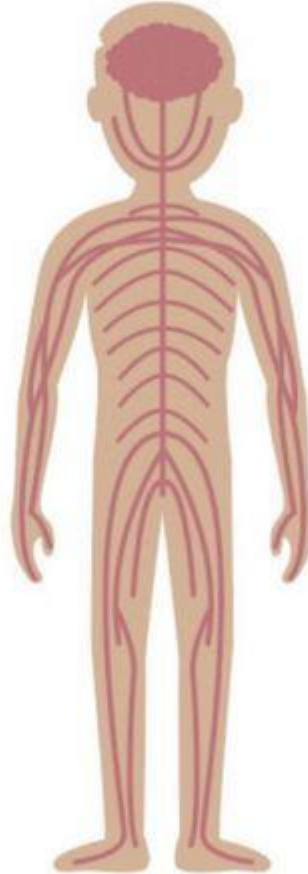
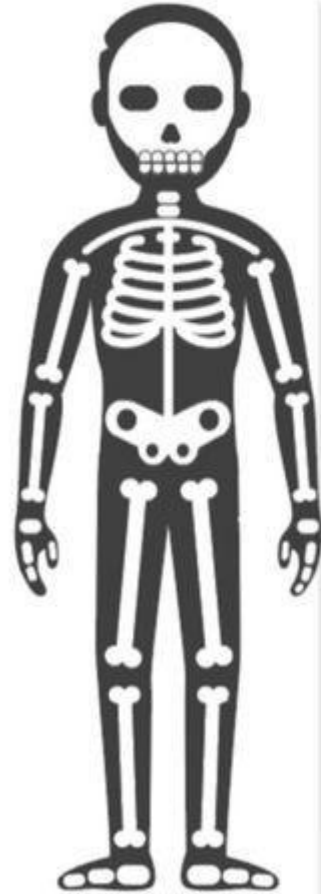




