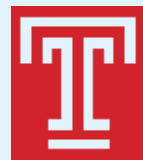


Introduction to Web Design: **HTML Exercises & Resources**

Section 1 TUCC, February 2010



TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

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Folder Management

Create a folder on desktop:

HTML Exercises.

Copy files into folder.

Set Windows to show file extensions:

Tools > Folder Options..., "View" tab, uncheck "hide extensions," click button "Apply to All Folders."

Save all work in the folder on desktop!

Copy files onto your disk/portable drive (or zip & email to yourself) before leaving!

Working With a Browser

Open Explorer or Firefox web browser
(or other browser).

Drag a shortcut to desktop, also
bookmarks toolbar.

View the page in browser.

Authoring Software

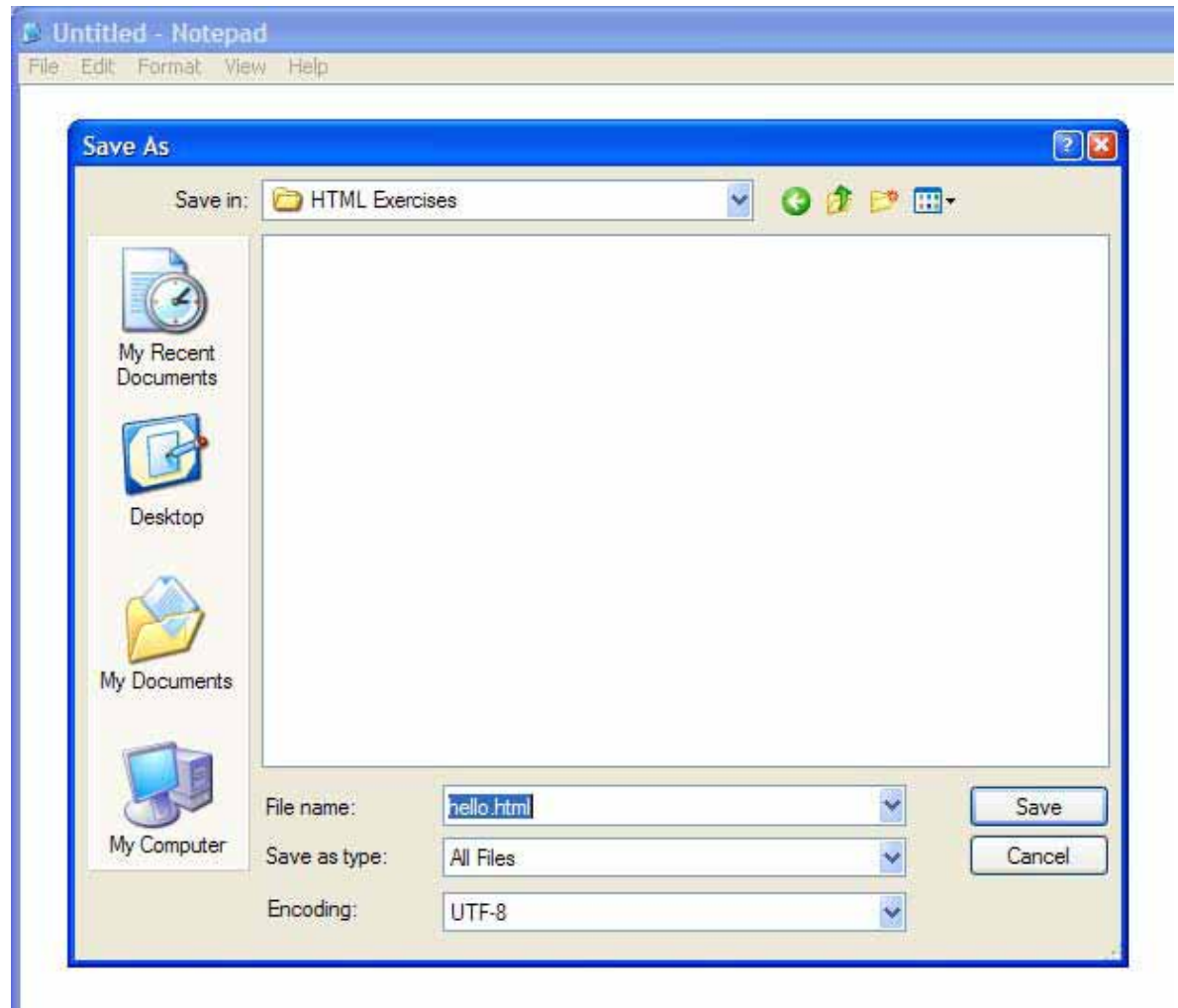
Open Notepad on your PC.

