

HTML Essentials

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HTML Overview

HTML common tags

HTML table and Form

Session 1

HTML OVERVIEW

➤ **HTML** stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage

- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements are represented by tags

➤ Example of a basic HTML Document

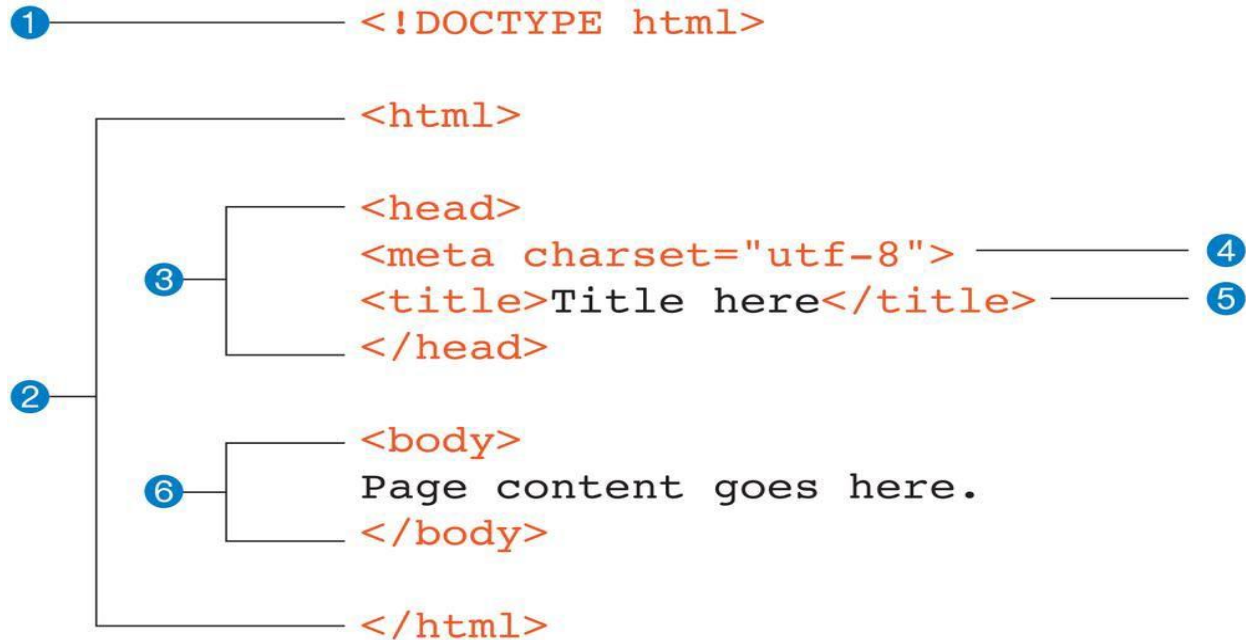
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
|   <meta charset="UTF-8">
|   <title>Hello world!</title>
</head>