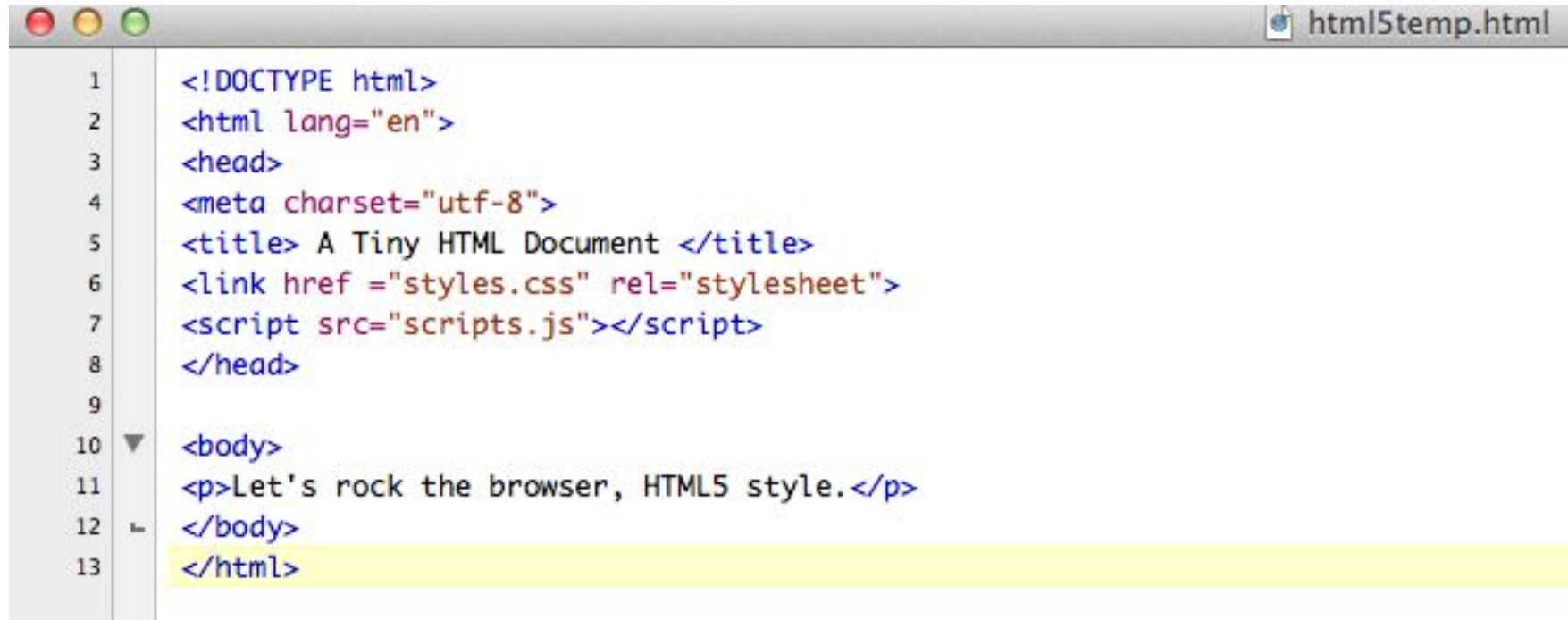
HTML

JS

CSS



How an empty HTML file looks like:

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'html5temp.html'. The editor displays a standard HTML5 boilerplate code. The code is color-coded: tags are blue, attributes and values are brown, and the doctype is purple. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>
6 <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
7 <script src="scripts.js"></script>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

The last line, '</html>', is highlighted in yellow. The editor has a line number margin on the left and a standard macOS-style title bar at the top.

Lets understand what we have here:

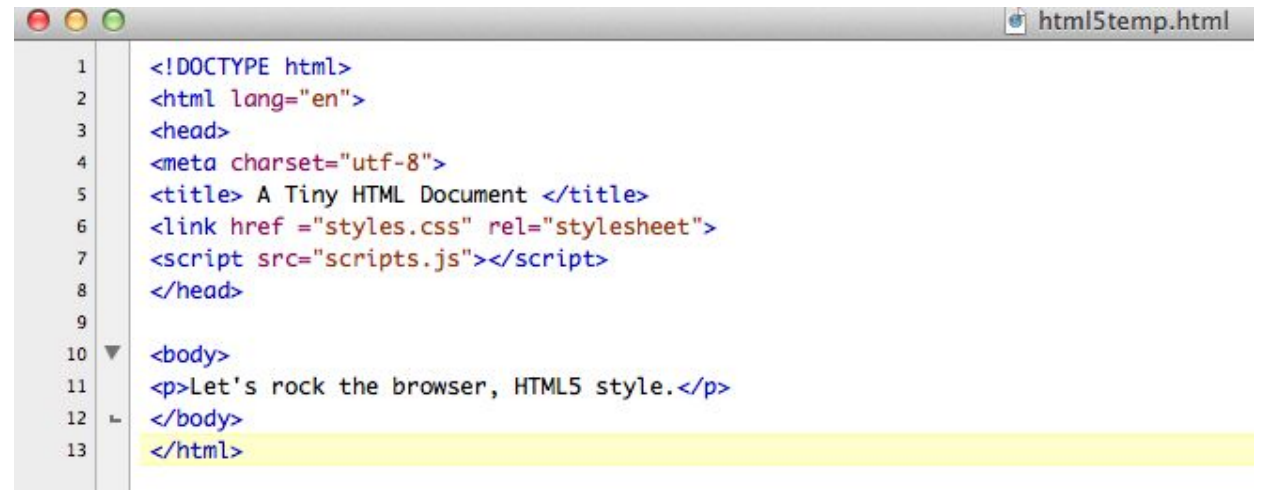
<!DOCTYPE html>

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'html5temp.html'. The editor shows a valid HTML5 document structure. Line 1: <!DOCTYPE html>. Line 2: <html lang="en">. Line 3: <head>. Line 4: <meta charset="utf-8">. Line 5: <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>. Line 6: <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">. Line 7: <script src="scripts.js"></script>. Line 8: </head>. Line 9: (empty). Line 10: <body>. Line 11: <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>. Line 12: </body>. Line 13: </html>. The last line is highlighted in yellow. The editor has a line number margin on the left from 1 to 13.

