

Creating a Web Page Using HTML

Part 2: Adding Multimedia to the Page

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SERVICES
California State University, Los Angeles

Version 1.1

Summer 2009

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Introduction

Web sites can be created by using one of many coding languages (e.g., HTML, JSP, PHP, ASP, ASP.net, or Perl). Among those languages, HTML is the most basic text-based language that has been used in Web design since 1989. HTML consists of two parts: 1) content that will be displayed in a Web browser and 2) markup or tags, which are encoded information that is generally hidden from Web page viewers. This three-part workshop series will help students create a basic Web site using fundamental HTML knowledge that they can build on with more advanced techniques.

This second part builds upon the Web page that was started in the first workshop. A template will be created so that new pages can be quickly created. This handout focuses on adding multimedia objects to the page, by first creating an image gallery, adding a Flash movie, and embedding a sound file. Also, basic usage of programs such as Flash will be introduced in this handout.

Downloading the Data Files

This handout includes sample data files that can be used for hands-on practice. The data files are stored in a self-extracting archive. The archive must be downloaded and executed in order to extract the data files.

The data files used with this handout are available for download at <http://www.calstatela.edu/its/training/datafiles/htmlp2.exe>.

Instructions on how to download and extract the data files are available at <http://www.calstatela.edu/its/docs/download.php>.

Launching the Program

Notepad will remain as the editor of choice.

To launch notepad:

1. Click the **Start menu** button  ► **All Programs** ► **Accessories** ► **Notepad**  (see Figure 1).

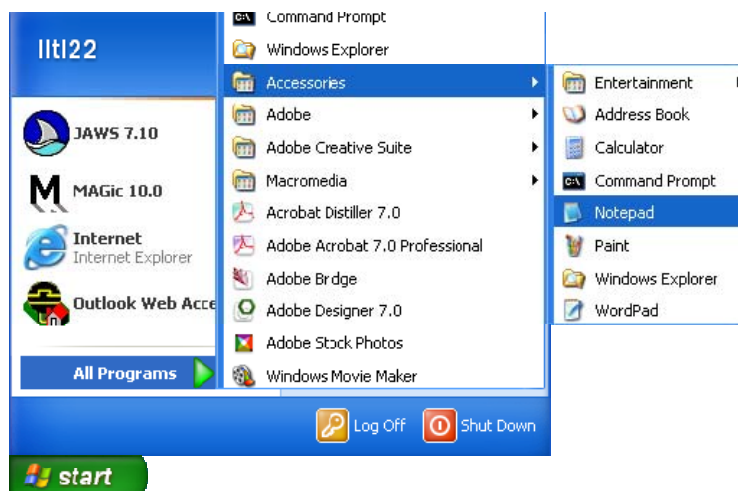


Figure 1 – Starting Notepad

2. Select the **File** menu ► **Open**.
3. Open the “*index.html*” file from the student data file directory.

Creating Title Text

For each page of the Web site, a title text is nice addition. It can quickly explain what the content of the page displays.

CREATING A NEW ROW IN THE MAIN TABLE

Since there isn't a row for content yet on the page, a new table row and cells will be created to accommodate everything.

To create a new table row:

1. Open the file “*index.html*” from the student data file directory.
2. Place the cursor after the `</tr>` representing the Menu bar row (this can be identified by the contents of the `<td>` tags, with several hyperlinks pointing to different pages that are to be created.) and press **[Enter]** (see Figure 2).

```

32 <body>
33 <center>
34 <table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" border="0">
35   <tr>
36     <td>   </td>
37   </tr>
38   <tr height="20">
39     <td background="images/Menu_Bar.jpg"><font class="menu_links"><a href="index.html" class="menu_links">Home</a> - <a href=
"pictures.html" class="menu_links">Pictures</a> - <a href="media.html" class="menu_links">Media</a> - <a href="links.html" class=
"menu_links">External Links</a></font></td>
40   </tr> ← Place cursor here
41 </table>

