Beginner HTML Workshop Plan -By Joseph Charuhas and Andrew Csontos

I) **About / Introduction**

    i. HTML is the language in which most websites are written. HTML is used to create pages and make them functional.

    ii. CSS is the code used to make a webpage look visually appealing and will briefly be covered in this workshop as well

II) **Getting Started**

    i. **Open up an editor**

        1. notepad or vscode or and other plane scripting or wysiwyg Editor will suffice

    ii. **Explaining the concept of tags**

        1. Tags are some of the most basic building blocks of html

        2. Tags are used to mark up the start of an HTML element and are usually in angle brackets

        3. Most tags must be opened <h1> and closed </h1> in order to function.

    iii. **Explaining the concept of Attributes**

        1. Attributes are additional pieces of information found in opening tags

        2. An example of an attribute is:

            a. <img src="picture.jpg" alt="Some photo I stole from google.">

III) **Creating first Webpage(work along example)**

    i. Start off with **<!DOCTYPE html>** - this specifies that html is being used.

        1. For all of the following use the appropriate end tag (**</TAGNAME>**) at the end of each section

    ii. Next **<html>** - this shows that the next part of the code is HTML

        1. Side note if you put another programming language ie: Java script you would be able to script in that language

    iii. Next **<head>** - this is where your page name and title go

1. Use **<title>** some title**</title>** to set your page title (what will be at the top of the browser)
2. Use **<meta>** This is where information about the document is stored. **</meta>**

iv. Next **<body>** - This is where the content of the page goes.
1. The body tab most commonly includes pictures, text, tables, forms, ect.
2. Use **<h1>**some header**</h1>** for your headers
3. Use **<p>** type paragraph here **</p>** for your paragraph
4. list of other keys

Element	Meaning	Purpose
<b>	Bold	Highlight important information
<strong>	Strong	Similarly to bold, to highlight key text
<i>	Italic	To denote text
<em>	Emphasised Text	Usually used as image captions
<mark>	Marked Text	Highlight the background of the text
<small>	Small Text	To shrink the text
<strike>	Striked Out Text	To place a horizontal line across the text
<u>	Underlined Text	Used for links or text highlights
<ins>	Inserted Text	Displayed with an underline to show an inserted text
<sub>	Subscript Text	Typographical stylistic choice
<sup>	Superscript Text	Another typographical presentation style

v. **Inserting images**
1. Use **<img src="image.jpg">** to insert images
   a. It is a common practice to use an alt when making an image an alt is a description of the image
      i. Alts often look like **<img src="yourimage.jpg" alt="Describe the image">**
      ii. Though not necessary exact positions can be placed using x and y cords

vi. **Inserting Tables**
1. When drawing a table we must open an element with the **<table>** opening tag. Inside this tag, we structure the table using the table rows**, <tr>**, and cells, **<td>.**

IV) Conclusion
      i. Thank you for attending