Quick Start with HTML

## Scenario for Your Website

The website that you will create for practice will be entitled “My Favorite \_\_\_\_\_”. Some ideas are: “My Favorite Car”, “My Favorite Subject”, “My Favorite Movie”, “My Favorite Person”, “My Favorite Sport”, and so on. The idea is to write about something that you do not have to put a lot of thought into.

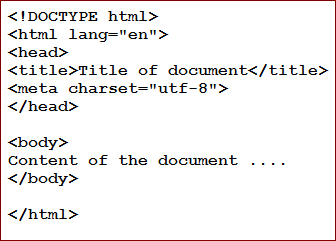
## Preliminary Step

* Create a folder and name it “favorite”
* Add a picture related to your favorite “thing”

## Lesson 1: The Basic HTML Tags

Using a text editor such as Notepad, you will type the basic tags of the HTML document. These tags are required to identify the various parts of the document.

1. Start Notepad++, TextWrangler, or a similar text editor. )
2. Type the following codes, pressing [**ENTER**] after each line.



## Lesson 2: Typing Paragraphs

When you are typing in a word processor, you press [**ENTER]** to separate your paragraphs. However, with HTML, you start paragraphs with the <p> and end them with </p>.

1. Click at the end of the opening <body> tag and type two short paragraphs about your topic. Your text will look similar to this.

<p>Your text goes here</p>

<p>Continue typing more text here</p>

1. Save your file as **home.html** in the “favorite” folder.

**NOTE**: Do not close Notepad because you will continue to use it.

1. View your document in a browser. It does not matter which browser you use to view your file.
   * Start your browser and select **FILE/Open Page.**
   * Then click the Browse button to find **home.html** and open the file.

## Lesson 3: Creating Headings

Now it’s time to begin to add some visual appeal and clarity to your documents. Headings with larger text would help. In HTML, you can create up to six levels of headings using codes ranging from h1 to h6. The h1 is the largest and h6 is the smallest.

1. If you closed Notepad, start the program again and open your **home.html** file. *As you attempt to open it, click the “Files of type” choice at the bottom of the dialog box, and choose All Files (\*.\*).*
2. Click below the <body> tag and type a main heading. Apply a first level heading similar to the one below:

<h1>My Favorite Car</h1>

1. Type a smaller subheading, and apply a third level heading similar to the one below:

<h3>By Your Name</h3>

1. Save your file again, and view your document in the browser again.
   * After saving, switch to your browser, and click the Refresh or Reload button.

## Lesson 4: Formatting with Bold and Italic

Text formatting tags include styles such as bold, italic, and underline. These are container tags which mean that they contain information inside, and that they must be turned on and off. For example: <em>Hello</em> will appears as italicized *Hello*. Some of the formatting character tags are:

<sup>… </sup> Superscript

<sub>…</sub> Subscript

<strong>…</strong> bold

<em>…</em> italic

<b>…</b> also sometimes used as bold

<i>…</i> also sometimes used as italic

1. Choose a word or phrase that you want to stand out and apply bold to it. It will look similar to this:

<strong>words here</strong>

1. Italicize your name in the heading. Remember that the <h3> tags are already there. It will look similar to this:

<h3><em>Christine Moore</em></h3>

**NOTE**: When you apply more than one tag to the same text, they must be in order. In other words, they must be nested. The term nesting refers to placement of tag sets one within another. Notice that the <em> tags are placed within the <h3> tags.

## Lesson 5: Line Breaks

Now here’s an easy but very useful tag. The <br> tag is an empty tag, and its purpose is to break a line. It is different from the paragraph tag because it does not leave a blank line between the lines. At the bottom of your page, you will use the <br> tag to type some information that helps to identify your page.

1. Place your cursor in front of the ending </body> tag. Then press [**ENTER**] if you need a blank line. Type the following:

<p>

Created on Month Day, Year <br>

Name of your class <br>

College of Charleston <br>

</p>

1. Save your file again and view it in the browser.

## Lesson 6: Inserting Horizontal Lines

Horizontal lines and graphic lines are good ways to separate areas in your document. The tag for a horizontal line is <hr >.

