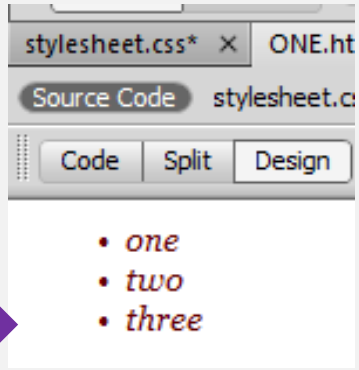
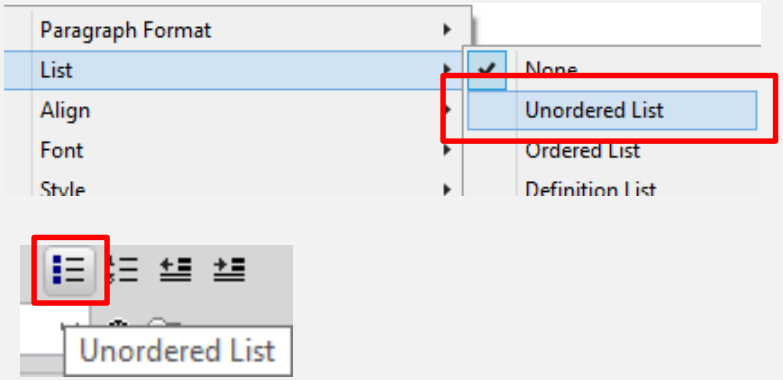
Web Authoring

Applying List Styles

Unordered List - UL

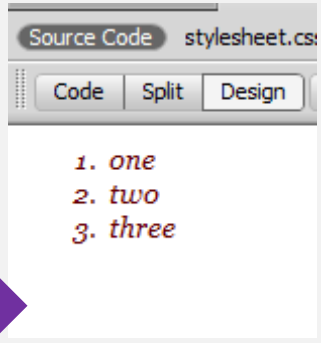
```
<body>
<ul>
<li>one </li>
<li>two</li>
<li>three</li>
</ul>
```

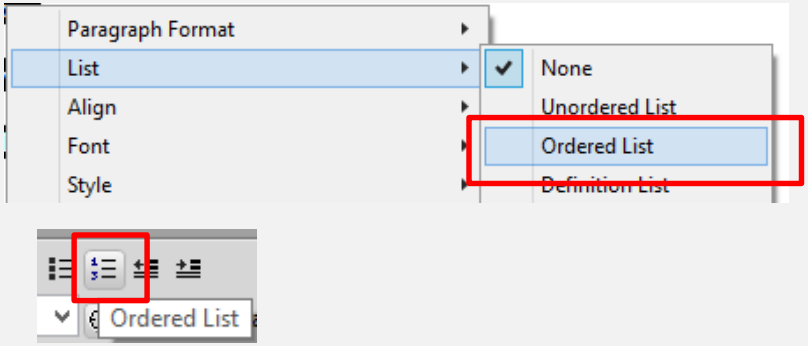




Ordered List – OL

```
<ol>
<li>one </li>
<li>two</li>
<li>three</li>
</ol>
```





OL/UL will pick up properties from a LI tag (Size, Font).
Unique settings can be set for OL/UL tags like disc styles.

