

Introduction to HTML Training

Paragraphs, Headings and Text

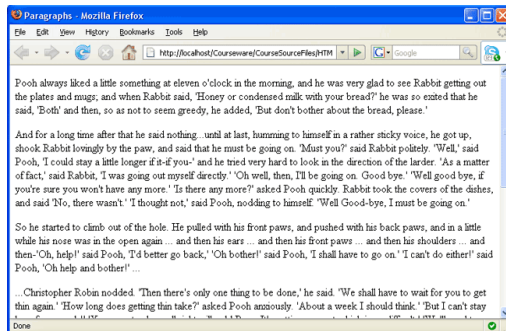
Lesson 1, Activity 2: Paragraphs

Paragraph text should be contained in <p> tags as shown in the following example:

Code Sample:Text/Demos/Paragraphs.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Paragraphs</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Pooh always liked a little something at eleven o'clock...</p>
<p>And for a long time after that he said nothing...</p>
---- C O D E   O M I T T E D ----
```

This page will be rendered as follows:



If you would like to read more, the whole story of "Pooh Goes Visiting" is available at <http://www.just-pooh.com/tales.html>. It was originally published in *Winnie the Pooh*, on October 14, 1926 by Methuen & Company.

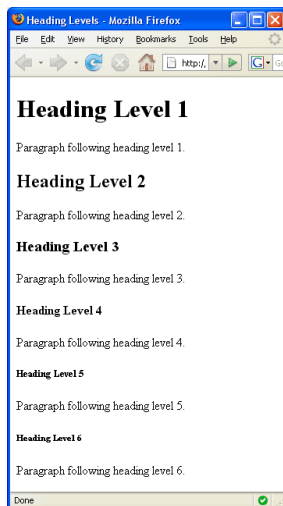
Heading Levels

HTML supports six levels of heading. The tags are <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5> and <h6>, descending in importance from <h1> to <h6>. Headings are block elements.

Code Sample:Text/Demos/Headings.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Heading Levels</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Heading Level 1</h1>
<p>Paragraph following heading level 1.</p>
<h2>Heading Level 2</h2>
<p>Paragraph following heading level 2.</p>
<h3>Heading Level 3</h3>
<p>Paragraph following heading level 3.</p>
<h4>Heading Level 4</h4>
<p>Paragraph following heading level 4.</p>
<h5>Heading Level 5</h5>
<p>Paragraph following heading level 5.</p>
<h6>Heading Level 6</h6>
<p>Paragraph following heading level 6.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The screenshot below shows how they are formatted by default:



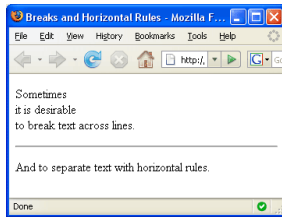
Lesson 1, Activity 3: Breaks and Horizontal Rules

The `
` tag forces a line break. The `<hr>` tag creates a horizontal rule across the page. The code below shows how they are used:

Code Sample:[TextDemos/BRandHR.html](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Breaks and Horizontal Rules</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Sometimes<br>it is desirable<br>to break text across lines.</p>
<hr>
<p>And to separate text with horizontal rules.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

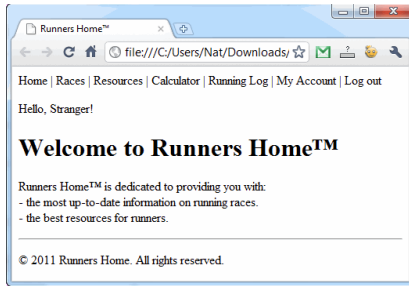
The screenshot below shows how they appear by default:



Lesson 1, Activity 5: Creating an HTML Page

Duration: 15 to 25 minutes.

In this exercise, you will create an HTML page from scratch. It should look like the page in the picture below:



1. Create a new page and save it as `index.html` in the `Text/Exercises` directory.
2. Write code to make the page look like the one in the screenshot above.
3. Save your work and open your new page in a browser to test it.

Challenge: use special characters instead of the dashes to make more interesting bullets. Try `•`, which should look like this: •**Solution:**Text/Solutions/index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Runners Home&trade;</title>
</head>
<body>
<div>Home | Races | Resources | Calculator | Running Log | My Account | Log
<p>Hello, Stranger!</p>
<h1>Welcome to Runners Home&trade;</h1>
<p>
  Runners Home&trade; is dedicated to providing you with:<br>
  - the most up-to-date information on running races.<br>
  - the best resources for runners.
</p>
<hr>
<p>&copy; 2011 Runners Home. All rights reserved.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Challenge Solution:Text/Solutions/index_challenge.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Runners Home&trade;</title>
</head>
<body>
<div>Home | Races | Resources | Calculator | Running Log | My Account | Log
<p>Hello, Stranger!</p>
<h1>Welcome to Runners Home&trade;</h1>
<p>
  Runners Home&trade; is dedicated to providing you with:<br>
  &#8226; the most up-to-date information on running races.<br>
  &#8226; the best resources for runners.
</p>
<hr>
<p>&copy; 2011 Runners Home. All rights reserved.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Lesson 1, Activity 7: Quoted Text

The `<blockquote>` and `<q>` elements are used to designate quoted text. Both elements can take the `cite` attribute, which is used to reference the source. `<blockquote>` is a block-level element, while `<q>` is an inline element. See the example below:

Code Sample:

[Text/Demos/Quotes.html](#)

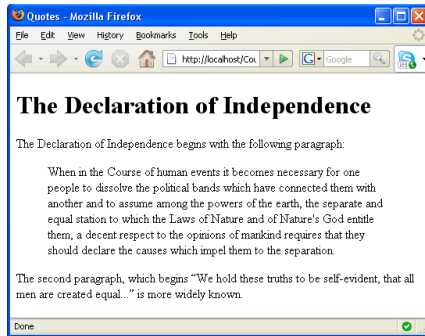
```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Quotes</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The Declaration of Independence</h1>
<p>The Declaration of Independence begins with the following paragraph:</p>
<blockquote cite="http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/document/index.htm">
  <p>When in the Course of...</p></blockquote>

<p>The second paragraph, which begins
  <q cite="http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/document/index.htm">We hold these truths...</q>
  is more widely known.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Most browsers indent blockquotes from both the left and right. They are supposed to wrap text nested in `<q>` tags with quotes.

