Lecture2

Introduction to HTML

1. HTML(Hypertext markup language):

- ➢ This is the language used to "write" web pages and it describes what is "on" a web page
- ➢ HTML is necessary because without it, your web page is empty.
- ➢ HTML is not a programming language
- ➢ HTML: set of tags(labels, markers) to describe the content

2. HTML Versions

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2014

3. HTML Document Structure

1. <!DOCTYPE html>

- Always add the <!DOCTYPE> declaration to your HTML documents, so that the browser knows what type of document to expect.
- The <!DOCTYPE>declaration is NOT case sensitive.
- <!DOCTYPE> is not html tags and it always written before the html tag.

2. <html>, <head>, <title>, and <body> tags

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>

<!-- appear on the page title bar

1. Defines a title in the browser tab
```

```
2. Provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites

3. Displays a title for the page in search engine results->

</head>
<body>
<!-- The page content (appear to the users/visitors of your web) -->

</body>
</html>
```

The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this document to be HTML5

The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page

The `<head>` element contains meta information about the document

The `<title>` element specifies a title for the document

The `<body>` element contains the visible page content

3. **Comments in HTML**: < ! - - comment text -- >

4. **HTML Tags Structure:**

HTML tags are element names surrounded by angle brackets.

1. **<tage-name>Tag Content</tag-name> , this is called Closed tags(**tags should be closed>

     Ex: <p>This is a paragraph </p>

      <h1>This is a header tag</h1>

     2. <tag-name />- means the tag has no content (Empty elements do not have an end tag so they can be "closed" in the opening tag) this tag is called **Open tags**

     Ex: <hr/> : horizontal line

      **
:** Break line (go to new line)

3. **<tag-name attribute(s)>tag-content</tag-name>**

        <p align="center">Asma'a</p>

4. **<tag-name attribute(s) />**

5. **HTML Attributes Structure: Attribute(s) is /are design for the content.**

   1. **attribute-name = "attrribute-value"**

      Examples:

      <p align="center">This a center align paragraph</p>

      <hr width="100px"/>

      Note that: each tag has a set of possible attributes, and the attribute has set of possible values

6. **Text Formatting Tags**

A formatting tag were designed to display special types of text:

<mark> Hello</mark>	Marked text (highlighted text)
Hello	text appeared smaller
<i>---------</i> --------	makes the text italic
--------- ---	makes the text bold
<u>---------</u>	makes the text underlined
~~-------~~ <strike>----</strike>	makes a line through the text
⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻⁻	makes the text superscript
₋₋₋₋₋	makes the text subscript

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<HTML>
<head>

    </head>
<body>
<P>This is a normal text.</p>

<P><b>This is a bold text.</b></p>
<P><i>This is an italic text.</i></p>
<P><u>This is an underlined text.</u></p>
<P><mark>This is an highlighted text.</mark></p>
<P><small>This is an small text.</small></p>
<P><strike>This is an strike text.</strike></p>
<P><del>This is an strike text.</del></p>

<sup>2nd</sup> part: image
<p> H<sub>2</sub>O </p>
</body>
</html>
<HTML>
```

This is a normal text.

This is a bold text.

This is an italic text.

This is an underlined text.

This is an highlighted text.

This is an small text.

~~This is an strike text.~~

~~This is an strike text.~~

^{2nd} part: image

H_2O

7. **Heading Tags**

Used with the **main title** in the text, to give more attention for the content. Headings should be automatically spaced from the body text. Browsers automatically add **some white space** (a margin) before and after a heading.

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

4

8. Paragraph Tag

<p>------------------</p>

In <p> The browser will **remove any extra spaces and extra lines** when the page is displayed.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>
This paragraph
contains a lot of lines
in the source code,
but the browser
ignores it.
</p>

<p>
This paragraph
contains        a lot of spaces
in the source      code,
but the     browser
ignores it.
</p>

<p>
The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of the browser window. If you resize the browser window,
the number of lines in this paragraph will change.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output

This paragraph contains a lot of lines in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

This paragraph contains a lot of spaces in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of the browser window. If you resize the browser window, the number of lines in this paragraph will change.

Paragraph attributes:

<p **align**="center">This a center align paragraph</p>

align attribute values:

a. align="left"
b. align="right"
c. align="center"
d. align="justify"

9. <Pre >Tag: keeps format as you write

Element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks

Example:

```
<pre>
 My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

 My Bonnie lies over the sea.

 My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

 Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</pre>
```