

What is HTML?

HTML stands for **Hypertext Markup Language**

A computer <u>language</u> understood by Web browsers to format Webpages

We describe the format of the Webpage by <u>marking it up</u> with special symbols we refer to as tags, e.g., the following tags format the text as bold:

h>This text is bold

What is HTML?

Page format is written in <u>plain text</u> as opposed to some proprietary binary format

Some text can be formatted to do some action and is referred to as <u>hypertext</u> to distinguish it from text that does not do any action

Creating an HTML Webpage

Creating an HTML Webpage is as easy as creating a text file

From your favorite text editor, create a new file and save it with the .html extension

Often HTML Webpages are referred to as HTML Documents

Here's a simple HTML document in file *hello.html*:

Hello World!

Open the same file hello.html with a browser

The document type

The **DOCTYPE** declares the type of the document as html Helps browsers making sure they open the right type of document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>This is the Page Title</title>
 k href="style.css" rel="stylesheet"/>
</head>
<body>
 Hello World!
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Comments

Comments are short pieces of text developers add to document code

Help developers remember what thinking when they wrote the code

Comments are ignored by Web browsers since they only mean something to the developer

```
<!-- This is a short one line comment -->
<!-- This is a longer
two line comment -->
Hello World!
```

The body tag

The **body** tag contains the main content of a Webpage and it's where we'll be spending most of our time <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>This is the Page Title</title> k href="http://somewhere.in.europe/style.css" rel="stylesheet"/> </head> <body> **Hello World!** </body> </html>

The structure of HTML documents

HTML Documents have the following structure Rewrite hello.html so that the content is in the body tag <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>This is the Page Title</title> k href="style.css" rel="stylesheet"/> </head> <body> **Hello World!** </body> </html>

The HTML root tag

HTML Documents are XML (eXtensible Markup Language) documents with root tag html <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>This is the Page Title</title> k href="style.css" rel="stylesheet"/> </head> <body> Hello World! </body> </html>

The head tag

The head tag configures meta information about the document such as the author, document title, scripts, styling, etc. <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>This is the Page Title</title> k href="style.css" rel="stylesheet"/> </head> <body> Hello World! </body> </html>

White spaces are ignored

We use white spaces to structure documents visually Browsers only respect single spaces; tabs and newlines are ignored <**body**> <!-- we'll stop using body since it's implied --> Hello World!

Consider this paragraph of text. It's separated visually from the text above by a new line character that adds vertical spacing.

Also these paragraphs are indented from the left margin with tabs. Tabs and newlines are ignored so this whole content will render as a single paragraph.

</body>

Paragraphs

Use paragraphs to explicitly add vertical spacing between portions of text

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book

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Headings

- Use headings as titles to introduce distinct sections
- Headings come in 6 sizes starting with h1, h2, through h6
- H1 is the largest size, h6 is the smallest
- <h1>This is the largest heading</h1>
- <h2>This is the second largest heading</h2>
- <h6>This is the smallest heading</h6>

Using headings

For instance we can use headings to introduce all the topics we've covered so far...

```
<h1>HTML</h1>
<h2>Paragraphs</h2>
<!-- content discussing paragraphs -->
<h2>Headings</h6>
<!-- content discussing headings -->
```


Document Object Model (DOM)

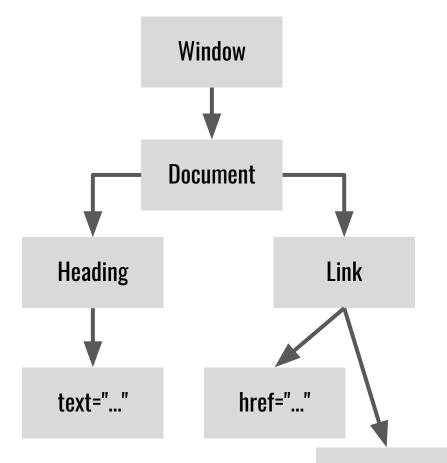
The DOM is a tree like data structure browsers use to represent and render Websites

A browser parses an HTML document and creates an equivalent DOM instance

Example DOM

```
Consider the following HTML
```

- <body>
- <h1>Read about the DOM</h1>
-
 DOM on MDN
-
- </body>



text="..."

Lists

```
<h2>Courses Spring 2018</h2>
<UI>
 CS5610
 CS4500
 CS5200
<h2>Semesters</h2>
<0|>
 Spring
 Summer 1
 Summer 2
 Fall
</nl>
```

Courses Spring 2018

- CS5610
- CS4500
- CS5200

Semesters

- 1. Spring
- 2. Summer 1
- 3. Summer 2
- 4. Fall

Ordered lists

Ordered lists enumerate line items

```
<h2>Ordered lists</h1>
Follow these steps
<0|>
   Learn HTML
   Learn JavaScript
   Build cool stuff
</0|>
```

Ordered lists

Follow these steps

- 1. Learn HTML
- 2. Learn JavaScript
- 3. Build cool stuff

Unordered lists

Unordered lists render as bullet points

```
<h2>Unordered lists</h1>
Follow these steps
(UI)
   Learn HTML
   Learn JavaScript
   Build cool stuff
```

Unordered lists

Follow these steps

- Learn HTML
- Learn JavaScript
- Build cool stuff

Tables

Use tables to display **tabular data**, their intended purpose, e.g., each row is a record, each column has same data types.

