

# <HTML>

**Wasim Ahmad Khan**

HTML



CSS

# **<SECTION> 1: THEORY**

A] What is HTML? Why HTML?

B] Definitions and concepts

**HTML =**  
**Hypertext Markup Language**

# **HyperText Markup Language**

# HyperText Markup Language

# HyperText Markup Language

**<H**TML>

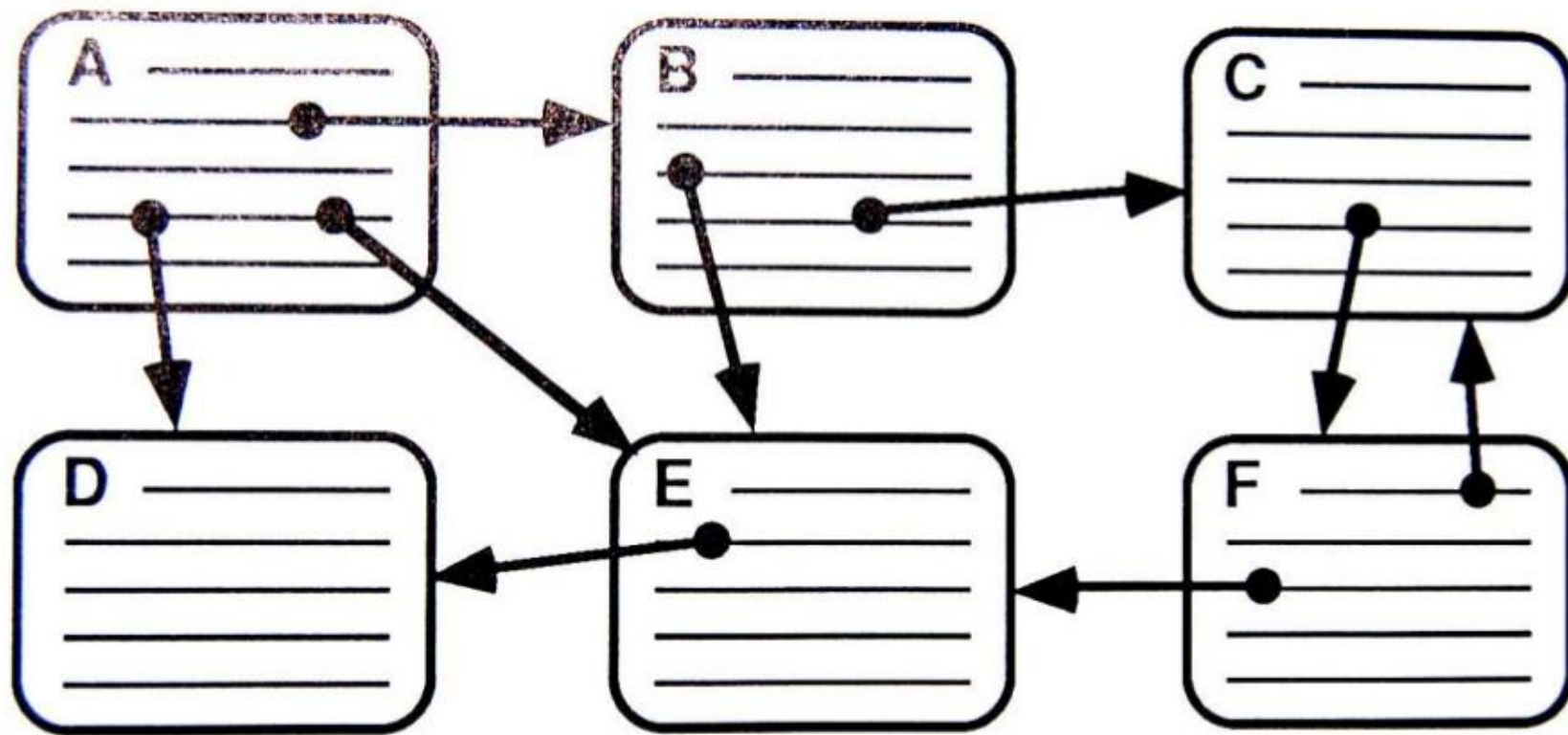
**1. What is Hypertext?**



# Hypertext

Text that contains links\* to other texts.

