CMPT281
Basic Introduction to HTML

Step 1. Open a Text Editor of your choice.

There are lots of these available. Do some research and pick one that you think will suit you. You may choose to use one that's familiar to you. If you don't know where to start, Notepad++ is a basic option. It will be installed in most university labs, and is a worthwhile piece of software to have on your personal computer.

Whatever you use, start a new document, and save it as 'cheatsheet.html'.

Step 2. Create the Skeleton of your document

- Create the Skeleton of the HTML file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Cheatsheet</title>
</head>

<body>
This is a basic cheatsheet for HTML.
</body>

</html>
```

Explaining the Skeleton

As discussed in the elements lecture, this represents all the major components of an HTML document. The initial doctype specifies that we want to use HTML5, the html tag that we want to use HTML. The head tag contains the meta tags like the document's title. The body tag contains all of the text within the body of the document. Each tag marked with a slash indicates the close of an element.

NB: After each step, it's recommended that you open your cheatsheet.html file with your favourite browser (or refer to the visual inspector in your editor) to see it update.

Step 3. Create some body text.

- Inside of <body> </body>, create a few lines of text, each separated by several <p> </p>

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Cheatsheet</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p> This is a basic cheatsheet for HTML. </p>
    <p> I am demonstrating the use of paragraph tags. </p>
    <p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur elit, sed magna aliqua. </p>
  </body>

</html>
```

- Often when working in web design, we use Lorem Ipsum.
  - Lorem Ipsum is generated text that allows you to add 'dummy text' to a document. This is a good design technique for helping you to establish how text will look in a document.
  - For further explanation, and access to a Lorem Ipsum generator, you can visit https://www.lipsum.com/ or https://loremipsum.io/generator/.

Step 4. Create some headings

Inside your <body> element, add <h1> through to <h6> tags. Give each heading a name that corresponds to its heading number. For example:

```html
<body>
  <p> This is a basic cheatsheet for HTML. </p>
  <p> I am demonstrating the use of paragraph tags. </p>
  <p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur elit, sed magna aliqua. </p>

  <h1> Heading 1 </h1>
  <h2> Heading 2 </h2>
  <h3> Heading 3 </h3>
  <h4> Heading 4 </h4>
  <h5> Heading 5 </h5>
  <h6> Heading 6 </h6>

</body>
```

Step 5. Create some different text types

Within <body> write:

```
<b> Bold </b> <br>
<i> Italics </i> <br>
<code> Code </code> <br>
<em> Emphasis </em> <br>
<strong> Strong </strong> <br>
```

NB: The <br> tag is being used to create line breaks.

Step 6. Add some links

Within <body> write:

```
<a href="https://google.com">Link to Google</a>
```

This will create a working link to Google. This is the first 'interactive' element that we've created, so be sure to click the link and give it a try.

```
<a href="mailto:santa@northpole.com">Email Santa</a>
```

Some HTML features will prompt you to open a particular piece of software, e.g. Outlook. If your browser has been configured to use mailto, by clicking on the above anchor, you'll be prompted to email santa@northpole.com

A lot of contact forms on emails still use this functionality, even though it's becoming a little antiquated (For an in-the-wild example, the computer science faculty website uses mailto). https://www.cs.usask.ca/people/faculty.php

Step 7. Embed an image

Within <body> write:

```
<a href="https://crouton.net">
<img src="https://crouton.net/crouton.png" alt="An image of a delicious crouton.">
</a>
```

If done correctly, your cheat sheet will now contain a delicious crouton. Clicking the crouton will redirect you to the fabulous website crouton.net

Step 8. Add an ordered list

```
<p> <b> Ordered List </b> </p>
<ol> <li> List item one </li> <li> List item two </li> <li> List item three </li> </ol>
```

Step 9. Add an unordered list

```
<p> <b> Unordered List </b> </p>
<ul> <li> List item one </li> <li> List item two </li> <li> List item three </li> </ul>
```

Step 10. Write a comment

```
Comments are useful for documenting complex markup <!-- Write your comments here -->
```

Step 11. Save and enjoy

You should return back to your cheatsheet and add elements to them as you learn them. If you want to get a headstart on learning more html tags, you should read the following:

HTML Links: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_links.asp

Try to determine the difference between Absolute URLs and Relative URLs.

Favicons: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_favicon.asp

Learn what a favicon is and how to set one.

ID Attribute: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_id.asp

Learn what the ID attribute is. This will become very powerful once we start working with HTML and CSS.