
TAAAC

Toronto Addis Ababa Academic Collaboration

Web Design Workbook

Instructors: Jeanna Hough



NATIONAL WEB DESIGN TRAINING COURSE FOR MEDICAL LIBRARIANS AND HEALTH PERSONNEL

University of Addis Ababa/Toronto Addis Ababa Academic Collaboration
04-08 October 2011

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

Day 1: Thursday October 6 2011

08:30 – 09:30 **Module 1.0:** General Overview/Introduction to Web design

- Basic Tools
- File structure
- Web terms & languages (html, xml, xhtml)

09:30 – 10:00 **TEA BREAK**

10:00 – 12:15 **Module 1.1:** First steps & Intro to HTML

- Basic webpage requirements
- Introduction to tags/commonly used tags
- Page structure
- Linking and adding images

12:15 – 01:30 **LUNCH**

01:30 – 03:00 **Module 1.2:** Putting it all together

- Identifying markup
- Practical exercises

03:00 – 03:30 **TEA BREAK**

03:30 – 04:30 **Module 2.0:** CSS and Styling

- Conventions of styling a webpage
- Overview and Basics of CSS
- Common styling ID's

Day 2: Friday October 7 2011

08:30 – 10:00 **Module 2.0 Continued:** CSS and Styling

- Class, Contextualizing elements, grouping and Span
- Block line elements versus inline
- Shaping up using CSS (shaping, sizing and positioning)
- Adding images
- Zen Garden

10:00 - 10:30 **TEA BREAK**

10:30 – 12:15 **Module 2.1:** Review & Putting it all Together

- Identifying CSS and HTML
- Practical Exercises

12:15 – 01:30 **LUNCH**

01:30 – 02:30 **Module 3.0:** Dreamweaver and CMS systems

- Using dedicated web design programs why or why not?
- Overview of Dreamweaver
- Overview of Wordpress

02:30 – 03:00 **TEA BREAK**

03:00 – 04:30 **Module 4.0:** Getting Your Site on the Internet & Things Not Touched On

- Hosting and FTP
- JavaScript and PHP
- Questions

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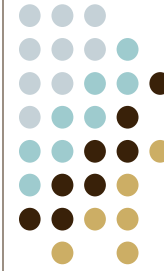
1.0 Introduction to Web Design

Instructors: Jeanna Hough



1.0 Introduction to Web Design

Presented by Jeanna Hough
October 2011



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Introduction

Introduction to:

- Basic web design tools
- File structure
- Basic web terms
- **Participants will learn the key tools and terms for creating a basic web page from scratch to apply to their Library sites**



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Training Outline & Objectives



Lesson 1: Basic tools for building a web page

- Using programs we already have or can get free on the web to create a basic site from scratch

Lesson 2: Importance of File structure

- The absolute necessity of organization (!)

Lesson 3: Terms everyone needs to know

- It's a whole new language

Basic Tools



- Notepad
- Internet Browser
- Picassa/Publisher/Photoshop express/Paint



File structure



- Organizing your files is an absolute must.
- With a simple webpage it may be easy to sift through but as your webpage grows having proper file organization and naming conventions is essential
- File names should never have spaces use '_' or '-'



File Basics



- **Create a folder, then the main files you need within:**
 - A notepad document saved as 'index.html' instead of 'index.txt'. Make sure to choose UTF-8. This will be the main homepage of your webpage
 - Another notepad document saved as 'style1.css'. This will be linked to the first document and contain most of the webpages' styling
- **You can think of the HTML document as the body structure and the CSS document as the clothes/aesthetics. A change to the CSS, or the clothes, changes the whole look of the HTML document, or the body. (content versus presentation)**
- **Create a folder for images**

Web Term Essentials



- **XHTML (HyperText Markup Language)**
 - The main language of web design (a mixture of XML and HTML)
- **XML (Extendible Markup Language)**
 - Designed to carry data not display data like HTML
- **XHTML elements**
 - The building blocks of a webpage. They tell the browser what the part of the website is i.e. Heading, paragraph, quote

Web Terms Cont...



- **Page Source**
 - The XHTML markup behind any website. To check a webpages' page source right click on the page and choose 'View Source'. Make sure the website is trustworthy and up to W3 standards as there's a lot of bad markup on the web
- **CSS**
 - Cascading Style Sheets. Allows the web designer to style the page outside of the HTML creating a more simple and more functional HTML document
- **URL**
 - Uniform Resource Locator or Website address
- **Markup**
 - Set of tags that give structure to a document (different from code which can include JAVA and PHP)

Wrap-up



- Making a website doesn't require a bunch of fancy tools: a basic webpage can be made with Notepad, free image editing software and an Internet browser
- Proper file structure and naming is **ESSENTIAL!**
- XHTML (HTML) and CSS are the basics of a web page, HTML is the body, CSS is the decoration or the aesthetics. In other words HTML is the content and CSS is the presentation of that content.
- Questions?

For More Information:



W3 Schools definition of HTML and XML

- http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml_what_is.asp

W3 Schools definition of CSS

- http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_intro.asp

Firefox download

- <http://www.mozilla.com/en-US/firefox/new/>

Google's Picasa

- <http://picasa.google.com/>

Photoshop Express Editor

- <http://www.photoshop.com/tools/expresseditor?wf=edit>

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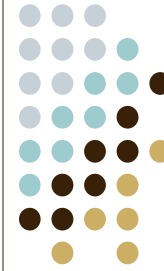
1.1 First Steps & Intro to HTML

Instructors: Jeanna Hough



1.1 First Steps and Introduction to HTML

Presented by Jeanna Hough
October 2011



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Introduction

Introduction to:

- Basic webpage requirements
- Introduction to HTML elements (Tags and Divs)
- Page structure/Tag hierarchy
- Linking & adding images

Participants will learn the basic building blocks and terms for a web page.

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Training Outline & Objectives



Lesson 1: Basic webpage requirements

- **Must-have** elements for a webpage

Lesson 2: Introduction to HTML elements

- Common and useful elements & tags

Lesson 3: Page Structure/Tag Hierarchy

- How to properly structure the page code

Lesson 4: Linking & adding images

- How to link other pages and enhance your site with images

Some Terms to Know



Element:

- html building blocks, they create the structure of the webpage

```
Element → [ <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" >
              ^ Attribute
              |
              | Opening Tag
              |
              | Closing Tag
              |
              </html> ]
```

Tags

- Consist of an < angled bracket, a name, and may include one or more attributes and a > closing angled bracket (Not to be confused with a closing tag). Tags are either 'Opening' or 'Closing' or rather <exampletag> or </exampletag>

Terms to Know Cont...



Attributes:

- Contains two parts: a NAME and VALUE written in the markup as `name="value"`, for example:
 - `xmlns=http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml`
- Attributes are only ever found in the Opening tag and are there to give important information about the element.
- Here's another example: Let's say we had a blue box, the box would be the element, the colour blue because it 'informs' how the box appears. It would be represented in html like:
 - `<box color="blue">`These words would appear on the blue box `</box>` (*just an example, styling will be done in CSS later)

Terms to Know Cont...



UTF-8:

- Unicode meaning that it allows the browser to adapt to any language text (e.g. English or Korean). Remember to save your .html and .css files in UTF-8

Empty or Self-closing element:

- Not used often but there are exceptions like the 'meta' element we will cover but for now it's enough to know it exists. It means an opening tag and a closing tag are combined (e.g. `<meta/>`)

Basic Webpage Requirements



There are five major requirements for every webpage including:

- Doctype
- html
- head
- title
- Body

Aside from the Doctype all webpage markup should be typed in lowercase. *Only webpage content and notes can otherwise use capitals.*

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

Webpage Requirements



Doctype:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
```

•The Doctype is short for Document Type Definition and MUST be the first item on the page. With many versions of HTML (Most recently HTML5) this statement tells the browser which version you're using and therefore how to display the page.

We are using XHTML 1.0 Strict (it's linked to the W3 rules document). There's no need to remember the details of this statement just know the Doctype is essential and MUST be located first before any other markup

Requirements Cont...



html element:

```
<html xmlns-http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml>
</html>
```

- The outer 'container' of *all the* markup minus the Doctype (which remember comes first before anything else!) and perhaps any 'notes' at the beginning of the markup that won't appear on the webpage.
- The HTML element is made of two major smaller 'containers' within called the 'head' and the 'body'
- Essentially the HTML element is saying 'from here forward until the html closing tag will be HTML markup' that is displayed on the webpage

Requirements Cont...



head element:

```
<head>
  <title>
</title>
</head>
```

- The head element is the smaller 'container' within the HTML element and includes information about the page (the behind the scenes information)
- The head element essentially holds the website's metadata, OR, data about the markup found later in the body element. It's also where the link to the CSS document is placed

Requirements Cont...



title element:

```
<head>
  <title>Black Lion Hospital Library</title>
</head>
```

- The title element will display at the top of the browser, tab titles, bookmarks and on the windows taskbar all of which is essential to identifying your webpage
- The title element is the first point for a search engine to 'find' your site (SEO or Search Engine Optimization)

Requirements Cont...



Meta element:

```
<head>
  <title>Black Lion Hospital Library</title>
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
  charset=utf-8"/>
</head>
```

- Meta=data so the meta element is data relating to the page
- This meta element tells the browser what text to use (UTF-8)
- The meta element is a self-closing element

Requirements Cont...



body element:

```
<body>
</body>
```

- Contains almost everything visible on the webpage including headings, paragraphs, images, tables, logos, navigation bars etc.

Putting it all together



```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

  <head>

    <title>Black Lion Hospital Library</title>

    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
charset=utf-8"/>

  </head>

  <body>

    </body>

</html>
```

Common Elements/Tags



`<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>` `</h1>`, `</h2>`, `</h3>`

- Headings: H1 would be the largest, H2 smaller and so on...

`<p>` `</p>`

- Indicates a paragraph. With each new `<p>` there will be a blank space in-between.

`` ``

- An unordered list meaning a list with bullet points versus one with numbers

`` ``

- An ordered list, or a list with numbers instead of bullet points

`` ``

- The list items

This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is heading 3

This is heading 4

This is heading 5

This is heading 6

```
<html>
<body>
  <p>An ordered list:</p>
  <ol>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
  </ol>
  <p>An unordered list:</p>
  <ul>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

An ordered list

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

An unordered list

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

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Common Elements/Tags Cont...



`<!--` `-->`

- Used to add comments into the markup that won't show on screen or to hide sections of markup instead of deleting it (which may be used if you want to have that section appear at another time)

``

- Used to add an image, literally telling the browser what the image source is. The image file name is put in quotes and the height and width is added in pixels if needed

```
<html>
<body>
  
</body>
</html>
```



` `

- Used for linking an email to portions of text
e.g. ` Email the Library `

` `

- Used for adding links to other pages to portions of text
e.g. `Contact the Library`

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Common Elements/Tags Cont...



`` ``

- Bolds the text. Generally you don't add 'presentation elements into html (that's a job for CSS) so you would avoid using the `` bold tag. Instead the `` tag gives the text a certain meaning as if you were wanting to 'strongly' make a point.

`` ``

- Similar to the `` tag but it italicizes the text. Again you wouldn't use the `<i>` tag which simply italicizes because that's a presentation element but if you wanted to 'emphasize the text, or give it meaning by italicizing it you would use the `` tag.

`</br>`

- This is a break used to leave white space in the webpage between other elements; however, this is again often a presentation issue and space between webpage sections should actually be dealt with in CSS.

Page Structure/Hierarchy



`<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>` `</h1>`, `</h2>`, `</h3>`

- Headers ranging from h1-h6. H1 is the largest with h2 smaller and h3 smaller still (and so on). Essentially you use these as headings and subheadings. In html there are default sizes for these headings but it is the meaning of the headings that is important so you would never use h2 before h1 in your markup. The actual size of the heading can be changed later in CSS (presentation versus meaning again)

`<div>` `</div>`

- The `<div>` tag defines a section of the webpage, or 'div'ides it into sections, that can be styled in the CSS style sheet. For example you can place `<div>` tags around your page header where your logo and branding goes and also place another `<div>` tag around your navigation bar so you can style the two sections separately in the CSS document. Div's are the basic structure of the document without any actual styling until you write it into the CSS

Div vs Paragraph (**div vs p**)

- The `<p>` element is used for defining a paragraph of text and adds margins and spaces between paragraphs. A Div has no margins or extra spacing. The content within a div will appear on it's own line. `<div>` is a container that groups related items together.
- **Rule of thumb:** You can't have a `<div>` within a `<p>` but you can have many `<p>`'s within a `<div>`

Page Structure/Hierarchy Cont...



