

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

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By the end of this section of the practical, the students should be able to:

- ✚ Describe the concept and structure of HTML and XHTML
- ✚ Construct XHTML pages with basic Tags, Formatting, Links, Tables, Lists, Forms, Images Syntax.
- ✚ Organizing files, names & folders in a cPanel hosting account.
- ✚ Upload files and publish a web page using FTP manager.

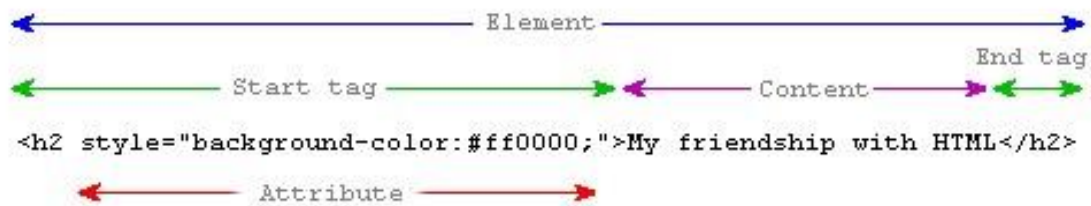
1 Introduction

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML which provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. It allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of "tags" surrounded by angle brackets within the web page content. It can embed scripts in languages such as JavaScript and PHP which affect the behaviour of HTML webpages.

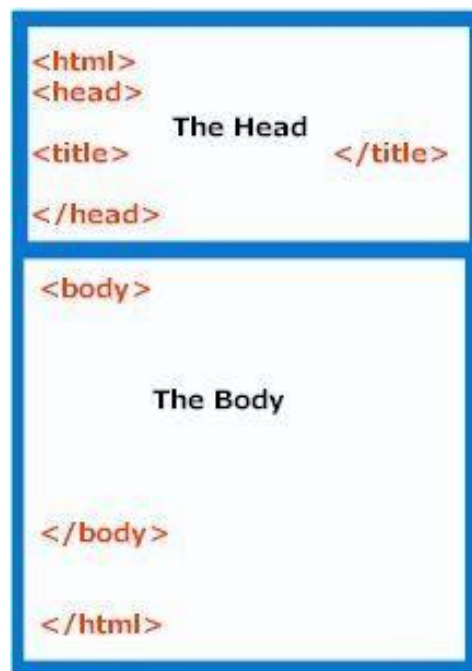
File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used to download or upload a file from one host to another over a TCP/IP-based network, such as the Internet. If you are a novice webmaster, an ftp client will most certainly be in your web authoring toolset.

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO HTML

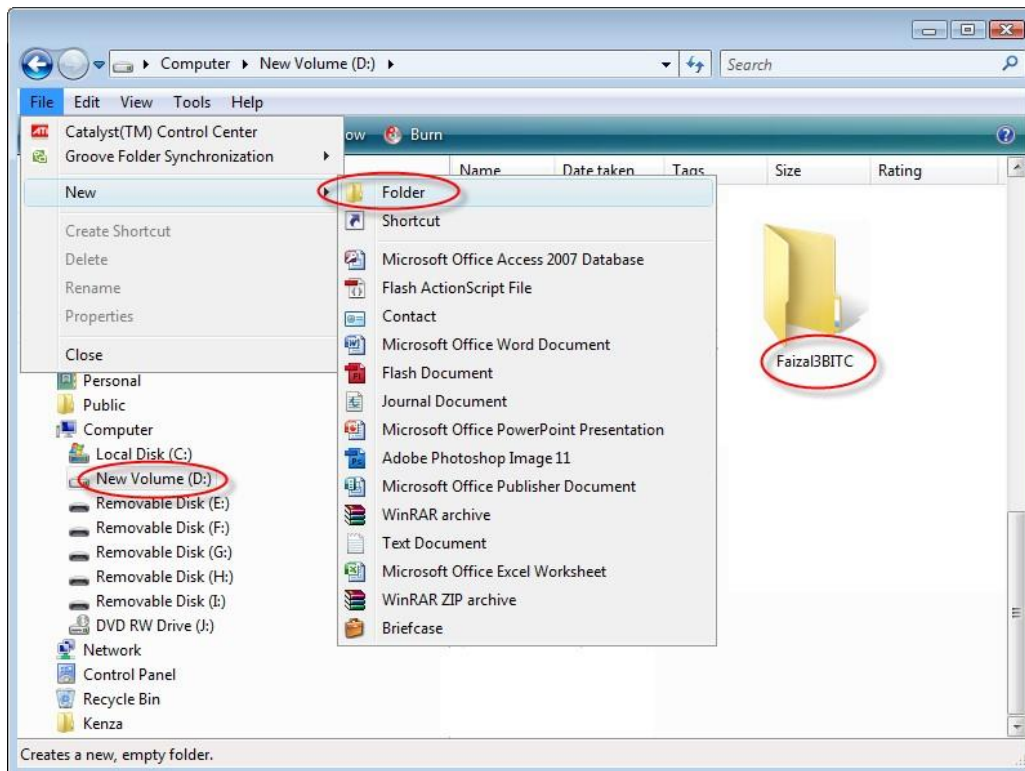
HTML is written in plain text. That means you can use any simple text editor to create a HTML document. Even if you're using a program to create websites, such as Dreamweaver, a basic knowledge of HTML can help you design and modify your website better. HTML **element** is an individual component of an HTML document. For example, the *title* element represents the title of the document. Generally elements consist of a '**start tag**' <> with or without one or more **attributes**, some content and an '**end tag**' </>.



