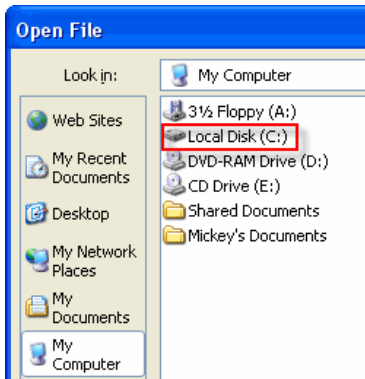


Navigating with My Computer

When saving a file, use the Look in combo box to select a location, or use the My Places list of locations on the left:



File Formats Used With the Internet

HTML files (.htm .html)

HTML (hypertext mark up language) is the most widely used language for building Web pages. HTML allows you to specify the layout and formatting of the information on your Web pages, and is supported in virtually every browser.

CSS files (.css)

CSS files (Cascading Style Sheets) are designed to facilitate the presentation of content in Web pages. These files allow you to locate your formatting and presentation instructions in one file, which is then referenced by your HTML Web pages.

ASP files (.asp)

ASP files (active server pages) are used on a Windows Server (typically an Internet Information Services Server, or ISS) to provide dynamic Web pages. When a user's browser requests an asp file, the server can return an HTML file that is generated by the code in the active server page.

Dynamic Web Template (.dwt)

A Dynamic Web Template is a file that contains layout and formatting information for your Web pages. You can use a master Dynamic Web Template in your Web site to specify the layout of all of your other Web pages.

ASPX files (.aspx)

ASPX files usually contain HTML or XHTML code. These files are used with ASP.net on a Windows Server, to return appropriate responses to a client requests.

VBScript files (.vbs)

VBScript (Visual Basic Script) is a scripting language modelled on Microsoft's Visual Basic programming language. It can be used by Internet Explorer browsers in a similar way as JavaScript or Jscript when embedded in html pages.

JScript files (.js)

JScript is a Microsoft implementation of the widely used JavaScript client side Scripting language. Sometimes, Jscript functions are stored in a central .js file where they can be used by many different Web pages.

Master Pages (.master)

Master Pages are a fairly new ASP.Net feature that can be used to provide a consistent (master) layout for the content of ASP Web applications

XML files (.xml)

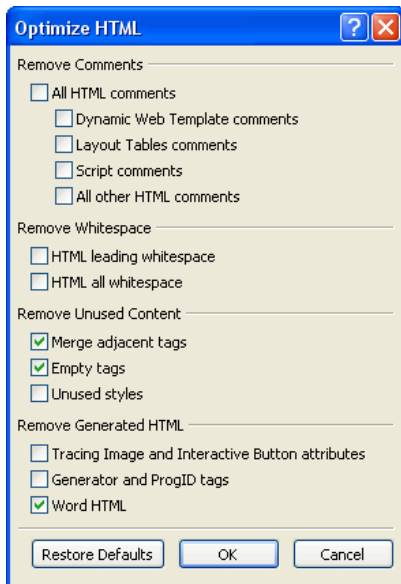
XML is mark up language that is similar to HTML in some respects. However, while HTML primarily concerns itself with the Layout and presentation of data, XML is concerned more with the data itself. With XML, you can establish hierarchies over the data content that can be communicated over the internet.

XHTML (.xhtml)

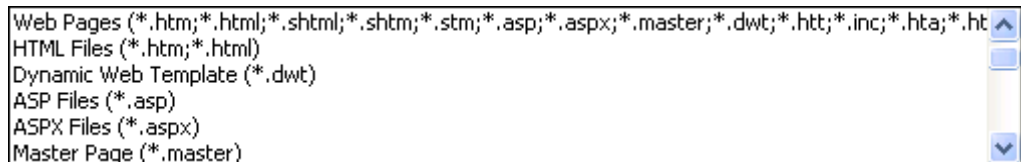
XHTML (extensible hypertext mark up language) is a new version of HTML based on XML. Web documents with this format will have advantages when it comes to working with new XML tools that are being developed presently or planned for the future.

HTML Optimization

Right-click in empty area of Code view → Optimize HTML...



Simply use the checkboxes to remove comments, whitespace, unused content, and/or generated HTML. Removing these components can help your page load faster.



