

# ***CMT111-01/M1: HTML & Dreamweaver***

***Bunker Hill Community College  
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## ***Creating an HTML Document***

***24 January 2011***

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# Goals for Today

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- **Be sure we have essential tools**
  - text editor (Notepad++)
  - web browser (Chrome, Opera or Firefox)
- **Set up accounts for our class projects**
  - all your work on the various tutorials must be uploaded to your site
- **Create a simple Web page**
  - generate page skeleton
  - Add content to page
  - Mark up the content
  - upload to web space
- **View the page in browser**

## ***About our Web Accounts***

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- **Each student will have an account on docPiper.com**
  - your web address will be a docPiper.com subdomain
  - e.g. docPiper.com/lgpiper [or alternatively, lgpiper.docPiper.com
  - With luck, you'll know how to access them after today's class
- **During the semester we'll work through a number of tutorials; the tutorials *must* be uploaded to your account and linked from your class-projects home page**
- **Your final project will also be uploaded to your class-projects directory and linked from your home page**
- **I will grade what I see on the internet**

# *Class Projects' Page*

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- Your class projects' page will be named `index.html`
- It will reside in your root directory (defined next week)
- With luck, we'll start to set them up today

## Zach's CMT 111-01 Class Projects

Welcome to my projects' page. Each tutorial is linked below.

- Tutorial 1: [Dave's Devil Sticks](#)
- Tutorial 2: [CAM Shots](#)
- Tutorial 3: [Sunny Acres](#)
- ....
- Final Project: [My crazy relatives!](#)

# *What is a Web Page?*

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- **A web page is a plain-text file having**
  - content
  - content labels (tags)
  - links to other pages
  - links to graphics files (pictures)
  - links to audio and video files (sound and movies)
- **A plain-text file is one with no explicit formatting**
  - just the standard characters you can type on a keyboard
- **All formatting is done by labeling the text and links**
  - called tagging
- **A link is a specialized tag that tells how to find another web page or a graphics file**
  - basically it gives the address of the file you want

# Basics of an HTML Tag

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- **A tag is a label contained in angle brackets**
  - `<p>` labels paragraphs `</p>`
  - `<h1>` labels major headlines`</h1>`
  - `<img “where to find picture” />` labels pictures
  - etc.
- **All tags must be “well formed”**
  - *lower case* [I will *mark down* your using upper case tags]
  - closed [every tag must be closed—no exceptions!]
  - attributes quoted [again no exceptions!]
  - properly nested
- **Good tags label the *function* of what they are labeling**
  - labeling the function is known as *semantic* mark up
  - In olden tymes, some people used tags for presentation. Doing so now dooms you to obsolescence and unemployment.

# Three Kinds of Tags

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- **Block-level tags** are paired around content and define a box of some sort

- `<p>` this is a paragraph with some text!`</p>`
- the box can be styled and positioned as one sees fit
  - e.g. you can style the font, colors, etc inside the box
  - you can add borders—or not—around the box
  - you can position the box as you see fit
  - all this positioning and styling should be done via CSS [will cover soon]

This is a paragraph with some text!

- **In-line tags** are paired around content, but do not define a box, they only label something inside a containing box

- `<a href="docPiper.com">`My website`</a>`
- ...let me `<em>`emphasize`</em>` one thing... ...let me *emphasize* one thing...

- **Empty tags** are single tags that don't themselves contain content. They must, however, still be closed

- `<br />`: a line break
- `<hr />`: a horizontal rule
- ``

# More on Tags

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- **Most tags have an opening and a closing**
  - `<p>` opening paragraph tag
  - `</p>` closing paragraph tag
    - NOTE the slash, /
    - the slash is the tag closer
- **Some tags have *attributes***
  - an attribute is like an internal label on a tag
  - In ancient times, attributes gave information about formatting the tag
    - We don't do this if we can avoid it, which is  $99^{44}/_{100}$  % of the time
- **An *attribute* has a *property* and a *value***
  - `<div id="content">`
    - `id` is *property*
    - `"content"` is the *value* of the property
    - the value *must be* enclosed in quotation marks



# *Skeleton Web Page has Three Essential Tag Sets*

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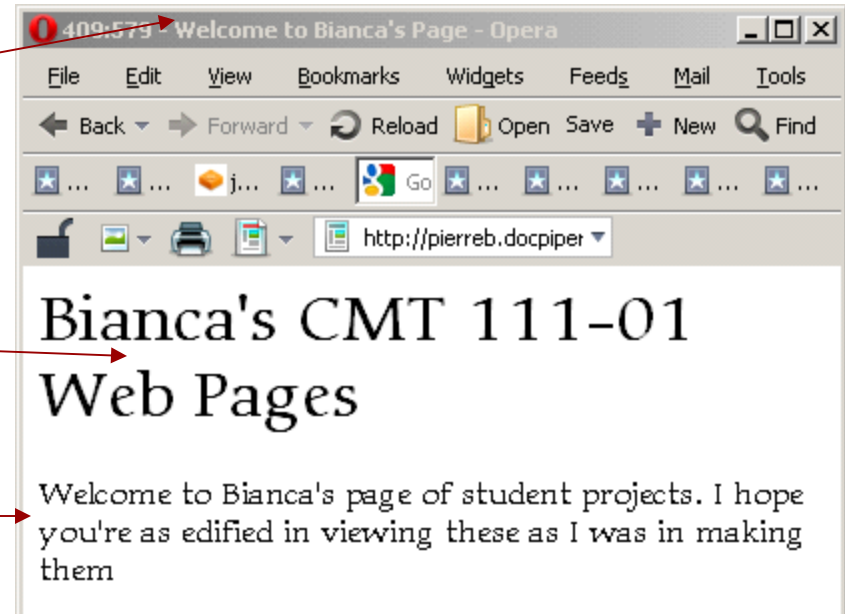
- **<html> First and last things on page </html>**
- **<head> Descriptive content that's hidden from view</head>**
  - Page title
  - Author
  - Description and key words
  - Styles and scripts (program snippets that tell various parts of the page how to look or act)
  - Each of these is wrapped in its own special tag set
- **<body> Web content </body>**
  - Text
  - (links to) Pictures
  - (links to) Embedded media—audio, video, flash
  - Web-form elements

