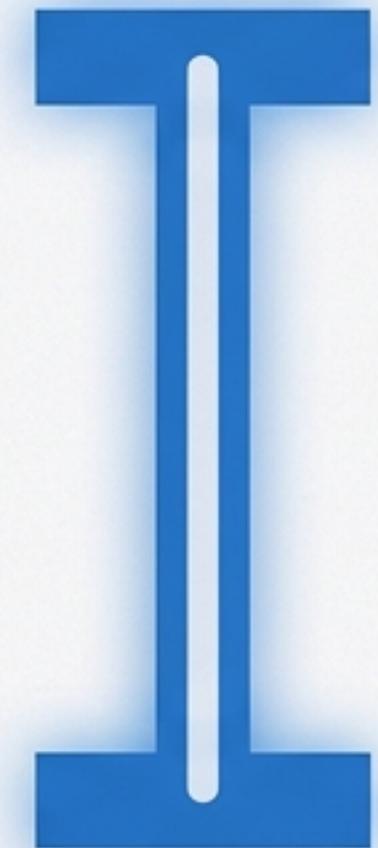


My First HTML Page

Foundations of Web Design



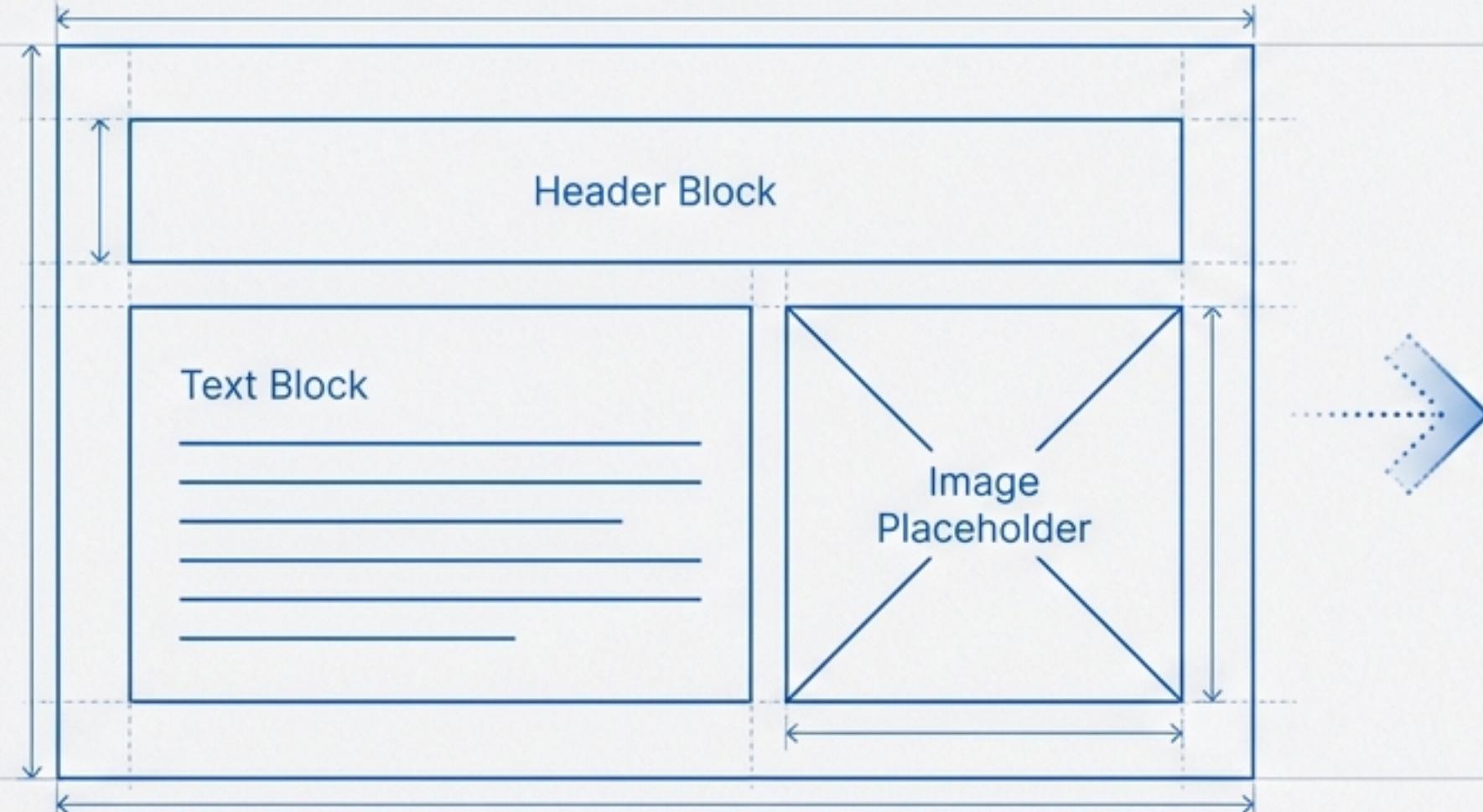
A guide to understanding the structural logic of the web.



