
Basic Web Course Design using FrontPage 2000

Academic
Computing
Support



Information Technology Services
Tennessee Technological University
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1. Introduction

In order to better understand how to create a Web Course using **FrontPage 2000**, it will be helpful to know some basic **Hypertext Markup Language** (HTML) commands. For this class, we will be using **Notepad** to create a plain text file of a sample HTML page. You could edit an HTML file in any word processor as long as you save the file as ASCII text (**Text only** format in MS Word). After we finish this, we will create the same page using FrontPage 2000.

Also, before beginning, it is helpful to review TTU's web publishing policy. The *World Wide Web Publication Policy* is available from the TTU home page under **About this Web Server** → **How to Become a TTU Web Provider** → **World Wide Web Publications Policy** (www.tntech.edu/www/gen/web_publish/policy.html).

2. Design Considerations

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the basic tool for transforming text, graphics, and multimedia files into a complete web page. In order to use HTML effectively, it is best to have some ideas about how you would like your page to look. You can get ideas by looking at both good and poor examples on the internet. Refer to the Web Style Guidelines available from the TTU home page under **About this Web Server** → **How to Become a TTU Web Provider** → **Web Style Guidelines** (www.tntech.edu/www/gen/web_publish/style_guide.html). You can also contact the TTU Office of Public Affairs (ttunews@tntech.edu) or Information Technology Services (Ineal@tntech.edu) for additional suggestions.

In designing your page:

1. Develop a plan for your pages. Who is your target audience?
What messages and/or information are you trying to deliver using the web page(s)? How will the pages relate to the objectives of your course?
2. Sketch an outline of how you would like your page to look.
3. Construct a preliminary page using HTML and evaluate what you have.
4. Test your page using **more than one** web browser, such as *Internet Explorer* or *Netscape Communicator*.
5. Revise your design.
6. When complete, notify other people that your web page is now online.
Course pages can be linked under Syllabi on Line.

3. Basic Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

HTML is a scripting language that *marks up* a page with formatting commands. These commands are interpreted by a web browser and sent to the screen for viewing.

HTML consists of 2 elements:

- 1) Document content—What you want the user to see.
- 2) HTML tags—Codes that indicate document style and information, which the viewer does not see.

<TAG> This is an opening tag.
</TAG> This is a closing tag.
(The HTML tags are **not** case sensitive.)

Note: In some cases the closing tag is not required, but optional. Whenever you see both in this handout, it means it is required.

HTML is used to define the organization of the document. It is not a traditional page layout program. Pages will appear slightly differently depending on such things as the web browser settings and the size of the screen that the individual is using to view your page.

You use HTML to identify items in your document, such as titles, headings, paragraphs, links, and insertion points for graphics. HTML uses a beginning and ending tag to identify these features.

The general form of a tag is: **<TAG>Some text that you want displayed</TAG>**

The browser displays the text between the tags, but not the tags themselves. Beginning tags consist of a keyword between a less than and greater than sign. Ending tags consist of a slash and keyword between the less than and greater than signs.

<HTML> </HTML> You will normally see these at the very top and bottom of an HTML page, respectively. The HTML tag tells the browser, "Hey, I'm an HTML page!" Always be sure your beginning and ending HTML tags are in place.

<HEAD> </HEAD> This tag marks the section of an HTML page where any information that refers to the entire page is placed. In a simple HTML page, there's only one such tag to be concerned about and that is the **<Title>** tag.

<TITLE> </TITLE> This tag names your page. The title will not appear within the window of the page itself, but rather at the top of the browser's interface in the title bar. This is also the title that will show up in the bookmark file if a visitor chooses to bookmark the page.

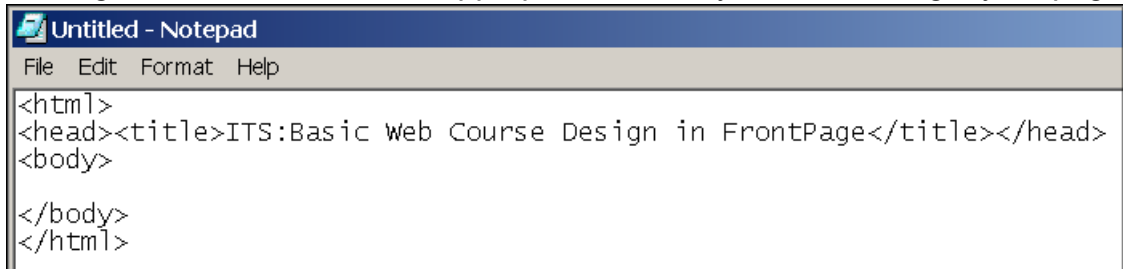
<BODY> </BODY> This tag defines the text normally displayed in the browser window, and controls various visual aspects of the page, such as background design, text color, link colors, and margins. Most of the actual information that you place in your web page will be placed between the two body tags. Remember, none of the spacing or formatting you do within the editor will be read by the browser. To format text, you must use HTML formatting tags; otherwise your page will display as one continuous line of text with each word separated by a single space.

