

INTRO TO HTML

LUKE SPRECHER

HTML



WHAT IS HTML?

```
<a href="/yellowleather/products/shoes/comfy-leather-shoes"><img type="fa fa-image" /></a>
</div>
<div class="views-field views-field-display-price"><span class="views-label views-label-display-price">
</div>
</td>
<td class="col-2">
<div class="views-field views-field-title"><span class="field-content"><a href="/yellowleather/products/shoes">
<div class="views-field views-field-uc-product-image">
<div class="field-content">
<a href="/yellowleather/products/belts/embossed-spread-wing-eagle-belt"><img type="fa fa-image" /></a>
</div>
<div class="views-field views-field-display-price"><span class="views-label views-label-display-price">
</div>
</td>
<td class="col-3 col-last">
<div class="views-field views-field-title"><span class="field-content"><a href="/yellowleather/products/shoes">
<div class="views-field views-field-uc-product-image">
<div class="field-content">
<a href="/yellowleather/products/hats/leather-hat"><img type="fa fa-image" /></a>
</div>
</td>
```

- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a coding language that gives a website its basic structure.
- It uses tags to define content such as headings, paragraphs, and images.
- HTML was invented by Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 and is a fundamental part of the World Wide Web.

OPENING TAG

CLOSING TAG

`My Webseite`

ATTRIBUTE

HOW HTML WORKS

- **Tags:** HTML uses “markup” to annotate text, images and other content for display in a web browser. They are enclosed in tags, which is the element name surrounded in angle brackets (ex. `<p>` for a paragraph).
- **Structure:** The tags tell the browser how to interpret and present the content. For example, the `<h1>` tag means a main heading, while `` embeds an image.
- **Elements:** HTML elements are the building blocks of a web page and are often nested within each other to create structured order.

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VISUAL EXAMPLE

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6   <title>Document</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9   <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
10  <p>This is a sample HTML document.</p>
11  <br></br>
12  <p>Have a great day!</p>
13
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

- This is the most basic example of HTML code.
- It includes its starting structure (<!DOCTYPE html>, <head>, and <body> tags.)
- Defines how the webpage is structured.

Hello, World!

This is a sample HTML document.

Have a great day!

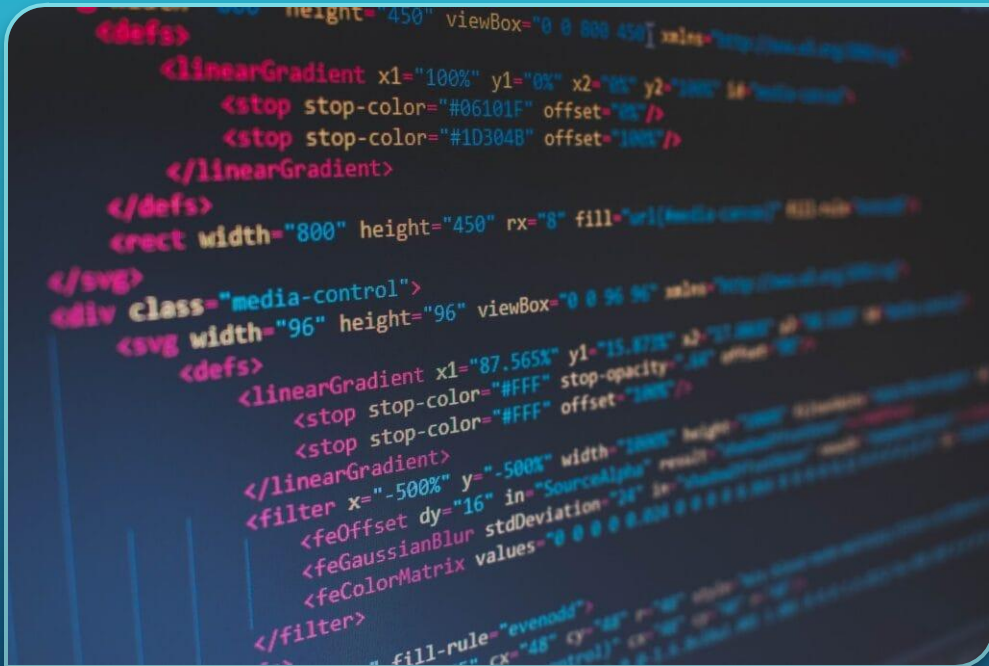
VISUAL EXAMPLE (CONTINUED)

- When we run the code from the previous slide, we get this in return
- The `<h1>` tag displays Hello, World!
- The `<p>` tags are displaying the below text.

COMMON MISTAKES TO AVOID

Mistake	Explanation
Missing/Incorrect Doctype Declaration	Failing to declare the right version can lead to inconsistent rendering in different browsers.
Forgetting to Close Tags	Unclosed tags can cause some properties to not be formatted correctly, or in some cases, not load.
Not putting "Alt" tags on images	Removing the "alt" input on image tags hinders accessibility for visually impaired users.
Not using semantic elements	Using generic <code><div></code> elements excessively makes it more difficult to label and format elements of your web page.

KEY TAKEAWAYS



- HTML is the base for creating anything on the world wide web
- HTML links elements together and provides basic structure for websites.
- All modern search engines use HTML to understand content and hierarchy of a webpage. Without HTML, browsers couldn't crawl and index pages properly