

Beginner's HTML Training Manual

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this manual is to teach you a way to create a personal web site. How exciting! 😊 As many of you may have noticed that Internet is taking the world by storm. Since we want to be the elites of our industry, now is the time to create websites of our own.

Making a website is easy. All you need to do is to learn the HTML (HyperText Markup Language). This is a language widely use in the creation of websites. It will only take you a few hours to master the HTML writing skill. After that, you can have a lively web site up in minutes.

Lets do it.

2. Preparation

We first need to get to a UNIX/Windows/Macintosh station. The first thing you would notice is the monitor and keyboard in front of you. There is a pointing device called 'mouse' that allows you to navigate on your monitor screen.

If you work in a place where requires passwords, it is important to make sure you are working inside of your own directory. This step requires you to 'log in' using a login name and a password. If you are not sure how to do this, get someone who is knowledgeable in this to help you.

If you use UNIX machines, you want to create a directory called 'public_html.' This is done by the command 'mkdir public_html.' Now enter into the directory by using command 'cd public_html.' At this time the directory is empty. You can check this by typing 'ls' command.

Let's open a text editor. The common text editor in the UNIX system is 'vi', 'emacs', and 'xemacs.' There are other text editors as well. You can choose a familiar text editor of your own liking. The common text editor in Windows is the notepad. You can find it by clicking Start, and then select Accessories.

Now let the HTML creation process begin.

3. Simple web page

Let's create a simple HTML page. Type in the following on your text editor.

```
<html>  
<body>
```

I know how to create a web page!

```
</body>  
</html>
```

Ok, now save the document you just typed as 'new.html.' You just created your first web page! 😊

Let look at the web page you just created. Open a web browser. Two of the most used Internet browser are Netscape Communicator, Internet Explorer. There are also other browsers available such as Opera, NetCaptor, NeoPlanet. We use our preinstalled Netscape Communicator currently. If you do not know how to open and use Netscape yet, get someone who is knowledgeable in this to help you.

Open your Netscape and find the document you just created. This is done by going to 'File' option and choose 'Open Page.' You then can search for the document you just created. After you opened new.html, you will see Figure 1.

You are successful in creating the web page if you see Figure 1.

The next task is to learn more about the HTML tags so you can create better web pages. In the next section we will teach you a few basic HTML tags. They include `<html>`, `<body>`, `<p>`, `<a href>`, ``, ``, `
`, `<h>`, `<hr>`, ``, ``.

