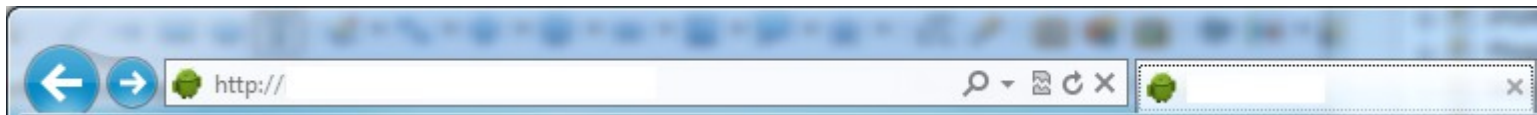


Pictures and browser icon (favicon)  
Open source CSS designs  
Identify CSS problems and CSS colors  
Table headers/columns, image  
maps, .htaccess and CMS

# Pictures

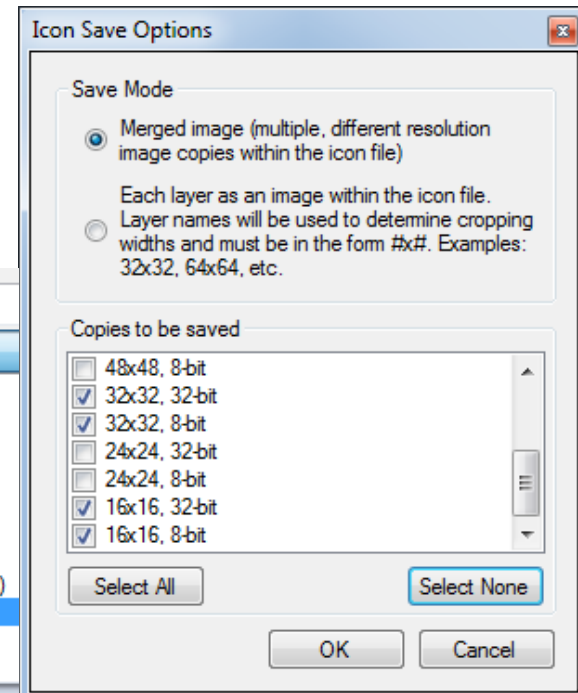
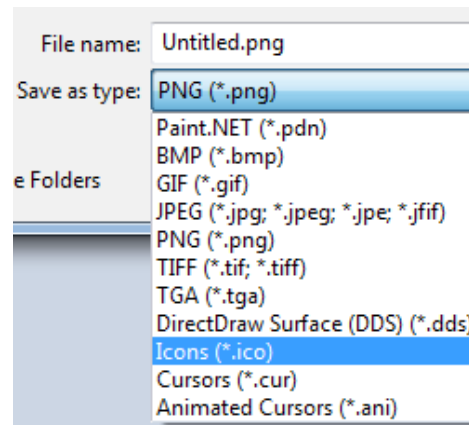
- To put a picture on a Web page, here's what you need to do
  - Obtain the picture as an image file (typically .JPG or .PNG) from your camera or any other suitable source
  - Copy the image file into your web folder along with the HTML files that make up your site
  - Add an `<img>` tag to the HTML page at the point where you want the picture to appear
- Provide an alternate text
  - This is the text visible when hovering over the image with the mouse
  - ``
- About the image size (if the picture is big)
  - Resize it BEFORE placing it on your web page, NEVER resize a picture by changing the width and height settings in the `img` tag
- Pictures as links with no border
  - `<a href="http://www.du.se"></a>`



# Browser Icon (favicon)

- Some web sites have their own special icon that appears in your web browser's list of favourites, on the browser's address bar and/or browser's tab
  - It also appears on the desktop if you create a shortcut to the site
- This sort of icon is known as a "favicon", because its most common purposes is to appear on your visitors' lists of favourite sites
- There are numerous websites that can generate one for you
- You may also use Paint .NET and the ico plug-in from <http://evanolds.com/> enabling .ico
  - Put the IcoCur.dll file in C:\Program Files\Paint.NET\FileTypes
- Put the favico.ico file in your www root folder
- In <head> you may need

```
<link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon"
href="http://x.y.z/favicon.ico">
<link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/x-icon"
href="http://x.y.z/favicon.ico">
```



# Shortcuts to Great Web Pages

- Download an open source CSS design and change it for your needs
  - Tweak the CSS in order to fine-tune the look and feel
  - Tweak the index.html file too, if required copy the index.html file as many times as necessary, in order to create each of the pages for your site
  - Tweak or replace some or all of the image files, if required, to make the site more relevant to your audience
  - Upload the finished set of files to your hosting space
- Problems?
  - How to tell which style or styles are governing the appearance of a certain item on the page
    - Load the page and use Amaya's status line. The status line shows the hierarchy of HTML tags leading up to the item on which the cursor is positioned
    - Also look at the HTML code near the text you are interested in
  - Any CSS rule (if any) in the hierarchy of tags could affect our element!