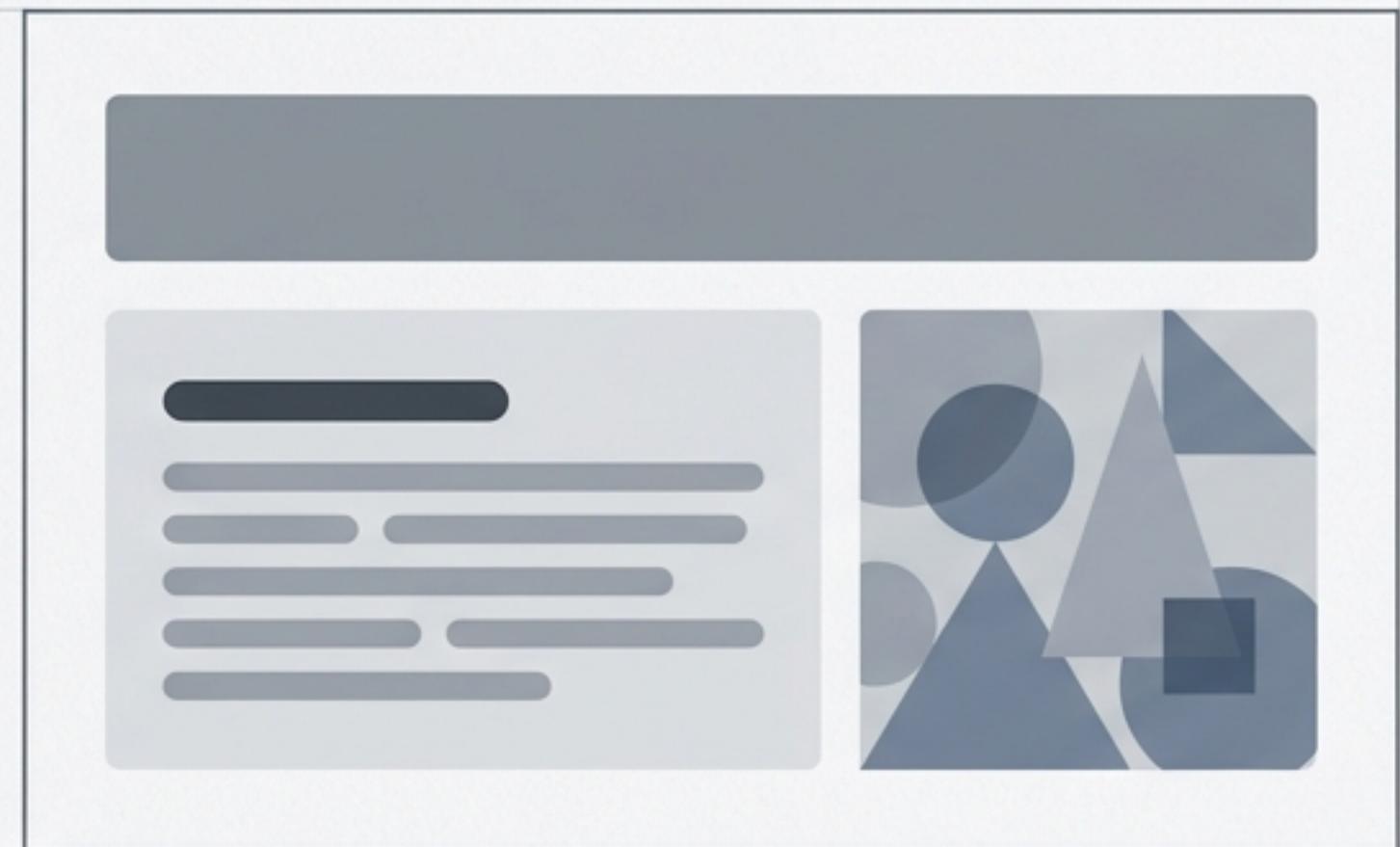
HTML is the Skeleton of the Web

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is not about how a page looks; it is about how a page is structured. Just as a building needs a frame before it gets paint, a webpage needs HTML before it gets style.

Structure (HTML)



