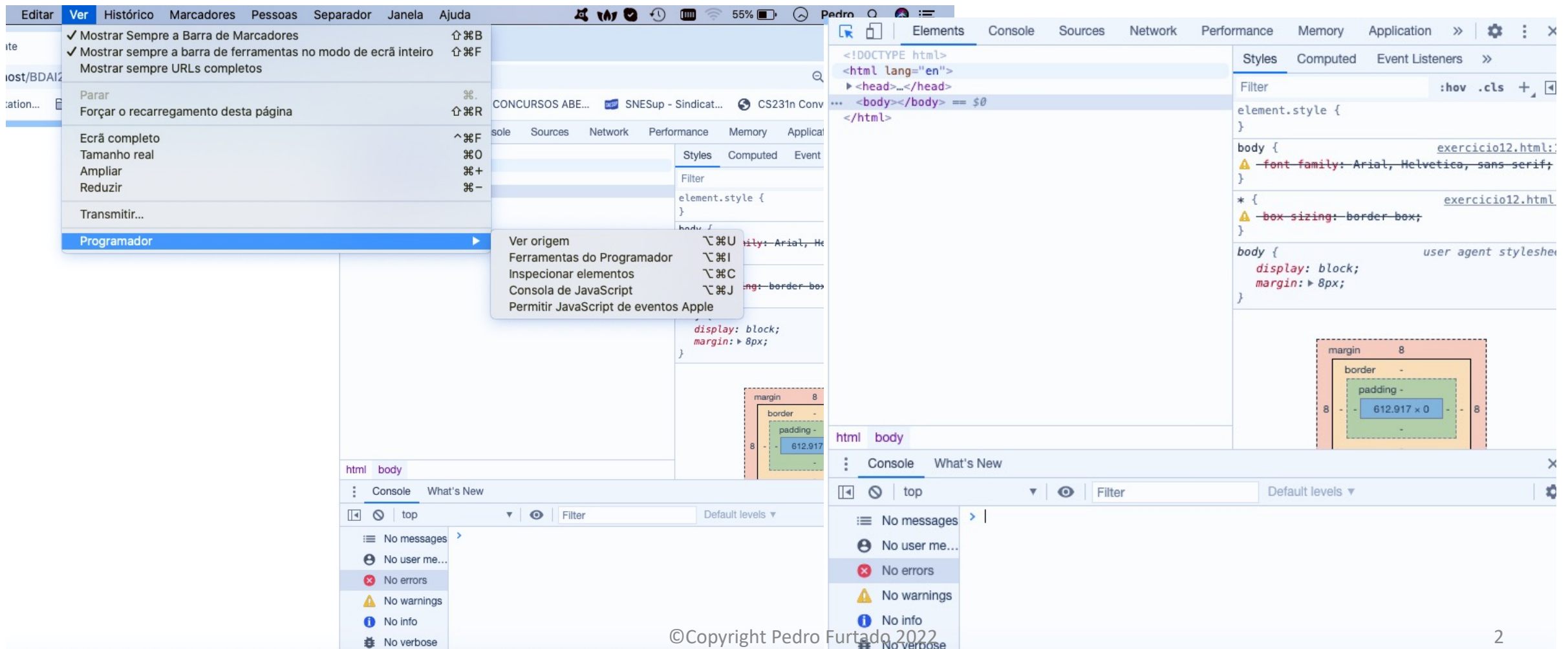# HTML and CSS

Breve introdução

Objectivo: perceber apenas o que é e como funciona

Como ver os erros da pagina HTML, Javascript, css, etc?

Creating your Web Site
Technologies & Tools

- Markup Languages
  - HTML, DHTML, XML, XSLT, etc....
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
- Scripting languages (code)
  - perl,javascript,php, etc....
- Web creation and editing software
  - **Any basic text editor**
  - **Notepad,** FrontPage, Coldfusion, Flash, Hotmetal, Site Builder, etc..

Markup Languages - HTML

Derived from SGML

(Standard Generalized Markup Language)

- **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage

HTML Fundamentals

- Clear text, case insensitive

- Ignores white space

- Comprised of tags   <tag>,

- Open tags and closed tags <tag>, </tag>

HTML - Fundamentals

- Opened tags
  -
  - <hr/>,
  -

- Closed tags
  - <name attributes> stuff </name>
  - text to be bolded
  - <h1>level 1 heading text</h1>

- Comments
                 < ! - -   comment text -- >

HTML – Fundamentals

Document Structure

< HTML >

Header

Body

< / HTML>

HTML – Fundamentals
Basic Structure

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> The title of your html page </title>
        <meta_tags/>
    </head>
    <body>


