

Курс:

«Разработка веб-страниц на языке разметки HTML5  
с использованием каскадных таблиц стилей CSS3»Модуль 1. Введение в Web-технологии. Структура HTML.  
Форматирование текста при помощи HTML

## Задание 1

Создать html-страницу “Romeo and Juliet”.

Текст к заданию прикреплен к pdf-файлу данного задания.\*

Пример конечного результата:

## Romeo and Juliet

**АКТ 1**

**PROLOGUE**

Two households, both alike in dignity,  
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,  
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,  
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.  
From forth the fatal loins of these two foes  
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;  
Whose misadventured piteous overthrows  
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.  
The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love,  
And the continuance of their parents' rage,  
Which, but their children's end, nought could remove,  
Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage;  
The which if you with patient ears attend,  
What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend.

**SCENE I. Verona. A public place.**

*Enter SAMPSON and GREGORY, of the house of Capulet, armed with swords and bucklers*

**SAMPSON**

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals.

**GREGORY**

No, for then we should be colliers.

Рисунок 1

## Задание 2

Создать html-страницу “Card game”.

Для отображения мастей карт используйте спецсимволы.

**Пример конечного результата:**

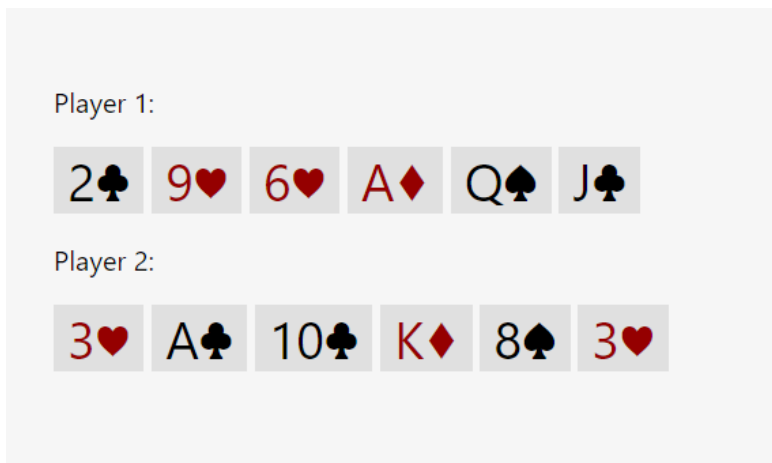


Рисунок 2

## Задание 3

Создать html-страницу “HTML Tutorial”.

Для выполнения задания используйте как теги физического форматирования (**h1-h6**, **p**, **span**, **pre** и другие), так и теги логического форматирования (**abbr**, **code**, **dfn** и другие).

Текст к заданию прикреплен к pdf-файлу данного задания.\*

**Пример конечного результата:**

см. рис. 3 на стр. 3.

## HTML Tutorial

### What is HTML?

**Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)** is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `<img />` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

### Markup

HTML markup consists of several key components, including those called *tags* (and their *attributes*), character-based *data types*, *character references* and *entity references*. HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like `<h1>` and `</h1>`, although some represent *empty elements* and so are unpaired, for example `<img>`. The first tag in such a pair is the *start tag*, and the second is the *end tag* (they are also called *opening tags* and *closing tags*).

Another important component is the *HTML document type declaration*, which triggers standards mode rendering.

The following is an example of the classic "Hello, World!" program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is a title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello world!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Tags: [CodingScripting](#) [head](#) [HTML](#) [Introduction to HTML](#) [Landing](#) [Links semantics](#) [Structure](#) [Text](#)

Рисунок 3



Для доступа к материалам необходимо открыть задание в программе [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#).