

The Church of Crockford



HTML Basic Syntax Dictionary

What is HTML?

HTML is a language used to design and also describe webpages

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

HTML is not a programming language

HTML is a markup language

A markup language is a set of markup tags

HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages

What are HTML Markup Tags?

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

HTML tags are keywords surrounded by angle brackets like `<html>`

HTML tags normally come in pairs like `` and ``

The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag

Start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags

What are HTML Documents?

HTML documents describe web pages

HTML documents contain HTML tags and plain text

HTML documents are also called web pages

The purpose of a web browser (like Firefox, Google Chrome, Internet Explorer or Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them as web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page. You can also think of the browser as acting like a translator that displays HTML documents in a format that we can understand.

HTML Tag Examples

General HTML Tags

Normally with HTML tags you will get opening (`<>`) and closing (`</>`) tags but there are a few exceptions some of which you will see listed in this syntax dictionary.

`<html>` and `</html>` are the opening and closing tags of the webpage and text in between it describes the webpage.

`<title>` and `</title>` are the title tags of the webpage. It tells the browser what the webpage is

called.

<body> and </body> the text between these tags is the visible page content.

<h1> and </h1> the text between these tags is displayed as a heading. Heading tags go from <h1> to <h6> with <h1> being of most importance and <h6> being of least importance.

<p> and </p> the text between these tags are displayed as a paragraph. If the closing tag is not there then unexpected results or errors will be produced.

Use the
 tag if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph. The line break tag has no closing tag.

Images are defined with the tag. The tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag. More information on images is listed later on in this guide.

HTML Text Formatting Tags

HTML uses tags like and <i> for formatting output, like bold or italic text. These HTML tags are called formatting tags which you can see below..

	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
	Defines emphasized text
<i>	Defines italic text
<small>	Defines small text
	Defines strong text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<ins>	Defines inserted text
	Defines deleted text

HTML "Computer Output" Tags

<code>	Defines computer code text
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<samp>	Defines sample computer code
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<var>	Defines a variable
<pre>	Defines preformatted text

HTML Hyperlinks (Links)

A hyperlink (or link) is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document.

When you move the cursor over a link in a Web page, the arrow will turn into a little hand. Links are specified in HTML using the <a> tag. The <a> tag can be used in the following ways:

To create a link to another document, by using the href attribute
To create a bookmark inside a document, by using the name attribute

Here is an example.

```
<a href="http://www.churchofcrockford.com/">Visit The Church of Crockford</a>
```

HTML Tables

Tables are defined with the <table> tag.

A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag).

td stands for "table data," and holds the content of a data cell.

A <td> tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms, other tables, etc.

HTML Lists

HTML lists can either be ordered or unordered.

An unordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.

The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

An ordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag.

The list items are marked with numbers.

HTML Definition Lists

A definition list is a list of items, with a description of each item.

The <dl> tag defines a definition list.

The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (it defines the item in the list) and <dd> (it describes the item in the list):

More Image Information

To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute. Src stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display. URL stands for "Uniform Resource Locator" and is where the browser goes to look and find the image before displaying it.

If an image can't be displayed for various reasons then the alt attribute is displayed. The value of the alt attribute is defined by the website designer. An example of this is listed below.

```

```

The URL points to the location where the image is stored. An image named "logo.jpeg", located in the "images" directory on "www.churchofcrockord.com" has the URL:

<http://www.churchofcrockford.com/images/logo.jpeg>

Height and weight attributes are used to specify the height and width of an image.

The attribute values are specified in pixels by default. For example:

```

```

Examples

Here is some more examples for you to try out.

Basic HTML Document, Cut and paste the HTML below into the sandbox editor like you did for the Hello World example..

```
<html>
```

```
<title> Hello World part 2 </title>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Hello world here is my First Heading</h1>
```

```
<p>Hello world here is my First Paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



When you have done this you should end up with something like this

Heading sizes. Now we will take a look at heading sizes. Once again please copy and paste the HTML below into the sandbox editor.