Start > Accessories > Notepad
[or TextEdit—Mac check preferences for
TextEdit]

Check Word Wrap:

Format > Word Wrap

Interface at a Glance



SAMPLE CODE:

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title></title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p>Hello World!</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

These are the essential building blocks for an HTML page.

Tag, Element, Attribute, Value

These are the types of markup in HTML...

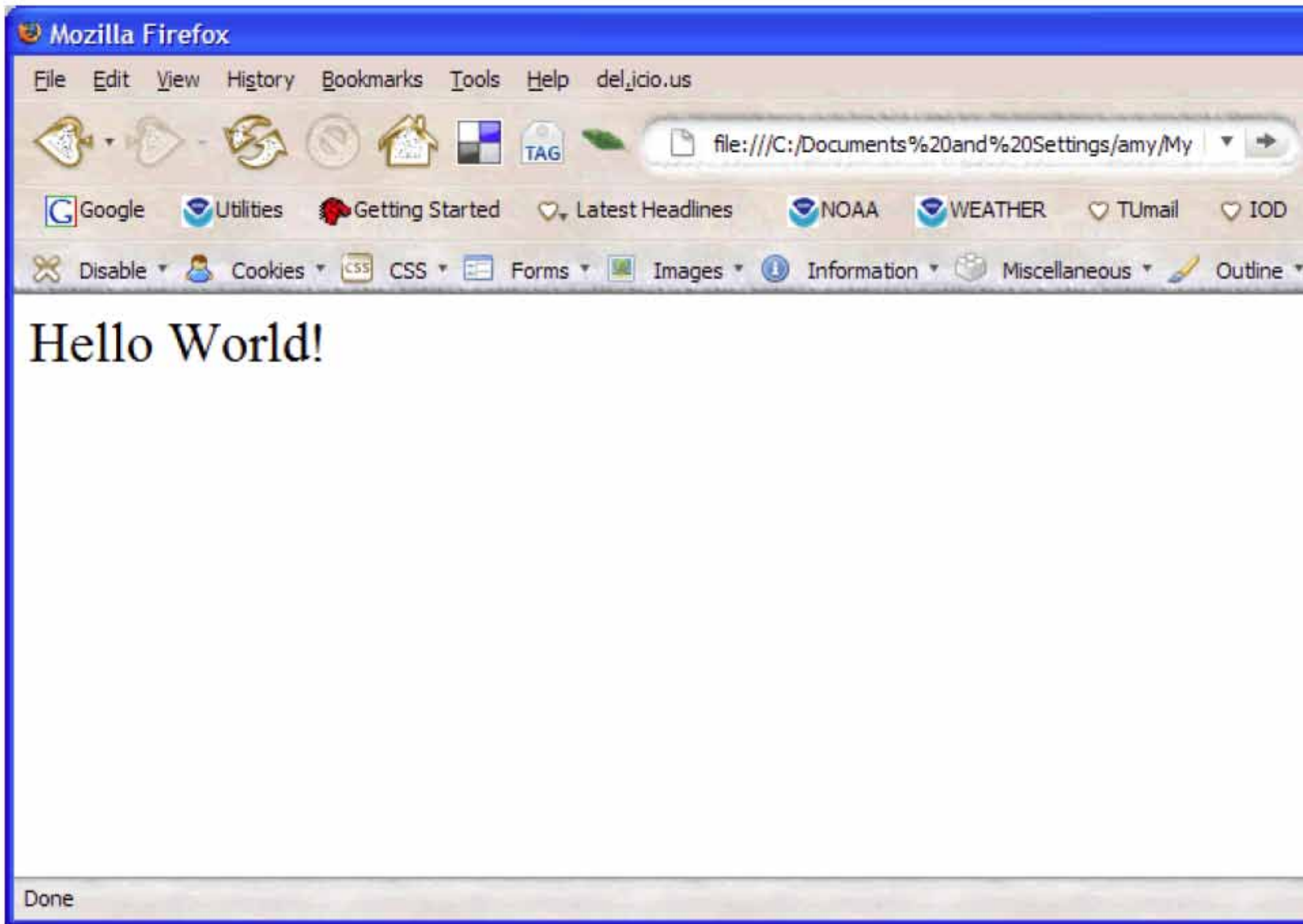
ELEMENT: mostly containers for web page content, they describe what's inside; some contain text, some contain another element, some are empty.

```
<p>Hello World!</p>
```