4. Creating a Web Page in Notepad Using HTML

To begin creating a web page in HTML, open **Notepad**.

In the PC Labs, from the **Start** menu select **Programs** → **Accessories** → **Notepad**.

Type the HTML tags shown below with an appropriate title for your course to get your page started:



```

Untitled - Notepad
File Edit Format Help
<html>
<head><title>ITS:Basic Web Course Design in FrontPage</title></head>
<body>

</body>
</html>

```

Saving your file:

Save your work to your **U:** user drive. From the menu, select **File** → **Save As**

Browse to the **U:** drive, and give the file the name **index.html**

Your initial web page must be named **default.htm, default.html, index.htm, or index.html**

Preformatted heading tags, <H1> through <H6> and </H1> through </H6>:

<H1> </H1>	These increase the font size and make the text bold.
<H2> </H2>	H1 is the largest font size and size decreases through H6 .
<H3> </H3>	These tags require an opening and closing tag around the text that is to be included as the heading.
<H4> </H4>	
<H5> </H5>	Heading tags generally apply a blank line before and after the text.
<H6> </H6>	Under the <Body> tag, type a heading with your course name: <h1>Course 999: Introduction to College</h1>

Inserting a Horizontal Rule, <HR>:

The <hr> tag allows you to visually separate text on the screen by drawing a horizontal line or "rule" across the page. Under your Course Name, type: **<HR>**

Note that a closing tag is **not** required.

Using Paragraphs, <P> and </P>:

The paragraph tag allows you to separate information into paragraphs. The beginning tag is required, while the ending paragraph tag, </P>, is optional. However, best practice is to include it. The paragraph tag inserts a blank line above a block of text to distinguish one paragraph from another. This is a block paragraph style.

Type a paragraph that you might use to introduce yourself to your students, under the horizontal rule. You do not need to use the enter/return key while typing the paragraph.

4. Creating a Web Page in Notepad Using HTML (cont.)

For example:

<P>To make things easier for you to read, press enter and type a paragraph tag to begin each paragraph. Actually, any HTML file could be written as one long line and the browser would decode it and display it in the same way as if the tags and content were typed on many lines.</P>

**
** The *break* tag calls for a line break. Use breaks when you want to have one carriage return but no space between the text. **</BR>** is not required.

Adding Formatting to Text (Bold, Italics, Underlines):

You can use the following tags to add bold, italics, or underlining to your text. Be sure to **close** each tag or the rest of your document will be formatted in that style. Within the paragraphs you typed, go back and choose words or phrases for emphasis using these:

 	Bold	or	 	Strong
<I> </I>	Italics	or	 	Emphasis
<U> </U>	Underline			

<BIG> </BIG> This makes the text larger.

<SMALL> </SMALL> This makes the text smaller.

<BLOCKQUOTE> </BLOCKQUOTE> This indents your text from the left so it is easier to read.

Note that you can use more than one formatting tag on the text. Close each tag in the **reverse order** that you opened them: bold, underline, then close underline, close bold.

Use some of these formatting tags in the paragraphs you wrote about yourself.

Alignment of text and/or images:

<CENTER> </CENTER> This tag is used to center text or images horizontally. Use this to align your course title across the center of the page.

<P ALIGN="right"> These tags are used to align a paragraph to the right, left, and center.

<P ALIGN="left"> You must use the closing **</P>** tag to end the alignment.

<P ALIGN="center">

<DIV> </DIV> This is the *division* tag. Use this tag when you want to set the alignment for more than one paragraph or heading at a time. By itself it does cause any formatting effects.

4. Creating a Web Page in Notepad Using HTML (cont.)

For example, to carry a specific alignment through several paragraphs, use one of these:

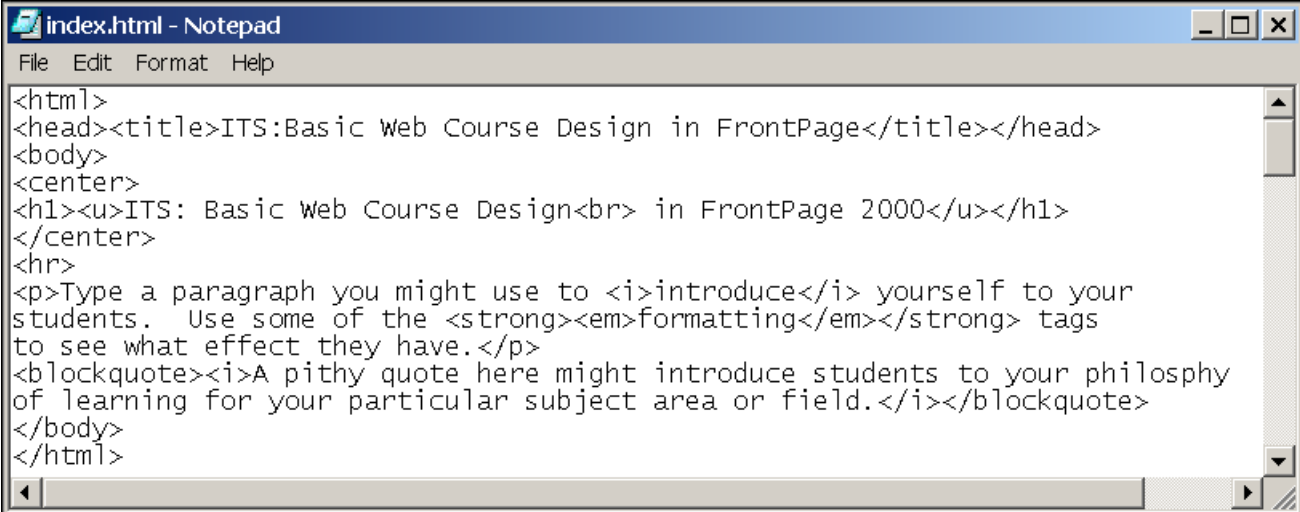
```
<DIV ALIGN="right"> </DIV>
<DIV ALIGN="left"> </DIV>
<DIV ALIGN="center"> </DIV>
```