All HTML documents are divided into two main parts: the head and the body as shown below.

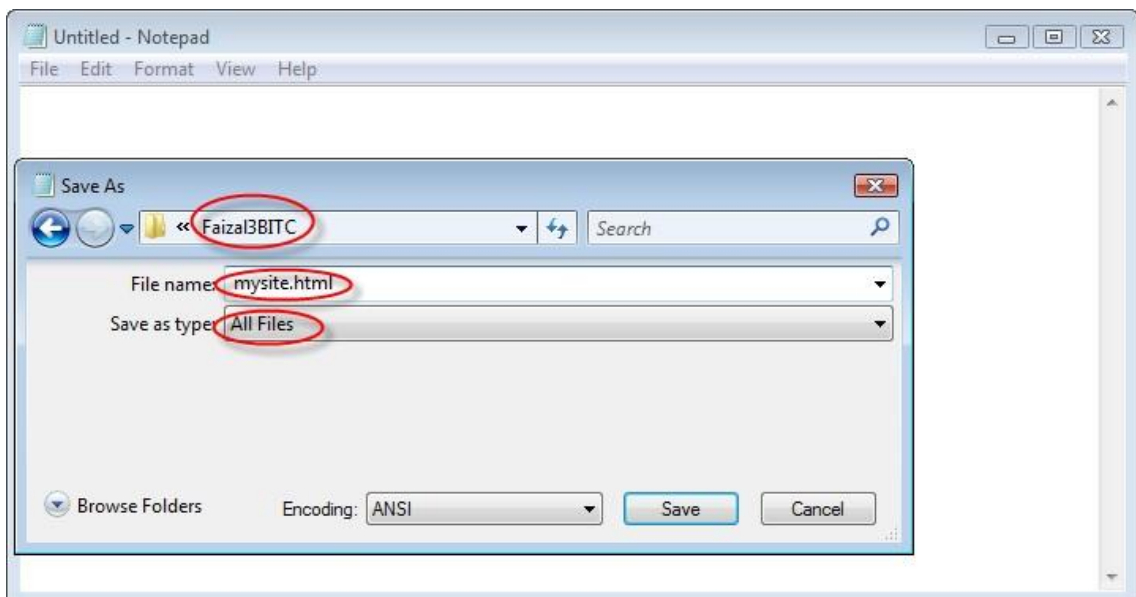


You are going to code your first HTML page. Create a **folder named with your student name** in **D:** directory. (You must avoid using blank space for your folder and file names). This folder will be used to store all the files you create during this practical.

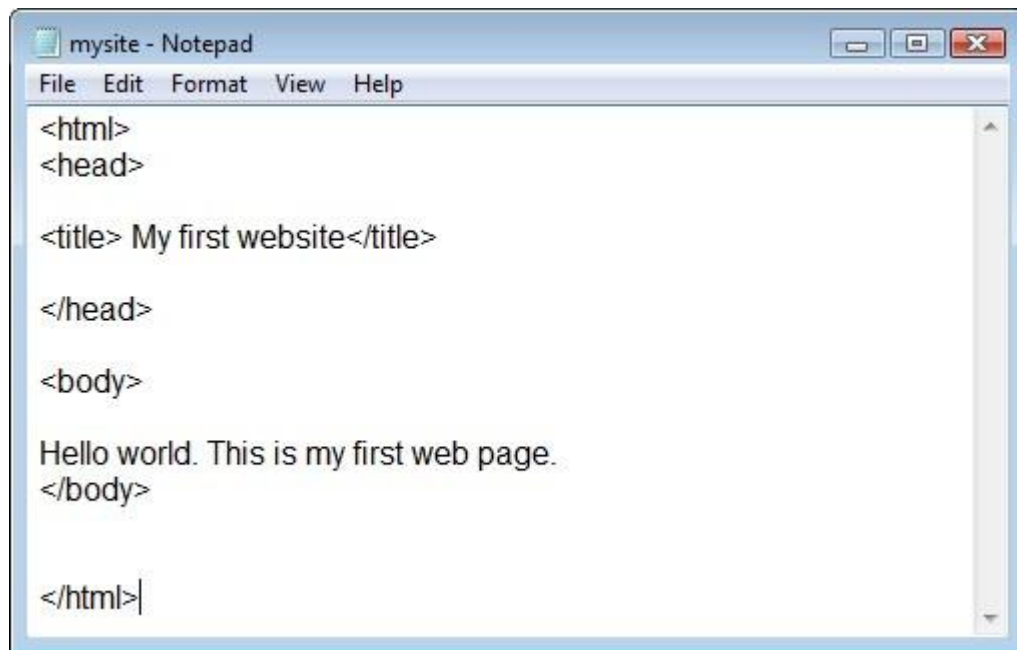


1.1.1 First HTML Webpage.

1. Launch a text editor **Notepad** from your program list. Start off by saving it into your working folder. Name it as '**mysite.html**'. Remember to select '**All Files**' for the **Save as type** field.