Nesting

- Div's can also contain other div's
It's like when you move you may pack a small box of shoes and label it as 'shoes' then put that smaller box inside a larger box labeled and packed with clothes. The same is true for any html element. For example, if you have a list and one of the items has a sub list you must make sure the closing tags for the sub list are contained within the larger list

```
This is wrong:
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

This is correct:
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Notice that we have inserted a `` tag after the `` tag in the "correct" code example.

Indenting Markup

- For ease of reading your markup, it is best to indent sections. Some programs will add colour to different elements so you can see them easily but it's also good practice to indent sections based on their nesting placement



Id's



Div id's and element id's

- This is essentially giving a name to a certain div or element which is essential for styling in CSS. It looks like this:

```
<div id="header">
  <div id="sitebranding">
    <h1>Black Lion Hospital Library</h1>
  </div>
  <div id="tagline">
    <p>Quality Care through Quality Information</p>
  </div>
</div> <!-- end of header div -->
```

- Note the 'nesting' of div's, the spaces and indenting of the markup (which won't have any effect on the webpage in a browser but is simply for the ease of reading the markup). Also note the use of the `<!--comment element-->` where adding small comments such as the end of a certain div is just good practice and helps keep your markup organized and easy to understand at a later time



Adding Images & Linking Pages



The 'alt' function

```
<html>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```



- Recall adding an image: `` When you're adding an image use the 'alt' attribute to add a text description to an image. This way, if the image doesn't load, or if your user is using accessibility software the image can still be 'displayed' in text.
- Using the alt attribute is very important to complying with W3C's accessibility standards. Your website won't comply if you don't use the 'alt' attribute for images



Wrap-up



- There are 5-6 essential elements for every webpage including: Doctype, html, head, meta, title, body
- Html elements are made up of an opening and closing tags (with few exceptions like the meta element which has a self-closing tag), an id, and one or more attributes
- There are a few very common html elements including h1, h2 etc., p, ul, li, img src
- The html document should be properly nested using div's, and correct use of elements (h2 should always be used after h1 not h1 after h2)
- Images should include an alt attribute to ensure proper accessibility standards



For More Information:



Basic HTML including exercises: W3 Schools

<http://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>

Html reference use: Sitepoint

<http://reference.sitepoint.com/html>

Cheat sheets: Added Bytes

<http://www.addedbytes.com/cheat-sheets/>

Sitepoint's **basic structure of a webpage:**

<http://reference.sitepoint.com/html/page-structure>

W3Schools **tutorial on links:**

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links.asp

W3Schools **tutorial on images:**

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_images.asp

W3Schools **tutorial on lists:**

http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_lists.asp

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1.2 Putting it all together

Practice Exercises

Instructors: Jeanna Hough



1.2 Putting it all together: HTML Exercises

1. What are the 5 essential elements of a basic webpage? Include a brief definition for each

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

2. Label the parts of this element.



The diagram shows the HTML element `<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">` and its closing tag `</html>`. A blue arrow points to the opening tag. A purple bracket above the opening tag is labeled with a purple arrow pointing to the text `xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"`. A brown bracket below the opening tag is labeled with a brown arrow pointing to the text `<html`. A green bracket below the closing tag is labeled with a green arrow pointing to the text `</html>`.

3. Using your home.html for the Black Lion Hospital Library site in the workbook answer the following questions:

a. If you wanted the top of your browser and browser window on task pane bar to display “AAU – Black Lion Library” where would you add it in your HTML? (Between what HTML tags?)

b. If you were to change the ‘Contact Library staff’ link in the body of the page to an email (librarystaff@blh.com) how would you do that?

c. If you wanted to change the “What’s New@theLibrary! From a bulleted list to a numbered list how would you do that?

d. If you want to change the site brand seen on the top of the web page from Black Lion Hospital Library to “AAU – Black Lion Library” where would you do that?

4. Give an example of a self-closing tag.

5. What is an ‘alt’ attribute used for?

6. If there was a portion of text that I wanted to make it look bold because I wanted to convey meaning to the word which tag would I use and why? `` OR ` `

7. Name 5 common HTML elements of your choice and provide a quick definition.

1

2

3

4

5

8. What three tools do you need to create a webpage?

1

2

3

9. Using the HTML Markup example below, fill in the missing elements/tags

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN">
<    >
<head>
  <    > My first styled page </    >
</head>

<body>

<!-- Site navigation menu -->
<ul class="navbar">
  <    ><a href="index.html">Home page</a>
  <    ><a href="musings.html">Musings</a>
  <    ><a href="town.html">My town</a>
  <    ><a href="links.html">Links</a>
</ul>

<!-- Main content -->
<    >My first styled page</    >

<    >Welcome to my styled page!</    >

<    >It lacks images, but at least it has style.
And it has links, even if they don't go
anywhere&hellip; </    >

<    >There should be more here, but I don't know
what yet. </    >

<!-- Sign and date the page, it's only polite! -->
<address>Made 5 April 2004<br>
  by myself.</address>

</body>
</    >
```

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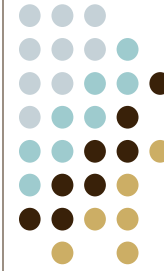
2.0 CSS & Styling Part 1

Instructors: Jeanna Hough



2.0 CSS and Styling: Part 1

Presented by Jeanna Hough



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Introduction

In this session we will look at some general conventions and basics of styling a webpage, look at the including CSS as well as some common styling elements



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Session Outline



Lesson 1: Conventions of styling a webpage

- Looking at what are styling best practices and some do's and do not's of webpage styling

Lesson 2: Basics of CSS

- Defining different webpage styles and introducing CSS

Lesson 3: Common Styling elements

- Outlining commonly used styles that can be applied to various CSS elements

Lesson 1: Conventions of Style



- **Sometimes when people start styling their webpages the endless amount of options all end up on one page.**
- **Some rules of thumb:**
 - Keep it simple, don't over-design. Someone visiting your site should be able to EASILY find what they need. The content AND design should be clean and simple.
 - Navigation should be easy to identify and use: Make it stand out, and remember this is your user's map to your site
 - Your design should work for most people including those who may have accessibility issues (i.e. too-tiny type can be a problem for users with visual impairment)
 - There is usually three main areas: a 'header' or site brand, a navigation menu and a space for content
- **For more on good and bad styling see Robin William's Web Design Features page at <http://www.ratz.com/features.html>**

Example of a Bad Website



The World's Worst Website

Gratulations use of frames is a common mistake of web designers.

Many older browsers do not support frames. They disrupt the flow of the website and can be difficult to anticipate where a page may appear when a link is clicked. [Click here](#) for an example of a frames page which is opening in the wrong window. Use your browser's 'Back' button to escape.

Check out these links to websites whose opinions about frames is self evident:

- [The "I Hate Frames" Frames Page](#)
- [Another I Hate Frames Page](#)
- [The International I Hate Frames](#)

Ads by Google: [Annette Land](#) [WebSite Design](#) [World's Worst Web](#) [Free WebPage](#) [Fast WebPage](#)

[\\$500 Church Websites](#) The best church website designs and a powerful CMS. Learn more. [AnnetteLand.com](#)

[New Google Engage Program](#) Get free AdWords web designer help Sign up for the program now! [www.annetland.com/engage](#)

[Graphic Design Program](#) 1 year Intensive Program With Web Design Focus. ☎: 1-905-648-1326 [www.annetland.com](#)

Welcome To My Website!

Welcome to the World's Worst Website!

This web was designed to graphically demonstrate the most common mistakes made by new Web Page designers.

Where am I and where are the links to other pages?

An easy to use navigation structure is essential to any well designed website! Important information should never be more than 2 clicks away.

All you can see has to be difficult to read. There needs to be more contrast between the background color and the text color. [Here's another example](#) of a poor choice of a background color and the

Example of a Good Website



ANCASTER MILL

LANDMARK GROUP

RESTAURANT | WEDDINGS | CORPORATE EVENTS | GALLERY | GIFT CARDS | NEWS & LINKS | CONTACT

HOURS OF OPERATIONS
DIRECTIONS
EMPLOYMENT
ONLINE RESERVATIONS
GIFT CARDS
NEWS & LINKS
JOIN OUR MAILING LIST

HOURS OF OPERATIONS

Thank you for your interest in Ancaster Mill. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us by phone at ☎: 1-905-648-1326, or via e-mail: info@ancastermill.com.

Ancaster Mill
543 Old Dundas Road
Ancaster, Ontario L9G 3J4
phone: ☎: 1-905-648-1326

Lesson 2: Basics of CSS



- There are different ways to style a website but the best way nowadays is with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).
- A website's CSS is a separate document from your HTML, essentially directing how your website's content (HTML document) will be displayed to the viewer (style).
- There are many benefits to CSS versus other styling options but mostly it is highly organized, extremely versatile and very easy to make styling changes across 100's of pages with just one edit to the CSS.

Terms to Know: Styling Types



Inline Styles:

- A style applied to a specific part of the HTML document 'in-the-line of HTML markup'. If styling changes need to be made the change must be applied to each individual instance of inline styling
 - **Example:** `<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>`

Embedded Styles:

- Styling rules placed together at the top of the HTML markup on each page. Though easier to change than Inline styling because it's all in one place it still is not as efficient as a separate CSS document to make styling changes you must do so on each page instead of from one document. Embedded styles are made up of rules (see later slides)
 - **Example:**

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
hr {color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
</style>
</head>
```


Terms to Know



CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

- A language that gives the website designer the ability to style their webpage from a single place on a single 'sheet', also sometimes called an external style sheet because it is simply that: external from the HTML. This makes any styling change extremely simple and consistent across all webpages on the site

```
css - Notepad - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
css For Black Lion Hospital website

/*start of test elements CSS*/
body {
font-family: verdana, helvetica, arial, sans-serif;
background-color: #f0f0f0; background-image: repeat;
text-align: center;
}
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {
font-family: "serif", helvetica, arial, sans-serif;
}
h1 {
font-size: 2.5em;
text-align: center;
background-color: #f0f0f0;
font-weight: bold;
font-size: 1.2em;
font-style: normal;
text-decoration: none;
}
h2 {
color: #000000; font-weight: bold;
text-decoration: none;
}
h3 {
color: #000000;
font-size: 1.2em;
text-align: center;
font-weight: bold;
}
h4 {
color: #000000;
font-size: 1.1em;
font-weight: bold;
}
p {
font-size: 1.1em;
color: #000000;
}
/*end of test elements CSS*/
```



Why CSS?



- **Pretend your site had 30 pages and you wanted to change the colour of your site title and <p> font.**
 - **Inline:** With inline styles you would have to go into each of the 30 pages and change the colour not only in each header element but also any instance of a <p> paragraph tag. That's a LOT of work and chances are you'd miss some.
 - **Embedded:** With an Embedded stylesheet, although you would only have to change the colour at the top of the page for both the header and the <p> tags, you would still have to do so in each of the 30 pages. Now imagine the site was 100 pages, or you had more than one or two changes to make
 - **CSS:** With CSS a change to the header and <p> font colour is done on only one page but changes will appear consistently in all 30 pages because each page is linked to the style sheet



Making a Style Sheet: Steps



- Open a blank document in notepad
- Save the document as 'style1.css' (remember to also default to UTF-8)
- In the <head> tag of your html document main page (home.html or index.html) add:
 - `<link href="style1.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>`
- Easy as that! Now you can start styling your page



CSS: A New language

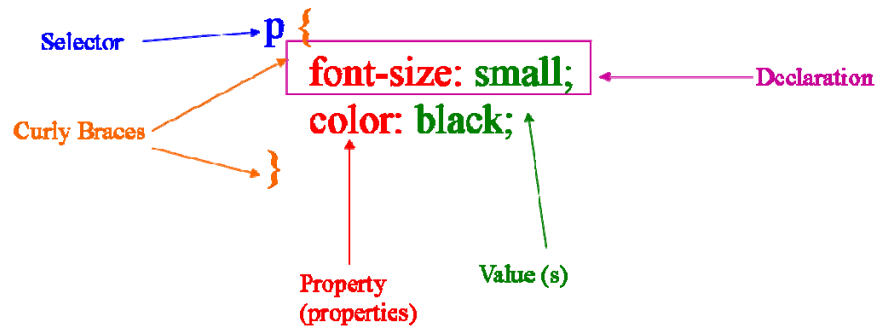


CSS is a language that tells the browser how to display the content. The language is made up of 'rules' which in turn are made up of *selectors, curly braces, properties and values.*

CSS: Anatomy of a Rule



Breaking down a CSS Rule



Terms to Know



Rule:

- Made up of a selector, curly braces, one or more declarations, properties, and values.

