

# HTML5 and CSS3, Chapter 1

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# Links

- ▶ [www.aharrisbooks.net/haio](http://www.aharrisbooks.net/haio)  
Book companion website
- ▶ [www.dummies.com/cheatsheet/html5css3aio](http://www.dummies.com/cheatsheet/html5css3aio)  
Book cheatsheet

# My first web page

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html lang="en-US">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<!-- myFirst.html -->
<title>My very first web page!</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is my first web page!</h1>
<p>
This is the first web page I've ever made,
and I'm extremely proud of it.
It is so cool!
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# Points about HTML

- ▶ It uses plain text.
- ▶ It works on all computers.
- ▶ It describes what documents *mean*.
- ▶ It does not describe how documents *look*.
- ▶ It's easy to write.
- ▶ It's free.

# DOCTYPE

- ▶ `<!DOCTYPE HTML>`
- ▶ This special tag is used to inform the browser that the document type is HTML. This is how the browser knows you'll be writing an HTML5 document. You will sometimes see other values for the doctype, but HTML5 is the way to go these days.

# html

- ▶ `<html lang = "en"></html>`
- ▶ The `<html>` tag is the foundation of the entire web page. The tag begins the page. Likewise, `</html>` ends the page. For example, the page begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`. The `<html></html>` combination indicates that everything in the page is defined as HTML code. In HTML5, you're expected to tell the browser which language the page will be written in. Because I write in English, I'm specifying with the code "en".

# head

- ▶ `<head></head>`
- ▶ These tags define a special part of the web page called the head (or sometimes header). This is where you put some great stuff later, but it's not where the main document lives. For now, the only thing you'll put in the header is the document's title and charset. Later, you'll add styling information and programming code.

# meta

- ▶ `<meta charset="UTF-8">`
- ▶ The meta tag is used to tell the browser which character set to use. Most of the web uses UTF-8.
- ▶ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTF-8>



# Comments

- ▶ `<!--      -->`
- ▶ This tag indicates a *comment*. It is ignored by the browser but may help the developer understand what's going on.

# title

- ▶ `<title></title>`
- ▶ This tag is used to determine the page's title. The title usually contains ordinary text. Whatever you define as the title will appear in some special ways. Many browsers put the title text in the browser's title bar. Search engines often use the title to describe the page.
- ▶ Throughout the text, the filename of the HTML code is the title. Typically, you'll use something more descriptive.

# body

- ▶ `<body></body>`
- ▶ The page's main content is contained within these tags. Most of the HTML code the user sees is in the body area.

# Headings

- ▶ `<h1></h1>`
- ▶ `h1` stands for *heading level one*. Any text contained within this markup is treated as a prominent headline. By default, most browsers add special formatting to anything defined as `h1`, but there's no guarantee. An `h1` heading doesn't really specify any particular font or formatting, just the meaning of the text as a level one heading.
- ▶ There are also headings at lower levels, `h2`, `h3`, *etc.*

# Paragraphs

- ▶ `<p>` `</p>`
- ▶ `p` is a paragraph tag. Newlines and whitespace are largely ignored by HTML, because HTML is *not* designed to represent appearance.

# General notes about tags

- ▶ Tags are lowercase.
- ▶ Tag pairs are containers, with a beginning and an end.
- ▶ Some elements can be repeated:
  - ▶ `h1`
  - ▶ `p`
- ▶ Some elements should have only one:
  - ▶ `html`
  - ▶ `title`
  - ▶ `body`
- ▶ Extra whitespace, including carriage returns, is ignored.

# Test your pages on more than one browser

- ▶ Different browsers will make the same page look different.
- ▶ **Chrome** is a good browser for developers, and free.

# You never have complete control over the appearance

- ▶ The user may:
  - ▶ have different size screen.
  - ▶ use different browser.
  - ▶ use different operating system.
  - ▶ have a slow internet and turn off graphics.
  - ▶ be blind and use screen-reader technology.
  - ▶ be using a phone or tablet.
  - ▶ ...
- ▶ Your document can only indicate how the information fits together and make suggestions about the visual design.