



# T.C. İSTANBUL KÜLTÜR ÜNİVERSİTESİ

## COM5005 – WEB PROGRAMMING

### LAB 01 – Introduction to HTML

After completing this Lab, you will be able to

- HTML Define
- HTML Syntax
- HTML Elements and Attributes
- Structure of HTML
- HTML Semantic Elements

## PROCEDURE 1 – HTML Definition ( What is HTML document ?)

- HTML is short for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- HTML consists of tags and plain text with various meanings.
- These codes can only be made meaningful by a Web Browser (Internet Explorer, Firefox).
- The extensions of the files written with this code are usually html or htm.
- HTML can be written in the simplest way with a notepad.

Step 1- Open a notebook and write the following in this notebook and save it as test.html. Then open this file.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>HELLO WORLD!</title>
</head>
<body>
  This is my first page.....
</body>
</html>
```

## PROCEDURE 2 – HTML Tags Definition

The first tag in your HTML document is <html>. This tag tells your browser to run an HTML file. The last tag in your HTML document is </html>. This tells your browser that the HTML file has come to an end.

The part between the <head> and </head> tags contains the header information. Header information is not displayed in the browser window.

The part between the <title> and </title> tags contains the title information of your document. The title is displayed at the top of the browser window.

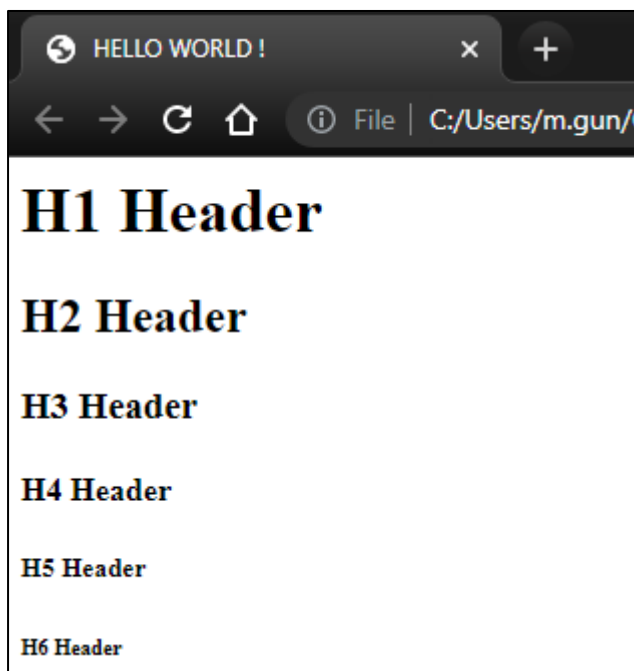
The part between the <body> and </body> tags contains the part that will be displayed in the browser window.

Step 1- **Header.** Headings <H1> to <H6> are our W3C standard headings that are ordered from largest to smallest and that we will use according to their place on the page. An additional line is skipped after these headings.

```
<html>
<head>
  <title> HELLO WORLD !</title>
</head>

<body>
  <h1> H1 Header </h1>
  <h2> H2 Header </h2>
  <h3> H3 Header </h3>
  <h4> H4 Header </h4>
  <h5> H5 Header </h5>
  <h6> H6 Header </h6>
</body>
</html>
```

\*\* Execute the code and review the results.



Step 2 - **Paragraph** refers to the beginning of a new line. We start it with `<p>` and end with `</p>` in HTML. Just like in the heading structure, it automatically skips lines after paragraphs.

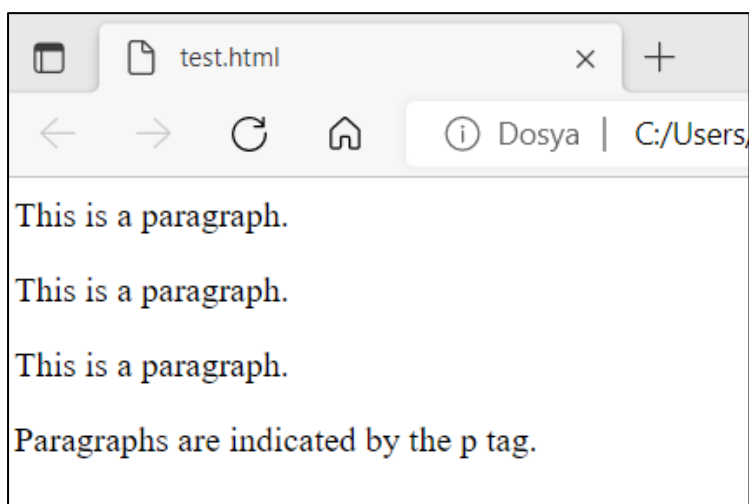
```
<html>
<body>

