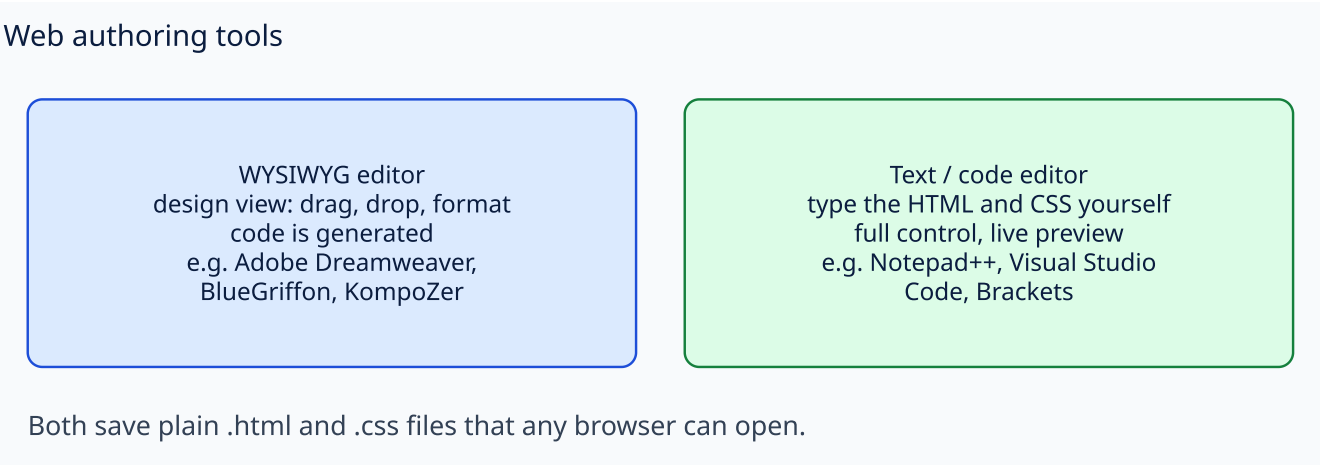
Grade 13 A/L ICT · Lesson 10

10.6 Web Authoring Tools

Syllabus 10.6. A **web authoring tool** is software for creating web pages. **WYSIWYG** ("What You See Is What You Get") editors let you design visually while the tool writes the HTML; **text/code editors** let you type the code yourself with colouring and preview. Both save ordinary .html and .css files.

1. Two kinds of tools



WYSIWYG and code editors

Feature	WYSIWYG editor	Code editor
How you work	Drag, drop and format in design view	Type HTML/CSS tags
HTML knowledge needed	Little	Good
Control of code	Less – extra code may be added	Full
Examples	Adobe Dreamweaver (design view), BlueGriffon, KompoZer	Notepad++, Visual Studio Code, Brackets

2. Common features

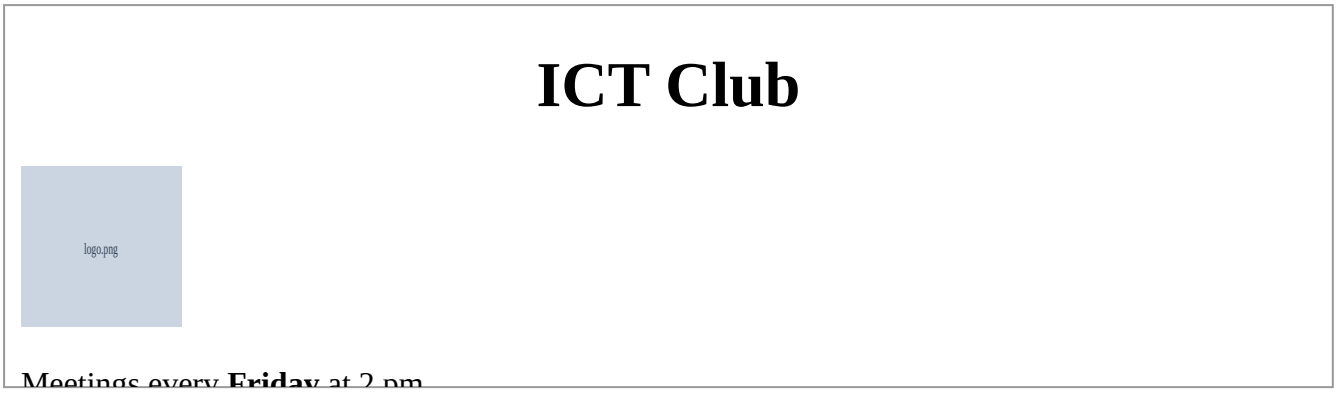
- Design, code and split views; live preview in a browser.
- Syntax colouring, auto-complete and tag closing.
- Insert menus for images, tables, links, forms and media.
- Site management and FTP upload to a web server (Lesson 10.8).

