

Basic HTML tags

Structural Tags

`<HTML>`

These tags enclose the entire Web page document.

`</HTML>`

`<HEAD>`

These tags enclose the Head part of the document

`</HEAD>`

`<TITLE>`

These tags enclose the title of the document. This text appears in the title bar in the browser and on the bookmark list if someone bookmarks your web page.

`</TITLE>`

Sample Structure of a Web Site

```
<HTML>
```

```
  <HEAD>
```

```
    <TITLE> John Q. Public's Web Page </TITLE>
```

```
  </HEAD>
```

```
  <BODY>
```

```
    This is John Public's Webpage!
```

```
  </BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

Header Tags

Header Tags -- Used for marking sections and subsections in a document.

<H1>Header 1 -- Giant-sized and bold </H1>

<H2>Header 2 -- Large and bold </H2>

<H3>Header 3 -- Normal-sized and bold </H3>

<H4>Header 4 -- Small and bold </H4>

<H5>Header 5 -- Very Small and bold </H5>

<H6>Header 6 -- Tiny and bold </H6>

Header Tags (cont.)

H1 = Giant-sized and bold

H2 = Large and bold

H3 = Normal-sized and bold

H4 = Small and bold

H5 = Very Small and bold

H6 = Tiny and bold

Breaking Lines and Paragraphs

- `<P> text </P>`
 - Paragraph tag
 - Most browsers render (process) this with blank lines between each paragraph
- `
`
 - Line break tag
 - Used when the webmaster wants a carriage return but doesn't want a blank line to follow

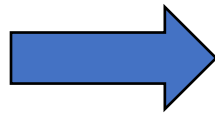
Example:

`<p>text a</p>`

`<p>text b</p>`

`
text c`

`
text d`



text a

text b

text c

text d

Horizontal Rule

The <HR> tag puts a graphical line across the page.

Ex:



Horizontal Rule Attributes:

NOSHADE -- A solid line with no shading

WIDTH="xx%/xx" -- Controls the width of the line. You may specify either percentage of the width of a page or actual pixel length

SIZE="xx" -- Controls the height of the line. You need to specify the dimension in pixels.

ALIGN="left/center/right" -- This allows the line to be aligned to the left,

right, or center of the page

Text Formatting Tags

Some basic text formatting styles:

Tag	Result
<I> Italics </I>	<i>Italics</i>
 Bold 	Bold
<PRE> Preformatted Text </PRE>	Preformatted Text
 Strong 	Strong
<ADDRESS> Address </ADDRESS>	<i>Address</i>
<CITE> Citations </CITE>	<i>Citations</i>
<CODE> Source Code </CODE>	Source Code

Font modifications

Web creators can also change the way text looks by using the tag

SIZE="number" - changes size of the font; 1=smallest, 7 = largest

Big Small

Big Small

COLOR="color-name" - changes text color

This is red

This is red

FACE="font-name" - changes font

This is the verdana font; this is the chicago font.

This is the verdana font; this is chicago font.

 modifications (cont.)

One can combine font modifications:

```
<FONT SIZE="7" FACE="courier" COLOR="red">Big, Courier & Red</FONT>
```

Big, Courier & Red

```
<FONT SIZE="7"><FONT FACE="courier">Big & Courier</FONT> - Just Big</FONT>
```

Big & Courier - Just Big

Lists -- Unordered Lists

Unordered lists:

Item One

Item Two

Item Three

Item Four



- Item One
- Item Two
- Item Three
- Item Four

Unordered List Attributes:

type="disc/circle/square"

- Disc (default)
- Circle
- Square

Lists -- Ordered Lists

Ordered (Numbered) Lists:

 Item One

 Item Two

 Item Three

 Item Four



1. Item One

2. Item Two

3. Item Three

4. Item Four

Ordered List Attributes:

type="i/I/a/A/1"

(default)

i = i. Item One

I = I. Item One

a = a. Item One

A = A. Item One

1 = 1. Item One

ii. Item Two

II. Item Two

b. Item Two

B. Item Two

2. Item Two

iii. Item Three

III. Item Three

c. Item Three

C. Item Three

3. Item Three

iv. Item Four

IV. Item Four

d. Item Four

D. Item Four

4. Item Four

start="xx"

- This attribute lets you specify which number/letter will start the list

Lists -- Definition Lists

Definition Lists:

<DL>

<DT>List Name One

<DD>This is where information about List Name One would go</DD>

</DT>

<DT>List Name Two

<DD>This is where information about List Name Two would go</DD>

</DT>

</DL>



List Name One

This is where information about List Name One
would go

List Name Two

This is where information about List Name Two
would go

Links

The anchor tag <A> is used to link one document to another or from one part of a document to another part of the same document.

Basic Links:

```
<A HREF="http://www.stanford.edu/">Stanford University</A>
```

Inter-document Links:

```
<A HREF="#spot">Point to 'spot' in this document</A>
```

Defining a point in a document:

```
<A NAME="spot">Spot</A>
```

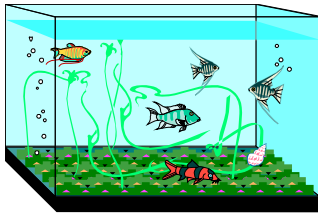
Email links:

```
<A HREF="mailto:someone@somehost.com">Email someone@somehost.com</A>
```

Graphics

To have a graphic appear on a webpage, web designers must to put the tag in with the address where the graphic "lives":

```
<IMG SRC="http://www.someplace.com/images/fish.gif">
```



Graphics attributes:

alt="text": insert a description of the graphic for those who are using browsers that cannot process images (e.g., page readers for the blind)

width="xx/xx%": width in pixels/percentage

height="xx/xx%": height in pixels/percentage

border="xx": pixel length of the border surrounding the image.

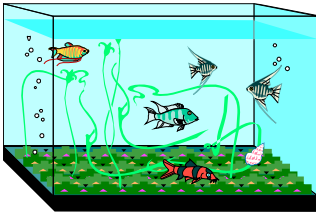
hspace="xx": places a buffer of space horizontally around the image

vspace="xx": places a buffer of space vertically around the image

align="top/middle/bottom/right/left": aligns image in relation to the text (see next 2 slides)

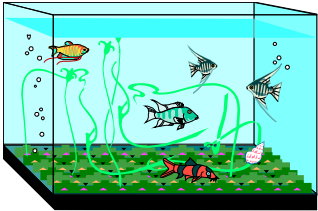
Graphics (cont.)

`All about Fish`



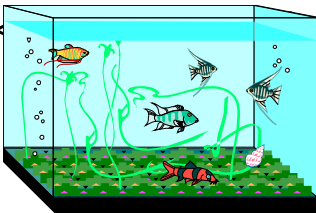
All about Fish

`All about Fish`



All about Fish

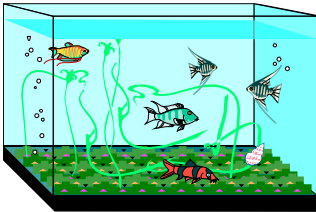
`All about Fish`



All about Fish

Graphics (cont.)

``



``