    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

    <p>Paragraphs are indicated by the p tag.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

\*\* Execute the code and review the results.



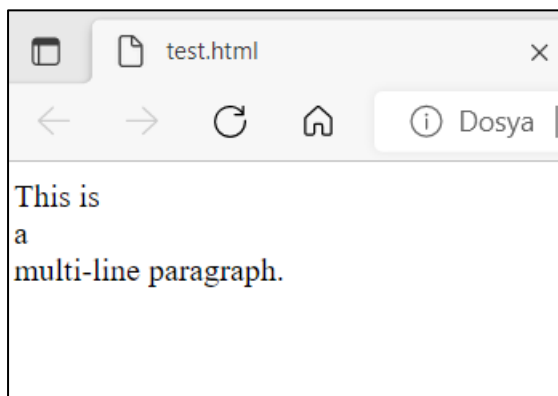
Step 3 – The <br> tag is used to **skip lines**. Note, however, that this tag does not open a new paragraph.

```
<html>
<body>

    <p>This is <br>a <br>multi-line paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

\*\* Execute the code and review the results.



**Note:** You will see that the <br> tag is used as <br /> in many places. Because the <br> tag does not contain an end tag, and this feature breaks the first rule of the next generation HTML (XML and XHTML) language. Therefore, it is recommended to use the <br /> tag.

### PROCEDURE 3 – HTML Tag Attributes.

- HTML tags can have parameters. Parameters allow additional attributes to be added to HTML elements.
- Parameters always come between name/value pairs: name="value".
- Parameters are always specified in the start tag.

Step 1- Parameter Example 1. **Align** property is the page layout property supported on keys such as h1, div, td, p. This value can be **left, right and center**.

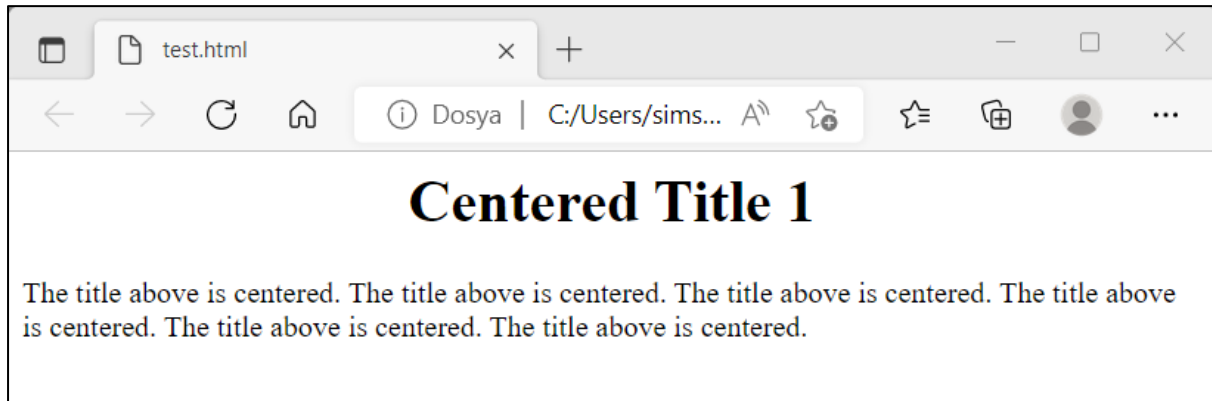
```
<html>
<body>

