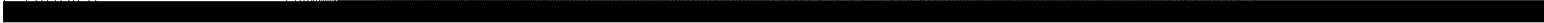
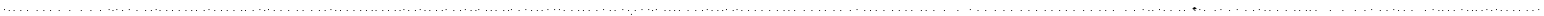


HTML

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What is HTML?

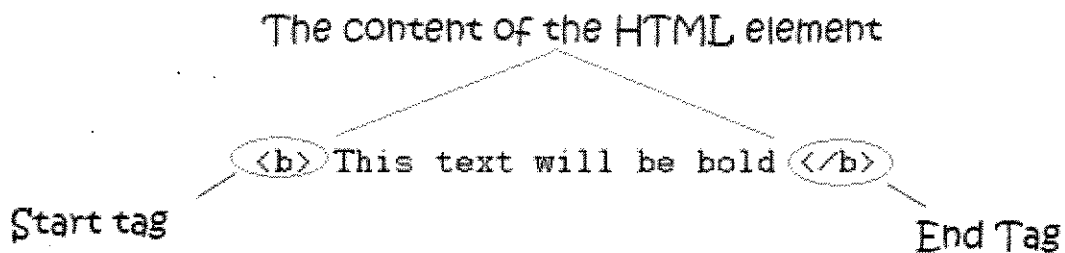
It is a special kind of text document that is used by Web browsers to present text and graphics. The text includes markup tags such as `<p>` to indicate the start of a paragraph, and `</p>` to indicate the end of a paragraph. HTML documents are often referred to as "Web pages". The browser retrieves Web pages from Web servers that thanks to the Internet, can be pretty much anywhere in the World. W3C's Recommendation for **HTML 4.0** is the authoritative specification for HTML.

What is XHTML?

The Extensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML™) is a family of current and future document types and modules that reproduce, subset and extend HTML, reformulated in XML. XHTML Family document types are all XML-based, and ultimately are designed to work in conjunction with XML-based user agents. XHTML is the successor of HTML, and a series of specifications has been developed for XHTML.

HTML Tags

- HTML **tags** are used to mark-up HTML **elements**
 - The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**
 - HTML tags are surrounded by the **two characters < and >** called **angle brackets**
 - HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like `` and ``
 - The text between the start and end tags is the **element content**
-



Basic HTML document:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>

    </title>

  </head>

  <body>

  </body>

</html>
```

Extra spaces or line breaks are ignored by the browser when it reads HTML code.

The code above would display the same if it were:

```
<html><head><title></title></head><body></body></html>
```

We enter extra lines and indentations just so the code is easier to read.

-
- The first tag in your HTML document is `<html>`.
This tag tells your browser that this is the start of an HTML document.
 - The last tag in your document is `</html>`.
This tag tells your browser that this is the end of the HTML document.
 - The text between the `<head>` tag and the `</head>` tag is header information (such as metadata, javascript, title, etc.).
Header information is not displayed in the browser window.
 - The text between the `<title>` tags is the title of your document.
The title is displayed in your browser's caption.
 - The text between the `<body>` tags is the text that will be displayed in your browser.

HTML has a head and a body

If you use your web browser's view source feature (**View > Source** from the menus) you can see the structure of HTML pages. The document generally starts with a declaration of which version of HTML has been used, and is then followed by an `<html>` tag followed by `<head>` and at the very end by `</html>`. The `<html> ... </html>` acts like a container for the document. The `<head> ... </head>` contains the title, and information on style sheets and scripts, while the `<body> ... </body>` contains the markup with the visible content. Here is a template you can copy and paste into your text editor for creating your own pages:

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title> replace with your document's title </title>
</head>
<body> replace with your document's content </body>
</html>
```

XHTML Standards

We are adhering to the guidelines of **XHTML**.

XHTML is a combination of **HTML** and **XML** (EXtensible Markup Language).

XHTML consists of all the elements in HTML 4.01 combined with the syntax of XML. XML is a markup language where everything has to be marked up correctly, which results in "well-formed" documents.

The most important differences are:

- XHTML elements must be properly nested
- XHTML documents must be well-formed
- Tag names must be in lower case
- All XHTML elements must be closed
- Attribute values must be quoted

Proper Nesting

When Tag A is nested inside Tag B, then Tag A should be opened and closed before Tag B is closed.

