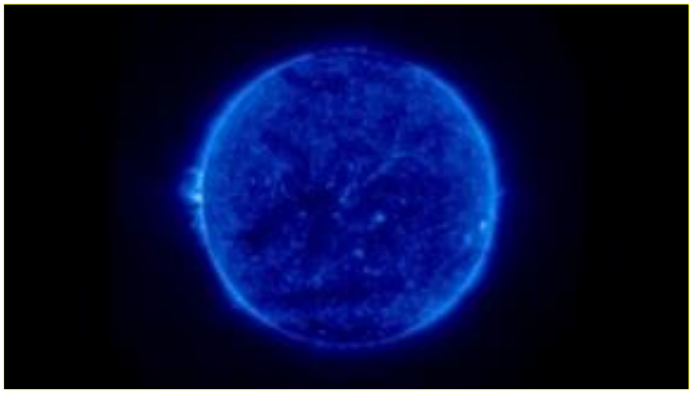
CSIT-100

Intro to HTML



Before you come to next lab, please review the notes well

We will learn how to create a simple web page



HTML

Hyper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage

HTML

Hyper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage

A computer language for web page design

HTML

Hyper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage

A computer language for web page design

The **HTML** uses a finite number of **<tags>** embedded in the text

Tags !!!!

Instructions for the browser

- Always enclosed in angle - brackets

< >

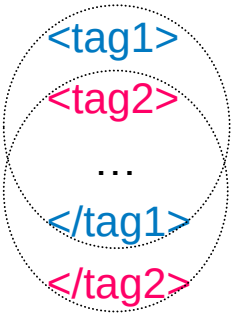
<tag> = beginning of a tag (tag)

</tag> = end of a tag (slash - tag)

Tags …

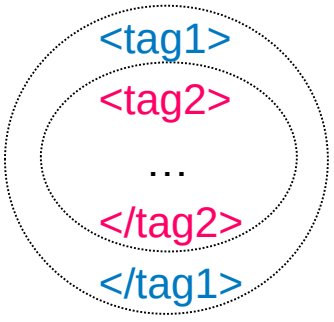
<tag1>
<tag2>
….
</tag1>
</tag2>

Tags …

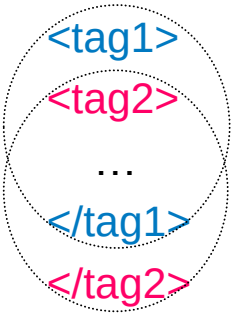


Incorrect structure

Tags …



Correct structure



Incorrect structure

<HTML> tag

```
<HTML>
 This is my web-page
</HTML>
```


<HTML> tag

```
<HTML>
 This is my web-page
</HTML>
```

- <HTML> indicates the beginning
- </HTML> indicates the end of a HTML code
- A HTML code has sets of tags

Notes

- HTML tags are instructions for the browser
- The tags do not appear on the web page
- HTML tags are case insensitive

Example

```
<TITLE>
    My web page
</TITLE>
```

"My web page" will be displayed on the title bar of the browser and not in the body of the web page.

Header of HTML code

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
     <TITLE>
          My web page
     </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
    …
</HTML>
```


Body of HTML code

```
<BODY>
    …
</BODY>
```

- This indicates the beginning and the end of the viewable web page

Header and body of the HTML Code

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
     <TITLE> My web page </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    ....
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```


Example

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
     <TITLE> My web page </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
     <CENTER>  CSIT-100 </CENTER>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Will produce

CSIT-100

Example

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
     <TITLE> My web page </TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
     <CENTER> <H1> CSIT-100 </H1> </CENTER>
     <CENTER> <H2> ABC </H2> </CENTER>
     <CENTER> <H3> ABC </H3> </CENTER>
     <CENTER> <H4> ABC </H4> </CENTER>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

This will produce

CSIT-100

ABC

ABC

ABC

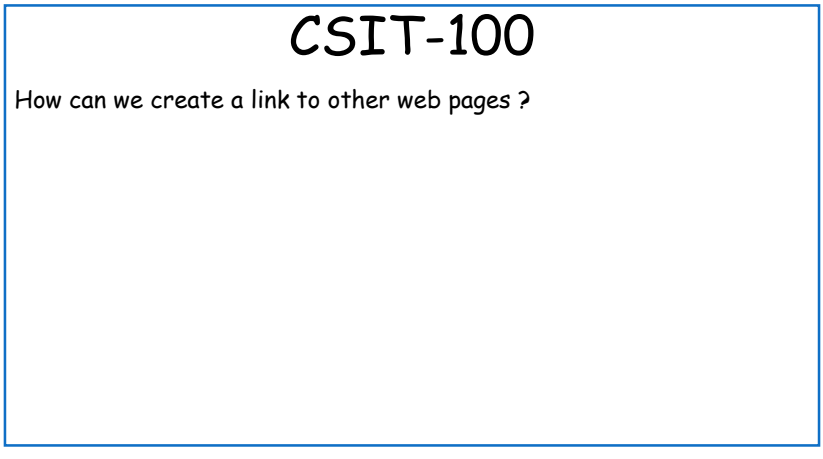
H - Headings

- From level 1 to level 6
- Level 1 is called <H1> that has larger size
- …
- Level 6 is called <H6> with smaller size

Example