Selector:

- The selector defines what declarations (properties and values) are assigned to its equivalent element (such as the HTML paragraph element 'p')

Curly Braces:

- They contain the style declarations for each selector

More Terms to Know



Declaration:

- Each declaration is made up of a **property** and a **value** such as
 - **font-family: Arial;** OR **font color: blue**

Property:

- The portion of the declaration that indicates the 'thing' to be styled

Value:

- The portion of the declaration that indicates how the property will be displayed

Span:

- Can be used to apply a certain style to a specific word or section of the HTML document content such as
 - `<p> Central Medical Library Black Lion Hospital </p>`

Lesson 3: Common Style Properties



- There are many different properties for the web designer to style various elements of their page but there are some relatively common ones we will cover in this session. There are a few more terms needed before hand

Terms to Know



- **Sans-serif:**

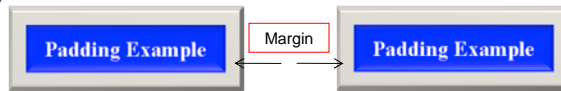
- A Sans-serif font is recommended for the web as it doesn't have the little 'tails' on the lettering (or serifs).

e.g.: This is a Sans-Serif Font

This is a Serif font

- **Padding:**

- Spacing inside an element. For example, if you have a blue box and white leering but you want the box to be 1.3em larger than the lettering on all sides you would set the padding to 1.3em



- **Margin:**

- Spacing outside an element. For example if you had two blue boxes and you wanted a space in between them so they don't touch you would set the margin in the style sheet for those elements.

Terms to Know



- **Hexadecimal colour:**

- Hexadecimal is simply counting by 16's instead of 10's. For web design, it's how colours are expressed. Hexadecimal colours go far beyond red, yellow, green etc. There are many online hexadecimal colour charts as well as one included in your workbook 'cheatsheets'

#297979 #3B774C

- **Pixel:**

- Pixel is the short-form of picture element and is exactly what it stands for: they are small elements (or dots) that make up a picture. Usually the higher number of pixels in a picture the clearer it is because the little 'dots' are too small to distinguish their shape. In web design it is used for images but also as a unit of measure (i.e.: 10px) and can be used for font-size and spacing various webpage elements.

- **em:**

- An em is a unit of measure. 1 em equals the height of a capital 'M',

Commonly Used CSS Properties



- **background:** can add an image or a colour
- **border:** Usually given in pixels (e.g. 1px) Can specify, top, bottom, left, right (border-top)
- **color (can be font-color or background-color):** Use hexadecimal colour
- **font-family:** the type of font (Arial) Usually list three with commas that way if the browser can't display one it will move to the next
- **font-size:** Usually given in ems (e.g. 1.3 ems) but can be pixels
- **font-style:** normal or italic
- **font-weight:** normal or bold
- **height:** height of a specific element or div (we'll get to this in the next lesson)
- **margin:** the space between two objects, block elements, or divs
- **padding:** the space between the edge of an object, block element or div and its content
- **position:** where the object, block element or div sits on the page (next lesson)
- **text-align:** left, centre, right, justified
- **text-decoration:** none, underline
- **width:** the of a specific element or div (next lesson)

Grouping styles



- **A good rule of thumb is to make the style sheet as simple as possible. It would be very easy to start adding styles to almost every aspect of the HTML, like wanting to make <h1>, <h2>, and <p> text red.**
- **Instead of typing out a CSS rule for each you can group them in one, for example:**
 - ```
h1, h2, p { color: red;
}
```
- **You can then specify distinct styles for each such as:**
  - ```
h1 { font-size: 1.3 em;
      font-weight: bold;
}
```
 - ```
h2 { font size: 0.9 em;
 font-style: italic;
}
```

## Which rule displays?



- If you have multiple rules for the same element which one will display?
- For example:
  - `h1, h2, p { color: red; }`

*And later down the CSS you have*

  - `h1 { font-size: 1.3 em; font-weight: bold; color: green }`
- Though there are two rules for h1 giving contrasting colours the one that come later in the CSS is the one that will be displayed

## Specifying styles



You can specify which part of the div you want to style like below

- `#navigation { }`
  - This will style everything in the navigation div
- `#navigation ul { }`
  - This will style only parts of the unnumbered list (if you have an 'ul' section and a 'ol' list in the navigation only the 'ul' list will be styled with the properties in this CSS style)
- `#navigation ul li { }`
  - This will specifically style the listed items
- `#navigation ul li a { }`
  - This specifically styles the link on the listed items

**Remember that if you have two of the same properties with two different values the one further down on the CSS sheet will be displayed.**

## Wrap Up

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- Don't over style: keep it simple and easy to navigate
- CSS is the best way to style a page as making changes is easy and consistent
- A CSS rule is made up of *selectors, curly braces, properties and values.*
- Keep your CSS as tidy as possible, grouping rules when it makes sense.

## Resources

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### Grouping Styles:

[http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_grouping\\_nesting.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_grouping_nesting.asp)

### For Hexidecimal Colours:

<http://www.2createawebsite.com/build/hex-colors.html>

### CSS Terms

<http://www.legadesigngroup.com/web/css-sheet.pdf>



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# Web Design Workbook

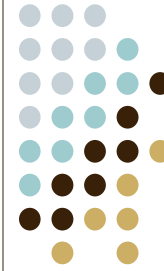
## 2.0 CSS & Styling Part 2

**Instructors:** Jeanna Hough



## 2.0 CSS and Styling: Part 2

Presented by Jeanna Hough



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### Introduction

- In this session we will look at giving your site some shape, backgrounds and some extra style! By the end of this session we should have a website that actually looks like a website.
- Recall during this session: Simple is best: it is easy to get carried away with styling a page but simple styling is easy on the eyes and the most effective site for your user



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## Session Outline

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### Lesson 1: Div, inline and block styling

- Looking at and styling your site as blocks/sections

### Lesson 2: Shaping up your site

- Looking at height, width, margin, padding, borders, positioning

### Lesson 3: Adding images

- Headers, backgrounds & in-page images

### Lesson 4: CSS Zen Garden

- Using images for backgrounds and in-page images



## Lesson 1: Div, inline & block/box elements

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- **Recall:**

`<div>` `</div>`

- The `<div>` tag defines a section of the webpage, or 'div'ides it into sections, that can be styled in the CSS style sheet. For example you can place `<div>` tags around your page header where your logo and branding goes and also place another `<div>` tag around your navigation bar so you can style the two sections separately in the CSS document. Div's are the basic structure of the document without any actual styling until you write it into the CSS

### Div vs Paragraph (**div vs p**)

- The `<p>` element is used for defining a paragraph of text and adds margins and spaces between paragraphs. A Div has no margins or extra spacing. The content within a div will appear on it's own line. `<div>` is a container that groups related items together.
- **Rule of thumb:** You can't have a `<div>` within a `<p>` but you can have many `<p>`'s within a `<div>`



## Div, inline & block/box cont...



- **Also Recall:**
  - Inline styles are much harder to control than a CSS style because it has to be changed in the specific location in each HTML document.
- **If you have a div in your HTML you can 'name' that div by giving it an 'id'**

In your HTML:

- `<div id="sitebranding"> <h1>Black Lion Hospital Library</h1></div>`

Then in your CSS you identify the div id with a #:

- `#sitebranding {  
width: 100%;  
}`

- \* **Note:** we could add a text colour but by default it will be black since it falls within the **<body>** of the html and is therefore styles in the **body{ }** in CSS



## Div, inline & block/box cont...



- **Recap your HTML:**
  - `<div id="sitebranding"> <h1>Black Lion Hospital Library</h1></div>`
  - Then in your CSS you identify the div id with a #:
    - `#sitebranding {  
width: 100%;  
}`
- A div is a container that other tags/elements and even other div can fit within, but remember a div cannot fit inside a tag like `<h1>` or `<p>` (i.e. you would never see: `<h1> <div id="sitebranding"> Black Lion Hospital Library</div></h1>`)
- Don't 'div' up your page too much, it will just confuse your page by adding extra markup and CSS.



## Div, inline & block/box style cont...



Think of a div as creating 'blocks' on your webpage



## Inline versus Block



- **Block elements are 'containers' of other elements whereas inline elements cannot contain a block element: i.e. if a block element was a box and an inline element was a book, you can have a box within a box or multiple books inside a box but you cant have a box inside a book (block within an inline).**

## Inline versus Block



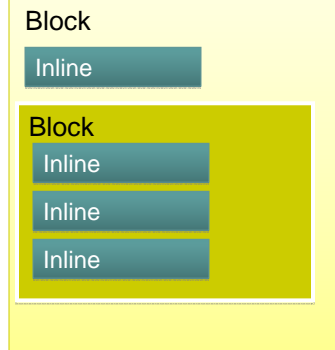
- **Common Block level elements:**

- h1, h2, h3...
- p
- div
- blockquote
- ul, ol

- **Common Inline level elements:**

- em (emphasis not ems sizing)
- strong
- site
- a

- **Block level elements are more commonly styled in CSS though inline elements can be (e.g. 'a')**



## Lesson 2: Shaping up your site



- **Now that we understand how the website is divided (divs, blocks and inline elements) we can start adding CSS properties to each section to give them shape to 'place' them on our page.**
- **Main shaping CSS properties are:**
  - height
  - width
  - margin
  - padding
  - positioning
  - borders

## Shaping your site cont....



- Using the example of our HTML div 'headerpicture' the CSS looks something like this:

```
#headerpicture {
 border-top: 3px solid white;
 border-bottom: 2.5px solid black;
 background: url(images/header2.jpg) repeat-x;
 width: 100%;
}
```

- We won't deal with the background yet as the height of the picture is defined by default with the original file height.
- The width we are saying should take up 100% of the possible space (which is 100% of the width of our div named 'center': a box inside a box, not 100% of the whole page)
- Keeping in mind that the div is a block level element we can add a border to that block (in this case to the top and bottom)

## Padding and Margins



- **Padding vs Margin**

### Recall:

- **Padding:**
  - Spacing inside an element. For example, if you have a blue box and white leering but you want the box to be 1.3em larger than the lettering on all sides you would set the padding to 1.3em



- **Margin:**
  - Spacing outside an element. For example if you had two blue boxes and you wanted a space in between them so they don't touch you would set the margin in the style sheet for those elements.

## Padding and Margins cont...



- Using the example of our HTML div 'bodycontent' the CSS looks something like this:

```
#bodycontent {
 padding-left: 3em;
 padding-right: 3em;
 padding-bottom: 3em;
 margin-top: 3em;
 text-align: left;
}
```

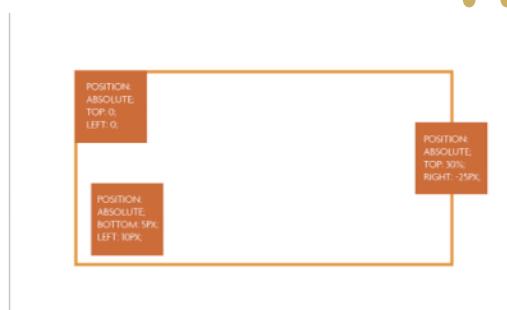
- In this example, we have a top margin of 3px, meaning there is a space between the quicklinks bar (the div before it) of 3 px and a 3px space inside the bodycontent div surrounding any text on the right, left and bottom
- For height, width, border, padding and margin you can use percentage, ems or px as your measurement

## Shaping your site: Positioning



- The main types of positioning are:

- absolute
- relative
- float



- **Absolute:**
  - Specific 'coordinates' from the top left of the page of where the item should sit on the page



## Positioning cont...



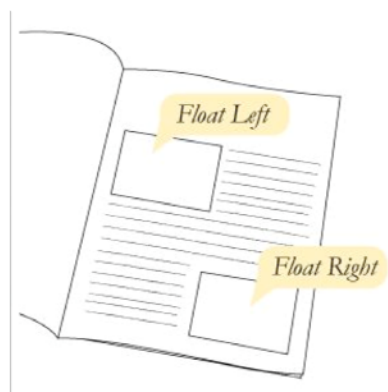
- **Relative:**

- This will position the element (div or block) 'relative' to the defined position before it. For example, if you have two 'blocks' and one is absolutely positioned as: Top: 2px, Left: 2px and the second box is relatively positioned as: Top: 3px the second box will always be 3px below the first box no matter where the first box is moved or what size of screen the webpage is displayed on.

