



SWINBURNE
UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY

COS10005

Web Development

Module 2 – HTML Part 1



Contents



- **HTML Document Structure and Markup Basics**
- HTML Doctypes and Templates
- HTML Elements
 - Comments
 - Heading and Paragraph
 - Phrase Tags and Special Characters
 - Lists and Table
 - Anchor and Image
- HTML Development Process



What is HTML ?

HTML = HyperText Markup Language

ie. “HyperText” using a “Markup Language” !

- **Simple text** that uses **markup code** to define the structure and content of the page.

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

```
<p>This is a paragraph with a <a href="#">link</a>  
and an image <img ... ></p>
```

```
<form> ... </form>
```

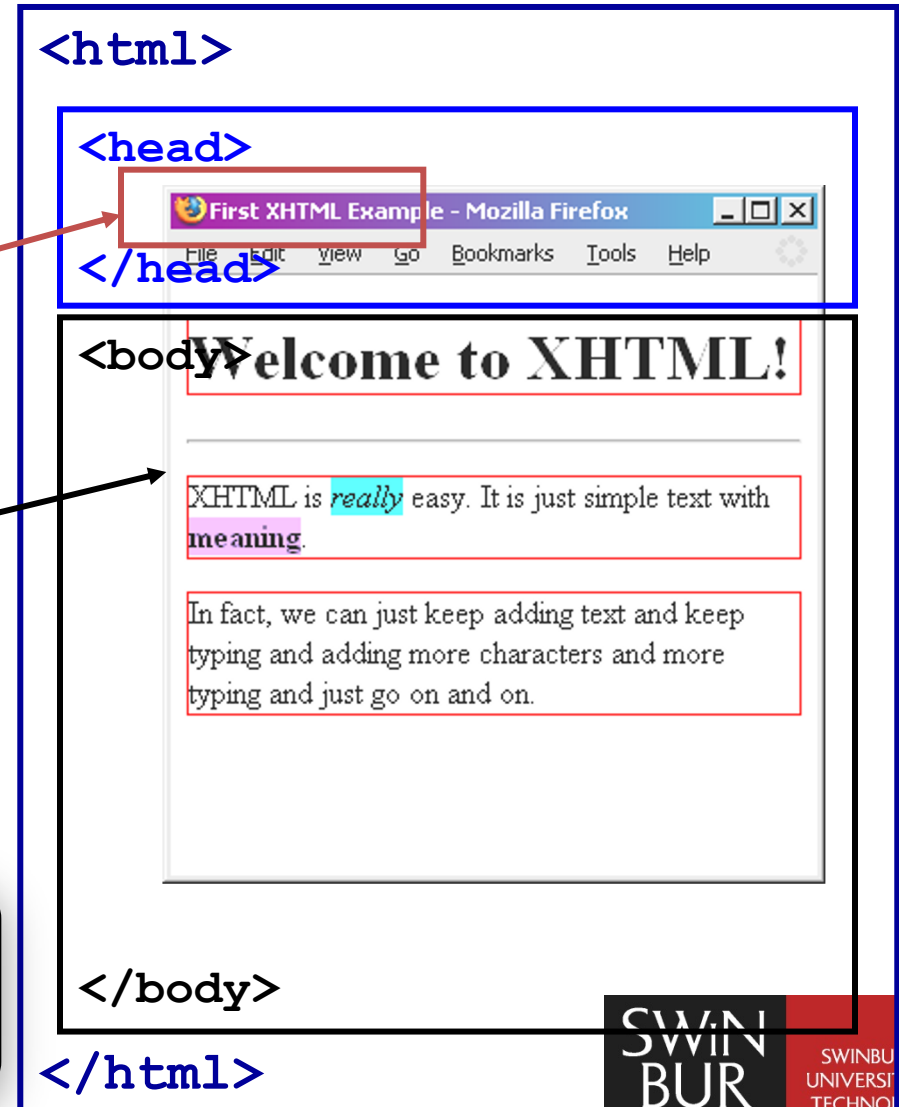
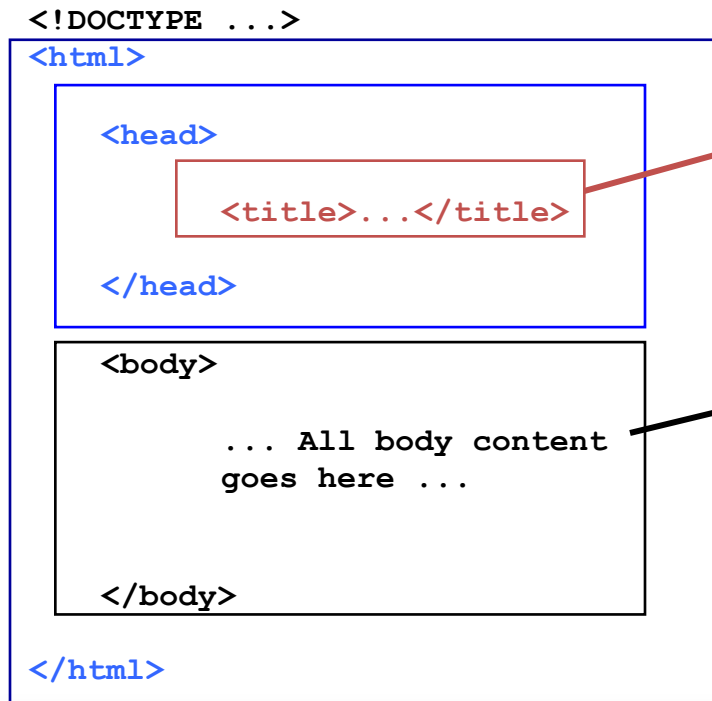
```
<table> ... </table>    and more ...
```

- Web browsers understand the **meaning** of the **markup codes** and render or display the text and its content, as web page elements.



HTML: Document Structure

The simple basic structure of HTML documents:



Every HTML web page needs **one and only one** `<html>` element, `<head>` element and `<body>` element.



First HTML5 Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html >
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
  <title>First HTML Example</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <h1>Welcome to HTML!</h1>
```

```
  <hr>
```

```
  <p>HTML is <em>really</em> easy. It is just simple text with  
    <strong>meaning</strong>.</p>
```

```
  <p>In fact, we can just keep adding text and keep typing and adding  
    more characters and more typing and just go on and on.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

doctype definition

character encoding

<title>...</title>

<h1>...</h1>

<p> ... </p>

<p> ... </p>

...

<hr>

...





HTML: Document Structure

- Some HTML elements can be “**containers**” for other elements, which might also contain other elements, and so on.
- Hierarchical Structure
 - A “**parent**” element contains the “**children**” elements
 - E.g., `<html>` is the parent element of `<head>` and `<body>`
 - Children elements of the same parent element are called “**siblings**”
 - E.g., `<head>` and `<body>` are sibling elements.

