Creating Web Pages

{ CSS ;

HTML /
BEHIND THE SCENES—Webpage Structure

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Hello World!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My First Webpage</h1>
    <p>Welcome to my first webpage!</p>
    <p>Here's a new paragraph...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

My First Webpage

Welcome to my first webpage!

Here's a new paragraph...

Practice folder> skeleton.html

The code above is used to render what you see in the browser at the right and are called HTML codes—HyperText Markup Language. Most HTML codes are inside angle brackets (the ones that look like greater than and less than signs) and have pairs. These pairs are called opening and closing tags (or start and end tags). Anything not in the brackets will come up as text on your page.

Anything on the page should be enclosed in a pair of tags (with a few exceptions).

The basic structure tags required for a webpage are these four tag pairs:

```
<html>  <head>  <title>  <body>
```

**Structure Tags (meaning):**

- `<html>` Identifies the markup language for the webpage
- `<head>` Sacred place for certain elements that do not display on the browser screen
- `<title>` The words that display in the browser title bar and that appear when you add to Favorites
- `<body>` The home for the “meat” of your webpage and anything that displays on screen
HTML NOTES—Getting Started

Though it’s not a hard and fast rule, some suggestions when creating webpages that we will follow throughout this unit include:

- Use lower case letters for all filenames (index.html, page5.html, picture.jpg, etc.)
- Do not use spaces in filenames (frog.gif is fine; do not put Green Frog.jpg)
- Any images you wish to use on a webpage should already be resized down to the size you wish for it to be
- All files you wish to use for a webpage/site need to be in the same folder

HTML STRUCTURE TAGS

Every web page you create needs these basic tags in this very order. Each web page should contain one (and only one) of each of the tags below.

```html
<html>
<head>
<title>These are the words in the blue bar in the browser</title>
</head>
<body>
Page Content will go here. All paragraphs, images, etc.
</body>
</html>
```

IMPORTANT: After the basic tags are set, the page title is the only thing that does not go between the body start tag and the body end tag. All web page content goes in the body section of the basic tags.
Previous versions of HTML allowed us to format web page content using tags that today’s version has replaced with CSS (“Cascading Style Sheets”). The old “outlawed” tags are referred to as “deprecated” (no longer approved). Some examples of deprecated tags:

- `<center>` `<b>` `<font>`

In this class, be careful not to use any deprecated tags. Many textbooks are out of date and still use them! We will use styles, the newer standard...because that’s how we roll. :)

## Tag Set #1—All of these tags are used only in the `<body>` section of the webpage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Example in use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;p&gt;  &lt;/p&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;p&gt;This is a paragraph..&lt;/p&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;strong&gt;  &lt;/strong&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;p&gt;This word is &lt;strong&gt;bold&lt;/strong&gt; now!&lt;/p&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;em&gt;  &lt;/em&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;p&gt;This is a very &lt;em&gt;slanty looking&lt;/em&gt; word now!&lt;/p&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;h1&gt;  &lt;/h1&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;h1&gt;Here is my Heading&lt;/h1&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;hr /&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;p&gt;After this paragraph is a line.&lt;/p&gt;  &lt;hr /&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;br /&gt;</code></td>
<td><code>&lt;p&gt;This tag is used to enter something down to the next line without having a blank line in between.&lt;/p&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUN FACT:
The `<u>` code used to be used to underline. It should not be used today as it is deprecated, but also, it can be confused with hyperlinks, so it is not good practice to underline anything that is not a link on a webpage.

### NOTE:
The `<hr />` and `<br />` tags are called “empty” tags. They do not “hold” any information between opening and closing tag pairs and stand on their own. In XML coding, the preference is to put a space and a slash inside the tag at the end to officially end the standalone tag.
Text Acronyms

Here are a few text speak phrases every one should know. People use them on Facebook or online, too!

How many do you know?
PTL=Praise the Lord
IKR=I Know, Right?
OMG=Oh My Gosh
LOL=Laughing Out Loud
IDK=I Don’t Know
HMU=Hit Me Up

Created by Me

Nesting Tags

HTML tags should be “nested” in a proper order, meaning that the tag opened most recently is always the next tag to close. In the following example, the HTML code is nested correctly, and we’ve drawn lines to connect opening and closing tags:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Text Speak</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Text Acronyms</h1>
    <p>Here are a few text speak phrases everyone should know. People use them on Facebook or online, too!</p>
    <p>How many do you know?</p>
    <p>PTL=Praise the Lord</p>
    <p>IKR=I Know, Right?</p>
    <p>OMG=Oh My Gosh</p>
    <p>LOL=Laughing Out Loud</p>
    <p>IDK=I Don’t Know</p>
    <p>HMU=Hit Me Up</p>
    <hr />
    <p>Created by Me</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

WARNING!

Enters and multiple spacebars don’t exist....in HTML!
Honestly, when coding, you can enter 1000 times and it still won’t go to the next line when you preview it in the browser. You have to use codes to break a line or start a new paragraph. Spacebars are also only recognized as one space, even if you put 50.
Acing an Interview

If you want to do well at your next interview, take 10-20 minutes of your time and think about these things!

- Your strengths--
  - What do you do well?

- Your weaknesses--
  - What do you need to work on?

- Your ability to learn new things--
  - How adaptable are you? Examples?

- Your creativity--
  - Can you solve problems? Work with limited resources?

Information from Education.com website

Creating HTML files in NotePad

1. Open NotePad: Start, Programs, Accessories, NotePad

2. NotePad should launch with a new document open. From the File pull-down menu, Select "Save As," save the file to the Desktop or folder, and name the file using the ".html" extension (e.g., "home.html"). You must be sure to save the file with the ".html" extension because NotePad will otherwise add the ".txt" extension which will confuse most Web browsers.

3. Enter the html codes. Save the file.

4. Just double click on the file from your Desktop or folder to open it to view in a web browser. Then, you can just press Refresh on the browser any time you make changes and view them.

Free Portable HTML Editors

http://www.snapfiles.com/freeware/productivity/fwtext.html

- **Notepad++** (small size, under 5 MB; set to HTML language; has RUN menu to launch browsers for preview)
- **PSPad** (small size; can create new html with skeleton codes; built in generic browser)
- **RJ Text Edit** (big file, over 80 MB; nice built in preview tabs but from experience you MUST save before you toggle to previews or files might blank out...)
- **Another Online editor**— http://htmleditor.in/index.html
  - (uses pretty current HTML with inline styles, so a big plus! However, the "save" feature doesn’t work, but you can copy/paste into an HTML editor or Notepad)