

THE HITCHHIKERS GUIDE TO HTML

Computer Science I – Designing technology solutions

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What is HTML

- HTML is a markup language for describing web pages
- HTML is used by web developers to create interactive and informative web environments.

Why should you know HTML?

- To have full control of a designed web environment.
 - Other web design options
 - Google
 - Weebly
 - Moonfruit
 - Livecity
- Why Know HTML?
 - Because knowing HTML will give you complete control of your web environment, and you will not be limited in what the software allow you to do.

What is Dreamweaver

- Dreamweaver is a coding and development tool designed for web site creation.



What does Dreamweaver offer

- Dreamweaver offers many icon-driven menus and detailed panels to make it easy for end users to insert and format text, images and media.

The Coding Environment

- Dreamweaver lets you work in a code-only view, a “split” view between your code and your design, or the design interface itself.

Coding standards

- W3C
 - The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community that develops open standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web.
- W3C standards define an Open Web Platform for application so that they are available on any device.

URL – What does it mean

- A URL or Universal Resource Locator, is a code that tells computers where to locate information and files.
 - Examples
 - www.nfl.com
 - <http://www.centennialeagles.org/site/default.aspx?PageID=1>
 - <http://www.hcpss.org/>
 - `file:///C:/Users/ktaylor/Desktop/Football.jpg`

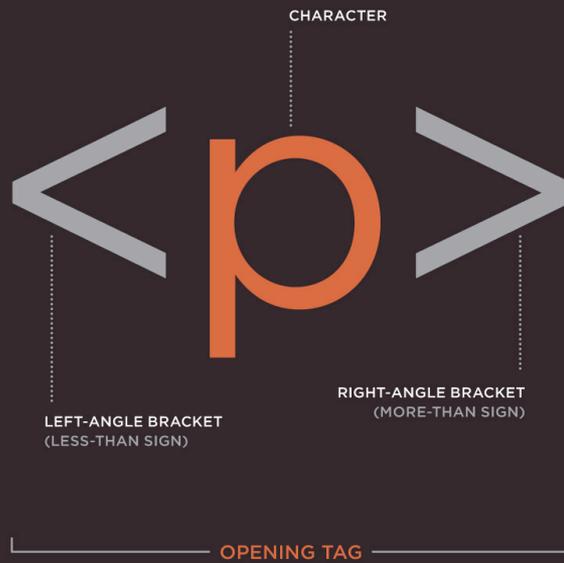
HTML INTRODUCTION

When saving to the class folder...

- File must be saved as an HTML file
 - File will be your first initial, last name, followed by the name designated to the assignment.
 - Example:
 - **“Bbarrett Homepage.html**
 - Notes: the “.html” portion of the file name will be added automatically when you save the file as an “html” file.

The Use of Brackets

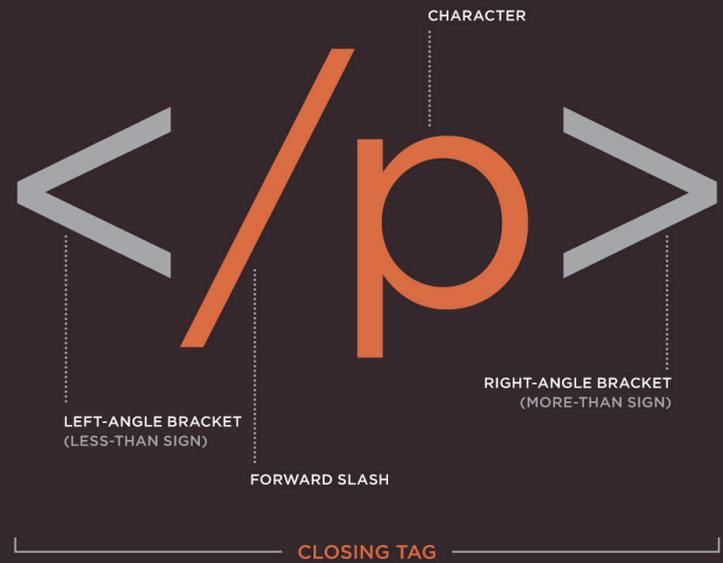
A CLOSER LOOK AT TAGS



The characters in the brackets indicate the tag's purpose.

For example, in the tags above the p stands for paragraph.

