



Overview 3

HTML Tags

Intro to HTML Tags	48
HTML Tags	51
Special Characters	52
Lab 1 Overview	52
Lab 1 Documentation	53
Lab 1 Activities	67
How to check for HTML errors	42
Lab 1 Questions	74
Submitting Lab 1	79
Zipping	80
D2L Dropbox	81
D2L Quiz	81
Completing Overview 3	82

HTML Tags

Introduction

This document clarifies some of what you are already doing, and contains links to other sites on the Internet that contain more complete lists of tags, and some of the newer ways of implementing tags; but for the most part, this is an attempt to collect together a quick list of the tags that wind up in 90% of the basic documents today.

A Brief explanation of what tags do

Web pages are based on HTML (Hyper Text Mark up Language), which basically is plain text with added instructions to, say, make text appear **bold**, or in *italics*. These instructions are called tags, and tags that modify text typically surround the text they modify.

That is, you tell the browser when to start making a word bold, then tell the computer where to stop making things bold; so to do this, you could surround the text to be modified with `` and ``.

Tags can be fine tuned, just like DOS commands, using a modifier called an attribute. A tag may be used by itself, or there may be a combination of available attributes to further modify the way the document appears on screen; however, an attribute cannot be used without the 'parent' tag.

A tag, and any desired attribute, is always included inside the angled brackets; example: `<body>` can be modified to make the background blue by changing the tag to `<body bgcolor="blue">`.

(Don't forget, this body tag surrounds all the text to be displayed, so you will need the `</body>` after the text to display has ended. Also, you only close the original tag, not any attributes.)

A small example of a basic web page.

All web pages should include the following elements:

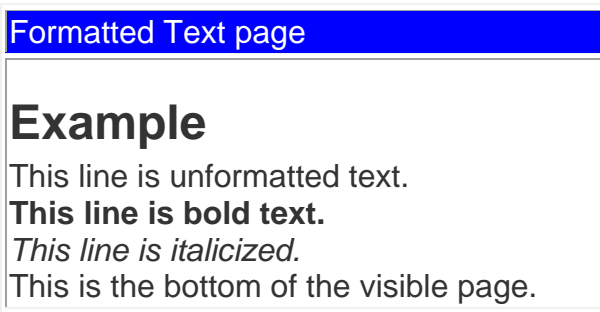
1. A tag to indicate to browsers that it is, in fact, a HTML document, and an ending HTML tag.
2. A head, that is, information read by the browser, but not included in the visible document portion. A Title tag is included within this section, and both sections end with the appropriate ending tag.

(Think headers in a word processing document...header information is not part of the body of the document.)

3. And the body, or, the portion of the document that is viewed on the computer screen. As with most tags, the body tag requires an end tag.