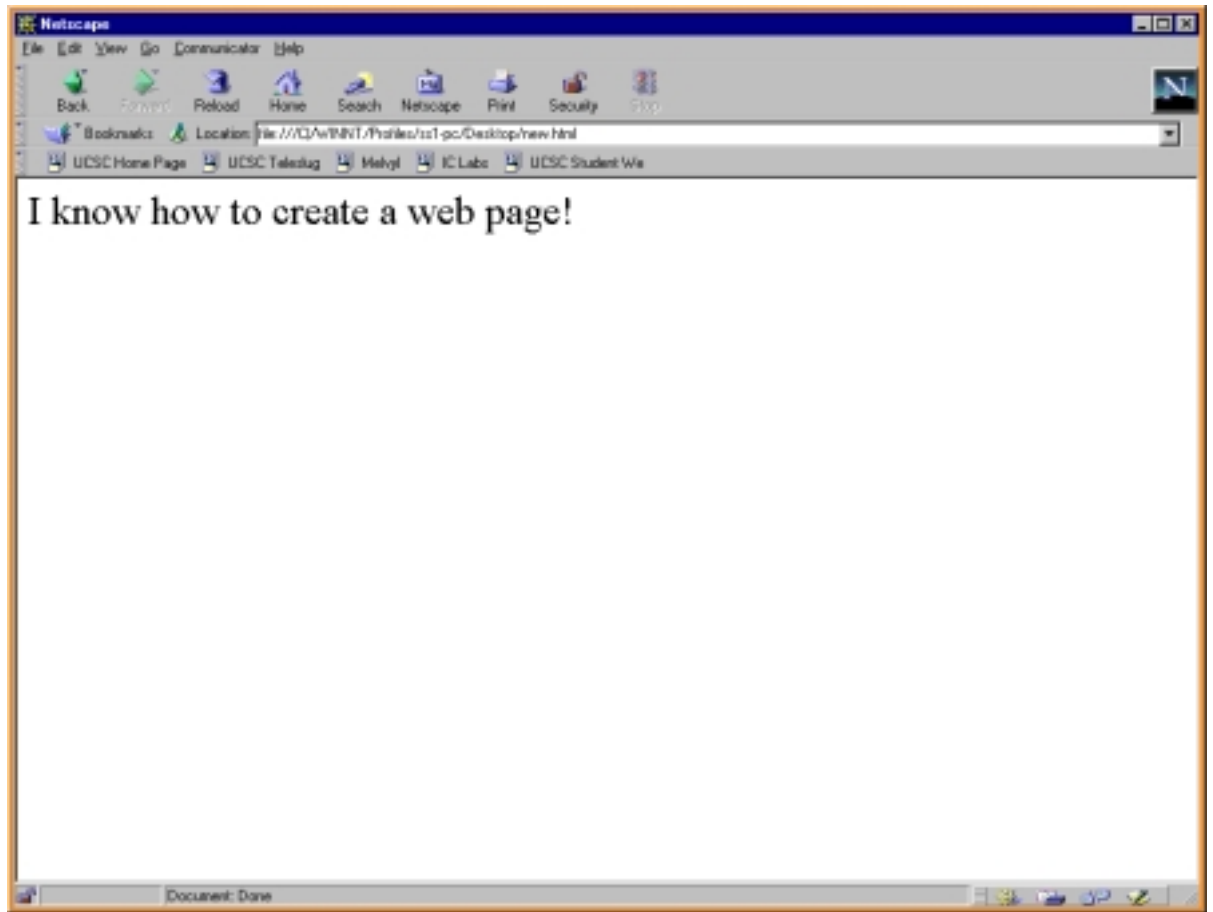


Figure 1. A simple web page.

4. Tags

a. <html>

The HTML language use something called 'Tag.' Some of the common tags are `<p>`, `
`, `<a>`, `<href>`, ``, ``, and a few others. Of course they look foreign to you right now. Don't worry, you'll soon master the skill to use them.

The `<html>` tag is ALWAYS used in the beginning of a HTML document. Also important, `</html>` tag is the complement of `<html>`. The `</html>` tag is ALWAYS used at the end of a HTML document. One of the example is illustrated in creating the web page new.html.

b. <body>

The `<body>` tag is used right after the `<html>` tag. It is to contain everything on a web page. Similarly, you need to use the tag `</body>` at the end of the web page document.

c. <p>

The `<p>` tag stands for the start of a paragraph. You put it before any paragraph. This gets you spaces between two paragraphs. Some times the end tag `</p>` is omitted.

*d.
*

The `
` tag stands for break. It is inserted into the document when we want to start a new line. For example

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX<br>  
YYYYYYYYYYYYYYYY
```

Here the line contain y is not on the next line after x line.

e. <a href>

The `<a href>` tag is an important tag. It is used very commonly in many web pages. This is what we use to define a **link**. A link is a gateway to link with other web pages on the Internet. You achieve this by using the mouse to click on the link. We will create a web page with **links** called link.html.

Type the following in your text editor.

