



HTML

Beginners Guide to HTML

Browser

Chrome - used to render HTML pages.

<https://www.google.com/chrome/>

The browser is what interprets the code and shows it to you. Used to hold HTML and styling with CSS and dynamic content with JavaScript.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is not a programming language; it is a markup language used to tell your browser how to structure the web pages you visit.



Get more done
with the new
Chrome

INSTRUCTOR:

LAURENCE SVEKIS



- Over 300 courses in technology and web applications.
- 20 years of JavaScript web programming experience
- 500,000+ students across multiple platforms
- Digital instructor since 2002

READY TO HELP YOU LEARN and ANSWER ANY questions you may have.

Course instructor : Laurence Svekis @ <https://www.udemy.com/user/lars51/>

Editor

Text Editor - used to write code.

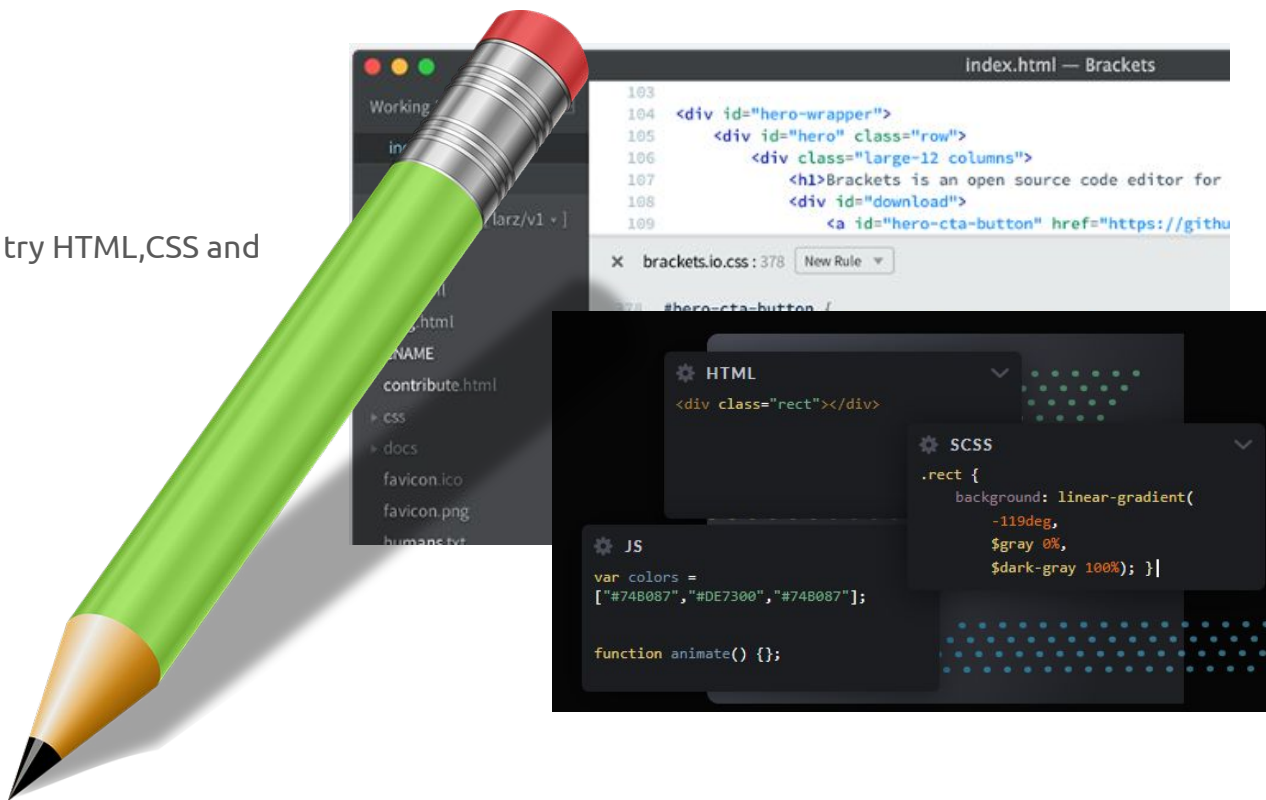
Brackets - <http://brackets.io/>

No download just a great place to try HTML,CSS and JavaScript
<https://codepen.io/>

Others

<https://jsfiddle.net/>

<http://jsbin.com>



Resources

<https://devdocs.io/dom/> - list of code syntax.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web> - Examples and syntax explanations.