## Positioning Cont...



- **Float:** Used to 'float' a section (div/block) on the page while still allowing other content to flow around it (a similar concept is in Microsoft Word with a picture in your text, you can format the picture layout to have text wrap around it)



## Lesson 3: Adding Images

---



- **Sometimes you can style images with inline styles, but because our site's images are fairly basic we can keep our styling consistent and style them in CSS**
- **Some rules of thumb:**
  - Make sure to add an 'alt' attribute to each image to keep the site accessible and compliant with W3C standards
  - To resize images use 'Paint'
- **For more on good and bad styling see Robin William's Web Design Features page at <http://www.ratz.com/features.html>**

## Terms to Know

---



- **Image files come in different forms such as**
  - jpg
  - gif
  - png
- **jpg:**
  - Has a large range of colours and is generally used for photographs or enhanced images. Generally a jpg image won't be able to show a transparent background (important to webpages)
- **gif:**
  - Has a smaller colour range than jpg but allows for transparent background and used widely for logo and clipart images.
- **png:**
  - Has a larger colour range than gif and supports transparency. It is the newest image file type and allows more flexibility

## Adding Images

---



- In the html document recall we added:

```

```

- You can also add height and width with an inline style or you can save the picture in the exact size you want using Paint (Image – Resize/Skew).
- Remember the importance of adding an 'alt' attribute to ensure that visitors know what the image is if it doesn't load (and comply with W3C standards for accessibility)



## Adding Images Cont...

---



- Positioning the image can be done in your CSS for example you can add a <div="image"> tag into your markup so it looks like this:

```
<div="image"> </div>
```

- Then in your CSS you can add:

```
#image {
 float: right;
 margin: 8px; }
}
```

- The result is the TAAAC logo appearing on the page 8px from any other object (float positioning meaning it will change depending on the surrounding elements but will stay to the right).
- Float is good to use when you want the image to sit within text (surrounded by text)



## Adding Images to the Page Header



- Adding a image to the header is done in your HTML and CSS. You have to add the image in HTML because there is nothing else in that <div> (making sure to add the 'alt'). If there was other content and you didn't add an 'alt' attribute you would only have to specify the image in CSS (e.g. background pattern)

- In HTML:

```
<div id="headerpicture">

</div><!-- end of headerpicture div -->
```



- In CSS:

```
#headerpicture{
 background:url(images/header2.jpg) repeat-x;
 width: 100%;
}
```

- By adding it to the CSS we are saying "take the original smaller image, and repeat it along the x axis (horizontal, y-axis would be vertical) and repeat it until it fills 100% of the header space".

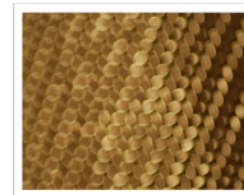
## Adding Images to the Background



- Adding a background is done in your CSS because it falls under your <body> tag rules (In your HTML there is other content in the body and no need to put an 'alt' attribute on a patterned image)

- In CSS:

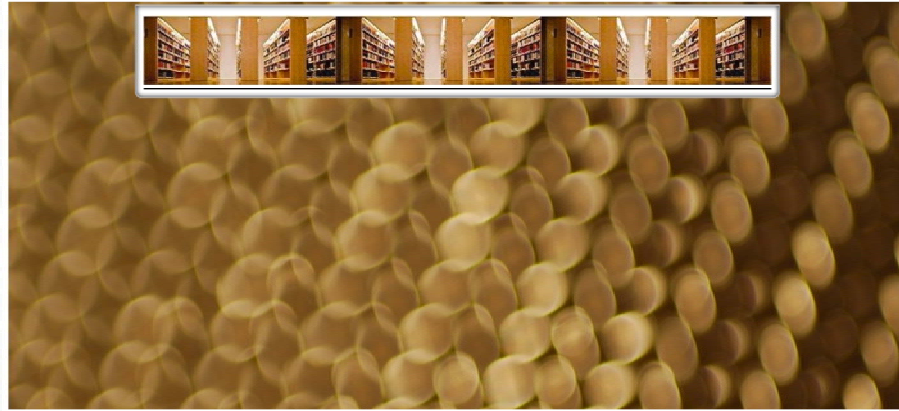
```
body {
 background: url(images/background3.jpg) repeat;
}
```



- The CSS is telling the browser to use this image in the background of the <body> and repeat it (if no x or y is given it will repeat the image on the x and y axis as a default (horizontally and vertically). Remember the <body> tag holds all the visible content on your webpage so the background of the <body> will be the background of the whole visible page.

## Background and Header

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## Lesson 4: CSS Zen Garden

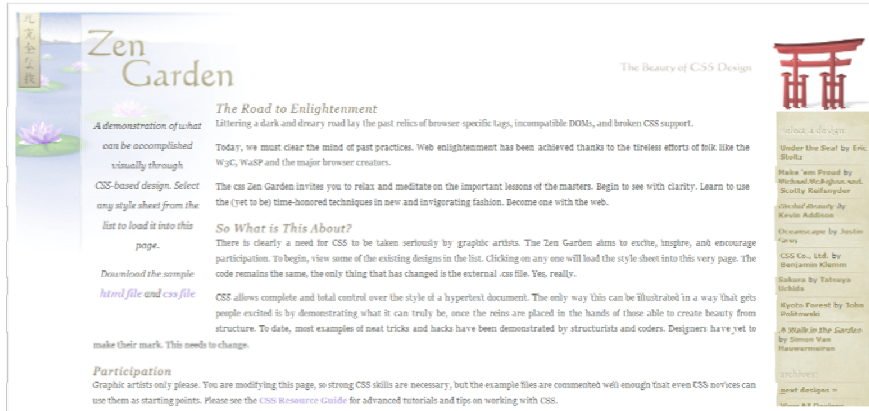
---



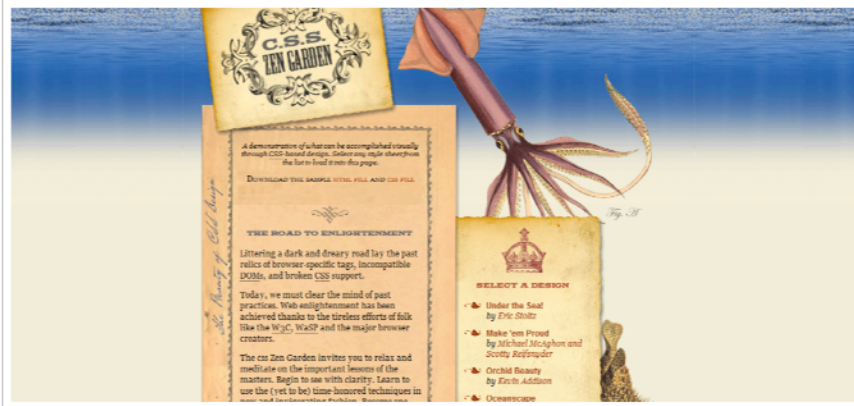
- **CSS Zen Garden is an excellent site that shows the power of CSS. Every page on the site has the SAME HTML markup: the only difference is the CSS stylesheet. Keep in mind, most of the examples use advanced CSS but you can look at the html and each page's CSS sheet which can make a great tool for learning new tricks!**

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# CSS Zen Garden: Same HTML different CSS



# CSS Zen Garden: Same HTML different CSS



## CSS Zen Garden: Same HTML different CSS



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## CSS Zen Garden: Same HTML different CSS



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## Wrap Up

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- There are two main types of styling: Inline & Block
- Divs are very important to block styling in CSS
- You can add shape to your block in CSS with: height, width, margin, padding, positioning, borders
- There are 3 types of positioning: absolute, relative and float
- CSS allows you to use your image flexibly in headers/backgrounds etc.
- CSS Zen Garden is a great way to see the power of CSS

## Resources

---



### **CSS Box model:**

[http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_boxmodel.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

### **Positioning:**

[http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_positioning.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

[http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_float.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp)

### **CSS Zen Garden**

<http://www.csszengarden.com/>

### **Differences between image files:**

<http://www.sitepoint.com/gif-jpg-png-whats-difference/>



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# Web Design Workbook

## 2.1 Putting it all together Practice Exercises

**Instructors:** Jeanna Hough



## 2.1 Putting it all together: CSS Exercises

1. Pick out 5 bad design practices from the website below and offer a suggestions for each of a more optimal design choice.



1

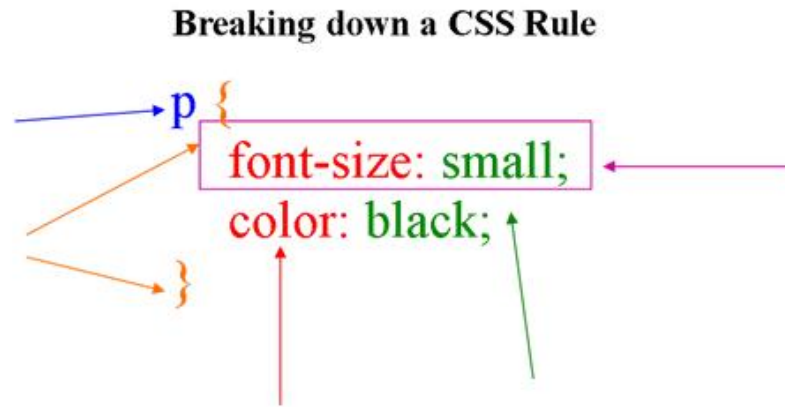
2

3

4

5

2. Label the parts of this CSS Rule.



3. Where on your HTML would you link the style sheet and how would it look?

---

4. What are the three different types of styling options? Define briefly.

1

---

2

---

3

---

5. What is the difference between padding and margin?

---

---

---

**6. What are three options for sizing in CSS?**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. What is the hexadecimal colour code for:**

a. Lime: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Yellow: \_\_\_\_\_

c. Black: \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Name any 5 commonly used CSS properties and provide a brief definition**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

**9. How would you write in CSS that you wanted lime-coloured text for h1, h2, and p**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**10. If you have two style declarations for <p> in your CSS (p{}), one near the top of your CSS page and one halfway down, which one would display on the web page and why?**

---

---

---

**11. Name 2 block level elements and 2 inline level elements.**

---

---

---

**12. What are the 6 main CSS properties controlling shape?**

1

---

2

---

3

---

4

---

5

---

6

---

**13. What are the 3 types of positioning in CSS?**

1

---

2

---

3

---

**14. What are three types of image files?**

1

---

2

---

3

---

**15. Using the Black Lion Hospital Library CSS sheet in your workbook find the following rules/properties and write them in the space provided.**