2. Type down these codes and save your document.



```
<html>
<head>

<title> My first website</title>

</head>

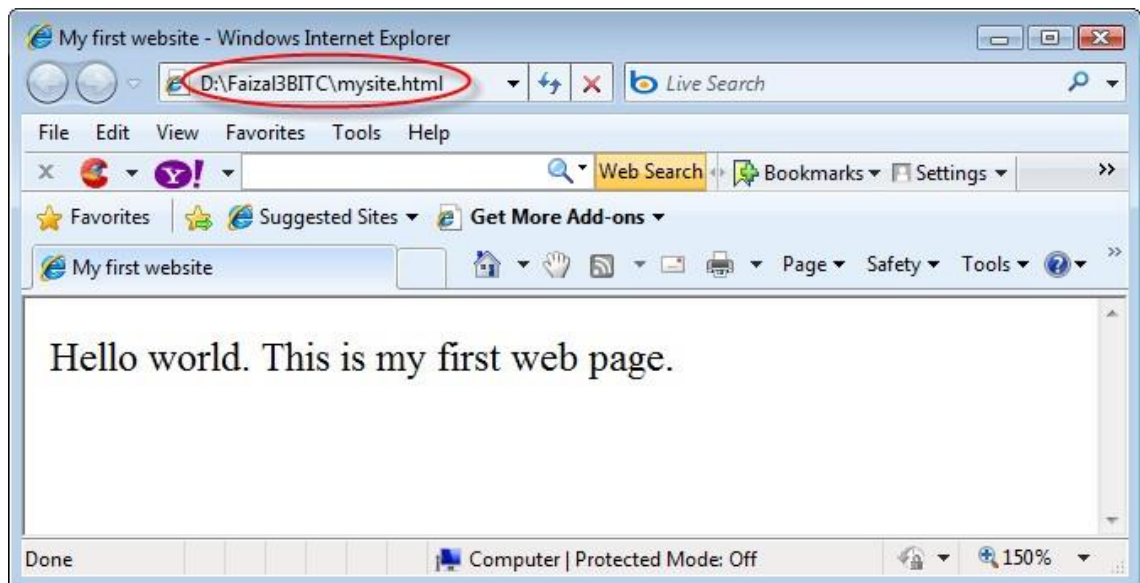
<body>

Hello world. This is my first web page.
</body>

</html>
```

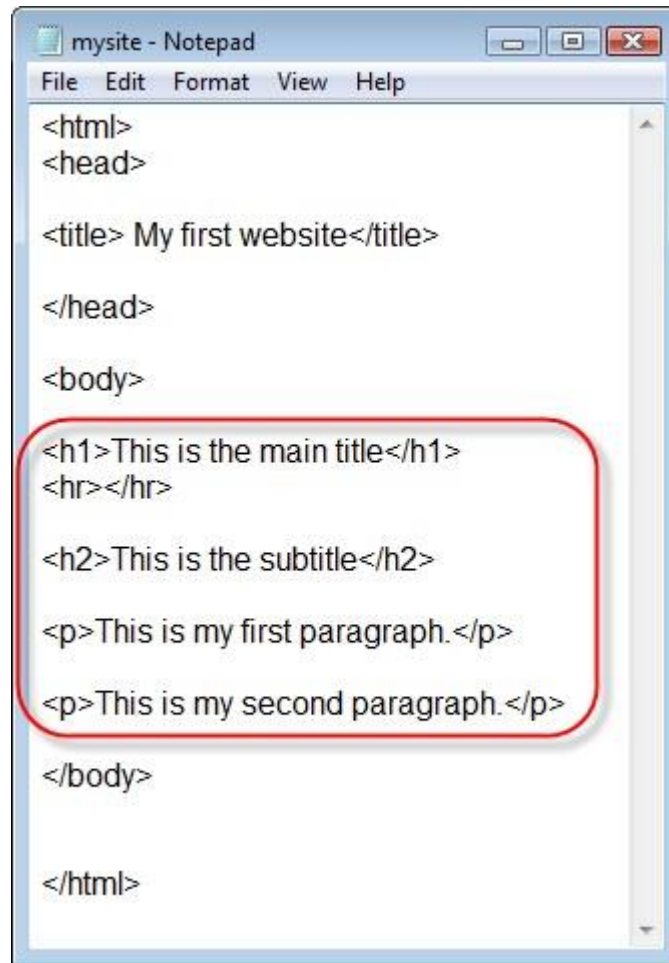
3. Launch your browser (such as Internet Explorer, Firefox or Chrome) and type down the **location of your HTML document** in the address bar. Press **Enter** key.

Congratulations! You have successfully completed your first web page.



4. Examine your HTML code carefully. The `<html>` and `</html>` tags tell your browser that this is the start of an HTML document. Header information is not displayed in the browser window. However, the text between the `<title>.... </title>` tags is the title of your document. The title is text that appears in the title bar at the top of the browser window. The `<body>` pair tags specify the document's content that will be displayed in your browser.

