Web 1 Lab #1 Notes

## Introduction

So what are all these letters in "HTML"?

HTML stands for "HyperText Markup Language."

1. **HyperText** means it's a type of text that supports (hyper)links between pages.
2. HTML is not a programming language, it is a **markup language**
3. **Markup** means we have taken a document and *marked it up* with code to tell something (in this case, a browser) how to interpret the page. A markup language is a set of **markup tags.**
4. The purpose of the tags are to **describe page content**

HTML, combined with CSS and JavaScript, make interactive web pages.

## Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Hello World</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Example Explained

* The DOCTYPE declaration defines the document type
* The text between <html> and </html> describes the web page
* The text between <body> and </body> is the visible page content
* The text between <h1> and </h1> is displayed as a heading
* The text between <p> and </p> is displayed as a paragraph

## Headings Are Important

Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

Search engines use your headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Since users may skim your pages by its headings, it is important to use headings to show the document structure.

H1 headings should be used as main headings, followed by H2 headings, then the less important H3 headings, and so on.

## More about the <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

There are many different documents on the web. A browser can only display a document correctly if it knows what kind of document it is.

There are also many different versions of HTML, and a browser can only display an HTML page 100% correctly if it knows the exact HTML version used in the page. This is what <!DOCTYPE> is used for.

<!DOCTYPE> is not an HTML tag. It is information (a declaration) to the browser about what version the HTML is written in.

In this tutorial we use the HTML5 DOCTYPE. In HTML5 there is only one <!DOCTYPE> declaration, and it is very simple: <!DOCTYPE html>

## HTML Tags

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

* HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by **angle brackets** like <html>
* HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like <b> and </b>
* The first tag in a pair is the **start tag,** the second tag is the **end tag**
* The end tag is written like the start tag, with a **forward slash** before the tag name
* Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**

HTML documents contain two important parts:

1. **head** - contains information about the document that is not displayed on the screen
2. **body** - contains everything else that is displayed as part of the web page.

Consequently, head and body are two different HTML tags. Because we're dealing with more than one tag at a time, it's important to realize that HTML tags have to be *nested*. If you introduce a start tag, you can't close any other tag until you close the last tag you started.

## Hyperlinks

## HTML links are defined using the <a> tag, links are text that, when clicked redirect you to another page. But they require more information in order to work properly. Seeing as we actually want our link to work, we need to use attributes. Think of these as extra information we give to tags. We will use the href attribute to define the page that the user will go to when they click the link. You must use http:// and put the URL in quotes or the link won't work.

## <a href="http://google.com">click here to go to google</a>

## Images

The image tag is different from other tags such as the hyperlink tag. The hyperlink tag has a start and ending tag because it needs to contain text between its tags.

The image tag, however, does not need to contain text in the same way. But we still need to "close" it, so we add a slash to close it. It looks like this:

<img src="some image" width="number" />

Make sure you include a space between the last attribute and the / but no spaces between / and >. Note that the slash is inside the <img> tag—there is NO separate closing tag.

## HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Attributes

Attribute names and attribute values are case-insensitive (i.e. case doesn’t matter). However, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase attributes/attribute values in their HTML 4 & 5 recommendation.

## Skeleton Web Page

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Title of the document</title>

</head>

<body>

<!-- This is a comment

Author: Krissi Wood

Date: 25/06/2016

-->

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h6>This is heading 6</h6>

<p>The body of my document goes here</p>

<p>Second paragraph in the body</p>

<a href="http://google.com">click here to go to google</a>

</body>

</html>

Hand out lab

Guide through making PD103 directory in H:\

Guide through saving file to that place

**Web 1 Lab #1**

# Introduction

1. Make a Web1 folder on your H: drive or on OneDrive, whichever you are using.
2. Create a skeleton HTML document using NotePad++ and save it to Your Web1 folder, call it HTMLSkeleton.html
3. Type the skeleton code into your editor, save it and then open the file in Firefox.
4. Edit your link attribute to include a title. To accomplish this, we use the title attribute for the a tag. Let's say you want to describe a link so people know where the link is taking them to. To see it in action, place your cursor over this link and wait for 2 seconds (don't actually click it!). You should see a small description come up.

<a href="http://google.com" title="link to google">Go to Google</a>

Save your file and refresh your browser window.

1. Add Headings 2 – 4 into your code.
2. Use the <hr /> tag to add a horizontal line to separate content.
3. Use the <br /> tag if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph
4. Use the HTML text formatting tags below to format each description in the body of your code.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tag | Description |
| [<b>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_font_style.asp) | Defines bold text |
| [<big>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_font_style.asp) | Defines big text |
| [<em>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_phrase_elements.asp) | Defines emphasized text |
| [<i>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_font_style.asp) | Defines italic text |
| [<small>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_font_style.asp) | Defines small text |
| [<strong>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_phrase_elements.asp) | Defines strong text |
| [<sub>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp) | Defines subscripted text |
| [<sup>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp) | Defines superscripted text |
| [<ins>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ins.asp) | Defines inserted text |
| [<del>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp) | Defines deleted text |

1. Add an image, above I have given you the code to define the width attribute. Your mission: make the height of the image 50px.