This is a **paragraph element** containing text.

elements

```
Untitled - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
  <head>
    <title></title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello World!</p>
    This paragraph element
    contains text.
  </body>
</html>
```



Tag, Element, Attribute, Value

ATTRIBUTE: many elements can contain attributes.

VALUE: attributes have values, e.g.

```
.
```

The element `img` has an attribute `width` with a value of 500.

Elements are often called "tags."

A paragraph "tag," a body "tag."

Exercise 1: Add Title, Add Attributes and Values, Refresh Browser.

– Save and close **hello.html**. Open Notepad again, start a new file , save it as **ex01.html**, type the same code as **hello.html**, view in browser.

- Add some new code... Add 2 `<p>` elements, with attributes and values. Add text. Add text to the `<title>` element. Use tabs to format—indent—the code so it is readable.

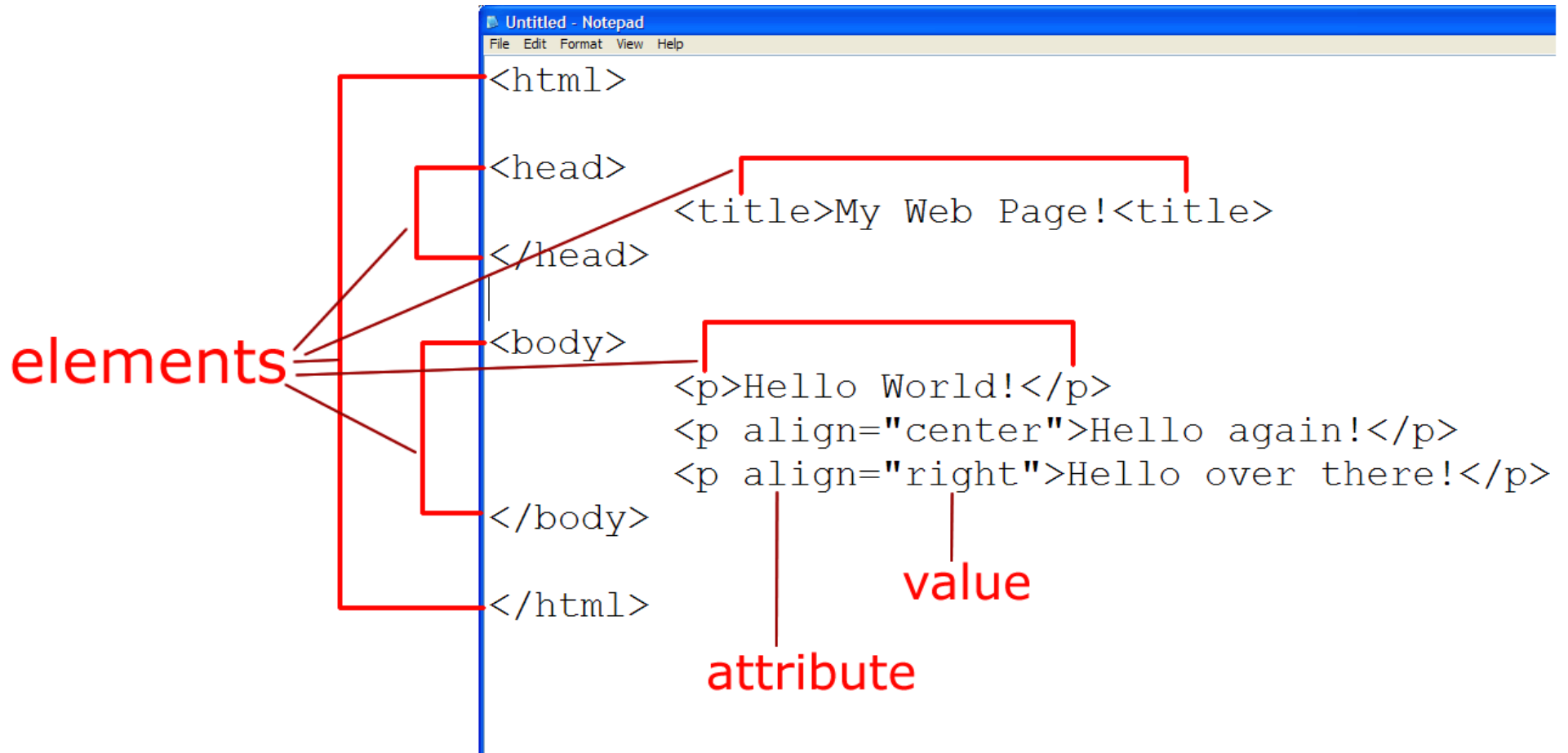
Exercise 1: Add Title, Add Attributes and Values, Refresh Browser.

