

# HTML 101

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# Lorelle on WordPress

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## Go Naked: CSS Naked Day April 9

In 2006, the [First Annual CSS Naked Day](#) was held, a tribute to honor web designers, the painters of our websites. I celebrate the holiday most years on this site. Every year on April 9, web developers, designers, and those honoring web design and programming celebrate by removing the styles on our sites for 24 hours.

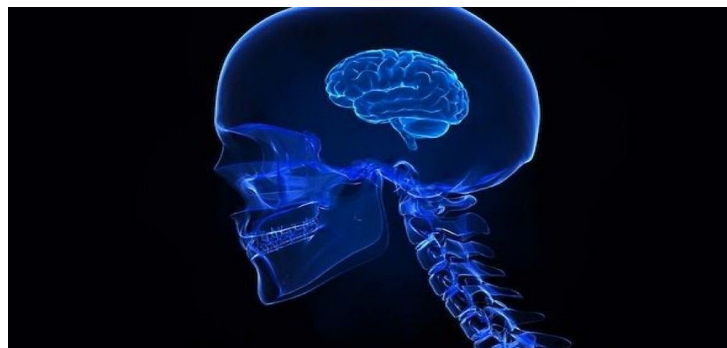
By turning off the CSS, the design styles of my website, it is stripped down to the HTML architecture. It will look similar to what websites resembled in the earliest days of the web, bare bones architecture holding the content and little else.

The second year, 2007, mine and [thousands of other sites](#) disobeyed to honor [CSS Naked Day](#). By 2008, there were [hundreds of thousands of sites participating](#).

In 2008, [this site went naked](#) and I explained:

I honor the web designers who “walk the walk” and volunteer their time to ensure those standards grow with the web not against. I honor web browser developers who understand the need for standards and thus work with them, also not against them, for our web browsing pleasure, helping designers design well and avoid all the hacks and customizations on a per-browser basis.

I honor the founders of the web, the great minds who looked into the future and said, “Everyone must have access to this.” They meant everyone. Every



# Big Business 2.0

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## Welcome to Big Business 2.0

This is **Big Business 2.0**, a free and fully standards-compliant CSS website template by [TEMPLATED](#). The pictures in this template are from [Fotograph](#). This free CSS template is released under the [Creative Commons Attribution](#) license, so you're pretty much free to do whatever you want with it (even use it commercially) provided you credit us in some way. Have fun :)

### Mauris justo



Conditum et porttitor  
tristique nec aliquet magnis

### Magnis hendrerit erat

Neque neque ornare penatibus tristique fusce  
turpis. Purus sagittis euismod at ornare suscipit

### Cursus magnis

[Adipiscing tincidunt](#)

[Euismod elit sollicitudin](#)

[Dolor magnis et lacinia](#)

[Mauris ornare accumsan](#)

[Ante semper fringilla](#)

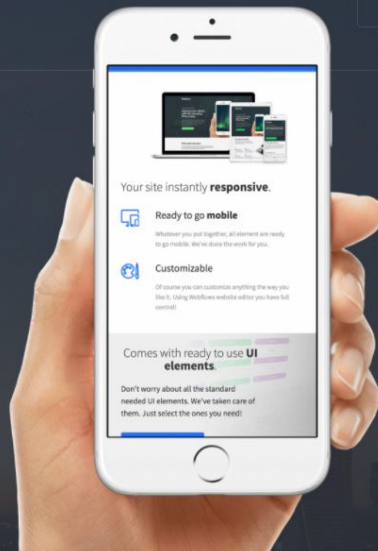


OUR APP IS NOW AVAILABLE!

## Impress your clients with this amazing iPhone App.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Suspendisse varius enim in eros elementum tristique. Duis cursus, mi quis viverra ornare, eros dolor interdum nulla, ut commodo diam libero vitae erat. Aenean faucibus nibh et justo cursus id rutrum.

 **GET THE APP NOW!**



## The work we love

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Suspendisse varius enim in eros elementum tristique. Duis cursus, mi quis viverra ornare, eros dolor interdum nulla, ut



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+ Add new

My Account

1

2 Account Summary














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 airbnb.com	stew.rob007@gmail.com	No category
 alaskaair.com	stew.rob007	No category
 alexa.com	stew.rob007@gmail.com	No category
 aliexpress.com	stew.rob007@gmail.com	No category
 amazon.com	ROBSt007	No category
 amazon.fr	282521	Shopping
 aol.com	stew.rob007	No category
 apple.com	stew.rob007@gmail.com	Shopping
 arstechnica.com	stew.rob007@gmail.com	No category
 asos.com	stew.rob007@gmail.com	No category
 banamex.com	stewrob007	No category
 bestbuy.com	stew.rob007@gmail.com	Shopping
 bestbuy.com	sue.stewart@gmail.com	Shopping