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HTML: Code produced by a WYSIWYG authoring tool

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Club page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 style="text-align: center;">ICT Club</h1>
  <p><img src="logo.png" alt="Club logo" width="80" height="80"></p>
  <p>Meetings every <strong>Friday</strong> at 2 pm.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

▶ **Result in the browser**



🧱 **Worked example: A WYSIWYG tool produced the code above. Name two tags it generated for formatting and say what they do.**
style="text-align: center;" inside <h1> **centres** the heading (an inline style), and makes “Friday” **bold**. The <img> with alt, width and height came from the Insert Image dialog.

💡 Even with a WYSIWYG tool, open the code view to check and clean the HTML – examiners expect you to read code.

🚀 **Beyond the syllabus (2026 update)** *Not required for the exam – read for interest.* In 2026 AI assistants inside editors such as VS Code can draft a page from a sentence, and site builders like WordPress use block editors – but you still need HTML and CSS to fix the result.

Key Words

Web authoring tool – Software used to create web pages.

WYSIWYG – What You See Is What You Get visual editing.

Code editor – Editor where you type HTML and CSS yourself.

Design view – Visual view showing the page as it will look.

Code view – View that shows the HTML source.

Split view – Design and code shown side by side.

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Syntax colouring – Showing tags and values in different colours.

Auto-complete – Editor suggests and finishes tags as you type.

Live preview – Browser view that updates as you edit.

Template – Ready-made page layout to reuse.

Source code – The HTML and CSS text of a page.

Text editor – Simple program for plain text such as Notepad.

Sample Q&A

1. What is WYSIWYG?

> **Answer:** What You See Is What You Get – visual design.

2. One advantage of WYSIWYG?

> **Answer:** No need to know much HTML; fast.

3. One disadvantage of WYSIWYG?

> **Answer:** Less control; extra code.

4. Two code editors?

> **Answer:** Notepad++, Visual Studio Code.

5. What does split view show?

> **Answer:** Design and code side by side.

6. File types saved?

> **Answer:** .html and .css.

MCQ

1. WYSIWYG stands for

A. World Wide Software Is Web
B. What You See Is What You Get
C. Write Your Site In Web Graphics
D. Web Your Site In Your Grid
E. What You Save Is What You Generate

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2. Which is a code editor?

A. File Explorer
B. Calculator
C. Windows Media Player
D. Microsoft Paint
E. Visual Studio Code

3. Which is a WYSIWYG web tool?

A. Notepad
B. Python IDLE
C. Task Manager
D. BlueGriffon
E. Command Prompt

4. Design and code shown side by side is

A. full screen
B. code view
C. split view
D. print view
E. design view

5. The tool code used to centre the heading is

A. style="text-align: center;"
B. only
C. <b>
D. text-indent
E. align="middle" on body

6. in the tool code makes text

A. underlined
B. a link
C. bold
D. italic
E. larger heading

7. A main disadvantage of WYSIWYG tools is

A. less control over the code
B. they need PHP
C. no visual design
D. they only make images
E. they cannot save files

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8. Editors that suggest tags while typing provide