- SAMPLE CODE:

[SEE EXERCISE 1 HANDOUT]

- **Save the file!**

- Refresh (reload) browser using button on browser toolbar, View > Reload, or Ctrl + r.



Viewing HTML page on Browser. How'd It Get There?

–**Internet:** a vast network of computer networks that transmit data, including email, file sharing, streaming media, World Wide Web.

– **World Wide Web (WWW):** sets of linked files, hypertext documents.

- **Hypertext:** documents that can be hyperlinked from one document to another or many, or within the document.

- **Markup:** formatting instructions, structure of document.

Viewing HTML page on Browser. How'd It Get There?

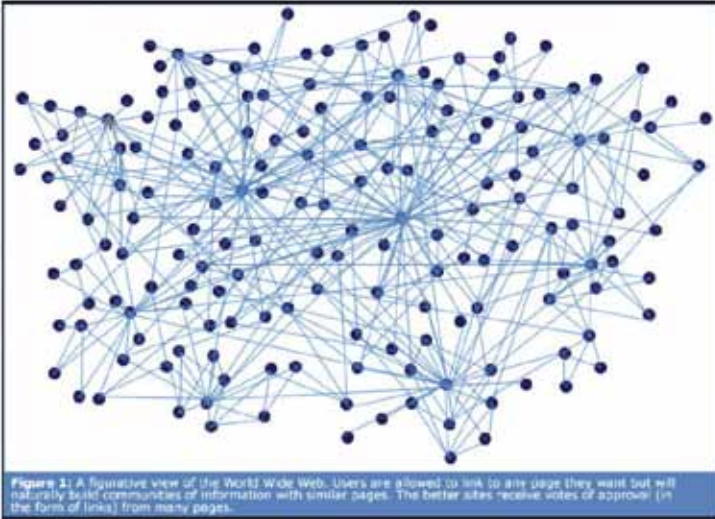
– **WWW, servers, local computers**

- All or some of the files for a web site, or many websites, can be hosted on computer configured as a web server. The files are usually transmitted to a web server via an FTP connection.

Viewing HTML page on Browser. How'd It Get There?

- **Client-server relationship.** A client, like my web browser, sends a request (HTTP request) to a web server for a particular file, using a URL like `http://www.temple.edu`.
- **Upon receiving the request,** the web server sends this data, via the Internet, back to the client browser on a computer. The file may be a web page like **hello.html**.

Viewing HTML page on Browser. How'd It Get There?



- **Hyperlinks.**

This is how web pages connect to one another. We can follow hyperlinks in a web page to other pages and documents on the WWW.

– Local site vs. WWW

- We can create HTML pages and view in a browser on the file system of our **local computers** without Internet or WWW.

They are not public.

- `file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/amy/Desktop/ex02.html`

- To make the pages public, we upload them to a server via **FTP**.

What is HTML?

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**

HTML is **not a programming language**, it is a markup language

A markup language is a set of markup tags

HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages

Example Explained

The text between `<html>` and `</html>` describes the web page

The text between `<body>` and `</body>` is the visible page content

The text between `<h1>` and `</h1>` is displayed as a heading

The text between `<p>` and `</p>` is displayed as a paragraph

Exercise 2: Add More Elements. Nest Elements.

- Save a copy (using File > Save As command) of **ex01.html** with new name, **ex02.html**.
- Add `<div>`, a block-level element & container, add tabs.
- Add text into `<p>`. Type it or select from web page: www.lipsum.com, or text file.
- Browse to file and view.

