

HTMLIntro

ART3208

What is an HTML Document?

.html files are essentially text documents.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

<html>
<head>
<title>Jen's Kitchen</title>
</head>

<body>


<h1>Welcome to the future home of Jen's Kitchen</h1>

<p>If you love to read about <strong>cooking and eating</strong>, would like to learn of some of the best restaurants in the world, or just want
<p>We're busy putting the site together. Please check back soon.</p>

<hr />

<p>Copyright 2006, Jennifer Robbins</p>
</body>
</html>
```

THE SOURCE



WHAT THE
USER SEES

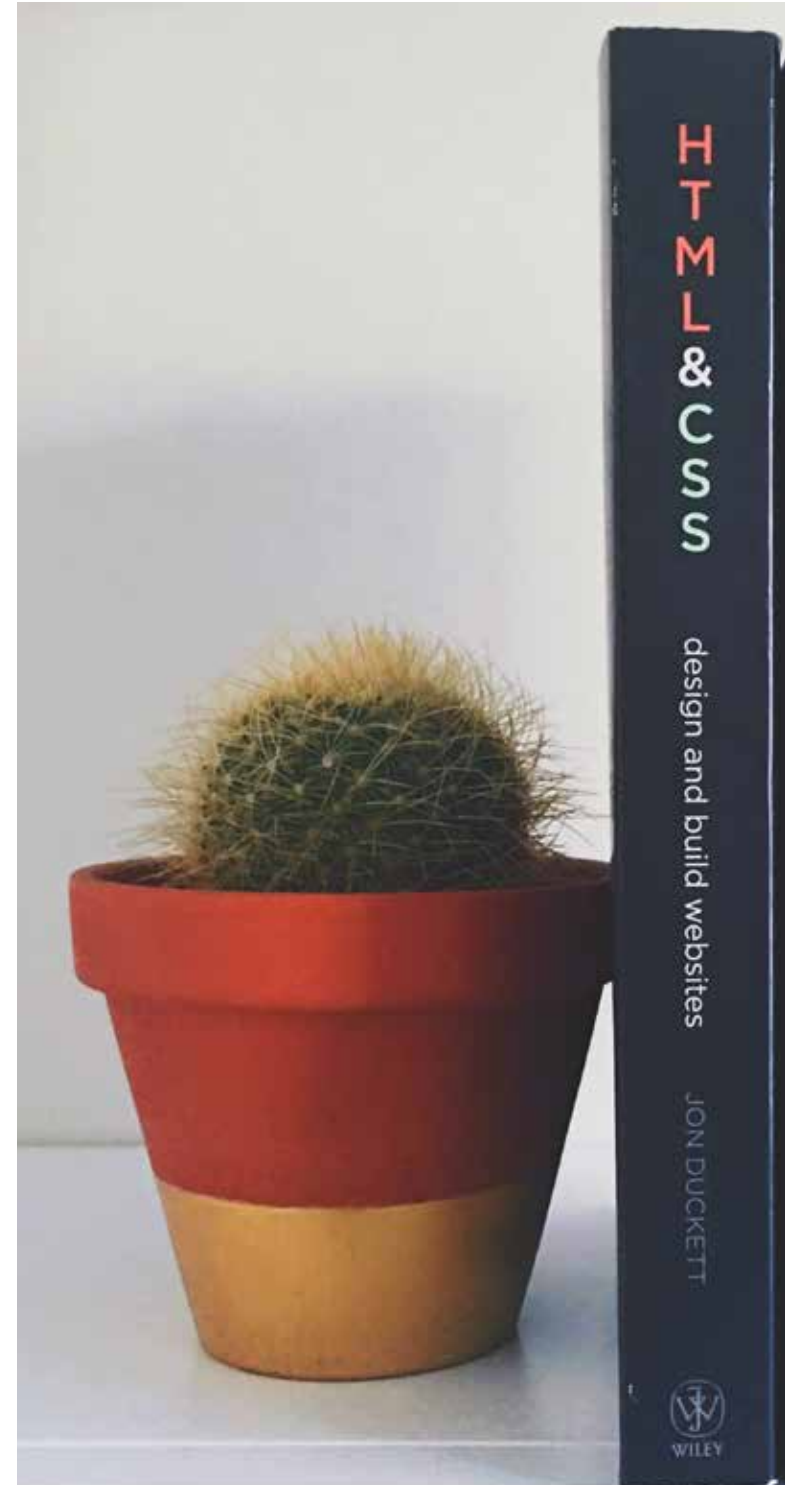
HTML Basics

What does HTML stand for?

Writing tags in a document is known as “marking up” the document.

This markup language is called the **HyperText Markup Language**, or **HTML** for short.

HTML is the **skeleton** of a web page, and describes the structure of the page.



The Evolution of HTML

Many versions of **HTML** have been released as an effort to improve the versions before it.

1991	HTML
1994	HTML 2 + JAVASCRIPT
1996	CSS 1
1997	HTML 4
1998	CSS 2
2000	XHTML 1
2002	TABLELESS WEB DESIGN
2005	AJAX
2008	HTML 5

HTML5



The current **HTML standard**.

In HTML5, there are subtle changes, including:

- Some tags do not need to be closed

- New elements and attributes are introduced

- Full CSS3 support

- 2d/3d graphics

- Video and audio

For more info, visit: http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_intro.asp

HTML **Markup**

HTML Elements

An HTML document is made up of **HTML elements**.

An element consists of both its **tag** and **content** inside of it.

HTML 5 tags are case insensitive and can be written in lower- or uppercase.

Works like this:

```
<markup>content</markup>
```

Opening tag **<p>** Works like an on switch

Closing tag **</p>** Works like an off switch

ELEMENT

<p>Paragraph Text.</p>

Fundamental Elements

Mostly all webpages include the following elements:

root `<html>` - Wraps around **everything**. Tells the browser how to interpret the document.

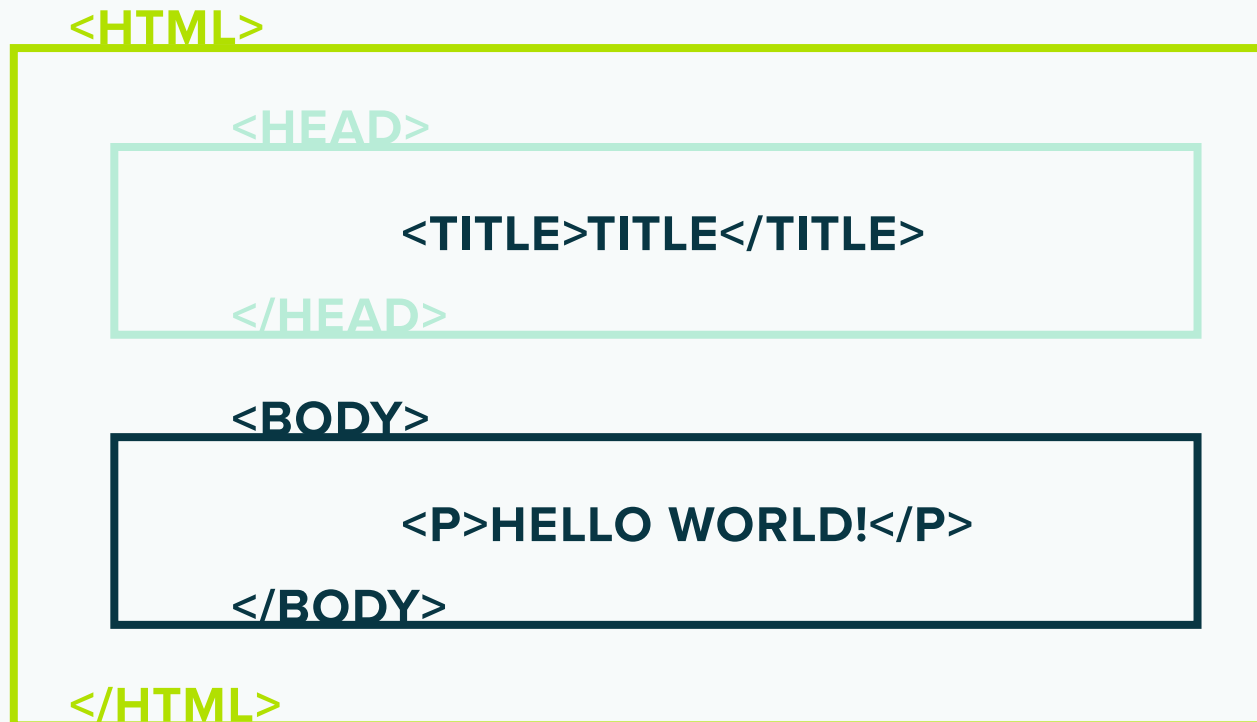
head `<head>` - Wraps around information about your document including info about document styles.

body `<body>` - Wraps around all the **visible** page content, such as text, tables, images, movies, etc.

A Simple HTML Document

Notice how each element has an opening and closing tag.

Each tag acts like a container, that identifies the type of information contained inside.



Semantic vs. Non-Semantic Elements

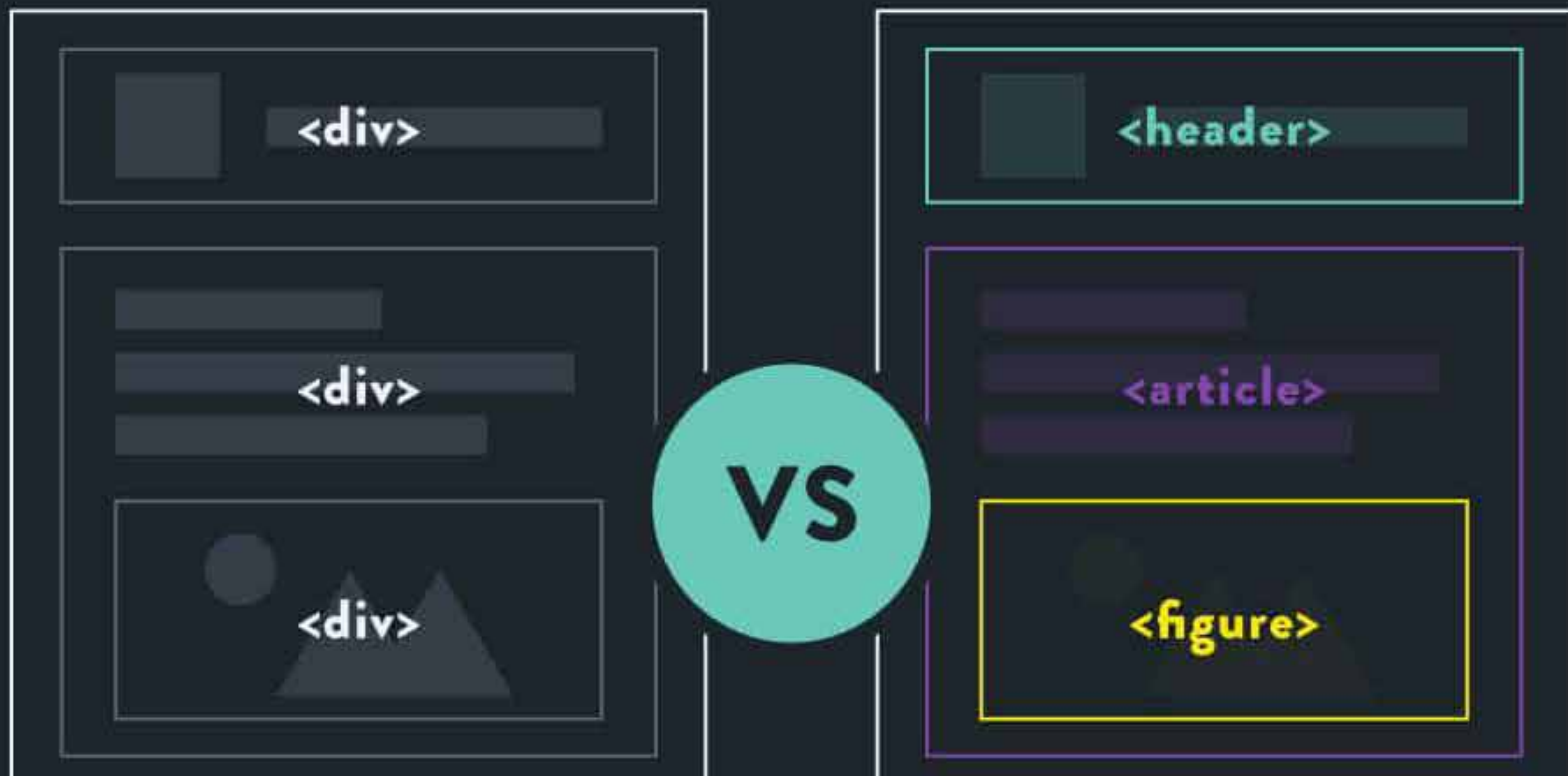
Semantic Elements: Clearly defines the content.

`<form>`, `<table>`, and `<img>`

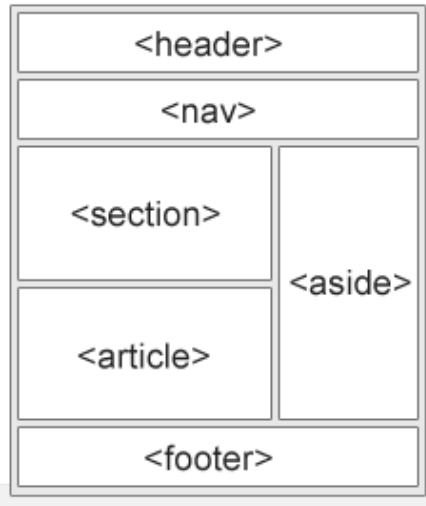
Non-Semantic Elements: Tells nothing about the content.

`<div>` and `<span>`

Image Source: <https://ajaezokingsley.medium.com/semantic-html-and-accessibility-8a2e4093d038>



HTML5 Semantic Elements



<section> a generic document or application section. It can be used together with the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6 elements to indicate the document structure.

<article> an independent piece of content of a document, such as a blog entry or newspaper article.

<aside> defines content aside from the page content.

<header> defines the header for the document or a section.

<footer> a footer for a section and can contain information about the author, copyright information, etc.

<nav> defines navigation links in the document.

Document Type Definition

The <!DOCTYPE> tells the browser exactly what version of HTML the page is written in.

For HTML5: <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<!doctype html>
```

