

Internet Programming

Course Introduction

Dan Brandon, Ph.D., PMP

Instructor Contact Information

- Email

- dbrandon@cbu.edu

- Phone

- 321-3615 (email is better)

- Office

- BU 302

- Check office door for current physical office hours
 - Some office hours are online, online courses may have all office hours online

Canvas



- Canvas is now used for this course
- Whether this class is in-person, online, or hybrid:
 - All submissions of assignments are to be submitted via Canvas
 - Gradebook is in Canvas
- Canvas contains the **syllabus** page and the **course policies** page

Canvas (con't)

Navigation Tip

The left-side navigation menu includes a "Modules" button, which acts as a gateway to learning content and other helpful resources (including Canvas support).

If you are accessing this course from a mobile device, please review the following: [Mobile Guides - Canvas Student e](#)



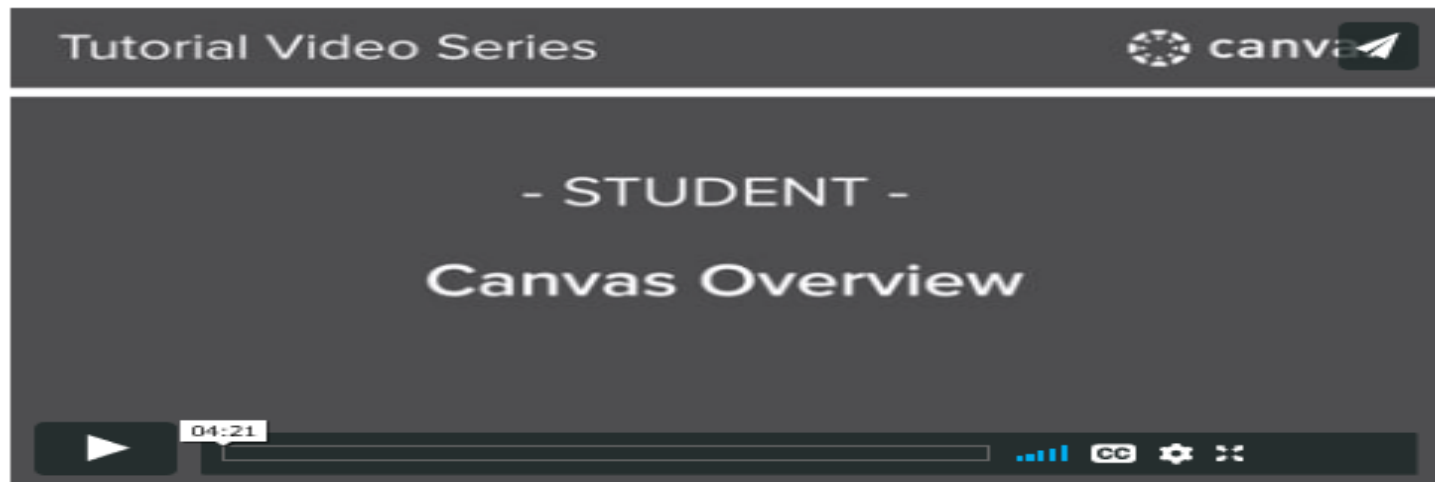
Canvas (con't)

Canvas: Getting Started

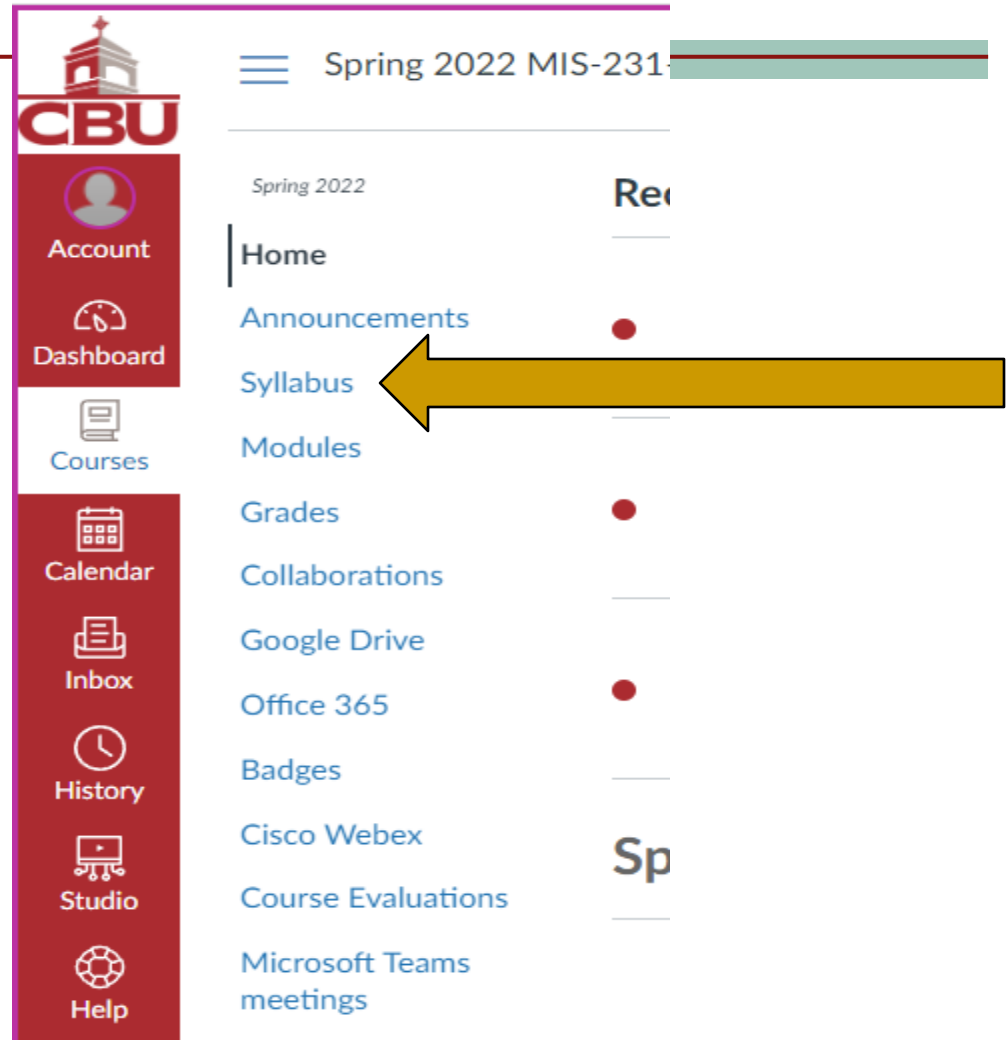
The Basics

- [What are the basic computer specifications for Canvas?](#) 
- [Which browsers does Canvas support?](#) 
- [How can I use Canvas on my mobile device?](#) 
- [How do I get Help?](#)

Canvas Overview



Syllabus in Canvas



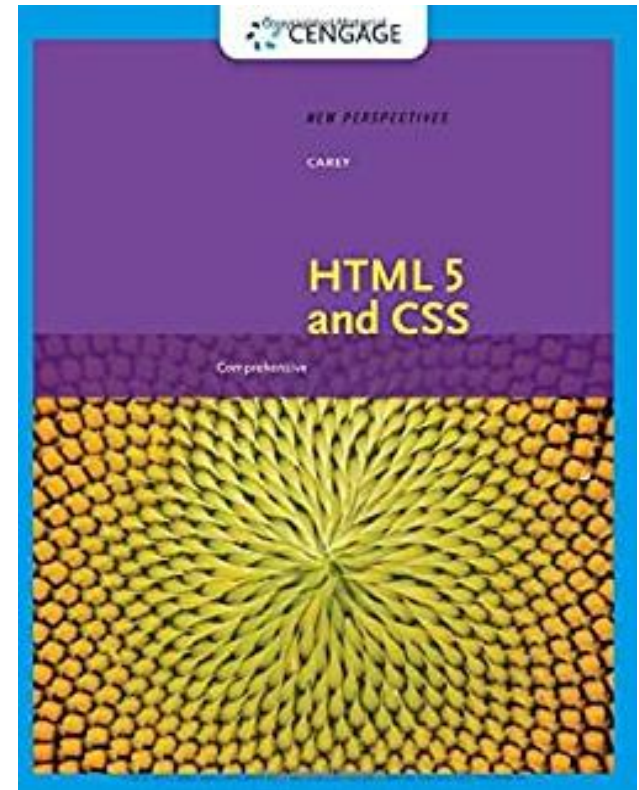
Lesson Files & Multimedia

- Some slides contain video links/lessons (see image below) - make sure your sound is fully enabled
- Videos contain additional information or information presented in another manner, and the videos are generally prepared by industry experts in the field
- For some videos, you may have to hit the browser back or exit button to return to this lesson
- Some videos may require you to enter your session content username/password (supplied to students in class)
- Some videos may have expired or been removed
 - **Let instructor know if your encounter this**



Textbook

- HTML 5 and CSS
- Patrick Carey
- Latest edition
- Cengage



CBU Follet Access Program

[<https://www.cbu.edu/bookstore/follett-access-book-program/>]

- Now all CBU class textbook rental and required supplies costs will now be included in a flat-rate "book fee" on your CBU bill so that you know in advance what your costs will be
- The **Follett ACCESS Program** delivers required materials for the courses for which you're registered, making sure you're prepared for the first day of class
- Students will be charged \$23 per credit hour (Spring 2022 rate) to cover all required course materials
- To make paying for the fee convenient, it can be included in any payment plan you choose
- Typically, students save money with the flat fee based on total credit hours!

CBU Follet Access Program

Follett ACCESS Program



Is Follett ACCESS required for all students?

No, students may choose to opt out of the Follett ACCESS program by [clicking here](#). Please note that you will be prompted to create an account to allow you to opt out. Students wishing to opt out must do so by the last day to add/drop a course to avoid having the “book fee” assessed on their account. When students opt out of Follett ACCESS, they do so for all courses in a given term. Students may not opt out of individual courses.

Follett ACCESS Opt Out



All students are by default enrolled in the Follett ACCESS program and must take action to opt out of the program.

Students who opt out of Follett ACCESS will be responsible for finding their required course materials on their own. You are not under an obligation to purchase your required course materials from the CBU Campus Bookstore or through the Follett ACCESS program, but all materials will be available at the CBU Campus Bookstore.

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Cengage Unlimited (con't)

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*Just pay \$7.99 for shipping



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- All that is required of the student for a Cengage Unlimited subscription is to come by the **CBU bookstore** and choose whether they would like a 4 month (119.99), a 12 month (179.99), or 24 month access (239.99)
- With this access, they will have every book Cengage has ever digitized, which is around 22,000 total titles and about 7800 that Follett currently uses across all US stores
- Even if they are not taking the course the book is being used for, they can still access that title
- All instructors need to do is adopt the book through the bookstore and on the Shelf Tag, it will print the prices for the New and Used Retail, New and Used Rental (If Applicable) the three tiers of Cengage Unlimited, and the eBook only price

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	\$69.99 for 4 months	\$119.99 for 4 months	\$179.99 for 1 year	\$239.99 for 2 years	
Instant Access Code (IACs)	978-0-357-69333-9	978-0-357-70000-6	978-0-357-70001-3	978-0-357-70002-0	
Printed Access Code (PACs)	978-0-357-69393-3	978-0-357-70003-7	978-0-357-70004-4	978-0-357-70005-1	

Grading

- **20 % - Project 1**
- **20 % - Project 2**
- **20 % - Project 3**
- **40 % - Homework**



Backups

- Students are responsible for backing up their files
- Losing a file (or an USB) is no excuse
- Office 365 OneDrive
- Cloud Providers

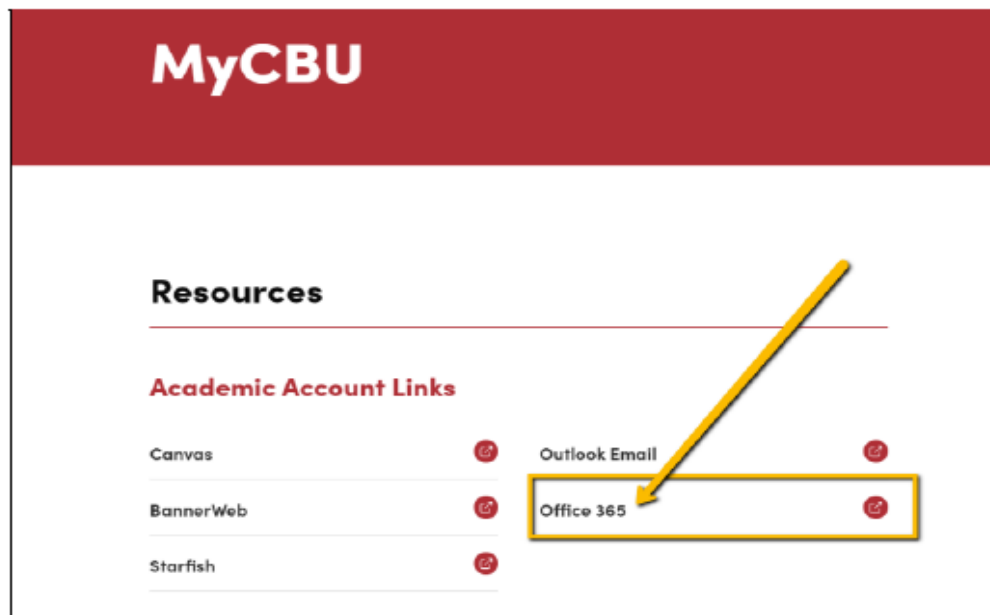


1. What OneDrive Is

OneDrive is a cloud-based storage drive for your CBU files. Your OneDrive is linked to your CBU Microsoft 365 account and password protected behind CBU's single sign-on (SSO). It's an ideal place to upload files you want to use in your course and to share.

