HTML Tutorial

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the foundation for creating a webpage. HTML uses a collection of tags to determine how the content of a webpage is divided and organized. This tutorial will discuss the following HTML topics: Basic page layout, Header, Aside, Footer, Forms

The basic layout of an HTML document would resemble the following:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset = ”UTF-8” />

<title> Title of the page </title>

</head>

<header>

Header of the page

</header>

<main>

<body>

<article>

<p>

</p>

</article>

</body>

</main>

</html>

In general terms HTML uses opening tags <tagname> and closing tags </tagname> to define how the content within the tags should behave. The entire HTML document is enclosed with the <html> </html> tags which is then organized by other semantic tags. The <head> </head> contains the title of the page in addition to any necessary file links or meta data. The <main> </main> defines the primary content of the page that is generally contained within a <body> </body> element. The body element can be further divided into articles and paragraphs with the <article> </article> and <p> </p> tags respectively.

The header appears at the top of the webpage and can function as a page title, navigation menu, or both. The header is most likely the first point of contact for a viewer which makes it an important area to consider. A header can be created using <header> Content that appears in the header </header>.

The aside element is used to display content separately from the main page content. For example, a webpage for a recipe might have an aside with links to desserts that complement the dish you are looking at. The desserts are related to the webpage being viewed but including the content of the dessert pages in the page for the main dish would be inappropriate. The aside element is created with <aside> Content displayed in the aside </aside>.

The footer element appears at the very bottom of the page and generally contains contact information or links to other sections of the webpage. For example, a restaurant page might have their phone number and address appear in the footer so viewers can easily call and place an order after scrolling through the page or navigate to another section of the menu after browsing their initial choice.

Forms are useful for receiving an input from the viewer. This can be done in a number of ways including input boxes, radio buttons, selection lists, check boxes and sliders which will all be demonstrated in this section. Input boxes create a field for users to type information such as addresses and phone numbers. Radio buttons allow the user to select one of the available options by clicking the button to highlight and indicate their selection. A selection list provides a drop down menu of options to select. A check box functions similarly to a radio button with the added option of highlighting multiple selections. Lastly, sliders provide a button that slides along a horizontal menu which is generally used to indicate a selection within a range such as a rating of 1 to 10.

**1 - True)** The head tag contains the page title and meta data

T/F

**2 - True)** The header generally functions as the page title and primary navigation menu

T/F

**3 - False)** The aside element creates a pop up window to display the aside content

T/F

**4 - True)** The footer commonly contains contact and author information

T/F

**5 - False)** Forms provide a very limited ability to receive inputs from a user

T/F

**6 - c)** Which of the following tags did not appear in the basic layout?

a. main

b. article

c. div

d. p

**7 - d)** Which of the following elements is not found in the header

a. article

b. title

c. meta

d. all of the above

**8 - b)** The aside element is best used to

a. define a paragraph

b. display related content separately from the main content

c. link a different website to the page

d. create a media player

**9 - d)** Which of the following is not found in the footer

a. author information

b. contact information

c. additional navigation links

d. aside content

**10 - a)** Which form control allows a user to indicate multiple selections

a. check box

b. slider

c. radio

d. selection list