LESSON 6973B-3
HTML BASICS
All HTML documents must follow these basic guidelines:

1. An HTML document must start with an opening HTML tag and end with a closing HTML tag:
   
   `<html>
   </html>`

2. Next, it must have an opening and closing HEAD tag:
   
   `<head>
   </head>`
All HTML documents must follow these basic guidelines:

3. All documents must have a title which is created by using a title tag. The title tag is contained within the head tag:

```html
<head>
<title>
</title>
</head>
```

4. All content visible within an HTML document is called the body of the document and is created between the body tags:

```html
<body>
</body>
```
Comments

7. Comments are added into the code to inform programmers what functions the various sections of the code are effecting. This is a great aid when editing code, especially when the editing is being done by someone other than the original programmer, or when the code is being edited after an extended time from the original programming.

8. A comment is code that is completely ignored by the program and is created using a set of comment tags:

   <!--

   -->

9. Comments can be single or multiple line comments.
10. Every programming and scripting language allows for comments.

11. Every document you send in must have your name, ID number, and lesson number included in your code. Failure to add this information into your code can make it impossible for us to determine whose assignment it is, resulting in a grade not being posted into your records for that assignment.

12. Please watch the following clip and create a similar document to be used as a template for all of your HTML assignments.
One-sided versus Two-sided tags

11. Most tags are two-sided tags, meaning there is an opening and closing tag:
    <html> </html>

12. One-sided tags are for empty elements (elements which contain no content). Examples of empty elements are horizontal rules and breaks:
    <hr>
    <br>

    (Please note the space between the left caret and the forward slash)
Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript

13. HTML scripting creates a basic Web Document.

14. CSS scripting controls the look and formatting of an HTML document, including font style, text color, text alignment, etc.

15. JavaScript is a scripting language that interacts with HTML source code, enabling Web pages to have dynamic content (DHTML).

16. Dynamic content changes with time such as an updating newspaper, or through user interaction such as a Web page game.
Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript tags

17. The tags which inform the browser that CSS or JavaScript is being used are placed within the head section of the code.

18. The CSS tag is: `<style type="text/css"> </style>`

19. The JavaScript tag is: `<script type="text/javascript"> </script>`
Some tag information

20. `<p>` is a paragraph tag and creates a two line space between sections.

21. `<br>` is a break tag. This creates a single line space between sections.

22. `<div>` is a division tag which is used to define a section in an HTML document, often used to group block-elements for CSS formatting.

23. `&nbsp;` is HTML code to create a space between characters. If you want five blank spaces between two words, you would type for example: Hello `&nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp;` Goodbye
Using Notepad as your text editor

24. Notepad is the typical tool that is used for creating HTML code.

25. Notepad saves documents as .txt (text) files by default. This is not what we want when creating HTML documents.

26. To save an HTML document created in notepad, you should choose:
   File>SaveAs>
   In your “save as type” drop down selector, choose All Files.

27. Input your filename in the file name text box, and include the .htm or .html file extension, i.e. myDocument.htm or myDocument.html. Watch the following clip to see me using notepad to save an html document.
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN">
<html>
<head>
<title>My Sample Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is my sample page in H1</h1>
<p><br>
<br>
<br>
</p>
</body>
</html>
<html>
<head>
<title>A Basic HTML Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<style type="text/css">
.bold {
  font-family: arial, helvetica, sans-serif;
  font-weight: bold;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div align="center">
<p><font size="6"><strong>This is a very basic HTML document.</strong></font></p>
<table width="100%" border="1" align="center">
<tr>
<td width="52%" align="center" valign="middle">
<p><font size="4">This document does not contain any navigation.</font></p>
</td>
<td width="48%" align="center" color="#000000" size="2" face="Georgia, Times New Roman, Times, serif">
This document does contain a table with two rows and two columns.
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="left" color="#0000FF" size="7" face="arial, helvetica, sans-serif">
I have incorporated different sizes, styles, alignment and colors of text.
</td>
<td>I would insert an image; however you would not be able to view it because the support files do not exist on your computer.</td>
</tr>
</table>
<p align="left">This text is after the table.</p>
<p align="left">This text starts a new paragraph.</p>
<br>
And this just uses a line break. I will now insert a horizontal rule which is a one-sided tag.
<br>
<hr align="left">
<p align="left">Please notice the code which creates the spaces I will add in with the space bar. &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp; I just added 5 spaces.&nbsp;</p>
Last, I will change the style of the text from <strong>bold</strong> to <em>italics</em>.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>