        <! - - your web page content and markup  - ->


    </body>
</html>
```

HTML - Fundamentals

header

<body>

    Hello world

</body>

Como "correr" isto, ou ver a pagina?

- ## No browser

- Abrir a página directamente do ficheiro, só para ver o conteudo

  - Basta guardar o ficheiro com o html num ficheiro .html e tocar das vezes por cima dele ou,

  - Ir ao browser e abrir o ficheiro no browser

- Mostrar a página para acesso em qualquer sitio do mundo, estando ela alojada no seu computador

  - Correr o MAMP: isso corre tb o que se chama um webserver (Apache), que é uma aplicação que serve acessos de qualquer parte do mundo a paginas web alojadas num computador

  - Qualquer ficheiro .hmtl que você ponha numa directoria htdocs do local onde ficou o apache instalado no seu computador sera mostrada quando você puser no browser o nome desse ficheiro. Se o ficheiro for html1.html, será:

    http://localhost/html1.html

- **URL= universal resource locator: endereço como o exemplo aqui dado...**

HTML - Fundamentals

Mike Tyler
PO Box 190387
Hungry Horse, Mt 59919

Read my Bio

HTML - Fundamentals

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

Mike Tyler

PO Box 190387

Hungry Horse, Mt 59919

</body>

</html>

HTML - Fundamentals

header

<body>
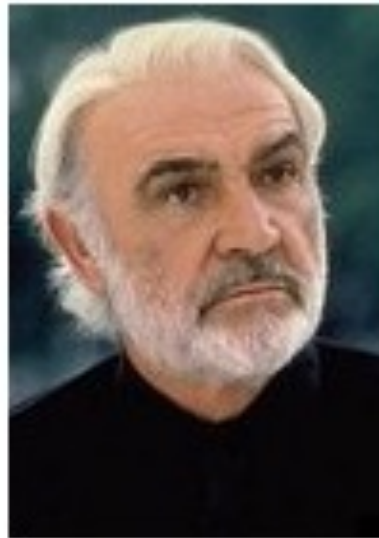
Mike Tyler

PO Box 190387

Hungry Horse, Mt 59919

</body>

HTML - Fundamentals

header

<body>

    Mike Tyler
PO Box 190387
Hungry Horse, Mt 59919

</body>

HTML - Fundamentals

header

<body>

Mike Tyler

PO Box 190387

Hungry Horse, Mt 59919

</body>

HTML - Fundamentals

header

\<body\>

\<p align='center'\>

\
  \<b\>Mike Tyler\</b\>\<br\>
  PO Box 190387\<br\>
  Hungry Horse, Mt 59919\<br\>\</font\>
  \</p\>

\</body\>

HTML - Fundamentals

header

\<body\>

  \<p align='center'\>

  \
    \<b\>Mike Tyler\</b\>\<br\>
    PO Box 190387\<br\>
    Hungry Horse, Mt 59919\<br\>\</font\>
    \</p\>

  \<img src='http://www.myserver.com/images/mike.jpg'/\>

\</body\>

HTML - Fundamentals

header

<body>

  <p align='center'>

    Mike Tyler
    PO Box 190387
    Hungry Horse, Mt 59919

    </p>
    <img src='http://www.domain.com/images/mike.jpg'>
Read my Bio

</body>

HTML - Fundamentals

Mike Tyler
PO Box 190387
Hungry Horse, Mt 59919

Read my Bio

HTML - Fundamentals

ANCHORS (Hypertext Link)

<A href="url" >Displayed text </A>

HTML – Fundamentals

Hypertext links

**Click this link **

Click this link

opens **mywebpage.html** in the window / frame named "**window2**"
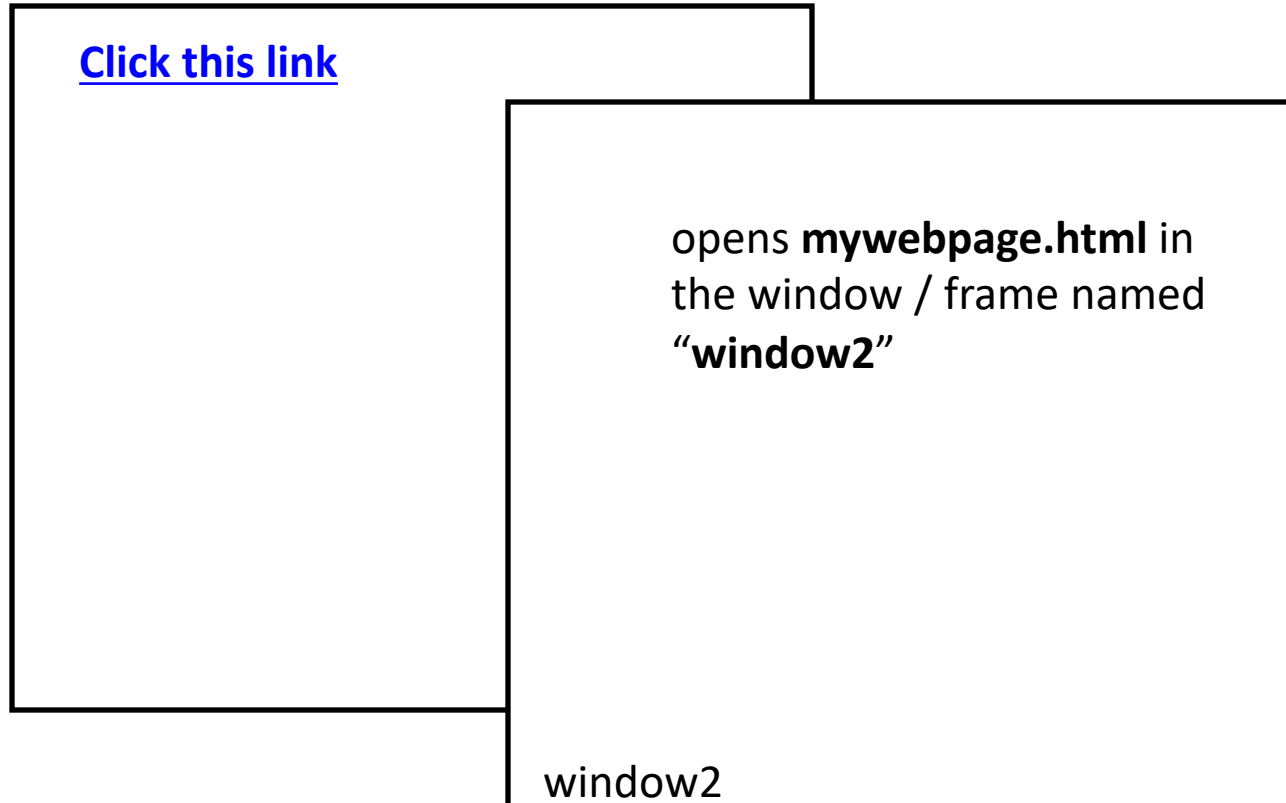
window2

HTML - Fundamentals

ANCHORS (Hypertext Link)

<A href="url" attributes>Displayed text </A>

attributes

- NAME = "text"
- TITLE = "text"
- TARGET = "frame_name|window_name"

HTML – Fundamentals
Colors

- Cathode Ray Tubes (CRT)

All colours are obtained from RGB triples
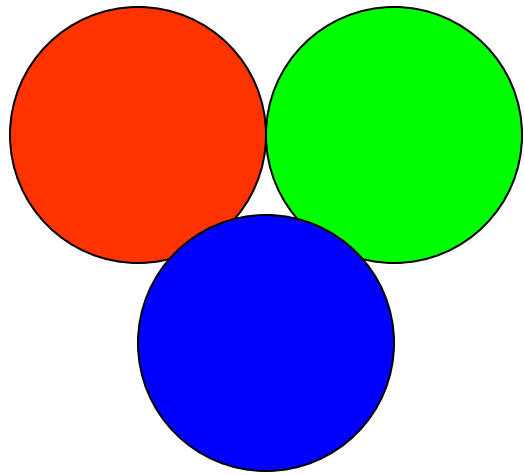
Screens are:
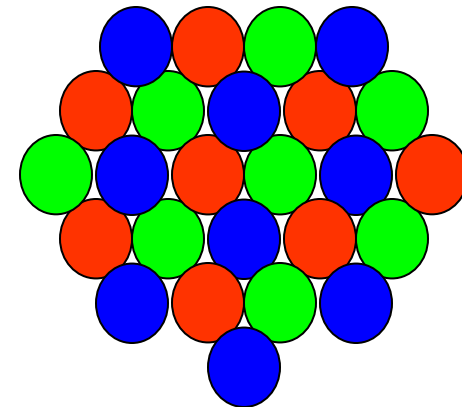
HTML – Fundamentals
Colors

color = "red" (Browser compatibility issues)

color = "#FF0000"

values vary from 00 to FF (hexadecimal)

0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,a,b,c,d,e,f

#FF FF FF

Red

Green

Blue
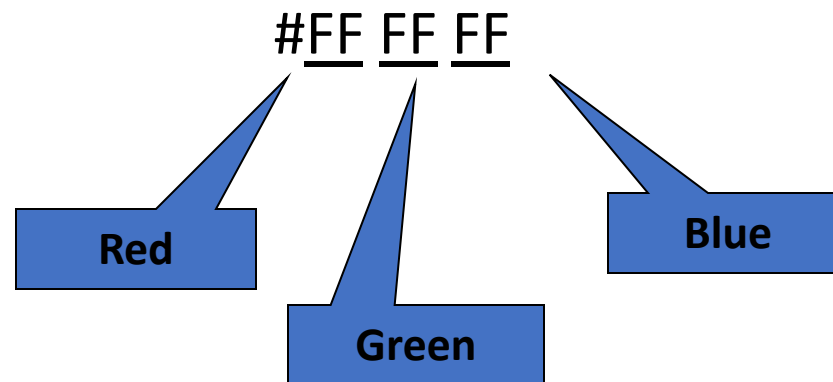
HTML – Fundamentals
Headings

- Renders text as a heading, the rendering depending on the level of heading selected. Headings should be automatically spaced from the body text.

<h1>Heading 1 level text</h1>

<h2>Heading 2 level text</h2>

<h3>Heading 3 level text</h3>

<h4>Heading 4 level text</h4>

<h5>Heading 5 level text</h5>

<h6>Heading 6 level text</h6>

HTML – Fundamentals
Lists

Unordered list

