Chapter 4
Basic Web Page Construction

TOPICS: Lists, Fonts, Links, and Preformatted Text

Review

- What are the basic components of a web page?
- What HTML tags did we learn about last time?

HTML Tags

- HTML tags always appear in angle brackets <>
- Tags are usually paired, the opening tag is just the tag name in angle brackets, the closing tag is the slash / followed by the tag name in angle brackets
- Examples:
  - o <title> </title>
  - o <body> </body>

HTML Attributes

- Attributes are additional information that can be included inside of a starting tag
  - o Attributes do not appear in the end tags
- Attributes are in the form
  - o Attribute_name = atribute_value
- Examples:
  - o <body text="#000000">
  - o <h1 align="center">

Titles

- The title tag appears within the head part of your html document
- The title does not appear inside the browser window, instead it appears at the top of the browser
- It is also the name used whenever someone bookmarks the page
- Search engines use the title to identify a page
- Title should be short but descriptive!

Paragraphs

- HTML ignores any whitespace or blank lines that you might have in your file
- You should break your document up using the paragraph tag <p></p>
- You may omit </p>, but it is generally a good idea to include it
- An attribute that you can use with <p> is align, which can have the values center, left, or right
- How would we center the sentence "hello world" in a webpage?

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Lists

- Lists are very common in web pages
  - Why do you think this is the case?
- There are three types of lists:
  1. Unordered lists
  2. Ordered lists
  3. Definition lists

1. Unordered Lists

- Unordered lists are bulleted lists
- Complete list is enclosed in tags
- Each item in the list is surrounded by tags
- Example:
  ```
  <ul>
  <li> first item </li>
  <li> second item </li>
  </ul>
  ```

2. Ordered Lists

- Ordered lists are numbered lists
- Complete list is enclosed in tags
- Each item in the list is surrounded by tags
- Example:
  ```
  <ol>
  <li> first item </li>
  <li> second item </li>
  </ol>
  ```

3. Definition Lists

- Consist of a series of term/definition pairs
- The list is surrounded by the tags <dl></dl>
- Each term is surrounded by <dt></dt>
- Each definition is surrounded by <dd></dd>
- Example:
  ```
  <dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>HyperText Markup Language </dd>
  <dt>HTTP</dt>
  <dd>HyperText Transfer Protocol</dd>
  </dl>
  ```

Nested Lists

- It is possible to create nested lists
  - I.e. lists within lists
- How would we create the following list?
  1. Magazines
     - Time
     - Nature
     - Science
  2. Newspapers
     - New York Times
     - The Oregonian

Fonts

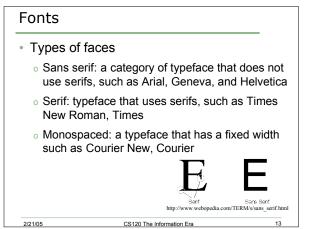- Fonts visible in a browser are limited when compared to a word processor
- You cannot guarantee what fonts are available on different machines
- Solution:
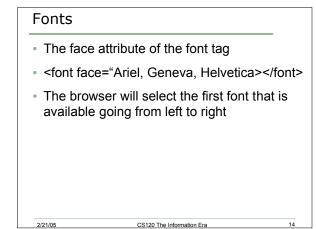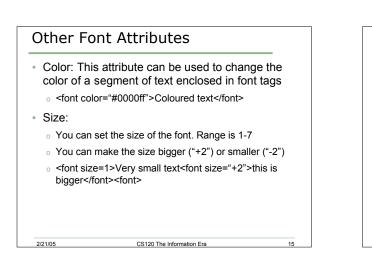 - Give the browser the option of displaying a list of fonts

Fonts

- Types of faces
  - Sans serif: a category of typeface that does not use serifs, such as Arial, Geneva, and Helvetica
  - Serif: typeface that uses serifs, such as Times New Roman, Times
  - Monospaced: a typeface that has a fixed width such as Courier New, Courier

Serif   Sans Serif
http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/s/sans_serif.html

Fonts

- The face attribute of the font tag
-
- The browser will select the first font that is available going from left to right

Other Font Attributes

- Color: This attribute can be used to change the color of a segment of text enclosed in font tags
  - Coloured text
- Size:
  - You can set the size of the font. Range is 1-7
  - You can make the size bigger ("+2") or smaller ("-2")
  - Very small textthis is bigger<font>
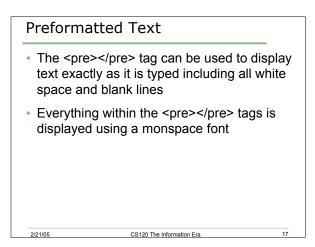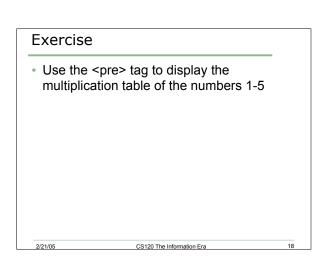
Note About Font Tag

- The font tag has been deprecated in the latest HTML specification (HTML4.01) in favour of style sheets
- We will be covering style sheets in a couple of weeks
- Until then we will use the font tag

Preformatted Text

- The <pre></pre> tag can be used to display text exactly as it is typed including all white space and blank lines
- Everything within the <pre></pre> tags is displayed using a monspace font

Exercise

- Use the <pre> tag to display the multiplication table of the numbers 1-5

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Troubleshooting your page

- Check all tags that have a starting and ending tag. Make sure both are present.

- Look for typos such as <html). What you will notice is that html) might be displayed as text.

- It is very common to type quickly and accidentally type a control key (which isn't visible) into your HTML code. This may or may not cause viewing problems.

- Quotation marks inside of a tag require a beginning quote and an ending quote inside the tag.

Links

- The final html tag we will cover today is the tag that creates hyperlinks

- Example:
  - Amazon

Final Exercise

- Create a page that contains a list of your favourite websites (your bookmarks)

- You should include
  - A heading (My Bookmarks)
  - A smaller heading (Your name) on a separate line
  - A list of your bookmarks. These should be links to the websites, and should be divided up into categories using nested lists