HTML Lesson#1

Introducing The World Wide Web

The internet is a structure of interconnected computers. It is basically a huge computer network. The internet has existed in various forms since the 1950s – used by the military and academics in universities. The **World Wide Web** gave ordinary people and businesses the ability to use the internet. **HTML** was invented by Tim Berners-Lee. Netscape brought the browser to ordinary people.

The web is one way to use the internet. You can also use:

iTunes, Skype, Steam, WhatsApp, Netflix, Shazam, DropBox, etc.

The web consists of a number of web pages that are **hyperlinked**. Hyperlink means you click on a link and it takes you to another one. The web would be useless without hyperlinks. The web also lets you view images and use multimedia.

The base language of the internet is HTML **(Hypertext Markup Language.)** Any text, images or multimedia that you use on a web page must be surrounded by code that describes the function of what has to be done. For instance, if you want the word cat on your web page to be bold, you would write the code like this:

<B>Cat</B>

The <B> says start making everything bold and the ending tag </B> says stop making it bold.

Web Browsers are used to surf the net. The most common browser is Google Chrome, but Firefox, Edge, Safari, and Opera have hundreds of millions of users.

Tim Berners-Lee's initial vision was to make the pages on the web look like standard word processing documents that were hyperlinked. In the early days, web pages were text only. The browser Netscape quickly allowed for images and the use of Javascript (which allows changes to be made to a page after it loads). Very quickly, powerful server languages such as ASP, JSP, PHP, Java, and Perl allowed for more powerful web applications and Shockwave and Flash ushered in multimedia. Now, hundreds of web technologies abound.

Browser as a Parser

When you type in a **URL (Uniform Resource Locator,)** or click on a link, you are asking a server (somewhere in the world,) to send the HTML, CSS and Javascript code of the web page you want to view, to your computer. Your browser reads the code, makes sense of it and then puts the page on your screen. Your browser and computer have to do a lot of work!

HTML Lesson#2 – Lets Make A Simple Web Page.

Two components of a web page:

content – information

Tag – how the content looks

An HTML element usually consists of a **start** tag and **end** tag, with the content inserted in between:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

My first paragraph.

Web Page Structure

<html> <head> <title></title> </head> <body> </body> </html>	<head> page information and most JavaScript. <title>text appears on the top left of the browser window. <body> has content & html tags

Common Tags

<h1>,<h2>…<h6>	Headings of various sizes H1 is the largest.
	Centre
	Paragraph (double space)
 	Break (single space) (empty – no closing tag)
	Italics
	Bold

<u></u>	Underline

HTML Lesson#3 - Inserting A Graphic

Most common image formats on the web?

GIF	JPEG	PNG
- 256 Colours - easily compress to small size - be transparent or animated - good for simple graphics - less quality	- 16 million colours - allows you to trade off quality for file size - not good for graphics with simple colours	-"Patent less" answer to the GIF -slightly better compression -does not lose quality as it is copied /modified

The Image Tag

```
<body>
<img src="cat.gif"><BR>
<img src="www.dog.gif " WIDTH="40" HEIGHT="80">
</body>
```

*** img tag is empty (no closing tag needed)**

*** source can be local (cat) or online (dog)**

*** change the width and height attributes of an image inside img tag**

HTML Lesson#4 - Horizontal Rule Tag, Nesting and Combining Tags

Horizontal Rule

<hr> places a line across the screen. (empty tag)

```
<hr size="5" width="50%" align="center"  noshade>
```

size= in pixels

width= in pixels or percent

align = left, right, center

noshade = one solid color

Nesting Example

<h1>This school is cool.</h1>
Tag order is important here.

Combining Example

type your content
Combines the paragraph tag and text alignment. Not all tags can be combined.
Try combining p & title, or img and title

HTML Lesson#5 Hyperlinks

URL (Uniform Resource Locator). A URL describes where a file is located on the internet:
http://www.google.ca/people/images/oprah.html

Transfer protocol = http://www

host = google.ca (where info is stored)

directory = people/images (files on host server)

file = oprah.html (name of the page)

Local links =
two(local)

Remote links=
Go(remote)

Comment Tag=
<!-- HTML comment…this is what I did in my code -->

Anchors: Linking Within The Same Page

<!--lines of code-->Go to the top of the page

HTML Lesson#6 - Creating Lists (dot jots or numbered lists)

Dot jots are unordered lists. Numbered lists are ordered lists.

Example #1 Ordered List With Numbers

Favourite Animals - bats - snakes 	= ordered list = list item.

Example #2 Unordered List

Favourite Animals <!--can write on one line --> - bats - snakes	unordered list = list item

You can also nest lists, so you can have a list within a list.

HTML Lesson#7 Symbols & Body Attributes

There hundreds of little HTML code snippets to represent non alphanumeric characters. **They are called symbols.**

© is Copyright© (google for more)