    <h1 align="center">Centered Title 1</h1>

    <p>The title above is centered. The title above is centered. The title above is centered.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

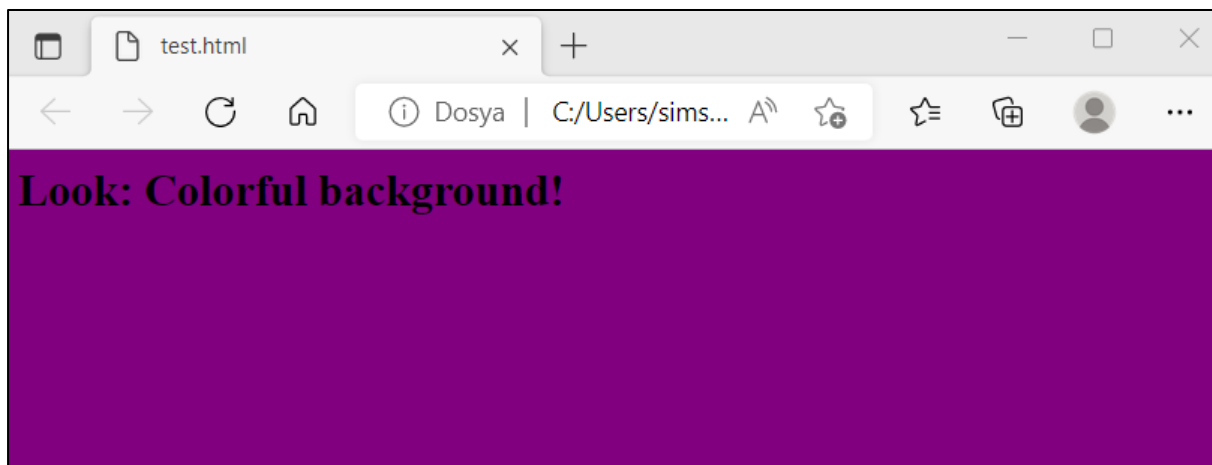
\*\* Execute the code and review the results.



Step 2- Parameter Example 2. Along with specifying the body part, it also indicates that the **background** color will be purple:

```
<html>
<body bgcolor="purple">
    <h2>Look: Colorful background!</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

\*\* Execute the code and review the results.



**Note:** The value of the parameters must always be in quotation marks. Sometimes you can also enclose the entire value in single quotes when double quotes are required inside the value itself.

#### PROCEDURE 4 - HTML Text Formatting.

While formatting the texts in the HTML file (thickness, italicization, emphasis, etc.), we make use of various codes. You can find the most important of them in the list below:

TAG	MEANING
<b>	Bold
<i>	Writing italics
<u>	To write underlined
<del>	Write strikethrough
<sup>	Write the exponent
<sub>	Writing at the bottom line
<big>	Big text
<small>	Small text

Step 1 - All types of text formatting are given in the following examples.

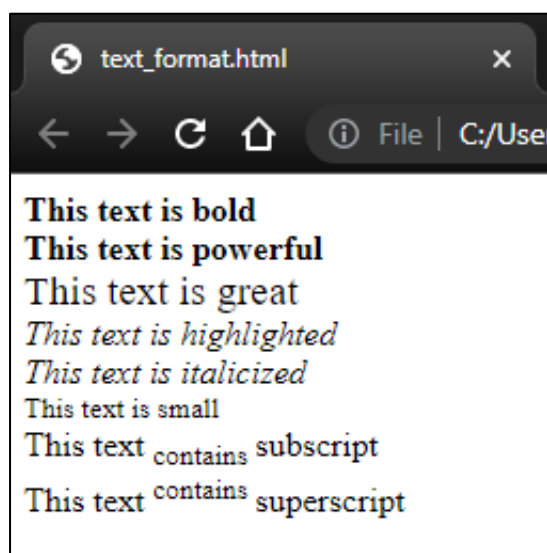
```
<html>
<body>

  <b> This text is bold </b> <br/>
  <strong> This text is powerful </strong> <br/>
  <big> This text is great </big> <br/>
  <em> This text is highlighted </em> <br/>
  <i> This text is italicized </i> <br/>
  <small> This text is small </small> <br/>

  This text <sub> contains </sub> subscript <br/>
  This text <sup> contains </sup> superscript <br/>

</body>
</html>
```

\*\* Execute the code and review the results.



Step 2 - **Font, Font Size and Color Selection.** We use the **<font>** code for this.

