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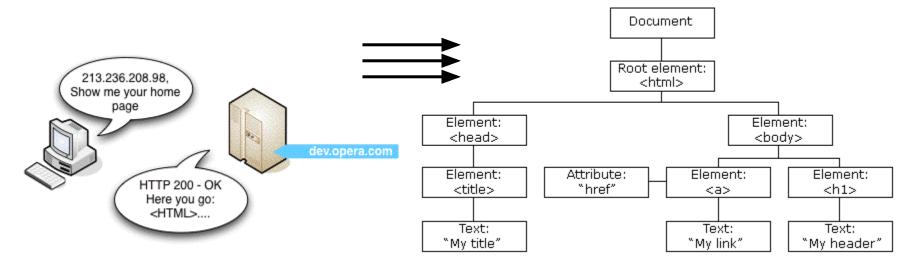
Web Development

HTML Structure, Layouts & Introduction to CSS



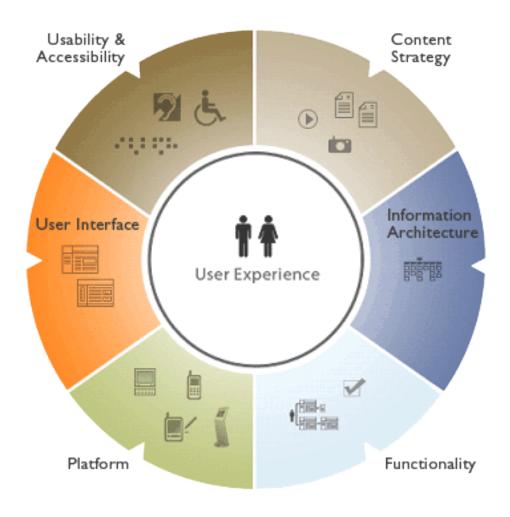
What's a Document?

- It's a piece of hierarchically arranged information
- Something that has a URI and can return representations
- Can be available in many different formats and languages
- It's rendered by a web browser



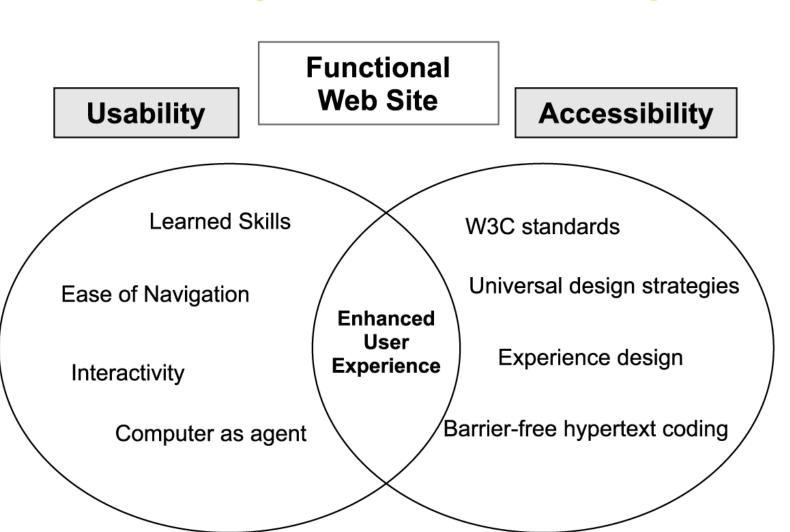


What's a Document for Users?





