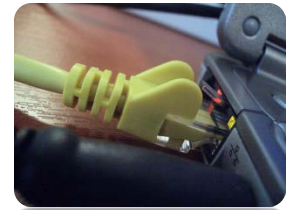


HTML

Review

WHAT IS THE INTERNET?



- ▶ The internet is a worldwide collection of networks that link millions of computers. These links allow the computers to share and send data.

What is the world wide web?

- ▶ It is **not** the internet!
- ▶ It is a service of the internet.
- ▶ It is a worldwide collection of web pages that are linked over the internet.



What is a web page?

Web Page

- ▶ It is an HTML document which **can** contain a combination of text, graphics, animations, audio, and video.

What is a web site?

Web Site

- ▶ A **web site** is a collection of related web pages.

H T M L

- ▶ Hyper Text Markup Language
- ▶ It is the code used to create web pages
- ▶ Html uses a set of codes, called **tags** to “mark up” plain text so that a web browser, such as IE, knows how to display the text
- ▶ It is not case sensitive

TAGS

- ▶ An **Html Element** is made up of three parts
 - A start tag / Content / An end tag

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

- ▶ Tags usually come in pairs (sets). Include a starting tag (opening tag) and an ending tag (closing tag)
- ▶ They start and end an instruction
- ▶ Tags affect the text that they surround
- ▶ These tag set tell a browser where formatting should start and end
- ▶ A forward slash in the brackets indicates an ending tag

TAG SETS

- ▶ Tags usually come in pairs (sets)
- ▶ They start and end an instruction
- ▶ Tags affect the text that they surround
- ▶ Each pair includes a starting tag (opening tag) and an ending tag (closing tag)
- ▶ These tag set tell a browser where formatting should start and end
- ▶ A forward slash in the brackets indicates an ending tag
- ▶ `very`

HTML STRUCTURE

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>document title</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    content  
  </body>  
</html>
```

- HTML, head, title, body tags are all called **document tags**

Paragraphs

- ▶ The body section of an HTML document includes the contents and the tags that format the contents
- ▶ Text inside `<p>` and `</p>` is a paragraph
- ▶ Lines of paragraph text are automatically wrapped by the browser
- ▶ A blank space is added after each paragraph

- ▶ An example:
- ▶ `<p> This is a paragraph</p>`

Line Breaks `
`

- ▶ To move text in a paragraph to the next line, a break tag is used `
`
- ▶ It does not need to be paired as it is an orphan tag

- ▶ An example:

`<p>` As I told you before, I just love paragraphs and the tags that surround them. I will tell you why: `
`

They are what make the world go round`
`

They show how smart I am`
`

And I just think they are cool! `</p>`

Headings

- ▶ Headings are used to break text into short, readable sections
- ▶ Think of them as the titles to different sections in your text.
- ▶ There are six levels of headings:
 - <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
 - <h2>This is heading 2</h2>
 - <h3>This is heading 3</h3>
 - <h4>This is heading 4</h4>
 - <h5>This is heading 5</h5>
 - <h6>This is heading 6</h6>

Headings

- ▶ Each heading has formatting associated with it. Font size, bold text, space above and below.
- ▶ H1 is the biggest and indicates that it is the most important

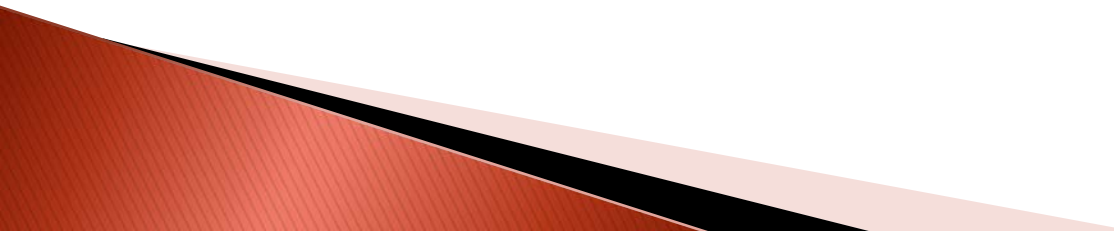
Horizontal Rule `<hr />`

- ▶ `<hr>` tag places a horizontal line across the width of the browser window
- ▶ They are used to divide the text in the browser window into sections
- ▶ Does not need to be paired as it is an orphan tag
- ▶ [An example:](#)
`<p>` This is a paragraph tag. Isn't it just so beautiful? I wish that I could just sit around my house all day long writing paragraphs of text that are surrounded by paragraph tags`</p>`
`<hr />`

Attributes

- ▶ Tags may also contain attributes
- ▶ They are placed at the start tag and they set the value that changes the tag
- ▶ [For example](#)
- ▶ [Browser](#)

Lists

- ▶ Lists are used to organize information
 - ▶ Two main type of lists (There are more)
 1. Bulleted (Unordered)
 2. Numbered (Ordered)
- 

Bulleted (unordered) Lists

- ▶ Unordered lists are used when each item is equally important

Tags

- ▶ `` defines the start and end of a bulleted list
- ▶ `` defines the start and end of the item

Bulleted (unordered) List– Example

- ▶ ``
- ▶ `Apples`
- ▶ `Bananas`
- ▶ `Lemons`
- ▶ `Oranges`
- ▶ ``

Bulleted (unordered) Lists – Attributes

Tags

- ▶ `<ul type="circle">`
- ▶ `<ul type="square">`

Numbered (ordered) Lists

- ▶ Ordered lists are used to show priority of importance

Tags

- ▶ `` defines the start and end of a bulleted list
- ▶ `` defines the start and end of the item

Numbered (ordered) Lists –Example

