

CoderDojo, Greystones

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Starter Checklist

- ✓ A working laptop.
- ✓ Wifi Access
 - Have you connected to the network and checked that you can ‘see the web’?
- ✓ You will need to have the following applications installed.
 - Google Chrome (browser)
 - Komodo Edit (text editor)

What you will learn today

- ✓ Programming web pages = writing HTML.
- ✓ Building your first web page from scratch.
- ✓ Adding text, pictures, video, maps, lists, links.

The Magic of Code

Computer programming is like magic. No, really!



What are computer programmes anyway?

- ✓ They are just pieces of text that contain instructions that a computer can understand.
- ✓ The instructions are written in English, so the words will look familiar to you...
- ✓ ... and each line of the programme is like a sentence that tells the computer to do something.

Getting Started

Browsers & Editors

Browsers

- ✓ You all know what browsers are...
 - ... they are another type of application, this time for viewing web pages, including the web pages that you will create.

- ✓ We'll use Google Chrome.



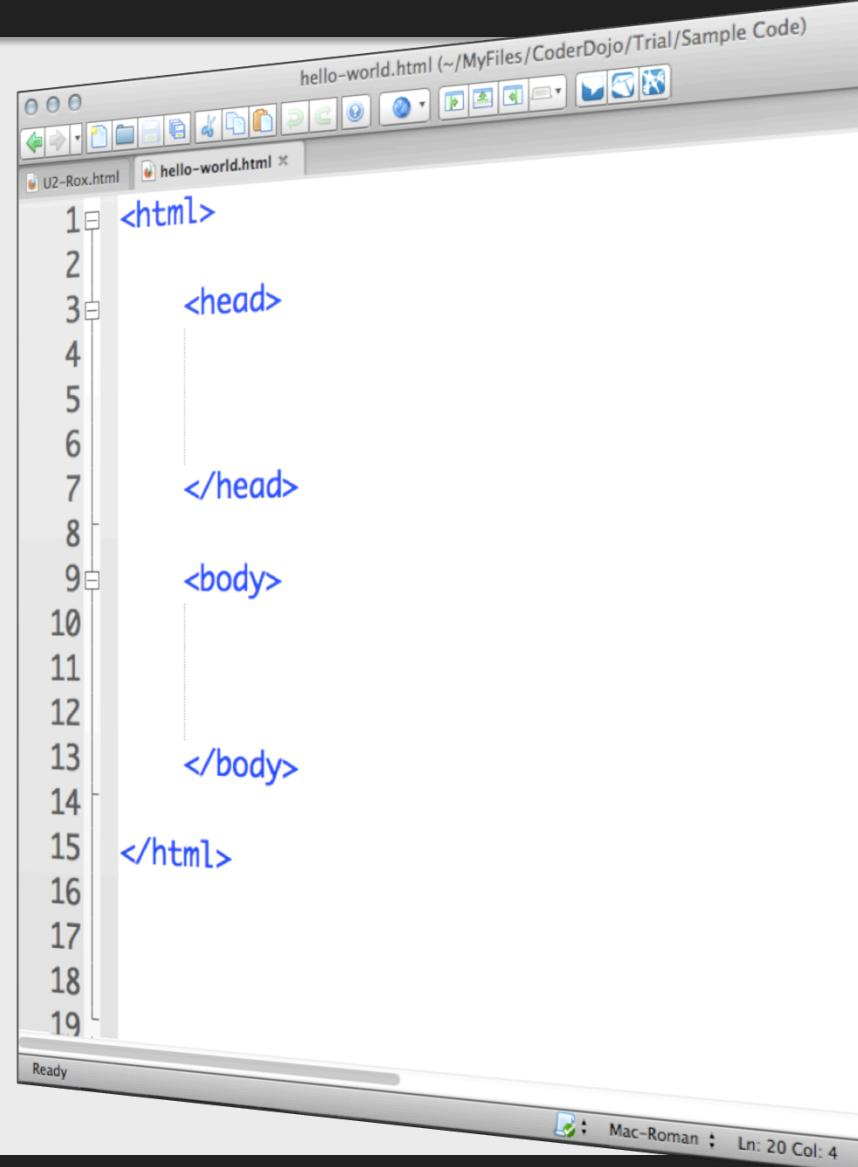
Text Editor

✓ What is a Text Editor?

- It's a application for creating/editing/saving files of text.
- Create/edit/save files.
- We will be using a text editor to write our programmes.

✓ We will use Komodo Edit

- Free to [download](#) and use.



A screenshot of the Komodo Edit text editor interface. The title bar shows 'hello-world.html (~/MyFiles/CoderDojo/Trial/Sample Code)'. The main window displays the following HTML code:

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

The code is color-coded: blue for tags like <html>, <head>, <body>, and </html>, and black for punctuation and whitespace. The editor has a vertical line on the left numbered 1 through 19, corresponding to each line of code. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'Mac-Roman : Ln: 20 Col: 4'.

The screenshot shows the ActiveState website's homepage. At the top, there are links for 'Developer Tools', 'Languages', 'Support', and 'Blog'. Below the header, there are 'Sign In', 'Cart', 'Contact Us', and 'Search' buttons. A large 'Download Now' button is prominently displayed, with an orange arrow pointing towards it from the text above. Below the button, there is a link 'Try Komodo IDE'. The main content area features a heading 'Free Code Editor for Windows, Mac and Linux' and a paragraph describing Komodo Edit as a fast, smart, free and open-source code editor. It highlights features like syntax coloring, folding, background syntax checking, and intelligent auto-complete. A screenshot of the Komodo IDE interface is shown on the left, displaying a code editor with multiple tabs and a toolbar. At the bottom, there is a section titled 'What's New in Komodo Edit 7' with a brief summary of its features.

Developer Tools

Languages Support Blog

Sign In Cart Contact Us Search

Download Now

Try Komodo IDE

Free Code Editor for Windows, Mac and Linux

Komodo Edit is a fast, smart, free and open-source code editor. Switching your trusty code editor is hard, but give Komodo Edit (or its big brother Komodo IDE) a try: it'll be worth your while.

Windows, Mac, Linux? Yes. PHP, Python, Ruby, JavaScript, Perl, Tcl, XML, HTML 5, CSS 3? Yes, with (customizable) syntax coloring, folding, background syntax checking, and intelligent auto-complete and calltips. What else? *Fast Open* (no more slow poking around for files); remote file editing; Vi keybindings (good ones); and a *Toolbox* with shell command integration, macros and code snippets—all wrapped around a sweet editor and Firefox-style extensibility.

more of Komodo's features »

What's New in Komodo Edit 7

Komodo Edit 7 adds improved syntax checking, support for Node.js, CoffeeScript, LESS, SCSS, EJS and epMojo, better auto-complete, and is faster than ever, running on Mozilla 7.0.

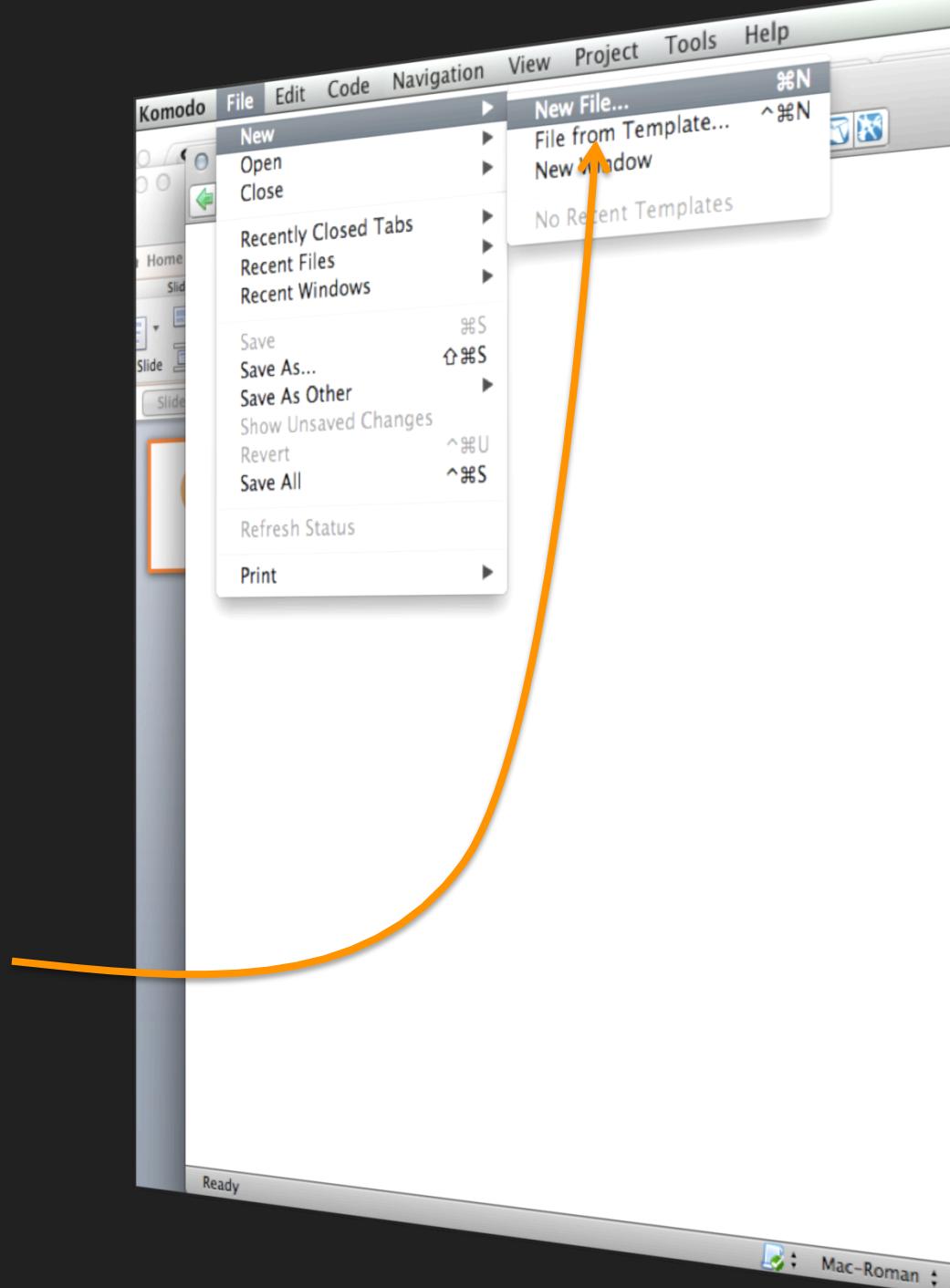
Upgrade to Komodo IDE?

