Hello, Ubaldo Acosta greets you again. I hope you're ready to start with this one.

We are going to study the basic components of HTML.

Are you ready? Come on!
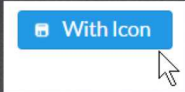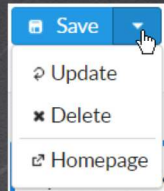
The HTML components are very extensive and varied, in this lesson we will see the most used components with their most common properties. Because this topic is very extensive, we will see exercises to put into practice the HTML code necessary to generate the components shown.

We can divide the HTML components into the following classifications:

Hyperlink components, such as Links; buttons which are used in HTML forms that we will see later, and we can also have buttons but they have an image instead of a button. In all cases we must specify which is the document or the action that we want that button to execute.

Components that are normally included in a form. Within these components include the labels of a form, and its goal is to have several components to send information to a Web server, this component is not displayed, as it only groups more HTML components. At the same time a form captures and displays the information by means of components such as checkboxes which can be used to select one or several options of a set of elements, we also have the lists to select one or several of the options shown, radiobuttons to select only one of several options, and text and area boxes, to capture information in text. There are several other components that can be included in an HTML form but these are the most common.
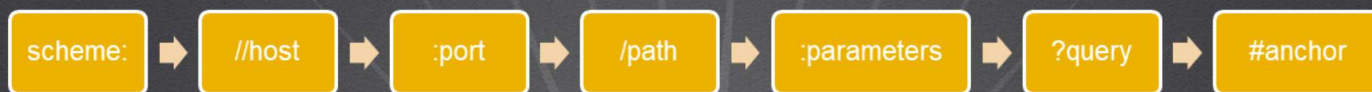
There are several other components, such as the inclusion of graphics, frames, divs, embedded objects such as audio, video, flash animations, etc. These components will be reviewed throughout the practices.

Next we will create an exercise to observe the HTML code of several of these elements, and little by little we will become familiar with each of the components.

In the figure we can see the elements that make up a URL.

URL means Uniform Resource Locator, or in Spanish Uniform Resource Locator. This is a unique way to find items on the internet or on our intranet. The elements are: scheme, which is the protocol that will be used, such as: HTTP, FTP, etc.

Subsequently two points are placed, followed by double diagonal, and then the host, this host is the computer that contains the HTML resources that we are looking for. This host can be written with the name of the team, with its DNS or with its IP with which we identify the team, either in an intranet or on the internet.

After the host, we specify the port where the website is located, usually servers like Apache, which store the Web pages are configured with port 80, and if this is the case, then you can omit the port and continue with the following elements.

The next element is optional, and it is the path of the page or subfolders where our web page is stored.

After the path, optionally, you can specify the parameters that the web page needs to be called. If parameters are specified they go after a question mark and have the form of name = value, and can be several parameters, which are separated with a symbol of &. This topic of parameters will be studied in the course of Servlets and JSPs.

Finally you can specify an anchor that leads to some specific part within the same page. We will see several examples below, including the handling of anchors. Similarly, as we progress through the course and in the following courses we will go deeper into more examples of the use of URLs.

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HTML
CSS & JAVASCRIPT

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