```
<ul>
   <li>apples</li>
   <li>bananas</li>
   <li>grapes</li>
   <li>strawberries</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered list

```
<ol type='i' start='2'>
   <li>apples</li>
   <li>bananas</li>
   <li>grapes</li>
   <li>strawberries</li>
</ol>
```

HTML – Fundamentals
Lists

Unordered list

- apples

- bananas

- grapes

- strawberries

Ordered list

II. apples

III. bananas

IV. grapes

V. strawberries

HTML – Fundamentals
Tables

Class Grades

HTML – Fundamentals
Tables

```
<TABLE>
    <CAPTION ALIGN="bottom">Class Grades</CAPTION>
    <TR>
            <TH>Student</TH>
            <TH>Grade</TH>
    </TR>
    <TR>
            <TD>Tom</TD>
            <TD>B+</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
            <TD>Sue</TD>
            <TD>A-</TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
```

HTML – Fundamentals
Tables

- BORDER=*value*

- ALIGN=*left|right|center*

- CELLSPACING=*value*

- CELLPADDING=*value*

- WIDTH=*value|percent*

HTML – Fundamentals
Tables

```
<TABLE BORDER=1 WIDTH="50%" CELLPADDING="6" CELLSPACING="2" ALIGN="RIGHT">
    <CAPTION ALIGN="bottom">Class Grades</CAPTION>
    <TR>
            <TH>Student</TH>
            <TH>Grade</TH>
    </TR>
    <TR>
            <TD>Tom</TD>
            <TD>B+</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
            <TD>Sue</TD>
            <TD>A-</TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
```

HTML – Fundamentals
Tables

Student	Grade
Tom	B-
Sue	A+

Class Grades

Tabela de employees

Employees

Nome	Função	Departamento
Joao Sampaio	Presidente	Contabilidade
Augusto Reis	Encarregado	Investigação
Maria Dias	Analista	Investigação

```
<body>

<h2><b>Employees</b></h2>

<table id="empdepTable"> <!-- style="width:70%">  -->
  <tr>
    <th>Nome</th>
    <th>Função</th>
    <th>Departamento</th>
</tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joao Sampaio</td>
    <td>Presidente</td>
    <td>Contabilidade</td>
</tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Augusto Reis</td>
    <td>Encarregado</td>
    <td>Investigação</td>
</tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Maria Dias</td>
    <td>Analista</td>
    <td>Investigação</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
```

Form

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms.asp

Form

Home   HTML   HTML Forms   Tryit: HTML form element

Run ›

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Forms</h2>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called
"/action_page.php".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Form

