Unit 4 Lesson 1
Quick HTML Know-How

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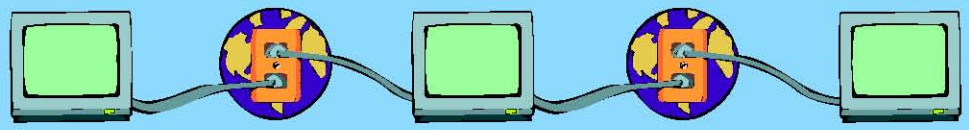
PowerPoint Lecture and modifications

by Mr. Clausen



Development of the World Wide Web

- Timothy Berners-Lee and other researchers at the CERN nuclear research facility near Geneva, Switzerland laid the foundations for the **World Wide Web**, or the **Web**, in 1989.
- They developed a system of interconnected **hypertext** documents that allowed their users to easily navigate from one topic to another.
- **Hypertext** is a method of organizing information that gives the reader control over the order in which the information is presented.

Hypertext Documents

- When you read a book, you follow a linear progression, reading one page after another.
- With hypertext, you progress through pages in whatever way is best suited to you and your objectives.
- Hypertext lets you skip from one topic to another.

Hypertext Documents 2

- The key to **hypertext** is the use of **hyperlinks (or links)** which are the elements in a hypertext document that allow you to jump from one topic to another.
- A **link** may point to another section of the same document, or to another document entirely.
- A **link** can open a document on your computer, or through the Internet, a document on a computer anywhere in the world.

HTML: The Language of the Web

- A Web page is a text file written in a language called **Hypertext Markup Language**.
- A **markup language** is a language that describes a document's structure and content.
- HTML is not a programming language or a formatting language.
- **Styles** are format descriptions written in a separate language from HTML that tell browsers how to render each element. Styles are used to format your document. (CSS)

The History of HTML

- The first version of HTML was created using the **Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)**.
- In the early years of HTML, Web developers were free to define and modify HTML in whatever ways they thought best.
- Competing browsers introduced some differences in the language. The changes were called **extensions**.

The History of HTML 2

- A group of Web developers, programmers, and authors called the **World Wide Web Consortium**, or the **W3C**, created a set of standards or specifications that all browser manufacturers were to follow.
- The **W3C** has no enforcement power.
- The recommendations of the **W3C** are usually followed since a uniform approach to Web page creation is beneficial to everyone.
- **World Wide Web Consortium (www.w3.org)**

Versions of HTML and XHTML

Version	Date	Description
HTML 1.0	1989–1994	The first public version of HTML which included browser support for inline images and text controls.
HTML 2.0	1995	The first version supported by all graphical browsers. It introduced interactive form elements such as option buttons and text boxes. A document written to the HTML 2.0 specification is compatible with almost all browsers on the World Wide Web.
HTML 3.0	1996	A proposed replacement for HTML 2.0 that was never widely adopted.
HTML 3.2	1997	This version included additional support for creating and formatting tables and expanded the options for interactive form elements. It also supported limited programming using scripts.
HTML 4.01	1999	This version added support for style sheets to give Web designers greater control over page layout. It added new features to tables and forms and provided support for international features. This version also expanded HTML's scripting capability and added increased support for multimedia elements.
XHTML 1.0	2001	This version is a reformulation of HTML 4.01 in XML and combines the strength of HTML 4.0 with the power of XML. XHTML brings the rigor of XML to Web pages and provides standards for more robust Web content on a wide range of browser platforms.
XHTML 1.1	2002	A minor update to XHTML 1.0 that allows for modularity and simplifies writing extensions to the language.
XHTML 2.0	2004–	The latest version, designed to remove most of the presentational features left in HTML.

The History of HTML 3

- Older features of HTML are often **deprecated**, or phased out, by the W3C. That does not mean you can't continue to use them—you may need to use them if you are supporting older browsers.
- Future Web development is focusing increasingly on two other languages: **XML** and **XHTML**.
- **XML (Extensible Markup Language)** is a meta-language like SGML, but without SGML's complexity and overhead.

The History of HTML 4

- **XHTML (Extensible Hypertext Markup Language)** is a stricter version of HTML and is designed to confront some of the problems associated with the different and competing versions of HTML.
- **XHTML** is also designed to better integrate **HTML** with **XML**.
- **HTML** will not become obsolete anytime soon.

Communicating on the Web

- HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, allows you to create Web pages.
- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a scripting language used to create Web pages via a series of "tags."
- HTML organizes documents and tells Web browsers how Web pages should look on your computer screen.
- The colors, pictures, and backgrounds on Web page are determined by HTML tags.
- HTML tags work with any Web browser.
- If you create an HTML page, and do it correctly, your Web browser can read it.
- HTML tags work everywhere on the Web.

Communicating on the Web 2

- HTML tags display HTML pages on Macintosh or Windows computers.
- They work on Unix and Sun computers..
- HTML tags are so simple that anyone can learn a few of the essential tags quickly.
- They usually appear in pairs enclosed in angle brackets.
- These brackets can be found on the comma and period keys on your keyboard.
- To more clearly understand how tags work, analyze this example.
- If you want to center the title of this lesson on a web page, you can write:

Quick HTML Know-How

The Page Beneath the Page

- The Internet is full of Web pages.
- Some are very interesting and exciting, some are too busy, and some are dull and boring.
- It doesn't matter if a page is interesting or dull; all Web pages have some very similar characteristics.
- Let's see what we mean.
- Look at Figure 1-1A.

Figure 1-1A

FIGURE 1-1A

This is a sample Web page.

Figure 1-1A Cont.

- All of the words, pictures, and colors that you see in Figure 1-1A are organized and created by the HTML tags you see in the next figure, Figure 1-1B.
- Figures 1-1A and 1-1B are actually the same page viewed in different ways.

Figure 1-1B

FIGURE 1-1B

These are the HTML tags for the Web page shown in Figure 1-1A.

swep.html - Notepad

File Edit Search Help

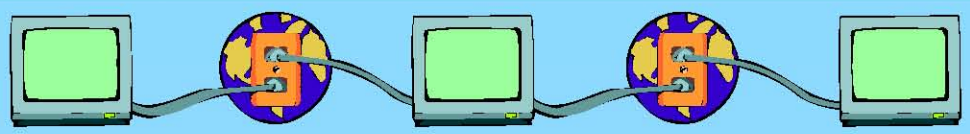
```
<html>

<head>
<title>South-Western Educational Publishing Opening Page</title>
</head>
<script LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
<!-- hide script

function preloadImages() {
    if (document.images) {
    if (typeof document.MM == 'undefined'){
      document.MM = new Object();
    }
    document.MM.loadedImages = new Array();
    var argLength = preloadImages.arguments.length;
    for(arg=0;arg<argLength;arg++) {
      document.MM.loadedImages[arg] = new Image();
      document.MM.loadedImages[arg].src = preloadImages.arguments[arg];
    }
  }
}

function pickgif(x,iname)
{
        var docname = "window.document." + iname;
        var fullinane = "images/"+iname;
        var maininane = "images/";

        if (x) {
           fullinane=fullinane+"roll.gif";
           maininane=maininane+iname+"rollmain.gif";}
        else {
           fullinane=fullinane+".gif";
           maininane=maininane+"shoes.jpg";}
```

Thinking about Technology

- The World Wide Web is a large Web of computer networks that share HTML files.
- How many millions or billions of Web pages are there out in cyberspace?
  - You could visit a new Web page every minute of everyday for the rest of your life and never come close to reading a fraction of the available Web pages.
- While HTML has allowed people to share Web pages easily, has HTML also contributed to information overload?

Web Page, Home Page, Welcome Page, HTML Page…What's the Difference?

- **Web Page**: A Web page, or Web document, is any page created in HTML that can be placed on the World Wide Web.
- **Home Page**: A home page is the main or primary Web page for a corporation, organization, or individual.
  - Your home page is the first page you see as you start up your Web browser.
  - When you click on the Home icon in your browser you will go directly to your starting home page.
- **Welcome Page**: A welcome page is designed especially for new visitors to a Web site.

What's the Difference? 2

- **HTML Page**: An HTML page, or HTML document is any document created in HTML that can be displayed on the World Wide Web.
- **Web Site**: A Web site can include a collection of many interconnected Web pages organized by a specific company, organization, college or university, government agency, or individual.
  - Web sites are stored on Web servers.
  - There may be many Web sites on each service and thousands of HTML pages on each Web site.

Enter Your Mystery Tags the Old-Fashioned Way

- There are many ways to create HTML Tags.
  - You can use specialized software, such as FrontPage or DreamWeaver, to create Web pages.
  - With these programs, you can organize your HTML page, enter text, move things around, and create Web page effects without ever entering an HTML tag.
  - You can do the same with many of the newer versions of word processing programs, such as Microsoft Word, WordPerfect, or WordPro.
  - These word processors have HTML tags built right in.
- We will not use any of the above in this class!
- We are going to enter HTML tags the old-fashioned way.
- And there are good reasons for doing this:

Enter Your Mystery Tags the Old-Fashioned Way 2

- By entering a few tags, you will develop a deeper understanding of how HTML really works.
- You will be able to troubleshoot Web pages when picky little errors occur.
- You will be able to view other pages and learn how they achieved certain effects.
- You will better understand the file and folder structures found on Web Computers.
- Most importantly, you will understand how HTML and JavaScript work together.

