

I. AUTHORIZING HTML DOCUMENTS

Use any text editor or word processor (TextWrangler for Mac, Notepad for Windows)

- It is recommended that you capitalize your tags for clarity, but XHTML only recognizes lower case tags.
- Browsers automatically wrap text to fit within the margins.
- It is bad practice to use repeated non-breaking spaces to indent text.
- It is acceptable to have a space right before a tag, but not right after a tag.
- no space between < and tag name – ok to have space at end before >, but it's best not to have any spaces.
- space is allowed around = but can cause problems w/ older browsers, so it's best not to have any spaces.
- <p> doesn't work right after <body> to leave space at top of the page, but you can use a couple
 tags.
- Always add the extension .html or .htm to the file name (be consistent) and keep your file names lower case.
- Text will appear larger in Internet Explorer.
- Netscape Navigator is much more strict and less forgiving than Internet Explorer
- **Always view files in multiple browsers**

Required elements

<html> indicates that this is a piece of HTML code or an HTML file

<head> is the first distinct part of your document. It contain information regarding the document. This data does not appear in the browser window when the page is loaded. The data is mainly used for helping search engines with page descriptions, browsers with base domains, and other data not generally regarded as display content

<title> The title of your page will go here. It places text within the color bar at the very top of the browser. The title cannot contain images, links, or formatting

</title>

</head>

<body> contains all of the text, headings, paragraphs, lists, preformatted text, images, sounds, etc. In other words the contents of the web page.

<body>

<html>

II. TERMS

Tag	the instruction that tells the Browser how you want the page to display
< >	tags are enclosed in angle brackets with their associated attributes
	end tag or closing tag has a forward slash in front of it
<a>	tags in pairs (tag and closing tag) are containers <i>Example: <div align="center">test</div></i> (attributes are not included in the closing tag)

<h!>This is a text string</h1> the text information that the tag is formatting

HTML element	chunk of HTML code
Nested Tags	tags containers within tag containers example: <i>bold and italic</i>

III. HTML TAGS

<u>Tag</u>	<u>Attributes</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<html> </html>		indicates HTML document
<head> </head>		info about the document (title, meta)
<title> </title>		Info that shows up on top of the browser
<body> </body>	text, link, vlink, alink, bgcolor, background	contains everything that is displayed on the browser
<h1> </h1> - <h6> </h6>		headings (bigger and bolder- 1 is largest)
<p> (closed in xhtml)	align	paragraph (won't work right after <body>)
<hr />	align, noshade, size, width, color	horizontal rule

	clear	line break (use clear="all" at the end of an image)
<div> </div>	align	aligns elements left, right, center, justify
		emphasis (for handicapped & browser with no images)
 		bolder (for handicapped & browser with no images)
<i> </i>, , <u> </u>		italic, bold, underlined
&nbsp;		no breaking space - entity acts as a single space
<! - -comment - ->		you can use this tag within the body tags. It allows you to make comments within you code without them being viewed on your page. Be careful though, if someone goes to view source they can see your comments.
	scr, alt, align, height, width, border, hspace, vspace	image tag for placing images
<a>	href, target	creates clickable items used as links to other web pages ex. new page

THREE KINDS OF LISTS

Lists may also be nested and different list types may be used together.

<code> </code>	type (1, a, A, I, I), start	ordered or numbered list – just defines what kind of list it will be
<code> </code>	type (disc, square, circle)	unordered or bulleted list– just defines what kind of list it will be
<code> </code>	value	list item – contents of each list item goes here
<code><dl> </dl></code>		definition list- defines the type of list
<code><dt> </dt></code>		term being defined
<code><dd> </dd></code>		definition of a term

Tag/Attribute

Example:

```
<div align="center">
```

```
div          tag
```

```
align       attribute (the property that works with the tag)
```

```
"center"    variable or value of the attribute (always follows = and  
            has " ")
```

Other spacing options:

```
<p>&nbsp;   </p> - doubles the <p> space
```

```
2<br /> is the same as <p>
```

Common Coding Errors

If your code does not work, the problem is very often a typo. Some common errors which should be looked for are:

- Forgetting the closing tag
- Spelling mistakes
- Forgetting a closing bracket
- Forgetting quote marks for a value
- Forgetting the # sign for a value

IV. SIZING

Think about the size of the browser window

Think about the size relationships of the images

Web site size

640 x 480

800 x 600

Graphic template size

634 x 324 (to allow for browser icons and menus)

780 x 450 (to allow for browser icons and menus)