How to View HTML Source

- A good way to learn HTML is to look at how other people have coded their html pages. To find out, simply click on the View option in your browsers toolbar and select Source or Page Source. This will open a window that shows you the actual HTML of the page.

Nesting HTML Elements formatting tags

- If you use a word processor, you must be familiar with the ability to make text bold, italicized, or underlined; these are just three of the ten options available to indicate how text can appear in HTML and XHTML.

- **Bold Text:** Anything that appears within ... element, is displayed in bold

- **Italic Text:** Anything that appears within <i>...</i> element is displayed in italicized

- **Underlined Text:** Anything that appears within <u>...</u> element, is displayed with underline

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>formatting examples</title>
</head>
<body>
<p> <b><i><u>This text is in Bold, Italic and underlined</u></i></b></p>
<p>The following word uses a <b>bold</b> typeface.</p>
<p>The following word uses a <i>italicized</i> typeface.</p>
<p>The following word uses a <u>underlined</u> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

formatting examples   ✕   +

file:///C:/Users/Admin/Desktop/web/clsswork.html

<u>This text is in Bold, Italic and underlined</u>

The following word uses a **bold** typeface.

The following word uses a *italicized* typeface.

The following word uses a <u>underlined</u> typeface.

Superscript and Subscript Text

- **Superscript Text** The content of a ^{...} element is written in superscript; the font size used is the same size as the characters surrounding it but is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

- **Subscript Text** The content of a _{...} element is written in subscript; the font size used is the same as the characters surrounding it, but is displayed half a character's height beneath the other characters.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>Superscript Text Example</title>
</head>
<body>
 <p>The following word uses a <sup>superscript</sup> typeface.</p>
 <p>The following word uses a <sub>subscript</sub> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

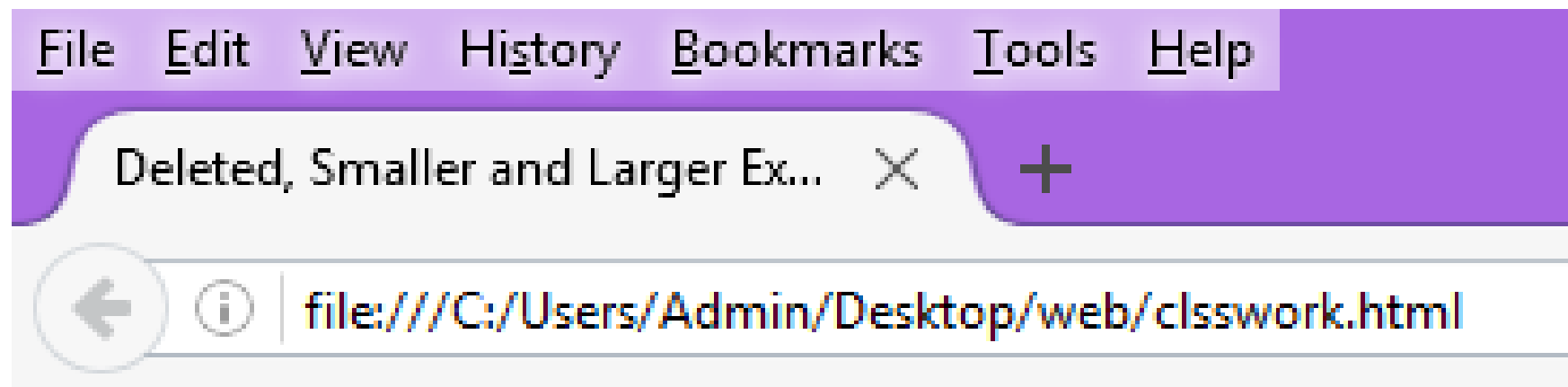The following word uses a ^{superscript} typeface.

The following word uses a $_{subscript}$ typeface.

Deleted, Larger and Smaller Text

- **Deleted Text:** Anything that appears within ~~...~~ element, is displayed as deleted text.

- **Larger Text:** The content of the <big>...</big> element is displayed one font size larger than the rest of the text surrounding it.

- **Smaller Text** The content of the <small>...</small> element is displayed one font size smaller than the rest of the text surrounding it

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Deleted, Smaller and Larger Examples</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>
<p>The following word uses a <big>big</big> typeface.</p>
<p>The following word uses a <small>small</small> typeface.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

I want to drink ~~cola~~ <u>wine</u>

The following word uses a big typeface.

The following word uses a small typeface.