Improper nesting:

```
<b><i>This text is bold and italic</b></i>
```

Proper nesting:

```
<b><i>This text is bold and italic</i></b>
```

Well-formed documents

All XHTML elements must be nested within the `<html>` root element and follow the basic document structure:

```
<!DOCTYPE Doctype goes here>
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <title>Title goes here</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Body text goes here
  </body>
</html>
```

Lower Case Tag Names

XML is case sensitive. Thus `` is a different tag from ``. Tag names must be in lower case.

Wrong:

```
<BODY>
<P>This is a paragraph</P>
</BODY>
```

Right:

```
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

All XHTML Elements Must Be Closed

Some XHTML element are non-empty and some are empty.

Non-empty elements start with an opening tag and end with a closing tag while they surround body text.

Example:

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

```
<b><i>This text is bold and italic</i></b>
```

Empty elements do not have a separate closing tag. The tag is closed within the empty element tag by inserting a space and a slash before the closing angle bracket.

Example:

```
This is a break<br />
```

```
Here comes a horizontal rule:<hr />
```

```
Here's an image 
```

Attribute values must be in quotes**Wrong:**

```
<table width=100%>
```

Right:

```
<table width="100%">
```

<code><html></code>	Defines an html document
<code><head></code>	Defines information about the document (such as title, metadata, javascripts, etc.)
<code><title></code>	Defines the document title
<code><body></code>	Defines the body element
<code><p></code>	Defines a paragraph
<code><h1></code>	Defines header 1 (the largest in font size)
<code><h2></code>	Defines header 2 (smaller than <code><h1></code>)
<code><h3></code>	Defines header 3 (smaller than <code><h2></code> , and so on...)
<code></code>	Defines bold text
<code></code>	Defines strong text <code></code> is structural markup rather than <code></code> which is presentational markup, i.e. <code></code> will be stressed by a voice reader whereas <code></code> will not You can set Dreamweaver's Preferences to use <code></code> instead of <code></code> when you click on the Bold button on the formatting toolbar.
<code><i></code>	Defines italic text
<code></code>	Defines emphasized text similarly, this is structural whereas <code><i></code> is merely presentational
<code><u></code>	Deprecated. Defines underlined text Deprecated means that future browsers may not support this tag, and thus its continued use is discouraged. Additionally, users associate underlined text with links.
<code></code>	Defines text font, size, and color
<code>
</code>	Inserts a single line break (empty element, thus the slash to close the tag)
<code><hr /></code>	Defines a horizontal rule (empty element)
<code><a></code>	Defines an anchor An anchor can be used in two ways: To create a link to another document by using the href attribute, or to create a bookmark inside a document, by using the name or id attribute
<code></code>	Defines an image (empty element)
<code></code>	Defines an unordered (bulleted) list
<code></code>	Defines an ordered (numbered) list
<code></code>	Defines a list item (within <code></code> or <code></code> lists)
<code><table></code>	Defines a table
<code><th></code>	Defines a table header – renders in bold
<code><tr></code>	Defines a table row
<code><td></code>	Defines a table cell (table data)
<code><!-- COMMENT GOES HERE --></code>	Defines a comment - A comment will be ignored by the browser

HTML Exercise

Start with a title

Every HTML document needs a title. Here is what you need to type:

```
<title>Coping with Telemarketers</title>
```

The title text is preceded by the start tag `<title>` and ends with the matching end tag `</title>`. The title should be placed at the beginning of your document.

To try this out, type the above into Notepad and save the file as "test.html", then view the file in a web browser. If the file extension is ".html" or ".htm" then the browser will recognize it as HTML. Most browsers show the title in the window caption bar.

Add headings and paragraphs

. In HTML there are six levels of headings. H1 is the most important, H2 is slightly less important, and so on down to H6, the least important.

Here is how to add an important heading:

```
<h1>An important heading</h1>
```

and here is a slightly less important heading:

```
<h2>A slightly less important heading</h2>
```

Each paragraph you write should start with a `<p>` tag. The `</p>` is optional, unlike the end tags for elements like headings. For example:

```
<p>This is the first paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is the second paragraph.</p>
```

Adding a bit of emphasis

You can emphasize one or more words with the `` tag, for instance:

```
This is a really <em>interesting</em> topic!
```

Adding interest to your pages with images

Images can be used to make your Web pages distinctive and greatly help to get your message across. The simple way to add an image is using the `` tag. Let's assume you have an image file called "peter.jpg" in the same folder/directory as your HTML file. It is 200 pixels wide by 150 pixels high.

