TLE Proposal

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Proposal Plan

We're going to make a tutorial website and the topic will be about HTML where we will put 6 levels and each level have different topics and every after level we have a 1-5 quiz.

Level 1 - we will teach the first things that they need like a short history about html, HTML structure, Indentations and Title.

Level 2 - Here we're going to tackle about heading tag - &lt;h1> &lt;/h1>, paragraph tag - &lt;p>&lt;/p> and br tag - &lt;br/> so that they will learn how to make simple text only webpage.

Level 3 - at this part we will teach them more about attribute name=”value” like color attribute, size attribute and alignment

Level 4 - here we will teach them about list the Unordered list - &lt;ul>&lt;/ul> and Ordered list - &lt;ol>&lt;/ol> so that they can make or put a list in their webpage.

Level 5 - Here we're going to teach them about image - how to insert, how to resize and what is the unit for size of an image inserted.

Level 6 - Here we're going to study about linking or how to use the Anchor tag - &lt;a href=value>&lt;/a> so they can make their webpage connected to one another and will be called a website.

Content

LEVEL 1 - Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee, a contractor at CERN, proposed and prototyped ENQUIRE, a system for CERN researchers to use and share documents. In 1989, Berners-Lee wrote a memo proposing an Internet-based hypertext system. Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software in late 1990. That year, Berners-Lee and CERN data systems engineer Robert Cailliau collaborated on a joint request for funding, but the project was not formally adopted by CERN. In his personal notes from 1990 he listed "some of the many areas in which hypertext is used" and put an encyclopedia first.

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML

Basic structure of an HTML document

An HTML document has two main parts:

Head - The head element contains title and meta data of a web document.

Body - The body element contains the information that you want to display on a web page.

In a web page, the first tag (specifically, &lt;html>) indicates the markup language that is being used for the document. The &lt;head> tag contains information about the web page. Lastly, the content appears in the &lt;body> tag. The following illustration provides a summary.

Reference: <http://www.scriptingmaster.com/html/basic-structure-HTML-document.asp>

LEVEL 2 - Headings are defined with the &lt;h1> to &lt;h6> tags. &lt;h1> defines the most important heading. &lt;h6> defines the least important heading. To use it &lt;h1>Heading 1&lt;/h1> - for Heading 1.

# Example:

# Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Reference: <https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_headings.asp>

Definition and Usage:

The &lt;p> tag defines a paragraph. Browsers automatically add some space (margin) before and after each &lt;p> element. The margins can be modified with CSS (with the margin properties). To use paragraph tag put &lt;p> at first and &lt;/p> at last then put the content between &lt;p> and &lt;/p>.

Reference: <https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp>

Definition and Usage:

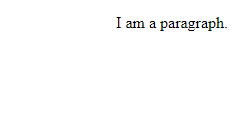
The &lt;br> tag inserts a single line break.

The &lt;br> tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag. To use it just simply put &lt;br>.

Reference: <https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_br.asp>

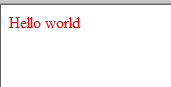
LEVEL 3 - HTML Attributes - All HTML elements can have attributes. Attributes provide additional information about an element. Attributes are always specified in the start tag. Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value".  
Example:

For alignment:

&lt;p align=right>I am a paragraph.&lt;/p>.

For color:

&lt;p style="color:red">Hello world&lt;/p>.



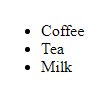
For size:

&lt;img src="img\_girl.jpg" width="250" height="250">

Reference: <https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_attributes.asp>

LEVEL 4 - Unordered HTML List

An unordered list starts with the &lt;ul> tag. Each list item starts with the &lt;li> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

Example:

&lt;ul>

&lt;li>Coffee&lt;/li>

&lt;li>Tea&lt;/li>

&lt;li>Milk&lt;/li>

&lt;/ul>

Ordered HTML List

An ordered list starts with the &lt;ol> tag. Each list item starts with the &lt;li> tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default.

Example:

&lt;ol>

&lt;li>Coffee&lt;/li>

&lt;li>Tea&lt;/li>

&lt;li>Milk&lt;/li>

&lt;/ol>

Reference: <https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_lists.asp>

LEVEL 5 - Definition and Usage

The &lt;img> tag defines an image in an HTML page. The &lt;img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt. Note: Images are not technically inserted into an HTML page, images are linked to HTML pages. The &lt;img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

Example:

 &lt;img src="smiley.gif" width="42" height="42">

Src attribute is where you will put the file name of any image format file like .Jpeg, .Png and .Gif. and there are 2 types of putting the image the absolute and relative.

Absolute - Absolute File Paths

An absolute file path is the full URL to an internet file.

Example - &lt;img src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/picture.jpg">

Relative - Relative File Paths. A relative file path points to a file relative to the current page. In this example, the file path points to a file in the images folder located at the root of the current web.

Example -

&lt;img src="c:\user\images\picture.jpg">

Or

&lt;img src="../images/picture.jpg">

Just use two dots “..”before the filename or path to automatically find the file but this may make the loading of the page a little slower.

Width and height attributes are used to determine size of the image. The unit it uses is/are pixels.

Reference: <https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp>

<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_filepaths.asp>

LEVEL 6 - HTML Links – Hyperlinks. HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document. When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Note: A link does not have to be text. It can be an image or any other HTML element.