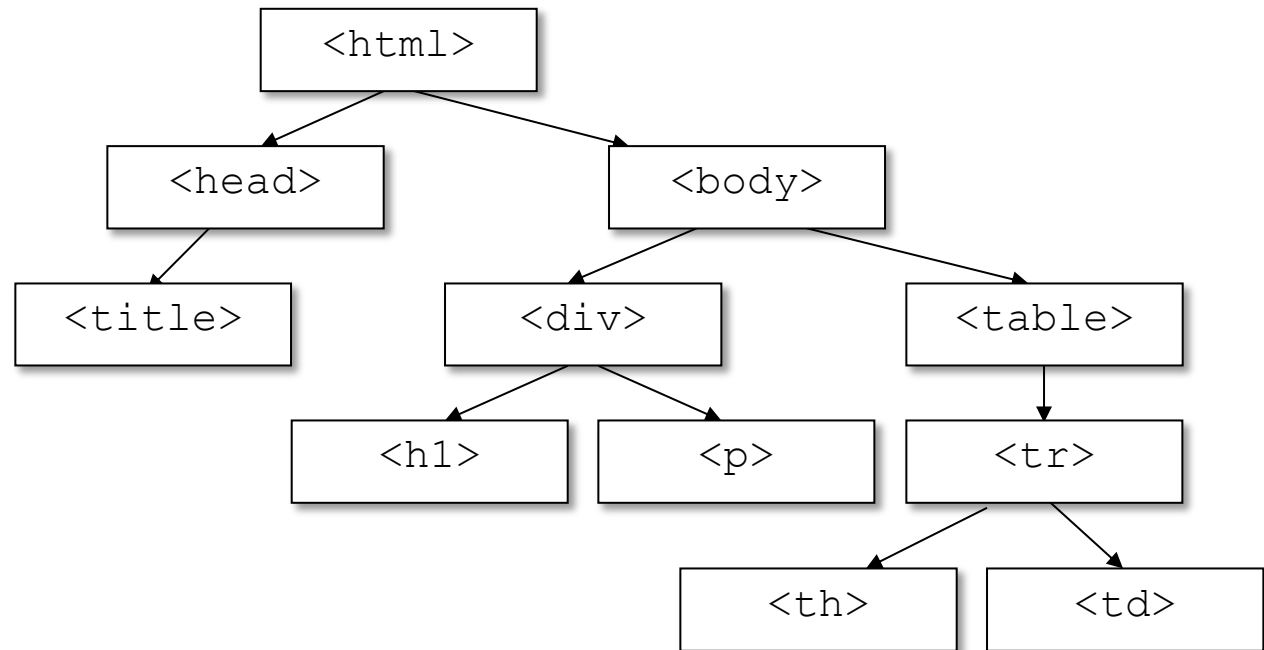
This kind of **nesting** of elements creates a **tree**.



HTML: Document Structure

- The **<html>** element, the “**root**” element of any html document, usually contains only two children: the **<head>** element and the **<body>** element. The **<head>** element contains the **<title>** element, and some other elements.
- The **<body>** element can contain many other elements.

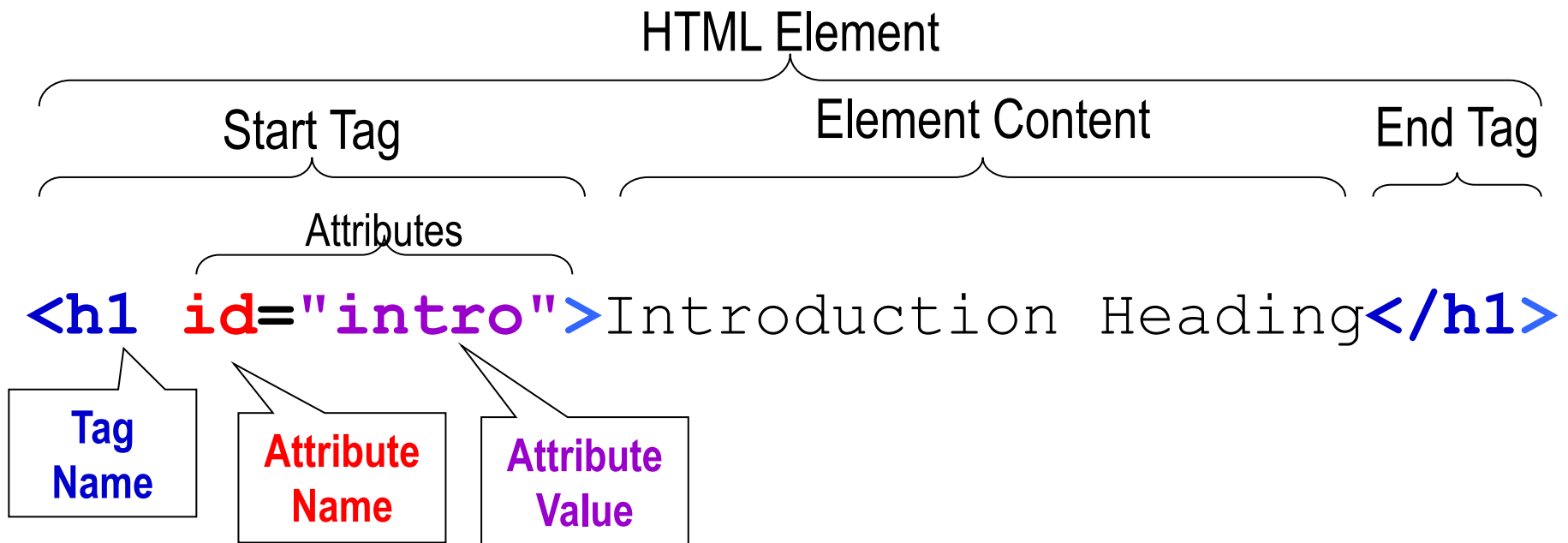
```
<!DOCTYPE html >
<html>
<head>
  <title>...</title>
</head>
<body>
  <div>
    <h1>...</h1>
    <p>...</p>
  </div>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <th>...</th>
      <td>...</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```





HTML: Elements

- HTML **element structure** includes **start tag** with **tag name**, may include **attributes**, **element content** (the text affected by the tag meaning), and an **end tag**.





HTML: Elements

- An HTML element begins with a **start tag** and *usually* finishes with an **end tag**.
- For example:
 - `<h1>`This is a major heading.`</h1>`
 - `<p>`This is a paragraph.`</p>`
 - ``This is text that is emphasised.``
 - ``This is really important text.``
- A **tag pair** fully encloses an HTML element.
- An elements might contain *other elements*
 - `<p>`content .. `` .. Content .. ``
..content`</p>`
 - (i.e. elements might be nested)*



HTML: Elements

- Void/empty elements have *no content* and *no end tag*
- All void/empty elements *should* be **self-closed**

– Optional in HTML5

```
<meta ... />
```

```
<hr />
```

```
<br />
```

```
<img ... />
```

```
<input ... />
```

- **DO NOT** add end tags to void/empty elements:

```
<hr>...</hr>
```

```
<br>...</br>
```

```
<img>...</img>
```



HTML: Elements



Elements are either:

block-level elements or
inline elements.

- **Block-level** elements would normally be displayed on a new line in the web page, e.g., `<h1>`, `<table>`, `<p>`.
- **Inline** elements are displayed within block-level elements without starting a new line, e.g., `<a>`, ``, ``.

`<p>`This is a paragraph about ``The Matrix`</p>`



HTML: White Space

- HTML source files can contain “**white space**” characters like “spaces”, “tabs” and “line breaks”
- This make the HTML source text easier to read.
- This doesn’t affect the way the content is presented by the browser.
- A browser **does not** display more than **one** white space character when the page is presented,
 - This means that 1, 2 or 10 source “spaces” will only be displayed as 1 space in the browser!
 - If you do need to ‘hard-code’ an extra space, you can use the **non-breaking space** entity ** **;

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HTML: <!DOCTYPE> declaration

- It must be the very first item in the HTML document,
- It is not an HTML element – it is an instruction, indicating the version of HTML the page is written in,
- ***It allows browsers to know how to render the content correctly.***
- Doctype keywords are case *insensitive*.

Tip: refer to http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_doctype.asp for the right way to specify different types of HTML documents, e.g., HTML4 and XHTML.

HTML5: <!DOCTYPE> declaration



- **HTML5**

`<!DOCTYPE html>`

- **In HTML5**

- attribute values must be quoted;

- `<h1 id="myid" class="myclass">Heading</h1>`

- void/empty elements can stay unclosed;

- `<hr>`, ``, `
`, `<meta>`

- place inline elements only inside block level elements.

- ***We will use HTML5 in this unit.***

HTML5 or XHTML



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML  
1.0 Strict//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-  
strict.dtd">
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<html  
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"  
lang="en" xml:lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta http-equiv="content-type"  
content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
```

```
<title>HTML5</title>
```

```
<title>XHTML</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>HTML5</h1>
```

```
<h1>XHTML</h1>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<hr />
```

```
</body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
</html>
```

Void elements are **not** closed

Void elements **must** self close



HTML5: Template

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8" />
  <meta name="description" content="Web development"
/>
  <meta name="keywords"
content="HTML,CSS,JavaScript" />
  <meta name="author" content="Your Name" />
  <title>TITLE</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

*Replace the **highlighted text** with your code.*

Webpage Validation



- The **W3C** has an **on-line validator** (<http://validator.w3.org/>) that allows us to validate our HTML5 webpages against a DOCTYPE:
 - `<!DOCTYPE ...>` included within our webpage,
 - *or* against other selected document standards.
- We can validate a webpage using either:
 - **“Validate by URI”**
 - validating a file on a server
 - **“Validate by File Upload”**
 - uploading a file saved on our local computer drives
 - **“Validate by Direct Input”**
 - cut and paste the webpage source to a textarea

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HTML: Comment

- `<!-- -->` used to insert comments or explanation in the source code
- It is **NOT** displayed by browsers.

```
<!-- First HTML5 Example -->
```

Then why do we need comments in our web pages?



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HTML: Head and Title Elements

- `<head>...</head>` is the container for all the head elements.
 - `<head>` **must** include a `<title>` for the document,
 - `<head>` can include scripts, styles, meta information, and more.
- `<title>...</title>` defines the title for the HTML document:

```
<head>  
    <title>HTML5  Page</title>  
</head>
```



HTML5: Meta Tags

- Describe the metadata of an HTML document
- Placed as part of the `<head>` element content

`<head>`

```
<title>HTML5 Page</title>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8" />
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Web development" />
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript" />
```

```
<meta name="author" content="John Smith" />
```

`</head>`



HTML5: Body Element

- **<body>...</body>** defines the document's body.
- It contains all the **contents** of an HTML page, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, forms, etc.

`<head>`

...

`</head>`

`<body>`

... HTML contents ...

`</body>`



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HTML: Heading Elements

- `<h#>...</h#>` is a logical block level element used to mark the significance of a heading, where # is a number from 1 to 6
- There are **six (6)** levels from the **top-level** `<h1>` to the **bottom-level** important `<h6>`.
 - It's very similar to the headings in Word documents.
- Browsers display all headings larger and/or bolder than normal text.



HTML: Headings (continued)

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

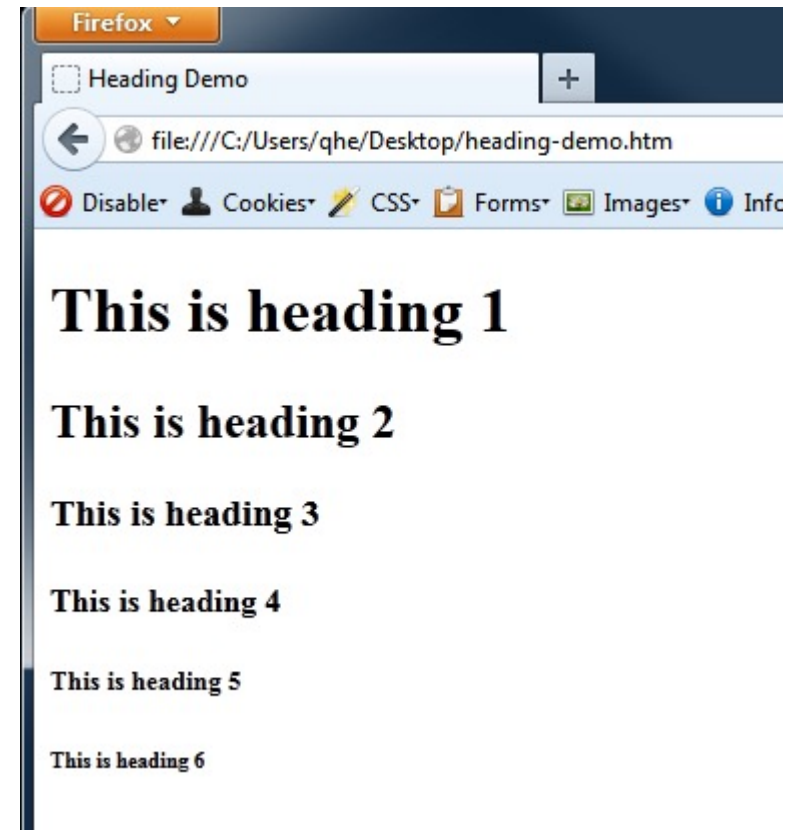
```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
```

