

# Class 2:

## Introduction to HTML

Learn the basics of html, nesting

### Code concepts

- HTML opening, closing, nesting
- Basic HTML page template
- Tags: doctype, html, head, meta, title, body, p, h1-h6, ol, ul, br, hr, img, a

### Design & process concepts

- Writing, indenting code
- Validating code
- Uploading via FTP, Server organization

### Homework due next week:

- A2-1 Create & Upload a page
- A2-2 Markup Salmon recipe using HTML

### References:

- w3schools html tag reference:  
<http://www.w3schools.com/tags/>
- HTML Validator:  
<http://validator.w3.org/>
- Special Characters:  
[http://www.webmonkey.com/2010/02/special\\_characters/](http://www.webmonkey.com/2010/02/special_characters/)

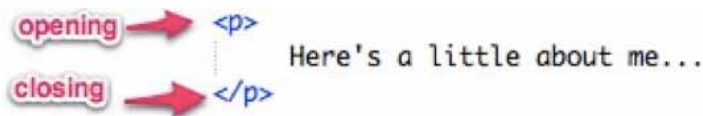
# What is HTML?

HTML is the language that describes web content. Without HTML, computers don't know what to do with text – they just spit it out on screen. No images, no columns, no structure.



## So, we use HTML to help label or tag your content

Let's mark a paragraph in html. The paragraph tag looks like this: `<p> </p>`



The browser will now recognize that anything sandwiched in-between those tags belongs in a paragraph. Notice that the closing tag has a / at the end. All closing tags will have that / before the tag name.

## Be sure to nest correctly

You can't put things out of order or the browser will get very confused.



## html tags:

### Doctype

- The doctype tag is a special tag that explains what markup language and which version the following code is written in. (We'll use HTML 5)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

### HTML

- The html tags start and end an html page

```
<html lang="en"> </html>
```

### Head

- The head tags surround the non-visible content of the page. This usually includes extra information about the document like the page title, styling information, scripts and other metadata.

```
<head> </head>
```

### Meta, charset

- A meta tag is a tag that contains some generic information about the page. In this case, we use it to explain that we're using a standard character set of "utf-8" which includes characters used in multiple languages as opposed to just latin characters. Note that all meta tags go inside the head tag and have no closing tag.

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

### Title

- The title tag surrounds the page title that appears at the top of the browser window. Note that it too belongs inside the head area of the html document.

```
<title> </title>
```

### Body

The body tags finally denote what content actually displays in the body of the page. Notice the text that we put between the body tag shows up inside the page.

```
<body> </body>
```

## Paragraphs

- Paragraph content

`<p> </p>`

## Header text levels 1 - 6

- header text level 1 - level 6 (h1 is most important)

`<h1> </h1>`

## Strong

- this is a way to show that certain content is stronger than the rest (usually by **bolding**)

`<strong></strong>`

## Emphasis

- This tag marks sections of text that are emphasized. Usually this means *italicizing* the text.

`<em></em>`

## Ordered lists

- ordered list (numbered)

`<ol>`

`<li>item</li>`

`<li>item</li>`

`<li>item</li>`

`</ol>`

## Unordered lists

- unordered list (bulleted)

`<ul>`

`<li>item</li>`

`<li>item</li>`

`<li>item</li>`

`</ul>`

## Line Break

- line break. Forces a new line.

- single tag

`<br>`

## Horizontal rules

- Creates a line across the page.