```

Figure 2 – Getting Started Creating a New Table Row

3. Type `<tr>`, **[Enter]** to create a line break, `<td>`, **[Enter]** to create another line break, `</td>`, **[Enter]**, and `</tr>` (see Figure 3).

```

46     <td background="images/Menu_Bar.jpg"><font class="menu_links"><a href="index.html" class="menu_li
"pictures.html" class="menu_links">Pictures</a> - <a href="media.html" class="menu_links">Media</a> - <a l
"menu_links">External Links</a></font></td>
47   </tr>
48   <tr>
49     <td>
50   </td>
51 </tr>
52 </table>

```

Figure 3 – New Table Row

CREATING A CSS FOR THE TITLE PROPERTY

Like with all elements of the page, the title can be created and modified with CSS. A new CSS style will be created for the page.

To create a new CSS style:

1. Locate the last (}) in the heading section after the last created CSS style and create a new link below it.
2. Type `.title_text {` and press **[Enter]** to create a line break.
3. Type `[font-family: Geneva, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;]` and press **[Enter]** to create a line break.
4. Type `[font-size: 24px;]` and press **[Enter]** to create a line break.
5. Type `[font-style: italic;]` and press **[Enter]** to create a line break.

6. Type [**line-height: normal;**] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
7. Type [**font-weight: bolder;**] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
8. Type [**color: #CC6600;**] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
9. Type [**text-decoration: none;**] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
10. Type [}] and press [**Enter**] to create a line break (see Figure 4).

```

22     color: #FFFFFF;
23     text-decoration: none;
24 }
25 .title_text {
26     font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
27     font-size: 24px;
28     font-style: italic;
29     line-height: normal;
30     font-weight: bolder;
31     color: #CC6600;
32     text-decoration: none;
33 }

```

Figure 4 – .title_text CSS Style

ENTERING THE TITLE AND SETTING THE CSS CLASS

With the title_text CSS style defined, it can now be used for the page titles.

To enter the title and use the new CSS class:

1. Place the cursor after the <td> that was created in the previous section.
2. Type [****] to define the font class.
3. Type [**<div align="left">**] to align everything to left.
4. Type the title [**Welcome to my Homepage**].
5. Close out the font tag by entering [****] (see Figure 5).
6. Press [**Ctrl**]+[**S**] to save the file.
7. Open the "*index.html*" file in a Web browser to preview it (see Figure 6).
8. Close the Web browser after previewing.

```

63     <tr>
64         <td></center><font class="title_text"><div align="left">Welcome to My Homepage</font>
65     </td>
66 </tr>
67 </table>

```

Figure 5 – Code View



Figure 6 – Previewing the Page

Inserting a Picture

Pictures are great ways to enhance the Web page. They can explain something far quicker than text and add a bit of variety to the page. A picture will be used to outline the Welcome title that was just made.

To insert a picture:

1. Place the cursor after the “*Welcome to my Homepage*” text and press [Enter] to create a line break.
2. Type [`
`] to create a line break.
3. Type [``] (see Figure 7).
4. Open the file in a Web browser to preview the changes.
5. Close the Web browser after previewing.

```
50     <tr>
51         <td><div align="left"><font class="title_text">Welcome to my Homepage</font>
52         <br />
53         </td>
54     </tr>
55 </table>
```

