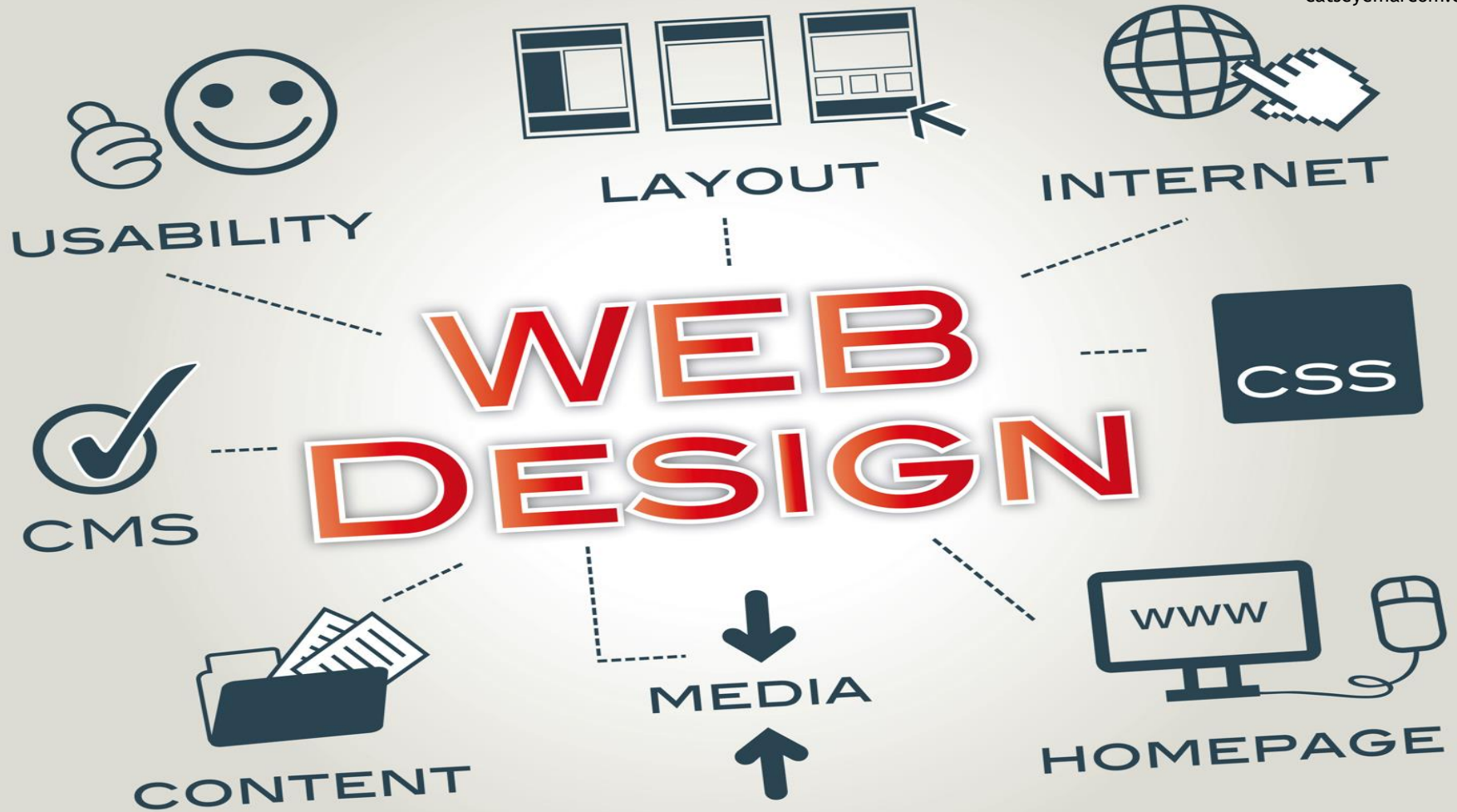


# Overview of Web design and HTML

Dr. Sumonta Kasemvilas

# Index

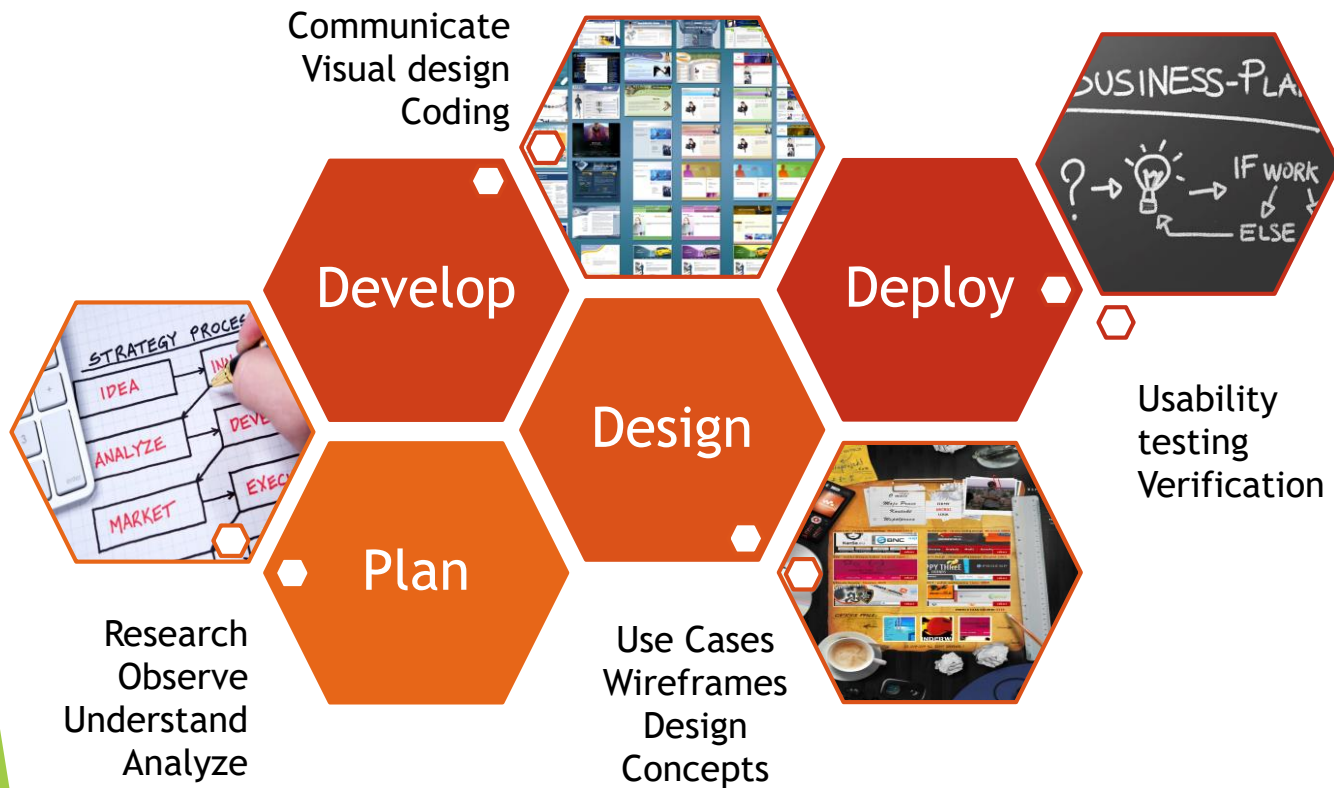
- Overview of Web design technology
- Introduction of HTML
- Assignment



# What is web design?

- This includes both the design principles: balance, contrast, emphasis and unity
- the design element: lines, shapes, texture, color and direction

# Steps of Web design





**DISCOVERY**



**SKETCHES**



**MOCKUPS**



**CODE**



**TEST & LAUNCH**

<http://strongdesign.co/what-can-i-expect-from-my-website-redesign-project/>

# Introduction to HTML

- ▶ HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- ▶ HTML is a markup language that is a set of markup tags
- ▶ HTML documents are also called web pages.
- ▶ Start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags
- ▶ HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "list", "table", and so on
- ▶ Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

# HTML Page Structure

1. ประกาศDoc Type เพื่อบอกว่าเราใช้คำสั่ง HTML รุ่นใด  
และบอกชนิดของเอกสาร (Document Type Definition : DTD)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

```
< html>
```

2. ประกาศHTML ต้องเริ่มต้นด้วย <html> และปิดด้วย </html>

```
< head>
```

```
<title> WTD 2017</title>
```

```
< /head>
```

```
< body>
```

```
</body>
```