Cash by alexisc22

There are 36 comments on this design.

Download

Leave a Comment

April 21, 2007

Home | Sitemap | Contact Us

# Ca\$h

## Welcome to Cash!

- Home
- About Us
- Products
- Our Services
- Contact Us

Hi! This is my second design for OSWD, with CSS and XHTML 1.0 Transitional Validation. You can do whatever you want with this template, just keep the Hosting Colombia link at the bottom. Enjoy!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Curabitur id est tincidunt nisl pellentesque tincidunt. Donec in mauris. Mauris neque magna, consectetur id, malesuada vitae, tincidunt sit amet, mi. Aliquam lacinia. Suspendisse potenti. Proin justo lorem, rutrum ac, facilisis in, malesuada sed, ligula. Mauris lobortis lacus at nibh. Aenean vitae odio vel odio placerat hendrerit. Suspendisse lacus lacus, tempor id, pharetra eget, ornare sit amet, pede. Sed aliquet, justo ac elementum pretium, arcu leo placerat est, a luctus purus diam eget arcu. Nam augue diam, mollis a, scelerisque eget, aliquet condimentum, pede. Vestibulum tristique lectus sed augue.

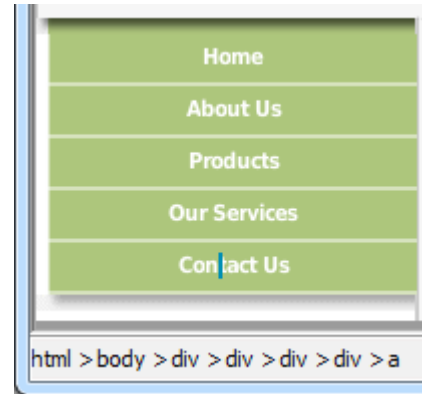
### Some Title Here

Nullam et ipsum condimentum pede luctus consequat. Nulla venenatis mi a sapien. Nunc facilisis pede quis nisl. Duis eget sapien. Suspendisse potenti. Vestibulum eget ligula in ante pharetra imperdiet. Maecenas vehicula luctus mi. Suspendisse molestie libero vitae magna. Integer metus tortor, mollis eleifend, tincidunt in, sagittis eget, lorem. Donec posuere. Curabitur ut eros. Praesent vitae sem facilisis tellus euismod scelerisque. Donec pellentesque. Vestibulum scelerisque, turpis pellentesque sollicitudin nonummy, ipsum erat consequat augue, ut tincidunt urna magna ut leo. Nullam ullamcorper metus vitae est. Ut diam metus, molestie porttitor, pretium vitae, ultricies nec, pede. Maecenas bibendum dictum tellus. Vestibulum feugiat, velit quis eleifend pharetra, leo lacus laoreet diam, quis laoreet arcu mi vel felis.

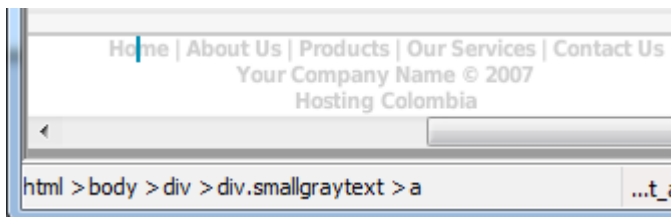
# Problems cont.

```
<div id="linksmenu" align="center">
<a href="#" title="Contact Us">Contact Us</a>
```

```
#linksmenu a{
  float:right;
  width:183px;
  height:20px;
  background-color:#ABC578;
  border-left:solid 1px #FFFFFF;
  border-bottom:solid 1px #FFFFFF;
  font: 0.7em Tahoma, sans-serif;
  font-size: 11px;
  font-weight:bold;
  color: #FFFFFF;
  text-decoration:none;
  padding-top:5px;
}
#linksmenu a:hover{
  background-color:#514F1C;
}
```



```
.smallgraytext {
  font: 0.7em Tahoma, sans-serif;
  font-size: 11px;
  font-weight:bold;
  color:#CCCCCC;
}
.smallgraytext a{
  font: 0.7em Tahoma, sans-serif;
  font-size: 11px;
  font-weight:bold;
  color:#CCCCCC;
  text-decoration:none;
}
.smallgraytext a:hover{
  text-decoration:underline;
}
```



```
<div id="footer" class="smallgraytext" align="center">
<a href="#">Home</a>
```