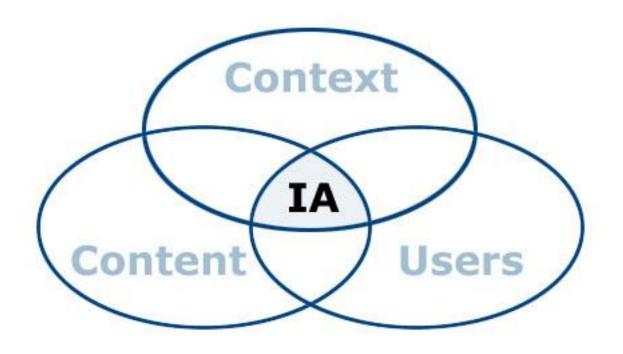
Usability & Accessibility





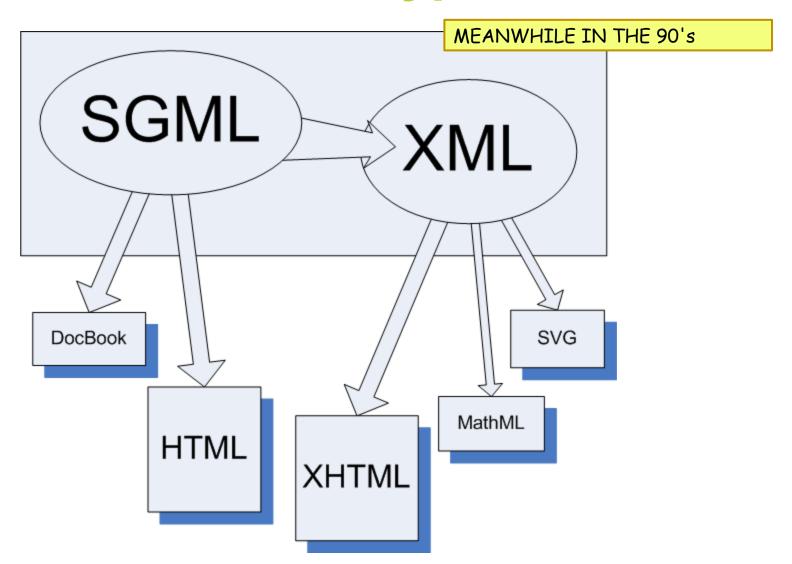
Information Architecture





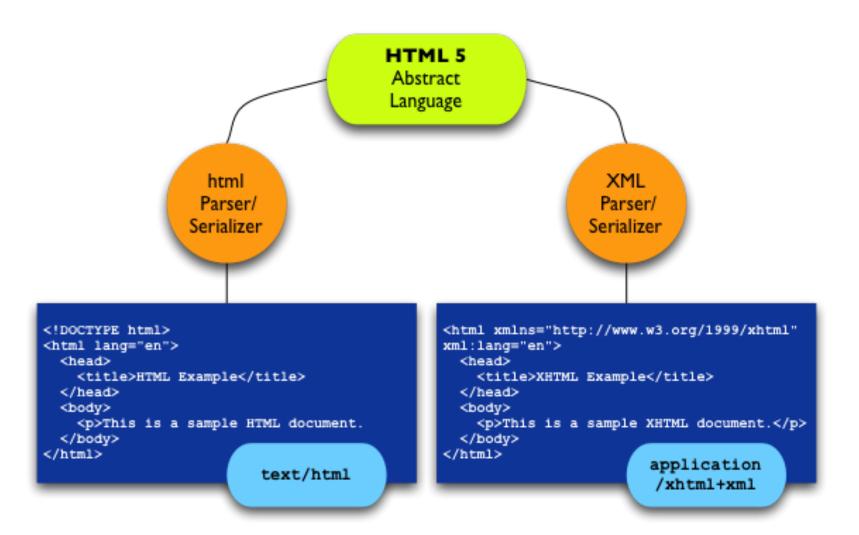


Document Types





Document Types





Document Type Definition (DTD)



<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<meta charset="UTF-8"/>
<title>HTML5 Works in IE, Sort of stille>

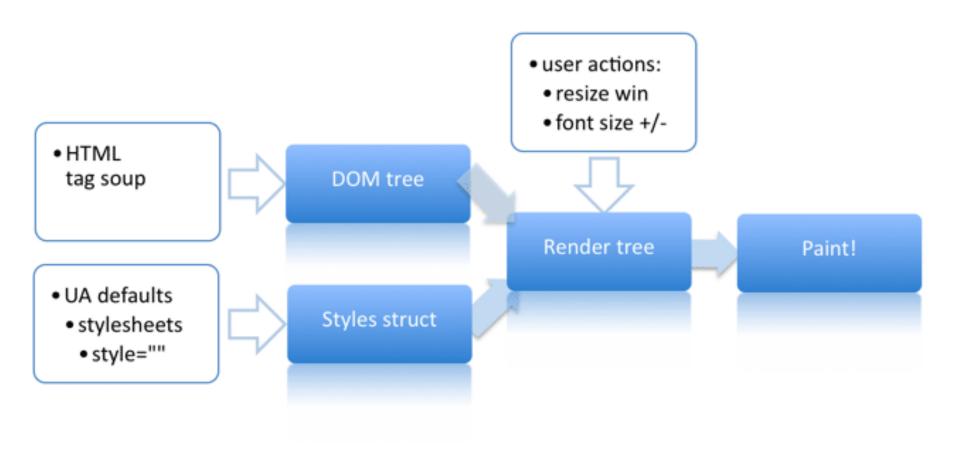
HTML 4.01 STRICT, TRANSITIONAL, FRAMESET

