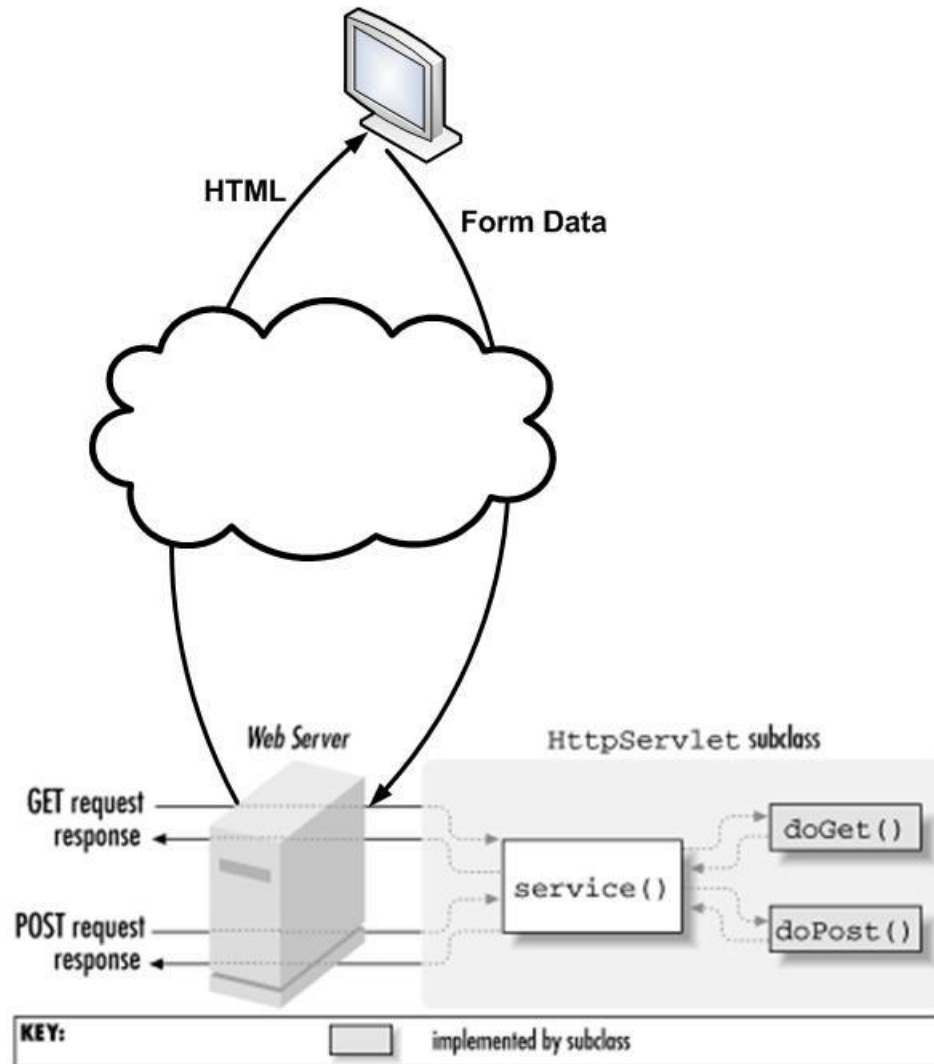


Introduction To HTML

Dr. Magdi AMER

Web Architecture



HTML elements

<html>

<head>

<meta http-equiv="content-type"
content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />

<title>Antoni Gaudí - Introduction</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Antoni Gaudí</h1>

<h2>La Casa Milà</h2>

<h2>La Sagrada Família</h2>

</body>

</html>

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta content="text/html;
      charset=UTF-8" http-equiv="Content-Type"/>
    <title>My lovely web page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is my lovely web page</h1>
    <p>
      It has lots of lovely content. It has some
      <em>emphasized text</em>
      and look at this, a blockquote:
    </p>
    <blockquote>
      <p>You fools, I will destroy you
        all!</p>
    </blockquote>
    <h2>And here's a subheading</h2>
    <p>That about covers it, I think</p>
    <hr/>
  </body>
</html>
```

This is my lovely web page

It has lots of lovely content. It has some *emphasized text* and look at this, a blockquote:

You fools, I will destroy you all!

And here's a subheading

That about covers it, I think

Opening tag Affected text Closing tag

definition of `ephemeral`

Angle brackets Forward slash

colspan is an attribute of td

`<td colspan="3">February</td>`

The value of the colspan attribute

```
<div>
  
  <p>... of
    <em>ephemeral</em>
  </p>
  <p>... by Blue Flax Society</p>
</div>
```

``

A space and forward slash

Correct (no overlapping lines)