- All HTML documents must start with a <!DOCTYPE> declaration
- The declaration is **not** an HTML tag
It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect

Lets understand what we have here:

<html>

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'html5temp.html'. The editor shows a valid HTML5 document structure. Line 1: <!DOCTYPE html>. Line 2: <html lang="en">. Line 3: <head>. Line 4: <meta charset="utf-8">. Line 5: <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>. Line 6: <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">. Line 7: <script src="scripts.js"></script>. Line 8: </head>. Line 9: (empty line). Line 10: <body>. Line 11: <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>. Line 12: </body>. Line 13: </html> (highlighted in yellow).

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4  <meta charset="utf-8">
5  <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>
6  <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
7  <script src="scripts.js"></script>
8  </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

- The <html> tag represents the root of an HTML document
- The <html> tag is the container for all other HTML elements (except for the <!DOCTYPE> tag)
- The lang attribute declare the language of the Web page

Lets understand what we have here:

<head>

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'html5temp.html'. The editor displays an HTML document structure. Line 1: <!DOCTYPE html>. Line 2: <html lang="en">. Line 3: <head>. Line 4: <meta charset="utf-8">. Line 5: <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>. Line 6: <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">. Line 7: <script src="scripts.js"></script>. Line 8: </head>. Line 9: (empty). Line 10: <body>. Line 11: <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>. Line 12: </body>. Line 13: </html>. The code is color-coded: blue for tags, red for attributes, and black for text. The </html> tag on line 13 is highlighted in yellow. The editor has a line number margin on the left and a standard macOS-style title bar at the top.

- The <head> element is a container for metadata and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag
- The Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, scripts, and other meta information

Lets understand what we have here:

<meta>

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'html5temp.html'. The editor shows an HTML document structure with line numbers 1 through 13 on the left. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>
6   <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
7   <script src="scripts.js"></script>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11   <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

The line containing the closing body and html tags (lines 12 and 13) is highlighted in yellow.

- The **<meta>** tags always go inside the <head> element
- They are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document and more
- Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but machines can parse on it
- Metadata is used by browsers, search engines (keywords), and other web services

Lets understand what we have here:

<title>

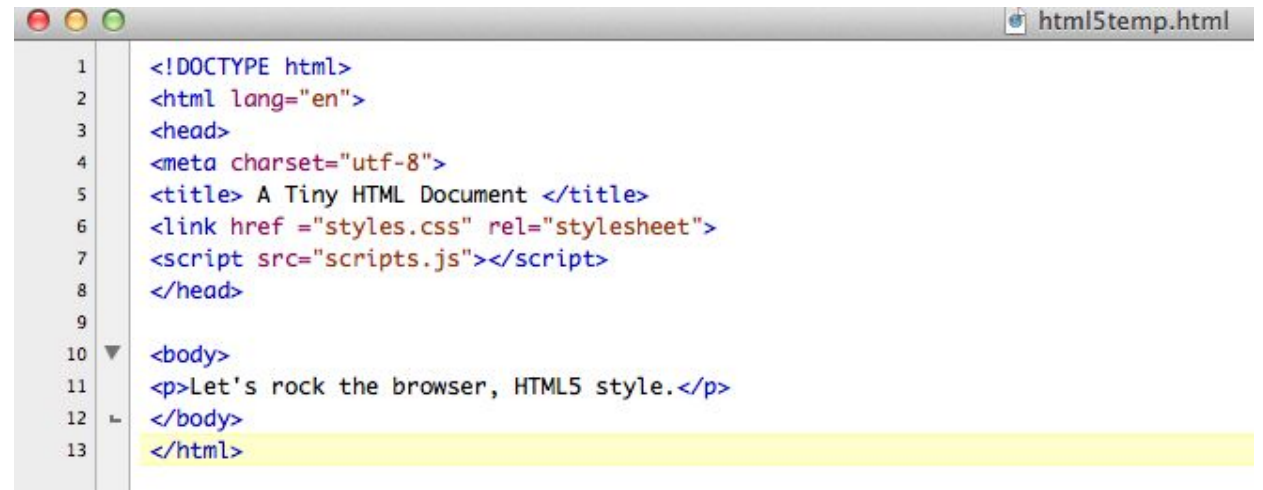
A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'html5temp.html'. The editor shows an HTML document structure. Line 5 contains the <title> tag with the text 'A Tiny HTML Document'. The entire document content is highlighted in yellow. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>
6 <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
7 <script src="scripts.js"></script>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