Tag Attributes

Attributes give additional properties to the content of an element.

They appear on the opening part of a tag, and have a name and a value.

The **name** describes the info you are supplying.

The **value** is the information that always appears **in quotations**.

Names & values are separated by an equals sign (=).

```

```

In HTML5, images do not need to close.

Entities

Used to add extra spacing or other special characters within a line of text.

Begin with an “&” and end with a “;”

Common Examples:

© - ©

& - &

® - ®

 - non-breaking space

™ - ™

Resource: <http://dev.w3.org/html5/html-author/charref>

Heading Tags

<h1> to <h6>

Applies basic text formatting and identifies its **relative importance** in the flow of the page content.

Informs browser that content has greater weight

Browser formatting: Increased scale and weight

<h1>This is the main heading**<h1>**

<h2>This is a level 2 heading**<h2>**

<h3>This is a level 3 heading**<h3>**

<h4>This is a level 4 heading**<h4>**

<h5>This is a level 5 heading**<h5>**

<h6>Least important headline**<h6>**

TIP: STAY CONSISTENT!!!!

Lists

Ordered (numbers):

```
<ol><li>List item</li></ol>
```

Unordered (bullets):

```
<ul><li>List item</li></ul>
```

Definition:

```
<dl><dt>Term</dt><dd>Definition</dd></dl>
```

An ordered HTML list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

An unordered HTML list:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

A Description List

Term
- description
Milk
- white cold drink

Adding an Image

In HTML5, images do not need a closing tag.

`<img>` Not useful by itself. Needs an **attribute** (instructions that clarify or modify an element).

For an image, the “src” (short for source) and “alt” attributes are used.

```

```

Attribute names and values are separated by an equals sign (=).

```

```

HTML5 Naming Conventions

01. Use proper file extensions (.html, .gif, .jpg)
02. Never use spaces within filenames, instead use an underline (my_portfolio.html)
03. Avoid special characters (% , # , / , : , #) – use only letters, numbers, underscores, hyphens, and periods.
04. Lean towards lowercase letters, though HTML5 is not case sensitive.
05. Avoid mixing upper- and lowercase letters.
06. Keep filenames short.

btn_red.gif

btn_blue.gif

btn_green.gif

btn_orange.gif

What Browser Ignore

Line breaks created using carriage returns.

Tabs and multiple spaces.

Unrecognized markup.

Text in comments `<!--` and `-->`

Deprecated Elements

Deprecated elements are elements that the W3C has identified as obsolete. They will not be included in future releases of HTML.

Some examples of these elements are `<FONT>` and `<CENTER>`.

Web Editors

Brackets: open source + well-suited for web designers and programmers

Dreamweaver

TextWranglers

SublimeText

CoffeeCup Free HTML Editor

Notepad++

PageBreeze

Google Web Designer

TextEdit

In-Class Warmup

01. Open text editor.
02. Create a new document.
03. Go to format > Make Plain Text
04. Type the code shown on the following page.
05. Save + name your file “index.html” to a folder on your desktop or flash drive.
06. In browser, open this file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>My first web page</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <p>This is the main heading.</p>
```

```
    <p>My name is _____.</p>
```

```
    <p>Can you believe I am already writing HTML markup on  
the first week of class?</p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```