Notes For The Presenter

- The HTML Crash Course provides a prepackaged solution for introducing a wide range of HTML tags

- You may use the presentation as-is; you can also easily customize it

- You may wish to remove this slide

- Complete TechRepublic's free feedback form (for a chance to win a free TechRepublic title)

HTML Crash Course

Understanding HTML Tags
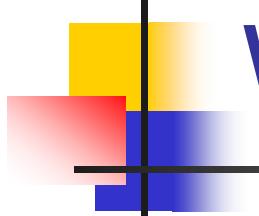
What is HTML?

- HTML stands for
  Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML defines the design and layout of a Web document by using a variety of tags and attributes
- HTML is straight ASCI text and you can create HTML documents with Notepad
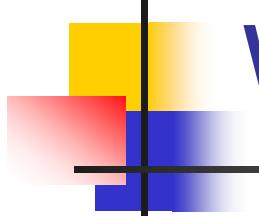
What are HTML Tags?

- HTML tags are essentially commands that Web browsers use to determine how to display a document

- HTML tags are enclosed in brackets

<HTML tag>
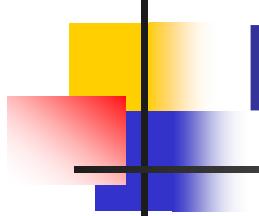
HTML Tag Sets

- Each tag is actually a set that comprises a beginning and a closing tag
- The closing tag is preceded by a forward slash

<Beginning tag>

</Closing tag >
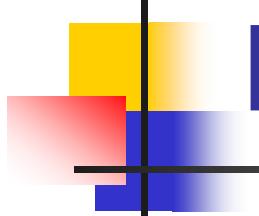
Essential HTML tags

- In order to create an HTML document, you only need to use these four tags:

```
<html>          </html>
<head>          </head>
<title>         </title>
<body>          </body>
```
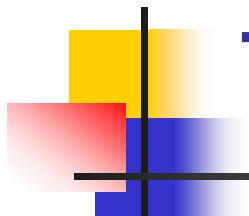
The \<html\> Tag

- The \<html\> tag is the first thing that appears in an HTML document and the \</html\> tag is the last

```
Untitled - Notepad
File  Edit  Format  View  Help
<html>




</html>
```
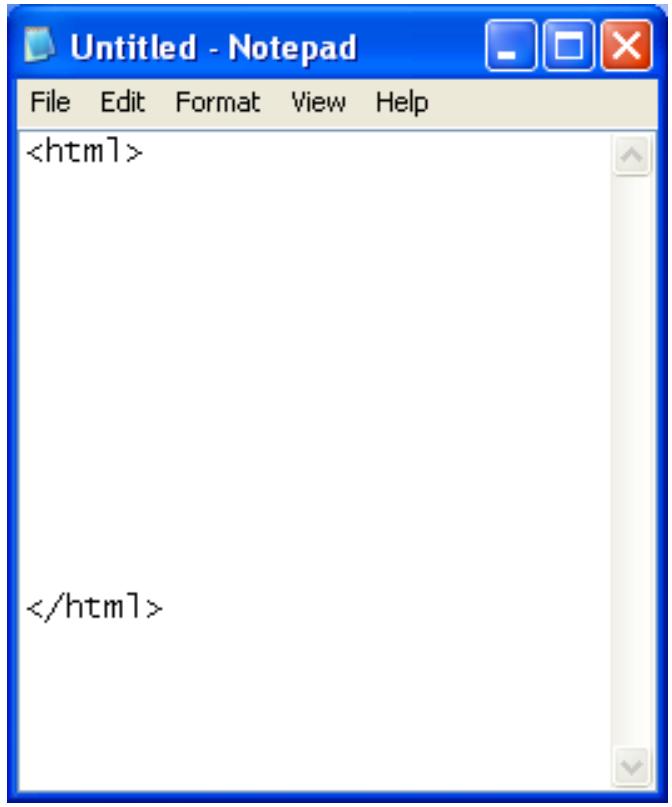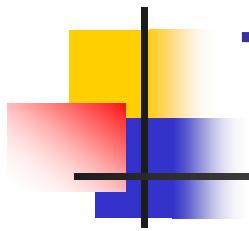
The <head> Tag