Exercise 2: Add More Elements. Nest Elements.

– What happens without the `<p>` elements?

Try it.

– Whitespace in HTML code.

– `` tag, add and refresh/reload browser to view.

SAMPLE CODE:

[SEE EX. 2 HANDOUT]

DOCTYPE and Encoding.

–Use DOCTYPE

- Use a DOCTYPE declaration at top of web page, before anything else.

SAMPLE CODE:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//  
DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//  
EN""http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/  
DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">  
  
<html ....[etc]
```

Copy from text file in Exercises folder.

DOCTYPE and Encoding.

– Declare Encoding

- Declare the character encoding in the head section of the web page.

SAMPLE CODE:

```
<meta http-equiv="content-  
type" content="text/html;  
charset=utf-8">
```

Copy from text file in Exercises folder.

DOCTYPE and Encoding.

- And Update the `<html>` tag
(for XHTML only)

SAMPLE CODE:

```
<html xmlns="http://www.  
w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en"  
lang="en">
```

Reading for this Section In the text by E. Castro, read:

- Introduction
- Chapter 1 – **Web Page Building Blocks**
- Chapter 2 – **Working with Web Page Files**
- Chapter 3 – **Basic (X)HTML Structure**

Exercise 3: Add Images

- Save copy of **ex02.html** with new name, **ex03.html**. (File > Save As)
- Insert `` tag, add src attribute and value.

SAMPLE CODE:

```

```

Exercise 3: Add Images

– Change page title, update text inside second `<p>`, use ``, replace **“hello world”** paragraph text as in sample file.

[SEE EXERCISE 3 HANDOUT]

– Save and view file in your browser.

Exercise 4: Add links (hyperlinks) to other sites.

– Save file **ex03.html** as **ex04.html**

(File > Save As command).

– Add hyperlink markup to a new paragraph of text.

SAMPLE CODE:

```
<p>
```

```
<a href="http://www.google.com/">
```

```
Learn more about baseball.
```

```
</a></p>
```

Exercise 4: Add links (hyperlinks) to other sites.

– Add hyperlink markup to an image.

SAMPLE CODE:

```
<a href="http://www.espn.com">
```

```

```

```
</a>
```

[SEE EXERCISE 4 HANDOUT]

What is a URL? Uniform Resource Locator.

– Web address consisting of these parts:

scheme (http),

server name (www.site.com),

path (/baseball/),

file (heroes.html)

http://www.site.com/baseball/heroes.html

– Absolute URLs (Exercise 4).

Exercise 5: Add Relative Links

- Create new HTML document: **ex05.html**, use new photo.
- Add relative link to **ex04.html**; browser looks in the same folder (as the current file) for file that's requested.

SAMPLE CODE:

```
<p><a href="ex04.html">View  
previous page.</a></p>
```

- Test link in browser.

Exercise 5: Add Relative Links

– Move HTML page to new folder.

Update the hyperlink...

- Create a new folder inside your HTML Exercises folder. File > New > Folder
- Name it **level2**.
- Drag **ex04.html** into the folder.
- Test in browser—does the link in **ex05.html** still work?

Exercise 5: Add Relative Links

- Update the href attribute in **ex05.html** to include the new folder in file path.

SAMPLE CODE:

```
<p>  
<a href="level2/ex04.html">View  
previous page.</a></p>
```

- Refresh the browser & try link again.
- Image not visible now? Open **ex04.html** and update path to the image.
- Close this file when finished exercise

Exercise 6: Navigation & Lists, Getting from Page to Page Consistently.

- Create new HTML document, **ex06.html**,
`<title>List Page</title>`
- Include 2 `<div>` elements.
- Nest a list, inside first `<div>`, to use as navigation.

`` = unordered list

`` = list item

This is an unordered list. Browsers will usually render it with bullets.

Exercise 6: Navigation & Lists, Getting from Page to Page Consistently.

CODE SAMPLE:

```
<div>  
  
<ul>  
  
<li>Patriots</li>  
  
<li>Giants</li>  
  
<li>Eagles</li>  
  
<li>Jets</li>  
  
</ul>  
  
</div>
```

Exercise 6: Navigation & Lists, Getting from Page to Page Consistently.

- Create some categories using your own text within list items, as above.
- View in browser.
- Copy & paste the list; change `` to `` to view an ordered list. Browser automatically numbers the list items.
- Insert your own text in second `<div>`.

[SEE EXERCISE 6 HANDOUT]

Exercise 7: Creating a Template: A Reusable Page

- Document from Ex. 6 can become a template page—copies can become multiple pages with common organization of the elements; use “File > Save As” command to save **ex06.html** as **ex07.html**.
- Add `<h1>` and `<h2>` elements.
- Remove the entire `<o1>`.

Exercise 7: Creating a Template: A Reusable Page

- Add new paragraph containing image.
- Update text as in handout.
- `
`, line break element.
- This file will be used as the template file for Exercise 8.

[SEE EXERCISE 7 HANDOUT]

Reading for this Section

In the text by E. Castro, read:

- Chapter 6 – **Links**
- Chapter 5 - **Images**
- Chapter 15 – **Lists** (for now, skip any info related to styles or style sheets)

About Planning and Building a Site

- a. What is the site's content?
- b. Section content into major categories.
- c. Make a map or diagram of site.

Paper, word processor, Excel, Visio, white board, Illustrator, post-it notes etc.

About Planning and Building a Site

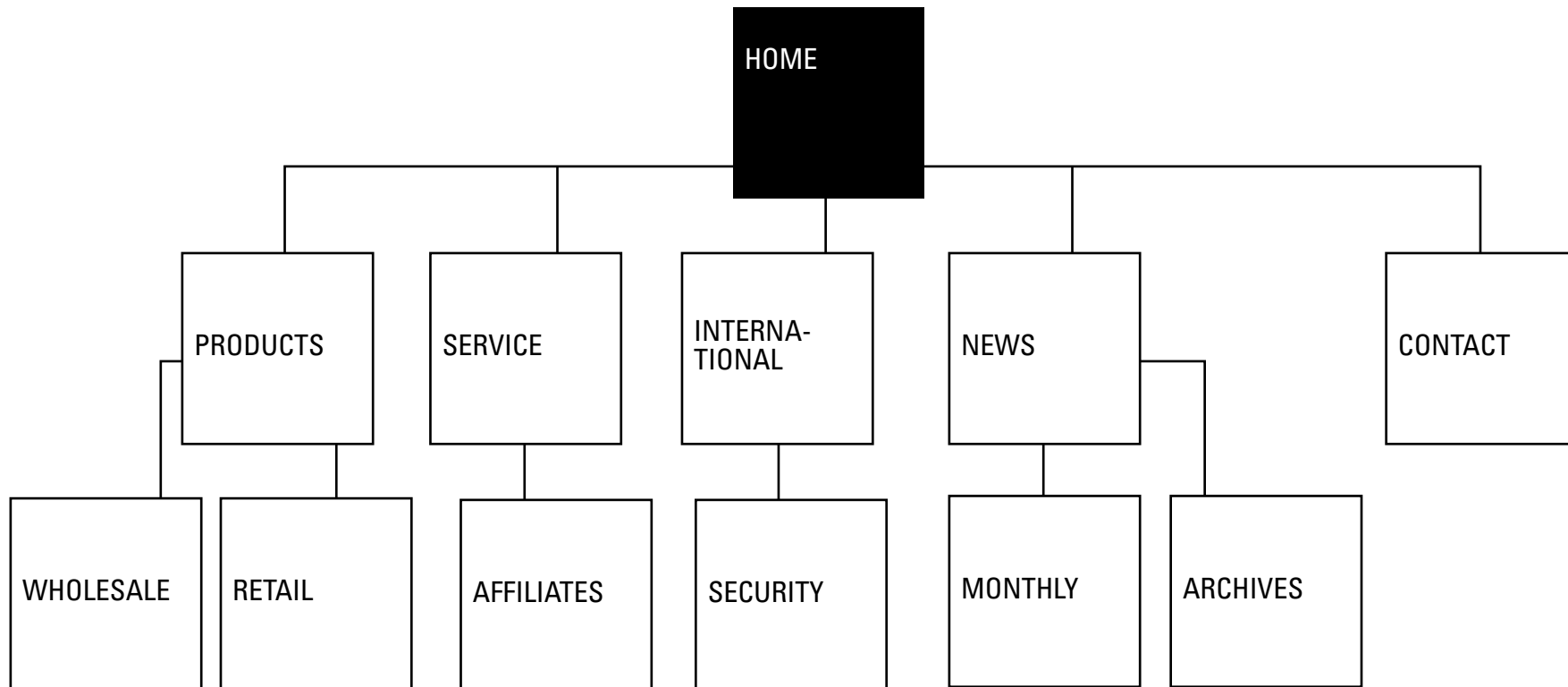
Example 1:

Each box represents a category of content; it might be a page or a section of the website.

