

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ  
اللّٰهُمَّ اكْفُنْهُ عَنِ الدِّينِ  
عَنِ الدِّينِ وَعَنِ الدِّينِ  
عَنِ الدِّينِ وَعَنِ الدِّينِ

# Web Technologies and Programming

## Lecture 14

# Page Layout

# Summary of the previous lecture

- **Font properties**
  - **font-family**
  - **font-size**
  - **font-weight**
  - **font-style**
  - **font-variant**
- **Controlling text with CSS**
  - **word-spacing**
  - **letter-spacing**
  - **line-height**
  - **text-align**
  - **vertical-align**
  - **text-indent**
  - **text-decoration**
  - **text-transformation**

# Summary of the previous lecture

- Styling links
- Styling background
  - background-color
  - background-image
  - background-repeat
  - background-position
- Styling tables
  - text and font
  - vertical – align
  - width
  - height
  - background - color
  - background - image

# Outline

- **The process to design a page layout**
- **div tag**
- **Coding a page using divs and CSS**
- **Styling divs and positioning it.**

# Consider a web application to develop

- **CONNECTIONS:** a smaller version of **social web**
- Users can **register** themselves
- After registration they can **send a text message** to anybody who is registered with the website
- User's can **view** the received messages

# 1. The process

- Determine the **requirements** of the site
- **Group** the required information
- Make a **site map**
- **Identify** key elements for each page
- Decide about the **arrangement** of information on each page
- **Translate** the design into code

# 1.1 Determining requirements

- Under standing the audience
- **Who?** Who will visit the site?
  - You can create **fictional visitors**
  - Men and women of 20 to 50 years of age
- **Why?** Why have they come to your site?
  - Send messages
  - View received messages

# 1.1 Determining requirements...

- **What?** What does a visitor need to achieve a goal?
  - Will they be **familiar** with your product?
- **How often?** How often can you realistically expect them to visit?
  - In-order to make changes

# 1.1 Determining requirements...

- Things You Want the Site to Do
- Determining the requirement of the **owner of the site** which are not already listed
  - User must **register** themselves in-order to send and receive messages

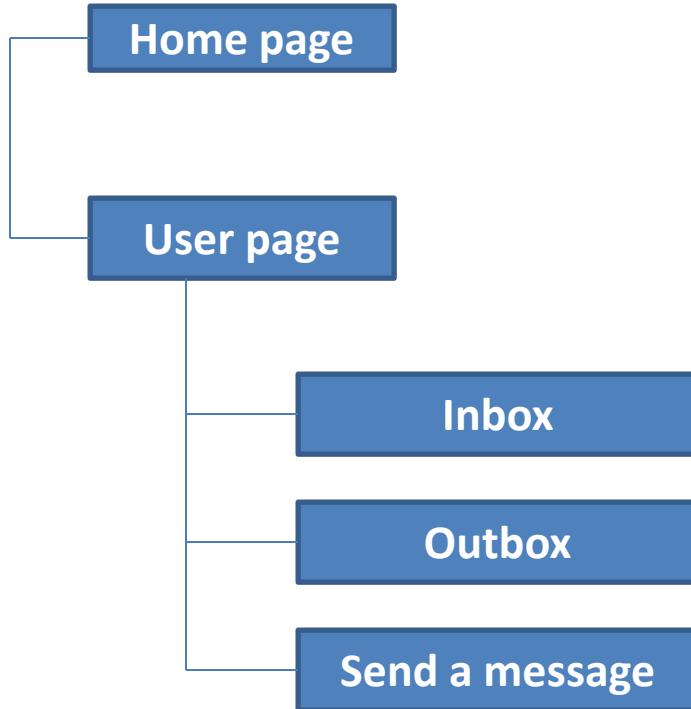
# 1.2 Grouping and categorization

- **Group related information/sections**
  - **Home page:** login form, registration form
  - **User page:** user's information, recent messages
  - **Inbox:** Received messages
  - **Outbox:** Sent messages
  - **Send a message:** Send message form

# 1.3 Make a site map...

- Site map shows how **many** pages you need and how they **relate**
- Usually look like either a **family tree** or **folder list**