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Forms</h2>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action_page.php".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

form

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Forms</h2>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"
value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"
value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent
to a page called "/action_page.php".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML – Fundamentals
DIV
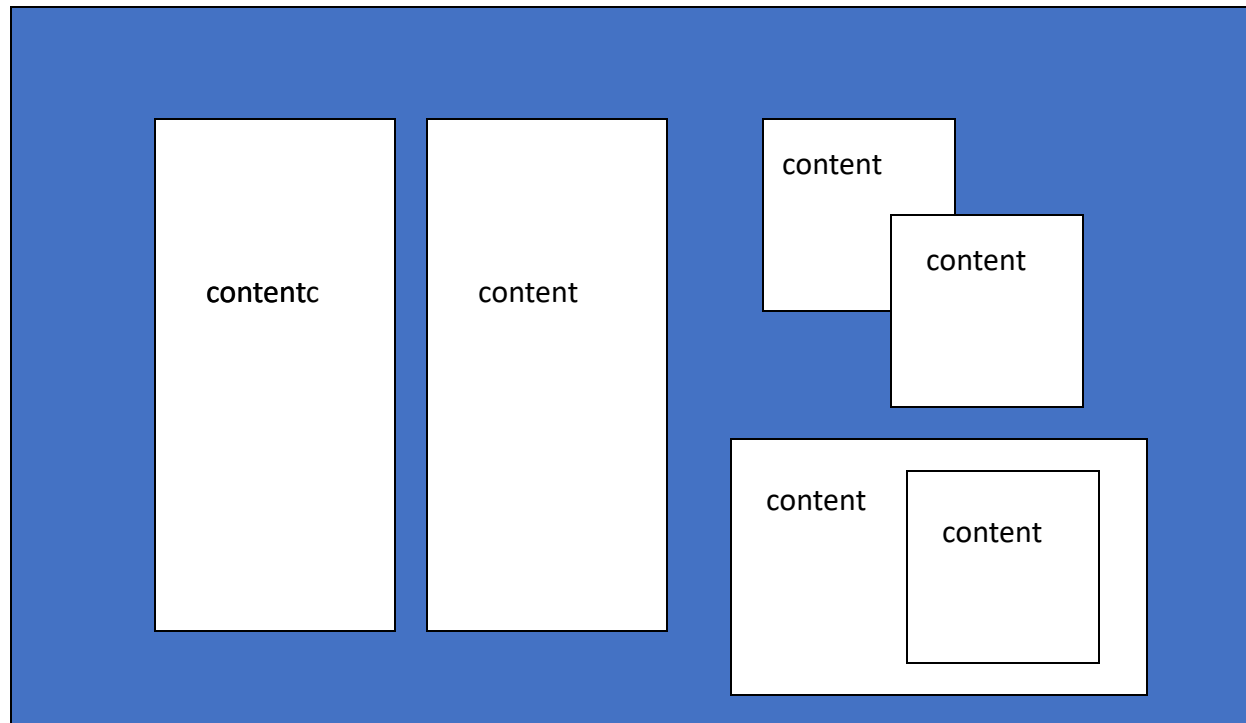
HTML – Fundamentals

DIV – separa conteudos na pagina

<div attributes> content </div>

attributes

- ID="name"
- STYLE = "style parameters re: CSS"

HTML – Fundamentals
DIV

< DIV ID="fred"
STYLE = "POSITION:absolute|relative;

VISIBILITY:visible:hidden;

Z-INDEX:number;

WIDTH:width in pixels;

HEIGHT:height in pixels;

TOP:pixels from top of page or block;

LEFT:pixels from left edge of page or block;

PADDING:margin in pixels;

other style attributes; " >

content

</DIV>

HTML – Fundamentals
DIV

<div style="position:absolute; left:**100px**; top:**100px**; width:**100px**; height:**100px**; background-color:#ffffff; ">

HTML – Fundamentals
CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

- Styles enable you to define a consistent 'look' for your documents by describing **once** how headings, paragraphs, quotes, etc. should be displayed.

- Style sheet syntax is made up of three parts:

    selector {property: value}
    selector = element.class

    H1 {text-align: center; color: blue}

HTML – Fundamentals
CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

H1 {text-align: center; color: blue}

A {color:green; font-familiy:arial,courier; font-weight:bold;}

td { align:center; background-color:grey; border-color:red;}

div {position:absolute; visibily:hidden; margin:10px }

font {color:navy; font-size:2pt; font-face:trebuchet; }

hr {color:#ff0000; width:80%; align:center; }

table {width:80%; align:center; border:2px; padding:5px; }

HTML – Fundamentals
CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)
<u>Embedded</u>

\<head\>
\<title\> My Page Title \</title\>

\<style TYPE="text/css \>
\<! - -
element.class { property:value; }
element.class { property:value; }
- - \>
\</style\>
\</head\>

HTML – Fundamentals

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

<u>Linked</u>

Styles can be defined in a separate file

 text

 text

mystyles.css

<head>

<LINK REL="stylesheet" HREF="mystyles.css" TYPE="text/css">

</head>

HTML – Fundamentals

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

/* Example style sheet file (note how this comment was created) */

BODY   {background: #FFFFD8; margin-top: 20}

A:link   {color: #400080; background: #FFFFD8}

H1   {font-weight: bold; text-align: center; color: #006000; background: #FFFFD8; font-family: Gill Sans, Arial, sans-serif; }

font.caption {font-family: Gill Sans, Arial, sans-serif; font-style: italic; }

/* End of example style sheet file */

HTML – Fundamentals

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

<u>Inline</u>

Styles can be placed within individual elements

<font style="color:red; font-face:ariel;" >

HTML – Fundamentals
CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

Using IDs

- IDs enable you to define a unique style which you can apply to a number of elements.

<STYLE>

<!–

      #copyright {font-style:italic; font-size:smaller; }

-->

</STYLE>

<p **ID="copyright"**> Any textual content </p>

HTML – Fundamentals

Images

img.pics { width:75px; height:50px; border-width:3px }

Resources

http://www.w3schools.com/

- **HTML Tutorials**
  Learn HTML
  Learn XHTML
  Learn CSS
  Learn TCP/IP

- **Browser Scripting**
  Learn JavaScript
  Learn DHTML
  Learn VBScript
  Learn HTML DOM
  Learn WMLScript

- **Server Scripting**
  Learn SQL
  Learn ASP
  Learn ADO
  Learn PHP

- **XML Tutorials**
  Learn XML
  Learn XSL
  Learn XSLT
  Learn XSL-FO
  Learn XPath
  Learn XQuery
  Learn XLink
  Learn XPointer
  Learn DTD
  Learn Schema
  Learn XML DOM
  Learn XForms
  Learn SOAP
  Learn WSDL
  Learn RDF
  Learn RSS
  Learn WAP

- **.NET (dotnet)**
  .NET Microsoft
  .NET ASP
  .NET Mobile

- **Multimedia**
  Learn Media
  Learn SMIL
  Learn SVG
  Learn Flash

- **Web Building**
  Web Building
  Web W3C
  Web Browsers
  Web Quality
  Web Semantic
  Web Careers
  Web Hosting
  Web Certification

Página vazia

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
        <head>

        </head>

        <body>

        </body>

</html>
```

Exercicio1: Intro to css (exercicio1.html)

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    color: red;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

Selector   Declaration   Declaration

h1 { color:blue; font-size:12px;}

Property   Value   Property   Value

Exercicio 2: coloured

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
    color: white;
    text-align: center;
}

p {
    font-family: verdana;
    font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>


</head>
<body>


</body>
</html>
```

```
<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>


</body>
</html>
```

My First CSS Example

This is a paragraph.