5. Now you are going to add more content. Type down these codes below.



```
<html>
<head>

<title> My first website</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is the main title</h1>
<hr></hr>

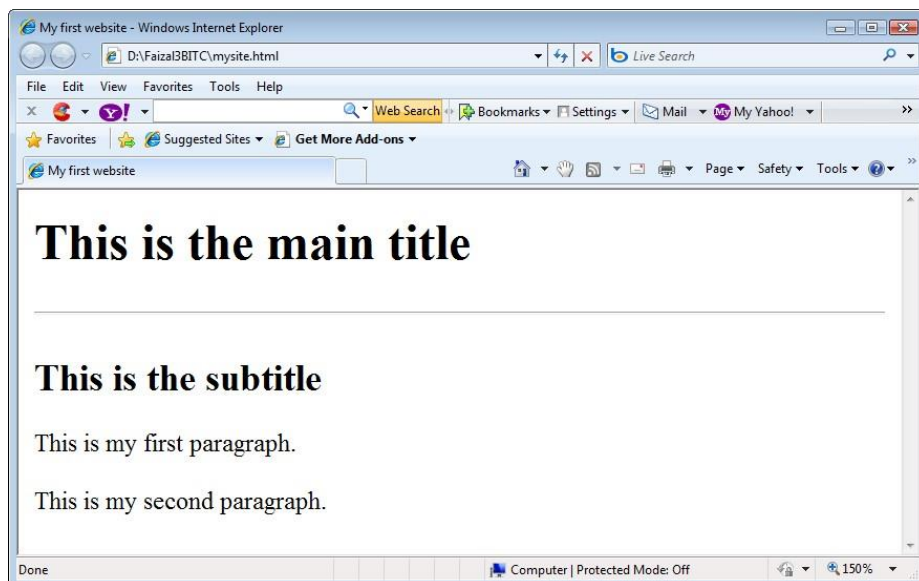
<h2>This is the subtitle</h2>

<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>
<p>This is my second paragraph.</p>

</body>

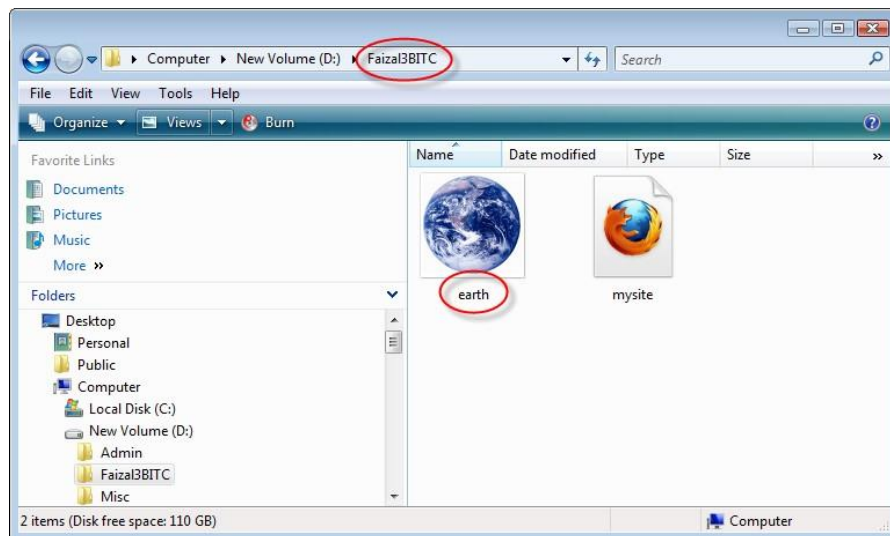
</html>
```