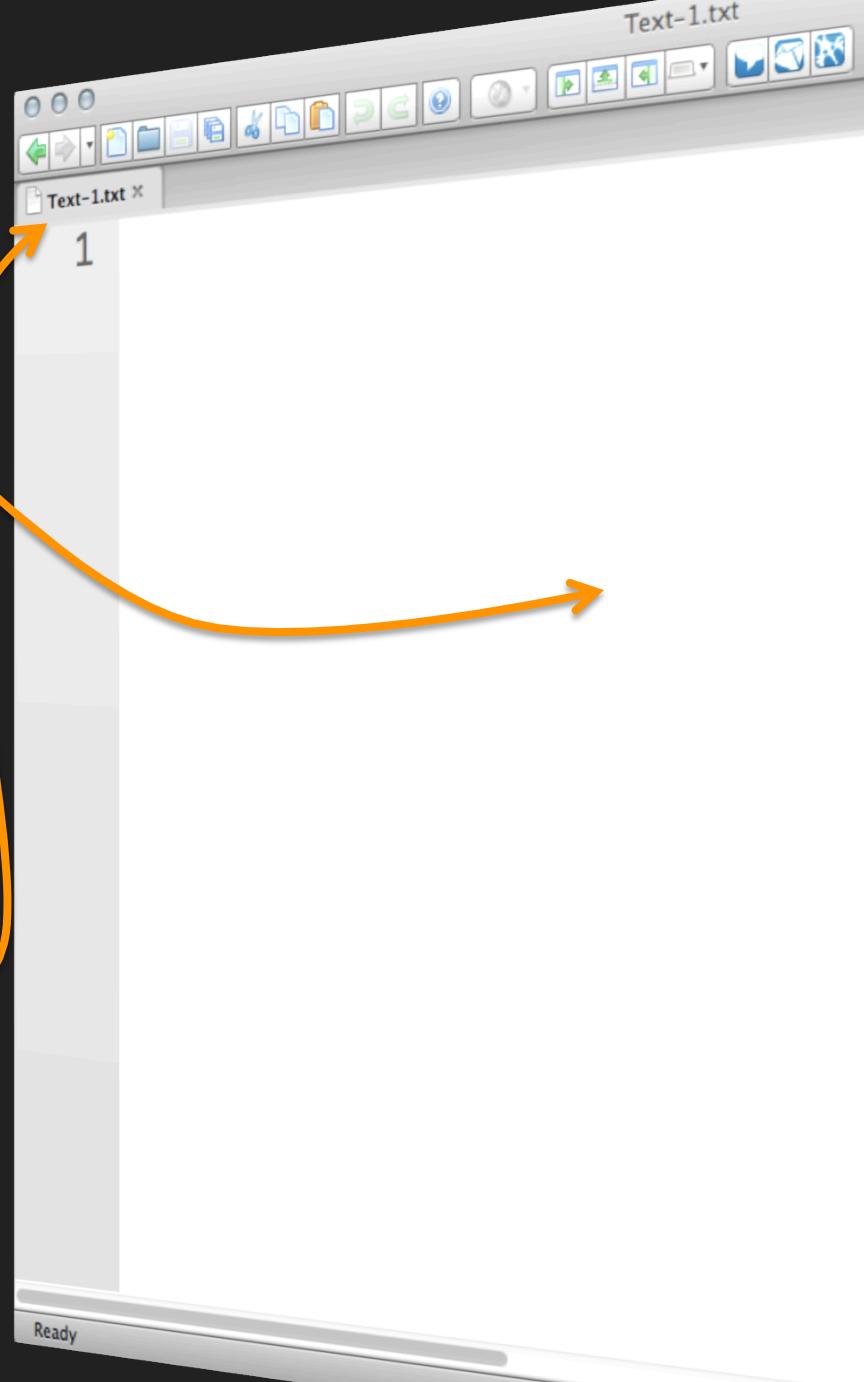
Download Komodo
Edit from the
ActiveState website.

*Note: Do not
download the IDE.*

Let's start by creating
a new file, which will
hold the code for our
first web page.

To do this just find the
File menu and select
New File.



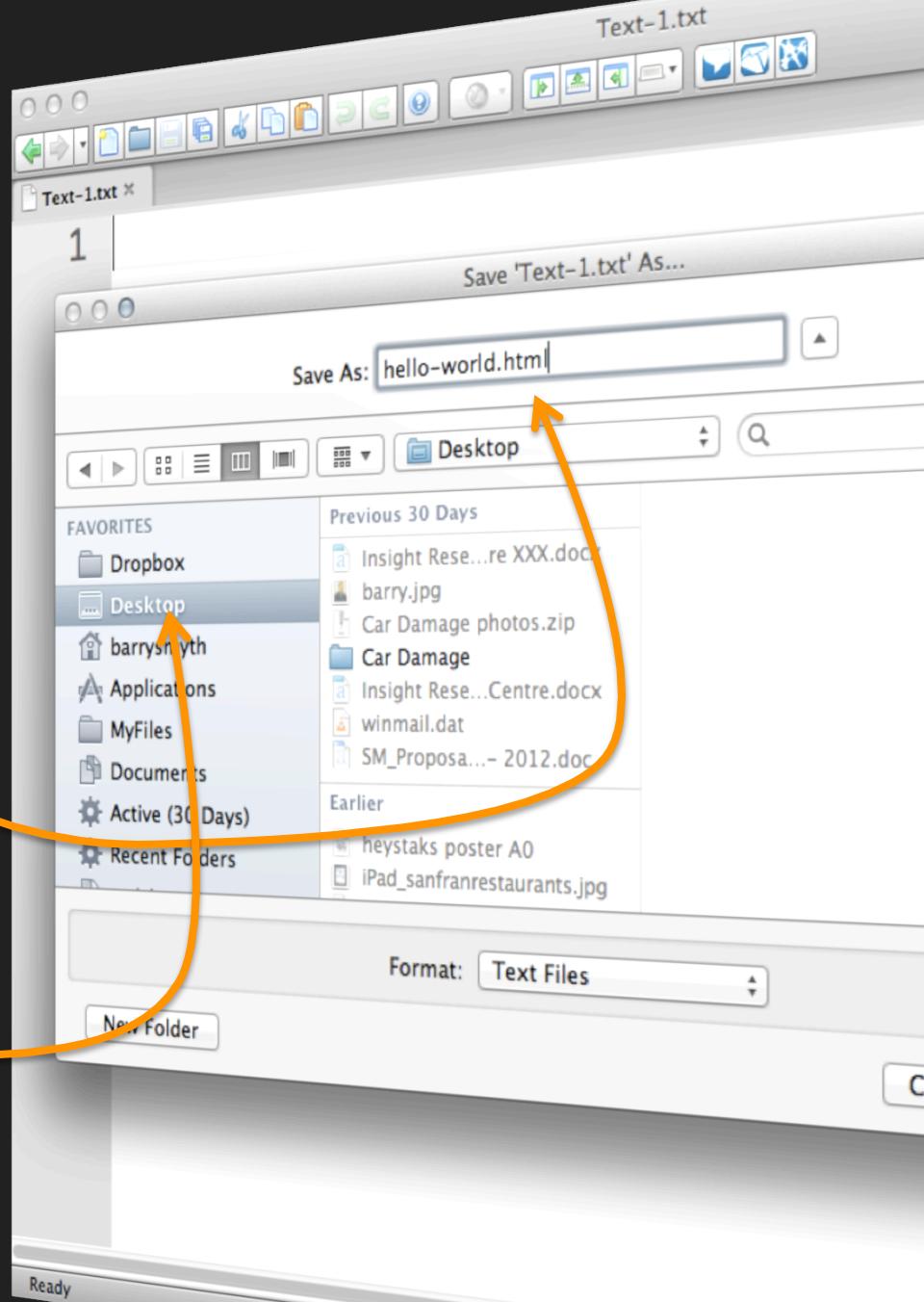


Here's our new
empty file.

Here's the name of
the file. It's called
Text-1.txt. We need
to change this.

Select the *Save As* option in the *File* menu.

Use *hello-world.html* as your new file name and remember where you are saving it.



Tip ...

Web pages are just text files with the special file extension ***.html*** (or ***.htm*** will work too).



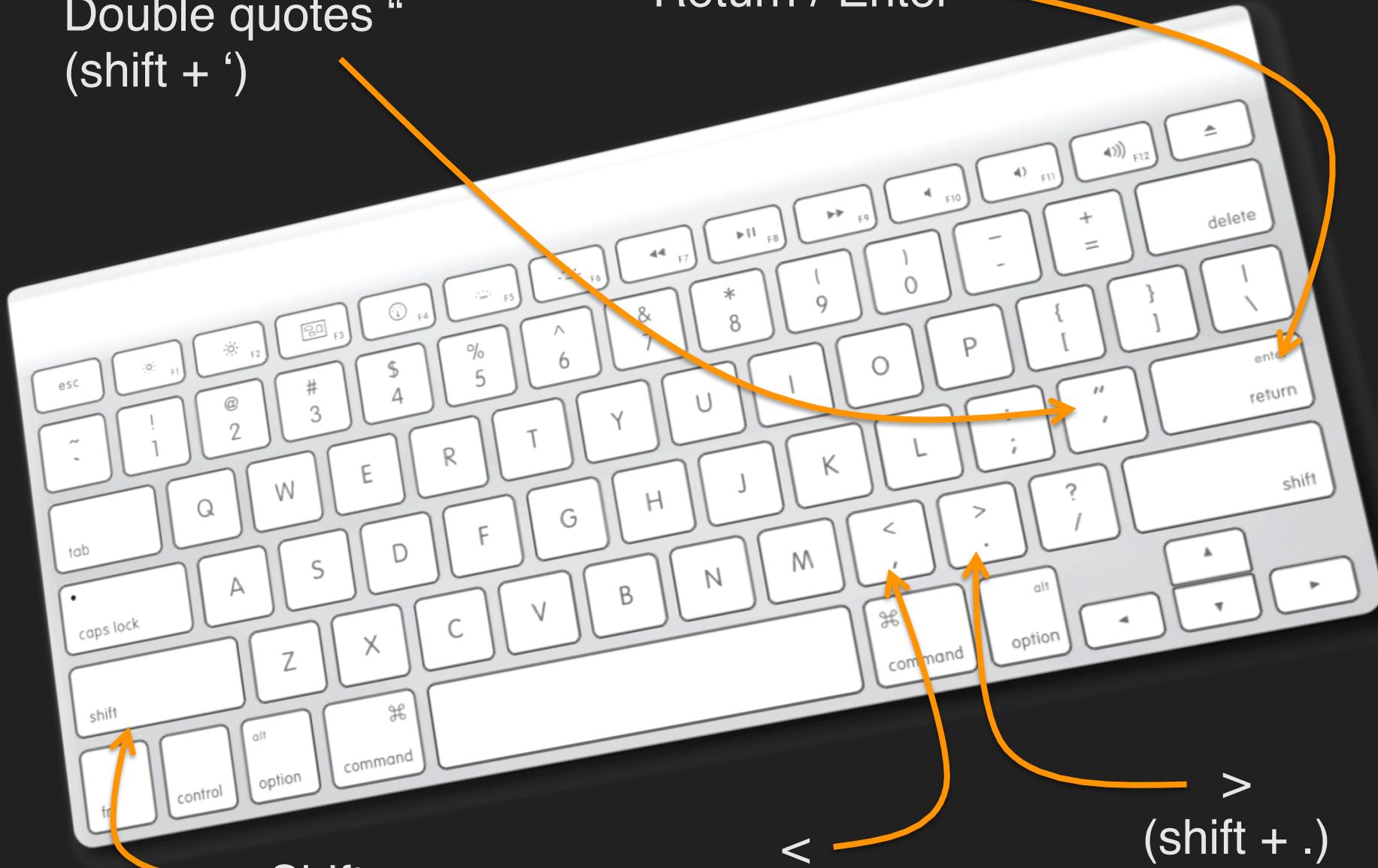
Double quotes “
(shift + ‘)

Return / Enter

Shift

<
(shift + ,)

>
(shift + .)



Getting started with HTML

HyperText Matkup Language

HTML Tags

- ✓ The *words* of the HTML language are called *tags*.
- ✓ Each *tag* is some word between two angled brackets: < and >
 - For example, <title> is the *title tag*. It's used to give your page a title.
- ✓ And tags usually come in pairs with an *opening tag* and a *closing tag*.
 - For example, <title> ... </title>. Here <title> is the opening tag and </title> is the closing tag...
 - ... and the actual title goes between these tags.

Tip ...

HTML tags are *instructions* to the browser. They tell the browser what to do with the content in your web page.



The HTML Template Tags

✓ <html>...</html>

- Start/finish a HTML document

✓ <head> ... </head>

- Start/finish HTML header which is used to hold information such as the title of a page...and some other goodies that you will hear about later.

✓ <body> ... </body>

- The main HTML body is where the main content goes.

