

HYPertext MARK UP LANGUAGE

Vocabulary

absolute path	domain name	http	physical style	URL
ASCII	extension	ISP	relative path	xhtml
css	html	logical style	tag	

The HTML Structured Document

HTML code exists 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--> allows you to write notes to yourself inside of the html document. These do not appear in the browser window.
- HTML is case insensitive although current standards encourage the use of lowercase for both code and filenames.
- Lowercase is required for both code and file names in XHTML. This is the future coming fast so do it now.
- Tags must be closed. (Not true for earlier versions of HTML and so you may still see unclosed tags in use.)
- 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 special characters on a web page
- HTML documents must be named with the **.html** or the **.htm** (for PC's) extension
- 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
- The opening page in any folder is named **index.html**

Uniform Resource Locator

URL = protocol or scheme, domain (server name), path. The address of webpages.

absolute = entire path including protocol ex. "http://www.csuchico.edu/art/"

relative = path from a given location = allows movability of files from server ex. if the link is from csuchico.edu "art/"

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.csuchico.edu translates as a computer named www at the domain csuchico which is an educational enterprise
Domain names were originally registered with a single agency: InterNIC.
Currently most Internet Service Providers (ISP) can create and registrar domain names.

Basic Tags

Text: Logical Style. Logical style coding is what the text is. This is the recommended way to code with xhtml. Logical styles can be uniquely styled with css.

<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 including email

Text: Physical Style. Physical style coding is what the text should look like. An aspect of the original html, it is no longer recommended.

<i> </i> italic
 bold
<u> </u> underline
<tt> </tt> typewriter text or monospaced font
 strike through
<big> </big> bigger than basefont
<small> </small> smaller than basefont
 subscript
 superscript
<blink> </blink> blinking, not standard html

Layout

<div> </div> division If you want to center page elements try enclosing in the following: <div align="center"> </div>
<p> </p> paragraph

 line break
<pre> </pre> preformatted text
<blockquote> </blockquote> blockquote
 font
<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

Definition Lists

<dl> </dl> definition list container tags

Term and definition are generally set apart from each other

<dt> </dt> definition term
<dd> </dd> definition defined

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
attribute is not included in closing tag
multiple attributes are allowed in a single 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. The rule will be 50% of the width of the browser window.
ALIGN is an additional attribute with right as the value.

```
<font size="+1"> or <font size="-1"> or <font size="2">
```

3 is default font size, range is 1-7

```
<body bgcolor="#ffffff" link="#rrgbb" vlink="#rrgbb" alink="#rrgbb">
```

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

rrgbb are hex codes for color: red, green and blue respectively. See the handout on Image Processing for the WWW for more on hexadecimal codes.

"ffffff" is the hex code for white, use the # sign before the hex code. Hex codes can be found in the color palettes of most image software.

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

UL and OL Attributes and Values

```
<ul type="shape"> (disc, round, square)
```

```
<ol type=i> (I for uppercase Roman numerals, i for lowercase Roman numerals, a for lowercase Alphanumeric, 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 tag

Linking Outside of a Document

```
<a href="path/filename.ext">hyper element</a> relative path
```

```
OR <a href="http://url.address">hyper element</a> absolute path
```

```
<a href="mailto:name@site.com">hyper element</a> opens mail program
```

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

```
<a name="anchor name">linked item</a>
```

```
<a name="#anchor name">hyper element</a> use the number sign before the anchor name
```

```
<a name="url.address#anchor name">hyper element</a> takes you to the named element in another document
```

Symbols and Characters Outside ASCII Encoding

Special characters which are not included in ASCII and the special characters used to write html code require coding of their own to be seen in web pages..

For example: to include the copyright symbol in a webpage, type **©**

Note the code begins with an **&** and ends with **;**

Character encoding may be hexadecimal, numeric or a named value.

If using hexadecimal it requires a lowercase x in front of the string. If it is numerical it requires a # in front of the string.

Common encodings include:

& & ampersand

> > greater than sign

< < less than sign

" " quotation mark

é é latin small letter e with acute

© © copyright symbol

 non-breaking space

XML, XHTML and CSS

At this time, the future of coding for web pages appears to be in a combination of programming languages. Most dominately XHTML which bridges XML (extensible markup language) with HTML. CSS or Cascading Style Sheets is used to design pages and websites by customizing the look and layout of tags.