```
<html>
<body>

<br><br><br>
  <a href="http://www.yahoo.com"> Yahoo </a>

</body>
</html>
```

You may have noticed the link is in the format of ` `. The end tag is ``. You put the URL(Universal Remote Link) in the “ ”. The text in between the tags will be displayed on the screen.

Now save this document as link.html.

Some additional information regarding the URL `http://www.yahoo.com` that we just typed. What does it all mean? The word **http** stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol. It is what you usually see on the top of your Internet browser. The rest `www.yahoo.com` is the web site address that you want to link to.

Open your browser and display the document. You should see Figure 2.

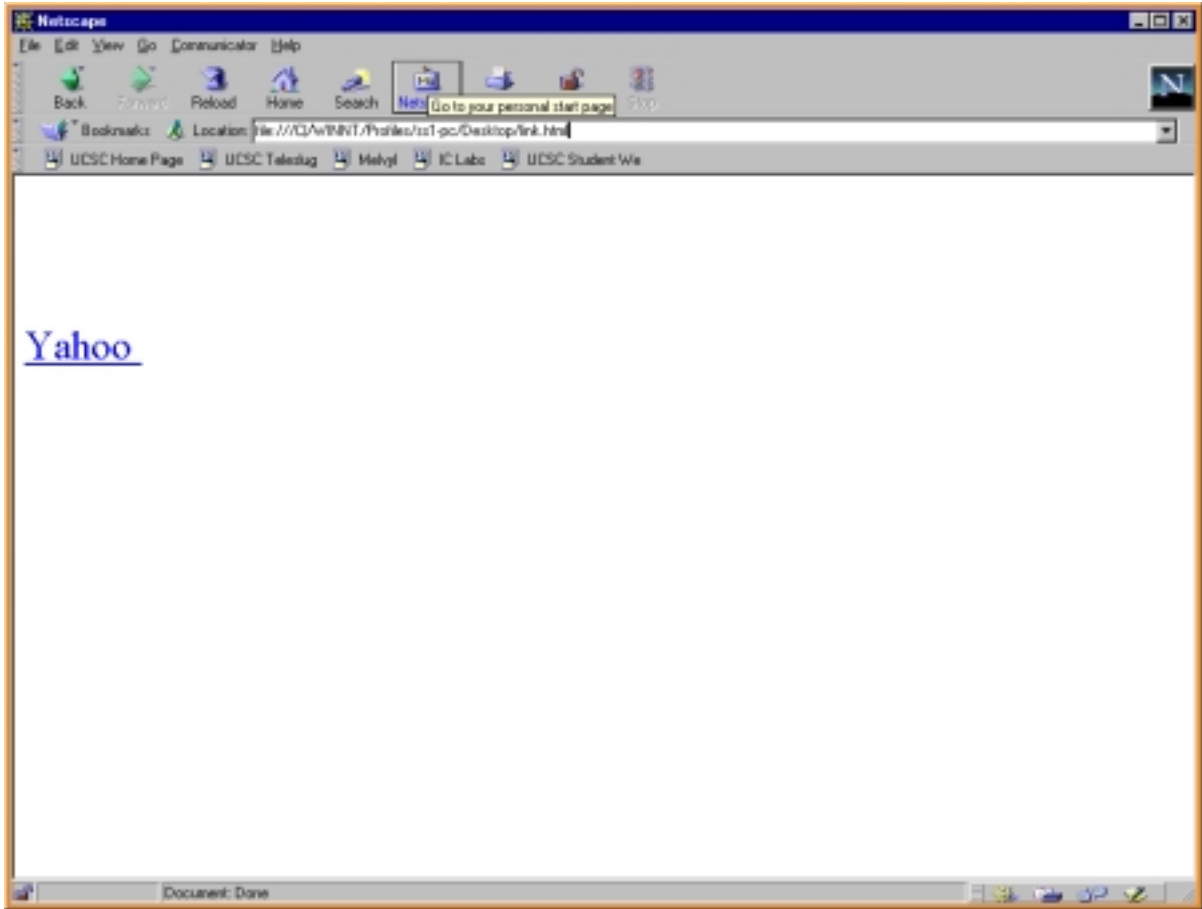


Figure 2. A simple web page with a link.

Now you have successfully created a website with a link. Click on the underlined character Yahoo. The browser should link you to the yahoo website.

f. ``

The `` tag is a way to edit your text. The end tag is ``. Some of the options for font tag are *color*, *size*.

We will create another example web page to show you the usage. Type the following on your text editor. Make sure open a new document.

```
<html>
<body>

<br><br><br>

<font color=red size=1> my font </font>
<br>
<font color=green size=2> my font </font>
<br>
<font color=blue size=3> my font </font>
<br>
<font color=black size=4> my font </font>
<br>
<font color=gray size=5> my font </font>
</body>
</html>
```

Now you should see Figure 3 displayed on the screen.

**g. **

The tag allows you to display an image in your document. The most common images on the internet is .jpg and .gif images. Let's assume you have an image saved in your current directory called photo.jpg. We will show you how to display the image on your HTML document. Create a new HTML document named img.html with the following texts.