# 1.3 Make a site map



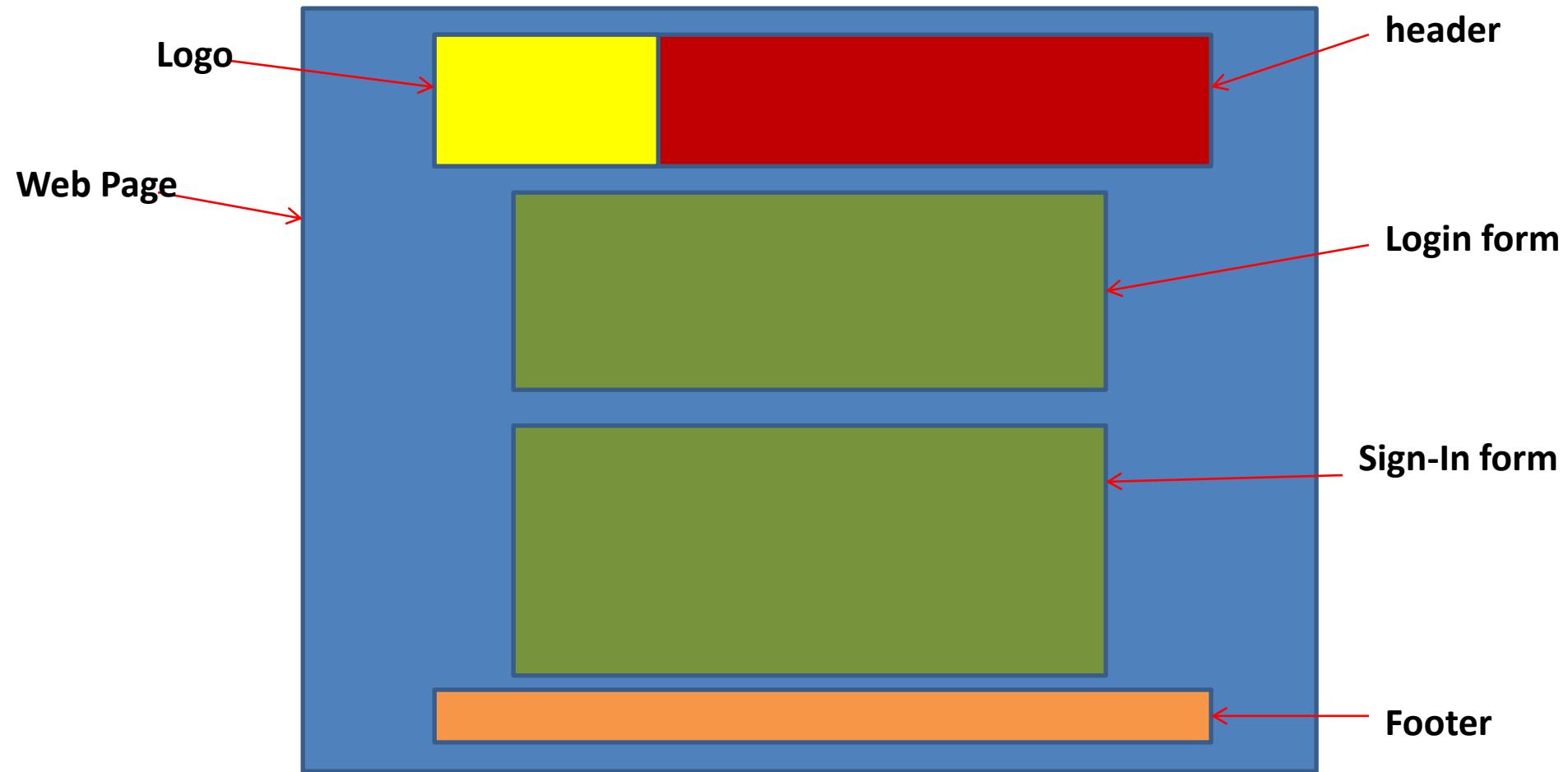
# 1.4 Key element for each page

- **Common sections (header, navigation, footer etc.)**
- **Page specific sections**
- **Common Sections (header, footer)**
- **Page specific sections**
- **Home page: login form, registration form**
- **User page: user's information, recent messages**

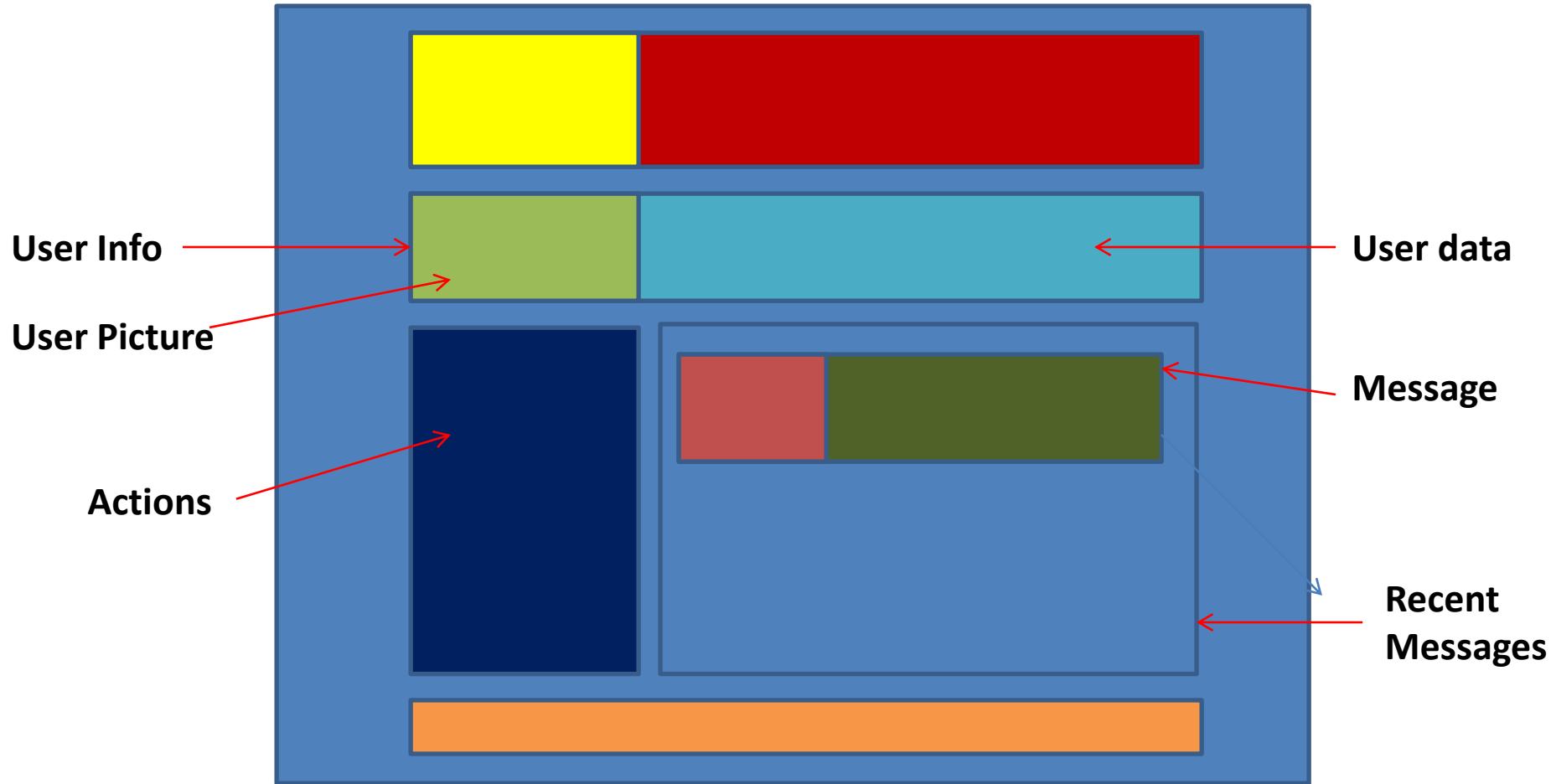
# 1.4 Key element for each page...

- **Inbox page:** received messages
- **Outbox page:** messages sent by the user
- **Send message page:** form to send a message

# 1.5 Arranging elements on pages



# 1.5 Arranging elements on pages...



## 2. Translating design into code

- **Liquid vs Fixed design**
- **The Div tag**
- **Coding the design**

## 2.1 Liquid vs Fixed design

- **Liquid Design**
  - designs **automatically** fits to the screen
  - Use **percentage** values to declare height and width of sections
- **Fixed design**
  - Designs remain **fixed** width
  - Use **fixed** values to declare height and width of sections

## 2.2 The <div> Tag

- **Use DIVs to create the skeleton of the page.**
- There should be no display-specific information in the XHTML
- **The Goal:** separate the information from the layout / presentation of the page
- Layout is entirely controlled by CSS

## 2.2 The <div> Tag

- The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The <div> tag is used to group block-elements to format them with CSS.
- Tip: The <div> element is very often used together with CSS, to layout a web page.
- Note: By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the <div> element. However, this can be changed with CSS.