Example

To make your page look like



you would put:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
Formatted text page
</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Example</h1>
This line is unformatted text.<br>
<b>This line is bold text.</b><br>
<i>This line is italicized.</i><br>
This is the bottom of the visible page.
</body>
</html>
```

Note the three distinct sections, the HTML, which contains the HEAD, and the BODY. Each section is started, and stopped.

The word

Example

was defined as a heading one (headline, size 1), whose tag is `<h1>`. Headings are a different size, bold, and force a line break.

HTML and the Art of the Web Page

Again, if you don't want to change the way some text looks, you don't need to use tags at that point.

`` is for bold, and `<i>` is for italics. HTML is not case sensitive, so you some say you can mix and match uppercase letters in your tags, but you will find your instructor prefers, and more advanced web programming requires, lower case.

Further, browsers ignore white space; that is, so it doesn't matter if you write everything on one line, or hit the return key to write additional lines each starting with the margin; what ever is easiest for YOU to read. As far as displaying goes, until the browser encounters something to force a line of text to drop down a line, such as the break `
`, the browser will keep everything on the same line until it runs out of computer screen, then wraps the text to the next line..

Note: `
` is one of the few tags that does not require an ending tag, as it does not surround text in order to modify the way the text appears... this doesn't mix with newer html programming so they include the end inside the tag, such as `
`... you may use either in this class.

Note: not all tags you may run across are W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) compliant, so tags like `<marquee></marquee>` or `<blink></blink>` are not supported on all browsers. Some tags are begin **deprecated**... or phased out. They still can be used, but there are now other ways to accomplish the same thing.

Browsers are fault tolerant; that is, if a browser doesn't recognize a tag, it simply ignores it.

We can leverage this to make comments in our document... `!` is not a HTML tag, so if we include `<!-- some text -->` the browser will ignore it and not display anything, but it is a nice way to leave a comment, or note to ourselves. I like to use this to add my authorship to a page.

HTML Tags and Attribute Example with explanations

<html>	begins the html
<head>	begins the computer use portion of the web page, hold the title
<title>text</title>	Text placed between the tags displays on the browser title bar
</head>	ends the computer use portion of the web page
<body	begins the visible portion of the web page, body can be modified
background="filename"	attribute, within the body, that places an image behind the text
bgcolor="color"	attribute, within the body, that places a color behind the text
text="color"	attribute, within the body, that sets the color of all, unmodified text
link="color"	attribute, within the body, that sets the color of not yet visited links
vlink="color"	attribute, within the body, that sets the color of visited links
alink="color"	attribute, within the body, that sets the color of a link as it clicked or activated... on slow connections, this indicates the linked page will appear soon
>	This is where the body tag ends, all the above attributes are inside
<hx>text</hx>	You make text a heading (head line) by surround it with h1-h6
	This is where you place your document contents, and images
	closes the img tag; note, as this does not surround text, you don't need /img
</body>	This ends the body
</html>	this ends the web page

Brief intro on 'Links' (actually anchors, and hypertext references):
<a>

The anchor tags are used to 'link' or reference, related text; this hypertext link can go to a different place in the same document, to a different a document within the same site, or to a document at a different web site. It is called an anchor tag, because you can 'pull on the anchor chain' to return to the original page you were on, after following a link.

More tag examples, including an updated starting template, and links, will be introduced soon!

Special Characters

So, how do you put in a less than sign, if the browser is going to expect a tag?

Item	Example	Item	Example
" (Quotation Mark)	"	© (Copyright)	©
< (Less than)	<	® (Registration Symbol)	®
> (Greater than)	>	(Non-breaking space)	
é (e acute)	é	& (ampersand)	&

The ANSI Character Set

The following table shows a few of the characters 128-255 of the ANSI character set. To use one of the following characters in a web page, insert an **&**, followed by a **#**, followed by the three digit number, and then finish the code with a **;**
*example: **é** makes the acute, or accented e... **é***

Note: Some characters on this page may not display correctly unless you are using a Windows browser.

Code	Char	Name	Code	Char	Name
146	'	close single quote	169	©	copyright
147	“	open double quote	174	®	registered trademark
148	”	close double quote	191	¿	Spanish inverted ?
149	•	bullet (large)	188	¼	one-fourth
150	–	en dash	189	½	one-half
152	~	tilde	209	Ñ	N tilde
160		non-breaking space	233	é	e acute
162	¢	cents	241	ñ	n tilde

Additional Special /Math characters are available on the class web site.

Lab 1

General Lab Directions

Note: There is not enough time in lecture to cover all the material; read your book BEFORE you begin the lab

Note: Typically labs will require you to invest some time in the lab, outside of class lecture hours

Check with your Instructor for due date, typically Friday, 11:59PM
(see due dates on web site)

•**NOTE:** Do NOT use CAPITAL letters OR spaces in file names.

•**NOTE:** Do NOT use curly quotation marks, such as ”;

only use straight quotation marks, such as ' '.

- Note: If you need to stop work on a web page:
Save your changes in your text editor (Notepad)
When ready to resume,
open the file in notepad
and
double click web page to open browser

Overview

•Document tags introduced in Lab 1

(You will later transfer this information into a D2L quiz)

- Tags to document must include: and , , <hr>, <p>, and how to form special characters, such as é

DOCUMENTATION BEGINS ON PAGE 53

•Begin coding and testing Lab 1

(You will later zip and transfer this information into a D2L dropbox)

THE DIRECTIONS ARE ON PAGE 57

•Answer questions concerning topics covered in Lab 1

(You will later transfer this information into a D2L quiz)

THE EXACT QUESTIONS THAT APPEAR IN THE QUIZ ARE ON PAGE 64

At the end of this process,

- 1) you will submit the web page files by zipping them, and placing them in the Desire2Learn dropbox area. Instructions on zipping are below.
- 2) you will be 'turning in' your documentation and Q&A by taking the IMED Lab 1: quiz in the Quizzes area of Desire2Learn. So, to get the best score, complete the documentation and Q&A as directed below, first.

Part 1, Documentation (30%) You will later transfer this information into a D2L quiz

While information on tags and attributes are included in the appendix, a great way to learn HTML is to write down what each tag does, how it works, list useful attributes, and perhaps include an example.

These are some of the new tags introduced in lab 1, some are already filled out for you.

Tag: `` `` or `` ``

Ordered List or Unordered List (numbered list or bullet list)

Syntax (required and [optional attributes]) `` `` [``] ``

Syntax (required and [optional attributes]) `` `` [``] ``

What does it do? Automatically numbers or bullets items in a list

Example:

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Item One
```

```
<li>Item Two
```

```
</ol>
```

Notes: `` begins the list, `` is inserted every place an automatically number list item is to display, `` ends the list

Tag: `` Image (updates the documentation given in My First Web Page)

Syntax (required and [optional attributes]) ``

What does it do? Displays an image

Attribute `alt=" "` optionally can display an alternative text message if the image isn't visible

Example:

```

```

Notes: no ending `` is required.

Can also use self terminating tag ``

- `<p>` (10 points),

Tag: `<p>` `</p>`

Syntax (required and [optional attributes])

What does it do?

Example:

Note: in this class, as with using `` or `` you may use `
` or `<br .../>` if instead of creating a paragraph, you simply wish to insert a line break.

- `<hr>` (10 points)

Tag: `<hr>`

Syntax (required and [optional attributes])

What does it do?

Example:

and

how to form special characters, such as for the acute e (é) in *Résumé*,
(10 points)

Notes:

Part 2, Activity (40%): You will later transfer this information into a D2L dropbox

- Create a folder named lab1
- Using a text editor, create the web page in your lab1 folder, as described starting on page 57.

Grading Points

- Is html the same as the original in the book? (35 points, 3 points for each typo or change)

Does the web page look the same as the original in the book, including the image? (5 points)

Part 3: Hands On (30%) You will later transfer this information into a D2L quiz

Posers, could you answer the following on the test?

The actual questions in the quiz are on page

What does the `` tagset do? What does the `` tagset do? What does the `` tag do?

What does the `` tagset do?

The tag that displays a graphic requires an attribute to point to the location of the graphic file; that attribute is _____

The tag that displays a graphic requires an attribute for ADA compliance to display alternate text. This text is available in case the image doesn't download, when you point to the image, and when visually impaired users have the web page electronically read to them; that attribute it is ____

Do the `<p>` tag set works identically to the `
` tag?

