Key Terms

HTML	Hypertext markup language
HTML TAGS	are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content.
Cascading style sheets	separate CSS file to format different parts of web page structures all at once and in one place only.
Hyperlinks	a link from a hypertext document to another location, activated by clicking on a highlighted word or image
Search Engine	A **search engine** is a web-based tool that enables users to locate information on the World Wide Web
Search Bar	With Internet browsers, the **search bar** is the location within a browser that allows you to **search** the Internet for what you want to find
Website navigation design	**Navigation design** is the discipline of creating, analyzing and implementing ways for users to **navigate** through a **website** or app.

Trinity TV

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Trinity TV > Year > Computer Science

HTML TAGS

Basic Tags

<html> </html> Creates an HTML document

<head> </head> Sets off the title & other info that isn't displayed

<body> </body> Sets off the visible portion of the document

<title> </title> Puts name of the document in the title bar; when bookmarking pages, this is what is bookmarked

Formatting Tags

<p> </p> Creates a new paragraph

**
** Inserts a line break (carriage return)

<blockquote> </blockquote> Puts content in a quote - indents text from both sides

<div> </div> Used to format block content with CSS

** ** Used to format inline content with CSS

List Tags

** ** Creates an unordered list

**<ol start=?> ** Creates an ordered list (start=xx, where xx is a counting number)

** ** Encompasses each list item

<dl> </dl> Creates a definition list

Links

clickable text Creates a hyperlink to a Uniform Resource Locator

clickable text Creates a hyperlink to an email address

<a name="NAME"> Creates a target location within a document

clickable text Creates a link to that target location

HTML Tags

Basic Tags

<pre> </pre> Creates preformatted text
<h1> </h1> --> <h6> </h6> Creates headlines -- H1=largest, H6=smallest
** ** Creates bold text (should use instead)
<i> </i> Creates italicized text (should use instead)
<tt> </tt> Creates typewriter-style text
<code> </code> Used to define source code, usually monospace
<cite> </cite> Creates a citation, usually processed in italics
<address> </address> Creates address section, usually processed in italics
** ** Emphasizes a word (usually processed in italics)
** ** Emphasizes a word (usually processed in bold)
** ** Sets size of font - 1 to 7 (should use CSS instead)
** ** Sets font color (should use CSS instead)
** ** Defines the font used (should use CSS instead)

Graphical Elements

<hr> Inserts a horizontal rule
<hr size=?> Sets size (height) of horizontal rule
<hr width=?> Sets width of rule (as a % or absolute pixel length)
<hr noshade> Creates a horizontal rule without a shadow
**** Adds image; it is a separate file located at the URL
<img src="URL" align=?> Aligns image left/right/center/bottom/top/middle (use CSS)
<img src="URL" border=?> Sets size of border surrounding image (use CSS)
<img src="URL" height=?> Sets height of image, in pixels
<img src="URL" width=?> Sets width of image, in pixels
<img src="URL" alt=?> Sets the alternate text for browsers that can't process images (required by the ADA)

Body Attributes

<body bgcolor=?> Sets background color, using name or hex value
<body text=?> Sets text color, using name or hex value
<body link=?> Sets color of links, using name or hex value
<body vlink=?> Sets color of visited links, using name or hex value
<body alink=?> Sets color of active links (while mouse-clicking)