<head>
<title>HTML</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>HTML</h1>

<ul>
Where We’re Going

• Day 1: HTML Overview
• Day 2: PHP Basics
• Day 3: More PHP
What is HTML?

• The central language of the web
• Most webpages are a mix of HTML and other scripting languages (PHP, Java, Flash, ASP, etc.)
• HTML is the backbone, you’ll want to know it
How it works

The world is at peace!
Stateless Communication

• Stateless means the server is forgetful
• Everything necessary must be sent to the server or contained in a called PHP script
  • We’ll cover how to do this later
• Session tokens or cookies are common ways to deal with this; however we won’t be covering those
• We will just use forms
HTML basic blocks

• Tags
  – <A Tag> Stuff inside the tag <another tag>
  – <start> ... </end>
    • (the <p> tag is an optional exception)
  – <tags can have attributes="my Value">

• <head></head>
• <body></body>
• Can be nested!
  • Use proper indentation in your coding; you’ll thank yourself later (Google)
Pre-reqs

• Index.html is the default page that will be loaded

• Everything can go in one folder or in nested folders
  • Depending on the size and complexity of your website you might want to put images in a sub-folder and all your pages in the main folder. This main folder becomes your root folder.
The best way to learn HTML

- By Example – By Experimenting
  - Classes.engr.orst.edu
  - Ignore things that have the <script> tag (for now)
  - HTML reads top to bottom (mostly)
    - You can find some text on the page and find it in the HTML to figure out where you are.
    - View Source is your friend!
    - You can open a page on your local machine to test the HTML portions of it.
    - If an error is encountered usually the page loading halts
Text tags

- `<h1>` - header (also h2, h3, h4, etc.)
- `<p>` - Paragraphs
  - Needed since extra whitespace is ignored
- `<i>` - italics
- `<b>` - bold
  - You get the idea right?
- `<font>` specify font attributes
  - `<font face="Helvetica" size="40">` (or size="+2")
• `<a href>Title of my link</a>`
• Absolute reference
  – `<a href="http://www.me.com">Title of my link</a>`
• Relative reference
  – `<a href="myfolder/mypage.html">Title of my link</a>`
• Many other attributes can be included see resources slide for more info
Links

- Classes
  - cbee
    - ...
  - eecs
    - CS151
    - CS162
    - CS275
    - ...

- ...

- ...

- Syllabus
- Lectures
- Assignments

</li>
Lists

• Numbered <ol>…</ol>
• Unordered <ul>…</ul>
• Each item is wrapped in <li>…</li> tags
• Attributes can be specified
  • See resources for more info
Tables

- `<table></table>`
  - Attributes:
    - Border
    - CellPadding
    - CellSpacing
- `<tr>` - table row
- `<td>` - table data (or cell)
- `<thead>`, `<tbody>`, `<tfoot>`
  - Optional sections of a table
Tables

• Most websites are structured with invisible tables

• Tables can be nested
  – But I don’’t suggest it

• Instead combine table cells with:
  • <td colspan=“4”>
  • <td rowspan=“4”>

• OSU Engineering
Forms

• Tag: <Form>
• Accepts User input
• Multiple types of data fields
• Sends information to server when the submit button is pressed
Forms

• Action = “myScript.php”
• Method = “post”
• Everything in the form is available to PHP scripts
• Give everything a name
  – The name you give it will be the name of the variable that your PHP scripts will use.

• Online Services Quick Login
• Give how many things a name?
• Should the name be unique?
• Is “oibuswne” a good name?
Resources

• [W3 Schools](#)  
  – [HTML Quick List](#)
• [DevX](#)
• [HTML Code Tutorial](#)
• [Stackoverflow](#)
• [HTML5.0Boilerplate](#)
• [Newspaper.html](#)
• Books!
Review

- index.html is the starting page
- Tags and attributes
  - Attribute values are in quotes
- Use tables to organize the page
- Use forms to send data
- Read and use the resources
- Experiment and explore
- Start early!