

An introduction to HTML

Recall that \LaTeX is referred to as a mark-up language.

Recall that \LaTeX is referred to as a mark-up language. \LaTeX commands annotate text to make it display in specified ways.

Recall that \LaTeX is referred to as a mark-up language. \LaTeX commands annotate text to make it display in specified ways. HTML is another mark-up language.

What is HTML?

HTML stands for 'HyperText Markup Language'.

HTML stands for 'HyperText Markup Language'. It is used mainly for creating webpages.

HTML stands for 'HyperText Markup Language'. It is used mainly for creating webpages. It allows easy formatting of paragraphs and headings

HTML stands for 'HyperText Markup Language'. It is used mainly for creating webpages. It allows easy formatting of paragraphs and headings and also commands specifically designed for webpages (hyperlinks etc.).

HTML stands for 'HyperText Markup Language'. It is used mainly for creating webpages. It allows easy formatting of paragraphs and headings and also commands specifically designed for webpages (hyperlinks etc.).

As with \LaTeX , HTML files are really just annotated text files.

Here is a minimal HTML file.

Here is a minimal HTML file.

```
<html>  
<body>  
<p>Hello! I am a webpage.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Here is a minimal HTML file.

```
<html>  
<body>  
<p>Hello! I am a webpage.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

By copying and pasting this into Notepad (or any other text editor) and saving it as `index.html`

Here is a minimal HTML file.

```
<html>  
<body>  
<p>Hello! I am a webpage.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

By copying and pasting this into Notepad (or any other text editor) and saving it as `index.html` you will create a basic webpage, which will open in a web-browser.

Here is a minimal HTML file.

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Hello! I am a webpage.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

By copying and pasting this into Notepad (or any other text editor) and saving it as `index.html` you will create a basic webpage, which will open in a web-browser.

Notice the similarities to \LaTeX 's environments, with each *tag* coming in an opening and closing pair

Here is a minimal HTML file.

```
<html>  
<body>  
<p>Hello! I am a webpage.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

By copying and pasting this into Notepad (or any other text editor) and saving it as `index.html` you will create a basic webpage, which will open in a web-browser.

Notice the similarities to \LaTeX 's environments, with each *tag* coming in an opening and closing pair (`<p>` and `</p>`, for example).

The material to be displayed is put between the `<body>` and `</body>` tags.

The material to be displayed is put between the `<body>` and `</body>` tags. (This part is called the *body* of the document.)

The material to be displayed is put between the `<body>` and `</body>` tags. (This part is called the *body* of the document.)

Paragraphs are built up using the `<p>` and `</p>` tags.

The material to be displayed is put between the `<body>` and `</body>` tags. (This part is called the *body* of the document.)

Paragraphs are built up using the `<p>` and `</p>` tags.

Headings come in 6 different weightings, and are made using the tags `<h1>` to `<h6>` (`<h1>` being the largest).

The material to be displayed is put between the `<body>` and `</body>` tags. (This part is called the *body* of the document.)

Paragraphs are built up using the `<p>` and `</p>` tags.

Headings come in 6 different weightings, and are made using the tags `<h1>` to `<h6>` (`<h1>` being the largest).

Most content on a webpage is built up using these basic tags.

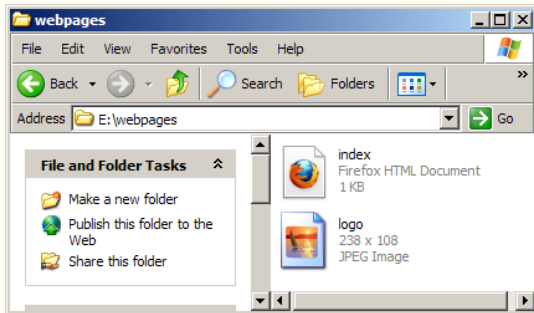
Folders and filepaths

Suppose you have created a webpage called `index.html` and saved it in a folder called `webpages`.

Suppose you have created a webpage called `index.html` and saved it in a folder called `webpages`. You may want to include an image on your page, called `logo.jpg`, say.