What to Use

- Almost any ***text editor*** will work for creating both HTML and JavaScript.
- This is one of the reasons HTML and JavaScript are so popular.
- You don't need specialized software tools to create Web pages like you need for Java, Shockwave, or some of the other software-intensive options.
- Our recommendation is to use the simplest, most basic tools available:
- In Windows, you can use Notepad from the Accessories menu.
- We are going to use **CSE HTML Validator** as our text editor because it uses syntax highlighting and checks for errors (or validates your code).

HTML Tags & Case Sensitive

- HTML uses tags, which are instructions to a web browser.
  - Tags tell the browser how to display the information in the web page.
- HTML is not case sensitive.
  - The book uses all UPPERCASE characters for their tags.
  - The W3C says use all lowercase characters for your tags.
  - The book says UPPERCASE tags are easier to see.
- The W3C says we will use all lowercase characters for our tags.
  - This will make our scripts compatible with portable devices such as PDAs and cell phones that support HTML.

Marking Elements with Tags

- The core building block of HTML is the **tag**, which marks each element in a document.
- Tags can be two-sided or one-sided.
- A **two-sided tag** is a tag that contains some document content. General syntax for a two-sided tag:

  <element>content</element>

  (element represents the tag, and content represents what you wish to see on the web page)

Marking Elements with Tags 2

- A two-sided tag's opening tag ( ) and closing tag ( ) should completely enclose its content.
- HTML allows you to enter element names in either uppercase or lowercase letters (we will use lowercase for this class even though our textbook uses uppercase).
- A one-sided tag contains no content. General syntax for a one-sided tag:

<element />

Marking Elements with Tags 3

- Elements that employ one-sided tags are called empty elements since they contain no content.
  - An example is a line break <br />.
  - Another example is a horizontal line (rule) <hr />
- A third type of tag is the comment tag, which you will use to add notes to your HTML code.

<!-- comment -->

- Comments are useful in documenting your HTML code for yourself and others.

White Space and HTML

- HTML file documents are composed of text characters and **white space**.
- **White space** is the blank space, tabs, and line breaks (Enter key) within the file.
- HTML treats each occurrence of **white space** as a single blank space.
- You will use **white space** to make your document more readable.

The Structure of an HTML File

- The opening <html> tag marks the start of an HTML document, and the closing </html> tag tells a browser when it has reached the end of that HTML document.
- Anything between these two tags makes up the content of the document, including all other elements, text, and comments.

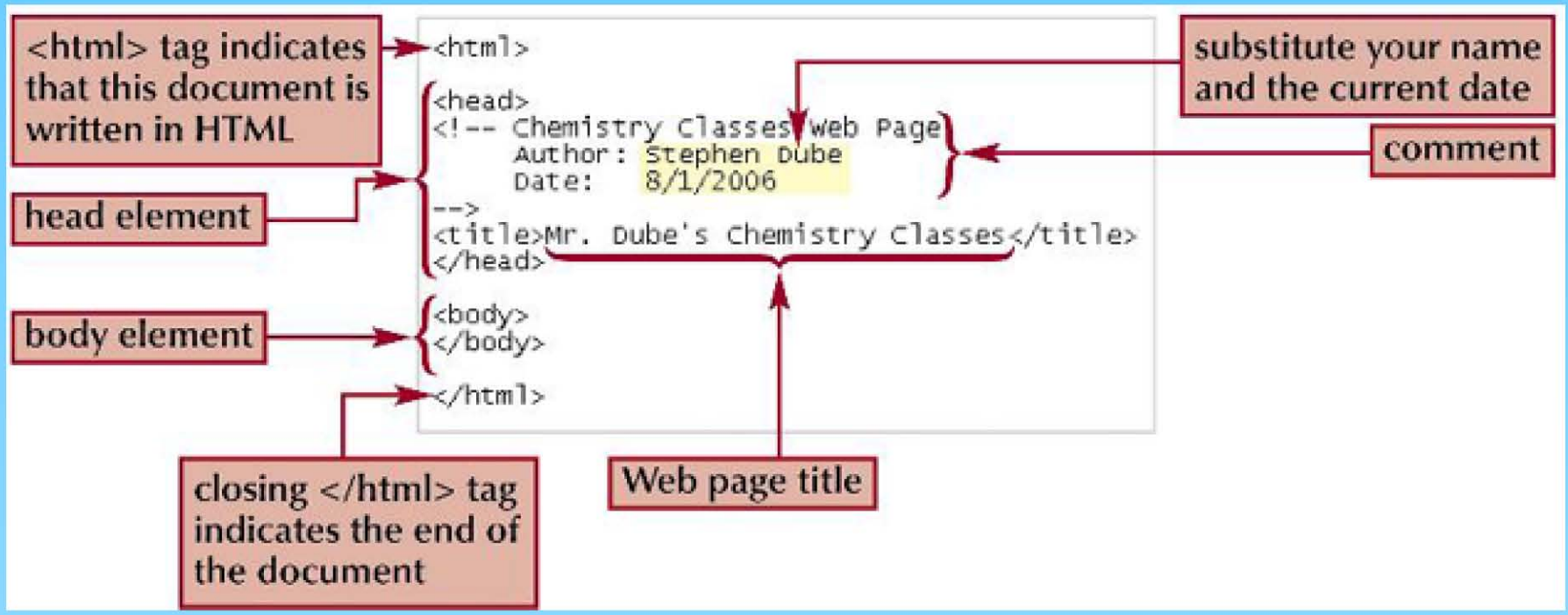
The Structure of an HTML File 2

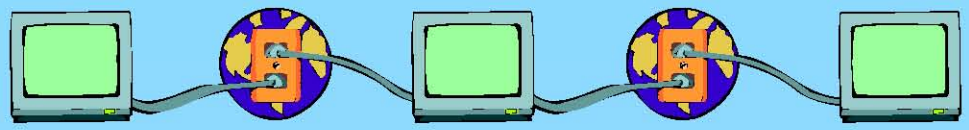
- An HTML document is divided into two parts: the **head** and the **body**.
- The **head** element contains information about the document,
  - for example the document title or the keywords.
- The content of the **head** element is not displayed within the Web page.

The Structure of an HTML File 3

- The **body element** contains all of the content to be displayed in the Web page.
- The **body element** can contain code that tells the browser how to display the content.
- The **title element** contains the page's title. A document's title is usually displayed in the title bar.

Sample HTML Code





The Global Structure of an HTML Document

- According to the W3C, an HTML 4 document is composed of three parts:
  1. A line containing HTML version information,
  2. A declarative header section (delimited by the HEAD element),
  3. A body, which contains the document's actual content.
     1. The body may be implemented by the BODY element or the FRAMESET element.
- White space (spaces, newlines, tabs, and comments) may appear before or after each section.
- Sections 2 and 3 should be delimited by the HTML element.

HTML Version or DOCTYPE

- The HTML 4.01 Strict DTD includes all elements and attributes that have not been deprecated or do not appear in frameset documents. For documents that use this DTD, use this document type declaration:
  <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
- The HTML 4.01 Transitional DTD includes everything in the strict DTD plus deprecated elements and attributes (most of which concern visual presentation). For documents that use this DTD, use this document type declaration:
  <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
- The HTML 4.01 Frameset DTD includes everything in the transitional DTD plus frames as well. For documents that use this DTD, use this document type declaration:
  <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org

Basic HTML structure

<html> </html>

The root element that identifies the document as HTML. All HTML documents are contained within these tags.

<head> </head>

The `<head>` element contains the document title and other resources that are not meant to display as content on the page.

<body> </body>

The `<body>` element contains the page content. Inside the `<body>` container, you enter your headings, paragraphs, images, and all other viewable content that you want to appear in the web page itself.

Minimal HTML document

```
<html>
   <head>
      <title>My Document</title>
   </head>
   <body>
      This is the page content.
   </body>
</html>
```


HTML Comments

- A *comment declaration* starts with <!
- A *comment* starts and ends with - -
- Ending with >
- Here are some examples of comments:

<!-- this is a comment -->

<!----> (This is the shortest comment)

- Comments can consist of more than one line of code.

<!-- and so is this one, which occupies more than one line -->

Opening Comments For Our Class

```
<!--**************************************************
    *                                                *
    *  Your Name          Your ID Number             *
    *                                                *
    *  Program  Name                                 *
    *                                                *
    *  Introduction To Computer Programming   Period ?*
    *                                                *
    *  Starting Date: ?/?/200?        Due Date:  ?/?/200?*
    *                                                *
    *  This is an HTML Template for use in future HTML Projects.*
    *  These are multi-line comments in HTML         *
    **************************************************-->
```


