

Learning Resources



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Useful Web Resource: MDN Web Docs

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting started with the web/HTML basics](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/HTML_basics)

The screenshot shows the MDN Web Docs website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the MDN logo, search, and sign-in options. Below it, the main title 'HTML basics' is displayed with a 'Languages' dropdown and edit/gear icons. A navigation bar at the bottom of the page includes links for 'So what is HTML, really?', 'Images', 'Marking up text', 'Links', 'Conclusion', and 'In this module'. On the left sidebar, there are sections for 'Related Topics' (including 'Complete beginners start here!', 'HTML — Structuring the Web', 'CSS — Styling the Web', and 'JavaScript — Dynamic client-side scripting'), each with a list of sub-links. The main content area contains a paragraph about HTML and its functions, followed by a section titled 'So what is HTML, really?'. This section explains that HTML is a markup language used for structuring content, with examples of how it can be used to create lists, tables, and forms. It also includes a sample line of HTML code: '1 | My cat is very grumpy'.

MDN web docs

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HTML basics

Languages Edit

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Getting started with the Web ›
HTML basics

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HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the code that is used to structure a web page and its content. For example, content could be structured within a set of paragraphs, a list of bulleted points, or using images and data tables. As the title suggests, this article will give you a basic understanding of HTML and its functions.

So what is HTML, really?

HTML is not a programming language; it is a *markup language* that defines the structure of your content. HTML consists of a series of elements, which you use to enclose, or wrap, different parts of the content to make it appear a certain way, or act a certain way. The enclosing tags can make a word or image hyperlink to somewhere else, can italicize words, and can make font bigger or smaller, and so on. For example, take the following line of content:

1 | My cat is very grumpy



HTML: Structuring the Web

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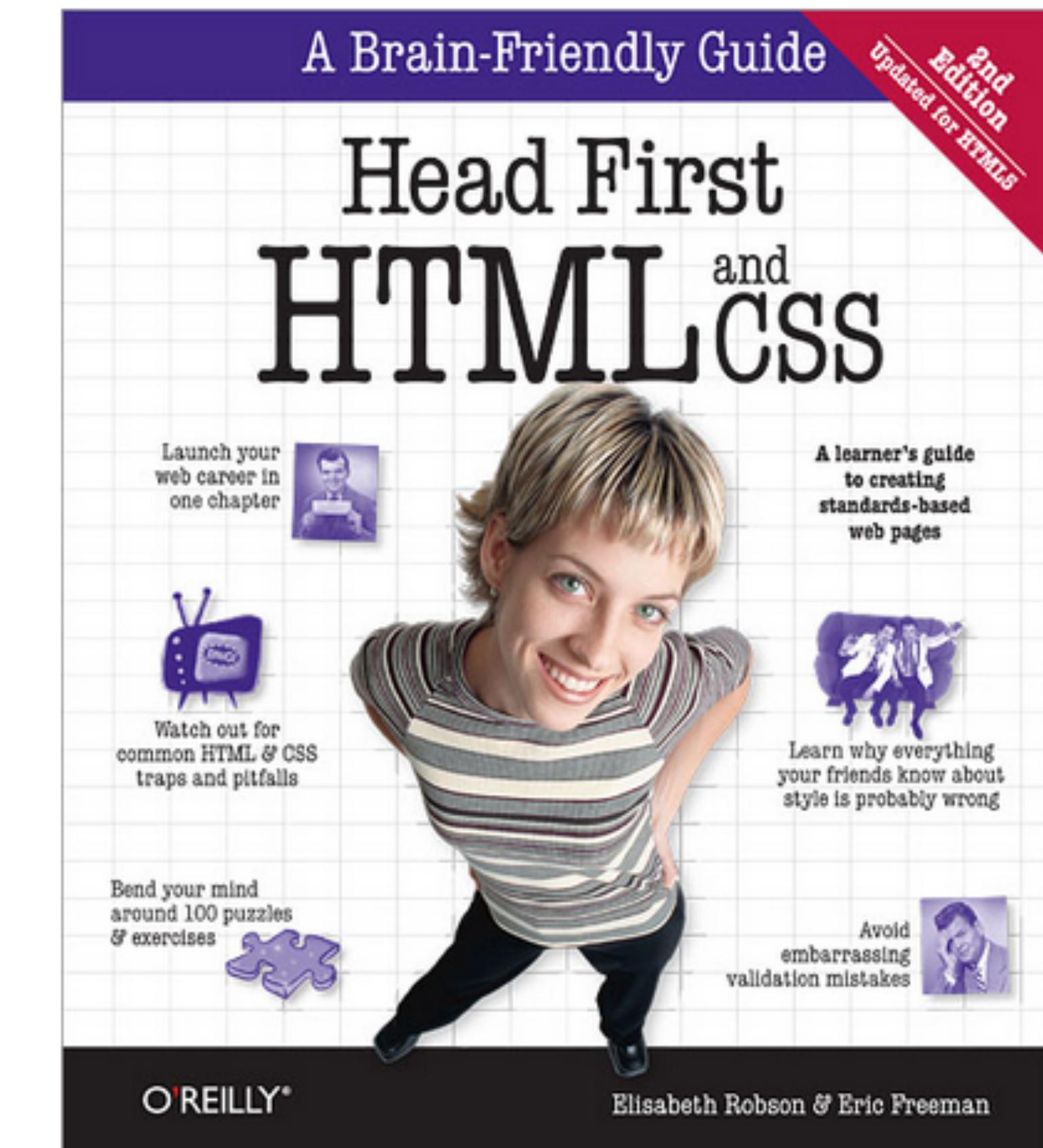
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Useful Text