```
<ol>  
  <li>Apples</li>  
  <li>Bananas</li>  
  <li>Lemons</li>  
  <li>Oranges</li>  
</ol>
```

Numbered (ordered) Lists Attributes

Tags

- ▶ `<ol type="A">`
- ▶ `<ol type="a">`
- ▶ `<ol type="I">`
- ▶ `<ol type="i">`

Numbered (ordered) Lists –Example

```
<ol type="a">  
  <li>Apples</li>  
  <li>Bananas</li>  
  <li>Lemons</li>  
  <li>Oranges</li>  
</ol>
```

Hyperlinks

- ▶ What is a hyperlink?
 - It is text displayed in a browser window that can be clicked to display a different HTML document in the browser window
 - ▶ Hyperlinks are what make a hypertext system work
 - ▶ `<a>` the anchor tag is used in an HTML document to mark text as a link
 - ▶ `<href>` attribute is used in the tag to the name of the linked document
- ```
Text
```

# Adding Comments

- ▶ Comments are text used to explain and clarify HTML to the reader of the HTML document
- ▶ They do not appear in the Browser Window
- ▶ Take the form:  
`<!--Comment-->`



# World Wide Web Consortium – W3C

- ▶ Develops standards for the web so that HTML documents display similarly in different browsers
- ▶ Their website explains how to use HTML
- ▶ It is a great source of Information for help
- ▶ [www.w3.org/](http://www.w3.org/)

# Images

- ▶ Are Used to enhance the display of an HTML document
- ▶ Must be the gif, jpg, png format
- ▶ Must be saved in the same folder as the html file

## Tags

- ▶ ``