Figure 1-4: Some Basic Tags

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> </title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <center> </center>
        <p> </p>
        <p > </p>
    </body>
</html>
```

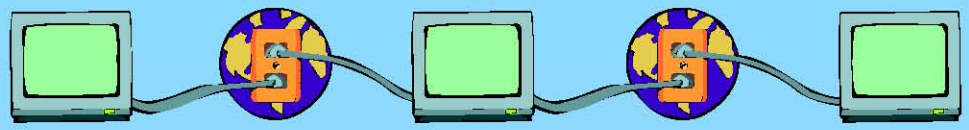
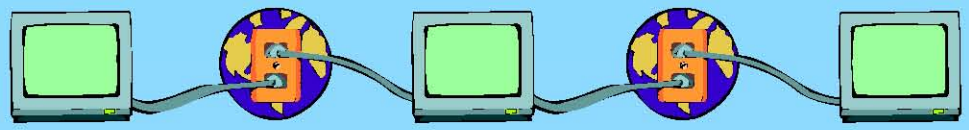



Figure 1-5

- Here is an example of those basic tags with the text to display on the web page.

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title>HTML and JavaScript</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <center>Creating HTML and JavaScript</center>
        <p>Learning to create HTML tags can help you in many ways:</p>
        <p>You will develop a deeper understanding of how HTML really works.</p>
        <p>You will be able to troubleshoot Web pages when errors occur.</p>
        <p> You will be able to view other pages and learn how certain effects are created.</p>
        <p>You will understand how HTML and JavaScript work together.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Paragraphs & Line Breaks

TABLE A-4: Basic HTML text tags

tag	description	sample	result in browser
` `	Adds a line break; this open tag has no closing counterpart and so the closing slash is placed within the opening following a single space after the tag name (br)	`line 1  ` `line 2`	line 1 line 2
`<p>...</p>`	Adds a blank line before and after the current paragraph; does require a closing tag	`<p>paragraph 1</p>` `<p>paragraph 2</p>`	paragraph 1 paragraph 2

Save and View Your HTML Page

- HTML documents are text files.
- This means that they are saved in the simplest way possible.
- For the most part, text files only save the letters you see on your keyboard.
- All of the sophisticated word processing commands are erased, leaving just the letters.
- Saving as text allows HTML to move quickly over the Web.
- However, the problem with text files is that most people don't know how to save them.
- Before you save, there are a few things you need to know.

File Types and File Extensions

- To tell one kind of file from another, computers often add file extensions to filenames.
- Sometimes you can see these extensions on your computer and sometimes you can't.
- Depending on your computer's settings, the extensions may or may not be visible, but the software on your computer knows the kinds of file types it can open.
- Extensions are used a lot.
  - For example, in Windows, text files are saved with a .txt ending or extension.
  - If you use a word processor much, you may have seen these popular extensions:

File Types and File Extensions 2

.doc	Microsoft Word documents
.rtf	Microsoft's Rich Text Format
.wpd	Corel WordPerfect documents
.txt	text files
.html	HTML files
.htm	HTML files on some computer systems

- HTML files are text files with an .html or an .htm extension.
- While the format you need for HTML is called text, the ending or extension must be a .html or .htm

Figure 1-6

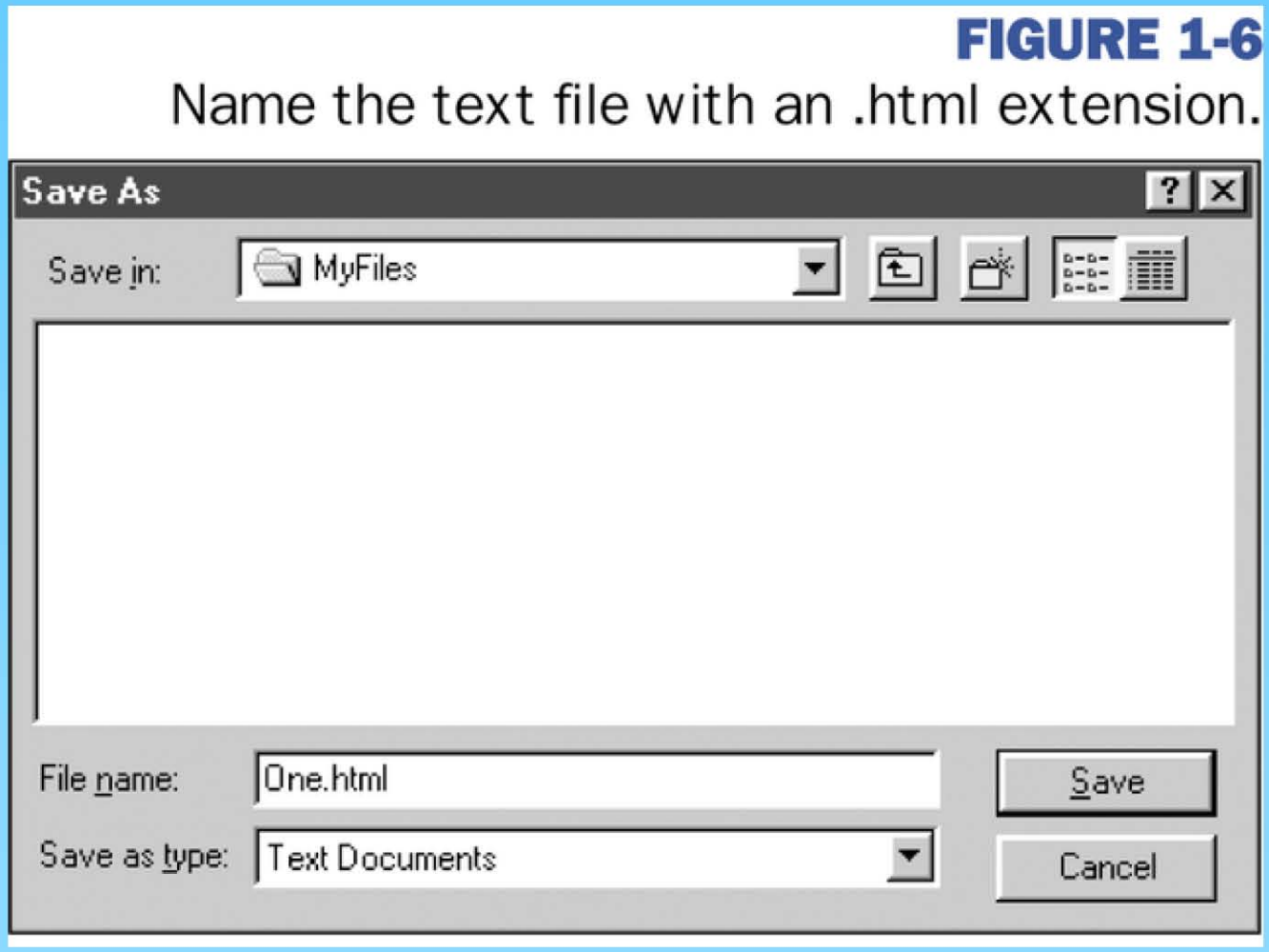


FIGURE 1-6
Name the text file with an .html extension.
Save As
Save in:
MyFiles
File name:
One.html
Save
