Overview

In this workshop, we will be looking at programming in HTML learning about each of the different tags and how to use them effectively.

Learning Outcomes

1. To learn what HTML is and what it is used for.
2. To understand that tags have different effects on text and be able to identify which tags correspond to which effects.
3. To use these tags to mark up a document to specific requirements.

Attendee Prerequisites

1. No previous knowledge of HTML is required.
What is HTML?

In your own words write what you think HTML is and its use:
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

What is HTML?

HTML or H____T_____M________L_________, can be thought of a programming language. It is used to _______________________________________. It is the foundation of almost any page you visit on your _______________. HTML describes the structure of web pages using markup. Mark up languages are designed for the _________________.

HTML elements (or tags) are the building blocks of HTML pages. HTML _____ label pieces of content such as “heading”, “paragraph”, “table”, and so on.

____________ do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page.
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First HTML</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is a Heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<a href="https://www.technocamps.com">Link to Technocamps</a>
<a href="#C10">Goto Chapter 10</a>
<p>Chapter 1</p>
<p>This chapter is about...</p>
<h2>Chapter 9</h2>
<p>This chapter is about...</p>
<h2><a name="C10">Chapter 10</a></h2>
<p>This chapter is about...</p>
</body>
</html>
In your own words write down what you think each tag does and when they are used:
Tag Levels

For each of the tags, group the tags according to their hierarchical order:

Tier 0

Tier 1

Tier 2

Tier 3
Image

```html
<image src="Logo.jpg" alt="Logo" width="1200" height="300">

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SRC</th>
<th>alt</th>
<th>width</th>
<th>height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source of the image</td>
<td>Alternative text</td>
<td>Width of the image</td>
<td>Height of the image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Image as a link

```html
<a href="https://www.technocamps.com">
  <image src="Logo.jpg" alt="Link to website" width="1200" height="300" border=""
</a>
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head></head>
  <body>
    <h2>An Unordered HTML List</h2>
    <ul>
      <li>Coffee</li>
      <li>Tea</li>
      <li>Milk</li>
    </ul>
    <h2>An Ordered HTML List</h2>
    <ol>
      <li>Coffee</li>
      <li>Tea</li>
      <li>Milk</li>
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head></head>
  <body>
    <h2>Basic HTML Table</h2>
    <table style="width:13%">
      <tr>
        <th>Firstname</th>
        <th>Lastname</th>
        <th>Age</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Bob</td>
        <td>Jones</td>
        <td>35</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Alice</td>
        <td>Robinson</td>
        <td>64</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Mark</td>
        <td>Williams</td>
        <td>24</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
Using the HTML tags on the right, match up each tag with its corresponding output. Note: some tags may have been used twice.

```html
<p>   <hr>   <b>   <i>   <center>   <h6>
<h1>   <tr>   <td>
```

Heading

This is a sentence...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

My Web Page

Option 1:

Chips and Sausages or Beans and Chip?
Workshop Schedule

Introduction - 10 minutes

Learning Outcomes

What is HTML?

Ask for answers from students to see what they think:
• What is HTML, what does it stand for and what it is used for?
• What are HTML tags, does any one know?

Content Overview

• Introduction
• What is HTML

My First HTML

Explain the HTML tags <head>, <title>, <body>:
The <head> element is a container for all the head elements. The <head> element can include a title for the document, scripts, styles,

Headings: <h1> - <h6>
The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings.

h1 defines the most important heading. h6 defines the least important heading.

Paragraphs: <p>
The <p> tag defines a paragraph in HTML. Browsers automatically add some space (margin) before and after each <p> element.

Comments: <!— —>
Commenting in HTML is done by surrounding the desired comments with "<!--" and "-->." 

My First HTML

Headings

Para
graphs

Comments

Italic and Bold

Centre-align: <center>
The <center> tag is used to center-align text. Similar to that alignment function used in documents such as Microsoft Word where the text is moved to the middle of the page or text box.

Anchor: <a>
The name attribute specifies the name of an anchor. The name attribute is used to create a bookmark inside a document.

Horizontal Rule: <hr>
The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page (e.g., a shift of topic).

Blockquote: <blockquote>
The <blockquote> tag specifies a section that is quoted from another source. Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

Images: <img>
The <img> tag defines an image in an HTML page. The <img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt.

Images as a link
To link an image to another document, simply nest the <img> tag inside Anchor: <a> tags.

Lists and List items

Unordered List: <ul>
An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

List Item
List item: <li>
The <li> tag defines a list item. The <li> tag is used in ordered lists (<ol>), unordered lists (<ul>), and in menu lists (<menu>).

Ordered list

Ordered list types: <ol type="…">
Ordered List: <ol type="…">, depending on the type changing the numbering of the list:

Tables

Tables:<table>,<tr>,<th>,<td>
An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag.

• Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag.

• A table header is defined with the <th> tag.

HTML Document
Students are to use all the tags learned up until now to mark up the document below to specific requirements.

GCSE Welsh Revision

Chapter 1 – Reading

This chapter is about being able to understand written information. Reading is important and we use it daily.

