

HYPertext MARK UP LANGUAGE

Vocabulary

absolute path
ASCII
domain name
extension
http
logical style
physical style
relative path
tag
URL

The HTML Structured Document

HTML code exist inside angle brackets <>
<HTMLCODE> affected text </HTMLCODE>

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE> Document Title </TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY>  
DOCUMENT CONTENT viewed in browser window  
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

closing tag corresponds to last unclosed opening tag = A then B, then /B, then /A

browsers ignore extra spacing = allows you to view elements more easily

```
<!--comment-->
```

case insensitive

HTML is an ASCII text document

The American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) code set includes only the most basic characters of the roman alphabet, basically what you see on a standard keyboard. Characters used to code HTML and other special symbols require special treatment. >, <, ", & are special HTML characters

use name or number codes to view on the web page

HTML documents must be named with the .html or the .htm (for PC's) extension.

PC users need to follow the 8.3 rule for file names.

Think of the structural tags as containers for different elements of the html document.

Along with the .html extension, the HTML tags define the document as an html document.

The HEAD contains information elements which can be read by browsers, search engines, and spiders.

The BODY contains the content which appears in the browser window.

Uniform Resource Locator

URL = protocol, domain (server name), path

absolute = entire path

relative = protocol and part of path = allows movability of files from server

slash / indicates directory

../ indicates moving up directory hierarchy

Domain Names

The Internet is divided into groups known as domains which are further divided into subdomains.

Domain suffixes

.com for commercial enterprises

.edu for educational institutions

.gov for U.S. government

.net for Internet Service Providers

.org for nonprofit organizations

outside of the U.S. county codes are used, for example .ca for Canada, .jp for Japan, .uk for the United Kingdom

www.best.com translates as a computer named www at the domain best which is a commercial enterprise

Domain names are registered with InterNIC.

New agencies for the creation and registration of domain names are becoming available. This includes the creation of new domain suffixes.

Basic Tags

Text: Logical Style

<H1> </H1> header 1

<H2> </H2> header 2

<H3> </H3> header 3

<H4> </H4> header 4

<H5> </H5> header 5

<H6> </H6> header 6

 emphasis

 strong

<CITE> </CITE> citation

<CODE> </CODE> computer code fragment

<DFN> </DFN> definition of a term, not to be confused with definition list

<ADDRESS> </ADDRESS> address

Text: Physical Style

<I> </I> italic

 bold

<U> </U> underline

<TT> </TT> typewriter text or monospaced font

<STRIKE> </STRIKE> strike through

<BIG> </BIG> bigger than basefont

<SMALL> </SMALL> smaller than basefont

 subscript

 superscript

<BLINK> </BLINK> blinking, not standard html

Layout

<P> </P> paragraph

 line break

<PRE> </PRE> preformatted text

<CENTER> </CENTER> center contained elements

<BLOCKQUOTE> </BLOCKQUOTE> blockquote

 font, not standard html

<HR> horizontal rule

LISTS Tags act as containers for listed items.

 ordered list
 unordered list

The LI tag identifies individual items in any of the above list types.

 listed item, does not require a closing tag

Definition Lists

<DL> </DL> definition list container tags

Term and definition are generally set apart from each other

<DT> definition term, does not require a closing tag

<DD> definition defined, does not require a closing tag

Lists may be embedded in each other.

Attributes and Their Values

attribute applies to tag or tagged item

space between tag and attribute

values enclosed in straight quotation marks, no curly quotes

one word values do not need quotes (maybe)

attribute is not included in closing tag

Examples

<H1 ALIGN="center">Header One</H1>

H1 is the tag, ALIGN is the attribute, center is the value. Horizontal alignment values include left, right, and center.

<HR WIDTH="50%" ALIGN="right">

HR is the tag for a horizontal rule. WIDTH is the attribute, 50% is the value. ALIGN is an additional attribute with right as the value.

 and 3 is default basefont, range is 1-7

<BODY BGCOLOR="#FFFFFF" LINK="#rrggbb" VLINK="#rrggbb" ALINK="#rrggbb">

BODY is the tag; BGCOLOR, LINK, VLINK, and ALINK are attributes;

rrggbb are hex codes for color: red, green and blue respectively;

"FFFFFF" is the hex code for white, use the # sign before the hex code. Hex code information links are below.

LINK=unvisited hyperlink, VLINK= visited link, ALINK= active link

UL and OL Attributes and Values

<UL TYPE="shape"> (disc, round, square)

<OL TYPE=l> (l for uppercase Roman numerals, i for lowercase Roman numerals, a for lowercase Alphanumerics, A for uppercase)

<OL START=n> or <LI VALUE=n> n stands for number

Linking to Elements and Other Documents

Do not markup inside of an anchor

Linking Outside of a Document

hyper element relative path

OR hyper element absolute path

hyper element

hyper element

hyper element

hyper element

Linking Within a Document, The item linked to needs to be 'named.'

linked item

hyper element use the number sign before the anchor name

hyper element takes you to the named element in another document