In this class, can you use either `
` or `
` to create line breaks?

What does the `<hr>` tag do?

To display special characters, you start with __ , and end with the ; such as __#233; to make the é

THE EXACT QUESTIONS THAT APPEAR IN THE QUIZ ARE ON PAGE 65

Part 2, Activity (40%): You will later transfer this information into a D2L dropbox

Design Starting Point, the IMED 1316 class handout

R. Craig Collins IMED 1316
Temple College

Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class policies.

Participation

- Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week
- Traditional class student will sign in each class period, as well as logging in on a regular basis

Labs

- Labs include *documenting* tags and attributes
- Labs include *creating* web pages
- Labs include *a series of questions* to answer after you have created the web pages
- Labs are due at the end of the week.

Dropbox

The **web pages** you create will be *zipped* and submitted electronically.

Quizzes/Tests

Quizzes for lab documentation and questions are open book; you may use your notes.
Tests will be timed, and are usually due *during* the week.

The lowest test grade can be improved by doing well on the final

To recreate this lab, begin by creating a folder called lab1.
Next start Notepad, or some other text editor, and add the following

```
Untitled-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>

<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>

<body>
</body>

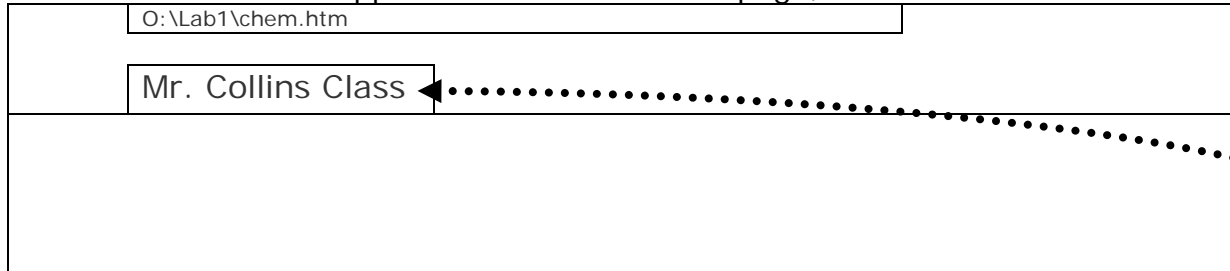
</html>
```

Replace your name and the date appropriately. Save the file as chem.htm in the lab1 folder. (Collins Handout for Educational Media = chem.) Review the Practice web page on page 28 for details on starting your editor and setting up your computer to save files with the proper extension.

HTML and the Art of the Web Page

Open your file browser, such as Windows (My) Computer, and open the lab1 folder. You should see chem.htm and it should have a web page icon. Open the web page.

You should see what appears to be a blank web page, but check the title bar.



While the page is blank, you should see Mr. Collins Class on the title bar.

Switch back to your editor,

Modify the body tag to include `text="blue"`

this attribute and value must be divided from the tag body by a space or a line break, but must go inside of the < and the >. Do not place any extra spaces within the quotation marks, it should read

`= "blue" not`

`= "blue "`

Insert the following text after the <body...> and before the </body> tags:

R. Craig Collins IMED 1316

```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>

<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>

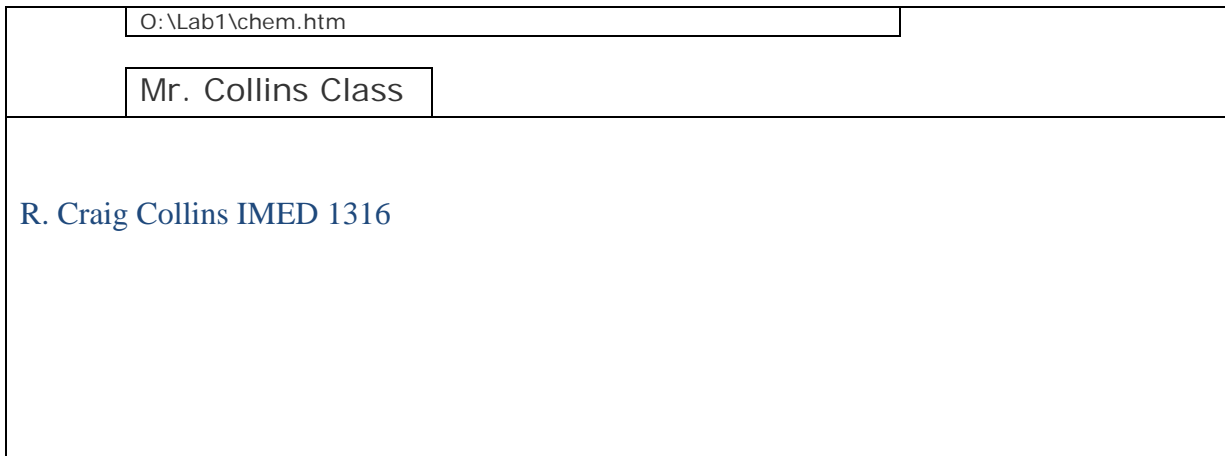
<body text="blue">

R. Craig Collins IMED 1316
</body>

</html>
```

Note add only the items that look like `this`. Everything else should already be there.

Save your changes in the editor, then switch back to your browser and refresh. You should now see something similar to the following; notice *Mr. Collins Class* in the title bar, and *R. Craig Collins IMED 1316* in the body of the web page.