Figure 7 – Inserting a Picture

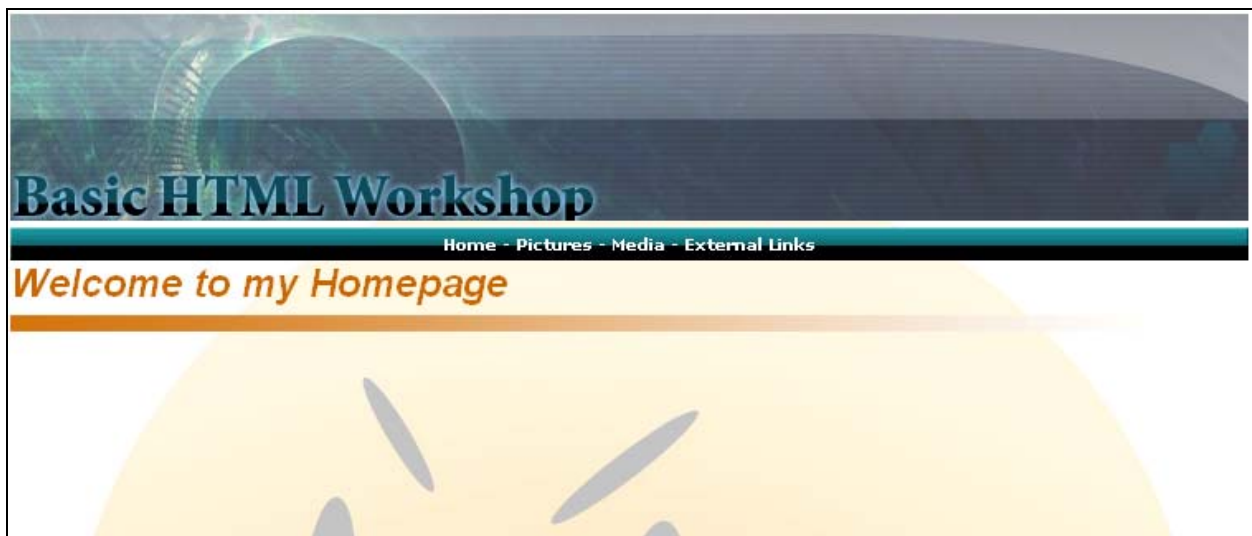


Figure 8 – Previewing the Page

Checkpoint One

Use this time to make sure that the page that has been created is consistent with the steps. See Figure 8 for a visual reference and Figure 9. Open the file “*checkpoint_1.html*” from the data file folder, if there is any major difference.

```

25 .title_text {
26     font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
27     font-size: 24px;
28     font-style: italic;
29     line-height: normal;
30     font-weight: bold;
31     color: #CC6600;
32     text-decoration: none;
33 }
34
35
36 -->
37 </style>
38
39 </head>
40
41 <body>
42 <center>
43 <table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" border="0">
44     <tr>
45         <td> </td>
46     </tr>
47     <tr height="20">
48         <td background="images/Menu_Bar.jpg"><font class="menu_links"><a href="index.html" class="menu_links">Home</a> - <a href=
"pictures.html" class="menu_links">Pictures</a> - <a href="media.html" class="menu_links">Media</a> - <a href="links.html" class=
"menu_links">External Links</a></font></td>
49     </tr>
50     <tr>
51         <td><div align="left"><font class="title_text">Welcome to my Homepage</font>|
52         <br />
53     </td>
54 </tr>
55 </table>
56 </body>
57 </html>

```

Figure 9 – Checkpoint One Code

To open the checkpoint_1.html file (only if necessary):

1. Select the **File** menu ► **Open**.
2. Change the *Files of type:* to All files.
3. Locate the student data file directory.
4. Select the “*checkpoint_1.html*” file.
5. Click **Open**.
6. Save the file as “*index.html*” in the student data file directory.

Saving the Page as a Template

Since a Web site consists of more than one page, additional pages will need to be used to content. A template allows for a base model for extra pages. This will save time as the graphics, menu, and framework do not have to be recreated each time a new page is added to the Web site. For the purpose of this workshop, a copy of the file will be saved as a template file.

To save a page as a template:

1. Select the **File** menu ► **Save As...**
2. Name the file: “*page_template.html*”.
3. Click **Save**.

Creating an Image Gallery

An image gallery is an effective way to share photos and other pictures with friends, families, co-workers, etc. With an image gallery thumbnails will be used to represent the full size images which will be displayed when the thumbnails are clicked.

CREATING A NEW PAGE FOR AN IMAGE GALLERY

With a page template ready and the menu setup for the additional pages of content, an image gallery page can now be incorporated into the Web site. From the previous workshop, a link was

created to a not yet made image gallery page. This page will now be created and the image gallery will be created there.