```
<html>

<body>

<h1> Heading 1</h1>

<h2> Heading 2</h2>

<h3> Heading 3</h3>

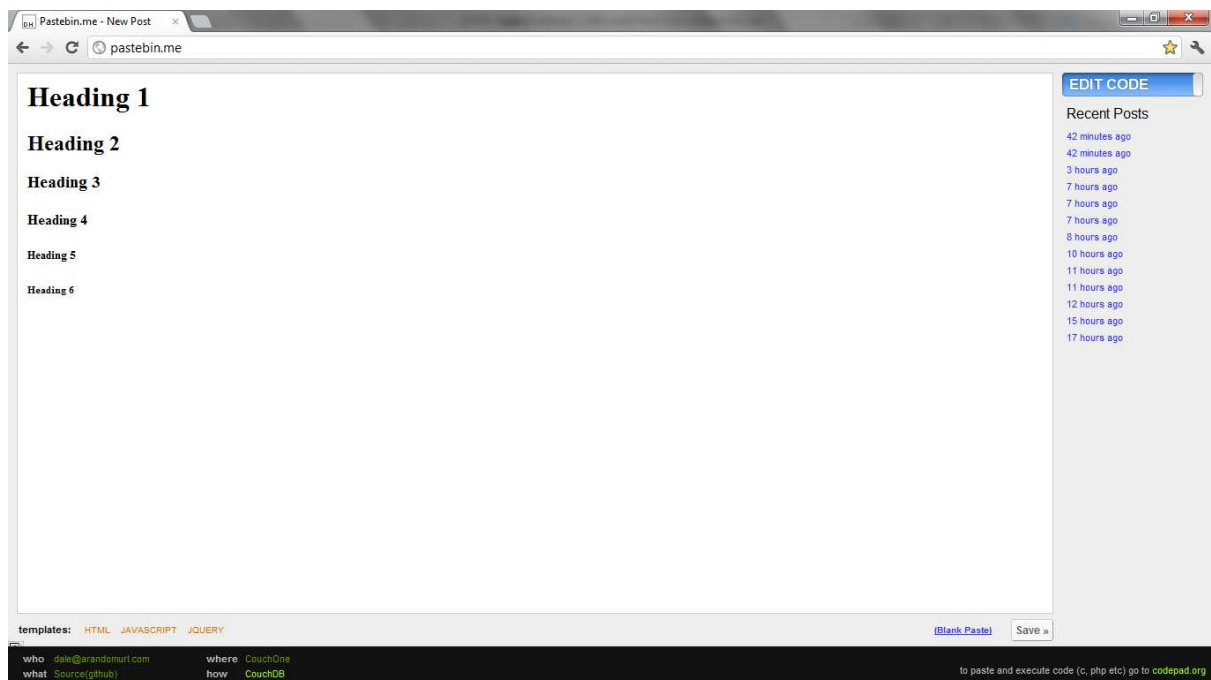
<h4>Heading 4</h4>

<h5>Heading 5</h5>

<h6> Heading 6</h6>

</body>

</html>
```



Once this has been done you should end up with something like the image above.

Now we shall take a look at paragraphs. Once again just copy and paste the HTML below into the sandbox editor.

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

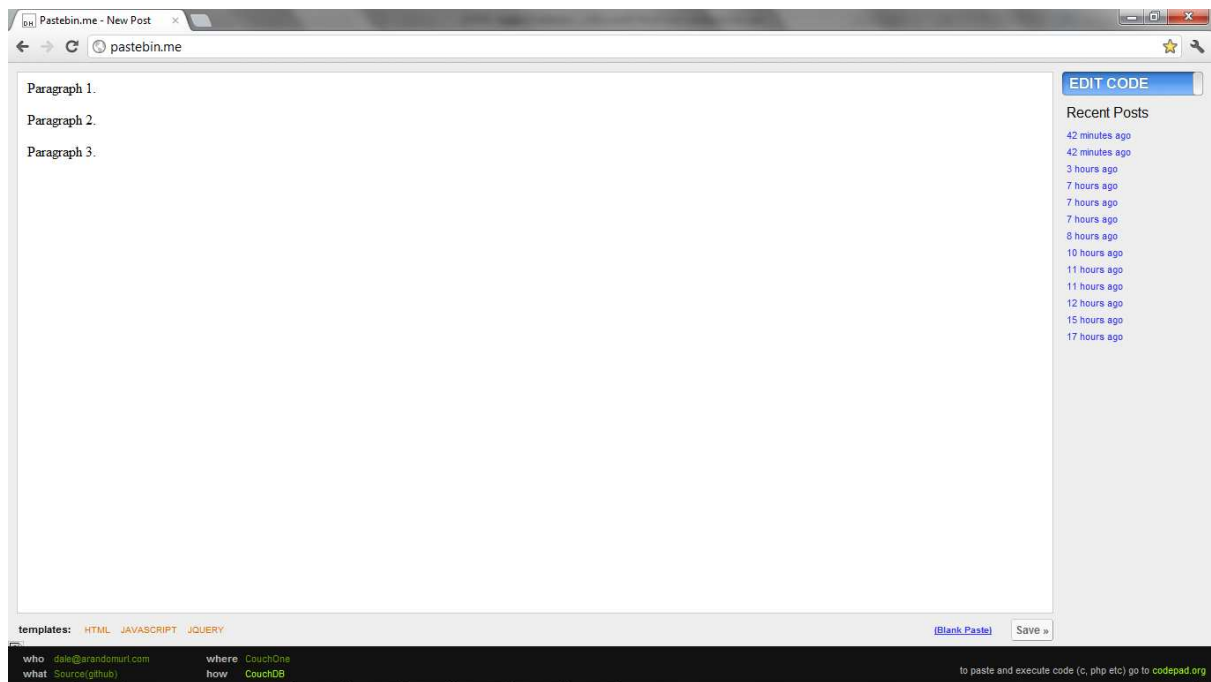
```
<p>Paragraph 1.</p>
```

