

# **HTML CODING**

**By Wyatt and Sam**

## **BACKGROUND INFO:**

- **You can write any of this code on your own computer!**
- **As long as you save a file with the extension `.html`, you can open it with a web browser and it will show up exactly how I've demoed it here.**

# HOW IT WORKS: THE BASICS

**There are many different elements that make up HTML.**

**Each one is marked by a tag with pointed brackets “<tag>” and each tag must be closed with “</tag>”.**

**HTML tags are not case sensitive.**

**The default HTML font is (usually) Times -- but it depends on the browser.**

**For example:**

**The “<p>” tag defines a paragraph.**

**This code:**

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

**Shows up like this:**

This is a paragraph.

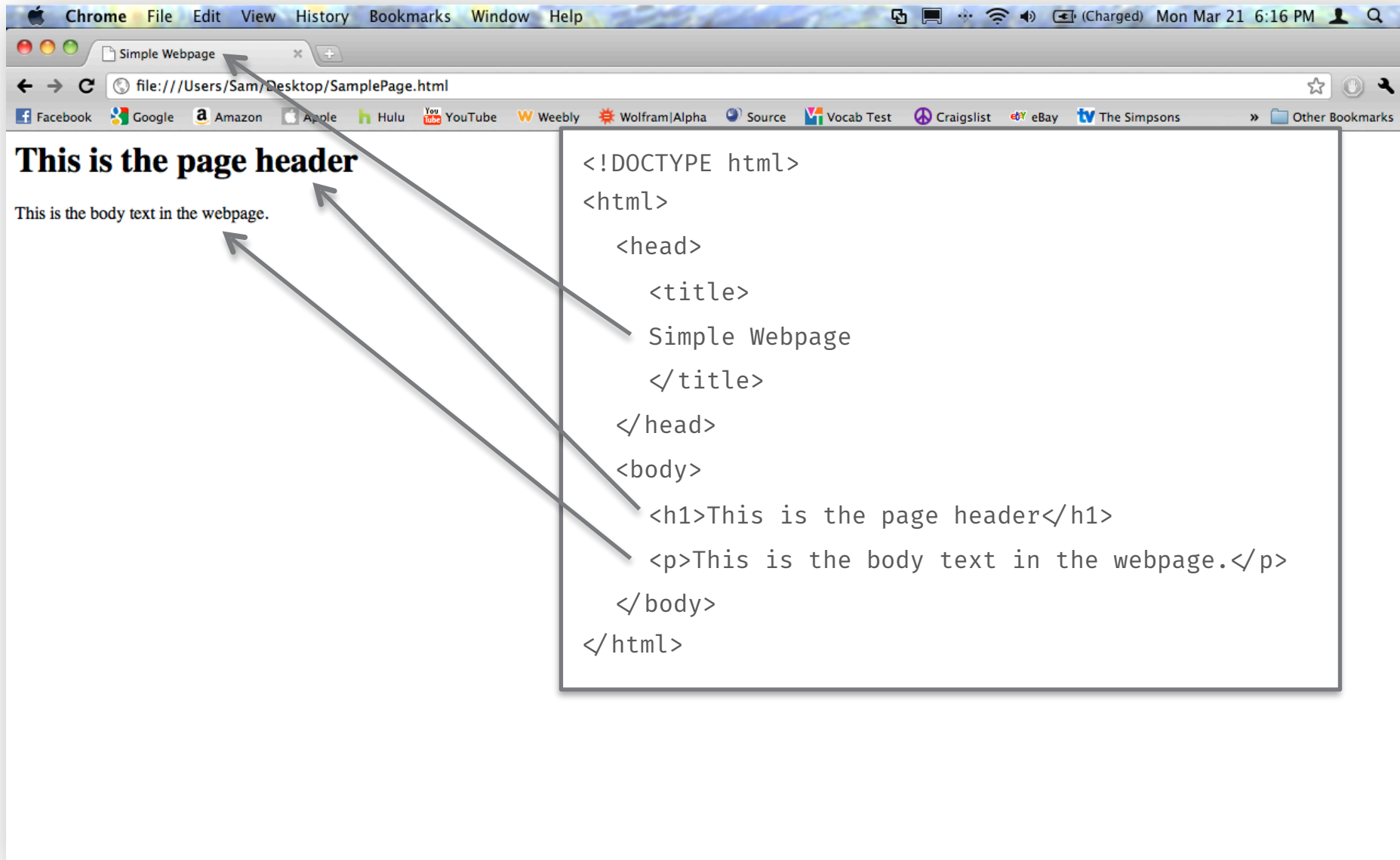
# A SIMPLE PAGE

**This is an example of a simple webpage written in HTML:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  This lets the browser know that our document follows HTML5 standards.
<html>  This tag says "hey, I'm an HTML document!" It always opens the page.
  <head>  This tag contains the page title, and sometimes external styles and scripts.
    <title>
      Simple Webpage  The title tag determine what shows up on the tab bar in your browser.
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>  All of the other content in your webpage is inside of the body tags.
    <h1>This is the page header</h1>  H1 is the largest size of title.
    <p>This is the body text in the webpage.</p>  P is paragraph.
  </body>
</html>
```

**Remember to close all your tags at the end! (HTML is actually pretty forgiving if you forget, but it's good style to do so).**

## This page shows up like this in a browser :



The image shows a Chrome browser window displaying a simple webpage. The browser's address bar shows the file path: `file:///Users/Sam/Desktop/SamplePage.html`. The webpage content consists of a title and a paragraph of text. To the right of the browser window, a code block displays the HTML source code for the page. Arrows point from the code to the corresponding rendered elements in the browser window.

**This is the page header**

This is the body text in the webpage.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>
      Simple Webpage
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is the page header</h1>
    <p>This is the body text in the webpage.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

# COLORS

Don't worry  
about remembering  
this acronym

- **To change the color of something, you use a language called CSS (cascading stylesheets).**
- **You set the color of an element (as well as other styles) using the style attribute.**
- **For example, to create blue text:**

