Introduction to HTML

Definitions

- W W W – World Wide Web.
- HTML – **HyperText Markup Language** – The Language of Web Pages on the World Wide Web.

   HTML is a text formatting language.
- URL – Uniform Resource Locator.
- Browser – A software program which is used to show web pages.

- "Normal text" surrounded by bracketed *tags* that tell browsers how to display web pages

- Pages end with ".htm" or ".html"

- HTML Editor – A word processor that has been specialized to make the writing of HTML documents more effortless.

Tags

- Codes enclosed in brackets
- Usually paired

  <TITLE>My Web Page</TITLE>

- *Not* case sensitive

  <TITLE> = <title> = <TITLE>

Choosing Text Editor

- There are many different programs that you can use to create web documents.

- HTML Editors enable users to create documents quickly and easily by pushing a few buttons. Instead of entering all of the HTML codes by hand.

- These programs will generate the HTML Source Code for you.

Choosing Text Editor

- HTML Editors are excellent tools for experienced web developers; however; it is important that you learn and understand the HTML language so that you can edit code and fix "bugs" in your pages.

- For this Course, we will focus on using the standard Microsoft Windows text editors, NotePad.

Starting NotePad

NotePad is the standard text editor that comes with the microsoft windows operating system. To start NotePad in windows 9x or XP follow the steps bellow:

- Click on the "Start" button located on your Windows task bar.

- Click on "Programs" and then click on the directory menu labeled "Accessories".

- Locate the shortcut "NotePad" and click the shortcut once.

HTML Page Creation & Editing

In this chapter you will learn to create HTML pages with a standard text editor.

Objectives

Upon completing this section, you should be able to

1. Choose a Text Editor.

2. Create a Basic Starting Document.

3. Understand and set Document Properties.

4. View Your Results in a Browser.

Creating a Basic Starting Document

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> AAST </TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

This is what is displayed.

</BODY>

</HTML>

Creating a Basic Starting Document

- The HEAD of your document point to above window part. The TITLE of your document appears in the very top line of the user's browser. If the user chooses to "Bookmark" your page or save as a "Favorite"; it is the TITLE that is added to the list.

- The text in your TITLE should be as descriptive as possible because this is what many search engines, on the internet, use for indexing your site.
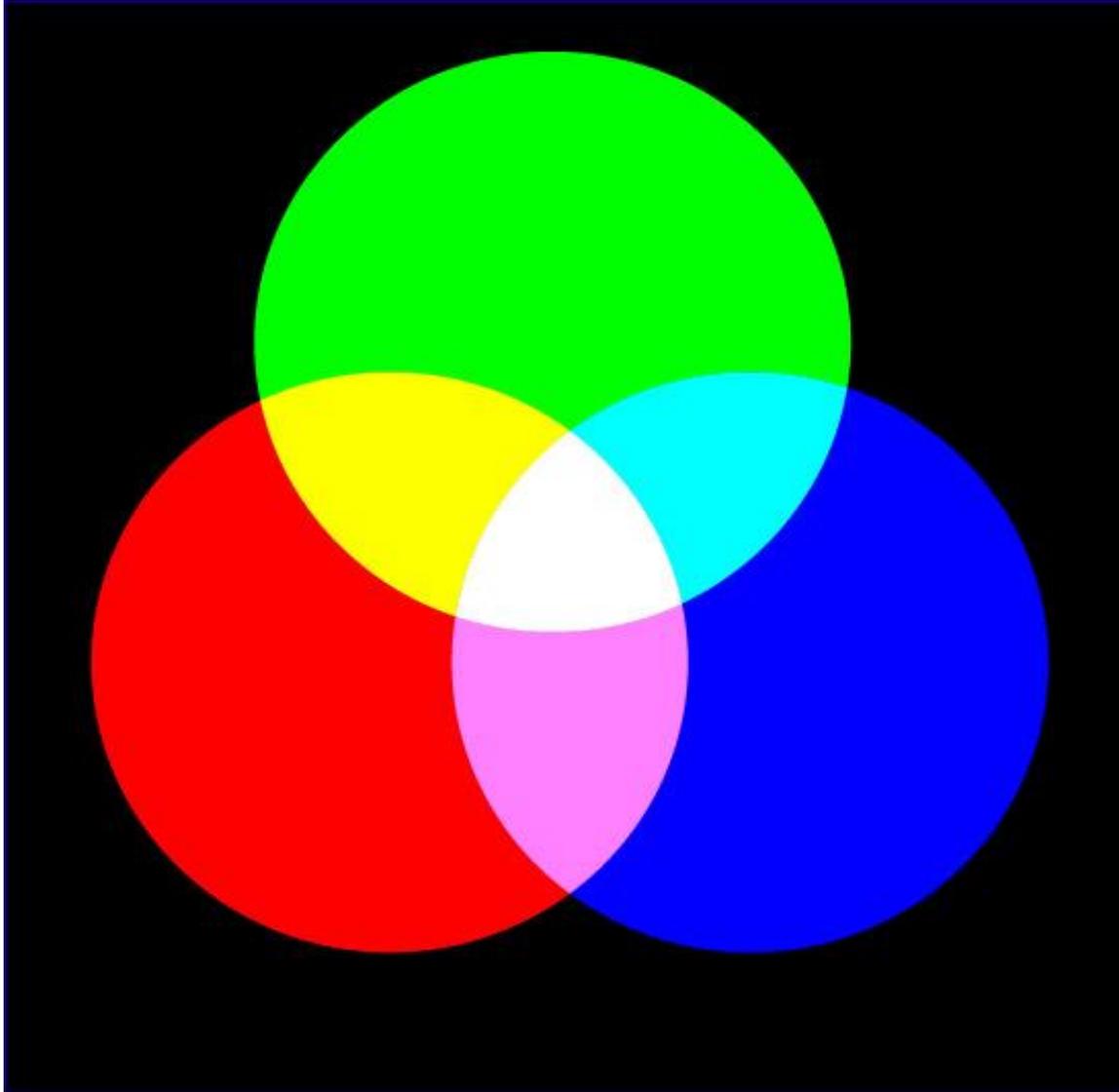
Setting Document Properties