```
<HTML>
    <HEAD>
        <TITLE> My web page </TITLE>
    </HEAD>
    <BODY>
        <CENTER> <H1> CSIT-100 </H1> </CENTER>
        <br>
        How can we create a link to the web pages ?
    </BODY>
</HTML>
```


This will produce



Link(ing) with other web pages; **Anchors**

<A > www.montclair.edu </A >



Link(ing) with other web pages; **Anchors**

- An anchor marks the beginning and/or the end of a hypertext link

<A > MSU </A>

- Inside the anchors attributes are inserted.

Example: **HREF/http << attribute**

HREF = Hypertext REFerence

<A HREF = "http ://www.montclair.edu"> MSU </A>

HTML Example with HREF/http

```
<HTML>
    <HEAD>
        <TITLE> My web page </TITLE>
    </HEAD>
    <BODY>
        <CENTER> <H1> CSIT-100 </H1> </CENTER>

        <br>
        <A HREF = "http://www.montclair.edu"> MSU </A>
    </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Will produce

CSIT-100

MSU

Go to MSU web-page

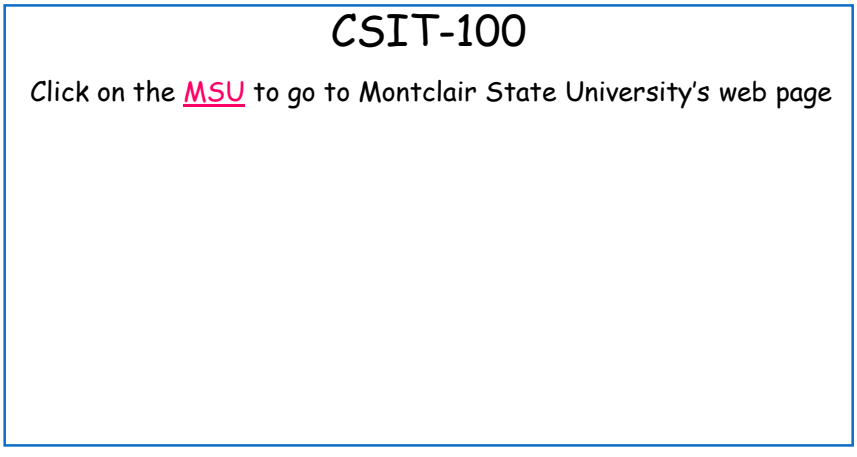
CSIT-100

MSU

Example

```
<HTML>
    <HEAD>
        <TITLE> My web page </TITLE>
    </HEAD>
    <BODY>
        <CENTER> <H1> CSIT-100 </H1> </CENTER>
        <br>
        Click on the
        <A HREF = "http://www.montclair.edu"> MSU </A>
        to go to Montclair State University's web page
    </BODY>
</HTML>
```


Will produce



HREF/mailto << attribute

```
<A HREF = "MAILTO:kousoulism@mail.montclair.edu">e-mailme</A>
```


Example: HREF/mailto << attribute

```
<HTML>
   <HEAD>
      <TITLE> My web page </TITLE>
   </HEAD>
   <BODY>
      <CENTER> <H1> CSIT-100 </H1> </CENTER>
      <BR>
      Click on the
      <A HREF = "http://www.montclair.edu"> MSU </A>
      to go to Montclair State University's web page
      <BR>
      Click on the e-mail me to send me an e-mail
      <BR>
      <CENTER>
         <A HREF = "MAILTO:kousoulism@mail.montclair.edu"> e-mail me </A>
      </CENTER>
   </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Will produce

CSIT-100

Click on the MSU to go to Montclair State University's web page

Click on the e-mail me to send me an e-mail

e-mail me

**
 = will insert a line BReak**

IMG SRC: Inserting images

<IMG SRC = "imagename.extention" >

Attribute: SRC = source of Image