Do not use tables to layout content. Use DIVs and CSS instead

```
<thead></thead>
<thody></thody>
```

Table headings and rows

```
 <!-- border attribute sets border width --> <thead> <!-- contains table heading content -->  <!-- heading can have several rows; 1 row is common --> Username Password First Name /th> Last Name Role &nbsp;
```

Table body, table rows, and table data

| Username | Password | First Name | Last Name | Role | |
|----------|----------|------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|
| alice | **** | Alice | Wonderland | Student | Edit Remove |
| bob | **** | Bob | Marley | Faculty | Edit Remove |

INPUT, DATES &

Input fields and labels

```
<a href="usernameFld">
Username
</label>
<input id="usernameFld"</pre>
   type="text"
   title="Username"
   placeholder="alice" />
<label for="firstNameFld">
First Name</label>
<input id="firstNameFld"</pre>
   value="Alice" />
```

Username

alice

First Name

Alice

Last Name

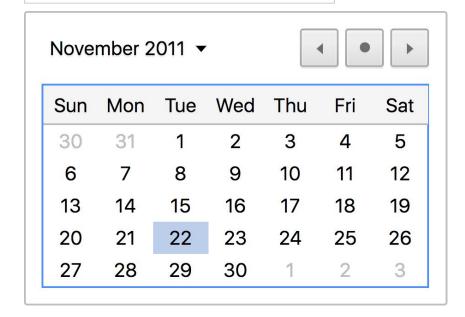
Wonderland

Date input fields

```
< label
   for="dobFld">
   Date of Birth
</label>
<input
   type="date"
   id="dobFld"
   value="2011-11-22" />
```

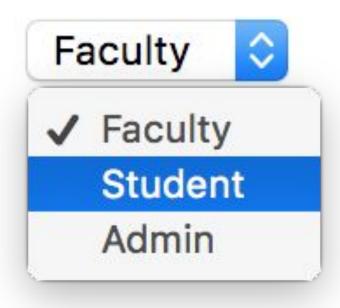
Date of Birth

11/22/2011



Dropdowns with SELECT

```
<select name="role">
 <option value="FACULTY">
   Faculty
 </option>
 <option value="STUDENT">
   Student
 </option>
 <option value="ADMIN">
   Admin
 </option>
</select>
```



BUTUS

Buttons

```
<button type="button">
 Delete
</button>
<button type="button">
 Edit
</button>
<button type="submit">
 Update
</button>
```

Delete Edit Update

Default submit behavior won't be used in course

Checkbox and radio buttons

```
<label>
                                                 Tenured
 <input name="b" type="checkbox"/> Tenured
</label>
                                                Tenured:
Tenured:
                                                    Yes
<label>
 <input name="a" type="radio"/> Yes
                                                 No
</label>
<label>
 <input name="a" type="radio" checked/> No
</label>
```

Wrap with label to increase click area

ANGHORS

Anchors

Use anchors to link to other documents, email or phones

- Wikipedia
- See my profile
- Jose
- Call me

Table of Content

```
<h2 id="toc">Table of Content</h2>
<a href="#section1>Jump to Section 1</a>
<a href="#section2>Jump to Section 2</a>
<h1 id="#section1">Section 1</h1>
<a href="#toc">TOC</a>
<h2 id="#section2">Section 2</h2>
<a href="#toc">TOC</a>
```


Iframes

Iframes (inline frames) allow embedding other Websites into your own

<iframe src="http://url/to/other/website.html"
width="200px" height="100px"></iframe>

Embedding Wikipedia

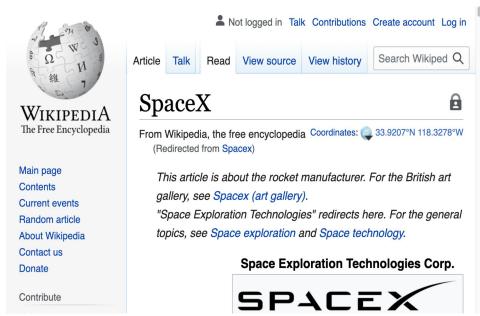
Set iframe's src attribute Website's URL