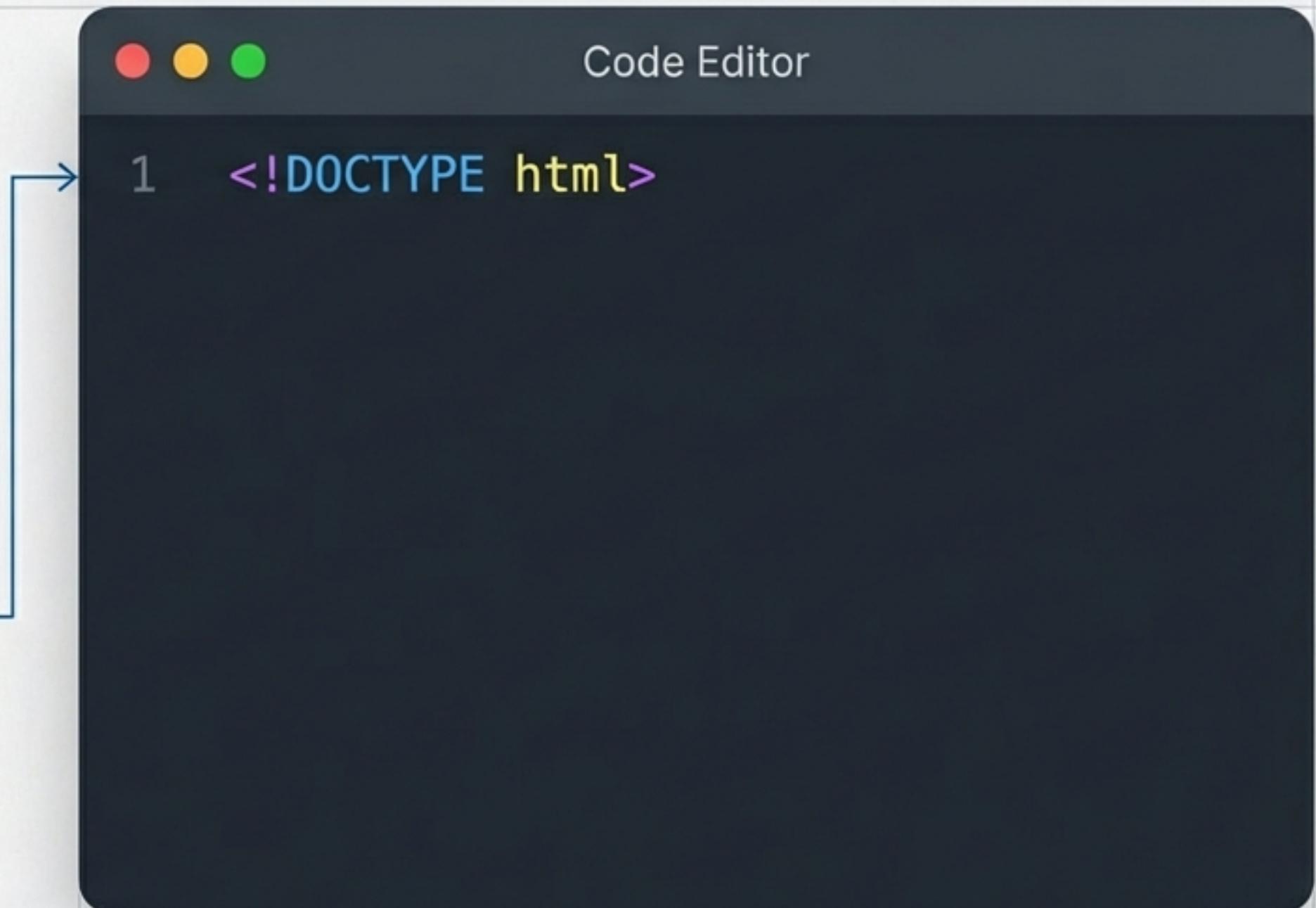
Presentation



The Declaration

Before we write commands, we must declare the language. This line tells the browser, “We are using HTML5.” It triggers standard mode, ensuring consistent interpretation across different browsers.