- Head First HTML and CSS, 2nd Edition. By Freeman, Elisabeth and Eric Freeman. 2012. [Head First HTML with CSS & XHTML](#). O'Reilly & Associates. 658 p. ISBN 978-0-596-15990-0

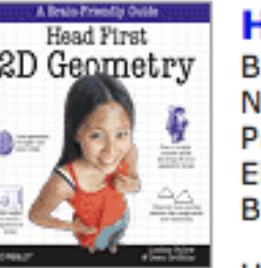




Head First Programming

By David Griffiths, Paul Barry
November 2009
Print: \$49.99
Ebook: \$39.99
Bundle: \$54.99

If you have little or no programming experience, this book will help you get started with the core concepts of writing computer programs -- variables, loops, functions, and objects --... [Read more.](#)



Head First 2D Geometry

By Lindsey Fallow, Dawn Griffiths
November 2009
Print: \$19.99
Ebook: \$15.99
Bundle: \$21.99

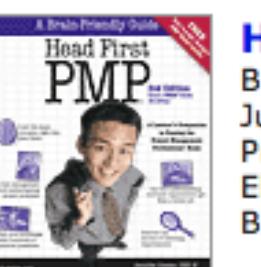
Having trouble with geometry? Do Pi, the Pythagorean theorem, and other calculations just make your head spin? Relax. With Head First 2D Geometry, you'll learn everything from triangles, quads, and... [Read more.](#)



Head First iPhone Development

By Dan Pilone, Tracey Pilone
October 2009
Print: \$44.99
Ebook: \$35.99
Bundle: \$49.49

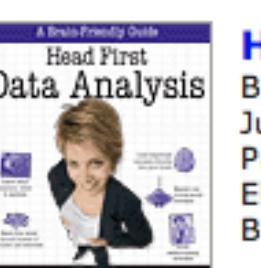
Let's say you have an idea for a killer iPhone app. Head First iPhone Development will help you get your first application built... [Read more.](#)



Head First PMP, Second Edition

By Jennifer Greene, Andrew Stellman
July 2009
Print: \$69.99
Ebook: \$55.99
Bundle: \$76.99

Learn the latest principles and certification objectives. Fourth Edition, in a unique and inspiring way with Head First PMP, this book helps... [Read more.](#)



