

# Website authoring

# The three web development layers

- **Content layer** to enter the content of a web page structure
- **Presentation layer** to format whole web page(s) or individual elements
- **Behaviour layer** to enter scripting language to a web page or an individual element

# Content layer

- Is the **structure layer**. his layer is composed of images and text that should be readable.
- By using HTML

# Presentation layer

- Is the style of the website
- This will define how the content will appear to site visitors. This is composed of the CSS, or what is called “the style”.

# Behaviour layer

- **Is the layer that does something to your website.**
- the behaviour layer is the layer of a Web page that can respond to different user actions or make changes to a page based on a set of conditions.
- By using one of the scripting programming language like **PHP** and **JavaScript**

# Publishing a website

- Buy a domain name, like **www.igteam.club**
- Buy a hosting space in one of the hosting servers
- Create a database for the website
- Link the domain name to the webspace folder
- Using one of the FTP software to upload the website files and folders to the web host area.
- Testing the website by typing the new domain in the address bar of a web browser

# Items should be taken in account when making a test plan for a website

- The target audience
- The purpose of the website
- Identify the website items which will be tested
- Identify the expected outcomes
- Check the actual outcomes on a web browser
- Identify the needed improvements (Remedial actions)
- Apply the corporate house style on webpages

# Ways which can be used to test websites

- **In-house testing:** done by the web designers of the tested website
- **Functional testing:** done by another team to check the functionality of all the website contents and elements, and sometimes its input and output
- **Alpha testing:** done by the potential users (Audience) or sample of potential visitors.



# Testing a website

- Check that the domain is working correctly
- Check that the website homepage is the first webpage
- Check that the contents such as Text, images, graph charts, tables ..ect in its right places
- Check that the attached stylesheet is applied and work appropriately

# Testing a website 2

- Check that hyperlinks work correctly
- Check the style sheet, that it has a suitable formatting
- Check the background color and the fore color (that it has a contrast)
- Check the table properties (borders colour and style, cell padding, cell spacing)
- Check the images alternative text, that it is suitable
- Check the comments
- Check that images are suitable for the content
- Check the format, dimensions, color depth and the size of images (Jpg for photographs, Png for logo and illustrated text, gif for animated pics, not TIF or pmb)

# Plan

- Check domain
- Check the contents are in its correct places
- Check hyperlinks
- Check the background
- Check the attached stylesheet
- Add the limitations in a checklist
- Add the needed improvements in a checklist
- Start to edit and add solutions for the needed improvements.

# Suggested Questions in test plans

- Is hyperlink from correct text/image?
- Do hyperlinks to anchors within the page work?
- Do hyperlinks to other pages in this site work?
- Do hyperlinks to email open the editor/software?
- Do hyperlinks to email have the correct address/subject line?
- Do all external hyperlinks to existing URLs work?
- Are planned URL's owned/available for purchase?

# How to evaluate a background image in a webpage

- Preferred to looks professional not a poor image quality
- Is the background image relates to the context of the webpage or the business of organization.
- gives clear contrast to webpage text
- gives clear contrast to webpage tables
- Gradient (shifts from light to dark) is not preferred

# How to upload the content of a website using ftp

- Check that you are connected to the hosting server (internet connection)
- Open the FTP software such as Filezilla
- Enter the server name, Username, password, port
- The main window is divided to two section, the left one for the local computer, and the right one for the remote server
- Easily copy the website files and folders from the local computer and paste it in the remote server

# How to upload the content of a website using ftp 2

- Move the files from folder to folder in the remote server using cut and paste facility
- Delete the unwanted files and folders when needed from the remote server using Delete command
- After finishing disconnect from the remote server by using Disconnect button.
- Now the website is ready for testing.

define and understand the terms  
*relative file path* and *absolute file path*

- An **absolute path** is **defined** as the specifying the location of a **file** or directory from the root directory(/). In other **words** we can say **absolute path** is a complete **path** from start of actual file system from / directory.“
- **Relative** links only point to a **file** or a **file path**.



- **Relative Paths**

- index.html
- /graphics/image.png

- **Absolute Paths**

- <http://www.mysite.com>
- <http://www.mysite.com/graphics/image.png>

# The first page of any website

- Index.htm

Or

- Default.htm

# Types of hyperlinks

- To anchors on the same page
- To other locally stored web pages
- To a website using the URL
- To send mail to a specified email address
- To open or download: an image, E-book (pdf), Text file ..etc

# CSS

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen**
- **CSS saves a lot of work.** It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

# Internal styles vs External styles

- Internal styles give us the opportunity to edit webpages individually.
- Internal style takes more efforts and time to be creates
- Internal style takes more efforts and time to be edited
- External styles can be created one time for all webpages in a website
- External styles save efforts and time for editing, as we change its contents one time no more, so it will be applied on all webpages in a website.

# why tables are used to structure elements within a web page

- **Ease of Use for webpage layout**
- **Tables can be very helpful for certain design**
- Tables on the web create newspaper pages using HTML columns

# describe the function of a hyperlink

- a **hyperlink** is an icon, graphic, or text in a document that links to anchors on the same page or links to other locally stored web pages or website using the URL or send mail to a specified email address.
- Note: most websites change the color of visited hyperlinks as a way to let the reader know what page they have already visited.

# The function of an anchor:

- Anchors are invisible position markers which you can place anywhere on your site. They are a useful way to direct your visitors to important sections.
- So no need to be viewed.



# explain what is meant CSS

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed.**
- **CSS saves a lot of work.** It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in **CSS files**

## explain the hierarchy of multiple attached stylesheets and in-line styles within a web page

the most specific style is applied. What this means in this case is that the style which is closest to the element takes precedence.

1. Inline style
2. Internal style
3. External style