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

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

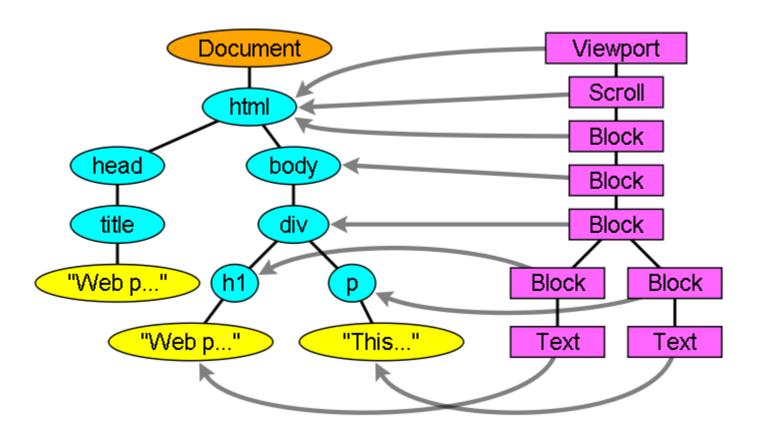


Browser Rendering Process



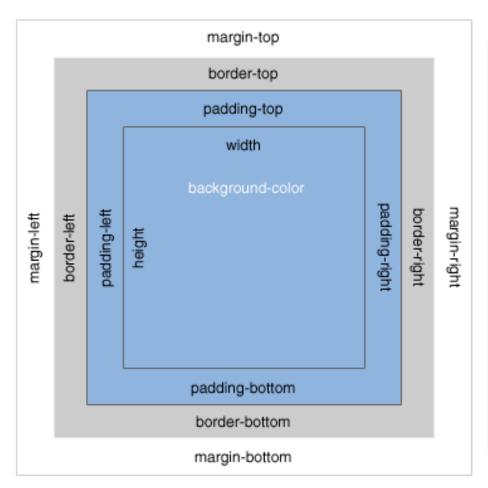


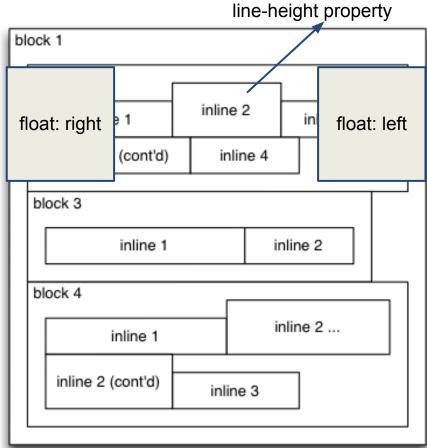
CSS Box Model





CSS Box Model







Float vs Block



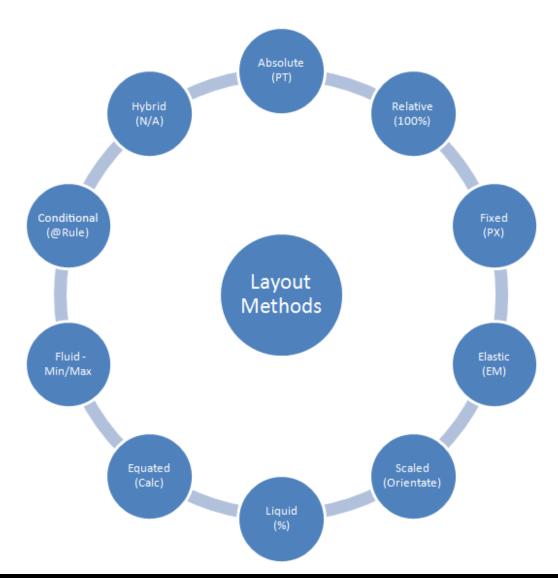
Header in normal document flow

Main Content Floated left Sidebar Floated Left or Right

Footer with clear both applied



Layouts





Layouts

Fixed

A fixed website layout has a wrapper that is a fixed width, and the components inside it have either percentage widths or fixed widths.

