

Beginning HTML

Introduction

Workshop Prerequisites

Workshop Objectives

What Is HTML?

How Does HTML Work?

Code List

Web Development Tools

Exercise 1 - Review A Sample Web Page Code

Exercise 2 - Create A Simple Web Page And Test It

Exercise 3 - Add Formatting

Graphics

Exercise 4- Grab A Graphic From The Web

Exercise 5 - Add A Graphic To Your Page

Basic Interactivity

Exercise 6 - Adding Links To Your Page

Style

Exercise 7- Adding Bullets, Numbers

Exercise 8- Adding Color

Prerequisites

HTML is a basic web language that can be learned quickly if you have good computer skills. Those without basic computer skills will have a difficult time in this workshop. In order to fully participate, you must be able to:

- Save a file to a specific directory/folder using the "file/save as ..." process
- Create a directory/folder during the file save as process
- Comfortably move between multiple application windows using the task bar at the bottom of your screen
- Find files on your computer using the Find tool
- Open a program using the start menu

If you are unfamiliar with the tasks listed above, we strongly suggest that you sign up for the prerequisite workshops (LRO-WIND-101 Fundamentals of Windows) before taking this workshop

Workshop Objectives

At the end of this workshop, you will have created an HTML page with the following:

- Text formatting
- Links
- Graphics
- Lists (ordered and unordered)

What is HTML?

HTML = Hypertext Markup Language

- It is a Web language - Not typically dependent upon a specific browser. Different browsers, running on different platforms, may have different interpretations of page elements
- It is the basic language of the web -- no matter what application one may use to create web pages, in the end it all boils down to HTML

How does HTML work?

- Tells the browser how to structure the content of a web page
- Changes font, color, text style (bold, italics), etc.
- Links to other files or other parts of the current file
- Links to multimedia resources such as sound and video
- It uses tags such as `<bold>` and `</bold>` to:
 - Format/structure text into headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, etc.

Throughout the workshop you will be referring to the following code list.

Code List	
Tag	Description
<code><html> </html></code>	Tells the computer that your document is in HTML
<code><head> </head></code>	Information placed between these tags includes the title of the page, key words, programming languages used, etc.
<code><title> </title></code>	Placed between the head tags and lets you assign a title to your web page that appears at the top of the browser and on a bookmark
<code><body > </body></code>	Tells the browser that the content between these tags it what should be shown in the browser window
<code><body bgcolor="#000FFF"> </body></code>	Adding the attribute "bgcolor" allows you to change the color of the background.
Tags included between the body tags	
<code><p> </p></code>	Paragraph
<code>
</code>	Insert a line break
<code><center> </center></code>	Center the content on the page
<code><hr></code>	Insert a line
<code> </code>	Bold the text between these tags
<code><u> </u></code>	Underline the text
<code><i> </i></code>	Italicize the text between these tags
<code> </code> You can use one or all font attributes	<p>Size - where n is the size number. Your choices are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 3 is the common default setting in a browser. If you want to make sure your font shows up larger than the visitor's browser setting, use +1, +2, +3, etc. This will add 1, 2, or 3 sizes to their browser setting.</p> <p>Face - the example changes the font to a sans-serif font. It will over ride the font that the visitor has set in their browser. Sans-serif fonts have been shown to be easier to read on screen.</p> <p>Color - there are many web safe colors and using a six-digit code identifies them. This example is blue. #FFFFFF is white and #000000 is black. For a list of the web colors, visit http://www.htmlgoodies.com/tutors/colors.html</p>
<code><h1>Heading</h1></code>	Tag changes the text to a heading. Heading attributes are: h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, h7
<code><sub> </sub></code>	Subscript the text
<code><sup> </sup></code>	Superscript the text
<code><u> </u></code>	Underline the text

<pre> OR </pre>	Insert/load an image into the page (sample is for image in source folder)
<pre> </pre>	Anchor tag using the href attribute to make a hyperlink reference to a URL
<pre> </pre>	Anchor tag using the href attribute to make a hyperlink reference that can send an email if your visitor has their browser and computer configured appropriately
<pre> </pre>	Creates a bulleted (unordered) list
<pre> </pre>	Creates an numbered (ordered) list
<pre> </pre>	Adds a new numbered/ bulleted item to the list
<pre><p> </p></pre>	Defines a paragraph (html automatically puts a line space between paragraphs)

Web Development Tools

Most Common Graphical Browsers

- Netscape (Used for this class)
- Internet Explorer

Editors

Editors are used to write the code for your web page.

