

Exploring the Digital Domain



HTML Basics

HTML

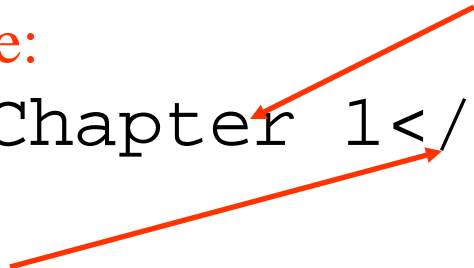
- Hypertext Markup Language
- Standard (ASCII) text with embedded format codes
- Most HTML tags are paired
- Tags identify formatting elements or basic structure of document
- Whitespace is ignored – must use tags!

example:

```
<H1>Chapter 1</H1>
```

TAGS

text formatted by the tags





Basic Document Structure

`<HTML>` signifies an HTML document

`<HEAD>` instructions about the document `</HEAD>`

`<BODY>`

visible pages elements go here

`</BODY>`

`</HTML>` end of the HTML document

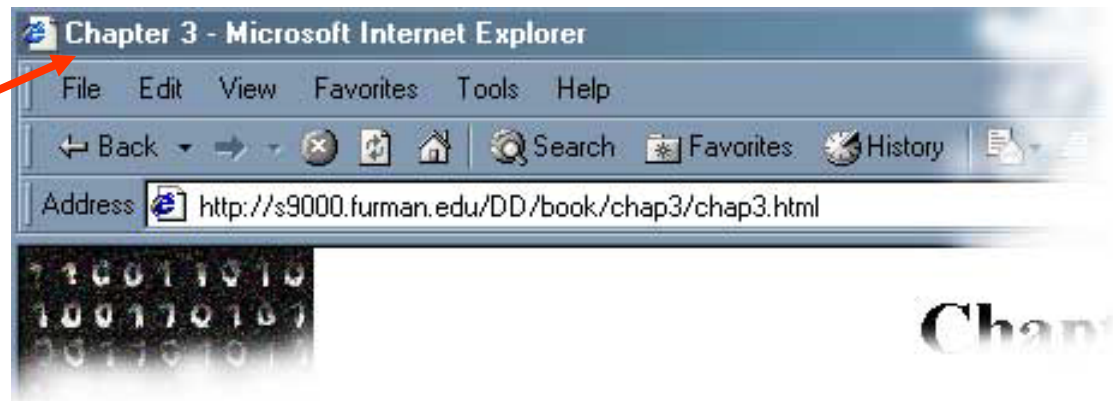
Titles in HTML

- Titles appear in the *title bar* of the window
- Title tag is in the <Head> section of the document

example:

```
<TITLE>My First Web Page</TITLE>
```

Title
appears
here





Text in HTML

- Paragraphs are enclosed in paragraph tags
(Notice the ignored whitespace)

example:

```
<P>The rain in      Spain  
stays mainly  
only the plain.</P>
```

appears as:

The rain in Spain stays mainly on the plain.



Text in HTML

- Break tags help to format lines within a paragraph

example:

```
<P>Roses are red,<BR>  
violets are blue,<BR>  
sugar is sweet . . .  
</P>
```

appears as:

Roses are red,
violets are blue,
sugar is sweet . . .



Text in HTML

- Font faces and other attributes may be specified

example:

```
<P><FONT FACE="Arial, Helvetica">  
The rain in Spain stays mainly  
on the plain.  
</FONT></P>
```

appears as: (in Arial)

The rain in Spain stays mainly on the plain.



Headings in HTML

- Headings of different weights are used to introduce sections
 - Headings also (implicitly) specify paragraphs

example:

```
<H1>Chapter 1</H1>
```

```
<H2>My Early Years</H2>
```

appears as:

Chapter 1

My Early Years



More Text Formatting

- text can be styled using italics and boldface
- text fonts may be sized either using absolute or relative values
- special effects are available such as subscripts, superscripts, underlining and color
- text may also be hidden as comments

Text Styling

create italics using

special `<I>effects</I>`

which produces

special *effects*

```
<FONT COLOR=RED>red  
text</FONT>
```

produces

red text

create boldface using

special `effects`

which produces

special **effects**



Text Font Size

- font size may be numbered using absolute values between 1 and 7
- font size may be sized relatively using $+n$ or $-n$ (where n is some integer)

`X` produces **X**

`X` produces a size
+2 larger than the
basefont size



Lists

- ordered lists (automatically numbered)
- unordered lists (bullet points)

Ordered List Example

```
Outline<BR>
```

```
<OL>
```

```
<LI>Introduction
```

```
<LI>Body
```

```
<LI>Conclusion
```

```
<LI>Endnotes
```

```
</OL>
```

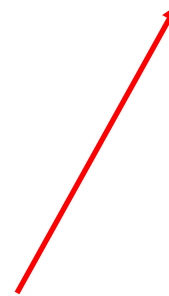
displayed as:

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Body
3. Conclusion
4. Endnotes

Inline Graphics

- images that are placed on the page along with text and other elements
- restricted to accepted image file formats (".gif", ".jpg", and ".png")



```
<IMG SRC = "logo.gif" >
```



Hyperlinks

- references to other elements: pages, images, resources, etc.
- causes automatic request for linked element

example:

```
<A HREF="http://cs.furman.edu/DD/" >  
Exploring the Digital Domain</A>
```



WYSIWYG Editors

- Don't have to memorize HTML tags
- Easier
- Automatic special features
- Control and organize multiple pages
- Examples
 - Dreamweaver, Pagemill, Frontpage, Communicator, etc.