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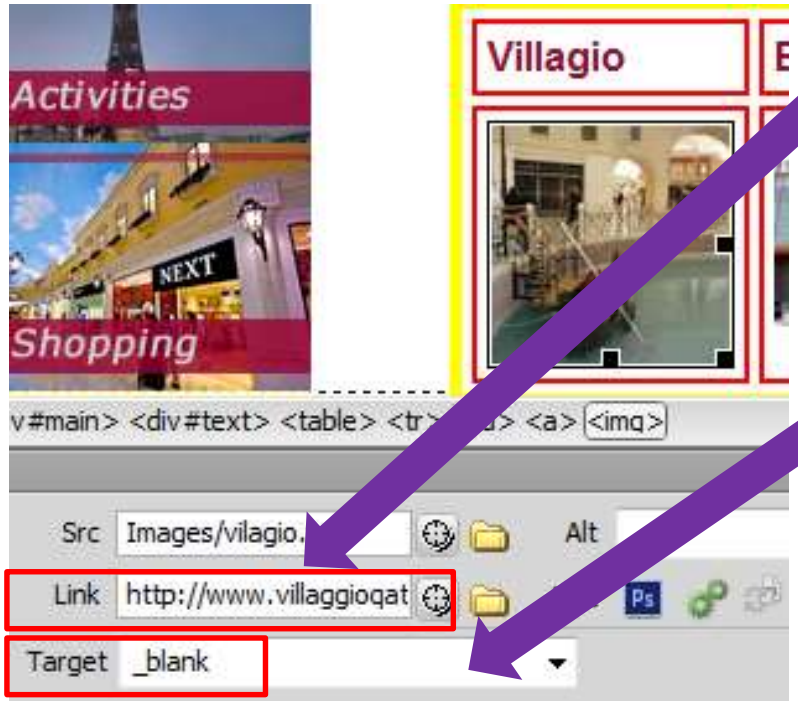
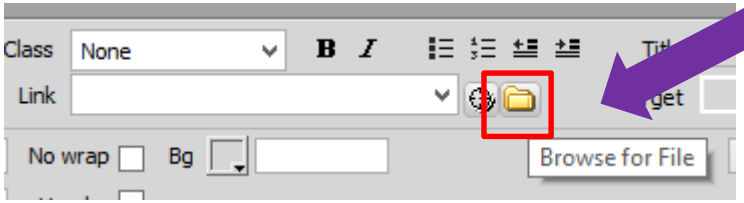
Web Authoring

Hyperlinks





To link to an external webpage select either the image or text and then insert the URL address into the Link section of the properties panel.

You can select the option to open to a new window.

You can name the new window by replacing _BLANK with the name of the new window e.g _NEWNAME

You can hyperlink to another internal webpage from your website if you select the folder. Then you can select the HTML file which you should find in the root folder of your website.

J1531island

Web Authoring

Absolute and Relative File Paths

Absolute File Path: Is the complete path to the file location.

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/">Link to Google</a>
```

```
<li class='last'><a href='Pages/Chapter21.html'><span>Chapter 21: Website authoring (Dreamweaver)</span></a></li>
```

```
<a href='Pages/Chapter21.html'>
```

Relative File Path: Is the file path from the current directory.

```
<li class='last'><a href='Chapter21.html'><span>Chapter 21: Website authoring (Dreamweaver)</span></a></li>
```

