



## basics of HTML:

the nuts 'n bolts of the web



## workshop overview

- General principles
- Your first web page
- More tags



## general principles of HTML

In this section we will investigate the basic principles that make HTML work.


## anatomy of a web page

- It's simple text (ASCII)
- Contains tags
- HyperText Markup Language

## a simple web page



## stealing someone's code



You can see the HTML file for any page on the web by going to the view menu and viewing the document source.

## behind the scenes

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Matt's simple web page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Welcome to my simple web page!</H1>
<P>
Hi, my name is Matt. As you can tell from the picture below, I'm either
exceptionally happy or <B>crazy</B>. Some say that you would have to be crazy
to want to create web pages using a text editor and HTML like I'm doing now.
I say that it's really rather simple once you understand some basic concepts
of the HyperText Markup Language.
</P>
<CENTER>
<IMG SRC="crazy.jpg">
</CENTER>
<P>
This is a link to my
<A HREF="http://www.georgefox.edu/~mdolphin/">real web page</A>.
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

## all tags...

- Start with an open bracket, or less-than sign
- Followed by text that determines tags action
- End with a closed bracket, or greater-than sign
- Anything within the brackets is hidden when the page is viewed in a browser.

**<B>**

## most tags are like light switches

- Most tags come in pairs
- The first turns an attribute "on"
- The second turns an attribute "off"
- Ending tags have a "/" in them
- For example...

**<B>**This text is bold**</B>**

## some tags...

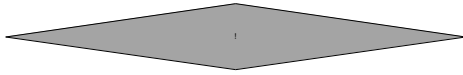
- Stand alone
- Contain "extra stuff" or attributes that further specify what that tag does.

- Examples: `<P align="center"> </P>`

`<IMG src="crazy.jpg">`

## pop quiz

- What does HTML stand for?
- What are web pages made of?
- What are some characteristics of tags? What do they look like? What do they do?



## your first web page

In this section you will learn some basic tags that will allow you to create your first web page.

## starting a new web page

- Open notepad
- You could also use simpletext, wordpad, word, or other text editor that allows you to save as ASCII text.
- We'll start with a blank document

all web pages contain a basic structure made up of these tags:

- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
- <TITLE>
- <BODY>

the structure looks like this:

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE> </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>

  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

<HTML> </HTML>

- Will be the first thing in your document.
- Will be the last thing in your document.
- Tells the browser that there are HTML tags in this document.

you should now have something that looks like this:

```
<HTML>

</HTML>
```

## <HEAD></HEAD>

- Appears directly after <HTML>
- The first section of your document
- Contains info about the document, most importantly the <TITLE>

you should now have something that looks like this:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>

</HEAD>

</HTML>
```

## <TITLE></TITLE>

- Appears between <HEAD> and </HEAD>
- Shows up on the top of the browser window
- Shows up in bookmarks
- Make it as descriptive as possible

you should now have something that looks like this:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Matt's first web page</TITLE>
</HEAD>

</HTML>
```

## <BODY></BODY>

- Appears directly after the </HEAD>
- The second major section of your document
- All of the content or body of your web page will be within these two tags

you should now have something that looks like this:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Matt's first web page</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
The content of the web page goes
here.
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

### save this template

- Since everything we've typed so far is used in every HTML document, it might be a good idea to save it as a template.
- Go to FILE and SAVE this document as template.htm on the floppy disk DRIVE:\A

### guidelines for saving files

- No spaces in filenames
- No special characters
- Keep them short but descriptive
- They should end in .htm
- Keep your files in the same place

### preview your work

- Change the <TITLE> of this document.
- Save this file as first.htm on the floppy disk
- Open Netscape
- Go to the FILE menu and OPEN the file called first.htm
- From now on you can just hit reload to preview the changes you've made to this file.

### some basic tags:

- Paragraph
- Headings
- Bold, Italics, Underline
- Images
- Links

### why use the paragraph tag?

- HTML ignores extra spaces and returns
- The <P> tag is the best way to put a space between paragraphs
- The <P> tag has extra attributes that allow you to align text in various ways
- It helps text readers break your document into understandable sections

### how to use the <P> tag

- Simply place <P> at the beginning of every paragraph.
- Put </P> at the end of every paragraph.
- EXERCISE: Type a few short paragraphs about yourself and use the <P> tag to "markup" the text you've typed

## <P> attributes

- <P align="left"> default
- <P align="center">
- <P align="right">

## why use the heading tag?

- Allows you to organize your document with various sizes and weights of headings.
- Some browsers will "intelligently" tell the person viewing the page what sections are included within a document.

## how to use the heading tag

- It comes in 6 "flavors" <H1> thru <H6>
- <H1> is the largest, most important heading
- <H6> is the smallest, least important
- Simply place <H1> at the beginning of the heading and </H1> at the end.
- EXERCISE: Make up a heading for your paragraphs. Experiment with the different headings.

## heading attributes

- The heading tag has alignment attributes just like the paragraph tag.
- <H1 align="left">
- <H1 align="center">
- <H1 align="right">

## why use the <B>, <I>, <U> tags?

- The bold, italics and underline tags allow you to dress up your document and make certain words stand out.

