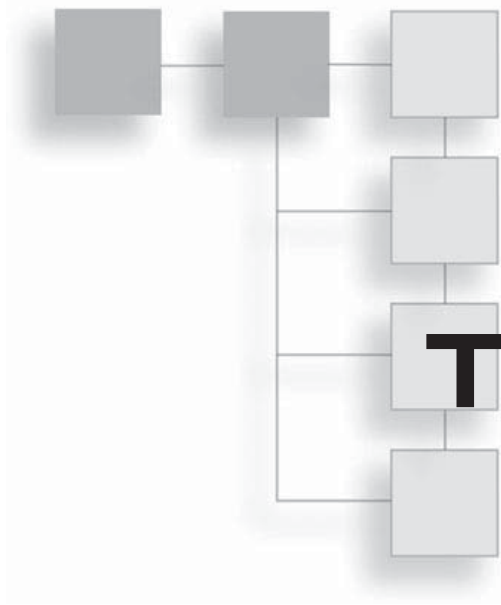


PROFESSIONAL WEB DESIGN



Techniques and Templates, Fifth Edition

Clint Eccher



PROFESSIONAL WEB DESIGN: TECHNIQUES AND TEMPLATES, FIFTH EDITION

CLINT EGCHER

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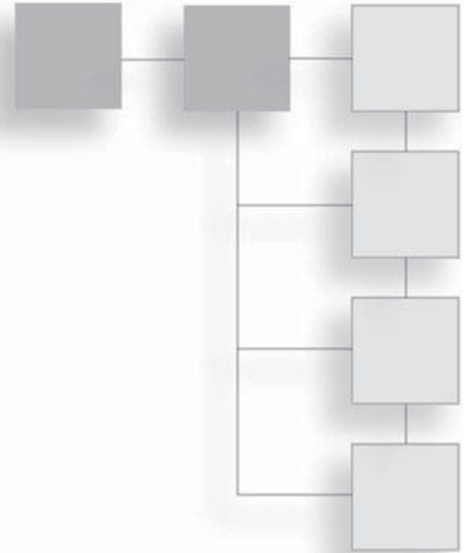
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Mikayla—You are bursting with creativity and have wisdom and compassion beyond your years.

Lisa—I have never known such support from a non-family member as I have from you. I am grateful and humbled to have someone like you in my life.

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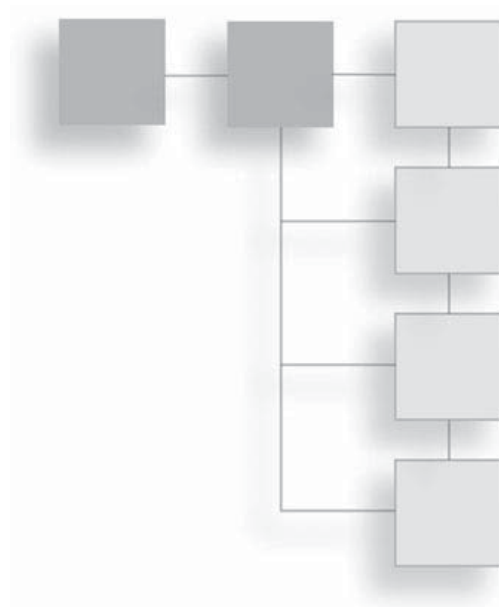
Mark Celano—For being my Italian coding Yoda.

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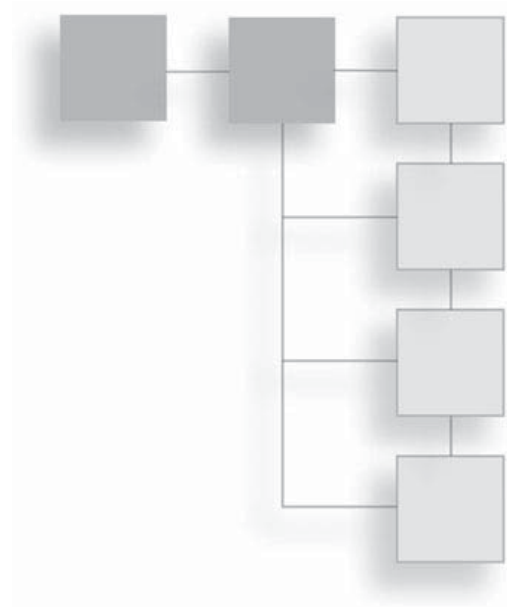
For all of A5design's clients over the years—without you, none of this would have occurred.

