

HTML

We will cover:

- What HTML is
- How web pages are organized
- How to create a basic page with:
 - title
 - headings
 - paragraphs
 - lists
 - anchors (links)
 - images

What is HTML?

- HTML: Hypertext Markup Language
- A system of nested tags used to format text and graphics for a web browser

What is a tag?

- A tag 'translates' the text and graphics into instructions for a web browser
- Most tags have two parts:
 - an open tag: `<html>` `<p>` `<h1>`
 - and a close tag: `</html>` `</p>` `</h1>`
- Some tags just have one part, but these are the exception
 - For example, `
` `<hr />`

The code

<code><html></code>	required for each html document, tells browser it's a web page
<code><head></code>	information about page that doesn't show in browser
<code><title></code>	the title of page (appears at top of page)
<code><body></code>	begins the portion of page that appears in browser
<code><div></code>	defines a container, divides page into meaningful sections
<code></code>	applies meaning to an inline section
<code><h1>...<h6></code>	headings (large to small)
<code><p></code>	paragraph
<code></code>	unordered list
<code></code>	ordered (numbered) list
<code></code>	list item
<code><hr /></code>	horizontal rule
<code><a></code>	anchor
<code>
</code>	line break
<code><!--></code>	comments in html code that don't show in browser
<code></code>	emphasized text
<code></code>	strongly emphasized text
<code></code>	image

The code

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Jade's page</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1>Big heading</h1>  
    <p>First paragraph</p>  
    <a href="..."> A link</a>  
    <ul>  
      <li>First list item</li>  
      <li>Second list item</li>  
    </ul>  
    <hr />  
      
    <p>Second paragraph</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Nesting

Right

- `<p>emphasized text</p>`

Wrong

- `<p>emphasized text</p>`

Create a sample page

- In Dreamweaver code window:
 - Framework of page is created for you
 - Placeholder for `<title>`
- Add/Edit text
 - `<title>`
 - headings `<h1>` `<h2>` `<h3>`
 - paragraphs `<p>`
 - list `` or `` + ``
- Experiment with italics `` and bold ``
- Save file as index.html in a folder you create on your desktop

Upload your file

- Open SSH Secure File Transfer Client
- Log in to `login.ischool.utexas.edu`
- Drag the file in your desktop folder to your `public_html` folder
- Open your URL:
`www.ischool.utexas.edu/~yourname`

Links

`Text to be displayed`

- **Absolute** links: will link to that exact location within or outside your site
 - Provide the full URL (including http)
 - For example:
`School of Information`
- **Relative** link: page or object is kept with the rest of your site files in the same folder
 - Don't need the full URL
 - For example:
`displayed text`
 - This file lives in the same root folder as the page it links from

Images

In HTML, images are defined with the `` tag.

```

```

- Similar to relative links, in that these files are stored in your root folder
- The difference is that this way the image appears *on* your page, rather than linking *from* your page

Add links and images to your web page

- Absolute Link

```
<a href="url" >Text to be displayed</a >
```

- Image

(Need an idea? Save an image from the iSchool website.)

```

```

Upload your file

- Back to SSH
- Drag the new and updated files from your desktop folder to your public_html folder
- Refresh your URL:
`www.ischool.utexas.edu/~yourname`

Special Characters

Character	HTML code
&	&
-	–
—	—
" and "	"
©	©
'	‘
'	’
apostrophe	’

Resources

- [W3 Schools Tutorials](#)
- [HTML Dog Tutorials](#)
- [Head First HTML](#)
- [iSchool Tutorials](#)
- [UT Tutorials](#)