Document Type Declaration



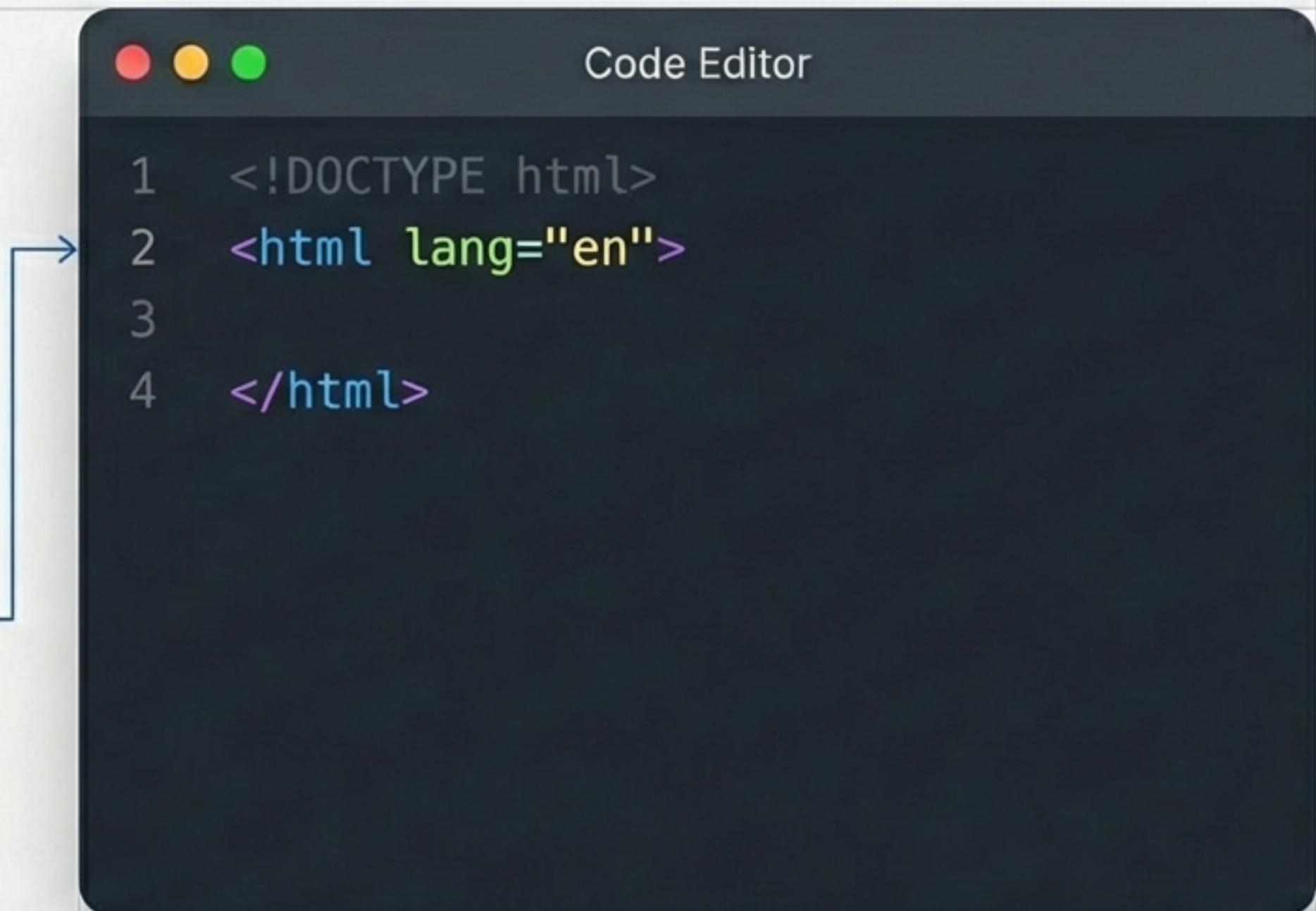
Code Editor

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

The Root Element

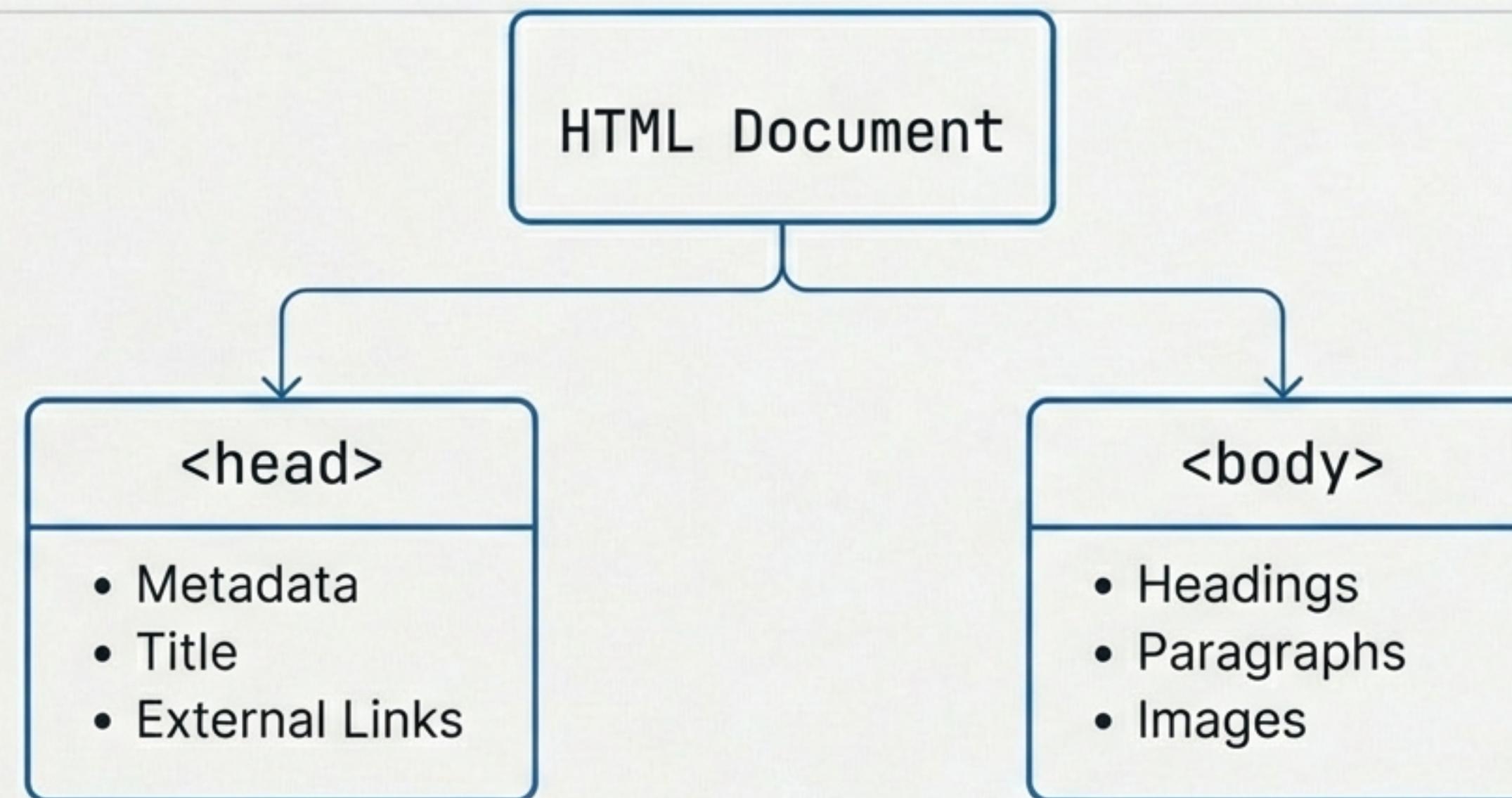
The <html> tag is the container for everything else. It is the root of the document tree. Nothing exists outside of these bounds.

Language Attribute: Tells search engines and screen readers this page is in English.



```
Code Editor
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 </html>
```

