

The Doctype, HTML, Head, Title and Body sections

Lesson 1

The document type tag `<!DOCTYPE>` tells the browser how to interpret the tags. Using it is like signing a contract. It is an optional tag, but when you use it, you are promising that your coding will conform to certain standards. When a web browser encounters a DOCTYPE tag, it processes the page in standards mode.

Your HTML document codes should be placed within an HTML section except for the `<!DOCTYPE HTML>` tag.

The `<HTML>`, `<HEAD>`, `<TITLE>` and `<BODY>` tags are basic elements that appear at the beginning and end of all HTML documents.

Start an HTML Document

- 1 Launch Notepad++.

Note: The examples in this book use Notepad++ as the HTML editor.

- 2 Type `<!DOCTYPE HTML>` press **Enter**
`<HTML>` then press **Enter**.

This tag declares the document as HTML 5.

- 3 Type `<HTML LANG="language-code">` replacing the "language-code" with "es" for English or "fr" for French.

- 4 Type `<HEAD>` then press **Enter**.

This tag defines where the title, metadata, and other descriptive information appear.

- 5 Type `<TITLE>`.

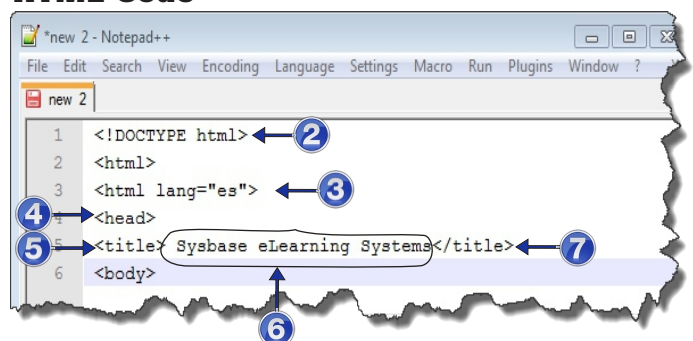
- 6 Type the title text for your page.

Title text describes the contents of the page and appears in the title bar of the Web browser

- 7 Type `</TITLE>` then press **Enter**.



HTML Code



You can use the body tags, `<BODY>` and `</BODY>`, to define the content in your Web page. Page content can include lines of text, bulleted and numbered lists, tables, forms, and more.

HTML Code

- ⑧ Type `<BODY>` then press **Enter**.

This tag marks the beginning of the actual content of your Web page.

- ⑨ Type the body text you want to appear on the page then press **Enter** after the last text.

Body text is the content that appears in the browser window. For practice, you can type a simple paragraph for the body text.

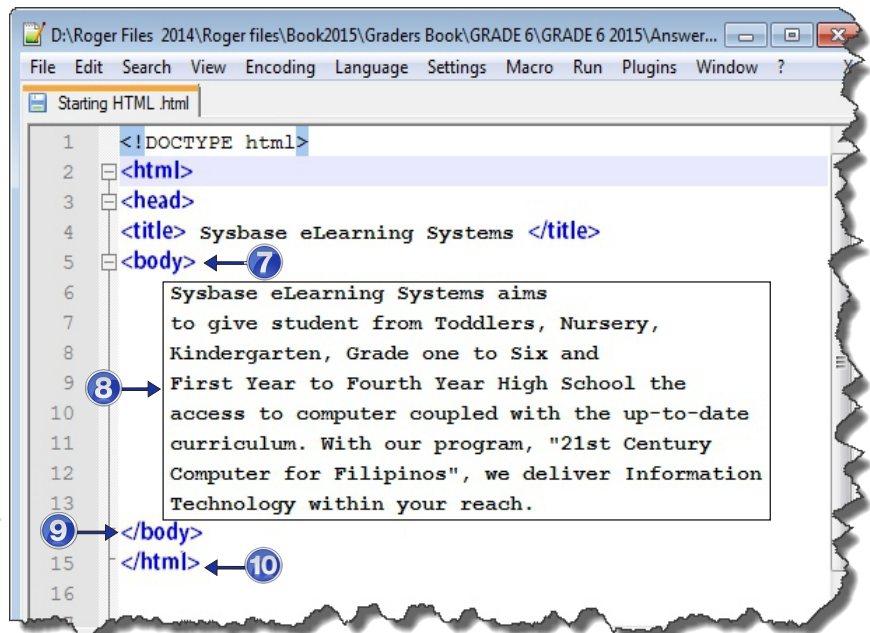
- ⑩ Type `</BODY>` then press **Enter**.