A basic HTML document

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

The screenshot shows a text editor window titled "hello-world.html* (~/MyFiles/CoderDojo/Trial/Sample Code)". The code is displayed in a syntax-highlighted format:

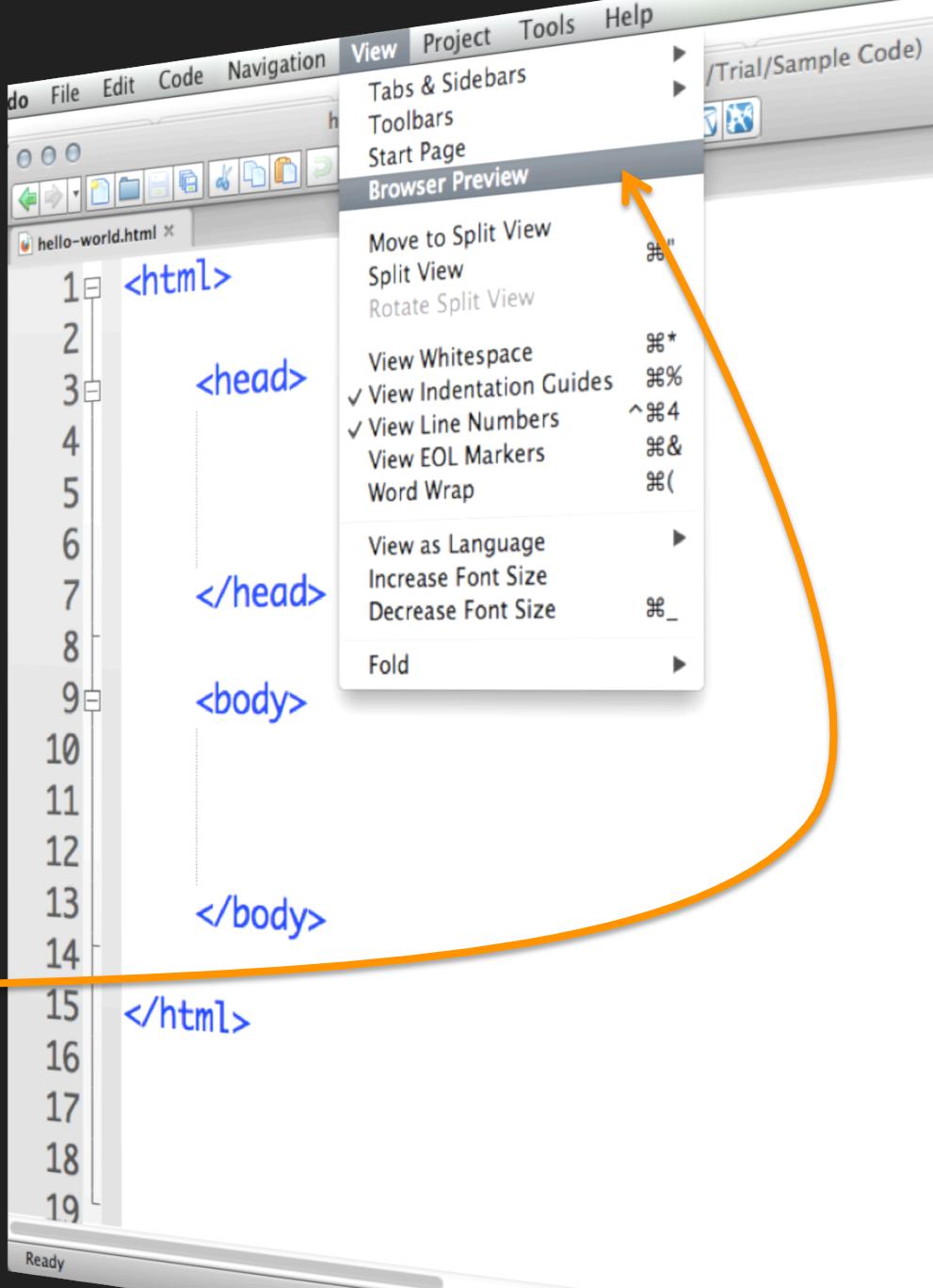
```
1 <html>
2
3   <head>
4
5     </head>
6
7   <head>
8     </head>
9
10  <body>
11
12    </body>
13
14  </html>
```

The code consists of a single opening and closing `<html>` tag. Inside it, there are two nested `<head>` tags. The first `<head>` tag has one closing tag, and the second `<head>` tag also has one closing tag. Between these two `<head>` tags is a single `<body>` tag, which in turn contains one closing tag.



This is our first web page. You need to save it first ...

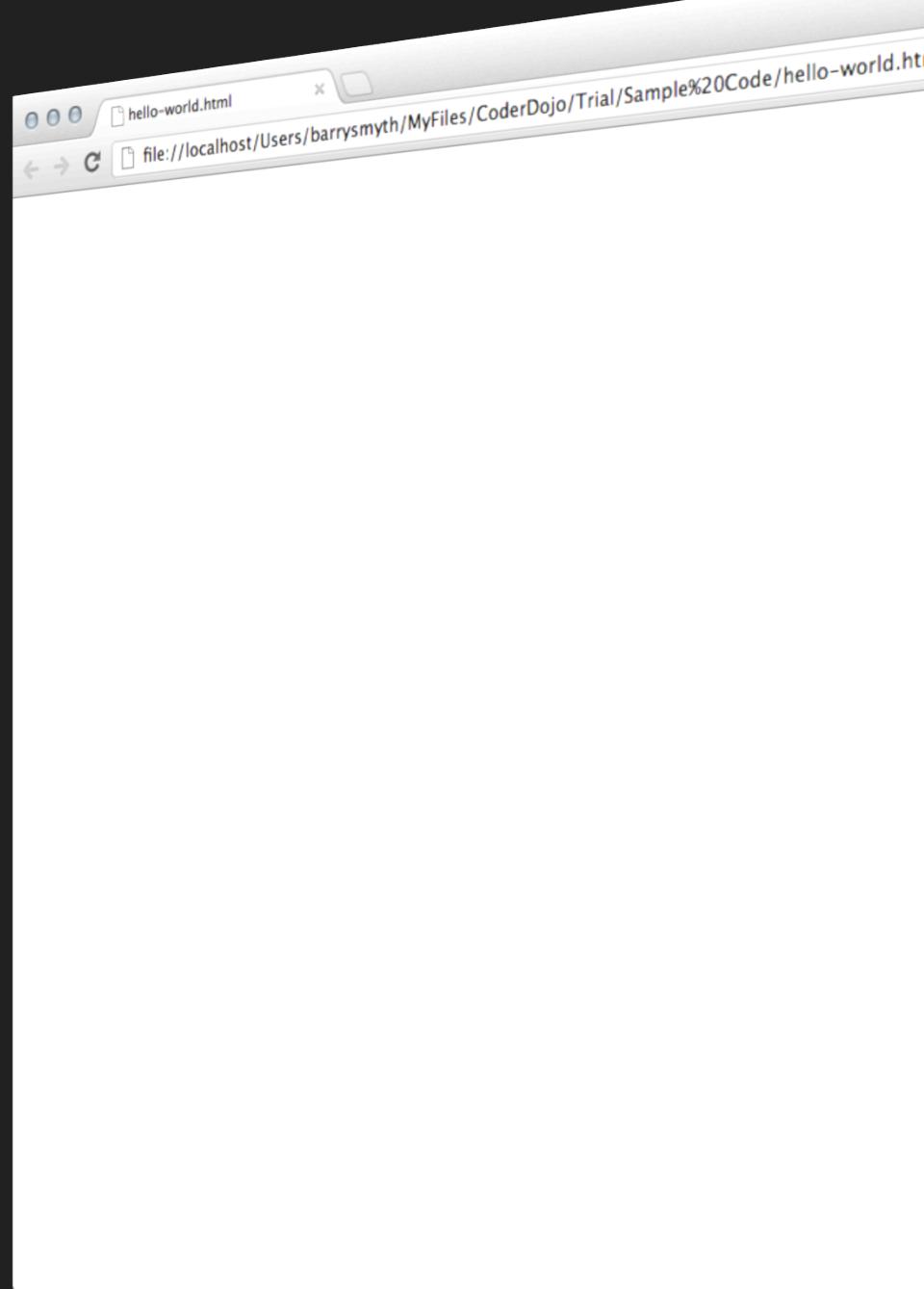
... then we can view it in the browser by selecting *Browser Preview* in the *View* menu.



Hmmm. Not very
exciting is it?

The page is blank
because we have not
entered any content.

Notice too that the
tags are not visible.



The easiest way to
see some action is to
enter some text
between the body
tags.

Don't forget to save
your changes again.



A screenshot of a text editor window titled "hello-world.html*". The code is as follows:

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
Hello, world!
</body>
</html>
```

An orange arrow points from the text "Hello, world!" in the slide content to the corresponding line in the code editor.

Woohoo! Are you feeling
the magic yet? Maybe
not quite?

Well at least you do now
have your first web
page, programmed from
scratch!



How about something more exciting?

It's time to build our own web page...but where should we start?

First we need a topic...

✓ First we need a topic.

- My favourite band / movie / TV show.
- A homepage for my sports team / club.

✓ What can we add to our page?

- Probably some text and pictures would be nice.
- Usually there are links to other websites too.
- We might even add some videos and maybe a map.

My U2 Web Site

An image of
the band

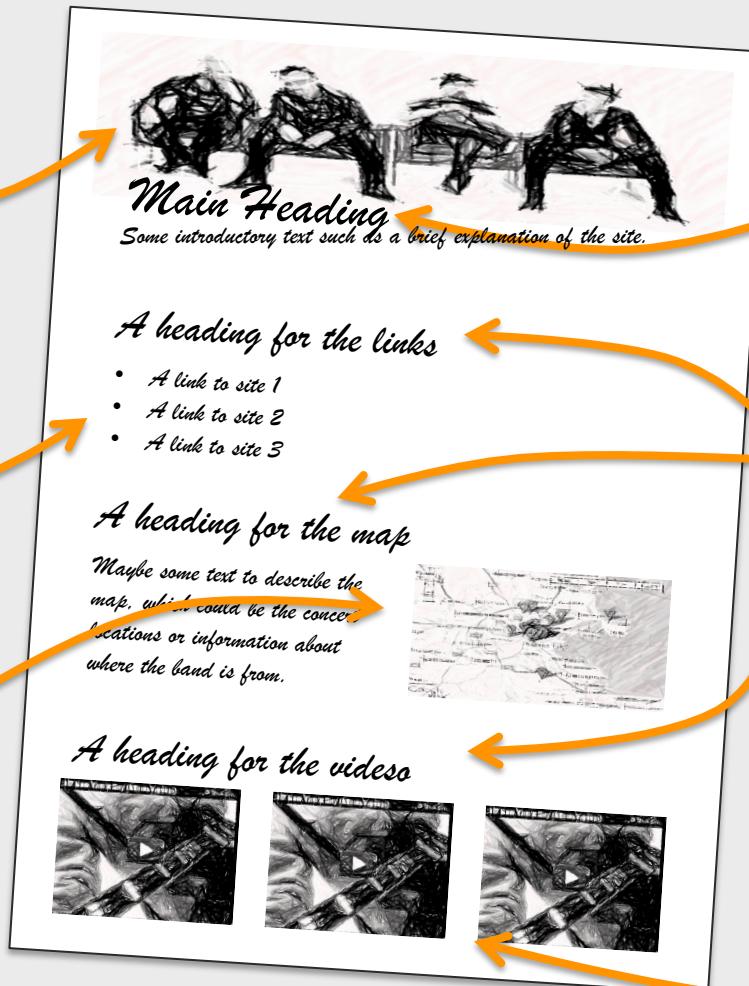
Some links

A google map

A heading or title
with some text

More headings

And some videos
from YouTube



Let's start by creating
an outline of the web
page.

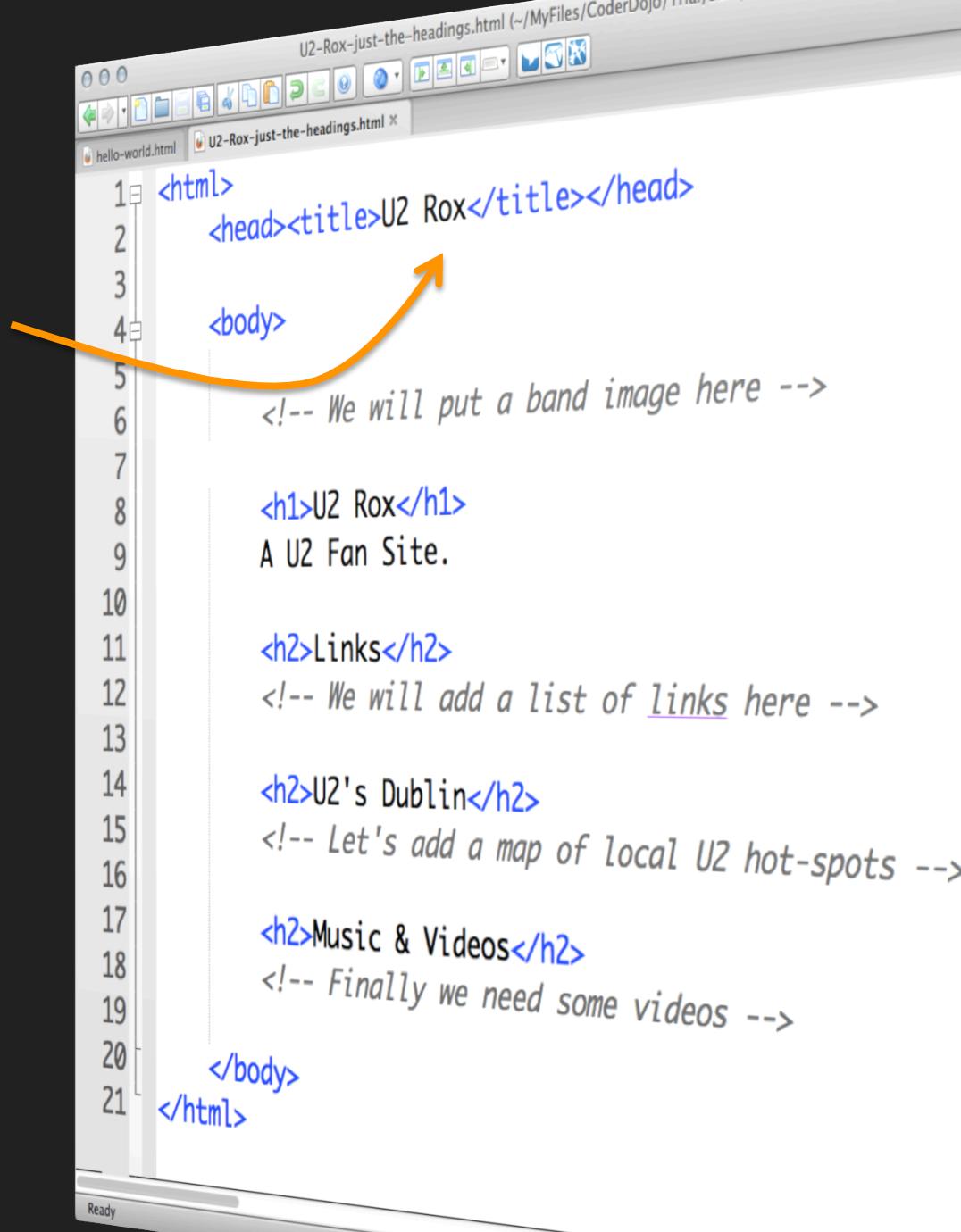
We will focus for now
just on the main
sections by adding
some *headings* ...

The screenshot shows a window titled "U2-Rox-just-the-headings.html (~/MyFiles/CoderDojo/Ireland/U2-Rox-just-the-headings.html)" in a web editor. The code is as follows:

```
1<html>
2  <head><title>U2 Rox</title></head>
3
4<body>
5    <!-- We will put a band image here -->
6
7    <h1>U2 Rox</h1>
8    A U2 Fan Site.
9
10   <h2>Links</h2>
11   <!-- We will add a list of links here -->
12
13   <h2>U2's Dublin</h2>
14   <!-- Let's add a map of local U2 hot-spots -->
15
16   <h2>Music & Videos</h2>
17   <!-- Finally we need some videos -->
18
19   </body>
20
21</html>
```

The code uses blue text for HTML tags and black text for comments and placeholder text. The editor has a toolbar at the top and a status bar at the bottom that says "Ready".

`<title> ... </title>`
This is a special tag to set
the title of the page. It
always goes inside the
`<head>...</head>` tags.



```
U2-Rox-just-the-headings.html (~/MyFiles/CoderDojo/HTML/)

1<html>
2<head><title>U2 Rox</title></head>
3<body>
4<!-- We will put a band image here --&gt;
5&lt;h1&gt;U2 Rox&lt;/h1&gt;
6A U2 Fan Site.
7
8&lt;h2&gt;Links&lt;/h2&gt;
9<!-- We will add a list of links here --&gt;
10
11&lt;h2&gt;U2's Dublin&lt;/h2&gt;
12<!-- Let's add a map of local U2 hot-spots --&gt;
13
14&lt;h2&gt;Music &amp; Videos&lt;/h2&gt;
15<!-- Finally we need some videos --&gt;
16
17&lt;/body&gt;
18
19
20
21&lt;/html&gt;</pre>
```

`<h1> ... </h1>`
This is for the main heading
so that the text between the
tags is **big** and **bold**.

`<h2> ... </h2>`
These are 2nd level
headings not quite as **big**
as `<h1>` text.

The screenshot shows a code editor window with the title bar "U2-Rox-just-the-headings.html (~/MyFiles/CoderDojo/Ireland/...)" and the tab "U2-Rox-just-the-headings.html". The code is as follows:

```
1<html>
2<head><title>U2 Rox</title></head>
3
4<body>
5
6<!-- We will put a band image here --&gt;
7
8&lt;h1&gt;U2 Rox&lt;/h1&gt;
9A U2 Fan Site.
10
11&lt;h2&gt;Links&lt;/h2&gt;
12<!-- We will add a list of <u>links here -->
13
14<h2>U2's Dublin</h2>
15<!-- Let's add a map of local U2 hot-spots --&gt;
16
17&lt;h2&gt;Music &amp; Videos&lt;/h2&gt;
18<!-- Finally we need some videos --&gt;
19
20&lt;/body&gt;
21&lt;/html&gt;</pre>

Annotations with orange arrows point from the explanatory text on the left to the corresponding HTML tags in the code editor:



- An arrow points from the first paragraph of explanatory text to the <h1>U2 Rox</h1> line.
- Two arrows point from the second paragraph of explanatory text to the <h2>Links</h2>, <h2>U2's Dublin</h2>, and <h2>Music & Videos</h2> lines.

```

Tip ...

Use heading tags to make your headings stand out.
There are lots to try ... <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4> etc.



<!-- ... -->
What are these tags?

They are special tags
called *comment tags*.

They are used to add
notes to your code but
they never show up in the
browser.

Good programmers are
careful to add comments.
Why do you think that is?

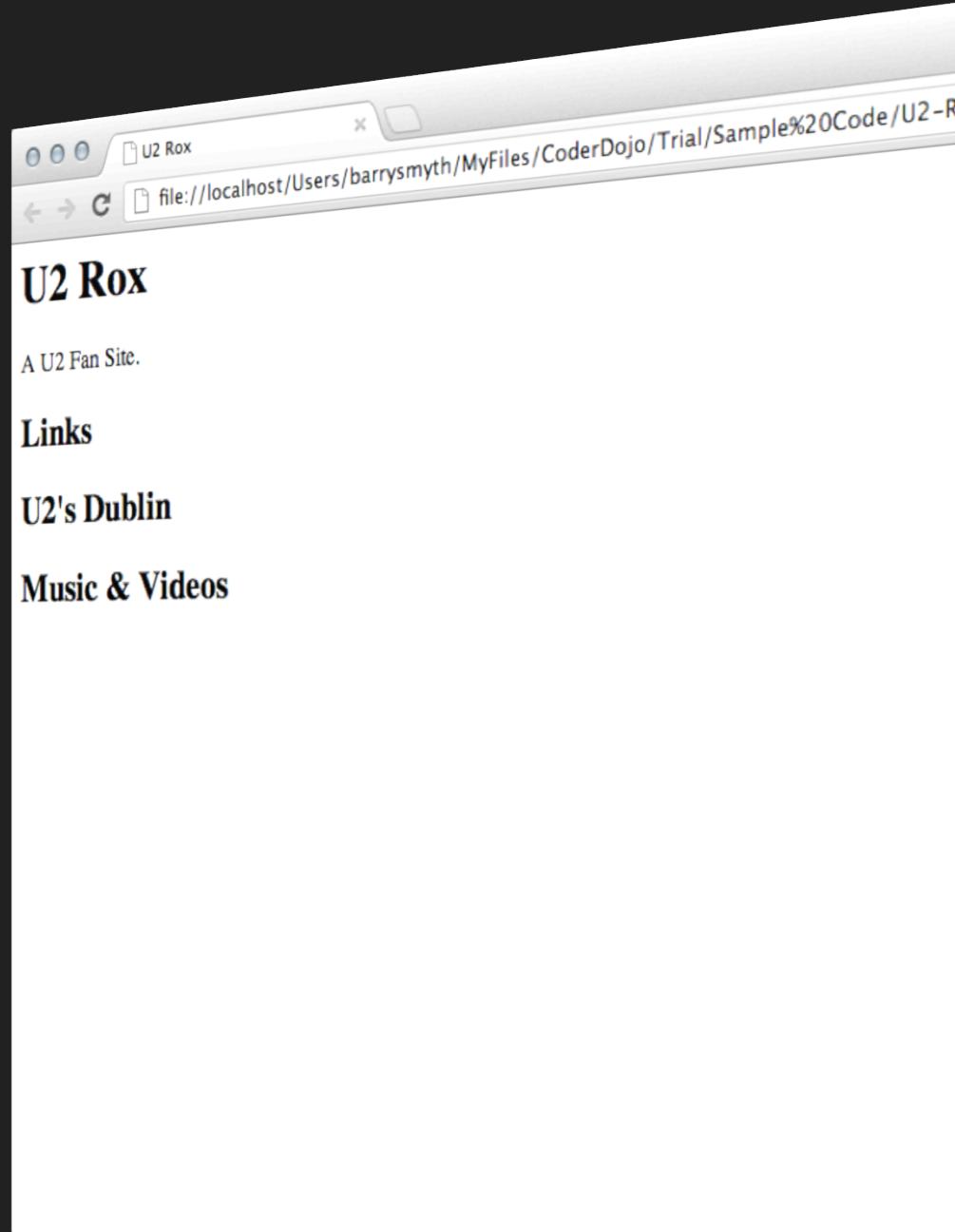
The screenshot shows a text editor window titled "U2-Rox-just-the-headings.html". The file contains the following HTML code:

```
1<html>
2<head><title>U2 Rox</title></head>
3
4<body>
5
6<!-- We will put a band image here -->
7
8<h1>U2 Rox</h1>
9A U2 Fan Site.
10
11<h2>Links</h2>
12<!-- We will add a list of links here -->
13
14<h2>U2's Dublin</h2>
15<!-- Let's add a map of local U2 hot-spots -->
16
17<h2>Music & Videos</h2>
18<!-- Finally we need some videos -->
19
20</body>
21</html>
```

Arrows from the first question point to the first two comment tags. Arrows from the second question point to the third, fourth, and fifth comment tags.

Here's what our web page looks like so far.

Notice how the headings are different sizes?



New HTML Tags

✓ <title>...</title>

- This sets the title of the page in the browser. Remember it's always inside the <head>...</head> tags.

✓ <h1> ... </h1>

- A *1st level heading* tag makes text big and bold.

✓ <h2> ... </h2>

- A *2nd level heading* tag makes text big and bold too, but not quite as big as the <h1> ... </h1> tags.

✓ <!--> ... <-->

- These *comment* tags allow you to comment your code so that it is easier for you and others to understand later.

Tip ...

Don't forget to comment your code. It will make it much easier for you (and others) to understand later.

Let's add a list

We need to learn some new tags for lists ...

Here's our list of 4 useful U2 links.

There are 2 new tags here.

`... & ...`

Notice that the `` tags are *inside* the `` tags. We say that they are *nested*.

The screenshot shows a code editor window with an HTML file named "U2-Rox-and-links.html". The code contains several handwritten annotations in blue ink:

- Line 7: `<h1>U2 Rox</h1>`
- Line 8: A U2 Fan Site.
- Line 10: `<h2>Links</h2>`
- Line 11: `<!-- We will add a list of links here -->`
- Line 14: ``
- Line 15: `The U2 web site.`
- Line 16: `U2 on Wikipedia.`
- Line 17: `A big directory of U2 fan sites.`
- Line 18: `U2 song lyrics.`
- Line 19: ``
- Line 20: `<h2>U2's Dublin</h2>`
- Line 21: `<!-- Let's add a map of local U2 hot-spots -->`
- Line 23: `<h2>Music & Videos</h2>`
- Line 24: `<!-- Finally we need some videos -->`
- Line 27: `</body>`
- Line 28: `</html>`

HTML Lists

✓ ` ... `

- These tags tell the browser that we want a list of items.
- In this case its an *unordered list* but if we used `...` we would get an *ordered list*. Try this out for yourself and see what happens.

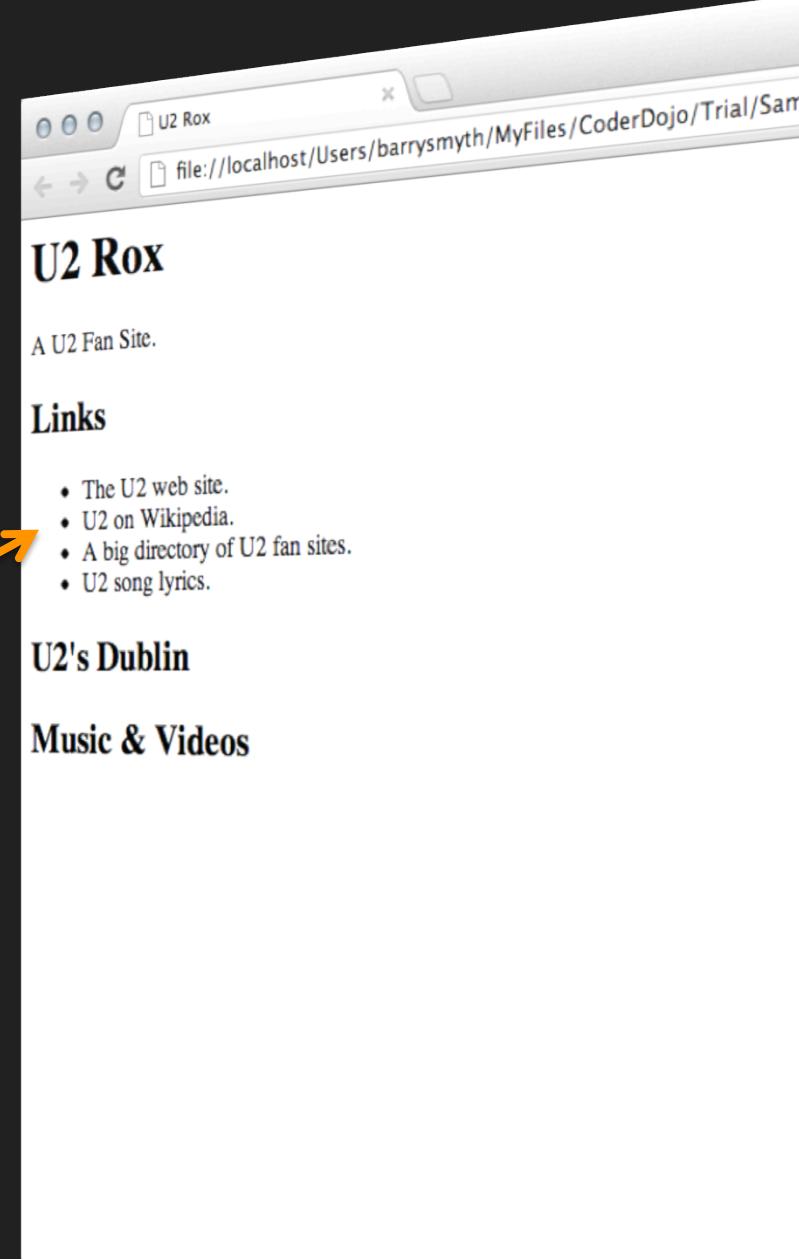
✓ ` ... `

- These tags tell the browser to expect an item for our list.
- We will have one of these for each of the items and we can have as many items as we like.

So now we have our list
of links ...

... well actually they are
not links yet. They are
just text.

So how can we turn
them into links?





It's a web of links

Adding links means another new tag...

The Anchor Tag

✓ The anchor tag is very special indeed.

- It makes it possible to add links to pages which, after all, is what the web is all about!

✓ `<a> ... `

- We start in the usual way with a new pair of tags `<a>...` ('a' is for anchor, get it?).

Note the `<a>...` tags are inside the `...` tags.

This is important. It tells the browser that each item is a link.

Let's take a look at the new page by using *Browser Preview* again (inside the *View* menu).

The screenshot shows a text editor window with the following HTML code:

```
<body>
<!-- We will put a band image here --&gt;

&lt;h1&gt;U2 Rox&lt;/h1&gt;
A U2 Fan Site.

&lt;h2&gt;Links&lt;/h2&gt;
<!-- We will add a list of links here --&gt;

&lt;ul&gt;
&lt;li&gt;&lt;a&gt;The U2 web site.&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;
&lt;li&gt;&lt;a&gt;U2 on Wikipedia.&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;
&lt;li&gt;&lt;a&gt;A big directory of U2 fan sites.&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;
&lt;li&gt;&lt;a&gt;U2 song lyrics.&lt;/a&gt;&lt;/li&gt;
&lt;/ul&gt;

&lt;h2&gt;U2's Dublin&lt;/h2&gt;
<!-- Let's add a map of local U2 hot-spots --&gt;

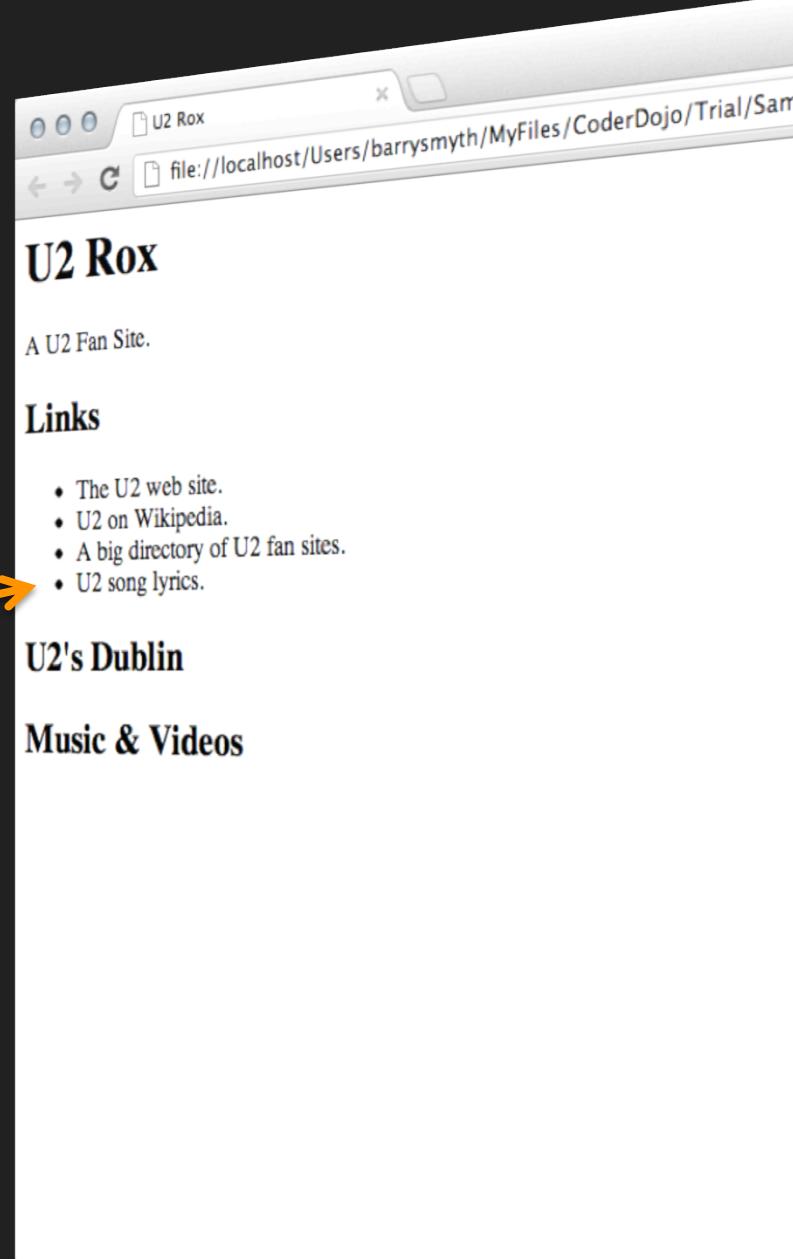
&lt;h2&gt;Music &amp; Videos&lt;/h2&gt;
<!-- Finally we need some videos --&gt;</pre>

An orange arrow points from the text "This is important. It tells the browser that each item is a link." to the line of code starting with <ul>.


```

Hmmm. That didn't work. The list items are still just text, not links.

What went wrong?



Links need somewhere to link to!

- ✓ To create a link we need something to link to...
 - ... but we haven't told the browser what each list item should link to. How do we fix this?
- ✓ The *href="..."* property
 - The `<a>` tag has a special property called *href* to allow us to include a web page address (URL) as part of the link.
- ✓ `...`
 - For each link we just need to include the right URL.

