HTML and Web Pages

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Click to add Text

HTML?

- HTML is not a programming language
- A type of SGML (standard generalized markup language)
- HTML uses paired tags to markup different elements of a page
- We will discuss XHTML later.
- Language that drives web pages in WWW
- It is where we will start the semester

Editing Your HTML File

- ◆ Try not to use Notepad use EditPlus instead
- ◆ WYSIWYG editor, like FrontPage
- ◆ PHP Designer or HTMLGateFree
- ◆ Familiarize with the mechanics
- ◆ Without using WISIWYG like Frontpage
- ◆ Understand the coding behind web pages
- ◆ Provides you the knowledge to make changes

Publish at marqone.busadm.mu.edu

♦ We'll publish on the server designated for the class

♦ Using an FTP server like Filezilla

♦ The server also have a file transfer program but Filezilla is easier to use

Words to remember

- ◆ Tag
  - ■ Used to specify special regions to the web browser. Tags look like this: <tag>
- ◆ Element
  - ■ A complete tag, having an opening <tag> and a closing <tag>.
- ◆ Attribute
  - ■ Used to modify the value of the HTML element. Elements will often have multiple attributes.

Element?

♦ An element consists of three basic parts: an opening tag, the element's content, and finally, a closing tag.

♦ **\<p\>** - opening paragraph tag

♦ **Element Content** - paragraph content

♦ **\</p\>** - closing tag

♦ Every webpage contains four basic elements. The *html*, *head*, *title*, and *body* elements.

More elements

- ◆ <html> begins and ends each and every web page.
- ◆ The <head> element comes next.
  - ■ Tags placed within the *head* element are not directly displayed by browsers.
- ◆ Place the <title> tag within the <head> element to title your page. The title will be displayed at the top of a viewer's browser.
- ◆ The <body> element is where *all* content is placed. Paragraphs, pictures, tables, etc.

A Simple HTML File – ex1.html

<html>

<head>

<title>A Simple HTML Example**</title>**

</head>

<body>

HTML is Easy To Learn</H1>

Welcome to the world of HTML.

</body>

</html>

Exercise – ex1.html

♦ Using Filezilla – open marqone.busadm.mu.edu

♦ Enter user name and password

♦ mkdir – "exercise"

♦ Go into the exercise directory

♦ create ex1.html with HTMLGateFree

♦ Test it before you download to the "server"

♦ Download and test
https://marqone.busadm.mu.edu/~user/exercise/ex1.html

Tags

- Tags are embedded commands within a document that communicate to the browser.

- <opening tag> Content </closing tag>

- Any number of white-spaces are compressed into a single one

- Examples of Tags
  - <p>Paragraph Tag</p>
  - <h2>Heading Tag</h2>
  - **Bold Tag** or **Bold Tag**
  - <i>*Italic Tag*</i> or <em> *Italic Tag* </i>

More HTML tags

- Tags Without Closing Tags
- They still have the 3 basic parts (opening/closing and content).
- do not require a formal </closingtag>
- Examples:
  - -- Image Tag
  -
 -- Line Break Tag
  - <input type="text" size="12" /> -- Input Field

Lists – un-numbered

◆ Unnumbered Lists:

   <UL>

      <LI> apples </LI>

      <LI> bananas </LI>

      <LI> grapefruit </LI>

   </UL>

Unnumbered Lists with different pointer types:

   <UL type="square">

      <LI> oranges </LI>

      <LI> peaches </LI>

      <LI> grapes </LI>

   </UL>

type="square"

type="disc"

type="circle"

Lists - numbered

♦ Unnumbered Lists:

   <UL>

      <LI> apples </LI>

      <LI> bananas </LI>

      <LI> grapefruit </LI>

   </UL>

Numbered Lists:

   <OL>

      <LI> oranges </LI>

      <LI> peaches </LI>

      <LI> grapes </LI>

   </OL>

Lists - numbered

♦ Numbered Lists that starts with 4:

   <OL start="4">

      <LI> oranges </LI>

      <LI> peaches </LI>

      <LI> grapes </LI>

   </OL>

Numbered Lists with different ordering:

   <OL type="a">

      <LI> oranges </LI>

      <LI> peaches </LI>

      <LI> grapes </LI>

   </OL>

type="a": a, b, c

type="A": A, B, C

type="i": i, ii, iii

type="I": I, II, III

Lists

TIPS

Use the *start* and *type* attributes to customize your lists. It is possible to make lists of lists, which is helpful for creating some items, such as outlines.

Put it all together so far

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>The document title</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
<H1>Main heading</H1>
<P>A paragraph.</P>
<P>Another paragraph.</P>
<UL> Things that I like </UL>
   <LI>A list item.</LI>
   <LI>Another list item.</LI>
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Block vs. Inline Elements

♦ <h2>This header will be bold and italicized</h2>

    OR

♦ <h2>This header will be bold and italicized</h2>

♦ and <h2> are different kinds of tags.

♦ <h2>: header elements are BLOCK-LEVEL elements.

♦ : is an INLINE-LEVEL element.

Formatting

<p>An example of Bold Text </p>
<p>An example of Emphasized Text </p>
<p>An example of Strong Text </p>
<p>An example of <i>Italic Text</i> </p>
<p>An example of ^{superscripted Text} </p>
<p>An example of _{subscripted Text} </p>
<p>An example of ~~struckthrough Text~~ </p>
<p>An example of <code>Computer Code Text</code> </p>
<center>Centering of text in page</center>

Hyperlinks

- The most important capability of HTML
- Both text and image can serve as anchors for the link

<a HREF=http://www.mu.edu>Marquette University

<a HREF=http://www.mu.edu> <IMG SRC="mu.gif">

Exercise: ex2.html