

Welcome to the HTML Lecture



The session will start shortly...



Johannesburg Team Housekeeping

- Please be mindful and respectful to everyone in this supportive learning environment. Mutual respect and tolerance are fundamental values we uphold.
- There are no bad or silly questions—feel free to ask anything! You can ask Sashlin or myself questions at any time, regardless of the situation. Even if you find yourself in a dire situation—like stuck in quicksand—you're still welcome to ask us a question (though we recommend calling or shouting first!).
- A few additional reminders for onsite behavior:
 - Keep shared spaces tidy—clean up after yourself in the break areas.
 - Please mute your devices during sessions to minimize distractions.
 - Avoid making personal phone calls in common areas—use designated quiet zones if you need to step away.
- Additionally, please remember to put any dishes in the sink before 2 p.m., as Lizbeth will have already finished for the day. If you're feeling unwell, kindly inform Ingrid or myself via email.

What is a HTML ?

- ❖ HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
- ❖ HTML elements combine to build websites.
- ❖ Think of HTML like building with LEGO blocks. Just as LEGO pieces snap together to create something awesome

HTML Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Website</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Content goes here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Structure cont.

- ❖ Think of this structure like a letter:
 - `<!DOCTYPE html>` is like writing the date at the top
 - `<head>` is like the envelope - it contains information about the letter
 - `<body>` is the actual letter content people will read

Understanding Tags

HTML uses "tags" to markup content. Tags are like labels that tell the browser what each piece of content is.

```
<tagname>Content goes here</tagname>
```

Tags cont.

❖ Common HTML Tags:

- `<p>` is for paragraphs (like text messages)
- `<h1>` through `<h6>` are for headings (like newspaper headlines)
- `` is for images (like photos in a photo album)
- `<a>` is for links (like doors to other rooms)

Essential Tags

Think of tags like containers. Just like you wouldn't put soup in a mailbox, each HTML element has its proper use

- ★ Headings
- ★ Paragraphs and Text
- ★ Lists
- ★ Links & Images

Headings

Headings in HTML, from `<h1>` to `<h6>`, organize content by size and importance, with `<h1>` as the main title and `<h6>` as the smallest.

```
<h1>Main Title</h1>  
<h2>Subtitle</h2>  
<h3>Smaller Subtitle</h3>
```

Paragraphs and Text

Paragraphs (<p>) are used to group sentences and ideas into readable blocks, while text formatting tags like , <i>, and <u> help emphasize specific parts by making text bold, italic, or underlined, enhancing the overall readability and style of content on a webpage.

```
<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
<strong>Bold text</strong>
<em>Italic text</em>
<br> <!-- Line break -->
```

Lists

In HTML, lists organize items in a structured way using `` for bulleted lists, `` for numbered lists, and `` to define each list item, making content easier to read and follow.

Unordered (Bullet Points)

```
<ul>  
  <li>Item 1</li>  
  <li>Item 2</li>  
</ul>
```

Ordered (Numbered)

```
<ol>  
  <li>First step</li>  
  <li>Second step</li>  
</ol>
```

Links & Images

In HTML, links (`<a>`) create clickable text or images that direct users to other pages, while images (``) display pictures on the page, both enhancing navigation and visual appeal.

```
<a href="https://example.com">Click me!</a>
```

```

```



Best Practices

- ❖ **Always use lowercase tags**
 - tags should be in lowercase to ensure consistent code and compatibility across different browsers.
- ❖ **Include alt text for images**
 - Adding alt text to images (``) provides a description that improves accessibility and helps users understand the image if it doesn't load.
- ❖ **Indent your code**
 - Indenting makes HTML code more readable and organized, making it easier to spot errors and maintain the structure

Best Practices Cont.

- ❖ **Close all tags**
 - Properly closing tags (e.g., `</p>`, `</div>`) is essential for preventing layout issues and ensuring that the browser interprets the HTML correctly.
- ❖ **Use descriptive names**
 - Choose clear, meaningful names for elements like classes and IDs, so your code is easy to understand and maintain.

Q & A SECTION



Please use this time to ask any questions relating to the topic, should you have any.

**Thank you for
attending**