This tag closes the body portion of the page.

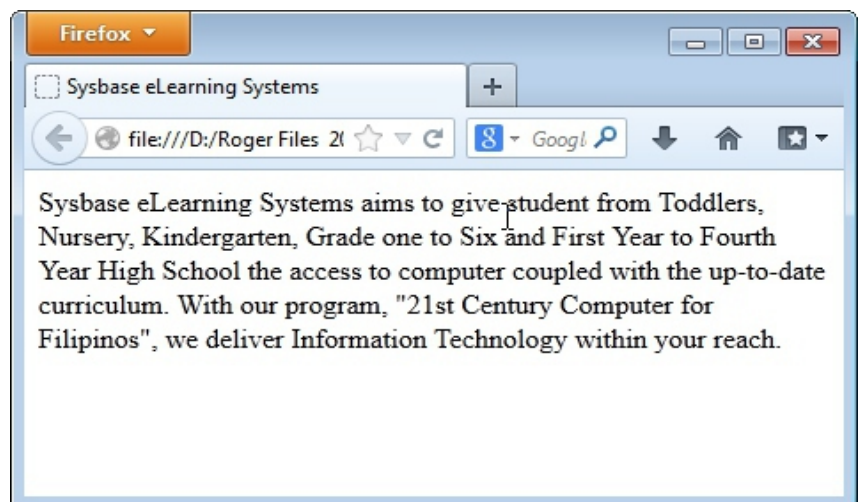
- ⑪ Type `</HTML>`.

This tag ends the HTML code of your document.

You can save your document and view the page in a Web browser.



Output



Adding Metadata

Lesson 2

You can add metadata to your page to include extra descriptive information that does not appear in the browser window. Metadata can include a page description, author and copyright information, keywords, and more. What you insert in metadata tags can help search engines categorize your page.

You define metadata in the document header using the `<META>` tag.

Add an Author Name

- 1 Click between the `<HEAD>` and `</HEAD>` tags and press **Enter** to start a new line.

In this example, the metadata appears below the `<TITLE>` tags.

- 2 Type `<META charset="UTF-8">`
This is to declare your character encoding of your document as UTF-8

- 3 Type `<META NAME=`
"author" followed by a space.

- 4 Type `CONTENT="My Name">`
replacing My Name with your name or company name and press the Enter key.

Add a Page Description

- 5 Type `<META NAME="description"`
and a blank space.
- 6 Type `CONTENT="description">`,
replacing description with
your own page description.
- 7 Press **Enter**.

HTML Code

```
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>Sysbase eLearning Systems</title>
5   <meta name="author" content="Sysbase">
6 </head>
7 </html>
```

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>Sysbase eLearning Systems</title>
5   <meta name="author" content="SeLS">
6   <meta name="description" content="Sysbase eLearning
  Systems is your ultimate partner in providing computer and
  academic curriculum">
7   <meta name="keywords" content="eLearning, computers,
  education, softwares, academic books, ICT curriculum,
  latest curriculum on ICT">
8   <META NAME="copyright" content="2010">
9 </head>
10 <body>
11   For more than 13 years, Sysbase eLearning Systems(SeLS) has been
12   in the Information and Communications Technology business
13   providing the most up-to-date ICT curriculum using the most used
14   application productivity softwares in USA and in Europe.
15   Even reaching the whole nation to have access to computers where
16   it is most needed. Expanding to most develop countries in Asia
17   and nearby continents.
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

Specify Keywords

- 8 Type **<META NAME= "Keywords"** and a space.
- 9 Type **CONTENT="MyKeywords">**, replacing MyKeywords with a keyword(s).

