

Chapter 1: Intro to HTML

Section 1: HTML Structure Presentation

Section 2: Layout of an HTML File

Section 3: Working with Lists & Tables

Section 4: HTML Forms & Input

What is HTML?

- HTML = **H**ypertext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- Language of The **B**rowser



- HTML is not a programming language
- The **World Wide Web Consortium** creates the standards of HTML
- CSS is used to style HTML pages

HTML Uses Tag Elements

`<p></p>` - Paragraph

`<h1></h1>` - Heading

`<i></i>` - Italic

`` - Bold

Content is wrapped in an open and closing tag

`<h1>This is a heading</h1>`

`<p>This is a paragraph</p>`

HTML Document Layout

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello World!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Block Elements

Block Level Element

- Creates a large block of content
- New lines before and after element
- Consumes the whole width available

Examples

- **<p>** - Paragraph
- **<h1>** - **<h6>** Headings
- **<form>** - Forms
- **<div>** - div tags

Inline Elements

Inline Level Element

- No new lines
- Can be placed aside other elements
- Can not define width

Examples

- `<a>` - Links
- `` and `` - Bold
- `<input />` - Input
- `` - Span tags

Element Attributes

- Most attributes are **Name-Value pairs** separated with an “=”
- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**

“href” is the **name** of the attribute of the <a> (link) tag



```
<a href="http://google.com">Google</a>
```



“http://google.com” is the **value** of the “href” attribute of the <a> (link)tag

Other Common Attributes

style - Styling can be done via “style” attribute

```
<p style="color:red">This paragraph will be red</p>
```

Id & class – Specifies identification to an element

```
<p id="myparagraph">This paragraph has an id</p>
```

title – Adds extra info about the element. Also displayed in a tooltip in some browsers

```
<a href="http://somesite.com" title="Click to goto somesite">  
This paragraph has an id</a>
```


Singleton Tags

- **Singleton tags** are tags with **no closing tag**. Also called **void elements**
- **** is a singleton tag “” is wrong. Only the opening is needed
- Used with “**attribute only**” tags such as
- Can use a trailing slash (**
**)

No Trailing Slash

<hr>

<command>

With Trailing Slash

<hr />

<command />

You can leave off the trailing slash with HTML/HTML5. The trailing slash **is required for XHTML**

Using Images In HTML

- Images are defined in html by the **** tag
- The **** tag is empty aside from its attributes
- There is no closing tag

```

```



alt is the “alternate” attribute
And is required



Notice, no closing tag,
Just an extra “/”



src is the image tag ****
source (location) attribute

Separate & Style Your HTML

- You can style your html with the “**style**” attribute or by using CSS(Cascading Style Sheets). CSS is preferred but for this tutorial, we will use the inline “style” attribute.
- Use the **<div>** or **** tag to single out blocks of html to apply style to

```
<div style="padding:5px;background-color:black;color:white;">  
    <h1>Your Heading</h1>  
    <p>This is your paragraph</p>  
</div>
```

This will add padding, make the background color black and make the text white for everything in between the <div> tags

Style Attribute Selectors

The syntax...

```
<p style="selector:value;">Some text</p>
```

Common Selectors and values...

```
color:red;  
background-color:blue;  
background-image:some-image.jpg  
padding:5px  
margin:5px  
display:block;  
border-style:solid;  
border-color:black  
border-width:1px;
```

Shorthand way...

```
border:solid black 1px;
```