

Introduction to HTML

Lesson Objectives

- Why Learn HTML, CSS and JavaScript?
- What is HTML?
- What is CSS?
- What is JavaScript?
- Tools to write HTML, CSS and JavaScript
- Structure of a HTML Document (2 Parts)
- Basic HTML Tags

<html>, <head>, <title>, <body>

TIP to learning HTML

- PRACTICE typing the code so your brain can learn and remember the syntax.
- ****DO NOT**** copy and paste.

Why Learn HTML, CSS and JavaScript

1. HTML is to tell the browser what content is being displayed.
 - HTML – HyperText Markup Language
2. CSS is used to add color and style to the web page.
 - CSS – Cascading Style Sheet
3. JavaScript is one of the 3 languages all web developers must learn.
 - JavaScript is to program the behavior of web pages to make it interactive.

What is HTML?

1. **HyperText Markup Language (HTML)** is the standard markup language for creating web pages.
 - Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server and determines how to display the document.
2. HTML is to tell the browser what content is being displayed.
3. **Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)** is used to add color and style to the web page..
4. **JavaScript** is to program the behavior of web pages to make it dynamic and interactive.

Tools to write HTML, CSS and JavaScript

1. A simple Text Editor

- Windows – Notepad or Notepad++
- Mac - TextEdit

2. Browser

Additional tools to write HTML, CSS and JavaScript

1. Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
 - Windows – Visual Studio or research any available.
2. Browser

Structure of a HTML Document – 2 Distinct Parts

Head part

Body part

HTML Tag Syntax

- An HTML element consists of a **<start>** tag
- and a **</end>** tag
- with the **content in between**

<p>This is a story of **</p>**

Tag names

- Are **NOT** case sensitive
- <P> and <p> are the same.
- **W3C** recommends lowercase.

What is W3C? (www.w3.org)

- World Wide Web Consortium
- An international consortium of companies involved with the [Internet](#) and the [Web](#).
- The W3C was founded in 1994 by Tim Berners-Lee, the original architect of the World Wide Web.
- The organization's purpose is to develop [openstandards](#) so that the Web evolves in a single direction rather than being splintered among competing factions.

Basic HTML Tag

`<html>` ← opening tag

`</html>` ← closing tag

Structure of a HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>Title of Web Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    Everything to be displayed on your web page goes here!
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

<html> Every HTML document begins with a opening
<html> tag and ends with a closing </html> tag.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

</html>

Head part - `<head> </head>`

1. Most of the elements that go in the `<head>` part are for search engines.
2. The `<title>` tag is an important tag that is nested inside the `<head>` tags.

`<head>`

`<title>Title of web page</title>`

`</head>`

Nested Elements

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>The Title of the Web Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    ...
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```


<title> </title>

- The <title> tag is nested.
- Write a unique title for each page.
- Used when you bookmark
- Search Engines

<head>

 <title>This is my first web page </title>

</head>

body part - `<body> </body>`

The body section is the main part of your page. Everything between the opening `<body>` and closing `</body>` will be displayed on your web page.

`<body>`

Hello World!!

`</body>`

Structure of a HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>Title of Web Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    Everything to be displayed on your web page goes here!
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Paragraphs <p>

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

<p>This is another paragraph</p>

HTML Headings <h1> to <h6>

<h1> to <h6> tags

<h1> Largest Heading </h1>

<h6> Smallest Heading </h6>

HTML Links `<a>`

``This link to go to Google``

HTML Images ``

`` - defines an image.

src = image source file

alt = alternative text

width and height are attributes of the image.

```

```

Sample HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
</head>

<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```


HTML Lists `` - unordered (bullet list)

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>Coffee</li>
```

```
  <li>Tea</li>
```

```
  <li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

HTML Lists `` - ordered (numbered list)

``

``McDonalds - Hagatna``

``McDonalds - Maite``

``McDonalds - Tamuning``

``

Displaying Preformatted Paragraphs <pre>

<h1>The Twelve Days of Christmas</h1>

<pre>On the first day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:
A Partridge in a Pear Tree

On the second day of Christmas
my true love sent to me:
2 Turtle Doves
and a Partridge in a Pear Tree

</pre>

HTML Document Tag Explained

<!DOCTYPE html> - declaration defines the document to be HTML5.

<html> element declared to be HTML page.

<head> element contains meta information about the document.

<title> element specifies a title for the document.

<body> element contains the visible page content

<p> element defines a paragraph

HTML Document Tag Explained

<h1> element defines a large heading

**
** element defines a line break **no end tag

<a> element defines a hyperlink

**** element defines a image

<hr> element used to define thematic break in your document content **no end tag

HTML Document Tag Explained

**** element defines a numbered list

**** element defines a bullet list

**** element defines a list item

<pre> element defines a preformatted text

Empty Elements

- HTML elements with no content are empty elements.
- Empty elements do not have a end tag.

Saving your HTML document

1. File name – enter lowercase.
2. File name extension – enter .html
3. File type – Select All files.

BEST ADVICE

- Use the many Internet resources to view examples of how to write HTML code.