```
U2-Rox-headings-and-links-with-anchors.html
5      <!-- We will put a band image here -->
6
7      <h1>U2 Rox</h1>
8      A U2 Fan Site.
9
10     <h2>Links</h2>
11     <!-- We will add a list of links here -->
12
13
14     <ul>
15         <li><a href="http://www.u2.com">The U2 web site.</a></li>
16         <li><a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U2">U2 on Wikipedia.</a></li>
17         <li><a href="http://www.u2fansites.com/">A big directory of U2 fan sites.</a></li>
18         <li><a href="http://www.metrolyrics.com/u2-lyrics.html">U2 song lyrics.</a></li>
19     </ul>
20
21     <h2>U2's Dublin</h2>
22     <!-- Let's add a map of local U2 hot-spots -->
23
24     <h2>Music & Videos</h2>
25     <!-- Finally we need some videos -->
26
```

file:///Users/barrysmyth/MyFiles/CoderDojo/Trial/Sample Code/www.u2.com

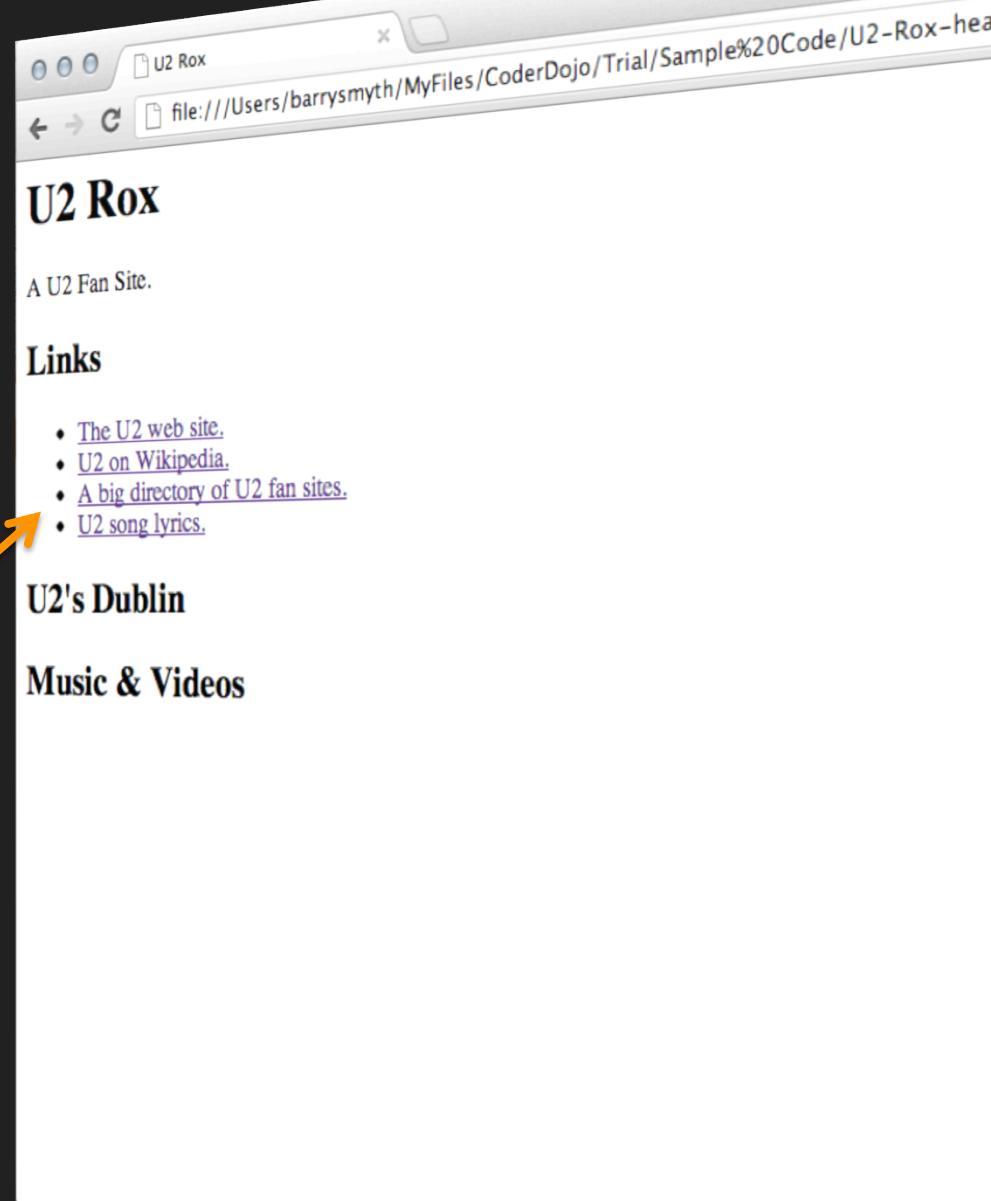
Mac-Roman : Ln: 25 Col: 14

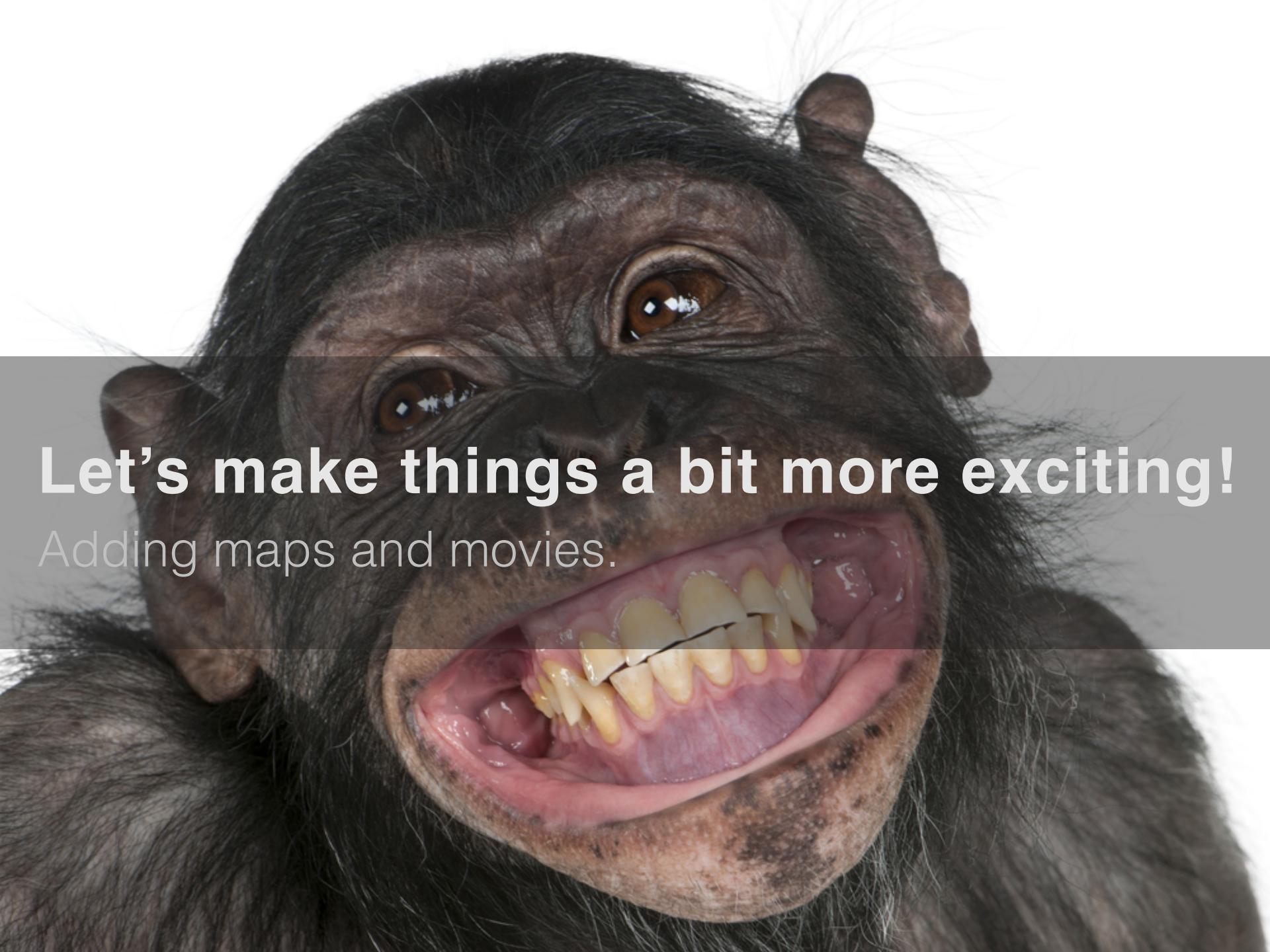
HTML

Notice that the *href=* goes *inside* the opening tag
and the URL is surrounded by double quotes.

Success! Now our links
are proper links that
bring us to other web
pages.

Find your own favourite
sites and add them as
links in your page.





Let's make things a bit more exciting!

Adding maps and movies.

+Barry Search Images Maps Play YouTube News Gmail Drive

Barry Smyth 2 + S

Google

Get directions My places

Save to My Places

Explore making custom maps in an [interactive tutorial](#).

@U2's Guide to U2's Dublin

A production of [@U2](http://www.atu2.com/) (<http://www.atu2.com/>), the oldest independent site for U2 fans on the Internet.

KEY: RED markers indicate a location that no longer exists. BLUE markers indicate places you can still visit.

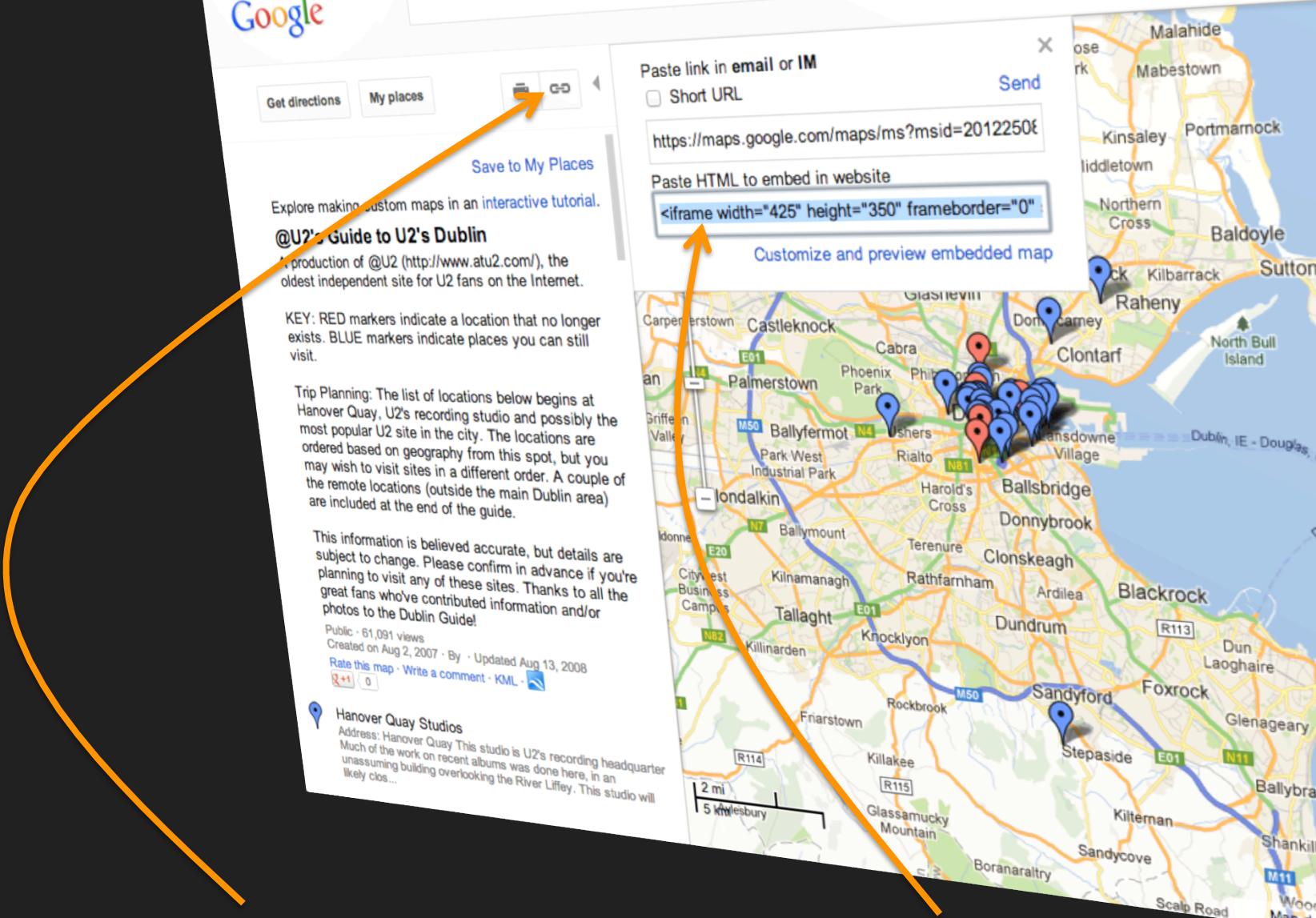
Trip Planning: The list of locations below begins at Hanover Quay, U2's recording studio and possibly the most popular U2 site in the city. The locations are ordered based on geography from this spot, but you may wish to visit sites in a different order. A couple of the remote locations (outside the main Dublin area) are included at the end of the guide.

This information is believed accurate, but details are subject to change. Please confirm in advance if you're planning to visit any of these sites. Thanks to all the great fans who've contributed information and/or photos to the Dublin Guide!

Public · 81,091 views
 Created on Aug 2, 2007 · By · Updated Aug 13, 2008
[Rate this map](#) · [Write a comment](#) · [KML](#) · [S](#)

Hanover Quay Studios
 Address: Hanover Quay This studio is U2's recording headquarter. Much of the work on recent albums was done here, in an unassuming building overlooking the River Liffey. This studio will likely close...

Here's an interesting map of U2 hot-spots in Dublin.
 Let's add it to our web page!



Click the link icon and then copy the HTML provided in the popup window.