For multiple keywords, use a comma followed by a space to separate the keywords.

Keywords are important since most browsers use this when a user searches for a specific topic on the net using a search engine such as Google.

- 10 Press **Enter**.

HTML Code

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>Sysbase eLearning Systems</title>
5
6 <meta name="author" content="sels">
7 <meta name="description" content="Sysbase eLearning
8 Systems is your ultimate partner in providing computer and
9 academic curriculum">
10 <meta name="keywords" content="eLearning, computers,
11 education, softwares, academic books, ICT curriculum,
12 latest curriculum on ICT">
13 <meta name="copyright" content="2010">
14
15 </head>
16 <body>
17 For more than 13 years, Sysbase eLearning Systems(SeLS) has been
18 in the Information and Communications Technology business
19 providing the most up-to-date ICT curriculum using the most used
20 application productivity softwares in USA and in Europe.
21 Even reaching the whole nation to have access to computers where
22 it is most needed. Expanding to most develop countries in Asia
23 and nearby continents.
24 </body>
25 </html>
```

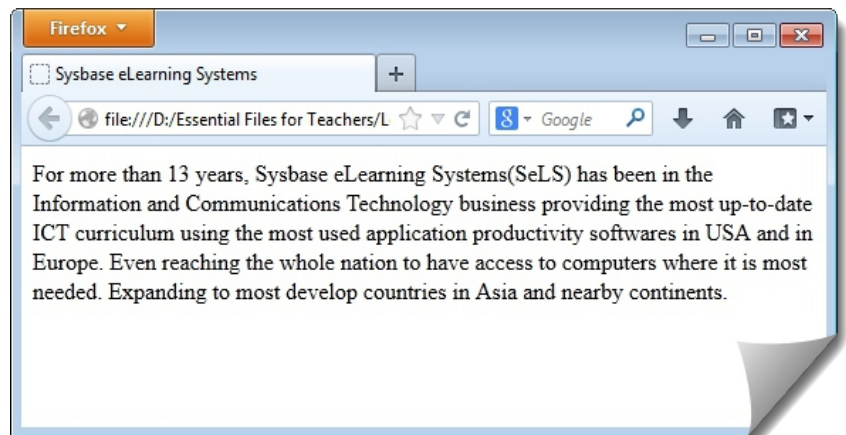
Add a Copyright

- 11 Type **<META NAME="copyright"** and a space.
- 12 Type **CONTENT="2010">**, replacing 2010 with your own numbers or copyright information.

- 13 Press **Enter**.

The metadata is now a part of the HTML document.

Output



Creating a New Paragraph

Lesson 3

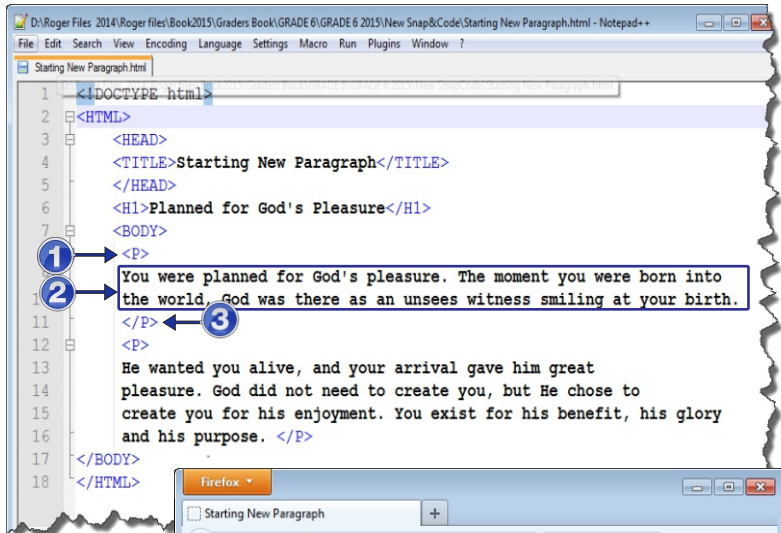
You can use paragraph tags to start new paragraphs in an HTML document. In a word processing program, you press Enter or Return to separate blocks of text. Web browsers do not read these line breaks. Instead, you must insert a `<P>` tag in your HTML any time you want to start a new paragraph in your Web page. Paragraphs are left-aligned by default, but you can choose a different alignment using the align tags.

Create a New Paragraph

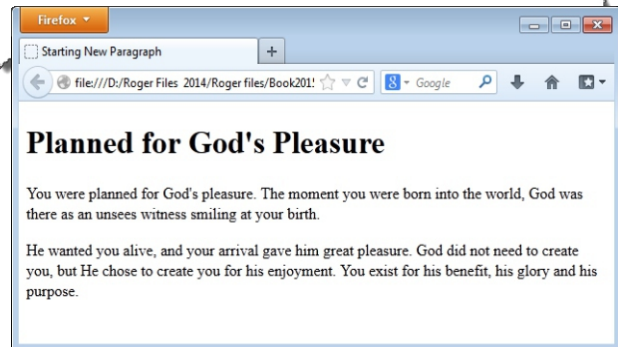
- 1 Type `<P>` to start a new paragraph.
- 2 Type your paragraph.
- 3 Type `</P>` at the end of the paragraph.

When displayed in a Web browser, the text appears as a paragraph with extra space above and below it.

HTML Code



Output