This chapter will help you to compare and contrast points of view and how to cope in common Q/A situations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Welsh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What?</td>
<td>Beth?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>Ble?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>Pryd?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who?</td>
<td>Phwy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With who?</td>
<td>Gyda phwy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>Pam?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which?</td>
<td>Pa?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How?</td>
<td>Sut?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time?</td>
<td>Faint o'r gloch?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much?</td>
<td>Faint?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many?</td>
<td>Faint/Saw?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common Q/A Phrases

Pwy? (Who?) questions:
Look for a reference to a person, e.g. frind or a group of people, e.g pobl y fian. They may even be named, in which case, there may be a capital letter.

Gyda phwy? (With who?) questions:
Again, look for references to people.

Beth? (What?) questions:
Look for an object, an activity or an idea to answer this type of question.

You might also see a gweud beth? (does what?) question, in which case you need to look for an activity or a verb (a doing word).

Ble? (Where?) questions:
The answer will always be a place. It could be a venue such as canolfan hamdden or canolfan siopa.

The answer could also be a town, village, city etc, therefore you will need to look out for a word that begins with a capital letter such as Caerdydd or Bangor.

Pam? (Why?) questions:
The easiest way to find the answer to this type of question is to look for the word achos but don’t rely on this every time because the word may not always be used.

Pryd? (When?) questions:
Look for a reference to time, e.g. a day of the week, a date or a word that denotes time such as yfory or iddoe.

Again, you could look out for the capital letter at the beginning of the word such as Mai or Ionawr.

Faint o'r gloch? (What time?) questions:
Look for a time, e.g hanner awr wedi pedwar or chwarter i dddeg.

Faint/Saw? (How many?) questions:
The answer will usually be a number – it could be a figure but it may also be a word.
Chapter 2 – Writing

This chapter is about being able to provide personal information.

This is important when you’re learning a language because it allows you to give information about yourself and express opinions on various topics.

Personal Information

The table below are words that are useful for giving personal details:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Information</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enw</td>
<td>Bill Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oed</td>
<td>Dad ddeg tri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byw</td>
<td>Abertawe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teulu</td>
<td>Mam, Dad, Chwaer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobi</td>
<td>Chwaræ pei-droed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoff ganw/gantores</td>
<td>George Ezra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To start talking about yourself you need to use Dw i... or Rydw i... – both meaning I...

Try it!

Annwyl Anwen

Sut wyt ti? Fy enw i ydy Bill Jones. Dw i’n byw yn Abertawe. Dw i’n byw gyda Mam a Dad a’er e mynd i un chwaer o’r enw Mary.

Ff y Hoff hobi ydy chwaræ pei-droed achos dw i wrth fy mord ym cadw’n heini. Ff hoff ganw ydy George Ezra achos mae gadddo lais hyfryd.

Hwyl a y tro

Bill Jones

Exercise

What are these phrases in Welsh?

1. My name is
2. I live in
3. I have/T’ve got
4. My favourite hobby is

Exercise 2

Write an email to a new friend introducing yourself. Remember to give as many details as possible, e.g:

- your name
- where you live
- who’s in your family – use Mae gen i _____
- your favourite hobby/band/film – use Ff hoff _____ ydy _____.

Chapter 3 – Speaking

This chapter is about Welsh social skills by learning how to invite, discuss, express opinions in different social situations through the medium of Welsh.

Chatting with friends

Say your friend sends you this text message:

Wyt ti’n mynd i’r parti heno? Dw i’n mynd am naw o’r gloch. Hoffet ti gael lifi?

How would you respond?

Here are some useful sentences you can use to respond:

- Yw, dw i’n mynd i’r parti heno. Hoffwn i gael lifi – diolch. – Yes, I’m going to the party tonight. I would like to have a lift – thanks.
- Nac yw, dw i ddim yn mynd i’r parti heno ond diolch am gwynig lifi. – No, I’m not going to the party tonight but thanks for offering a lift.

If you wanted to discuss whether other people are going, you would ask:

Question: Ydy Joe yn mynd? – Is Joe going?

Answers:

- Ydy, mae Dylan yn mynd. – Yes, Dylan is going.
- Nac ydy, ddim Dylan ddim yn mynd. – No, Dylan isn’t going.
Question: Fydd Bethan yno? – Will Bethan be there?

Answer:

- Bydd, fydd Bethan yno. – Yes, Bethan will be there
- Nu fydd, fydd Bethan iddo yno. – No, Bethan will not be there.

If you wanted to ask what clothes to wear:

Question: Beth weld ti’n gwîsgo? – What are you wearing?

Answer: Dw i’n gwîsgo... – I’m wearing...

Question: Beth weld ti’n mynd i wîsgo? – What are you going to wear?

Answer: Dw i’n mynd i wîsgo... – I’m going to wear...

Question: Beth fydd ti’n gwîsgo? – What will you be wearing?

Answer: Bydda i’n gwîsgo... – I’ll be wearing...

Items of clothing:

- trousers
- jins
- floroğ
- rwy
- swimper
- bloos
- ukers
- jasmed

About Technocamps

Here is a quote from Technocamps’s website:

Our mission is to inspire, motivate and engage people with computational thinking and promote Computer Science as underpinning all aspects of modern society.

An image that is a link:
What Topics to Include?

- HTML Introduction
- HTML Document Task
- HTML Elements
- HTML Comments
- HTML Images
- HTML Tables
- HTML Lists
- HTML Forms
- HTML Output