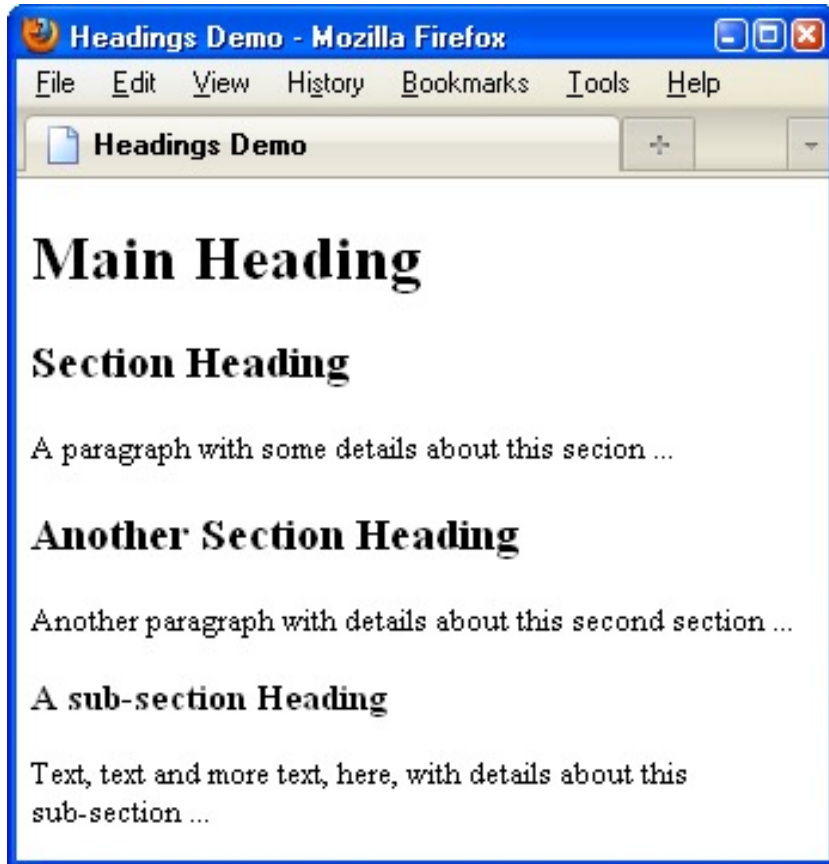
```
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```





HTML: Headings (continued)

- Example:



Headings are logical markup, used to convey the order of importance of content.

...

`<h1>Main Heading</h1>`

`<h2>Section Heading</h2>`

`<p>A paragraph with some details about this section ...</p>`

`<h2>Another Section Heading</h2>`

`<p>Another paragraph with details about this second section ...</p>`

`<h3>A sub-section Heading</h3>`

`<p>Text, text and more text, here, with details about this sub-section`

...

`</p>`

DO NOT use headings simply as a way to increase font size and make the text bold



HTML: Paragraph Element

- **<p>...</p>** is a logical block level element used to mark **paragraphs**.
 - Note: **<p>** *cannot contain other block-level elements*
 - Browsers will place an empty line before and after a paragraph because it is a block-level element.
- **
** an empty inline element used to insert a single line break.
 - **DO NOT** *use line breaks to separate paragraphs.*

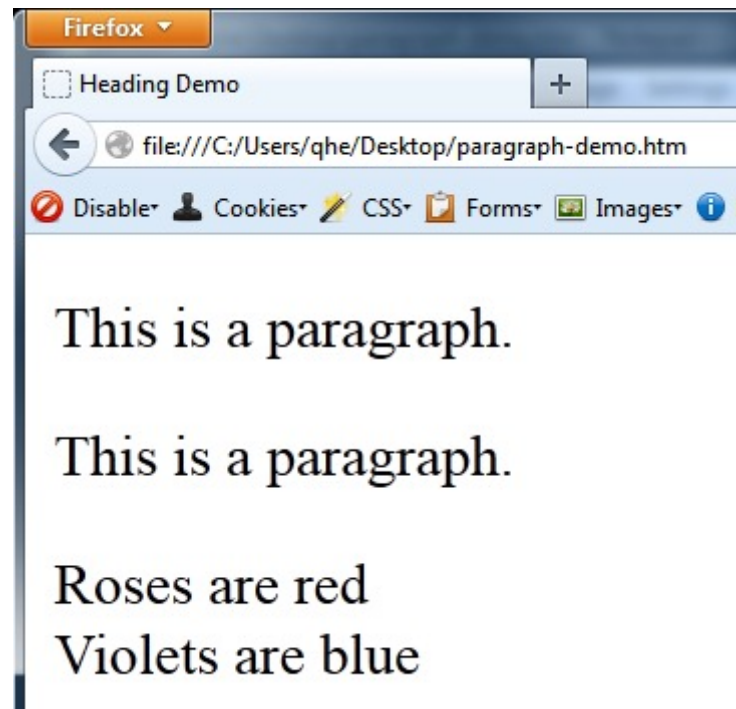


HTML: Paragraph (continued)

```
<p id="paragraph1">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p id="paragraph2">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p id="paragraph3">Roses are red<br> Violets  
are blue</p>
```





HTML: Horizontal Rule

- **<hr>** an block level element used to visually separate content in an HTML page.

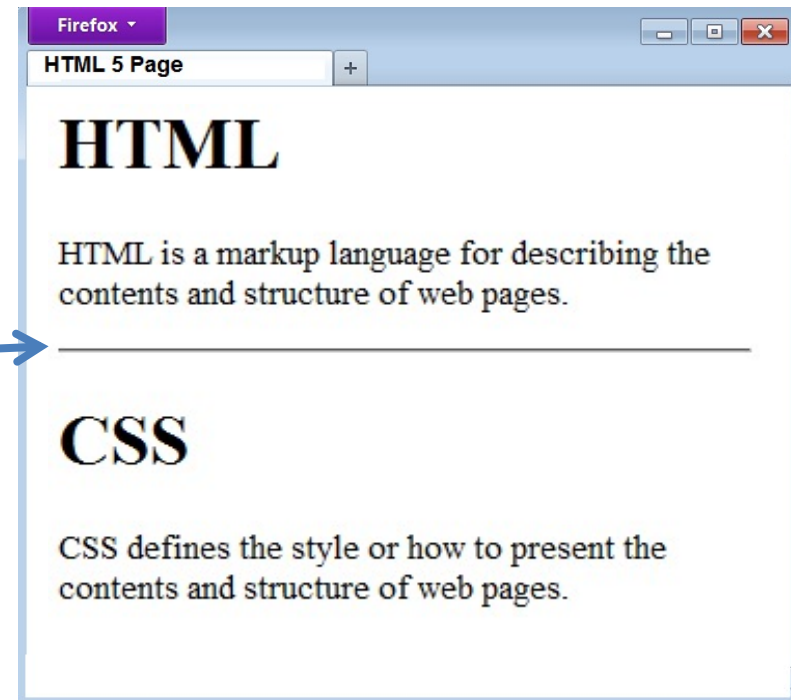
```
<h1>HTML</h1>
```

```
<p>HTML is a markup language  
for describing the contents  
and structure of web  
pages.</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>CSS</h1>
```

```
<p>CSS defines the style or  
how to present the contents  
and structure of web  
pages.</p>
```





HTML: Block Quote

- `<blockquote>...</blockquote>` a block level element used to specify a section that is quoted from another source.
 - Browsers usually indent `<blockquote>` elements.
- Cite the source of quote using a 'cite' attribute

HTML: Block Quote (continued)