To create a new page:

1. Open the template file (“*page_template.html*”) if it is not already currently opened.
2. Select the **File** menu ► **Save As...**
3. Ensure that the *Save as type* is set to: All files.
4. Name the file: “*pictures.html*”.
5. Ensure that the save location is the same as the file “*index.html*”.
6. Click **Save**.

ADDING CONTENT TO THE PAGE

Since the template page is currently a generic page, a single change has to be made before adding in the image gallery. The title text “*Welcome to my Homepage*” will have to be changed to represent the image gallery. Also, a table has to be made to accommodate the thumbnails.

Changing the Title

Since this page will be the picture gallery page the page title must be changed.

To change the page title:

1. Locate the “*Welcome to my Homepage*” text and select it.
2. Replace the text with **[Picture Gallery]**.

Creating a Table for the Thumbnails

Though the entire page is contained within a table, another table can be embedded into it for further flexibility.

To create a new table:

1. Place the cursor after the image tag for the gradient bar (“”) and press **[Enter]** to create a line break.
2. Type [**<table width=“100%” border=“10” cellspacing=“0” cellpadding=“0”>**].
3. Type [**<tr>**] and press **[Enter]** to create a line break.
4. Type [**<td></td>**] and Press **[Enter]** to create a line break.
5. Repeat step 4 four times to create four more cells for additional images.
6. Type [**</tr></table>**] to close the table row and table (see Figure 10).

NOTE: For Figure 10, a blank space character () was added to each of the table cells for illustration purposes.

```
51 <table width="100%" border="10" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
52   <tr>
53     <td>&nbsp;</td>
54     <td>&nbsp;</td>
55     <td>&nbsp;</td>
56     <td>&nbsp;</td>
57     <td>&nbsp;</td>
58   </tr>
59 </table>
```

Figure 10 – Creating a Table for an Image Gallery

Inserting the Thumbnails into the Table Cells

With the cells created. The Thumbnails can be inserted into each cell so that they can then be linked to the full size images in the image folder.

To insert the images into the table cells:

1. Place the cursor between the first “<td></td>” that was created in the previous section.
2. Type [``].
3. Place the cursor between the second “<td></td>” that was created in the previous section.
4. Type [``].
5. Place the cursor between the third “<td></td>” that was created in the previous section.
6. Type [``].
7. Place the cursor between the fourth “<td></td>” that was created in the previous section.
8. Type [``].
9. Place the cursor between the fifth “<td></td>” that was created in the previous section.
10. Type [``] (see Figure 11).

```
50     <tr>
51         <td><div align="left"><font class="title_text">Picture Gallery</font>
52         <br />
53 <table width="100%" border="10" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
54     <tr>
55         <td></td>
56         <td></td>
57         <td></td>
58         <td></td>
59         <td></td>
60     </tr>
61 </table>
```

Figure 11 – Adding the Thumbnails

Linking the Thumbnails to the full-sized images

With the thumbnails inserted into the page and in place, they can now be used as hyperlinks for the full sized image. Thus, once the viewer of the page clicks on the image, the full-sized image will appear. The links that will be created will appear in a new browser window.

To link the thumbnails to the full-sized images:

1. Place the cursor before the tag for the thumbnail tn_cat_1.jpg.
2. Type [``].
3. Place the cursor after the tag for the thumbnail tn_cat_1.jpg.
4. Type [``] to close out the hyperlink tag.
5. Place the cursor before the tag for the thumbnail tn_cat_2.jpg.
6. Type [``].
7. Place the cursor after the tag for the thumbnail tn_cat_2.jpg.
8. Type [``] to close out the hyperlink tag.
9. Place the cursor before the tag for the thumbnail tn_cat_3.jpg.
10. Type [``].
11. Place the cursor after the tag for the thumbnail tn_cat_3.jpg.
12. Type [``] to close out the hyperlink tag.
13. Place the cursor before the tag for the thumbnail tn_cat_4.jpg.
14. Type [``].
15. Place the cursor after the tag for the thumbnail tn_cat_4.jpg.

