

After You Read Answers

(Page 164) Section 6.1 After You Read Answers

Review Key Concepts

1. Refer to the information under the heading *Writing for the Web* on pages 161–163 of the textbook.
2. Refer to the information in Figure 6.1, on page 161. Some example answers: use short and simple sentences in paragraphs; use headings and subheadings to break up text and to highlight key points so readers can locate information quickly; format main headings larger than subheadings to denote importance; use different colors and typefaces for heading and subheadings to add visual interest and draw attention; and make graphics visually appealing.

(Page 170) Section 6.2 After You Read Answers

Review Key Concepts

1. Criteria for evaluation a layout include: The page is balanced, text is appropriately sized and consistently aligned, content is necessary and relevant, white space is used effectively, the proximity of elements is accurate, and length of download time is short.
2. Symmetry provides visual balance to a page. White space eases eyestrain caused by reading long, unbroken lines of text, giving the eyes a break and helping to frame and draw attention to the page's content. Proximity refers to the closeness of items to each other on a page, which can cause readers to make assumptions about how elements relate to each other. Consistent alignment makes text easier to read.

(Page 175) Section 6.3 After You Read Answers

Review Key Concepts

1. The basic elements of a Web page include: logo, navigation bar, navigation buttons, page header, and footer.
2. Tables, templates, CSS, and frames can all be used to apply structure to a Web page.

(Page 181) Section 6.4 After You Read Answers

Review Key Concepts

1. One XHTML document defines the Web page that will display in frame 1. This Web page is usually the site's link bar. The second document contains the code for the page that will display in frame 2. This second page usually contains the Web site's content. The third XHTML document, or container page, defines the characteristics of the frames that contain the other two documents and tells the browser to display the other two XHTML documents in frames.
2. Links are necessary because adding a link between frames allows one frame to remain unchanged while the content in another frame changes.