Head First Data Analysis

By Michael Milton
July 2009
Print: \$49.99
Ebook: \$39.99
Bundle: \$54.99

How can you learn to manage and analyze all kinds of data? Head First Data Analysis, where you'll learn how to collect and organize data... [Read more.](#)



Head First Networking

By Al Anderson, Ryan Benedetti
May 2009
Print: \$54.99
Ebook: \$43.99
Bundle: \$60.49

Frustrated with networking books so chock full of acronyms that your brain goes into sleep mode? Head First Networking's unique, visually rich format provides a task-based approach to computer networking... [Read more.](#)

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 **New Year, Lots of New Books (and an iPhone app)!**

Are you sitting down? Hopefully you are, because we've got a lot to discuss here. Since the last time we posted, we've released four more new books, and an iPhone app to boot. Speaking of iPhone apps, let's start with one of the more recent books we just published...

Head First iPhone Development

In true Head First fashion, you'll be building an app right out of the gate in the first chapter of [Head First iPhone Development](#). Obviously, if you want to build iPhone apps, you want to sell them in the app store, so the book is geared towards getting you creating apps quickly, and also focuses on designing top-notch apps and how to navigate the app submission process. Back in November, co-author Dan Pilone taught a great workshop, [Build, Compile, and Run Your iPhone App in 2 days](#), which covered a lot of the material in the book, namely, getting a developer who knows how to code in an Object Oriented environment coding on a Mac in Objective-C. And Tracey Pilone (co-pilot of the most prolific Head First writing couple since Kathy and Bert!) also recently posted over on the O'Reilly Community blog about [her experience as a Head First author](#), which is a great read for any aspiring Head First authors. (You can follow them both on Twitter as @danpilone and @traceypilone.)

Head First Programming

Completely new to programming? Based on experience with Head First's successful books on programming languages, design patterns, and technologies, learners have long been clamoring for a general Head First introduction to programming for the absolute beginner. In November, Paul Barry and Head First veteran David Griffiths teamed up to finally fill that need with [Head First Programming](#). Of course, this being Head First, you can forget "Hello, World!" and pages upon pages of dull, dry, boring text you'll never apply to real-world problems. By the time you've worked through the first few chapters of this book, you'll have written a numeric guessing game and interfaced with Twitter's API. And by the end of the book, you'll have a completely functional and attractive graphical desktop application! Though the authors use the dynamic and versatile Python language to apply and reinforce the general programming concepts illustrated in concrete examples and exercises, you'll be able to apply this knowledge to whatever language or software project you need or want to learn.

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RT @mikehatora: Potential free book: 2 Question Survey-Mobile Platform for development, & why? <http://bit.ly/aQwnid> 7 days ago