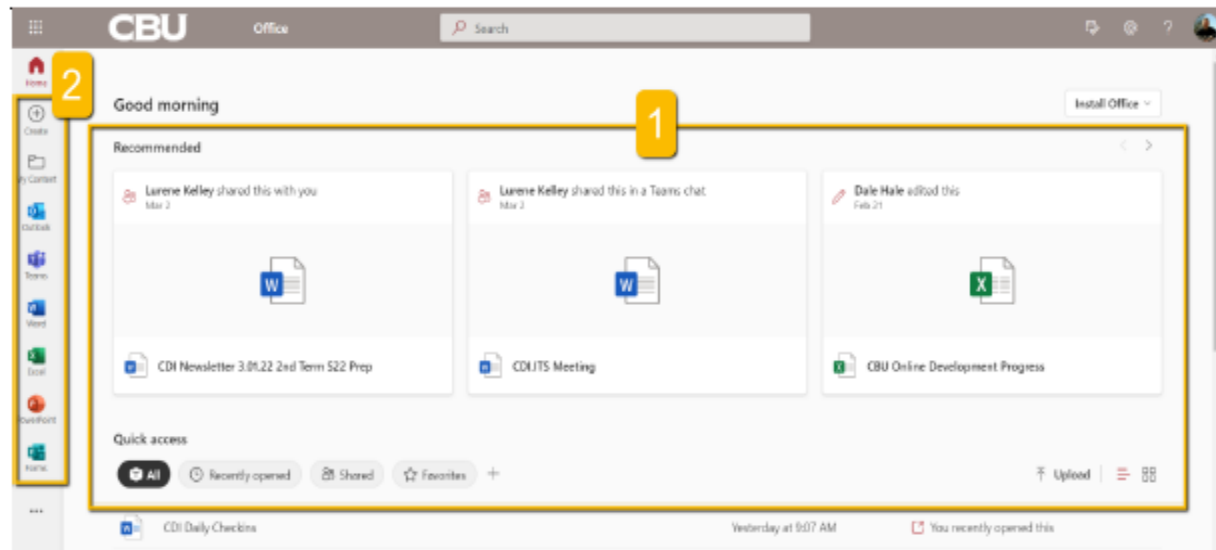
2. Finding Your OneDrive

1. From the CBU website, access and log in to MyCBU.
2. From the Resources section, select Office 365.



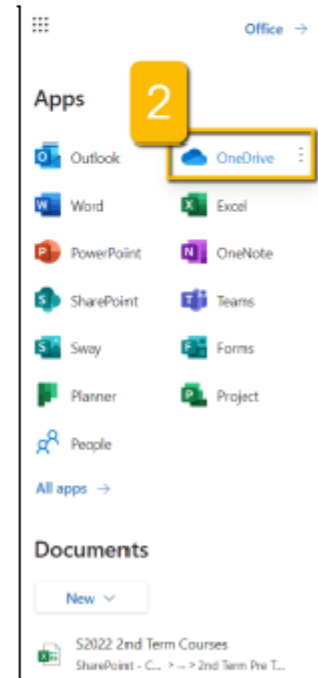
3. Your Office 365 Dashboard

1. You land in your Office 365 Dashboard, a place where you can quickly see and access the files you've recently been working on
2. From the left-hand toolbar, you can quickly create new files or access a number of commonly-used Office 365 tools.



4. The App Launcher & OneDrive

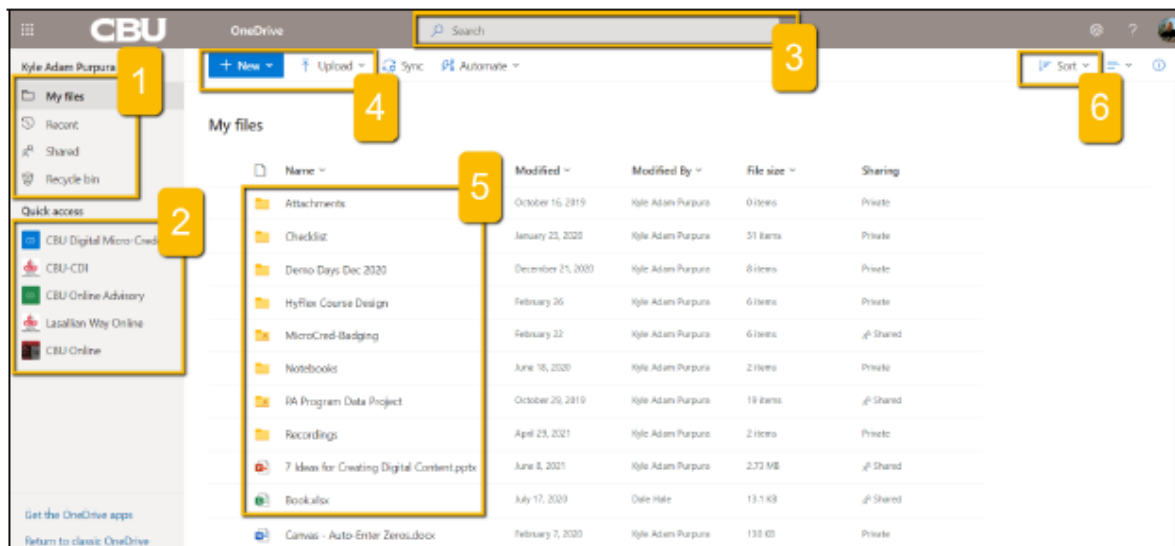
1. To access the Office 365 App Launcher and OneDrive, click the domino icon in the upper right-hand corner of your Dashboard.
2. From the menu drawer that appears at the left of the screen, select OneDrive. Your OneDrive will open in a new tab.



5. Your OneDrive Dashboard

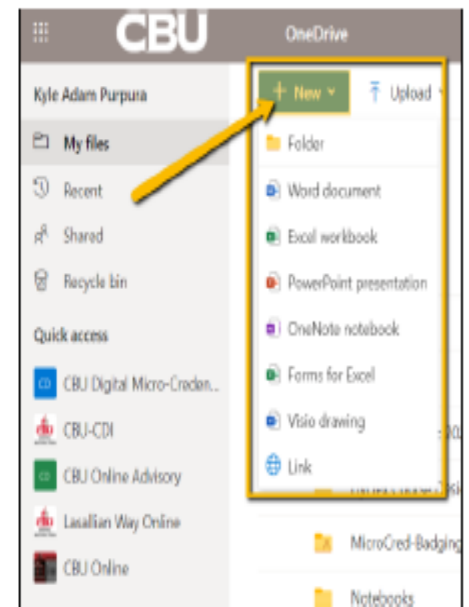
From your OneDrive Dashboard, you can:

1. Quickly access all your files, your recent files, files that have been shared with you, or files that have been trashed;
2. Quickly access any groups to which you have been attached and any files or shared resources that are housed with these groups;
3. Search for a specific file or folder;
4. Quickly create new files/folders or upload existing files/folders from your desktop;
5. View your files and folders;
6. Sort your files and folders in a way that makes sense to you.



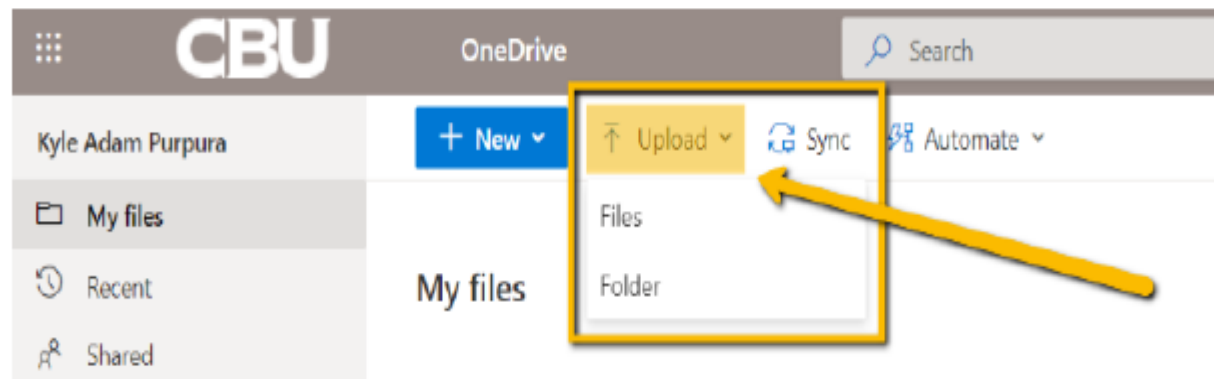
6. Create New Files & Folders

- Click the +New button to create new files (Word, Excel, PPT, OneNote, Forms, etc.) or folders in which to organize your files



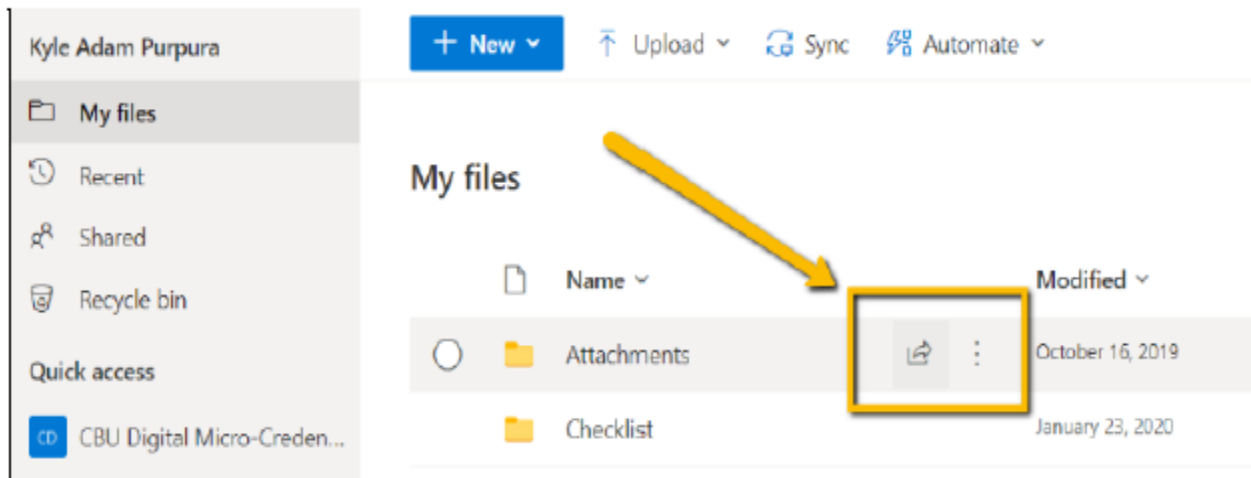
7. Upload Existing Content

- With just a couple of clicks, upload files and folders saved locally



8. Manage Files & Folders

- Hover to the right of file/folder titles to reveal a sharing button and an options (ellipsis) menu



9. Sharing Settings

- You can manage the sharing permissions for any file or folder by clicking the sharing icon located to the right of the file/folder title.



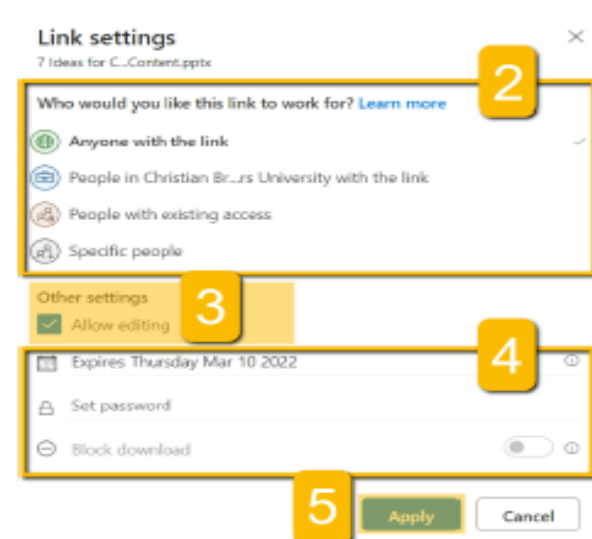
- Send links via email or copy a link to embed in a file;



- Decide who has access;
- Manage editing rights;
- Set added security measures;
- Click Apply to save settings.