- Document properties are controlled by attributes of the BODY element. For example, there are color settings for the background color of the page, the document's text and different states of links.
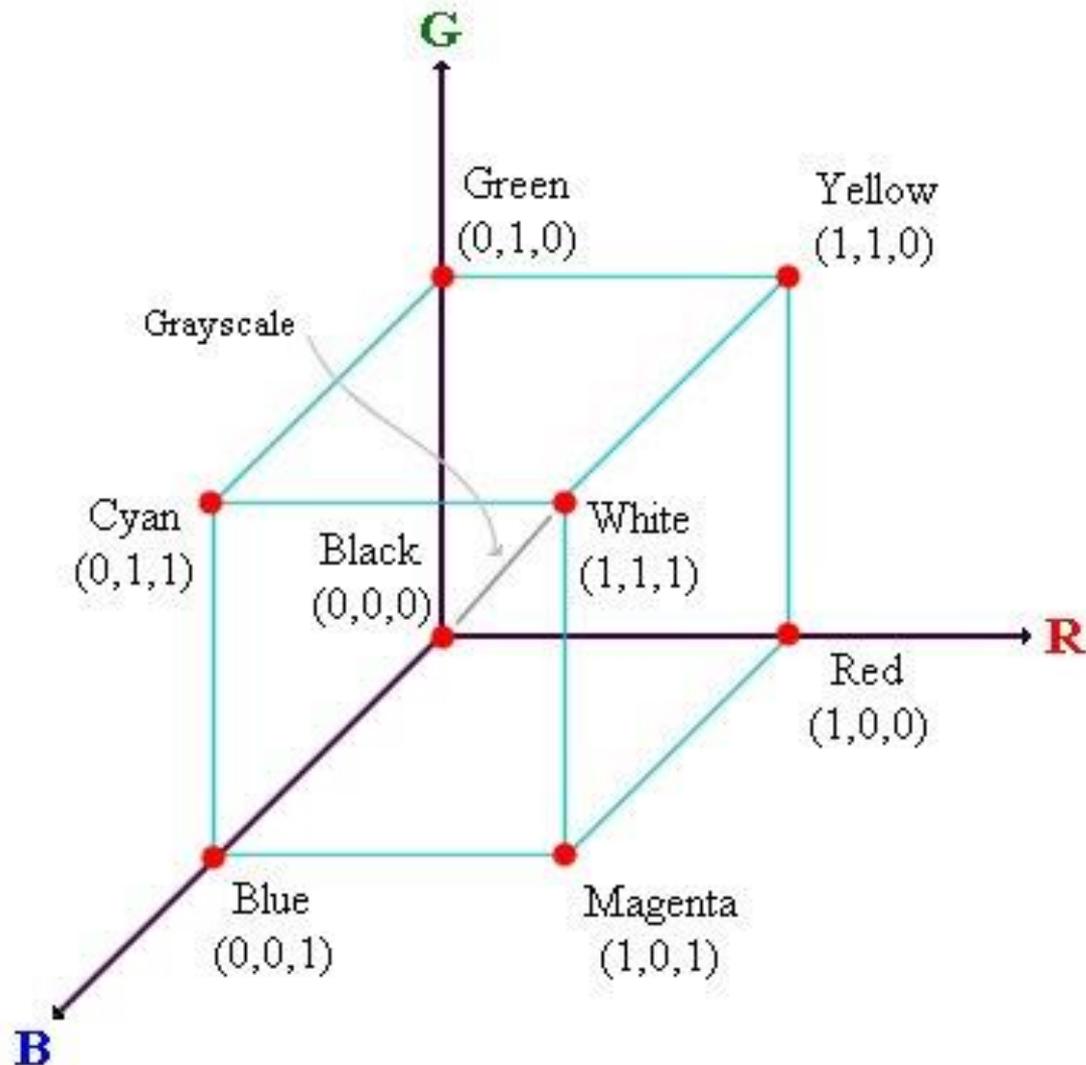
Color Codes

- Colors are set using "RGB" color codes, which are, represented as hexadecimal values. Each 2-digit section of the code represents the amount, in sequence, of red, green or blue that forms the color. For example, a RGB value with 00 as the first two digits has no red in the color.