Formatting Text Exactly as You Enter It. <PRE> </PRE>:

To maintain the formatting of text exactly as you have entered it, you may want to use the preformatting tag. For example, to enter an address:

```
<PRE>
        Address:      Information Technology Services
                    Box 5071
                    Cookeville, TN 38505
        Phone:        (931) 372-3387
</PRE>
```

Save your file to the U: drive. From the menu, select **File** → **Save**.



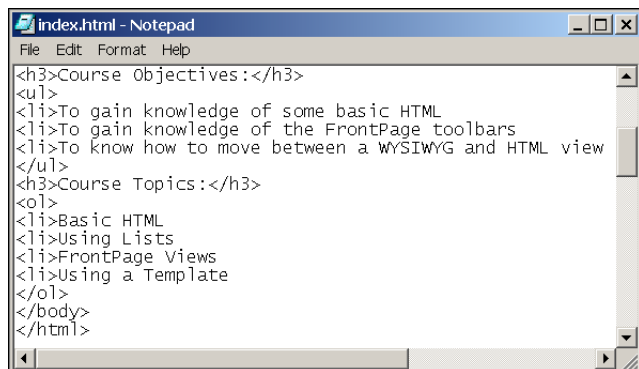
```
index.html - Notepad
File Edit Format Help
<html>
<head><title>ITS:Basic Web Course Design in FrontPage</title></head>
<body>
<center>
<h1><u>ITS: Basic Web Course Design<br> in FrontPage 2000</u></h1>
</center>
<hr>
<p>Type a paragraph you might use to <i>introduce</i> yourself to your
students. Use some of the <strong><em>formatting</em></strong> tags
to see what effect they have.</p>
<blockquote><i>A pithy quote here might introduce students to your philosophy
of learning for your particular subject area or field.</i></blockquote>
</body>
</html>
```

5. Viewing Your Web Page

- Minimize your file in **Notepad** by clicking on the minimize button in the upper right corner.
- Open a web browser.
- In the PC labs, double click on the **Internet Explorer** icon on the desktop.
- From the menu, select **File** → **Open**.
- Click on the **Browse** button and locate your file *index.htm* on the **U:** drive.
- Highlight the file to select it and click **OK**.
- You should now see how your page would appear on the web.
- Minimize **Internet Explorer**
- Maximize your *index.htm* **Notepad** file to continue editing.

6. Using Lists in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

You can create either an ordered (numbered) or unordered (bulleted) list to set off items. An unordered (bulleted) list begins with the tag `` and ends with ``. An ordered (numbered) list begins with `` and ends with ``. The items in either list begin with the list item tag ``. The item ending tag for an item is optional and is usually omitted.



```

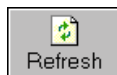
<h3>Course Objectives:</h3>
<ul>
<li>To gain knowledge of some basic HTML
<li>To gain knowledge of the FrontPage toolbars
<li>To know how to move between a WYSIWYG and HTML view
</ul>
<h3>Course Topics:</h3>
<ol>
<li>Basic HTML
<li>Using Lists
<li>FrontPage Views
<li>Using a Template
</ol>
</body>
</html>

```

- Create an unordered (bulleted) list of your **Course Objectives** using `<h3>` `</h3>` and the `` and `` tags.
- Create an ordered (numbered) list of your **Course Topics** using a heading and the `` and `` tags.

- Another kind of list is a definition list. It begins with `<DL>` and ends with `</DL>`. In this list style, the definition term `<DT>` appears on one line and the definition description `<DD>` on the next line is indented automatically.

- Save your editing changes. **File** → **Save**
- Maximize your browser screen and take a look at these additions to your page.
- To update your browser screen, be sure to click on **Refresh** in Internet Explorer or **Reload** in Netscape Communicator.



ITS: Basic Web Course Design in FrontPage 2000

Type a paragraph you might use to *introduce* yourself to your students. Use some of the **formatting** tags to see what effect they have.

