Discovering HTML5

version 1.0.1





1. Introduction

Éléonore is a young high school student who wants to go into e-commerce to sell this homemade jewelry. For this, she will have to create her website. Above all, she learns about how to create a site and how it all works. His research tells him that the most widely used language on the web is HTLM5. Today, you are going to help Éléonore create her website.



Éléonore’s computer

1. Instructions

* For this project, you will be asked to choose as the repository name: cc\_page\_html5.
* Don't forget to push regularly.
* If you have any questions, consider asking your neighbor to the right for help. Then left. Finally ask a Cobra (those don't bite) if you're still stuck.
* You have every right to use the internet to find answers or to educate yourself.
* Do not hesitate to give bonuses and add features when your project is completed and validated.

1. The first steps of the developer
   1. What is HTML ?

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a markup language designed to represent web pages. This language allows you to structure a web page, format its content, create forms, include multimedia resources, and much more...

* 1. Now is the time to get to work !

Éléonore has never made an HTML page, she is looking for information here. She starts by creating an empty file that she will name index.html. This is where all the magic happens! She noticed that all the HTML pages had the same format:

< !DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

< !—End of page-->

This code is made up of tags. All open tags (eg <html>) must be closed (eg </html>), except <! DOCTYPE html> and a few other tags.

* The doctype html tag indicates to the internet browser which HTML version is used.
* The <html> and </html> tags allow you to define that it is html code, it is between these tags that all the HTML code must be put!
* The <head> and </head> tags indicate the section of the page where all the information is contained (page title, image visible on the internet tab, insertion of a CSS style sheet, etc ... ). "It is between the <body> and </body> tags that you will have to place all the code that should be displayed on the page (titles, text, images, etc.).
* The <! - and -> tags indicate a comment. Anything between its tags will not be considered code.

Once Éléonore has saved the file, it will have the basis of a website. You just must open it from your internet browser! She doesn't see much yet, but it's only the beginning.

1. Where did I put this page ?

Éléonore would like to put a title on her page, to be able to find it more easily in her internet tabs. A tag exists to do this, and this is the <title> tag. Its use is very simple, between the opening and closing tag you have to indicate the title.

Here is an exemple :

<title>Coding Club</title>

Since the title is information, Éléonore must place it between the tags that contain the information for the page !

1. Make way for text

Now Éléonore would like to add a title and some text to her page. For the title there are several font sizes. The corresponding tag is <hN> where N represents the importance number of the title. <h1> will be more important than <h2> for example.

Une image contenant texte

Description générée automatiquementHere is an exemple :

<h1>This is a title h1</h1>

<h2>This is a title h2</h2>

<h3>This is a title h3</h3>

<h4>This is a title h4</h4>

Rendering titles on the HTML page

Under this title Éléonore would like to add text, for that the tag she will use is <p>, for paragraph, in this paragraph she can then add bold text using the <b> tag, for bold in English and in italics with <i>. <p>This is a text <b>in bold</b> then in <i>italics</i><p>



Render text on the HTML page

🌟 Well done you have basics ! 🌟

1. Sssuperb !!

Now that Éléonore has added her headings and paragraphs of text in bold and italics, she would like to add some color. For this it uses the <font> tag. This tag is not used like all the others, Éléonore should not forget to specify the color she wants for the text.

<p>A word in <font color="#1E90FF">blue</font></p>

Exemple of the <font> tag

The hexadecimal code # 1E90FF corresponds to the color code. For more information, Éléonore goes to [here](https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_picker.asp).

1. L’heure est à la photo

Pour illustrer son texte, Éléonore aimerait bien ajouter quelques images. Pour cela elle aura besoin de la balise <img /> qui a un fonctionnement un peu différent des autres. Cette balise n’a pas de fermeture, elle se ferme dans la même balise que l’ouverture. Dans celle-ci, il faut ajouter une propriété qui s’appelle « src » pour source. On y indiquera le chemin de l’image souhaitée. Il existe une propriété « alt » afin d’avoir une description si elle n’arrive pas à charger. Voici un petit exemple :

<img src="./marmotte.png" alt="Groundhog image" />



Image that does not load with a description

Groundhog image

1. In the text you will find the way

Éléonore would like to have a link to redirect her to another page or a link to another website for example. The <a> tag allows you to put a link on a word or an image. To indicate it, you must specify the "href" property with the desired link. <p>This is a <a href="https://google.com">link to google</a>.</p>

If Éléonore wants to make this an image that can be clicked, she will have to replace the text with an <img> tag.