Centering Content

You can use <center> tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

Example :

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Center content</title>

</head>

<body>

<center>

<p>I want to drink ~~cola~~ <ins>wine</ins></p>

<p>The following word uses a <big>big</big> typeface.</p>

<p>The following word uses a <small>small</small> typeface.</p>

</center>

<p> This paragraph is not centered like the above paragraphs </p>

</body>

</html>

file:///C:/Users/Admin/Desktop/web/clsswork.html

I want to drink ~~cola~~ <u>wine</u>

The following word uses a big typeface.

The following word uses a small typeface.

This paragraph is not centered like the above paragraphs

Horizontal Rule

- Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document. The <hr> tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

- Again <hr /> tag is an example of the empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

- For example, you may want to give a line between two paragraphs

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
   <title>Horizontal Line Example</title>
 </head>
 <body>
   <p>This is paragraph one and should be on top</p>
   <hr>
  <p>This is paragraph two and should be at bottom</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

file:///C:/Users/Admin/Desktop/New folder/exercise.html

This is paragraph one and should be on top

This is paragraph two and should be at bottom

Comments

- The HTML <comment> tag allows authors to comment their HTML code. This tag is supported by IE only.

- It is recommended to use <!--....--> to comment your tags. This tag is compatible to all browsers.

HTML Character Entities

- An entity is a fancy term for a symbol. Several symbols such as copyright, trademark, or foreign cash symbols exist outside of the ones you see on your keyboard. In order to display them. In order to display these characters, you need to know 3 parts.
- There's three parts to every entity.
  - Each begins with a ampersand - &
  - Then the entities name - copy
  - And finally a semicolon - ;

Copyright:

Combine © to make - © - Copyright symbol.

Example : Comments and Entities
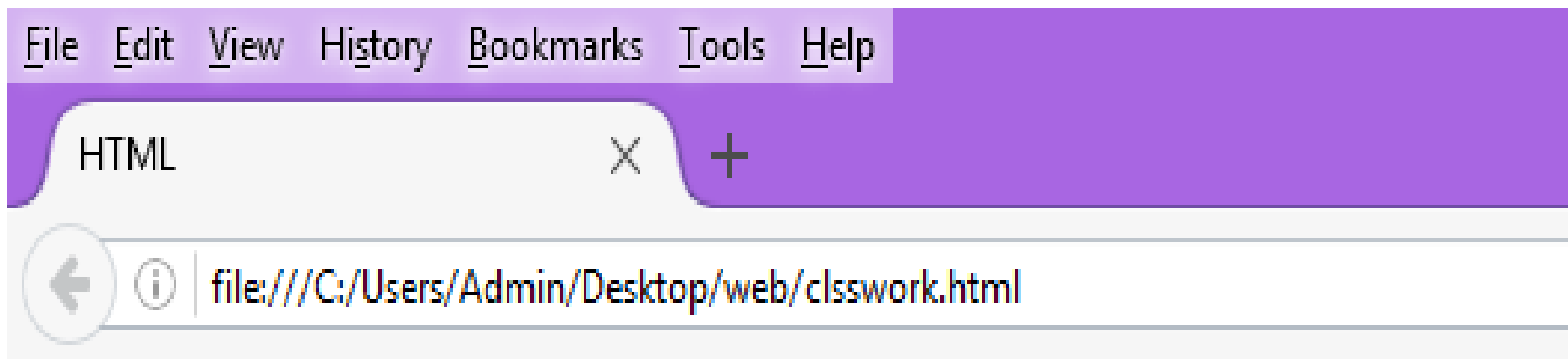
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
   <title>HTML </title>
 </head>
 <body>

<!-- This is a commented line supported by almost everybrowser.
         It will not appear in output as its a comment. -->