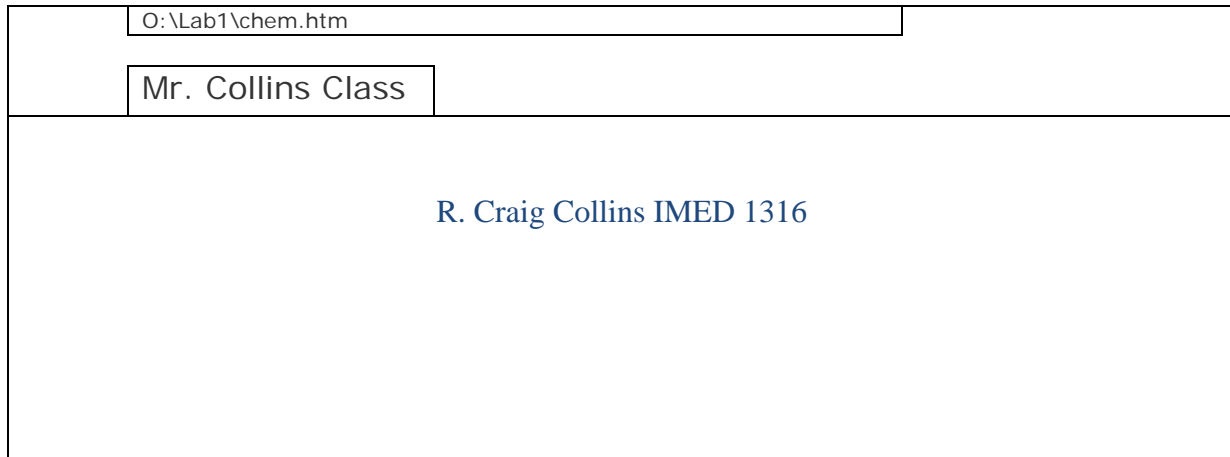


Switch back to your editor, and surround R. Craig Collins IMED 1316 with `<center>` and `</center>` tags.

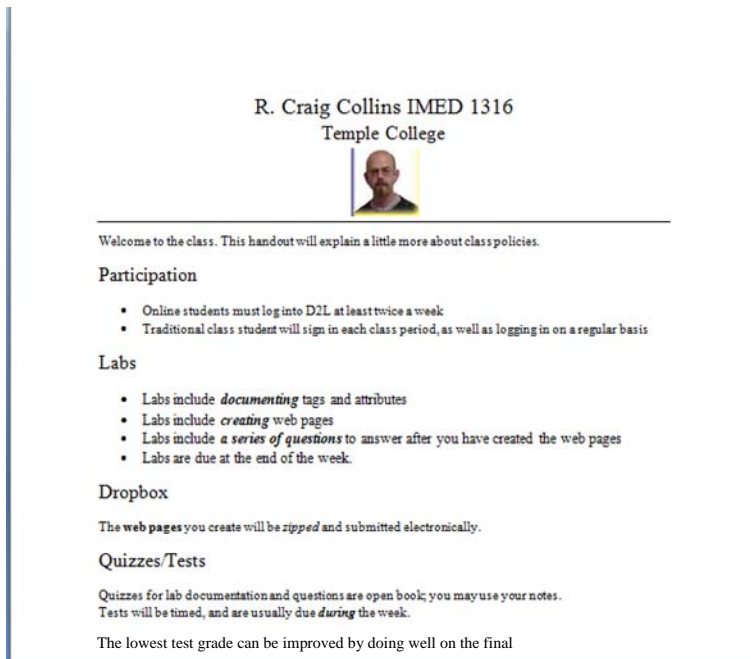
```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>
<body text="blue">
<center>R. Craig Collins IMED 1316</center>
</body>
</html>
```

The `<center>` `</center>` tag set is what is called deprecated; deprecated tags still work, but are being phased out in favor of something newer... we will learn a better way to center items in a few weeks, but this will work for now. Save your changes in the editor, then switch back to your browser and refresh.

You should now see something similar to the following; notice *R. Craig Collins IMED 1316* is centered.



Next we will add the next two elements from the handout, the text with Temple College, and the picture of Mr. Collins. Also note, the handout shows the lines of text are bold, different sizes than regular text, and have space above and below the text. That is what headlines provide. All of these items are centered, so we will be inserting all of this **between** the existing `<center>` `</center>` tags.



Note, just type in the **bold items** below, the rest is already there... refer to the practice web page on page 23 for the basics of the H2 H3 and IMG tags.

Switch back to your editor, and add the new content.

```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>

<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>

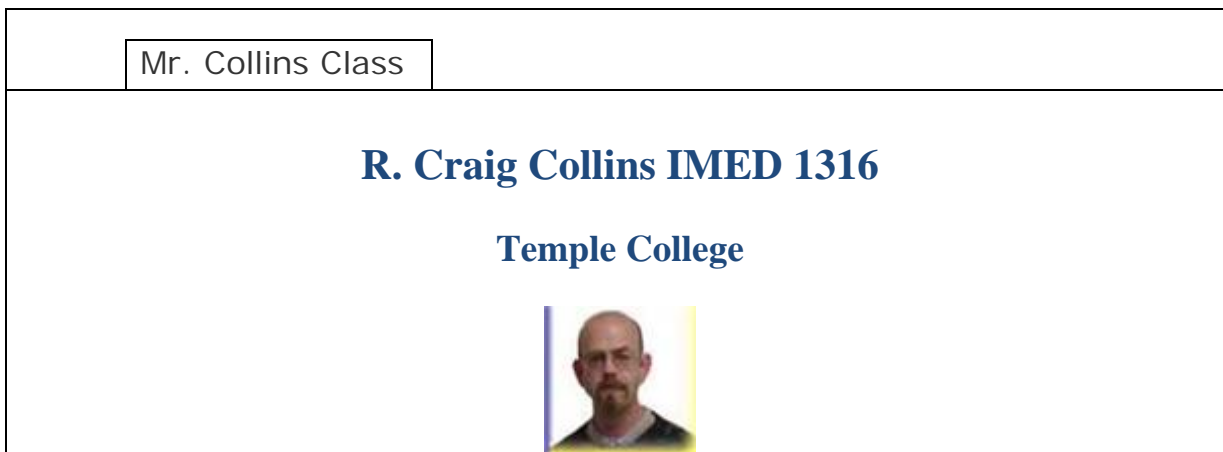
<body text="blue">

<center><h2>R. Craig Collins IMED 1316</h2>
<h3>Temple College</h3>

</center>
</body>

</html>
```