<body>
|   <h1>My name is John Doe</h1>
|   <p>This is my first page</p>
</body>

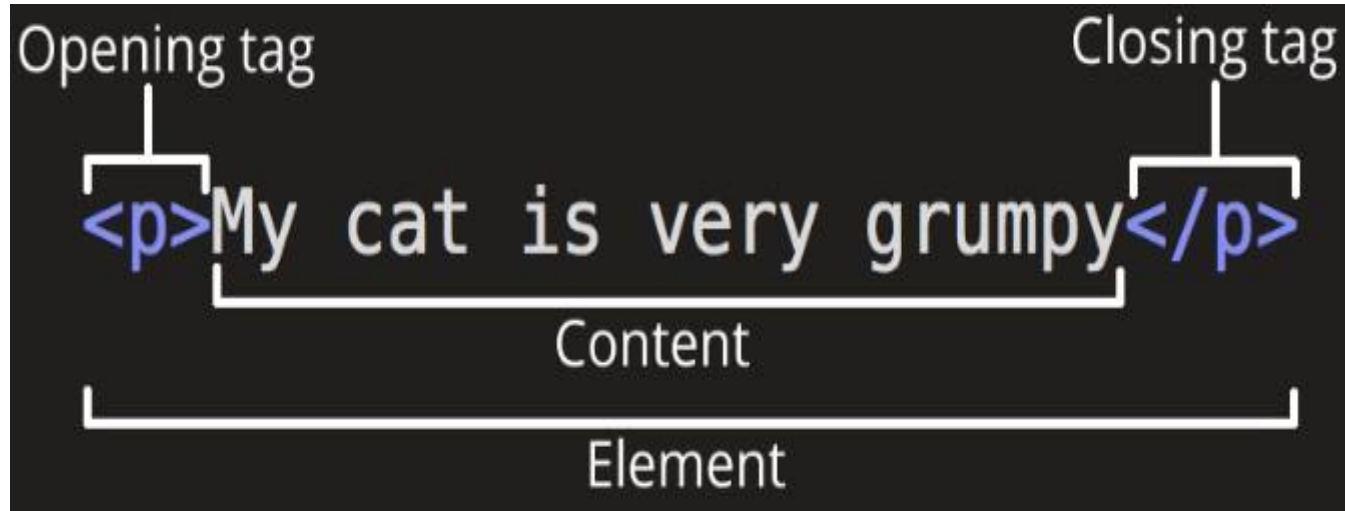
</html>
```

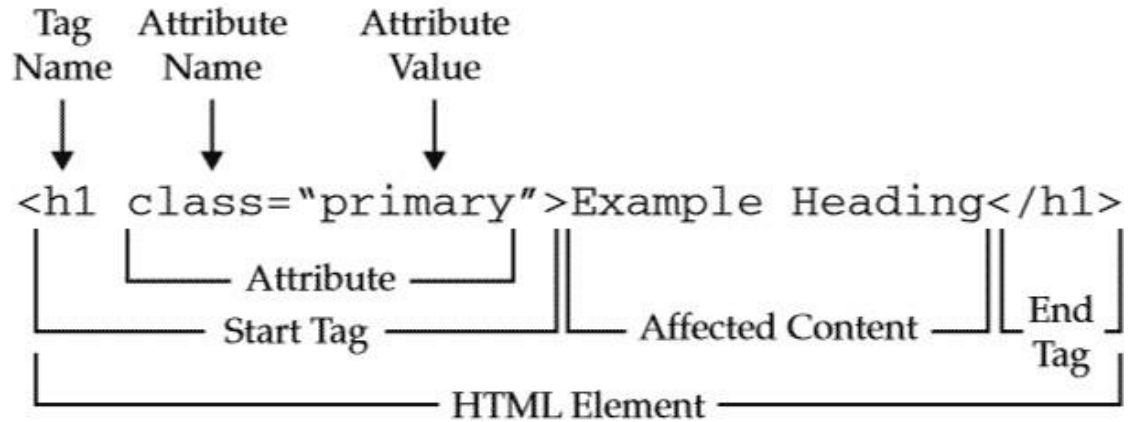
➤ Anatomy of HTML document



➤ **Head** is a container for all the stuff you want to include on the HTML page that *isn't* the content you are showing to your page's viewers

- Meta
- Link
- Title
- Style
- Script





- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like:
name="value"
- Some basic attributes: **id, name, class, src, href,...**

➤ ***Nesting elements***

- HTML elements can be nested (elements can contain elements).
- All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements

❖ **Note:** Make sure that your elements are properly nested

```
1 | <p>My cat is <strong>very</strong> grumpy.</p>
```

=> Correct

```
1 | <p>My cat is <strong>very grumpy.</p></strong>
```

=> Incorrect

➤ ***HTML comments:***

- Comment tags are used to insert comments in the HTML source code
- An HTML comment begins with `<!--` and the comment closes with `-->`

➤ You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

Session 2

HTML COMMON TAGS

- **Heading:** There are six heading elements — `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, and `<h6>`.

