Part One - HTML Basics

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01 - Concepts Related to Webpages

- 1. URL (Uniform Resource Locator): The address we enter in the browser.
- 2. Webpage: Each individual page displayed by the browser.
- 3. Website: A collection of multiple webpages forming a single site.
- 4. Web Standards:



02 - A Taste of HTML

1. Step 1: Right-click => New => Text Document => Enter the following content and save.

```
<details>
     <summary>The secret to mastering programming:</summary>
     Subscribe to Codex and Start Coding Today!
</details>
```

2. Step 2: Change the file extension to .html , then double-click to open it.

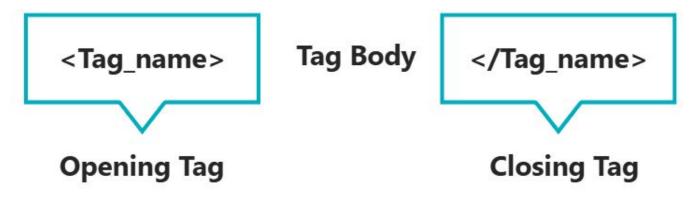
The file extension .htm can also be used here, but the more standard .html is recommended.

- 3. Programmers write source code, which is handed over to the browser for rendering.
- 4. To view a webpage's **source code** using the browser, follow these steps:

Right-click on a blank area of the webpage => Select View Page Source.

03 - HTML Tags

- 1. Tags, also known as elements, are the basic building blocks of HTML.
- Tags are categorized into: paired tags and self-closing tags (the vast majority are paired tags).
- 3. Tag names are case-insensitive, but lowercase is recommended as it is more standard.
- 4. Paired tags:



Example Code:

```
<details>
     <summary>The secret to mastering programming:</summary>
     Subscribe to Codex and Start Coding Today!
</details>
```

5. Self-closing Tags:



Note: The / in self-closing tags can be omitted

Example Code:

```
<input>
```

6. The relationships between tags: parallel relationship and nested relationship. Indentation can be done using the Tab key:

```
<details>
    <summary>The secret to mastering programming:</summary>
    Subscribe to Codex and Start Coding Today!
    <input>
    </details>
    <input>
```