```
<body>
<h1>Average Web Page Size
Triples Since 2008</h1>
<p>Here is a quote from
Website Optimization
website:</p>
<blockquote
cite="http://www.websiteoptim
ization.com/speed/tweak/avera
ge-web-page/">
The size of the average web
page of the top 1000 websites
has more than tripled since
2008 (our last update in May
2011 found it had more than
septupled since 2003) .
</blockquote>
</body>
```





HTML: Preformatted Text

- `<pre>...</pre>` is a block level element used to mark preformatted text.
- This is useful if you have information presented in a way that depends on maintaining **white space** (tabs, returns, multiple spaces) for meaning, like mathematics, formula, computer code
 - The `<pre>` element is typically presented in a monospaced font (like “courier new”) so that all characters are the same width.
 - Browsers will not flow or “wrap” the text to fit the browser window, and will display horizontal scroll bars if required.

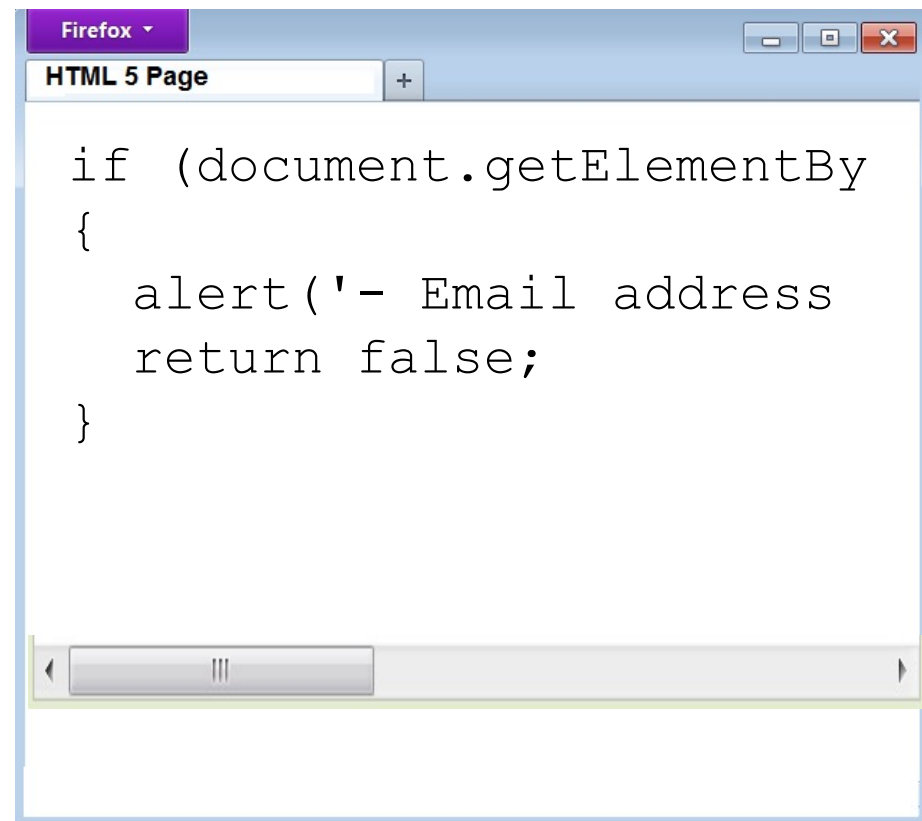
HTML: Preformatted Text (continued)



<pre>

```
if (document.getElementById('EmailAddress').value
    != document.getElementById('EmailAddress2').value)
{
    alert('- Email address and its confirmation do not match\n');
    return false;
}
```

</pre>



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HTML: Phrase Elements

- **** **** **<dfn>** **<code>** **<samp>** **<kbd>** **<var>** are logical inline phrase elements that define the meaning of the enclosed text
 - *Do not use those elements just for presentation*

	Defines emphasized text – <i>rendered as italics</i>
	Defines important text – rendered as bold
<dfn>	Defines a definition term
<code>	Defines a piece of computer code
<samp>	Defines sample output from a computer program
<kbd>	Defines keyboard code
<var>	Defines a variable

HTML: Phrase Elements (continued)



<p>

Emphasized text

Strong text

<dfn>Definition term</dfn>

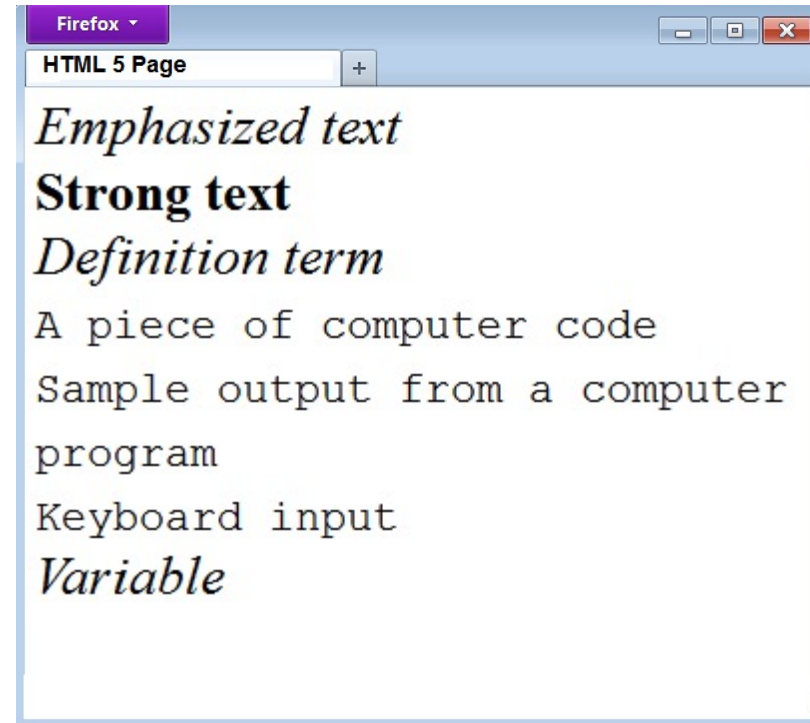
<code>A piece of computer
code</code>

<samp>Sample output from a
computer program</samp>

<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>

<var>Variable</var>

</p>



HTML: Phrase Elements (continued)



- `<i>...</i>` *should be avoided*. Use ``
Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood.
The content of the `<i>` tag is usually rendered in italics
 - The `<i>` tag can be used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language (eg. scientific name), a thought, or a ship name, etc.
- `...` *should be avoided*. Use ``
According to the HTML 5 specification, use only as a **LAST** resort, when no other tag is more appropriate.

HTML: Phrase Elements (continued)



Superscript and Subscript

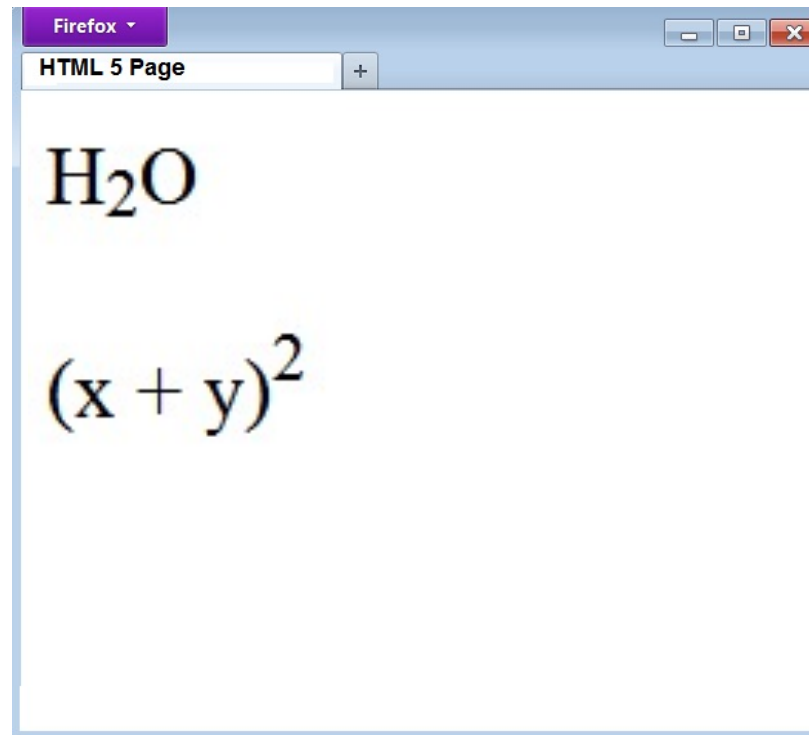
- `^{...}` defines superscript text
 - It appears as a half character above the baseline
 - Often used to show an exponent in a mathematical equation such as $(x + y)^2$ or a footnote / citation reference.
- `_{...}` defines subscript text.
 - It appears as a half character below the baseline.
 - Often used in chemical formulas, such as H_2O .

HTML: Phrase Elements (continued)



`<p>H₂O</p>`

`<p> (x + y) ²</p>`





HTML: Special Characters

- To encode reserved characters in HTML into the contents special characters **&...;** are used
- Some of the common codes are listed below:

Character	Decimal Entity Number	Named Entity	Description
"	"	"	quotation mark
'	'	'	apostrophe
&	&	&	ampersand
<	<	<	less-than
>	>	>	greater-than

HTML: Special Characters (continued)



Character	Decimal Entity Number	Named Entity	Description
	 	&nbsp;	non-breaking space
©	©	&copy;	copyright
	­	­	soft hyphen
®	®	®	registered trademark
-	¯	¯	spacing macron
°	°	°	degree
±	±	±	plus-or-minus
×	×	×	multiplication
÷	÷	÷	division

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HTML: List Elements

- **Ordered List**

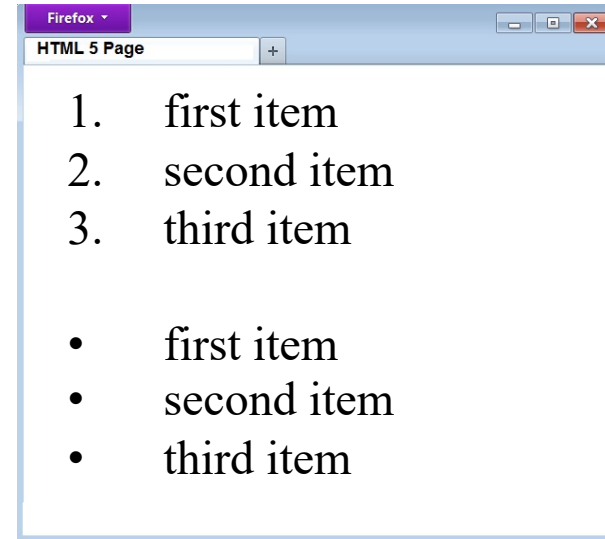
- ` ... `

- **Unordered List**

- ` ... `

- **List Items**

- `...`: used to mark each list item in ordered and unordered lists.





HTML: List (continued)

- **Ordered list example**

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li>first item</li>
```

```
  <li>second item</li>
```

```
  <li>third item</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

- **Unordered list example**

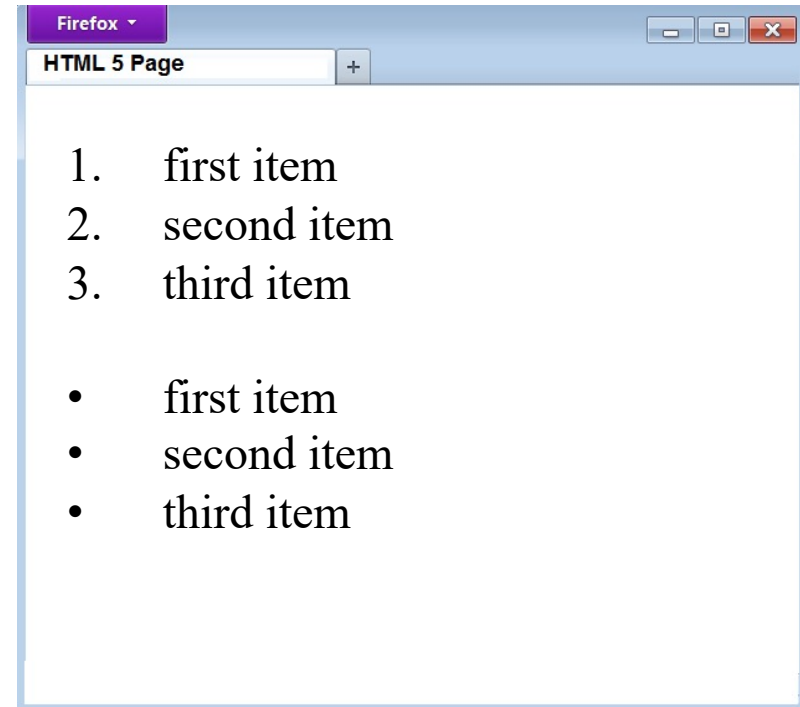
```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>first item</li>
```