- The <head> tag demarcates the header section of an HTML document

```
<html>

<head>


</head>



</html>
```
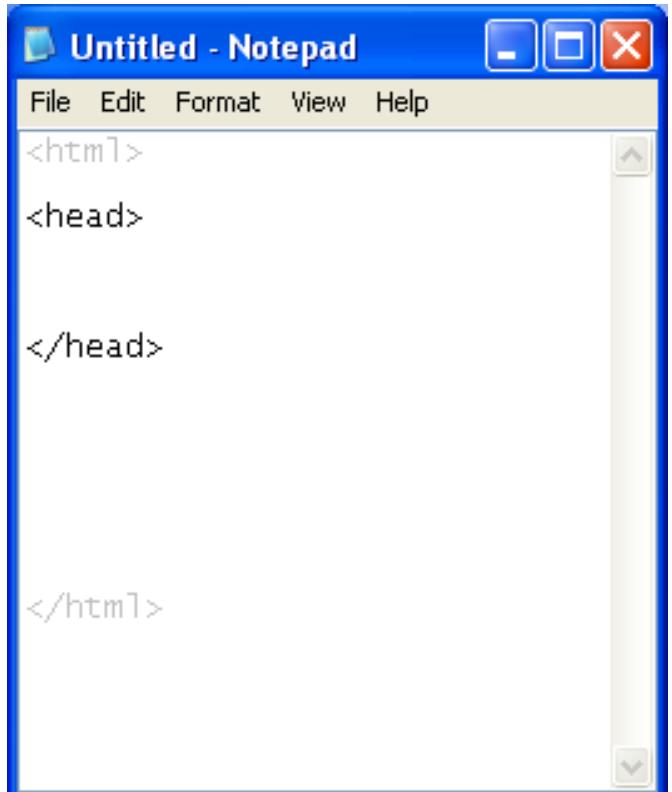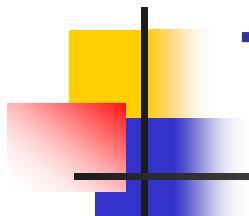
The <title> Tag

- The <title> tag displays the document title in the title bar of the browser

```
Untitled - Notepad
File  Edit  Format  View  Help
<html>

<head>

<title>  </title>

</head>



</html>
```
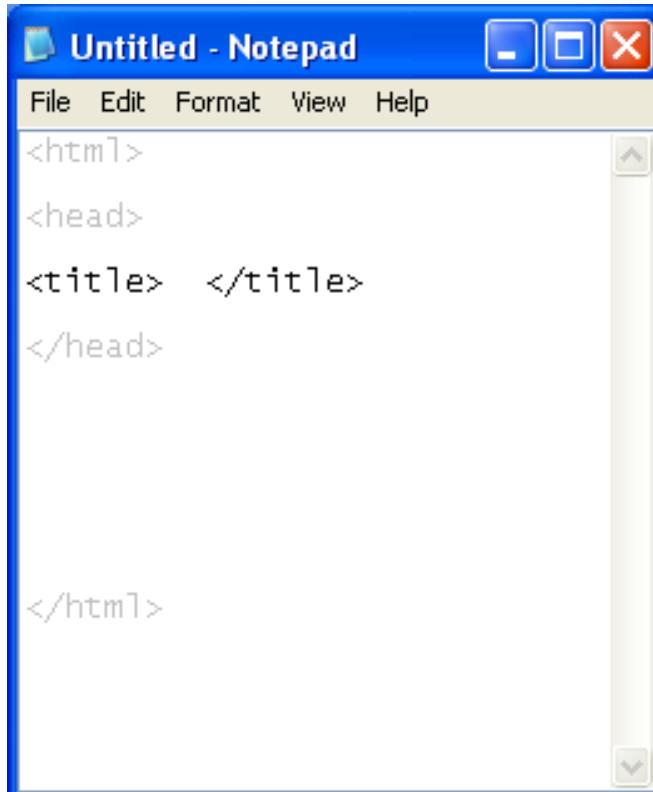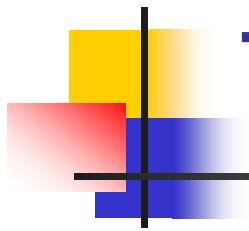
# The <body> Tag

