

Lesson: 01 (HTML Basic & Advanced)

HTML Introduction

HTML, an acronym for Hypertext Markup Language, is the common markup language for web pages. It is denoting certain text as links, headings, paragraphs, lists, text with interactive forms, embedded images, and other objects. HTML is written in the form of "tags" that are surrounded by angle brackets like start tag `<html>` and end tag `</html>`. Start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags.

A markup language is a set of annotations to text that describe how it is to be structured, laid out, or formatted.

Note: Example One

HTML Elements

- * An HTML element starts with a start tag / opening tag
- * An HTML element ends with an end tag / closing tag
- * The element content is everything between the start and the end tag
- * Some HTML elements have empty content
- * Empty elements are closed in the start tag
- * Most HTML elements can have attributes

Note: Example One

Empty HTML Elements: `
` is an empty element without a closing tag (it defines a line break).

HTML Attributes

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

Attribute	Value	Description
class	<i>classname</i>	Specifies a classname for an element
id	<i>id</i>	Specifies a unique id for an element
style	<i>style_definition</i>	Specifies an inline style for an element
title	<i>text</i>	Specifies extra information about an element

Attributes are always specified in the start tag

Attributes come in name/value pairs like: `name="value"`

HTML Table

Tables are defined with the <table> tag.

Note: Example Two

HTML List

HTML offers several mechanisms for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain:

- * Unordered information.
- * Ordered information.
- * Definitions.

Note: Example Three

HTML Forms

A form is an area that can contain form elements. Form elements are elements that allow the user to enter information like text fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc. in a form.

A form is defined with the <form> tag.

Note: Example Four

HTML Formatting

Note: Example Five

HTML Styles

The style attribute is a new HTML attribute. It introduces CSS to HTML.

Note: Example Six

HTML Image

In HTML, images are defined with the tag. The tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag.

The syntax of defining an image:

```

```

Note: Example Seven

HTML Hyperlinks

A link is the "address" to a document (or a resource) on the web. An anchor is a term used to define a hyperlink destination inside a document.

The HTML anchor element `<a>`, is used to define both hyperlinks and anchors.

Link syntax:

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

Note: Example Eight

HTML Head

The head element contains general information, also called meta-information, about a document. Meta means "information about".

According to the HTML standard, only a few tags are legal inside the head section. These are: `<base>`, `<link>`, `<meta>`, `<title>`, `<style>`, and `<script>`.

Look at the following illegal construct:

Example: `<head><title>This is title of the page</title></head>`

HTML Meta

The head element contains general information (meta-information) about a document. HTML also includes a meta element that goes inside the head element. The purpose of the meta element is to provide meta-information about the document. Most often the meta element is used to provide information that is relevant to browsers or search engines like describing the content of your document.

Example: `<head> <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, DHTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript, VBScript"> </head>`

HTML Scripts

A script in HTML is defined with the `<script>` tag.

Note: Example Nine

HTML Layout

One very common practice with HTML is to use HTML tables to format the layout of an HTML page. A part of this page is formatted with two columns, like a newspaper page. As you can see on this page, there is a left column and a right column. This text is displayed in the left column. An HTML `<table>` is used to divide a part of this Web page into two columns. The trick is to use a table without borders, and maybe a little extra cell-padding. No matter how much text you add to this page, it will stay inside its column borders.

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Note: Example Ten

HTML Fonts

With HTML Tag, you can specify both the size and the type of the browser output.

Note: Example Eleven

HTML URL- encode

URL encoding converts characters into a format that can be safely transmitted over the Internet. URLs cannot contain spaces. URL encoding normally replaces a space with a + sign.

HTML Webserver

- * If you want other people to view your pages, you must publish them.
- * To publish your work, you must save your pages on a web server.
- * Your own PC can act as a web server if you install IIS or PWS or Apache.
- * IIS or PWS or Apache turns your computer into a web server.
- * Microsoft IIS and PWS are free and Apache web server components.

<pre><html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example One--> <h1>My First Heading</h1> <p>My first paragraph</p> </body> </html></pre>	<pre><html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Two--> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Heading</th> <th>Another Heading</th> </tr> <tr> <td>row 1, cell 1</td> <td>row 1, cell 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>row 2, cell 1</td> <td>row 2, cell 2</td> </tr> </table> </body> </html></pre>	<pre><html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Three--> <h4>An Unordered List:</h4> Coffee Tea Milk <h4>Numbered list:</h4> Apples Bananas Lemons Oranges <h4>Letters list:</h4> <ol type="A"> Apples Bananas Lemons Oranges </pre>
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		<pre> <h4>A nested List:</h4> Coffee Tea Black tea Green tea Milk <h4>A Definition List:</h4> <dl> <dt>Coffee</dt> <dd>Black hot drink</dd> <dt>Milk</dt> <dd>White cold drink</dd> </dl> </body> </html> </pre>
<pre> <html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Four--> <form action=""> First name: <input type="text" name="firstname" />
 Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname" />

 Male: <input type="radio" checked="checked" name="Sex" value="male">
 Female: <input type="radio" name="Sex" value="female">

 <textarea rows="2" cols="25"> The cat was playing in the garden. </textarea>

 I have a bike: <input type="checkbox" </pre>	<pre> <html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Five--> <p>This text is bold</p> <p><big>This text is big</big></p> <p><i>This text is italic</i></p> <p><code>This is computer output</code></p> <p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p> <abbr title="United Nations">UN</abbr>
 <acronym title="World Wide Web">WWW</acronym> </body> </html> </pre>	<pre> <html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Six--> <p style="font- family:verdana;color:red"> This text is in Verdana and red</p> <p style="font- family:times;color:green"> This text is in Times and green</p> <p style="font-size:30px">This text is 30 pixels high</p> </body> </html> </pre>

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<pre> name="vehicle" value="Bike">
 I have a car: <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car">

 <input type="button" value="Button"> </form> </body> </html> </pre>		
<pre> <html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Seven--> <body background="background.jpg"> <p> </p> <p> </p> <p> </p> </body> </html> </pre>	<pre> <html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Eight--> <p> Click here!

 Last Page

 See also Chapter 2. </p> <h2>Chapter 1</h2> <p>This chapter explains Chapter 1</p>
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 <h2>Chapter 1</h2> <p>This chapter explains Chapter 1</p> </pre>	<pre> <html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Nine--> <script type="text/javascript"> document.write("Hello World!") </script> <noscript>Your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript> <script type="text/vbscript"> document.write("Hello World!") </script> <noscript>Your browser does not support VBScript!</noscript> </body> </html> </pre>

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	<pre>Chapter 1</p>
 <h2>Chapter 2</h2> <p>This chapter explains Chapter 2</p>
 <h2>Chapter 3</h2> <p>This chapter explains Chapter 3</p> </body> </html></pre>	
<pre><html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Ten--> <table border="0" width="100%" cellpadding="10"> <tr> <td width="50%" valign="top"> This is some text. This is some text. This is some text. This is some text. This is some text. </td> <td width="50%" valign="top"> Another text. Another text. Another text. Another text. Another text. Another text. Another text. </td> </tr> </table> </body> </html></pre>	<pre><html> <head> <title>Lesson One</title> </head> <body> <!--Example Eleven--> <p> This is a paragraph. </p> <p> This is another paragraph. </p> </body> </html></pre>	