```
  <li>second item</li>
```

```
  <li>third item</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

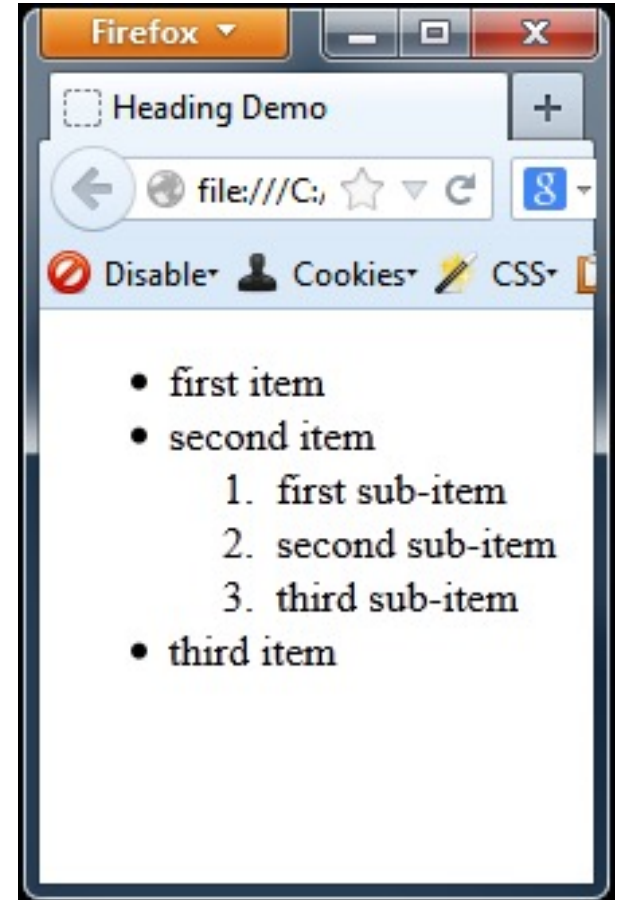




HTML: List (continued)

- **Nested list example:**

```
<ul>  
  <li>first item</li>  
  <li>second item  
    <ol>  
      <li>first sub-item</li>  
      <li>second sub-item</li>  
      <li>third sub-item</li>  
    </ol>  
  </li>  
  <li>third item</li>  
</ul>
```