```
U2-Rox-headings-and-links-and-...
U2-Rox-headings-and-links-a...
11 <h2>Links</h2>
12 <!-- We will add a list of links here -->
13
14 <ul>
15   <li><a href="http://www.u2.com">The U2 web site.</a></li>
16   <li><a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U2">U2 on Wikipedia.</a></li>
17   <li><a href="http://www.u2fansites.com/">A big directory of U2 fan sites.</a></li>
18   <li><a href="http://www.metrolyrics.com/u2-lyrics.html">U2 song lyrics.</a></li>
19 </ul>
20
21 <h2>U2's Dublin</h2>
22 <!-- Let's add a map of local U2 hot-spots -->
23
24 <h3>A guide to U2's Dublin (Source: http://www.atu2.com/dublin/)</h3>
25
26 <iframe width="425" height="350" frameborder="0" scrolling="no" marginheight="0" marginwidth="0" src="http://www.atu2.com/dublin/">
27
28
29
30 <h2>Music & Videos</h2>
31 <!-- Finally we need some videos -->
32 </h2>
```

... and just paste the HTML into your web page file. Notice that I have added a new heading (in a `<h3> ... </h3>` tag) here too for the map.

Great. It works!

Now we have a map that we can interact with. Try clicking on one of the markers or zooming in or out.

U2 Rox

A U2 Fan Site.

Links

- [The U2 web site.](#)
- [U2 on Wikipedia.](#)
- [A big directory of U2 fan sites.](#)
- [U2 song lyrics.](#)

U2's Dublin

A guide to U2's Dublin (Source: <http://www.atu2.com/dublin/>)

Map Sat Ter Earth

©2012 Google - Map data ©2012 Google - Terms of Use

View @U2's Guide to U2's Dublin in a larger map

Things to try out ...

✓ Changing the size of the map.

- The map is a little big right now. Can you see how to change its width to 300 (pixels) and its height to 250 (pixels).

✓ What about adding a little border around the map to make it stand out?

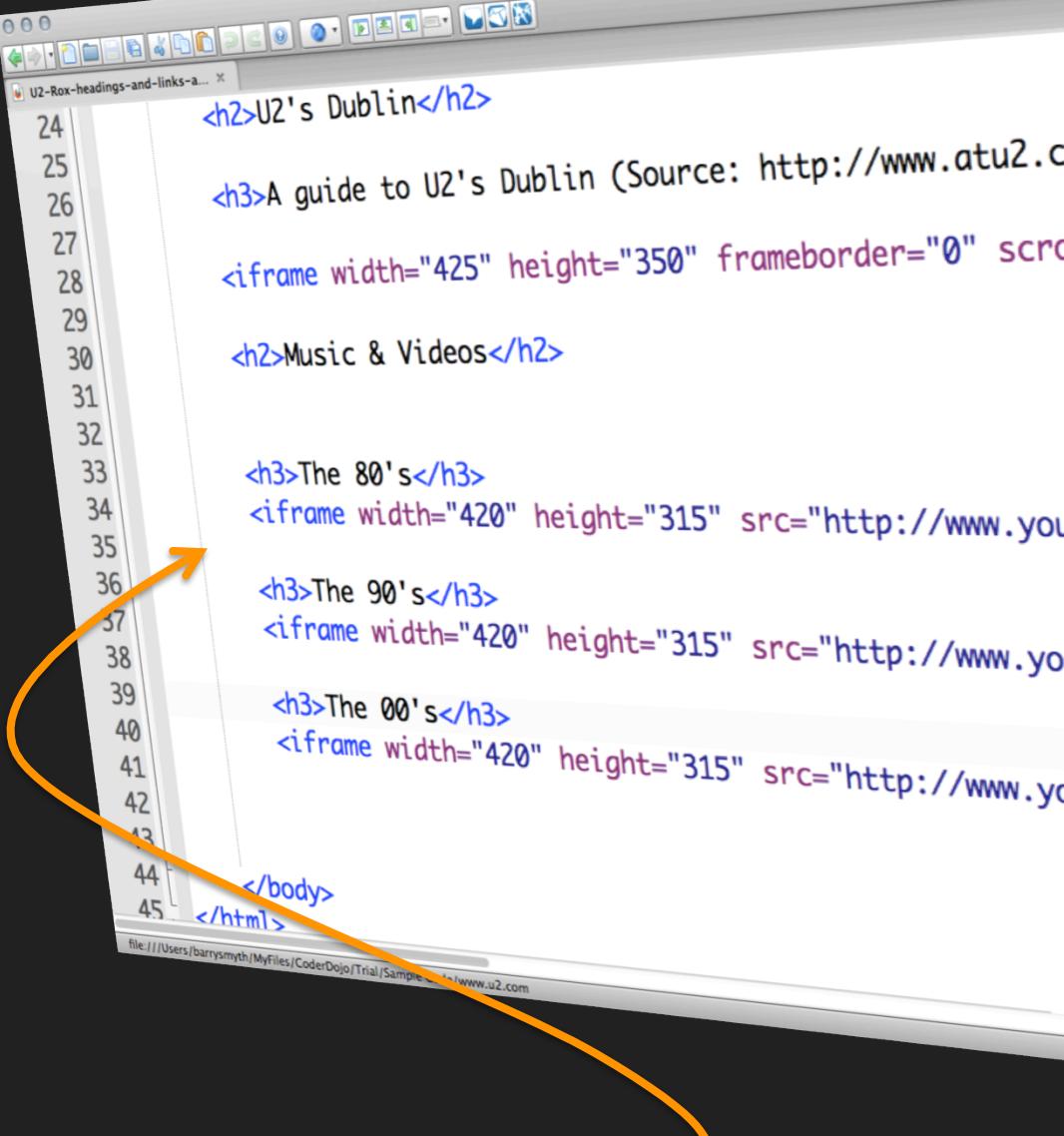
- At the moment the border is set to off (0) you can turn it on by setting it to 1. Can you see how?

What about adding some videos?

We can use a very similar technique to add videos from sites like YouTube.



Find a YouTube video you want. Then click the *share* button and then the *embed* button and copy and paste the HTML provided.

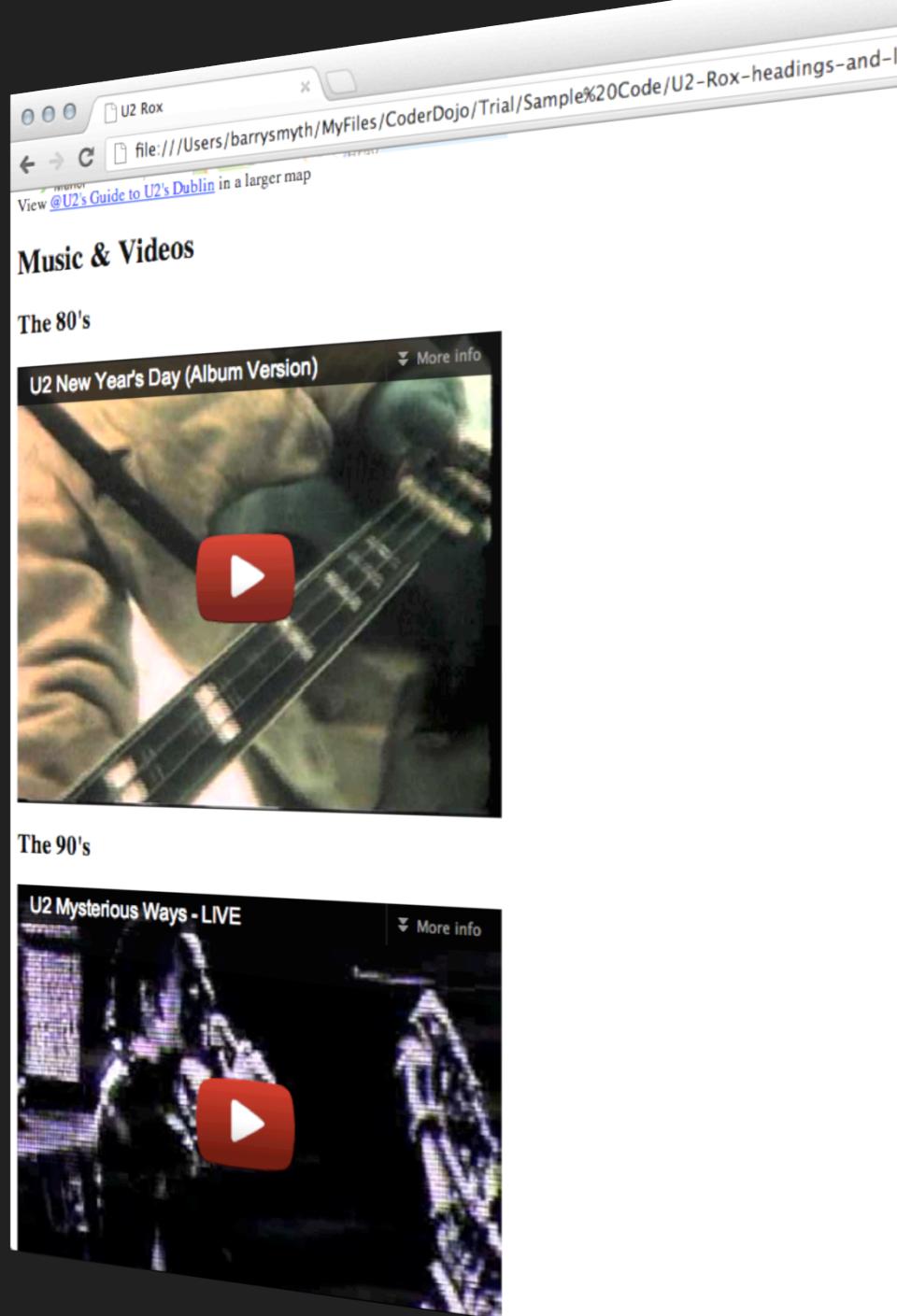


