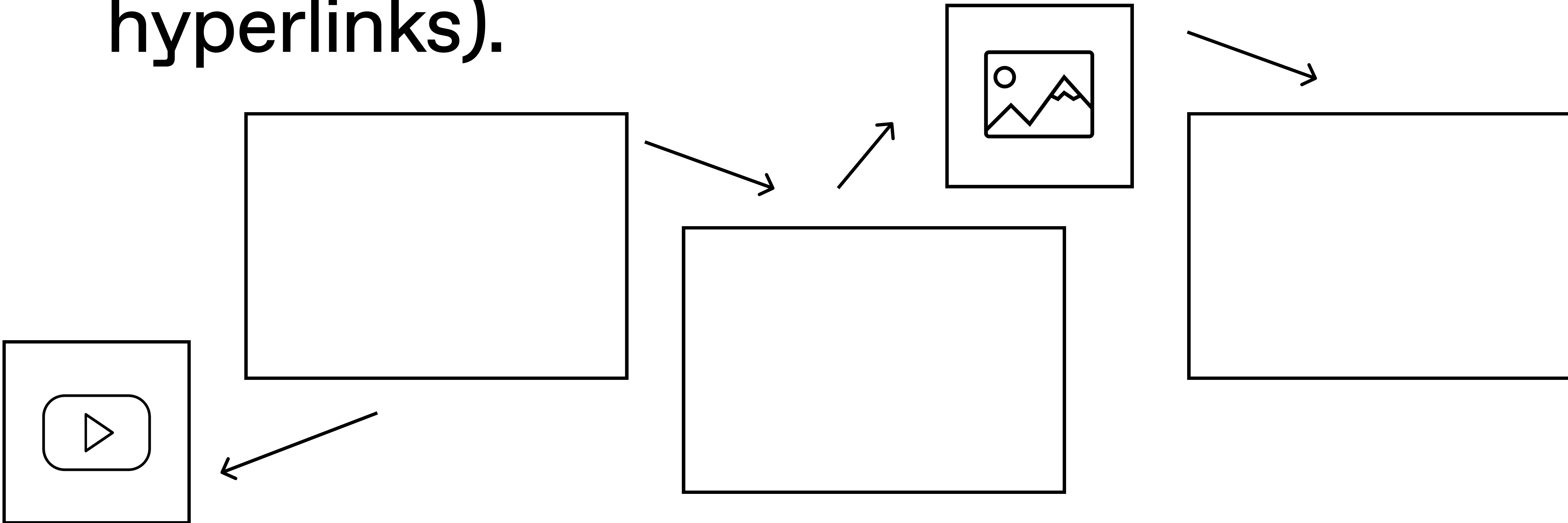# HyperText Markup Language

HyperText Markup Language

Hypertext is a system of texts that link to related texts (via what we call hyperlinks).

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Markup language is a **system of tags or codes** that describe a document's structure and the relationship between its parts.

FIRST ACT

SCENE Morning-room in Algernon's flat in Half-Moon
Street. The room is luxuriously and artistically furnished.
The sound of a piano is heard in the adjoining room.

[LANE is arranging afternoon tea on the table, and after the
music has ceased, ALGERNON enters.]

ALGERNON
Did you hear what I was playing, Lane?

LANE
I didn't think it polite to listen, sir.

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<act>One</act>

<scene>Morning-room in Algernon's flat in Half-Moon Street. The room is luxuriously and artistically furnished. The sound of a piano is heard in the adjoining room.</scene>

<des>LANE is arranging afternoon tea on the table, and after the music has ceased, ALGERNON enters.</des>

<speaker>ALGERNON</speaker>
<dialogue>Did you hear what I was playing, Lane?</dialogue>