*The inner list must be **inside** a list item of the outer list.*



HTML: Definition List

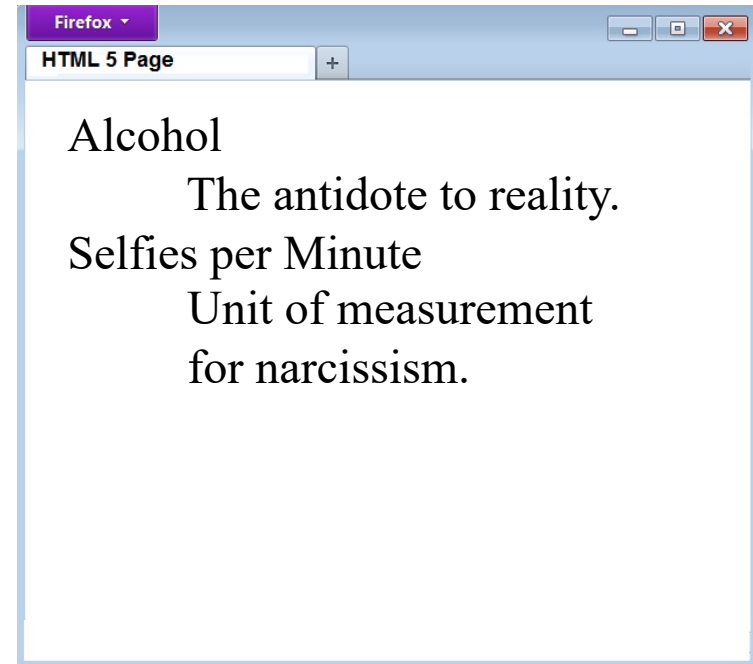
- `<dl>...</dl>` element defines a definition list.
- `<dt>...</dt>` is used to define the item in the list and;
- `<dd>...</dd>` is used to describe the item in the list
- The browser will render the item and the definition on separate lines, and the definition will be indented
- **Do not** use definition list to create second level indentation

HTML: Definition List (continued)



```
<dl>
    <dt>Alcohol</dt>
    <dd>The antidote to
reality.
    </dd>

    <dt>Selfies per
Minute</dt>
    <dd>Unit of
measurement for
narcissism.
    </dd>
</dl>
```





HTML: Table

- **<table> ...</table>**
 - block level element for organising data in a tabular format.
 - ***Do not** used table for page layout presentation.*
- Table elements:
 - <table> ... </table> declares a table
 - <caption> ... </caption> specifies the table caption
 - <tr> ... </tr> defines a table row
 - <th> ... </th> defines a table head cell
 - <td> ... </td> defines a table data cell
 - <thead>, <tfoot>, <tbody> defines table sections



HTML: Table (continued)

```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Table of Monthly Savings</caption>
  <thead>                                <!-- the table head section -->
    <tr>
      <th>Month</th>
      <th>Savings</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>                                <!-- the table body section -->
    <tr>
      <td>January</td>
      <td>$100</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>February</td>
      <td>$80</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
  <tfoot>                                <!-- the table foot section -->
    <tr>
      <th>Total</th>
      <th>$180</th>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

Month	Savings
January	\$100
February	\$80
Total	\$180



HTML: Table (continued)

```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Table of Monthly Savings</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th rowspan="2">Month</th>
      <th colspan="3">Savings</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Salary</th>
      <th>Interest</th>
      <th>Total</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>January</td>
      <td>$60</td>
      <td>$40</td>
      <td>$100</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>February</td>
      <td>$40</td>
      <td>$40</td>
      <td>$80</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <th colspan="3">Grand Total</th>
      <td>$180</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

Month	Savings		
	Salary	Interest	Total
January	\$60	\$40	\$100
February	\$40	\$40	\$80
Grand Total			\$180

The **rowspan** and **colspan** attributes for `<td>` and `<th>` allows a more complex table to be built.



HTML: Table (continued)

```
<table border="1"> → Use CSS instead
  <caption>Table of Monthly Savings</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th rowspan="2">Month</th>
      <th colspan="3">Savings</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Salary</th>
      <th>Interest</th>
      <th>Total</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>January</td>
      <td>$60</td>
      <td>$40</td>
      <td>$100</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>February</td>
      <td>$40</td>
      <td>$40</td>
      <td>$80</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
  <tfoot>
    <tr>
      <th colspan="3">Grand Total</th>
      <td>$180</td>
    </tr>
  </tfoot>
</table>
```

Month	Savings		
	Salary	Interest	Total
January	\$60	\$40	\$100
February	\$40	\$40	\$80
Grand Total			\$180

The **rowspan** and **colspan** attributes for `<td>` and `<th>` allows a more complex table to be built.

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HTML: Anchor element

- `<a> ... ` is an inline element that defines a **hyperlink**, used to link from one page to another.

```
<a href="http://www.google.com.au">GOOGLE</a>
```

- The **href** attribute - indicates the location of the target resource for the hyperlink
 - The target resource can be a
 - A web page or a location within a web page
 - A file
 - An email address
 - A **relative** or **absolute (URL)** path can be used

Note: Specifying Resource Locations



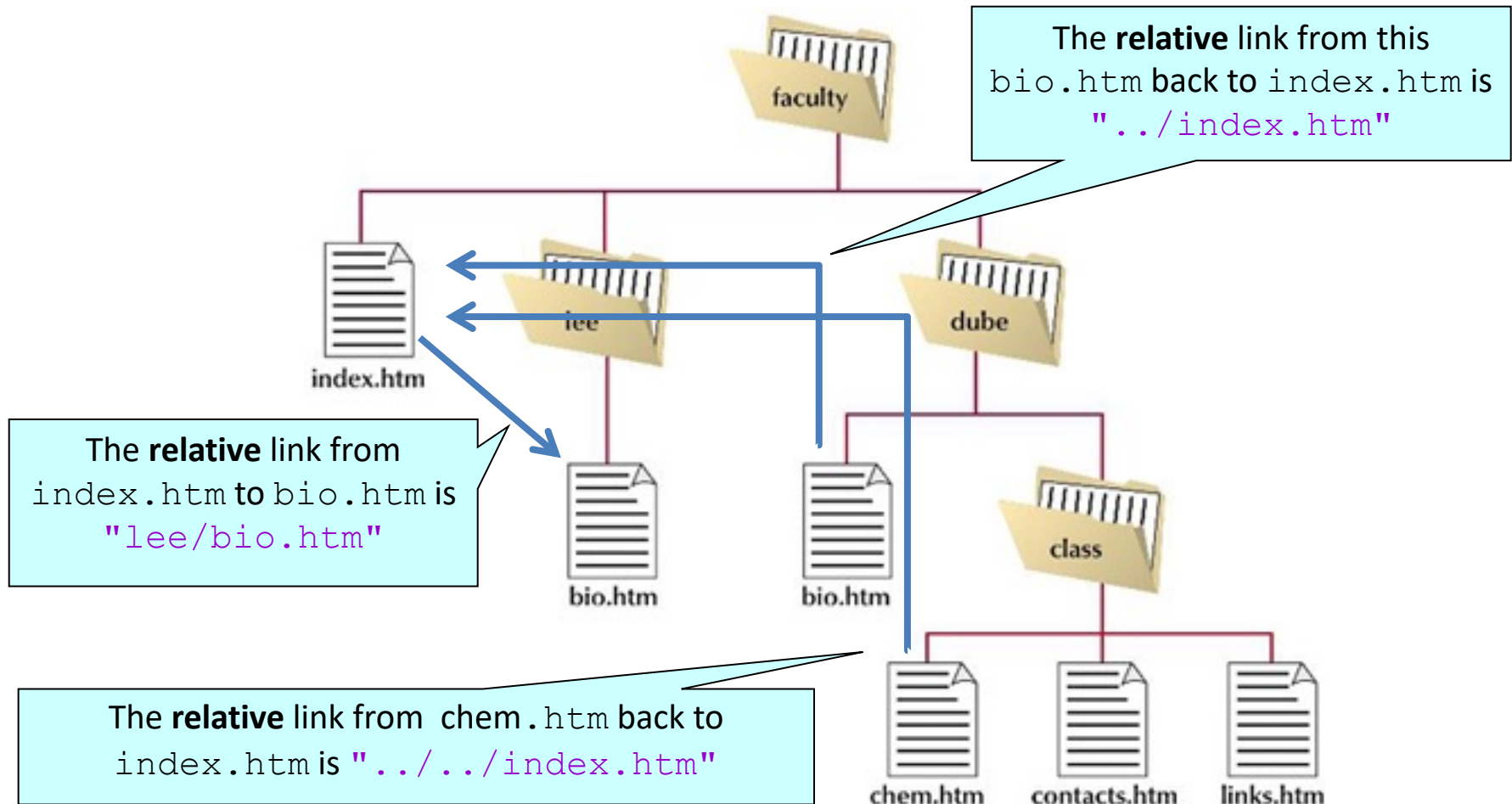
- **Relative path** is best used in specifying target resources hosted on the same website, such as files, images and web pages.