```
<p>... of <em>ephemeral</em></p>
```

```
<p>... of <em>ephemeral</p></em>
```

Incorrect (the sets of tags cross over each other)

Tables

Adobe Dreamweaver CS3 - [D:\amer\teaching\UFE\Courses\WebProgramming\TableExample.html (XHTML)]

File Edit View Insert Modify Text Commands Site Window Help

▼ Insert Common Layout Forms Data Spry Text Favorites

TableExample.html Title: Testing Tables

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
2 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
3 <head>
4 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
5 <title>Testing Tables</title>
6 </head>
7 <body>
8 <table border="1">
9 <tr><th> Title 1</th> <th> Title 2</th><th> Title 3</th><th> Title 4</th></tr>
10 <tr> <td> A1</td><td> A2</td><td> A3</td><td> A4</td></tr>
11 <tr> <td colspan="2"> B1</td><td> B2</td><td> B3</td></tr>
12 <tr> <td> C1</td><td> C2</td><td rowspan="2"> C3</td><td> C4</td></tr>
13 <tr> <td> D1</td><td> D2</td><td> D4</td></tr>
14 </table>
15 </body>
16 </html>
17
```

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3	Title 4
A1	A2	A3	A4
B1		B2	B3
C1	C2	C3	C4
D1	D2		D4

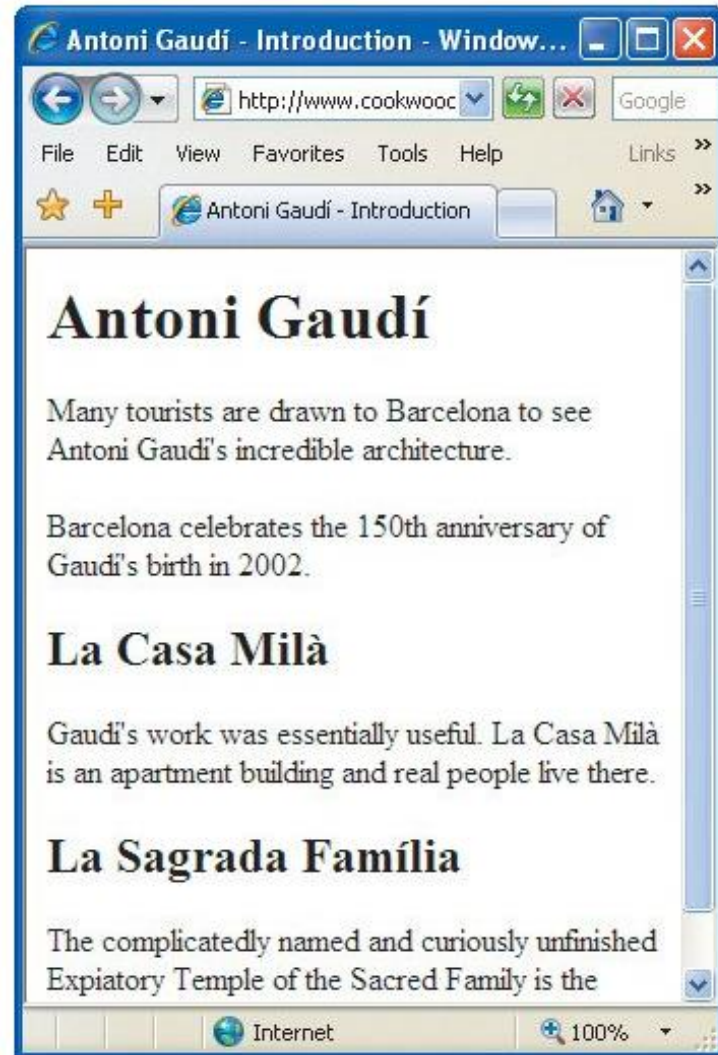
DIV and SPAN

```
<body>
<div id="gaudi">
<h1>Antoni Gaudí</h1>
<p>Many tourists are drawn to Barcelona to see
Antoni Gaudí's incredible architecture. </p>
<p>Barcelona celebrates the 150th anniversary of
Gaudí's birth in 2002.</p>

<div class="works">
<h2>La Casa Milà</h2>
<p>Gaudí's work was essentially useful. La Casa
Milà is an apartment building and <span
class="emph">real people</span> live there.</p>
</div>

<div class="works">
<h2>La Sagrada Família</h2>
<p>The complicatedly named and curiously
unfinished Expiatory Temple of the Sacred Family is
the <span class="emph">most visited</span>
building in Barcelona. </p>
</div>

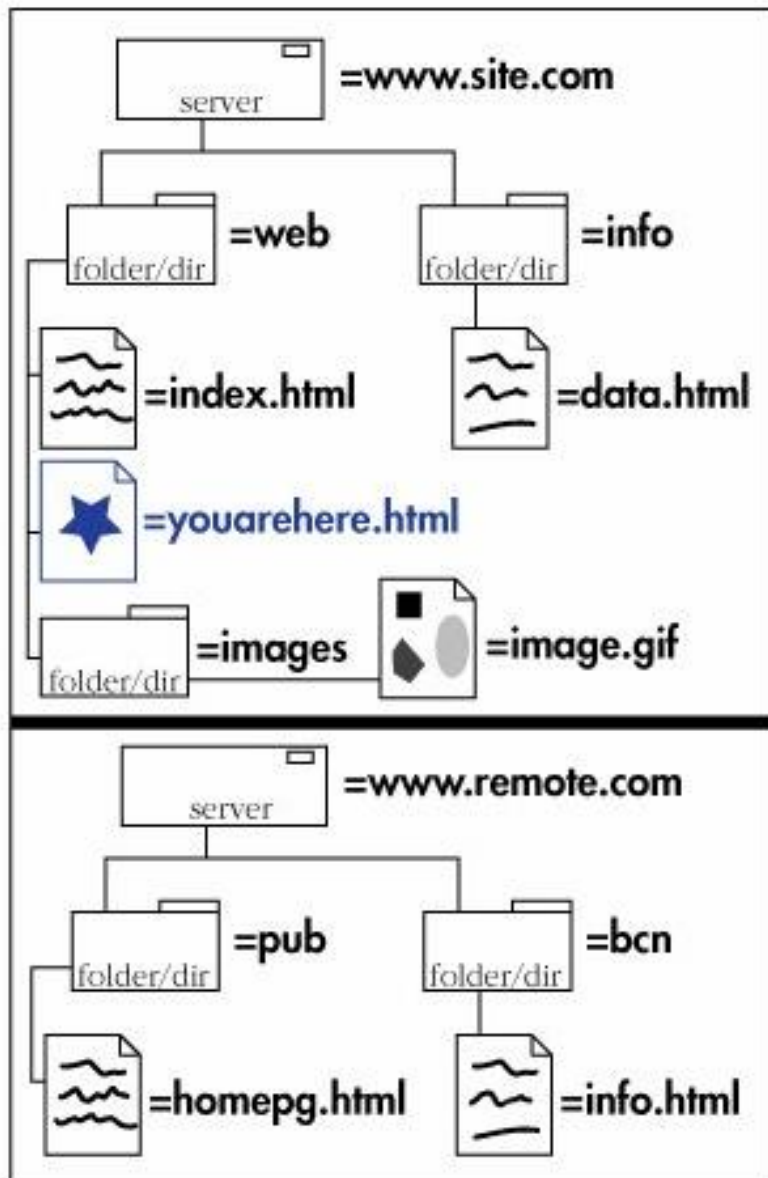
</div>
</body></html>
```