**a. The font size for <h2>**

---

**b. The colour of a link when hovering over it on the webpage**

---

**c. The padding for the body content on all sides**

---

**d. The font-size used on the quicklinks bar**

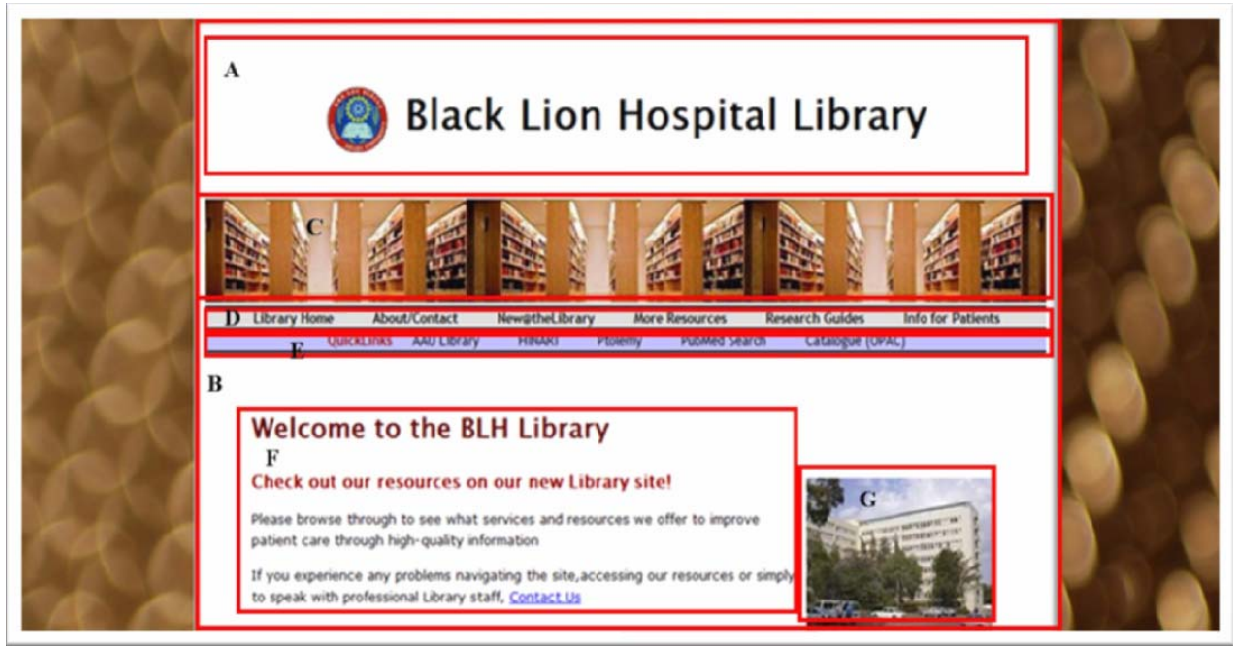
---

**e. What type of positioning is used for images within the bodycontent?**

---

**f. Is the background image repeated on the x-axis, y-axis or both?**

---



Identify the Divs seen above outlined in red using your HTML markup for the 'home' page