```
1 <h1>Heading level 1</h1>
2 <h2>Heading level 2</h2>
3 <h3>Heading level 3</h3>
4 <h4>Heading level 4</h4>
5 <h5>Heading level 5</h5>
6 <h6>Heading level 6</h6>
```

Heading level 1

Heading level 2

Heading level 3

Heading level 4

Heading level 5

Heading level 6

- **Paragraph:** <p> element represents a paragraph. HTML paragraphs can be any structural grouping of related content, such as images or form fields.

```
1 <p>This is the first paragraph of text.  
2   This is the first paragraph of text.  
3   This is the first paragraph of text.  
4   This is the first paragraph of text.</p>  
5 <p>This is the second paragraph.  
6   This is the second paragraph.  
7   This is the second paragraph.  
8   This is the second paragraph.</p>
```

This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text.

This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph.

- **HTML Lists:** Are used to present list of information in well formed and semantic way.
- There are three different types of list in HTML and each one has a specific purpose and meaning.
 - **Unordered list** — Used to create a list of related items, in no particular order.
 - **Ordered list** — Used to create a list of related items, in a specific order.
 - **Description list** — Used to create a list of terms and their descriptions.

➤ Unorder list

Example		Try this code »
1	<code></code>	
2	<code> Chocolate Cake</code>	
3	<code> Black Forest Cake</code>	
4	<code> Pineapple Cake</code>	
5	<code></code>	

Output

- Chocolate Cake
- Black Forest Cake
- Pineapple Cake

➤ Order list

Example		Try this code »
1	<code></code>	
2	<code> Fasten your seatbelt</code>	
3	<code> Starts the car's engine</code>	
4	<code> Look around and go</code>	
5	<code></code>	

Output

1. Fasten your seatbelt
2. Starts the car's engine
3. Look around and go

➤ Description list

Example		Try this code »
1	<code><dl></code>	
2	<code> <dt>Bread</dt></code>	
3	<code> <dd>A baked food made of flour.</dd></code>	
4	<code> <dt>Coffee</dt></code>	
5	<code> <dd>A drink made from roasted coffee beans.</dd></code>	
6	<code></dl></code>	

Output

Bread

A baked food made of flour.

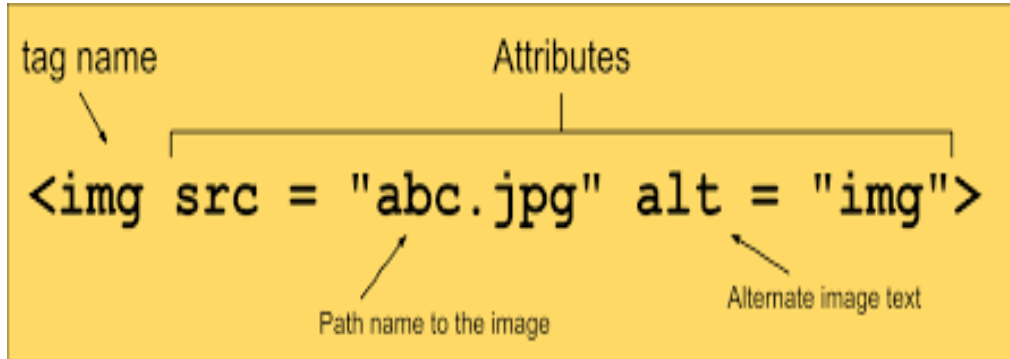
Coffee

A drink made from roasted coffee beans.

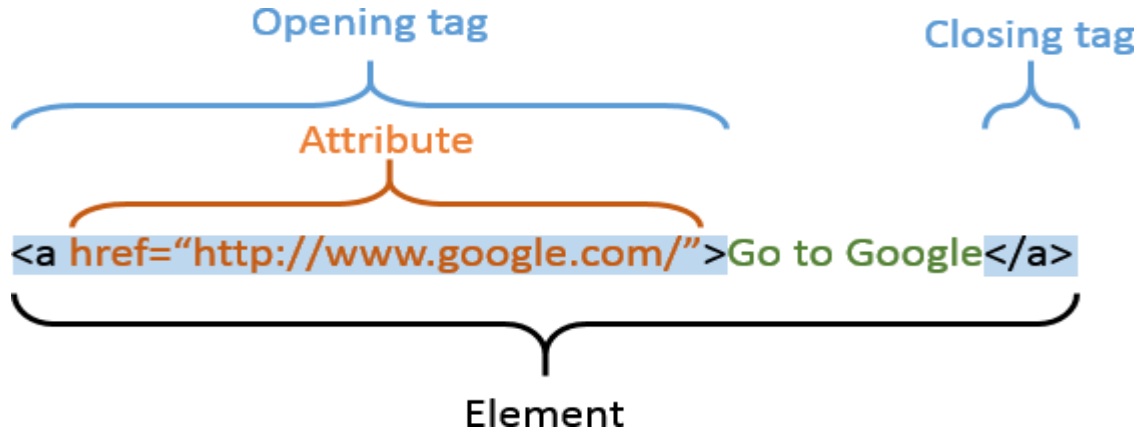
➤ **Nesting list:** List can be nested (lists inside lists):

