You coude tell the person on the phone to go to a website that lets you make a webpage then you tell them them the basics on how to make a webpage then they do it on there own and that’s how you explain it to them

\*Question of the Day: How can we tell the computer both \*what\* to put on the web page, and \*how\* to organize it?\*\* This lesson introduces HTML as a solution to the problem of how to communicate both the content and structure of a website to a computer. The lesson begins with a brief unplugged activity that demonstrates the challenges of effectively communicating the structure of a web page. Then, the class looks at an HTML page in Web Lab and discusses how HTML tags help solve this problem, before using HTML to write their first web pages of the unit.

By using different tags in the code to define what something is

## **Vocab**

* HTML - Hypertext Markup Language, a language used to create web pages
* HTML Element - A piece of a website, marked by a start tag and often closed with an end tag
* HTML Tag - The special set of characters that indicates the start and end of an HTML element and that element's type
* Website Content - the text and images on a website
* Website Structure - how the content of a website is organized

## **New Code**

* [<p></p>](https://studio.code.org/docs/weblab/P/)
* [<html></html>](https://studio.code.org/docs/weblab/html/)
* [<head></head>](https://studio.code.org/docs/weblab/head/)
* [<!DOCTYPE>](https://studio.code.org/docs/weblab/doctype/)
* [<body></body>](https://studio.code.org/docs/weblab/body/)

## **Resources**

## Question to consider:

* What are the different parts of Web Lab, and what are they used for?

Thry are used to create web pages anc code

## Questions to consider:

* Why are HTML tags useful? They help you find the right website
* What does the paragraph tag do? It makes a paragraph