6. Save your HTML document and refresh your browser. You will get the result below.

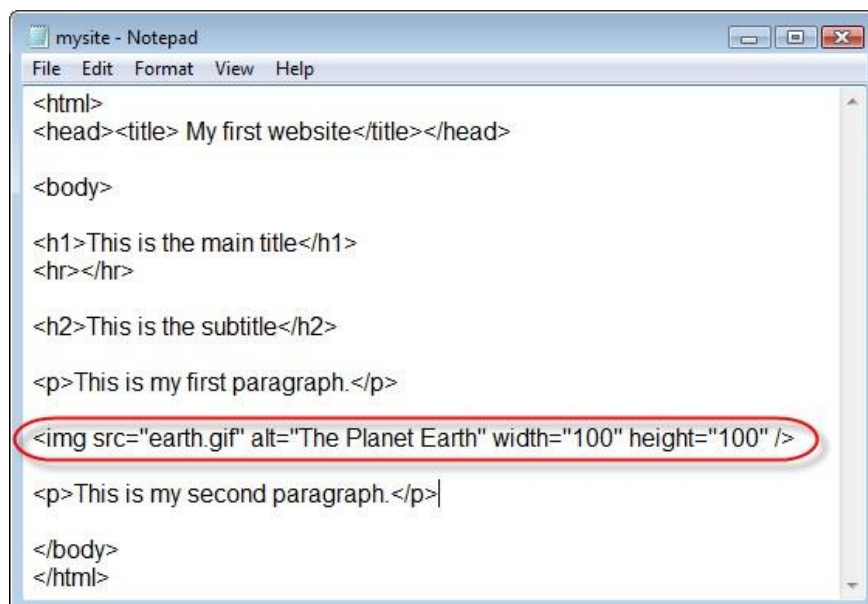


7. You have added headings for your content `<h1>` and `<h2>`, horizontal line `<hr>` and some paragraphs `<p>`.

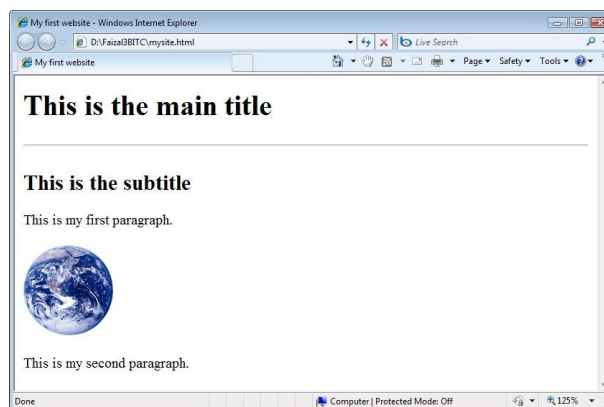
8. To display an image on your webpage, you must first make sure an image file is located inside your working folder.



9. Add this code below in your HTML document.



10. Save your HTML file and refresh your browser. You will get the result below.



11. Notice the `` tag has `alt`, `width` and `height` attributes which generally used for elements formatting.
12. Hyperlinks are found in nearly all Web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page. To create your first hyperlink, insert this code below.

```
mysite - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head><title> My first website</title></head>

<body>

<h1>This is the main title</h1>
<hr></hr>

<h2>This is the subtitle</h2>

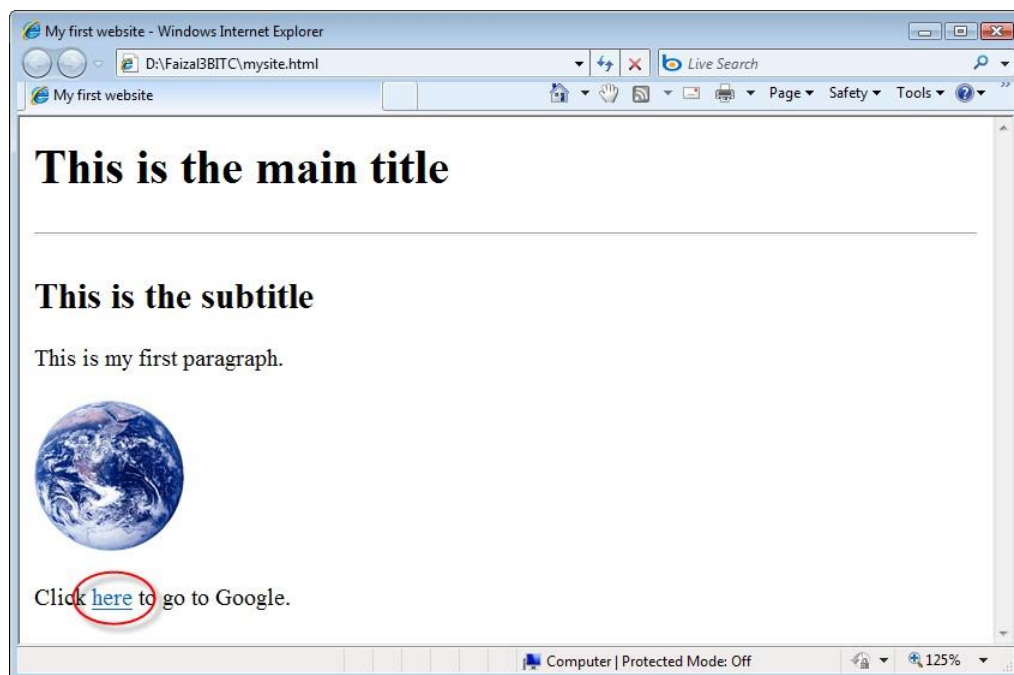
<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>



<p>Click <a href="http://www.google.com/">here</a> to go to Google</p>

</body>
</html>
```

13. Save and refresh your page in the browser. Below is the result when a content is placed between the `<a>` pair tags. Click the link to navigate to an external website.



