

# Simple Web Page Creation

# Making a Website With HTML in 7 Simple Steps

- ▶ Pick an HTML Code Editor.
- ▶ Plan the Site Layout.
- ▶ Write the HTML Code.
- ▶ Create Elements in the Layout.
- ▶ Add the HTML Content.
- ▶ Include Layout CSS.
- ▶ Customize Your Site.
- ▶ Choose a Hosting Platform and Publish.

# Editors

- ▶ Windows
  - ▶ Notepad
  - ▶ Notepad++
  - ▶ Wordpad
- ▶ Macintosh
  - ▶ TextEdit
- ▶ Chrome
  - ▶ Code Pad

# Elements of a web page

- ▶ Document type

- ▶ `<!DOCTYPE html>` - This tells the web browser that this is an HTML document.
- ▶ `<html>` `</html>` - This is the opening and closing tags for your HTML code.

- ▶ Header

- ▶ `<head>` `</head>` - optional

- ▶ Body

- ▶ `<body>` `</body>`

- ▶ Footer

- ▶ `<foot>` `</foot>` - optional

# Add a table

- ▶ 

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Description</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>A</td>
    <td>Description of A</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>B</td>
    <td>Description of B</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```
- ▶ 

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

Use this to add single borders to the table cells

# Add a list

- ▶ `<ul>`  
    `<li>London</li>`  
    `<li>Paris</li>`  
    `<li>Tokyo</li>`  
    `</ul>`
- ▶ Ordered list:
- ▶ `<ol>`  
    `<li>Coffee</li>`  
    `<li>Tea</li>`  
    `<li>Milk</li>`  
    `</ol>`
- ▶ Description list:
- ▶ `<dl>`  
    `<dt>Coffee</dt>`  
    `<dd>- black hot drink</dd>`  
    `<dt>Milk</dt>`  
    `<dd>- white cold drink</dd>`  
    `</dl>`

# Block-level Elements

- ▶ A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.
- ▶ A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
- ▶ Two commonly used block elements are: `<p>` and `<div>`.
- ▶ The `<p>` element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.
- ▶ The `<div>` element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- ▶ Example
  - ▶ `<p>Hello World</p>`
  - ▶ `<div>Hello World</div>`
- ▶ Other block-level elements:
  - ▶ `<address>`, `<article>`, `<aside>`, `<blockquote>`, `<canvas>`, `<dd>`, `<div>`, `<dl>`, `<dt>`, `<fieldset>`, `<figcaption>`, `<figure>`, `<footer>`, `<form>`, `<h1>`-`<h6>`, `<header>`, `<hr>`, `<li>`, `<main>`, `<nav>`, `<noscript>`, `<ol>`, `<p>`, `<pre>`, `<section>`, `<table>`, `<tfoot>`, `<ul>`, `<video>`

# Inline Elements

- ▶ An inline element does not start on a new line.
- ▶ An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
- ▶ This is a `<span>` element inside a paragraph.
- ▶ Example
- ▶ `<span>Hello World</span>`
- ▶ Other Inline elements:
  - ▶ `<a>`, `<abbr>`, `<acronym>`, `<b>`, `<bdo>`, `<big>`, `<br>`, `<button>`, `<cite>`, `<code>`, `<dfn>`, `<em>`, `<i>`, `<img>`, `<input>`, `<kbd>`, `<label>`, `<map>`, `<object>`, `<output>`, `<q>`, `<samp>`, `<script>`, `<select>`, `<small>`, `<span>`, `<strong>`, `<sub>`, `<sup>`, `<textarea>`, `<time>`, `<tt>`, `<var>`
- ▶ **Note:** An inline element cannot contain a block-level element!

# Multiple <div> elements

```
▶ <div>  
  <h2>London</h2>  
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>  
  <p>London has over 13 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div>  
  <h2>Oslo</h2>  
  <p>Oslo is the capital city of Norway.</p>  
  <p>Oslo has over 600.000 inhabitants.</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div>  
  <h2>Rome</h2>  
  <p>Rome is the capital city of Italy.</p>  
  <p>Rome has almost 3 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>
```

# Using the <class> element

```
▶ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      .city {background-color: tomato;
             color: white;
             border: 2px solid black;
             margin: 20px;
             padding: 20px;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <div class="city">
      <h2>London</h2>
      <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
    </div>

    <div class="city">
      <h2>Paris</h2>
      <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
    </div>

    <div class="city">
      <h2>Tokyo</h2>
      <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
    </div>

  </body>
</html>
```

# Second example

```
▶ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      .note {
        font-size: 120%;
        color: red;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
    <p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

# Using The id Attribute

- ▶ The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.
- ▶ The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.
- ▶ The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.
- ▶ In the following example we have an <h1> element that points to the id name "myHeader". This <h1> element will be styled according to the #myHeader style definition in the head section:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      #myHeader { background-color: lightblue;
                  color: black;
                  padding: 40px;
                  text-align: center;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

# HTML Iframes

- ▶ An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.
- ▶ The HTML `<iframe>` tag specifies an inline frame.
- ▶ An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
- ▶ Syntax: `<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>`
- ▶ Tip: It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the `<iframe>`. This is used by screen readers to read out what the content of the iframe is.
- ▶ Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.
- ▶ The height and width are specified in pixels by default.
- ▶ `<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>`
- ▶ Or you can add the style attribute and use the CSS height and width properties:
- ▶ `<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="height:200px;width:300px;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>`