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Clint Eccher (Fort Collins, CO) is an award-winning Web designer with more than 18 years of experience designing and developing professional websites. He is the owner of A5design, a Web design company that not only subcontracts to various marketing, advertising, and IT organizations, but also is commissioned by Fortune 500 companies, local and national non-profit organizations, and small businesses for Web design and development. In addition to authoring *Professional Web Design: Techniques and Templates, Fourth Edition*, which has been published in five different languages, he also is the author of *Advanced Professional Web Design: Techniques and Templates*.

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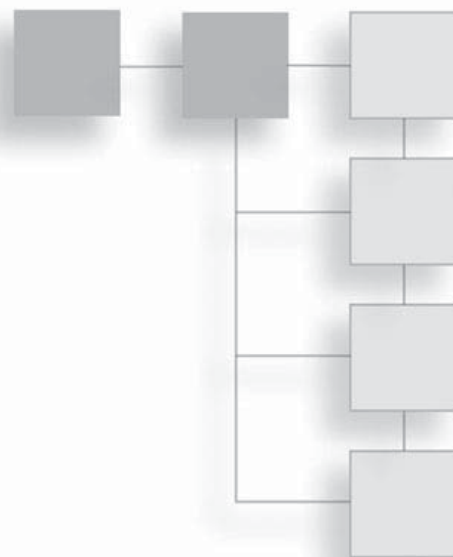
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INTRODUCTION



The methods and processes in which professional websites are created have not changed much since the first edition of this book. Designers still need to understand requirements, realize the technical pros and cons of layouts, create comps, save images using the correct file types, and test sites similarly to how they have been tested for more than a decade. Some of the technical ways in which these processes are accomplished, however, have changed.

Probably the most significant change that has occurred since the original writing of this book is how the framework of sites is built. Table-based HTML (HyperText Markup Language), now XHTML (Extensible HyperText Markup Language), designs had been the staple for laying out websites for many years; however, this method started making a significant change after the second edition of this book, in favor of Cascading Stylesheet (CSS) based designs. Such design involves using stylesheets to style pages, instead of XHTML table structure, which requires more code. This book fully explains the essentials of using stylesheets to lay out sites.

In the fourth edition, search engine optimization (SEO) was explored, giving the reader a strong basic understanding of how to get sites to rank better in search engines. Conversion rate optimization (CRO) also was explained, hopefully, helping the designer create a more efficient site for the users who were already visiting them.

The goal of this book is still to educate beginning to intermediate Web designers on the various issues involved with Web design. The way in which this is accomplished is through general discussion, case studies, and specific tips and techniques. There are many ways in

which designers today create sites. What is included in this design is how the A5design, the company owned by the author, has satisfied its clients since the late 1990s.

The book is written using as few technical terms as possible. While some technical terminology is always going to be necessary, a lot of it has been simplified or even excluded to help the reader understand the general concepts more easily and then apply them in an effective, quick manner. My premise is that learning is much easier once the reader gets some momentum going, which is *not* accomplished by tripping over technical terminology.

This is not to say that this book doesn't deal with specific issues that designers will likely run into, because it does. Many of the tips and techniques included in the book will be eventually experienced by the reader if he/she does enough Web design.

The tips and techniques included here come from many years of troubleshooting, pitfalls, and flat-out stupid mistakes. They have been fine-tuned, however, through creative solutions and technical common sense. After reading through this book, the reader will have a stronger understanding of what it takes to create a highly professional website.

COMPANION WEBSITE DOWNLOADS

You may download the companion website files from www.cengageptr.com/downloads.

Folder Contents

Code Examples: This folder contains code examples included in Chapters 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

- **Designs—First Edition:** This folder contains the files for each design, which includes at least one Photoshop file, XHTML file, and a CSS file.

Designs 1–50

- **Designs—Third Edition:** This folder contains the files for each design, which includes at least one Photoshop file, XHTML file, and, in most cases, a CSS file.