---

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

C: \_\_\_\_\_

D: \_\_\_\_\_

E: \_\_\_\_\_

F: \_\_\_\_\_

G: \_\_\_\_\_

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head>

 <title>Black Lion Hospital Library</title>

 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8"/>

 <link href="style1.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>

</head>

<body>

<div class="shadow">

<div id="header">

 <div id="sitebranding">

 <h1>Black Lion Hospital Library</h1>

 </div><!-- end of sitebranding div -->

 <div id="headerpicture">

 </div><!-- end of headerpicture div -->

 <div id="navigation">

 Library Home

 </div>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>
```



<li><a href="about\_contact.html">About/Contact</a></li>

<li><a href="new@thelibrary.html">New@theLibrary</a></li>

<li><a href="more\_resources.html">More Resources</a></li>

<li><a href="research\_guides.html">Research Guides</a></li>

<li><a href="patient\_info.html">Info for Patients</a></li>

</ul>

</div><!-- end of navigation div -->

<div id="quicklinks">

<ul>

<li><span style="color: #990000; font-weight: bold;">QuickLinks</span></li>

<li><a href="http://www.aau.edu.et/index.php/library">AAU Library</a></li>

<li><a href="http://hinari-gw.who.int/">HINARI</a></li>

<li><a href="http://www.ptolemy.ca/">Ptolemy</a></li>

<li><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed">PubMed Search</a></li>

<li><a href="http://libcat.aau.edu.et/">Catalogue (OPAC)</a></li>

</ul>

</div><!-- end of quicklinks div -->

</div> <!-- end of header div -->

<div id="bodycontent">

<h2>Welcome to the BLH Library</h2>

<div id="image"></div>

<h3>Check out our resources on our new Library site!</h3>

<p> Please browse through to see what services and resources we offer to improve patient care through high-quality information</p>

<p> If you experience any problems navigating the site, accessing our resources or simply to speak with professional Library staff, <a href="contact.html"> Contact Us</a></p>

</div> <!-- end of bodycontent div -->

</div> <!-- end of shadow div -->

</body>

</html>

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# Web Design Workbook

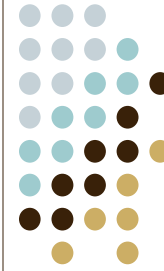
## 3.0 Dreamweaver & CMS

**Instructors:** Jeanna Hough



# 3.0: Dreamweaver and CMS

Presented by Jeanna Hough  
October 2011



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## Introduction



- In this module you will be introduced to web authoring tools and CMS's (Content Management Systems). Specifically we'll look at Dreamweaver and Wordpress and assess some of their pros and cons while touching on a few others.
- Though we are not using these it's good to know they exist to understand we created our site with Notepad

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## Session Outline

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### Lesson 1: Web Authoring vs. Content Management

- Looking at the different options for creating a webpage

### Lesson 2: Dreamweaver

- The Pros and Cons and when to use it

### Lesson 3: WordPress

- The Pros and Cons and when to use it

### Lesson 4: Other Options

- Some Open Access Web authoring systems and other popular CMS systems

## Lesson 1: Web Authoring vs CMS

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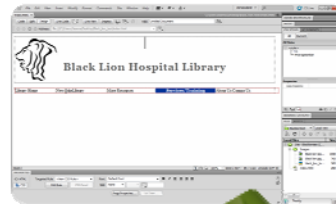
### • Web Authoring Systems:

- Can also be called web design software, web development application etc. but is essentially a program that uses an easier 'graphic interface' for the designer whilst building the code in behind. For example, you can open a word document and 'publish' it as a webpage : in doing so Word converts the visual elements on the page into HTML markup. One of the most well-known web-authoring products on the market is **Adobe's Dreamweaver**

- **Content Management System:** Simply it manages content in a collaborative environment (meaning many people can contribute). There are many different types of Content Management Systems such as **Microsoft's Sharepoint** and **Wordpress** and not limited to creating websites.

## Lesson 2: Dreamweaver

- **Dreamweaver** is a Web Authoring (WA) System owned by **Adobe** which can be used to create websites with either markup/code or a visual interface.
- It is one of the most well-known WA programs on the market though usually a relatively pricey option
- It includes an FTP and Secure FTP client (we'll cover this later)



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## Dreamweaver Code and Design



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## Dreamweaver Cont...



Cons	Pros
It's Expensive	You can create a webpage without knowing too much about HTML and CSS, though a basic knowledge is definitely worthwhile
Beware of Bugs: The program sometimes does things that can't be explained (to the formatting, the files etc.) Often times this can be because of a corrupt file already existing on the computer but can nevertheless be a frustration	There is a lot of support from the website and the company if you run into problems
It's a local program only (installed on one computer and not accessible by a remote location)	An FTP client is included, it's a comprehensive package

## Lesson 3: Wordpress



- **Wordpress** is a CMS that is available in an online format from '.com' or a downloadable version from '.org'. The easiest option is the '.com' option with the additional bonus of access from any computer and not simply from the computer where you downloaded the program
- The program started out as a blogging tool but has since been widely used to make functional webpages



## Wordpress Cont...



- **Wordpress** provides you with a freely hosted site as long as you keep the '.wordpress' in your web address
- There is a large **Wordpress** community to help troubleshoot any issues
- You can modify your site on the online platform but the amount of modification is limited to the themes offered. The downloaded version has much more customization

## Wordpress Cont... Adding Pages



<input type="checkbox"/>	Title	Author	Stats	Date
<input type="checkbox"/>	Library Home	taaacibrangroup		2011/05/15 Published
<input type="checkbox"/>	New@theLibrary	taaacibrangroup		2011/05/15 Published
<input type="checkbox"/>	More Resources	taaacibrangroup		2011/05/15 Published
<input type="checkbox"/>	Services/Instruction	taaacibrangroup		2011/05/15 Published
<input type="checkbox"/>	About	taaacibrangroup		2011/05/15 Published
<input type="checkbox"/>	Title	Author	Stats	Date



# Wordpress Cont...Editing Pages

The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Edit Page' interface for a page titled 'Library Home'. The interface includes a left-hand sidebar with navigation options like Dashboard, Store, Posts, Media, Links, Pages, Comments, Feedbacks, Polls, Ratings, Appearance, Users, Tools, and Settings. The main content area displays the page title, URL, and a rich text editor with a toolbar. Annotations with red arrows point to specific features: 'Click here to view your site' points to the site URL; 'Editing tools similar to ones you find in Word' points to the rich text editor toolbar; 'Allows you to edit and create the content with HTML markup instead of a design interface' points to the 'HTML' tab in the editor; 'Page Content to create and edit' points to the main text area; and 'Updates your changes' points to the 'Update' button. The page content includes a heading 'New@theLibrary' and a section for 'Main Resources' with links to 'HINARI', 'Ptolomy', and 'PubMed'.

# Wordpress Cont...Appearance

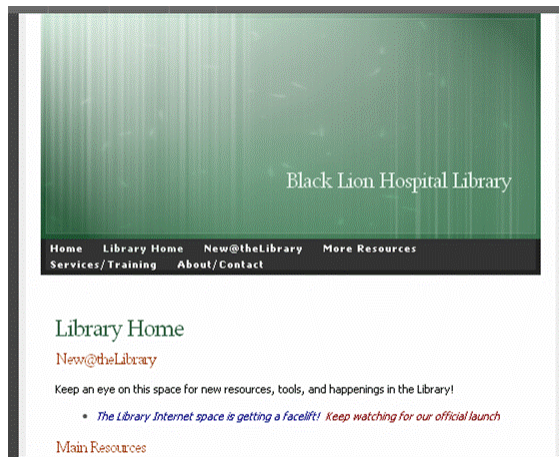
The screenshot shows the WordPress 'Manage Themes' interface. The left sidebar has 'Appearance' selected, showing options for Themes, Widgets, Background, Header, Custom Design, and Fluid. The main area displays the 'Current Theme' as 'Enterprise by StudioPress'. Annotations with red arrows include: 'Tells you what your current theme is' pointing to the current theme name; 'Options to change how your finished site will look' pointing to the 'Browse Themes' button; and 'There are free and paid themes for your site' pointing to the introductory text. Below, three theme cards are visible: 'Crisp', 'Outlipo', and 'Next Saturday', each with a brief description and a 'Preview' button.

## Wordpress Cont... Your Site (no content)



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## Wordpress Cont... Alternative Theme



- Note the problems with the navigation bar

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## Wordpress Cont...



Cons	Pros
It isn't as customizable as one may like. Themes are available but can vary in their functionality and overall look. It can be difficult to brand your site (logos) and there is almost no customization beyond what the theme allows	It's Free to use!
Sometimes it may look a bit messy with widget, content, etc.. Some themes may include scripting (JAVA, PHP) that can slowdown your site or cause 'unseen' issues	It's relatively easy to learn and quick to update. There are lots of WordPress forums available online to help troubleshoot any issues
The design and HTML editor isn't always accurate when actually displayed on the website and can be frustrating trying to figure out what part of the markup is causing the problem	In a few simple steps you have a professional and functional site. No extensive knowledge of web design needed

## Lesson 4: Other Options



- There are many other open-source Content Management Systems and Web Authoring Systems, the two most popular you're likely to come across are **Joomla!** And **Drupal**.
- Both systems are downloaded to a local computer and not offered on a web platform like **Wordpress**.
- **Drupal** is very popular for those who have more experience in web design, the program allows for more customizable scripting and markup



## Wrap Up

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- **Web Authoring Systems** are dedicated to creating webpages, the most popular being Adobe's Dreamweaver whereas **Content Management Systems** encompasses many more functions (it can 'manage content in many forms not simply webpage content')
- **Dreamweaver's biggest problem is its cost**
- **Wordpress is one of many open sourced CMS including Joomla! and Drupal though Wordpress has an online platform and does not require a local program download**
- **Wordpress is very user friendly but doesn't allow for much customization beyond the available theme options and is sometimes inconsistent between the content seen in the editor and what shows up on the page**

## Final Remarks

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- Although these resources are available, some free, and some with wonderful benefits, creating a site from scratch with a simple text editor is likely a better bet
- Keep these rules in mind always:
  - Keep the markup simple and up to W3C standards
  - Avoid unneeded markup/scripting that clutters your site and slows it down
  - A fundamental knowledge of web design is always beneficial whichever tool you choose to use.

**Jeanna's thoughts...** A site created with a text editor can give you a long-term site that can be changed and integrated instead of a quick solution. It also provides a novice designer the ability to really **know** the site they build.

## Resources

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### Adobe Dreamweaver:

- <http://www.adobe.com/products/dreamweaver.html>

### Wordpress:

- <http://wordpress.com/>
- <http://wordpress.org/>

### Joomla!:

- <http://www.joomla.org/>

### Drupal:

- <http://drupal.org/>



## Resources Cont...

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### Adobe Dreamweaver Help:

- <http://www.adobe.com/support/dreamweaver/>

### Wordpress Help:

- [http://www.edb.utexas.edu/ideastudio/wiki/images/d/dd/WordPress\\_Basics.pdf](http://www.edb.utexas.edu/ideastudio/wiki/images/d/dd/WordPress_Basics.pdf)



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# Web Design Workbook

## 4.0 Getting your site on the Internet

**Instructors:** Jeanna Hough



# 4.0 Getting Your Site on the Web

Presented by Jeanna Hough  
October 2011



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## Introduction

- In this module we'll cover briefly how websites are published to the web and what tools are used. Though publishing the site may be taken care of by your institution's IT department the process is still worthwhile to understand
- We'll also look a few things we didn't touch on just to be aware of what else is out there.



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## Training Outline

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### Lesson 1: Hosting

- 'Renting' a space on the Internet

### Lesson 2: FTP

- Uploading your files to the host

### Lesson 3: Checking your site

- Ensuring links are working, browser compatibility, site validation and getting your site in search engines

### Lesson 4: What We Didn't Touch On

## Terms to Know

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- **ISP (Internet Service Provider):**
  - Whatever company you purchase Internet access from
- **Client:**
  - You and your browser are the client (or someone 'surfing' the Internet). You send requests for pages to the server through your ISP for certain pages from the Server and host (multiple hosts can sit on a server)
- **Server:**
  - The computer (usually a very large complex computer) at the other end of the request with all the website information. The traditional relationship for accessing the internet is the Client-Server model



## Terms Continued...

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- **Host/Hosting:**
  - The company that stores your website on a server. Essentially the company 'rents' out space for you to store your site and the service of providing the website information to any requesting clients
- **Bandwidth:**
  - The amount of data that can travel between the Client and the Server (via your ISP). The bigger the bandwidth the faster, or larger, the amount of data transmitted. It's like a tunnel for data: the bigger the tunnel the more data fits through at one time. Bandwidth usually comes with allowances from both the ISP and the chosen hosting company meaning you can run out of bandwidth from 'surfing' too many sites as a client but your website can likewise stop showing up to other clients if you run out of bandwidth through your host.

## Terms Continued...

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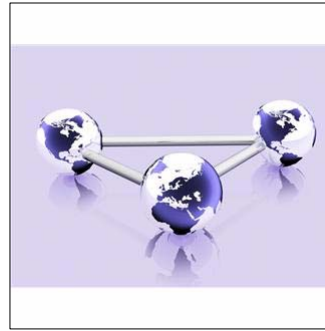


- **FTP (File Transfer Protocol):**
  - How the creator of the website transfers the data from their local computer to the host/server. If the bandwidth is the size of the tunnel between the client and the server the FTP is the train getting it there. The transfer is done with an FTP client (program)
- **Domain Name:**
  - The main part of the web address such as [www.blacklionhospitallibrary.com](http://www.blacklionhospitallibrary.com). The domain name is either purchased for a period of time and paid for on a monthly basis or is offered free, (free often comes with strings attached such as the company adding their name in the address (i.e. [www.freedomain-names.com/blacklionhospital library/](http://www.freedomain-names.com/blacklionhospital library/)

## Lesson 1: Hosting



- A host can be paid or for free, but free usually comes with strings attached just like the domain name, whether it be a small bandwidth allowance or ads on the site it is often worth paying a small price for a good host.



Choose a host based on what you actually need (i.e. if you don't need an email through the host or you don't need a massive bandwidth allowance don't pay for it).

## Hosting Cont...

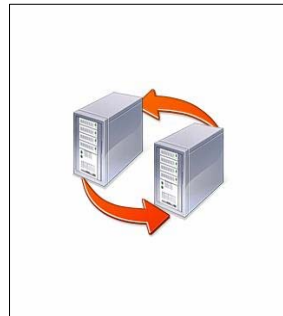


- Check the size of your site files and choose a 'rental space' on a host slightly larger so you have room to grow our site if need be.
- Keep in mind these conversions:
  - 1 kilobyte = 1024 bytes
  - 1 megabyte = 1024 kilobytes
  - 1 gigabyte = 1024 megabytes
- Also make sure your site's bandwidth allowance is sufficient you don't want visitors not able to access the site because you didn't purchase enough allowance. **\*\*Again this is likely taken care of by your IT department** but if not the general rule of thumb for a new site is 5GB

## Lesson 2: FTP Uploading Your Site



- As the author of the site the files sit on your computer (local) but you need it to sit on the hosting server (remote). You transfer these files using an FTP client (File transfer Protocol)
- When you purchase space from a host they will provide you with FTP details: hold onto these!



## FTP Continued...



- The next step is to download an FTP client (a free one is FileZilla). If you're using a program like Dreamweaver an FTP client is included.
- When you have the client you simply enter your FTP details from your host and transfer the files from the local computer to the remote computer



## Lesson 3: Check Your Site



Your site is now on the Internet! There are still some important steps.

- To make sure all your links are working on your site use W3C's Link checker (<http://validator.w3.org/checklink>)
- To make sure your markup is valid and written in accordance with W3C rules and your Doctype use W3C's Markup Validation Checker (<http://validator.w3.org/>)
- To ensure your CSS is valid use W3C's CSS Validator (<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>)
- Finally submit your site to Search engines such as Google (<http://www.google.com/addurl/?continue=/addurl>) or Bing (<http://www.bing.com/webmaster/SubmitSitePage.aspx>)

## Lesson 4: What We Didn't Touch On



- **HTML**
  - Some other basic elements are tables (make sure to use ONLY when appropriate and not for the 'design structure' of the webpage. To use them instead of CSS is bad practice and not accepted by the W3C standards. Another element is the form, where a user can fill out a 'Contact' form or a request form; however, ensuring there is Contact information on the site is just as efficient at this stage.
- **CSS**
  - It is almost endless what you can do with CSS, and too many to cover here. If interested in more CSS check the Resources section of the coursepack for some tutorials (alongside Zen Garden for more ideas!)

## What We Didn't Do Cont...

These are more advanced website programs/functions so we won't go into any depth but it is good to know they exist:

### •JavaScript

- Client-side scripting language meaning the scripting is downloaded onto the client's computer and does not run from the server. It allows you to create things like customizable dropdown menus from the navigation bar. As well as MANY other things

### •PHP

- Scripting language that can make webpages more interactive and dynamic. It is a server-side script instead of a client-sided script. Used to retrieve and update information on the server side (such as if a customer purchases and item the PHP script will update the stock)



### •MySQL

- MySQL is an open-source database that works hand in hand with PHP. Javascript, PHP and the use of MySQL is fairly advanced and non are needed for this site.



## Wrap-up

- A host 'rents' you space on the Internet for your site mostly for a monthly fee (free usually has strings attached)
- An FTP client is the mechanism/program used to transfer your files from your local computer to the remote server
- Validating your HTML and CSS is important to your final site as well to optimizing your chances of being found in a search engine.
- Simple, clean HTML markup and CSS is the key!



## Resources

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- **W3C:**
  - Link Checker - <http://validator.w3.org/checklink>
  - Markup Validator - <http://validator.w3.org/>
  - CSS Validator - <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>
- **FileZilla:**
  - <http://filezilla-project.org/>
- **Sitepoint's Forum on hosting:**
  - <http://www.sitepoint.com/forums/host-your-site-95/>
- **Web Hosting Tutorial:**
  - <http://www.webhosttutorial.com/?gclid=CMHy7PbPqaoCFUPBKgodYwRZWA>

## Resources Cont...

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- **HTML Forms:**
  - [http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_forms.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_forms.asp)
- **HTML Tables:**
  - [http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_tables.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_tables.asp)
- **CSS Advanced** (click on left hand-menu bar)
  - <http://www.w3schools.com/css/>
- **Javascript:**
  - <http://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp>
- **PHP**
  - <http://www.w3schools.com/php/default.asp>
  - <http://www.php.net/tut.php>
- **MySQL**
  - <http://www.w3schools.com/sql/default.asp>
  - <http://www.freewebsmasterhelp.com/tutorials/phpmysql>



Document Outline	
<!DOCTYPE>	Version of (X)HTML
<html>	HTML document
<head>	Page information
<body>	Page contents

Comments
<!-- Comment Text -->

Page Information	
<base />	Base URL
<meta />	Meta data
<title>	Title
<link />	Relevant resource
<style>	Style resource
<script>	Script resource

Document Structure	
<h[1-6]>	Heading
<div>	Page section
<span>	Inline section
<p>	Paragraph
 	Line break
<hr />	Horizontal rule

Links	
<a href="">	Page link
<a href="mailto:">	Email link
<a name="name">	Anchor
<a href="#name">	Link to anchor

Text Markup	
<strong>	Strong emphasis
<em>	Emphasis
<blockquote>	Long quotation
<q>	Short quotation
<abbr>	Abbreviation
<acronym>	Acronym
<address>	Address
<pre>	Pre-formatted text
<dfn>	Definition
<code>	Code
<cite>	Citation
<del>	Deleted text
<ins>	Inserted text
<sub>	Subscript
<sup>	Superscript
<bdo>	Text direction

Lists	
<ol>	Ordered list
<ul>	Unordered list
<li>	List item
<dl>	Definition list
<dt>	Definition term
<dd>	Term description

Forms	
<form>	Form
<fieldset>	Collection of fields
<legend>	Form legend
<label>	Input label
<input />	Form input
<select>	Drop-down box
<optgroup>	Group of options
<option>	Drop-down options
<textarea>	Large text input
<button>	Button

Tables	
<table>	Table
<caption>	Caption
<thead>	Table header
<tbody>	Table body
<tfoot>	Table footer
<colgroup>	Column group
<col />	Column
<tr>	Table row
<th>	Header cell
<td>	Table cell

Images and Image Maps	
<img />	Image
<map>	Image Map
<area />	Area of Image Map

Common Character Entities		
&#34;	"	Quotation mark
&#38;	&	Ampersand
&#60;	<	Less than
&#62;	>	Greater than
&#64;	@	"At" symbol
&#128;	€	Euro
&#149;	•	Small bullet
&#153;	™	Trademark
&#163;	£	Pound
&#160;		Non-breaking space
&#169;	©	Copyright symbol

Objects	
<object>	Object
<param />	Parameter

Empty Elements	
<area />	<img />
<base />	<input />
 	<link />
<col />	<meta />
<hr />	<param />

Core Attributes	
class	style
id	title
<i>Note: Core Attributes may not be used in base, head, html, meta, param, script, style or title elements.</i>	

Language Attributes	
dir	lang
<i>Note: Language Attributes may not be used in base, br, frame, frameset, hr, iframe, param or script elements.</i>	

Keyboard Attributes	
accesskey	tabindex

Window Events	
onLoad	onUnload

Form Events	
onBlur	onReset
onChange	onSelect
onFocus	onSubmit

Keyboard Events	
onKeyDown	onKeyUp
onKeyPress	

Mouse Events	
onClick	onMouseout
onDbclick	onMouseover
onMouseDown	onMouseup
onMouseMove	



## Selectors

*	All elements
div	<div>
div *	All elements within <div>
div span	<span> within <div>
div, span	<div> and <span>
div > span	<span> with parent <div>
div + span	<span> preceded by <div>
.class	Elements of class "class"
div.class	<div> of class "class"
#itemid	Element with id "itemid"
div#itemid	<div> with id "itemid"
a[attr]	<a> with attribute "attr"
a[attr='x']	<a> when "attr" is "x"
a[class~='x']	<a> when class is a list containing 'x'
a[lang]='en']	<a> when lang begins "en"

## Pseudo-Selectors and Pseudo-Classes

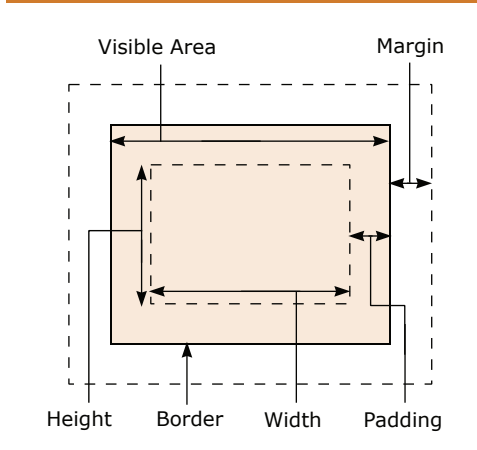
:first-child	First child element
:first-line	First line of element
:first-letter	First letter of element
:hover	Element with mouse over
:active	Active element
:focus	Element with focus
:link	Unvisited links
:visited	Visited links
:lang(var)	Element with language "var"
:before	Before element
:after	After element

## Sizes and Colours

0	0 requires no unit
<b>Relative Sizes</b>	
em	1em equal to font size of parent (same as 100%)
ex	Height of lower case "x"
%	Percentage
<b>Absolute Sizes</b>	
px	Pixels
cm	Centimeters
mm	Millimeters
in	Inches
pt	1pt = 1/72in
pc	1pc = 12pt
<b>Colours</b>	
#789abc	RGB Hex Notation
#acf	Equates to "#aacfff"
rgb(0,25,50)	Value of each of red, green, and blue. 0 to 255, may be swapped for percentages.

**Note** Shorthand properties are marked **x**  
Properties that inherit are marked **+**

## Box Model



## Positioning

display	clear
position	z-index
top	direction +
right	unicode-bidi
bottom	overflow
left	clip
float	visibility

## Dimensions

width	min-height
min-width	max-height
max-width	vertical-align
height	

## Color / Background

color +	background-repeat
background x	background-image
background-color	background-position
background-attachment	

## Text

text-indent +	word-spacing +
text-align +	text-transform +
text-decoration	white-space +
text-shadow	line-height +
letter-spacing +	

## Fonts

font + x	font-weight +
font-family +	font-stretch +
font-style +	font-size +
font-variant +	font-size-adjust +

## Boxes

margin x	border-color x
margin-top	border-top-color
margin-right	border-right-color
margin-bottom	border-bottom-color
margin-left	border-left-color
padding x	border-style x
padding-top	border-top-style
padding-right	border-right-style
padding-bottom	border-bottom-style
padding-left	border-left-style
border x	border-width x
border-top x	border-top-width
border-bottom x	border-right-width
border-right x	border-bottom-width
border-left x	border-left-width

## Tables

caption-side +	border-spacing +
table-layout	empty-cells +
border-collapse +	caption-side +

## Paging

size	page-break-inside +
marks	page +
page-break-before	orphans +
page-break-after	widows +

## Interface

cursor +	outline-style
outline x	outline-color
outline-width	

## Aural

volume +	elevation
speak +	speech-rate
pause x	voice-family
pause-before	pitch
pause-after	pitch-range
cue x	stress
cue-before	richness
cue-after	speak-punctuation
play-during	speak-numeral
azimuth +	

## Miscellaneous

content	list-style-type +
quotes +	list-style-image +
counter-reset	list-style-position +
counter-increment	marker-offset
list-style + x	

Available free from  
[www.AddedBytes.com](http://www.AddedBytes.com)



# RGB Colour Codes

#000000	#330000	#660000	#990000	#CC0000	#FF0000	#110000	#001100
#003300	#333300	#663300	#993300	#CC3300	#FF3300	#220000	#002200
#006600	#336600	#666600	#996600	#CC6600	#FF6600	#330000	#003300
#009900	#339900	#669900	#999900	#CC9900	#FF9900	#440000	#004400
#00CC00	#33CC00	#66CC00	#99CC00	#CCC000	#FFC000	#550000	#005500
#00FF00	#33FF00	#66FF00	#99FF00	#CCFF00	#FFFF00	#660000	#006600
#000033	#330033	#660033	#990033	#CC0033	#FF0033	#770000	#007700
#003333	#333333	#663333	#993333	#CC3333	#FF3333	#880000	#008800
#006633	#336633	#666633	#996633	#CC6633	#FF6633	#990000	#009900
#009933	#339933	#669933	#999933	#CC9933	#FF9933	#AA0000	#00AA00
#00CC33	#33CC33	#66CC33	#99CC33	#CCC033	#FFC033	#BB0000	#00BB00
#00FF33	#33FF33	#66FF33	#99FF33	#CCFF33	#FFF033	#CC0000	#00CC00
#000066	#330066	#660066	#990066	#CC0066	#FF0066	#DD0000	#00DD00
#003366	#333366	#663366	#993366	#CC3366	#FF3366	#EE0000	#00EE00
#006666	#336666	#666666	#996666	#CC6666	#FF6666	#FF0000	#00FF00
#009966	#339966	#669966	#999966	#CC9966	#FF9966	#000011	#110011
#00CC66	#33CC66	#66CC66	#99CC66	#CCC066	#FFC066	#000022	#220033
#00FF66	#33FF66	#66FF66	#99FF66	#CCFF66	#FFF066	#000033	#330033
#000099	#330099	#660099	#990099	#CC0099	#FF0099	#000044	#440044
#003399	#333399	#663399	#993399	#CC3399	#FF3399	#000055	#550055
#006699	#336699	#666699	#996699	#CC6699	#FF6699	#000066	#660066
#009999	#339999	#669999	#999999	#CC9999	#FF9999	#000077	#770077
#00CC99	#33CC99	#66CC99	#99CC99	#CCC099	#FFC099	#000088	#880088
#00FF99	#33FF99	#66FF99	#99FF99	#CCFF99	#FFF099	#000099	#990099
#0000CC	#3300CC	#6600CC	#9900CC	#CC00CC	#FF00CC	#0000AA	#AA00AA
#0033CC	#3333CC	#6633CC	#9933CC	#CC33CC	#FF33CC	#0000BB	#BB00BB
#0066CC	#3366CC	#6666CC	#9966CC	#CC66CC	#FF66CC	#0000CC	#CC00CC
#0099CC	#3399CC	#6699CC	#9999CC	#CC99CC	#FF99CC	#0000DD	#DD00DD
#00CCCC	#33CCCC	#66CCCC	#99CCCC	#CCCC00	#FFCC00	#0000EE	#EE00EE
#00FFCC	#33FFCC	#66FFCC	#99FFCC	#CCFF00	#FFF000	#0000FF	#FF00FF
#0000FF	#3300FF	#6600FF	#9900FF	#CC00FF	#FF00FF	#111100	#001111
#0033FF	#3333FF	#6633FF	#9933FF	#CC33FF	#FF33FF	#222200	#002222
#0066FF	#3366FF	#6666FF	#9966FF	#CC66FF	#FF66FF	#333300	#003333
#0099FF	#3399FF	#6699FF	#9999FF	#CC99FF	#FF99FF	#444400	#004444
#00CCFF	#33CCFF	#66CCFF	#99CCFF	#CCC0FF	#FFC0FF	#555500	#005555
#00FFFF	#33FFFF	#66FFFF	#99FFFF	#CCFFFF	#FFF0FF	#666600	#006666
						#777700	#007777
						#888800	#008888
						#999900	#009999
						#AAAA00	#00AAAA
						#BBBB00	#00BBBB
						#CCCC00	#00CCCC
						#DDDD00	#00DDDD
						#EEEE00	#00EEEE
						#FFFF00	#00FFFF

## Web-safe Colours

	Black		Maroon		Green		Navy
#000000		#800000		#008000		#000080	
	Silver		Red		Lime		Blue
#C0C0C0		#FF0000		#00FF00		#0000FF	
	Gray		Purple		Olive		Teal
#808080		#800080		#808000		#008080	
	White		Fuchsia		Yellow		Aqua
#FFFFFF		#FF00FF		#FFFF00		#00FFFF	

## HTML Named Colours

FF	-	255	77	-	119
EE	-	238	66	-	102
DD	-	221	55	-	85
CC	-	204	44	-	68
BB	-	187	33	-	51
AA	-	170	22	-	34
99	-	153	11	-	17
88	-	136	00	-	00

## Hex - Dec Conversion

Available free from  
AddedBytes.com

## **A quick REFERENCE GUIDE for WEB DESIGN resources**

### **HTML Video Tutorials**

<http://code.google.com/edu/submissions/html-css-javascript/>  
<http://lifehacker.com/5788442/how-to-make-a-web-site-part-i-understandin>  
<http://lifehacker.com/5789294/how-to-make-a-web-site-part-ii-styling-and>  
<http://www.mcli.dist.maricopa.edu/tut/lessons.html>  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GwQMnpUsj8I>

### **HTML Online Tutorials**

<http://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>  
<http://www.tizag.com/htmlT/>  
<http://www.html.net/tutorials/html/>  
[http://www.w3.org/2002/03/tutorials#webdesign\\_htmlcss](http://www.w3.org/2002/03/tutorials#webdesign_htmlcss)  
<http://htmldog.com/guides/htmlbeginner/>

### **CSS Video Tutorials**

<http://code.google.com/edu/submissions/html-css-javascript/>

### **CSS Online Tutorials**

<http://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp>  
<http://www.tizag.com/cssT/>  
<http://www.html.net/tutorials/css/>  
[http://www.w3.org/2002/03/tutorials#webdesign\\_htmlcss](http://www.w3.org/2002/03/tutorials#webdesign_htmlcss)  
<http://htmldog.com/guides/cssbeginner/>  
<http://www.w3.org/Style/Examples/011/firstcss>  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GwQMnpUsj8I>

### **HTML Text Editors (Downloads)**

<http://www.arachnoid.com/arachnophilia/index.php>  
<http://www.downloadjunction.com/product/store/35860/index.html>  
<http://www.w3.org/Amaya/>  
<http://www.alleycode.com/>  
<http://kompozer.net/>  
<http://www.nvu.com/>

<http://www.serif.com/web-design-software/>  
<http://www.htmlkit.com/download/>

**Checking to make sure your html is right:**

<http://validator.w3.org/>