The closing tag has a forward slash after the < symbol.



The terms "tag" and "element" are often used interchangeably.

Strictly speaking, however, an element comprises the opening

tag and the closing tag and any content that lies between them.

HTML

- Document Type - `<HTML>_____</HTML>`
- Title - `<Title>_____</Title>`
- Header - `<H_(1-7)_>_____</H_(1-7)_>`
- Paragraph - `<p>_____</p>`
- Body - `<Body>_____</Body>`
- Bold - `_____`
- Underline - `<U>_____</U>`
- Font Size - `_____`

HTML

- Background color – within the body of the code
 - `<body>`
 - `<body bgcolor=#$$$$$$>`
 - `</body>`
- Text color –
 - `_____`

THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF WEBPAGE DESIGN

Utilizing the `<div style=_____> </div>`

Lesson 2: Page Divisions

header	Defines a header for a document or a section
nav	Defines a container for navigation links
section	Defines a section in a document
article	Defines an independent self-contained article
aside	Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)
footer	Defines a footer for a document or a section
details	Defines additional details
summary	Defines a heading for the details element

Assignment Preview – HTML 2

- Refer to:

[The Building Blocks of a Webpage HTML 2.html](#)

Assignment– “Building Blocks of a Webpage”

- Your assignment is to create a webpage with all of the following sections. To complete this task you are to utilize the:

`<div id=“name of section”> name of section </div>`

Do this for each of the sections outlined below.

Header

Nav

Section

Article

Aside

Footer

Details

Summary

Save as: Bbarrett HTML 2

Lesson 3: Page Divisions

- Each **division (div)** can be given a unique style by the designer.
 - Styles include:
 - Background color
 - Text color
 - Text alignment
 - Width
 - Padding – the distance between the inside edge of a box and it's content
 - Margin – transparent area surrounding the box
 - Border – area around the <div>. This area is initially transparent, but width, color, and border style can be added.

Lesson 3: Styling Page Divisions

- Styling a section of your webpage requires you to use style tags before, and after, the area of the text you want to style.

```
<div style=" _element: _directive; _">
```

```
</div>
```

For example, if I wanted to change the background color, height, width...

```
<div style="background-color: #$$$$$$; height: $$px; width: $$px;">
```

```
</div>
```

Assignment 3 Preview

- Refer to:

Page Divisions HTML 3.html

Assignment – HTML 3

Your assignment is to create a webpage consisting of three divisions. The first division will serve as your header, and the second and third divisions will contain a header and paragraph.

- Division 1 – Header
 - Your First and Last name (centered)
 - Must contain a unique background color
 - Use <h2> for the header text size
- Division 2 and 3 – Header and Paragraph
 - Use the text from your HTML 1 assignment to for your headings and paragraphs.

Save as: Bbarrett HTML 3

Assignment – HTML 3 (specifics)

- First <Div>
 - Background color: your choice
 - Width: 600px
 - Text-align: center
 - Padding: 5px
- Second and Third <Div>
 - Background color: your choice
 - Text color: your choice
 - Width: 600px
 - Padding: 5px

Header Text:
Your first and last name

Second <Div> Text:
The heading and paragraph from the
first paragraph of your HTML 1
assignment

Third <Div> Text:
The heading and paragraph from the
second paragraph of your HTML 1
assignment

HTML ADVANCED DESIGN

Lesson 4: Division Styling – Div/Div/Div

- In order to add pictures and unique styling to various parts of divisions, we will create divisions within other divisions.
- When styling divisions within divisions we must be careful. At first glance divisions inside of divisions will look the same and will become confusing.

-- Example on next slide

Lesson 4: Division Styling – Div/Div/Div

<Div style="_____;">

<Div style="_____;">

</div>

</div>

Lesson 4: Inserting Images

- Images can be placed within divisions
 - To input an image into a division select...
 - 1) the “insert” tab on the CS5 tab list
 - 2) select the “image” option
 - 3) select the image you would like to insert
 - Once an image is placed within a division it can be manipulated like text using `<Div style=“_____:_____;_____:_____;”></div>` tags.



Lesson 4: Division Styling – The Float Attribute

Page Divisions can be positioned utilizing the `<div style="float: _____;">` attribute which allows divisions, or elements, to be pushed to the left, or right, allowing other elements to wrap around them.

