

January 5, 2007: Day 3

# **WEB 1001: INTRODUCTION TO WEB DESIGN**

# VIEWING HTML SOURCE ON A BROWSER

- ✘ So you might wonder, “How do I view HTML source code on a real website on the web?”
- ✘ Every browser let’s you view source code... note that it’s only HTML... anything behind the scenes is not given. Remember: HTML is *only* what the browser receives.
- ✘ I’ll show you how to do it in Internet Explorer and Firefox.

## COMMENTS: HOW TO NARRATE YOUR CODE.

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- ✘ HTML supports what are called “comments.” They are text that is not rendered by the web browser and ignored. Comments are like so:

```
<!-- Here's an HTML comment -->
```

# ATTRIBUTES

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- ✘ Right now you know tags like so:  
`<strong>`, `<em>`, `<u>`, `<p>`
- ✘ “Attributes” are ... keywords used to customize a tag. All tags support a specific number of attributes and some require certain attributes to function correctly.
- ✘ Here’s an example of attributes with a link:  
`<a href=“http://www.com”>Link</a>`
- ✘ Attributes care about whitespace.

# ABSOLUTE VS. RELATIVE PATHS

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- ✘ There are two types of paths that you can use in HTML when referencing images, links, etc.

- ✘ There are “absolute” paths, which means they point to somewhere on the Internet directly. Like so:

`“http://www.subkamran.com/image.jpg”`

- ✘ Then there are relative paths which point to somewhere relative to the folder the webpage is contained in. Like so:

`“images/folder/image.jpg”`

- ✘ Another type of relative path is a path that is relative to a website’s root folder. In our dealings, you don’t need to worry what that means, but here’s an example:

`“/images/folder/image.jpg”`

# O TABLE, WHERE ART THOU?

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- ✘ Tables used to be used for making layouts, but smart people don't use them for that. Nowadays, they are used for showing tabular data... like a spreadsheet.
- ✘ Tables are hard to get used to... so it may take some practice!
- ✘ Here's an example table layout:

```
<table cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" border="0">  
  <tr>  
    <td>Column 1</td>  
    <td>Column 2</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```

# DIVISIONS

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- ✘ The `<div>` tag stands for “division.”
- ✘ `<divs>` are our best friends. Love them well.
- ✘ Divisions usually don’t serve a purpose until we get into layouts and styling.

# IMAGES

- ✘ Images are easy to understand. They are denoted with the `<img>` tag. Note: As with `<br />` an image tag doesn't have a closing tag (`</img>`) so we must close it ourselves: `<img ... />`
- ✘ Images contain attributes. Usually the ones you will use are: 'src,' 'border,' and 'alt.'
- ✘ Here's an example of how to use an image:

```

```



Folder



Image name. Can be lots of different types of images, including GIF, JPG, PNG, BMP, and others. However it is recommended to only use GIFs and JPGs because every web browser supports those.

# LINKS

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- ✘ Finally, we get to the link! You can't really make a "website" without links. Links are self-explanatory, they link things together.
- ✘ Here's an example of how to make a link that goes to [www.amazon.com](http://www.amazon.com):  
`<a href="http://www.amazon.com/">Amazon.com</a>`
- ✘ The "href" attribute stands for "hyperlink reference," which in layman's terms means: an object on the web (image, website, webpage, music, video, etc). Think of it as the equivalent of what you'd type in the address bar of a web browser.
- ✘ In between the `<a>` tag and `</a>` tag goes your text that you want the viewer to see.
- ✘ `<a>` tags also have a number of other useful attributes, but I leave that up to you to discover and play with.

## IF WE HAVE TIME...

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- ✘ CSS = Cascading Style Sheets = God
- ✘ CSS is used for styling and making your websites look pretty.
- ✘ CSS takes a long time to master, don't think you know it all in a week. I am still learning. It's one thing to know the syntax, it's another to put it to creative use.