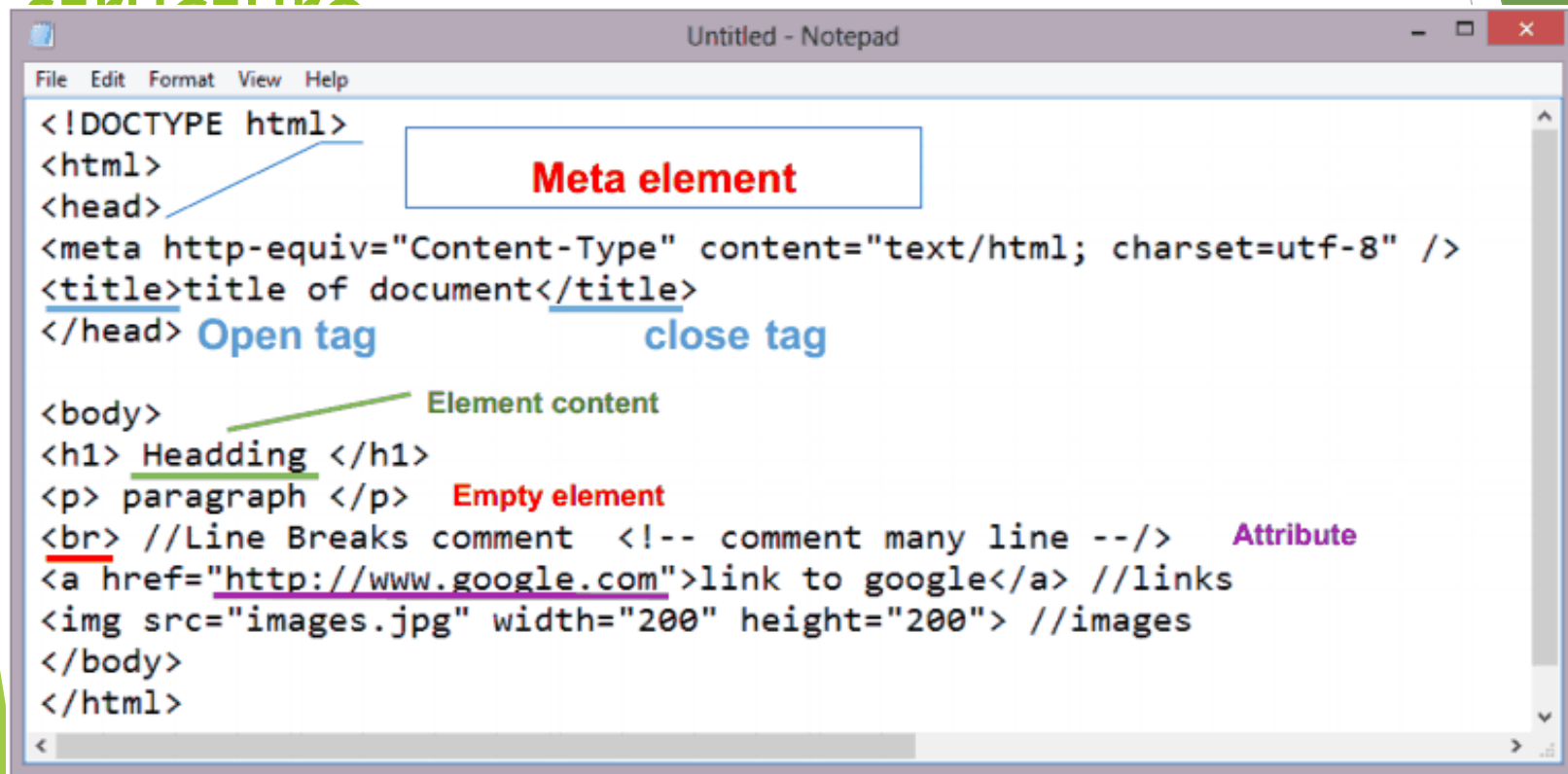
```
< /html>
```

3. ประกาศHead เพื่อระบุรายละเอียดเว็บเพจ ซึ่งคำสั่ง  
ที่อยู่ในส่วนนี้จะไม่ได้แสดงผลให้เห็นในหน้าเว็บเพจ  
เช่น title, meta name, css และ script ต่างๆ

4. ประกาศBody เพื่อระบุส่วนที่แสดงเนื้อหาบนหน้าเว็บเพจ  
เช่น ข้อความ รูปภาพ ลิงค์



# Visualization of an HTML page structure



The image shows a Notepad window titled "Untitled - Notepad" containing HTML code. Several parts of the code are annotated with lines pointing to them and text labels:

- Meta element:** A blue box highlights the `<!DOCTYPE html>` and `<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />` lines.
- Open tag:** A blue label points to the `<head>` tag.
- close tag:** A blue label points to the `</title>` tag.
- Element content:** A green label points to the text "Headding" inside the `<h1>` tag.
- Empty element:** A red label points to the `<br>` tag.
- Attribute:** A purple label points to the `href="http://www.google.com"` attribute in the `<a>` tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>title of document</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> Headding </h1>
<p> paragraph </p>
<br> //Line Breaks comment  <!-- comment many line -->
<a href="http://www.google.com">link to google</a> //links
 //images
</body>
</html>
```

# HTML Versions and <!Doctype> declaration

- ▶ HTML  
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML Level 1//EN">
- ▶ HTML 2.0  
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
- ▶ HTML 3.2  
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2//EN">
- ▶ HTML 4.0  
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN">
- ▶ XHTML strict  
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN">
- ▶ HTML 5.0  
<!DOCTYPE HTML>

# Head design

Title: show in title bar of web browser

- `<title> WDT 2017</title>`

Meta name: keyword for search engine

- `<meta name="Keywords" content="HTML, Web design, สอน HTML">`

Style sheet: set font, color, size etc.

- `<style type="text/css">  
p { color:red; }  
</style>`

Link: include file to webpage

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

# HTML tags

- HTML Inline Elements  
Examples: `<font>`, `<b>`, `<a>`, `<img>`
- HTML Block Elements  
Examples: `<h1>`, `<p>`, `<ul>`, `<table>`
- HTML Grouping Tags  
Examples:  
`<div>` : block-level  
`<span>` : inline

# Font

fonts are defined with the `<font>` tag.  
Optional attributes are face, color, size

## Example:

