

WEBSITE DESIGN

Introduction

Definition of terminologies;

URL (Universal Resource Locator)

Is an address to a web page.

OR

Is a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network and a mechanism for retrieving it.

Bookmark

Is a link or a shortcut to a collection of web pages or a websites that you wish to visit regularly.

A web page

Is an electronic document written in hypertext markup language that can be accessible via the internet.

A website;

Is a collection of related web pages about a given topic accessed via the internet.

HTML

Is a standard language for creating web pages and web applications.

Web hosting

Is an internet service that allows individuals and organizations to make his or their websites accessible via the internet all over the world.

Webmaster

Is an individual responsible for updating and maintaining website content.

Web authoring software

These are computer programs designed to enable a user develop a web page or a website.

Example:

Ms front page, Ms Publisher, Edit plus, Hot dog web editor, Adobe dream weaver, Macro media Dreamweaver.

FEATURES OF WEB AUTHORING SOFTWARE

They should provide multiple views of a website.

They should have well demarcated provisions of the heading and sub headings.

They should facilitate easy way of links that facilitate easy navigation through a website.

They should allow easy inserting of images.

FEATURES OF A GOOD WEBSITE

It should have active links

It should have contact information well stated for feedback

IT should have business location information clearly designated with map if possible.

It should have well planned organized and relevant information to the audience.

It should be compatible with different web browsers.

It should have colors that do not contradict with the background.

It should be easy to load and take less time.

LIMITATIONS OF A WEBSITE

It is limited to display its content in some colors.

It is limited to some fonts during designing.

Its access is limited to internet connectivity to display its content.

Some are limited to display of their content using specific web browsers.

FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN DESIGNING A WEBSITE

- Layout/frames/layers(banners, content areas)
- Navigation provisions
- Content
- Graphics/images
- Feedback
- Site management tools (hit counters, tracking of site visitors etc)
- Color/font contrasts
- Number of pages
- Security provisions

CREATING A WEBPAGE OR A WEBSITE

Basic HTML tags;

HTML documents must start with a document type declaration. It begins with

<!DOCTYPE html> and end with </html>

The visible part of the html document must be between opening tag <body> and a closing tag </body>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>this is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<p>My first paragraph </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Heading Tags

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, and <h6>.

Html heading is defined with <h1> to <h6>tags where <h1>defines the most important heading and <h6> defines the least important heading.

Paragraph Tag

The <p> tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and a closing </p> tag as shown below in the example –

Example;

```
<p>Here is a first paragraph of text.</p>
<p>Here is a second paragraph of text.</p>
```

Line Break Tag

Whenever you use the
 element, anything following it starts from the next line. The
 tag has a space between the characters **br** and the forward slash. If you omit this space,

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

```
<head>
  <title>Line Break Example</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <p>Hello<br />
  You delivered your assignment ontime.<br />
  Thanks<br />
  Mahnaz</p>
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Centering Content

You can use **<center>** tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Centring Content Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>This text is not in the center.</p>

    <center>
      <p>This text is in the center.</p>
    </center>
  </body>

</html>
```

HTML links

These are defined with <a> tag at the beginning and at the end

To insert a **link**, use the <a> tag with the href attribute to indicate the address of the target page. Example: . You can make a **link** to another page in your website simply by writing the file name: .

HTML images

These are defined with tag

The tag defines an **image** in an **HTML** page.

Use the *HTML* element to define an *image*. Use the *HTML* src attribute to define the URL of the *image*. Use the *HTML* alt attribute to define an alternate text for an *image*, if it cannot be displayed. Use the *HTML* width and height attributes to define the size of the *image*.

Example;

```
Click me</Burton>
```

WORKING WITH WEBSITES

Practice;