16. Type [``] to close out the hyperlink tag.
17. Place the cursor before the `` tag for the thumbnail `tn_cat_5.jpg`.
18. Type [``].
19. Place the cursor after the `` tag for the thumbnail `tn_cat_5.jpg`.
20. Type [``] to close out the hyperlink tag (see Figure 12).

```

51 <table width="100%" border="10" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
52 <tr>
53 <td><a href="images/cat_1.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
54 <td><a href="images/cat_2.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
55 <td><a href="images/cat_3.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
56 <td><a href="images/cat_4.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
57 <td><a href="images/cat_5.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
58 </tr>
59 </table>

```

Figure 12 – Hyperlinking the Thumbnails

Checkpoint Two

Use this time to make sure that the page that has been created is consistent with the steps. See Figure 14 for a visual reference and Figure 13. Open the file *“checkpoint_2.html”* from the data file folder, if there is any major difference.

To open the `checkpoint_2.html` file (only if necessary):

1. Select the **File** menu ► **Open**.
2. Change the *Files of type:* to All files.
3. Locate the student data file directory.
4. Select the *“checkpoint_2.html”* file.
5. Click **Open**.

```

41 <body>
42 <center>
43 <table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" border="0">
44 <tr>
45 <td> </td>
46 </tr>
47 <tr height="20">
48 <td background="images/Menu_Bar.jpg"><font class="menu_links"><a href="index.html" class="menu_links">Home</a> - <a href="
pictures.html" class="menu_links">Pictures</a> - <a href="media.html" class="menu_links">Media</a> - <a href="links.html" class=
"menu_links">External Links</a></font></td>
49 </tr>
50 <tr>
51 <td><div align="left"><font class="title_text">Picture Gallery</font>
52 <br />
53 <table width="100%" border="10" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
54 <tr>
55 <td><a href="images/cat_1.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
56 <td><a href="images/cat_2.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
57 <td><a href="images/cat_3.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
58 <td><a href="images/cat_4.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
59 <td><a href="images/cat_5.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
60 </tr>
61 </table>
62 </td>
63 </tr>
64 </table>
65 </body>
66 </html>

```

Figure 13 – Checkpoint 2 Code

Picture Gallery



Figure 14 – Checkpoint 2 Browser View

Inserting a Flash Document into the Page

Flash animations can bring motion and interactivity to the page. They can be used as an introduction page, as an embedded movie, or even as a custom menu. Thus it may be important to be able to incorporate this into a Web page whenever necessary. When pasted into an HTML page the flash document is considered an object.

To insert a Flash document into the page:

1. Open the file “*flash fla*” in Flash.
2. In Flash, Select the **File** menu ► **Publish**. Several new files will be created (flash.swf, which will be embedded into the page, and flash.html, which contains the code that needs to be copied into the HTML page).
3. Return to Notepad.
4. Open the newly created file “*flash.html*” from the student data file directory.
5. Select the text <object> tag as well as all of the code before the </object> closing tag (see Figure 15).
6. Select the **Edit** menu ► **Copy** to copy the code.

```
10 <object classid="clsid:d27c0b6e-ae6d-11cf-96b8-444553540000" codebase=  
"http://fpdownload.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=8,0,0,0" width="550" height="400" id="flash" align="middle"  
>  
11 <param name="allowScriptAccess" value="sameDomain" />  
12 <param name="movie" value="flash.swf" /><param name="quality" value="high" /><param name="bgcolor" value="#000000" /><embed src=  
"flash.swf" quality="high" bgcolor="#000000" width="550" height="400" name="flash" align="middle" allowScriptAccess="sameDomain" type=  
"application/x-shockwave-flash" pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer" />  
13 </object>  
14 </body>  
15 </html>
```

Figure 15 – Selecting the Object Tag

7. Close the document “*flash.html*” and return to the document “*pictures.html*”.
8. Place the cursor after the </table> tag that was created in the picture gallery section of this handout.

