

HTML & CSS

HTML BASICS

HTML stands for HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE. HTML is used to code and define the structure of a webpage. Basically, HTML tells your browser what to display. HTML (the code itself) is composed of different pieces of code called “tags.” These tags provide instructions to the web browser. HTML is the root of almost everything you see online.

THREE ESSENTIALS FOR HTML CODING

To create a website using HTML, you need three things:

1. Server space optimized for hosting websites (typically, a simple search for “web hosting” will bring up various options. Costs may vary).
2. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) application for your computer (i.e., an FTP program will transfer your files to the “Host” which will display your pages online).
3. HTML-coded pages, which represent your webpage.

Adding code to an HTML page is simple, and there are two options for doing this:

a) You can write the code yourself using a text editing program, such as “Notepad” (pc) or “Text Edit” (mac).

Or,

b) You can download an HTML editor, such as Atom (which is open source and free) from <https://atom.io/> or Adobe Dreamweaver (which is proprietary and available to purchase) from <http://www.adobe.com>

Because this lesson is entitled HTML Basic, you can guess which one you will be learning.

STEP ONE – Open Your Text Editing application. Select NEW from the File menu. Then, type the following on the page:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Untitled Document</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

This is how all blank webpages start. This code defines a webpage <!doctype html>.

The “html” code begins with a simple tag (<html>) and ends with another similar tag (</html>). Note the placement of the forward slash.

Most tags in HTML have a start tag with is enclosed in arrow-point brackets < >and closes with a forward slash enclosed in arrow-point brackets </ >.

The “head” tag helps to define different functions and provide information about the page. Meanwhile, the “title” tag literally titles the page online. So, place your own title between the title tags.

Example:

```
<title>Dr. Tom’s Website</title>
```

The “body” tags allow you to put things on the website, specifically text, images, videos, etc. The p-tag defines a paragraph: <p> </p>. The body tag defines the body of the page (where most of the actual “stuff” goes).

Inside of the body, you can put other tags.

Example:

```
<body>
<p>I really love Sushi.</p>
<p>I’m a Sushi addict.</p>
</body>
```

Your website will display this text accordingly.

I really love Sushi. I’m a Sushi addict.

With the addition of a few simple tags, you can bold or underline or enlarge the text. The following tags will add other functions:

```
<strong> </strong> = bold
<u> </u> = underline
<h1></h1> = a large heading (or larger text)
```

Example:

```
<body>
<p><strong>I really love Sushi.</strong></p>
<p><u>I’m a Sushi addict.</u></p>
<p>I really like California rolls</p>
</body>
```

I really love Sushi. I’m a Sushi addict. I really like California Rolls.

Here is how the browser sees the code. The “head” elements are invisible. However, the body is visible.

```
<html>                                </html>
```

CREATING LINKS

Links are just as easy to make as creating code for text. The tag is simple `display text`

With the tags, you put the destination using a short expression:

Example:

```
<body>  
<a href="http://www.website.com">Link</a>  
</body>
```

Link

Anytime a user clicks on My Link, they will be taken to the specified website enclosed in the quotation marks.

Go ahead and design a short page to display some text and a link to your favorite website. Save the document as:
index.html

Most of the front pages of websites are titled, “index.html” which tells the browser that this is the “first page” of a website.

STEP TWO – Upload your page to the webhost via the File Transfer Protocol application. If you have never used an FTP before with your host, you may need to call them to obtain help with the setup.

IMAGES

An image must be uploaded to the HTML folder via FTP. After the image is online, you can place the following code to display the image on your website.

Example:

```
<body>  

```

HORIZONTAL RULES

Horizontal Rules are lines that extend from the left to the right. These lines can be useful to break up the page or divide areas of the page. The code for a horizontal rule is `<hr>`

Note: The horizontal rule does not need a closing tag.

TABLES

The code to embed a table into your page is simple. You guessed it!

```
<table> </table>
```

Table headings are defined as `<th> </th>` By default table headings are already bolded and centered.

Each row is defined by the tag `<tr> </tr>`.

The data inside of each cell is defined by `<td> </td>`

Example:

```
<table>  
<th>Types of Dogs</th>  
<tr>  
<td>Beagle</td>  
<td>German Shepherd</td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>Mastiff</td>  
<td>Labrador</td>  
</tr>  
</table>
```

Types of Dogs

Beagle German Shepherd

MastiffLabrador