Suppose you have created a webpage called `index.html` and saved it in a folder called `webpages`. You may want to include an image on your page, called `logo.jpg`, say. Start by saving this in the `webpages` folder.

Suppose you have created a webpage called `index.html` and saved it in a folder called `webpages`. You may want to include an image on your page, called `logo.jpg`, say. Start by saving this in the `webpages` folder.



You can then include the image on your page with the command

You can then include the image on your page with the command

```

```

You can then include the image on your page with the command

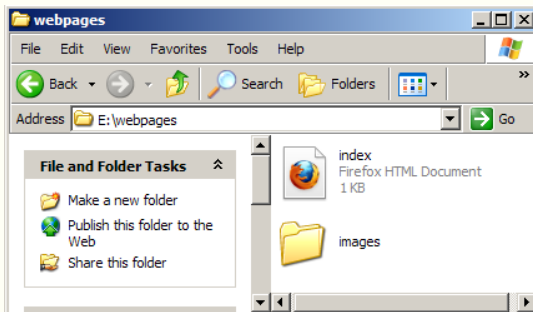
```

```

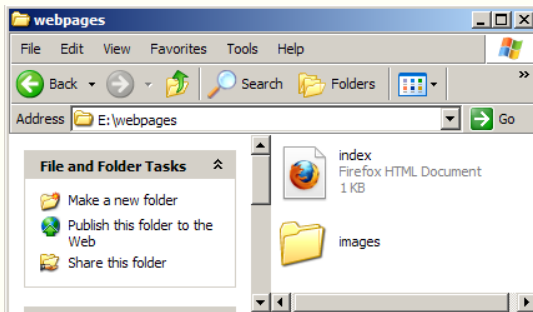
(Note that the this tag is unusual in that it doesn't come in a pair.)

Suppose you decide you'd rather keep the images in a subfolder of webpages called `images`, to reduce clutter.

Suppose you decide you'd rather keep the images in a subfolder of webpages called images, to reduce clutter.

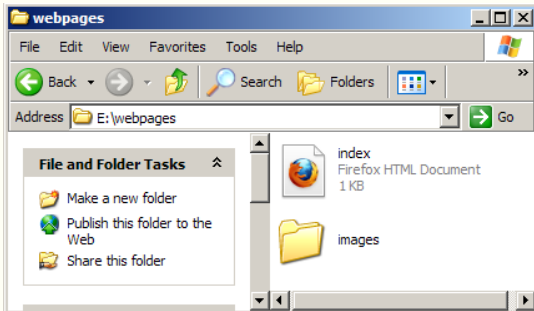


Suppose you decide you'd rather keep the images in a subfolder of webpages called images, to reduce clutter.



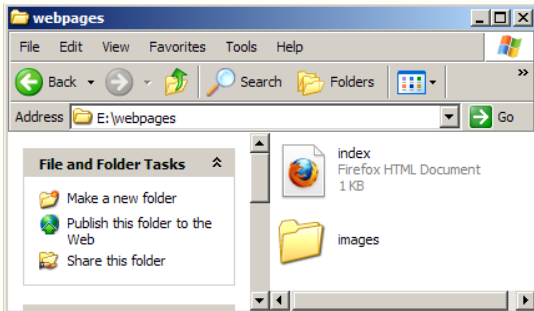
All you need to do is create the folder,

Suppose you decide you'd rather keep the images in a subfolder of webpages called `images`, to reduce clutter.



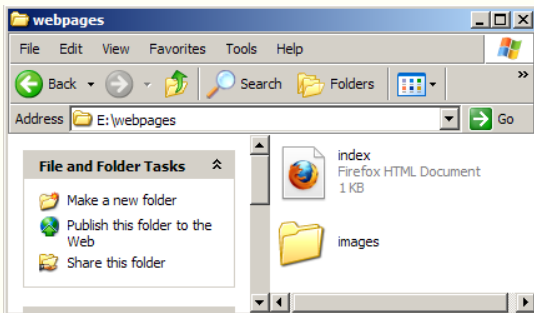
All you need to do is create the folder, move the `logo.jpg` file,

Suppose you decide you'd rather keep the images in a subfolder of webpages called `images`, to reduce clutter.