```
<HTML>
    <HEAD>
        <TITLE> My web page </TITLE>
    </HEAD>
    <BODY>
        <CENTER> <H1> CSIT-100 </H1> </CENTER>
        Click on the
        <A HREF = "http://www.montclair.edu"> MSU </A>
        to go to Montclair State University's web page
        <BR>
        <CENTER> <IMG SRC = "man.gif"> </CENTER>
        <BR>
        Click on the e-mailme to send me an e-mail
        <BR>
        <CENTER>
            <A HREF = "MAILTO:kousoulism@mail.montclair.edu">e-mail me</A>
        </CENTER>
    <BODY>
</HTML>
```

Will produce

CSIT-100

Click on the MSU to go to Montclair State University's web page



Click on the e-mailme to send me an e-mail

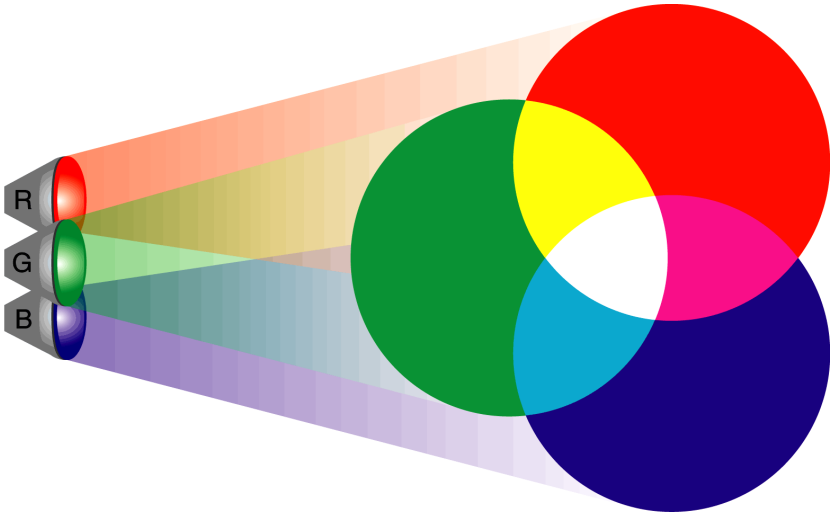
e-mail me

The <img> tag …has several attributes

- The ***src*** indicates the image **s**ou**rc**e
- The ***height*** indicates the height of the image in pixels
- The ***width*** is for width of the image in pixels
- The ***align*** is for alignment of the image on the screen
- The ***alt*** for displaying text about the image

<img **src** ="image.jpg" **width**="50" **height**="120" **align**="center" **alt**="theimage" >

RGB



Internet colors RGB

000000

FF0000

00FF00

0000FF

In Hexadecimal

Internet colors RGB

000000; Black

FFFFFF; White

Internet colors RGB

000000; Black

FF0000; Red

00FF00; Green

0000FF; Blue

FFFFFF; White

Internet colors RGB

black (#000000)	silver (#C0C0C0)	gray (#808080)	white (#FFFFFF)
maroon (#800000)	red (#FF0000)	purple (#800080)	fuchsia (#FF00FF)
green (#008000)	lime (#00FF00)	olive (#808000)	yellow (#FFFF00)
navy (#000080)	blue (#0000FF)	teal (#008080)	aqua (#00FFFF)

#

Internet colors RGB; Example

```
<Body
bgcolor  = "#009900"
TEXT     = "#FFFFFF"
VLINK    = "#FFFF00"
LINK     = "#00FFFF"
ALINK    = "#AA66CC" >
```

You put the number sign, the # symbol, in front of the 6 hexadecimal numbers

http://www.colorschemer.com/online.html

Internet colors RGB; Example