MDN - References to HTML tags

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML>

Snapshot Website history - <https://archive.org/web/>

To view website source code on Chrome press Ctrl+U
Cmd+Opt+U

One of the first websites <http://info.cern.ch/>

HTML is backwards compatible

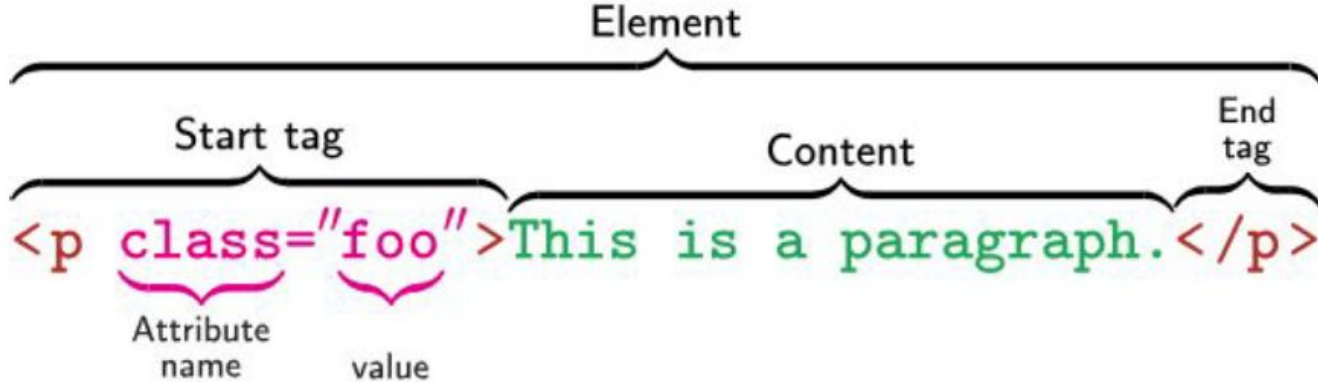
No styling which is introduced later

Purpose was to add some structure to plain text



What is an Element

Tag that wraps text and lets the browser know what to do with it.



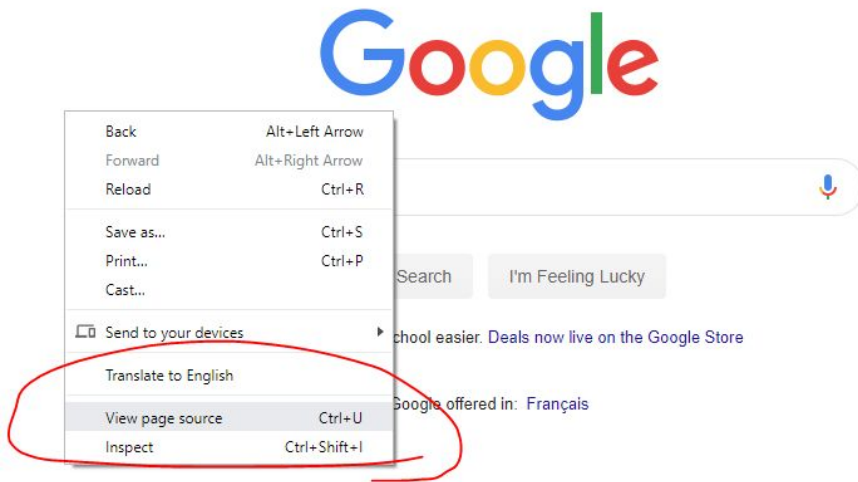
Chrome See the Code

View the HTML of a website

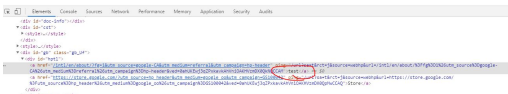
Right-click the page and look at the menu that appears. From that menu, click View page source.

Opens the page with **view-source:** before the URL like `view-source:https://www.google.com/`

Also Browser dev Tools click inspect. This will open the developer console to the element that is selected. Try to update some of the text on your favorite website. Don't worry only in the current instance and when you refresh the page goes back.



Not: Store



HTML Basic Tags

<!DOCTYPE html> - lets browser know what doc type to expect.

<html> </html> - wraps HTML document

<head> </head> - info not to be displayed.

<body> </body> - Visible portion of the document

<title> </title> - Name of the document in the title bar

Tags can be placed within other tags to create tree structure
Every web page should have these 4 tags, will work without them
but to be proper they should be included.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>Title</title>
</head>

<body> </body>

</html>
```


Text Tags and formatted Text

<h1></h1> - creates headline tags. Larger and bolded text. h1 largest - h6 smallest.

** ** - bolds text

** <i></i>** - italicized text

<tt> </tt> - typewriter style text

<code> </code> - source code

<cite> </cite> - Creates a citation

<address> </address> - Creates address section

**** - Deleted text

<ins></ins> - Inserted text

**** - Subscript text

**** - Superscript text

***head tags are good for SEO. Search rankings.**

** Bold text Hello World**

**
 Strong Text Hello World**

**
 <i> - Italic text </i> Hello World**

**
 - Emphasized text Hello World**

**
**

<mark> - Marked text </mark> Hello World

**
 <small> - Small text</small> Hello World**

**
 - Deleted text Hello World**

**
 <ins> - Inserted text</ins> Hello World**

**
 _{- Subscript text} Hello World**

**
 ^{- Superscript text} Hello World**

HTML Lists

` ` - Creates an unordered list

` ` - Ordered list

` ` - list item

`<dl> </dl>` - Definition list

`<dt></dt>` - Definition term

`<dd></dd>` -Definition

Use lists to make content more readable



