

# HTML

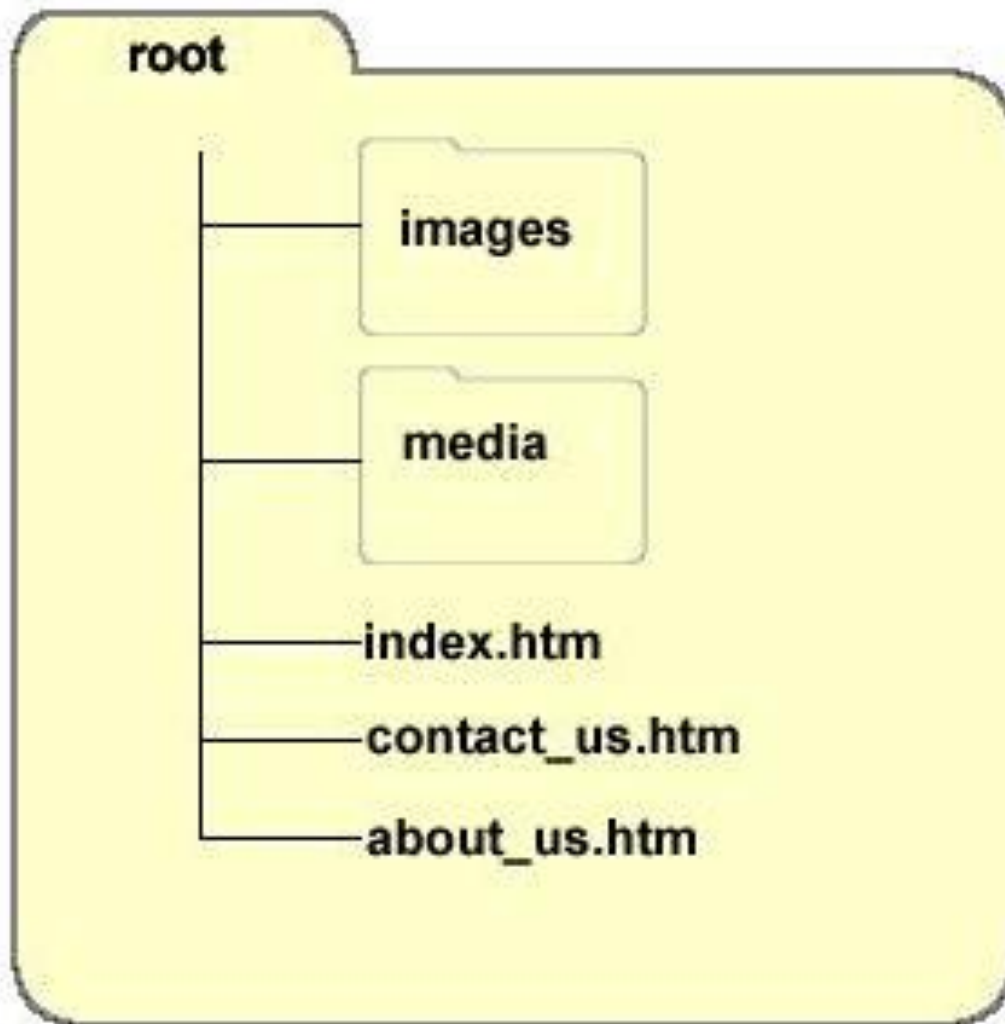
**Web Tabanlı Windows  
Programlama**

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# HTML

- HTML (Hyper-Text Markup Language) and XHTML (Extensible HTML) are composed of tags, i.e. commands in angle-brackets (< >).
- HTML tags are case-insensitive, that is, it doesn't matter whether you type them in upper or lower case.
- Static (html) vs. dynamic (ASP, JSP, etc...)
- However, in XHTML tags need to be lower case, so it is a good idea to get into the habit of always using lower case.

# Directory Structure



# Tags

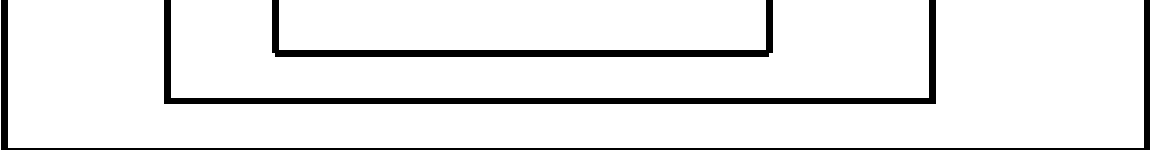
```
<tag> ... </tag>
```

- The <tag> indicates the beginning of a tag-pair, and the </tag> indicates the end. (The three dots indicate an arbitrary amount of content between the tags.)
- These pairs define **containers**. **Any content within a container has the rules** of that container applied to it.
- For example, the text within a "boldface container" would be boldfaced.
- Similarly, paragraphs are defined using a "paragraph container."