The Two Zones: Head vs. Body

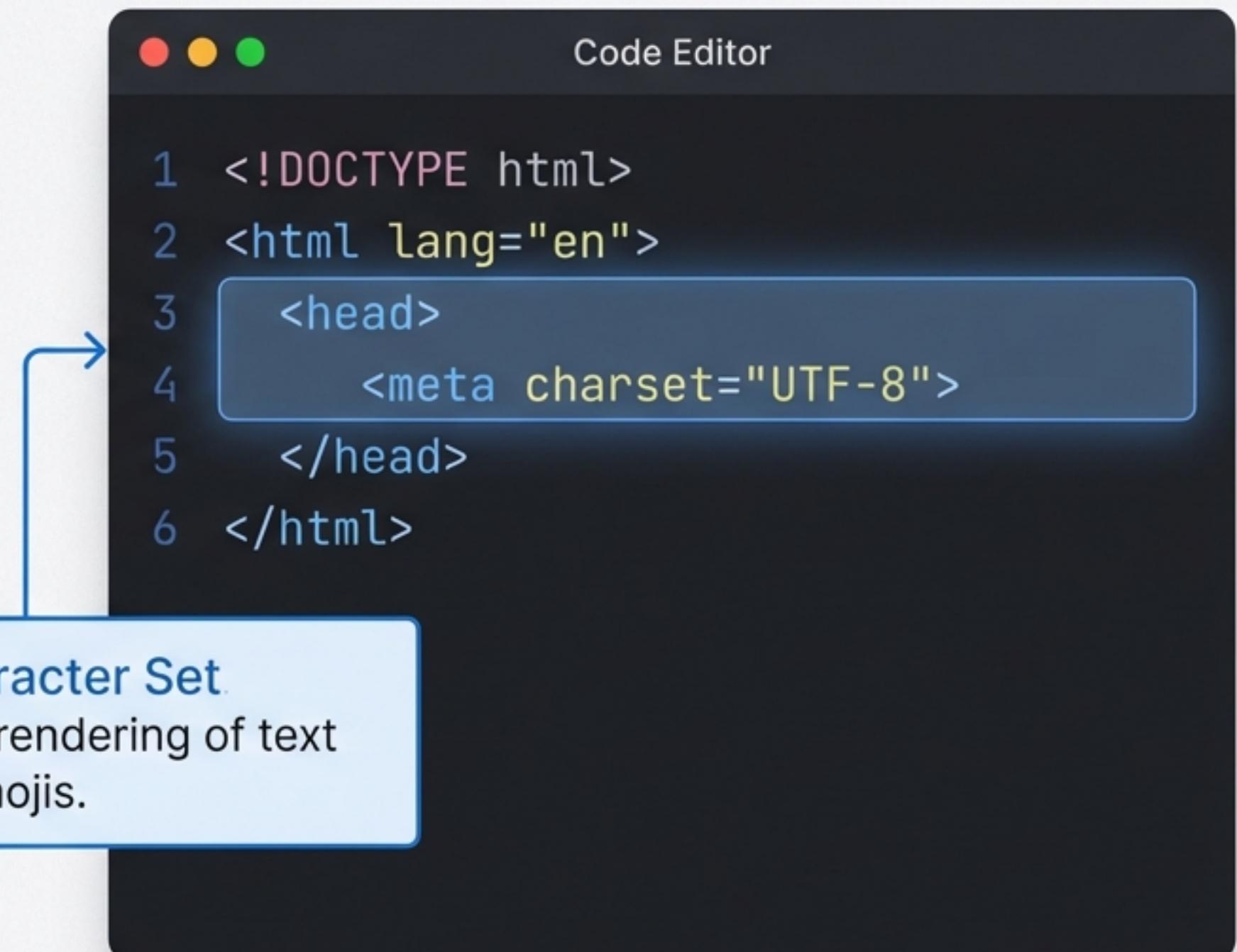


MACHINE READ
(Invisible Logic)

HUMAN READ
(Visible Content)

The Head: Character Encoding

The <head> section holds metadata—information about the page that isn't displayed on the canvas.



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window titled "Code Editor". The window shows the following HTML code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   </head>
6 </html>
```

The line "4 <meta charset="UTF-8">" is highlighted with a blue rounded rectangle. A blue arrow points from the text "Universal Character Set" in the callout below to this highlighted line.

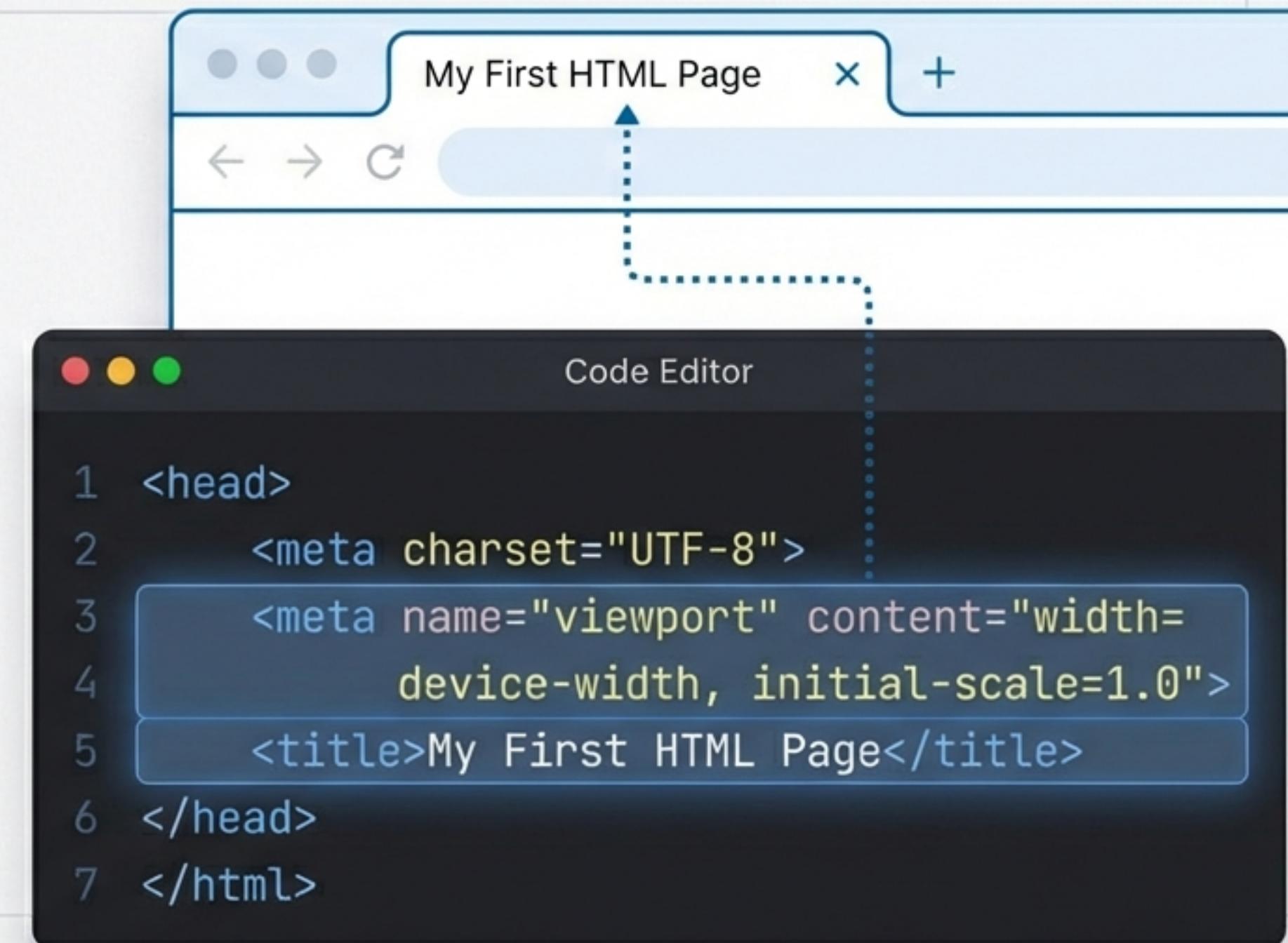
Universal Character Set

Ensures proper rendering of text symbols and emojis.

The Head: Viewport and Title

The viewport tag prepares the page for mobile screens.

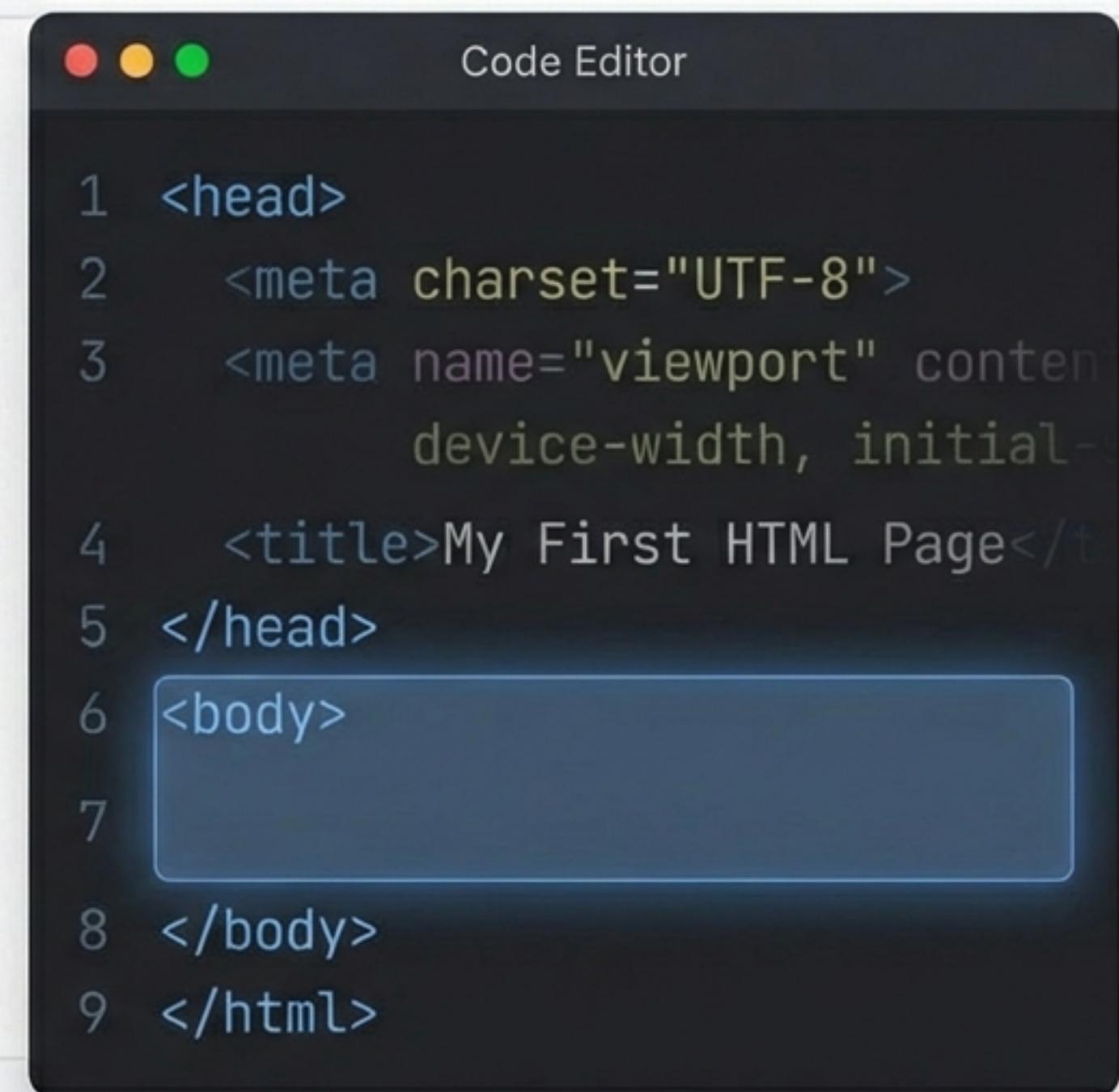
The title tag names the browser tab.