- The <body> tag demarcates the main section of an HTML document

A Basic HTML Document

A Basic HTML Document

Creating Links

- To link your HTML document to another document or Web site, you use the and tags

label
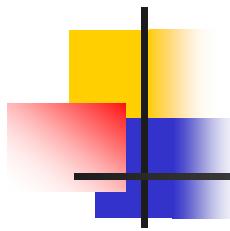
Link Example

- To create a link to the TechRepublic site

To go to TechRepublic:

`<a href="http://www.techrepublic.com">`

`Click Here</a>`

To go to TechRepublic: Click Here
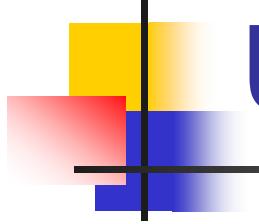
Using Images

- To add an image to an HTML document you use the <img> tag and the src= attribute

- This tag doesn't have a separate closing tag

<img src="thepicture.jpg">
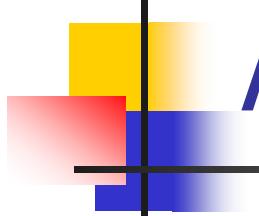
Adding a Border

- You use the border= attribute to frame an image

<img src= "thepicture.jpg" border= "4">
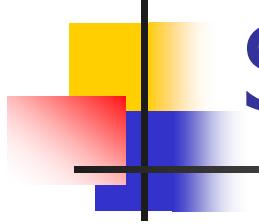
Sizing an Image

- You can use the width= and height= attributes to resize an image

<img src= "thepicture.jpg" border="4" width="160" height="120">
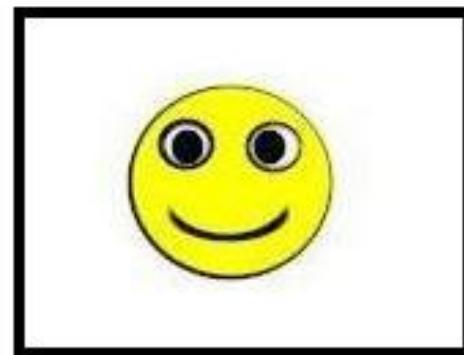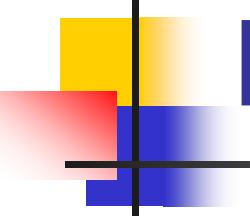
Paragraph Tags

- To separate text or images, you use the opening and closing paragraph tags <p></p>

<p>These lines will be</p>
<p>separated by a blank line</p>
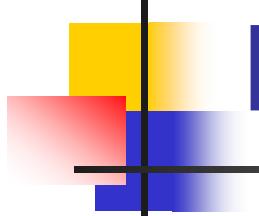
Line Break Tag

- To separate text or images, you also use the line break tag

These three lines

will appear one

right after the other
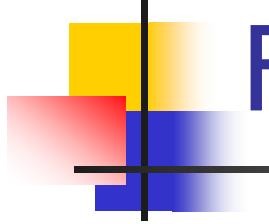
Formatting Text

- You use the tag along with the face=, size=, and color= attributes to enhance text

Hello there!

Hello there!
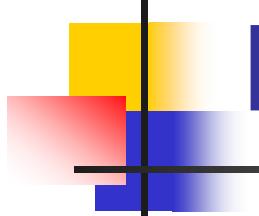
Header Tags

- You use header tags <h#> </h#> for titles and section headings

<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6
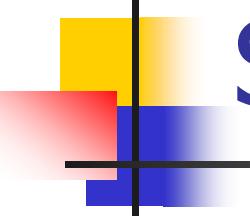
Specifying Colors

- Hexadecimal color codes consist of 6 characters from the hexadecimal number system preceded by the # symbol

- Hexadecimal color codes are considered "Browser-Safe"
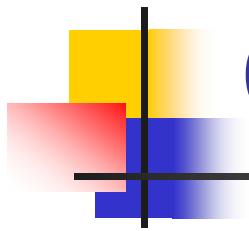
Color Charts