\*a.k.a. hyperlinks





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### From today's featured article



The **Huế chemical attacks** occurred on June 3, 1963, when soldiers of the [Army of the Republic of Vietnam](#)

poured liquid chemicals from tear gas grenades onto praying [Buddhists](#) in [Huế](#), [South Vietnam](#) (*location of attacks pictured*). The Buddhists were protesting against religious discrimination by the regime of President [Ngo Dinh Diem](#), a Roman Catholic. The attacks caused 67 people to be hospitalised for skin blistering and respiratory ailments, and led the United States to threaten

### In the news

- The asteroid **(285263) 1998 QE<sub>2</sub>** and its moon make their closest approach to Earth for the next two centuries.
- Police response to [environmentalist](#) demonstrations in [Istanbul](#) provokes anti-government [protests](#) across Turkey.
- **Clashes** over control of [gum arabic](#) production leave 64 people dead and 6,500 displaced in [South Darfur](#), Sudan.
- ***Auornis xui*** is described as the most [basal](#) species of [Avialae](#),

**<HTML>**

**2. What is Markup?**

# Markup

**Instructions** written on a manuscript.

Editors' and proofreader's marks are used in two different stages in the publishing process.

1. Before the copy (text) goes to the designer or typesetter. This is the copyediting stage, when your editor suggests corrections and revisions and asks about (or "queries") possible problems. If your editor requests hard copy, send a clean printout to the editor at the beginning of the project. Copyediting marks often go directly above the individual line of text being altered, so your document should be double-spaced <sup>with</sup> ~~make~~

margins generous

2. After the designer has finished laying out your text. At this stage you're given a proof—maybe a series of proofs—to check for mistakes and omissions.

The symbols used to mark your changes are much the same as the ones used in the first stage. But since text in proofs is single-spaced, most of the symbols appear in the margin next to the problem line, next to the line of text to be altered.

Carets (^), strike outs, underlines, circles, and dots in the text itself show where each change is supposed to go. If there is more than one mistake in a line, separate the correction symbols in the margin with slash marks. If a necessary addition is longer than ten words or so, type it up as a double-spaced insert on a separate page.

Remember that this period is for catching errors, not for making corrections or revising. After marking text or proofs, reread your corrections to make sure they'll be clear to everyone who's working on the project.

2. s / 1 / run in

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ital / s / #

c / h  
sp / ^  
cap  
sp / [ / ]

[ / rewriting  
stet  
E

<HTML>

3. What is a  
Markup Language?

# Markup language

A language<sup>\*</sup> that uses **instructions**<sup>\*\*</sup> to describe the nature of a document<sup>\*\*\*</sup>



# Editor's markup instructions

Editors' and proofreader's marks are used in two different stages in the publishing process.

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2. s/m/run in

lc

ital/s/#

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/rewriting  
stet

2

# Markup instructions in .doc

(Pynstiller, 2012). ¶

Op Twitter twiet Henry die agtste boodskappe aan die publiek (@KngHnryVIII, 2012). Koning Henry se interaksie met gebruikers is beide opvoedkundig en speels: ¶

- "@lizziesmuffins The maps I had drawn of the English coastline were the first of their kind & used by the R. Navy up through World War II" (22 Januarie 2013) ¶
- "If there's a hole in your life where contempt ought to be, try getting married. Perhaps more than once. #TudorRelationshipAdvice" (11 Januarie 2013) ¶



# Markup *instructions* in HTML

`<h1>Pynstiller, 2012</h1>`

`<p>Op Twitter twiet Henry die agtste boodskappe aan die publiek (@KngHnryVIII, 2012). Koning Henry se interaksie met gebruikers is beide opvoedkundig en speels:</p>`