Save as type:
Text Documents
Cancel

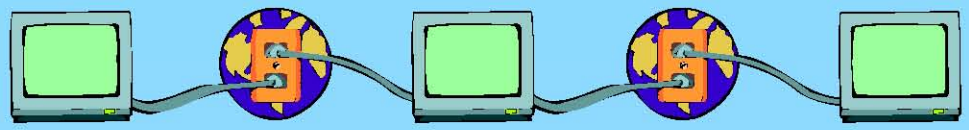


Figure 1-7

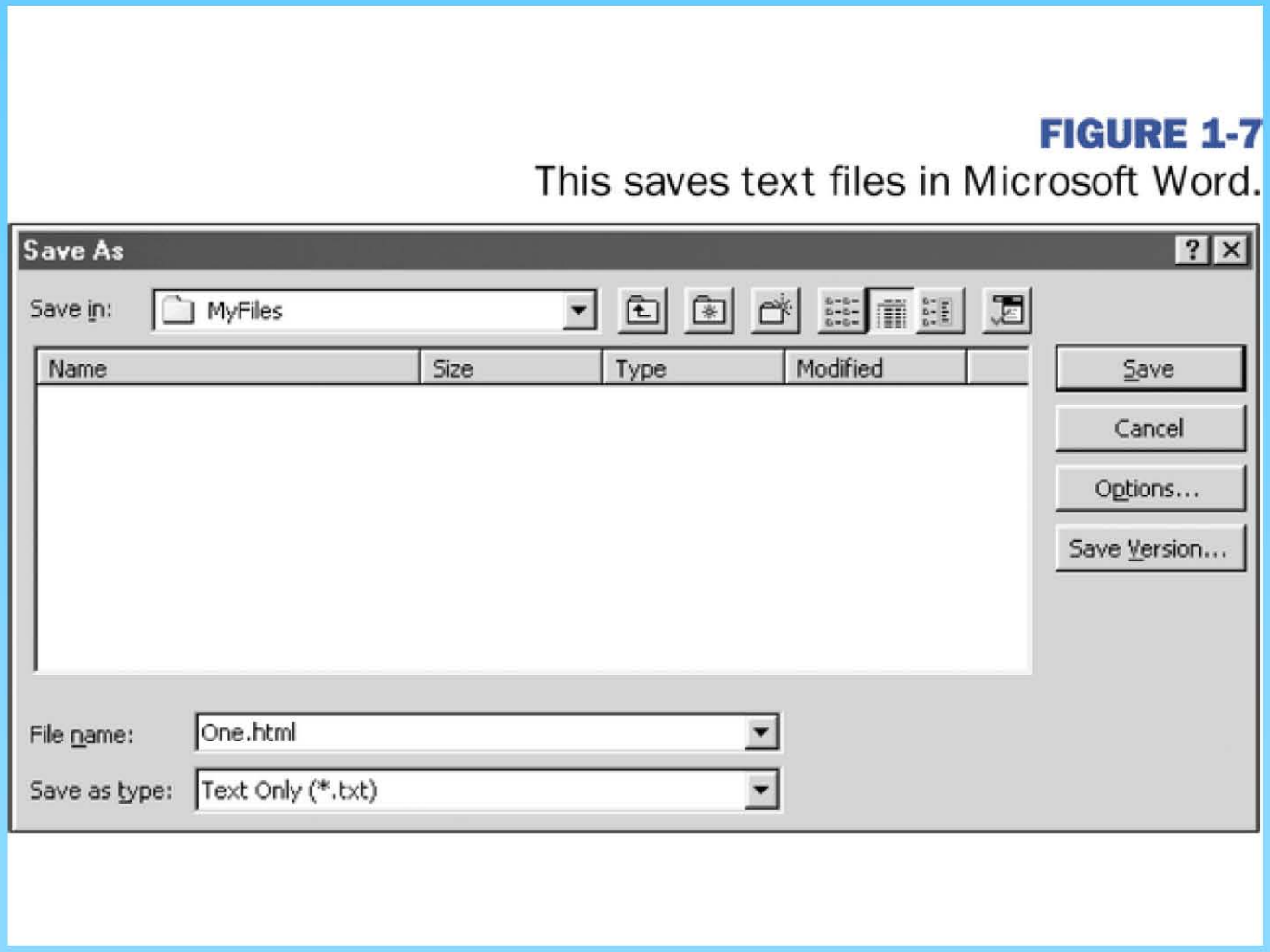


FIGURE 1-7
This saves text files in Microsoft Word.
Save As
Save in:
MyFiles
Name
Size
Type
Modified
Save
Cancel
Options...
Save Version...
File name:
One.html
Save as type:
Text Only (*.txt)

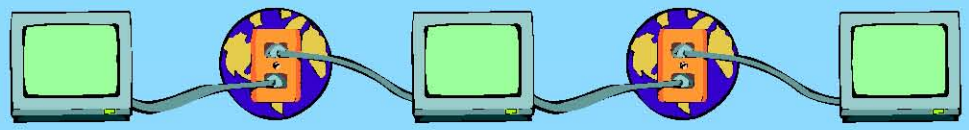


Figure 1-9

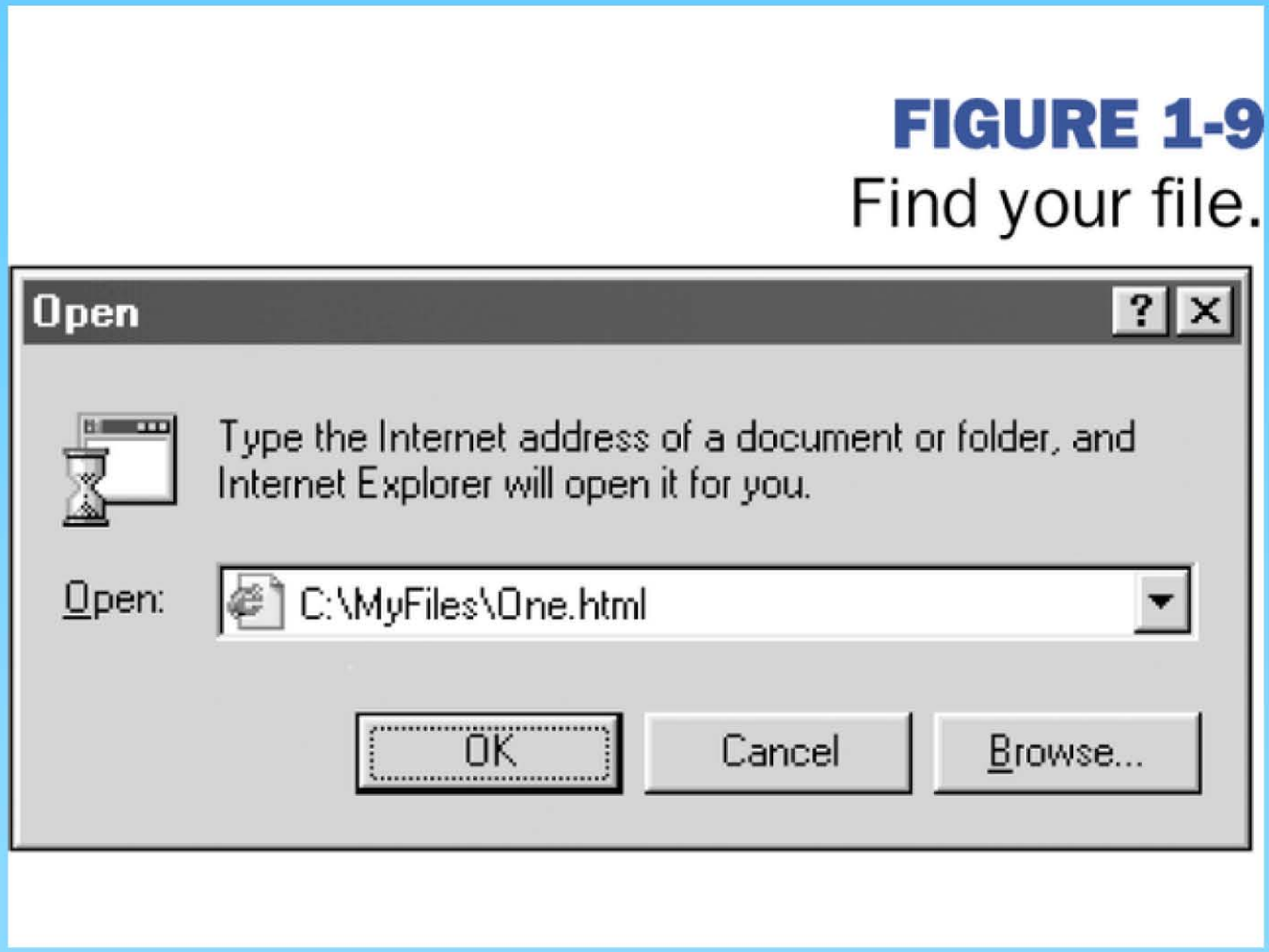


FIGURE 1-9
Find your file.
Open
Type the Internet address of a document or folder, and Internet Explorer will open it for you.
Open:
C:\MyFiles\One.html
OK
Cancel
Browse...

Figure 1-10

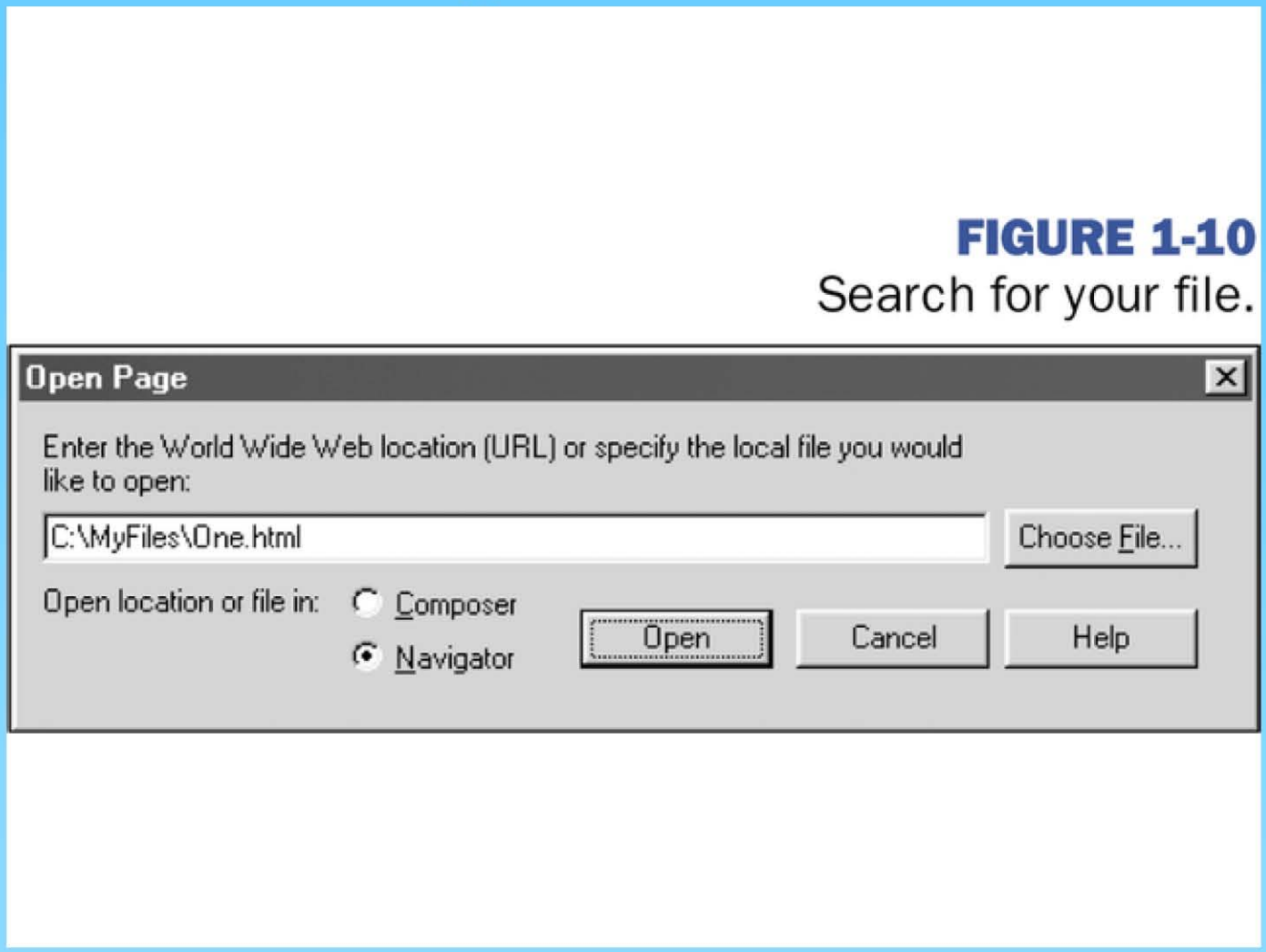


FIGURE 1-10
Search for your file.
Open Page
Enter the World Wide Web location (URL) or specify the local file you would like to open:
C:\MyFiles\One.html
Choose File...
Open location or file in:
Composer
Navigator
Open
Cancel
Help

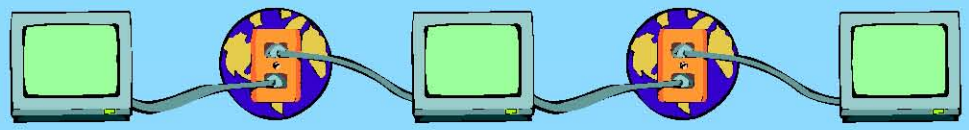
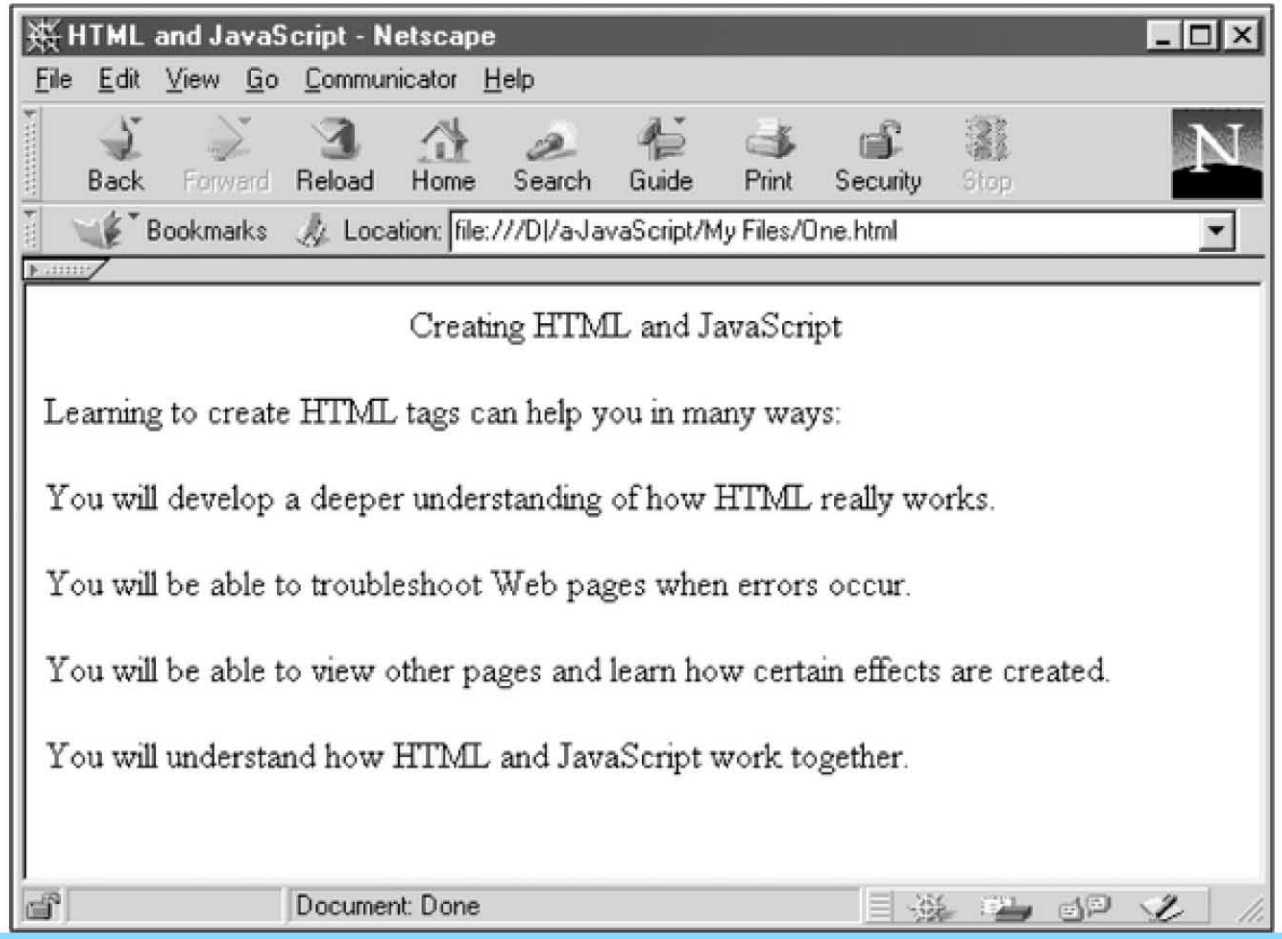


Figure 1-13

FIGURE 1-13

Congratulations! Your Web page probably looks like this sample.



Using Headings

- Most printed documents use headings to help the reader find important portions of text.
- HTML gives you six standard headings or title sizes to choose from.
- In later activities, you will learn more sophisticated ways to manipulate the size and appearance of text.
- The heading tags are easy to remember. They use a letter **h** with a number from 1 to 6 to indicate the level of the heading.
- Heading numbers indicate the level of importance for marked headings, with 1 being the most prominent and 6 being the least prominent. Look for:

  <h1></h1>
  <h2></h2>
  <h3></h3>
  <h4></h4>
  <h5></h5>
  <h6></h6>

- Anything inside the heading tags will be made larger or smaller, depending on the number. For example:

<h1> VERY BIG</h1>

<h3>In the middle</h3>

<h6>Very Small</h6>

Headings

TABLE A-3: Heading tags

tags	code sample	result in browser
...	Heading 1	**Heading 1**
...	Heading 2	**Heading 2**
...	Heading 3	**Heading 3**
...	Heading 4	**Heading 4**
...	Heading 5	**Heading 5**
...	Heading 6	**Heading 6**

Figure 1-14A

FIGURE 1-14A

Notepad users must select **All Files** in order to view their tags.

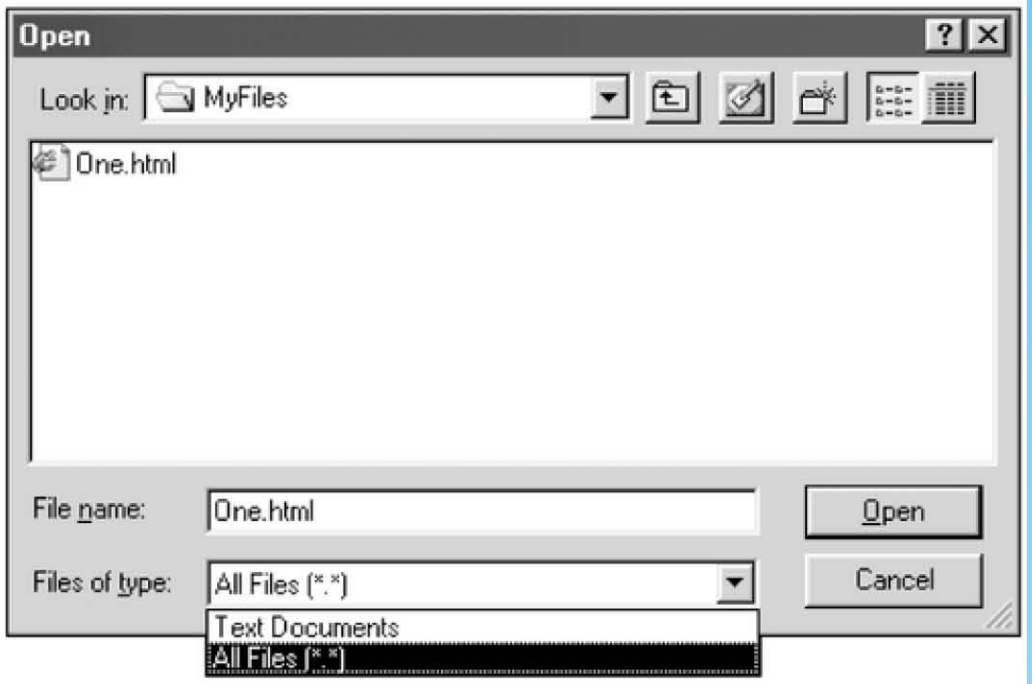


Figure 1-14B

FIGURE 1-14B

Microsoft Word users must select **HTML Source** in order to view their tags.

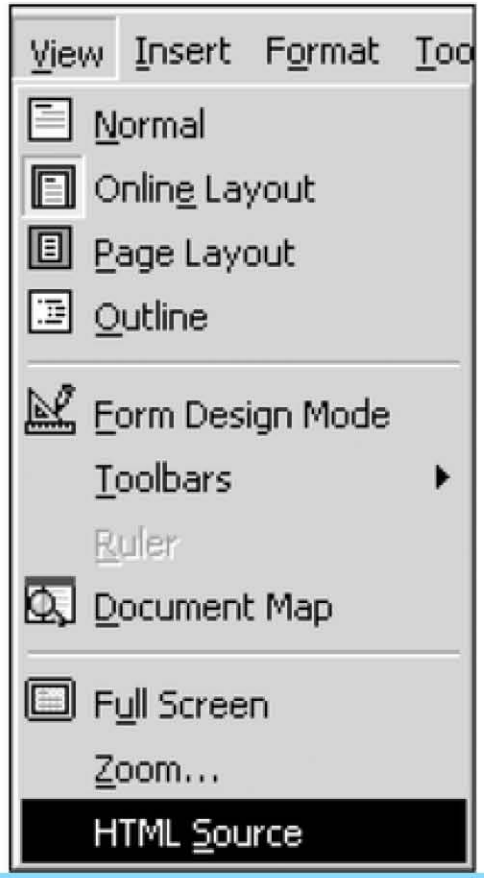


Figure 1-15

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> HTML and JavaScript</title>  <!--Error in textbook -->
    </head>
    <body>
        <center><h1>Creating HTML and JavaScript</h1></center>
        <p><h2>Learning to create HTML tags can help you in many ways:</h2></p>
        <p><h3>You will develop a deeper understanding of how HTML really
        works.</h3></p>
        <p><h4>You will be able to troubleshoot Web pages when errors occur.</h4></p>
        <p><h5>You will be able to view other pages and learn how certain effects are
        created.</h5></p>
        <p><h6>You will understand how HTML and JavaScript work together.</h6></p>
    </body>
</html>
```