```
<p> Paragraph 2.</p>
```

```
<p> Paragraph 3.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



You should now have something like this.

Let us now look at how we create links in HTML. Copy the HTML below into the sandbox editor.

```
<html>
```

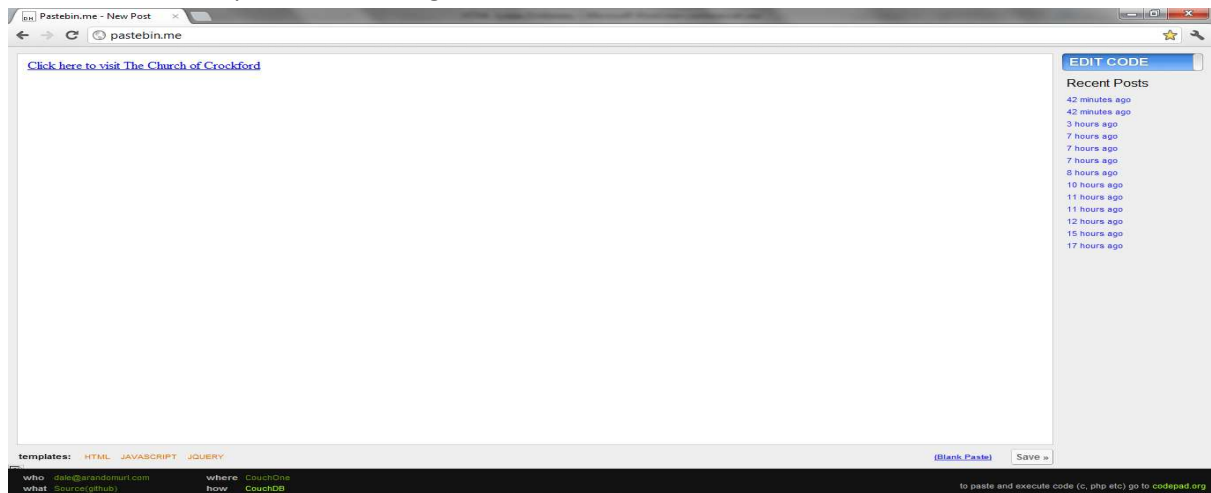
```
<body>
```

```
<a href="http://www.churchof crockford.com"> Click here to visit The Church of Crockford</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

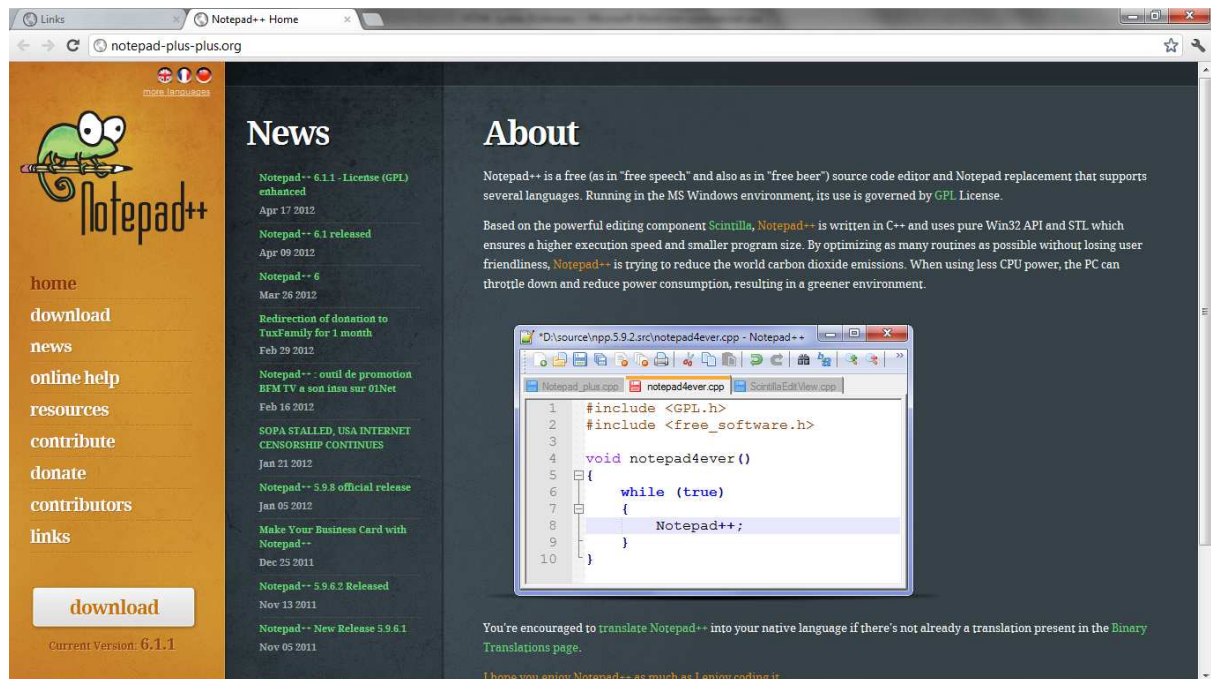