**HTML =**  
**Hypertext Markup Language**

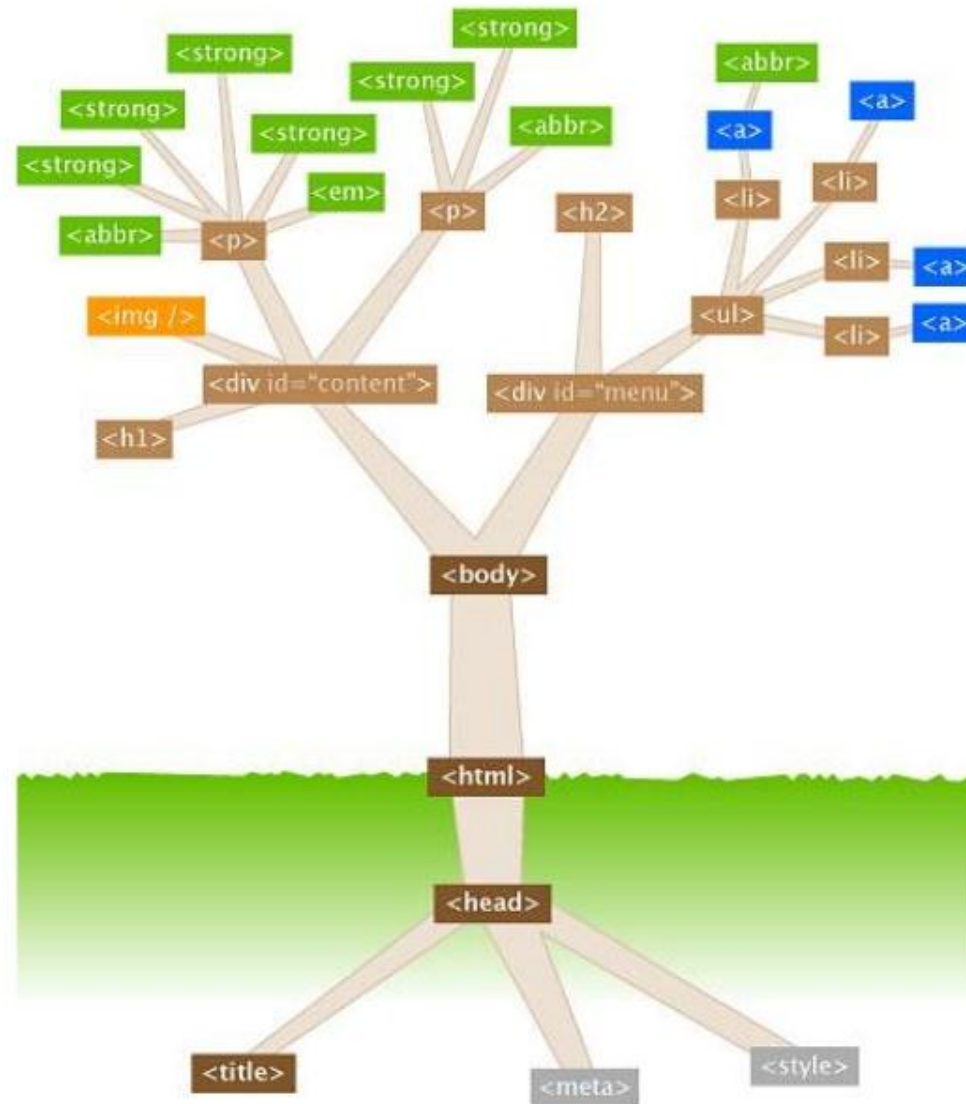
**HTML: main markup language** for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.