```
1  <ol>
2    <li>Remove the skin from the garlic, and chop coarsely.</li>
3    <li>Remove all the seeds and stalk from the pepper, and chop coarsely.</li>
4    <li>Add all the ingredients into a food processor.</li>
5    <li>Process all the ingredients into a paste.
6      <ul>
7        <li>If you want a coarse "chunky" hummus, process it for a short time.</li>
8        <li>If you want a smooth hummus, process it for a longer time.</li>
9      </ul>
10   </li>
11 </ol>
```

- **Images:** `` element used to embed a simple image in a webpage.
- **Attributes**
 - *src*: Specifies the URL of an image
 - *alt*: Specifies an alternate text for an image



- **Anatomy of a link:** The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

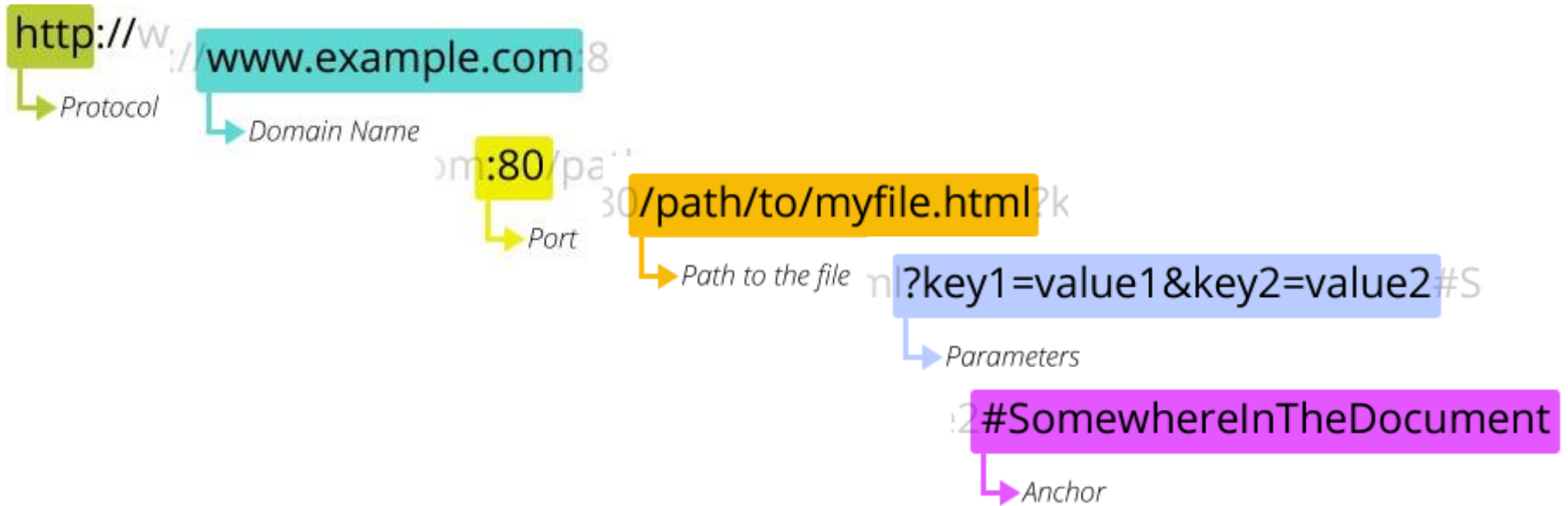


- **The title attribute:** Specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.
- **Block level link:** A link can wrap any content, even block level elements, like that