```
<html>
<body>

<br><br><br>
    

</body>
</html>
```

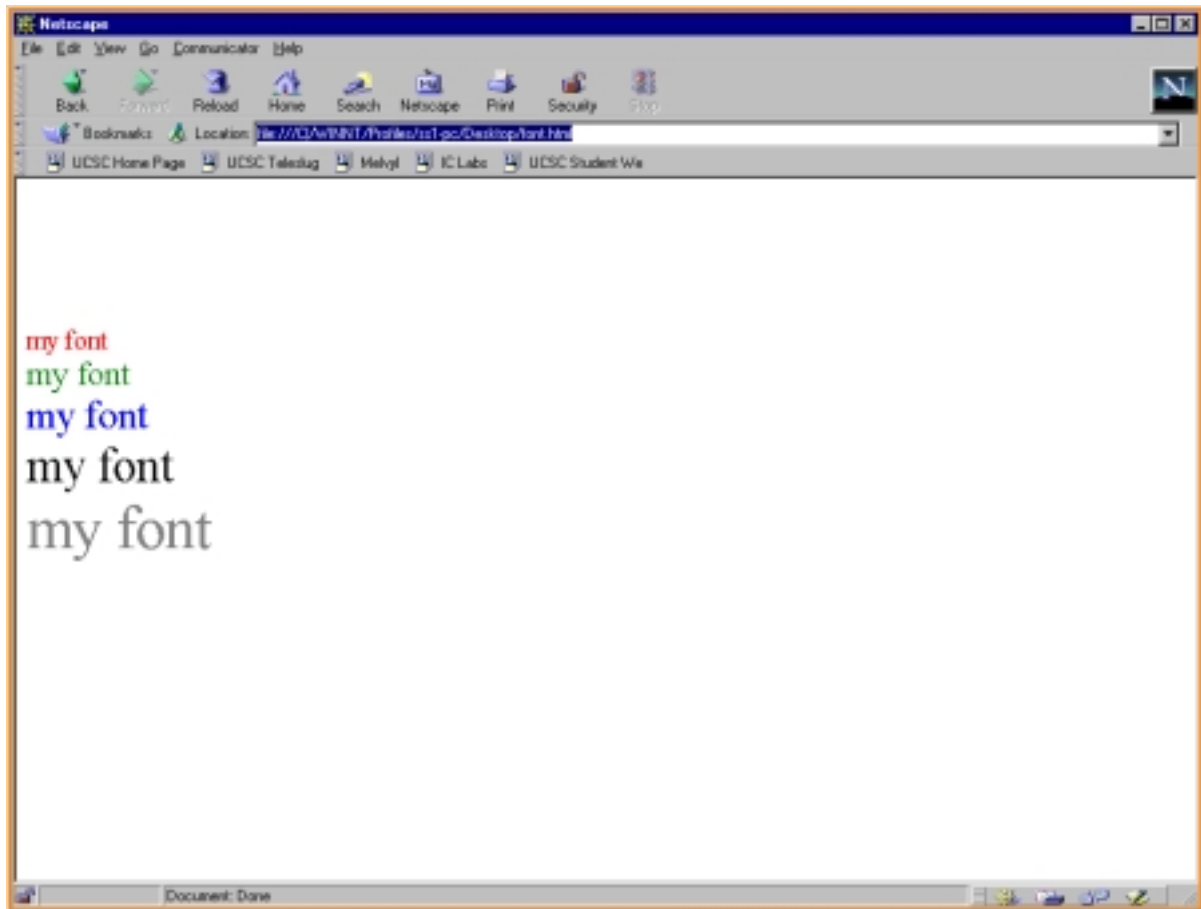


Figure 3. A simple web page that displays different headings.

Now open the `img.html` file with your browser. You should see the photo displayed on your screen. If you don't see it, there could be various causes. One possibility is that your image file is simply not viewable. It could be damaged somehow. Another reason you don't see it could be that the image is not in your current directory. Also you may need to type in the complete URL to your image. When this happens, it's a good time to get someone who is knowledgeable to help you. Sometimes by asking the experts can save you time.

h. <h>

We use the <h> tag to represent headings. Some common heading tags are <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>. Let's create a document with headings. Create a new document called heading.html. Type in the following texts.

```
<html>
<body>

<br><br><br>

<h1> my heading</h1>
<br>
<h2> my heading </h2>
<br>
<h3> my heading </h3>
<br>
<h4> my heading </h4>
<br>
<h5> my heading </h5>