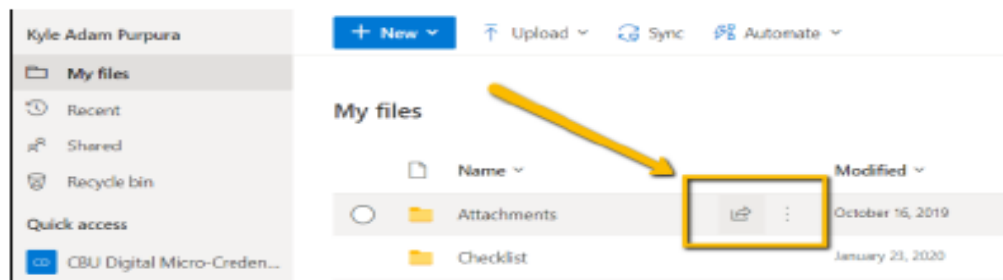
*Notes

- "Anyone with the link" expires automatically in 24 hours
- If you are sharing for a professor in a course, it's best to select "Specific people" and then enter the professor's CBU email where indicated
- Sharing settings applied to a folder are automatically applied to any file within the folder, unless individually changed

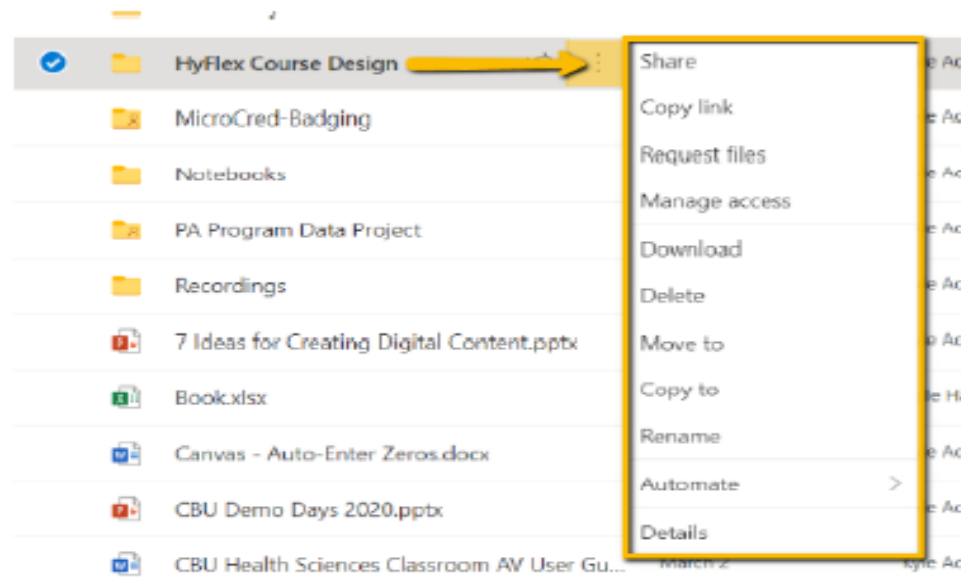


10. Ellipsis (Options) Menu

- The Ellipsis (Options) menu gives you more action options for your files/folders



- Sharing, copying, requesting files via email from another person, managing access of existing people shared already, downloading, deleting, moving or copying to another location, renaming, automating (disabled at CBU), and accessing file information



Cloud Backup & Sharing Sites

THE SITE	FREE SPACE	BEST FOR...
Google Drive drive.google.com	5GB	Documents, because the interface makes it easy to edit them
Amazon Cloud Drive amazon.com/clouddrive	5GB	Music, since you can play your stored tunes on any device with Amazon Cloud Player
Dropbox dropbox.com	2GB	Photos, because the site offers a viewer and makes it easy to share albums
Microsoft SkyDrive skydrive.live.com	7GB	Microsoft Office projects that you use from multiple computers, because the site syncs automatically
SugarSync sugarsync.com	5GB	Documents you're collaborating with others on, since you can password-protect public files

Question

■ Why web based software ?



Don't look ahead !

Web Based Software (con't)

- Universal “platform”
- Uniform interface (the browser) and ease of usage and training
- Utilizes the Internet (speed, security, cost)
- Less configuration control issues (on the user/PC end)
- Overall economics

IT Jobs Most in Demand

1. Wireless network engineer

2015 salary range: \$99,000-\$137,500
2016 salary range: \$108,750-\$150,750
9.7% increase

2. Big data engineer

2015 salary range: \$119,250-\$168,250
2016 salary range: \$129,500-\$183,500
8.9% increase

3. Data scientist

2015 salary range: \$103,000-\$138,250
2016 salary range: \$109,000-\$153,750
8.9% increase

4. Mobile applications developer

2015 salary range: \$107,500-\$161,500
2016 salary range: \$115,250-\$175,750
8.2% increase

5. Data security analyst

2015 salary range: \$106,250-\$149,000
2016 salary range: \$113,500-\$160,000
7.1% increase

6. Chief security officer

2015 salary range: \$134,250-\$204,750
2016 salary range: \$140,250-\$222,500
7.0% increase

7. Developer/programmer analyst

2015 salary range: \$74,250-\$129,000
2016 salary range: \$80,000-\$137,000
6.8% increase

8. Lead applications developer

2015 salary range: \$106,250-\$148,250
2016 salary range: \$110,750-\$160,750
6.7% increase

9. Network security engineer

2015 salary range: \$105,000-\$141,500
2016 salary range: \$110,250-\$152,750
6.7% increase

10. Senior web developer

2015 salary range: \$104,500-\$144,250
2016 salary range: \$111,250-\$154,000
6.6% increase

11. Software engineer

2015 salary range: \$98,000-\$147,250
2016 salary range: \$103,000-\$156,250
6.6% increase

12. Software developer

2015 salary range: \$85,500-\$136,250
2016 salary range: \$91,000-\$145,250
6.5% increase

13. Data architect

2015 salary range: \$119,750-\$164,750
2016 salary range: \$127,250-\$175,500
6.4% increase

14. Applications architect

2015 salary range: \$115,750-\$159,500
2016 salary range: \$121,250-\$171,750
6.4% increase

15. Web developer

2015 salary range: \$73,500-\$122,000
2016 salary range: \$78,500-\$129,500
6.4% increase

16. Network administrator

2015 salary range: \$71,250-\$105,750
2016 salary range: \$76,250-\$112,000
6.4% increase

17. Information systems security manager

2015 salary range: \$122,250-\$171,250
2016 salary range: \$129,750-\$182,000
6.2% increase

18. Business Intelligence analyst

2015 salary range: \$108,500-\$153,000
2016 salary range: \$113,750-\$164,000
6.2% increase

19. Data modeler

2015 salary range: \$101,750-\$145,250
2016 salary range: \$106,750-\$155,500
6.2% increase

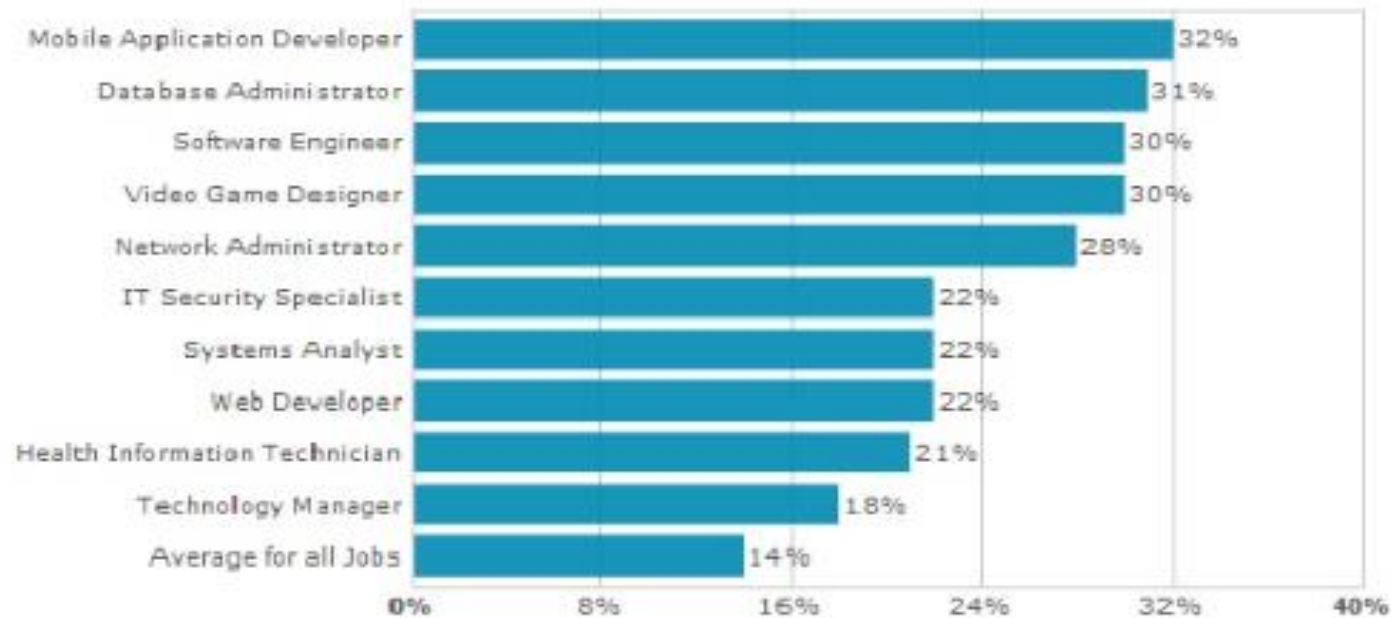
20. Help desk tier 3

2015 salary range: \$55,250-\$74,000
2016 salary range: \$59,500-\$77,750
6.2% increase



Hot IT Jobs

IT Career Path Growth Percentage | 2010 through 2020



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' 2012-2013 Occupational Outlook Handbook (OOH)

Mobile & Web Apps

Quick Facts: Software Developers

2010 Median Pay ?	\$90,530 per year \$43.52 per hour
Entry-Level Education ?	Bachelor's degree
Work Experience in a Related Occupation ?	None
On-the-job Training ?	None
Number of Jobs, 2010 ?	913,100
Job Outlook, 2010-20 ?	30% (Much faster than average)
Employment Change, 2010-20 ?	270,900

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Basic HTML



<html>

HTML

- Hypertext Markup Language
- Most commonly used of several Internet Markup Languages
- HTML is effected by “marking up” a document (“tags”), similar to the way you would mark up a memo for a secretary to type it in a polished form
- Some Browsers are capable of interpreting proprietary tags, and the language continues to evolve (new tags are being added)

History of HTML

Version	Date	Description
HTML 1.0	1989	The first public version of HTML
HTML 2.0	1995	HTML version that added interactive elements including web forms
HTML 3.2	1997	HTML version that provided additional support for web tables and expanded the options for interactive form elements and a scripting language
HTML 4.01	1999	HTML version that added support for style sheets to give web designers greater control over page layout and appearance, and provided support for multimedia elements such as audio and video
XHTML 1.0	2001	A reformulation of HTML 4.01 using the XML markup language in order to provide enforceable standards for HTML content and to allow HTML to interact with other XML languages
XHTML 2.0	discontinued in 2009	The follow-up version to XHTML 1.1 designed to fix some of the problems inherent in HTML 4.01 syntax
HTML 5.0	2012	HTML version providing support for mobile design, semantic page elements, column layout, form validation, offline storage, and enhanced multimedia
HTML 5.2	2017	The current version of HTML 5

HTML Versions

■ “Old” HTML

- Versions < 4
- Static
- Tags define:
 - Layout: `<table>` `<ul>`
 - Appearance: `<hi>` `<i>`
- Combining tags for specific appearance:
 - `<b><i>...</i></b>`

■ “New” HTML

- Versions > 4
- Dynamic (DHTML)
- Page element identification (DOM)
- Tags define content
- Style (css) determine appearance
- Full support for scripting (JavaScript)