## 2.2 The <div> Tag

- **Identify major sections of the page**
  - Masthead (Logo and Title)
  - Menu
  - Content
  - Search
  - Footer
- **Don't overuse the DIVs!**
- **Don't worry about positioning in the XHTML!**

## 2.2 The <div> tag

- Defines a **division or section** in an HTML document
- Visually, allows us to make **containers** that can be formatted
- Does not format by itself
- Used to logically group a sequence of block level tags
  - Don't try to use it to use it to group tags that are not block level, like <b>
- Can be declared as
  - <div>.....</div>

## 2.2 The <div> tag

- Any **block level tag** can have its width and height set
  - Be careful especially with height because if text exceeds the size of the area allocated unpredictable things might occur
- **Example:** Keep the <body> to 75% of the width of the browser window
  - `body {width:75%}`

## 2.2 The <div> tag

- Use the float attribute:
  - **float:right|left**
    - Text is aligned around the block level tag
  - **clear:right|left|both**
    - Prevents a floating element from appearing alongside a block level element

## 2.2 The <div> tag (Example)

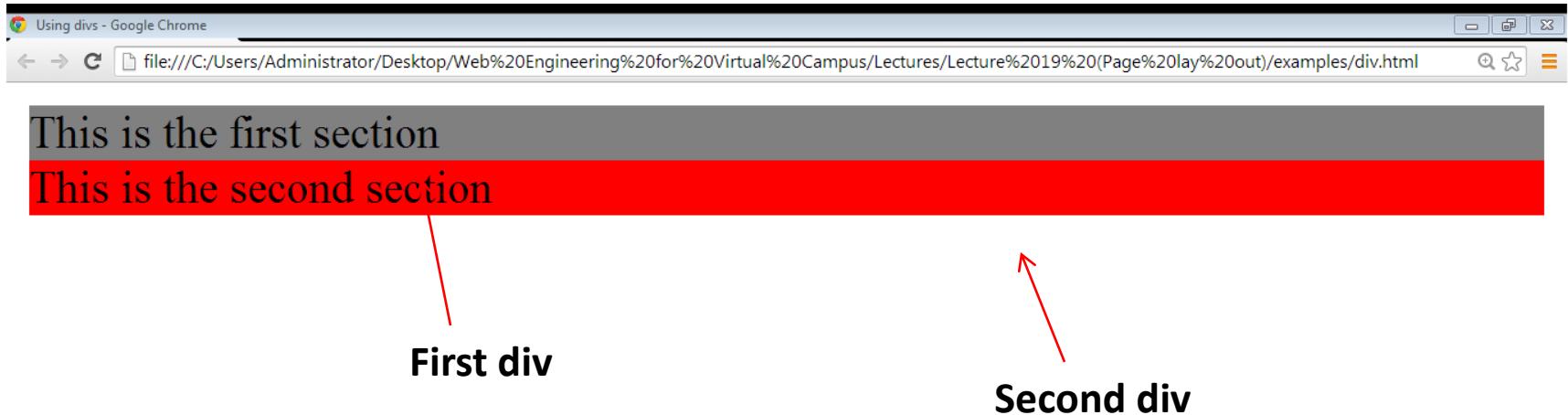
The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "div - Notepad". The window contains the following HTML code:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Using divs</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div style="background-color:gray">
        This is the first section
    </div>
    <div style="background-color:red">
        This is the second section
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Annotations with red arrows and text labels explain the structure:

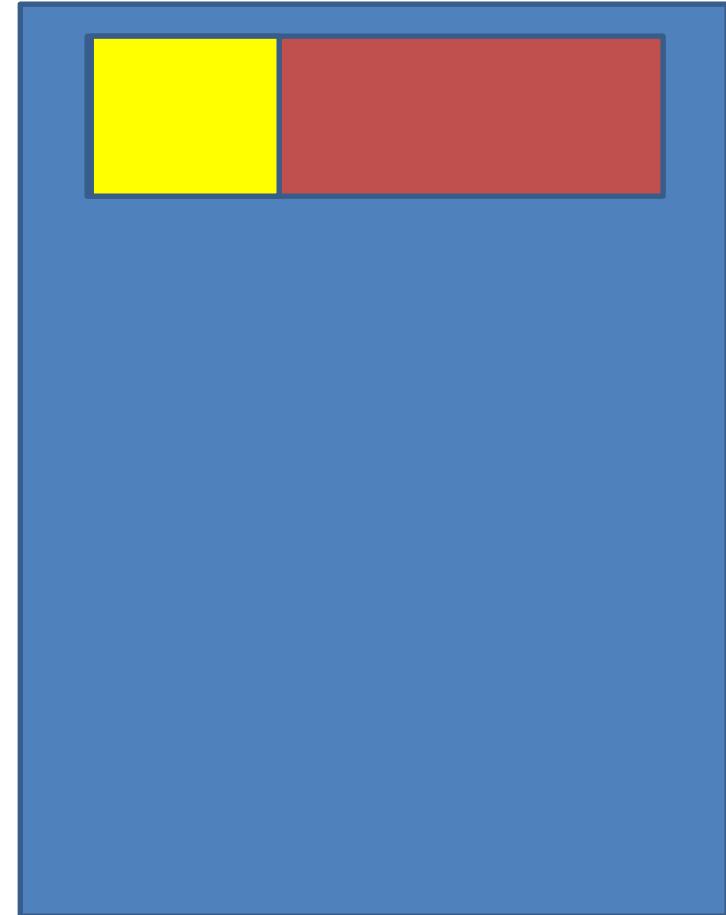
- A red arrow points from the text "Starts a div" to the opening tag of the first `<div>`.
- A red bracket labeled "Div style" spans the entire content of the first `<div>` tag, from its opening to its closing tag.
- A red arrow points from the text "Div ends" to the closing tag of the first `<div>`.
- A red bracket labeled "Div contents" spans the entire content of the second `<div>` tag, from its opening to its closing tag.
- A red bracket labeled "Second div" spans both `<div>` tags and their contents.