All you need to do is create the folder, move the `logo.jpg` file, then update your HTML to read

Suppose you decide you'd rather keep the images in a subfolder of webpages called `images`, to reduce clutter.



All you need to do is create the folder, move the `logo.jpg` file, then update your HTML to read

```

```

Here, `images/logo.jpg` is called the *URL* (uniform resource locator) of the image.

Here, `images/logo.jpg` is called the *URL* (uniform resource locator) of the image. More precisely, this is the *relative URL* of the image,

Here, `images/logo.jpg` is called the *URL* (uniform resource locator) of the image. More precisely, this is the *relative URL* of the image, as it tells the computer how to find the image starting from the folder in which the page itself sits.

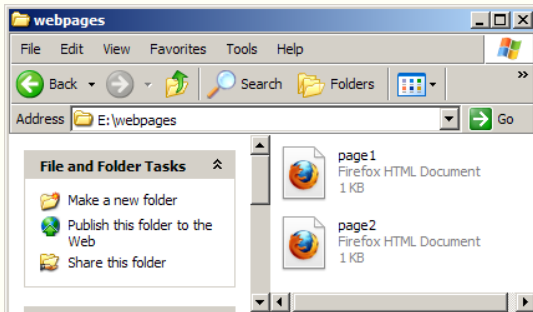
Hyperlinks

One big reason that the world-wide web has been so successful is the provision of *hyperlinks* in webpages,

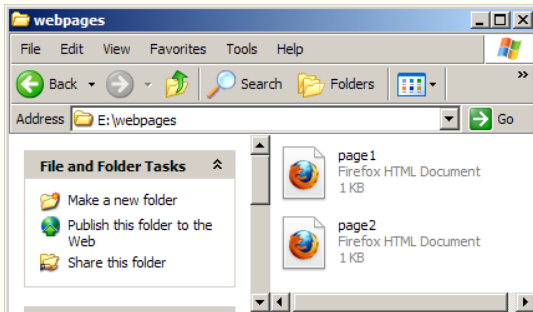
One big reason that the world-wide web has been so successful is the provision of *hyperlinks* in webpages, allowing users to click on words or images to get to new pages.

Suppose we have two webpages, `page1.html` and `page2.html`, both sitting in the same folder.

Suppose we have two webpages, `page1.html` and `page2.html`, both sitting in the same folder.

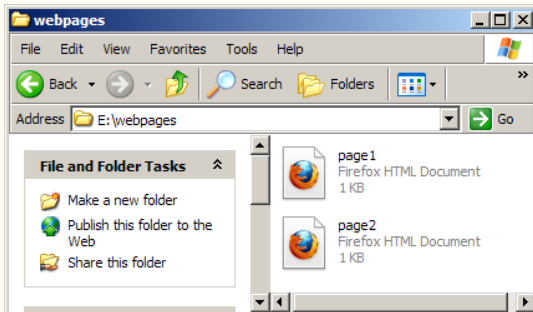


Suppose we have two webpages, `page1.html` and `page2.html`, both sitting in the same folder.



To create a hyperlink in `page1` which points to `page2`, we use

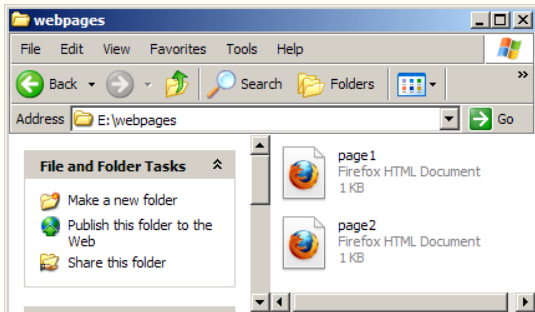
Suppose we have two webpages, page1.html and page2.html, both sitting in the same folder.



To create a hyperlink in page1 which points to page2, we use

```
<a href="page2.html">Click for page 2</a>
```

Suppose we have two webpages, page1.html and page2.html, both sitting in the same folder.