```

 home
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head>
 <title>Black Lion Hospital Library</title>
 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8"/>
 <link href="style1.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
</head>

<body>
<div class="shadow">

<div id="header">
 <div id="sitebranding">
 <h1>Black Lion Hospital Library</h1>
 </div><!-- end of sitebranding div -->

 <div id="headerpicture">

 </div><!-- end of headerpicture div -->

 <div id="navigation">

 Library Home
 About/Contact
 More Resources
 Patient Info

 Research Guides

 </div><!-- end of navigation div -->

 <div id="quicklinks">

 <span style="color: #990000; font-weight:
bold;">QuickLinks
 AAU
Library
 HI NARI
 Ptolmy
 PubMed
Search
 Catalogue
(OPAC)

 </div><!-- end of quicklinks div -->
</div> <!-- end of header div -->

```

home

```
<div id="bodycontent">
 <h2>Welcome to the BLH Library</h2>
 <div id="image"></div>
 <h3>Check out our resources on our new Library site!</h3>
 <p> Please browse through to see what services and resources
we offer to improve patient care through high-quality information</p>
 <p> If you experience any problems navigating the
site, accessing our resources or simply to speak with professional Library staff, Contact Us</p>

 <h3>What's New@theLibrary!</h3>
 <div id="indented_list">

 The Library webpage is getting a facelift...keep an eye
on the space for the final site launch
 </br>
 The TAAAC (Toronto Addis Ababa Academic Collaboration)
Library Team will be running a training session at the Black Lion Hospital at the
beginning of October!
 Please Contact Library
Staff for more information