Liquid/Fluid

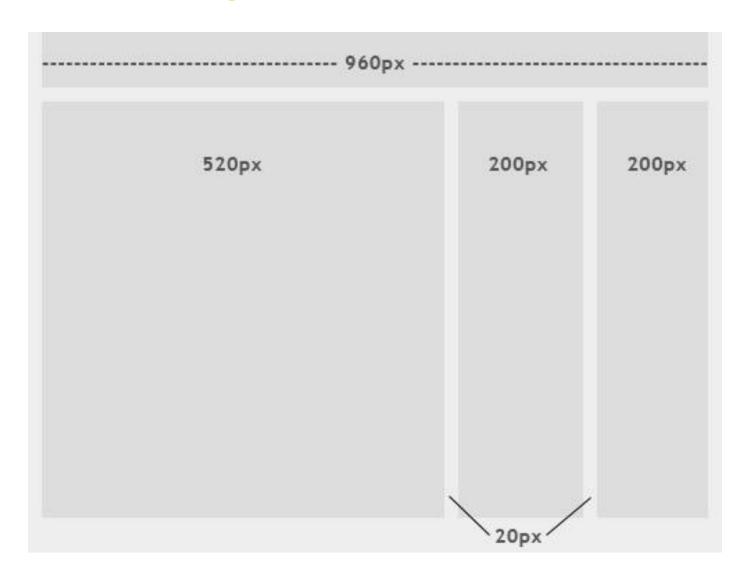
The majority of the components inside have percentage widths, and thus adjust to the user's screen resolution

Elastic

It mixes the two other main layout types and it works by sizing all elements with *em's*.



Layouts: Fixed





Layouts: Fixed

Pros

- Fixed-width layouts are much easier to use and easier to customize in terms of design.
- Widths are the same for every browser, so there is less hassle with images, forms, video and other content that are fixed-width.
- Even if a website is designed to be compatible with the smallest screen resolution, 800×600, the content will still be wide enough at a larger resolution to be easily legible.



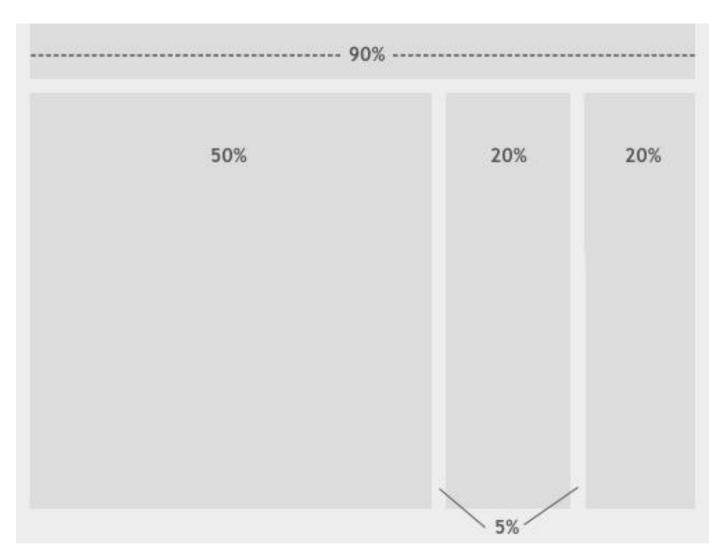
Layouts: Fixed

Cons

- A fixed-width layout may create excessive white space for users with larger screen resolutions, thus upsetting "divine proportion," the "Rule of Thirds," overall balance and other design principles.
- Smaller screen resolutions may require a horizontal scroll bar, depending the fixed layout's width.
- Seamless textures, patterns and image continuation are needed to accommodate those with larger resolutions.



Layouts: Fluid





Layouts: Fluid

Pros

- Fluid web page design can be more user-friendly, because it adjusts to the user's set up.
- The amount of extra white space is similar between all browsers and screen resolutions, which can be more visually appealing.
- If designed well, a fluid layout can eliminate horizontal scroll bars in smaller screen resolutions.