A pithy quote here might introduce students to your philosophy of learning for your particular subject area or field.

Course Objectives:

- To gain knowledge of some basic HTML
- To gain knowledge of the FrontPage toolbars
- To know how to move between a WYSIWYG and HTML view

Course Topics:

1. Basic HTML
2. Using Lists
3. FrontPage Views
4. Using a Template

7. Adding Images ``

**** This is the *image* tag, it alerts the browser that an image needs to be loaded. It does not require a closing tag.

SRC This attribute stands for *source* or *image source*. You insert the actual name of the graphic file you want to be displayed.

ALT This attribute means *alternate text*. This will appear instead of the image in text-only browsers, such as Lynx. The text will also appear when the mouse arrow is placed on the picture in a graphical browser like Netscape or Internet Explorer.

Example: ``

7. Adding Images (cont.)

Copy a graphic image of a small house to your U: drive.

- Open Windows NT Explorer. **Start** → **Programs** → **Windows NT Explorer**
- Browse to **Classfiles on Athena**
- Select the folder **ITS** → **FrontPage**
- Right click on **home.gif**
- Select **Copy**
- Browse to the **U: drive**
- Right click and select **Paste**
- **Close** Windows NT Explorer

- Maximize **Notepad**.
- Insert a horizontal rule **<HR>** at the bottom of the body section.
- Below that insert your house image:

```
<IMG SRC="home.gif" ALIGN="middle" ALT="TTU Home">
```

The **ALIGN** attribute can be set as **bottom**, **middle**, or **top** to align the image vertically within the context and current baseline. You may also use **left**, **right**, or **center** to indicate the position horizontally across the page.

8. Adding Links

A link is a hypertext reference on your page that will connect the user to a page somewhere else, either on the Internet or on the same computer. Your course page should include a link to return to the TTU Home Page and a link to your email address. To add links these links, use the **Anchor Tag**, **<A> **.

The **<A** is followed by a reference comment, **HREF**, and the name of the page or the URL where the page you are linking resides. After closing the initial anchor command, type in the text you want to have highlighted as a link when the page is viewed. Then close the tag with the companion ****.

At the beginning of the line with the house image, type the reference to the TTU Home Page, followed by text that will appear (TTU Home Page) and end with ****

```
<A HREF="http://www.tntech.edu/">TTU Home Page</A>
```

Absolute Linking: This uses the absolute URL, (*Uniform Resource Locator*) an exact pointer to the location, directory, and page where the information you want to link to resides when it is not located on the same computer.

Example: **Tennessee Tech University**

8. Adding Links (cont.)

Relative Linking: This is used when you create a link from one page to another page on the same computer. It is not necessary to specify a complete URL.

Example: `Computer Science 101`

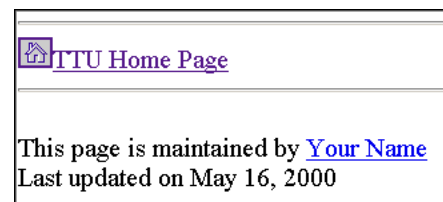
Adding a link to your email address:

It is helpful to viewers to know who to contact and who maintains the page. Add another horizontal rule and then add your email address as shown below, substituting your own name and email address.