# Or use the built in debugger

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a website titled "Ca\$h". The website has a navigation menu with links: Home, About Us, Products, Our Services, and Contact Us. The main content area features a "Welcome to Cash!" heading and a paragraph of Lorem Ipsum text. The browser's built-in developer tools are open, showing the "Elements" panel with the HTML structure and the "Styles" panel with the CSS rules for the selected "div#menu" element. The "div#menu" element is highlighted in red in the browser, and its dimensions are shown as 190px x 138px. The "Styles" panel shows the following CSS rules:

```
element.style {  
  }  
#menu {  
  float: left;  
  width: 190px;  
  margin: 0px;  
}  
div[Attributes Style] {  
  text-align: -webkit-right;  
}  
div {  
  display: block;  
}
```

The "Elements" panel shows the following HTML structure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">  
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">  
  <head>...</head>  
  <body>  
    <div id="page" align="center">  
      <div id="toppage" align="center">...</div>  
      <div id="header" align="center">...</div>  
      <div id="content" align="center">  
        <div id="menu" align="right">  
          <div align="right" style="width:189px; height:8px;">...</div>  
          <div id="linksmenu" align="center">...</div>  
          <div align="right" style="width:189px; height:8px;">...</div>  
        </div>  
        <div id="contenttext">...</div>  
      </div>  
      <div id="footer" class="smallgraytext" align="center">...</div>  
    </div>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

The "Styles" panel also shows a diagram of the "margin", "border", and "padding" properties for the "div#menu" element, with the dimensions 190 x 138 shown.



# CSS colors

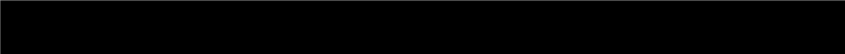






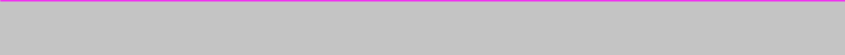

Colors are displayed combining RED, GREEN, and BLUE light.

## Color Values

CSS colors are defined using a hexadecimal (hex) notation for the combination of Red, Green, and Blue color values (RGB). The lowest value that can be given to one of the light sources is 0 (hex 00). The highest value is 255 (hex FF).

Hex values are written as 3 double digit numbers, starting with a # sign.

### Color Examples

Color	Color HEX	Color RGB
	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)
	#00FF00	rgb(0,255,0)
	#0000FF	rgb(0,0,255)
	#FFFF00	rgb(255,255,0)
	#00FFFF	rgb(0,255,255)
	#FF00FF	rgb(255,0,255)
	#C0C0C0	rgb(192,192,192)
	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)



# Horizontal Rules and Tables

- A horizontal rule allows you to create a line across your web page
- Another useful table-related tags is `<th>` Table Header and `<col>` Column
- A 2 column and 2 row table with ID styles for one cell and column

Text above table

r1c1	r1c2
r2c1	r2c2

```
#column
{ background-color: #FF00FF; }
```

- With `<col>` you can set attributes for a specific column
- Used in place of `<td>` tags for each cell in the top row of a table
  - `<th>` text is bold and centered

```
<hr />
```

```
<hr id="special_line" />
```

```
hr {
height:15px;
}
```