You will now end up with something like the below..



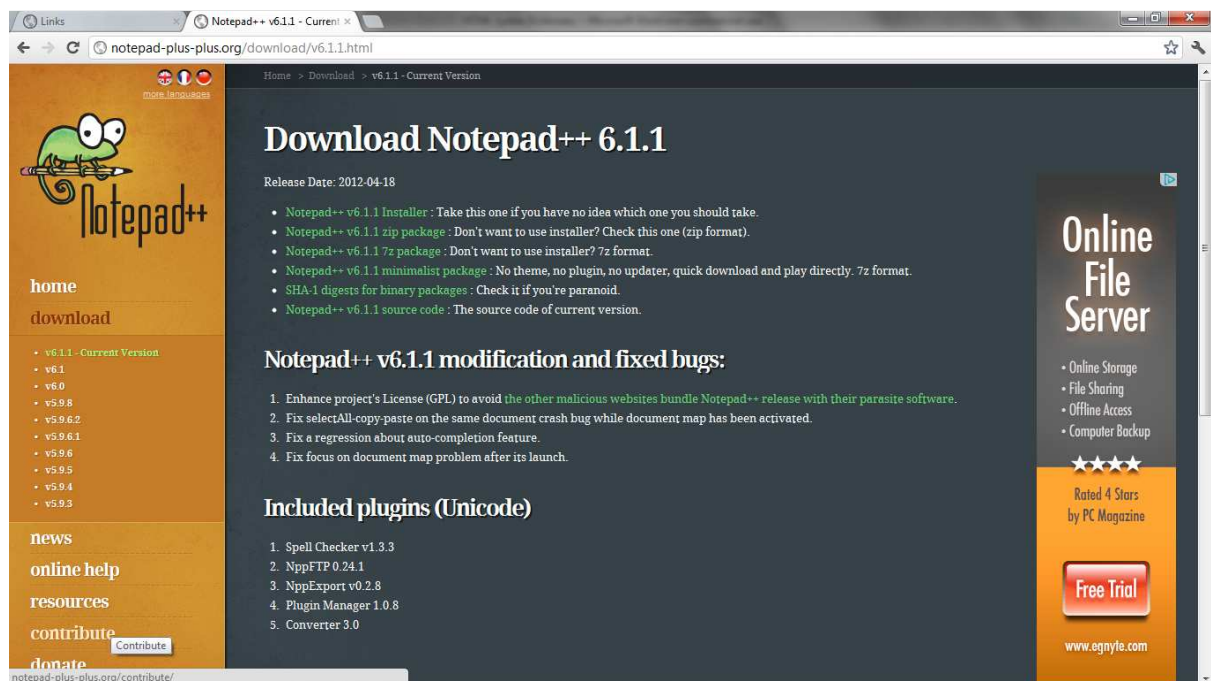
For our last lesson we shall look at images. It's now time to start using a HTML editor. On the links page you will see near the bottom Notepad++.



Click on this and you will be taken to the Notepad++ website.



From here, download and install Notepad++. I recommend Notepad++ v6.1.1 Installer : Take this one if you have no idea which one you should take.



Next open Notepad++ and copy the HTML below into it.