- The **<title>** tag defines the title of the document
- The title must be text-only, and it is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab

Lets understand what we have here:

<link>

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'html5temp.html'. The editor displays an HTML5 document structure with line numbers 1 through 13 on the left. The code is as follows:

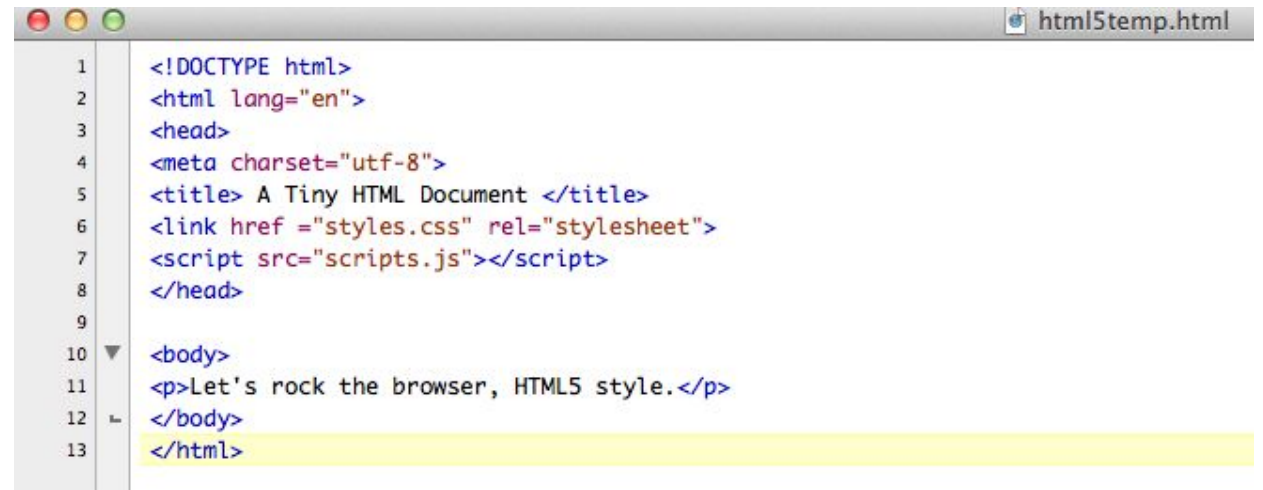
```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4  <meta charset="utf-8">
5  <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>
6  <link href = "styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
7  <script src="scripts.js"></script>
8  </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

The line containing the closing body tag and the closing html tag (lines 12 and 13) is highlighted in yellow.

- The <link> tag defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource
- This Tag most often used to link to external style sheets
- The attribute “href” specifies the location of the linked document

Lets understand what we have here:

<script>



```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4  <meta charset="utf-8">
5  <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>
6  <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
7  <script src="scripts.js"></script>
8  </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

- The **<script>** tag is used to embed a client-side script (JavaScript)
- This element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute

Lets understand what we have here:

<body>

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'html5temp.html'. The editor shows an HTML document structure with line numbers 1 through 13 on the left. The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title> A Tiny HTML Document </title>
6 <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
7 <script src="scripts.js"></script>
8 </head>
9
10 <body>
11 <p>Let's rock the browser, HTML5 style.</p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

The lines 10 through 13, which contain the body and closing tags, are highlighted in yellow.