```
<a href='Chapter21.html'>
```

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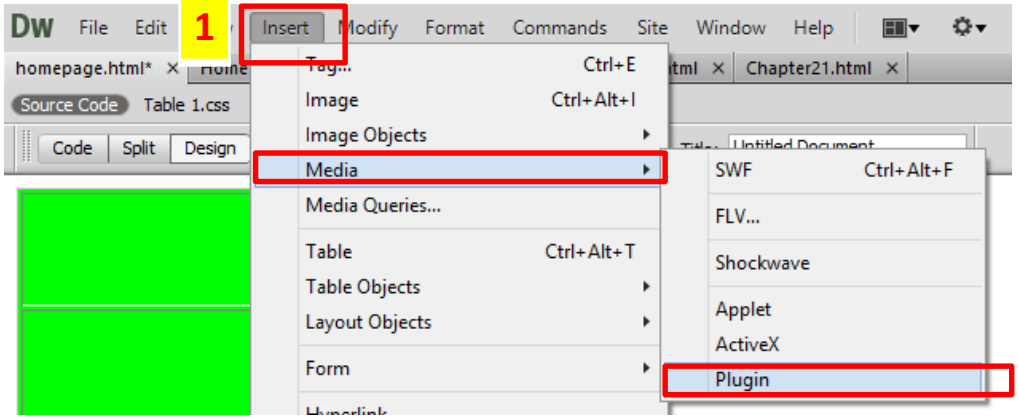
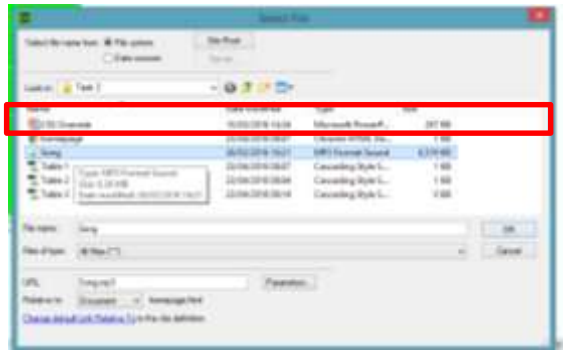
Web Authoring

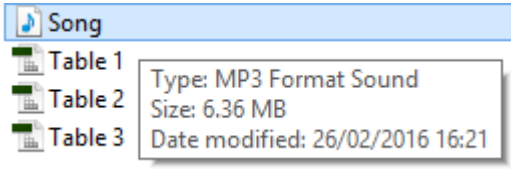
Importing Media Content (Audio, Video etc)



You can also select other media content like FLV or SWF

2

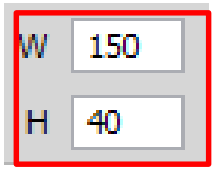


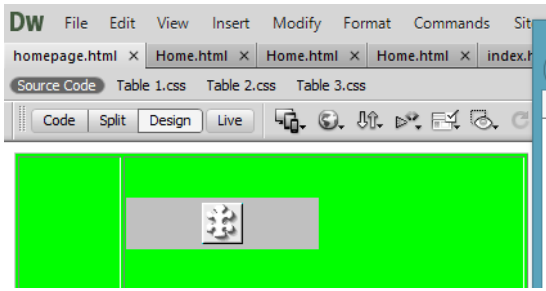


To Insert Media Content you have to click on:

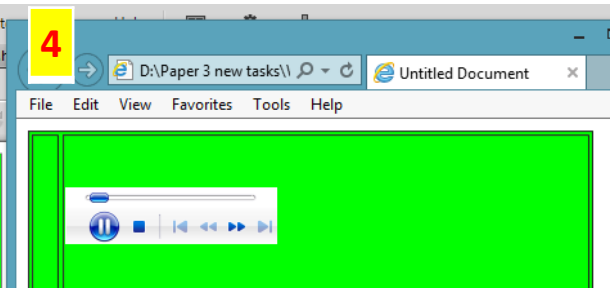
1. Insert >> Media >> Plugin
2. Browse for the file
3. Resize the Plugin