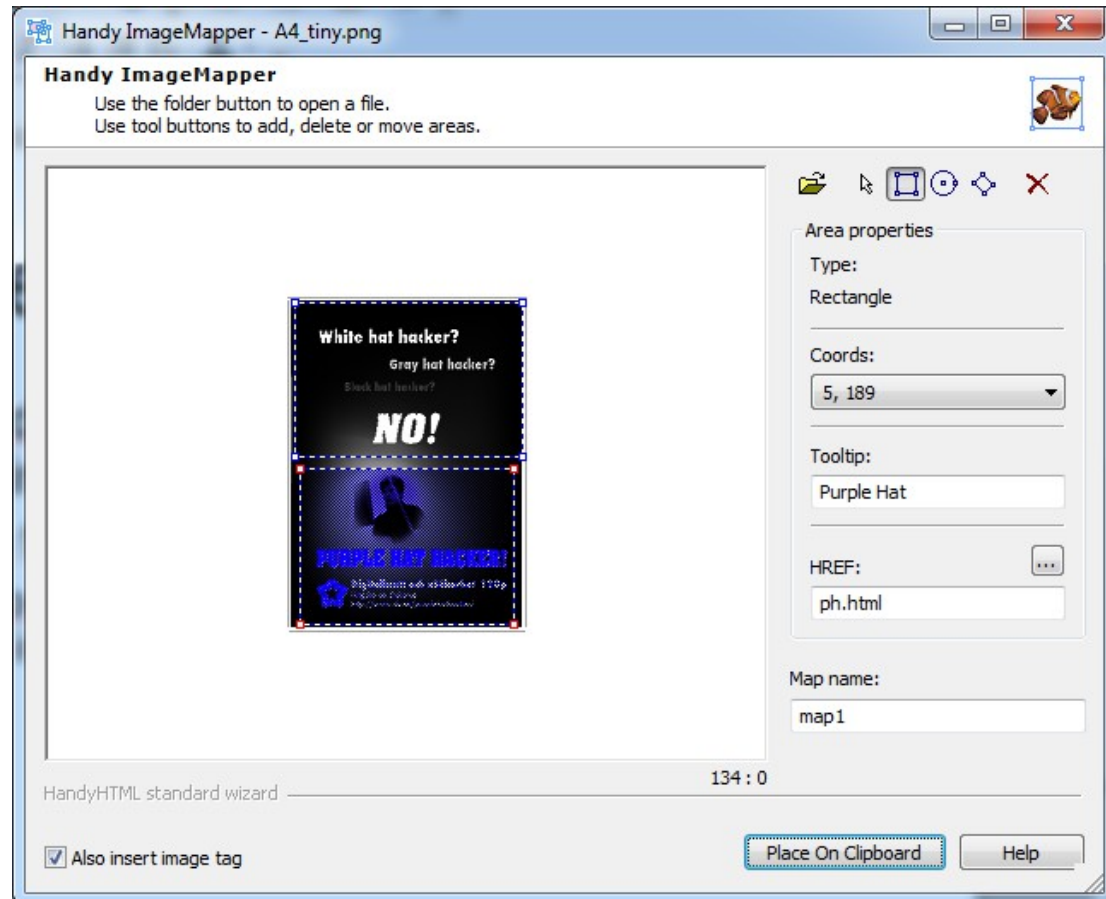
```
#special_line {
width: 400px;
}
```

```
<table border="1" style="width: 100%">
  <caption>Text above table</caption>
  <col>
  <col id="column">
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th id="header">r1c1</th>
      <th>r1c2</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>r2c1</td>
      <td>r2c2</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

# Image Maps

```
<MAP NAME="map1">
  <AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="2,1,135,91" HREF="wh.html" TITLE="White Hat">
  <AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS="5,98,130,189" HREF="ph.html" TITLE="Purple Hat">
</MAP>
<IMG SRC="A4-tiny.png" USEMAP="#map1" BORDER="0">
```

- Specify the boundary co-ordinates of each clickable area of an image as well as link destination



# Password protect web pages

- The key to protecting your web pages is to know about two special text files called `.htaccess` and `.htpasswd`
- `.htaccess` contains special commands for the web server which don't show anyone the pages in this folder unless they enter a correct username and password
  - It can also be used for “error 404” pages etc.
- `.htpasswd`, contains the actual list of usernames and passwords and should be put outside the web root
  - `/home/username/.htaccess`
- Passwords are either in **Basic** or **Digest** (MD5) format depending on `AuthType`
- It is possible to protect directories or individual files (\* wildcards is possible)
- More information
  - <http://www.widexl.com/tutorials/htaccess.html>
  - And other tutorials

```
AuthUserFile /full/path/to/.htpasswd
AuthType Basic
AuthName "Secure Area"
require valid-user
```

```
john:aaU4a43cd21e1f92e794f3309a8FAYEc
fred:4a43cd21e1f92e794f3309a58b0f93c7
```

```
<Files private1.html private2.html>
SAME .HTACCESS AS ABOVE INSIDE HERE!
</Files>
```

# Web CMS software

- Web 2.0 technology use client-side programming, server-side programming and server-side database engines
- Web 2.0 examples using FOSS (Free Open Source Software)
  - Joomla - One of the leading free WCMS products
  - Wordpress - Another leading CMS, especially good for blog sites
  - Drupal – Personal blogs to enterprise applications
  - phpBB - A discussion forum
  - Plogger - A picture gallery
- CMS:es are often using a template based layout
- General Installation Procedure
  - Check that your server supports the main features (PHP and MySQL for example)
  - Download, unpack and upload the product to your web host (lower case folder name)
  - Surf to the products installation page and configure the products settings
  - Test and verify the products function
  - Maintain the product with updates and security patches