```

```

The src attribute names the image file. The width and height aren't strictly necessary but help to speed the display of your Web page. Something is still missing! People who can't

2007 Webmaster Bootcamp Getting Started: Beginning HTML
see the image need a description they can read in its absence. You can add a short description as follows:

```

```

The alt attribute is used to give the short description, in this case "telemarketer". For complex images, you may need to also give a longer description. Assuming this has been written in the file "peter.html", you can add one as follows using the longdesc attribute:

```

```

You can create images in a number of ways, for instance with a digital camera, by scanning an image in, or creating one with a painting or drawing program. Most browsers understand GIF and JPEG image formats, newer browsers also understand the PNG image format. To avoid long delays while the image is downloaded over the network, you should avoid using large image files.

Generally speaking, JPEG is best for photographs and other smoothly varying images, while GIF and PNG are good for graphics art involving flat areas of color, lines and text. All three formats support options for progressive rendering where a crude version of the image is sent first and progressively refined.

Adding links to other pages

What makes the Web so effective is the ability to define links from one page to another, and to follow links at the click of a button. A single click can take you right across the world!

Links are defined with the <a> tag. Let's define a link to the page defined in the file "peter.html":

```
This a link to <a href="https://www.donotcall.gov/default.aspx">National Do  
Not Call Registry</a>
```

The text between the <a> and the is used as the caption for the link. It is common for the caption to be in blue underlined text.

To link to a page on another Web site you need to give the full Web address (commonly called a URL), for instance to link to www.w3.org you need to write:

```
This is a link to <a href="http://www.w3.org/">W3C</a>.
```

You can turn an image into a hypertext link, for example, the following allows you to click on the company logo to get to the home page:

```
<a href="/"></a>
```

Three kinds of lists

HTML supports three kinds of lists. The first kind is a **bulleted list**, often called an *unordered list*. It uses the and tags, for instance:

```
<li>the first list item</li>
<li>the second list item</li>
<li>the third list item</li>
</ul>
```

Note that you always need to end the list with the `` end tag.

The second kind of list is a **numbered list**, often called an *ordered list*. It uses the `` and `` tags. For instance:

```
<ol>
<li>the first list item</li>
<li>the second list item</li>
<li>the third list item</li>
</ol>
```

Like bulleted lists, you always need to end the list with the `` end tag.

The third and final kind of list is the **definition list**. This allows you to list terms and their definitions. This kind of list starts with a `<dl>` tag and ends with `</dl>`. Each term starts with a `<dt>` tag and each definition starts with a `<dd>`. For instance:

```
<dl>
<dt>the first term</dt>
<dd>its definition</dd>
<dt>the second term</dt>
<dd>its definition</dd>
<dt>the third term</dt>
<dd>its definition</dd>
</dl>
```

Note that lists can be nested, one within another. For instance:

```
<ol>
<li>the first list item</li>
<li>the second list item
  <ul>
    <li>first nested item</li>
    <li>second nested item</li>
  </ul></li>
<li>the third list item</li>
</ol>
```

You can also make use of paragraphs and headings etc. for longer list items.

Coping with Telemarketers



We have all been on the recipient end of an unwanted telemarketing call, haven't we? It seems as if everyone is bothered by them, but the fact is that these calls do not annoy everyone. And that makes sense - if these companies were not attaining some degree of success, the calls would stop.

You have a few options. You can register your phone number with the National Do Not Call Registry. Once your number has been in the registry for 31 days, most telemarketers should not call your number. In the meantime, try one of these options to have fun with your telemarketer:

- Tell them to talk **VERY SLOWLY**, because you want to write **EVERY WORD** down.
- Turn on the TV, and change the channel to one that only gets static. Turn the volume up really loud. Say that you can't hear them over the static.
- Every few minutes repeat, *"You're going to have to bear with me, I have a slight short term memory loss problem. Who is this again?"*
- Keep crackers near the phone. When a telemarketer calls eat the crackers. Chew loudly, make slurping noises, and talk with your mouth full.

row 1 - cell 1	row 1 - cell 2
row 2 - cell 1	row 2 - cell 1

row 1 - cell 1	row 1 - cell 2
row 2 - cell 1	