```
<html>
<body>

  <font face="Tahoma" size="1" color="red"> This is the 1st sample post.. </font> <br/>
  <font face="Verdana" size="1" color="blue"> This is the 2nd sample post.. </font> <br/>
  <font face="Times New Roman" size="3" color="#2ECC71"> This is the 3rd sample post.. </font> <br/>

</body>
</html>
```

\*\* Execute the code and review the results.



## PROCEDURE 5 - How to add a link to a Web Page?

We do the job of linking in an HTML document with the **<a href="address"> code**. We are ending the linking job with **</a>** so that the word we link is in the middle. In this way, we link to another page or website. You can also create a music file, a zip archive, etc. this way. You can also provide a link.

Step 1- We can link to a page of any site, to another site, to an e-mail address and to a file. Let's examine these:

```
<html>
<body>

  <a href = "test.html"> 1-Click here for Main Page</a> <br/>

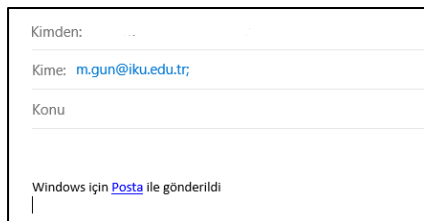
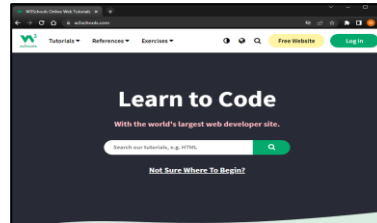
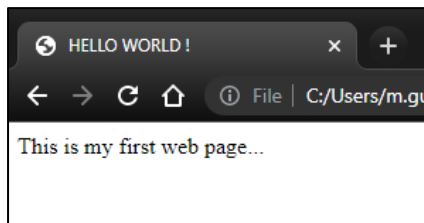
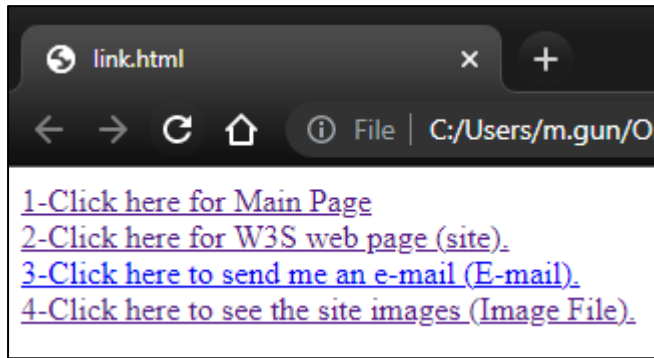
  <a href = "https://www.w3schools.com/"> 2-Click here for W3S web page (site). </a> <br/>

  <a href = "mailto:m.gun@iku.edu.tr"> 3-Click here to send me an e-mail (E-mail). </a> <br/>

  <a href = "https://www.mooc.org/hubfs/web-programming-languages.jpg"> 4-Click here to see the site images (Image File). </a> <br/>

</body>
</html>
```

\*\* Execute the code and review the results.



Step 2 - We add the **target="\_blank"** attribute to our code to Open the Link in a New Window. So, the link will open in a new window, not on our page:

```
<a href="http://site.web.tr/" target="_blank">Click to open our main site on a new page.</a>
```

Step 3 - In some cases (especially long pages) it may be necessary to link to a specific part of the page. We use the **name=" "** property for this. In such cases, the **href=" "** attribute is not used.

```
<a href="#top">Top of Page</a>
```

**\*\* Execute the code and review the results.**