The Basics of HTML

HTML is composed of tags; that is data attributes that are contained <inside brackets.> Nearly every <starting tag> needs an </ending tag>.

 This is a link

<p> This is a very small paragraph</p>

Adding Images to Your Page with HTML

Using AutoComplete in Code View

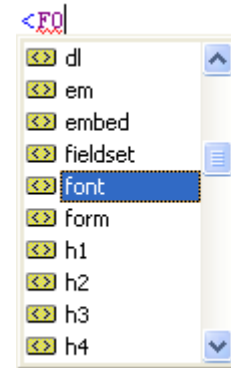
```

1 <html>
2
3
4 <head>
5 <title>Example Page</title>
6 </head>
7
8 <body>
9 |
10 
11
12 </body>
13
14 </html>
15

```



SharePoint Designer can detect the code you are typing and offer to fill in the tag with possible matches. For example, when typing <FONT..., the font tag is chosen from the list for you. Keep typing or browse the tags to enter the one you want to use:



When adding image locations, make sure to test after the page has been uploaded to a server!

Some Useful HTML Tags

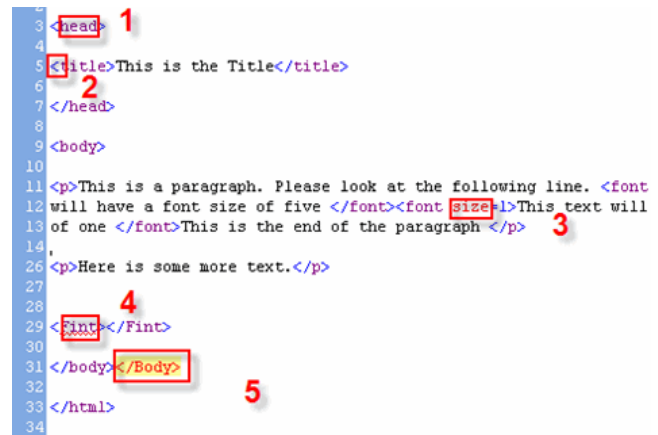
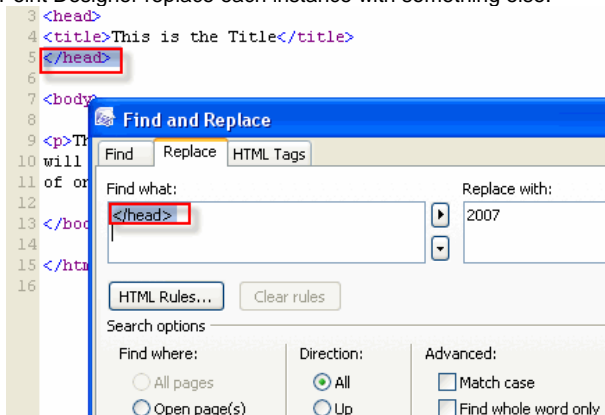
Open Tag	Close Tag	Description
<HTML>	</HTML>	Encompasses entire document.
<HEAD>	</HEAD>	Info about document.
<BODY>	</BODY>	Holds all content
<TITLE>	</TITLE>	Title of page, goes in Title bar of browser.
<P>	</P>	Paragraph in document.
<H1>	</H1>	Preset heading size (1-6).
 	None	Line break.
		Unordered list (bullet).
		Ordered list (number).

Open Tag	Close Tag	Description
	None	List item in either or tag.
		Emphasize (italic) text.
		Bold text.
		Link to another location.
	None	Inserts graphic file.
		Applies font to text between tags.
<HR>	None	Horizontal line across screen.
<!--	-->	Comment tag. Any data inside will be ignored by browser.

Using Find and Replace in Code View

Colors of Code View

Press Ctrl + F to open the Find and Replace dialogue box. You can enter a word or phrase to search for, and if a matching term is found, you can have SharePoint Designer replace each instance with something else.



1. HTML elements (Tags) in purple
2. HTML tag delimiters (< >) in blue
3. HTML attribute names in red
4. Incompatible HTML (misspelled) **underlined in red**
5. Invalid HTML (redundant or unused tags) **highlighted in yellow**