Looking at HTML in Documents

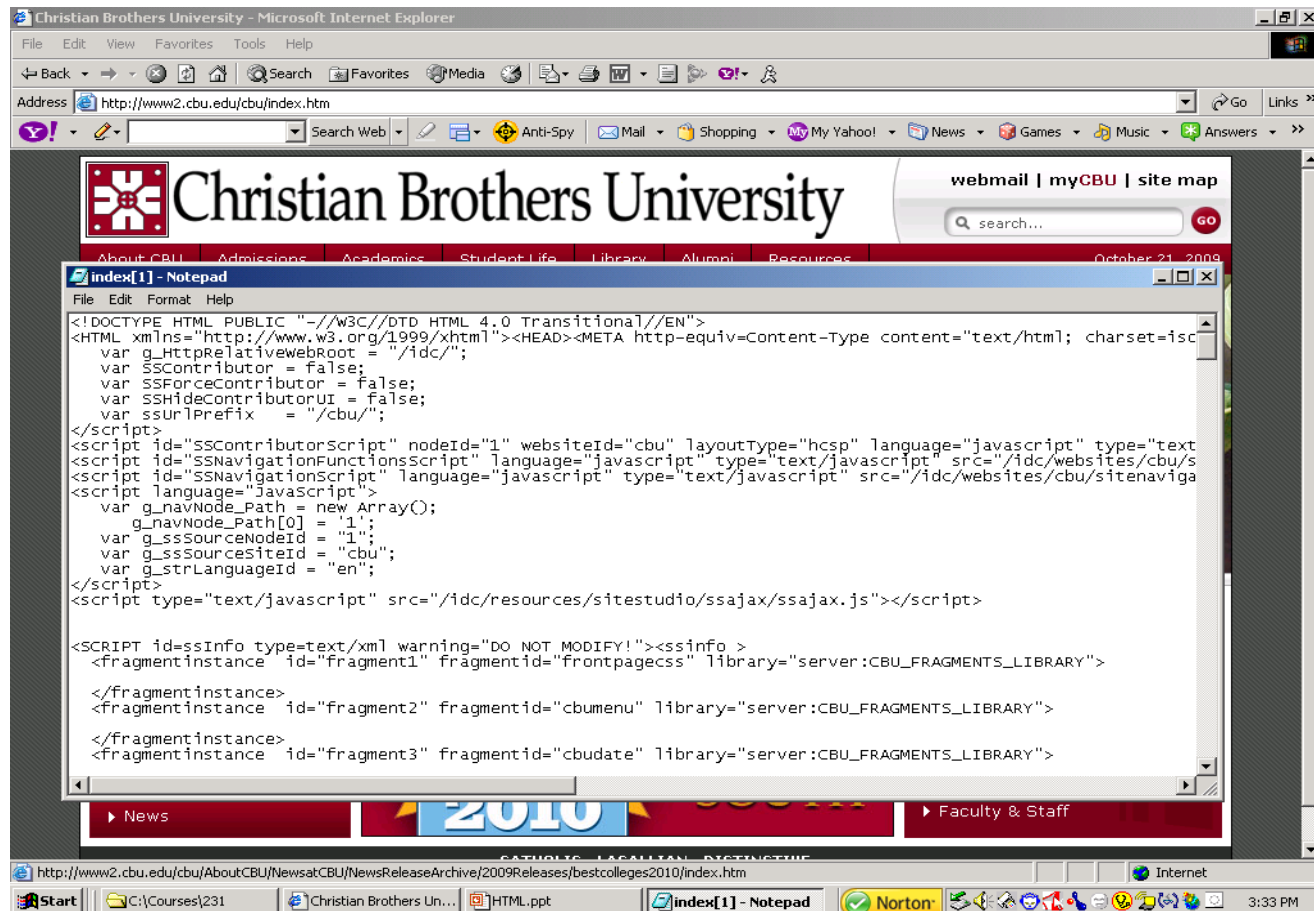
- Open HTML Document
- View Menu
 - Source
- Let at an example web page

CBU Web Site



CBU Web Site – View Source

[some browsers will open Notepad, and others will show the source code in another viewer]



Building HTML Documents

- Text editor (i.e. Notepad) ← used in this class
 - Other HTML editors such as Notepad++, Eclipse, CoffeeCup, and Microsoft Visual Studio include syntax checking to weed out errors and automatic insertion of HTML code
- Word Processor (text mode only)
- HTML editor built into some browsers
- HTML “converters” built into some products (ie M/S word, etc.)

Notepad ++



more languages

- home
- download
- news
- features
- resources
- contribute
- donate
- community
- contributors
- links

download

Current Version: 7.5.6

News

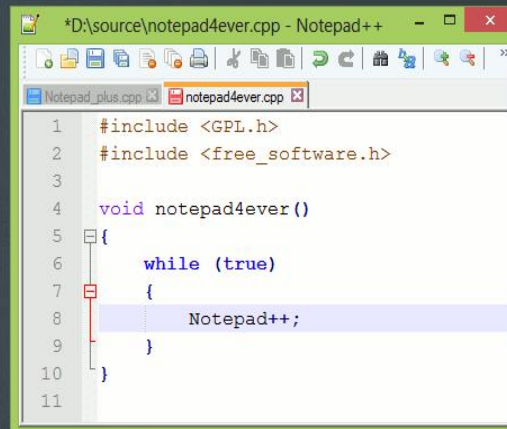
- [Notepad++ 7.5.6 : a message from outer space](#)
Mar 19 2018
- [Notepad++ 7.5.5 released](#)
Feb 27 2018
- [Notepad++ 7.5.4 released](#)
Jan 01 2018
- [Notepad++ 7.5.3 released](#)
Dec 06 2017
- [Notepad++ 7.5.2 released](#)
Nov 28 2017
- [Notepad++ 7.5.1 released](#)
Aug 30 2017
- [Notepad++ 7.5 released](#)
Aug 16 2017
- [Notepad++ 7.4.2 released](#)
Jun 18 2017
- [Back to v7.3.3](#)
Jun 08 2017
- [Notepad++ 7.4.1 released](#)
May 18 2017

[more news »](#)

About

Notepad++ is a free (as in "free speech" and also as in "free beer") source code editor and Notepad replacement that supports several languages. Running in the MS Windows environment, its use is governed by [GPL](#) License.

Based on the powerful editing component [Scintilla](#), [Notepad++](#) is written in C++ and uses pure Win32 API and STL which ensures a higher execution speed and smaller program size. By optimizing as many routines as possible without losing user friendliness, [Notepad++](#) is trying to reduce the world carbon dioxide emissions. When using less CPU power, the PC can throttle down and reduce power consumption, resulting in a greener environment.



```
1  #include <GPL.h>
2  #include <free_software.h>
3
4  void notepad4ever()
5  {
6      while (true)
7      {
8          Notepad++;
9      }
10 }
11
```

You're encouraged to [translate Notepad++](#) into your native language if there's not already a translation present in the [Binary Translations](#) page.

I hope you enjoy Notepad++ as much as I enjoy coding it.

Building HTML Documents (con't)

- **IDE (Integrated Development Environment)**
 - WYSIWYG – drag & drop
 - Software providing comprehensive coverage of many phases of the development process from writing HTML code to creating scripts
 - Popular IDEs: Adobe Dreamweaver, FrontPage/Sharepoint, Aptana Studio, NetBeans IDE, and Komodo IDE
- **Business templates**
 - Wix
 - Google Sites

Building HTML Documents (con't)

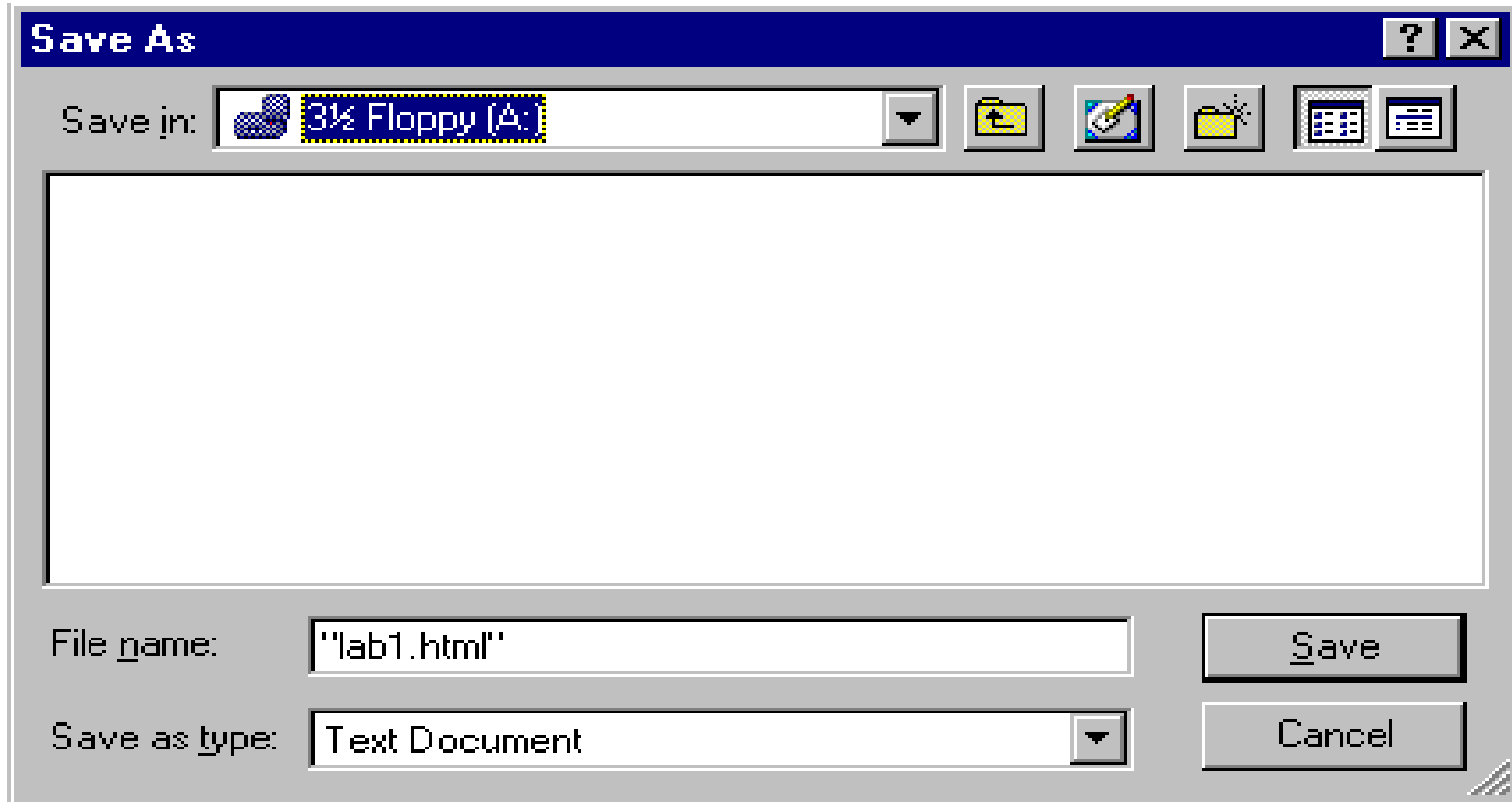
- A web **content management system** (wcms) provides authoring tools for website content and administration using prepackaged templates
- Websites usually involve the integration of many technologies and languages
- Managing all those technologies is the job of a web framework that provides the foundation of the design and deployment of web applications

Our Procedure to Build HTML Document

- Use a Windows editor (ie “Notepad”)
 - On Mac’s, use TextEdit
 - On Ubuntu, use gedit
- Save file as text file with “.htm” or “html” extension; use quotes around filename(“myPage.html”)
- “Open File” in Browser to look at your work (or double click on file con)
- Keep both editor & browser windows open as you refine your home page

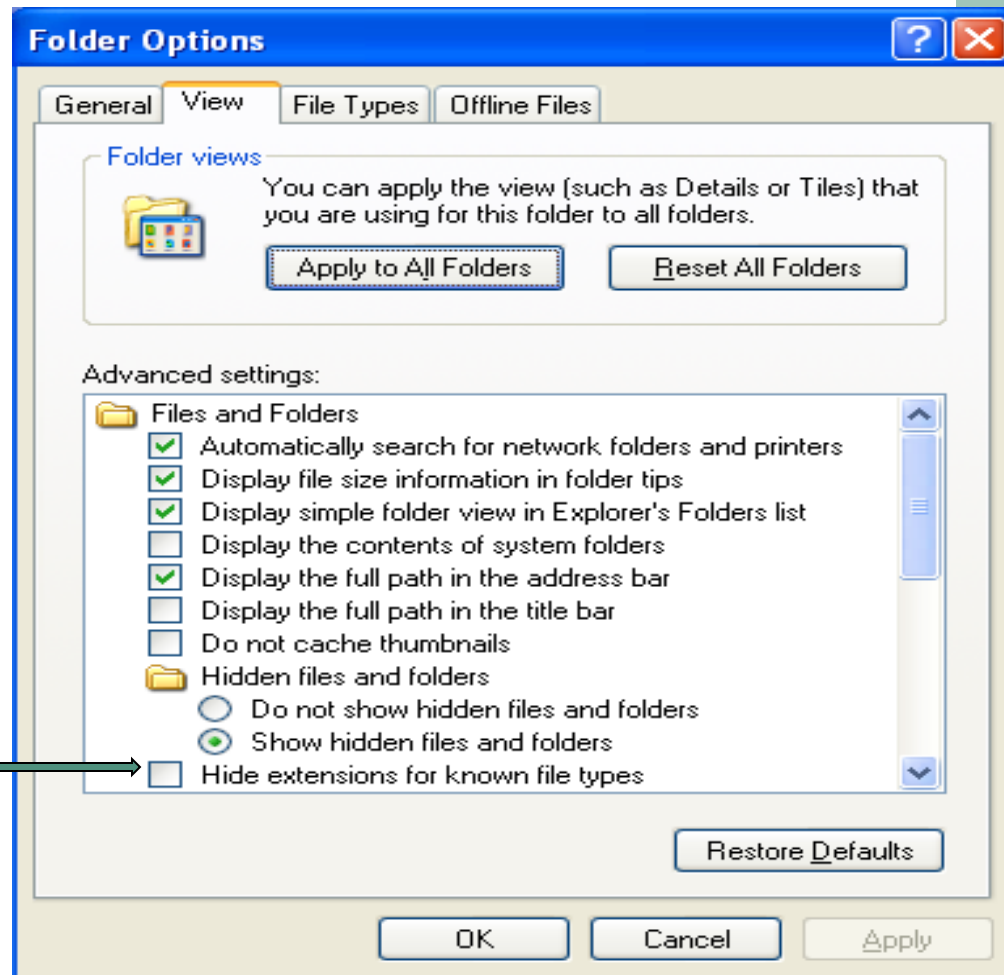
Saving an HTML file Locally

[note: file type, name.extension, and quotes]



