

Домашне завдання 1

Kypc:

Розробка вебсторінок мовою розмітки HTML5 з використанням каскадних таблиць стилів CSS3

Модуль 1. Вступ у Web-технології. Структура HTML. HTML Форматування

Завдання 1

Створіть HTML-сторінку "Romeo and Juliet".

Текст для виконання завдання прикріплений до даного pdf-файлу.*

Приклад кінцевого результату:

Romeo and Juliet

ACT 1

PROLOGUE

Two households, both alike in dignity, In fair Verona, where we lay our scene, From ancient grudge break to new mutiny, Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. From forth the fatal loins of these two foes A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life; Whose misadventured piteous overthrows Do with their death bury their parents' strife. The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love, And the continuance of their parents' rage, Which, but their children's end, nought could remove, Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage; The which if you with patient ears attend, What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend.

SCENE I. Verona. A public place.

Enter SAMPSON and GREGORY, of the house of Capulet, armed with swords and bucklers

SAMPSON

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals

GREGORY

No, for then we should be colliers.

Рисунок 1



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Завдання 2

Створіть HTML-сторінку "Card game".

Для відображення мастей карт використовуйте спецсимволи.

Приклад кінцевого результату:



Рисунок 2

Завдання 3

Створіть HTML-сторінку "HTML Tutorial".

Для виконання завдання використовуйте теги фізичного форматування (h1-h6, p, span, pre та інші) і теги логічного форматування (abbr, code, dfn та інші).

Текст для виконання завдання прикріплений до даного pdf-файлу.*

Приклад кінцевого результату:

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HTML Tutorial

What is HTML?

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications.

Web browsers receive <u>HTML</u> documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. <u>HTML</u> describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <imp <> and <input <> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

Markup

HIML markup consists of several key components, including those called tags (and their attributes), character-based data types, character references and entity references. HIML tags most commonly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some represent empty elements and so are unpaired, for example <imp>. The first tag in such a pair is the start tag, and the second is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags).

Another important component is the <u>HTML</u> document type declaration, which triggers standards mode rendering.

The following is an example of the classic "Hello, World!" program:

Tags: CodingScripting head HTML Introduction to HTML Landing Links semantics Structure Text

Рисунок 3



Щоб отримати доступ до матеріалів, відкрийте завдання в програмі Adobe Acrobat Reader.