

Understanding HTML

STORY BOARD: Shows the elements you want to include and how you want to display in your Web Page or SITE.

STRUCTURE TAGS:

TAG PAIR	PURPOSE
<HTML></HTML>	Identifies the documents as an HTML
<HEAD></HEAD>	Section where information about your document including the title.
<TITLE></TITLE>	Format the document title, which appears in the browser's title bar.
<BODY></BODY>	Contains all of the Web contents.

Basic tags:

TAG PAIR	PURPOSE
 	Line Break
<P>	Paragraph, adds a line before and after the current paragraph.

HTML Headings:

TAG PAIR	PURPOSE
<H1></H1>	Heading
<H2></H2>	Heading
<H3></H3>	Heading
<H4></H4>	Heading
<H5></H5>	Heading
<H6></H6>	Heading

Selected values for the <A>

 This is DeMerles page

Placeholder



TAG PAIR	PURPOSE
http://Filename	Opens a file location on a network
Filename	Opens a file same location
mailto: e-mail address	Creates a new outgoing message

Absolute vs a relative link: An absolute link includes the COMPLETE file location. A relative link has only the file name and it is assumed to be in the same location as your web page.

TIP: When formatting use FEW fonts, Do not overuse formatting.

HTML Headings for creating an **ordered** list:

TAG PAIR	PURPOSE
	Surrounds all the items in a list.
	Marks the beginning of each item.

EXAMPLE:

```
<OL>
<LI> First item
<LI> Second Item
<LI> ETC.
</OL>
```

Extras:

START: It will start the list at a different number.

<OL START = "4"> **ALWAYS A NUMBER**

TYPE = "A" can be upper or lower case. (start with letters)

A = Uppercase

a = Lowercase

i = lowercase roman numerals

I = Uppercase roman numerals

HTML Headings for creating an **UNordered** list:

TAG PAIR	PURPOSE
	Surrounds the list
	Items

Same as Ordered list except for, NO TYPE and NO START.

HTML tags for text formatting:

TAG PAIR	PURPOSE
<U></U>	Underline
 	Bold
<I></I> 	Italics

FONTS:

When using a font, the font used has to be on the USERS or Clients system.

COLORS are usually defined by HEX codes. 00-FF ex.: "1F2F3F"

The 1st is red, The 2nd is Green the 3rd is blue.

You can also use NAMES for the colors.

SIZE

HTML FONT formatting:

TAG PAIR	PURPOSE
	
	Color
	FACE will change the type of font
	

HTML Alignment formatting:

TAG PAIR	PURPOSE
<P>	<P ALIGN = "LEFT">
	<P ALIGN = "RIGHT">
	<P ALIGN = "CENTER">
	<P ALIGN = "JUSTIFY">

USING GRAPHICS

WEB GRAPHICS: Compatible formats.

- **GIF**
- **JPG (or JPEG)**
- **PNG**

Always consider using small graphics for your main page, otherwise the page may take too long to load.

Commonly used IMG attributes

Attributes	PURPOSE
ALIGN	Bottom, left, middle, right, or top, related to the text
ALT	Any text, It is displayed when the graphics is not available.
HEIGHT	Changes the height of the graphics
WIDTH	Changes the width of the graphics
SRC	Source of the file or the location.

If you want to link the graphics, simple use the <A>

Maps - Making a map

Map - Turns image into sections that can be hyper-linked

Tag Pair	Function	Attribute	Specifies	Example
<map> </map>	Marks a section of html code as a named image map	NAME	Name of image map (for reference by tag)	<map name="dolph">
<area>	Describes shape and function of a hotspot	Href	Target link address	<area href="new.html">
		Shape	Geometric shape of area; can be "circle," "rect," or "poly"	Shape="poly"
		COORDS	Pixel coordinates that describe the boundaries of the hotspot	Coords"94,205,0,205,0,42,132,137"
		ALT	Alternate text to display or speak	Alt="Dolphin"

Adding Backgrounds

To the body tag add: background="image name"

For the color of the background add: bgcolor="color or color number"