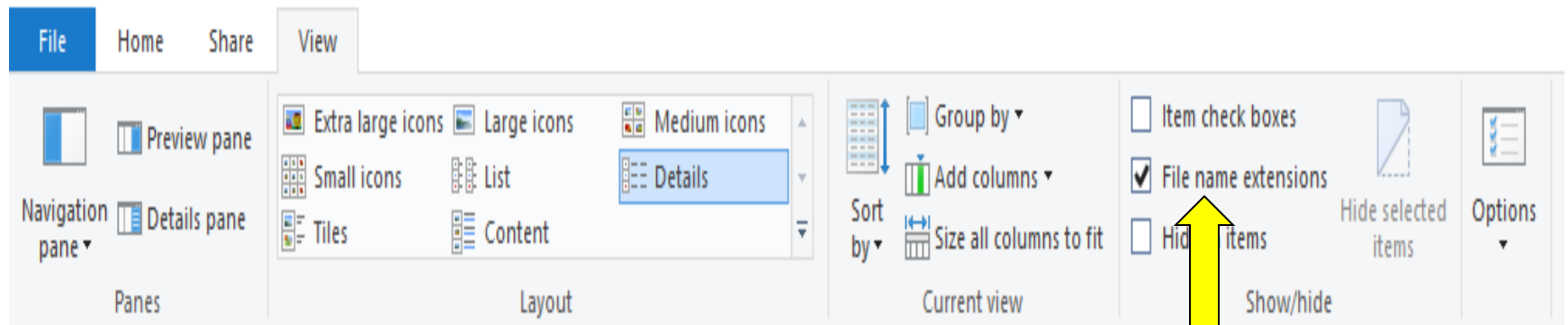
When viewing a folder, make sure the option to turn off file extensions is not activated!

Tools -> Folder Options - > View



Remove check mark from hide extensions, then “apply”

Windows 10+



Editor on MACs

- **TextEdit** is the default text editor on Macs, and it comes pre-installed with macOS. You will find it in the Applications folder and the app allows you to write either in RTF (rich text format) or plain text (txt). For creating HTML files, you want to save the file as a plain text file, but with the .html file extension not the .txt file extension.
- 1. In the TextEdit app on your Mac, choose File > New, then choose Format > Make Plain Text.
- 2. Enter the HTML code.
- 3. Choose File > Save, type a name followed by the extension .html (for example, enter index.html), then click Save.
- 4. When prompted about the extension to use, click “Use .html.”
- Video lesson: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZsR_QSoGJLY

HTML5 Tutorial

[\[http://www.w3schools.com/html5/default.asp\]](http://www.w3schools.com/html5/default.asp)

The screenshot shows the W3Schools HTML5 Tutorial page in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The address bar displays the URL <http://www.w3schools.com/html5/default.asp>. The page features a navigation menu with links to HOME, HTML, CSS, XML, JAVASCRIPT, ASP, PHP, SQL, and MORE... There are also links to REFERENCES, EXAMPLES, FORUM, and ABOUT. The main content area is titled "HTML5 Tutorial" and includes a sidebar with a table of contents for HTML5 Home, Forms, Reference, and Tags. The main text area explains that HTML5 is the next generation of HTML and provides an example of HTML5 code for a video player. The right sidebar contains links to various web hosting and building services. The bottom of the browser window shows the Windows taskbar with several open applications.

HTML5 Tutorial - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.w3schools.com/html5/default.asp

Google | Search | Share | Check | AutoFill | html5 | tutorial | Sign In

Norton Safe Web Site | Search | html5 tutorial

hp | WEB SEARCH | Bookmarks | HP Games | Barnes & Noble | Finance | Weather | HP Create | Coupon Deals | Coupons.com | Snapfish

Favorites | TICUA | CBU | MLGW | Tuna | CBU Moodle | Weather | EagleVision | amazon.com | MapQuest | Netflix | TiVo DVR | ERAU Sign In | TimeSlip Login | Wikipedia | Suggested Sites | Web Slice Gallery

HTML5 Tutorial

TRANSLATE

Search w3schools.com | Search

HOME | HTML | CSS | XML | JAVASCRIPT | ASP | PHP | SQL | MORE... | REFERENCES | EXAMPLES | FORUM | ABOUT

Free Vector Graphics

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THE POWER OF CODE. THE KNOWLEDGE TO USE IT.

Ads by Google

HTML5 Tutorial

HTML5 Home

- HTML5 Introduction
- HTML5 New Elements
- HTML5 Video
- HTML5 Audio
- HTML5 Canvas
- HTML5 Web Storage

HTML5 Forms

- HTML5 Input Types
- HTML5 Form Elements
- HTML5 Form Attributes

HTML5 Reference

- HTML5 Tags
- HTML5 Attributes
- HTML5 Events

HTML5 Tags

```
<!-->
<!DOCTYPE>
<a>
<abbr>
<acronym>
<address>
<applet>
<area>
```

HTML5 Tutorial

« W3Schools Home

Next Chapter »

HTML5 is the next generation of HTML.

This tutorial teaches you about the new features in HTML5.

Examples in Each Chapter

With our HTML editor, you can edit the HTML, and click on a button to view the result.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<body>

<video width="320" height="240" controls="controls">
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg" />
</video>
```

WEB HOSTING

- Best Web Hosting
- PHP MySQL Hosting
- Top 10 Web Hosting
- UK Reseller Hosting
- Cloud Hosting
- Top Web Hosting
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Basic HTML - Video Tutorial



Note that this tutorial will have you save your Notepad/Wordpad files as “html” files, and in our tutorial we have you save the files as text files using the “html” or “htm” file extension.

HTML Documents

- HTML documents consists of two parts
 - Head - heading information (prologue)
 - Body - body of document
- Both the head and the body use pieces of code called tags

Tags

- Tags style text, link files, embed graphics, insert tables, etc.
- Tags can be typed as all capitals for clarification, although they are not case sensitive; current recommendation is lowercase
- Syntax is:
 - `<Tag_Name Property_List>...content...</Tag_name>`
- The **property (or attribute or argument) list** is optional
- Example:
 - `<h1 id="main_title">Garage Sale</h1>`

Tag Pairing

- Some tags can be used by themselves, like `<p>` (tag to end a paragraph) - Best to use in pairs for new HTML 4+ capabilities such as `<p>` to start a paragraph and `</p>` to end a paragraph
- Other tags must be used together, like `<h1>` and `</h1>` which styles a first level (1) heading; the two tags surround the heading and the second tag has a slash

Elements

- An element is combination of a starting tag, content, ending tag, and attributes
- It is fundamental building block in every HTML document
- **Starting tag** (`<element>`) indicates the beginning of an element
- **Ending tag** (`</element>`) indicates the ending of an element
- Two-sided element tag general syntax

`<element>content</element>`

Empty Elements

- **Empty elements** are elements that are either nontextual (images) or contain directives to the browser about how the page should be treated
- An empty element is entered using a form of the **one-sided element tag**:

`<element />` **or** `<element>`

- For example, `<br />` is used to indicate the presence of a line break in the text
 - The ending slash `/>` form is required only in XHTML documents as well as some other markup language

Element Attributes

- **Element attributes** provide additional information to the browser about the purpose of the element
- The general syntax of an element attribute is

```
<element attr1="value1"  
attr2="value2" ...>  
content</element>
```

where *attr1*, *attr2*, etc. are the names of attributes associated with the *element* and *value1*, *value2*, etc., are the attribute values

Element Attributes (con't)

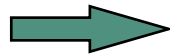
- For attributes that do not require a value, HTML supports **attribute minimization** by removing the attribute value completely

```
<p hidden>Placeholder Text</p>
```

- The `hidden` attribute does not require a value; its mere presence indicates that the marked paragraph should be hidden in the rendered page

<HTML> and </HTML>

- *Each document should start with the <HTML> tag and end with </HTML>*



- <!DOCTYPE html>
- <html>
- ...document text & tags...
- </html>

<HEAD> and </HEAD>

- *The <HEAD> tag should be at the top of your document, and denotes the start of your heading area*

- *The </HEAD> denotes the end of your heading*

- <html>

- <head>

- <meta charset="utf-8">

- ...heading...

- </head>

- ...document text & tags...

- </html>

Elements in the HEAD

base	Specifies the document's location for use with resolving relative hypertext links
link	Specifies an external resource that the document is connected to
meta	Provides a generic list of metadata values such as search keywords, viewport properties, and the file's character encoding
script	Provides programming code for programs to be run within the document
style	Defines the display styles used to render the document content
title	Stores the document's title or name, usually displayed in the browser title bar or on a browser tab

<TITLE> and </TITLE>

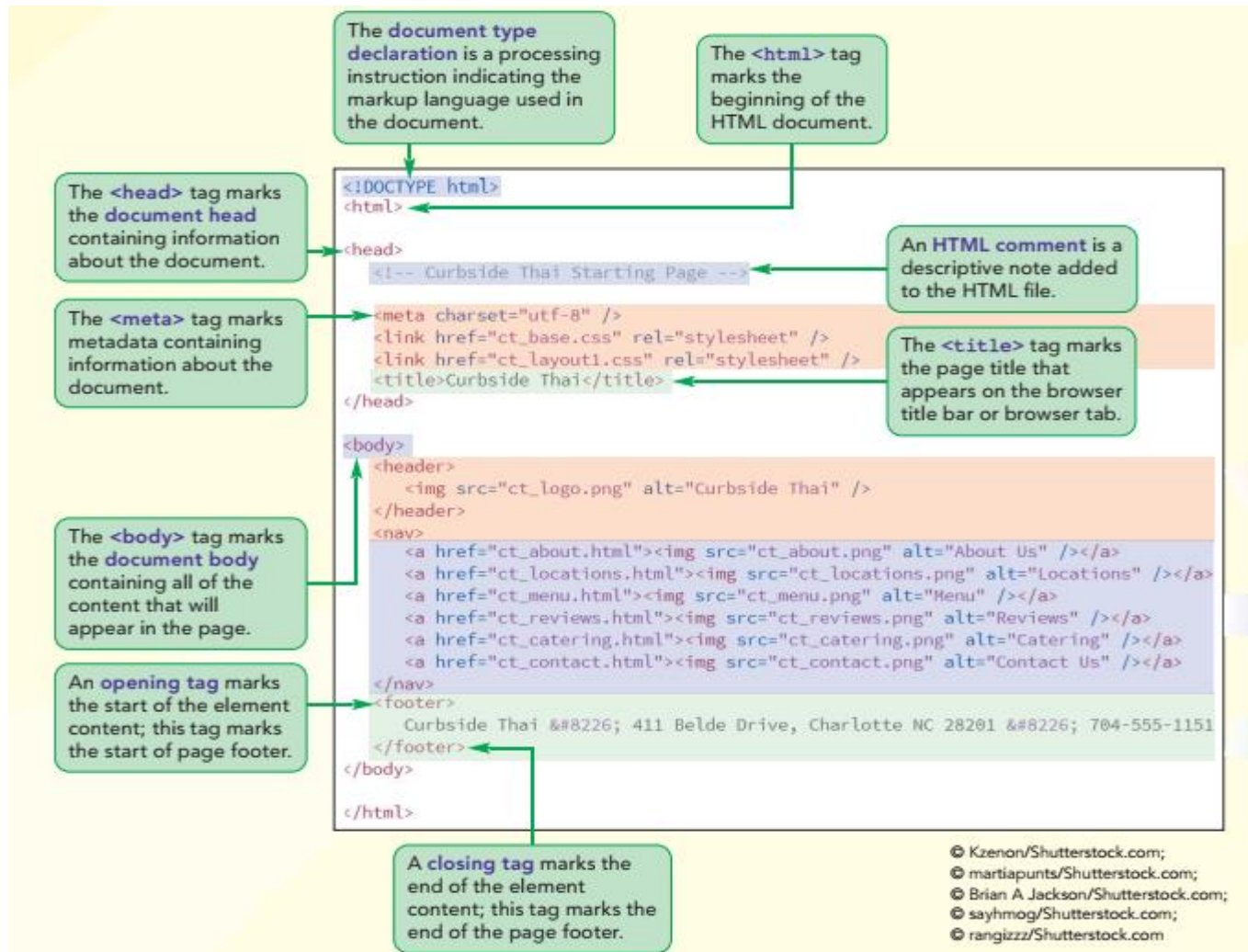
- *<TITLE> and </TITLE> denote the start and end of the text that will show in the title bar of the browser window when your document is loaded*
- `<html>`
 - `<head>`
 - `<meta charset="utf-8">`
 - `<title>`
 - John Doe's Home Page
 - `</title>`
 - `</head>`
- . ..document text & tags...
- `</html>`

<BODY> and </BODY>

- *The main part of your document is delimited by the two body tags*

- <html>
 - <head>
 - <meta charset="utf-8">
 - <title>
 - John Doe's Home Page
 - </title>
 - </head>
 - <body>
 - ...document text & tags...
 - </body>
- </html>

HTML Structure



Indentation

- The use of indentation (via tab key) for nested HTML tags will improve readability of source document
- Browsers only use HTML tags for rendering content; tabs and returns are ignored
- `<HTML>`
 - `<HEAD>`
 - `<TITLE>`
 - ...
 - `</TITLE>`
 - `</HEAD>`
 - `<BODY>`
 - `<P>`
 - ...
 - `</P>`
 - `</BODY>`
- `</HTML>`

HTML Structure (con't)

two-sided tag
enclosing element
content

empty elements,
which do not
contain content

several elements
nested within
another element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Curbside Thai</title>

    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1" />
    <link href="ct_base.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
    <link href="ct_layout1.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
  </head>

  <body>
    <header>
      
    </header>

    <nav>
      <a href="ct_about.html"></a>
      <a href="ct_locations.html"></a>
      <a href="ct_menu.html"></a>
      <a href="ct_reviews.html"></a>
      <a href="ct_catering.html"></a>
      <a href="ct_contact.html"></a>
    </nav>

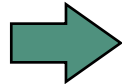
    <footer>
      Curbside Thai ☎ 8226; 411 Belde Drive, Charlotte NC 28201 ☎ 8226; 704-555-1151
    </footer>
  </body>
</html>
```

