

# HTML Overview

# What is HTML?

- ❑ HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
- ❑ It is the computer code used to create web pages.
- ❑ It is a set of instructions that enables a web browser to determine the layout and element of pages.
- ❑ HTML documents are plain text files that can be created by any text editor, e.g. Microsoft Notepad

# What is HTML?

- HTML is created by a series of tags, `<XXX>`, which contain the instructions that are interpreted by the browser.
- Most tags, but not all, have an opening and a closing element.
- The opening tag contains the particular command and the closing tag contains the same command with a `/` in front of it.

# Layout of HTML?

- Every HTML document should contain certain standard HTML tags. Each document consists of head and body text.
- The head contains the title and the body contains the actual text.
- The following tags always be included in a HTML document, `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>` and `<body>`.

# Layout of HTML?

- Below is an example of a simple HTML document,

```
<html>
<head>
<TITLE>A Simple HTML Example</TITLE>
</head>
<body>
<H1>HTML is Easy To Learn</H1>
<P>Welcome to the world of HTML.
This is the first paragraph. While short it is
still a paragraph!</P>
<P>And this is the second paragraph.</P>
</body>
</html>
```

# Basic Tags

- ❑ **HTML** - this element tells your browser that the file contains html-coded information.
- ❑ **HEAD** - this element identifies the first part of your HTML-coded document that contains the title.
- ❑ **TITLE** - this element contains the document title, it is displayed in the title bar at the top of the browser window.
- ❑ **BODY** - the largest part of the document which contains the content of the HTML document.

# More about Tags - Headings

- HEADINGS – HTML has six levels of headings, numbered 1 through 6, with 1 being the largest.
- Headings are typically displayed in larger and/or bolder fonts than normal body text.
- The syntax of the heading element is:  
`<Hy>Text of heading </Hy>`  
where *y* is a number between 1 and 6 specifying the level of the heading.

# More about Tags - Headings

```
<html>
<head>
<TITLE>A Simple HTML Example</TITLE>
</head>
<body>
<H1>HTML is Easy To Learn</H1>
<H2> Test2 </H2>
<H3> Test3 </H3>
<H6> Test6 </H6>
<H4> Test4 </H4>
<H2> Test2 </H2>
<P>Welcome to the world of HTML.
This is the first paragraph. While short it is
still a paragraph!</P>
<P>And this is the second paragraph.</P>
</body>
</html>
```

# More about Tags - Paragraphs

- Paragraphs – A browser ignores all indentation, line spacing or line break in the source document.
- Every paragraphs must be indicated by an element `<P>`.

```
<H1>Level-one heading</H1>  
<P>Welcome to the world of HTML. This is the  
first paragraph. </P> <P>And this is the second  
paragraph.</P>
```

```
<P ALIGN=CENTER>This is a  
centered paragraph. </P>
```

ALIGN is an attribute, you can set  
ALIGN=RIGHT, or ALIGN=LEFT

# More about Tags – Line Break and Rule

- Line break and rule – We can insert a line break and a horizontal rule to the document by using `<br>` and `<hr>` respectively.
- Both of them do not need any ending tags.

```
<H1>Level-one heading</H1>  
<P>Welcome to the world of HTML. <br> This is  
the first paragraph. And this is the second  
paragraph.</P> <hr>
```

# More about Tags – Pre-formatting

- Pre-formatting – The tag `<PRE>` makes spaces, new lines and multiple spaces displayed in the same locations as in the source HTML file.

```
<pre>
```

```
Level-one heading
```

```
Welcome to the world of          HTML.
```

```
This is the first paragraph.
```

```
                And this is the second paragraph.
```

```
</pre>
```

# More about Tags – Fonts Style

- Fonts style – You can set the text to **Bold**, *Italic* or Underlined by putting the corresponding tag before the text.

```
<H1>Level-one heading</H1>  
<P> <b> Welcome </b> to the world of <i> HTML</i>.  
This is the first paragraph. </P> <P>And this is the  
<u> second </u> paragraph.</P>
```

# More about Tags – Fonts Type and Color

- Fonts type and color – You can set font type and font color by placing the corresponding tag before the text.

```
<H1>Level-one heading</H1>  
<P> <b> <font face="arial"> Welcome </font face>  
</b> to <font color = "FF0000"> the world </font color>  
of <i> HTML</i>. This is the first paragraph. </P>  
<P>And this is the <u> second </u> paragraph.</P>
```

# More about Tags – Background Color

- Background color – By default, browsers display text in black on a white background. You can change both elements if you want by adding the attribute in the BODY tag.

```
<body bgcolor = "C850EE">  
<H1>Level-one heading</H1>  
<P> <b> <font face="arial"> Welcome </font face>  
</b> to <font color = "FF0000"> the world </font color>  
of <i> HTML</i>. This is the first paragraph. </P>  
<P>And this is the <u> second </u> paragraph.</P>  
</body>
```

# More about Tags – Background Image

- ❑ Background image – Web browsers can load an image and use it as a background when displaying a page.
- ❑ If you want to include a background, make sure your text can be read easily when displayed on the top of the image.

```
<body background = "abc.jpg">  
<H1>Level-one heading</H1>  
<P> Welcome to the world of HTML .  
This is the first paragraph. </P>  
</body>
```

# More about Tags – Inline Image

- Inline image – Most web browsers can display inline images, that is, image that next to text, in BMP, GIF or JPG format.
- Each image takes additional time to download and slows down the initial display of a document.

```
<H1>Level-one heading</H1>  
<img src = "abc.jpg">  
<P> Welcome to the world of HTML .  
This is the first paragraph. </P>
```

# More about Tags – Inline Image

- ❑ The image tag may include some attribute such as the HEIGHT, WIDTH, ALIGN etc..
- ❑ The attribute ALIGN is to declare the position of the text next to the image

```
<H1>Level-one heading</H1>  
<img src = "abc.jpg" height = 50 width = 100 align = top>  
Welcome to the world of HTML .  
This is the first paragraph.
```

# More about Tags – Inline Image

- The display an image without associate text, you can put an image to a separate paragraph.

```
<P align = center>  
<img src = "abc.jpg" >  
</P>  
<P> Welcome to the world of HTML .  
This is the first paragraph. </P>
```

# More about Tags – Inline Image

- Some web browsers cannot display images. HTML provides a mechanism to tell readers what they are missing on the pages if they can't display the images.

```
<P align = center>  
<img src = "abc.jpg" alt = "HELLO">  
</P>  
<P> Welcome to the world of HTML .  
This is the first paragraph. </P>
```

# More about Tags – Linking

- Links – HTML has the ability to link text and/or an image to another document. A browser highlights the identified text or image with color and/or underlines to indicate that it is a *hypertext link* or *hyperlink*.

```
<P align = center>  
<img src = "abc.jpg" alt = "HELLO">  
<A HREF="abc.jpg">To picture</A>  
<A HREF="http://www.yahoo.com">To Yahoo</A>  
</P>  
<P> Welcome to the world of HTML .  
This is the first paragraph. </P>
```

# More about Tags – Mailto

- Mailto – You can make it easy for a reader to send electronic mail to a specific person or mail address by including the mailto attribute in a hyperlink.

```
<P align = center>  
<A HREF="abc.jpg">To picture</A>  
<A HREF="mailto:chan-kitsum@graduate.hku.hk">Contact Me</A>  
</P>  
<P> Welcome to the world of HTML .  
This is the first paragraph. </P>
```