Save your changes in the editor, then switch back to your browser and refresh. You should now see something similar to the following:



I hope you noticed we used a new attribute for the img tag: alt.

Alt is short for Alternative text, and provides a way for visually challenged visitors to your web site to have their software read a description of the picture that they can't see. This gives your web page a level of ADA (American's with Disabilities Act) compliance. It also provides something for regular users too; typically if you point to an image that has an alt with your mouse, you'll get a pop up box that displays the alternative text.

Switch back to your editor, and add the new content.


```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>
<body text="blue">
<center><h2>R. Craig Collins IMED 1316</h2>
<h3>Temple College</h3>
</center>
<hr>
Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more
about class policies.
<h3>Participation</h3>
Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well
as logging in on a regular basis
</body>
</html>
```

Save your changes in the editor, then switch back to your browser and refresh. You should now see something similar to the following:

O:\Lab1\chem.htm
Mr. Collins Class

R. Craig Collins IMED 1316

Temple College



Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class policies.

Participation

Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week. Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as logging in on a regular basis

<hr> creates a Horizontal rule, or straight line. The H3 added space after the line on class policies, and before the line about Online students.

Also notice, while we place *twice a week* on one line, and *Traditional students* on different lines, the browser ignored that white space. While you could use
 to create a line break, we see the sample handout is in the form of a bulleted list. There are three kinds of lists, definition, numbered and bulleted. We'll focus on numbered and bulleted for now.

Just as headlines provide space around the text and some formatting, lists also provide space and formatting.

To create a list, you first indicate where the list starts, and where the list ends. If it is a numbered list (ordered list) you use .

If it is a bulleted list (un-ordered list) you use .

Where ever you want the number or bullet to occur within the list, you would use .

Let's try a number list first; we will add before and after the text that will be within the list, and we will add where ever there is to be a bullet.

Switch back to your editor, and add the new content.


```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>
<body text="blue">
<center><h2>R. Craig Collins IMED 1316</h2>
<h3>Temple College</h3>
</center>
<hr>
Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class
policies.
<h2>Participation</h2>
<ol>
<li>Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
<li>Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as
logging in on a regular basis
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Save your changes in the editor, switch back to your browser and refresh.

Mr. Collins Class

R. Craig Collins IMED 1316

Temple College



Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class policies.

Participation

1. Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
2. Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as logging in on a regular basis

Now, change `` `` to `` ``, to make the list a numbered list.

```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>
<body text="blue">
<center><h2>R. Craig Collins IMED 1316</h2>
<h3>Temple College</h3>
</center>
<hr>
Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class
policies.
<h2>Participation</h2>
<u>
<li>Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
<li>Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as
logging in on a regular basis
</u>
</body>
</html>
```

Save your changes in the editor, switch back to your browser and refresh.

R. Craig Collins IMED 1316

Temple College



Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class policies.

Participation

- Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
- Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as logging in on a regular basis

Note the text is now a bulleted list.

Note: It is permissible to place a `` at the end of a line that starts with ``, but is not required.



What do I do if I need to stop editing my web page, and come back to it later?

Save all of your work, and close the documents. Later, browse to where the file is saved, and double click to open the web page in your browser for viewing. Next, start your text editor, and browse to open the same file for editing.

Some browsers open an editable text file if you choose View\Source, but the method above works for all browsers.

- Notes: Problems? Zip the entire folder and attach to an email:
Notes on zipping found on page 80
- Send the mail to your instructor, cc yourself
- The subject line should include your name, your class, your section, and what you are submitting
- Make sure you attach the zipped file

Help with HTML errors is on page 42.

Continuing chem.htm

Now it is time to add the handout section on Labs. Add the new content.

```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>
<body text="blue">
<center><h2>R. Craig Collins IMED 1316</h2>
<h3>Temple College</h3>
</center>
<hr>
Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class
policies.
<h2>Participation</h2>
<ul>
<li>Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
<li>Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as
logging in on a regular basis
</ul>
<h3>Labs</h3>
<ul>
<li>Labs include documenting tags and attributes
<li>Labs include creating web pages
<li>Labs include a series of questions to answer after you
have created the web pages
<li>Labs are due at the end of the week </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Save your changes in the editor, switch back to your browser and refresh. Verify the Labs headline and bulleted list are visible at the bottom of the web page.

Looking at the handout, notice that certain words have been formatted to be bold and or italic. To make text appear as bold, we have two options, we would surround the words we wish to make bold with `` `` or `` ``. To make text appear as italics, we also have two options, we would surround the words we wish to make italic with `<i>` `</i>` or `` `` (emphasis).

