

HTML



HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE

A LANGUAGE FOR DESCRIBING WEB PAGES

HTML IS NOT A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE, IT IS A MARKUP LANGUAGE

A MARKUP LANGUAGE IS A SET OF MARKUP TAGS

HTML USES MARKUP TAGS TO DESCRIBE WEB PAGES

```
1 <head>  
2   &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&~>  
3   &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&~>  
4   &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&~>  
5   &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&~>  
6 </head>
```

7

8

9

10

HTML

HISTORY

1990: ORIGINAL HTML SPECIFICATION WRITTEN BY PHYSICIST, SIR TIM BERNERS-LEE FOR CROSS-REFERENCING DOCUMENTS

1993: FIRST TEXT-BASED BROWSER, LYNX, RELEASED

1993: MOSAIC BROWSER RELEASED, ADDING IMAGES, NESTED LISTS, FORMS

1994: FIRST WORLD WIDE WEB CONFERENCE HELD IN GENEVA

1994: NETSCAPE IS FORMED

1994: THE WORLD WIDE WEB CONSORTIUM IS FORMED, W3.ORG

HTML

TAG

KEYWORDS SURROUNDED BY ANGLE BRACKETS, FOR EXAMPLE:

`<html>`

HTML TAGS NORMALLY COME IN PAIRS, LIKE

`<h1>` AND `</h1>`

THE FIRST TAG IN A PAIR IS THE START TAG SECOND TAG IS THE END TAG

START AND END TAGS ARE ALSO CALLED OPENING AND CLOSING TAG

HTML

ELEMENT

EVERYTHING FROM THE START TAG TO THE END TAG

EXAMPLE:

`<p>THIS IS A PARAGRAPH.</p>`

START TAG: `<p>`

ELEMENT CONTENT: THIS IS A PARAGRAPH.

END TAG: `</p>`

HTML

WEB PAGES - HTML DOCUMENTS

HTML DOCUMENTS DESCRIBE WEB PAGES

CONTAIN HTML TAGS IN PLAIN TEXT

HTML DOCUMENTS ARE WEB PAGES

RECOMMENDED PLAIN TEXT EDITORS: ATOM AND BRACKETS
(BOTH FREE) OR SUBLIME

HTML

WEB BROWSERS - RENDER HTML DOCUMENTS

READS HTML DOCUMENTS AND DISPLAYS THEM AS WEB PAGES

WEB BROWSERS DO NOT DISPLAY HTML TAGS, BUT USE THEM TO INTERPRET THE CONTENT OF THE PAGE

RECOMMENDED BROWSERS: FIREFOX, CHROME, SAFARI, EDGE

RECOMMENDED BROWSER FOR DEVELOPMENT: FIREFOX OR CHROME



HTML

EXAMPLE - BARE MINIMUM

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
```

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

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

<!DOCTYPE html> TELLS BROWSERS THAT THEY ARE INTERPRETING AN HTML DOCUMENT

TEXT BETWEEN <html> AND </html> DESCRIBES THE WEB PAGE

TEXT BETWEEN <title> AND </title> IS DISPLAYED AS THE PAGE TITLE

<meta charset="UTF-8"> STATES THAT WE ARE USING UNICODE AS OUR CHARACTER SET, WHICH COVERS ALMOST ALL OF THE CHARACTERS AND SYMBOLS IN THE WORLD

TEXT BETWEEN <body> AND </body> IS THE VISIBLE PAGE CONTENT

SFTP

SSH (secure shell) FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL

WEB PAGES ARE USUALLY CREATED “LOCALLY” ON A PERSONAL COMPUTER, THEN UPLOADED TO A WEB SERVER

A WEB PAGE IS NOT PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE UNTIL IT IS PUBLISHED TO A WEB SERVER

AN FTP CLIENT IS USED TO TRANSFER FILES FROM A PERSONAL COMPUTER TO A SERVER

FETCH, WINSCP, CYBERDUCK AND FILEZILLA ARE A FEW GOOD FTP CLIENT OPTIONS

“LOCAL” FILES ARE THOSE ON A PERSONAL COMPUTER

“REMOTE” FILES ARE THOSE ON A WEB SERVER

HTML5

NEW STANDARD FOR HTML

FIRST VERSION PUBLISHED IN 2008

- **NEW ELEMENTS**
- **NEW ATTRIBUTES**
- **FULL CSS3 SUPPORT**
- **VIDEO AND AUDIO**
- **2D/3D GRAPHICS**
- **WEB APPLICATIONS**
- **SMARTPHONE APPS**

HOMEWORK

READ CHAPTERS 3 AND 4

ASSIGNMENT #2 : HTML

DUE THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8 AT MIDNIGHT