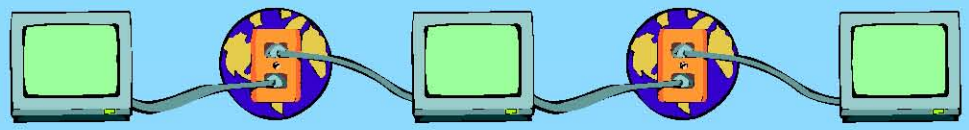
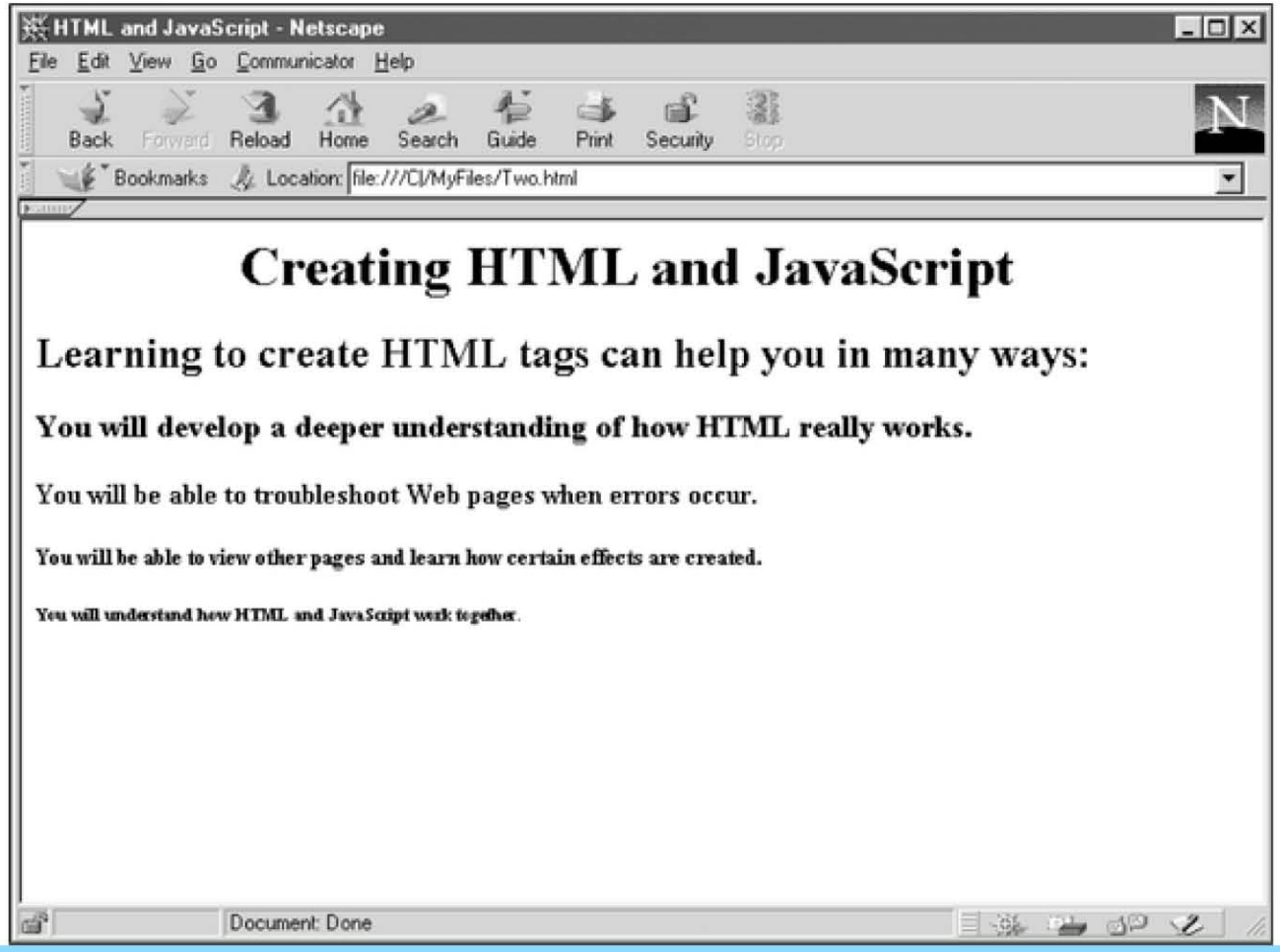