an element attribute

<Hi> and </Hi>

- *These tags surround text (usually headings) and indicate level (i)*

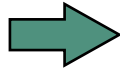
- *The level will determine the relative size of the text when the browser displays it (1 thru 6)*



- `<html>`
 - `<head>`
 - `<meta charset="utf-8">`
 - `<title>`
 - John Doe's Home Page
 - `</title>`
 - `</head>`
 - `<body>`
 - `<h1>John Doe</h1>`
- `..rest of document text & tags...`
 - `</body>`
- `</html>`

<P>

- *This tag indicates the start/end of a paragraph*
- *The browser will typically place a blank line at this point*
- *You can also use this tag in pairs (<P> & </P>) to delimit paragraphs*



- <html>
 - <head>
 - <meta charset="utf-8">
 - <title>
 - John Doe's Home Page
 - </title>
 - </head>
 - <body>
 - <h1>John Doe</h1>
 - <p>Some info...
 - </body>
- </html>

Organizing Tags

- Some tags are just used to organize information:
 - `<div>...some stuff...</div>`
 - `<span>...some stuff...</span>`
- DIV will typically go to new line
- Needed for Dynamic HTML to give a name or id to each bit of stuff that will be changed dynamically
- HTML% has newer more meaningful organizing tags

Images [lab - html1lab1.htm]

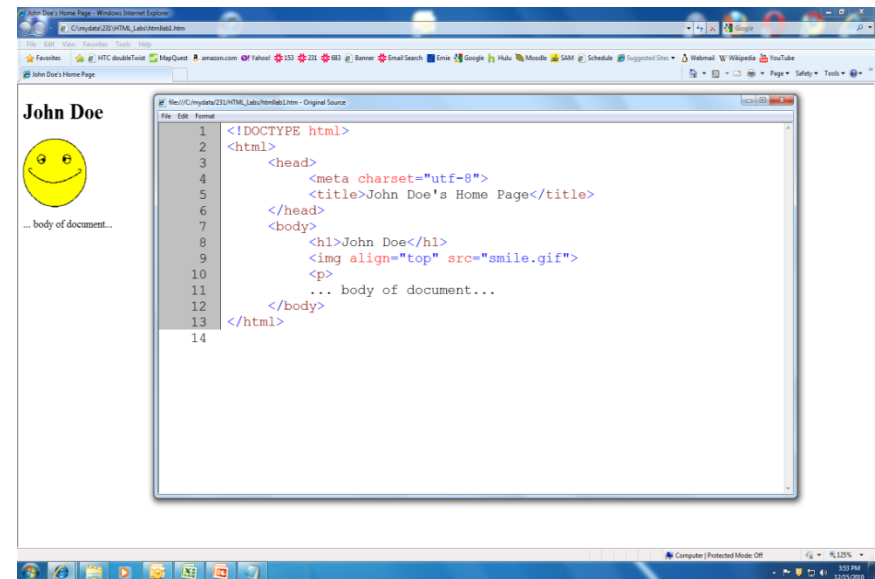
- *Images use the tag which requires additional information called arguments such as the filename/path and an alignment*
- `<body>`
 - `<h1>John Doe</h1>`
 - ``
 - `<p>`
 - ...body of document...
- `</body>`

Warning...

- Be very careful using any cut-and-paste from PowerPoint into Wordpad or Notepad !!!
- Some symbols (such as quotes) are not the same in PowerPoint and other Microsoft applications

Lab1

- Create an initial home page document with:
 - heading & body
 - title
 - your name (h1)
 - your photo
 - source file argument is “src” not “scr”
 - some text
- For now, you can use any image you get off the web until you obtain photo image – but for the homework at the end of this lesson you need your photo image



Copying Images in In WWW Documents

- Place mouse on image
- Right Click
- Pick “save image”
- Cannot do this for images displayed from within Java applets or otherwise protected
- Download from image sites such as Google image

Making Your Own Images

- Draw then
 - Paintbrush (.BMP files), or other drawing programs
- Scanning
 - University & Department resources
- Digital Cameras & Cell Phones
- Mail in Photography (get back diskette)
- Video Capture & “frame grabber”

Image Processing

- Images come in a variety of file formats
- Different browsers can handle different formats (gif, jpeg, pcx, etc.), all browsers can handle:
 - “.gif” (Graphics Interchange Format)
 - “.jpeg” (Joint Photographic Experts Group)
 - “.png” [“Portable Network Graphic”]
- Try to convert all your images to these formats

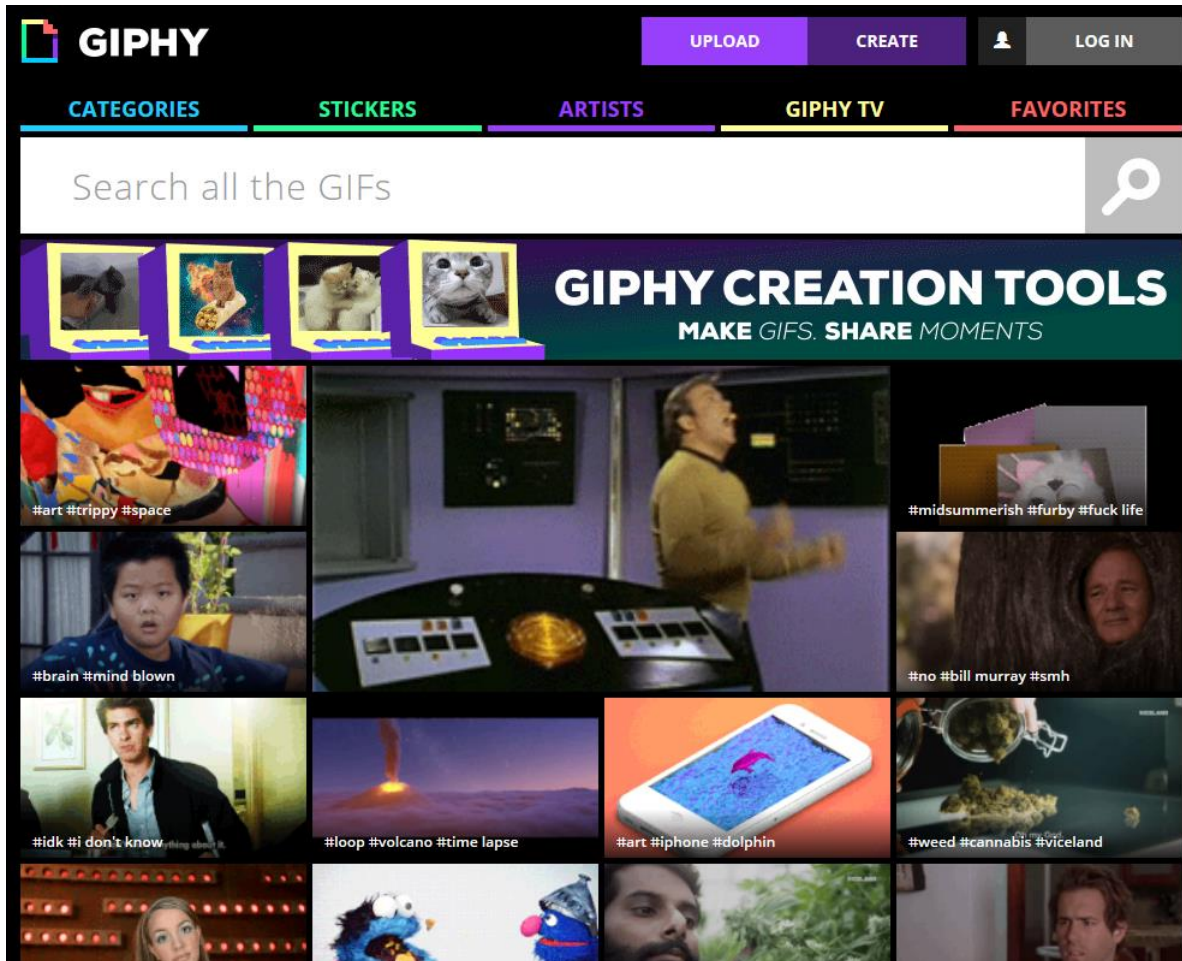
Graphic File Formats

<u>Format</u>	<u>Max bits per pixel</u>	<u>Max colors</u>	<u>Max image size</u>	<u>Compression</u>	<u>Multiple</u>
.BMP	24	16,777,216	65K x 65K	RLE	
.GIF	8	256	65K x 65K	LZW	Yes
.JPG	24	16,777,216	65K x 65K	JPEG	
.PCX	24	16,777,216	65K x 65K	RLE	
.TIF	24	16,777,216	4M total	LZW, RLE, etc.	Yes

Graphic File Formats (con't)

- JPEG compression should be used for continuous tone images such as most photographs
- JPEG is “lossy” compression which means that it may alter your image slightly for maximum compression
- GIF/PNG should be used for drawings, screen captures, animation, and the like -- also if you want a transparent background
- Animated Gif's - Gif file consists of several images, which are shown in a time staggered manner

Search and Make Animated Gif's



Graphics Software Color Reduction

[can reduce file size while not visually altering image much]



Original 256 colors

100,000 bytes



Color reduced - 50 colors

40,000 bytes

Image Processing Software

- GIMP
- Paint Shop Pro
- Microsoft PictureIt
- Adobe Photoshop, PhotoDelux, etc.
- Macromedia Dreamweaver/Flash
- Corel Print House Magic Delux
- MGI PhotoSuite
- LivePix

GNU Image Program



The Free & Open Source Image Editor

This is the official website of the GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP).

GIMP is a cross-platform image editor available for GNU/Linux, OS X, Windows and more operating systems. It is [free software](#), you can change its [source code](#) and [distribute](#) your changes.

Whether you are a graphic designer, photographer, illustrator, or scientist, GIMP provides you with sophisticated tools to get your job done. You can further enhance your productivity with GIMP thanks to many customization options and 3rd party plugins.

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[Development version: GIMP 2.99.6 Released](#)
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[GIMP 2.10.24 Released](#)
2021-03-29

[Development release GIMP 2.99.4 is out](#) 🎁
2020-12-25

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Photo Editing On-line – Google+

The screenshot displays the Google+ homepage with a dark navigation bar at the top containing links for '+You', 'Search', 'Images', 'Maps', 'Play', 'YouTube', 'News', 'Gmail', and 'More'. A 'Sign in' link and a settings gear icon are on the right. Below the navigation bar is the Google logo and a search bar. The main content area features a 'Google+' logo and a 'Help home' button. On the left, a sidebar lists various photo-related actions: 'How to', 'Photos', 'Upload your photos', 'Add and share photos', 'Who can see your albums', 'Share with Instant Upload', 'Manage your albums', 'Resharing and locking albums', 'Approve or remove name tags', 'Add name tags to photos', 'Share via link', 'About lightbox view', 'Google+ and Picasa Web Albums', 'Add video captions or subtitles', and 'Download Photos and Albums on Google+'. The 'Edit your photos' link is highlighted in red. The main content area is titled 'Edit your photos' and includes a sub-header 'Easily edit and personalize photos from your albums using the steps below:'. It lists four steps: 1. Open the photo you'd like to edit in [lightbox view](#). 2. Use the buttons above the image to rotate **Left** or **Right** or to turn on **Auto-fix**. To undo **Auto-fix**, click the feature again to turn it off. 3. For additional **Basic Edits** or to add **Effects** or **Text**, use the [Edit Photo](#). A yellow callout box states: 'If you change the dimensions of your photo, existing name tags may be deleted. Learn more about [adding name tags](#) to your photos.' 4. After editing, **Save** your image. You'll be prompted to **Replace** the image or **Save a new copy** to the album. A yellow callout box states: 'If you **Replace**, the edited image will appear where you've shared the original. This action can't be undone and you won't be able to restore your original image.' Below the steps is a video player showing a photo editing interface. On the right, there is a 'Try Google's new browser.' notification and a 'Help resources' section with links to 'Get to know Google+', 'Google+ Product Forum', 'Google+ Safety Center', 'Visit the Google+ page', and 'Known Issues'. At the bottom, there is a 'Rate this article:' section with five stars, a '+1' button, and a 'Contact Us' link. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 3:35 PM on 1/9/2013.