# Important concepts

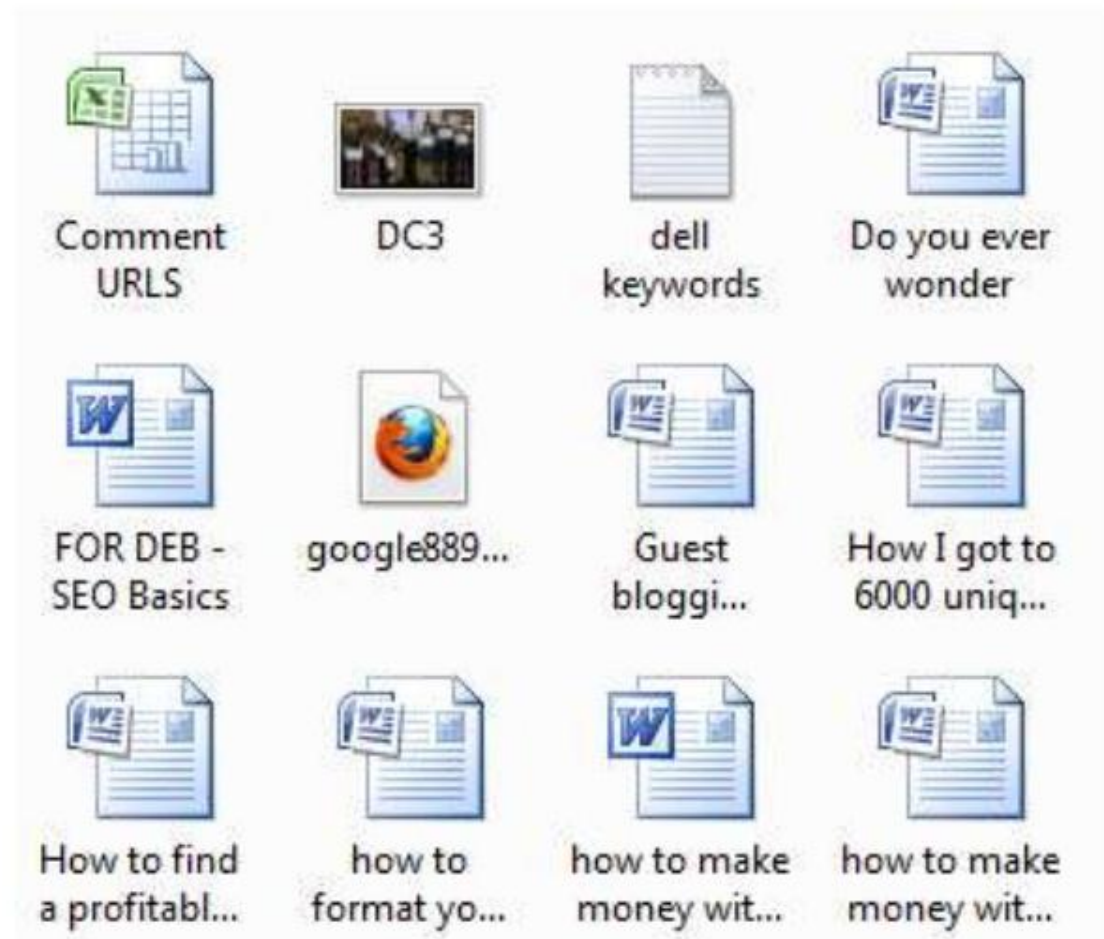
1. HTML as a structure
2. HTML as a computer file
3. HTML as plain text
4. HTML and web browsers