Example: `Your Name`

Users will also want to know how current your page is, so add a line indicating when it was last updated as shown below. Then maximize your browser, refresh, and note how this appears to the viewer.

```
<a href="http://www.tntech.edu/">TTU Home Page</a>
<hr>
<p>This page is maintained by <a href="mailto:username@tntech.edu">Your Name</a><br>
Last updated on May 16, 2000</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Save your file and exit Notepad.

9. Indicating the Version of HTML in Use

Prior to the beginning `<HTML>` line, it is recommended that you indicate which version of HTML the document is written in. The HTML used here is based on version 4.0 Transitional. As the first line in your index.html file, type:

`<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">`

For more information on HTML standards, see: <http://www.w3.org/>

10. Other Useful HTML Codes

<u>Character</u>	<u>Numeric Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
•	·	Middle dot
&	&	Ampersand
©	©	Copyright
®	®	Registered trademark

11. Opening FrontPage 2000

In CH313C, from the **Start** menu select **Programs** → **MS Office97** → **Microsoft FrontPage 2000**.

Note that the program opens a new blank page for you in **Page** view. This is the basic text and layout editor for formatting your web page content.

At the bottom of the sheet are three **tabs**. You may view your work in **Normal** mode, in **HTML** mode, or in **Preview** mode.

Normal The view you will most often use. This is the view in which you develop your pages.

HTML The view in which you can see and edit the HTML code of your document. If you are familiar with HTML, there may be some tasks that you are more comfortable performing in the HTML tab.

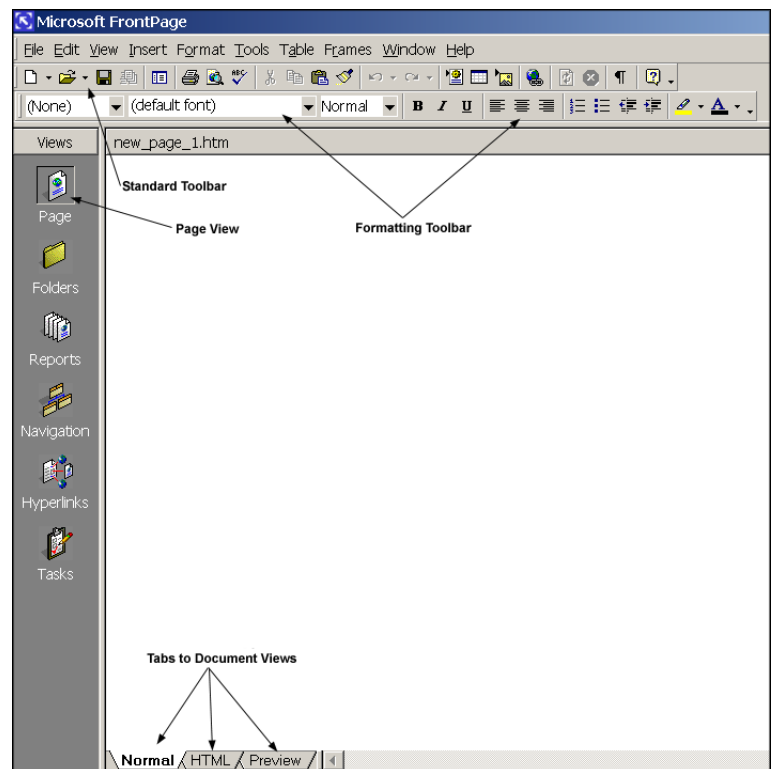
Preview Displays a close approximation of what visitors to your site will see through their Web browser. NOTE: The preview tab is an approximation and cannot mimic with 100% accuracy what visitors to your site will see.

Before you begin, click on the **HTML** tab. You will see some beginning code is already present that defines this page as an HTML document. Click back to the **Normal** tab.

Formatting Toolbar

Note the familiar formatting toolbar which includes the following:

- Style** A drop-down menu that allows you to change the text style. It includes the heading styles 1 to 6, bulleted and numbered list and other options.
- Font** A drop-down menu that allows you to change the text font. If you select default, the text font will default to that selected by the user for his/her browser.
Remember to select common fonts found on both PCs and Macintosh computers for the broadest access to your page as you designed it.
- Font Size** A drop-down menu that allows you to change the size of the font
- Bold** Bold faces fonts
- Italic** Italicizes fonts
- Underline** Underlines fonts



Formatting Toolbar (cont.)

Align Left	Aligns text with the left margin
Center	Centers text horizontally across the page
Align Right	Aligns text with the right margin
Numbering	Creates an ordered list (i.e., 1., 2., 3., 4., etc.)
Bullets	Creates an unordered list (i.e., a bulleted list)
Decrease Indent	Sets the current margin for lines of text further to the left
Increase Indent	Sets the current margin for lines of text further to the right
Highlight Color	Sets the background color of the selected object or text
Font Color	Sets the font color

Standard Toolbar

The standard toolbar includes:

New Page	Opens a new blank page for editing
Open	Opens an existing page for editing
Save	Saves the current page to your local machine or network
Publish Web	Saves and uploads the current page to your Web server
Folder List	Displays a list of your folders
Print	Prints the current page
Preview in Browser	Displays the current documents in your default Web browser