Figure 1-16

FIGURE 1-16

Headings appear in a Web page.



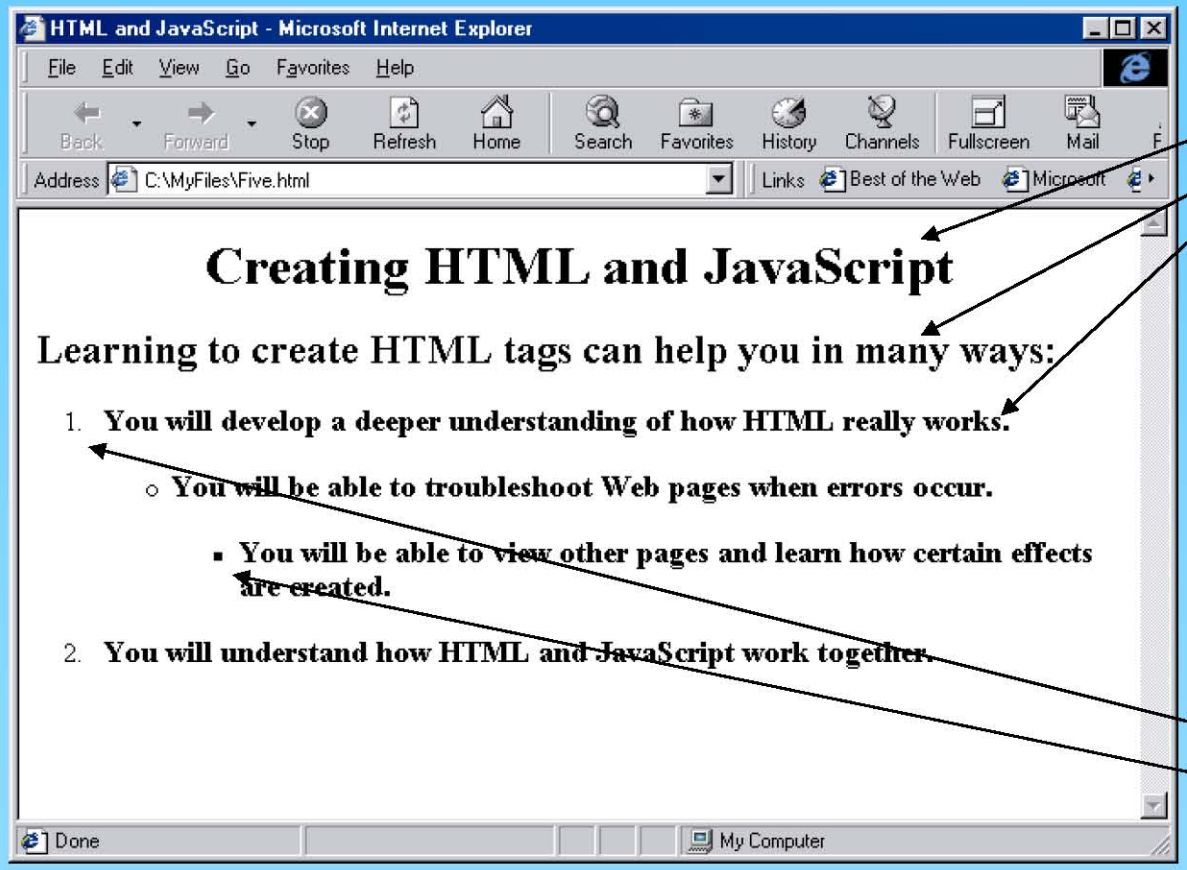
Thinking About Technology

- Heading tags really change the look of a page.
- In our example in Figure 1-16, however, the heading tags are misused.
- At best, there are only three levels of the document information:

<h1> The title at the top
<h2> The introductory line followed by a colon (:)
<h3> The list of four reasons to learn HTML tags

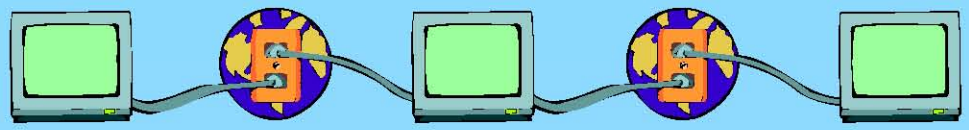
- Return to your document and reorganize the heading tags.
- Use no more than three <h></h> tags.
- Think about it for a second then make your document comfortable to read, emphasizing the three levels this document dictates.
- Then save as Two.html.

