

HTML & CSS First Lesson Tags

Introduction to HTML

Objectives

In this tutorial we are going to look at:

- What is HTML?
- What is an element?
- Webpage structure
- Fundamental HTML elements
- Special HTML characters
- HTML commenting
-

HTML & CSS ?

HTML is the language used to build websites. All text and content that you see on the internet is built using HTML.

CSS is used with HTML to style the page. However we will not be learning any of this today as this is covered in the next tutorial.

What does HTML stand for?

Hyper Text Markup Language

HTML elements

An **element** is an HTML building block. There are paragraphs, headings, links, lists, and [many more](#).

HTML elements are made up of an opening tag, followed by content then the closing tag.

```
<tagname>some content</tagname>
```

Some HTML elements do not need a closing tag as they are used to place standalone elements on the webpage. For example:

```
<hr>
```

```
<img>
```

Webpage structure

The doctype is the first thing that must be defined in an HTML page. It tells the browser which version of HTML the page is using.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

We will only be using html for now, but you can find more about doctypes [here](#).

The doctype is always followed by the <html> tag, which contains the contents of your page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
</html>
```

HEAD and BODY tags

A HTML page is split into two parts. The **head** and the **body**.

The **head** contains important webpage information like the page title (the text in the browser tab), stylesheets, scripts and meta information.

The **body** contains webpage content that is visible to the user.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>I love owls</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
<h1>Heading</h1>
```

```
<h2>Heading</h2>
```

```
<h3>Heading</h3>
```

```
<h4>Heading</h4>
```

```
<h5>Heading</h5>
```

```
<h6>Heading</h6>
```

A h1 defines the most important heading whereas a h6 defines the least important.

Add a h1 heading tag, which includes the word Owls, inside the body tag of your page.

Element: Paragraph <p>

Putting content into a <p> tag will break your text up into paragraphs. This helps make the content of your page easier to read for the user.

Add the following paragraph inside your <body> tag, after the <h1>:

<p>

Most birds of prey sport eyes on the sides of their heads,
but the stereoscopic nature of the owl's forward-facing eyes permits the greater
sense of depth perception necessary for low-light hunting.

</p>

Element: Link <a>

A link lets the user click through to another webpage. We use the attribute href to indicate where you want the user to go.

Let's add a link to the bottom of your paragraph:

More information about owls...

Element: Div <div>

A div tag lets you group elements together. Grouping elements is useful as we can later style them together (e.g. giving them all the same colour).

Wrap your existing paragraph and link in a div and add a new heading to it.

<div>

<h1>Owls</h1>

<p>

Most birds of prey sport eyes on the sides of their heads,
but the stereoscopic nature of the owl's forward-facing eyes permits the greater
sense of depth perception necessary for low-light hunting.

More information about owls...

</p>

</div>

Element: List

There are two types of lists that can be included on a webpage, **ordered** and **unordered**. An unordered list is defined with bullets whilst an ordered list uses a numbered sequence.

Let's create a new <h2> then underneath list the reasons we love owls:

<h2>Why do I like owls so much?</h2>

they are adorable

and lovely

and cuddly

If you wanted to make this an unordered list, what would you change? How could you check it worked? Try it, then change your list back to an ordered list.

Element: Image

So far we've learned a lot about how to add text to our page. Now let's add some images!

Before we start, we'll need to add the image files we want to use to the project folder. It's very important to keep images in their own folder, so first, create a folder called 'images' inside the same folder as your HTML file. Next, download the images you'll need. Do this by right clicking on each of the following links, select 'Save Link As...', and save it to the images folder you just created:

- [logo.png](#)
- [img1.jpg](#)
- [img2.jpg](#)
- [img3.jpg](#)
- [img4.jpg](#)
- [img5.jpg](#)
- [img6.jpg](#)

Images are primarily made up of three attributes

- the tag
- the src attribute, which lets the page know what image we want to view
- the alt attribute, this provides extra information if the image cannot be seen on the webpage for any reason

In order for us to see this image on the webpage we need to link to the image, this involves telling the webpage where it is and what it is called. Before the main heading of the page, add the following

```
<div>



</div>
```

Here you can see we have told the src of the image to look in the images folder and display the image logo.png, then we have given it a relevant alt attribute.

Let's add some more images. This time, we'll put them in a list.

Do this underneath the <h2>Why do I like owls so much?</h2> heading.

```
<ul>

<li></li>

<li></li>

<li></li>

</ul>
```

mailto links <a>

Links can also open up a user's email client and share content. The difference between links and mailto links is the content defined in the **href** attribute.

```
<ul>

<li>

<a href="mailto:social@codebar.io?subject=I%20love%20owls%20::%20codebar">Email us</a>

</li>

<li>

<a href="mailto:?subject=I%20love%20owls%20::%20codebar">Email a friend</a>

</li>

</ul>
```

What happens when you click the first link?

What happens when you click the second link? How is it different?

What happens when you add &body=Owls%20are%20amazing to the second link?

Note that replacing spaces in the subject text with **%20** isn't essential but makes sure the spaces are kept when opening the link in a range of both new and older email clients/software.

Commenting

You can use a special kind of tag to add notes to our page that the computer will ignore. Comments are particularly useful when wanting to remind yourself, or other programmers, how your code works.

<!-- Note to self: this is where the header goes -->