Example of the <a> tag

1. List to Pupuce

Now that Éléonore has put images and links in her page, she would like to add an enumeration in the form of a list, for that she uses the <li> tag which allows to make lists. All <li> tags must be surrounded by the <ul> tag to have bullets to the left of the text.

<ul>

<li>First element of the list</li>

<li>Second element of the list</li>

Sample list

</ul>

🌟 One more effort, we’re almost there ! 🌟



Encouraging image find from the Internet!

1. Round tables

Éléonore would now like to take care of a big part which is to make a table to reference all the information that will be necessary for her. For that, it will use the <table> tag which will contain all the data of the table.

She will be able to add a title to it using the <caption> tag. After that, she will be able to use several tags to format her table:

* The <tr> tag indicates that we are in a row of the table. For each column of the row, it is possible to have one of the following two tags.
* The <th> tag so that the writing of the box in the table is in bold, for a title for example.
* The <td> tag for normal writing.

Pour fusionner les lignes et colonnes, il existe des propriétés que l’on peut ajouter. « colspan » pour la fusion de colonnes et « rowspan » pour assembler plusieurs lignes. Voici un petit exemple :

<table>

    <caption>Un titre</caption>

    <tr>

        <th>Important 1</th>

        <td>Ici, il y</td>

        <td>a du texte</td>

    </tr>

    <tr>

        <th>Important 2</th>

        <td>Ici, aussi</td>

        <td rowspan="2">Fusion !</td>

    </tr>

    <tr>

        <th>Important 3</th>

Une image contenant texte

Description générée automatiquement        <td>Ici, pareil</td>

    </tr>

    <tr>

        <td colspan="3">Cette ligne fait toute la longueur</td>

    </tr>

</table>

Example of table

Une image contenant table

Description générée automatiquement

Éléonore added a little CSS to be able to distinguish the different boxes of the table with borders. Here is the CSS used:

table {border-collapse: collapse;}

td, th {border: 1px solid black;}

1. The inputs are good but the buttons are great

Éléonore would like to add a tag that allows you to retrieve a user entry such as their nickname or their email address. For that, it will have to create an <input> tag which contains a first property which is "type" which allows to recognize the type of input.

Among the different types we can find: checkbox, color, date, file, images and even more!

Éléonore will try to call the <input> tag asking for the "date".

<p> Please specify the date : <input type= "date"></p>

For the rest, why not add an additional tag, but this time instead of "date" put "text".

<p> Enter your username : <input type= "text"></p>

Having an "input" is great, but if we put a "button" to be able to have more interactions with the web page.

You should be aware that a "button" has 3 "type" of different values:

* "Button" which allows for simple interaction
* "Reset" which allows you to reset the text field
* "Submit" which allows you to send the text field

Éléonore decides to create a simple button.

<button type= “button”> Click me ! </button>

🎊 Congratulations Éléonore will be able to launch her site, thanks to you ! 🎊

1. Conclusion

After discovering the world of the web, Éléonore is ready to go further on the Internet wave by discovering [CSS](https://openclassrooms.com/fr/courses/1603881-apprenez-a-creer-votre-site-web-avec-html5-et-css3/1605060-mettez-en-place-le-css), [PHP](https://www.php.net/manual/fr/intro-whatis.php) and [JavaScript](https://developer.mozilla.org/fr/docs/Web/JavaScript) !

Bonuses :

* Add videos and / or music to your site.
* Add another site to yours using the <iframe> tag.
* Add color with a background to your site in CSS3.
* Format your texts in CSS3.
* Create a dynamic appearance in CSS3.