

SOME REMINDERS ABOUT HTML

1 A basic example

HTML is a language (L) that “marks up” (M) the text (T) it contains. It can produce any normal book page you can think of, and in addition to that, the language allows to have hyperlinks (H) between (or inside) different documents. A basic webpage is given in Listing 1.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <HTML>
3  <HEAD>
4  <TITLE>Welcome in S7</TITLE>
5  </HEAD>
6
7  <BODY>
8  
9  <H1>Welcome</H1>
10 <p>The S7, this magical land that will lead you towards the European
   baccalaureate...
11 <!-- This is a comment. -->
12 <p>Welcome, and don't forget to check <a href=http://www.barsamian.am/>the
   documents</a>, you'll need them.
13 </BODY>
14 </HTML>

```

Listing 1: A basic webpage: http://www.barsamian.am/2021-2022/S7ICTA/TP1_Basic.html

You can download and edit this HTML document with any text editor. However, it is best if the text editor helps you highlight the different parts of it (like in this document, where tags are in green, strings in orange, comments in blue).

2 Some useful tags

Here are the basic tags you need to handle to create HTML webpages:

- h1, h2... , h6 (header): titles
- p (paragraph): paragraph
- div (division): make a block using the same style
- em (emphasis), strong, span: add visibility to textual elements
- ul (unordered list): bullet point list
- ol (ordered list): numeroted list
 - ◊ li (list item): item in a list
- a (anchor): hypertext link
- img (image): image
- table: array
 - ◊ tr (table row): row in an array
 - ◊ td (table data): cell in an array

3 Exploring the code of a webpage

When you open a webpage in a browser, you can always look at its HTML code. For instance on most browsers, you can use the shortcut “Ctrl + U” or you can right click in a blank area of the webpage and select “View page source”. More detailed information on this browser feature: <https://www.computerhope.com/issues/ch000746.htm>.

Remark: When you access a website, by default it will always load “index.html” (or index.htm, or index.php, we’ll cover PHP later in the semester). That’s why <http://www.barsamian.am> and <http://www.barsamian.am/index.html> are equivalent.

4 Exercises

Using your browser.

1. Go on: http://www.barsamian.am/2021-2022/S7ICTA/TP1_Errors.html. What are the errors, compared to the original document in Listing 1? You can look at the HTML code of the page directly in the browser, it should already point some errors.

Paragraphs, headers, links.

2. Write a webpage with the following text: “The book list for EEB1 can be found on the following webpage: ”, followed by a hyperlink to <https://www.eeb1.com/liste-des-livres/> (the text of the hyperlink will be the url of the webpage). The title of your webpage will be “2021 todo list” and the author will be you.
3. Modify the webpage you just created to add a new paragraph after the one you wrote. In this new paragraph, write some text and add a link. Remark: there happens to exist a more or less standard “dummy text”: Lorem Ipsum, see, e.g., <https://www.lipsum.com/>. This time, the link must open in a new window when you click on it. Hint: you can set `target=_blank` inside the `<a>` tag.
4. We forgot to put some header in our webpage. Please modify it and add the text “Todo list for the 2021 start of the year”.
5. Create two webpages. The first one must contain a link to the second one, and *vice versa*.

Lists.

6. Create a webpage with an ordered list containing the 4 section names of this document (1. A basic example, 2. Some useful tags...).
7. Create a webpage containing the same text and lists as in this section (4. Exercises). Hint: the first list is easy, it starts at 1. For the second list to start at 2, the third list to start at 6... use the “start” attribute of the `` tag.

Arrays.

8. Create a webpage containing your timetable. Don’t hesitate to ask help if you want to add colors, borders...