

HTML

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In This Course

- Making a web page with HTML and CSS
- Writing HTML text tags and CSS selectors
- Laying out a web page with multiple sections
- Working with images on a web page
- Creating HTML tables to present tabular data efficiently.
- Customizing fonts and building HTML forms

A Quick Story of the Web

With Tim Berners-Lee wrote a proposal in 1989 for the creation of the **W**orld **W**ide **W**eb.

He had suggested a way to let all users, but particularly scientists, browse each others papers on the internet.

He developed HTML, URLs, and HTTP.



Why Learn HTML?

- HTML is the foundation and beginning of everything you need to know to create engaging web pages.
- Without HTML, you wouldn't be able to organize text or add images or videos to your web pages.
- It's often the first language learned by a web developer and is core to front-end development work.
- you can layer HTML with CSS and JavaScript to create visually compelling and dynamic websites.

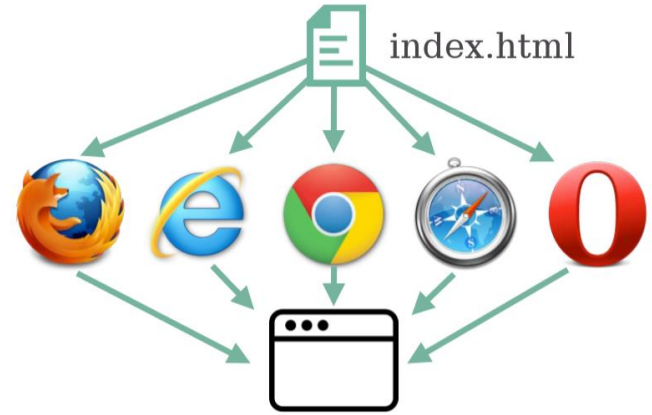
What is HTML?

- **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 represented by tags.
- HTML **not** a programming language.

What we need to start

- **A Web Browser** (Pick one)

Google chrome, Mozilla firefox, Safari, Edge or IE (Please don't).

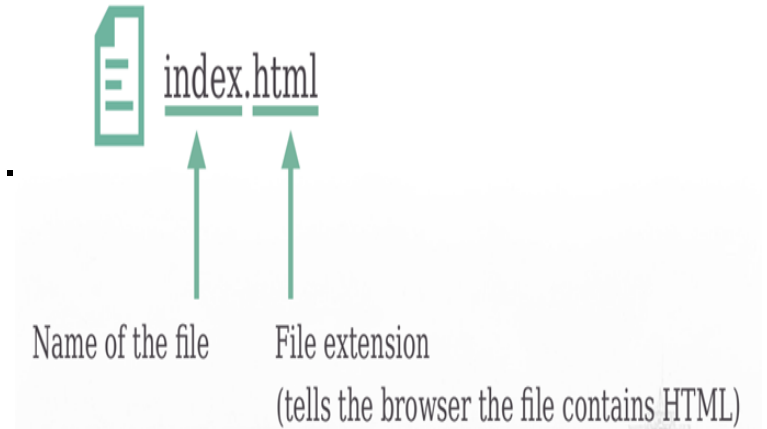


- **A Text Editor** (Pick one)

Sublime text, Atom.io, Visual studio code, Brackets or Notepad++.

Creating an HTML file

- Does NOT need a server.
- Files must end with the **.html** extension.
- Runs in a web browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari , etc).
- Index.html is the root / home page of the website.



HTML Page Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>Page Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <h1> My First Heading </h1>
```

```
    <p> My First Paragraph. </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```


- `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this document to be HTML5.
- The `HTML` element is the root element of an HTML page.
- The `HEAD` element of your document point to above window part contains *meta* information about the document.
- The `TITLE` element appears in the very top line of the user's browser to specify a title for the document.
- The `BODY` element of a web page is an important element in regards to the pages visible content appearance.

Tag Syntax

- `<tagname>content</tagname>`
- `<h1>About Us</h1>`
- `<p> This is a paragraph</p>`
- `
` (Self closing)
- `
` (Fine in HTML5)
- Elements name surrounded by angle brackets.
- Normally comes in pairs (Start tag and End tag).
- End tag is usually the same, but with a forward slash.
- Some tags close themselves.
- HTML5 allows mixing uppercase and lowercase letters in element names.

Tag Attributes

- <tagname
attribute_name="attribute_value"
> content </tagname>

<h2 title="My Company" >About
Us </h2>

- Attributes are content added to the opening tag of an element.
- All tags can have attributes
- Provide information to changing styling
- Attributes are made up of two parts: **Name** / **Value** pairs of the attribute

Text

Displaying Text

If you want to display text in HTML, you can use a *paragraph* or *span*:

- *Paragraphs* (`<p>`) contain a block of plain text.
- `` contains short pieces of text or other HTML. They are used to separate small pieces of content that are on the same line as other content.

Styling Text

when you begin to style websites, you will decide how you want browsers to display content within `` and `` tags.

Browsers, however, have built-in style sheets that will generally style these tags in the following ways:

- The `` tag will generally render as *italic* emphasis text.
- The `` will generally render as **bold** emphasis to highlights important text.

Line Breaks

The spacing between code in an HTML file doesn't affect the positioning of elements in the browser.

If you are interested in modifying the spacing in the browser, you can use HTML's *line break* element: `
`.