```
<dl> <dt>One</dt> <dt>One #2</dt>
  <dd>Whatever you use to describe the item</dd>
<dt>Two</dt>
  <dd>Whatever you use to describe the item</dd>
<dt>Three</dt>
  <dd>Whatever you use to describe the item</dd>
</dl>
<ol type="i" start="5">
  <li>List item #1</li>
  <li>List item #2</li>
  <li>List item #3</li>
</ol>
<ul style="list-style-type:lower-alpha ">
  <li>List item #2</li>
  <li>List item #3</li>
  <li>List item #4</li>
</ul>
```

HTML Attributes

The HTML <a> element (or anchor element) creates a hyperlink to other web pages, files, locations within the same page, email addresses, or any other URL.

Attributes : Elements in HTML have attributes; these are additional values that configure the elements or adjust their behavior in various ways to meet the criteria the users want.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Attributes>

- target = where to open the linked document
- href = where the URL of the page the link goes to
- title = Text to be displayed in a tooltip when hovering over the element.

Search engines use link text to index target files, so it is a good idea to include keywords in your link text to effectively describe what is being linked to

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML</title>
  <style>p { height: 500px; border: 1px solid ddd; }</style>
</head>
<body> <body> <a href="#one" title="Section 1">One</a>|
<a href="#two" title="Section 2">Two</a>| <a
href="http://www.google.com" title="Google"
target="_blank">Three</a>
  <h1>1</h1>
  <p id="one">Just some content here, nothing to see.</p>
  <h1>2</h1>
  <p id="two">Just some content here, nothing to see.</p>
  <h1>3</h1>
  <p id="three">Just some content here, nothing to
see.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Hyperlinks

Make it clickable. Hyperlinks are really important — they are what makes the Web a web.

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Creating_hyperlinks

absolute URL vs relative URL:

relative URL will point to different places depending on the actual location of the file you refer from — for example if in index.html and you link to about.html needs to be in the same folder. Location matters.

absolute URL: Points to a location defined by its absolute location on the web, including protocol and domain name.

<https://www.discoveryvip.com/index.html> will always be the same end location.

Search engines use link text to index target files, so it is a good idea to include keywords in your link text to effectively describe what is being linked to

```
<html>

<head>
  <title>HTML</title>
</head>

<body> <a href="about.html" title="About page">About</a>|
<a
href="http://www.discoveryvip.com/Learn/JSON-Resources"
title="Google" target="_blank">Website</a> </body>

</html>
```



HTML Images

Placeholder images - <https://placeholder.com/>

```

```

The HTML element embeds an image into the document.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/img>

- **src attribute is required**, and contains the path to the image you want to embed.
- alt attribute holds a text description of the image, which isn't mandatory but is incredibly useful for accessibility



```
<html>

<head>
  <title>HTML</title>
</head>

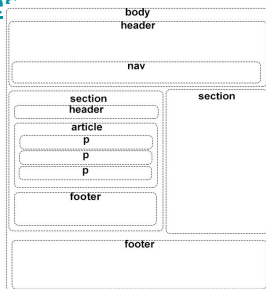
<body> 
  <a href="http://www.discoveryvip.com/" title="Google"
target="_blank">  </a>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Semantic Elements

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/Using_HTML_sections_and_outlines

<article>
<aside>
<footer>
<header>
<nav>
<section>



Previously done with divs and adding attributes to the elements.
These are just like divs with meaningful names, they don't do anything for the styling.

```
<header id="header">Header for website</header>
<div id="main">
  <nav>Menu
    <ul>
      <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
    </ul>
  </nav>
  <article>This is my main content of my
website</article>
  <aside>You can put some ads here.</aside>
</div>
<footer id="footer">Footer</footer>
```

HTML Comments

<!-- A Comment → Comments can appear anywhere in a document, as the HTML parser is supposed to ignore them no matter where they appear so long as they are not inside other HTML tag structures. Comments are represented in HTML and XML as content between '<!--' and '-->'



```
<body>
  <!-- this is my website -->
  <header id="header">Header for website</header>
  <div id="main">
    <nav>Menu
      <ul>
        <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
    <article>This is my main content of my
website</article>
    <aside>You can put some ads here.</aside>
  </div>
  <footer id="footer">Footer</footer>
</body>
</html>
```


Apply Styling

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/flex>

The flex CSS property sets how a flex item will grow or shrink to fit the space available in its flex container.