Note: Browsers usually place a line break before and after the div element.

Links

` click here `



File name	Absolute URL (can be used anywhere)	Relative URL (only works in youarehere.html)
index.html	www.site.com/web/index.html	index.html
image.gif	www.site.com/web/images/image.gif	images/image.gif
data.html	www.site.com/info/data.html	../info/data.html
homepg.html	www.remote.com/pub/homepg.html	(none: use absolute)
info.html	www.remote.com/bcn/info.html	(none: use absolute)

Inside the current folder
there's a folder called "images"...

`"../images/image.gif"`

...that contains...

...a file called *image.gif*

Forms

```
<form method="post" action="showform.php">
<p class="legend">Personal information</p>
<fieldset id="personal">
<label>Name:</label><input type="text"
name="name" size="30" /> <br />
<label>Address:</label><input type="text"
name="address" size="30" /> <br />
<label>Town/City:</label><input type="text"
name="city" size="30" /> <br />
...
<p id="buttons"><input type="submit"
value="Order Bed" /><input type="reset"
value="Start Over" /></p>
</form>
```

`readonly="readonly"`

`checked="checked"`

`value="default",`

```
Zipcode:<input type="text" name="zip" size="5"
maxlength="5" /> <br />
```

```
Customer ID:<input type="password"
name="code" size="8" />
```

```
<input type="radio" name="size" value="Q"
/>Queen <br />
```

```
<input type="radio" name="size" value="T"
/>Twin
```

```
<input type="radio" name="size" value="S"
/>Single</p>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="extras[]"
value="foot" />Footboard
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="extras[]"
value="drawers" checked="checked" />Drawers
<br />
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="extras[]"
value="casters" />Casters
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="extras[]"
value="nosqueak" />Squeak proofing <br /></p>
```

```
<input type="hidden" name="name"
value="data!" />
```

```
<input type="submit" value="submit data" />
```

```
<input type="reset" value="Start Over" />
```