1.1.2 Tables

1. Understand: tables have rows and columns. Use `<TABLE>` tags to create a table. Use `<TR>` tags for rows, and `<TD>` tags for columns. Note that a column is in a row, and the number of columns in each row must be the same.
2. Creating a table with two rows:

```
<table border= "1">  
    <tr><td> first row </td></tr>  
    <tr><td> second row </td></tr>  
</table>
```

3. Creating a table with two columns:

```
<table border= "1">  
    <tr>  
        <td> first column</td>  
        <td> second column</td>  
    </tr>  
</table>
```

4. Filling in colours to a 2 x 2 table:

```
<table>  
    <tr>  
        <td bgcolor= yellow> which</td>  
        <td bgcolor= red> state's</td>  
    </tr>  
    <tr>  
        <td bgcolor= red> flag</td>  
        <td bgcolor= yellow> is this??</td>  
    </tr>  
</table>
```


5. Setting the width of the table (set the table width to 500 pixels):

```
<table width= "500">
```

6. Setting the table width according to browser size (set the table width as the same width of the browser):

Try: resize your browser and see what happens

```
<table width = "100%">
```

7. Setting the size of column width and row height:

```
<tr height= "10">
```

```
<td width = "200"> row height 10, column width 200</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

8. You might want to have a title in your column and row. For example column for name and extension phone number as the table.

List of Extension Number for Staff

Name	Extension Number
Kamal Azaini	3021
Suraya Ahmad	3050
Mazuin Zaini	3040

In HTML, use <TH> to create a title for the column.