FORMS

Creating a TEXT ENTRY field

Common field tags

Tag Pair	Function	Attribute	Specifies	Example
<form></form>	NAME	Creates a form name; used to easily reference a form when adding advanced features	??	<form name="checkout">.. </form>
<input>	TYPE	Specifies the type of form field to create	??	<input type="text">
	SIZE	Specifies the display length of the form field	??	<input size="20">
	MAXLENGTH	Sets the largest number of characters allowed in the current form field; extra typing is ignored after this number is reached.	??	<input maxlength="40">
	TYPE	Setting a value to "radio" identifies the form element as a radio button	??	<input type="radio">
	NAME	Assigns a name to the associated radio buttons, identifying them as a group	??	<input type="radio" name="shipvia">
	VALUE	Specifies the text to be submitted to the order-processing system if the current radio button is selected	??	<input type="radio" VALUE="priority">
	CHECKED	Marks the current radio button to appear in the browser as selected when page opens; only one radio button per set may include this attribute	??	<input type="radio" CHECKED>
	Checkbox			<input type="checkbox">

<Select> </select>	Creates a list field in which some choices are hidden; start and end tags surround list options, which are marked with <option>	NAME	??	Creates a field name, used to easily reference a field when adding advanced features
		SIZE	??	Sets the number of items which appear by default; if omitted, choices appear as a pull down menu; If set to 2 or more, list appears as a scrollbar
		Multiple	??	Sets the number of options user may select from the list, and automatically formats the list as a scroll box; if omitted, user may select only one list item
<option>	Precedes each item in a list field; must occur between the <select> and </select> tags	VALUE	??	Specifies the text to be submitted to order processing system if the current is selected; optional.
		SELECTED	??	Specifies the current option to appear in the field text box by default when the web page opens in the browser

Comment: <! ----put your comment here> - usually used for names

Push Buttons

Attribute	Description
TYPE	
Submit	Creates a button for sending entered data to the organization for processing
Reset	Clears all the fields in the current form
Button	Creates a generic button that you can customize using advanced web authoring skills
Image	Uses a graphic (specified by the src attribute) as a button
Name	Creates a field name; used to easily reference a field when adding advanced features
Value	Defines the text that appears on the button, as well as the value submitted to the order-processing system when the current button is pushed

Connecting a form's back end

Attribute	Description	Example
Method	Indicates how the data entered by the user will be submitted to the server; value may be "get" or "post"	Method="get"
Enctype	Specifies how the browser connects the user responses on the form before submitting them to the server	Enctype="application/x-www.form-urlencoded"
Action	Indicates the path and name of the processing program that the user must run when the form is submitted	Action="/cgi-bin/ExecMacro/input"

CGI (Common Gateway Interface)

Like tags to format other web page elements such as text and graphics, the html tags for creating a form simply generate the web page that users see in their browsers; that page is known as the front end. Once a user clicks the submit button, however, the information is entered requires processing that is not performed by the pages html code. When a submit button is correctly programmed, it instructs the browser to send the entered data to your web server for processing. The program that reside on an organizations computer system and are responsible for processing the submitted data make up the back end.

TABLES

Are composed of rows and columns and each cell needs to be treated as a separate window

Tags	Function
<code><table></table></code>	Define start and end of table contents
<code><tr></tr></code>	Marks contents of each table row
<code><th></code>	Marks contents that follow as a table cell, and applies header format
<code><td></code>	Marks contents that follow as a standard table cell
<code><caption></caption></code>	Formats text to appear as a caption, centered above the table; can appear anywhere within the <code><table></table></code> tag pair

Entering a SPACE or Quote

` ` - adds space

`"` - adds quote "

`<` - adds less than symbol <

`>` - adds greater than symbol >

SPANNING ROWS

<code><th></code> or <code><td></code>	ROWSPAN	Indicates number of rows the current cell should span	<code><td rowspan="2"></code>
	COLSPAN	Indicates number of columns the current cell should span	<code><td colspan="2"></code>
	BGCOLOR	Adds color to cell	<code><td bgcolor="blue"></code>
	BACKGROUND	Adds a background to cell	<code><td background="anything.jpg"></code>
<code><TABLE></code>	BORDER	Adds borders around the table and each cell; optional value determine thickness of table border	<code><table border="5"></code>
	CELLSPACING	Determines gap between borders of adjacent cells	<code><table cellspacing="0"></code>

SCRIPTS

2 different kinds - JAVA, Visual Basic

```
<script language="java"></script>
```

If browser can not read script, an error message pops up. To avoid the error, surround the script with the following

```
<!--  
<script language="java">  
put your code here.....  
</script>  
//-->
```

You can use SCRIPT blocks anywhere in an HTML page. You can put them in both the BODY and HEAD sections. However, you will probably want to put all general-purpose scripting code in the HEAD section in order to keep all the code together. Keeping your code in the HEAD section ensures that all code is read and decoded before it is called from within the BODY section.

VBSCRIPT work similar to Visual Basic, spaces and sometime "case" makes a difference.