4. Preview in the browser

3





4



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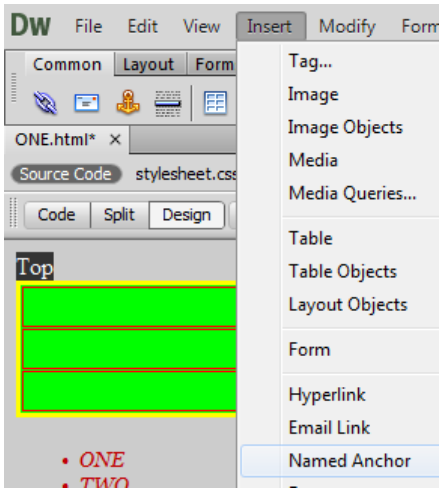
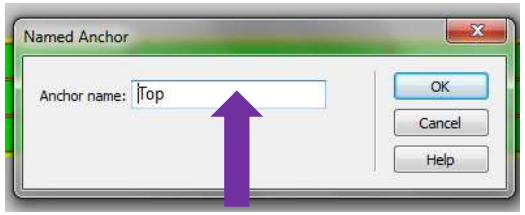
Web Authoring

Anchors



Placed Anchor

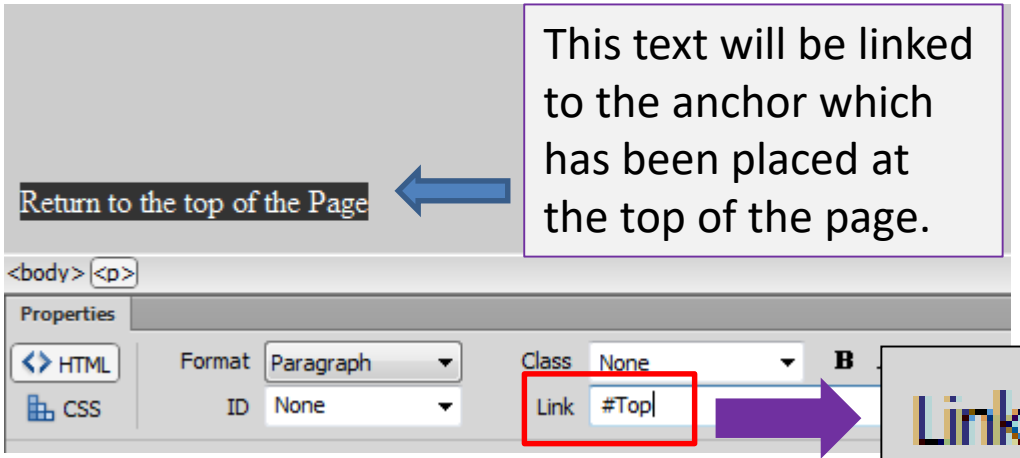


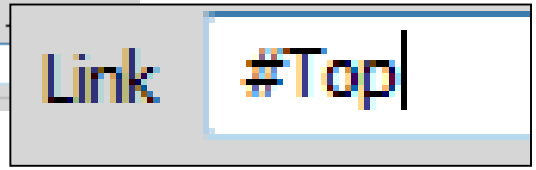
Named Anchor

An anchor will let you link to a specific part of a page.

For Example you can create an Named anchor at the top of the page.

You then create a link to return to the top of the page by referring to the Named anchor. #Top





Chapter 21: Web Authoring