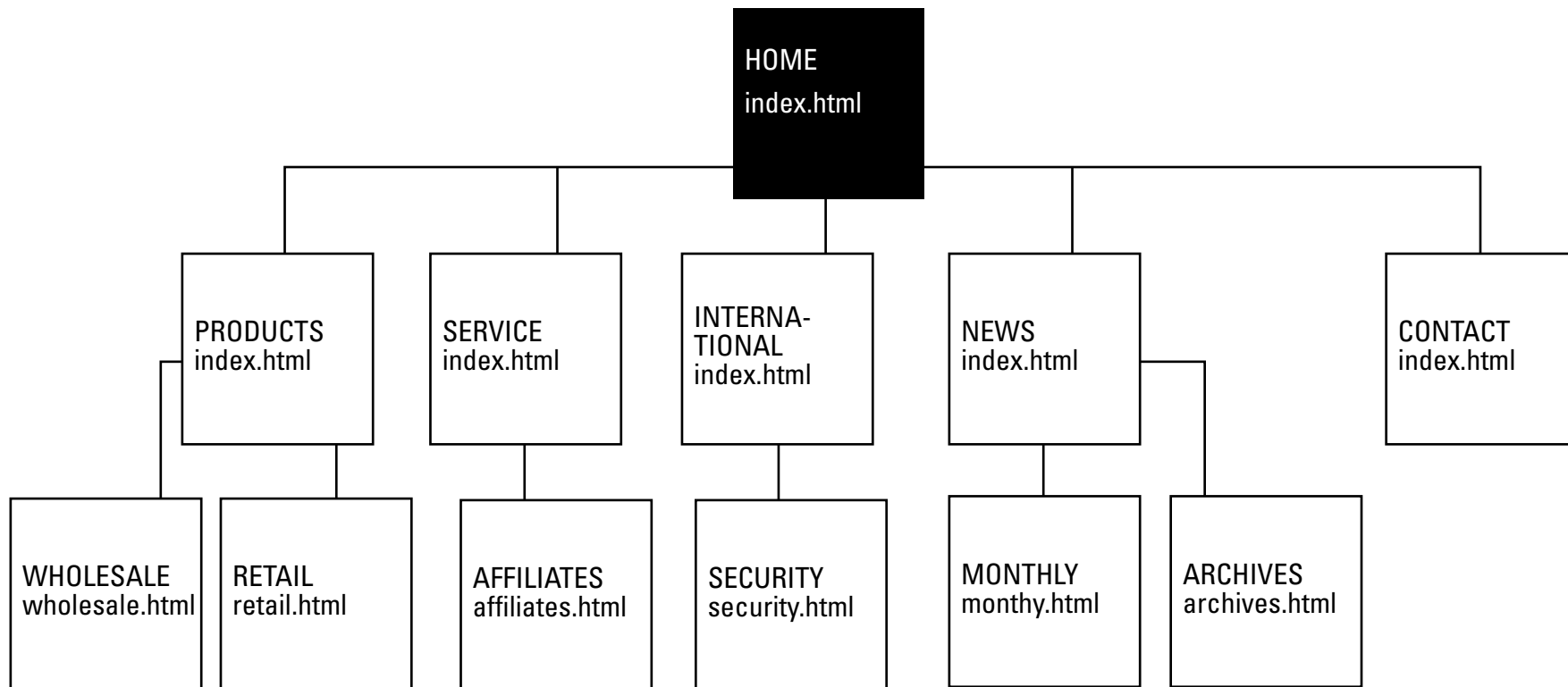
Note the hierarchy, more than 1 level of content.

[see graphic next slide]

About Planning and Building a Site



About Planning and Building a Site

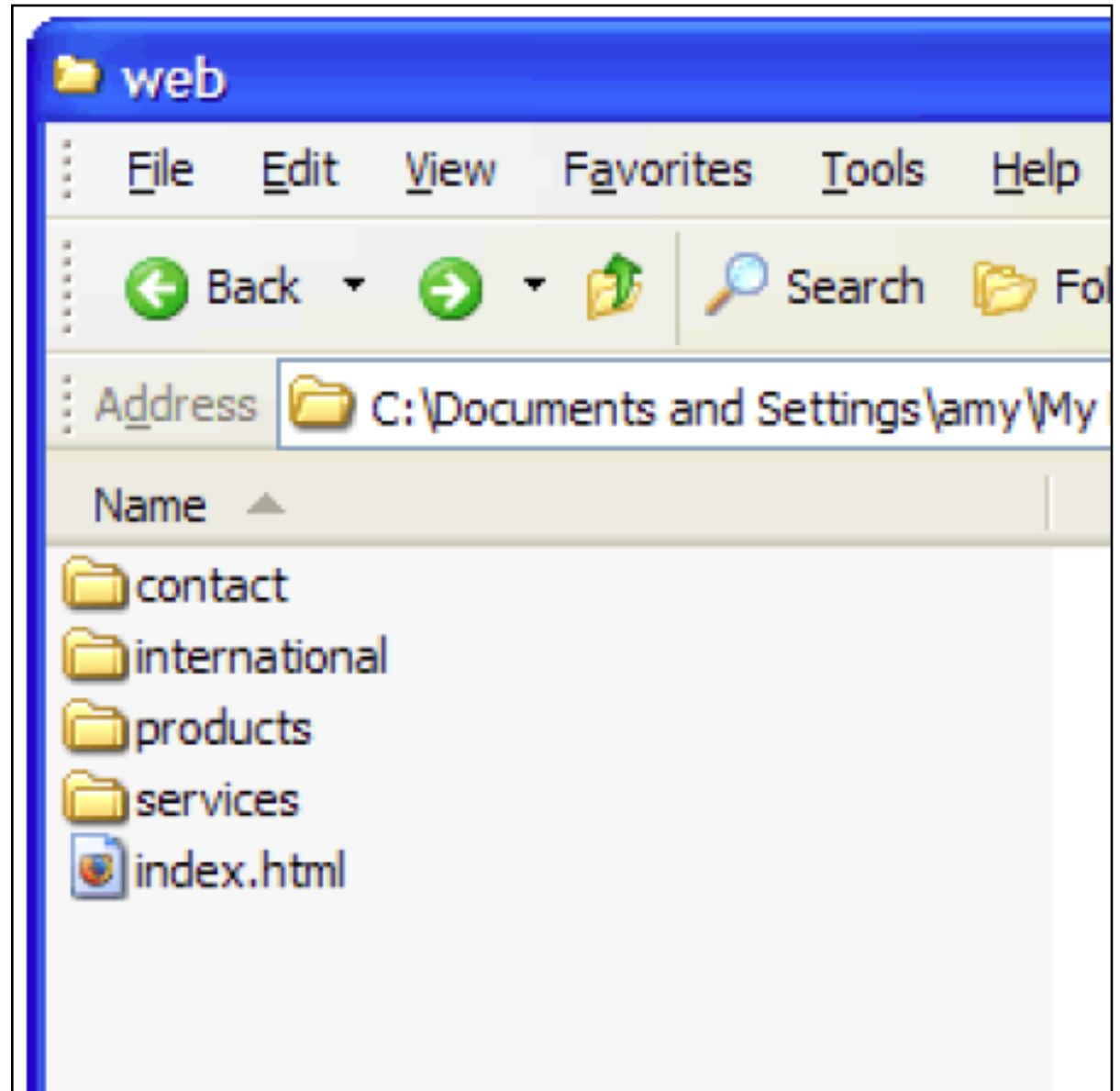


About Planning and Building a Site

Web designer /
web developer can
create these
folders and files
There is usually a default
or
index file in each folder
(directory), if missing, the
viewer may possibly see
a list
of all the files instead of a
page!

```
index.html
- products (folder)
  index.html
  wholesale.html
  retail.html
- contact (folder)
  index.html
- services (folder)
  index.html
  affiliates.html
- international (folder)
  index.html
  security.html
```

About Planning and Building a Site



About Planning and Building a Site