Select the element using the ID or by class or by tag name.

Apply styling



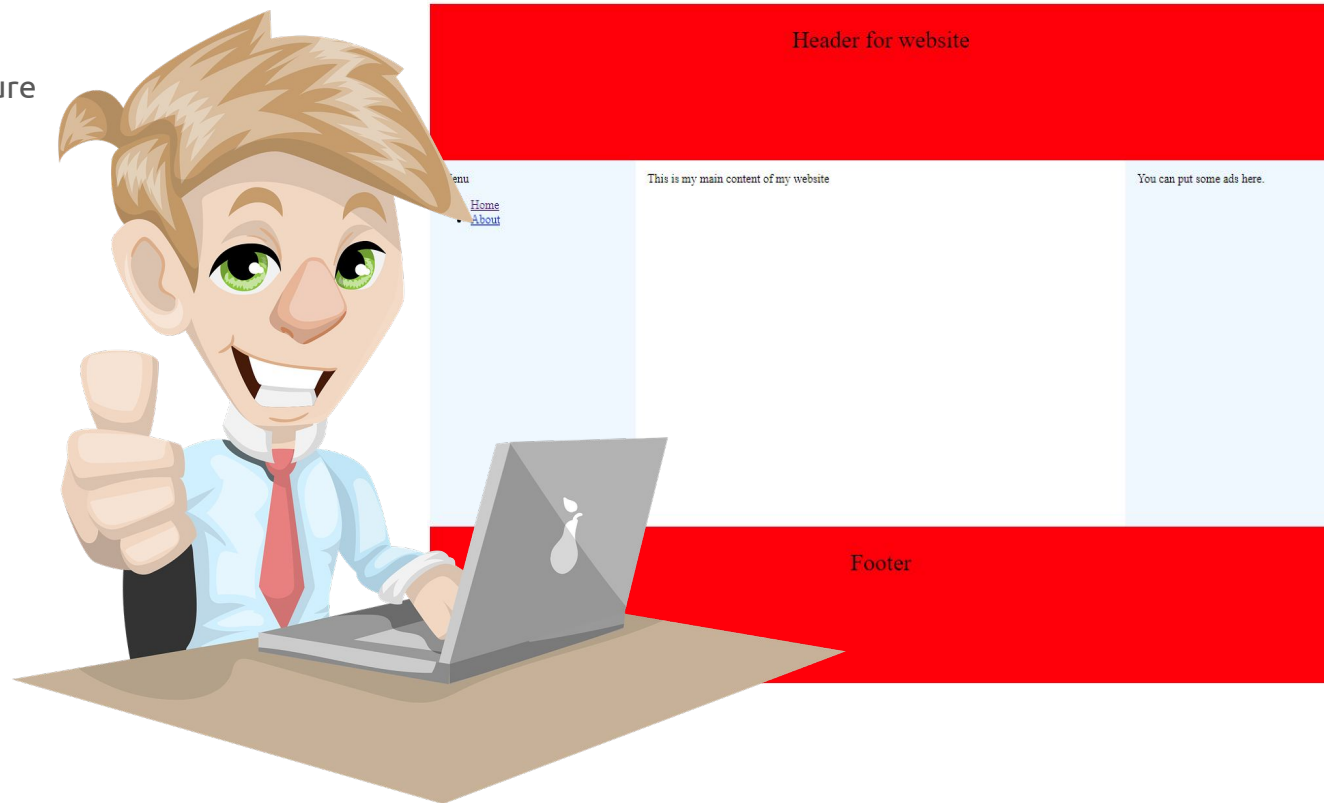
Tip : play a game learn more about flex

<https://flexboxfroggy.com/>

```
<html><head>
  <title>Simple website</title>
  <style>
    header, footer { background: red; text-align: center; font-size:
2em; height: 15vh; }
    #main { display: flex; min-height: 70vh; }
    article { flex: 5; }
    nav, aside { flex: 1; background: #ddd; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <header id="header">Header for website</header>
  <div id="main">
    <nav>Menu
      <ul><li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li> </ul></nav>
    <article>This is my main content of my website</article>
    <aside>You can put some ads here.</aside>
  </div>
  <footer id="footer">Footer</footer>
</body></html>
```

Make a simple website

1. Create file index.html
2. Create a sample structure
3. Select the elements
4. Apply styling
5. Add content



Thank you for your support

If you have any questions or comments please let me know. I'm always happy to hear from you!!!



Course instructor : Laurence Svekis -
providing online training to over
500,000 students across hundreds of
courses and many platforms.



Find out more about my courses at <http://discoveryvip.com/>