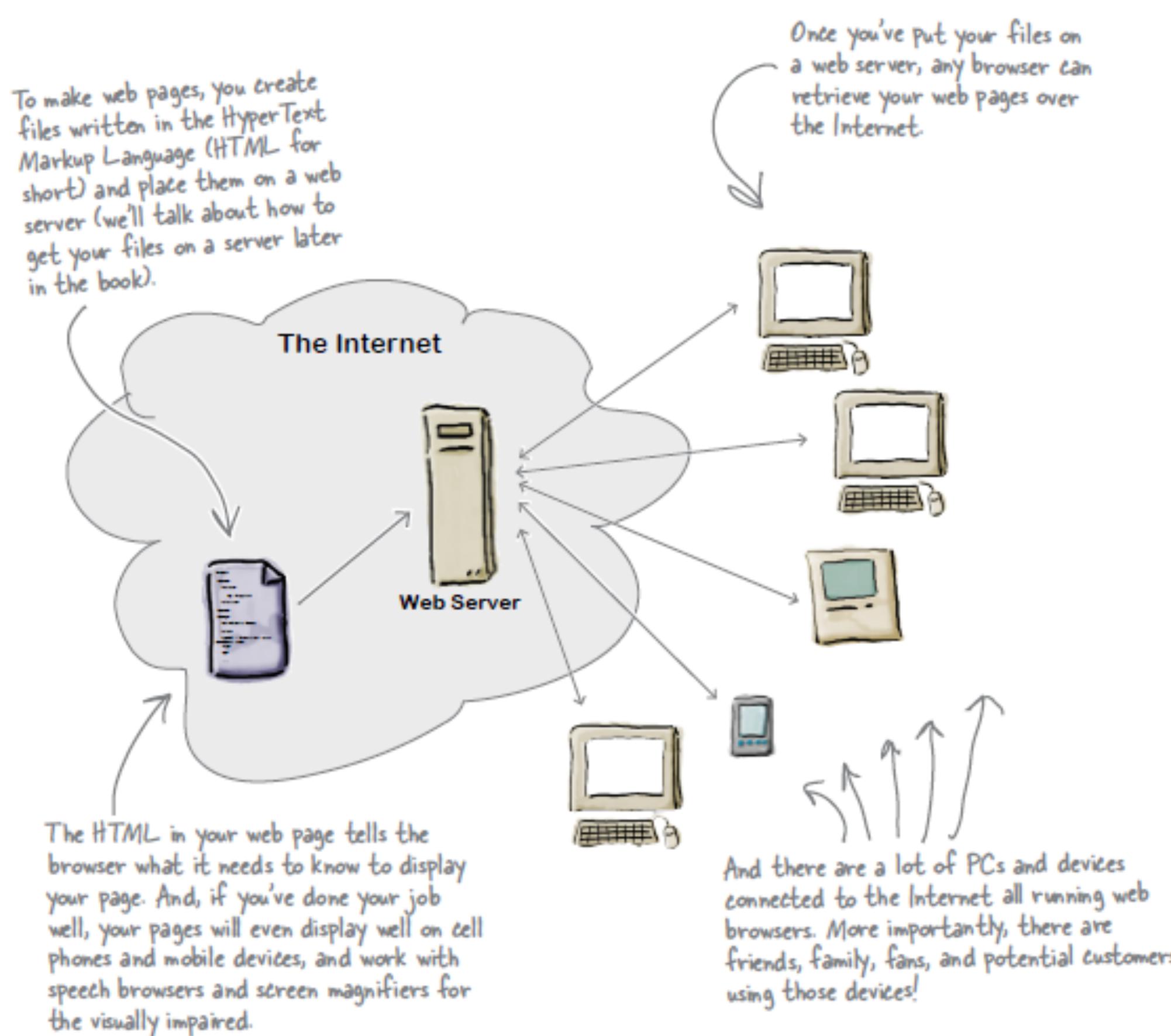
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The Web

Video killed the radio star

Want to get an idea out there? Sell something? Just need a creative outlet? Turn to the Web—we don't need to tell you it has become the universal form of communication. Even better, it's a form of communication **YOU** can participate in.

But if you really want to use the Web effectively, you've got to know a few things about **HTML**—not to mention, a few things about how the Web works too. Let's take a look from 30,000 feet:



A flavour of the book...

What you write (the HTML)

So, you know HTML is the key to getting a browser to display your pages, but what exactly does HTML look like? And what does it do?

Let's have a look at a little HTML...imagine you're going to create a web page to advertise the *Head First Lounge*, a local hangout with some good tunes, refreshing elixirs, and wireless access. Here's what you'd write in HTML:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Head First Lounge</title> A
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to the Head First Lounge</h1> B
     C
    <p>
      D Join us any evening for refreshing elixirs,
      conversation and maybe a game or
      two of <em>Dance Dance Revolution</em>. E
      Wireless access is always provided;
      BYOWS (Bring your own web server).
    </p>
    <h2>Directions</h2> F
    <p>
      G You'll find us right in the center of
      downtown Webville. Come join us!
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