```
<head>
<title>Coping with Telemarketers</title>
</head>
<body>    2007 Webmaster Bootcamp
<!-- This is my first HTML page!!! -->
<font face="Arial">
```

```
Coping with Telemarketers</h1>
<hr />
<br />
```

```

```

<p>We have all been on the recipient end of an unwanted telemarketing call, haven't we? It seems as if everyone is bothered by them, but the fact is that these calls do not annoy everyone. And that makes sense - if these companies were not attaining some degree of success, the calls would stop. </p>

<p>You have a few options. You can register your phone number with the

National Do Not Call Registry. Once your number has been in the registry for 31 days, most telemarketers should not call your number. In the meantime, try one of these options to have fun with your telemarketer:<p>

```
<ul>
```

Tell them to talk VERY SLOWLY, because you want to write EVERY WORD down.

Turn on the TV, and change the channel to one that only gets static. Turn the volume up really loud. So loud that you can't hear them over the static.

Every few minutes repeat, <i>"You're going to have to bear with me, I have a slight short term memory problem. Who is this again?"</i>

Keep crackers near the phone. When a telemarketer calls eat the crackers. Chew loudly, make slurping noises, and talk with your mouth full.

```
</ul>
```

```
<pre>
```

```
<table border="1" cellpadding="5">
  <tr>
    <td>row 1 - cell 1</td>
    <td>row 1 - cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 2 - cell 1</td>
    <td>row 2 - cell 1</td>
  </tr>
</table>
<br /><br />
```

```
<table border="1" cellpadding="5">
  <tr>
    <td>row 1 - cell 1</td>
    <td>row 1 - cell 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>row 2 - cell 1</td>
    <td>

```

```

      <table width="100%" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">
        <tr>
          <td>&nbsp;</td>
          <td>&nbsp;</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td>&nbsp;</td>
          <td>&nbsp;</td>
        </tr>
      </table>

```

```
</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Adding links with the named anchor tag

Named anchor tags are links within the site that take you:

- to another location on the page,
- another document within the site, and/or
- an exact location within another site

There are two types of tags used to create named anchors:

- **a href=""** — inserts a hotspot or link on the page that references another portion of the web page. Text within the opening and closing tags is usually hyperlinked
- **a name=""** — inserts an invisible character on the page as a reference point. Text between the tags is the section that the link will jump to when **a href=""** is selected. Both anchor names of the tags must be exactly the same in order for them to work together.
 - Linking within the same document you will only need to reference the named anchor. However, linking externally to another document or another site, the complete URL and # and anchor name will be necessary in order for the link to work.
- Another example of a named anchor would be the **back to top** or **back** buttons seen on web pages

Class Exercise

1. In **Notepad**, open a new file.
2. Set up opening and closing **<html>** tags with spaces in between
3. Save it as an html file – **named_anchor.html**
4. Add the opening and closing **<head>** tags
5. Add the opening and closing **<title>** tags between the **<head>** tags and type between them – Winter Concert Series

6. Save **(Ctrl-S)** your file
7. Insert opening and closing **<body>** tags
8. To title our page, add opening and closing bold tags
**Winter Concert Series **
9. Save **(Ctrl-S)** your file
10. Open the text file – **named_anchor.txt**
11. Copy all text and paste into notepad document between the opening and closing **<body>** tags
12. Save **(Ctrl-S)** your file
13. Put **<p>** and **</p>** around each of the three months, December, January, February. Example **<p>December</p>**
14. Tag each of the paragraphs below for the lists with the **<p>** tags at the beginning of each paragraph and **</p>** at the end of each paragraph.
15. Save **(Ctrl-S)** your file
16. Creating named anchors in html – use the following **** followed by a closing **** around the information you wish to "link" to within the document. In this case the information is further down the same page, other times it is to a specific location on a different page within the website. There are also instances where you may wish to link to an external link (outside the present website) however, for this exercise we will be working with internal links.
 - o Begin to add your named anchors, go to the first paragraph and type **** and add a **
** tag just after the **<p>** tag
 - a. For each of the remaining paragraphs, use the following "names"
 - **lauper**
 - **allman**
 - **jesse**
 - **lowen**

