Tarea 3: Introduccion y Estructura global de un documento Web.

The structure of a document will allow us to know the beginning and the end of it, without leaving aside the contents, the sizes of the sheet and the margin with which it will count and be divided into main areas that are;
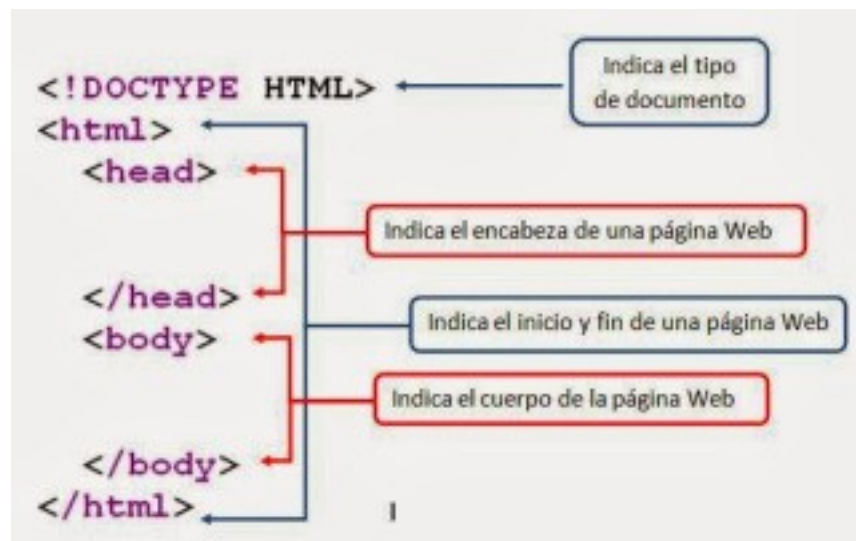
• Head

• Title

• Body

Within the sections the content is different and can handle a greater number of labels and classifications that are complemented with programming languages such as java, CSS3 and others. Everything found within this document can be located by Internet browsers as long as the document location requirements are met.

The characteristics of the documents can be modified depending on the programming language with which it is worked, that is, it is not the same structure of an XML document, HTML, PHP, MYSQL, SAP, the differences will be noticed in the syntax of each one and the instructions and code management with which they are counted.

When talking about a document in general, without intervening in HTML or any programming language, we can notice that the structure is the same, has a title or heading, content or body and within the content you can apply additional information such as images, appointments, tables, etc.

It is important to know the programming languages that can be coupled to others and the coding required as UTF8 or ASSCI, to know the possible incompatibility risks within each element.

Basic elements: text, links, lists, tables, objects, images and applications The basic elements of an HTML document are the means by which the user interacts with information, the elements that are most used are;

• Texts

• Links

• Lists

• Tables

• Objects

• Images

• Applications

Currently with the evolution of the programming of elements can be seen including animations, videos, new elements such as augmented reality and use of more widgets. All these elements are included in the document through labels in the source code, it can be created manually or with the support of design software that facilitates the creation and modification of the elements.

- `<div align="center">texto centrado</div>`
- `<U>texto subrayado</U>`
- `<a href="http://www.htmlquick.com/es/reference/tags/a.html">`
- `<object type="application/x-shockwave-flash"data=http://direccionweb.comstyle ="width: 425px; height:350px;" >`
- `<img src="imagen.gif">`

The previous labels are just a sample of the wide variety of options available with which to define a better appearance and visual balance in the design of a website.

STRUCTURE OF A WEB PAGE AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

CODE

```
Estructura.html ×
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html lang="es">
3        <head>
4            <meta charset="utf-8" />
5        </head>
6        <body>
7            <header>
8                <h1>Titulo tu sitio</h1>
9            <nav>
10               <ul>
11                   <li>Enlace 1</li>
12                   <li>Enlace 2</li>
13                   <li>Enlace 3</li>
14                   <li>Enlace 4</li>
15                   <li>Enlace 5</li>
16               </ul>
17           </nav>
18           </header>
19           <section>
20               Aquí va todo el contenido de la Web</br>
21               <article>
22                   <h2>Titulo del articulo</h2>
23                   <p>Contenido</p>
24               </article>
25               <aside>
26                   <h3>Contenido Irrelevante</h3>
27                   <p>Texto</p>
28               </aside>
29           </section>
30           <footer>
31               Pie de pagina, copyright, etc.
32           </footer>
33    </html>
```