Some older version of Internet Explorer do not render the Quotes.

Firefox renders this page as follows:



Some notes:

- Modern browsers don't do anything visual with the `cite` attribute.
- Blockquotes should not be used simply to indent text from both sides. CSS can be used for that purpose.
- Blockquotes cannot be contained within paragraphs.
- Blockquotes cannot have text as a direct child. Usually, blockquotes contain paragraphs (`<p>` tags).

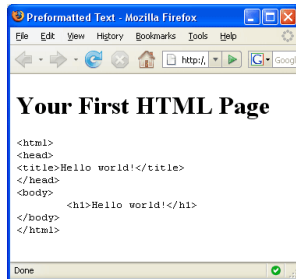
Lesson 1, Activity 8: Preformatted Text

Occasionally it is desirable to output content as it is laid out in the code, whitespace and all. The `<pre>` tag is used for this purpose. It is often used in online coding tutorials (such as this one) so that the whitespace shown in the tutorial reflects how it would appear in the document it represents. The code below shows how `<pre>` is used:

Code Sample:Text/Demos/Dc.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Preformatted Text</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Your First HTML Page</h1>
<pre>
<html>
<head>
<title>Hello world!</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello world!</h1>
</body>
</html>
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

The page is rendered as follows:



Lesson 1, Activity 10: Phrase Elements

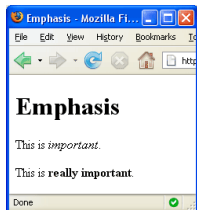
Phrase elements provide structural information about the content they contain. The most common phrase elements are `` and ``. Both elements indicate that the element content should be emphasized. `` indicates stronger emphasis than ``. Most browsers **bold** `` content and *italicize* `` content. You can learn about some commonly used phrase elements at <http://www.w3.org>.

The code below illustrates how these tags can be used:

Code Sample:**TestDemoEmAndStrong.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Emphasis</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Emphasis</h1>
<p>This is <em>important</em>.</p>
<p>This is <strong>really important</strong>.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The page is rendered as follows:



Lesson 1, Activity 11: HTML 4 Formatting Elements

In HTML 4 and XHTML, most formatting tags have been deprecated. The five that remained are shown in the table below. But in HTML5, none of these are considered *formatting* elements anymore.

Non-deprecated Formatting Tags (in HTML 4.0)		
Tag	Description	HTML5 Notes
	Bolds text	For "text to be stylistically offset from the normal prose without conveying any extra importance" (see reference)
<i>	Italicizes text	For "text in an alternate voice or mood" (see reference)
<tt>	Renders teletype text	Deprecated in HTML5.
<big>	Increases font size	Deprecated in HTML5.
<small>	Decreases font size	For "side comments and small print" (see reference)

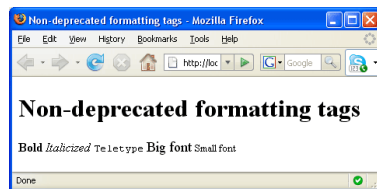
The example below shows how they are used:

Code Sample:

[Text/Demos/Formatting.html](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Non-deprecated formatting tags</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Non-deprecated formatting tags</h1>
<p>
<b>Bold</b>
<i>Italicized</i>
<tt>Teletype</tt>
<big>Big font</big>
<small>Small font</small>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The page is rendered as follows:



All of these effects can be created with CSS, so if you just want to change the formatting without implying any specific meaning, you should use CSS instead.

Lesson 1, Activity 12: Documenting Changes

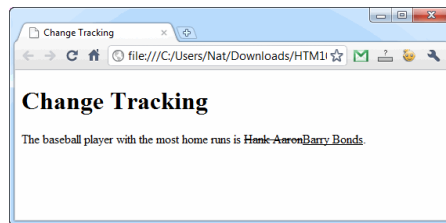
Sometimes it is necessary to document changes in your HTML pages. This is especially common when drafting legal documents. The specification provides `<ins>` and `` elements for documenting inserted and deleted content, respectively. Both elements take a `cite` attribute for pointing to a resource explaining the change and a `datetime` attribute for indicating the time and date of the change. The format for `datetime` is `YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssTZD`. The `title` attribute can also be used to indicate a short reason for the change. The example below shows how they are used:

Code Sample:

[Text/Demos/ChangeTracking.html](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Change Tracking</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Change Tracking</h1>
<p>The baseball player with the most home runs is <del datetime="2007-08-01" cite="http://mlb.mlb.com" title="Not anymore">Hank Aaron</del><ins datetime="2007-08-07" cite="http://mlb.mlb.com" title="Steroids?">Barry Bonds</ins>
</body>
</html>
```

The page is rendered as follows. The title text shows up when the user hovers the mouse over the text "Hank Aaron".:



Hover over "Hank Aaron" to see the effect below:

The baseball player with the most home runs is

~~Hank Aaron~~Barry Bonds