```
1 <a href="https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/">  
2     
3 </a>
```

- **URL (Uniform Resource Locator):** A string of text that defines where something is located on the Web.
- **Path:** URLs use paths to find files. Paths specify where in the filesystem the file you need is located.

1 | `http://www.example.com:80/path/to/myfile.html?key1=value1&key2=value2#SomewhereInTheDocument`



- **Absolute URL:** Points to a location defined by its absolute location on the web, including protocol and domain name.
- **Relative URL:** Points to a location that is *relative* to the file you are linking from.

➤ **Link to part of HTML:**

- Add an id attribute to your anchor element to give a name to the section of the page.

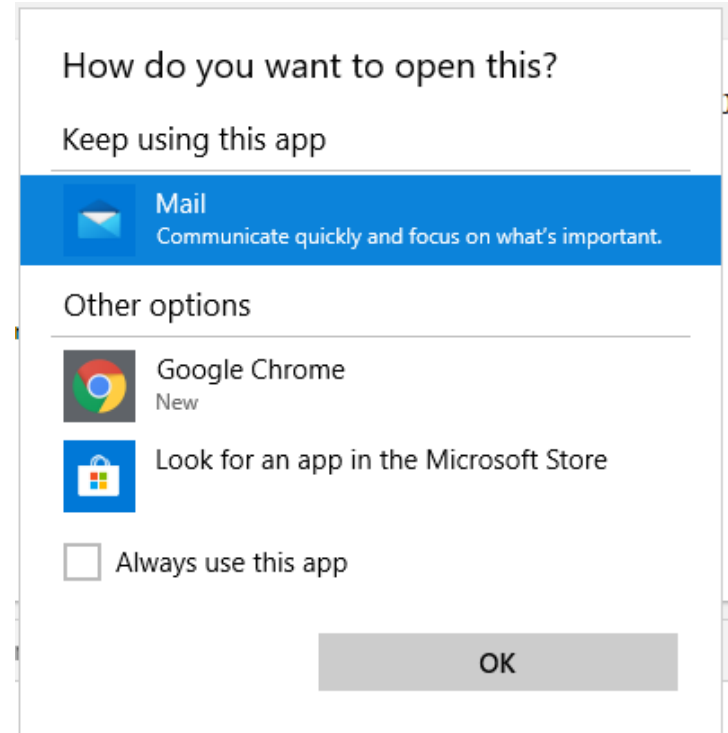
```
<a id="anchor-name">The section name here where you want to jump</a>
```

- Create a hyperlink using the id of the link target, preceded by #.