Forms

```
<input type="radio" name="size" value="T"
/>Twin
<input type="radio" name="size" value="S"
/>Single</p>
<p id="woodtype"><label>Type of
wood:</label><select name="woodtype" >
<option value="Mahogany">Mahogany</option>
<option value="Maplewood">Maplewood
</option>
<option value="Pine">Pine</option>
<option value="Cherry">Cherry</option>
</select></p>
</fieldset>
```

```
selected="selected"
```

```
<textarea name="comments" rows="3"
cols="40">Please share any comments you have
here</textarea>
```

CSS



With CSS



CSS

```
<head><meta http-equiv="content-type"
content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>Palau de la Música</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="base.css" />
</head>
<body>

```

CSS in an external file

```
<head>
<meta http-equiv="content-type"
content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>El Palau de la Música</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    img {border: 4px solid red; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>


```

CSS in the file

Selector Declaration
h1 {color: red;}
 Property Value Semicolon

**h1 {color: red;
 background: yellow;}**
 Two property/value pairs

h1, h2 {color: red;}

img {border: 4px solid red} /* Images will have a solid red 4 pixel border */

Sixteen Predefined Colors

Note that the color names and hex values are not case-sensitive, not even in XHTML.

			
Aqua #00FFFF	Black #000000	Blue #0000FF	Fuchsia #FF00FF
			
Gray #808080	Green #008000	Lime #00FF00	Maroon #800000
			
Navy #000080	Olive #808000	Purple #800080	Red #FF0000
			
Silver #C0C0C0	Teal #008080	White #FFFFFF	Yellow #FFFF00

The amount of red in the color
color: #59007F
 A hash symbol The amount of blue in the color
 The amount of green in the color


```
h1, h2 {font-family: "Arial Black", sans-serif;
font-weight: normal}
h1 {font-size: 22px}
h2 {font-size: 16px}
p {font-family: "Palatino Linotype", Palatino, serif;
font-size: 14px}
.emph {font-style: italic; font-weight:bold}
a:link, a:hover {font-weight:bold}
#toc {font-size: 12px}
```

```
p {color:red}
p.group {color:blue}
p#one {color:green}
p#one {color:magenta}
```

```
<p>Here's a generic p element. It will be red.</p>
<p class="group">Here's a group-class p element.
There are two rules that apply, but since the p.group
rule is more specific, this paragraph will be
blue.</p>
<p class="group" id="one">Here's a p element
with an id of one. There are four rules that could
apply to this paragraph. The first two are overruled
by the more specific last two. The position breaks
the tie between the last two: the one that appears
later wins, and thus this paragraph will be
magenta.
</p>
```

The simplest kind of selector is simply the name of the type of element that should be formatted, in this case, `h1` elements.

Name of desired element
`h1 {color: red;}`

This selector uses context. The style will only be applied to the `em` elements within `h1` elements. The `em` elements found elsewhere are not affected.

Name of desired element
`h1 em {color: red;}`
Context

The first selector chooses all the `em` elements that belong to the *very* class. The second selector chooses the one `div` element with an `id` of *gaudi*.

Name of desired element
Class
`em.very {color: red;}`
`div#gaudi {color: red;}`
ID
Name of desired element

You can use the square brackets to add information to a selector about the desired element's attributes and/or values.

`a[name] {color: red;}`
Attribute
Name

The space between `div#gaudi` and `p` means that this selector will find any `p` element that is a descendant of the `gaudi` `div`, regardless of its generation.

`div#gaudi p {color:red;}`

This selector chooses only the **p** element that is the first child of the **gaudi** div.

```
div#gaudi p:first-child {color:red}
```

Here the selector will choose the first line of each **p** element.

```
p:first-line {color:red;}
```

Here the selector will choose just the first letter of each **p** element. For the corresponding (X)HTML code, see [Figure 9.22](#) on page [144](#).

```
p:first-letter {color:red;}
```

```
a:link {color:red;}  
a:visited {color:orange;}  
a:focus {color: purple;}  
a:hover {color:green;}  
a:active {color:blue;}
```

Links will be red when new and not visited.

Once the link has been visited, it turns orange.

If the link gets the focus (generally with the Tab key), it is purple.

When the visitor hovers over the link with the pointer, it is green.

As the visitor clicks the link, it turns blue.