# 1. HTML as a structure

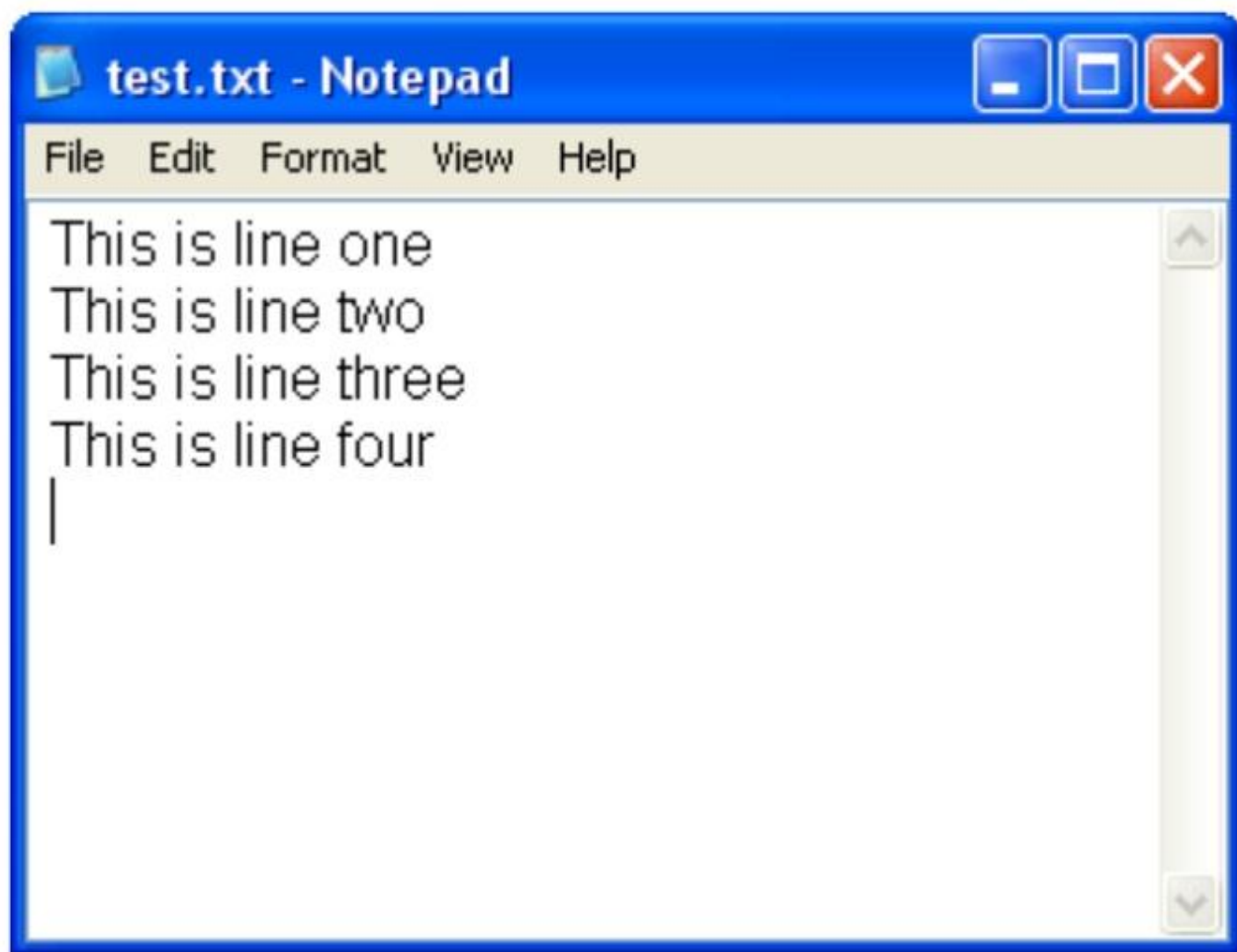




## 2. HTML as a computer file



### 3. HTML as plain text



## 4. HTML and web browsers



Chrome



Firefox



Internet Explorer



Konqueror



Opera



Safari

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">

<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title></title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>What is HTML?</h1>
<p>HTML is the main markup language of the web.</p>
<p>...for creating web pages and <strong>other information</strong>
that can be displayed in a <strong>web browser</strong>.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# What is HTML?

HTML is the main markup language of the web.

...for creating web pages and **other information** that can be displayed in a **web browser**.

# Summary

**Hypertext:** links between texts.

**Markup language:** instructions that describe the nature of a document.

# Summary

Main WWW markup language

For web pages\*

Displayed in web browser\*\*

# Summary

**HTML** is a *structure*

**HTML** instructions: **<tags>**

**HTML** is **plain text**

**.html** is a computer file

# 1. Using a plain text editor

Confirm with instructor or colleague that you have a text editor installed and that you can save files as .html files.





## 2. Using the browser

Confirm with instructor or colleague that you can open a .html file with your web browser.



