INT106 Lab – HTML basics

**HTML text formatting elements**

<b></b>

<strong></strong> (bold with “strong” semantic importance)

<i></i>

<em></em> (italic with “emphasized” semantic importance)

<small></small>

<mark></mark> (Hilight the text)

<del></del> (Dash across the text)

<ins></ins> (Underline the text)

<sub></sub> (Subscript)

<sup></sup> (Superscript)

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| <hr> = Horizontal Rule, used to indicate the end of a section and start of a new one. |

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| Note  All text must be enclosed in tags. Text that is not enclosed in any tags is called “naked” or “anonymous” which cause errors when you use a validator. |

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| <hgroup> = Heading group, used to group together a group of multi-level heading into one heading. |

**Lists**

There are 3 types of lists that you can use.

* Unordered list
* Ordered list
* Description list

\*Lists can be nested.

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| **Unordered list** make a list with bullets.  \*Try the following code to see the result.  <ul>  <li><a href="">Serif</a></li>  <li><a href="">Sans-serif</a></li>  <li><a href="">Script</a></li>  <li><a href="">Display</a></li>  <li><a href="">Dingbats</a></li>  </ul> |

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| **Ordered list** make a list with numbers.  \*Try the following code to see the result.  <ol>  <li>Gutenburg develops moveable type (1450s)</li>  <li>Linotype is introduced (1890s)</li>  <li>Photocomposition catches on (1950s)</li>  <li>Type goes digital (1980s)</li>  </ol> |

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| **Description list** is used for any type of name/value pairs such as terms and their descriptions, questions and answer.  \*Try the following code to see the result.  <dl>  <dt>Linotype</dt>  <dd>Line-casting allowed type to be selected, used, then recirculated  into the machine automatically. This advance increased the speed of  typesetting and printing dramatically.</dd>  <dt>Photocomposition</dt>  <dd>Typefaces are stored on film then projected onto photo-sensitive  paper. Lenses adjust the size of the type.</dd>  <dt>Digital type</dt>  <dd><p>Digital typefaces store the outline of the font shape in a  format such as Postscript. The outline may be scaled to any size for  output.</p>  <p>Postscript emerged as a standard due to its support of graphics and its early support on the Macintosh computer and Apple  laser printer.</p>  </dd>  </dl> |

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| **Preformatted text**  <pre> is used to keep all the white space and line break of the text.  <pre>  This is an example of  text with a lot of  curious  whitespace.  </pre> |

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| **Practice #1**  The owners of the Black Goose Bistro have decided to start a blog to share recipes and announcements. We’ll assist them with content markup.  Below you will find the raw text of a recipe. It’s up to you to decide which element is the best for each chunk of content. You’ll use paragraphs, headings and lists.  \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*  Tapenade (Olive Spread)  This is a really simple dish to prepare and it’s always a big hit at parties. My father recommends:  “Make this the night before so that the flavors have time to blend. Just bring it up to room temperature  before you serve it. In the winter, try serving it warm.”  Ingredients  1 8oz. jar sundried tomatoes  2 large garlic cloves  2/3 c. kalamata olives  1 t. capers  Instructions  Combine tomatoes and garlic in a food processor. Blend until as smooth as possible.  Add capers and olives. Pulse the motor a few times until they are incorporated, but still retain some  texture.  Serve on thin toast rounds with goat cheese and fresh basil garnish (optional). |

**HTML styles**

Every HTML element has a **default style** (background color is white, text color is black, text-size is 12px ...)

Changing the default style of an HTML element, can be done with the **style** attribute.

This example changes the default background color from white to lightgrey:

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| <body style="background-color:lightgrey">  <h1>This is a heading</h1>  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  </body> |

\*The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

Style = “property:value”

Using style to change **text color:**

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| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <body>  <h1 style="color:blue">This is a heading</h1>  <p style="color:red">This is a paragraph.</p>  </body>  </html> |

Using style to change **fonts:**

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| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <body>  <h1 style="font-family:verdana">This is a heading</h1>  <p style="font-family:courier">This is a paragraph.</p>  </body>  </html> |

Using style to change **text size:**

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| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <body>  <h1 style="font-size:300%">This is a heading</h1>  <p style="font-size:160%">This is a paragraph.</p>  </body>  </html> |

Using style to change **text alignment:**

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| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <body>  <h1 style="text-align:center">Centered Heading</h1>  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  </body>  </html> |

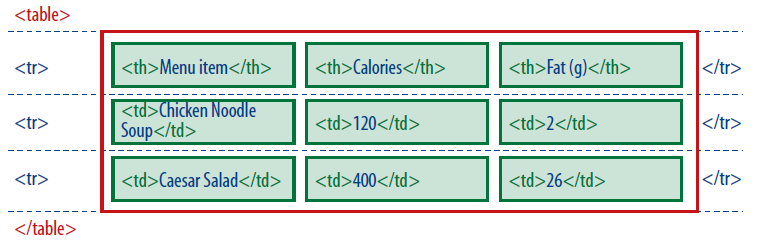
**HTML tables**

Tables are defined with the <table> tag.

Tables are divided into table rows with the <tr> tag.

Table rows are divided into table data with the <td> tag.

A table row can also be divided into table headings with the <th> tag.



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| **Note**  Table data <td> are the data containers of the table.  They can contain all sorts of HTML elements like text, images, lists, other tables, etc. |

\*An HTML Table with a **Border Attribute**

If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.

A border can be added using the border attribute:

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| <table border="1" style="width:100%">  <tr>  <td>Jill</td>  <td>Smith</td>  <td>50</td>  </tr>  <tr>  <td>Eve</td>  <td>Jackson</td>  <td>94</td>  </tr>  </table> |

HTML table use **<caption>** to show the table name:

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| <table style="width:100%">  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>  <tr>  <th>Month</th>  <th>Savings</th>  </tr>  <tr>  <td>January</td>  <td>$100</td>  </tr>  <tr>  <td>February</td>  <td>$50</td>  </tr>  </table> |

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| **Practice #2**  Make the following table: |

**HTML Quotation and Citation elements**

<q> and </q> for short quotation

<blockquote> and </blockquote> for long quotation or quoting a section.

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| <p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>  <p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>  <blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">  For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.  The world's leading conservation organization,  WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by  1.2 million members in the United States and  close to 5 million globally.  </blockquote> |

**HTML <abbr> for Abbreviations**

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| <p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p> |

**Link**

The href attribute is used to indicate the destination URL as you all know, but there are 2 ways to specify the URL:

- Absolute URL = Full URL

You need to use absolute URL to link to a web page or document on the internet. (That is not on your own server.)

- Relative URL = the path name to a file **relative** to the current file. For example:

href="blog.html" means go to the file named “blog.html” which is in the same folder.

Or

href=”menu/blog.html” means go to the file named “blog.html” which is in the folder named “menu”