For this lesson we will be learning the...

```
<div style="float:right;">
```

```
<div style="float:left;">
```

Lesson 4: Making Lists

We can make lists utilizing specific tags. The tags for the list you will utilize are...

- unordered lists `` _____ ``

And

the components of the list

- List components `<dt>` _____ `</dt>`

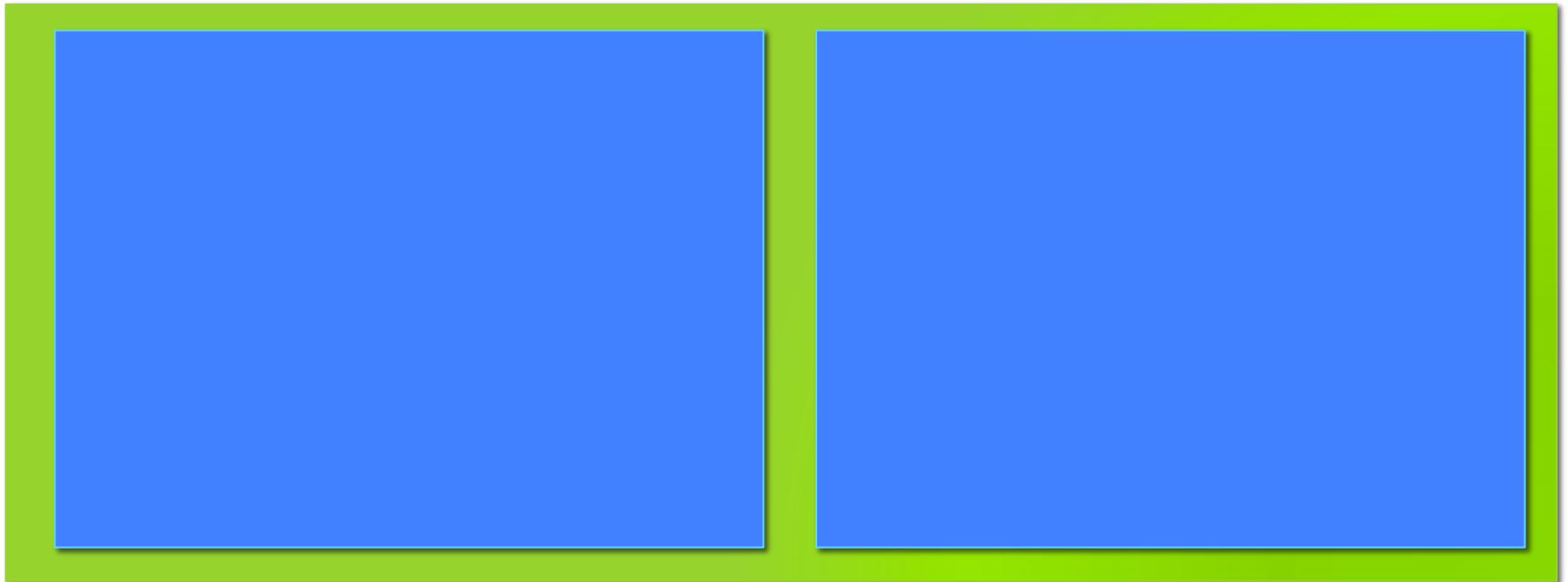
- Example

```
<ul>
<dt>_____</dt>
<dt>_____</dt>
<dt>_____</dt>
<dt>_____</dt>
<dt>_____</dt>
</ul>
```

Assignment: HTML 4

Save as: Bbarrett HTML 4

- Your assignment is to add a fourth division to your HTML 3 assignment. Within this fourth division you will include two other division that will be side-by-side.



Assignment: HTML 4

Save as: Bbarrett HTML 4

- Within the division on the left you will include a picture of one of the devices that you analyzed for your “Device Project”.

AND

- Within the division on the right, you will include the name of your device (centered), and you will also include the make, price, weight, memory, and operating system input as an unordered list with the text aligned to the left.

Assignment: HTML 4

Save as: Bbarrett HTML 4

- Background color:
- Width: 600px
- Padding: 5px
- Color:
- Height: 300px

Assignment: HTML 4

Save as: Bbarrett HTML 4

Background color:
Float: left
Width: 295px
Height: 300px

Background color:
Float: right
Width: 295px
Height: 300px