Adding a Line Break

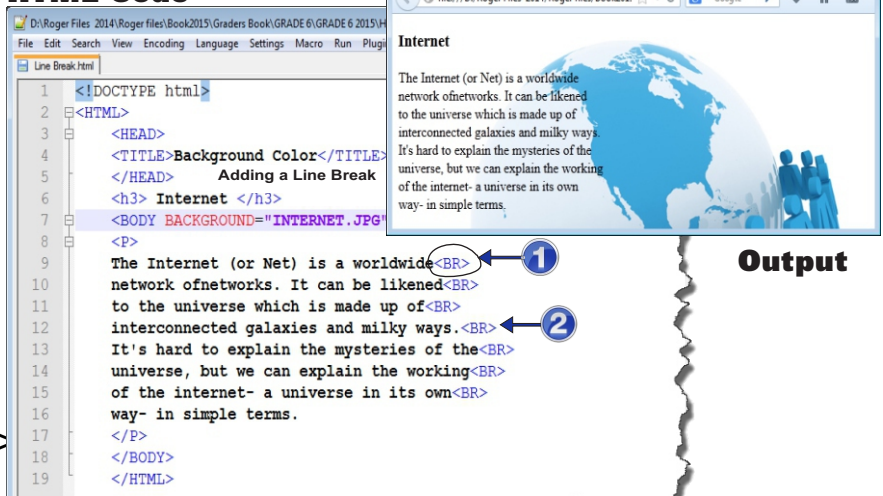
You can use the line break tag, `
`, to control where your text breaks. Web browsers normally wrap text automatically; when a line of text reaches the right side of the browser window, it breaks and continues on the next line. You can insert a line break to instruct the browser to break the text and go to a new line. You can also use the `
` tag to add blank lines between paragraphs.

Add a Line Break

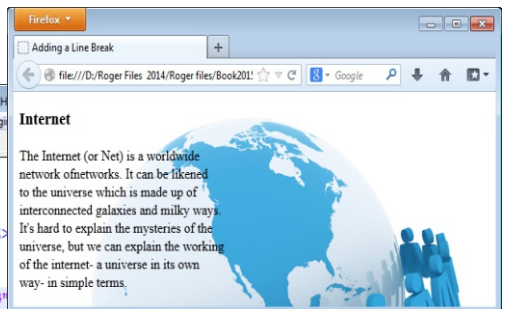
- 1 Type `
` in front of the line of text that you want to appear as a new line.
- 2 Type additional `
` tags wherever you want a line break.

Note: You do not need a closing tag for the `
` tag.

HTML Code



Output



LABORATORY MANUAL

Chapter 2: The HTML Document Structure

Part 2 HTML

HTML documents have a structure and standards. You can get creative with your web content, but there must be an underlying structure in place for web browsers to read and render your web pages properly. That means the HTML document must contain certain tags that identify its major sections and that indicate to the browser what type of coding the document uses.

Objectives

After completing all the laboratory activities in this chapter, the student will be able to demonstrate the proper use of the basic HTML 5 structures and some tags.

Score



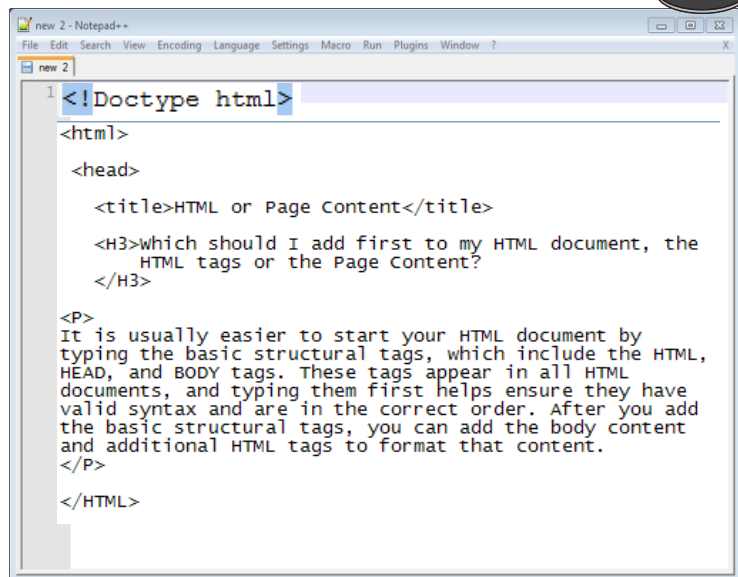
Lab 2.1 Start Now

Estimated Completion time: 30-40 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Type the HTML codes shown on your right.
3. Save the HTML document as **StartNow.html** and preview it on your browser.

Preview:



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML or Page Content</title>
    <H3>which should I add first to my HTML document, the
      HTML tags or the Page Content?
    </H3>
    <P>
      It is usually easier to start your HTML document by
      typing the basic structural tags, which include the HTML,
      HEAD, and BODY tags. These tags appear in all HTML
      documents, and typing them first helps ensure they have
      valid syntax and are in the correct order. After you add
      the basic structural tags, you can add the body content
      and additional HTML tags to format that content.
    </P>
  </HTML>
```