Spelling	Checks spelling
Cut	Removes information and stores it in clipboard
Copy	Copies information and stores it in clipboard
Paste	Pastes information stored in clipboard at location of cursor
Format Painter	Copies HTML format to text
Undo	Undoes last command
Redo	Redoes last undo
Insert Component	Inserts FrontPage 2000 specific components (requires FrontPage Extensions on the Web server)
Insert Table	Inserts a table
Insert Picture From File	Inserts pictures or graphics from your local computer
Hyperlink	Inserts a hyperlink
Refresh	Refreshes the screen
Stop	Stops loading page in preview mode
Show All	Displays all hidden formats
Microsoft FrontPage Help	Displays the FrontPage Help menu

12. Entering a Course Web Page

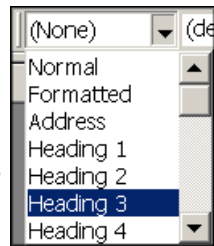
- Click onto the document and type the ***name of your course***.
- Click on the **HTML** tab to see how it has been added to the code.
- Click back to the **Normal** tab.

12. Entering a Course Web Page (cont.)

Next we will enter similar information as you did for your course using *Notepad* writing in HTML.

Remember in **Page View** you can enter and edit text as you would in any word processor and the HTML code is created by the FrontPage program.

- Select your **course title**.
- Using the **Style** pulldown menu on the formatting toolbar, select an appropriate size.

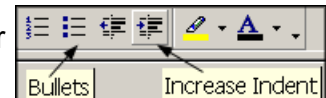


- **Center** the heading using the center icon in the toolbar.



- To insert a horizontal rule, from the menu, select **Insert** → **Horizontal Line**.
- Type a paragraph introducing yourself to your students. Try different formatting effects, such as **bold**, *italics*, and underline.

- Type a pithy quote using the **Indent** icon in the formatting toolbar to move the quote in.



- List your **Course Objectives** in a bulleted list. Use the **bullet icon** in the formatting toolbar.
- List your **Course Topics** using a numbered list. Use the **numbered list icon** in the formatting toolbar.
- Insert another horizontal line. From the menu, select **Insert** → **Horizontal Line**.

- To insert the little house image, from the menu, select **Insert** → **Picture** → **From File**
Or on the standard toolbar, click on the **Import Picture from File** icon.



- Browse to **ClassFiles on Athena** → **ITS** → **FrontPage** → **home.gif**
or to where you saved it on your U: drive
Select the file and click **OK**.

ITS: Basic Web Course Design in FrontPage 2000

Type a paragraph you might use to *introduce* yourself to your students. Use some of the *formatting* tags to see what effect they have.

A pithy quote here might introduce students to your philosophy of learning for your particular subject area or field.

Course Objectives:

- To gain knowledge of some basic HTML
- To gain knowledge of the FrontPage toolbars
- To know how to move between a WYSIWYG and HTML view

Course Topics:

1. Basic HTML
2. Using Lists
3. FrontPage Views
4. Using a Template

 [TTU Home Page](#)

This page is maintained by [Your Name](#)
Last updated on May 16, 2000

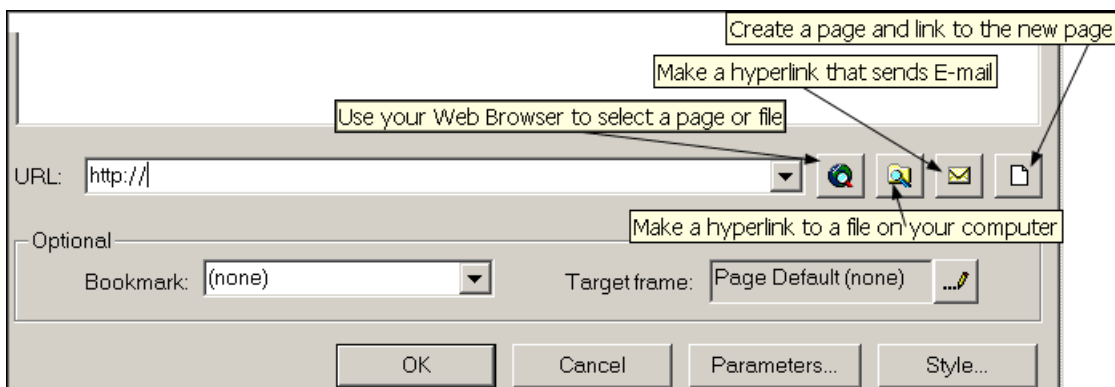
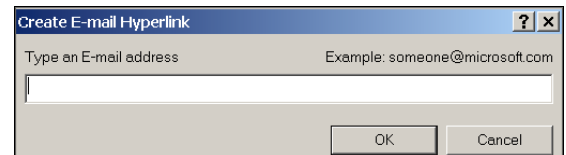
12. Entering a Course Web Page (cont.)

To insert a link to the TTU home page:

- Next to the house graphic, type **TTU Home Page**
- Highlight both the picture and the short phrase
- From the menu, select **Insert** → **Hyperlink**
- In the URL box near the bottom, type **www.tntech.edu**
- Click **OK**.

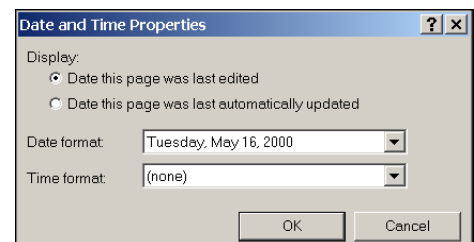
To insert an email link:

- Insert a horizontal rule. From the menu, select **Insert** → **Horizontal Line**
- Type: **This page is maintained by Email Me!**
- Highlight **Email Me!**
- From the menu, select **Insert** → **Hyperlink**
- Click on the envelope icon (see below).
- Type your email address in the window.