e.g., `HELP`

- **Absolute path** is used if the target resource is not part of the website

e.g., `Swinburne`

Relative Paths





HTML: Anchor (continued)

- Resource location ***within*** a web page is specified starting with a # symbol

```
<a href="home.htm#section10">Section 10</a>
```

and is identified by an id attribute in the page

```
<h1 id="section10">Section Ten</h1>
```

- By default, links are displayed as follows:
 - An unvisited link is underlined and blue
 - A visited link is underlined and purple
 - An active link is underlined and red

HTML: Anchor (continued)

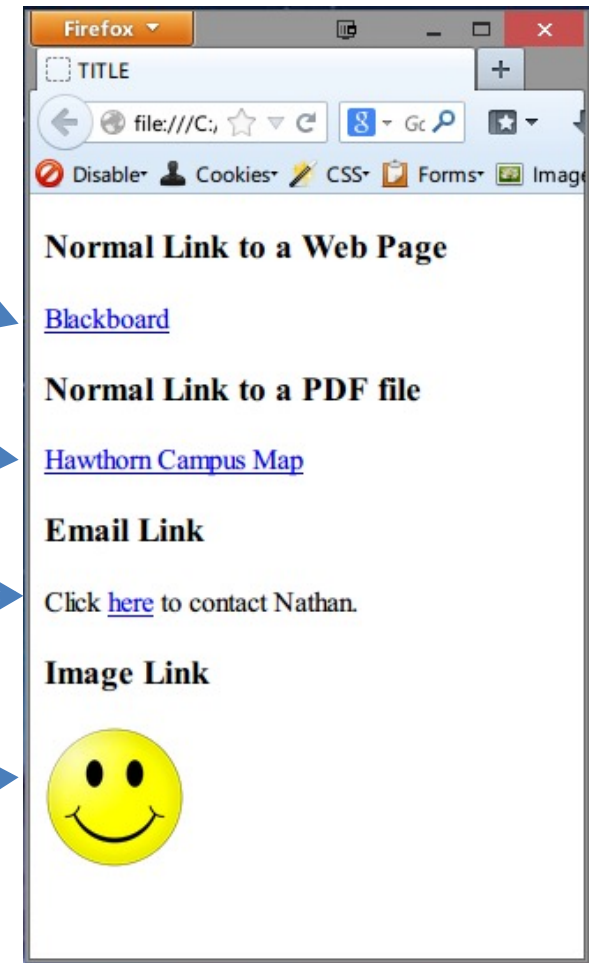


```
<a  
href="http://ilearn.swin.edu.au">Blackboard</a>
```

```
<a  
href="http://www.swinburne.edu.au/contact-  
campuses/campuses/hawthorn/documents/haw  
thorn.pdf">Hawthorn Campus Map</a>
```

```
Click <a  
href="mailto:nathan@swin.edu.au">here  
</a> to contact Nathan.
```

```
<a  
href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smiley  
y">  
</a>
```





HTML: Image Element

- **** is an inline element that defines an image in an HTML page.
 - **Must** have the two required attributes: **src** and **alt**
- ``
- **src** - indicates the location and filename of the image
 - A **relative** or **absolute (URL)** path can be used
- **alt** - something to be displayed when the image cannot be found, e.g., “image missing”

Note: Specifying Resource Locations



- **Relative path** is best used in specifying target resources hosted on the same website, such as files, images and web pages.

e.g., ``
``

- **Absolute path** is used if the target resource is not part of the website

e.g., ``

DO NOT specify local driver: `src="C:\images\logo.jpg"`



HTML: Image (continued)

- The three well supported image formats for the Web are:
 - PNG (Portable Networks Graphics) ***.png**
 - JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) ***.jpg** or ***.jpeg**
 - GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) ***.gif**
- An image can be used as a hyperlink, by nesting an `` element as the anchor's element content

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

HTML: Image (continued)



Height and Width

height attribute

width attribute

<p>

```

```

```

```

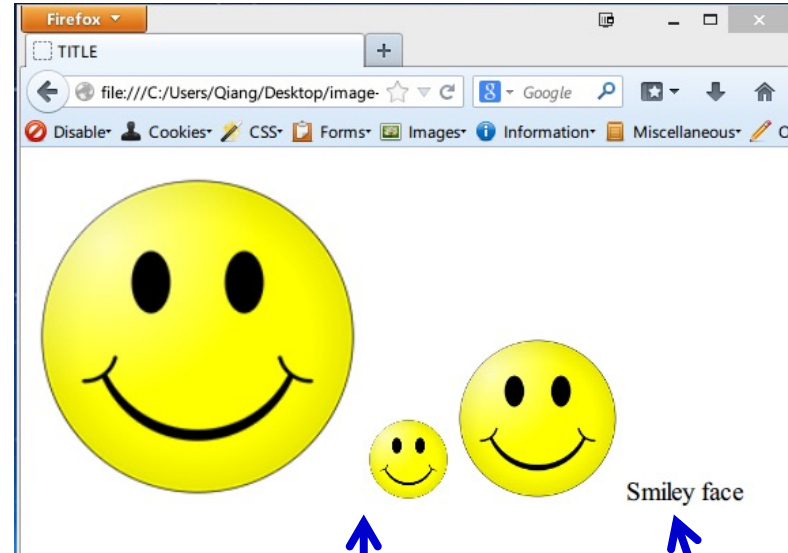
```

```

```

```

</p>



alt displays
if image is
not found

All images are on the same line, as
 elements are **inline**
elements.

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HTML: Development Process

- Step 1: Choose a document type, HTML or XHTML and a version
- Step 2: Create an HTML document by typing HTML markup text using a text editor
- Step 3: Save the HTML document with the .html or .htm filename extension
- **Step 4: View and test the web page locally**
- Step 5: Upload the HTML document to the web server using FTP / SCP software, e.g., WinSCP or FileZilla
- Step 6: View the HTML page on the server in a web browser
- Step 7: Validate the HTML page to ensure quality



HTML: W3C References

- World Web Consortium (W3C):

<http://www.w3.org>

Home Page

<http://www.w3.org/Markup>

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) Home Page

<http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/#tutorials>

W3C HTML Introductory Tutorials

<http://validator.w3.org/>

W3C HTML Validator

HTML: Syntax References



Syntax references:

<http://www.w3.org/>

HTML References

<http://www.w3schools.com/>

HTML Tutorials / References

See also: ***Web Links on Canvas***



**HTML ELEMENTS
TO BE CONCLUDED
IN THE NEXT LECTURE**