

Announcements

- ❖ Instructor: Nelson Padua-Perez (nelson@cs.umd.edu)
- ❖ Class Web Site:
 - ❖ <http://www.cs.umd.edu/class/spring2010/cmssc122/>
- ❖ No posting of code in the forum
- ❖ Check class announcements daily

HTML Basic Skeleton

- ❖ An html document has two main parts.
 - ❖ **Header** – provides information about the document.
 - ❖ **Body** – contents of the page.
- ❖ **Example: BasicHTMLSkeleton.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en" xml:lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1" />
    <title>Template</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <!--HTML CODE HERE-->
  </body>
</html>
```

- Let's validate the above document

Showing/Hiding File Extensions (Windows)

- ❖ In Vista
 - ❖ Organize → View → (check/uncheck “Hide extensions for known file types”)
- ❖ In Windows XP
 - ❖ Tools → Folder Options ... → View → (check/uncheck “Hide extensions for known file types”)

TextEdit in Mac

- ❖ If you open an html file in TextEdit it will display the rendered HTML
- ❖ To edit the html you need to change preferences as follows:
 - ❖ TextEdit → Preferences → Open and Save
 - ❖ Under “When Opening a File:” select “Ignore rich text commands in HTML files”
- ❖ If you opened the file before changing the preferences you will need to open the file again to see the html

NestedTags/Spaces/Comments

- ❖ Nested tags are possible but don't overlap sets of them. Avoid the following:

`<em><strong>Message</em></strong>`

- ❖ Browser Processing

- ❖ Multiple spaces are converted to one space.

❖ John Mary Peter

❖ John Mary Peter

- ❖ Line returns are ignored.

- ❖ Comments

❖ Represented by `<!-- -->` Note: (two sets of double -)

❖ Examples

❖ `<!--The html code example starts at this point-->`

❖ Comments can not be nested.

Frequently Used Tags

- ❖ Heading tags
 - ❖ `<h1> text </h1>`
 - ❖ `<h2> text </h2>` ... and so on until `<h6> text </h6>`
 - ❖ Higher numbers imply smaller headers.
- ❖ Paragraph tag
 - ❖ `<p> paragraph </p>`
- ❖ Code – Use to define computer code
 - ❖ `<code> </code>`
- ❖ Horizontal Line - `<hr />`

Frequently Used Tags

- ❖ Emphasis
 - ❖ `<em> text here </em>` *Text usually rendered in italics*
 - ❖ `<strong> text here </strong>` **Text usually rendered in bold**
- ❖ Super/Sub script
 - ❖ `<sub> text here </sub>`
 - ❖ `<sup> text here </sup>`
- ❖ Quotations
 - ❖ `<q> quote here </q>`
- ❖ Line Breaks
 - ❖ `<br />`
- ❖ Verbatim (text displayed exactly as it appears)
 - ❖ `<pre> text here </pre>`
- ❖ **Example: HtmlDoc.html**

HTML Editors

- ❖ Text Editors
 - ❖ Any text editor (e.g., wordpad, notepad, pico, etc.)
- ❖ HTML Editors
 - ❖ Utilities designed to write HTML
 - ❖ Examples: CoffeeCup HTML Editor, HTMLjive
- ❖ Authoring tools
 - ❖ Frontpage
 - ❖ Dreamweaver – Fairly complex but powerful.
 - ❖ NVU – Free and available for (Windows, Linux, Mac)
<http://www.nvu.com/>
- ❖ Recommended:
 - ❖ Amaya- <http://www.w3.org/Amaya/>
 - ❖ Komodo Edit - http://www.activestate.com/komodo_edit/

Lists

- ❖ **Unordered lists**

- ❖ `<ul>` `</ul>` tags to represent beginning and end

- ❖ `<li>` `</li>` to represent elements in the list

- ❖ **Example: Lists.html**

- ❖ **Ordered lists**

- ❖ `<ol>` `</ol>` tags to mark beginning and end

- ❖ `<li>` `</li>` to represent elements in the list

- ❖ **Definition lists**

- ❖ Consist of terms and definitions like in a glossary

- ❖ Tags - `<dl>` `</dl>`

- ❖ Terms specified using `<dt>` `</dt>` and definitions with `<dd>` `</dd>`

- ❖ **Example: Lists.html**

- ❖ **Nested lists**

Image Inclusion

- ❖ We can include an image using the img tag
- ❖ ``
- ❖ **Example: Image.html**
- ❖ Although the width and height attributes are not required they are highly recommended. (They can also be set through CSS)