```
<p><font size="3" color="red">This is Red</font></p>
```

```
<p><font size="5" color="green">This is Green</font></p>
```

```
<p><font face="Tahoma" color="blue">This is Blue</font></p>
```

This is Red

This is Green

This is Blue

# HTML Links

A hyperlink (or link) is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on to jump to another document.

## HTML Link Syntax

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

### Example Link to Google

```
<a href="http://www.google.com/">Google</a>
```

If new tab use Google

```
<a href="http://www.google.com/" target="_blank">Google</a>
```

## Link id Attribute

```
< a id="link"> Test link</a>
```

Inside the same document:

```
<a href="#link">Go to link</a>
```

# List

lists are defined with the `<ul>` tag.  
`<li>` element to define a list item.  
`<ol>` element to define an ordered list.

**Example:**

**`<h1>An Unordered HTML List</h1>`**

**`<ul>`**

**`<li>Sedan</li>`**

**`<li>SUV</li>`**

**`<li>Van</li>`**

**`</ul>`**

**`<h1>An Ordered HTML List</h1>`**

**`<ol>`**

**`<li>Sedan</li>`**

**`<li>SUV</li>`**

**`<li>Van</li>`**

**`</ol>`**

## **An Unordered HTML List**

- Sedan
- SUV
- Van

## **An Ordered HTML List**

1. Sedan
2. SUV
3. Van

# Table

Tables are defined with the **<table>** tag.

A table is divided into rows with the **<tr>** tag. (tr stands for table row)

A row is divided into data cells with the **<td>** tag. (td stands for table data)

A row can also be divided into headings with the **<th>** tag. (th stands for table heading)

**Example:**

```
<table style="width:400px" border="1">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>1</td>
```

```
<td>2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>3</td>
```

```
<td>4</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

1	2
3	4



## Table

Try it!

How is HTML code above will produce the following result?

Subject	Name	Room
322432	Web design	6601
322793	Research Methodology	8504

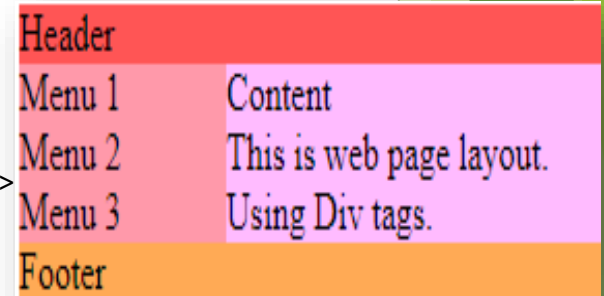
# Div

- ▶ The **<div>** tag defines a division or a section in an **HTML** document.
- ▶ The **<div>** tag is used to group block-elements to format them with CSS.



# Example of HTML Layout with Div

```
<html>
<div id="header"style="background-color:#FF5555;width:400;float: left;">
  Header
</div>
<div id="menu" style="background-color:#FF99AA;width:100px;float:left;clear: left;">
  Menu 1<br />
  Menu 2<br />
  Menu 3
</div>
<div id="content" style="background-color:#FFBBFF;width:300px;float: left;">
  Content <br />
  This is web page layout. <br />
  Using Div tags.
</div>
<div id="footer"style="background-color:#FFAA55;width:400;;clear:both">
  Footer
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



Header	
Menu 1	Content
Menu 2	This is web page layout.
Menu 3	Using Div tags.
Footer	

# Form

**Form (HTML)** A webform, web **form** or **HTML form** on a web page allows a user to enter data that is sent to a server for processing. **Forms** can resemble paper or database **forms** because web users fill out the **forms** using checkboxes, radio buttons, or text f

# Example with Form

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="/showdata.php">
  First name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="sFirstname" value="">
  <br>
  Last name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="sLastname" value="">
  <br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

<p>Click submit.
<br>the input data sent to a page called "/showdata.php".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

First name:

Last name:

Submit

Click submit.

The input data sent to a page called "/showdata.php".

# Tools

- ▶ ATOM Text Editor (freeware)
- ▶ Edit plus
- ▶ Notepad
- ▶ Dream waver
- ▶ Microsoft FrontPage

# Assignment#1

Write HTML Code following the figure in notepad or notepad++. 1. Using div, list, table 2. Using HTML