- Click **OK**
- Click **OK**



To insert a WebBot that automatically notes last update:

- Type: **Last updated on**
- From the menu, select **Insert** → **Date and Time**
- From the pulldown menu, select a date format.
- Click **OK**.



Save your file and look at it in a browser:

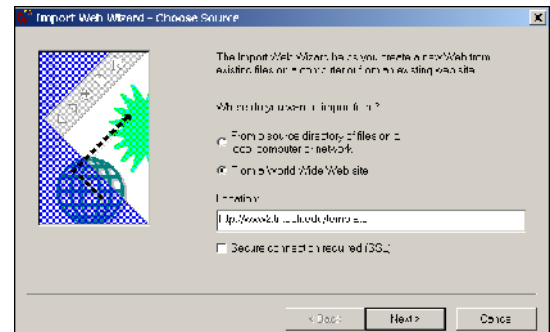
- From the menu, select **File** → **Save As**
- Browse to the **U:** drive
- Name the file **default.htm**
- Maximize Internet Explorer
- Click on the **Browse** button and locate your file **default.htm** on the **U:** drive.
- Highlight the file to select it and click **OK**.
- You should now see your page as it would appear on the web.

13. Creating a Web

So far, we have used FrontPage to edit a single page. Next we will create an entire web site based on a course template created here at TTU by Annette Littrell, Academic Computing Support.

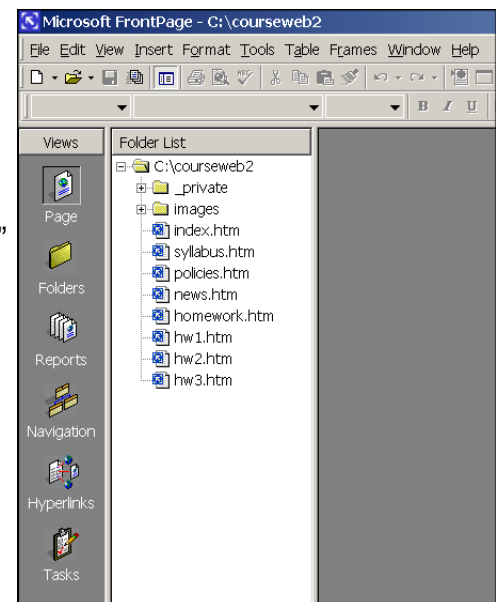


- Close the page you have been working on: **File** → **Close**
- From the menu, select **File** → **New** → **Web**
- Select the **Import Web Wizard** icon
- Under Options type the name for your new web: **U:\courseweb**
- Click **OK**
- Note message that courseweb is being created.
- The Import Wizard window will appear.
- Type the location of the template we will be using:
http://www2.tntech.edu/template/
- Click **Next**.
- **Uncheck** the two boxes which limit the size of the web.
- Click **Next**.
- Click **Finish**.




You may see a warning message. Go ahead and click **Yes** to import the template. Note the files being imported into the courseweb directory.

- In FrontPage you will be in **Page View** with a list of files and folders. No page is yet selected for editing.
- **Double-click** on **index.htm** to open it in the *Page editing window*.
- The template shown below will open.
- Fill in your own information into the page.
- Begin by replacing "Fill in your Course # and Title Here" with your course information.



[Edit the properties for this Navigation Bar to display hyperlinks here]

Fill in your Course # and Title Here

	Instructor: Prof. Good Teacher
	E-mail: teacher@tntech.edu
	Office: XYZ1001
	Phone: (931)372-xxxx
Tuesday and Thursday, 2:00 pm Building XYZ, Room 200	

Welcome to Fill in the Class here!

Select this text and replace it with your opening remarks.

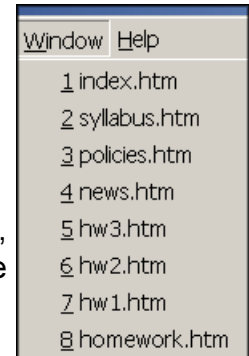
Note that the information about your course, including a spot for a picture has been formatted with a table. This helps to align information in HTML.

13. Creating a Web (cont.)

- Enter your **name, email address, phone, date and time** of the course.
- Type an **introductory statement** to your students below the table in the space provided.
- Do **not** edit the section that says:

[Edit the properties for this Navigation Bar to display hyperlinks here]

Double-click on each of the files in the list to see what each contains. Note that there is a **syllabus** file (*syllabus.htm*), a **policies** file (*policies.htm*), a **news** file (*news.htm*), a **homework** file (*homework.htm*) as well as three specific homework assignment files (*hw1.htm*, *hw2.htm*, *hw3.htm*).

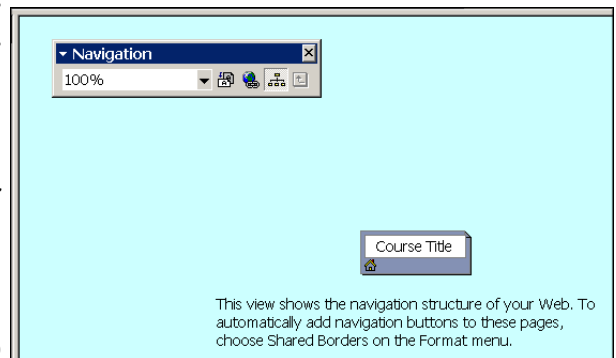


14. Navigation View

To this point, we have only dealt with the **Page** editing view in *FrontPage 2000*. Next we will explore the **Navigation** view.

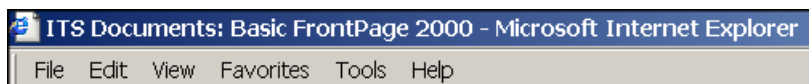


- Click on the **Navigation** view icon.
- In this view, you will see the structure of your web. At this point, it only has one file, **index.htm**, which has the title **Course Title**.



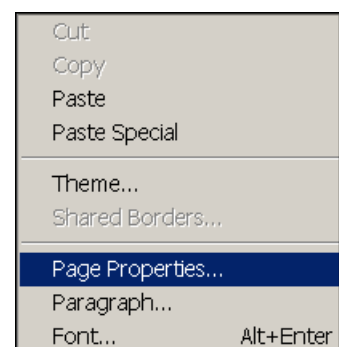
To change the title for this file from *Course Title* to something specific to your course:

- Click on the label **Course Title**, pause slightly, and click again to select.
- **Type** to retitle this page.