1–80-xhtml-web

81–90-eneletters

91–100-signatures

101–120-photoshop-web

121–160-css-web

- **Designs—Fourth Edition:** This folder contains the files for each design, which includes at least one Photoshop file, XHTML file, and a CSS file.

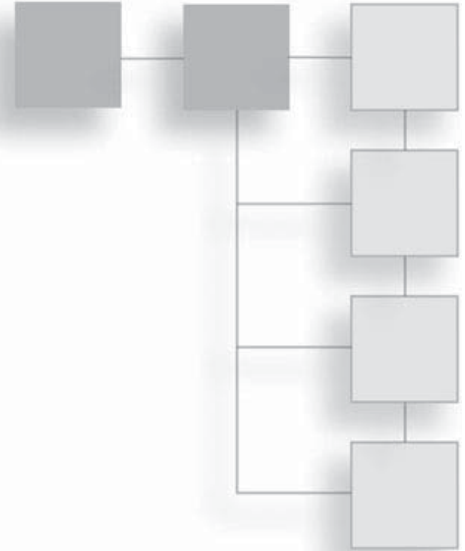
161–180-xhtml-web

- **Designs—Fifth Edition:** This folder contains the files for each design, which includes at least one Photoshop file, XHTML file, and a CSS file.

181–190-xhtml-web

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CHAPTER 1



OVERVIEW OF WEB DEVELOPMENT TODAY

Since the early- to mid-1990s, the Web design industry has undergone many changes that make life easier for the Web designer. Designers used to have to worry about the download time of a website and how it would render differently in various browsers. The goal used to be that a page with all its code and images should be downloaded in less than 50k. The designer would also have to employ many tricks to ensure that the page looked the same in both Netscape and Internet Explorer. To a large extent, these are no longer issues for the designer, which allows much more flexibility and time to focus on the design itself.

Other areas of Web design have also become more complex. Search Engine Optimization (SEO) is a perfect example. Increased competition and the ever-changing requirements employed by search engines, such as Google, have forced designers to continually stay on top of changes and be creative in how they get users to a site.

Design, however, is going through very similar issues. Depending on which designer you ask, the industry will have reached Nirvana either when websites for all users are loaded with multimedia functionality or when they are stripped of all “excess” graphics and functionality.

Oddly enough, as the industry has evolved, the benchmark for aesthetic design has not always moved forward in equal measure. While there have been some fads that have required designers to create more aesthetically appealing designs, that is not always the case. Instead, the quality of Web design has actually taken a step backward in recent years. Whether it’s because of the designer’s drive or the client’s wishes, there is a mentality of playing it safe and designing sites exactly how most of the other sites are designed,

which makes everything look the same. This issue, however, is not always one of style. Many times, the designer simply doesn't know the technical methods to make a certain look-and-feel work. This is one of the main reasons why this book was written—to help designers create sites that allow them to do what they want and help their clients communicate as effectively as possible. For the designer who produces highly professional creative work, the market will always provide many opportunities. To be able to produce such sites, though, a Web designer needs to have a thorough understanding of the basics of Web design.

DEFINING WEB DESIGN

Web design is an ambiguous term. Web professionals define it differently all the time. While one person might define it as programming the back-end functionality of a site, another might define design as the development of the front-end look and feel that gives a sense of the company or individual it represents. The truth of the matter is that both of these definitions are correct.

In the “older” days of graphical Web development (circa 1995), Web design meant creating static HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) pages with linked text and graphics. All content and functionality was hard coded in each page. Today's environment, however, involves creating dynamic websites that use other programming languages to interact with databases and browsers, along with XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language) pages, graphics, and CSS (Cascading Style Sheets).

A well-rounded Web designer needs to understand many of the technical and artistic aspects of Web design, although not necessarily specializing in both. Today's technical standards, in many instances, involve creating dynamic database-driven sites that are versatile, scalable, efficient, and search-engine friendly. However, if such sites consist only of unformatted pages with black text on white screens, they will not communicate as effectively to the majority of their audiences. On the other hand, if a site uses the latest graphic design methods but consists of static pages that are difficult to update or that do not enhance or simplify the user's experience, then the site is going to be more inflexible and, depending on the site's requirements, impractical.

Many of the technical and artistic issues that Web designers should consider are discussed throughout this book. Here are a few examples and explanations of what a Web designer must consider before commencing.