Week01 Lab: Building your First Web Page.

Required Tools:
- Brackets
- Browser (Safari / Chrome, Internet Explorer, FireFox etc)

After Completion of this lab, you should able to
- Understand about the basic HTML Tags
- Build a web page with – image, lists, basic formatting, special characters.

Task1: Creating the Web Page.

- Open the index.html using brackets and look at the content
- Open the index.html using browser (chrome / Firefox / Safari / Internet Explorer) and observe the output – does it look similar to what typed in index.html? If not why?

- Add **<!DOCTYPE html>**
    - ○ The DOCTYPE declaration at the beginning of your page specifies that the document is written in HTML.
- Add <html>tag
    - ○ The <html> and </html> tags at the beginning and end of a text document identify it as HTML code. When a browser encounters these tags, it knows that anything within the two tags defines a web page.
- Add <head> tag
    - ○ The document head tags, <head> and </head>, immediately follow the opening <html> tag. The document head contains information that does not appear in the browser window, including title information, metadata, and references to scripts and style sheets.
- Add <title> tag with content **M And B Adventure Travel**
    - ○ The <title> and </title> tags define a page title and appear inside the document head. You can add a title to yourHTML5 document to help people and search engines identify your web page. Most web browsers display the title in the browser window's title bar.

- Add <meta> tag
    - Metadata means "data about data." On a web page, metadata can include author information, the type of editor used to create the page, a description of the content, relevant keywords, and copyright information. Search engines often use metadata when trying to categorize a page. You place metadata inside the document head

<meta name="author" content=" Your Name ">
<meta name="description" content="M and B Adventure Travel specializes in adventurous vacations">
<meta name="keywords" content="travel, airlines, hotels, rental cars, jungle vacations, hiking vacations, sport vacations">
<meta name="copyright" content="2016">

- Add <body> tag, place all the text between them.
    1. The visible content that makes up your web page, including paragraphs, lists, tables, images, canvases, and video, lives in the body of your HTML document. The body of the document is identified by the <body> and </body> tags. The body of a document comes after the head tag.

- Save the file (index.html) and view it in your browser.

Task2: Adding and modifying the content.

Add new Paragraph (<p>)

You can use paragraph <p> tags to start new paragraphs (Block of text) in an HTML document. Paragraphs are left-aligned by default, but you can specify a different alignment using CSS. Paragraph text is normal-sized and unstyled by default. When displayed in a Web browser, the text appears as a paragraph with extra space before and after it

Add Line Break (<br>)

You can use the line break tag, <br>, to control where your text breaks. You can insert a line break to instruct the browser to break the text at a specific place and go to a new line. You can also use the <br> tag to add blank lines between paragraphs.

Add Horizontal Rule (<hr>)

You can add a dividing line, or horizontal rule, across your page to separate blocks of information.

Insert Comment (<!-- *comments* -->)

You can use comments to write notes to yourself within your HTML code. Comments do not appear when a browser displays a web page. Comments can also be useful for highlighting important sections of HTML code, such as where the header, footer, or navigation section on a page starts and ends.

Formatting Text

Bold ()

You can add bold formatting to your text to emphasize keywords and set them off from other text in a passageYou add bold text to a page by surrounding the text with and tags. In most browsers, the <strong>tag has the same effect as the <b> tag.

Italic (<i>)

You can italicize your text to give it more emphasis or set it off from other text in a passage. You add italicized text to a page by surrounding the text with <i> and </i> tags. In most browsers, the <em> tag has the same effect as the <i> tag.

Heading (<h1> to <h6>)

You can use headings to help clarify information on a page, organize text, and create visual structure. You can choose from six heading levels for a document, ranging from heading level 1 (<h1>), the largest, to heading level 6 (<h6>), the smallest. Browsers display headings as bold text on a web page with space above and below, similar to paragraphs.

Preformatted Text (<pre>)

You can use the preformatted tags, <pre> and </pre>, to display all the line breaks and spaces you enter in your HTML code for a passage of text. Preformatted text is also useful for displaying computer code on a web page because the exact spacing of such code can be important.

Add Special Characters

You can use HTML code to insert special characters into your web page text. Special characters are characters that do not usually appear on your keyboard.

The codes used to insert special characters are called entities. Entities consist of number or name codes preceded by an ampersand and ending with a semicolon, such as ½ for the fraction ½ or © for a copyright symbol.