1. Place a horizontal line below your second heading by scrolling near the top of your document, clicking at the end of the </h3> heading, and then simply typing:

<hr>

1. View your file in the browser again.

Are you ready to try the tag with a little twist? Yes, sure you are. Many HTML tags allow you to add attributes which add additional features to the tag. The syntax for using an *attribute* is:

<tag attribute="value">

For example, to center a paragraph, the code is

<p style="text-align: center">

**By the way, you have just been introduced to CSS or Cascading Style Sheet. The rule of thumb in web design is that anything that deals with presentation/appearance should be done in CSS, not HTML.**

1. Change the horizontal line by adding the attribute for width.

<hr width="60%">

**NOTE**: Most elements accept several different attributes which alter the nature of the basic tag.

## Lesson 7: Inserting an Image

Web pages can display multimedia objects such as images and movies. The three main image formats that are acceptable in browsers are GIF, JPG, and PNG. The format for the image tag is:

<img src="filename" alt="description of image" >

Notice the two attributes. The src="filename" refers to the exact name and extension of the image file. The alt="description of image" allows information to be shown when the image does not display, for instance when screen readers are used by visually impaired users of your website.

We will add a picture in order to make your page more visually appealing.

In order to insert the image in your web page, follow these steps.

1. Place your cursor where you want your image to appear.
2. Type the information using the following syntax:

<img src="filename" alt="your description">

\* Be sure to use the exact file name as the one you saved and a proper description.

3. View your file in the browser.

## Lesson 8: Creating Links

Links are the essence of the Internet because they allow you to move around easily on the web. There are several kinds of links, some of which are:

* Links to pages within your site (inter-site link)
* Links to other websites (remote links)
* Email links

At the bottom of your **home.html** page open, create a link to the College of Charleston and to another website of your choice.

1. Click before the ending </body> and continue typing the links page as shown below.

<h2>My Favorite Places</h2>

<a href=”http://www.cofc.edu”>College of Charleston</a>

<br>

<a href=”http://www.nyt.com”>New York Times</a>

1. Test your links in your browser.

The tag that creates a link is simply an “a” tag with an attribute called “href”. So far, we have not taken the time to dissect what each code means, because most of them are obvious. For example, it is obvious that <b> means bold. However, for the link tag, let me break it down to make sure that it’s not intimidating. It breaks down as follows:

<a The “A” means Anchor. This is the beginning of the anchor element.

href="http://www.cofc.edu" This means Hypertext Reference. For remote sites, you must type the entire web address.

College of Charleston This is the title or description of the site. You can type any words here.

</a> The ending anchor.

## Lesson 9: Formatting with Fonts (& Brief Intro to CSS)

In HTML, you can change your fonts in various ways. You can change the typeface, color, and size. As for typeface, it recommended that you stick with the basic fonts such as Times New Roman and Arial because the way fonts display depends on each person’s computer. In the example below, you will be introduced to using CSS to style the fonts.

There are three ways to apply styles, and the one used in this example is called **inline styles**. The syntax is to use an attribute called “style” as shown below:

style="property1: value; property2: value; "

On the homepage (home.html), you will change the font for the three lines of text at the bottom of the page.

1. Place your cursor in front of the text, and modify it as shown below:

<p style="font-family: arial, helvetica; font-size: 10px; color: #CC44CC">

Created on Month, Day, Year <br>

Your class name <br>

College of Charleston

</p>

1. If time permits, try additional styles for your text. A good source of information is: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>

## Lesson 10: Adding an External Stylesheet

### Lesson 10-A: Separate with the <div> element

In this lesson we will design a better layout for the page. It will include a *box* (using the div element), and will be set at a proper width so that your content does not spread across the entire monitor.

1. The <div> element will enclose all of the content within the <body> element. Also, the <div> will have an ID so that it can be manipulated by CSS. Type the following below the <body>.  
   <div id="wrapper">
2. Now, in order to end the <div> type the following before the ending </body> , as follows:

</div>

### Lesson 10-B: Create the stylesheet

1. In order to add the CSS stylesheet, add the following in the <head> area.

<link rel="stylesheet" href="favs.css">

1. Start a new Notepad document. Save as **favs.css**   
   We will start with the following basic styles. Then together we will add some more.

body {

background-color: #380000;

}

#wrapper {

width: 900px;;

background-color: #ffffcc;

margin: auto;

padding: 10px;

}

h1 {

text-align: center;

}