### 3. Writing HTML

Confirm with instructor or colleague that you have typed the following content into your .html document, using your text editor:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<h1>Hello world!</h1>
```

```
</html>
```



## 4. Save and preview

Confirm with instructor or colleague that A) you have saved your work (Ctrl+S) and B) that you can view your .html in your web browser.



# What we practised

1. Using a plain text editor
2. Using a browser
3. Writing HTML
4. Saving and viewing your web page

# **Please note**

HTML syntax (symbols): grammar

HTML elements (tags): vocabulary

# HTML's structure: *tags*

<h1>What is HTML?</h1>

<p>HTML is the main markup language of the web.</p>

<p>...for creating web pages and <strong>other information</strong> that can be displayed in a <strong>web browser</strong>.</p>

## What is HTML?

HTML is the main markup language of the web.

... for creating web pages and **other information** that can be displayed in a **web browser**.

# HTML's structure: *tags*

`<h1>`What is HTML?`</h1>`

`<p>`HTML is the main markup language of the web.`</p>`

`<p>`...for creating web pages and `<strong>`other information`</strong>` that can be displayed in a `<strong>`web browser`</strong>`.`</p>`

## What is HTML?

HTML is the main markup language of the web.

... for creating web pages and **other information** that can be displayed in a **web browser**.



# A simple HTML document

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`
2. `<html>`
3. `<h1>`
4. `Hello world!`
5. `</h1>`
6. `</html>`

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

Document type declaration.

Memorise (or check slide notes).

# <html>

Opening tag

The < and > symbols: *syntax*

*“This is the start of the html.”*

**<h1>**

**Opening** tag

The < and > symbols: *syntax*

*“This is the start of a first-level heading.”*

# **Hello world!**

The information being marked up.

# Hello world!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<h1>
```

Hello world!

```
</h1>
```

```
</html>
```

`</h1>`

Closing tag

The < and > and / symbols: *syntax*

*“This is where the first-level heading stops.”*

`</html>`

Closing tag

The < and > and / symbols: *syntax*

*“This is where the html document stops.”*



# Line-by-line

1. <!DOCTYPE html>

2. <html>

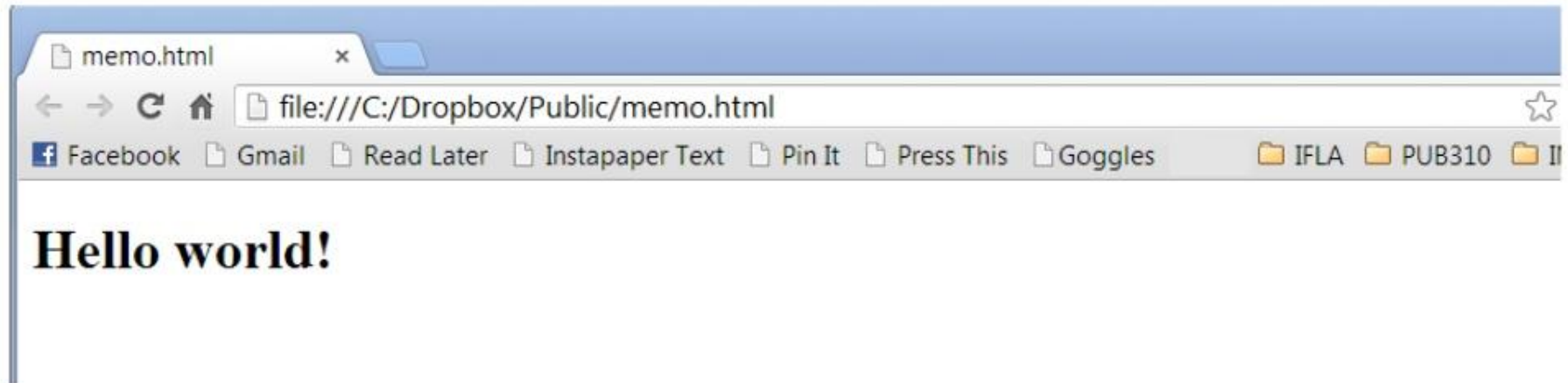
3. <h1>

4.   Hello world!

5. </h1>

6. </html>

# When viewed in browser



# Revision: what we practised

1. Using a plain text editor
2. Using a browser
3. Writing HTML
4. Saving and viewing your web page
5. Some HTML tags
6. How to mark up a heading

