HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is used to tell your web browser how a web page is supposed to look.
HTML Tags

- HTML uses tags to mark what is HTML
- HTML tags start with `< and end with `>
- HTML tags usually come in pairs, both an opening tag and a closing tag (ie. `<title>My page</title>``
- HTML tags are not case-sensitive, but the text between them usually is.
Bold, Italics, and Underline

- Bold text is created with the `<b>Bold</b>` tags
- Italics is created with `<i>Italics</i>`
- Underline is created with `<u>Underline</u>`
- You can apply multiple tags to text:
  - `<b><i>Bold Italics</i></b>`
  - `<i><u>Italic Underline</u></i>`
- Tags should be nested correctly (not `<i><b></i></b>`
Common Text Tags

- `<br />` - Creates a line break
- `<p>Paragraph</p>` - To mark paragraphs
- `<hr />` - Creates a horizontal rule
- `<a href="URL">Link Text</a>` - For links
- `<h1>Heading 1</h1>`
- `<h2>Heading 2</h2>`
- `<h3>Heading 3</h3>`
<html>
<head>
<title>Simple Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a simple web page</h1>
</body>
</html>
Display vs HTML

- HTML does not always display text the way you might expect.
- Long strings of white space are treated as a single white space character. (ie. space, tab, return, newline characters)
- Special characters including < and > are treated as parts of HTML instead of your text.
- Spaces between tags can be ignored completely.
Common Special Characters

- & becomes &amp;
- < becomes &lt;
- > becomes &gt;
- © becomes &copy;
- becomes &nbsp; (Space)
HTML Attributes are name/value pairs that are used to give the tags names/IDs, specific meaning, or to modify how the tag acts or are displayed.
Common HTML Attributes

- There are many common HTML attributes that are seen in many different tags.
  - width="50%"
  - align="center"
  - valign="top"
  - size="3"
  - color="#ff00ff"
  - bgcolor="0000ff"
Simple Page with Attributes

<html>
<head>
<title>Simple Page with HTML Attributes</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#ff0000">
<h1 color="#00ff00">Green Heading</h1>
</body>
</html>
You can link to other web pages using the A tag. The following are examples.

- `<a href="about.html">About Me</a>`
- `<a href="http://www.google.com/">Google</a>`
Images

• HTML also had a tag that can be used to display images on your web pages.
  – `<img src="myphoto.jpg" />`
  – `<img src="http://www.myphotos.com/photo.gif" />`
  – `<img src="photo1.gif" alt="A photo of 1" />`
  – `<img src="photo2.png" width=100 height=200 />`
Hexadecimal Colors

- HTML allows you to use color names, but these colors are not standardized across all browsers.
- To get the color you want, give values for red, green, and blue in sets of 2 characters.
  - Red: \#FF0000
  - Green: \#00FF00
  - Blue: \#0000FF
  - White: \#FFFFFF
  - Black: \#000000
Ordered lists use the `<ol>` tags with list items using the `<li>` tags.

- `<ol>`
  1. `<li>`Open door`<li>`
  2. `<li>`Walk through doorway`<li>`
- `</ol>`
You can choose to not have your lists ordered.

- `<ul>
  - `<li>Milk</li>`
  - `<li>Cookies</li>`
- `</ul>"
HTML Tables

- Tables are also possible with HTML. The most common tags are `<table>`, `<tr>`, and `<td>`.

- `<table>`
  - `<tr>`
    - `<td>Name</td>`
    - `<td>Eugene Skinner</td>`
  - `</tr>`

- `</table>`
Summary

- HTML Tags
- Bold, Italics, Underline, Common Text Tags
- Special Characters
- HTML Attributes
- Hex Color Representation
- HTML Lists
- Tables