- The **<body>** element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists and more
- There can only be one <body> element in an HTML document

Let's understand how we write HTML code:

HTML language principals:

- Every HTML element surrounded by angle brackets (<>)
- In almost all cases we will see open tag - (<body>) and a close tag - (</body>)
- Empty tag – HTML tag that doesn't have a closing tag
- Between the open tag and the close tag we will put our tag data

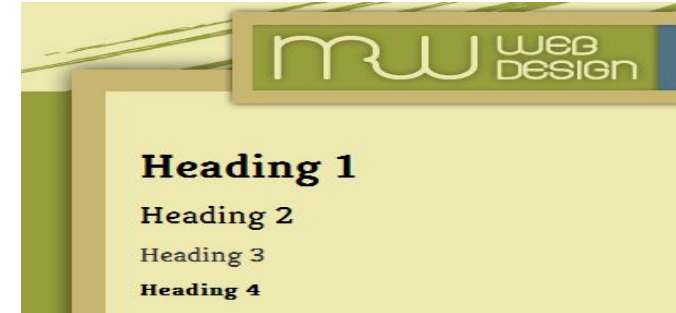
For example: <h1>Hello everyone!</h1>



Basic HTML Tags

Basic HTML tags:

- `<h1> </h1>` →
The **<h1>** tags are used to define HTML headings
We have 6 different headings to choose from h1-h6
- `<p> </p>` →
The **<p>** tags are used to define a paragraph
Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each `<p>` tag
- `` →
The **** tag is used to define text with strong importance
The content inside is typically displayed in **bold**



This is normal text - **and this is bold text.**

Basic HTML Tags

- `` `` →

The **``** tag is used to define emphasized text

We will see the content inside displayed in italic font

FreeSerifBoldItalic

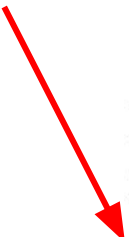
- `
` →

The **`
`** tag inserts a single line break, every `
` tag will insert one more line break

Note: The `
` tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag

- `<hr>` →

The **`<hr>`** tag inserts a horizontal black line, we will often be using `<hr>` for give a break in the page and for changing the topic

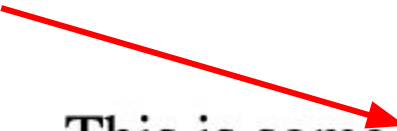


HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. HTML describes the structure of a Web page, and consists of a series of elements. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

Basic HTML Tags

- `<u>` →
The **<u>** tag adding a line below some text
We usually will use this to emphasis spelling errors

This is some mispeled text.



- `` →
The **** tag defines text that has been deleted from a document
Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text.

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red!



Let's explore more HTML useful tags

- `<a> ` →

The **<a>** tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another

The way we pass the link destination is by the “**href**” attribute

In order to open the link in a new tab we should use **target =”_blank”**

We can add text inside the `<a>` tag so we will have a text that will represent our hyperlink

- `` →

The **** tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page

Images are not technically inserted into a web page

The **** tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The way we pass the link destination is by the “**src**” attribute.

The “**width**” and “**height**” attributes are determine the size of the image on our page

In case the image was not uploaded successfully we can use the “**alt**” attribute to describe what we should see here.



Let's explore more HTML useful tags

- `<video> </video>` →

The **<video>** element is used to show a video on a web page.

In order to give our user the ability to control the video (start, pause, volume) we should add the **controls** attribute.

The autoplay attribute will start the video automatically once the page has loaded



Let's explore more HTML useful tags

- `<header> </header>` →

The **`<header>`** HTML element represents introductory content, typically a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain some heading elements but also a logo, a search form, an author name, and other elements.

One of the most useful elements we can put inside the header is the navbar which help us navigate through the website.