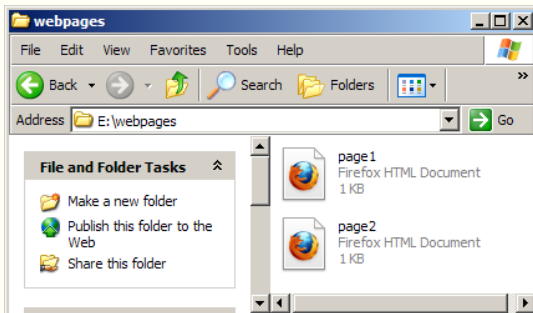


To create a hyperlink in page1 which points to page2, we use

```
<a href="page2.html">Click for page 2</a>
```

This creates the text 'Click for page 2' as a link.

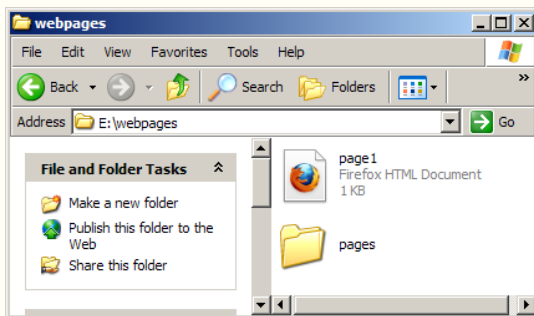
Suppose we have two webpages, `page1.html` and `page2.html`, both sitting in the same folder.



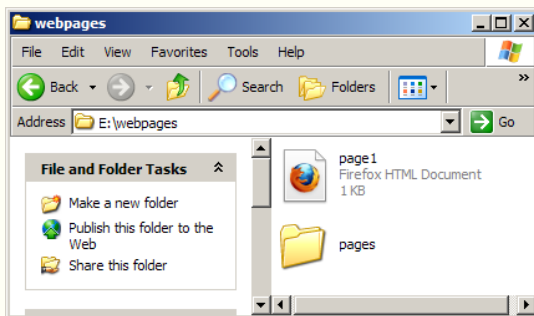
To create a hyperlink in `page1` which points to `page2`, we use

```
<a href="page2.html">Click for page 2</a>
```

This creates the text 'Click for page 2' as a link. Notice that we've used a relative filepath.



If page2.html was inside a subfolder called pages, we would instead do



If page2.html was inside a subfolder called pages, we would instead do

```
<a href="pages/page2.html">Click for page 2</a>
```

Linking to external webpages, such as the BBC website, is also easy.

Linking to external webpages, such as the BBC website, is also easy. Here, we use an *absolute URL*:

Linking to external webpages, such as the BBC website, is also easy. Here, we use an *absolute URL*:

```
<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk">BBC webpage</a>
```

Linking to external webpages, such as the BBC website, is also easy. Here, we use an *absolute URL*:

```
<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk">BBC webpage</a>
```

It is best to use relative URLs within your own site, only using absolute URLs when you need to link to another website.

Linking to external webpages, such as the BBC website, is also easy. Here, we use an *absolute URL*:

```
<a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk">BBC webpage</a>
```

It is best to use relative URLs within your own site, only using absolute URLs when you need to link to another website.

Note the necessary `http://` part!

Filenames

Important!

When choosing names for HTML files or pictures you should only use lowercase letters (and/or numbers)

Important!

When choosing names for HTML files or pictures you should only use lowercase letters (and/or numbers) and never use spaces.

Important!

When choosing names for HTML files or pictures you should only use lowercase letters (and/or numbers) and never use spaces.

Filenames must be identical in any links in the HTML code.

Important!

When choosing names for HTML files or pictures you should only use lowercase letters (and/or numbers) and never use spaces.

Filenames must be identical in any links in the HTML code. Mixing the cases of letters leads to broken links or pictures not displaying.

Important!

When choosing names for HTML files or pictures you should only use lowercase letters (and/or numbers) and never use spaces.

Filenames must be identical in any links in the HTML code. Mixing the cases of letters leads to broken links or pictures not displaying. Even if you get away with it on your computer, it won't work when your website goes live.