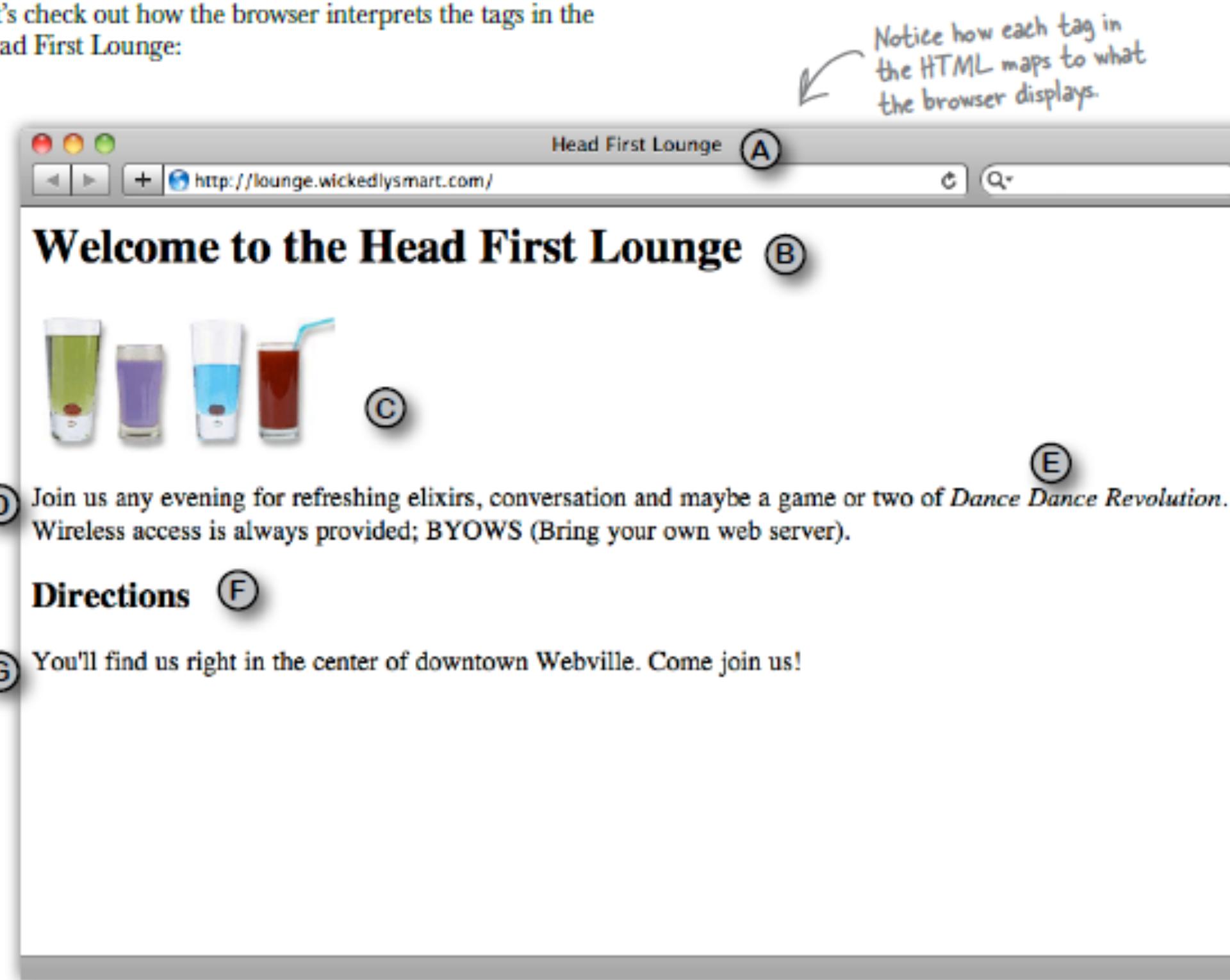
We don't expect you to know HTML yet.