**What about CSS?**



```
body {
```

```
font: x-small;
```

```
background: #
```

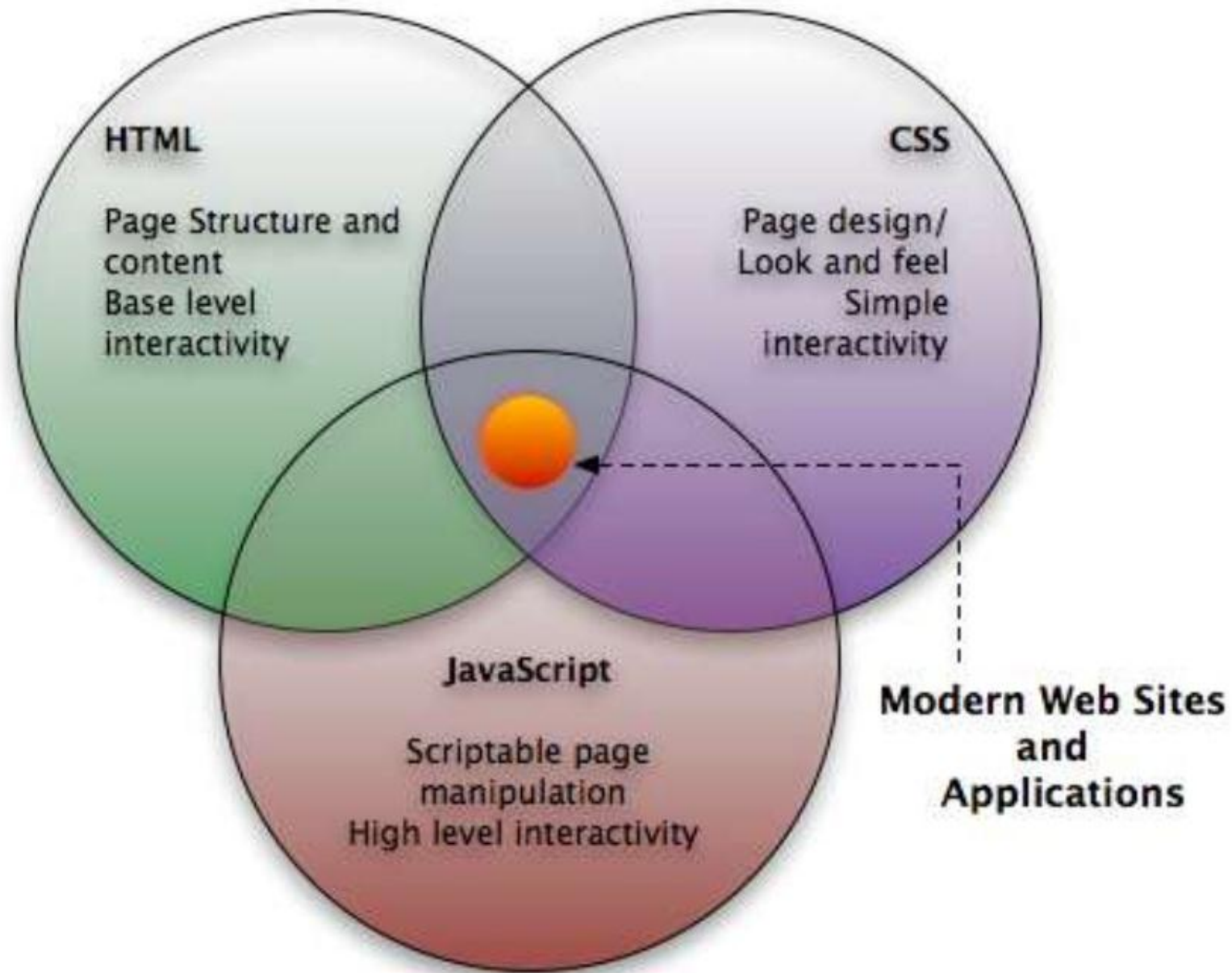
```
color: black;
```

```
margin: 0;
```

```
padding: 0;
```

```
}
```

```
table {
```



</html>