## how to use the <B> tag

- Simply place <B> before the word(s) you want to be bold.
- Put </B> after the word(s) you want to be bolded
- The <I> and <U> tags work the same way.
- EXERCISE: Pick out some important words and format them differently.

## notes about <B><I><U>

- Using them too often can numb the viewer to their intended effect.
- Be careful of the <U> tag - it looks like a link - I rarely use it.
- Italics can be hard to read on monitors.

## where are the pictures?

- Graphics are references to files outside of your HTML document
- They need to be either .GIF or .JPG format
- You use the <IMG> tag to reference and image
- There is no ending tag for <IMG>

## What an image looks like

```
<IMG SRC="gfulogo.gif">
```

```
<IMG  
SRC="http://www.georgefox.edu/~mdolph  
in/me.jpg">
```

## <IMG> attributes

- src= is the most important
- alt="descriptive text about the image"
- border="pixels"
- Many more for height, width, alignment...

```
<IMG src="gfulogo.gif" alt="the official  
George Fox University logo" border="20">
```

## links

- Makes text clickable and underlined in a different color
- Also called an anchor or hypertext reference

## what does a link look like?

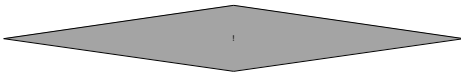
```
<A href="otherpage.htm">linked text</A>
```

## hints for writing good code

- Use spaces, tabs, and returns to make your code more readable
- Capitalize tags to make them stand out
- Keep a notebook or HTML reference handy
- “Steal” code from others.

## pop quiz

- Review first.htm, your notes, and this presentation and come up with a list of the tags you’ve learned so far today and a description of what they do.



## more tags

In this section you will be exposed to a variety of tags. You may see an immediate use for some, others you will never use.

## grab bag of tags

- Body attributes
- Lists
- Tables
- Miss Elaine E. Us

## body attributes allow you to:

- Change the background color or image of the entire document
- Change the color of the font, unvisited links, and visited links of your entire document
- Be creative and/or make your page more readable

## how to change background color

```
<BODY bgcolor="blue">
```

## how to change background image

```
<BODY background="pencil.gif">
```

## how to change font colors

```
<BODY text="blue">
```

```
<BODY link="green">
```

```
<BODY vlink="gray">
```

## EXERCISE

- Change the <BODY> attributes of first.htm

## there are several kinds of lists

- Ordered list
- Unordered list
- Definition list

## ordered lists look like this:

```
<OL>  
  <LI>Item number one</LI>  
  <LI>Item number two</LI>  
  <LI>Item number three</LI>  
</OL>
```

## unordered lists look like this:

```
<UL>  
  <LI>Apples</LI>  
  <LI>Grapes</LI>  
  <LI>Pears</LI>  
</UL>
```

definition lists look like this:

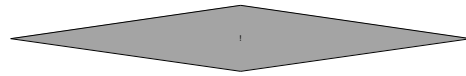
```
<DL>
  <DT>The term</DT>
  <DD>This is the definition of
the term. It will be indented, just
like in a dictionary.
</DL>
```

## EXERCISE

- Add at least one type of list to first.htm

## Miss Elaine E. Us

- <HR>
- <BR>
- <FONT color="red" face="serif" size="7"> </FONT>
- <STRONG></STRONG>
- <EM></EM>
- <SUB></SUB>
- <SUP></SUP>



## next step

Let's talk about resources available for you to use on your next step to becoming an HTML wizard

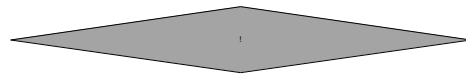
## Online Resources

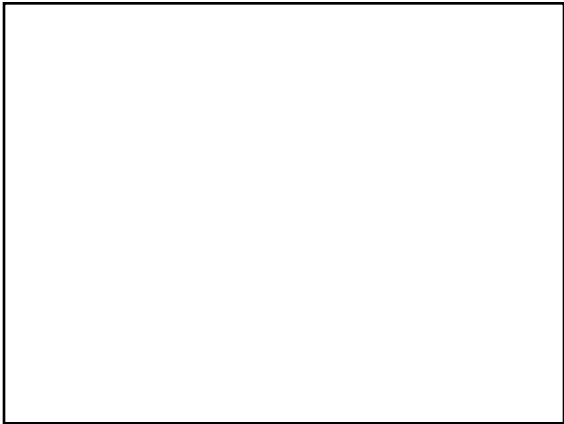
- <http://www.builder.com/>
- <http://www.ncsa.uiuc.edu/General/Internet/WWW/HTMLPrimerAll.html>
- <http://werbach.com/barebones/>

## thanks for attending

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## why use tables?

- Organize tabular data
- Layout your web page

## tables look like this:

```
<TABLE>
  <TR>
    <TD>Column one A</TD>
    <TD>Column two A</TD>
  </TR>
  <TR>
    <TD>Column one B</TD>
    <TD>Column two B</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
```

## table attributes allow you to:

- Change the width or height of a table or cell
- Change the background color of cell
- Change the border size of a table
- Align text within table cells
- But we won't cover that today