Web pages can contain different text styles as well as ordered and unordered lists



Text can be set in different sizes

Lists can be ordered or unordered



Creating Lists

- HTML supports three kinds of lists: **ordered, unordered, and definition**.
- You use an **ordered list** for items that must appear in a particular sequential order.
- You use an **unordered list** for items that do not need to occur in any special order.
- One **list** can contain another list. This is called a nested list.

Numbered and Bulleted Lists

- In the last section, you were asked to reorganize your Two.html file and use the <h> tags in a more consistent manner.
- In this activity, we are going to whip things into shape even further.
- One of the most powerful ways to organize information on a Web page is by the use of lists.
- There are several kinds of lists including the following:

Unordered (usually bulleted) lists	</ ul >
Ordered or numbered lists	</ ol >

- The unordered list tags </ ul > will create a bulleted list.
  - Start your list with the opening <ul> unordered list tag, mark the items to be listed with the list tag, and place a tag at the end of your list.

Creating an Unordered List

- Unordered lists are used whenever the items in the list can appear in any order.
- This step-by-step activity shows you how to create an unordered list in HTML.

Figure 1-17

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> HTML and JavaScript</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <center><h1>Creating HTML and JavaScript</h1></center>
        <p><h2>Learning to create HTML tags can help you in many ways:</h2></p>
        <ul>
            <li><p><h3>You will develop a deeper understanding of how HTML really
            works.</h3></p></li>
            <li><p><h3>You will be able to troubleshoot Web pages when errors
            occur.</h3></p></li>
            <li><p><h3>You will be able to view other pages and learn how certain
            effects are created.</h3></p></li>
            <li><p><h3>You will understand how HTML and JavaScript work
            together.</h3></p></li>
        </ul>
    </body>
</html>
```

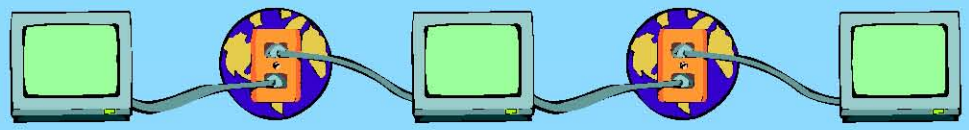
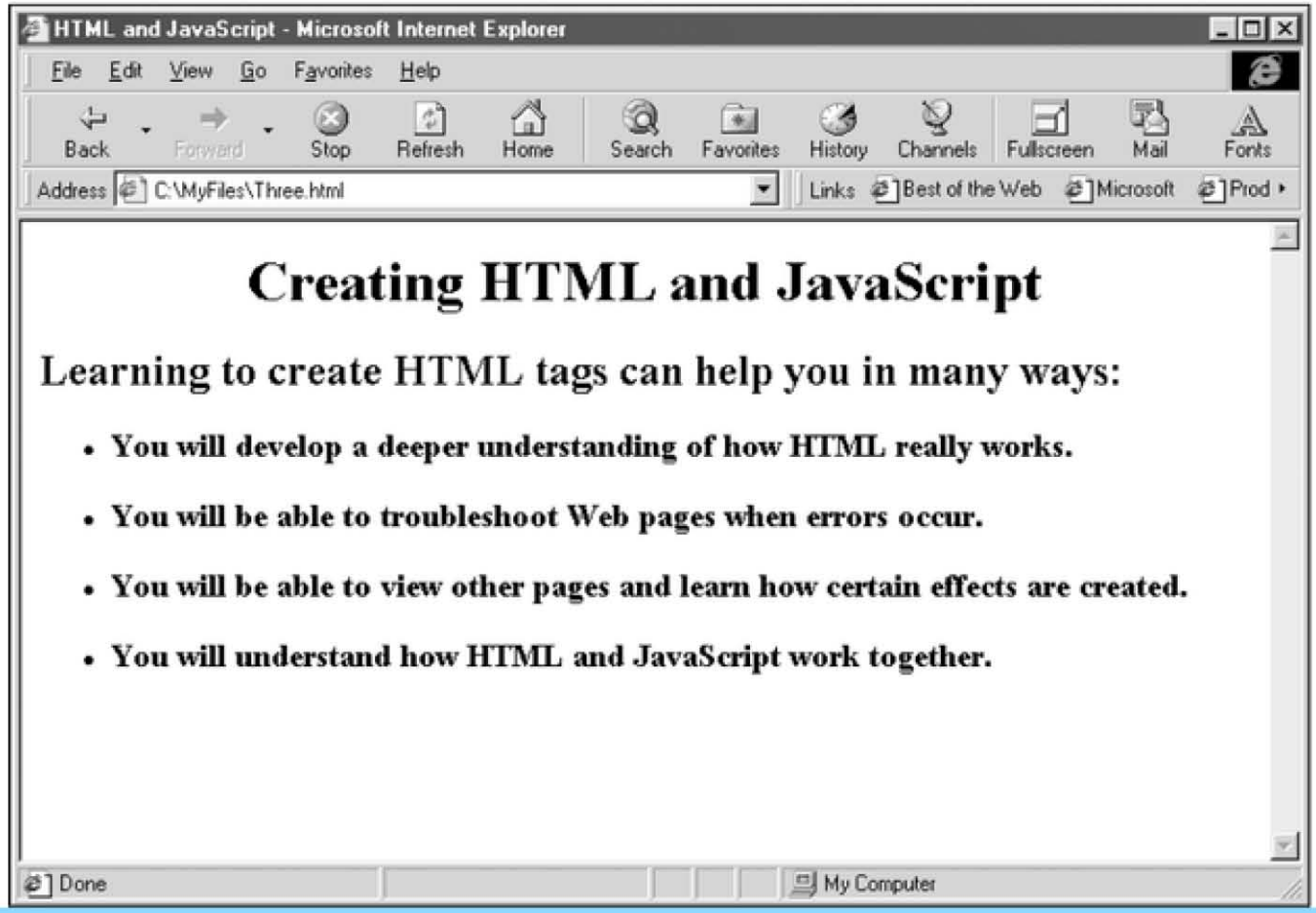
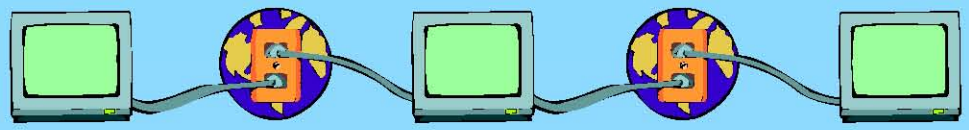



Figure 1-18

FIGURE 1-18

An unordered list appears.





Creating an Ordered List

1. Ordered lists are used whenever the items should appear in a specific order or if you are counting items in a list.
2. This list gives four reasons to learn HTML tags.

Figure 1-19

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> HTML and JavaScript</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <center><h1>Creating HTML and JavaScript</h1></center>
        <p><h2>Learning to create HTML tags can help you in many ways:</h2></p>
        <ol>
            <li><p><h3>You will develop a deeper understanding of how HTML really
            works.</h3></p></li>
            <li><p><h3>You will be able to troubleshoot Web pages when errors
            occur.</h3></p></li>
            <li><p><h3>You will be able to view other pages and learn how certain
            effects are created.</h3></p></li>
            <li><p><h3>You will understand how HTML and JavaScript work
            together.</h3></p></li>
        </ol>
    </body>
</html>
```

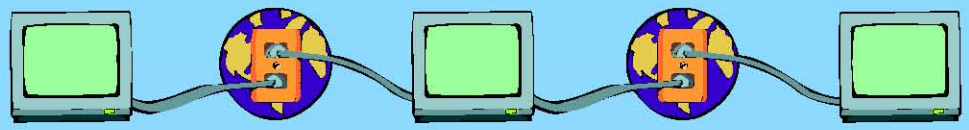



Figure 1-20

FIGURE 1-20

An ordered or numbered list appears.

