<u>Comprehension oral:</u>

This video deals with Hypertext Markup Language, known as HTML. HTML defines the structure of content on a web page. It was developed in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee, the inventor of the World Wide Web (WWW). HTML evolves year by year and has had various versions. Nowadays, we use HTML version 5.

The syntax of HTML is based on SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language), a descriptive language using tags that contain elements. Typical tags are composed of an opening tag and a closing tag. For instance, the "html" tag is composed of "<html>" (opening tag) and "</html>" (closing tag). However, some tags are self-closing, for example, the "<img />" tag. Each tag can have one or more attributes. Between these tags, we add content called children.

We will show how to build your first web page:

First of all, we create a file named "index.html". In this file, we'll add everything we need to create a web page. We'll add the "html" tag containing two children: "head" and "body" tags. In the "head" tag, we generally have "<meta>", "<link>", or "<title>" tags. In the "body" tag, we have "<a>", "<p>", "<img>", or "<div>" tags:

- "<a>" (anchor tag): used to link to another web page when we click on the link.
- "<div>" (division): structures the code by grouping complex elements like a navigation bar.
- The "<img>" tag contains attributes such as "src" and "alt" for the description.

All these tag names are necessary for the proper functioning of our page. However, we can enhance our web page by adding CSS and JavaScript, which provide styling and additional functionality to our webpage.