DOWNLOAD PDF HTML WEB DESIGN TAGS

Chapter 1 : Online HTML Editing Tools

How to Copy and Paste Codes. To copy and paste the HTML codes from the HTML chart below into the HTML of your web page, place your mouse pointer over the beginning of the HTML code you would like to copy.

This is so whether the website is a shopping site, a search engine, a blog or a tutorial site like thesitewizard. This tutorial is intended to be a systematic guide to teach you HTML from the ground up. It assumes no knowledge of HTML. Preliminary Matters This is not the easiest way to create a website Hand coding a web page in HTML is not the easiest way to create a website. If all you want is to create a website, you may want to consider using a visual web editor to do the job instead. Tutorials for both free and commercial visual web editors can be found on the following pages: Dreamweaver CS6 Tutorial â€" Dreamweaver is a commercial web editor. If you are using an older version of Dreamweaver, please see the appropriate versions of the tutorial instead, such as the Dreamweaver CS5. BlueGriffon Tutorial â€" BlueGriffon is a free, open source web editor. KompoZer Tutorial â€" KompoZer is another free, open source web editor. It is, however, somewhat outdated in its support for the modern web standards. I have tutorials for other less known web editors as well. This guide omits certain important steps Since this is an HTML tutorial , it omits some of the non-HTML-related steps that are required for creating a website, like getting your own domain name, getting a web host, etc. HTML is not enough HTML in and of itself will not let you do things that web designers typically want to do on their website, like create 2 or more columns on your websites, use different fonts, change colours or "colors" if you use a different variant of English , or do certain other visual design work to make your web page look nice. Things that govern the appearance of your website are handled by a separate technology called CSS. That is to say, after completing the HTML portion of this tutorial series, we will move on to the CSS tutorial, so that you can complete your website. This HTML tutorial will seamlessly lead into the CSS tutorial, since both sections of the tutorials were written to work with each other. If this sounds daunting, you may want to consider creating your first website using one of the visual web editors mentioned above. Then, after you finish your website that way, if you still want to learn HTML, feel free to return to this guide. Get a Proper Text Editor The first thing you need is to get a proper text editor. Do NOT use Notepad I know that when I mentioned "text editor", some people probably thought, "no problem, my computer uses Windows, which comes with Notepad". Let me say this bluntly: Notepad is NOT a proper text editor. If you are going to be working on your website by coding directly in HTML, you really need a fully functional editor. Notepad cannot handle certain characters and character combinations that you may encounter along the road. As such, in certain circumstances, it may corrupt your file without your realising it. In addition, Notepad cannot handle large files, in which case it may transparently invoke a different program, Wordpad, to do the job. And Wordpad will definitely corrupt your web page. Bear in mind that even the Microsoft developers do not regard nor do they recommend Notepad as a viable editor for normal text editing work. The editor was created for the casual computer user to view things like Windows log files and things like that. But for the webmaster, it matters a great deal. Word processors insert hidden and invisible code into your files which are not part of HTML. By word processors, I mean any program that allows you to underline text, make text bold, put text in italics, create tables, etc. It also includes Wordpad, which comes with Windows. Yes, Wordpad is a rudimentary word processor. Do not use it for this purpose. They behave just like Notepad without the problems the latter has. Text editors are a dime a dozen on the Internet. There are zillions of free text editors around. And zillions of commercial ones too, for that matter. Programmers seem to love creating text editors. A list of free text editors can be found on the following pages: They can be used to type HTML code, programming code or any other types of plain text. Remember that these are not fancy word processors or anything. They all function like Notepad. There is no "best" text editor or anything like that. After all, they are all free. Actually, for beginners, chances are that any one that you pick will work just fine. If you have Dreamweaver That is, click "View" from the menu bar, and "Code" from the drop-down menu that appears. This switches Dreamweaver from its visual design interface to its text editor interface. Other advantages include being able to use its site synchronisation facilities to publish your web pages. Take the following