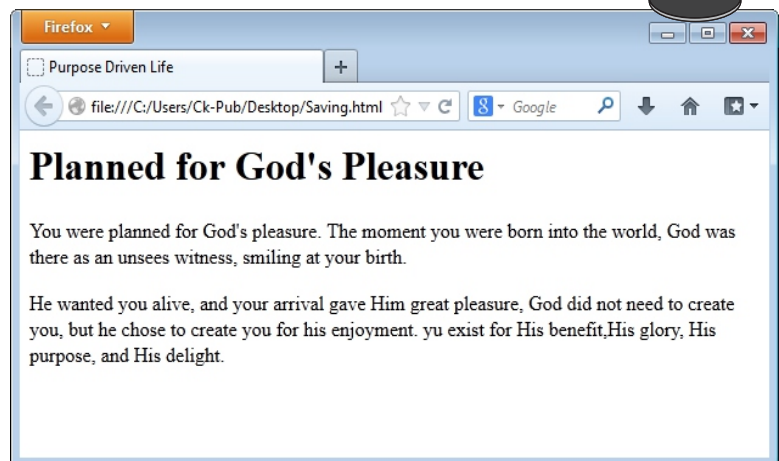
Lab 2.2 God's Pleasure

Estimated Completion time: 30-40 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page like the one shown on your right.
3. Use the appropriate tags and the text content provided in the picture.
3. Save the document as **God'sPleasure.html** and view it in your browser.