Break :)

Images

The Three Types of Webpage Images

Most images on webpages fall into one of these three categories :

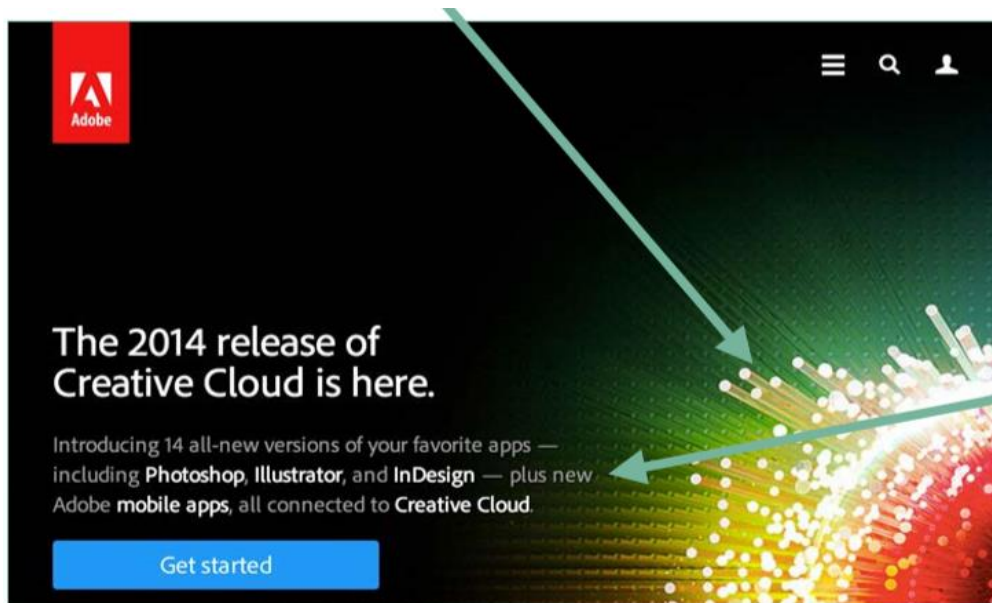
- **Content Images.**

Content images are any images that are just as necessary to the page as all of the text.



- **Layout Images.**

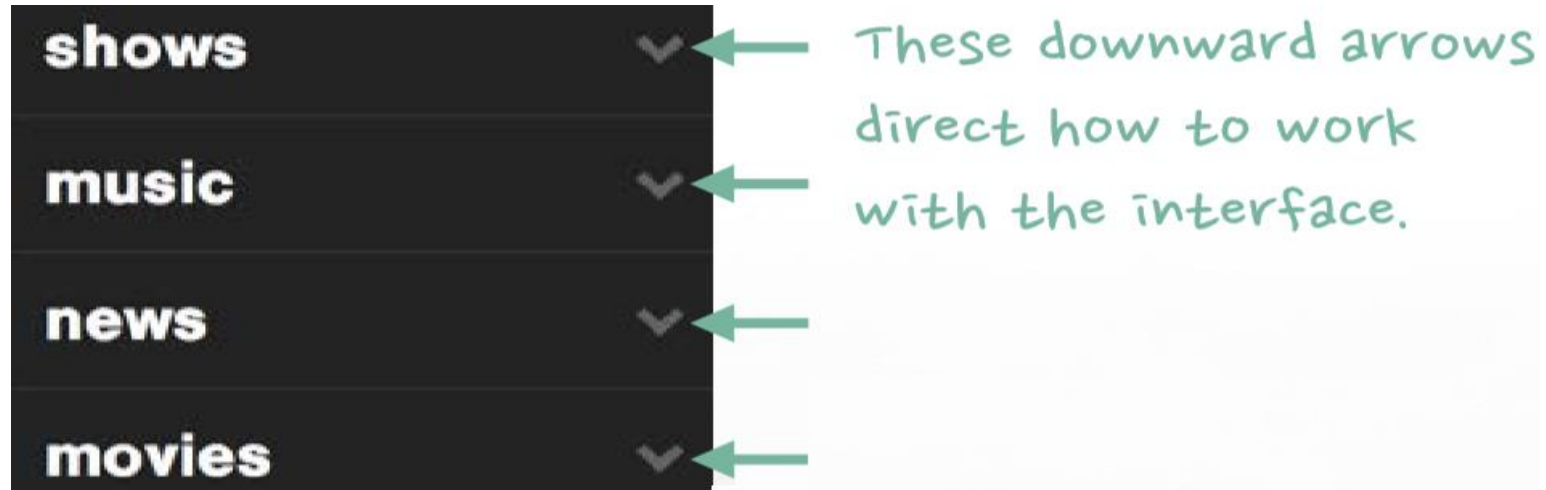
These are in the background, and are not necessary to understand the content of the page.



actual important content

- **User Interface Images.**

These assist with the interface of the webpage, but are not required to understand the content of the page.



Special Characters & Symbols

- These characters are recognized in HTML as they begin with an ampersand and end with with a semi-colon e.g. `&value;`
- They are called **escape sequences**.

Special Character	Entity Name	Special Character	Entity Name
Ampersand &	&	Greater-than sign >	>
Asterisk *	∗	Less-than sign <	<
Cent sign ¢	¢	Non-breaking space	
Copyright ©	©	Quotation mark "	"
Fraction one qtr ¼	¼	Registration mark ®	®
Fraction one half ½	½	Trademark sign ™	™

References

References

- <https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>
- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/HTML_basics

Thank You