```
<table border= "1">
```

```
<tr> <th > name </th> <th> ext. number </th> </tr>
```

```
<tr> <td> kamal azaini</td> <td> 3021 </td> </tr>
```

```
<tr> <td> suraya ahmad </td> <td> 3050 </td> </tr>
```

```
<tr> <td> mazuin zaini </td> <td> 3040 </td> </tr>
```

```
</table>
```

9. Inserting colspan attributes:

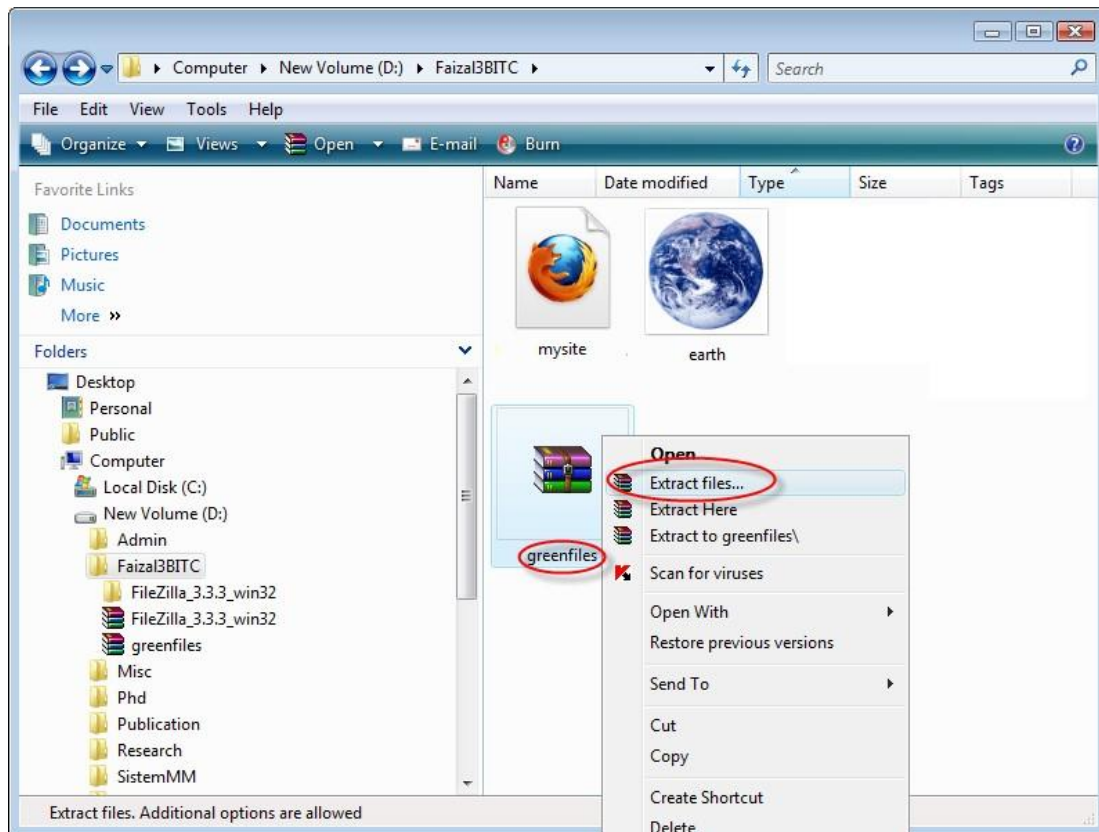
```
<table border="2" >
  <tr> <td colspan="2"> production </td> </tr>
  <tr> <td> muhaimin </td> <td> 632 </td> </tr>
  <tr> <td> muadzmin </td> <td> 259 </td> </tr>
  <tr> <td> izzat </td> <td> 365 </td> </tr>
</table>
```

10. Inserting rowspan attributes:

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td rowspan="3"> production </td>
    <td> muhaimin </td> <td> 632 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> muadzmin </td> <td> 259 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> izzat </td> <td> 365 </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

1.1.3 More standard HTML Elements

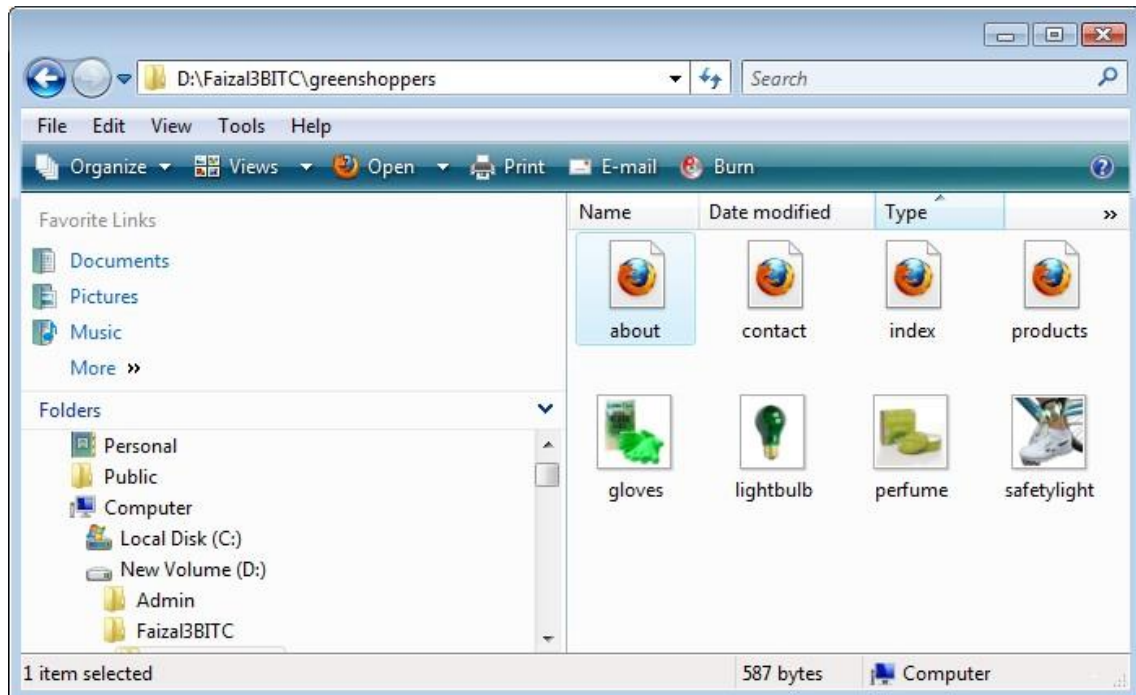
1. Download **greenshoppers.zip** into your work folder. Right click and choose **Extract Files** to unzip the content. Access to the files inside **greenshoppers** folder.



2. Open **index.html** in your browser. Click the other links provide in the webpage.



3. When you click the hyperlinks, you're actually accessing to multiple HTML document in the same folder.



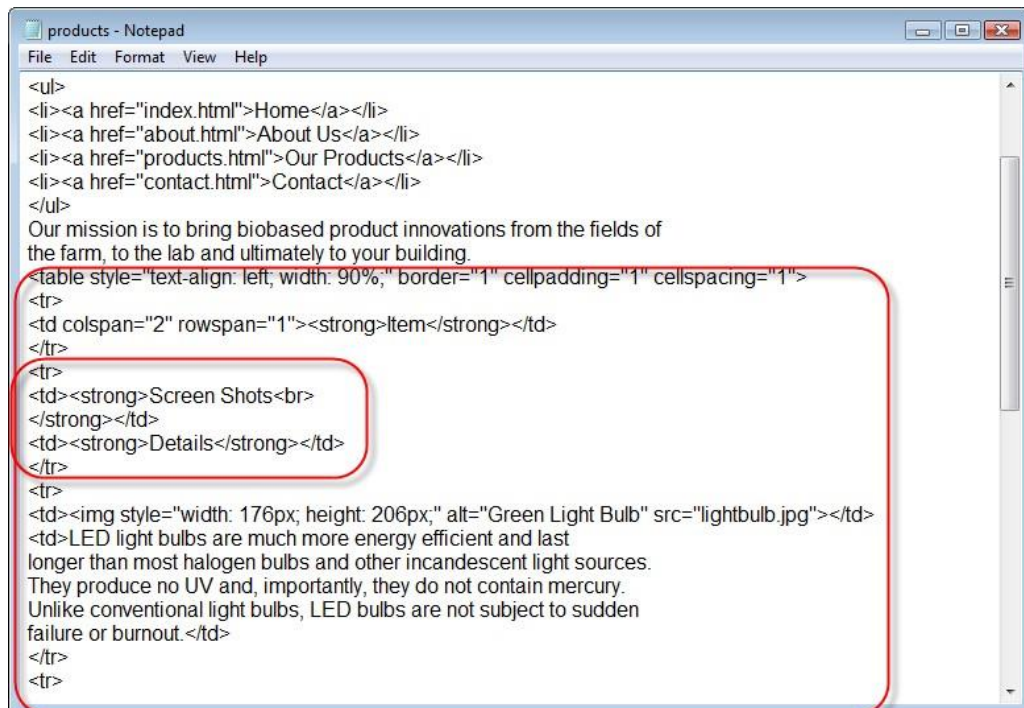
4. View the **about.html** code in Notepad and examine that the hyperlinks are formatted in lists with `` pair tags. Modify the unordered list tags `` into ordered list instead `` and refresh your browser to see the changes.