9. Type [**p**][**center**] to create a paragraph break and press [**Enter**] to create a line break.
10. Paste the code into place, by pressing [**Ctrl**][**V**] or by selecting the **Edit** menu ► **Paste**.
11. Open the file in a Web browser to preview the changes.

Checkpoint Three

Use this time to make sure that the page that has been created is consistent with the steps. See Figure 17 for a visual reference and Figure 16. Open the file “*checkpoint_3.html*” from the data file folder, if there is any major difference to see the completed page.

To open the *checkpoint_3.html* file (only if necessary):

1. Select the **File** menu ► **Open**.
2. Change the *Files of type:* to All files.
3. Locate the student data file directory.
4. Select the “*checkpoint_3.html*” file.
5. Click **Open**.

```

52 </td /><img src= "images/gradient_bar.jpg" />
53 <table width="100%" border="10" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
54 <tr>
55 <td><a href="images/cat_1.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
56 <td><a href="images/cat_2.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
57 <td><a href="images/cat_3.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
58 <td><a href="images/cat_4.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
59 <td><a href="images/cat_5.jpg" target="_blank"></a></td>
60 </tr>
61 </table>
62 <p><center><object classid="clsid:d27c0b6e-ae6d-11cf-96b8-444553540000" codebase=
"http://fpdownload.macromedia.com/pub/shockwave/cabs/flash/swflash.cab#version=8,0,0,0" width="550" height="400" id="flash" align="middle"
">
63 <param name="allowScriptAccess" value="sameDomain" />
64 <param name="movie" value="flash.swf" /><param name="quality" value="high" /><param name="bgcolor" value="#000000" /><embed src=
"flash.swf" quality="high" bgcolor="#000000" width="550" height="400" name="flash" align="middle" allowScriptAccess="sameDomain" type=
"application/x-shockwave-flash" pluginspage="http://www.macromedia.com/go/getflashplayer" />
65 </object>

```

Figure 16 – Checkpoint 3 Code

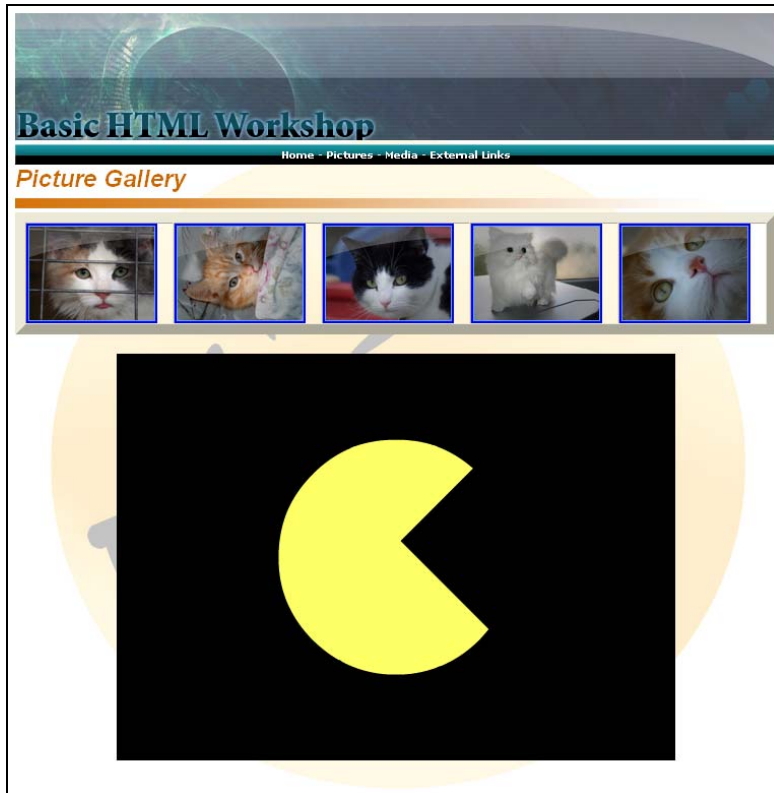


Figure 17 – Checkpoint 3 Browser View