Exercicio3: Where to put the css

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

My First CSS Example

This is a paragraph.
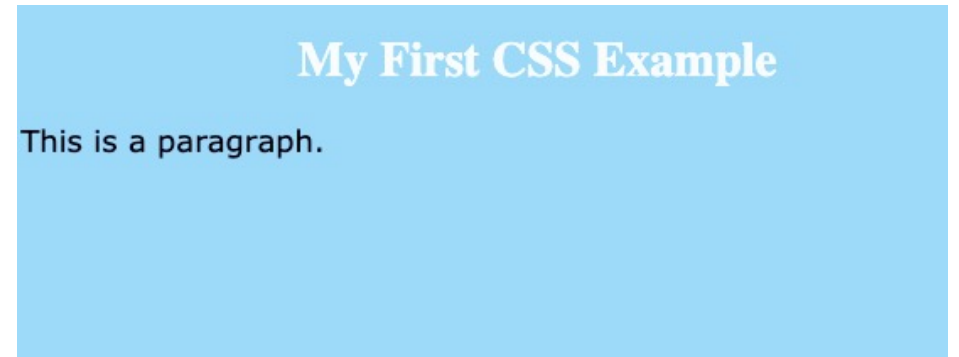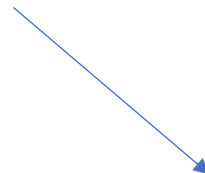
```
body {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
    color: navy;
    margin-left: 20px;
}
```

CSS Color Names

In CSS, a color can be specified by using a color name:

| Tomato | Orange | DodgerBlue | MediumSeaGreen |
| Gray | SlateBlue | Violet | LightGray |
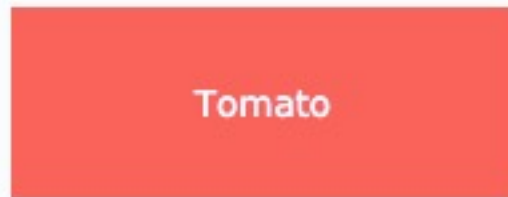
4R: colours

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <body>
        <h1 style="background-color:Tomato;">Tomato</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:Orange;">Orange</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">DodgerBlue</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:MediumSeaGreen;">MediumSeaGreen</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:Gray;">Gray</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:SlateBlue;">SlateBlue</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:Violet;">Violet</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:LightGray;">LightGray</h1>
    </body>
</html>
```

Tomato
Orange
DodgerBlue
MediumSeaGreen
Gray
SlateBlue
Violet
LightGray
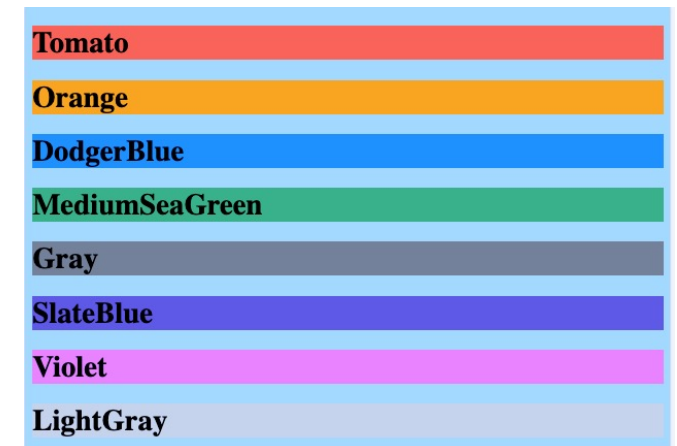
Material adicional

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
        <body>
                <h3 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h3>
                <p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer
adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam
erat volutpat.</p>
                <p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis
nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo
consequat.</p>
        </body>
</html>
```

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

6R: Borders

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
        <body>
                <h1 style="border: 2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
                <h1 style="border: 2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
                <h1 style="border: 2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
        </body>
</html>
```

7R: cores numericas

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <body>
        <h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 0, 0);">rgb(255, 0, 0)</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:rgb(0, 0, 255);">rgb(0, 0, 255)</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:rgb(60, 179, 113);">rgb(60, 179, 113)</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:rgb(238, 130, 238);">rgb(238, 130, 238)</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 165, 0);">rgb(255, 165, 0)</h1>
        <h1 style="background-color:rgb(106, 90, 205);">rgb(106, 90, 205)</h1>
        <p>In HTML, you can specify colors using RGB values.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```


rgb(255, 0, 0)

rgb(0, 0, 255)

rgb(60, 179, 113)

rgb(238, 130, 238)

rgb(255, 165, 0)

rgb(106, 90, 205)

In HTML, you can specify colors using RGB values.
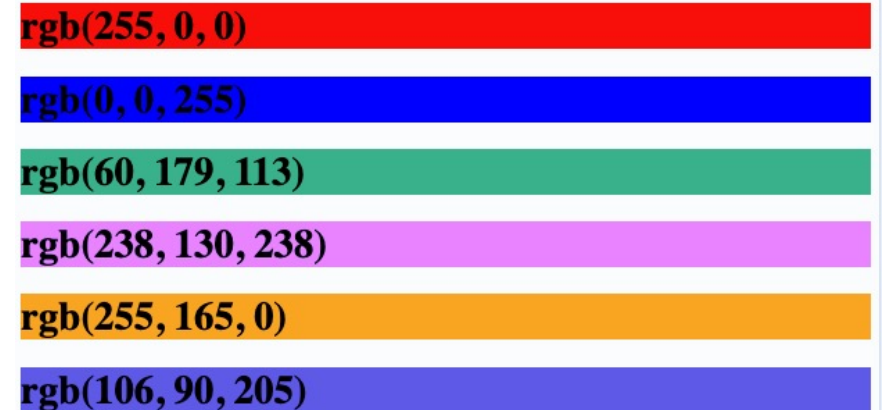
Exercicio 8: cores em valores Hex

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
     <body>
          <h1 style="background-color:#ff0000;">#ff0000</h1>
          <h1 style="background-color:#0000ff;">#0000ff</h1>
          <h1 style="background-color:#3cb371;">#3cb371</h1>
          <h1 style="background-color:#ee82ee;">#ee82ee</h1>
          <h1 style="background-color:#ffa500;">#ffa500</h1>
          <h1 style="background-color:#6a5acd;">#6a5acd</h1>
          <p>In HTML, you can specify colors using Hex values.</p>
     </body>
</html>
```