- You can find "Browser-Safe" color charts on the Internet

Aqua #00FFFF	Black #000000	Blue #0000FF	Fuchsia #FF00FF
Gray #808080	Green #008000	Lime #00FF00	Maroon #800000
Navy #000080	Olive #808000	Purple #800080	Red #FF0000
Silver #C0C0C0	Teal #008080	White #FFFFFF	Yellow #FFFF00
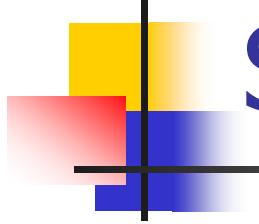
Special Characters

- To create special characters you use tags called character entity references or entities

©	copyright
®	trademark
¼	one quarter
½	one half
£	pound
	non-breaking space
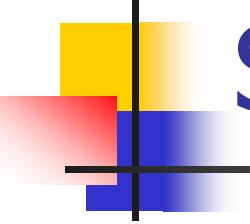
Special Characters

- You can also use decimal character references in entities

©	copyright
®	trademark
&#188	one quarter
½	one half
£	pound
	non-breaking space
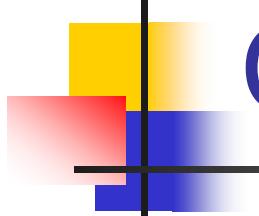
Creating Tables

- You create a basic table using the <table>, <tr>, <th> and <td> tags

```
<table>
    <tr> <th> </th></tr>
    <tr> <td> </td></tr>
</table>
```
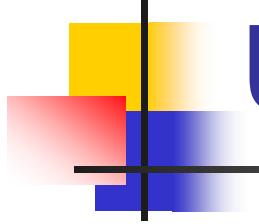
Using Borders

- You add the border= attribute to the <table> tag to frame your table

<table border="2">

Adding White Space

- You add the cellspacing= and cellpadding= attributes to the <table> tag to add white space to your table

<table cellspacing="2" cellpadding="4">

Example Table

```html
<table border="2" cellspacing="2" cellpadding="4" >
    <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales</th> </tr>
    <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>$100K</td> </tr>
    <tr><td>2005</td><td>$200K</td> </tr>
</table>
```
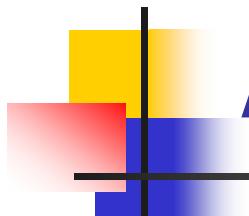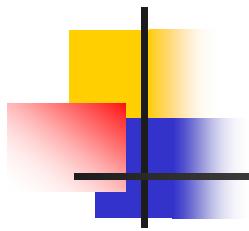
Year	Sales
2004	$100K
2005	$200K
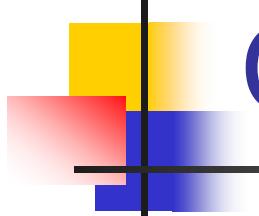
Creating Forms

- To create a form for soliciting user feedback, you'll use the <form> tag along with its associated attributes

- The <input> tag allows you to create text boxes, radio buttons, and check boxes
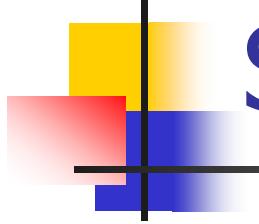
Specifying Scripts

- Forms use the action= and method= attributes to direct the data they contain to a script that will process the data

```
<form method="post"
  action="http://dom.com/cgi/sendapp.cgi">
```
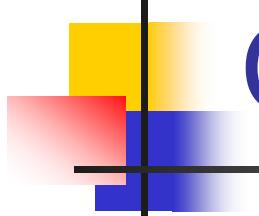
Creating a Text Box

- To create a text box, you use the <input> tag along with the type="text" attribute

Name:

<input type="text" name="Name" size="30">
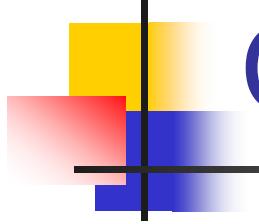
Creating Radio Buttons

- To create a radio buttons, you use the <input> tag along with the type="radio" attribute

Gender:

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="M">Male

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="F">Female
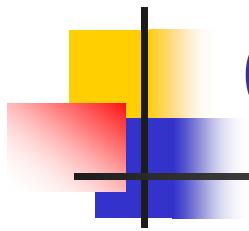
Creating Check Boxes

