LAB 1

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

What You Will Learn

- How to create HTML documents
- Basic HTML structure
- How to creating hyperlinks
- How to add images to a web page
- HTML5 semantic tags

Now we are ready to create our first web page.

Exercise 3.. — FIRST WEB PAGE

1   Create a new HTML document with the following content:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Share Your Travels -- New York - Central Park</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Share Your Travels</h1>
    <h2>New York - Central Park</h2>

    <h3>Description</h3>
    <p>Photo by Randy Connolly</p>
    <p>This photo of Conservatory Pond in Central Park New York City was
    taken on October 22, 2011 with a Canon EOS 30D camera.
    </p>

    <h3>Reviews</h3>
    <div>
        <p>By Ricardo on September 15, 2012</p>
        <p>Easy on the HDR buddy.</p>
    </div>
    <hr/>
</body>
</html>
```

2   Save your file as `lab01-exercise01.html` and test file in browser. The result should look similar to that shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 – Exercise 1 Complete

LINKING

Hyperlinks are an essential feature of any web page. Links are created via the anchor (`<a>`) element.

1   Open `lab03-exercise01.html` and add the following bolded text:

```
<p>This photo of Conservatory Pond in
<a href="http://www.centralpark.com/">Central Park</a> in New York City was
taken on October 22, 2011 with a Canon EOS 30D camera.
</p>
```

This will create an external link.

2   Save changes and test in browser.

3   Modify the document by adding the following link and test.

```
<p>This photo of Conservatory Pond in
<a href="http://www.centralpark.com/">Central Park</a> in
<a href="newyork.html">New York City</a> was
taken on October 22, 2011 with a Canon EOS 30D camera.
```

This will create a relative link (i.e., a link to another page in the same web site).

ADDING IMAGES

Exercise 3.. — ADDING IMAGES

1 Add the following tag to your file from the previous exercise and then test:

```
<img src="images/central-park.jpg" alt="Central Park" />
<h3>Reviews</h3>
```

This instructs the browser to display the file central-park.jpg which is found in the images subfolder.

2 Modify the image tag as follows and test (be sure to move your mouse over the image).

```
<img src="images/central-park.jpg" alt="Central Park"
    title="Central Park" />
```

The title attribute is used to display a tooltip; Internet Explorer, also displays the content of the alt attribute in a tooltip if there is no title attribute specified.

6 Add the following after the Central Park image:

```
<a href="images/large-central-park.jpg"><img src="images/central-park.jpg"
    alt="Central Park" title="Central Park"/></a>
<p>Share:
  <img src="images/social/email_16.png" alt="Email this to someone" />
  <img src="images/social/rss_16.png" alt="Syndicated content" />
  <img src="images/social/twitter_16.png" alt="Share this on Twitter" />
</p>
```

Notice that images are by default inline content in that they exist in the same flow as text.

7 Remove the returns between each `<img>` tag, as shown below, and then test.

```
<p>Share:
<img src="images/social/email_16.png" alt="Email this to someone" /><img
src="images/social/rss_16.png" alt="Syndicated content" /><img src=
"images/social/twitter_16.png" alt="Share this on Twitter" />
</p>
```

Notice that the browser interprets each (or multiple ones in a row) carriage return in the HTML as a single space, as shown in Figure 3.2.

Share: ✉ 🔊 🇪   With spaces or returns between tags

versus

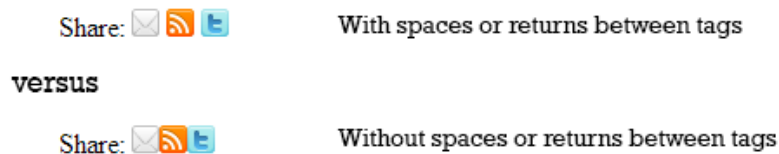Share: ✉🔊🇪   Without spaces or returns between tags

Figure 3.2 – Carriage return treated as a space

LIST BASICS

Lists are a way of organizing information. HTML supports several different types of list: definition lists, ordered lists, and unordered lists.

EXERCISE 3.. — MAKING A LIST

1 Open `lab01-exercise01.html` and add the following bolded text:

```
<body>
    <h1>Share Your Travels</h1>
    <h2>New York - Central Park</h2>
    <ul>
        <li>Description</li>
        <li>Reviews</li>
    </ul>
    <h3>Description</h3>
```

*This will add an unordered list to your page. **Notice that it is a lowercase L not the number 1 in these new tags**.*

Also, the indenting shown in the list above doesn't affect the output in the browser. It is added to make the markup more readable for us, the developers.

2 Save and test.

3 Change the `<ul>` and `</ul>` to `<ol>` and `</ol>` and then test in browser.

This will change the list to an ordered list.

4 Change the list back to an unordered list.

It is common practice to create a list of related links. The next exercise demonstrates this technique.

Exercise 3.. — LINKING WITH LISTS

1 Continue working with `lab01-exercise01.html` and add the following to the list and test:

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="#">Description</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Reviews</a></li>
</ul>
```

Notice the target for the links (i.e., `href="#"`). The # simply indicates the current page (i.e., it goes nowhere). This is a common technique for showing links whose destinations are not yet known.

2   Modify the list as follows:

```
<ul>
   <li><a href="#description">Description</a></li>
   <li><a href="#reviews">Reviews</a></li>
</ul>
```

These are now references to anchors on the existing page, which we will add in the next step.

3   Add the following anchors to your document as shown below.

```
<ul>
   <li><a href="#description">Description</a></li>
   <li><a href="#reviews">Reviews</a></li>
</ul>
<h3 id="description">Description</h3>
<p>Photo by Randy Connolly</p>
<p>This photo of Conservatory Pond in
<a href="http://www.centralpark.com/">Central Park</a> in
<a href="newyork.html">New York City</a> was
taken on October 22, 2011 with a Canon EOS 30D camera.
   </p>

<h3 id="reviews">Reviews</h3>
<div>
   <p>By Ricardo on September 15, 2012</p>
   <p>Easy on the HDR buddy.</p>
</div>
```

4   Test by clicking on links in bulleted list.

You may need to shrink the vertical size of your browser to see these relative links work.