<p> This document        has comments that do not
appear here on the browser</p>

<p> Internet Programming Day &copy;2016<p>
</body>
</html>
```

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file:///C:/Users/Admin/Desktop/web/clsswork.html

This document   has comments that do not appear here on the browser

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HTML Character Entities

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space		
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	£
¥	yen	¥	¥
€	euro	€	€
©	copyright	©	©
®	registered trademark	®	®
™	**trademark symbol**	**™**	**™**

HTML Attributes

- An ***attribute*** is a special code that can enhance or modify tag. That is they define the characteristics of an HTML element.

- They are generally located in the starting tag after the tag name.

- All attributes are made up of ***two parts***: a name and a value:

- Basic ***syntax*** for html tags and attributes
  - **<tag attributeName="value"> content </tag>**
  - All tags must be lower case
  - all values of attributes need to surrounded by quotes

- ***The name*** is the property you want to set. For example, the paragraph <p> element in the example carries an attribute whose name is align, which you can use to indicate the alignment of paragraph on the page.
- ***The value*** is what you want the value of the property to be set and always put within quotations. The below example shows three possible values of align attribute: left, center and right.

Alignment: You can use the align attribute to align text either left, right or center.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Align Attribute  Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h3 align="left">three way to align text</h3>
<p align="left">This is left aligned</p>
<p align="center">This is center aligned</p>
<p align="right">This is right aligned</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Three way to align text

This is left aligned

This is center aligned

This is right aligned

Attributes in <hr> tag

- You can specify the width ,size,alignment and the color of the horizontal line as shown below;

  <hr width="50%">

  <hr width="75%" size="4">

  <hr width="25%" color="#6699ff" size="6">

  <hr width="50%" align="left">

Horizintal rule Alignment:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Align Attribute  Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h3 align="center">Horizontal rule attributes</h3>
<p align="left">This is center aligned</p>
   <hr width="75%" size="4" color="red"/>
<p >This is left aligned</p>
  <hr width="75%" size="4" color="green" align="left"/>
<p >This is right aligned</p>
  <hr width="75%" size="4" color="blue" align="right"/>
</body>
</html>
```

Horizontal rule attributes

This is center aligned

This is left aligned

This is right aligned

Specifying Colors Within a Web Page

- If you would like to specify colors within your web page, you must set color attributes. Attributes determine the appearance of a web page, such as ***background color***, ***text colors*** and ***fonts.***

Text color

- To specify the text color of a web page, use the text attributes, within the BODY tag of your web page:

<body text=**"white"**>

Body Backgrounds

- The <body> tag has two attributes where you can specify backgrounds. The background can be a color or an image.

1. Bgcolor attribute

- The bgcolor attribute specifies a background-color for an HTML page. The value of this attribute can be a hexadecimal number, an RGB value, or a color name:

        <body bgcolor="black">

- The line above all set the background-color to black.

HTML Colors

216 Web Safe Colors Hexadecimal RGB Values

- Netscape specified 216 colors that have precedence in web browsers based on the 256 colors displayed within an 8-bit system. As 40 colors displayed differently between PCs and MACs, they were eliminated.

- These 216 colors, known as web safe colors, are recognized by all web browsers and operating systems, which means these colors will look about the same within any browser.

Color Names

- A collection of color names is supported by most browsers. To view a table of color names that are supported by most browsers visit this web page: http://profdevtrain.austincc.edu/html/color_names.htm

- *Note:* Only 16 color names are supported by the W3C HTML 4.0 standard *(aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow).* For all other colors you should use the Color HEX value.

W3C Standard 16 Colors

Here is the list of W3C Standard 16 Colors names and it is recommended to use them.

	Black		Gray		Silver		White
	Yellow		Lime		Aqua		Fuchsia
	Red		Green		Blue		Purple
	Maroon		Olive		Navy		Teal

RGB and Hexadecimal Color Codes

- Colors are made up of 3 sets of RGB numbers representing the amount of Red, Green and Blue contained within a color. These colors are represented as hexadecimal values.
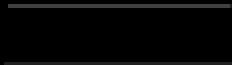
    For example, the hexadecimal numbers for black is *#000000*. The first two numbers (00) represent the amount of red the color contains. The second two numbers (00) represent the amount of green and the last two numbers(00) represent the amount of blue the color contains. When a color, such as black, contains 00 amount of red, green or blue, this means it contains no amount of that color or 0%.

RGB and Hexadecimal Color Codes

- However, colors containing RGB values of FF contain the most amount of a color or 100%. For example, the hexadecimal value for white is ***#FFFFFF***, which means it contains the most amount of red, green and blue.

- The hexadecimal numbers for red are ***FF0000***. To help you to understand this a little bit better, if we break down the hexadecimal numbers, we will find that the color red contains FF amount of red, which is the highest amount. It contains 00 amount of green and 00 amount of blue, both of which are the lowest.