- Remember that the title is what is seen at the top of the browser window and used by search engines to help determine what your page is about.



Note that you can also change your title from Page view:

- **Right-click** on your file.
- Select **Page Properties** from the pulldown menu.
- Click on the **General** properties tab.
- In the **title** box, type an appropriate title for your page.

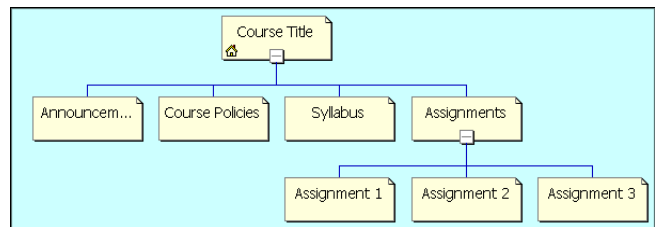


14. Navigation View (cont.)

To include other files and build links:

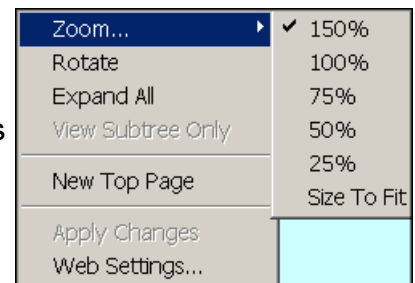
- Select the **homework.htm** file in the folder list
- **Drag** it under *Course Title* in the Navigation view.
- Note that a link is created from *Course Title* to *Assignments*.
- Do the same for the **syllabus.htm**, **news.htm**, and **policies.htm** files.
Note that you may drag and position these in any order.
- Next, drag the files **hw1.htm**, **hw2.htm**, and **hw3.htm** under *Assignments*.
- Remember that the **filename** can be different from the **Title** of the page, so note here that the file is named **news.htm**, but the title of the file is **Announcements** and that is what shows up in the **Navigation** view.
- You can change the titles of any of the pages from this view.

Your structure should now look like this →



As your structure becomes more elaborate, it is sometimes helpful to have an enlarged view.

- **Right-click** on your navigation page
- Select **Zoom** from the popup menu.
- Select the **Zoom level** that will best help you see your links and overall structure.



Return to Page view to see the results:

- Click on **Page** view and return to the **index.htm** file.
- Note that a navigation bar has been created with links to each of the pages.

In the next class we will discuss how to produce these navigational links in more detail.



Getting Help

To learn more about HTML and publishing on the world wide web, check out some of the online resources available as links from the TTU Home Page (www.tntech.edu). Web Publishing Info provides links to helpful sites:

http://www.tntech.edu/www/gen/web_publish/html.html

The home page of the **World Wide Web Consortium** (W3C®) which oversees the development of *Hypertext Markup Language* and other topics relating to the web is found at:

<http://www.w3.org/>

You will also want to validate your page to check for any errors in coding by submitting each page's URL to the validator program at the W3C: <http://validator.w3.org/>

Information on making web pages more accessible is also available at the W3C site:

<http://www.w3.org/WAI/>

To learn more about Microsoft FrontPage:

From the menu select **Help** → **Microsoft FrontPage Help**.

To set up an Instructional Web Page, space will be provided on the Instructional Web Server.

Please fill out an application form available from the **TTU Home Page** → **Computing** → **Forms** or contact Lauren Neal via email at lneal@tntech.edu (phone: 372-3982).

Summary of Common HTML Tags

HTML Tag	Brief Description
<HTML>Your entire page</HTML>	Identifies the page as a web page.
<HEAD>Heading Information</HEAD>	Identifies the heading area of the page.
<TITLE>Title of the Page</TITLE>	The title which appears in the title bar.
<BODY>Body of the Page</BODY>	Identifies the body area of the page.
<H1>Text</H1>	Heading Text. H1 through H6 available.
<HR>	Inserts a line in your document.
text	Bolds the text.
<I>text</I>	Italicizes text.
<U>text</U>	Underlines text. (deprecated)
<PRE>Preformatted text</PRE>	Displays text exactly as you typed it.
<P>Paragraph	Paragraph break (double space).
 Line Break	Line Break (single space).
	Unordered/bulleted list.
	Ordered/numbered list.
	List item.
	Inserts a graphic in your page.
<ADDRESS>Text</ADDRESS>	Contains the signature of your page.
Link Name	Link to another page.