Period 1	
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# Introduction to HTML

Your Tasks
<ul><li>Define key vocabulary</li><li>Write code to create an HTML page</li></ul>
Explore heading elements
Explore text formatting elements
☐ Debug HTML tag errors
Receive credit for this lab guide
□ Define key vocabulary
HTML
Hypertext Markup Language, a standardized system for tagging text files to achieve font, color,
graphic, and hyperlink effects on World Wide Web pages.
HTML Element
type of HTML document component, one of several types of HTML nodes.
HTML Tag
a set of characters constituting a formatted command for a Web page.
<head> </head> section
header section of the html page
<body> </body> section
The body of the html page

#### □ Write code to create an HTML page

#### HTML page structure

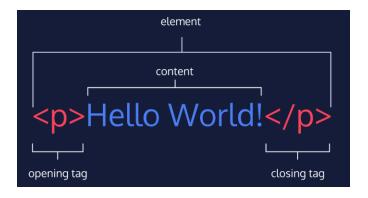
The image to the write shows the basic parts of an HTML page. It is broken down in to two sections: A head and a body. Notice that both of these sections are within another "html" section.

Information in the head section of the page are not displayed to the user. This section typically contains metadata and links to external resources needed to make the page run properly.

What appears in the body section however, is displayed on the users browser. This content is organized in elements.

#### Elements

An example of a paragraph element is shown below,





The diagram above displays an HTML paragraph element. As we can see, the paragraph element is made up of:

- An opening tag ()
- The content ("Hello World!" text)
- A closing tag ()

#### Page title

As aforementioned, the head section contains metadata for the page. Metadata is information about the page that isn't displayed directly on the web page. Unlike the information inside of the <body> tag, the metadata in the head is information about the page itself.

If you navigate to a website for example, you will notice the tab in which the page is displayed contains specific text related to the page.

For example, if you navigate to <a href="http://w3schools.com">http://w3schools.com</a>, the following text is displayed in the tab,



The specific text displayed in the tab for a page is specified in the <title> tag. The <title> tag is always inside of the <head></head> section.

```
<head>
<title>My Awesome Website!</title>
</head>
```

## □ Explore heading elements

So far, we have seen how to organize content into paragraphs. Another way HTML allows you to organize your code is by using heading elements. A heading is a short piece of text that goes at the top of a section of content, like a title. There a different sizes of headings in HTML. These are designated with the following tags: <h1></h1>, <h2></h2>, <h3></h3>, <h4></h4>, <h5></h6>

When the code below is ran, the output to the right is displayed.

Code	Output
<h1>h1 headers are Really Big</h1>	h1 headers are Really Big
<h2>Smaller than h1</h2>	Smaller than h1
<h3>Smaller than h2</h3>	Smaller than h2
<h4>Smaller than h3</h4>	Smaller than h3
<h5>Smaller than h4</h5>	Smaller than h4
<h6>Smaller than h5</h6>	Smaller than h5
· ·	

Write code that could be used to create the following output,		
Output	Code	
Header ???	<h2>??? </h2>	
	<h4> ??? </h4>	
Header ???	<h3>???</h3>	
Header ???	<h1>???</h1>	
Header ???		

Predict the output of the following code. Do your best to write the font sizes relative to one another.

Code Output

# My Hobbies

## Soccer

## 5 years

Soccer is awesome

## Cooking

## 2 years

I love cooking

#### □ Explore text formatting elements

Sometimes there is a need to change text by making it appear bold, italicized, subscripted, or superscripted, etc. HTML has many tags which enable us to customize our text. The following illustrates many such tags.

#### Code Output **Examples of Formatted Text** <title>Text Formatting</title> Hello GeeksforGeeks <h1>Examples of Formatted Text</h1> Hello GeeksforGeeks Hello GeeksforGeeks <b>Hello GeeksforGeeks</b> Hello GeeksforGeeks <strong>Hello GeeksforGeeks</strong> Hello GeeksforGeeks Hello GeeksforGeeks <mark>Hello GeeksforGeeks</mark> Hello GeeksforGeeks Hello <sub>GeeksforGeeks</sub> <small>Hello GeeksforGeeks</small> Hello GeeksforGeeks <del>Hello GeeksforGeeks</del> <ins>Hello GeeksforGeeks</ins>Here is a quote from WWF's website: Hello GeeksforGeeks Hello GeeksforGeeks For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, Hello GeeksforGeeks WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally. Hello GeeksforGeeks Hello GeeksforGeeks kp>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q> Here is a quote from WWF's website: The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948. For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United Written by John Doe. <br> States and close to 5 million globally. Visit us at:<br Example.com<br WWF's goal is to: "Build a future where people live in harmony with nature." Box 564, Disneyland<br/> The WHO was founded in 1948. Written by John Doe. Visit us at: Example.com Box 564, Disneyland USA

It is impossible to memorize all the possible tags for formatting text. Moreover, new tags are always being incorporated into the HTML library.