# Cascading Style Sheets –CSS

- ▶ Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) allow you to specify **styles** for various Web page elements
- ▶ A **style** is a rule that defines the appearance of a Web page element.
  - you can change the appearance of a Web page or pages by changing characteristics such as font family, font size, margins, and link specifications, as well as visual elements such as colors and borders.
- ▶ HTML = Structure
- ▶ CSS = Formatting

HTML

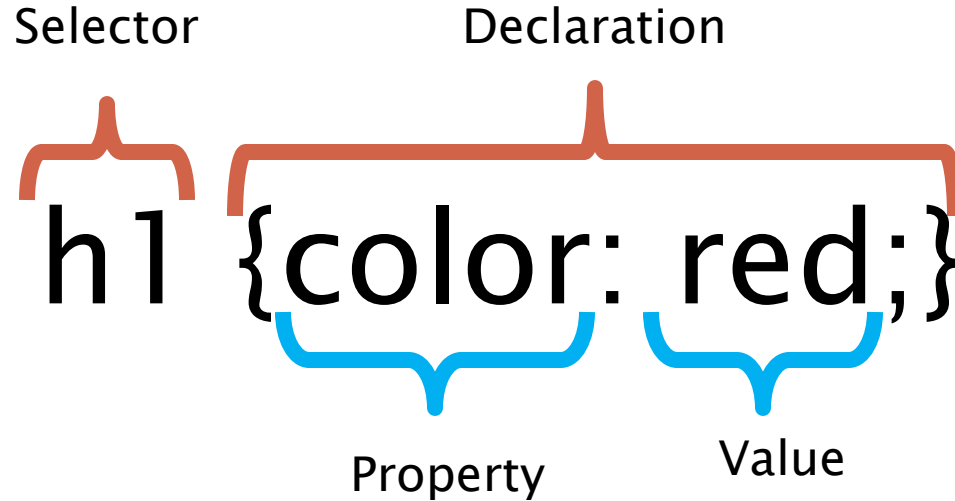


CSS

# CSS Con't

- ▶ CSS rules are used to give HTML documents a consistent appearance
- ▶ They override the browser settings for displaying tags

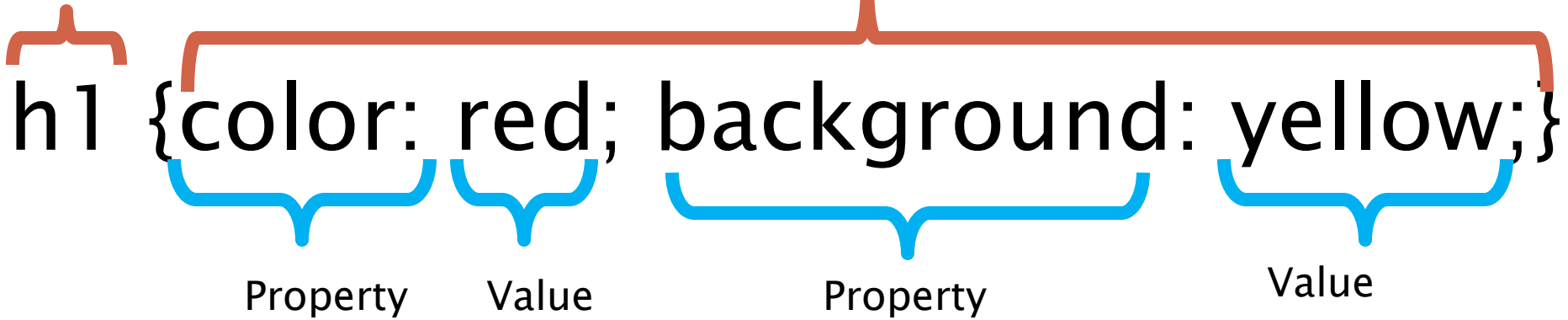
# Constructing A Style Rule



# Constructing A Style Rule

Selector

Declaration



# 3 Types

Embedded

Inline

External



# CSS – Embedded

- ▶ An embedded style sheet is written in the head of the document

## Tag

- ▶ `<style type="text/css">`

- ▶ *Rules*

- ▶ `</style>`

- ▶ Example:

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
h1 {Color: #ff0000;}
```

```
h2 {color: #800000;}
```

```
P {font family: "arial", serif; font-size: 14px;}
```

```
</style>
```

# CSS – Linked

- ▶ CSS can be a separate file from your page
- ▶ You can link all of your pages to that one style sheet
- ▶ Linked style sheets are saved with a **.css** extension

## Tag

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" >
```

# Linked CSS