Usage – to use linking you need the “a” tag or Anchor tag. The &lt;a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the &lt;a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

Href - HTML links are defined with the &lt;a> tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute

Example: &lt;a href="me.html">HTML Images&lt;/a>



Note: As you can see the text we put between the &lt;a> and &lt;/a> turns to be a link to another web page and if you click it you will be opening or entering to another web page.  
Reference: <https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp>

<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links.asp>

<https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_attributes.asp>

Questions

LEVEL 1

#1. What does HTML stands for?

A. Hype Text Markup Language  
B. Hypertext Markup Language  
C. Hyper Text Markingup Language  
D. Hypertest Markup Language

#2. Who is the pioneer of HTML?

A. Berners-Lee C. Burners-Lee  
B. Burnus-Lee D. Barners-Lee

#3. Where does title tag &lt;title>&lt;/title>located? (Nearest location)  
A. Between &lt;head>&lt;/head>  
B. Between &lt;html>&lt;/html>  
C. Between &lt;Body>&lt;/Body>  
D. A and B are incorrect

#4. Where do you put the contents.  
A. at html tag C. at body tag  
B. at head tag D. at title tag

#5. What tag contains information about the web?

A. title tag C. head tag  
B. html tag D. body tag

LEVEL 2

#1. Which is the biggest heading?

A. &lt;h6>&lt;/6> C. &lt;h1>&lt;/h1>  
B. &lt;h99>&lt;/h99> D. &lt;h0>&lt;/h0>

#2. What is the purpose of br tag?

A. to add a single line break  
B. to make the text bright   
C. to brake elements in HTML  
D. to brake tags in HTML

#3. How to use br tag?

A. put &lt;br> at the beginning and put &lt;/br> at the end.  
B. put &lt;br> and &lt;/br>   
C. put &lt;br/>  
D. put &lt;br>

#4. What do you use to put paragraph?

A. &lt;p>&lt;/p> C. &lt;pr>&lt;/pr>  
B. &lt;par>&lt;/par> D. &lt;para>&lt;/para>

#5. An empty tag(s).

A. Paragraph tag C. Br tag  
B. Heading tag D. A and B are correct

LEVEL 3

#1. Where do you put attribute(s)?

A. after the start tag C. before any tag  
B. at the last tag D at the start tag

#2. What pair attributes uses?

A. name = code C. name=“mode ”  
B. code = name D. name =“value”

#3. What attribute(s) are/is needed to resize image?

A. size attribute  
B. height & weight attribute  
C. high and width attribute   
D. height and width attribute

#4. Where can you use alignment attribute?

A. in paragraph C. in tags  
B. in image D. both A & B are correct

#5. It provides additional information about an elements.  
A. name = “value” C. Elements   
B. Tags D. Attributes

LEVEL 4

#1. What tag(s) are/is being use when you put unordered list?  
A. ud&lt;ud>&lt;/> C. &lt;ud>&lt;ud> & &lt;ul>&lt;/ul>  
B. &lt;ul>&lt;/ul> & &lt;lu>&lt;/lu> D. &lt;ul>&lt;/ul> & &lt;li>&lt;/li>

#2. What tag(s) are/is being use when you put ordered list?  
A. &lt;od>&lt;/od> C. &lt;od>&lt;od> & &lt;ul>&lt;/ul>  
B. &lt;ol>&lt;/ol> & &lt;lu>&lt;/lu> D. &lt;ol>&lt;/ol> & &lt;li>&lt;/li>

#3. What is the tag you need to use when you want to put an item in the list?  
A. &lt;li>&lt;/li> C. &lt;ol>&lt;/ol>  
B. &lt;lo>&lt;/lo> D. &lt;lu>&lt;/lu>

#4. What is the default if you use unordered list?  
A. marks by number

C. bullet – blaken circle  
B. bullet – circle D. bullet – black

#5. What is the default if you use ordered list?

A. number (1-100) C. bullet – blaken circle  
B. number – circle D. number 1 to ∞

LEVEL 5

#1. What are the two required attributes in img tag?

A. name & value C. src & alt  
B. content & value D. name & content

#2. What are/is the attribute(s) you need to resize image?

A. size attribute  
B. height & weight attribute  
C. high and width attribute   
D. height and width attribute

#3. What unit do HTML us for resizing?

A. height C. width   
B. weight D. pixels

#4. It is/are the common file format for image.  
A. .jpeg C. .gif  
B. .png D. All of the above

#5. What are the two paths use to locate the image in HTML.

A. src & alt C. src & pixels  
B. absolute & relative D. alt & pixels

LEVEL 6

#1. What tag you need to use hyperlink or linking?

A. src tag C. a tag  
B. anchor tag D. ampere tag

#2. An attribute where you put the location or file name of another html file is called?

A. hsef attribute C. href attribute   
B. src attribute D. htef attribute

#3. What is the most important attribute in &lt;a> tag?

A. hsef attribute C. href attribute   
B. src attribute D. htef attribute

#4. Is it possible to make a link in image form?

A. Yes C. It depends  
B. No D. Nah,Batman will decide

#5. What will happen to arrow cursor if I place it in a link text?

A. it will explode C. turn into your mother  
B. turn into a balls D. turn into a pointing hand

Answer Key

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No./lvl | Lvl 1 | Lvl 2 | Lvl 3 | Lvl 4 | Lvl 5 | Lvl 6 |
| #1 | B | C | D | D | C | A |
| #2 | A | A | D | D | D | C |
| #3 | A | C | D | A | D | C |
| #4 | C | A | D | C | D | A |
| #5 | C | C | D | D | B | D |