- To create a check boxes, you use the <input> tag along with the type="checkbox" attribute

Education Level:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="ELevel"
    value="H">High School
 <input type="checkbox" name="ELevel"
    value="C">College
```
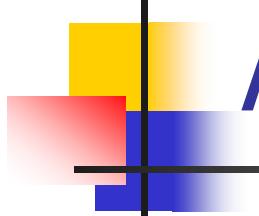
Action Buttons

- To create action buttons, you use the <input> tag along with the type="submit" and type="reset" attributes

<input type="submit">

<input type="reset">
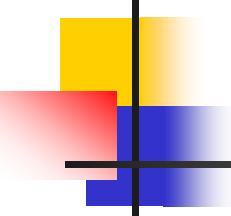
Example Form

```
<form method="post" action="http://dom.com/cgi/sendapp.cgi">
Name:
<input type="text" name="FullName" size="30"><br>
Gender:
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="M">Male
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="F">Female<br>
Education Level:
<input type="checkbox" name="ELevel" value="H">High School
<input type="checkbox" name="ELevel" value="C">College
<br><br>
<input type="submit">
<input type="reset">
</form>
```
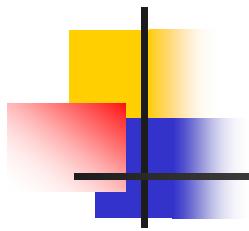
Example Form

Name: [   ]

Gender: ○ Male ○ Female

Education Level: ☐ High School ☐ College

[Submit Query] [Reset]
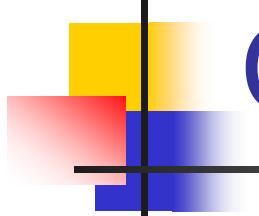
Creating Framesets

- To create a frameset you use the <frameset> tag along with the cols= and rows= attributes

- You use the <frame> tag along with the src= attribute to specify which HTML document is to appear in each frame
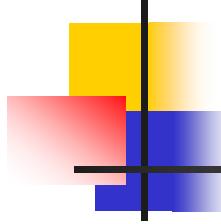
# Example Frameset

```
<html>
<title>Frameset Page>/title>

<frameset cols="50%,50%" rows="50%,50%">

<frame src="red-page.htm">
<frame src="grn-page.htm">
<frame src="blu-page.htm">
<frame src="yel-page.htm">

