

Here we go!

Okay, you've solved the first exercise. Let's take a look what you wrote in `index.html`. Here is a content:

```
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
 <meta charset="utf-8">
 <title>Hello, world!</title>
 </head>
 <body>
 here is a body
 </body>
</html>
```

This is what we call an HTML document. This is a minimal boilerplate for each HTML document.

One of the most important line is the first line:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

That's the `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration, which represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly. It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

# Neat!

Now you know how basic HTML document looks like.

Here we need to tell you more about how you can use tags. Tags are case insensitive, so `<br>`, `<BR>`, `<br>` and `<BR>` works exactly the same. Anyway, we recommend you to write tags in lower case, which is more readable and generally accepted.

If a tag is written with a mistake, then the browser will ignore this tag, so it would look like there is no tag at all.

Note that there is a special kind of tag: comments. Like in any other markup or programming language, sometimes you need to leave a message in your code, so you write comment. In HTML comments are declared using this:

```
```html
<!-- this is a single-line comment -->

<!--
this
is
a
multi-line
comment
```

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Attributes</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

...

Nice job!

So, you're familiar with HTML attributes. We have to say there is a lot of them, for different tags. You don't have to remember all of them - this will come to you with practice.

Let's summarize what you've already learned. You know what HTML is, you know what tags are, and what attributes look like.

In the next exercise we are going to take a look at inline tags, which are usually used for styling text.

You have 8 challenges left.

Type 'learnyouhtml' to show the menu.

```
```html <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
 <head>
 <meta charset="utf-8">
 <title>Inline tags</title>
 </head>
 <body>
 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit</p>
 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit</p>
 <p>Lorem ipsum ^{dolor sit amet}, consectetur adipisicing elit</p>
 <p>Lorem ipsum _{dolor sit amet}, consectetur adipisicing elit</p>
 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

...

## # You're doing fine!

Of course that's not all of existing inline tags, but these 5 is the most common used tags, so you definitely should know about them. Feel free to google about other tags. There are tags for different purposes like quoting, addressing, code, deletions and additions, keyboard keys and so on.

Nevertheless, we need to know how to make headings for dividing content by logical parts. That's what we are consider in following exercise.

You have 7 challenges left.

Type 'learnyouhtml' to show the menu.

```

<body>
 <h1>Heading elements</h1>
 <h2>Summary</h2>
 <p>Some text here...</p>

 <h2>Examples</h2>
 <h3>Example 1</h3>
 <p>Some text here...</p>

 <h3>Example 2</h3>
 <p>Some text here...</p>

 <h2>See also</h2>
 <p>Some text here...</p>
</body>
</html>

```

...

# Cool!

You've done well!

Now you can easily create a quite complex web page. But what if you want to create a ordered or unordered list? We're going to discuss this in following exercise.

You have 6 challenges left.

Type 'learnyouhtml' to show the menu.

# Great!

Nice to see you're get how to write lists in HTML.

Additionally, there is no limitation to the depth and alternation of nested lists defined with the '`<ol>`' and '`<ul>`' elements. This markup will work as well:

```

```html
<ol>
  <li>first item</li>
  <li>second item <!-- closing </li> tag not here! -->
    <ul>
      <li>second item first subitem</li>
      <li>second item second subitem</li>
      <li>second item third subitem</li>
    </ul>
  </li> <!-- Here's the closing </li> tag -->
  <li>third item</li>
</ol>

```

There are cases when it's not enough to summarize information in a simple list, that's where tables come. In following exercise we're going to take a look at tables in HTML.


```

        <td>Italy</td>
        <td>Thailand</td>
        <td>Sudan</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

...

Fine!

Here are few important notes about tables:

- » You can put one table in a cell of other table.
- » The table dimensions are not set initially. They are calculated based on the contents of the cells.
- » If the table is given its width in percent or pixels, then the contents of the table are adjusted to the specified sizes.
- » Browser doesn't display tables until they are loaded. That's because browser needs to calculate table's dimensions, before displaying.

In following exercise we will consider block tags and their semantic.

You have 4 challenges left.

Type 'learnyouhtml' to show the menu.

```

    <h1>Heading 2</h1>
    <p>A paragraph of text</p>
</section>
</article>
<aside>
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
    </ul>
</aside>
</main>

<footer>
    <p>Copyright message</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

...

Well done!

It was a bit difficult isn't it? Anyway, you did this!

There is a lot left to talk about tags, semantic and conventions about writing HTML markup. We keep this up to you. Read more about semantic and new HTML5 tags here:

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

Let's move forward! You know how to create a page, but you still need to get know how to connect one page to another. In following exercise we will consider how to reference documents between each other - the core principle of how the web works!

```

'''html <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Links</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="#">
      
    </a>
  </body>
</html>

'''

```

Good!

Now you know how to make a links between documents. Cool, right?

Are you wondering about how we can create a button or input field with html? Actually, HTML provides special tag for that purposes. Moreover, you can even compose few control elements in a form. In the next exercise we're gonna take a look at forms and form elements.

Next lesson: [Form elements](#)

```

<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Links</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form action="#">
      <input type="text">
      <input type="password">
      <input type="submit">
    </form>
  </body>
</html>

'''

```

You did this!

Now you know about <form> and <input> tags, but there is a lot of others. Here are links to learn more:

» [<button>](#) - a clickable button:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Links</title>
    <style>
      body {
        background: red;
      }
    </style>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/styles.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- body content -->
    <script href="/external.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

...

You've finished learnyouhtml!

Nice job! Thank you for spent time! We hope you've been enjoying with this workshopper.

Don't forget you need to have more practice, if you want to keep in my all of those tags and attributes. Moreover, keep learning, there are many things to learn.