A. FTP
B. compiling
C. encryption
D. DNS
E. auto-complete

9. Which term means: “Software used to create web pages”?

A. Split view
B. Source code
C. Auto-complete
D. Web authoring tool
E. Code editor

10. Which term means: “What You See Is What You Get visual editing”?

A. Syntax colouring
B. Live preview
C. Design view
D. Text editor
E. WYSIWYG

11. Which term means: “Editor where you type HTML and CSS yourself”?

A. Web authoring tool
B. Code editor
C. Code view
D. Auto-complete
E. Template

12. Which term means: “Visual view showing the page as it will look”?

A. Design view
B. Source code
C. Split view
D. Live preview
E. WYSIWYG

13. Which term means: “View that shows the HTML source”?

A. Text editor
B. Code view
C. Code editor
D. Template
E. Syntax colouring

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14. Which term means: “Design and code shown side by side”?

A. Auto-complete
B. Web authoring tool
C. Split view
D. Design view
E. Source code

15. Which term means: “Showing tags and values in different colours”?

A. Code view
B. WYSIWYG
C. Live preview
D. Syntax colouring
E. Text editor

16. Which term means: “Editor suggests and finishes tags as you type”?

A. Auto-complete
B. Code editor
C. Web authoring tool
D. Split view
E. Template

17. Which term means: “Browser view that updates as you edit”?

A. Source code
B. WYSIWYG
C. Live preview
D. Syntax colouring
E. Design view

18. Which term means: “Ready-made page layout to reuse”?

A. Auto-complete
B. Template
C. Code view
D. Code editor
E. Text editor

19. Which term means: “The HTML and CSS text of a page”?

A. Web authoring tool
B. Split view
C. Design view
D. Source code
E. Live preview

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20. Which term means: “Simple program for plain text such as Notepad”?

A. Code view
B. WYSIWYG
C. Syntax colouring
D. Template
E. Text editor

Structured Questions

1. Compare WYSIWYG editors and code editors. *(4 marks)*

> Visual vs typed; HTML knowledge; control; examples.

2. List four features of a web authoring tool. *(5 marks)*

> Views; syntax colouring; insert menus; preview; FTP.

3. Explain why you should still learn HTML when using a WYSIWYG tool. *(4 marks)*

> Fix errors; clean code; exams; control.

4. Describe how to create a page with an image using an authoring tool. *(6 marks)*

> New page; type heading; Insert > Image; alt; save .html; preview.

5. Read the generated code and explain each line. *(4 marks)*

> title; centred h1; img with alt; strong.

Summary

- Authoring tools create web pages.
- WYSIWYG: design visually.
- Code editors: type the code.
- Views, colouring, insert menus and preview help.
- Both save .html and .css files.

MCQ answer key – 10.6

1. **B** – WYSIWYG.
2. **E** – VS Code.
3. **D** – BlueGriffon.
4. **C** – Split.
5. **A** – Inline style.
6. **C** – Bold.
7. **A** – Less control.

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8. **E** – Auto-complete.
9. **D** – Web authoring tool – Software used to create web pages.
10. **E** – WYSIWYG – What You See Is What You Get visual editing.
11. **B** – Code editor – Editor where you type HTML and CSS yourself.
12. **A** – Design view – Visual view showing the page as it will look.
13. **B** – Code view – View that shows the HTML source.
14. **C** – Split view – Design and code shown side by side.
15. **D** – Syntax colouring – Showing tags and values in different colours.
16. **A** – Auto-complete – Editor suggests and finishes tags as you type.
17. **C** – Live preview – Browser view that updates as you edit.
18. **B** – Template – Ready-made page layout to reuse.
19. **D** – Source code – The HTML and CSS text of a page.
20. **E** – Text editor – Simple program for plain text such as Notepad.

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