Important!

When choosing names for HTML files or pictures you should only use lowercase letters (and/or numbers) and never use spaces.

Filenames must be identical in any links in the HTML code. Mixing the cases of letters leads to broken links or pictures not displaying. Even if you get away with it on your computer, it won't work when your website goes live.

Instead of using spaces you should use underscores, '_'.

Important!

When choosing names for HTML files or pictures you should only use lowercase letters (and/or numbers) and never use spaces.

Filenames must be identical in any links in the HTML code. Mixing the cases of letters leads to broken links or pictures not displaying. Even if you get away with it on your computer, it won't work when your website goes live.

Instead of using spaces you should use underscores, '_'. For example, rather than naming a file 'My page 1.html'

Important!

When choosing names for HTML files or pictures you should only use lowercase letters (and/or numbers) and never use spaces.

Filenames must be identical in any links in the HTML code. Mixing the cases of letters leads to broken links or pictures not displaying. Even if you get away with it on your computer, it won't work when your website goes live.

Instead of using spaces you should use underscores, '_'. For example, rather than naming a file 'My page 1.html' you should go for 'my_page_1.html'.

A related thing that can catch people out is problems with file extensions (e.g. .jpeg or .png).

A related thing that can catch people out is problems with file extensions (e.g. .jpeg or .png).

By default, Windows no longer shows these file extensions.

A related thing that can catch people out is problems with file extensions (e.g. .jpeg or .png).

By default, Windows no longer shows these file extensions.
You can change the default setting in Windows (Google it!).

A related thing that can catch people out is problems with file extensions (e.g. .jpeg or .png).

By default, Windows no longer shows these file extensions. You can change the default setting in Windows (Google it!).

We have seen problems where files have filenames like 'file1.JPG' rather than 'file1.jpg', which stops the picture from appearing.

Viewing the page source

It is possible to look at the source code for any HTML webpage you visit.

It is possible to look at the source code for any HTML webpage you visit. Some pages have complicated HTML, often generated by software.

It is possible to look at the source code for any HTML webpage you visit. Some pages have complicated HTML, often generated by software. On others you will find very plain HTML.

It is possible to look at the source code for any HTML webpage you visit. Some pages have complicated HTML, often generated by software. On others you will find very plain HTML.

To view the source, usually you can right-click on the page and select 'view source' (or similar).

It is possible to look at the source code for any HTML webpage you visit. Some pages have complicated HTML, often generated by software. On others you will find very plain HTML.

To view the source, usually you can right-click on the page and select 'view source' (or similar).

I expect most of the module webpages made by your lecturers will be simple to read, so you could have a look at those.

Structuring web pages

Some web pages are easier to navigate than others.

Some web pages are easier to navigate than others. A menu or navigation bar can help.

Some web pages are easier to navigate than others. A menu or navigation bar can help. Another option is a site-map, which lists the entire content of the site.

Some web pages are easier to navigate than others. A menu or navigation bar can help. Another option is a site-map, which lists the entire content of the site.

Try to structure websites logically, and avoid links to pages that don't appear on a menu.

Some web pages are easier to navigate than others. A menu or navigation bar can help. Another option is a site-map, which lists the entire content of the site.

Try to structure websites logically, and avoid links to pages that don't appear on a menu. When marking student websites, sometimes it's hard to be sure every page has been read!

Semester 1 mini-project reminder

The first mini-project must be submitted by shortly after midnight at the end of tomorrow (Wednesday 18 November). Please do make sure you submit, as it counts towards your final module grade.

The first mini-project must be submitted by shortly after midnight at the end of tomorrow (Wednesday 18 November). Please do make sure you submit, as it counts towards your final module grade.

If you are stuck, remember to make use of the discussion board, and contact either me or Alex if you're in real difficulties. If you haven't yet started, there's still time (just!).

About the Week 8 Computer Lab

In this week's computer lab we'll start looking at HTML and create some basic webpages.

There are two ways you can work on the lab sheet: one, using a text editor on your computer, and the other using repl.it (which is similar to Overleaf for \LaTeX).