# The Basic Web Page

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The code on the left produces the web page below

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Welcome to Bianca's Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Bianca's CMT 111-01 Web
Pages</h1>
    <p>Welcome to Bianca's page of student
projects. I hope you're as edified in viewing
these as I was in making them</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



# *The Basic Web Page—Refined*

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- **Having said that, web pages really, really should begin with a !DOCTYPE**
  - The DOCTYPE tells the browser how to interpret tags, attributes, style rules
  - There are a number of different DOCTYPEs; we'll use XHTML 1.0 Transitional [I personally use XHTML 1.0 Strict]
- **The skeleton page then changes**
  - need DOCTYPE declaration
  - need a name space attribute for the opening <html> tag

# *It looks the Same!*

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```
<!DOCTYPE html
  PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" lang="EN">

  <head>
    <title>Welcome to Bianca's Page</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" type="text/css" />

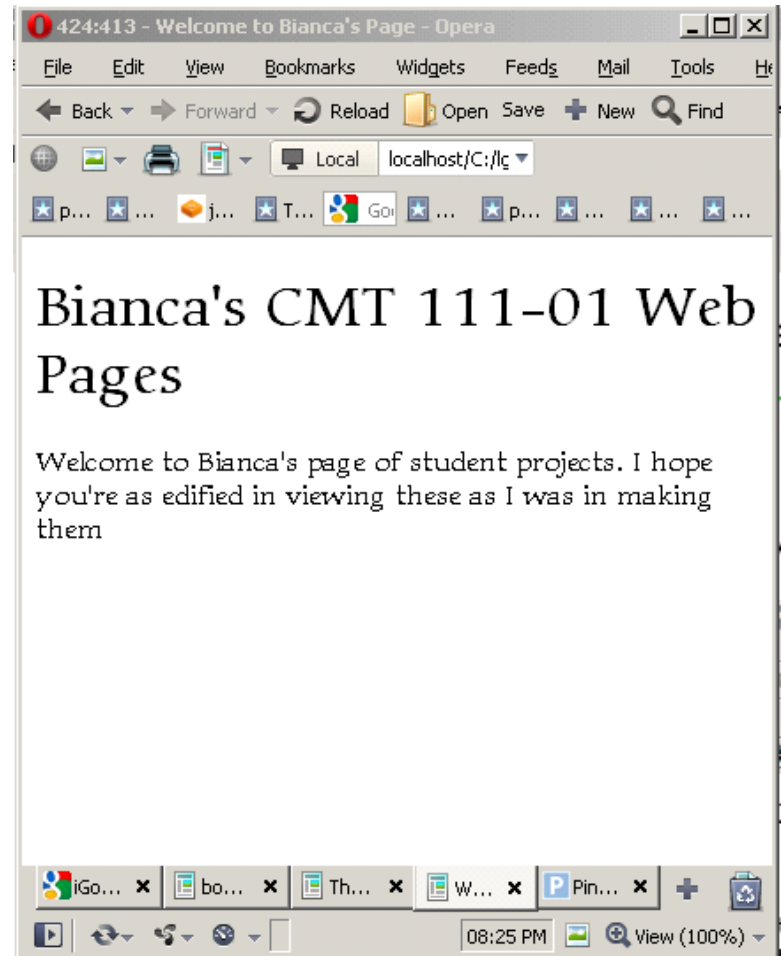
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>Bianca's CMT 111-01 Web Pages</h1>

    <p>Welcome to Bianca's page of student projects. I hope
you're as edified in viewing these as I was in making them</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

- **Yes it look the same, but this won't be true for more complex pages. Help the browser out by telling it what you have**



# Save and View Web Page

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- **Save the file with an .html extension**
  - If using Windows Notepad, must saveAs type *All Files* and append .html to the end of file name
  - Don't use Windoz Notepad; people will laugh at you if you do
- **Open file in browser [File/Open or ctrl^O]**
  - Navigate file structure to where file is saved
  - Click open
  - This is called *viewing locally* or viewing on *local host*
- **If you see a mistake on your web page**
  - Edit file in text editor
  - Save the file (ctrl^S)
  - Refresh browser (F5)

## ***Good and Bad Web Sites—an example of each***

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- **Here's a truly bad one:** <http://www.newsconnect.net/delaware.htm>
  - It looks like they still think it's 1997!
  - Excessive busyness
  - Marquee text (you gotta be kidding)
  - Garish colors
  - It makes my head hurt
  
- **And this one isn't half bad:** <http://www.csszengarden.com/>
  - Zen Garden shows the *exact same* site content styled by various graphics designers.
  - It's possible to wrap beauty around *any* content if you know how.
  - When you get bored, you can change the look of your whole site—still beautiful

# *Check Other People's Code*

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- **You can learn about coding by seeing how others do it**
  - check their code
    - generally see “source” under “view” menu option
    - Chrome, Opera, FF can also right click and select “source”
  - You’ll see some horrible examples, and some not-so-bad ones
- **Check out their style sheets**
  - Chrome and FF: clickable links to style sheet when view source code
  - Opera and IE must type url to style sheet file in browser
    - e.g. <http://docPiper.com/css/docP.css>