```
1 <head>
2   <meta charset="UTF-8">
3   <meta name="viewport" content="width=
4     device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
5   <title>My First HTML Page</title>
6 </head>
7 </html>
```

The Body: Opening the Stage

We close the head
and open the body.
The <body> tag
contains everything
the user will actually
see.



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window titled "Code Editor". The window shows the following HTML code:

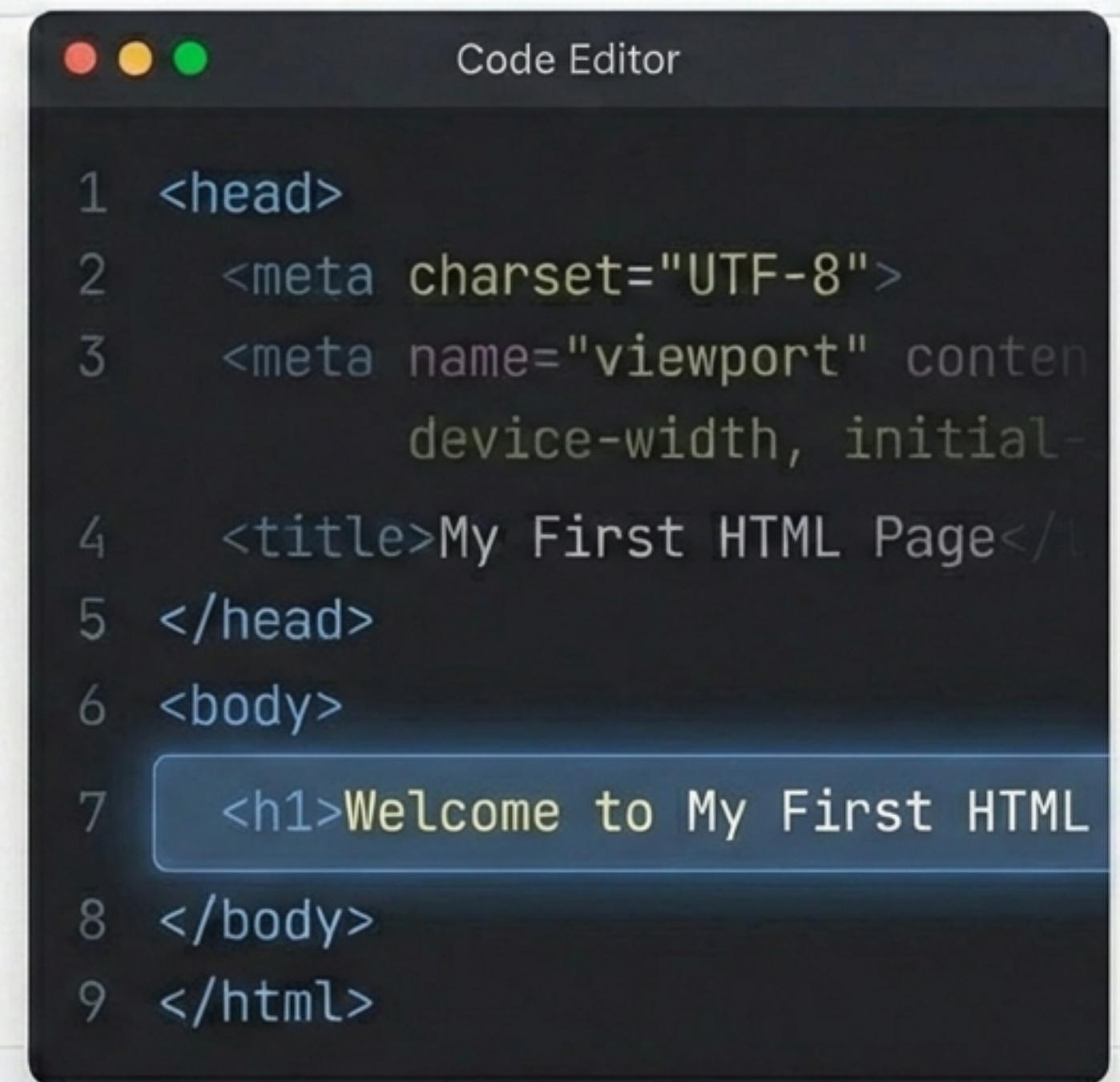
```
1 <head>
2   <meta charset="UTF-8">
3   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
4   <title>My First HTML Page</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7
8 </body>
9 </html>
```

The line "6 <body>" is highlighted with a blue rectangular selection, indicating it is the current active line of code.

Browser Viewport

The Main Heading

The `<h1>` tag defines the most important heading. Search engines use this to understand the page topic.



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window titled "Code Editor". The window shows an HTML file with the following code:

```
1 <head>
2   <meta charset="UTF-8">
3   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
4   <title>My First HTML Page</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7   <h1>Welcome to My First HTML Page</h1>
8 </body>
9 </html>
```

The line containing the main heading, `<h1>Welcome to My First HTML Page</h1>`, is highlighted with a blue rounded rectangle.

Browser Viewport

**Welcome to My
First HTML
Page**

The Paragraph

The `<p>` tag defines a block of text. Browsers automatically add margin (whitespace) to separate it from other elements.



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window titled "Code Editor". The window shows the following HTML code:

```
1 <head>
2   <meta charset="UTF-8">
3   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
4   <title>My First HTML Page</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7   <h1>Welcome to My First HTML Page</h1>
8   <p>This is a paragraph in my first HTML page!</p>
9 </body>
```

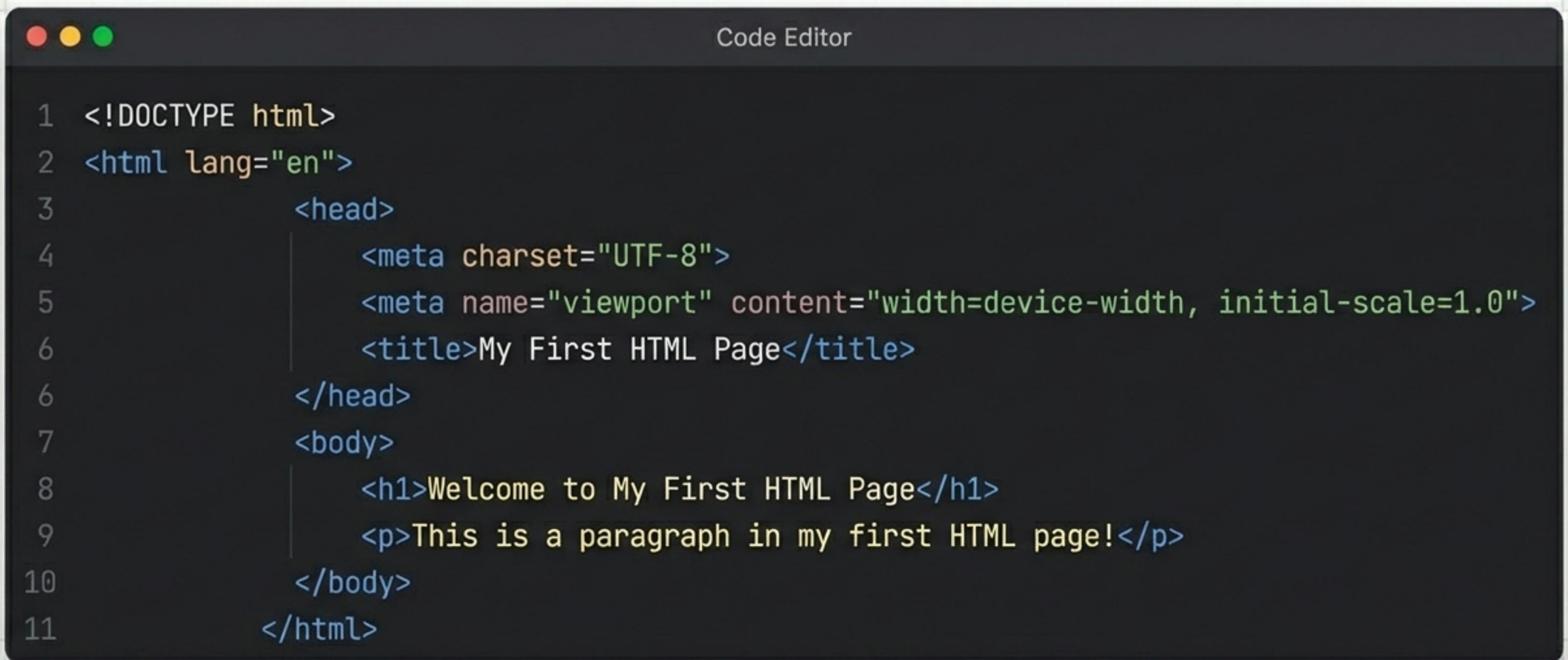
The line number 8, which contains the paragraph text, is highlighted with a yellow rectangular background.

Browser Viewport

Welcome to My First HTML Page

This is a paragraph in my first HTML page!

The Complete Source Code



A screenshot of a dark-themed code editor window titled "Code Editor". The window has three circular control buttons in the top-left corner. The code editor displays the following HTML source code:

```
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>My First HTML Page</title>
7     </head>
8     <body>
9         <h1>Welcome to My First HTML Page</h1>
10        <p>This is a paragraph in my first HTML page!</p>
11    </body>
12 </html>
```

Understanding the Syntax

Element (Opening Tag)

```
<html lang="en">
```

Tag

Attribute

Tag: The keywords surrounded by brackets.

Attribute: Provides additional info (Name="Value" pair).

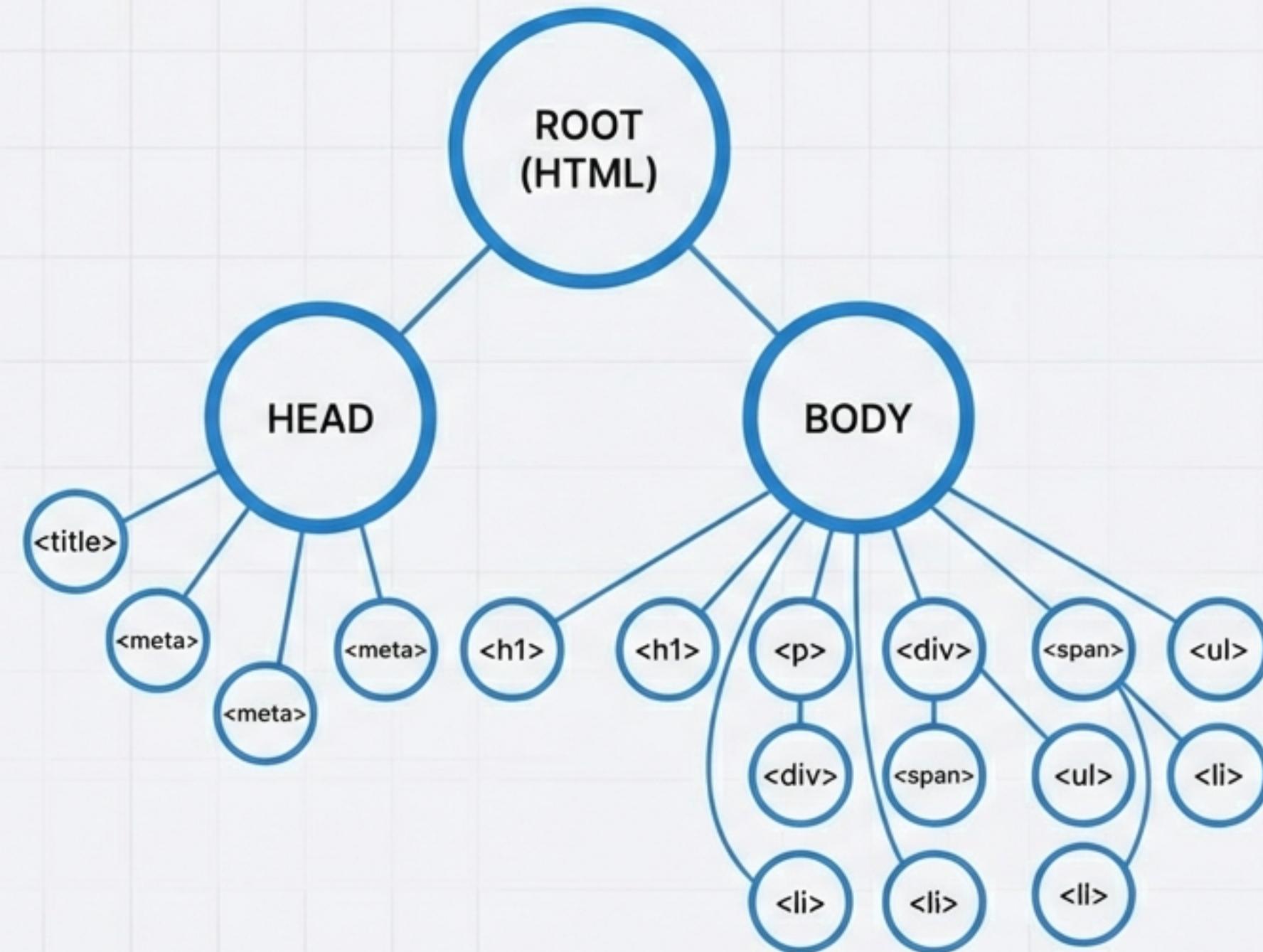
Element: The complete component.

Key Tags Reference

Tag	Function
<!DOCTYPE html> (JetBrains Mono)	Defines the document type (HTML5).
<html> (JetBrains Mono)	The root container for all code.
<head> (JetBrains Mono)	Container for metadata (machine-read).
<title> (JetBrains Mono)	Sets the name of the browser tab.
<body> (JetBrains Mono)	Container for visible content (human-read).
<h1> (JetBrains Mono)	Main level 1 heading.
<p> (JetBrains Mono)	Paragraph text block.

Structure is the First Step

You have successfully created a valid HTML5 document. You now understand how to declare the document, split logic from content, and display information to a user.



Your Turn

The best way to learn is to break things. Open a text editor (like Notepad,TextEdit, or VS Code), copy the code from this deck, and save it.

1. Try changing the text inside the `<h1>` tags.
2. Add a second `<p>` paragraph below the first one.
3. Open the file in your browser to see the results.

