



WEB PAGES USING HTML 1

**CC111
INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS**



Contents



- Getting Started..
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What the following term mean:

- ❏ Web server: a system on the internet containing one or more web site
- ❏ Web site: a collection of one or more web pages
- ❏ Web pages: single disk file with a single file name
- ❏ Home pages: first page in website

Think about the followings before working your Web pages.

- ❏ Think about the sort of information(content) you want to put on the Web.
- ❏ Set the goals for the Web site.
- ❏ Organize your content into main topics.
- ❏ Come up with a general structure for pages and topics.

World Wide Web



- WWW is a service on the Internet
- WWW links information so that the user can easily go from one piece of information to another related piece.
- WWW is based on HTML

Web Browser

is a computer program which is used to view a Web page.

Browser implements the following functions:

- Search and access to a Web-server;
- Loading, formatting, and displaying HTML-document;
- Hyperlink detection and moving from one document to another;
- Standard support tools.

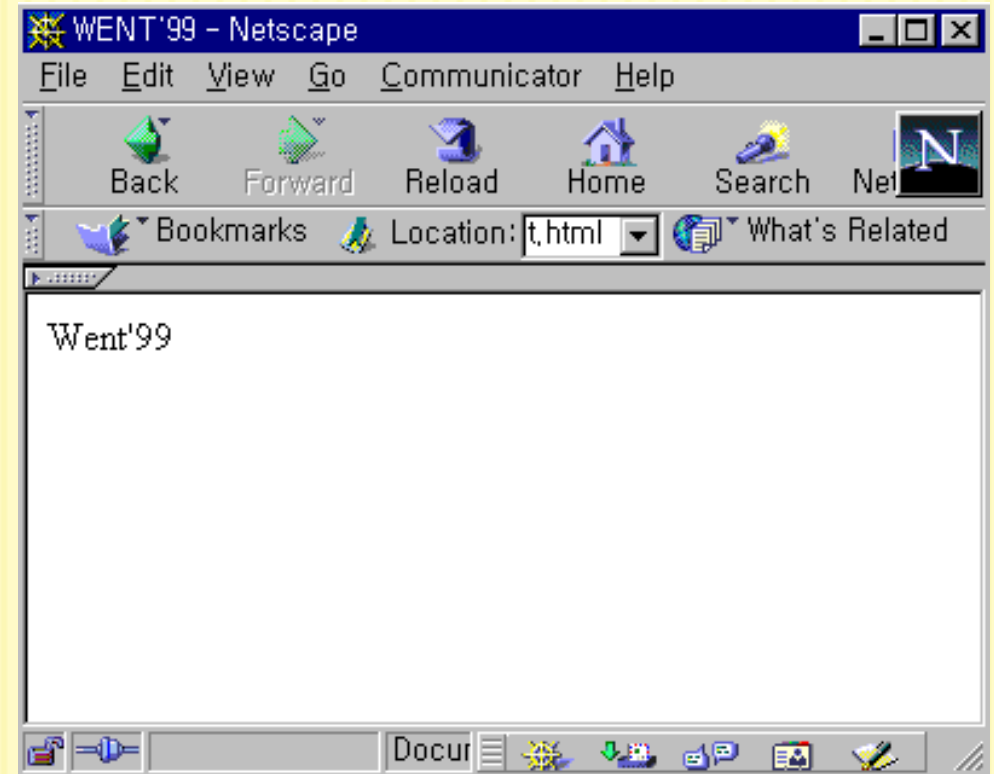
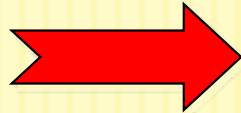
Hypertext Mark-up Language (HTML)

- HTML is the standard mark-up language used to create and organise documents on the World Wide Web;
- HTML lets users to format text, add graphics, sound, video, and save it all in a TextOnly or ASCII format that any computer can read.

Basic HTML Document Format

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>WENT'99</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
  Went'99
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

See what it
looks like:



How to Create and View an HTML document?

1. Use a text editor such as Notepad to write the document.
2. Save the file as filename.html on a PC. This is called the Document Source.
3. Open Netscape (or any browser) Off-Line
4. Switch to Netscape
5. Click on File, Open File and select the filename.html document that you just created.
6. Your HTML page should now appear just like any other Web page in Netscape.

7. You may now switch back and forth between the Source and the HTML Document

- switch to Notepad with the Document Source
- make changes
- save the document again
- switch back to Netscape
- click on RELOAD and view the new HTML Document
- switch to Notepad with the Document Source.....

HTML Features

- **Hypertext**, that allows to create a link in a Web page that leads to any other pages on the Web. Hence information on the Web can be accessed from many different locations
- **Universality** means that any computer can read a Web page regardless of platforms or operating systems

HTML Files



- Must be saved as text files with extension **html** or **htm**. The extension tells the browser that file is to be interpreted according to HTML standards
- Have relatively small sizes

HTML Building Blocks

- HTML tags are command words written between symbols `<` `>`, that indicate how browser should display the text.
- Tags may have opening and closing version
- Text is placed in a **container (or HTML element)**, which starts with opening tag and ends with closing.

` Bold text `

HTML Rules

- Case insensitive
- Spacing:
Browsers ignore extra spaces
- Block-level tags include automatic line brakes
 - ▣ Examples: P, H1, UL, TABLE

Tag Attributes

- Attributes offer a variety of options
- Attributes are entered between command word and final symbol >
- A single tag may have a few attributes
- Attributes are placed one after the other in any order

```
<IMG SRC="Image.bmp" HSPACE=5>
```

Attribute Values

- Attributes can accept the values of particular types
- Values of attributes should be enclosed in straight quotation marks
- “” may be omitted if the value contains only letters, digits, hyphen (-), and period (.)

Nesting Tags

- **Hierarchy** – tags that affect entire paragraph may contain tags affecting individual words or letters
- **Order** – the current closing tag should correspond to the last unclosed opening tag

Correct:

```
<H1> Information <I>System</I></H1>
```

Incorrect:

```
<H1> Information <I>System</H1></I>
```


Tags in head

- ï **<HEAD>...</HEAD>**-- contains information about the document
- ï **<TITLE>...</TITLE>**-- puts text on the browser's title bar.

-

HTML Document

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD> ...  
    </HEAD>  
<BODY>  
    ...  
    </BODY>  
</HTML>
```

The HEAD Section

`<HEAD>` - beginning of the head section

`<TITLE>` - page description

`</TITLE>` - end of title

`<!-- Script or comment may be placed here -->`

`</HEAD>` - end of the head section

The BODY Section



`<BODY>`

`{Text displayed by browser}`

`</BODY>`

Tags in Body

ò Let's talk Text

ò Heading: `<H1> </H1>`

ò Center: `<Center> </Center>`

ò Line Break `<P>` , `
`

ò Phrase Markups: `<I></I>` , ``

ò Create a List

ò Unordered list : ``

ò Ordered list: ``

ò Nested

Commonly Used HTML Tags

`<H1> ... </H1>`

Heading.

`<H2> ... </H2>`

Heading.

`<H3> ... </H3>`

Heading.

`<BLOCKQUOTE> ... </ BLOCKQUOTE >`

Indents block of text one
tab.

Commonly Used HTML Tags (*continued...*)

- `<P> ... </P>` : Paragraph.
- ` ... ` : Bold
- `<I> ... </I>` : Italic
- `<U> ... </U>` : Underline
- ` ... ` : Emphasize (logical – exact effect depends on browser)
- `
` : Line break
- `<HR/>` : Horizontal Rule (line)