</body>
</html>
```

you should see Figure 4 on the screen.

i. <hr>

Sometimes we need to have a line to delimit the document. We achieve this by using the <hr> tag. We will show you the implementation in the next example along with illustration on lists.

***j. ***

An ordered list can be represented using the `` tag. The end tag is ``. Each item in the list is marked by the list item tag. The format of list item tag is ` ... `. Just as the name implies, the ordered list is ordered.

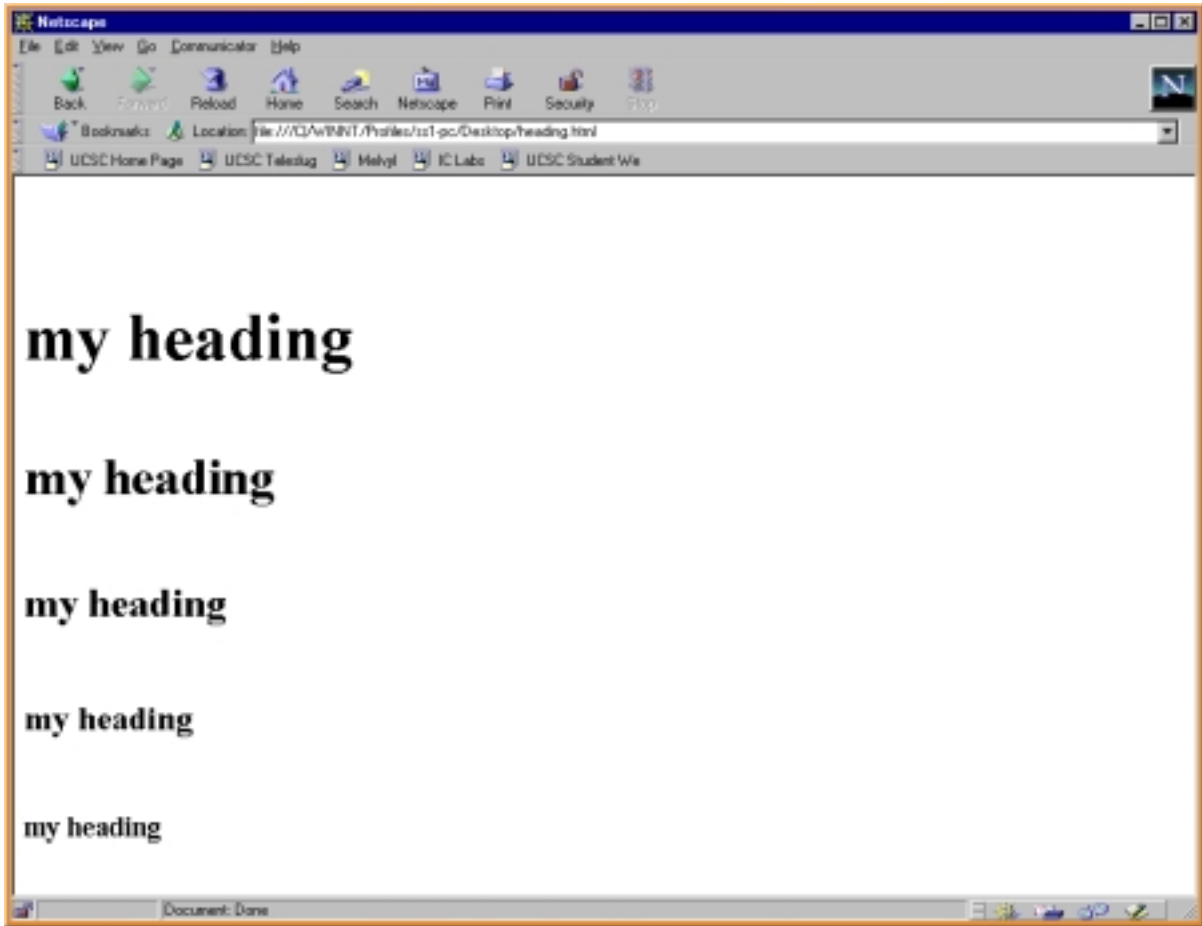


Figure 4. A simple web page consists of different headings.

***k. ***

Another way to present your list is unordered. The tag used is ``. Just like the ordered list, it needs to use list item tags as well. Let's write a new document called `lists.html`. We can understand it much better by seeing the result on the screen.

```
<html>  
<body>
```

```
<br><br><br>
```

```
<ol> Ordered List
  <li> cats
  <li> dogs
  <li> sheeps
  <li> computers?
</ol>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<br><br><br>
```

```
<ul> Unordered List
  <li>dating </li>
  <li> love</li>
  <li> marriage </li>
  <li> hell?</li>
</ul>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

After opening the HTML file on the web browser. We should see Figure 5.

Following this section we made a Quick Reference Card for you. The card serves as a desktop reminder while you create web pages. We have put in a little more than what we taught you here. You are welcome to experiment with the different attributes of the HTML Tags. Good luck to you all! 😊 I'm sure you can become excellent web page masters!