17. To create links to the named anchors, go to the first performance, **Atlanta Rhythm Section**, add the tag `` with a closing `` tag after **Section**. You will notice we are adding the tag `<a href>` to identify the selected item as a link with the #symbol in front of the name of the anchor name. This format tells the page it will be pointing to a named anchor.
 - Referring to the names used as anchors in step 16, create links for each performance as just completed for **Atlanta Rhythm Section**
18. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
19. Preview your page in the browser and select the links at the top, to be certain they are linking properly to each paragraph.

Review Exercise

On your own, create named anchors from the 4 listed bullets to the 4 paragraphs further down the page:
Use the **rev_ex_nadummy.txt** file for populating the page.

<body>

December</p>
Atlanta Rhythm Section

Cyndi Lauper

Gregg Allman and Friends

<p>January</p>
Jesse Colin Young

Lowen and Navarro

Paul Stanley

<p>February</p>
Peter Frampton

The Musical Box

War

<p>They put out 15 albums of excellent original material, and consistently put on entertaining live shows-both of which helped establish a broad if not huge fan base. They had some big hits and have been a major player in the Southern Rock scene.</p>

<p>Cyndi Lauper was one of the biggest stars of the early MTV era, selling five million copies of her debut album, She's So Unusual, as well as scoring a string of four Top Ten hits from the record, including the major hits "Girls Just Want to Have Fun" and "Time After Time." Lauper's thin, girlish voice and gleefully ragtag appearance became one of the most distinctive images of the early '80s, which helped send her not only to the top of the charts, but also to stardom.</p>

<p>Gregg Allman's most visible contribution to rock music is as lead singer, organist and songwriter within the Allman Brothers Band, founded by his brother Duane (d. 1971) in 1969. He has never threatened to eclipse the band that carries his family name, but he has found occasional success and popularity with his solo work, which is distinctly different, more soulful and less focused on high-wattage virtuosity.</p>

<p>Jesse Colin Young, critically acclaimed solo artist and lead singer of the legendary classic rock band The Youngbloods, took that nation by storm when the Youngblood's single "Get Together" became a worldwide Top Ten hit. After seven group releases, Young began the production of more than 15 solo albums including "Song of the Bull," "Light Shone," and "Songbird."</p>

<p>For more than a decade, Eric Lowen and Dan Navarro have written, recorded and toured for a growing national audience. Their five CDs showcase self-penned songs of experience, colored by supple acoustic-based arrangements centered around their intertwined voices. Songwriters of notable cachet, their works have been recorded by artists as diverse as Pat Benatar (the worldwide Top 5 hit "We Belong"), The Bangles, The Four Tops, The Edmunds, The Temptations and a host of others.</p>

<p>Paul Stanley, is an American rock guitar legend and vocalist for the rock band KISS. He is the writer or co-writer of most of the band's highest-charting hits, including "Rock And Roll All Nite", "Hard Luck Woman", "I Was Made For Lovin' You", and "Forever". He will be inducted into the Long Island Music Hall of Fame (http://limusichalloffame.org) on Oct 15, 2006 and his new solo album will be released on October 24, 2006.</p>

<p>Peter Frampton was one of the biggest arena rock stars of the '70s, making his name largely on the double LP concert set Frampton Comes Alive; the album sold over six million copies and is one of the best selling live albums of all time. His hits include "Baby I Love Your Way," "I'm In You," "I Can't Stand It No More," "Setting My Heart On The Line," and "Signed Sealed Delivered.</p>

<p>Since 1993, The Musical Box has been restaging Peter Gabriel era Genesis concerts. The reconstruction of this ambitious project was based on hundreds of photos and slides of the original concerts, videos, amateur films, articles from papers and magazines, as well as information offered by numerous people who either worked on or attended the Genesis shows between 1972 and 1975. All these sources allowed for the masks, costumes, set-up, accessories, sets, lighting design, special effects, choreography and musical presentation to be meticulously duplicated.</p>