Below is a link to an excellent resource that defines the HTML tags,

https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp

Some of the more common tags are below,

Tag	Result	Tag	Result
<b></b>	Bold text	<small></small>	Small text
<strong></strong>	Important/Bold text	<delete></delete>	Deleted/Strikethrough text
<i>&gt;</i>	Italic text	<ins></ins>	Inserted/Underlined
<em> Emphasized/Italic text <sup></sup></em>		<sup></sup>	Subscript text
<mark></mark>	Marked/Highlighted text	<sup></sup>	Superscipt text
	Line break (NOTE: This tag does not need a close tag)		

The above tags are illustrated below,

Code	Output
<h1>Text Tags</h1>	Text Tags
paragraph	paragraph
<strong>bold</strong>	bold
<mark>highlight</mark> number <sup>superscript</sup>	italicized  highlight  number <sup>superscript</sup>
<del>strikethrough</del>	letter <sub>subscript</sub> <del>strikethrough</del> <u>Hello GeeksforGeeks</u>

Write code that could be used to create the following output. Use the link <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp">https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp</a> as resource as necessary.

Output	Code
Things I have learned	<h1> Things I have learned </h1>
Binary numbers	Binary numbers
How the internet works	<strong> How the internet works </strong>
Internet Protocols	<em> Internet Protocols </em>
HTML	<mark> HTML </mark>
6.022 x 10- <sup>23</sup>	<del> 6.022 x 10<sup>23 </sup></del>

Refer to the tags below to predict the output of the following code.

## Code

#### Output

# **Chemistry Reactions**

H2 +H2 -> H2O KClO3 -> KCl + O2

## **Constants**

1 mole -6.022 x 10^23

e charge - -1.602 x 10^-19 coulomb

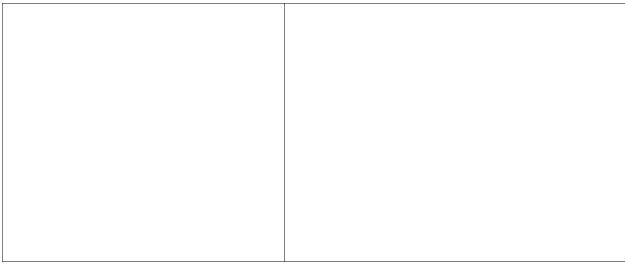
### □ Debug HTML tag errors

Debugging code is an important skill in computer science. Common errors that occur when you are coding in HTML is forgetting to close a tag. Or simply typing something you did not intend to. Consider the example below,

<h1>h1 headers are Really Big</h1>	Code	Output
<pre><h2>Smaller than h1</h2> <h3>Smaller than h2 <h4>Smaller than h3&lt;</h4> <h5>Smaller than h4<h5>&gt; <h6>Smaller than h5</h6>  Smaller than h3</h5></h5></h3></pre> Smaller than h3 Smaller than h3 Smaller than h3 Smaller than h3	<pre><h2>Smaller than h1</h2> <h3>Smaller than h2 <h4>Smaller than h3&lt;</h4> <h5>Smaller than h4&lt;<h5>&gt;</h5></h5></h3></pre>	Smaller than h2 Smaller than h3< Smaller than h4

Notice that the h5 header did not display and we extra less than and greater than signs in the text.

F	Find the errors and circle them. Then, write the code correctly.	
F	Find the errors	Write the corrected code
4	<h1>h1 headers are Really Big</h1> h2>Header 2< <h3>Header 3<!--3--></h3>	<h2> Header 2 </h2>
· ·	Aparagraph Aparagraph Another paragraph <h4>Header 4&lt;</h4> <h5>Header 5<h5>&gt; <h1>Header 1</h1></h5></h5>	Another paragraph <h4> Header 4 </h4> <h5> Header 5 </h5>
<u></u>		<h1> Header 1 </h1>



```
Find the errors and circle them. Then, write the code correctly.
Find the errors
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
  <body>
<h1><ins>Chemistry Reactions</h1>
    H<sub>2</sub> + 0<sub>2</sup> --> H<sub>2</sub>0
    KClO<sub>3</sub> --> KCl + O<sub>2<sub>
<h1><ins>Constants</ins</h1>
1 mole = 6.022 x 10<sup>23
e charge = -1.602 \times 10 < sup > -19 < sup > coulomb 
  <body>
</head>
</html>
Write the corrected code
   <h1><ins>Chemistry Reactions</ins></h1>
    H<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>2</sup> --> H<sub>2</sub>O
    KClO<sub>3</sub>--> KCl + O<sub>2<sub>
    1 mole = 6.022 x 10<sup>23</sub>
```

### □ Receive Credit for this lab guide

Submit this portion of the lab to Pluska to receive credit for the lab guide.