#ff0000

#0000ff

#3cb371

#ee82ee

#ffa500

#6a5acd

In HTML, you can specify colors using Hex values.

Shades of gray are often defined using equal values for all the 3 light sources:

Example

rgb(0, 0, 0)	rgb(60, 60, 60)
rgb(120, 120, 120)	rgb(180, 180, 180)
rgb(240, 240, 240)	rgb(255, 255, 255)

Auto Sidebar

This sidebar is as tall as its content (the links), and is always shown.

Scroll down the page to see the result.

Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum definitiones no quo, maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae gloriatur ius te, id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et. Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.

Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum definitiones no quo, maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae gloriatur ius te, id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et. Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.

Sidebar links: About, Services, Clients, Contact

```
<body>

<div class="sidenav">
 <a href="#about">About</a>
 <a href="#services">Services</a>
 <a href="#clients">Clients</a>
 <a href="#contact">Contact</a>
</div>

<div class="main">
 <h2>Auto Sidebar</h2>
 <p>This sidebar is as tall as its content (the links), and is always shown.</p>
 <p>Scroll down the page to see the result.</p>
 <p>Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum definitiones no quo, maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae gloriatur ius te, id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et. Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.</p>
```
REPETE O ULTIMO <p>...</p> 4 vezes
```
</div>

</body>
```

Auto Sidebar

About
Services
Clients
Contact

This sidebar is as tall as its content (the links), and is always shown.

Scroll down the page to see the result.

Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum definitiones no quo, maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae gloriatur ius te, id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et. Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.

Some text to enable scrolling.. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum definitiones no quo, maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae gloriatur ius te, id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et. Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.

```css
.sidenav {
  width: 130px;
  position: fixed;
  z-index: 1;
  top: 20px;
  left: 10px;
  background: #eee;
  overflow-x: hidden;
  padding: 8px 0;
}


.sidenav a {
  padding: 6px 8px 6px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 25px;
  color: #2196F3;
  display: block;
}


.sidenav a:hover {
  color: #064579;
}
```

```css
.main {
  margin-left: 140px; /* Same width as the sidebar + left position in px */
  font-size: 28px; /* Increased text to enable scrolling */
  padding: 0px 10px;
```

Exercicio 17: sidebar preto e fixo

```css
body {
  font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
}

.sidenav {
  height: 100%;
  width: 200px;
  position: fixed;
  z-index: 1;
  top: 0;
  left: 0;
  background-color: #111;
  overflow-x: hidden;
  padding-top: 20px;
}

.sidenav a {
  padding: 6px 6px 6px 32px;
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 25px;
  color: #818181;
  display: block;
}
```

About
Services
Clients
Contact

Sidenav Example

This sidenav is always shown.
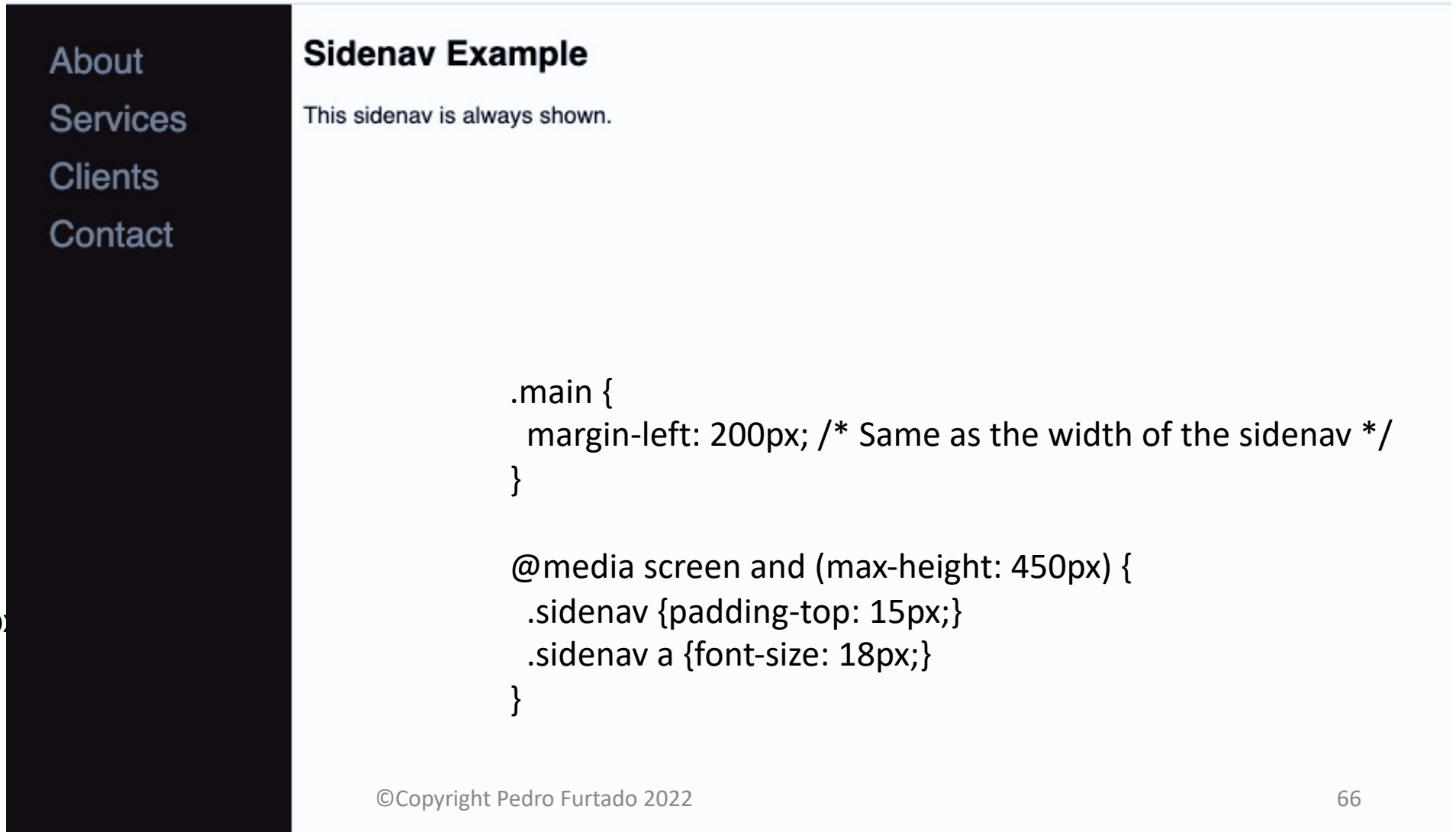
```css
.main {
  margin-left: 200px; /* Same as the width of the sidenav */
}

@media screen and (max-height: 450px) {
  .sidenav {padding-top: 15px;}
  .sidenav a {font-size: 18px;}
}
```