 </div><!--end of indented_list div-->

</div> <!-- end of bodycontent div -->
</div> <!-- end of shadow div -->

</body>
</html>
```

about\_contact

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
 <title>Black Lion Hospital Library</title>
 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8"/>
 <link href="style1.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
</head>

<body>
<div class="shadow">

 <div id="header">

 <div id="sitebranding">
 <h1>Black Lion Hospital Library</h1>
 </div><!-- end of sitebranding div -->

 <div id="headerpicture">

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 </div><!-- end of navigation div -->

 <div id="quicklinks">

 <span style="color: #990000; font-weight:
bold;">QuickLinks
 AAU
Library
 HI NARI
 Ptolmy
 PubMed
Search
 Catalogue
(OPAC)

 </div><!-- end of quicklinks div -->

 </div> <!-- end of header div -->

 <div id="bodycontent">

 <div id="image">
 </div><!-- end of image div -->

 </div>

</body>
</html>
```

about\_contact

## <h2>About/Contact</h2>

### <h3>About</h3>

<p>The Library is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (24/7) and provides the following services: </p>

<div id="indented\_list">

<ul >

Long Term Loan</li >

<li > Circulation Service including: Spot Reading &

<li >Reference Services</li >

<li >e-Resources</li >

<li >Internet Services</li >

<li >Photocopy Service</li >

</ul >

</div><!-- end of indented\_list div -->

### <h3>Contact</h3>

<div id="indented\_text">

<p>Tel . 251-1-5159634</p>

<p>Fax: 251-1-5513099</p>

<p>E-mail : <a

href="mailto:info@med.aau.edu.et">info@med.aau.edu.et</a></p>

</div><!-- end of indented\_text div -->

### <h3>Address</h3>

<div id="indented\_text">

<p>Central Medical Library</p>

<p>Black Lion Specialized Teaching & Referral

Hospital </p>

<p>Addis Ababa University</p>

<p>P.O. Box: 9086</p>

</div><!-- end of indented\_text div -->

</div> <!-- end of bodycontent div -->

</div> <!-- end of shadow div -->

</body>

</html >

```

more_resources
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
 <title>Black Lion Hospital Library</title>
 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8"/>
 <link href="style1.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
</head>

<body>
<div class="shadow">

 <div id="header">

 <div id="sitebranding">
 <h1>Black Lion Hospital Library</h1>
 </div><!--end of sitebranding div-->

 <div id="headerpicture">

 </div><!--end of headerpicture div-->

 <div id="navigation">

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 About/Contact
 More Resources
 Patient Info
 Research Guides

 </div><!-- end of navigation div -->

 <div id="quicklinks">

 <span style="color: #990000; font-weight:
bold;">QuickLinks
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Library
 HI NARI
 Ptolmy
 PubMed
Search
 Catalogue
(OPAC)

 </div><!-- end of quicklinks div -->
 </div> <!-- end of header div -->

 <div id="bodycontent">
 <div id="image">
 </div><!--end of image div-->

 <h2>More Resources</h2>

```



more\_resources

<p>Check out additional resources below. These are trusted and high quality information sources on the web</p>

<div id="indented\_list">

<ul>

<li><a href="#clinical\_guidelines">Clinical Guidelines</a></li>

<li><a href="#ebp">Evidence Based Practice Resources</a></li>

<li><a href="#stats\_world">Statistics and World Health Resources</a></li>

</ul>

</div><!--end of indented\_list div-->

</br>

</br>

</br>

<h3><a name="clinical\_guidelines">Clinical Guidelines</a></h3>

<p><a href="http://www.g-i-n.net/library/international-guidelines-library">G-I-N (Guidelines International Network):</a> A collection of over 7200 guidelines and reports from member organizations around the world</p>

<p><a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/CG/Published">NICE Guidelines:</a> Guidelines from the NHS in the UK</p>

<p><a href="http://www.openclinical.org/guidelines.html">Open Clinical:</a> Lists various international Clinical Guideline organizations and providers as well as other guideline information</p>

<p><a href="http://www.who.int/publications/guidelines/en/index.html">WHO Guidelines:</a> Browse WHO guidelines by topic, year or title</p>

</br>

<p><a href="#backtotop">Back to Top</a></p>

</br>

</br>

</br>

<h3><a name="ebp">Evidence Based Practice Resources</a></h3>

<p><a href="http://www.medicines.ox.ac.uk/bandolier/knowledge.html">Bandolier:</a> High quality evidence from Oxford in the UK</p>

<p><a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/clinical">PubMed's Clinical Queries:</a> Filtered results for high quality research</p>

<p><a href="http://www.tripdatabase.com/">TRIP Database:</a> A clinical database that helps identify resources based on the pyramid of evidence</p></br>

<p><a href="#backtotop">Back to Top</a></p>

</br>

</br>

</br>

<h3><a name="stats\_world">Statistics and World Health Resources</a></h3>

<p><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/">Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:</a> Information ranging from diseases and Conditions to workplace safety</p>

<p><a href="http://www.oecd.org/document/0,3746,en\_2649\_201185\_46462759\_1\_1\_1\_1,00.html">OECD:</a> Scroll down to 'Health' for international stats</p>

<p><a href="http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do">World Data

more\_resources

Bank: </a> Choose 'Health, Nutrition and Population' and then search by country</p>  
<p><a href="http://www.who.int/healthinfo/statistics/en/">WHO Health  
Statistics: </a> Information and statistics from the World Health Organization</p>  
</br>  
<p><a href="#backtotop">Back to Top</a></p>

</div> <!-- end of bodycontent div -->  
</div> <!-- end of shadow div -->

</body>  
</html >

```

 patient_info
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head>
 <title>Black Lion Hospital Library</title>
 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8"/>
 <link href="style1.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
</head>

<body>
<div class="shadow">

<div id="header">
 <div id="sitebranding">
 <h1>Black Lion Hospital Library</h1>
 </div><!-- end of sitebranding div -->

 <div id="headerpicture">

 </div><!-- end of headerpicture div -->

 <div id="navigation">

 Library Home
 About/Contact
 More Resources
 Patient Info
 Research Gui des

 </div><!-- end of navigation div -->

 <div id="quicklinks">

 <span style="color: #990000; font-weight:
bold;">QuickLinks
 AAU
Library
 HI NARI
 Ptolmy
 PubMed
Search
 Catalogue
(OPAC)

 </div><!-- end of quicklinks div -->
</div> <!-- end of header div -->

```

patient\_info

<div id="bodycontent">

<div id="image"></div>

<h2>Want Reliable Resources for your Patients?</h2>

<h3>Check out these resources below</h3>

<p>This page is under construction</p>

<p>test site for training</p>

<p>test site for training</p>

<p>test site for training</p>

<p>test site for training</p>

<p>test site for training</p>

<p>test site for training</p>

</div> <!-- end of bodycontent div -->

</div> <!-- end of shadow div -->

</body>

</html>

```

research_gui des
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

<head>
 <title>Black Lion Hospital Library</title>
 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8"/>
 <link href="style1.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
</head>

<body>
<div class="shadow">

<div id="header">
 <div id="sitebranding">
 <h1>Black Lion Hospital Library</h1>
 </div><!-- end of sitebranding div -->

 <div id="headerpicture">

 </div><!-- end of headerpicture div -->

 <div id="navigation">

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 More Resources
 Patient Info
 Research Gui des

 </div><!-- end of navigation div -->

 <div id="quicklinks">

 <span style="color: #990000; font-weight:
bold;">QuickLinks
 AAU
Library
 HI NARI
 Ptol emy
 PubMed
Search
 Catalogue
(OPAC)

 </div><!-- end of quicklinks div -->

</div> <!-- end of header div -->

```

## research\_guides

```
<div id="bodycontent">
 <div id="image">
</div><!-- end of image div -->

 <h2>Research Guides</h2>
 <div id="indented_text"><h3>New to the College of Health Sciences?</h3>
 <p>Click
here for our Orientation Guide</p>
 <p>For more research resources check the AAU Library
E-Resources List </p>
 <p>If you want more help with your research Contact Library staff</p>
 </div><!-- end of indented_text div -->

</div> <!-- end of bodycontent div -->
</div> <!-- end of shadow div -->

</body>
</html>
```

## style1

```
/*
CSS for Black Lion Hospital Website
*/
```

```
/*Start of text elements CSS*/
```

```
body {
 font-family: Verdana, Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
 background: url(images/background.jpg) repeat;
 line-height: 125%;
}
h1, h2, h3 {
 font-family: "Lucida Sans Unicode", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
}
h1 {
 font-size: 2.5em;
 line-height: 2.5em;
 background-color: #ffffff;
 color: #000000; /*for brown use #522F13*/
 font-style: normal;
 text-align: center;
 text-decoration: none;
}
h1 a {
 color: #000000; /*for brown use #522F13*/
 text-decoration: none;
}
h2 {
 color: #660000;
 font-size: 1.6em;
 line-height: 1.6em;
 font-weight: bold;
}
h3 {
 color: #990000;
 font-size: 1em;
 font-weight: bold;
}
p {
 font-size: small;
 color: black;
}
```

```
/*end of text elements CSS*/
```

```
/*Start of Navigation CSS*/
```

```
#navigation {
 width: 100%;
 font-family: "Trebuchet MS", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

```

 style1
background: #dddddd;
border-bottom: 2.5px solid black; /*for brown use #522F13*/
overflow: hidden;
position: relative;
}
#navigation ul {
clear: left;
float: left;
list-style: none;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
position: relative;
left: 50%;
text-align: center;
}
#navigation ul li {
display: block;
float: left;
list-style: none;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
position: relative;
right: 50%;
font-size: 0.8em;
font-weight: bold;
}
#navigation ul li a {
display: block;
margin: 0 0 0 1px;
padding: 1px 20px;
background: #dddddd; /*for brown use #D9C09F*/
color: #000000;
text-decoration: none;
line-height: 1.3em;
}
#navigation ul li a: hover {
background: #990000;
color: #ffffff;
}
#navigation ul li a.active, #navigation ul li a.active: hover {
color: #ffffff;
background: #000000;
font-weight: bold;
}
/*end of navigation CSS*/

/*Quicklinks CSS*/

#quicklinks {

```



```

 style1
width: 100%;
font-family: "Trebuchet MS", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
background: #BFBFFF;
border-bottom: 2.5px solid black; /*for brown use #522F13*/
overflow: hidden;
position: relative;
}

#quicklinks ul {
clear: left;
float: left;
list-style: none;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
position: relative;
left: 50%;
text-align: center;
}

#quicklinks ul li {
display: block;
float: left;
list-style: none;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
position: relative;
right: 50%;
font-size: 0.8em;
}

#quicklinks ul li a {
display: block;
margin: 0 0 0 1px;
padding: 1px 20px;
background: #BFBFFF; /*for brown use #D9C09F*/
color: #000000;
text-decoration: none;
line-height: 1.3em;
}

#quicklinks ul li a: hover {
background: #990000;
color: #ffffff;
}

#quicklinks ul li a. active, #navigation ul li a. active: hover {
color: #ffffff;
background: #000000;
font-weight: bold;
}

/*end of quicklinks CSS*/

/*Other Divs CSS*/
.center {
vertical-align: middle;
}

.shadow {

```

style1

```
margin: auto;
width: 70%;
background-color: white;
border: 1px solid #B8BAC5;
padding: 11px;
-moz-box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #000000;
-webkit-box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #000000;
box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px #000000;
border-radius: 0 0 9px 9px;
-moz-border-radius: 0 0 9px 9px;
-webkit-border-radius: 0 0 9px 9px;

/* For IE 8 */
-ms-filter: "progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.Shadow(Strength=4,
Direction=135, Color=' #000000')";

/* For IE 5.5 - 7 */
filter: progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.Shadow(Strength=4, Direction=135,
Color=' #000000');
}

#sitebranding {
width: 100%;
}

#headerpicture {
border-top: 3px solid white;
border-bottom: 2.5px solid black; /*for brown use #522F13*/
background: url(images/header2.jpg) repeat-x;
width: 100%;
}

#bodycontent {
padding-left: 3em;
padding-right: 3em;
padding-bottom: 3em;
margin-top: 3em;
text-align: left;
}

#indented_text {
margin-left: 4em;
}

#indented_list {
margin-left: 3.5em;
list-style: none;
font-size: small;
line-height: 2em;
}

#image {
float: right;
margin: 8px;
}

/*end of other divs CSS*/
```