# The anatomy of an HTML element

- Has an opening and a closing tag
- Tags have a name, like “html”, “body”, or “div”

```
<html></html>  
<body></body>  
<div></div>
```



# What's in a name?

- The tag name tells the browser what kind of thing to display
- There are around 80 tags recognized by modern browsers
- You'll mostly use these common tags →

```
<html></html>
```

```
<head></head>
```

```
<body></body>
```

```
<div></div>
```

```
<h1></h1>
```

```
<p></p>
```

```
<a></a>
```

```
<ul></ul>
```

```
<li></li>
```

```
<img />
```

← Look! No closing tag here





# Elements are meant to be nested

- Nesting creates a hierarchical structure (“parents” and “children”)
- It’s up to you how to nest your tags, but...
  - All children tags should close before their parents

## Good!

```
<html>    ← Parent of <body></body>
  <body>   ← Child of <html></html>
    <div></div>
  </body>
</html>
```

## Bad!

```
<html>
  <body>   ← Is <body></body> the
    <div>   parent or is <div></div>?
  </body>
    </div>
</html>
```





# There are 79 tags to learn\*

\* But don't worry, you're really going to use about 15 - the rest are either outdated or unnecessary



# <!DOCTYPE>, <html>, <head>, and <body>

- Every website opens up with an <html></html> element
- <head></head> is invisible to the user, contains meta data
- <body></body> describes the structure of the website

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    // meta data goes here
  </head>
  <body>
    // website goes here
  </body>
</html>
```



# <div>

- <div> is nothing more than a container
- Can contain text or other elements

```
<div>  
  <div>  
    This is text  
  </div>  
  <div>  
    <a></a>  
  </div>  
</div>
```



<p></p>, <b></b>,  
<i></i>, <h1></h1>

- <p> tags are paragraphs
- <b> tags are bold text
- <i> tags are italic text
- <h1> tags are header text
  - <h2>, <h3>, ... , <h6>

<p>Hello world!</p>  
Hello world!

<p><b>Hello</b> world!</p>  
**Hello** world!

<p>Hello <i>world!</i></p>  
Hello *world!*

<h1>Hello world!</h1>

# Hello world!

<h4>Hello world!</h4>  
Hello world!



`<ul></ul>`, `<ol></ol>`,  
and `<li></li>`

- `<li>` elements are “list items”
- `<ul>` elements are “unordered lists”
- `<ol>` elements are “ordered lists”
- `<li>` elements should be children of `<ul>` or `<ol>` elements

```
<ul>  
  <li>One</li>  
  <li>Two</li>  
  <li>Three</li>  
</ul>
```

- One
- Two
- Three

```
<ol>  
  <li>One</li>  
  <li>Two</li>  
  <li>Three</li>  
</ol>
```

- 1) One
- 2) Two
- 3) Three



## <br /> and <hr />

- These are self closing tags
  - i.e. they don't have children
- <br /> creates empty space between text
- <hr /> creates a horizontal line between elements

```
<p> Hi,  <br /> I'm Adam.</p>
```

Hi,  
I'm Adam

```
<p> Hi,  <hr /> I'm Adam.</p>
```

Hi,  

---

I'm Adam



# Let's do some exercises

- 1) Create a new folder for each exercise
- 2) Create a git repository for it
- 3) When you're done, comment with the github link





# Elements can have attributes

- Attributes are defined inside the opening tag
- They take the form attribute="value"
- Some elements need attributes to work properly

Attribute                      Value

↓                                      ↓

`<a href="http://google.com">`  
Link to google  
`</a>`

``

↑                                      ↑

Attribute                      Value



# There are 189\* possible attributes you can use

- You don't need to memorize them! Look them up as you need them
- When you look up a tag, you'll find the possible attributes you can use

```
id="elementId"  
class="elementClass"  
onclick="function()"  
href="google.com"  
src="image.jpg"  
width="100"  
height="100"  
data-*= "yourCustomAttribute"
```



## <a> tags

- <a> tags stand for “anchor”. They link to other webpages
- They need an “href” attribute that points to a website
- They typically render in blue underlined text

```
<a href="http://google.com">
```

Link to google

```
</a>
```

Link to google



# <img> tags

- <img> tags display images
- They need an “src” property that points to an image file or URL
- They are self closing! (No children allowed)

```

```



The width and height attributes are optional

Vera has three legs and is a good girl



# Let's add some links and images

- 1) Save an image file into your example website directory
- 2) Make it render into your website
- 3) Make another webpage in the same directory as index.html
- 4) Add a link in index.html to the new webpage

BONUS - Add an image that's *not* saved in the directory (hint: find an image on google and use its URL)

BONUS- Link to an external website



# Resources

- W3 Schools
  - <https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>
- MDN
  - <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element>

## Tip

- Remember which elements are “block” or “inline” by default. This will help your code when we move on to CSS