```
U2-Rox-headings-and-links-a...
24 <h2>U2's Dublin</h2>
25 <h3>A guide to U2's Dublin (Source: http://www.atu2.com/dublin/)</h3>
26 <iframe width="425" height="350" frameborder="0" scrolling="no" marginheight="0" mar
27
28 <h2>Music & Videos</h2>
29
30
31
32
33 <h3>The 80's</h3>
34 <iframe width="420" height="315" src="http://www.youtube.com/embed/8kx8wGRNZX4" fram
35
36 <h3>The 90's</h3>
37 <iframe width="420" height="315" src="http://www.youtube.com/embed/gPjQZ4_92Aw" fram
38
39 <h3>The 00's</h3>
40 <iframe width="420" height="315" src="http://www.youtube.com/embed/co6WMzD0h1o" fram
41
42
43
44 </body>
45 </html>
```

Once again just paste the HTML into your web page file.
I've added 3 videos and extra headings for each one.

Here's what you
should see when you
preview the web page
in your browser.

Don't forget to save
the file first of course.

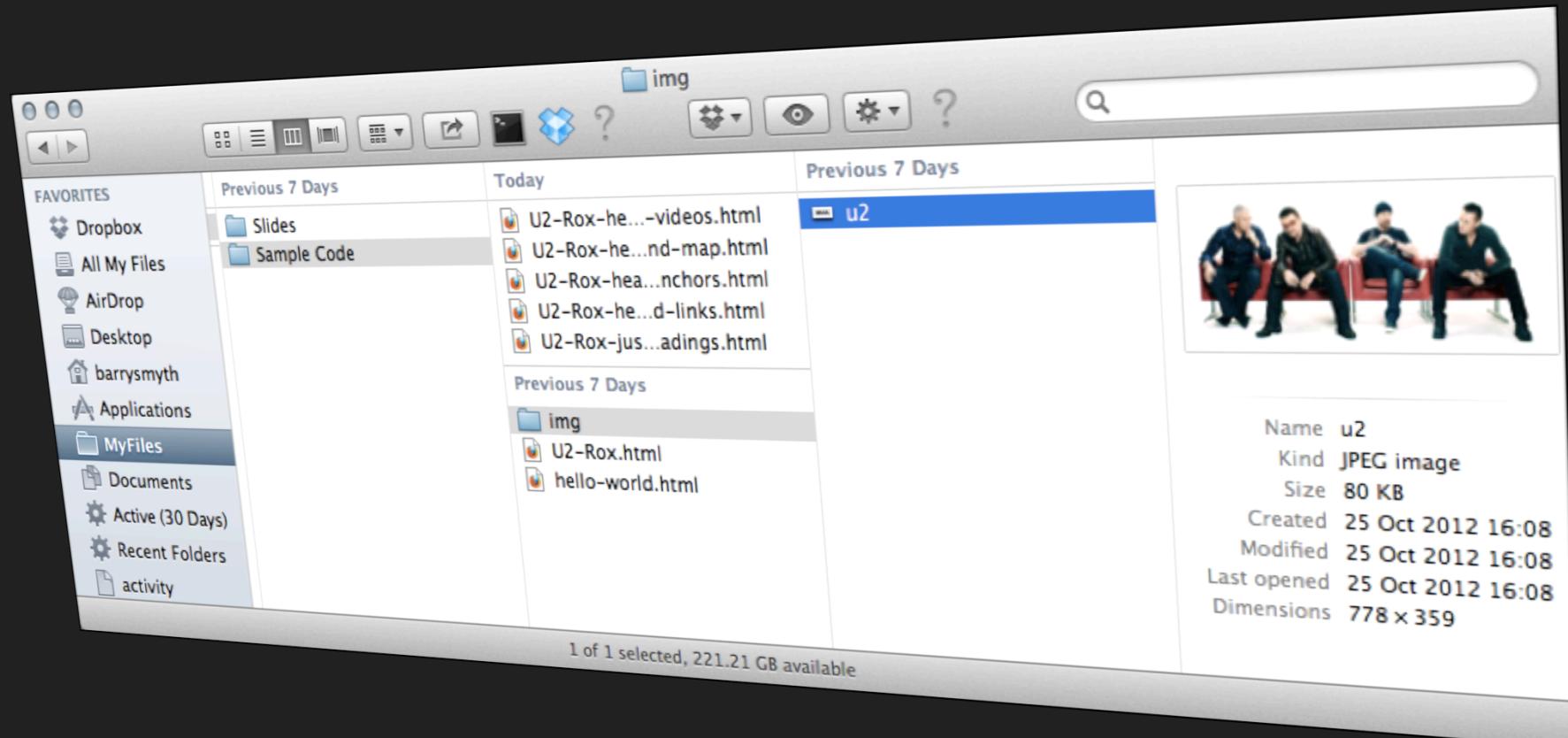


What about adding images?

Remember we wanted to add a band image at the top of the web page.

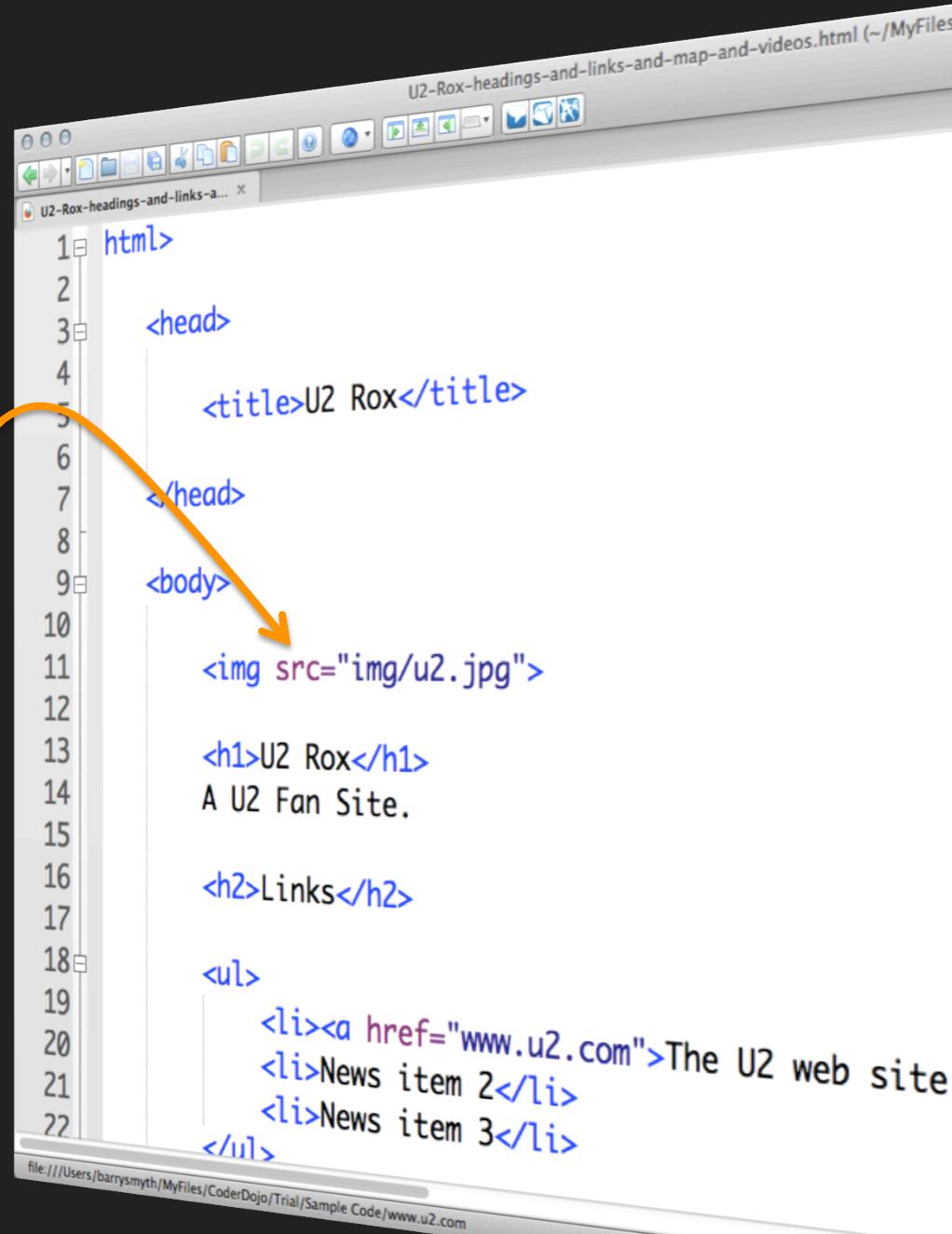
The IMG Tag

- ✓ The image tag is another special tag.
 - It is quite like the anchor tag except that it allows us to add image (instead of links) to our page.
- ✓
 - The IMG tag has *no closing tag!*
 - How peculiar! There are a few HTML tags that do not occur in pairs.



A word about files and the filesystem.

Here we have added
an image file (a .jpg
file) that is called
u2.jpg and located
inside the *img*
directory or folder.

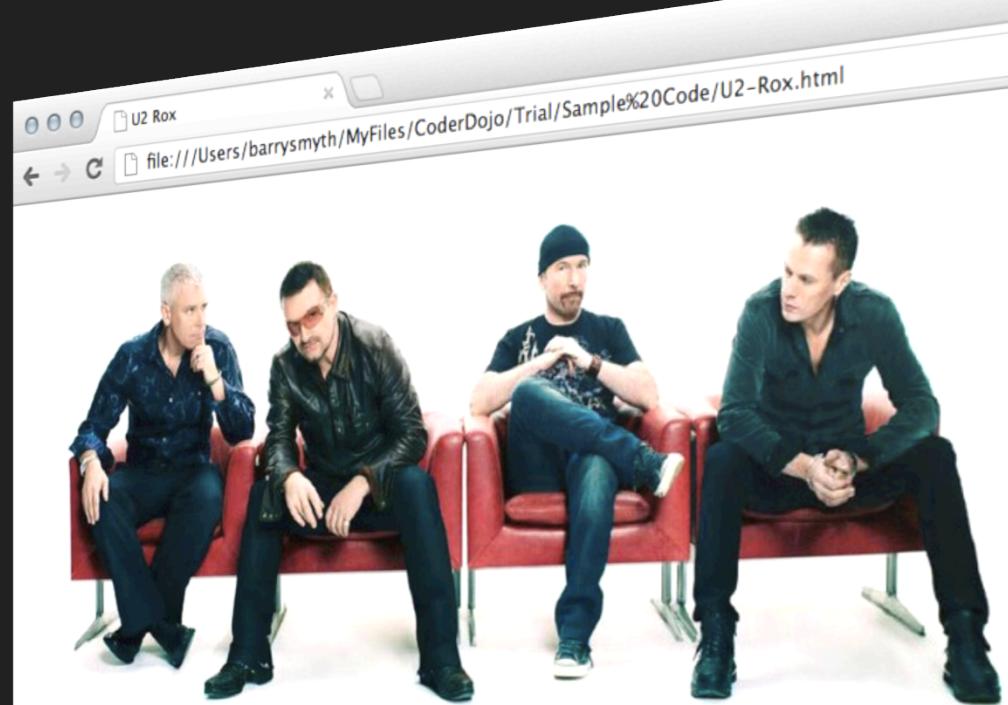


The screenshot shows a code editor window with an HTML file named "U2-Rox-headings-and-links-a...". The code is as follows:

```
1 <html>
2
3 <head>
4
5   <title>U2 Rox</title>
6
7 </head>
8
9 <body>
10
11   
12
13   <h1>U2 Rox</h1>
14   A U2 Fan Site.
15
16   <h2>Links</h2>
17
18 <ul>
19
20   <li><a href="www.u2.com">The U2 web site</a>
21   <li>News item 2</li>
22   <li>News item 3</li>
</ul>
```

A yellow arrow points from the text "inside the *img* directory or folder." to the line of code ``.

So now we have our band image at the top of our web page.



U2 Rox

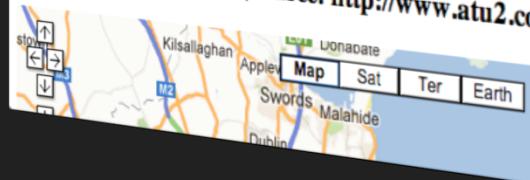
A U2 Fan Site.

Links

- [The U2 web site.](#)
- News item 2
- News item 3

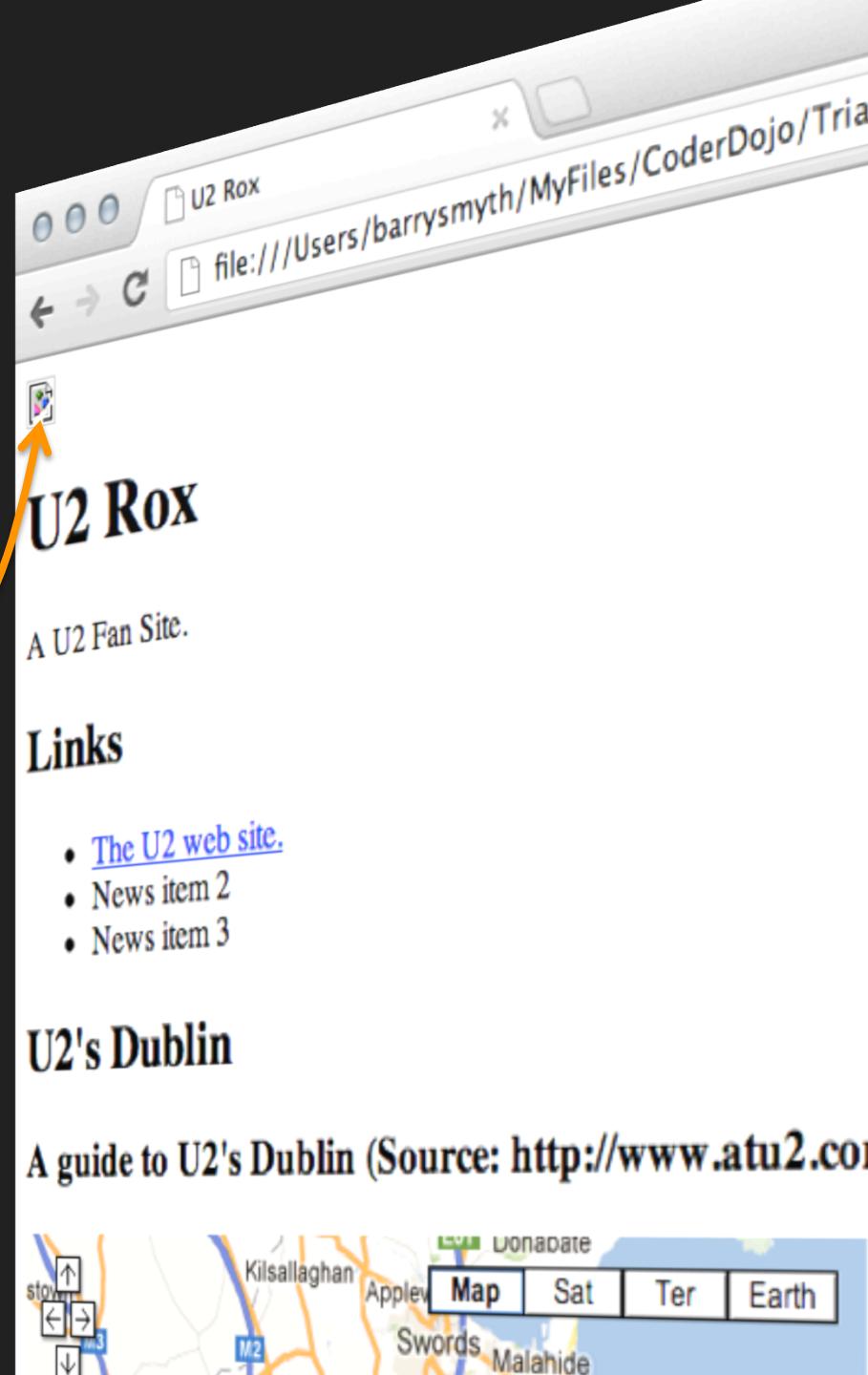
U2's Dublin

A guide to U2's Dublin (Source: <http://www.atu2.com/dublin/>)



If you see this symbol
it means that you
have not correctly
linked to your image.

Check the spelling
and location of the
image file.



What have we learned?

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Sel}(E/\mathbb{C}^\times)^\Delta \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{G}_S(\mathbb{C}^\times), E_{n^\infty})^\Delta \rightarrow$$

$\uparrow \alpha \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \beta$

$$\lambda(\Sigma) \rightarrow H^1(\mathbb{R}^n) = \frac{\mathcal{L}}{\pi^n} \exp(A) = T\bar{\Phi} | P$$

$$(f)(0+T) \stackrel{H'(0)}{\hookrightarrow} \Pi = A - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \text{mult}_x A \stackrel{H'(0)}{\hookrightarrow} S_{L_2}^1 = S_{L_2}^1 \cap \sigma = 0$$

Creating web pages = coding HTML

- ✓ The standard HTML template.
- ✓ Using text, titles, headings.
- ✓ Creating lists of items.
- ✓ Adding links to pages with the anchor tag (<a>).
- ✓ Inserting images with the image tag ().
- ✓ Adding maps and videos by copying HTML from Google Maps and YouTube.

Experiment & Play

By far the best way to learn how to programme is to try things out on your own.

Now practice some more ...

- ✓ If you didn't finish your web page, keep at it when you get home.
- ✓ Try out a different project.
 - Create a web page for a school project.
 - Make a page for your favourite sport or team.
- ✓ Learn about new HTML tags at www.w3schools.com
 - <p>...</p>, ..., ...
 - Have a look at <table>...</table> and its associated tags.

Calendar



Next Week ...

Next week's class

✓ Creating HTML tables.

✓ Linking multiple pages together.

- Today we created a single web page. But what if we want to create a web site with multiple pages linked together?

✓ CSS and Styling

- So far we have looked only at adding content to our web page (text, images, maps, videos).
- But what if we want to change the way this content is displayed (colours, spacing, layout etc.)?