<iframe src="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SpaceX"</pre>

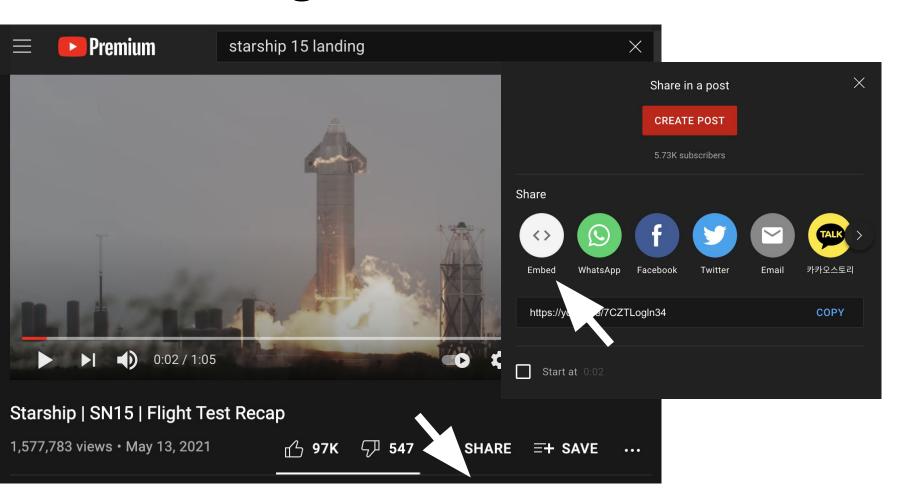
width="400px" height="300px">

</iframe>

Specify size of frame



Embedding YouTube Videos with iFrame



Embedding YouTube Videos with iFrame

Copy iframe tag to your Webpage

```
<iframe width="560" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/7CZTLogIn
34" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0"
allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write;
encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture"
allowfullscreen></iframe>
```

Embedding Google Slides with iFrame

File, Publish to the web, Embed, Publish

```
<iframe
src="https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/e/2PACX-1v
TrbGSby9TY1qA9ZWLrA7BFWERL4e-oLF_JGeKD9DHj9BaW
R3SEDZNAgYGBeRhZah3DhTjmhJp9WqEy/embed?start=fal
se&loop=false&delayms=3000" frameborder="0"
width="960" height="569" allowfullscreen="true"
mozallowfullscreen="true"
webkitallowfullscreen="true"></iframe>
```

SGALABLE

Scalable Vector Graphics

Container defines coordinate system to embed SVG fragments within HTML document

```
<svg viewBox="0 0 300 100" stroke="red" fill="grey">
   <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" />
   <rect width="100" height="100" />
   <svg viewBox="0 0 10 10" x="200" width="100">
      <circle cx="5" cy="5" r="4" />
   </svg>
```

Lines

Use SVG's line element to draw lines

```
<svg viewBox="0 0 100 100">
 x1="0" y1="80"
   x2="100" y2="20"
    stroke="black" />
</svg>
```

Rectangle

Use SVG's rect element to draw rectangles

```
<svg viewBox="0 0 220 100">
  <rect width="100" height="100" />
  <rect x="120" width="100"
     height="100"
     rx="15" />
</svg>
```

Circle

Use SVG's rect element to draw rectangles

```
<svg viewBox="0 0 100 100">
  <circle cx="50"</pre>
       cy="50"
       r="50"/>
</svg>
```

Polygon

Use SVG's polygon element to draw polygons

```
<svg viewBox="0 0 200 100">
  <polygon points="0,100 50,25 50,75 100,0" />
  <polygon points="100,100 150,25 150,75 200,0"</pre>
     fill="none" stroke="black" />
</svg>
```


Create table headings

```
<thead>
 >
  Username
  Password
  First Name
  Last Name
  Role
  DOB
```

Username Password First Name

Last Name

Role

DOB

Add form row

```
<input placeholder="username"/>
<input placeholder="password"/>
    <input placeholder="first name"/>
    <input placeholder="last name"/>
    <select><option>Faculty</option>
             <option>Student
             <option>Admin
    <input type="date"/>
    <button>Update</button>
       <button>Create</button>
 </thead>
```

| Username | Password | First Name | Last Name | Role | DOB | | |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------|--------|
| username | password | first name | last name | Faculty 🗘 | mm/dd/yyyy | Update | Create |

Add table body content

```
alice****Alice
WonderlandFaculty11/22/1968
    <button>Delete</button>
      <button>Edit</button>
    MarleyStudent10/12/1982
    <button>Delete</button>
      <button>Edit</button>
```

| Username | Password | First Name | Last Name | Role | DOB | | |
|----------|----------|------------|------------|---------|------------|--------|--------|
| username | password | first name | last name | Faculty | mm/dd/yyyy | Update | Create |
| alice | **** | Alice | Wonderland | Faculty | 11/22/1968 | Delete | Edit |
| bob | **** | Bob | Marley | Student | 10/12/1982 | Delete | Edit |

Column span

Column span

```
<thead></thead>
```

Row span

Row span

```
<thead></thead>
```

Table footer

Table footer

```
<thead></thead>
<tfoot></tfoot>
```

Column layout with tables

Column layout

```
<thead></thead>
<tfoot></tfoot>
```

Border layout with tables

Border layout

```
<thead></thead>
<tfoot></tfoot>
```

Layout with CSS

Layout with CSS

```
<thead></thead>
<tfoot></tfoot>
```

HTML

