Learning Module

Subject Code	CS3	Client-side Web Development
Module Code	2.0	Basic HTML
Lesson Code	2.1	doctype, html, head, title, body, meta
Time Frame	30 mins.	

TARGET

Time allocation: 1 minute
After completing this module, you are expected to:

- Proficiently use basic HTML tags
- Create your own webpages and open them using browsers.

HOOK

Time allocation: 5 minutes

In the previous module, you have learned a bit about how the Internet works and about HTMLHTML as the language to use in creating web pages that makes information over the Internet available for viewing on browsers. In this module, you will learn how to create your first webpage.

Installation Requirements:

Before you proceed with this module, make sure to install the following software in your computer:

- Any Internet browser (**Google Chrome** is recommended).

  You can access the Google Chrome downloadable installer here (https://www.google.com/chrome/).

- A text editor. The recommendation for this class is **Notepad++.** You can also explore **Brackets** and **Dreamweaver**. Brackets are especially very convenient to use when you become familiar with the interface.

  You can access the Notepad++ downloadable installer here (https://notepad-plus-plus.org/downloads/). Choose the latest version.

A text editor is where we type and edit our code in and save it as an HTML file with a file extension of .html. These types of files can then be opened with an Internet browser and be viewed as regular web pages rather than code.

If you prefer to not install anything on your computer, you can use online text editors. They are also helpful if you use different computers and installing would be a hassle or is not possible.

Online text editors also execute the code for you and give you a preview of your output right beside your code.

- Check out W3Schools Online Code Editor (https://www.w3schools.com/tryit/)

- You can also check https://jsfiddle.net/

Time allocation: 13 minutes

Creating your first HTML document.

Open any text editor to type your code in.

Basic HTML Code Structure

Whenever you start creating your code, make it a habit to type in all the basic tags first and then type in all the contents in between later on.

```html
<DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>My First Webpage </title>

        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <meta name="author" content="My Name">
        <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
        <meta name="revised" content="28-06-2020">

        <link rel="icon" href="icon.png" type="image/gif">

    </head>
    <body>
        <!-- Place content here -->

    </body>
</html>
```

Code Explanation

- All the special terms in blue and their contents are called **HTML Elements**. The entities enclosed in < > symbols are called **HTML tags**.

Content

`<title>`**My First Webpage** `</title>`

HTML Elements are everything from the tags to the content in between the opening and closing tag

HTML tags are those enclosed in <>. Most tag come in pairs, the opening and the closing tag. The closing has a "/" symbol with it.

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document. This is very important since websites nowadays are coded in multiple languages, aside from HTML.

- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page. It signifies the beginning of the code.

- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page. Everything inside the `<head>` tag will not be displayed in the main body of the webpage.

- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)

- The `<meta>` tags contain all information related to the HTML document such as character typeset, author information, and keywords.

  Note: Practice proper documentation of your outputs. All of your submissions for the whole subject should contain the proper meta tags.

- The `<link>` element is used to connect the current html file to an external source. For the sample code above, the line defines an icon for the webpage on the browser tab.

  In later parts of CS3, you will learn to use `<link>` for other types of files.

- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all **the visible contents**, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

- The `<!-- -->` is the comment tag. Everything inside the tag will not be displayed in the browser.

- When a tag is indented, it means that it is *inside* the tag preceding it. For example, `<title>` is inside `<head>`. The parent of the `<title>` tag is the `<head>` tag.

NAVIGATE

Time allocation: 10 minutes
Exercise (non-graded)

Execute the following instructions:

1. Type in the code provided above in your text editor.
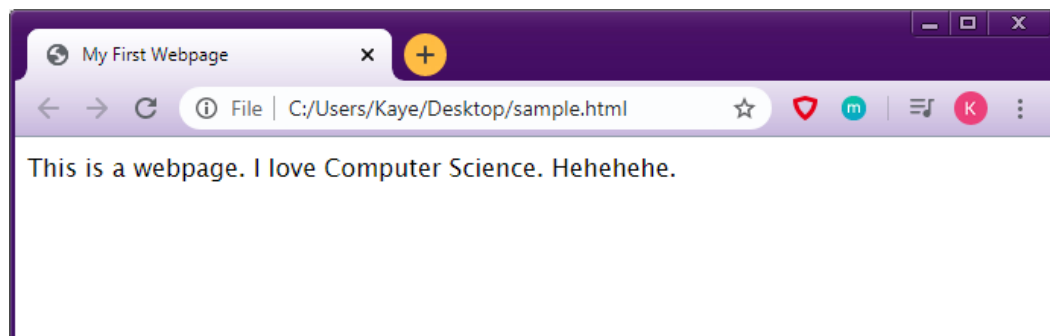
2. Replace the following line

   ```
   <!-- Place content here -->
   ```

   with this text:

   ```
   This is a webpage. I love Computer Science.

   Hehehehe.
   ```

3. Save the file as **mod2-1_surname.html**. Be sure to save it as .html rather than .txt. This is a common mistake among beginners.

4. View the web page that you created by opening it with a browser. Double-click on the file or right-click on it and open with Google Chrome.

5. Your output should be similar to the screenshot below.

6. Notice that the title "My First Webpage" is displayed in the browser tab rather than on the web page itself.

7. Notice also that the URL of the webpage is the file directory of the HTML file in your computer. When you get to upload your webpage for real on the Web, that is when you can get a URL beginning with www.

KNOT

Time allocation: 1 minute
Summary

- Webpages are created using codes and browsers interpret these codes to display the webpages in their familiar reader-friendly formats.

- Symbols enclosed in `<  >` are called HTML tags. HTML tags and their contents are called HTML elements.

- All HTML files, regardless of their content, have specific tags that help the browser read the code better. For example, the `<head>` tag contains information about the page and the `<body>` tag contains all contents to be displayed on the browser.

REFERENCES

HTML Editors. (n.d.). Retrieved from W3Schools: https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_editors.asp

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