# Tags

- Thinking of tag-sets as containers will help in another way: it will help you remember that tags should always be balanced.
- In other words, you should keep containers nested within each other, just as you would have to do in the real world.
- HTML does not enforce this, but XHTML does.

`<P><B><I>bold italic</I></B></P>`



The diagram illustrates the nesting of HTML tags. It shows three levels of nesting: the innermost level is the italic tag (<I> and </I>) enclosing the text 'bold italic'; the middle level is the bold tag (<B> and </B>) enclosing the italicized text; and the outermost level is the paragraph tag (<P> and </P>) enclosing the bold and italicized text. Each level is represented by a horizontal line with vertical end caps, showing how the tags are nested within each other.

# Tags

- Some commands do not consist of a begin and end tag, but just of a single tag.
- In XHTML, there is a special notation for single tags, with the “/” behind the command name: **<tag/>**

# !DOCTYPE

- The first tag in an HTML document is the “!DOCTYPE” tag. It looks like this (or similar):

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"  
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

- This says that the document is written in HTML, version 4.01, and that all requirements of HTML 4.01 are strictly adhered to.

# HTML Document

- The “body” contains the actual content of your web page.
- The “head” contains all of the document's header information like the web document's title and information about the document itself.
- This is an important point for search engines.

```
<html>  
  <head>  
  
  </head>  
  <body>  
  
  </body>  
</html>
```



# Paragraphs and line breaks

- To create an empty line between two blocks of text, you need to label those text blocks (or paragraphs) with the paragraph marker “p”.

| This Code  | Would Display                               |
|--|---|
| <code>&lt;p&gt;This &lt;br&gt; is a para&lt;br&gt; graph with<br/>line breaks&lt;/p&gt;</code> | This<br>is a para<br>graph with line breaks |

# Paragraphs and line breaks

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is my very first HTML document</title>

    <meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html;
      charset=ISO-8859-1">

  </head>
  <body>
    <p> Here is where the actual content of the page goes.
    Note that it does not matter where I start a new line...

    or wether I leave space between two lines. </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

# HTML Elements

- Physical Markup (<b>, <i>, ...)
- Logical Markup (<strong>, <em>, ...)

# HTML Elements

```
<b>This text is bold</b> <br>  
<strong> This text is strong </strong> <br>  
<i>This text is italic</i> <br>  
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
```

```
<p>
```

```
An example for subscript: H<sub>2</sub>O <br>
```

```
An example for superscript: x<sup>2</sup>
```

```
</p>
```

**This text is bold**

**This text is strong**

*This text is italic*

*This text is emphasized*

An example for subscript: H<sub>2</sub>O

An example for superscript: x<sup>2</sup>

# HTML Elements

- While “b” (for “bold”) and “i” (for “italics”) are *physical markups* (they prescribe the look of the text), the markups “strong” and “em” (for “emphasized”) are *logical markups, i.e. they rather describe the idea behind the look.*

# Comments in HTML

| This Code   | Would Display                                   |
|---|---|
| <pre>&lt;p&gt; This html comment would &lt;!-- This<br/>is a comment --&gt; be displayed like<br/>this.&lt;/p&gt;</pre> | This HTML comment would be displayed like this. |

# Headings

- HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a heading.

**<h1>This is a heading</h1>**

**<h2>This is a heading</h2>**

**<h3>This is a heading</h3>**

**<h4>This is a heading</h4>**

**<h5>This is a heading</h5>**

**<h6> This is a heading</h6>**

# Special characters

- Certain characters, such as the angle-brackets (< >), the ampersand (&) and others are reserved by HTML to represent special things.
- Commands for special characters consist of three parts:
  - a leading ampersand character, (&),
  - the name of the entity (in ascii characters)
  - a terminating semicolon (;).