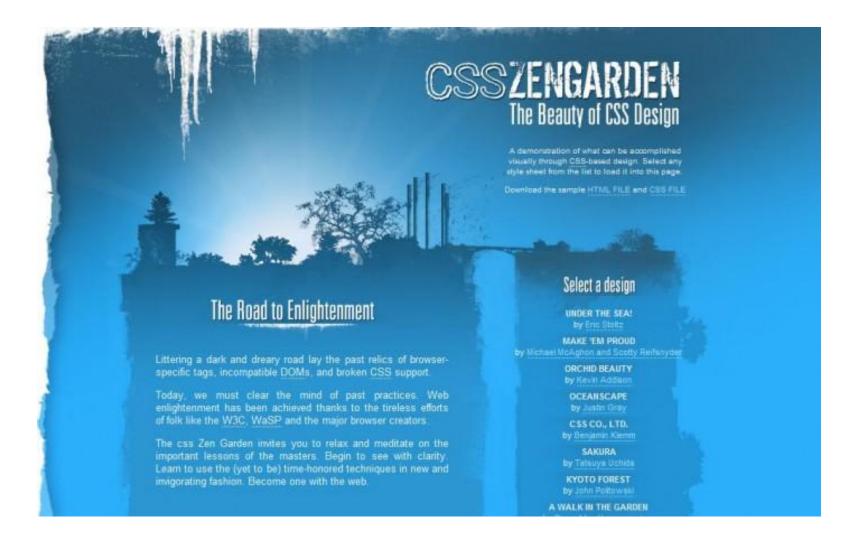


Layouts: Fluid

Cons

- Images, video and other types of content with set widths may need to be set at multiple widths to accommodate different screen resolutions.
- With incredibly large screen resolutions, a lack of content may create excess white space that can diminish aesthetic appeal.
- The designer has less control over what the user sees and may overlook problems because the layout looks fine on their specific screen resolution.







>

"A pixel is an unscalable dot on a computer screen, whereas an em is a square of its font size. Because font sizes vary, the em is a relative unit that responds to users' text-size preferences."

- Patrick Griffiths, A List Apart





A demonstration of what can be accomplished visually through CSS-based design. Select any style sheet from the list to load it into this page.

Download the sample html file and css file

The Road to Enlightenment

Littering a dark and dreary road lay the past relics of browser-specific tags, incompatible DOMs, and broken CSS support.

Today, we must clear the mind of past practices. Web enlightenment has been achieved thanks to the tireless efforts of folk like the W3C, WaSP and the major browser creators.

The css Zen Garden invites you to relax and meditate on the important lessons of the masters. Begin to see with clarify. Learn to use the (yet to be) time-honored techniques in new

So What is This About?

There is clearly a need for CSS to be taken seriously by graphic artists. The Zen Garden aims to excite, inspire, and encourage participation. To begin, view some of the existing designs in the list, Clicking on any one will load the style sheet into this very page. The code remains the same, the only thing that has changed is the external .css file. Yes, really.

CSS allows complete and total control over the style of a hypertext document. The only way this can be illustrated in a way that gets people excited is by demonstrating what it can truly be, once the reins are placed in the hands of those able to create beauty from structure. To date, most examples of neat tricks and hacks have been demonstrated by structurists and coders. Designers have yet to make their mark. This needs to change.

Participation

Graphic artists only please. You are modifying this page, so strong CSS skills are necessary, but the example files are commented well enough that even CSS novices can use them as starting points. Please see the CSS Resource Guide for advanced tutorials and tips on working with CSS.

You may modify the style sheet in any way you wish, but not the HTML. This may seem daunting at first if you've never worked this way before, but

select a design

Under the Sea!

by Eric Stoltz

Make 'em Proud

by Michael McAghon and Scotty Reifsnyder

Orchid Beauty

by Kevin Addison

Oceanscape

by Justin Gray

CSS Co., Ltd.

by Benjamin Klemm

Sakura

by Tatsuya Uchida

Kyoto Forest

by John Politowski.

A Walk in the Garden

by Simon Van Hauwermeiren

archives

next designs »

View All Designs

PROBLEMAN

View This Design's CSS

CSS Resources

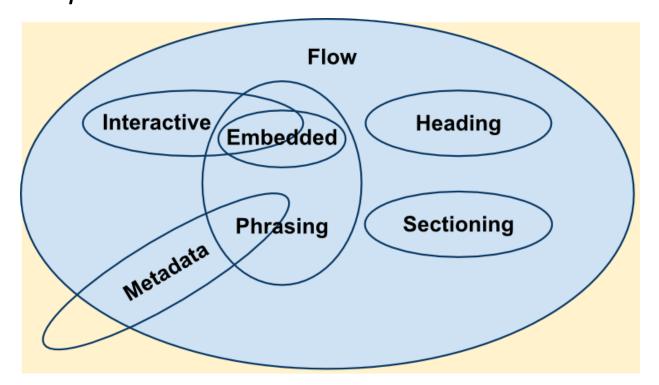






Semantic HTML

It's about the use of HTML markup to reinforce the semantics, or meaning, of the information in webpages rather than merely to define its presentation.