## 2.2 The <div> tag (Example)



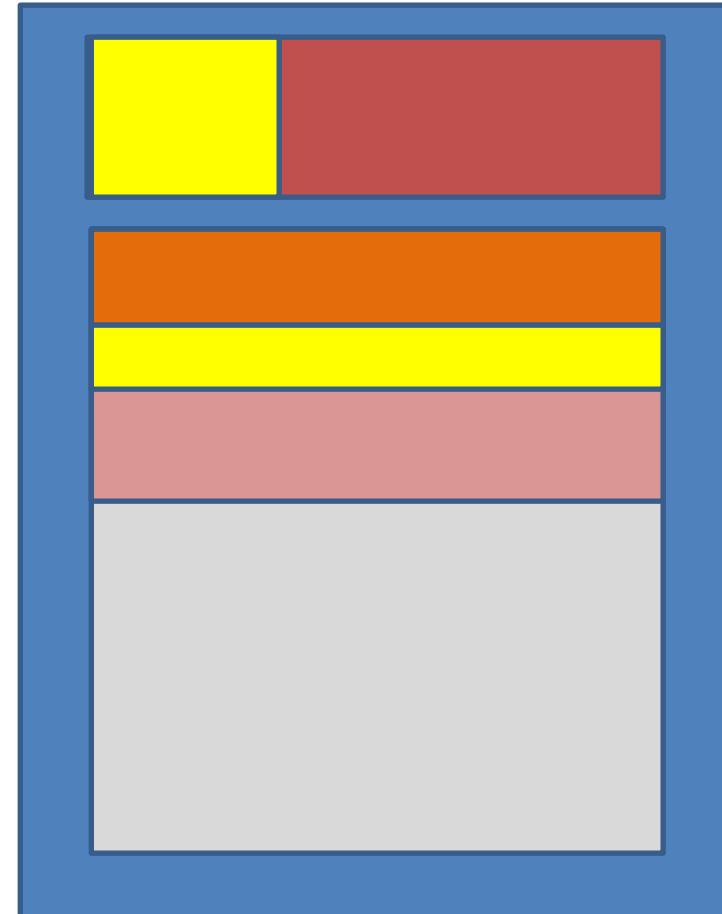
## 2.3 Coding the design

```
<div id="container">  
<div id="header">  
<div id="logo"></div>  
</div> //header div ends  
</div> //container div ends
```



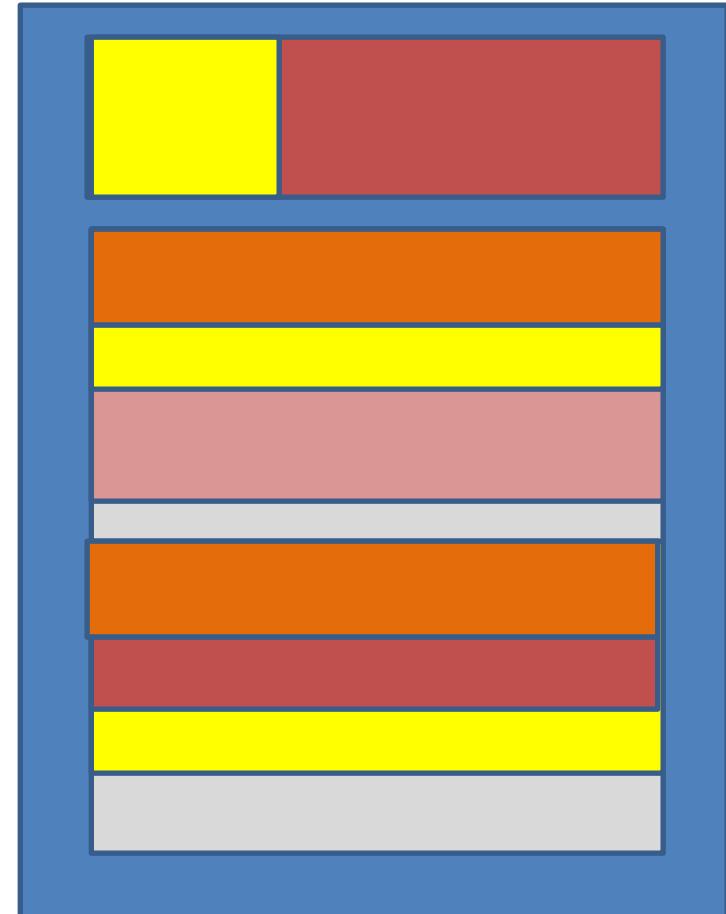
## 2.3 Coding the design...

```
<div id="container">  
Header and logo divs  
<div id="center-content">  
<div id="form-containter">  
<div class="form-heading">  
Heading text </div>  
<div class="form-rows">  
Form element </div>  
</div> //form container ends  
</div> //end of center content  
</div> //container div ends
```



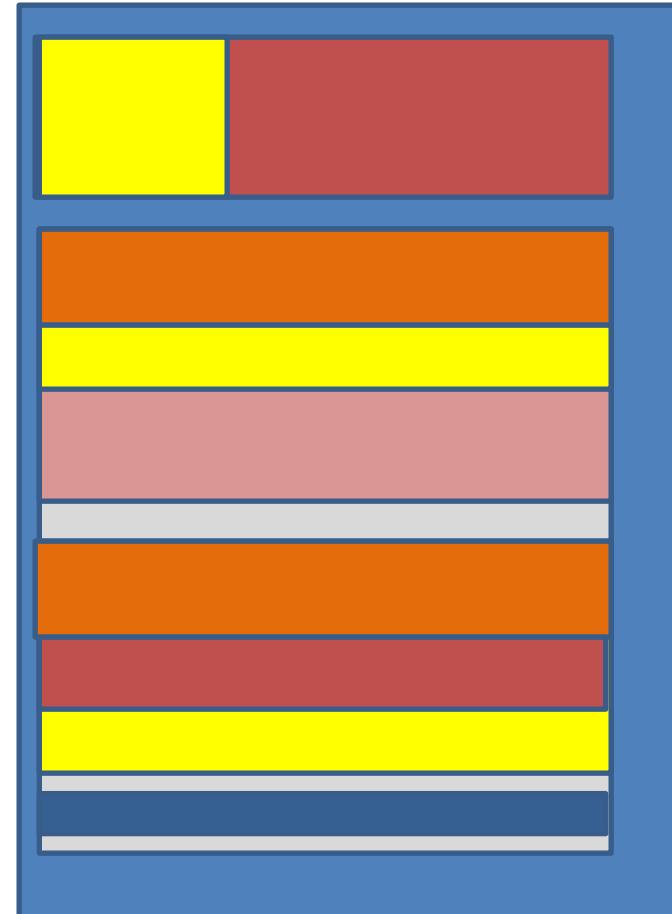
## 2.3 Coding the design...

```
<div id="container">  
Header and logo divs  
<div id="center-content">  
Login form div's  
<div id="form-containter">  
<div class="form-heading">  
Heading text </div>  
<div class="form-rows">  
Form element </div>  
</div> //form container ends  
</div> //end of center content  
</div> //container div ends
```



## 2.3 Coding the design...

```
<div id="container">  
  Header and logo divs  
  <div id="center-content">  
    Login form div's  
    Registration form div's  
  </div> //end of center content  
  <div id="footer">  
  </div>  
</div> //container div ends
```



## 2.3 Coding the design...

- **Divs required to make the structure:**
  - Main container
  - Header
  - Logo
  - Center container
  - Form container
  - Form heading
  - Form row

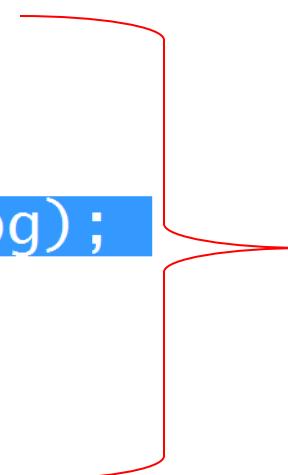
## 2.3 Coding the design...

