

Html basics

Course Outline

Description – Learn the essential skills you will need to create your web pages with HTML. Topics include: adding text any hyperlinks, images and backgrounds, lists, tables, and style sheets. While no prior web design or programming knowledge is necessary you should be comfortable working in a Windows environment.

Day 1

- A. Introductions
 - a. Who I am
 - b. Who you are
 - c. A little about this class. What it is and what it isn't
 - i. This class is about understanding how to use a basic text editor to create HTML pages. It will show you how to use the basic tags needed to construct a web page.
 - ii. This class will not go into wysiwyg editors, scripting or other dynamics of website administration.
- B. A little history of HTML
 - a. Developed to provide a universal, platform independent, method of displaying documents .
 - b. What it was, is, and where it is going.
 - i. Used originally to display documents, text.
 - ii. Now used to display web information
 - iii. Future includes CSS, XML
- C. A word or two about browsers
 - a. Microsoft IE
 - b. Netscape
 - c. Opera
 - d. Mozilla
- D. A word or two about editors.
 - a. Text Editors
 - i. Notepad
 - ii. TextPad
 - iii. Others
 - b. WYSIWYG editors.
 - i. FrontPage
 - ii. Dreamweaver
- E. Let's get started – Install the class data files from the CD-ROM.

- F. Lesson 1 – Creating a Web Page
 - a. Topic A – Create a Global Structure
 - i. What is the Internet?
 - ii. What is the WWW?
 - iii. HTML Elements
 - 1. Tags and tag structure
 - a. <head>, <body> Heading and body tags
 - b. Topic B – Page Titles
 - i. <title> title tag
 - ii. Guidelines
 - 1. Brief
 - 2. Specific
 - 3. May want to include company name or organization
 - 4. Keep slogans and meaningless information out
 - c. Topic C – Modify the Page Background
 - i. <body> tag
 - ii. Attributes
 - 1. bgcolor (ex: bgcolor="red")
 - a. Hexadecimal notation
 - b. Web Safe Colors
 - 2. background
 - d. Topic D – Paragraphs
 - i. <p> tag
 - e. Topic E – Embed Images
 - i. Image formats (jpeg, gif, png)
 - 1. Image sizing.
 - ii.
 - iii. Don't forget the alt attribute
- G. Lesson 2 – Structuring Content
 - a. Topic A – Heading Tags
 - i. <h1> - <h6> tags.
 - 1. h1 is the largest while h6 is the smallest.
 - b. Topic B – Lists
 - i. ordered lists
 - ii. unordered lists
 - iii. list item
 - iv. Attributes
 - 1. disk, circle, square
 - 2. l, a, A, i, l
 - c. Topic C – Notate Code
 - i. <!-- --> comment tag
 - ii. Code notation
 - d. Topic D – Horizontal Rule
 - i. <hr> tag
 - ii. Attributes
 - 1. Size, width

- e. Topic E – Line Breaks
 - i. `
` line break tag
 - ii. ` ` non-breaking space
 - iii. Notes
 1. Browsers will all break between words when the screen is full unless you tell it not to.
 2. A non-breaking space will prevent it from wrapping at a certain point, but will increase the page width.
 3. Browsers will always substitute a space for a hard line break in the code (`cr/lf`).
- f. Topic F – Group elements
 - i. `<div>` tag
 - ii. Attributes
 1. Align
- H. Lesson 3 – Linking Web Pages
 - a. Topic A – Local Links
 - i. `..verbage..` tag
 - ii. Uses
 1. Linking to a page on your site
 2. Site Maps
 - iii. Notes
 1. Know relative directory structure
 2. Directory structure may vary depending on server
 - b. Topic B – Remote Links
 - i. Link targets
 1. `_self`
 2. `_blank`
 - c. Topic C – Creating Image links
 - i. `` tag
 - ii. Don't forget those alt tags.
- I. Lesson 4 – Formatting Text
 - a. Topic A - Bold and Italics
 - i. `` tag
 - ii. `<i>` tag (``)
 - iii. Nesting tags
 - b. Topic B – Modify Font Styles
 - i. Font Families
 1. Serif & Sans-Serif
 2. Generic Families
 - a. Monospace, serif, sans-serif, cursive, etc
 - ii. Font Sizes
 1. `size=1` – `size=7` with 1 being the smallest
 - iii. Modifying Font Styles
 1. `...verbage...`
 2. Specifying more than one font
 3. Notes:

- a. Make sure the name is spelled correctly
 - b. Make sure it is a common font. If the browser can't find it...it will display default font.
 - c. Topic C – Embedded Style Sheet
 - i. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
 - ii. Why?
 - iii. Browser support
 - 1. The good news – Most all browsers support it
 - 2. The bad news – They do not necessarily support it in the same fashion.
 - iv. Depreciation
 - 1. Why?
 - 2. What this means to you.
 - v. Style Sheet Options
 - 1. Inline
 - 2. Embedded
 - 3. Linked
 - 4. Imported
 - vi. Embedded Style Sheet container Syntax
 - 1. `<style type="text/css">`
`<!--`
 style sheet info....
`-->`
`</style>`
 - vii. Style Rules
 - 1. Each rule begins with a CSS *selector*
 - a. `H2 { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }`
 - b. `H2, h1 { color: #990000; }`
 - d. Topic D – Insert HTML Entities
 - i. Symbols that are defined by either a character or numeric codes.
 - 1. Character Codes
 - a. Easier to remember
 - b. `©`; `™`; `®`
 - 2. Numeric Code
 - a. Better supported
 - b. `©`; `™` `®`
 - ii. Example on page 92 of text.
- J. Lesson 5 – Creating Tables
 - a. Topic A – The table body
 - i. `<table>` defines the table
 - ii. `<tr>` row tag
 - iii. `<td>` cell tag
 - iv. Example on page 101 shows a table.
 - b. Topic B – Creating table headers
 - i. `<th>` tag

1. Replace the <td> cell tag in a particular row
 2. This tag will usually center and bold the text within the cell.
- c. Topic C – Modifying the table structure
 - i. Merging cells and rows
 - ii. Colspan and rowspan tag attributes.
 - d. Topic D - Align Table Content
 - i. Table attributes
 1. border - borders
 2. align – alignment (center, left, right)
 3. valign – vertical alignment (top, bottom, middle)
 - e. Topic E – Background Colors
 - i. Attributes
 1. bgcolor
 2. th { background-color: #999999; } (style sheet usage)
 3. background
- K. Let's talk a little about where we are going with this.
- a. Links and resources available to you
 - b. <http://www.robertscomputing.com> (select classroom from the menu at the top of the page).
 - c. My email address if you want to contact me:
mark.roberts@robertscomputing.com
- L. Questions