行動通訊與網路資料庫

HTML

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- 超文件標示語言 (HyperText Markup Language，HTML)

- 是為了「網頁建立和其它可在網頁瀏覽器中看到的訊息」設計的一種標示語言

- 結構化訊息-例如標題、段落和列表等等，也可用來在一定程度上描述文件的外觀和語意

- 1982 年由蒂姆·伯納斯-李建立

- 由 IETF 用簡化的 SGML (標準通用標示語言)語法進行進一步發展的 HTML

- 後來成為國際標準，由全球資訊網協會 (W3C)維護

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C/DTD HTML
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Example</title>
5          <link href="screen.css" rel="sty
6      </head>
7      <body>
8          <h1>
9              <a href="/">Header</a>
10         </h1>
11         <ul id="nav">
12             <li>
13                 <a href="one/">One</a>
14             </li>
15             <li>
16                 <a href="two/">Two</a>
17             </li>
```

HTML 原始碼

- HTML 檔案最常用的副檔名是 .html

- 但 DOS 的舊作業系統限制副檔名為最多 3 個字元，所以 .htm副檔名也允許使用

- 現在 .htm 副檔名使用的比較少一些了，但是仍舊受到支援

What is HTML?

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage

- HTML is a **markup** language

- A markup language is a set of markup **tags**

- The tags **describe** document content

- HTML documents contain HTML **tags** and plain **text**

- HTML documents are also called **web pages**

HTML Tags

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

- HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by **angle brackets** like <html>

- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like and

- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**

- The end tag is written like the start tag, with a **forward slash** before the tag name

- Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**

```
<tagname>content</tagname>
```

HTML Elements

- "HTML tags" and "HTML elements" are often used to describe the same thing.

- But strictly speaking, an HTML element is everything between the start tag and the end tag, including the tags:

- HTML Element:
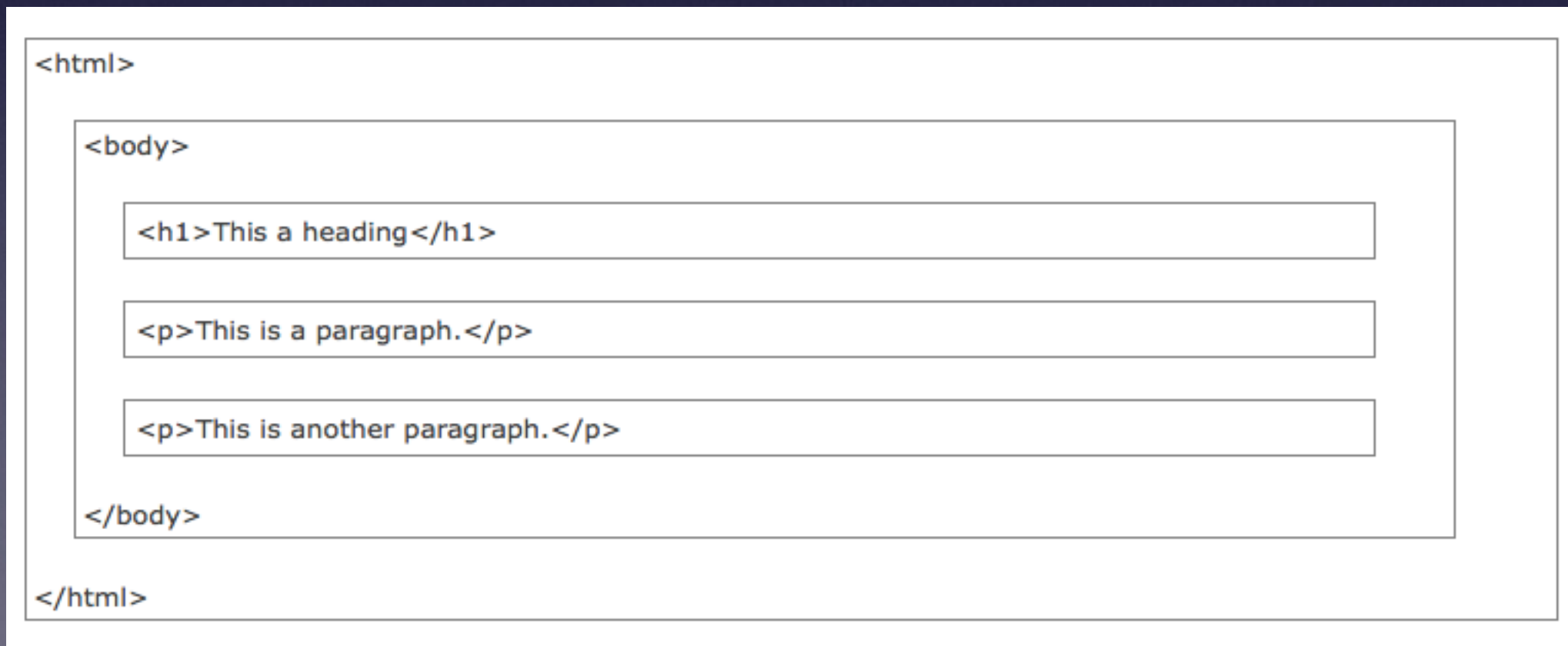
`<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`

Web Browsers

- The purpose of a web browser (such as Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them as web pages.

- The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to determine how the content of the HTML page is to be presented/displayed to the user:

HTML Page Structure

- Below is a visualization of an HTML page structure:

```
<html>

    <body>

        <h1>This a heading</h1>

        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

        <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

    </body>

</html>
```

HTML Versions

Since the early days of the web, there have been many versions of HTML:

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML+	1993
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML 1.0	2000
HTML5	2012
XHTML5	2013

Writing HTML Using Notepad

- HTML can be edited by using a professional HTML editor like:

  - Adobe Dreamweaver

  - Microsoft Expression Web

  - CoffeeCup HTML Editor

- However, for learning HTML we recommend a text editor like Notepad (PC) or TextEdit (Mac). We believe using a simple text editor is a good way to learn HTML.

- Follow the 4 steps below to create your first web page with Notepad.

- Step 1: Start Notepad

- Step 2: Edit Your HTML with Notepad

- Step 3: Save Your HTML

- Step 4: Run the HTML in Your Browser

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

- The DOCTYPE declaration defines the document type

- The text between <html> and </html> describes the web page

- The text between <body> and </body> is the visible page content

- The text between <h1> and </h1> is displayed as a heading

- The text between <p> and </p> is displayed as a paragraph

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HTML

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