- Simple Text – Macintosh text editor
- Notepad – Windows text editor
- Pico - working online with the server

WYSIWYG Editors

What You See Is What You Get, used to write code for you. Here is a list of common WYSIWYG editors:

- Dreamweaver
- FrontPage
- Net Object Fusion
- Composer

HTML Editors

This type of editor provides shortcuts to inserting code, but you have to know where and how to place them.

- HomeSite (Windows)
- BBEdit (Macintosh)

Exercise 1 - Review Sample Web Page Code

Before we begin, take a look at a web page with the elements you will be creating.

1. Open the Beghtml folder on the desktop
2. Double click on the file "beghtml"
3. View > Page Source (Netscape) or Source (Explorer)
4. Locate some attributes:
 - a. A text format tag
 - b. A link
 - c. An image source
 - d. An unordered list item

Exercise 2 - Create a Simple Page

First you will need to open the editing tool, Notepad.

- Open Notepad (Start > Programs > Accessories > Notepad) and type the following:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Type your name </title>
</head>
<body>
My Homepage
</body>
</html>
```
- Save the file and create a new folder on the C: drive (or your floppy drive) and give it your first name
- Save your file "index.html" (Later, this can be used as your homepage on the Mason server)
- Finally, preview the page in the browser
 - If Netscape is closed, open it
 - Click on File > Open Page
 - Locate your file in the folder you designated and open it (Make sure Open file in "Netscape" is selected)

Note: You can also double click on the file and it will open in the default browser.

Exercise 3 - Add formatting

Using your code list, add the following text and formatting. **Include a line break tag
 after each line.**

- Make "My Homepage" bold, centered, and a font size of 5
- Add a line (horizontal rule)
- Type your phone number and email address
- Type the name of a text book and underline it
- Type "Last Updated August 3rd 1999." Make the text italicized and the "rd" superscript
- Save the file
- Preview the page

Hint: Remember to wrap your text with the tag. For example Syllabus will make the word "Syllabus" bold.

Exercise 4 - Grab a Graphic

In this exercise, you will get a couple of images for your page. In order for the code shown on your code list to work, you have to have the host HTML file and the image in the same folder. (For more information on folder management and websites, please take the Creating, Editing and Uploading workshop.)

We have provided the STAR*T logo as one image for use in this workshop.

- Copy the file **Start2.jpg** from the Beghtml folder to your folder
- Sometimes images are stored or found on the web. * You will need to download them to your folder.
- In the browser go to <http://www.pubs.gmu.edu/> and select Type Signatures
 - Select "Two Line Signature Transparent background" (First on the right) and click Enlarge
 - Save the file (File > Save as) to your folder
 - The image (gmu192t.gif) should be in the folder.

*Unless noted, files found on the web are **copyright protected**. Only use those files that give specific permission.

Exercise 5 - Add a Graphic

Now you are ready to add the graphics to your web page.

- First to Notepad and index.html
- Using your code list, insert your new image to your page
- Save the file
- Preview the page

Exercise 6 - Add a Link

In this exercise you will add three links to your page, a text link, a link on an image, and a link to an email.

Return to Notepad and index.html

- Text link - Add the words "George Mason University" and create a link to the university home page (<http://www.gmu.edu>)
- Image link - wrap your tags around the image tag
- Email link – Type your email address* and create an email link to it
- Save the file
- Preview the page

***Design hint: You should always use your actual email address as the link for your anchor. That will give your address to those visitors who are not configured to send an email from such a link.**

Exercise 7 - Adding lists

Next, use your code reference to add some lists to your web page.

First, create a bulleted list:

Mid-Atlantic States:

- Pennsylvania
- Maryland
- Delaware
- Virginia

Next create a numbered (ordered) list:

STAR is comprised of six parts:

1. STAR (main lab)
2. STAR*Services
3. STAR*Training
4. STAR*Works
5. web*STAR
6. MRC (Media Resource Center)

NOTE: You will need to add the code both for the list and for each item in the list.

Exercise 8 - Adding Color

You can add color to your website by adding attributes to the `` and `<body>` tags. Try changing the background to blue by adding changing your body tag:

- `<body bgcolor="#0000FF">`
- Save the file
- Preview the file

You can change the color of your text by add a color attribute to your `` tag, like so:

- ``
- Save the file
- Preview the file

When selecting the colors of your website, remember to make sure the background and font colors have high contrast (i.e., black on white, ivory on blue, etc), and stay away from colors such as this example.

Also keep in mind the default colors for links and visited links since they may not be visible in your color scheme. For instance, change your background color to `#0000EE`. Are your links still visible? Are they difficult to see? This is one reason why some Web Designers use colors only for emphasis.