The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "style - Notepad" containing the following CSS code:

```
body{  
background-color:#CCCCCC;  
}  
  
#container{  
height:auto;  
width:80%;  
margin-left:10%;  
border:2px;  
border-color:550000;  
}  
  
#header{  
width:100%;  
height:18%;
```

A red curly brace on the right side of the screen groups the "#container" and "#header" rules together, with the label "Main container" positioned next to it.

## 2.3 Coding the design...



style - Notepad

File Edit Format View Help

```
border:2px;
border-color:550000;
}

#header{
width:100%;
height:18%;
background:url(images/header.jpg);
background-repeat:repeat;
background-position:0px 0px;
margin:auto;
}
#logo{
float:left;
```

**Header div**

## 2.3 Coding the design...

The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "style - Notepad" containing the following CSS code:

```
margin:auto;
}
#logo{
float:left;
padding:0px;
height:100%;
width:100%;
}
#center-content{
height:auto;
width:100%;
background-color:#CCCCCC;
}
```

Red curly braces on the right side of the code group the styles for the "#logo" selector and the "#center-content" selector. The text "Logo div" is positioned next to the brace for "#logo", and the text "Center content" is positioned next to the brace for "#center-content".

## 2.3 Coding the design...

The image shows a screenshot of a Windows Notepad window titled "style - Notepad". The window contains two CSS style definitions:

```
div.center-content{  
height:auto;  
width:100%;  
background-color:#cccccc;  
}  
  
div.form-container  
{  
margin-left:25%;  
margin-right:25%;  
margin-top:10px;  
height:auto;  
width:auto;  
border:2px;  
border-style:solid;  
}
```

Two red curly braces are drawn around the code blocks. The first brace groups the entire definition of the ".center-content" class, with the label "Center content" positioned to its right. The second brace groups the entire definition of the ".form-container" class, with the label "Form container" positioned to its right.

## 2.3 Coding the design...

```
style - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

div.form-heading
{
padding:10px;
height:40px;
font-family:calibri;
color:white;
font-weight:bold;
font-size:26px;
background-color:550000;
}

div.form-row
{
padding:5px;
height:25px;
}
```

**Form heading**

**Form row**

## 2.3 Coding the design...

The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "style - Notepad" containing the following CSS code:

```
label{  
font-family:calibri;  
font-size:12px;  
padding:10px;  
width:200px;  
float:left;  
font-weight:bold;  
}  
  
input{  
float:left;  
height:25px;  
width:250px;  
}  
  
input.sub{  
float:left;  
}
```

Two red curly braces are used to group parts of the code for annotation:

- A brace on the right side groups the entire "label" rule, with the label "Styling label" positioned to its right.
- A brace on the left side groups the entire "input" rule, with the label "Styling input field" positioned to its right.

## 2.3 Coding the design...

The image shows a screenshot of a Windows Notepad window titled "style - Notepad". The window contains the following CSS code:

```
margin-left:100px;  
}  
  
div.space  
{  
height:10px;  
}  
  
#footer  
{  
margin-top:10px;  
color:white;  
text-align:center;  
height:30px;  
width:100%;  
background-color:550000;  
}
```

Two red curly braces are drawn over the code to highlight specific sections:

- A brace on the left side groups the "div.space" rule and the "margin-left:100px;" declaration above it, labeled "Div adding space".
- A large brace on the right side groups the entire "#footer" rule, labeled "Footer div".

## 2.3 Coding the design...

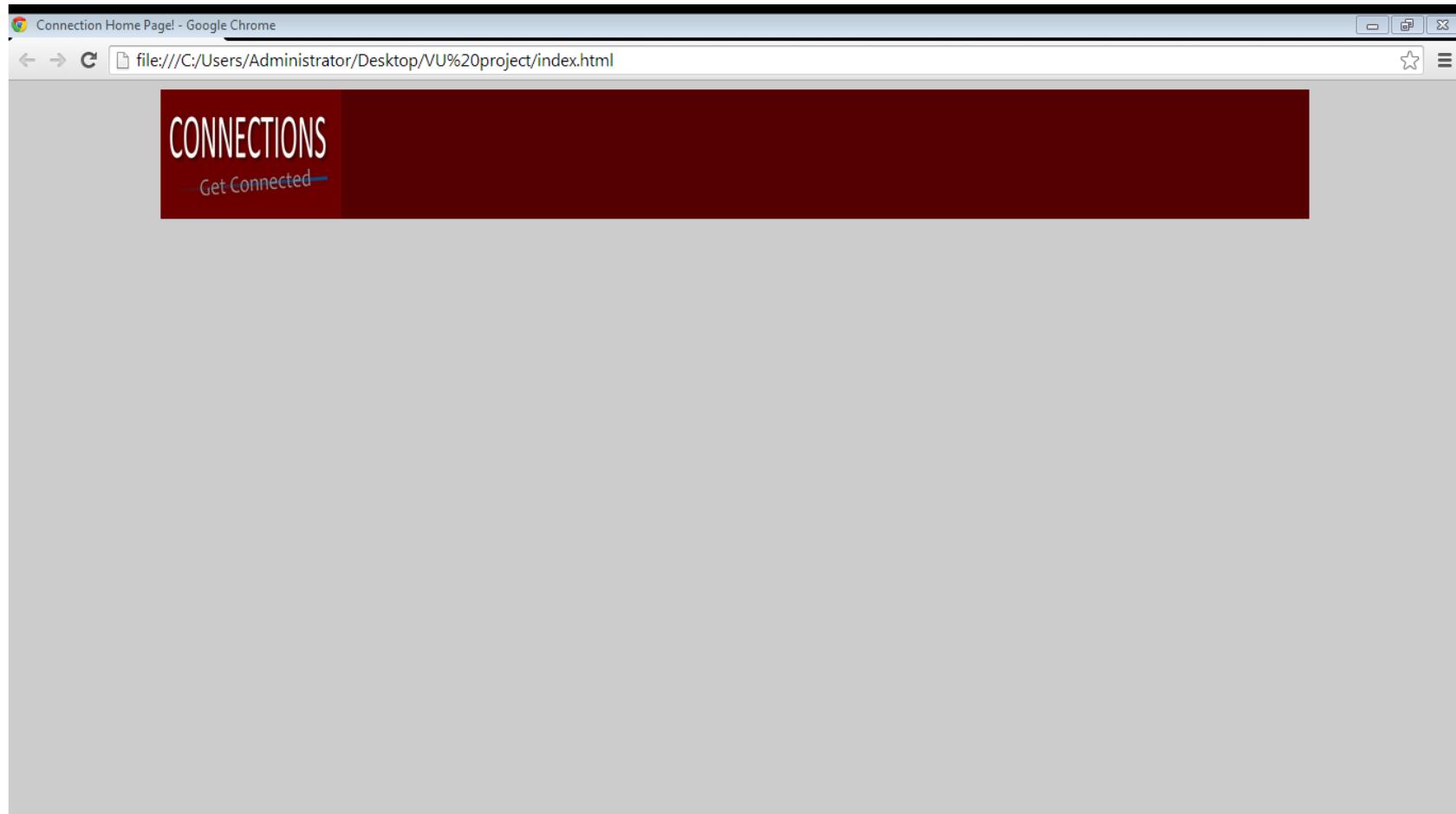
The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "index - Notepad". The window contains the following HTML code:

```
<head>
<title> Connection Home Page!</title>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<div id="container">
<div id="header">
<div id="logo"></div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
```