<p>Their sound captured the heart and soul of America's streets. From the late-'60s all the way to the present day, LA-based WAR played the music that made people dance and think. Fusing rock, Latin rhythms, funk, soul, jazz, and soul into a distinctive sound all their own, self-described as Afro-Cuban-rock-jazz-blues. "1970", "The Wine," "The World Is A Ghetto," "Gypsy Man," "Why Can't We Be Friends?," and "Low Rider," are just a few of their unforgettables.</p>

</body>
</html>

Creating Nested Lists

To build a nested list, you will add one list within another list. The nested list would be used for creation of an outline which may incorporate both an unordered and ordered lists. An outline will contain primary and secondary list items, which would be determined to be ordered, unordered and in some cases, even defined list. Using what was learned in the prior lesson, let's take a look at coding a nested list for an outline.

Class Example

1. In **Notepad**, open a new file.
2. Set up opening and closing **<html>** tags with spaces in between
3. Save it as an html file – **upcoming_events.html**
4. Add the opening and closing **<head>** tags with spaces in between
5. Add the opening and closing **<title>** tags and type between them -
Upcoming Events at Cafe Townsend
6. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
7. Insert opening and closing **<body>** tags
8. Open the text file - **upcoming_events.txt**. Copy and Paste into document between the opening and closing **<body>** tags
9. What kind of list are we creating?
 - a. Begin to build your list with an opening and closing ordered list tag ****
 - b. Since this will be an ordered list with primary and secondary outline items, it is necessary to code the opening tag with the type, whether it is a symbol such as a bullet, letter or numeral. This list type will be a roman numeral **I** so add to your opening **** tag **type="I"** - **<ol type="I">**
10. To Create the list, place opening and closing list item **** tags around the

month - **November**

11. Create another opening and closing list item `` tags around month - **December**
12. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
13. Now make the events for the month of November list items, it is necessary to define the **list type** for this area which will be **alphabet** not Roman Numerals
 - a. Add a new ordered list type **"a"** - `<ol type="a">`
 - b. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
14. Insert a new opening and closing `` tag around the event- **Imported Beer Tasting - Nov 10th**
15. Insert another new opening and closing `` tag around the event - **Special Thanksgiving Weekend Brunch - Nov 26th**
16. Add a closing `` after this list tag for Nov 26th
17. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
18. Now that you have created a nested list, continue with the remaining exercise by adding the following beginning with December as shown below. Don't forget to Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
19. Preview your file in the browser.
20. Now, let's change the secondary list type to lower case "i's"
21. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
22. Preview your file in the browser.
23. Finally, add the comment code `<!-- "This is the primary list"-->` before the November listing and `<!--"This is the secondary list"-->` before the **Imported Beer tasting.**
24. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
25. Preview your file in the browser.

Review Questions

- If you want to create an outline with starting with A's, sub-bullets 1's, what

do you need to add to the tag?

- Why is it necessary to declare a type?
- If you were going to add a disc or square as a bullet in an ordered nested list, is it necessary to declare it in the tag?

Review Examples

On your own, create a nested list like this:

1. **Washington, DC**
 - **Things to see**
 - **Lincoln Memorial**
 - **Jefferson Memorial**
 - **White House**