Color Values

❖ Colors are defined using a hexadecimal notation for the combination of red, green, and blue color values (RGB). The lowest value that can be given to one light source is 0 (hex #00). The highest value is 255 (hex #FF). This table shows the result of combining red, green, and blue:

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)

Color	Red	Green	Blue	Hexadecimal
Black	0	0	0	#000000
White	255	255	255	#FFFFFF
Red	255	0	0	#FF0000
Green	0	192	0	#00C000
Blue	0	0	255	#0000FF
Yellow	255	255	0	#FFFF00

```
<!-- Format 1 - Use color name -->
<body bgcolor="lime" >

<!-- Format 2 - Use hex value -->
<body bgcolor="#f1f1f1" >

<!-- Format 3 - Use color value in RGB terms -->
<body bgcolor="rgb(0,0,120)" >
```

#000000	#000033	#000066	#000099	#0000CC	#0000FF
#003300	#003333	#003366	#003399	#0033CC	#0033FF
#006600	#006633	#006666	#006699	#0066CC	#0066FF
#009900	#009933	#009966	#009999	#0099CC	#0099FF
#00CC00	#00CC33	#00CC66	#00CC99	#00CCCC	#00CCFF
#00FF00	#00FF33	#00FF66	#00FF99	#00FFCC	#00FFFF

#330000	#330033	#330066	#330099	#3300CC	#3300FF
#333300	#333333	#333366	#333399	#3333CC	#3333FF
#336600	#336633	#336666	#336699	#3366CC	#3366FF
#339900	#339933	#339966	#339999	#3399CC	#3399FF
#33CC00	#33CC33	#33CC66	#33CC99	#33CCCC	#33CCFF
#33FF00	#33FF33	#33FF66	#33FF99	#33FFCC	#33FFFF

#660000	#660033	#660066	#660099	#6600CC	#6600FF
#663300	#663333	#663366	#663399	#6633CC	#6633FF
#666600	#666633	#666666	#666699	#6666CC	#6666FF
#669900	#669933	#669966	#669999	#6699CC	#6699FF
#66CC00	#66CC33	#66CC66	#66CC99	#66CCCC	#66CCFF
#66FF00	#66FF33	#66FF66	#66FF99	#66FFCC	#66FFFF

#990000	#990033	#990066	#990099	#9900CC	#9900FF
#993300	#993333	#993366	#993399	#9933CC	#9933FF
#996600	#996633	#996666	#996699	#9966CC	#9966FF
#999900	#999933	#999966	#999999	#9999CC	#9999FF
#99CC00	#99CC33	#99CC66	#99CC99	#99CCCC	#99CCFF
#99FF00	#99FF33	#99FF66	#99FF99	#99FFCC	#99FFFF

#CC0000	#CC0033	#CC0066	#CC0099	#CC00CC	#CC00FF
#CC3300	#CC3333	#CC3366	#CC3399	#CC33CC	#CC33FF
#CC6600	#CC6633	#CC6666	#CC6699	#CC66CC	#CC66FF
#CC9900	#CC9933	#CC9966	#CC9999	#CC99CC	#CC99FF
#CCCC00	#CCCC33	#CCCC66	#CCCC99	#CCCCCC	#CCCCFF
#CCFF00	#CCFF33	#CCFF66	#CCFF99	#CCFFCC	#CCFFFF

#FF0000	#FF0033	#FF0066	#FF0099	#FF00CC	#FF00FF
#FF3300	#FF3333	#FF3366	#FF3399	#FF33CC	#FF33FF
#FF6600	#FF6633	#FF6666	#FF6699	#FF66CC	#FF66FF
#FF9900	#FF9933	#FF9966	#FF9999	#FF99CC	#FF99FF
#FFCC00	#FFCC33	#FFCC66	#FFCC99	#FFCCCC	#FFCCFF
#FFFF00	#FFFF33	#FFFF66	#FFFF99	#FFFFCC	#FFFFFF

Insert Image

- You can insert any image in your web page by using <img> tag. Following is the simple syntax to use this tag.

  ******

- The ***<img>*** tag is an empty tag, which means that, it can contain only list of attributes and it has no closing tag.

- You can use PNG, JPEG or GIF image file based on your comfort but make sure you specify correct image file name in ***src attribute***. Image name is always case sensitive.

- The ***alt attribute*** provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Using Image in Webpage</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Simple Image Insert</p>
<img src="file:///C:/Users/Admin/Desktop/im.jpg"
  alt="Test Image" /> </body>
</html>
```

Image URL

- Image in the same folder as the web page.
- Image in another folder
- Image on another server

Image attibutes

- Width
- Height
- Align

- Fevicon<link rel="icon" type="image/format" href="">

HTML Basics

Questions?