```
<Body
bgcolor  = "#009900"
TEXT     = "#FFFFFF"
VLINK    = "#FFFF00"
LINK     = "#00FFFF"
ALINK    = "#AA66CC"
>
```

bgcolor = Background color

TEXT = Text color

LINK = Color of the links that have not been visited

VLINK = Color of the links that have been visited

ALINK = Change color when is clicked

47

FINAL HTML CODE

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>
        My Home page :-)
</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY

bgcolor  = "#009900"
TEXT     = "#FFFFFF"
VLINK    = "#FFFF00"
LINK     = "#00FFFF"
ALINK    = "#AA66CC“

 >


<CENTER> <H2><b>                              </b> </H2> </CENTER>
<H1>                  </H1>
<A HREF = “http://www.montclair.edu”>        </A>
<BR>

<CENTER>
<IMG SRC = "          " >
</CENTER>
 <BR>

<CENTER>
                    <A HREF = “MAILTO:kousoulism@mail.montclair.edu”>          </A>
</CENTER>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Tables ()

- The Table is enclosed in table tags:
- <TABLE> … </TABLE>
- Each Row of Table is enclosed in row tags:
- <TR> … </TR>
- The cells in each row are surrounded by Table of Data tags:
- <TD> … </TD>

Example; 2-rows and 3-columns

```
<TABLE>
<TR>
<TD> 1 </TD>
<TD> 2 </TD>
<TD> 3 </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
<TD> 4 </TD>
<TD> 5 </TD>
<TD> 6 </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

Example; 2-rows and 3-columns

```
<TABLE>
<TR>
   <TD> 1 </TD>
   <TD> 2 </TD>
   <TD> 3 </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
  <TD> 4 </TD>
  <TD> 5 </TD>
  <TD> 6 </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```



1	2	3
4	5	6

Using BGCOLOR = "… … …" attribute

```
<HTML>
   <BODY>
      <TABLE>
         <TR>
            <TD bgcolor = "#ff66ff"> 1 </TD>
            <TD bgcolor = "#6600ff"> 2 </TD>
            <TD bgcolor = "#00ff66"> 3 </TD>
         </TR>
         <TR>
            <TD bgcolor = "#6666ff"> 4 </TD>
            <TD bgcolor = "#ff66ff"> 5 </TD>
            <TD bgcolor = "#66ffff"> 6 </TD>
         </TR>
      </TABLE>
   </BODY>
</HTML>
```

Using BGCOLOR = "… … …" attribute

```
<HTML>
   <BODY>
      <TABLE>
         <TR>
            <TD bgcolor = "#ff66ff"> 1 </TD>
            <TD bgcolor = "#6600ff"> 2 </TD>
            <TD bgcolor = "#00ff66"> 3 </TD>
         </TR>
         <TR>
            <TD bgcolor = "#6666ff"> 4 </TD>
            <TD bgcolor = "#ff66ff"> 5 </TD>
            <TD bgcolor = "#66ffff"> 6 </TD>
         </TR>
      </TABLE>
   </BODY>
</HTML>
```

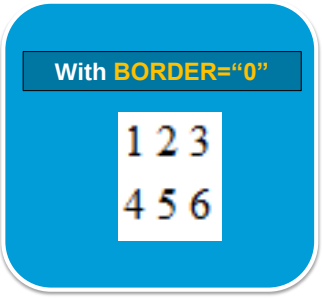


Table - Border

In order to see the border of a table, you must set the border attribute

```
<TABLE BORDER="1">
<TR>
   <TD> 1 </TD>
   <TD> 2 </TD>
   <TD> 3 </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
   <TD> 4 </TD>
   <TD> 5 </TD>
   <TD> 6 </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```





Example: Bullets …Unordered list

- <UL > … </UL> creates an unordered list
- <LI> defines each item in the list

The HTML Code
<UL>
<LI> One
<LI> Two
<LI> Three
<LI> Four
</UL>

The ingredients:

- One
- Two
- Three
- Four

Example: Bullets …Unordered list

- <UL > … </UL> creates an unordered list
- <LI> defines each item in the list

The HTML Code
<UL>
<LI> One
<LI> Two
<LI> Three
<LI> Four
</UL>

The ingredients:

- 100 g. flour
- 10 g. sugar
- 1 cup water
- 2 eggs
- salt, pepper

Ordered list

- <OL > … </OL> creates an ordered list
- <LI> defines each item in the list

The HTML Code
<OL>
<LI> One
<LI> Two
<LI> Three
<LI> Four
</OL>

The procedure:

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

Ordered list

- <OL > … </OL> creates an ordered list
- <LI> defines each item in the list

The HTML Code
<OL>
<LI> One
<LI> Two
<LI> Three
<LI> Four
</OL>

The procedure:

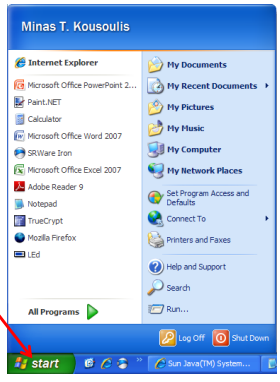
1. Mix dry ingredients thoroughly.
2. Pour in wet ingredients.
3. Mix for 10 minutes.
4. Bake for one hour at 300 degrees.

To access the Notepad

- Notepad is a basic text editor that you can use for simple documents or for creating Web pages. To create or edit files that require formatting, use WordPad.
- To open an accessory, click Start, point to Programs, point to Accessories, and then click the appropriate icon.
- For information about using Notepad, click the Help menu in Notepad.

How to access Notepad

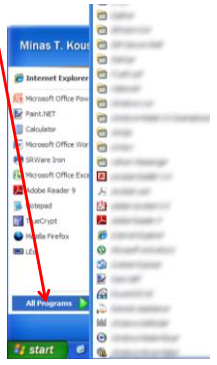
1. Click the Start button



Example with Windows XP

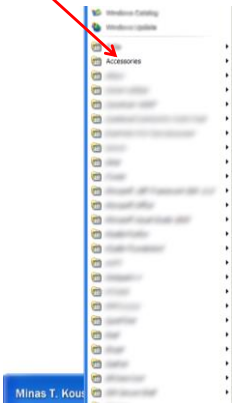
How to access Notepad

2. Put cursor over 'All Programs'



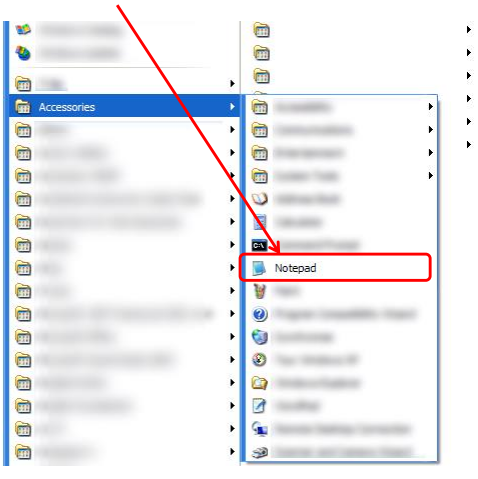
In order to list 'All Programs' of the system