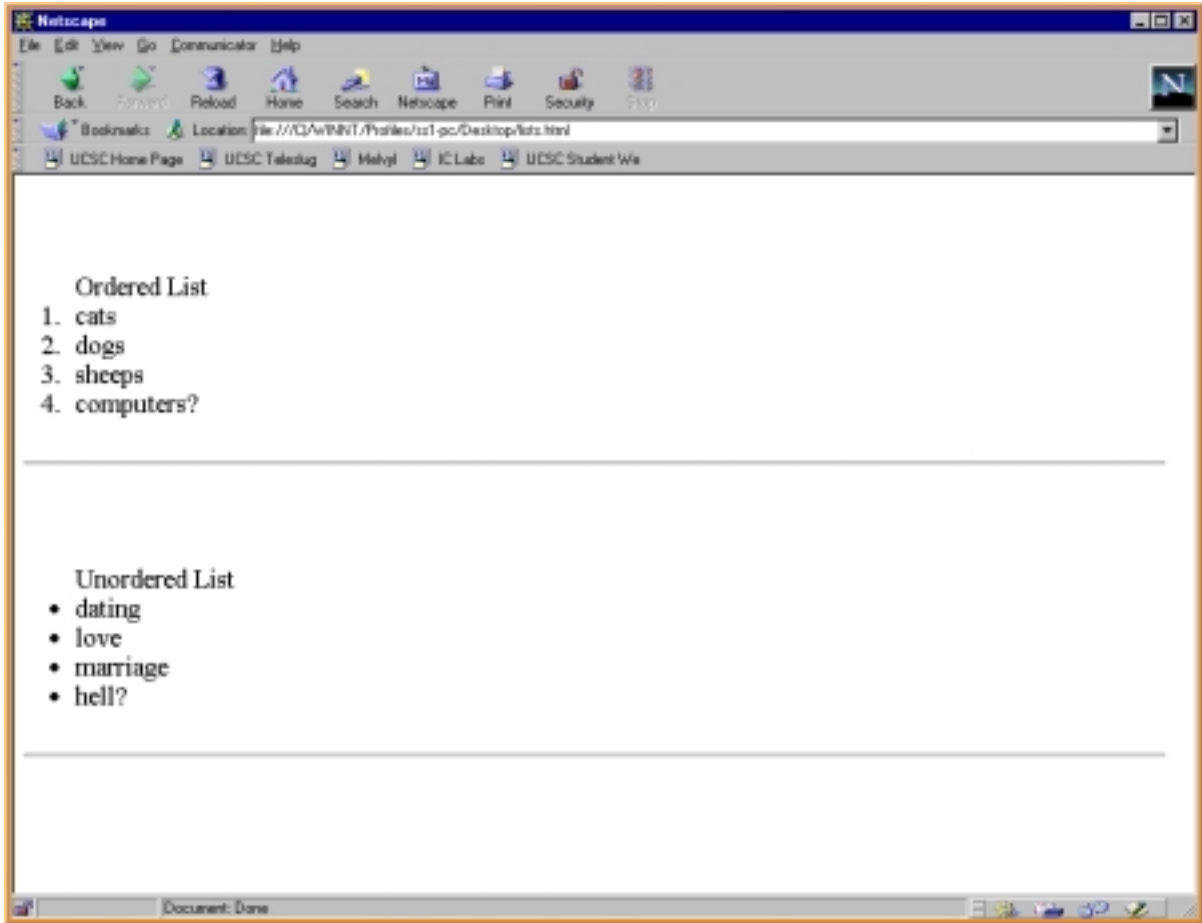


Figure 5. A web page with ordered lists, unordered lists, and horizontal breaks.

6. Quick Reference card

All HTML documents are in this format

```
<html>
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

Body `<body> ... </body>`
`alink=color`
`background=url`
`bgcolor=color`

Paragraph `<p> ... </p>`
`align=position`

Line break `
`

Link ` ... `

Image ``
`align=position`
`border=n`
`width=n`
`height=n`

Font ` ... `
`color=color`
`size=n`

Heading `<h1> <h2> <h3> <h4> <h5>`

Horizontal rule `<hr>`
`align=position`
`color=color`
`noshade`
`size=n`
`width=n`

Quick Reference card(continued)

Ordered list ``

style=style

type=format

` ... `

style=style

type=format

Unordered list ``

style=style

type=bullet

` ... `

style=style

type=format

Center `<center> ... </center>`

Bold `... `

Italic `<i> ... </i>`

Blink `<blink> ... </blink>`

Small `<small> ... </small>`

Textarea `<textarea> ... </textarea>`

Cols=n

Rows=n

Style=style

Subscript `_{...}`

Superscript `^{...}`

Block Quote `<blockquote> ... </blockquote>`

Divisions `<div> ... </div>`

align=type

style=style