<speaker>LANE</speaker>
<dialogue>I didn't think it polite to listen, sir.</dialogue>

```
<act>
    <num>One</num>

    <dialogue-section>
        <speaker>ALGERNON</speaker>
        <dialogue>Did you hear what I was playing, Lane?</dialogue>
    </dialogue-section>

    <dialogue-section>
        <speaker>LANE</speaker>
        <dialogue>I didn't think it polite to listen, sir.</dialogue>
    </dialogue-section>
</act>
```
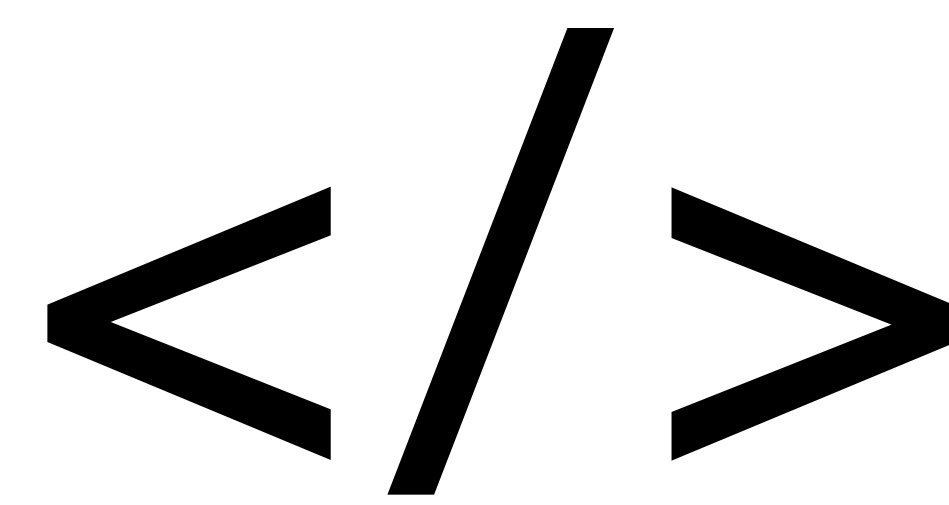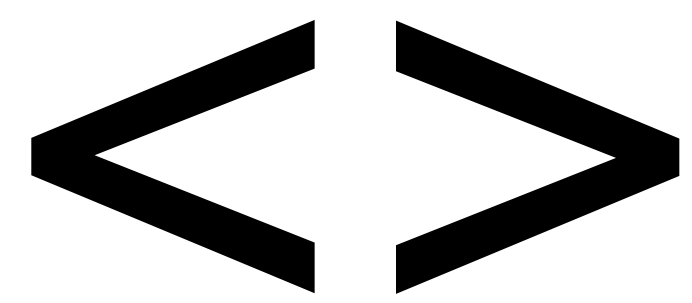
An Interlude

HTML

CSS

JS

HTML   content (bones)

CSS   style (skin & clothes)

JS   behavior (brain & muscles)

HTML	content (bones)
CSS	style (skin & clothes)
JS	behavior (brain & muscles)