</frameset>

</html>
```

Example Frameset
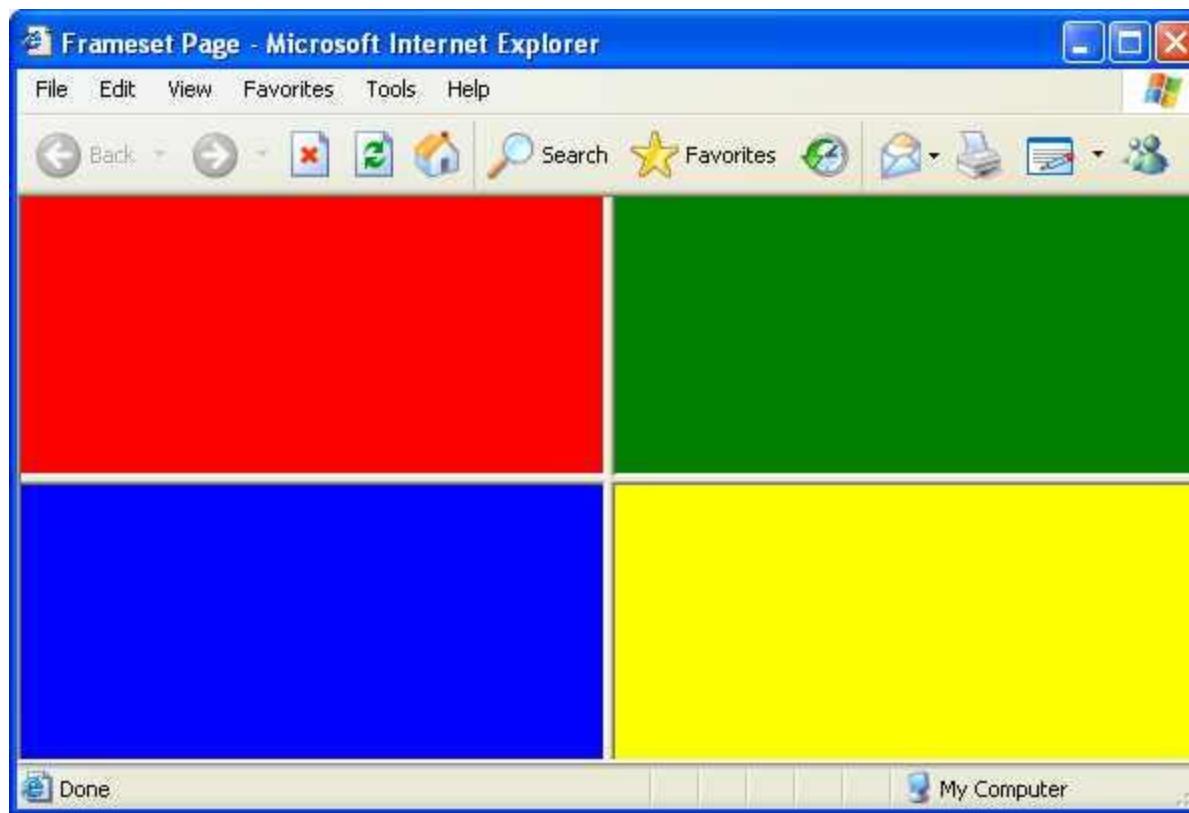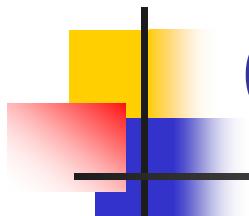
Cascading Style Sheets

- Using Cascading Style Sheets makes it easier to alter text in an HTML document by specifying style rules
- You can place the style rules in the header section of an HTML document
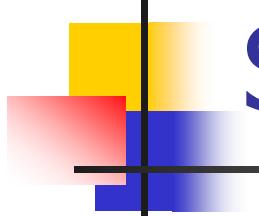
Style Definitions

- The style definitions are defined within the <style> tag

```
<style type="text/css">
tag {name: value; name: value}
tag {name: value; name: value}
</style>
```
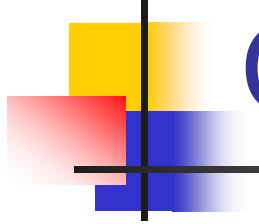
Common Tags

- The most common tags defined in a Cascading Style Sheet

  - h#
  - body
  - p
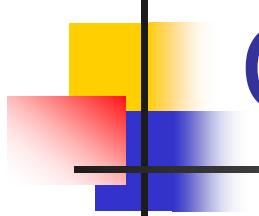
Common Definitions

- The most common definitions used in a Cascading Style Sheet

  - font-family:
  - font-size:
  - font-style:
  - color:
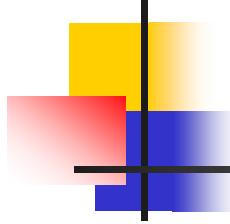
Example
Cascading Style Sheet

```
<head>

<style type="text/css">
  h1 {font-family: tahoma; font-size: 18pt; color:
   0000ff}
  p {font-family: georgia; font-size: 12pt; font-style:
   italic}
</style>

</head>
```

Example Cascading Style Sheet
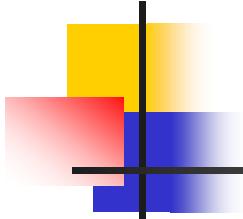
Cascading Style Sheets

A Cascading Style Sheet acts as a master list of style definitions to which the HTML document refers when formatting text and layout throughout the document.
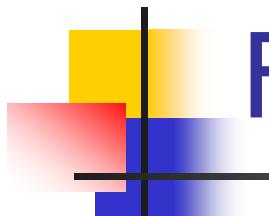
Further Study

- **World Wide Web Consortium**
  www.w3.org
- **Builder.com**
  builder.com.com/1200-31-5084827.html
- **WebReference.com**
  www.webreference.com
- **Web Design/HTML**
  webdesign.about.com
- **HTML 4 for Dummies**
  www.dummies.com