```
about - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

<html><head>
<title>GreenShoppers - About Us</title>

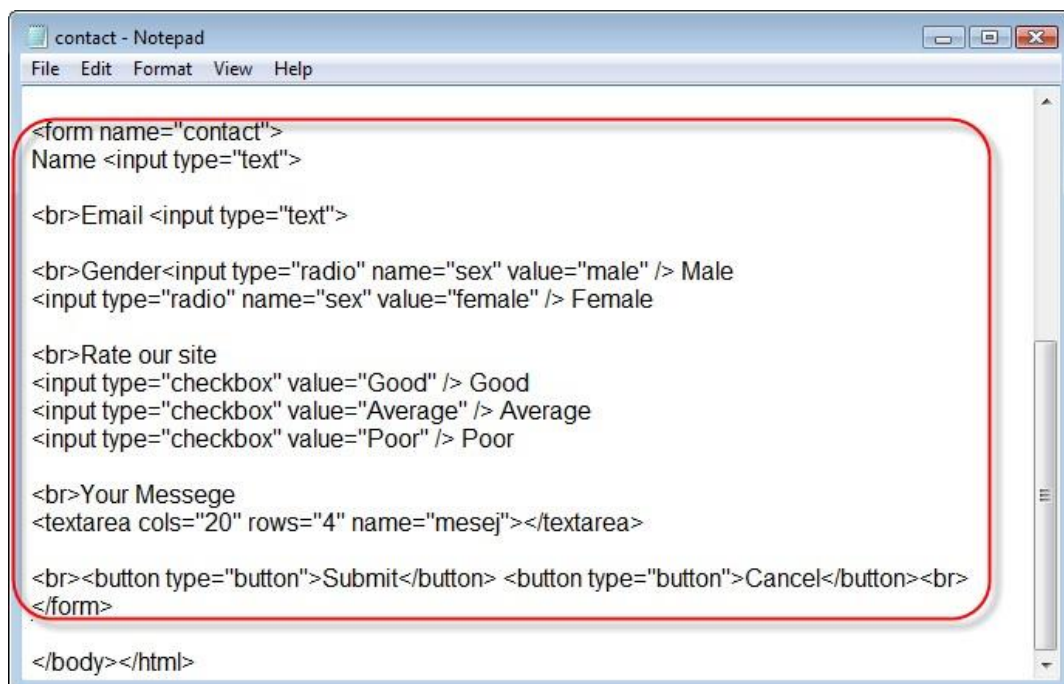
</head>
<body>
<h1>About Us </h1>
<hr style="width: 100%; height: 2px;">
<ul>
<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="about.html">About Us</a></li>
<li><a href="products.html">Our Products</a></li>
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
</ul>
Green Shoppers is an environmental organization dedicated to helping
make Malaysia a greener and healthier place to live. Our social action
network connecting nonprofits with people who want to become active in
their local community. By taking the concept of sustainable living
beyond the narrow, individualistic approach, we can learn to see our
interconnectedness to our environment and its inhabitants. By getting
involved in our communities, by talking to our neighbors, by supporting
local groups, and by re-imagining where we live, we can green not only
our own lifestyles, but our streets, neighborhoods, towns, cities and,
ultimately, our societies.&nbsp;
</body></html>
```

5. View the **product.html** code in Notepad and observe how tables are formatted based on number of rows `<tr>` tags and columns `<td>` tags.



```
<ul>
<li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="about.html">About Us</a></li>
<li><a href="products.html">Our Products</a></li>
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
</ul>
Our mission is to bring biobased product innovations from the fields of
the farm, to the lab and ultimately to your building.
<table style="text-align: left; width: 90%;" border="1" cellpadding="1" cellspacing="1">
<tr>
<td colspan="2" rowspan="1"><strong>Item</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Screen Shots<br>
</strong></td>
<td><strong>Details</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LED light bulbs are much more energy efficient and last
longer than most halogen bulbs and other incandescent light sources.
They produce no UV and, importantly, they do not contain mercury.
Unlike conventional light bulbs, LED bulbs are not subject to sudden
failure or burnout.</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

6. View the **contact.html** code in Notepad and study how inactive forms objects are inserted in the HTML document.



```
<form name="contact">
Name <input type="text">

<br>Email <input type="text">

<br>Gender<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" /> Male
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female

<br>Rate our site
<input type="checkbox" value="Good" /> Good
<input type="checkbox" value="Average" /> Average
<input type="checkbox" value="Poor" /> Poor

<br>Your Messege
<textarea cols="20" rows="4" name="mesej"></textarea>

<br><button type="button">Submit</button> <button type="button">Cancel</button><br>
</form>

</body></html>
```

7. To add forms, you must first start with the `<form>` tag. Nested inside it are form objects such as text field `<input>` with attribute `type text`, radio buttons `<input>` with attribute `type radio`, check boxes `<input>` with attribute `type checkbox`, text area `<textarea>` and buttons `<button>`.