+You Search Images Maps Play YouTube News Gmail More - Sign in

Google

Google+ Help home

Edit your photos

Easily edit and personalize photos from your albums using the steps below:

1. Open the photo you'd like to edit in [lightbox view](#).
2. Use the buttons above the image to rotate **Left** or **Right** or to turn on **Auto-fix**. To undo **Auto-fix**, click the feature again to turn it off.
3. For additional **Basic Edits** or to add **Effects** or **Text**, use the [Edit Photo](#).
4. After editing, **Save** your image. You'll be prompted to **Replace** the image or **Save a new copy** to the album.

If you change the dimensions of your photo, existing name tags may be deleted. Learn more about [adding name tags](#) to your photos.

If you **Replace**, the edited image will appear where you've shared the original. This action can't be undone and you won't be able to restore your original image.

Try Google's new browser. X
Browse the web faster, safer, and more easily with Google Chrome.

Help resources

- [Get to know Google+](#)
Explore the different features
- [Google+ Product Forum](#)
Learn from other users
- [Google+ Safety Center](#)
[www.google.com](#)
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Upload your photos
Add and share photos
Who can see your albums
Share with Instant Upload
Manage your albums
Resharing and locking albums
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picnik

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Transfer Time for a 100KB File

Baud Rate	Transfer Rate	Time
2400	10-12 K per min	8 - 10 minutes
9600	40-50 K per min	2 - 4 minutes
14400	60-80 K per min	1.5 minutes
28800	120-160 K per min	0.75 minutes
1 Mbps	5000 K per min	2 seconds

Multimedia Download Time

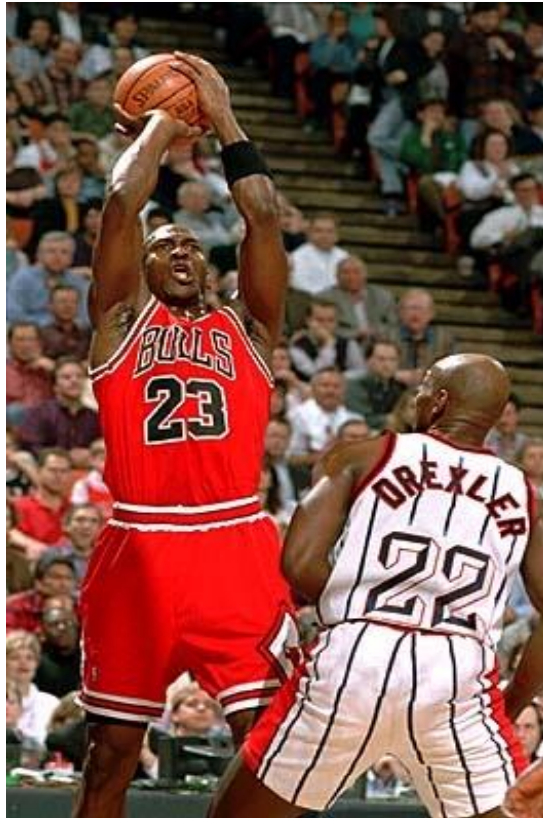
	1.5Mbps Low cost DSL	5Mbps Standard Cable	50 Mbps Fiber
1MB MP3 Song	33 sec	10 sec	1 sec
50MB Photo Album	5.5 min	1.7 min	10 sec
125 MB Video Game	14 min	4 min	25 sec
5 GB HD Movie	9 hours	2.8 hours	17 min

Image Sizes (bytes)

[smaller images with less detail require less file space]



Smile
700



Michael Jordan
36000



Lois Lane
10000

Image Dimensions

- The 'Width' and 'Height' arguments can be used to scale images
- Browsers will stretch or squeeze the image to fit in the space indicated (not retaining proportions)
- These arguments also speed loading by telling the browsers how big a space (in pixels) to reserve so they can add the text immediately instead of waiting to see how big the image is going to be:
 - ``
- However, reducing the display size does not reduce the size of the image to be downloaded (use image editing software for that task !)

Aligning Graphics with Text

- You can align graphics with text using the ALIGN attribute within the tag
- Options are:
 - top - text aligned with top of image
 - texttop -
 - middle - text aligned with middle of image
 - absmiddle
 - bottom (or baseline)- text aligned with bottom of image
 - absbottom
- Default is bottom
- ...text...

Adding Space Around Graphics

- You can add space around images with the 'VSpace' and 'HSpace' arguments
- Use 'VSpace' for space on top and bottom
- Use 'HSpace' for space along the sides
- Example:
 - ``

Centering

- The ALIGN property of the IMG tag aligns an image relative to neighboring text
- To center an object on the page, you can put it inside of a table (discussed later), or you can use CSS (discussed later):
 - `<p style="text-align:center"></p>`
- Older types of centering are deprecated:
 - `<CENTER><IMG SRC="me.gif"></CENTER>`

Image Source File

- The SRC image indicates the location of your image file
- **If you do not specify a path, it is assumed to be in the same directory as your home page – and that is the recommended approach in this class**
- Some images look better with “transparent backgrounds” - use a graphic software package for conversion
- Images are by default horizontally aligned like text

Absolute Path

- A **root folder** contains the site's home page the `index.html` file
- An **absolute path** is a path that starts from the root folder and processes down the entire folder structure described with the expression

`/folder1/folder2/folder3/file`

where `folder1` is the root folder, followed by the subfolders `folder2`, `folder3`, and so forth, down to the linked file

Relative Path

- A **relative path** is expressed relative to the location of the current document
- Relative paths are often expressed in terms of familial relationships in order to indicate the hierarchical nature of the folder structure
- Relative paths go up the hierarchy to parent folders by including the symbol (..)

Base Path

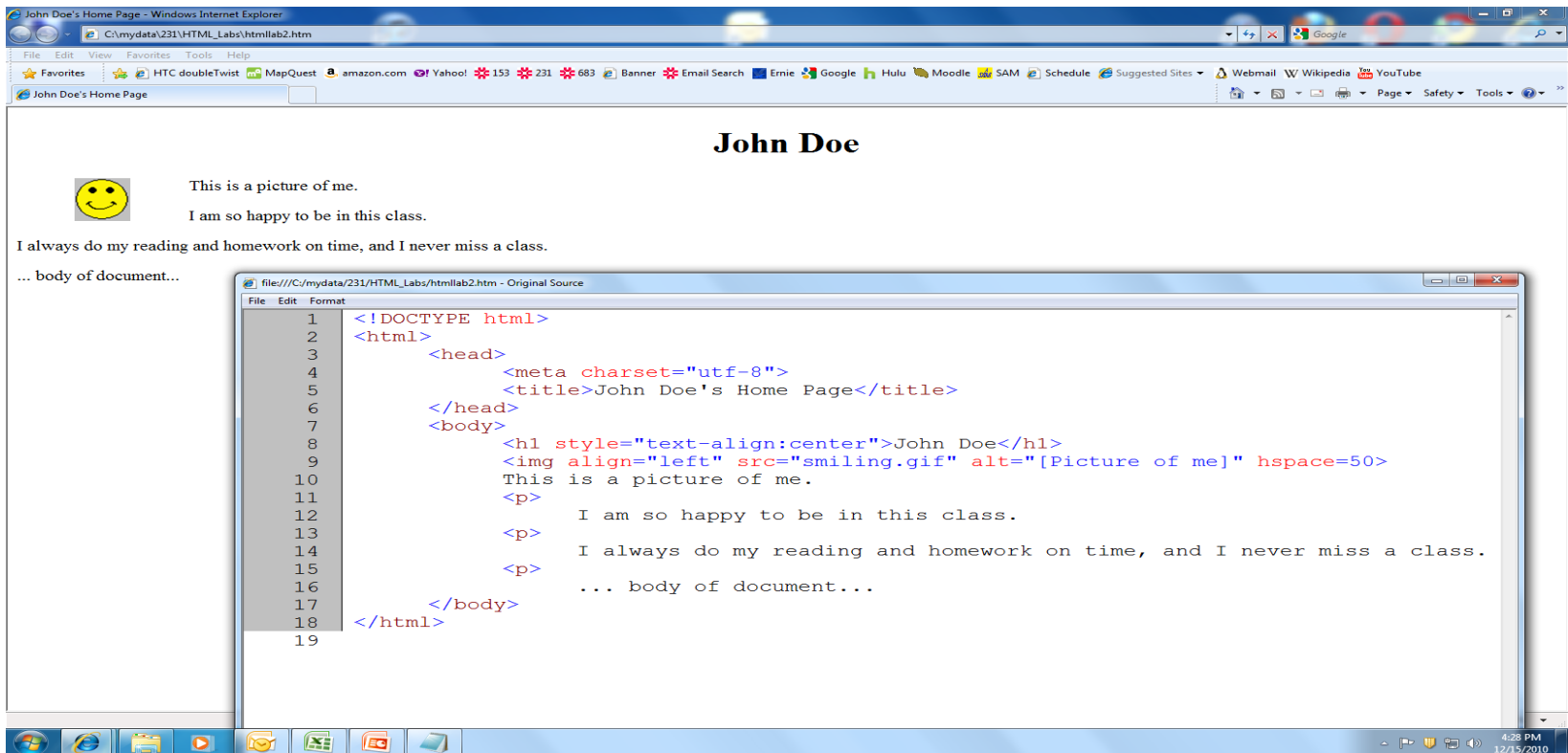
- A browser resolves relative paths based on the location of the current document
- You define a different starting point for relative paths by adding the following `base` element to the document head

```
<base href="url" />
```

where `url` is the location that you want the browser to use when resolving relative paths in the current document

Lab 2

- Align your image
- Add some text next to your image



Comments

- To insert comments in your HTML code use
 - `<!--This is a comment-->`
- This will allow you (or someone else) to better understand your HTML code

Line Breaks

- `<BR>` can be used to break a line (start a new line)
- Carriage returns, tabs, and line feeds in your editor have no effect
- Text will automatically flow to the extent of the browser window size and will not break otherwise unless you tell it to do so
- You can use the no break tags (`<NoBR>` and `</NoBR>`) to keep text from breaking at the end of the browser window. If you want text to break within this non breaking section, use `<WBR>` at that point.
- To keep text from flowing around a left aligned image, use `<BR Clear=left>`, or for a right aligned image: `<BR Clear=right>` (& `<BR Clear=all>` for between images)

Horizontal Rules

- To put a horizontal dividing line in a document use `<HR>`
- In HTML5, the `<hr>` tag displays a horizontal rule, and defines a change in the content
- One can use Use CSS to style the line

Font Tags - Deprecated

- You can change the default fonts size (in points) using the `<Basefont>` tag with the 'Size' argument:
 - `<Basefont Size=5>`
- The default size is 3, and the range is from 1 to 7
- Using the tag `<Font>` changes the size for regular text but not headings (typically H1 = 6, H6 = 1)
 - `<Font Size=7>`
- You can also change font size in a relative manner with + or -.
 - `<Font Size=+1>`

Text Styling

- Relative tags (phrase elements) are now deprecated:
 - <ADDRESS> typically used for e-mail and other addresses; shown in italics
 - <CITE> similar to address, normally used for citations
 - emphasis
 - bold
 - <VAR> indicates a variable (typically italics)
 - <CODE> or <SAMP> or <KBD> - monospaced text
 - <BIG>
 - <SMALL>
 - <SUB> subscripts
 - <SUP> superscripts
 - <TT> Do not use proportional font (ie use a font like Courier)

Text Styles (con't)

- Fixed tags are also deprecated:
 - Bold and
 - Italic <I> and </I>
 - Underscore <U> and </U>
 - Strikeout <S> and </S>
 - Blink <Blink> and </Blink>

Text Styles (con't)

- Now (HTML5+) one should use cascading style sheets (**CSS**) styling:
 - `<div style="font-size:large">...</div>`
 - `<p style="font-weight:bold">...</p>`
 - `<span style="font-style:italic">...</span>`
- CSS discussed more later

CSS Font & Text Wizard

[\[http://www.somacon.com/p334.php\]](http://www.somacon.com/p334.php)

Font

font-family	serif sans-serif cursive fantasy monospace custom:
font-style	normal italic oblique
font-variant	normal small-caps
font-weight	normal bold bolder lighter 100 200 500 600 900
font-size	medium small large smaller larger custom:

Text

line-height	100% 200% 80% 2em 1em 0.8em custom:
word-spacing	normal 1ex 1.5ex 2ex 5ex
letter-spacing	normal 0.1ex 0.3ex 0.75ex 1ex
text-decoration	none underline overline line-through blink
text-transform	none capitalize uppercase lowercase
text-align	left right center justify
text-indent	0ex 1ex 2ex 5ex 10ex 10% 20%

Font Family

- As a web page author, you have no control over the fonts available on a device
- For font-family, you can specify an actual font name, like "Courier New" in the custom field
- If the name has spaces, you should quote it, and it is case-insensitive
- You can specify a comma-separated list of font names, which will be used in the order listed when some are not found on the user's system
- Designers should use the most desired font first, the most compatible font second-to-last, and the generic font family last and always. For example a common font-family value is:
 - "Verdana", "Arial", sans-serif

CSS Units

- When you use specify lengths in CSS, you should generally use the relative units appropriate to the property
- For width properties, use *ex* units, which corresponds to the width of the lower-case 'x' character
- For height properties, use *em* units, which corresponds to the height of the capital 'M' character
- Relative units are preferred to absolute units, like *px*, *pt*, and *in*
- One reason for this is that one day, monitors may have more than 96 dots per inch, in which case your 14px font will look too small
- Other relative values like *smaller*, *bolder*, and percentages are also better choices than the absolute values

Font Selection

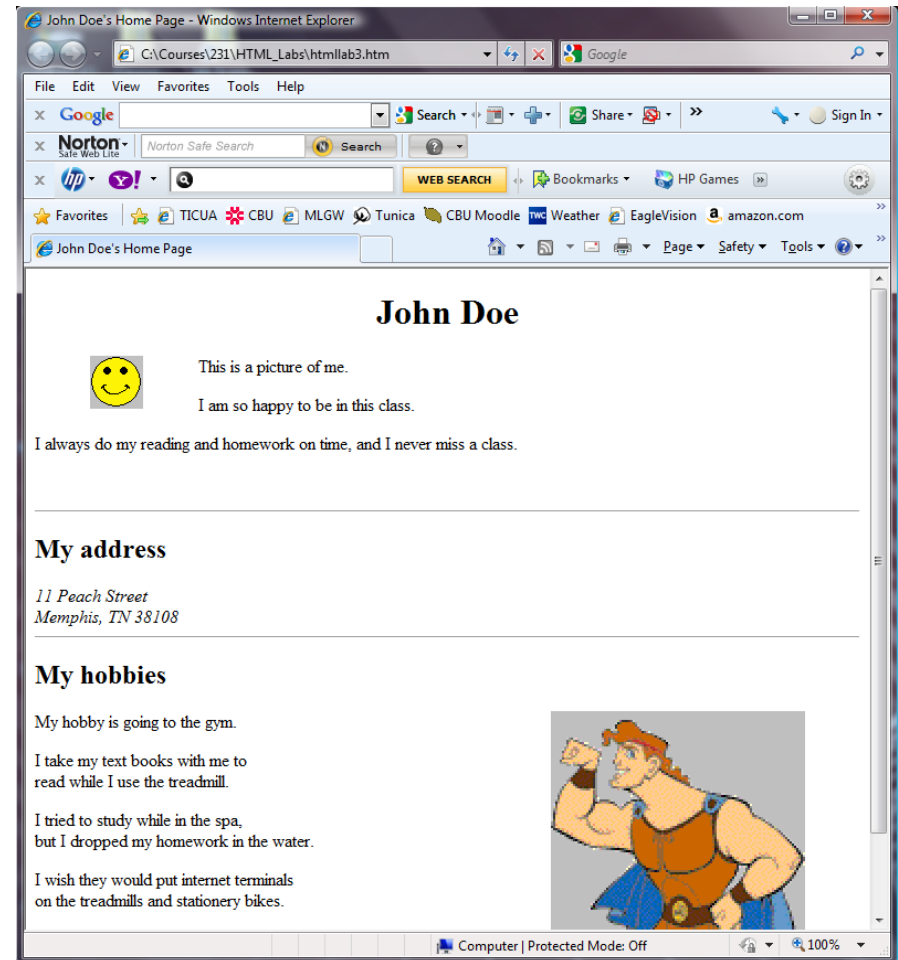
MegaFlics

Taken in New Port Ritchie, FL last weekend Megaflicks is a video store but their sign is advertising something far better than videos. This sign had me rolling- Hell 2 for \$5.99! At that price I'll take a baker's dozen! -Christopher



LAB 3

- Use the following to enhance your home page:
 - Horizontal rules
 - Breaks
 - Font and/or text style
- Include in your document: sections for your address and hobbies
- Example →



```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <meta charset="utf-8">
5          <title>John Doe's Home Page</title>
6      </head>
7      <body>
8          <h1 style="text-align:center">John Doe</h1>
9          
10         This is a picture of me.
11         <p>
12             I am so happy to be in this class.
13         <p>
14             I always do my reading and homework on time, and I never miss a class.
15         <p>
16         <br clear=left>
17         <hr>
18         <h2>My address</h2>
19         <div style="font-style:italic">
20             11 Peach Street<BR>
21             Memphis, TN 38108
22         </div>
23         <hr>
24         <h2>My hobbies</h2>
25         
26         <p>
27             My hobby is going to the gym.
28         <p>
29             I take my text books with me to
30             <br>read while I use the treadmill.
31         <p>
32             I tried to study while in the spa,
33             <br>but I dropped my homework in the water.
34         <p>
35             I wish they would put internet terminals
36             <br>on the treadmills and stationery bikes.
37         <p>
38             Here is a picture of me.
39             <br clear=right>
40         <p>
41         <hr>
42     </body>
43 </html>
```

Another HTML Basic Tutorial



Also HTML “cheatsheet” in textbook appendix B

HTML Cheatsheet

[<http://www.html-5.com/cheat-sheet/index.xhtml>]

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the HTML-5.com website. The address bar shows the URL <http://www.html-5.com/cheat-sheet/index.xhtml>. The page title is "HTML Cheat Sheet for Transition to HTML 5 - HTML 5 - Windows Internet Explorer". The website has a green header with the title "HTML Cheat Sheet for Transition to HTML 5". Below the header is a navigation menu with links: Home, Tutorial, HTML5 Tags, Attributes, CSS Styles, Metatags, Cheat Sheet, Examples, Definitions, Differences, Avoid, HTML5 FAQs, RSS Feeds, and Help. The "Cheat Sheet" link is highlighted. The main content area is titled "Transition to HTML 5" and "How To Code HTML, What's New and Obsolete HTML Tags and Attributes". It contains a paragraph about the cheatsheet's purpose and a link to the "HTML character codes reference". Below this is a section titled "HTML Page Structure" which shows a table with columns for "Code", "Purpose", and "Attributes". The table lists various HTML elements and their attributes, with some attributes marked as "common" or "required". On the right side of the page, there is an Amazon.com advertisement for a camera. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including "HTML.ppt [Compati...", "HTML2.ppt [Compa...", "htmlab3.htm - Not...", "John Doe's Home P...", and "HTML Cheat Sheet f...".

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HTML Cheat Sheet for Transition to HTML 5

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HTML Tutorial HTML 5 Tags HTML Attributes CSS Styles HTML Metatags Cheat Sheet HTML Examples Definitions HTML 5 Changes Things to Avoid HTML 5 FAQs

Page Structure Char. Codes Misc. Tags & Attributes Namespaces <head> Tags Metatags Attributes Media Types .htaccess <body> Tags

Transition to HTML 5

How To Code HTML, What's New and Obsolete HTML Tags and Attributes

A great quick reference for the transition from HTML 4 to HTML 5. Designed to help authors create polyglot HTML documents, this can also help in creating HTML 4 and XHTML documents, in addition to upgrading to HTML 5. Most HTML cheat sheets, usually based on the technical specifications for a specific version of HTML, show only the valid features in that version of the HTML specs. In contrast, this one helps developers transition from earlier versions of HTML by indicating new features in HTML 5 with a "New" flag and using a strike-through font to indicate the tags and attributes previously used in HTML 4, XHTML 1 and earlier versions that are now obsolete in HTML 5.

For a quick reference of HTML character entities, see the [HTML character codes reference](#).

Required or recommended HTML attributes for the HTML tags are shown in bold.

HTML Page Structure

	Purpose	Attributes
<code><?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?></code>	xml declaration, recommended	version , encoding
<code><?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="/template.xsl"?></code>	stylesheet processing instruction, optional	type , href
<code><!DOCTYPE html></code>	document type declaration, recommended	PUBLIC , SYSTEM
<code><html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="en"></code>	<code><html></code> top element tag, required	xmlns , manifest , version <i>common</i>
<code><head></code>	head section , required	profile <i>common</i>
<code><title>...</title></code>	title tag , required	<i>common attributes</i>
<code>...other head section tags...</code>	HTML Head Section Tags	
<code></head></code>	End of <code><head></code> section	

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Text Level Elements

Element	Description
A	Marks content that acts as a hypertext link
abbr	Marks an abbreviation or acronym
b	Indicates a span of text to which attention should be drawn (text usually appears in bold)
br	Represents a line break within the grouping element
cite	Marks a citation to a title or author of a creative work (text usually appears in italics)
code	Marks content that represents computer code (text usually appears in a monospace font)
data	Associates a data value with the marked text with the value attribute providing the value
dfn	Marks a defined term for which a definition is given elsewhere in the document
em	Indicates content that is emphasized or stressed (text usually appears in italics)
i	Indicates a span of text that expresses an alternate voice or mood (text usually appears in italics)
kbd	Marks text that represents user input, typically from a computer keyboard or a voice command
mark	Marks content that is highlighted for reference purposes

Text Level Elements (con't)

Element	Description
Q	Marks content that is quoted from another source
s	Marks content that is no longer accurate or relevant (text is usually struck through)
<u>samp</u>	Marks text that represents the sample output from a computer program or application
small	Marks side comments (text usually in small print)
span	Contains a generic run of text within the document
strong	Indicates content of strong importance or seriousness (text usually appears in bold)
sub	Marks text that should be treated as a text subscript
sup	Marks text that should be treated as a text superscript
time	Marks a time value or text string
u	Indicates text that appears stylistically different from normal text (text usually appears underlined)
var	Marks text that is treated as a variable in a mathematical expression or computer program
<u>wbr</u>	Represents where a line break should occur, if needed, for a long text string

Grouping Elements

Element	Description
<code>blockquote</code>	Contains content that is quoted from another source, often with a citation and often indented on the page
<code>div</code>	Contains a generic grouping of elements within the document
<code>dl</code>	Marks a description list containing one or more <code>dt</code> elements with each followed by one or more <code>dd</code> elements
<code>dt</code>	Contains a single term from a description list
<code>dd</code>	Contains the description or definition associated with a term from a description list
<code>figure</code>	Contains an illustration, photo, diagram, or similar object that is cross-referenced elsewhere in the document
<code>figcaption</code>	Contains the caption associated with a figure
<code>hr</code>	Marks a thematic break such as a scene change or a transition to a new topic (often displayed as a horizontal rule)
<code>main</code>	Marks the main content of the document or application; only one main element should be used in the document
<code>ol</code>	Contains an ordered list of items
<code>ul</code>	Contains an unordered list of items
<code>li</code>	Contains a single item from an ordered or unordered list
<code>p</code>	Contains the text of a paragraph
<code>pre</code>	Contains a block of preformatted text in which line breaks and extra spaces in the code are retained (often displayed in a monospace font)

Sectioning Elements

- HTML marks the major topical areas of a page using **sectioning elements**
- Sectioning elements are also referred to as **semantic elements** because the tag name describes the purpose of the element and the type of content it contains
- **Earlier versions of HTML used primarily the DIV element, and for compatibility reasons you may chose to use just the earlier methods**

HTML5 Sectioning Elements

Element	Description
<code>address</code>	Marks contact information for an individual or group
<code>article</code>	Marks a self-contained composition in the document such as a newspaper story
<code>aside</code>	Marks content that is related to a main article
<code>body</code>	Contains the entire content of the document
<code>footer</code>	Contains closing content that concludes an article or section
<code>h1</code> , <code>h2</code> , <code>h3</code> , <code>h4</code> , <code>h5</code> , <code>h6</code>	Marks major to minor headings with <code>h1</code> representing the heading with the highest rank, <code>h2</code> representing next highest-ranked heading, and so forth
<code>header</code>	Contains opening content that introduces an article or section
<code>nav</code>	Marks a list of hypertext or navigation links
<code>section</code>	Marks content that shares a common theme or purpose on the page

References

- HTML5 and CSS3 All-in-One For Dummies by Andy Harris
- HTML QuickStart Guide: The Simplified Beginner's Guide To HTML by ClydeBank Technology and Martin Mihajlov
- Html Guide (Quick Study Computer) by Inc. BarCharts

Homework



Textbook Chapter 1

Complete lab3 & then upload HTML
file in Canvas