|         |   |
|---------|---|
| <       | <b>&amp;lt;</b> (for “lower than”)      |
| >       | <b>&amp;gt;</b> (for “greater than”)    |
| &       | <b>&amp;amp;</b> (for “ampersand”)      |
| ä       | <b>&amp;auml;</b> (for “a umlaut”)      |
| ö, ü    | <b>&amp;ouml; &amp;uuml;</b>            |
| Ä, Ö, Ü | <b>&amp;Auml; &amp;Ouml; &amp;Uuml;</b> |
| €       | <b>&amp;euro;</b>                       |
| ©       | <b>&amp;copy;</b>                       |

# Non-breaking Space

| This Code   | Would Display                   |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;p&gt; This code<br/>as this.&lt;/p&gt;</code> | This code would appear as this. |

| This Code   | Would Display                                   |
|---|---|
| <code>&lt;p&gt; This code &amp;nbsp;&amp;nbsp;&amp;nbsp;&amp;nbsp; would appear with three extra spaces.&lt;/p&gt;</code> | This code would appear with three extra spaces. |

# Formatting text with Attributes

```
<p style="text-align:center"> a centered paragraph </p>  
<p style="text-align:right"> a paragraph aligned right </p>
```

- This particular attribute “style” is our first example of CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) technology. Style sheets allow you to specify the presentation (look) of your text.

# Changing fonts

```
<p style="font-size:250%">Pretty large text</p>  
<p style="font-size:50%">Pretty small text</p>
```

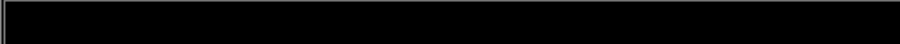








```
<p> This text is in normal size. Now,  
<span style="font-size:250%">this is large</span> and now we go  
back to normal size. </p>
```

```
<span style="font-family:Arial,Verdana,Helvetica">nice  
font...</span>
```

# Colors

```
<span style="color:red">red text</span>
```

```
<p style="color:#FF00FF">WOW! This is pink</p>  
<p style="color:rgb(255,0,255)">This is pink, too!</p>
```

| Color  | Color HEX | Color RGB        |
|--|-----------|------------------|
|    | #000000   | rgb(0,0,0)       |
|   | #FF0000   | rgb(255,0,0)     |
|  | #00FF00   | rgb(0,255,0)     |
|  | #0000FF   | rgb(0,0,255)     |
|  | #FFFF00   | rgb(255,255,0)   |
|  | #00FFFF   | rgb(0,255,255)   |
|  | #FF00FF   | rgb(255,0,255)   |
|  | #C0C0C0   | rgb(192,192,192) |
|  | #FFFFFF   | rgb(255,255,255) |

# Images

- Generally speaking, JPEG is best for photographs and other smoothly varying images, while GIF and PNG are good for graphics art involving flat areas of color, lines and text.

```

```

# Hyperlinks

- HTML uses the `<a>` anchor tag to create a link to another document or web page.
- **The Anchor Tag and the Href Attribute :**

| This Code  | Would Display                                     |
|--|---|
| <code>&lt;a href="http://www.austincc.edu/"&gt;Visit ACC!&lt;/a&gt;</code> | <a href="http://www.austincc.edu/">Visit ACC!</a> |

```
<a href=http://www.austincc.edu/ target="_blank">Visit ACC!</a>
```

# Lists

- Ordered vs. Unordered Lists

| This Code   | Would Display   |
|---|---|
| <pre>&lt;ul&gt;<br/>&lt;li&gt;Coffee&lt;/li&gt;<br/>&lt;li&gt;Milk&lt;/li&gt;<br/>&lt;/ul&gt;</pre> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Coffee</li><li>▪ Milk</li></ul> |

| This Code   | Would Display   |
|---|---|
| <pre>&lt;ol&gt;<br/>&lt;li&gt;Coffee&lt;/li&gt;<br/>&lt;li&gt;Milk&lt;/li&gt;<br/>&lt;/ol&gt;</pre> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Coffee</li><li>2. Milk</li></ol> |



# Tables

- Tables are defined with the `<table>` tag. A table is divided into rows (with the `<tr>` tag for “table rows”), and each row is divided into data cells (with the `<td>` tag for “table data”).
- A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, tables, etc.

# Tables

```
<table border="1">  
<tr>  
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>  
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>  
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

How it looks in a browser:

|               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| row 1, cell 1 | row 1, cell 2 |
| row 2, cell 1 | row 2, cell 2 |

# Links

- [http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_basic.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_basic.asp)
- <http://www.htmldog.com/guides/html/beginner/>
- <http://www.codecademy.com/tracks/web>