Strong and emphasis are *logical* processes, and bold and italic are *physical* processes. They look just the same in most browsers, but actually work a little differently.

As strong is a logical process, we could program strong to mean **bold** and *red* if we wished to redefine it that way, but bold is just **bold**, as in a word processor.

I prefer ` ` and `<i> </i>`, for two reasons:

- 1) these options are shorter, faster to type, and less likely to cause typos
- 2) they remind me of the [B] button and [I] button in Word Processors.

Warning: when using BOTH bold and italic, it is important **not** to cross tags... turn tags off in **reverse** order to maintain the sets of tags surrounding text.

Incorrect: `<i>text</i>`

Correct: `<i>text</i>`

└ └ └ └

└ └ └

Notice how the `` tags surround the italic tags.

Now it is time to format the handout section on Labs. Add the new content.

```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>
<body text="blue">
<center><h2>R. Craig Collins IMED 1316</h2>
<h3>Temple College</h3>
</center>
<hr>
Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class
policies.
<h3>Participation</h3>
<ul>
<li>Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
<li>Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as
logging in on a regular basis
</ul>
<h3>Labs</h3>
<ul>
<li>Labs include <b><i> documenting </i></b> tags and attributes
<li>Labs include <b><i> creating </i></b> web pages
<li>Labs include <b><i> a series of questions </i></b> to answer after you
have created the web pages
<li>Labs are due at the end of the week</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Save your changes in the editor, switch back to your browser and refresh.

Mr. Collins Class

R. Craig Collins IMED 1316

Temple College



Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class policies.

Participation

- Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
- Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as logging in on a regular basis

Labs

- Labs include *documenting* tags and attributes
- Labs include *creating* web pages
- Labs include *a series of questions* to answer after you have created the web pages
- Labs are due at the end of the week

Warning: If coded incorrectly, the text may still look correct in the browser, but it is actually the browser locating and fixing the mistake. If your browser is not as advanced, the default action when a browser encounters a tag it doesn't understand is to ignore the tag... which is not a good thing.

Now to add the Dropbox section of the handout; note that is section includes both ways to make text bold. One is the ` ` tag as we have been using, and the other is the ` ` tag set, previously mentioned. Again, while they look about the same in a web page, they are actually rendered a bit differently by the browser.

Now it is time to add the Dropbox section on Labs. Add the new content.

```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>
<body text="blue">
<center><h2>R. Craig Collins IMED 1316</h2>
<h3>Temple College</h3>
</center>
<hr>
Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class
policies.
<h3>Participation</h3>
<ul>
<li>Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
<li>Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as
logging in on a regular basis
</ul>
<h3>Labs</h3>
<ul>
<li>Labs include <b><i>documenting</i></b> tags and attributes
<li>Labs include <b><i>creating</i></b> web pages
<li>Labs include <b><i>a series of questions</i></b> to answer after you
have created the web pages
<li>Labs are due at the end of the week</ul>
<h3>Dropbox</h3>
The <b>web</b> <strong>pages</strong> you create will be
<i>zipped</i> and submitted electronically.
</body>
</html>
```

Save your changes in the editor, switch back to your browser and refresh. Below is just the new section added

Mr. Collins Class
Labs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labs include <i>documenting</i> tags and attributes• Labs include <i>creating</i> web pages• Labs include <i>a series of questions</i> to answer after you have created the web pages• Labs are due at the end of the week Dropbox <p>The web pages you create will be <i>zipped</i> and submitted electronically.</p>

HTML and the Art of the Web Page

Finally, when you hit the [Enter] key in a modern word processor, it doesn't just start a new line; it typically adds space between the new **paragraph** and the last paragraph.

([Shift]+[Enter] creates a new line, similar to
.)

HTML works in a similar fashion. To put space **around** a paragraph, and to have a tag that could be modified to apply formatting to the entire paragraph (rather than a single word), the <p> </p> tag set is used.

Now it is time to add the Quizzes/Test section. Add the new content.

```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>
<body text="blue">
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have created the web pages
<li>Labs are due at the end of the week</ul>
<h3>Dropbox</h3>
The <b>web</b> <strong>pages</strong> your create will be
<i>zipped</i> and submitted electronically.
<h3>Quizzes/Tests</h3>
Quizzes for lab documents and questions are open book; you may
use your notes.<br>
Tests will be timed, and are usually due <b><i>during</i></b>
the week.
<br>The lowest test grade can be improved by doing well on the
final.
</body>
</html>
```

Save your changes in the editor, switch back to your browser and refresh.

Mr. Collins Class

R. Craig Collins IMED 1316

Temple College



Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class policies.

Participation

- Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
- Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as logging in on a regular basis

Labs

- Labs include *documenting* tags and attributes
- Labs include *creating* web pages
- Labs include *a series of questions* to answer after you have created the web pages
- Labs are due at the end of the week

Dropbox

The **web pages** you create will be *zipped* and submitted electronically.

Quizzes/Tests

Quizzes for the lab documentation and questions are open book; you may use your notes.

Tests will be timed, and are usually due *during* the week.

The lowest test grade can be improved by doing well on the final.

The last modification will be to make the last line a paragraph, so that space is put above and below the line...

Note, we will be REMOVING the
 that is currently in front of "The lowest test score ..." sentence.

HTML and the Art of the Web Page

Now it is time to add the paragraph to some text.
Again, remove the `
` in front of "The lowest test score sentence...,"
and add the new content.

