Section 5: HTML

Introduction: HTML stands for <u>H</u>yper<u>t</u>ext <u>M</u>arkup <u>L</u>anguage and is used to write/make websites. We will NOT be teaching you HTML or testing you on it, but we suggest you use this as a reference sheet to help you get your CSE120 portfolio up and running.

HTML Tags: These are the things between angle brackets (<>). Some tags are used alone and some come in pairs: <**name**> is the opening (or standalone) tag, and </**name**> is the closing tag (notice the extra /), with `name` being the name of the tag that must match exactly. Tags that come in pairs apply to everything that comes in-between the opening and closing tags.

HTML Attributes: These are "fields" that are contained *within* opening (or standalone) tags that are generally optional. They are never used on closing tags. You'll see examples below for images and hyperlinks, but they are often specific to the HTML tag and come in a form that looks like:

<**name attr1**="value1" **attr2**="value2">

Text Formatting Tags: These come in pairs and tend to correspond to your standard text editor buttons.

Bold   – <**b**>your text</**b**> or <**strong**>your text</**strong**>
Italics   – <**i**>your text</**i**> or <**em**>your text</**em**> (fun fact: `em` stands for "emphasis")
Underline – <**u**>your text</**u**>

Layout Tags: Unlike a text editor, your browser will condense whitespace when it displays a website. That is, multiple spaces, tabs, and line breaks (Enter/Return) that are next to each other in the HTML file will appear as a single space on the website. You must use special HTML tags to tell your browser to alter the layout.

Paragraph   – The basic layout element, just like when you write an essay. The tags for a paragraph are <**p**> and </**p**>. Paragraphs are separated by a new line and some vertical spacing.

Line Break   – A standalone tag that inserts a line break (equivalent to pressing Enter/Return on your keyboard in a text editor). The tag is <**br**>.

Images: Inserts an image into your HTML page. This is a standalone tag <**img**> that *requires* a source attribute `src` in order to find the image. The source can either be a full URL (including `http://` or `https://`) or it can be a *local* file on your server.

- Local files are searched for starting in the folder/directory the HTML file is in. You can navigate into other folders by using the folder names separated by forward slashes (/).

- The size of the image can be adjusted by adding *either* a `width` or `height` attribute in pixels, using `style`.

<u>Example</u>: <**img src**="folder_name/image_name.png" style="width: 200px">

Hyperlinks: More commonly referred to as just "links." The `<a>` and `</a>` tags transform anything between them (including images!) into a clickable region that will load another web page. The webpage that will be loaded is specified using the `href` attribute (short for "hypertext reference").

- Similar to the `src` attribute in `<img>`, the `href` attribute can be specified as a full URL or a path to a local file.

Example: `<a href="folder_name/webpage.html">Click Me!</a>`

Exercises:

1) Go to the course website and do the "Website Setup" lab to get checked off. [*partners*, but you each need to set up your own website]

2) On the website Portfolio page, read through the "Adding a Project" section and add your Taijitu and Logo Design projects to your portfolio in preparation for "Portfolio Update 1." [*partners*, but you each need to set up your own website]