Preview:



Score



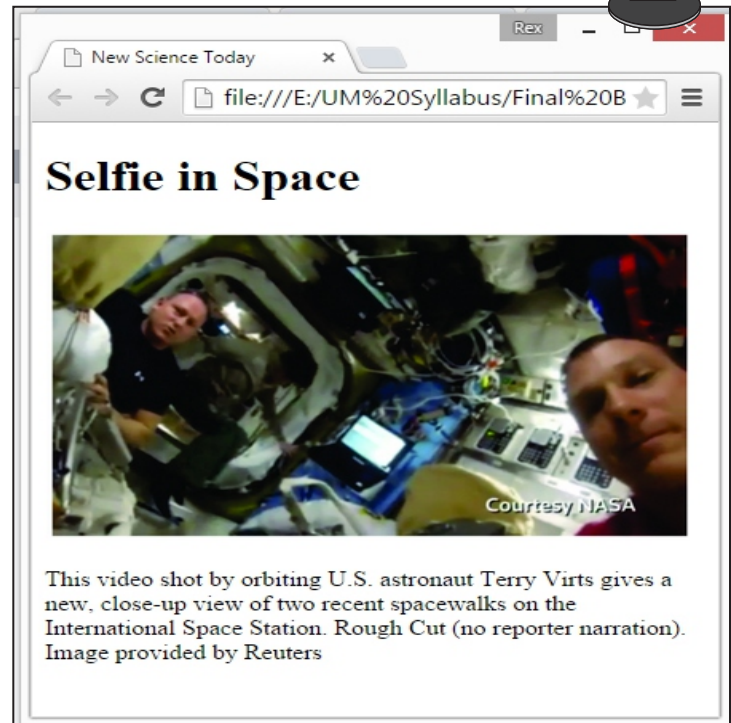
Lab 2.3 Selfie In Space

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open the HTML document **SelfieInSpace.html**.
2. Add the paragraph text as shown to complete the Web page. Your output should look like the picture on your right. Use appropriate HTML tags. Take note of the heading used.
3. Save the HTML document as **SelfieInSpace.html** and view it in your browser.

Preview:



Score



Lab 2.4 Fun in the Philippines

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a short Web page and use the text on your right and use the correct HTML tags to complete the activity.
3. Save the exercise as **Fun in the Philippines.html**.

Preview:



Score



Lab 2.5 The Next Earth***Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes***

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a new Web page and use the data on your right.
3. Add the paragraph and the metadata on your right.
4. Save the HTML document as **LatestWithMetadata.html** then test it by previewing it in your browser.

Paragraph

As the search continues for Earth-size planets orbiting at just the right distance from their star, a region termed the habitable zone, the number of potentially life-supporting planets grows. In two decades we have progressed from having no extrasolar planets to having too many to search. Narrowing the list of hopefuls requires looking at extrasolar planets in a new way. Applying a nuanced approach that couples astronomy and geophysics, Arizona State University researchers report that from that long list we can cross off cosmic neighbor Tau Ceti.

Metadata :

Source : Arizon State University
Credit : Joshua Gonzalez
Date: April 22, 2015

Score**Lab 2.6 Applied ALL-In*****Estimated Completion time: 30-40 Minutes***

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a new Web page applying the following information such as the character encoding, author's name, page description, copyright and keywords to make your page visible when users google a specific topic.
3. Save your page as ALL-InApplied.html

Score**Lab 2.7 Modified HTML Documents*****Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes***

Directions:

1. Open your previous HTML Documents : **SelfieInSpace & God Pleasure**.
2. Modify these web pages by applying the following information such as the character encoding, author's name, page description, copyright and keywords to make your page visible when users search for the topic. Use keywords appropriate for the topic of each web page.
3. Save your page as ModifiedHTML.html

Score