1. **Intro**

Welcome to the Coding Academy {Let’s Code}. My name is Anastasiia Miroshnichenko, and I’m gonna be guiding you through this course.

In this first module, we are gonna talk about HTML and how it fits into the World Wide Web. I’ll talk a bit about HTML history and focus on what the HTML document is. About HTML and browsers and how this two interact.

In 1980, physicist Tim Berners-Lee specified HTML and wrote the browser and server software.

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language that we use to create documents, web documents that we want to share across the World Wide Web or other words, across the internet.

With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web.

Actually, the World Wide Web is made by a few different things. One, of course, is an HTML. Another piece of the is a Uniform Resource Locator (URL). It’s an address for a particular HTML document on the web. And finally, we have an HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol). Which is about taking those documents and exchanging them.

The HTML was created to be able to share documents. And to be able to have text, data, images, all linked together.

HTML is a markup language. We are going to create our documents, mark them up with tags and it will be processed by a client application - browser. Browser like Chrome, IE, FireFox, Opera or Safari.

If you will take a look here, you will see something like instructions to the client. It is an HTML document, here is a body and P for the paragraph.

All those markups will be used by your client to display your data.

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

If we look at the top of our document we will see a Doctype HTML. A Doctype is a declaration in the document of which version of HTML standard you are following. In our case, we use the latest version - HTML5.

Below it is a **<html>** root element. Which is the top-level element that is gonna wrap our document. All our code will be inside of it.

Then we have a **<head>**, is where we are going to provide a metadata. Almost exclusively is used by the browsers and search engines. So we can provide here an information like a Title, metadata, links to related documents, like stylesheets, scripts.

And finally, of course, we have a **<body>**. This is where we put a document data. Body element contains the visible page content. And here we will write our code.

If we will go to w3c.org (The World Wide Web Consortium). It is an international community that develops open standards to ensure the long-term growth of the Web.

<https://www.w3schools.com/> Here you will find a lot of tutorials and documentation.

Ok, so now it’s a time to start you to write your own code. First that we need to do - is to open our code editor.

Let’s now play around with:

<h1></h1>,

<p></p>,

<br>,

<hr>,

<b></b>, <i></i>, <u></u>.

Today we were learned how the HTML or a Hypertext Markup Language The, that we can share over the Web using the HTTP protocol. You have seen that there are unique URLs, we can use to address to the particular document. And you’ve got some useful links like a validator and list of tags. We looked at the Doctype, the head, and the body. The core elements of our HTML document.