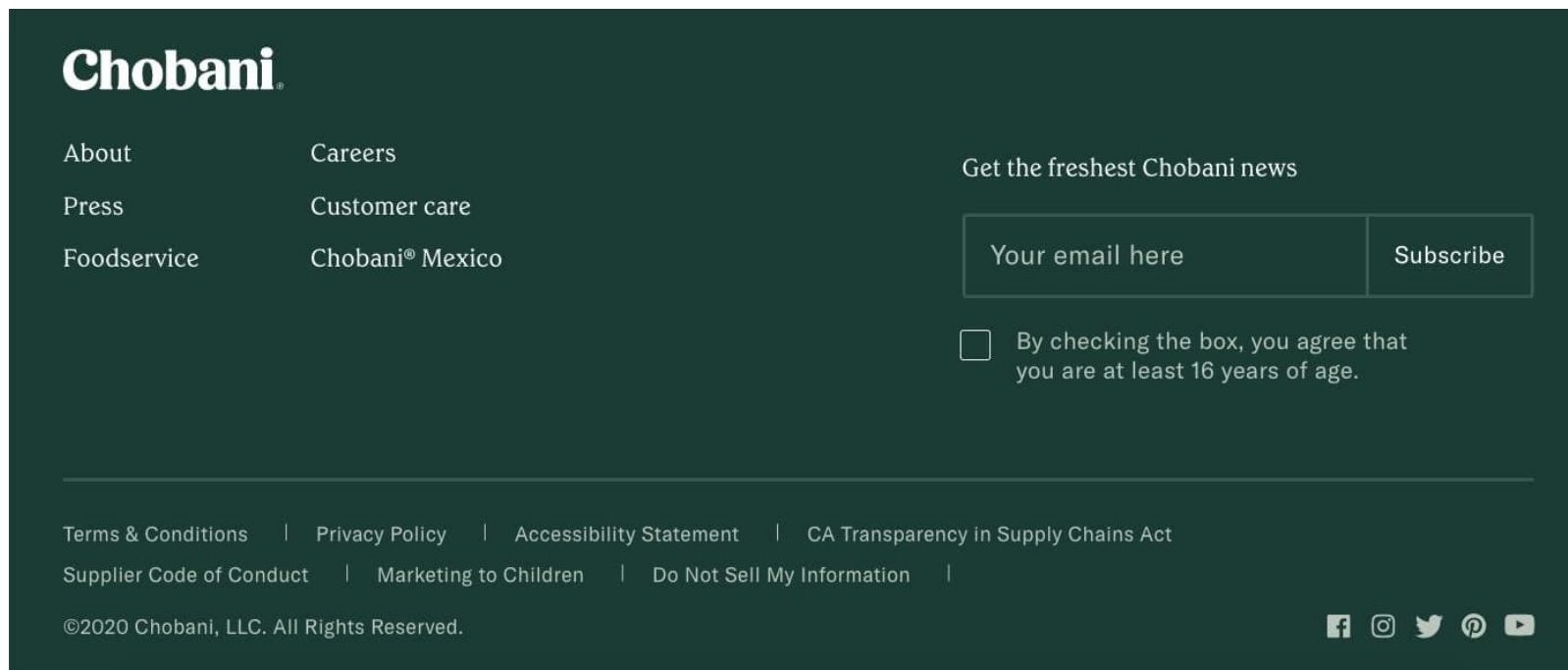
Not every website will use headers and it's up to the developer if he wants to add it or not



Let's explore more HTML useful tags

- `<footer> </footer>` →

The **`<footer>`** HTML element represents a footer for its nearest sectioning content or sectioning root element. A `<footer>` typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright data or links to related documents.



Class Exercise - HTML Basic Tags

Class Exercise - HTML Basic Tags



Write your first HTML file - The file should:

- Use the conventional `<!DOCTYPE!>` format
- Display the course name on the page tab - “Ecom Fullstack Course”
- Display your full name on a medium size heading
- Display two short paragraphs about yourself
- Every paragraph will be supperated by 2 blank lines
- Every second word in every paragraph will be bold
- Every word before the last word in every paragraph will be deleted
- Display a horizontal black line on the end of the page
- Add a linked image in the end of each paragraph, once the user clicked on it he will go to youtube website
- Create a footer and attach a video to it from this [website](#)

Class Exercise Solution - HTML Basic Tags