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# Lab: 1

## Working with markup

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```
<HTML>
...
</HTML>
```

To see markup in action, point your browser to

<https://htmledit.squarefree.com/>,

where you can write some hypertext markup and see how it looks on your browser. The blue box at the top holds the markup, and it can be edited by you! The box below shows how the browser renders the markup. Do the following exercises on the **squarefree** webpage and answer the questions.

1. Insert `<em>` before the word magically and insert `</em>` after the word magically. What did this accomplish? Note: `em` is short for *emphasis*!
2. Copy and paste the following code into the webpage.

```
<p>A list of some common HTML markup
<ol>
  <li><tt>p</tt> is short for <b>p</b>aragraph</li>
  <li><tt>a</tt> is short for <b>a</b>nchor (which can
indicate a link or a place to link to)</li>
  <li><tt>ol</tt> is short for <b>o</b>rdered <b>l</b>ist</li>
  <li><tt>li</tt> is short for <b>l</b>ist <b>i</b>tem</li>
</ol>
```

Notice that markup can be nested -- the `b` and `/b` tags above are inside the `li` and `/li` tags, which are between the `ol` and `/ol` tags.</p>

3. What happens to text between the `<b>` and `</b>` tags?
4. What happens to text between the `<tt>` and `</tt>` tags?
5. Now change the `<ol>` and `</ol>` tags to `<ul>` and `</ul>` tags. What happens to the displayed page (in the white box)? Note: `ul` is short for **u**nordered list.
6. Notice how the `b` and `/b` tags in the last sentence are missing the usual angle brackets? What happens if you put them in?

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7. This is a problem in all markup languages – some characters have special meaning. In HTML there are so-called escape characters to work around this issue. Google the phrase “html escape characters” and see if you can re-write the last sentence so that things **look like** a tag, but don’t **act like** a tag!