3. Look at the top of the list for the 'Accessories' folder, and click on it

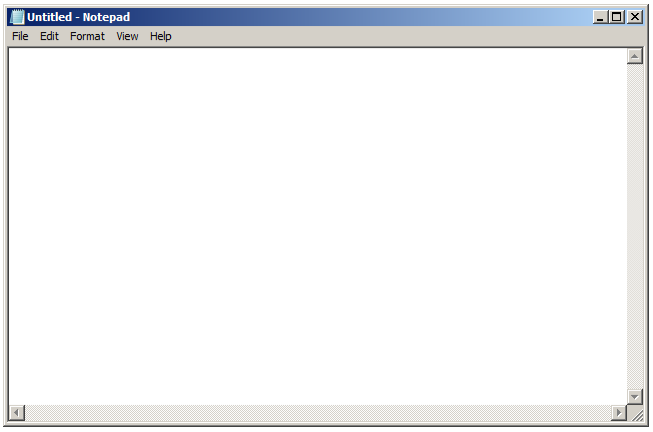


How to access Notepad

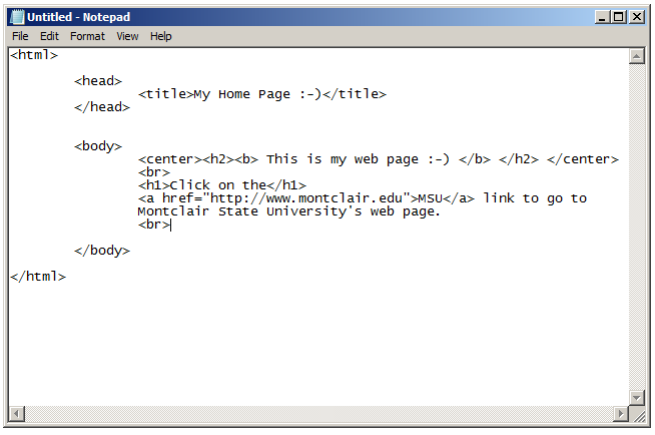
4. Look for Notepad and click on it



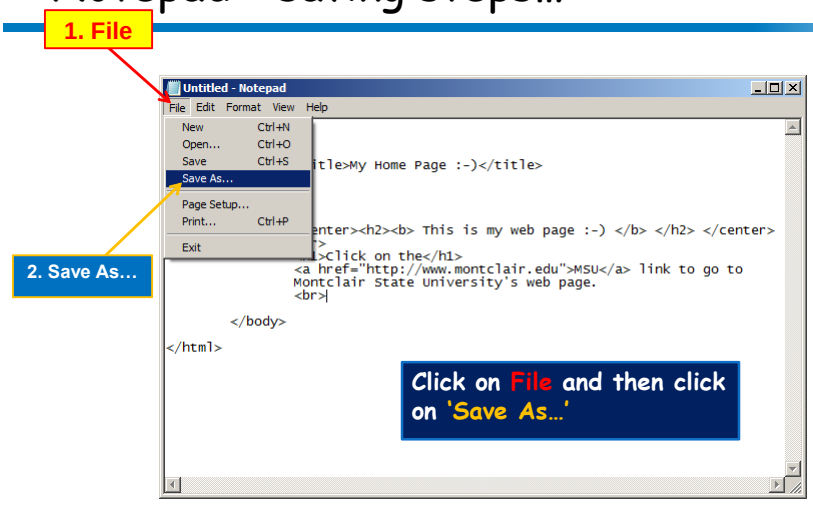
Notepad - blank



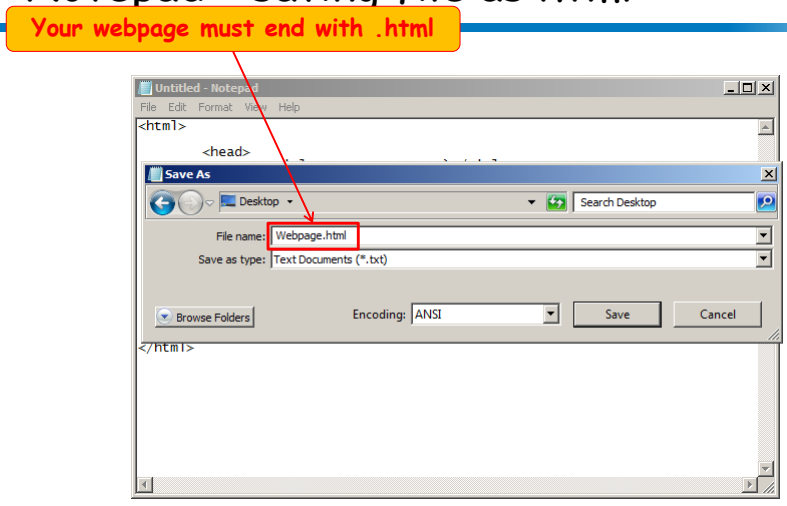
Notepad – with some html typed; let's save