2. **Baltimore, MD**
 - **Things to do**
 - i. **Eat hard crabs**
 - ii. **Visit National Aquarium**
 - iii. **See Fort McHenry**

```
<head>
  <title>Upcoming Events at Cafe Townsend</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>

  <ol type="I">
    <li>November</li>
    <ol type="a">
      <li>Imported beer Tasting - Nov 10th</li>
      <li>Special Thanksgiving Weekend Brunch - Nov 26th</li>
    </ol>
    <li>December</li>
    <ol type="a">
      <li>Dreidel Days - Dec 1-8th</li>
      <li>Christmas Cookie Spectacular - Dec 9th</li>
      <li>Kwanzaa Celebration - Dec 18th</li>
    </ol>
  </ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Creating a Definition List

As mentioned previously, there are basically 3 kinds of lists that can be created for web pages. Unordered and Ordered lists which both use an identifier in front of the text, unordered uses a bullet or another symbol and the ordered list uses a numeral or alpha character. A definition list uses a group of words and indented paragraphs to delineate the same format. The definition list format is the least commonly used.

Three tags are necessary to develop a Definition List

- <dl>** - creates the definition list
 - <dt>** - creates a left aligned definition that is separated from the **<dd>** tag by a line break.
 - <dd>** - creates an indented paragraph
-

Class Exercise

1. In **Notepad**, open a new file.
2. Set up opening and closing **<html>** tags with spaces in between
3. Save it as an html file – **healthy.html**
4. Add the opening and closing **<head>** tags
5. Add the opening and closing **<title>** tags
6. Insert opening and closing **<body>** tags
7. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file and name it **healthy.html**
8. Open the text file – **healthy.txt** - copy all text, close file and paste in between the **<body>** tags in the **healthy.html file**
9. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
10. Creating a definition list
 - a. Begin to build your list with an opening and closing **definition list tag <dl>**

- b. Next add between the opening and closing `<dl>` tags – definition tags `<dt>` around **Grilled Salmon with Mango/Peach Salsa**
 - c. Next add a set of opening and closing `<dd>` tags – **definition definition** around **Fresh Atlantic Salmon with an extraordinary and flavorful salsa of mangoes and peaches over a delicate brown rice pilaf.**
 11. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file
 12. Preview file in browser
 13. To the next definition list item, make the `<dt>` tags bold (``) for **Roasted Fresh Fall Vegetable Salad** and the `<dd>` italic (``) for A bountiful mix of the season's freshest fall produce tenderly roasted to the peak of perfection and tossed with a light balsamic vinaigrette. A delight for Vegans!
 14. Save (**Ctrl-S**) your file.
 15. Preview file in browser
-

Review Exercises

On your own create a definition list that looks like:

Popular Attractions among U.S. Veterans in DC

Vietnam War Veterans Memorial

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial, recognizes and honors the men and women who served in one of America's most divisive wars, The Vietnam War.

The Pentagon

The Pentagon, located in Arlington, VA serves as the headquarters of the Department of Defense.

```
<head>
  <title>Eat Heart Healthy at Cafe Townsend</title>
</head> 2007 Webmaster Bootcamp
```

Getting Started - Beginning HTML

```
<body>
```

```
<dl>
```

```
<dt>Grilled Salmon with Mango/Peach Salsa</dt>
```

```
<dd>Fresh Atlantic Salmon with an extraordinary and flavorful salsa of mangoes and peaches over a delicate brown rice pilaf.</dd>
```

```
<dt>Roasted Fresh Fall Vegetable Salad</dt>
```

```
<dd>A bountiful mix of the season's freshest fall produce tenderly roasted to the peak of perfection and tossed with a light balsamic vinaigrette. A delight for Vegans!</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```

<html>
<head>
<title>Coping with Telemarketers</TITLE>
</head>

<body>
<!-- This is my first HTML page!!!

<font face="Arial"

<h1>Coping with Telemarketers</h1>

<hr />

<br />



<p>We have all been on the recipient end of an unwanted telemarketing call,
haven't we? It seems as if everyone is bothered by them, but the fact is
that

these calls do not annoy everyone. And that makes sense - if these companies
were not attaining some degree of success, the calls would stop. </p>

<p>You have a few options. You can register your phone number with the

<a href="https://www.donotcall.gov/default.aspx">National Do Not Call
Registry</a>. Once your number has been in the registry for 31 days, most
telemarketers

should not call your number. In the meantime, try one of these options to
have fun with your telemarketer:<p>

<ul>
<li>Tell them to talk <b><i>VERY SLOWLY</i></b>, because you want to write
<b>EVERY WORD</b> down. </li>

<li>Turn on the TV, and change the channel to one that only gets static.
Turn the volume up really loud. Say that you can't hear them over the
static. </li>

<li>Every few minutes repeat, <i>"You're going to have to bear with me, I
have a slight short term memory loss problem. Who is this again?"</i></li>

<li>Keep crackers near the phone. When a telemarketer calls eat the
crackers. Chew loudly, make slurping noises, and talk with your mouth
full.</li>
</ul>

</font>
</body>

```

no closing htm!