```
<a id="anchor-name">The section name here where you want to jump</a>
```

- **Email link:** Open a new outgoing email message instead of linking to a resource or page.

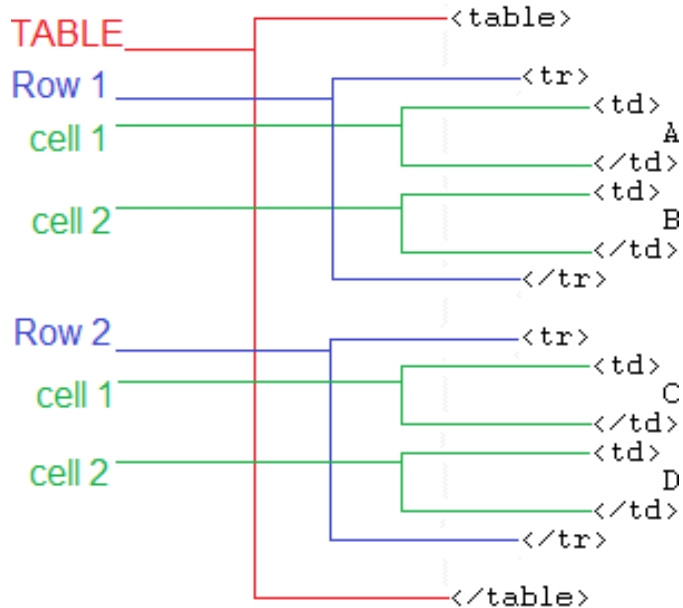
```
1 | <a href="mailto:nowhere@mozilla.org">Send email to nowhere</a>
```





Session 3

HTML TABLE AND FORM


- **Table:** A structured set of data made up of rows and columns (**tabular data**).



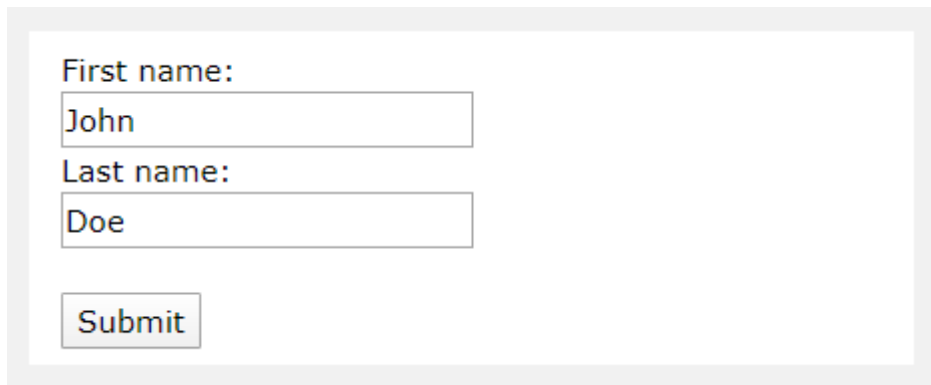
First Name	Last Name	Avatar
Peter	Griffin	
Lois	Griffin	

■ Merge cells

- ✓ colspan
- ✓ rowspan

Name		Avatar
First Name	Last Name	
Peter	Griffin	
Lois		

- **Overview:** The HTML <form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input. An HTML form contains **form elements**.
- **Form elements:** Are different types of input elements, like: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.



The image shows a simple web form with a light gray border. Inside the form, there are two text input fields. The first field is labeled "First name:" and contains the text "John". The second field is labeled "Last name:" and contains the text "Doe". Below these fields is a button labeled "Submit".

➤ **Structure HTML Form:** The tags you use to manage the general structure of the form include:

- **<input>**: Can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.



Form đăng kí học viên

Họ	<input type="text" value="Nhập họ của bạn"/>
Tên	<input type="text" value="Nhập tên của bạn"/>
Mật khẩu	<input type="password" value="Nhập mật khẩu"/>
Tuổi	<input type="range" value="25"/>
Email	<input type="text" value="Nhập email"/>
Số điện thoại	<input type="text" value="Nhập số điện thoại"/>
Giới tính	<input type="radio"/> Nam <input checked="" type="radio"/> Nữ <input type="radio"/> Khác
Trình độ	<input type="text" value="Đại học"/> ▼
Khóa học	<input type="checkbox"/> Java <input type="checkbox"/> .Net <input type="checkbox"/> Front-End <input type="checkbox"/> Angular <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> React <input type="checkbox"/> NodeJS
Ghi chú	<div><div></div></div>
	<input type="button" value="Đăng kí"/> <input type="button" value="Điền lại"/>

Thank you