Annotations with red arrows point to specific parts of the code:

- A red arrow points from the text "Container div" to the opening tag `<div id="container">`.
- A red arrow points from the text "Header div" to the opening tag `<div id="header">`.
- A red arrow points from the text "Header ends" to the closing tag `</div>` under the header.
- A red arrow points from the text "Logo div" to the `<img>` tag within the logo container.
- A red arrow points from the text "Container ends" to the closing tag `</div>` under the body.

# 2.3 Coding the design...



## 2.3 Coding the design...

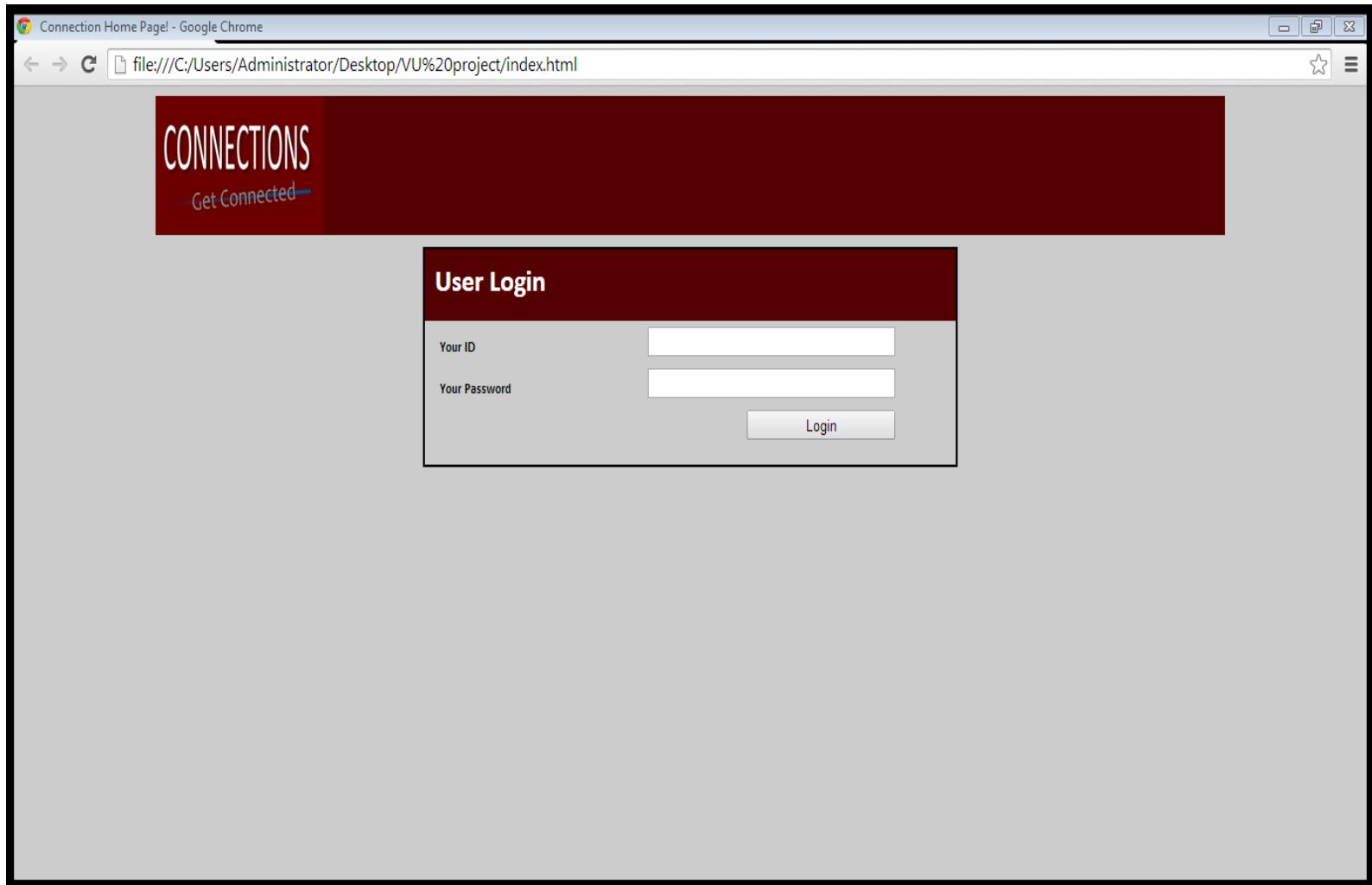
The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "index - Notepad" containing the following HTML code:

```
<div id="logo"></div>
<div id="center-content">
<div class="form-container">
<div class="form-heading">User Login </div>
<form>          Form starts
<div class="form-row">      Row starts
<label>Your ID</label>      Label
<input type="text" name="ID">  Input field
</div>          Row ends
</div>          Form container end
</div>          Center content ends
```

Annotations with red arrows point to specific elements:

- "Center content starts" points to the opening tag of the `div` element with `id="center-content"`.
- "Form container start" points to the opening tag of the `div` element with `class="form-container"`.
- "Form heading" points to the opening tag of the `div` element with `class="form-heading"`.
- "Form starts" points to the opening tag of the `form` element.
- "Row starts" points to the opening tag of the `div` element with `class="form-row"`.
- "Label" points to the opening tag of the `label` element.
- "Input field" points to the opening tag of the `input` element.
- "Row ends" points to the closing tag of the `div` element with `class="form-row"`.
- "Form container end" points to the closing tag of the `div` element with `class="form-container"`.
- "Center content ends" points to the closing tag of the `div` element with `id="center-content"`.