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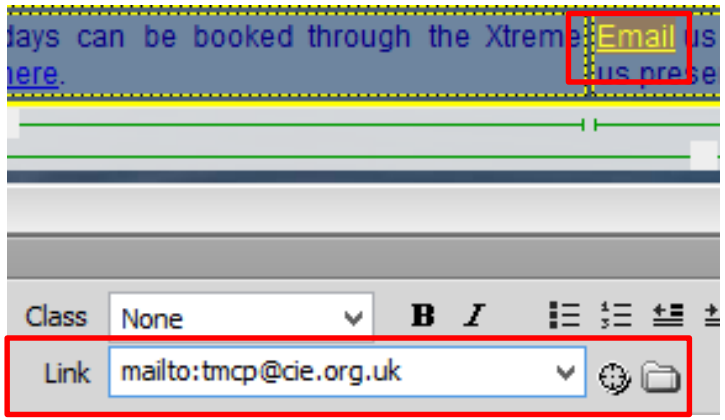
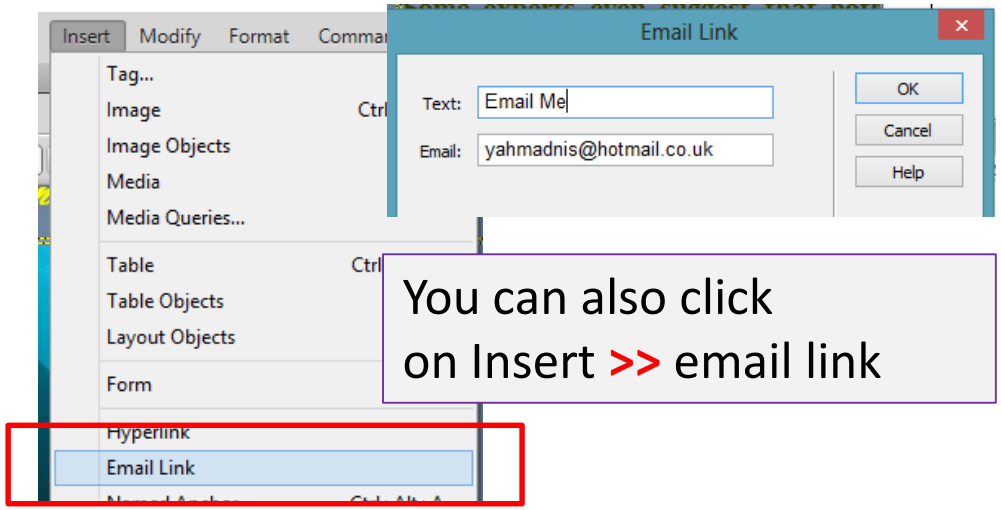
Web Authoring

Email Link

mailto:tmcp@cie.org.uk

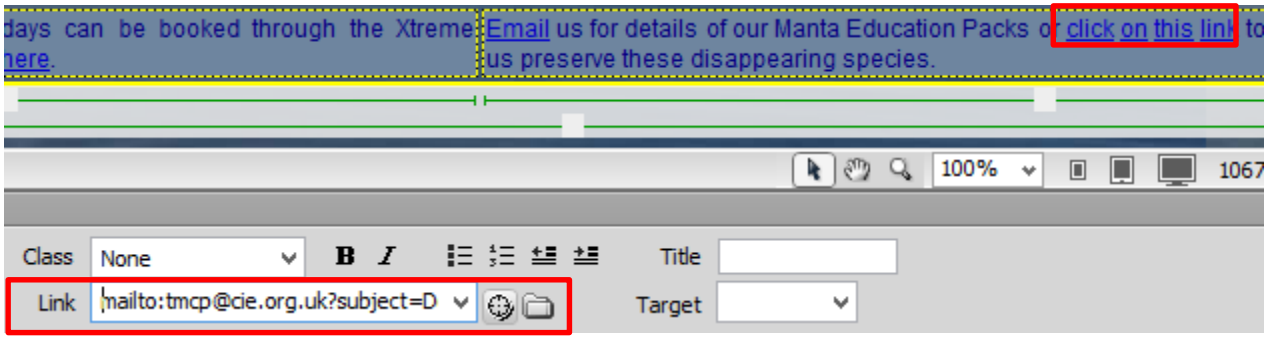




You can also click on Insert **>>** email link

Email Link with a subject Line

mailto:tmcp@cie.org.uk**?subject=**Donation by Yasar Ahmad 5678



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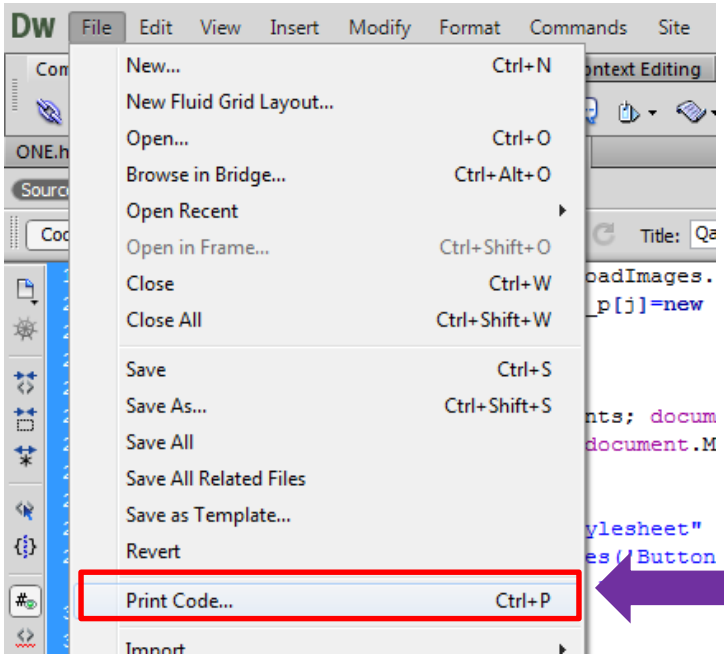
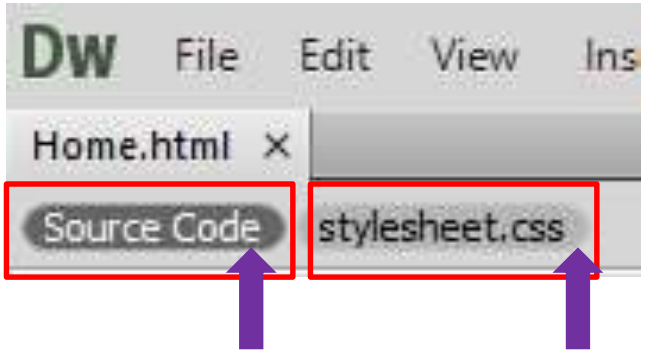
Web Authoring

Printing & Highlighting Code





Select for HTML Code

Select for CSS Code

Select to print code.