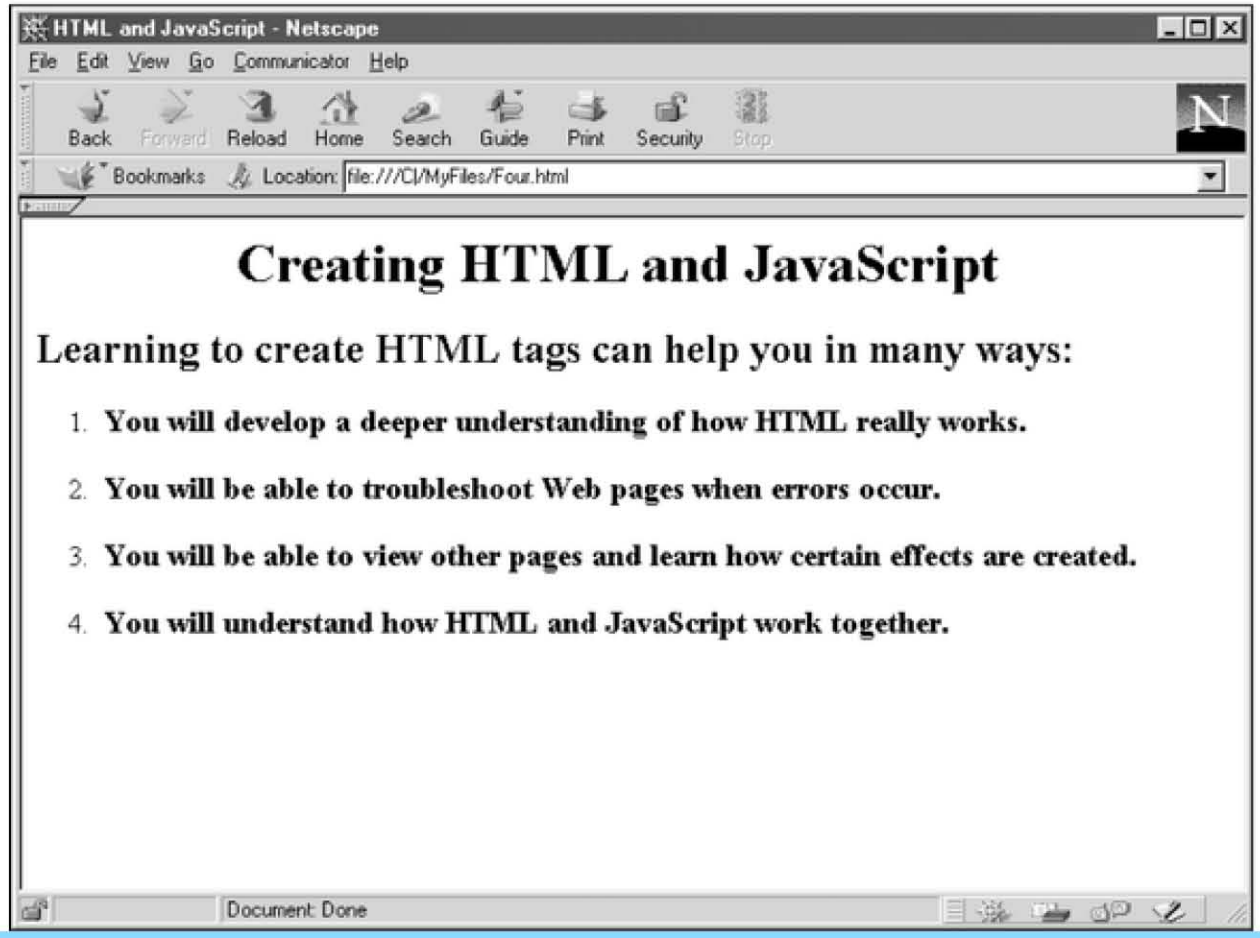


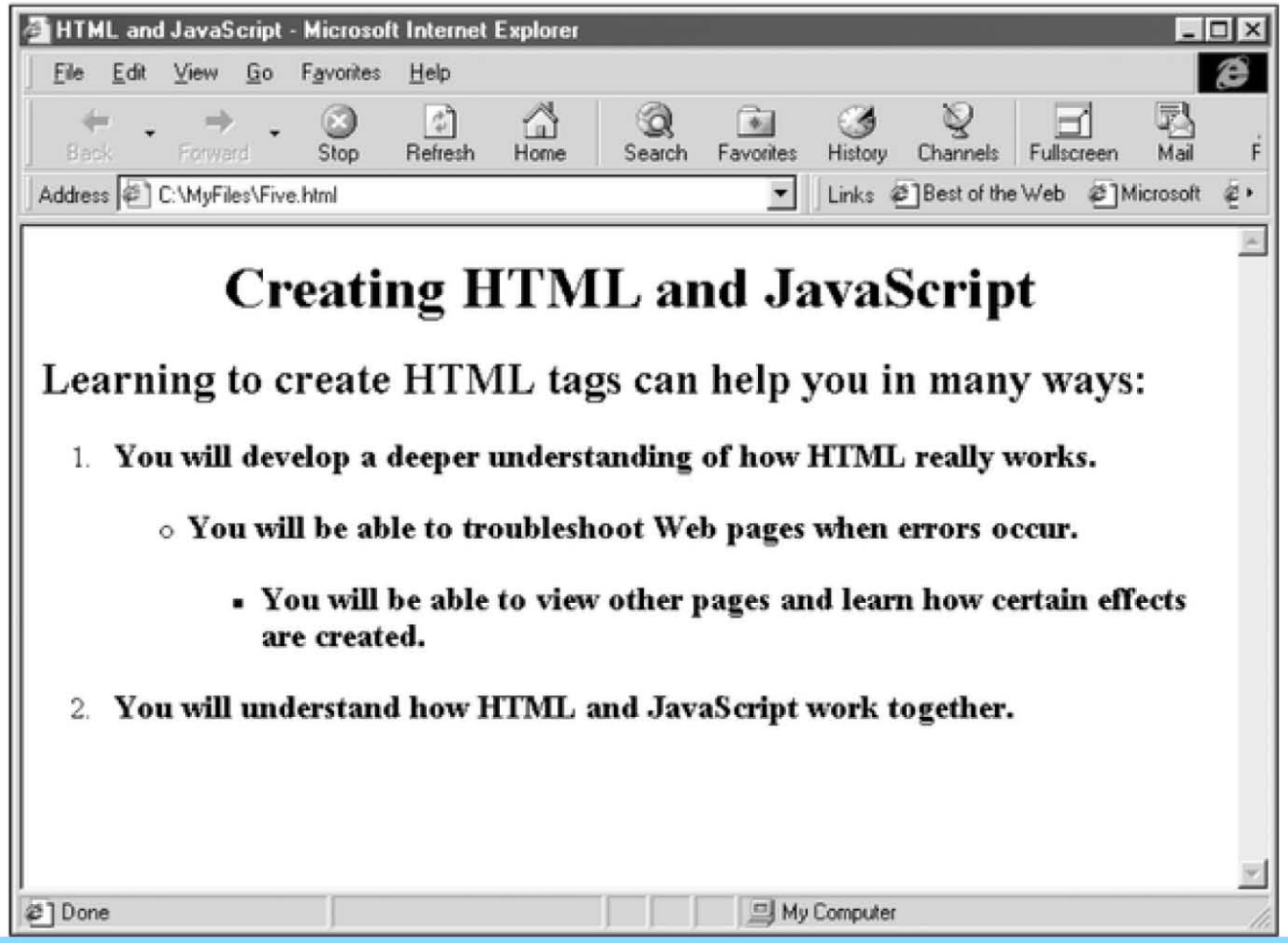
Figure 1-21

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> HTML and JavaScript</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <center><h1>Creating HTML and JavaScript</h1></center>
        <p><h2>Learning to create HTML tags can help you in many ways:</h2></p>
        <ol>
            <li><p><h3>You will develop a deeper understanding of how HTML really
            works.</h3></p></li>
            <ul>
                <li><p><h3>You will be able to troubleshoot Web pages when errors
                occur.</h3></p></li>
                <ul>
                    <li><p><h3>You will be able to view other pages and learn how
                certain effects are created.</h3></p></li>
                </ul>
            </ul>
            <li><p><h3>You will understand how HTML and JavaScript work
        together.</h3></p></li>
        </ol>
    </body>
</html>
```


Figure 1-22

FIGURE 1-22

Embedded and indented lists are shown.



Thinking About Technology

- How can you create a sophisticated outline in HTML?
- You know, the kind you had to do for your last research paper?
- Can you see yourself doing your next research paper online in HTML?
- Find the error in the following list:

Slide 67 With Errors

```
<ol>
    <li>Item A
        <ul>
          <li>Item A1
          <li>Item A2
        </ul>
    <li>Item B
        <ul>
          <li>Item B1
          <li>Item B2
        </ul>
</ul>
```


Summary: Tips for Good HTML Code

- Use line breaks and indented text to make your HTML file easier to read.
- Insert comments into your HTML file to document your work.
- Enter all tag and attribute names in lowercase.
- Place all attribute values in quotes.
- Close all two-sided tags.
- Make sure that nested elements do not cross.

HTML Order For This Class

- Comments
- DOCTYPE
- Head
  - Title
- Body

Sample HTML Code

```
<!--**********************************************************************
    * Your Name         Your ID Number                                   *
    *                                                                    *
    * Program  Name                                                      *
    *                                                                    *
    * Introduction To Computer Programming      Period ?                 *
    *                                                                    *
    * Starting Date: ?/?/200?          Due Date:  ?/?/200?               *
    *                                                                    *
    * This is an HTML Template for use in future HTML Projects.          *
    * These are multi-line comments in HTML                              *
     **********************************************************************-->
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
    <head>
        <title>My first HTML document</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        <p>Hello world!</p>
    </body>
</html>
```


Summary of Tags

Tag	Description
<!– comment -->	Comment
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">	DOCTYPE strict
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">	DOCTYPE loose
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN" "http://www.w3.org	DOCTYPE frameset
<html> </html>	Designates the beginning and ending of an HTML document.
<head> </head>	The beginning and ending of the head of the HTML document (the title tag goes here)
<title> </title>	Display a title on the title bar at the top of the window
<body> </body>	Begin and End the Body of the HTML document
	Center the Text
	Place the text on a new line or paragraph

Summary of Tags 2

Tag	Description
	Heading 1 (the largest heading)
	Heading 2
	Heading 3
	Heading 4
	Heading 5
	Heading 6 (the smallest heading)
	Unordered List
	List Item
	Ordered List
 	Line Break

 line break

<hr /> horizontal rule (draws a line)

Summary of Tags in Unit 4 Lesson 1 HTML Document