Semantic HTML

- Metadata: head, title, base, link, meta, style
- Scripting: script, noscript
- Sectioning: body, h1...6, address, section, nav, article, aside
- Flow: div, p, br, blockquote, ol, ul, figure
- Phrasing: a, span, em, strong, small, cite, code, time
- Interactive: menu, details, summary
- Embedded: img, iframe, area, map, video, audio, canvas
- Tables: table, caption, tr, td, th, thead, tbody, tfoot
- Forms: form, fieldset, legend, label, input, datalist, progress



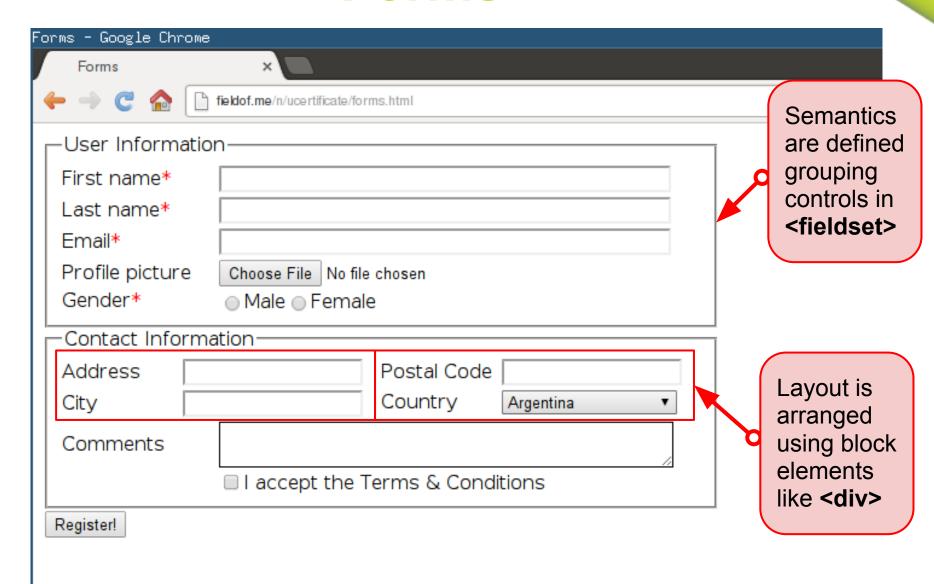
Forms

- Buttons
- Checkboxes
- Radio buttons
- Menus
- Text input
- File select
- Hidden controls

Text:		
Password:		
Select:	Please Choose	Ş
Select 2:	Please Choose 💠	
Radio:	Yes No Maybe So	
Radio 2:	Yes ○ No ○ Maybe So	
Checkbox:		
Checkbox 2:		
Buttons:	submit reset	

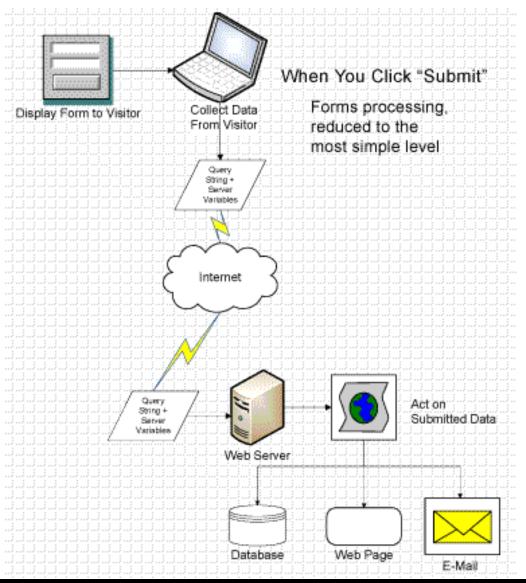


Forms





Forms: Sending data





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