- single tag

`<hr>`

## Images

- Inserts an image

``

## Links (anchors)

- put link text or an image inside tags

`<a href="google.com">Visit google</a>`

## Special characters

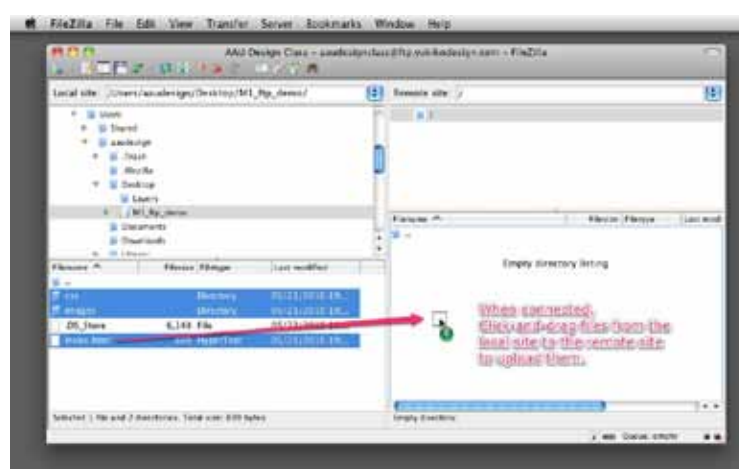
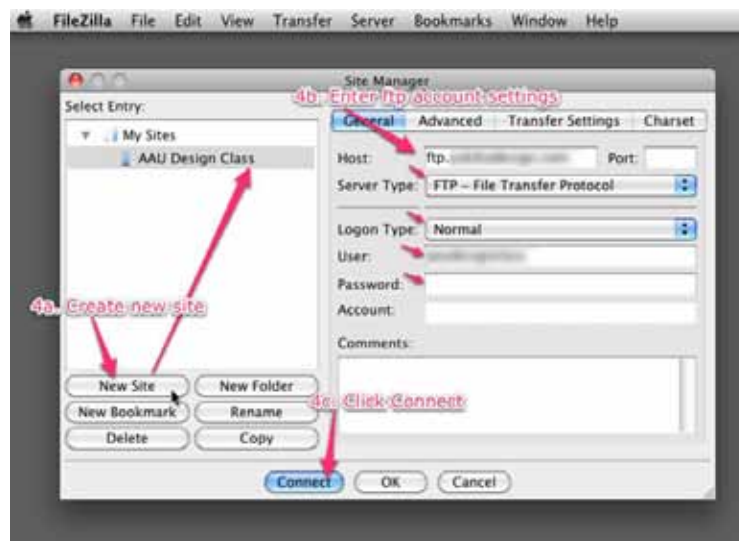
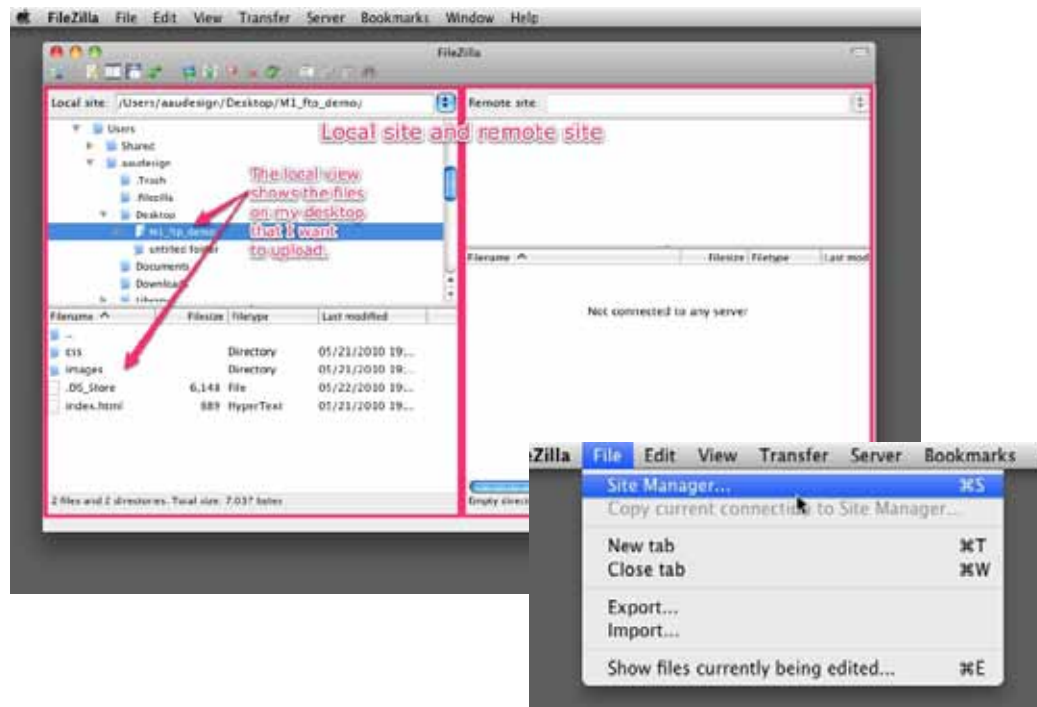
- There's a lot of special characters like accents, typographer's quotes, glyphs, currency numbers and degree marks that you can add to your page by looking for the character code. You can find a list of them here:

[http://www.webmonkey.com/2010/02/special\\_characters/](http://www.webmonkey.com/2010/02/special_characters/)

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# Uploading using Filezilla (FTP program)

PROWNM 5I5: Web Tools  
Class 2 - Introduction to HTML



Some hosts have a public directory- upload to that folder. (That's most likely the home folder of your domain name)

## Sample server organization

URL to access



### student.com [ root ]



index.html [portfolio home]

student.com



piece-1.html

student.com/piece-1.html



contact.html



images [portfolio site images]



photo1.jpg

student.com/images/photo1.jpg



Assignments



index.html [assignment links]

student.com/Assignments



A2-1



index.html

student.com/Assignments/A2-1



A2-2



index.html



images [images for A2-2]



photo1.jpg



P2 [restaurant]



index.html



menu.html

student.com/P2/menu.html



about.html