```
chem.htm-Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<!-- IMED Web Page
      Author  your name
      Date:   the date
-->
<title>Mr. Collins Class</title>
</head>
<body text="blue">
<center><h2>R. Craig Collins IMED 1316</h2>
<h3>Temple College</h3>
</center>
<hr>
Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class
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<h3>Participation</h3>
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<ul>
<li>Labs include <b><i>documenting</i></b> tags and attributes
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Quizzes for lab documents and questions are open book; you may use your
notes.<br>
Tests will be timed, and are usually due <b><i>during</i></b> the week.
<p>The lowest test grade can be improved by doing well on the final.</p>
Touch&#233;
</body>
</html>
```

Optional If you wish to test including a special character, you could add *Touché* by typing `é` where the *é* will go.

(*Touché* is can be said to congratulate someone for being clever; you finished the web page, so you are becoming a clever web page designer :)

The completed lab should look like the following.

Save your changes in the editor, switch back to your browser and refresh.

Mr. Collins Class

R. Craig Collins IMED 1316

Temple College



Welcome to the class. This handout will explain a little more about class policies.

Participation

- Online students must log into D2L at least twice a week.
- Traditional students will sign in each class period, as well as logging in on a regular basis

Labs

- Labs include *documenting* tags and attributes
- Labs include *creating* web pages
- Labs include *a series of questions* to answer after you have created the web pages
- Labs are due at the end of the week

Dropbox

The **web pages** you create will be *zipped* and submitted electronically.

Quizzes/Tests

Quizzes for the lab documentation and questions are open book; you may use your notes. Tests will be timed, and are usually due *during* the week.

The lowest test grade can be improved by doing well on the final.

Touché ←

Optional test of the use of the acute é

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN D2L

1. The tagset

- creates a line across the page
- creates a bulleted list
- creates a numbered list
- displays a graphic
- adds an item to a list

2. The tag

- creates a line across the page
- adds an item to a list
- displays a graphic
- creates a bulleted list
- creates a numbered list

3. The tag

- creates a numbered list
- creates a bulleted list
- displays a graphic
- creates a line across the page
- adds an item to a list

4. The tag

- creates an numbered list
- creates an bulleted list
- displays a graphic
- creates a line across the page
- adds an item to a list

5. The tag that displays a graphic requires an attribute to point to the location of the graphic file; that attribute is

src

alt

style

img

6. The tag that displays a graphic requires an attribute for ADA compliance to display alternate text. This text is available in case the image doesn't download, when you point to the image, and when visually impaired users have the web page electronically read to them; that attribute is

src

alt

style

img

7. The <p> tag set works identically to the
 tag

True

False

8. In this class, you may use either
 or
 to create line breaks

True

False

9. The <hr> tag

creates a line across the page

creates an bulleted list

creates an numbered list

displays a graphic

adds an item to a list

HTML and the Art of the Web Page

10. To display special characters, such as é, you start with the ___ symbol, and end with the ;

such as ___#233; to make the é

- &
- %
- #
- !

11. What was the Internet originally called?

- arpanet
- Fred
- mosaic
- world wide web

12. Name the individual who developed the world wide web

- Bill Gates
- Vinton Cerf
- Marc Andreesson
- Tim Berners-Lee

13. What is another name for links?

- hyperlinks, or hypertext references
- Fred

14. What is another name for links?

- hyperlinks, or hypertext references
- Fred

15. Who creates the standards for web pages?

- Al Gore
- Microsoft
- W3C, the World Wide Web Consortium
- the US government

16. List the 8 required tags in any web page, in order

- | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <code><html></code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <code><html></code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <code></html></code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <code><html></code> |
| | <code><head></code> | | <code><head></code> | | <code></head></code> | | <code><body></code> |
| | <code><title></code> | | <code></head></code> | | <code></title></code> | | <code></body></code> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <code></title></code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <code><body></code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <code><title></code> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <code><head></code> |
| | <code></head></code> | | <code><title></code> | | <code><head></code> | | <code><title></code> |
| | <code><body></code> | | <code></title></code> | | <code></body></code> | | <code></title></code> |
| | <code></body></code> | | <code></body></code> | | <code><body></code> | | <code></head></code> |
| | <code></html></code> | | <code></html></code> | | <code><html></code> | | <code></html></code> |

17. How can you enter a comment in HTML?

- #This is a comment#
- <This is a comment>
- <!-- this is a comment-->
- <comment>This is a comment</comment>

18. What kind of program is used to create lab 1? Name the specific program you used. What kind of program is used to view lab 1? Name the specific program you used.

- Created with a text editor, such as Internet Explorer, and viewed with a browser such as Notepad
- Created with a browser, such as Notepad, and viewed with a text editor such as Internet Explorer
- Created with a browser, such as Internet Explorer, and viewed with a text editor, such as Notepad
- Created with a text editor, such as Notepad, and viewed with a browser such as Internet Explorer

HTML and the Art of the Web Page

19. How many different headings (headlines) are there, and what are they?

- 6: h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6
- 5: h1, h2, h3, h4, h5
- 5: h1, h2, h3, h4, h5
- 6: h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6

20. Name the three types of lists.

- `` ordered, or numbered
`` unordered, or bulleted
`<dl>` definitional
- Fred, Ginger, and Mr. Wiggles
- `` ordered, or numbered
`` unordered, or bulleted
`` linear
- `` ordered, or numbered
`` unordered, or bulleted
`<dl>` definitional

21. Match the following
(just type in the number)

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | the tag to display a graphic | 1. <code>img</code> |
| <input type="text"/> | the attribute to point to the graphic file | 2. <code>src</code> |
| <input type="text"/> | the attribute to display alternate text for ADA compliance | 3. <code>alt</code> |

22. What does deprecated mean?

- The tag may be used, but is being phased out
- The tag may not be used, it was phased out

23. Which of the following is how to make the special character é?

- `é`
- `é`
- `#233;`
- `é:`

24. Why is the following not written to the book's tips for Good HTML Code?

