

Announcements

- ❖ Check class announcements daily

Links

- ❖ Link – connection between web resources
- ❖ Hypertext links are created using the <a> (anchor) tag
- ❖ The link can be text :
 - ❖ **CNN Web Page**
 - ❖ Notice that you **need to** specify the protocol (http://)
 - ❖ **Example: Links.html**
 - ❖ The URL can be absolute or relative.
- ❖ The link can be an image:

Tables

- ❖ To define a table we use the `<table>` tag
 - ❖ Border attribute controls table's border
 - ❖ By default borders are not visible
- ❖ Basic tags are associated with tables
 - ❖ `<tr>` - defines a row
 - ❖ `<td>` - defines a data element
 - ❖ `<th>` - define a header data element
 - ❖ `<caption>` - provides a caption for the table
 - ❖ Must appear after the `<table>` tag
 - ❖ Must be used only once.
- ❖ **Example: Tables.html**

Character Entity References

- ❖ Special Characters can be specified by
 - ❖ Name specification - *&name;*
 - ❖ Numeric specification - *&#xxx;*
- ❖ Commonly used characters
 - ❖ *Copyright* *©*
 - ❖ *Registered Trademark* *®*
 - ❖ *&* *&*
 - ❖ *<* *<*
 - ❖ *>* *>*
 - ❖ *Non break space* * *
- ❖ **Example: CharacterReferences.html**
- ❖ Complete list at:
<http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/sgml/entities.html>

Suggestions for Writing HTML Code

- ❖ Add the corresponding end tag immediately
- ❖ Use indentation
- ❖ Have a consistent style
- ❖ Use comments to separate sections of your code
- ❖ Validate your code as you develop it (not at the end)

Block Elements/Inline Elements

- ❖ Comparison
 - ❖ Block elements begin on new lines whereas inline elements don't
 - ❖ Block elements create larger structures (allow you to define the large structure of your document) whereas inline elements don't
- ❖ Block Elements Examples
 - Paragraphs (<p>), Headings, Lists, Tables, Division (<div>), Block Quotations, Preformatted Text (<pre>)
- ❖ Inline Element Examples
 - Anchors (<a>), Images (), Line Breaks (
)
- ❖ Block elements may contain other block elements, inline elements, and data. Some block elements may not contain other block elements
- ❖ Inline elements may contain inline elements and data

Inline Elements in Block Elements

- ❖ Why the following example does not validate?
- ❖ Example: `ValidationProblem.html`

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Publishing Your Web Page (TerpConnect)

- ❖ As a student of the university you have a directory (folder) where you can place your html documents so they can be accessed on the web
- ❖ Location of your folder:
 - ❖ Machine: `terpconnect.umd.edu`
 - ❖ Login by using your directoryID/Password combination
 - ❖ Folder location: `/pub/YOURDIRECTORYID`
- ❖ Main html document should be named `index.html`
- ❖ Web Page Address: `http://www.terpconnect.umd.edu/~YOURDIRECTORYID`
 - ❖ Notice there is a `~` before your directory id
- ❖ **Windows Users** - Use WinSCP to transfer files
 - ❖ <http://www.helpdesk.umd.edu/topics/applications/ftp/winscp/>
 - ❖ Mac Users – Use Fugu to transfer your documents to wam
 - ❖ <http://rsug.itd.umich.edu/software/fugu/>
- ❖ Demo
- ❖ You will need your terpconnect location for Project #1 so make sure you access the repository ASAP.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

- ❖ Official W3C standard for controlling presentation
- ❖ Specification: <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/>
- ❖ Style Sheets
 - ❖ Text file with rules. It includes no html
 - ❖ Style sheets files use a .css extension
 - ❖ Allows you to apply typographic styles (font size, line spacing, etc.)
 - ❖ Allows you to apply spacing instructions
 - ❖ Allows you to have page layout control
 - ❖ Smaller html files by avoiding redundancy in style specification
 - ❖ Easy update a collection of pages by updating only a single file
 - ❖ Example: ExternalFile.css
- ❖ Why CSS? <http://www.csszengarden.com/>

Rules

- ❖ Rule - Basic element of a style sheet
- ❖ Rule - describes the formatting associated with a page element
- ❖ Rule format

selector declaration

selector – identifies what should be styled in a web document (e.g., h1, p).
declaration – what and how that portion of the web document should be modified

- ❖ declaration - consists of *property: value* pair(s) enclosed in { }
- ❖ Examples:

```
h1 {color: green}
p {
    font-size: 10px;
    color: red;
}
```

- ❖ Notice there is a space after the colon (;)
- ❖ **Example:** ExternalFile.css
- ❖ Popular properties – color, font-family, font-size, text-decoration
- ❖ HTML Dog CSS Properties –
- ❖ <http://www.htmldog.com/reference/cssproperties/>

Types of Style Sheets

❖ **Inline**

- ❖ Style information applied to specific tag (e.g., `<p style=...">`).
- ❖ Avoid if possible.

❖ **Internal**

- ❖ Using the `<style>` tag in the header of the html document.
- ❖ Convenient to provide own style to a specific page.
- ❖ Example: `InternalStyle.html`

❖ **External**

- ❖ External style sheet which web pages link to (see `<link>` tag).
- ❖ Preferred approach.
- ❖ Example: `ExternalFile.html` and `ExternalFile.css`