

Basic Web Page

A guide to basic HTML

System Hardware Class

1 of 21

What is an HTML File?

- HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- An HTML file is a **text file** containing small **markup tags**
- The markup tags tell the Web browser **how to display** the page
- An HTML file must have an **.htm** or **.html** file extension
- An HTML file can be created using a **simple text editor**

2 of 21

The basic HTML outline

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Basic Web Document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Basic Web Document</h1>
    <p>My first web page</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

3 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



HTML tags and rules

- HTML tags are used to mark-up HTML elements
- HTML tags are surrounded by the two characters **<** and **>**
- The surrounding characters are called **angle brackets**
- HTML tags normally come in pairs like **** and ****
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**
- The text between the **start and end tags** is the **element content**
- HTML tags are not case sensitive, **** means the same as ****

4 of 21

HTML Elements

<h1>Basic Web Document</h1>

- The HTML element **starts with a start tag: <h1>**
- The content of the HTML element is: **Basic Web Document**
- The HTML element ends with an **end tag: </h1>**
- The purpose of the **<h1>** tag is to define an HTML element that should be displayed with larger, bold text.
- Just remember: Every start tag should have a corresponding end tag.

5 of 21

Why do We Use Lowercase Tags?

- We have just said that HTML tags are not case sensitive: **** means the same as ****.
- When you surf the Web, you will notice that most tutorials use **uppercase HTML tags** in their examples. We always use **lowercase tags**. Why?
- If you want to prepare yourself for the next generations of HTML, you should start using lowercase tags.
- The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase tags in their HTML 4 recommendation, and **XHTML** (the next generation HTML) demands lowercase tags.

6 of 21

[Tag Attributes]

- Tags can have attributes.
- Attributes can provide additional information about the HTML elements on your page. This tag defines the body element of your HTML page: `<body>`. With an added `bgcolor` attribute, you can tell the browser that the background color of your page should be red, like this: `<body bgcolor="orange">`.
- Attributes always come in name/value pairs like this: `name="value"`
- Attributes are always added to the start tag of an HTML element.

7 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



[Adding comments to your page]

`<!-- Change the background to the color orange -->`

- Comments are not seen in the browser.
- Helps the person coding keep track of what is going on.
- Great way to reference tags.

8 of 21

[Basic HTML tags]

- Heading tags
 - `<h1>...<h6>`
- Paragraphs
 - `<p>`
- Line breaks
 - `
`
- Horizontal Rule
 - `<hr>`

Edit the web page



View the web page



All text together



View the web page



Text w/ tags



View the web page



9 of 21

[Centering and indenting text]

- The `<center>` tag is no longer used.
 - You center text using `align="center"` as an attribute.
 - Can be used with header and paragraph tags.
- Text can be indented using the `<blockquote>` tag.

10 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



[Formatting fonts]

- Only use a handful of fonts
 - Many reason, but most of all popularity
 - Arial, Times, Verdana, Courier New
 - Use the `font face=` attribute
- You can change the size of fonts
 - Use the `size=` attribute
- You can change the color of fonts
 - Use the `color=` attribute
- You can change the style of fonts
 - ``Bold, `<i>`italic, `<u>`underline

11 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



[Using lists]

- There are two main types of lists
 - Ordered
 - Unordered
- Lists help organize information more clearly.

12 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



Modifying lists

- By using attributes, you can modify the look of lists.
- Use the attribute `type=`
- For ordered lists
 - No type = number, A, a, I, I
- For unordered lists
 - No type = disc, circle, square

13 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



Using images

- Use the tags
 - ``
- Alt tag
 - Should include for all images
 - For browser that cannot view images
 - For people who are blind
- You can modify images with attributes
 - Size, alignment

14 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



About images

- Should only use .jpg, .png, or .gif
- GIF – Used for clipart, animated images, or transparent backgrounds
- JPG – Compressed, used mostly for photos
- PNG – Can be transparent as well, but also compressed
- Keep images as small as possible
 - Load time of the web page is based on all elements
 - The monitor can only display 72 dpi.

15 of 21

Modifying the body look

- As mentioned before you can modify the body color
- You can change the background image
- You can modify the default text color of links and text for the entire document right in the body tag.

16 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



Creating links

- The whole basis behind HTML and the concept behind the WWW is the use of links.
- You can create links that:
 - Go to a section within a page (Using Anchors)
 - Go to another page
 - Uses Images
 - Send e-mail
- The `target=` attribute will allow the control over the browser behavior
- Links use the anchor tag `<a>`

17 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



Using tables

- Information can be aligned on the page using tables
- You can use tables to create columns
- Tables will adjust according to the size of the web browser.
- There are three tags associated with tables.
- Cells that are empty will not be shown, you can include a space to show them.

18 of 21

Edit the web page



View the web page



[Colors and special characters]

- Listings of colors on the web site.
 - Colors can be the name or their HEX NUMBER.
 - Orange = "FF9900"
- Listings of special characters on the web site.
 - Copyright symbol © = © or ©

View Colors

View Entities

19 of 21

[Going beyond basics]

What we didn't cover

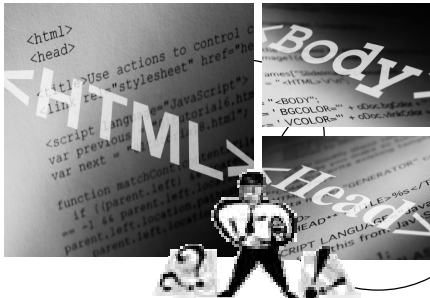
To learn more

- Frames
- Forms
- CSS
- XHTML
- ASP/PHP
- Layouts
- Image Maps
- Events
- Scripts
- CGI
- Editors: Front Page, Cold Fusion, Dreamweaver

1. Take HTML Class
2. Basic HTML Handout
3. W3Schools
<http://www.w3schools.com>
4. Web reference

20 of 21

[Questions and lab]



21 of 21