```
<html>
```

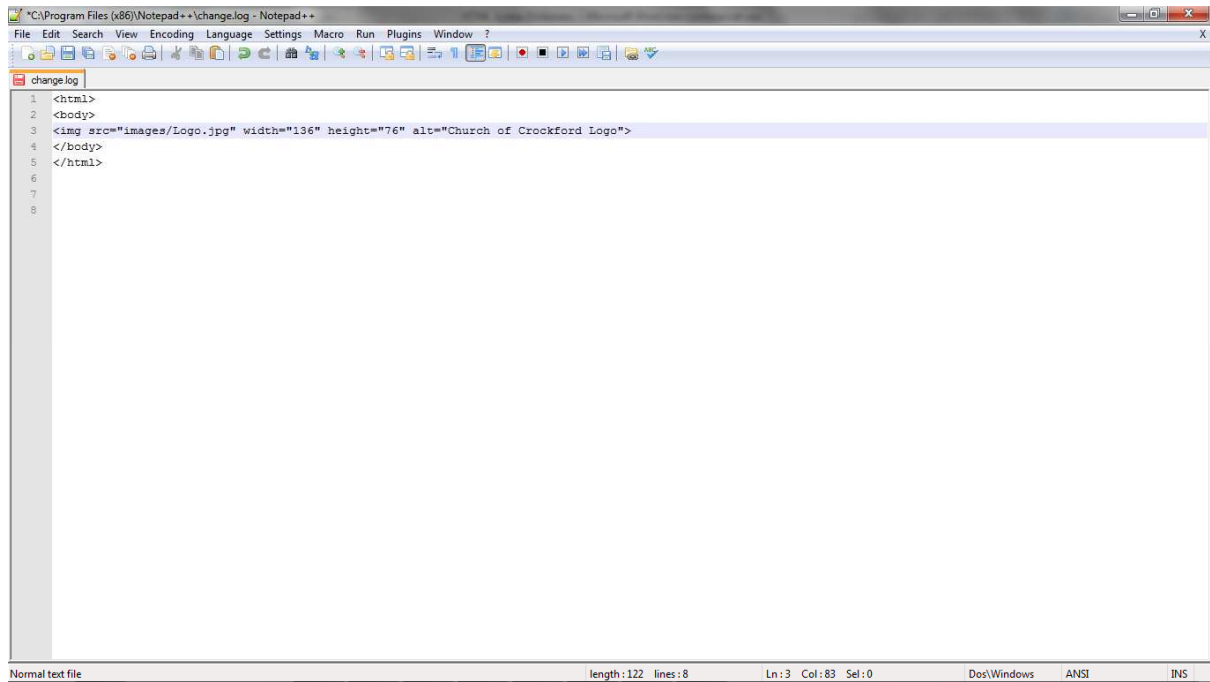
```
<body>
```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window titled "change.log" with the following content:

```
1 <html>
2 <body>
3 
4 </body>
5 </html>
6
7
8
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates: "Normal text file", "length: 122 lines: 8", "Ln: 3 Col: 83 Sel: 0", "Dos/Windows", "ANSI", "INS".

Once this has been done please save your file as images.html and preview it in your browser. You should end up with something like the image below.



Have fun practising with the HTML you have learnt. Next time we will learn about colours, lists and tables.