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1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <HEAD>
3 <meta charset="utf-8">
4 <META NAME="author" CONTENT="Insert your name here">
5 <TITLE>Understanding HTML</TITLE>
6 <LINK REL="stylesheet" TYPE="text/css" HREF="mystyle.css">
7 </HEAD>
8 <BODY>
9 <H1>Understanding HTML Syntax and Rules</H1>
10
11 <DIV CLASS="centercontent">
12 <IMG SRC="HTML.jpg" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="HTML.jpg pic" CLASS="padimage">
13 <IMG SRC="Head.jpg" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="Head.jpg pic" CLASS="padimage">
14 <IMG SRC="Body.jpg" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="Body.jpg pic" CLASS="padimage">
15 </DIV>
16
17 <BR>
18
19 <P>The HTML language is simple language for describing Web page content. HTML stands
for <B>H</B>yper <B>T</B>ext <B>M</B>arkup <B>L</B>anguage. HTML is not a
programming language, it is a markup language. A markup language is a set of markup
tags to describe web pages. HTML rules, called syntax, govern the way in which code
is written. Learning the right way to write your code can save you confusion and
errors later.</P>
20
21 <H2>Syntax Rules Reminders:</H2>
22 <OL>
23 <LI>Writing HTML</LI>
24 <LI>Elements</LI>
25 <LI>Attributes and Values</LI>
26 <LI>Entities</LI>
27 <LI>Avoid Syntax Errors</LI>
28 </OL>
29
30 <DIV CLASS="content">
31
32 <H2>Writing HTML</H2>
33 <IMG SRC="write.gif" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="write.gif pic"
CLASS="imageleftborder" >
34 <P>The instructions you write in HTML are called tags. Tags are surrounded by angle
brackets <code><tag></tag></code>. You can write tags in upper or lower case. Many users prefer to
write their tags in uppercase to make them easier to identify on the document page.
If you create a page in XHTML, a stricter variation of HTML, you need to use
lowercase letters for your tags.</P>
35
36 <BR>
37
38 <H2>Elements</H2>
39 <IMG SRC="head.jpg" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="Head.jpg pic" CLASS="imageleft" >
40 <IMG SRC="body.jpg" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="Body.jpg pic" CLASS="imageright" >
41 <P>Elements identify the different parts of your HTML document. For example,
<code><BODY></code> and <code></BODY></code> are tags defining the body text element on a page. The
browser reads any text between the two tags as part of the body element. Many
elements use tag pairs, an opening and closing tag, such as <code><P></code> and
<code></P></code>, while others, such as the Image tag <code><IMG></code> do not. Closing tags
must always include a slash (</>).</P>

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42
43 <BR>
44
45 <H2>Attributes and Values</H2>
46 <IMG SRC="ruler.gif" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="ruler.gif pic" CLASS="imageleft" >
47 <P>Each element has unique attributes you can assign. Many attributes require that
  you set a value, such as a measurement or specification. For example, you can set an
  alternative text for an image by using the ALT attribute and set the value enclosed
  in quotes <code><img alt="This is a ruler GIF image" /></code>. Remember that values are
  always enclosed in quotation marks and appear within the element's start tag.</P>.
48
49 <BR>
50
51 <H2>Entities</H2>
52 <IMG SRC="copyright.gif" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="copyright.gif pic"
  CLASS="imageright" >
53 <P>Any special characters you add to a page, such as a copyright symbol or a
  fraction, are called entities. HTML use entities to represent characters not readily
  available on the keyboard. All entities are preceded with an ampersand and ended with
  a semicolon (;). For example, to add a copyright symbol to your page, the code looks
  like this: &copy;</P>
54
55 <BR>
56
57 <H2>Avoid Syntax Errors</H2>
58 <IMG SRC="error.GIF" WIDTH="100" HEIGHT="100" ALT="Image of error.gif"
  CLASS="imageleft" >
59 <P>To avoid HTML erros, always take time to proofread your code. Make sure you have
  brackets on your tags and that your closing tags include a slash. You must surround
  any values you define for attributes with quotation marks. It also helps to write
  your closing tags in reverse order of the opening tags. For example: <code><p><b>
  My Text </b></p></code>. To help make your HTML readable, consider
  using new lines to enter code instead of running everything together on one long
  line. Using white space can also help, without increasing the file size. </P>
60
61 </DIV>
62
63 <H5>Source: Simplified Creating Web Pages with HTML 3rd Edition by Sherry Willard
  Kinkoph</H5>
64 <H5>webmaster:jmistal@losmedanos.edu</H5>
65
66 </BODY>
67 </HTML>
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