```
<i><b>Homework</i></b>
```

Because nested tags were crossed.
True or false

True

False

SUBMITTING THE LAB

In Windows, zip the entire lab1 directory, and rename to yourname-lab1.zip. Directions on page 70.

Log into Desire2Learn, choose this class, choose Dropbox, select Lab 1. Browse to yourname-lab1.zip and upload it. (Scroll down to see detailed instructions)

You will then transfer your answers to the D2L Quiz for lab 1. You may use your notes for this part of lab. Choose the Quizzes menu, and locate Lab 1.

ZIPPING FILES (Additional information, and video on class web site)

ZIP: A file that can contain multiple files, or more importantly, a file that is compressed to take up less space; useful for emailing attachments, or for uploading.

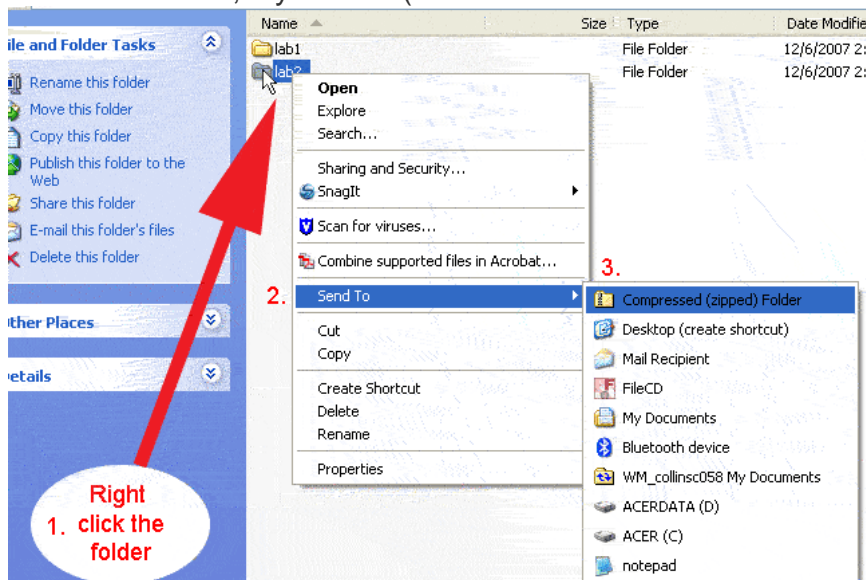


NOTE: the ZIP contents are not always usable as is. Thus, you should not try to read or edit zip files until you download them and extract them. If redoing a lab, delete the zip, and edit the original files.

How to Zip:

Select the files you wish to zip (Additional information on class web site)

1. Right click the selected item (if you have selected several items, right click *one* of them)
2. Choose Send To
3. Choose Compressed (zipped) Folder
4. The new file will be created in the same location
5. Rename the file, if you like. (Additional information on class web site)



Mac Users

To create a compressed file, either Control-click on the file or folder, and choose Create Archive , or you can click on a file, then go to the Action menu (the button that looks like a gear), and choose **Create Archive** from there. Either way, it quickly creates a new item, with the file extension **“.zip.”** This is the compressed file.

You can also compress several different files (like two, for example) into one single archive file — just Command-click (or Shift-click contiguous files) on all the files you want included, then choose **Create Archive of x Items** from the Action menu. (See class website for more information) A file will be created named “Archive.zip.”

If someone sends you a **ZIP** file, just double-click it and OS X will automatically decompress it.

D2L: DROPBOX

To submit by Temple College Desire2Learn:

- Log into D2L, scroll to the bottom, and choose the correct course
- When the Course Home Page appears, click on the Dropbox link.



Dropbox directions

1. Choose the class for which you want to drop off an assignment.
2. Find the Dropbox tool, click on it.
3. Choose the appropriate Dropbox folder, click on it.
4. Choose [Add a File], then choose [Browse]; you may need to choose (My) Computer first
5. Find the file that you would like to upload and click open, then choose [Upload]
6. Type in a short description or comment about the file, if you like.
7. Select [Add] for any additional files that may be pertinent, and repeat
8. After your files have been selected, click [Submit]. (To upload and submit you will always click at least twice)
9. Some files may take a long time to upload (especially if there are graphics in the file).

Did my file get through?

1. Go to the Dropbox tool
2. Click the number under Submissions
3. All of the assignments that have been submitted will be listed.

D2L QUIZZES

To submit by Temple College Desire2Learn:

- Log into D2L, scroll to the bottom, and choose the correct course
- When the Course Home Page appears, click on the Quizzes link.

You MAY use your notes while taking lab quizzes.

Completing Overview 3

- Submit by 11:59 pm, Friday, of the current week (see due dates on course web site)
 - Lab 1 as directed

MUD 3 (My Understanding, Details)

Respond in the class D2L Discussion forum to the following:

What topics, if any, during this time frame do you feel very comfortable with? Why?
What topics, if any, during this time frame do you not feel comfortable with?

- Participation Discussion 3 Respond in the class D2L Discussion forum to the following:
Do you prefer using `` or ``?



For the next time frame:

- Read Overview 4
- Each test has a review; you may wish to write out pertinent information from the readings and activities
- After completing this overview, you may wish to preview Lab 2