<title>**Back to HTML**</title>
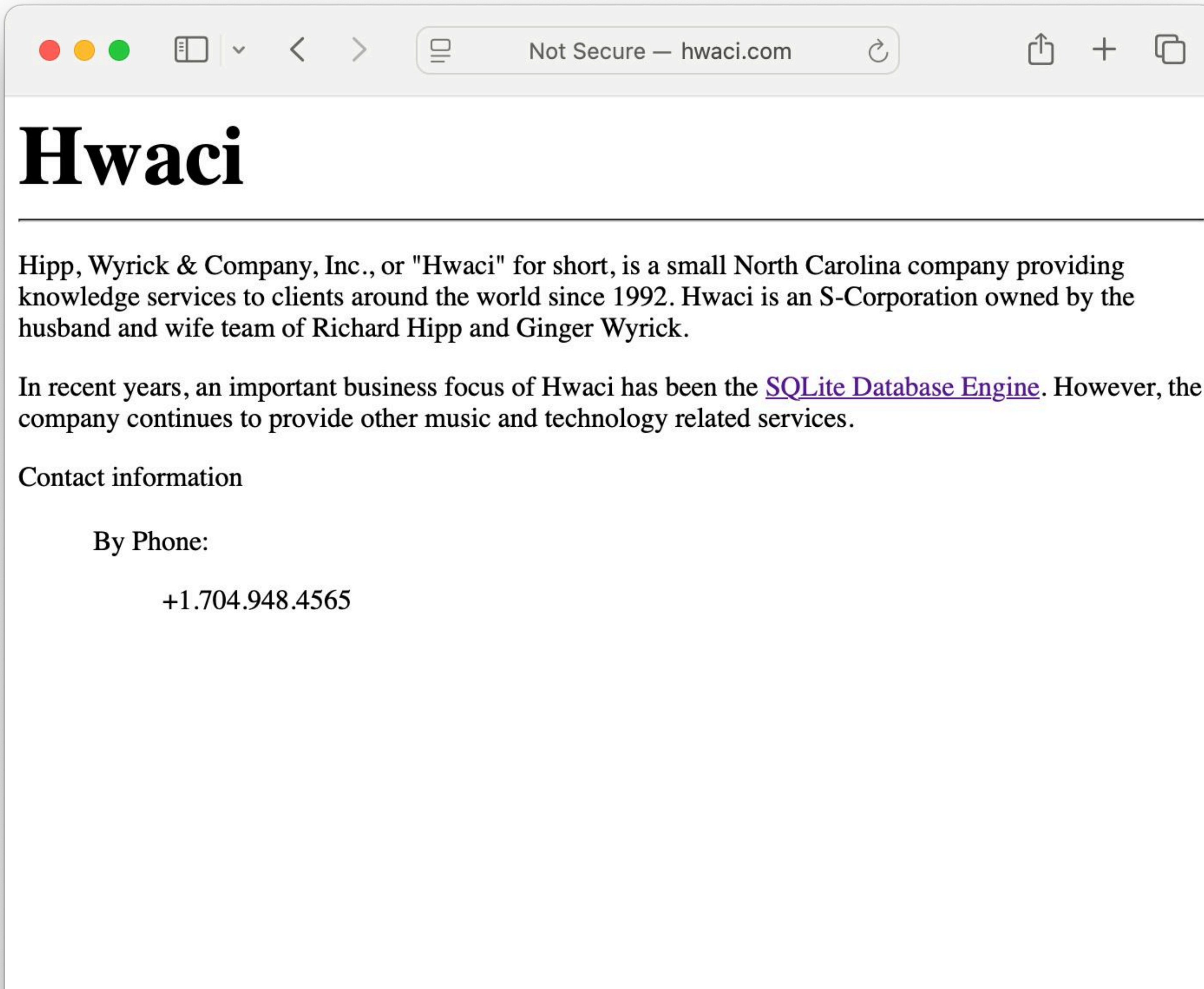
Hwaci

Hipp, Wyrick & Company, Inc., or "Hwaci" for short, is a small North Carolina company providing knowledge services to clients around the world since 1992. Hwaci is an S-Corporation owned by the husband and wife team of Richard Hipp and Ginger Wyrick.

In recent years, an important business focus of Hwaci has been the SQLite Database Engine. However, the company continues to provide other music and technology related services.

Contact information

By Phone:

+1.704.948.4565

Each HTML document has a **head** element and a **body** element.

```html
<head>
</head>

<body>
</body>
```

You should also notify the browser that this is an HTML document.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <head>
3  </head>
4
5  <body>
6  </body>
```

And indicate where the HTML code exists

```
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html>
3      <head>
4      </head>
5

6      <body>
7      </body>
8    </html>
```

The head element contains metadata—info <u>about</u> the page

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3     <head>
4       <!--All the metadata goes in here!-->
5       <!--This is a comment-->
6     </head>
7
8     <body>
9     </body>
10  </html>
```

Eg: title of the page. This is for search engines, but is **not visible** on the page.