incomplete sample HTML page as a starting point. The contents of the box should automatically be highlighted. Then click your right mouse button. In the menu that appears, click the "Copy" item. Start up your text editor. Click "Edit" on the menu bar followed by the "Paste" item in the drop-down menu that appears. The text you see in the box above should appear in your text editor. The colours are what programmers call "syntax highlighting". They are not important. To save the file, click the "File" menu, followed by the "Save" item in the submenu that appears. Now open the file in your web browser. One way to do it is to doubleclick the file on your desktop. The file should appear in your default web browser. Keep both the browser and the text editor open. Notice that the words displayed in your web browser, "This is a sample web page from thesitewizard. All these angle-bracketed words or letters are commonly called "HTML tags". Each tag has a specific function. The Structure of an HTML Document Before we discuss the structure of a web page, consider a normal business letter in the brick and mortar world. Such letters actually have a particular form: Only then do you begin your letter proper with something like "Dear There is typically a subject line following that, and below that comes the body of your letter where you finally get to say the things you wanted to say. Web pages also have a particular format. The first line of the page identifies the type and version of HTML that your web page is using. Code enclosed between these two tags form the web page proper. The first part of the web page is what is known as the HEAD section. It contains information meant for web browsers and search engines. Code placed in this section is not displayed in a web browser. Each of these things is discussed in detail below. For all practical intents and purposes, these two versions are actually mostly the same, except that XHTML is fussier about some things, like requiring small letters lowercase words for your tags, requiring closing tags for everything, and some other stuff. We will only be dealing with HTML 4. It mostly just makes the browser fussier about what it will accept from your web page. HTML 4 is complete in itself. It also indicates whether your web page is one of 3 types: Just copy and paste them into your web page as needed. This tag provides web browsers and search engines the title of your page. To understand what I mean by this, glance at the top of your browser window for now. Do NOT scroll the page to the top or anything like that. Just look upwards at the top edge of the browser. Some browsers put these words on the tab for the current window. This is the title that I set for this article. Switch to your text editor and add the following line into your HEAD section. Then type in the words I gave in the block above. Use whatever words you want as the title. Save your page and reload refresh it in your web browser. For those who are not sure how to reload a page in your browser, find out how. Now look at the title bar of the browser window. You should be able to see the title you set.

Chapter 2 : Introduction to HTML

Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize, hide, shrink, or enlarge, a website, to make it look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones): Try it Yourself» Note: A web page should look good on any device!

Web pages are just plain text. You can view or edit the source code using any text editor. Tags are always enclosed in angle brackets: Tags are comprised of elements and attributes. An element is an object on a page such as a heading, paragraph, or image , and attributes are qualities that describe that element such as width and height. Tags usually travel in pairs. An opening tag begins a section of page content, and a closing tag ends it. Examples are images and line breaks. Even when coding in HTML, you should get in the habit of writing tags in lower case. White space is ignored by web browsers. So, if you hit the space bar multiple times within a document, only one of those spaces will actually be displayed by the browser. Tags can be nested. Note that the order of nested tags is important: The container tags surrounding any content should be symmetrical. Understanding the following tables: Common HTML tags are presented below, organized into four tables based on their purpose. The first table includes tags that control the overall structure of the web page. The second and third tables include tags that mark up the majority of web page content. Container tags those that contain content are presented in the second table, and non-container tags those that stand alone are presented in the third table. The final table contains tags that are used in markup of HTML tables, which are covered in Module 5 of this unit.

Chapter 3 : Beginners HTML Tutorials

Introduction tutorial to HTML tags. Notice that the closing html tag was added to the code. This means we are finished (at least for now), so save your code following the instructions given in the introduction of this tutorial.

December 18, HTML 4. It offers three variations: Strict, in which deprecated elements are forbidden Transitional, in which deprecated elements are allowed Frameset, in which mostly only frame related elements are allowed. December 24, HTML 4. It offers the same three variations as HTML 4. It expired in May The draft was considered very large at pages and the pace of browser development, as well as the number of interested parties, had outstripped the resources of the IETF. These included extensions to control stylistic aspects of documents, contrary to the "belief [of the academic engineering community] that such things as text color, background texture, font size and font face were definitely outside the scope of a language when their only intent was to specify how a document would be organized. In May , the working group advanced HTML5 to "Last Call", an invitation to communities inside and outside W3C to confirm the technical soundness of the specification. The W3C developed a comprehensive test suite to achieve broad interoperability for the full specification by , which was the target date for recommendation. The concept of a living standard is that it is never complete and is always being updated and improved. New features can be added but functionality will not be removed. It is no longer being developed as a separate standard. The first tag in such a pair is the start tag, and the second is the end tag they are also called opening tags and closing tags. Another important component is the HTML document type declaration , which triggers standards mode rendering. The following is an example of the classic "Hello, World! If a declaration is not included, various browsers will revert to " quirks mode " for rendering. These are indicated in the document by HTML tags, enclosed in angle brackets thus: The text content of the element, if any, is placed between these tags. Tags may also enclose further tag markup between the start and end, including a mixture of tags and text. This indicates further nested elements, as children of the parent element. The start tag may also include attributes within the tag. These require only a single empty tag akin to a start tag and do not use an end tag. These rules are complex and not widely understood by most HTML coders. The general form of an HTML element is therefore: The name of an HTML element is the name used in the tags. If attributes are not mentioned, default values are used in each case. The title is included in the head, for example: Note also that br is an empty element in that, although it may have attributes, it can take no content and it may not have an end tag. The href attribute holds the URL address of the link.