# 2.3 Coding the design...



## 2.3 Coding the design...

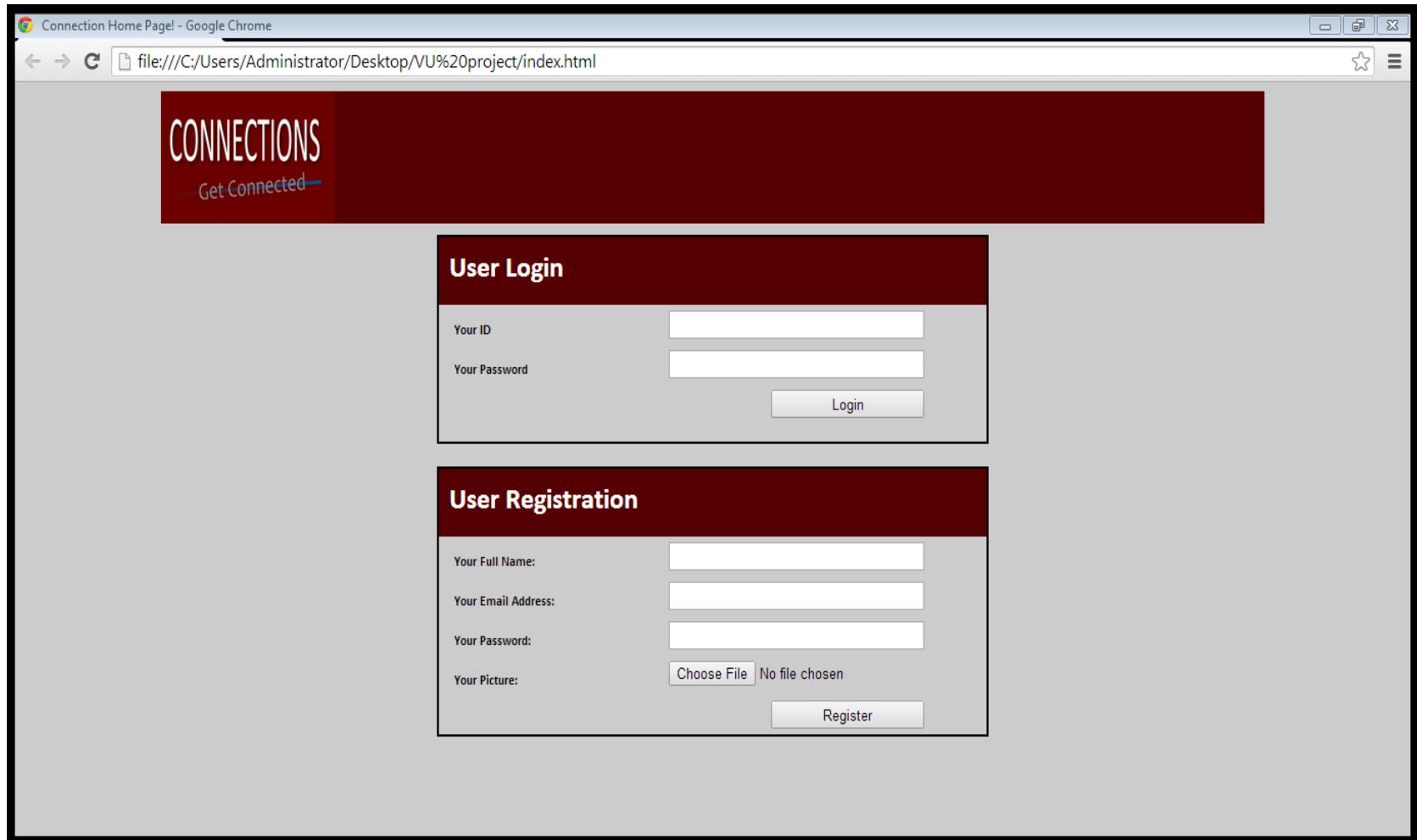
The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "index - Notepad". The window contains the following HTML code:

```
</div>
<div class="space"> </div>
<div class="form-container">
<div class="form-heading">User Registration </div>
<form>
<div class="form-row">
<label>Your Full Name:</label>
<input type="text" name="name">
</div>
<div class="form-row">
<label>Your Email Address:</label>
<input type="text" name="email">
</div>
```

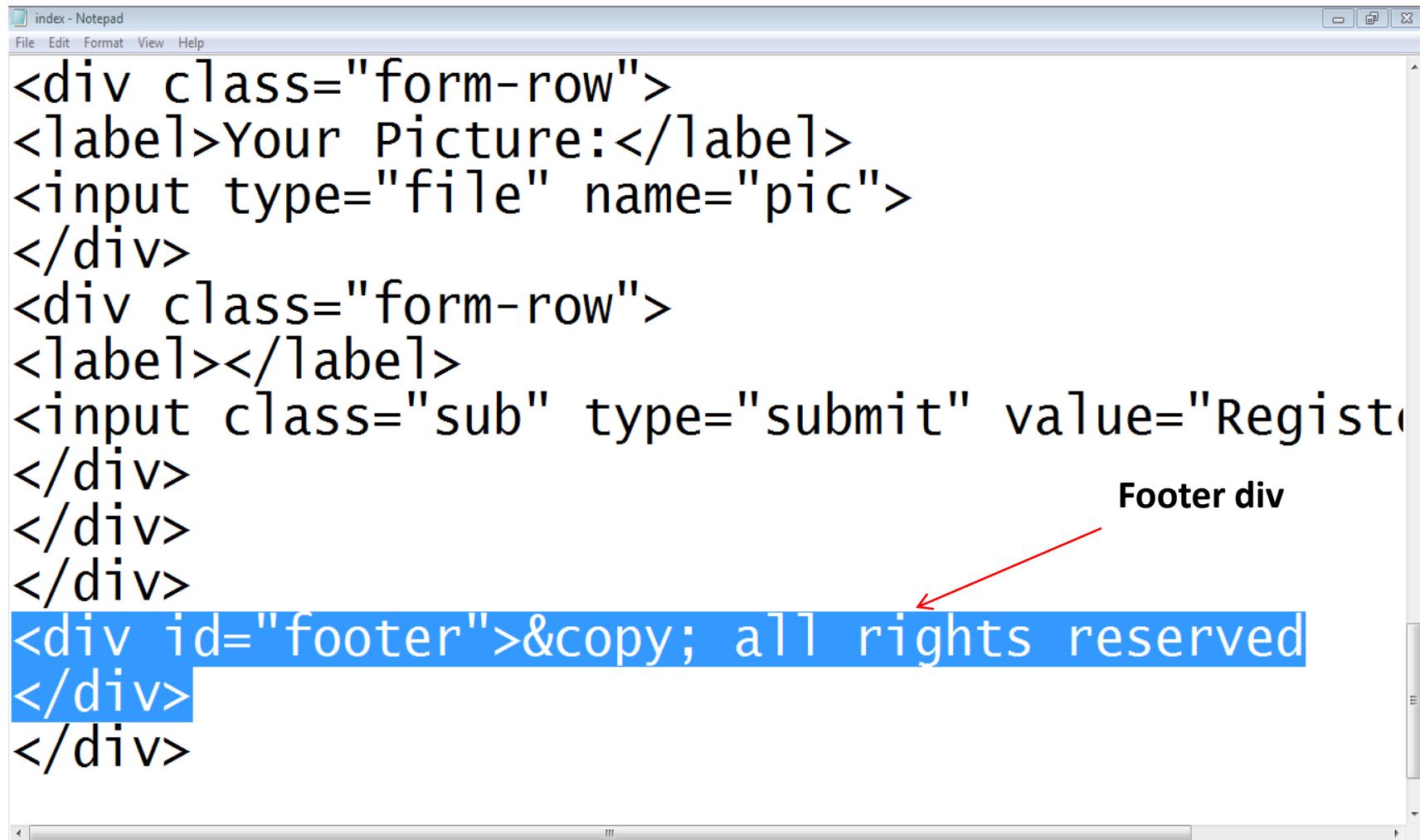
Annotations with red arrows and curly braces explain the structure:

- A red arrow points to the first closing `</div>` tag with the text "Space is added".
- A red arrow points to the opening `<div class="form-container">` tag with the text "Form container".
- A red arrow points from the `<div class="form-heading">` tag to the text "heading".
- A red curly brace groups the `<div class="form-row">`, `<label>`, and `<input>` tags of the first row, labeled "Form row".
- A red curly brace groups the `<div class="form-row">`, `<label>`, and `<input>` tags of the second row, labeled "Second row".

# 2.3 Coding the design...



## 2.3 Coding the design...

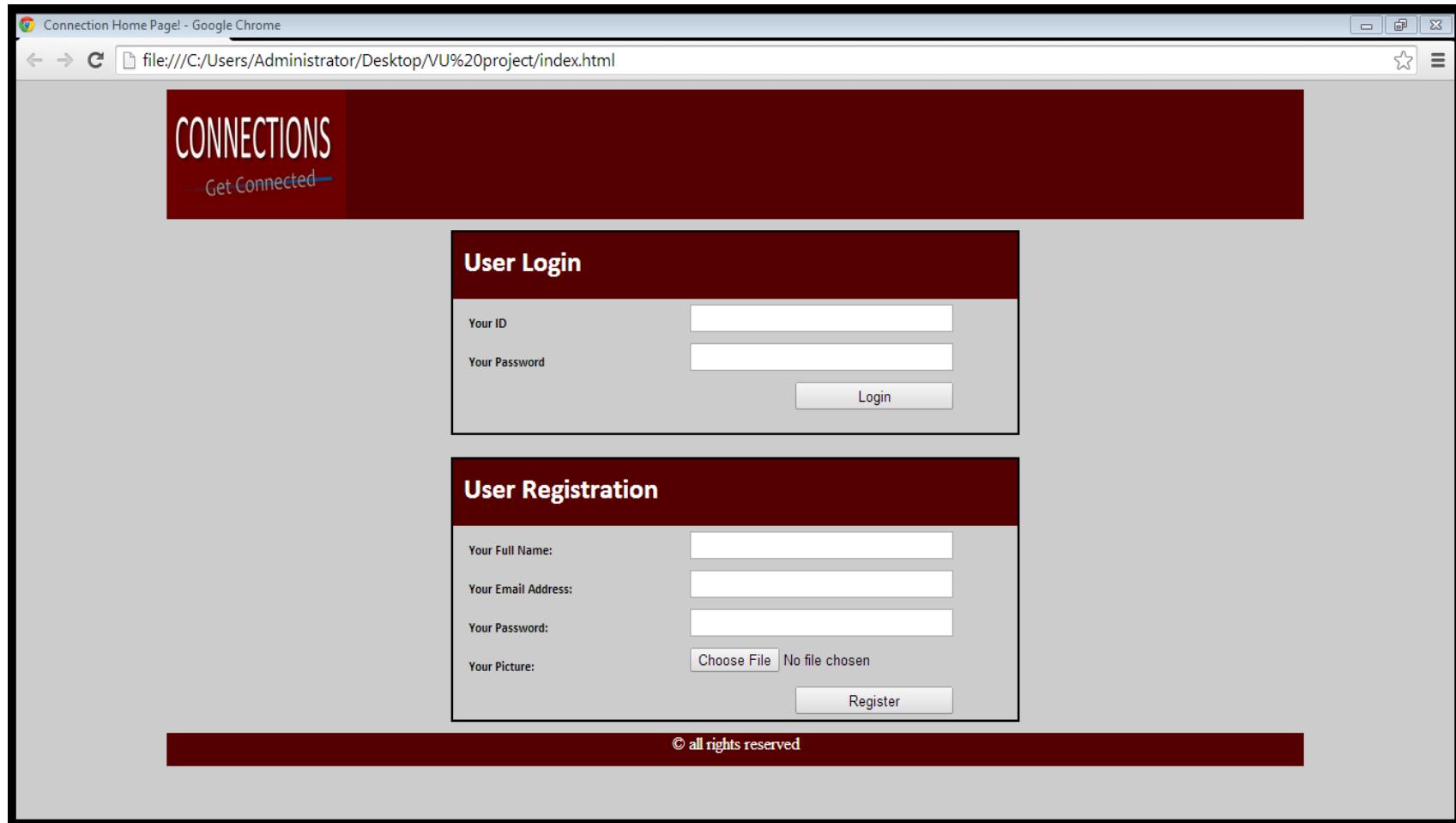


A screenshot of a Windows Notepad window titled "index - Notepad". The window contains the following HTML code:

```
<div class="form-row">
<label>Your Picture:</label>
<input type="file" name="pic">
</div>
<div class="form-row">
<label></label>
<input class="sub" type="submit" value="Register">
</div>
</div>
<div id="footer">&copy; all rights reserved
</div>
</div>
```

The line containing the copyright notice "&copy; all rights reserved" is highlighted in blue. A red arrow points from the text "Footer div" to this blue-highlighted line.

# 2.3 Coding the design...



# Summary

- The process to design a page layout
  - Determining requirements
  - Grouping and categorization
- Key element for each page
- Translating design into code
  - Liquid vs Fixed design
  - The Div tag
  - Coding the design
- Coding a page using divs and CSS
- Positioning and resizing divs.

# **THANK YOU**