Run URLs

https://www.w3schools.com/howto/default.asp

Webpage Layout and Website Design

- Technical definitions:
  - A webpage is a single HTML document
  - A website is a collection of related webpages
- Designing a good website requires more than just putting together a few pages

Examples

- www.projectpuffin.org
- www.pmlodge.com
- www.uintafishing.com
- www.uncommonadv.com

Web Page Layout

- Layout of web pages is very important

- Poor layout makes for -
  - Difficult navigation
  - Hard to locate information on page
  - Visually unappealing

Tables, tables, tables!

- Use tables to lay out your pages!
- Make the table borders invisible
- A 2x2 table works well
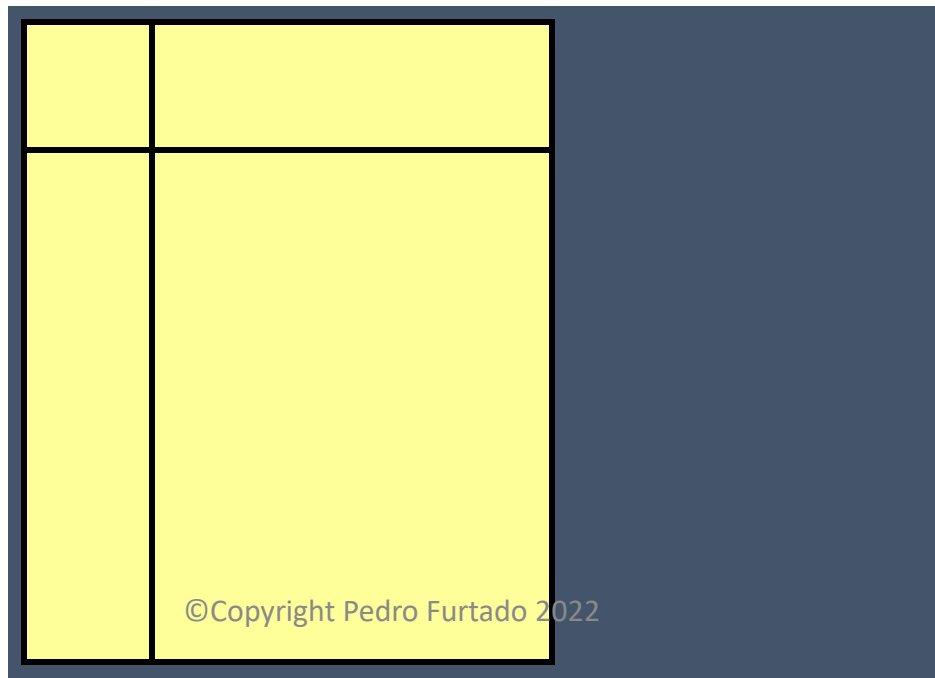
Areas of a Web Page

A 2 x 2 Layout

Other Designs

- www.adobe.com (menu on right)

- www.uintafishing.com (many columns)

Table within a table

The outer table

The inner table

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The inner table

78

Centered with three columns

Really complicated design!

Dimensions in a 2x2 table

Up to 760 wide*

100-140
wide

Up to 650 wide

	Header
Logo And Menu	Content

Different Resolutions

- http://www.dreamink.com/design6.shtml
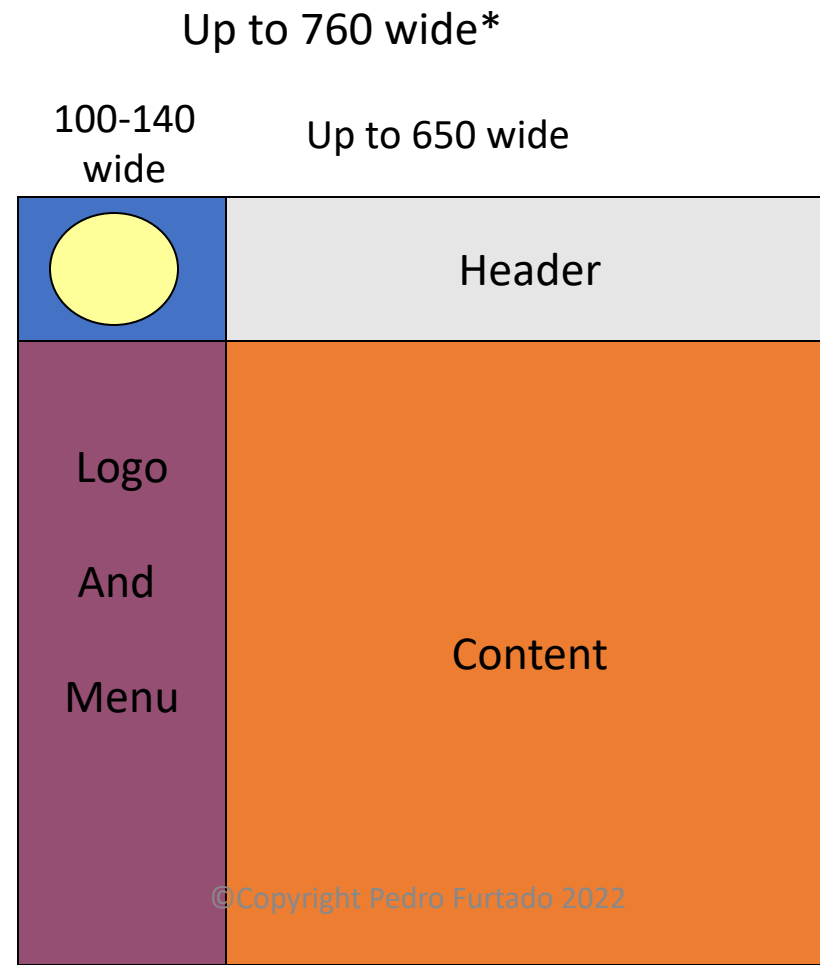
Splash Page