Chapter 4 : HTML Responsive Web Design

HTML Introduction Previous Next HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language HTML tags label pieces.

Oranges Grapes In your webpage. Next we are going to turn our plain text list of fruits into a real HTML list. The "Unordered List" tag groups all our list items together in a single list. Follow the example below: You should be seeing something like the image below: Why is this important? You already know how to wrap content with HTML tags and these are no different. See the example blow: You have just mastered the HTML blockquote tag. Unlike the other tags you have learned, the horizontal tag does not have an open an closing tag and does not wrap around content. This is called a selfâ€"closing tag. View the example below: Using Images Most web pages on the internet have some type of image content on the page. Images in HTML are easy to use. So now we need a JPEG image named myimage. You can make an image with that name, or you will see a myimage. Save it, refresh your web browser and view the results. You should be seeing something like the example below: You just learned how to add images to your web page. There is a lot you can do with images, like wrapping text around them, resizing them, adding borders to them, etc. For now, all we needed to learn was how to put an image in our web page â€" and you have learned that. You only have one more tag to learn and you will know all the most important HTML tags there are to know. You are well on your way to becoming an HTML expert. This tag is a lot like the other HTML tags you have just learned. This tag is for creating structure in your web page. You can think of it like a container or a building block. View the example code below: It is for dividing your web page content into containers. You have probably seen a lot of websites with "boxes" of content on the screen. This is a very common style of web design. They are the building blocks of the web. You will learn how to use these. I just wanted to show you an example of mixed content. I will be showing you how to use these tags build your web page designs and how to position and structure your web pages. Experiment with these new tags in your web page â€" arrange and combine them in different ways. These tags will pave the way for you as you go forward learning how to build and design web sites like a pro.

Chapter 5 : Web Developer Class: Learn the Basic HTML Tags!

Web Design & Development. Web development is a huge topic but we've got you covered with resources on HTML, CSS, virtualization, data centers, servers, and so much more.

You also remembered to save the document with the. It reads like you do, from top to bottom, and left to right. HTML is written with normal old text. What you use to set certain sections apart as headings, subtitles, bold text, underlined text, etc is a series of what we call "tags". Think of tags as making your structure. You will put a tag at the exact point you want the heading to start and another tag where you want the heading to stop. If you want a specific word to be emphasized, you will place a start emphasis tag at the beginning of the word and an end emphasis tag at the end of the word. Is this making sense so far? Tag Format All tag I sometimes call them command formats are the same. They begin with a less-than sign: Learning HTML is learning the specific tags needed to perform whatever command you want to do. The tag for a paragraph is "p". With the latest standards it is now accepted practice to separate content from presentation - by which we mean you set out the structure of your document in HTML, and control how it displays using a CSS file again, more on CSS here! This means we can mark our keywords using strong and em tags, which have the same effect, but comply with the latest standards. Notice it is exactly the same as the beginning tag except there is a slash in front of the tag command. This is what the strong tags above produced: Is the end tag for other commands simply the begin tag with the added slash? Will the tags show up on my page? Do I use capitals or lower case? Must everything have a tag to show up on the page? But it will not have any special look. What if I forget to add the end tag or forget to add the slash to the end tag command? The entire document will be affected after the point where you forgot the end tag. Just go back into the document, add the slash, and reload the document into the browser. Do all HTML tags require both a begin and end tag, like above? Most are very easy to understand because the tag is obvious. Here are a few and what they do to text:

Chapter 6 : You Only Need 10 HTML Tags

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web.

Chapter 7 : Intro to HTML/CSS: Making webpages | Computer programming | Khan Academy

Well organized and easy to understand Web building tutorials with lots of examples of how to use HTML, CSS, JavaScript, SQL, PHP, and XML.

Chapter 8 : HTML Tutorial - Learn to Design a Website using HTML (theinnatdunvilla.com)

HTML Character Sets HTML ASCII HTML ANSI HTML Windows HTML ISO HTML Symbols HTML UTF-8 HTML and CSS HTML Examples HTML Exercises CSS Examples CSS Exercises theinnatdunvilla.com Examples theinnatdunvilla.com Templates Bootstrap Examples How To Examples SVG Examples.

Chapter 9 : How to Create a Simple Web Page With HTML (with Examples)

COMMONLY USED TAGS GENERAL COMMENTS: Keeping with the goal of 'real-world-web design', this page of HTML CODES starts with the tags that are by far the most often used.