Description	Special Character	Code
Copyright	©	©
Registered trademark	®	®
Trademark	™	™
paragraph mark	¶	¶
nonbreaking space		
quotation mark	"	"
left angle quote	«	«
right angle quote	»	»
ampersand	&	&
inverted exclamation	¡	¡
inverted question mark	¿	¿
broken vertical bar	¦	¦
section	§	§
not	¬	¬
acute accent	´	´
cedilla	¸	¸
bullet	•	•
capital N, tilde	Ñ	&NTilde;
small n, tilde	ñ	ñ
capital A, tilde	Ã	Ã
small a, tilde	ã	ã
capital A, grave accent	À	À
small a, grave accent	à	à
capital O, slash	Ø	Ø

Description	Special Character	Code
small o, slash	ø	ø
em dash	—	—
en dash	–	–
micro	µ	µ
macron	¯	¯
superscript one	¹	¹
superscript two	²	²
superscript three	³	³
one-half fraction	½	½
one-fourth fraction	¼	¼
three-fourths fraction	¾	¾
degree	°	°
multiply	×	×
division	÷	÷
plus-or-minus	±	±
less-than	<	<
greater-than	>	>
dagger	†	†
double dagger	‡	‡
cent	¢	¢
pound sterling	£	£
euro	€	€
yen	¥	¥
general currency	¤	¤

Modify *index.html* body to look as bellow

M And B Adventure Travel ®

Extreme vacations are our specialty!

Home
Destinations
Travel Tips
Contact Us

For more than 10 years, M and B Adventure Travel has helped customers fulfill their dreams and conquer their fears.

We specialize in one-of-a-kind vacation packages to the most exciting destinations in the world.

Let us help you with your hotel bookings, helicopter tours, and shark-cage rentals, either online or in person.

How We Can Help
Book airline tickets
Arrange hotel stays
Reserve rental cars
Procure parachutes

Types of Adventures

```
Ocean
        Snorkeling
        Scuba Diving
Mountain
        Rock Climbing
        Mountaineering
Snow
        Skiing
    Snowboarding
```

What's in a Bag?

```
Backpack
            A bag for carrying hiking supplies and lunch
Fannypack
            A bag for carrying a passport, wallet, and camera
Suitcase
            A bag for carrying clothes and toiletries
Briefcase
            A bag for carrying business documents, files, and pens
```

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Hints:

- Make Top heading to h1
- Make sub heading to h3
- Make all titles to bold
- Use line break
- Use paragraph
- Use pre for the contents of types of adventures and what's in a Bag?
- Use ® symbol in Top heading
- Use © symbol in footer.

Task3: Adding List and images

Create a Bulleted List (<ul>)

You can add a bulleted list to your document to set a list of items apart from the rest of the page of text. You can use a bulleted list, also called an unordered list, when you do not need to show the items in a particular order. You create a bulleted list by inserting <ul> and tags around <li> and tags. The <li> tags specify the list items. By default in most browsers, bullets appear as solid circles. Use ***type*** attribute within the <ul> tag, with a bullet style code (circle, disc, or square).

Create a Numbered List (<ol>)

You can use numbered lists on your web page to display all kinds of ordered lists. For example, you can use numbered lists to show steps or prioritize items. You create a numbered list by inserting <ol> and tags around and tags. The <li> tags specify the list items. You can change the style of the numbers in your list using the ***type*** attribute (A, a, I, i, 1). To start with a different number, you must add a ***start*** attribute to the <ol> tag.

Create a Nested List

You can use a nested list to add a list within a list to your web page. Nested lists enable you to display listed text at different levels within the list hierarchy, such as when you are displaying products arranged in categories and subcategories. Web browsers use indentation to show where list items exist in the hierarchy. You can use both numbered and bulleted lists within an existing list.

Create a Definition List (<dl> <dt> <dd>)

You can use a definition list in your document to define content in the format of a glossary or dictionary. Typically, items in a definition list come in pairs, with the first element being the term to be defined and the second being the definition. You use the <dl> tag to delimit your definition list, the <dt> tag to define your terms, and the <dd> tag to add your definitions. When displayed, definitions are typically indented relative to the terms.

Insert an Image <img>

You can add images to your web page to increase visual interest or illustrate a topic. Type <img src="?"> where you want to insert a photographic image, replacing ? with the relative path to the file you want to insert. Give attribute ***width="?" height="?"*** to resize the image, replace ? with value. Give alternative text that used as placeholder and search engines. Use attribute ***alt="?"*** to add alternate text. You can add image label by adding the attribute ***title="?"*** to add popup title when mouse moved over the image.

Modify *index.html* body to look as bellow

Extreme vacations are our specialty!

- Home
- Destinations
- Travel Tips
- Contact Us

For more than 10 years, M and B Adventure Travel has helped cu

We specialize in one-of-a-kind vacation packages to the most exc

Let us help you with your hotel bookings, helicopter tours, and sh

How We Can Help

1. Book airline tickets
2. Arrange hotel stays
3. Reserve rental cars
4. Procure parachutes

Types of Adventures

1. Ocean
   - Snorkeling
   - Scuba Diving
2. Mountain
   - Rock Climbing
   - Mountaineering
3. Snow
   - Skiing
   - Snowboarding

What's in a Bag?

Backpack
    A bag for carrying hiking supplies and lunch
Fannypack
    A bag for carrying a passport, wallet, and camera
Suitcase
    A bag for carrying clothes and toiletries
Briefcase
    A bag for carrying business documents, files, and pens

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Hints

- Add images
- Add appropriate lists – unordered, order, nested and definition (What's in a Bag)