- The index.html file is called the "Splash Page"

- It is the key page—the first page visitors usually see

- Must be visually attractive, informative, and easy to navigate

- Examples:
    - www.projectpuffin.org
    - www.pmlodge.com
    - www.uncommonadv.com
    - www.rainforestandreef.org

Organizing Information

- Decide what info goes on each page
  - Friends page
  - Family page
  - Personal page
  - Hobbies page

Good Web Communication

- Be Concise

- Limit choices – use a hierarchical structure
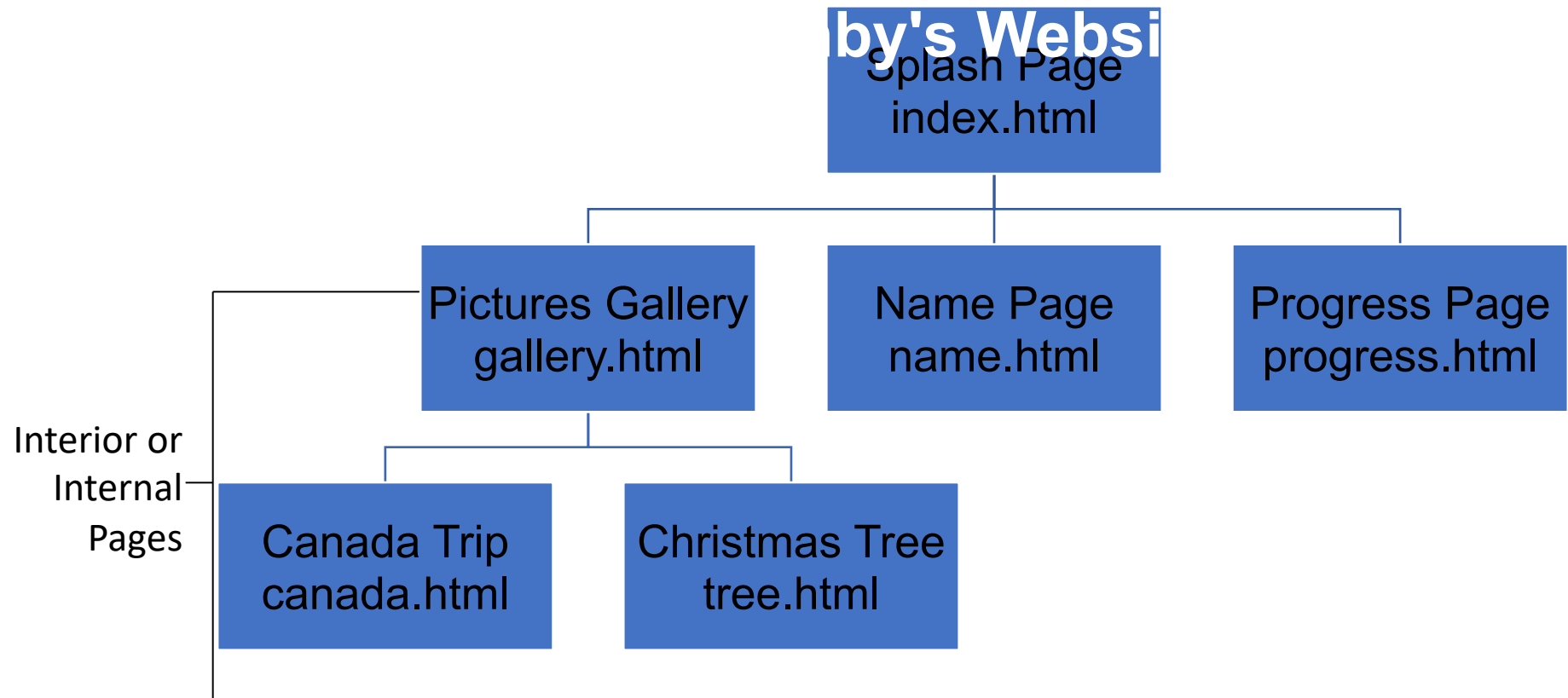 - A hierarchy is a structured organization where some pages are at a higher level than others
  - Hierarchy results in a site map with multiple levels

Site Map

- A site map is designed to show the connections between pages
- A graphical site map uses lines to connect linked pages

Site Map

by's Websi

Splash Page
index.html

Pictures Gallery
gallery.html

Name Page
name.html

Progress Page
progress.html

Interior or
Internal
Pages

Canada Trip
canada.html

Christmas Tree
tree.html

Design Theme

- Choose a common layout for your website. The Splash Page will probably differ but interior pages should be the same
- Use tables to control placement throughout

Consistency in Design

- Use the same font throughout!
- Use consistent graphics in website – do not use ultra modern on one page and calligraphy on another
- Use color scheme that is consistent

Where to get help on design

- Web Pages for more info
    - http://info.med.yale.edu/caim/manual/contents.html
- Good places for Graphics
    - www.clipart.com
    - http://free-clip-art.com/
- Fonts
    - http://www.1001freefonts.com/fontfiles/main.htm