```
135 }
136 li {
137     font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sar
138     font-size: 14px;
139     font-style: italic;
140     font-weight: bold;
141     color: #F00;
142     text-align: left;
143 }
144
145 /* Yasar Ahmad */
```

Tip: If you are asked to print the CSS make sure you write your name as comment.

You need to start the comment with /*
You need to end the comment with */

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Web Authoring

Printing & Highlighting Code

Tip: Use the split view to help you highlight code at the end of the exam.

1. Highlight the part of the content (link) which needs to be highlighted.
2. On the printout refer to the row number and highlight the code

```
11 <td><p><a href="https://uk.yahoo.com/" target="_blank">Yahoo</a></p>
```

After the examination time, highlight those portions of the markup which show that:

- the external stylesheet is attached to the webpage
- the image *J1431ray.jpg* is 300 pixels wide and 300 pixels high
- the text **Manta image** is displayed if the image *J1431ray.jpg* is not available
- the hyperlink from the text *clicking here* opens **http://www.xahc.co.uk** in a new window called **_manta**
- the hyperlink from the text *Email* sends an email to **tmcp@cie.org.uk**
- the hyperlink from the text *click on this link* sends an email to **tmcp@cie.org.uk** with a subject line **Donation by** followed by your name and candidate number.

Example Highlight Question which is normally found at the end of the paper 3.

Your code could either be in the evidence document or printed from Dreamweaver.

Chapter 21: Web Authoring

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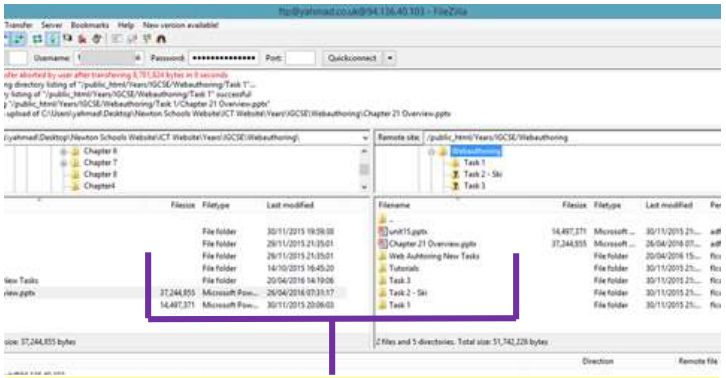
Web Authoring

Publish a Website

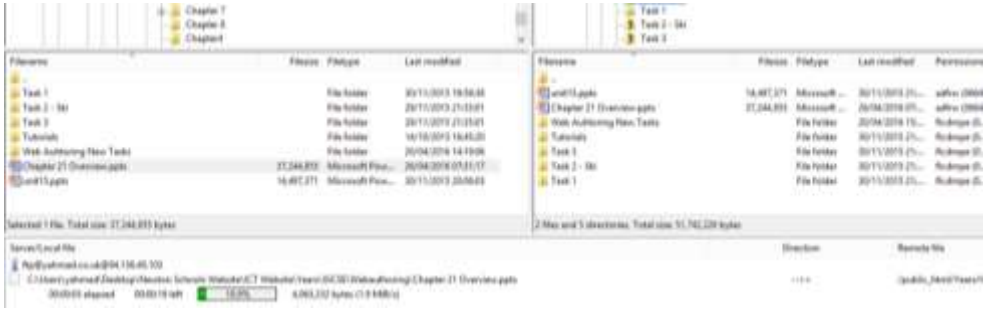
1. To upload a website you need to purchase a domain name (www.yahmad.co.uk) and hosting.
2. The hosting provider will give you user login details so that you are able to upload your website into their hosting space.
3. To be able to upload the your website you need FTP (File Transfer Protocol) application. Once you have logged in you will see the files on your computer on one side and the hosted files on the other side.
4. You need to ensure that files are kept in appropriate web folders and that uploaded files mirror how you have your files saved on a computer.



Files/folders are organised in exactly the same way.

Computer Files

Hosted Files



Files can be uploaded by dragging them from your computer to the hosting space.

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Web Authoring

Test a Website

Why Test your Web Page?

- To ensure all components of the webpage are working correctly before they are published online.

Suitable Tests
Choose Suitable Testing Criteria

Tip: You may be asked to test 4 components of the website. Choose Test topics shown to the right.

Functional Testing

- Check if hyperlinks (including anchors, email links) are working.
- Do all images appear including alternative text if image is unavailable.
- Is the table structure correct.
- Stylesheet (If it is attached and whether the correct styles have been used)
- Correct image sizes and alternative texts
- Correct use of borders (Visible/Non Visible).

Create a Test Table

Test	How	Expected	Actual	Action Taken
Checking Hyperlinks	Click on each link in the browser	All links to go to the correct page.	All links work as expected.	No action required.

Web Authoring

Test a Website

User Testing?

- Feedback will be gathered from a variety of different users who will test the website and give their feedback.

User Testing

- Tasks to complete using the site checking the usability:
  - Entering data into a form (e.g. creating a new email account)
  - Navigation around the webpage.

- Questions to Answer
  - What is the purpose of the website?
  - Is the content easy to understand?
  - What are the positive and negative features of the website?
  - Is it easy to use the website and navigate from page to page.
  - What could be improved?

User Name:	
What is the purpose of the website?	
Is the content easy to understand?	
What are the positive and negative features of the website?	Positives: • • Negatives: • •
Is it easy to use the website and navigate from page to page.	
What could be improved?	

A User form could be created so that users testing the website and write their feedback.