```
<p style="color: blue;">This is blue text</p>
```

**And that shows up like this:**

This is blue text

# EMBEDDING STUFF

Let's say that you want to embed a picture in your website. What do you do?  
It's actually very simple. It only requires very little code, and you don't even need a closing tag!

Simply type this code:

```

```

↑ ↑  
Image tag  
and source  
attribute

↑  
Webpage address

←  
This file must be a picture file-  
.jpg, .gif, etc. Not .htm, .html, etc.

To define the height and width of an image, we'll use **CSS** again!

```

```

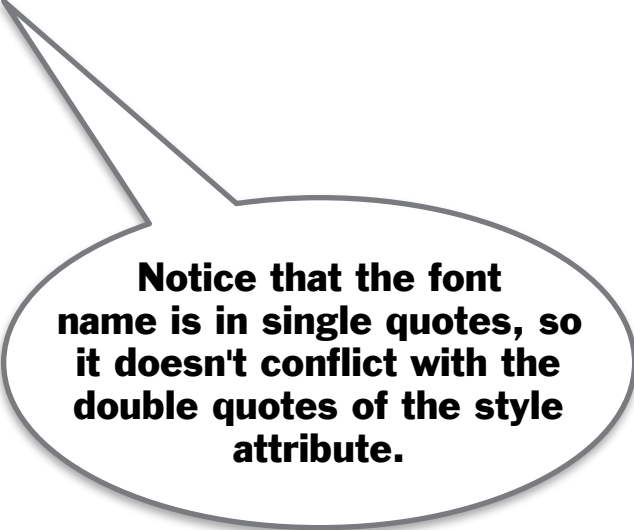
"px" is a unit of measurement  
that computers use. 1 px = 1 pixel  
on your screen.

# CHANGING FONTS 😊

**CSS to the rescue again!**

**To change font, add font-family to your style tag:**

```
<p style="font-family: 'Arial';">Text in Arial</p>
```



**Notice that the font name is in single quotes, so it doesn't conflict with the double quotes of the style attribute.**

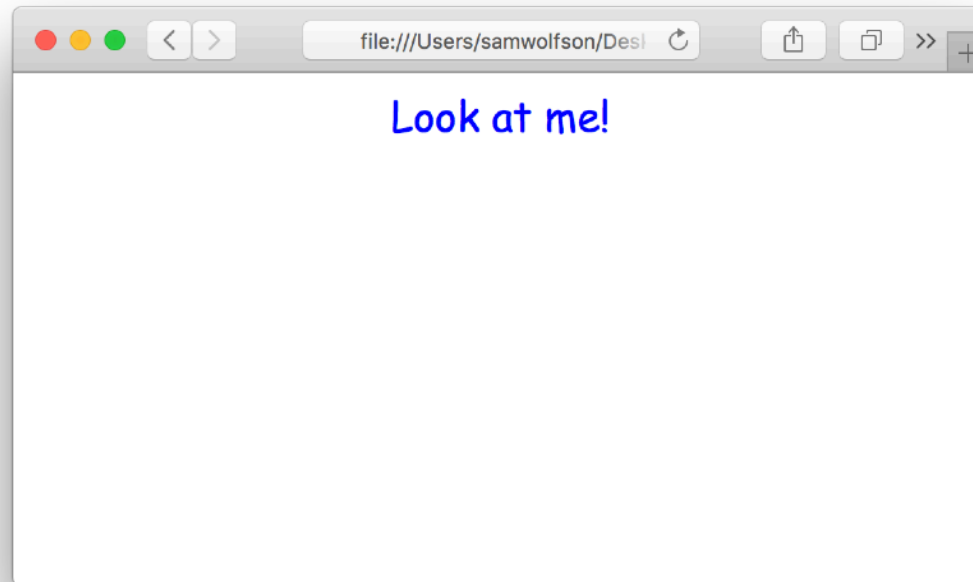


# MORE ON CSS

**You can combine CSS attributes to create tags styled however you want!**

**Suppose you want a centered paragraph, with blue text, 24 pixels tall, and in Comic Sans:**

```
<p style="font-family: 'Comic Sans MS'; text-align: center; color: blue; font-size: 24px;">Look at me!</p>
```



# AN INFINITE ASSORTMENT OF TAGS

**Included in HTML are a myriad of different tags. Some examples are:**

`<a href=http://www.google.com">Link to Google!</a>` - **This tag creates a link to another page (or another website!)**

`<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, **etc.** – **These tags define the header on the web page. The higher the number, the smaller the font size.**

`<p>` - **This tag defines a paragraph, which makes up the majority of the text on the webpage.**

`<span>Some inline text</span>` - **This is like the `<p>` tag, except it doesn't create a new line when you use it. It's good for when you want to style certain parts of a paragraph in a specific way without affecting the entire paragraph.**

`` - **This tag defines an image. You can define height and width, along with lots of other attributes.\***

`<b>Be boundless!</b>` - **will show up bolded**

`<i>Wow!</i>` - **will be italicized**

**\* are self-closing tags – you don't need a closing tag!**

*Demo*