Notepad – saving steps…



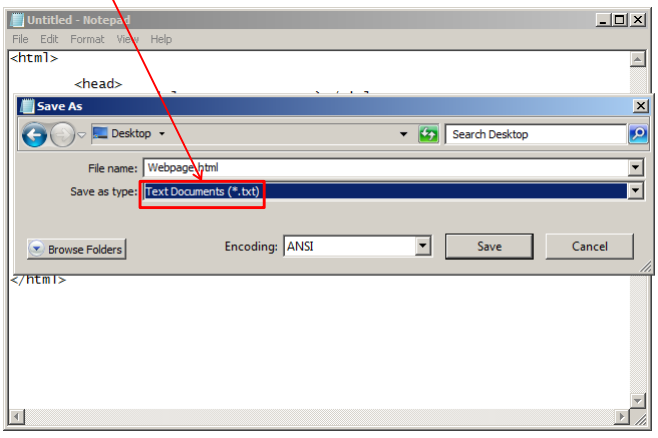
Notepad – saving file as html



Your html file can have any name, it just must end with .html

Notepad – setting the file type

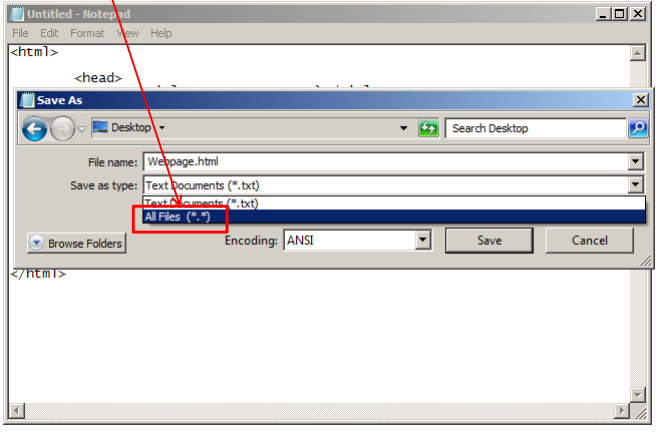
Click on: Text Documents (*.txt)



Click on Text Documents (*.txt) so we can access the drop down menu with more 'type' options

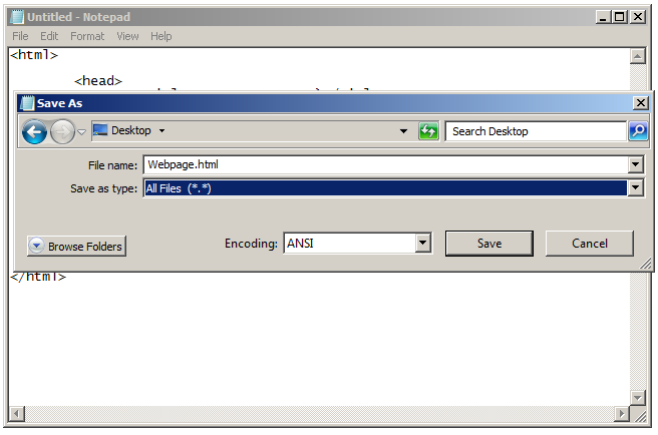
Notepad –setting the type

Click on: All Files (*.*)

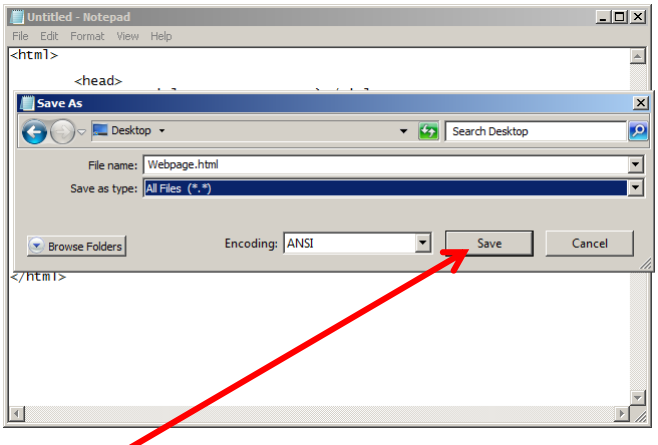


We must set the file type as All Files, we don't want to save as a text document type. Click on the All Files (*.*) type

Notepad – save type, is selected…

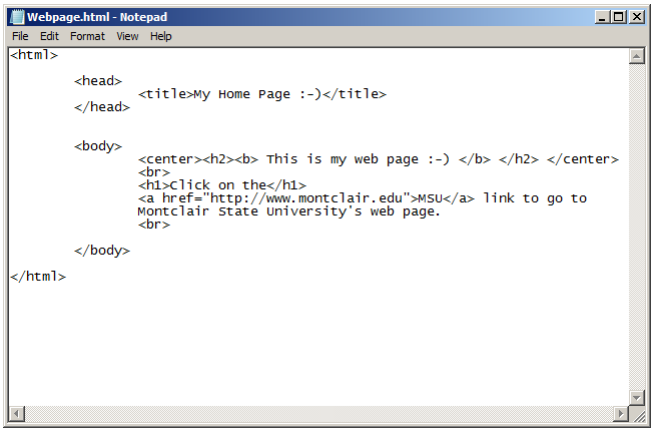


Notepad – Click on Save



Click on Save

Notepad – our file is now saved



Popular Software Packages to create a web page?

SeaMonkey Composer (free)

Microsoft Expression Web

(can get for free at www.Dreamspark.com)

Dreamweaver