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3     <head>
4       <!--All the metadata goes in here!-->
5       <title>Entry 1</title>
6     </head>
7
8     <body>
9     </body>
10  </html>
```

(Almost) everything in the body element will be visible on the page.

```html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <!--All the metadata goes in here!-->
5      <title>Entry 1</title>
6    </head>
7    <body>
8      <h1>This is a heading.</h1>
9      <p>Lorem ipsum for days and days and days!</p>
10   </body>
```

<title>Let's Talk Terminology</title>

Opening Tag   Content   **Closing Tag**

\<h1\>   HTML for Beginners   **\</h1\>**

h1 element

Headings & Paragraphs

```
1    <h1>Here is Heading 1.</h1>
2    <h2>Here is Heading 2.</h2>
3    <h3>Here is Heading 3.</h3>
4    <h4>Here is Heading 4.</h4>
5    <h5>Here is Heading 5.</h5>
6    <h6>Here is Heading 6.</h6>
7      <p>And here's a paragraph that goes under the
       heading.</p>
```

Headings

This is the default styling. It usually depends on your system. Most browsers have serif as the default font-family when one is not specified and serif font resolves to "Times New Roman."

Here is Heading 1.

Here is Heading 2.

Here is Heading 3.

Here is Heading 4.

Here is Heading 5.

Here is Heading 6.

Lists: Unordered

```
1   <p> I wrote down everything I had to do today, in
    no particular order, and then went to sleep for the
    rest of the day. Here was the list: </p>
2   <ul>
3     <li>Find my lost unicorn</li>
4     <li>Rake a lawn</li>
5     <li>Attempt whistling with two fingers</li>
6   </ul>
7
```

Lists: Ordered

```
1   <p> I wrote down the tasks for the remainder of the
    day in order. They were as follows: </p>
2   <ol>
3     <li>Go outside</li>
4     <li>Run around in circles</li>
5     <li>Attempt whistling with two fingers</li>
6   </ol>
7
```

Links & Media

Note that the <img> tag below is adding an image as an element. Later we'll see how you can create a container and set an image as its background.
Also note that

```
<img src="/images/01" alt="Standing woman" />

<a href="https://pointerpointer.com/">Pointer
Pointer Website</a>
```

Containers

Grouping will be very useful once we start adding styles, and there are more that we'll cover! Think about: what's the difference between a semantic and non-semantic element?

```
1  <section>
2      <h1>This is a heading for Section 1.</h1>
3      <p>And here's a paragraph.</p>
4  </section>
5  <div>
6      <h1>This is a heading for Section 2.</h1>
7      <p>And here's a paragraph.</p>
8  </div>
9
```

Styling with Tags

We will do most styling with CSS, but there are convenient tags for adding the right emphasis with HTML.

```
1    <em></em>
2    <strong></strong>
3    <small></small>
4    <pre></pre>
5    <code></code>
6    <sub></sub>
7    <sup></sup>
8
9
```

Semantic Tags

<h1>, <h2>, <img>, <section> vs. <div>, <span>

"The Semantic Web is not a separate Web but an extension of the current one, in which information is given well-defined meaning, better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation."

Tim Berners-Lee

<title>**Extra Stuff**</title>

Natural Document Flow

Elements are <u>block-level by default</u>, meaning they take up the entire line. They take up the whole line and stack on top of one another.

Natural document flow is top to bottom, like tetris flipped upside down. Elements slide into place.

When you use CSS for layout purposes, you change the "natural document flow"—and this is how web design has really improved in experience since 1996.

Attributes

Attributes are exactly what they sound like. They have a name and value.
We've already seen it in play:

Pointer Pointer Website

<title>Resources</title>

MDN! MDN! MDN!

Mozilla Developer Documentation

Also: Basics of HTML by Laurel Schwulst