At this point you should just be getting a feel for what HTML looks like; we're going to cover everything in detail in a bit. For now, study the HTML and see how it gets represented in the browser on the next page. Be sure to pay careful attention to each letter annotation and how and where it is displayed in the browser.

What the browser creates

When the browser reads your HTML, it interprets all the *tags* that surround your text. Tags are just words or characters in angle brackets, like `<head>`, `<p>`, `<h1>`, and so on. The tags tell the browser about the *structure and meaning* of your text. So rather than just giving the browser a bunch of text, with HTML you can use tags to tell the browser what text is in a heading, what text is a paragraph, what text needs to be emphasized, or even where images need to be placed.

Let's check out how the browser interprets the tags in the Head First Lounge:



A flavour of
the book...

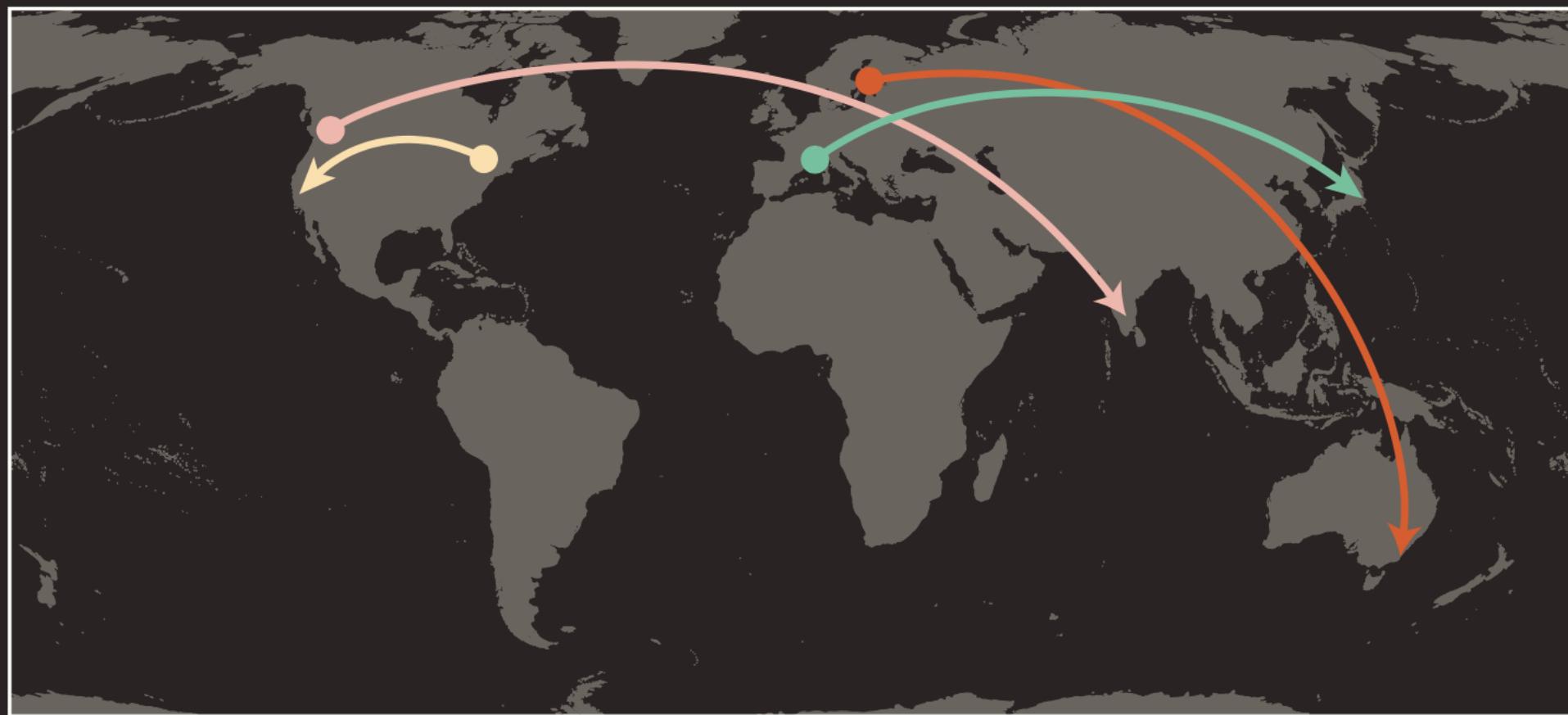
Another Useful Text

- HTML and CSS: Design and Build Websites. By Jon Duckett. 2011. John Wiley & Sons; 01 edition (18 Nov. 2011), 512 pages, ISBN-10: 1118008189



HOW THE WEB WORKS

When you visit a website, the web server hosting that site could be anywhere in the world. In order for you to find the location of the web server, your browser will first connect to a Domain Name System (DNS) server.



On this page you can see examples that demonstrate how the web server that hosts the website you are visiting can be anywhere in the world. It is the DNS servers that tell your browser how to find the website.

- A user in Barcelona visits sony.jp in Tokyo
- A user in New York visits google.com in San Francisco
- A user in Stockholm visits qantas.com.au in Sydney
- A user in Vancouver visits airindia.in in Bangalore

On the right you can see what happens when a web user in England wants to view the website of the Louvre art gallery in France which is located at www.louvre.fr. Firstly, the browser in Cambridge contacts a DNS server in London. The DNS server then tells the browser the location of the web server hosting the site in Paris.

A flavour of the book...

1

When you connect to the web, you do so via an Internet Service Provider (ISP). You type a domain name or web address into your browser to visit a site; for example: google.com, bbc.co.uk, microsoft.com.

2

Your computer contacts a network of servers called Domain Name System (DNS) servers. These act like phone books; they tell your computer the IP address associated with the requested domain name. An IP address is a number of up to 12 digits separated by periods / full stops. Every device connected to the web has a unique IP address; it is like the phone number for that computer.