Main Colours

RGB Colour Model

16 Basic Colors

Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal	Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal
Aqua	(0,255,255)	00FFFF	Navy	(0,0,128)	000080
Black	(0,0,0)	000000	Olive	(128,128,0)	808000
Blue	(0,0,255)	0000FF	Purple	(128,0,128)	800080
Fuchsia	(255,0,255)	FF00FF	Red	(255,0,0)	FF0000
Gray	(128,128,128)	808080	Silver	(192,192,192)	C0C0C0
Green	(0,128,0)	008000	Teal	(0,128,128)	008080
Lime	(0,255,0)	00FF00	White	(255,255,255)	FFFFFF
Maroon	(128,0,0)	800000	Yellow	(255,255,0)	FFFF00

Color Codes

1.	WHITE		1.	#FFFFFF
2.	BLACK		2.	#000000
3.	RED		3.	#FF0000
4.	GREEN		4.	#00FF00
5.	BLUE		5.	#0000FF
6.	MAGENTA		6.	#FF00FF
7.	CYAN		7.	#00FFFF
8.	YELLOW		8.	#FFFF00
9.	AQUAMARINE		9.	#70DB93
10.	BAKER'S CHOCOLATE		10.	#5C3317
11.	VIOLET		11.	#9F5F9F
12.	BRASS		12.	#B5A642
13.	COPPER		13.	#B87333
14.	PINK		14.	#FF6EC7
15.	ORANGE		15.	#FF7F00

Color Codes

- If you require more information about color values, there is an excellent site entitled "VGDesign's Interactive Color Cube" that displays the background color code when you put your cursor over a small color sample. The Web address is :

  http://www.vgdesign.com/color.html

The Body Element

- The BODY element of a web page is an important element in regards to the page's appearance. Here are the attributes of the **BODY** tag to control all the levels:

  TEXT="#RRGGBB" to change the color of **all the text** on the page (**full page text color.**)

- This element contains information about the page's background color, the background image, as well as the text and link colors.

Background Color

- It is very common to see web pages with their background color set to white or some other colors.

- To set your document's background color, you need to edit the <BODY> element by adding the BGCOLOR attribute. The following example will display a document with a white background color:

<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF"></BODY>

TEXT Color

- The TEXT attribute is used to control the color of all the normal text in the document. The default color for text is black. The TEXT attribute would be added as follows:

<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF" TEXT="#FF0000"></BODY>

In this example the document's page color is white and the text would be red.

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LINK, VLINK, and ALINK

These attributes control the colors of the different link states:

1. LINK – initial appearance – default = Blue.

2. VLINK – visited link – default = Purple.

3. ALINK –active link being clicked–default= Yellow.

The Format for setting these attributes is:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF" TEXT="#FF0000"
    LINK="#0000FF"
     VLINK="#FF00FF"
     ALINK="FFFF00"> </BODY>
```

Using Image Background

- The BODY element also gives you ability of setting an image as the document's background.

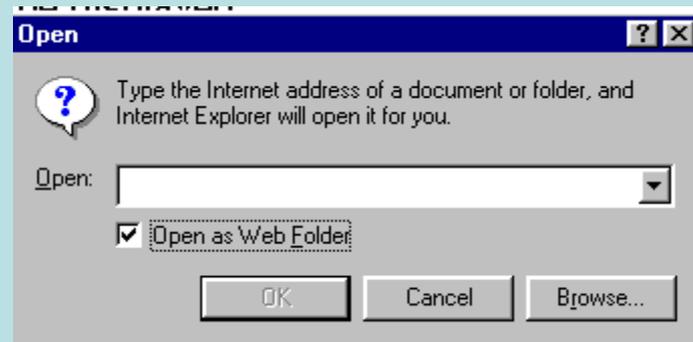- An example of a background image's HTML code is as follows:

```
<BODY BACKGROUND="hi.gif" BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF"></BODY>
```

Previewing Your Work

- Once you have created your basic starting document and set your document properties it is a good idea to save your file.

- To save a file, in NotePad, follow these steps:

1. Locate and click on the menu called "File".

2. Select the option under File Menu labeled "Save As".

3. In the "File Name" text box, type in the entire name of your file (including the extension name .html).

Edit, Save and View Cycle

- To preview Your Work, open a web browser and do the following:

1. Click on the menu labeled "File".

2. Locate the menu option, "Open".

Edit, Save and View Cycle

3. In the "Open" dialog box, click on the "Browse" button and locate your web document.

4. Click "OK" once you have selected your file.

■ The web browser will load the same document but with the new revisions. This process is the Edit, Save and View Cycle.