3

The unique number that the DNS server returns to your computer allows your browser to contact the web server that hosts the website you requested. A web server is a computer that is constantly connected to the web, and is set up especially to send web pages to users.

4

The web server then sends the page you requested back to your web browser.



HTML USES ELEMENTS TO DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE OF PAGES

Let's look closer at the code from the last page.
There are several different elements. Each element has an opening tag and a closing tag.

Tags act like containers. They tell you something about the information that lies between their opening and closing tags.

CODE	DESCRIPTION
<html>	The opening <html> tag indicates that anything between it and a closing </html> tag is HTML code.
<body>	The <body> tag indicates that anything between it and the closing </body> tag should be shown inside the main browser window.
<h1>This is the Main Heading</h1>	Words between <h1> and </h1> are a main heading.
<p>This text might be an introduction to the rest of the page. And if the page is a long one it might be split up into several sub-headings.</p>	A paragraph of text appears between these <p> and </p> tags.
<h2>This is a Sub-Heading</h2>	Words between <h2> and </h2> form a sub-heading.
<p>Many long articles have sub-headings so to help you follow the structure of what is being written. There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level headings).</p>	Here is another paragraph between opening <p> and closing </p> tags.
<h2>Another Sub-Heading</h2>	Another sub-heading inside <h2> and </h2> tags.
<p>Here you can see another sub-heading.</p>	Another paragraph inside <p> and </p> tags.
</body>	The closing </body> tag indicates the end of what should appear in the main browser window.
</html>	The closing </html> tag indicates that it is the end of the HTML code.

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"Creativity is intelligence having fun."

- Albert Einstein

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▼ Basic HTML and HTML5

○ 1/28

- Introduction to Basic HTML and HTML5
- Say Hello to HTML Elements
- Headline with the h2 Element
- Inform with the Paragraph Element
- Fill in the Blank with Placeholder Text
- Uncomment HTML
- Comment out HTML
- Delete HTML Elements
- Introduction to HTML5 Elements
- Add Images to Your Website
- Link to External Pages with Anchor Elements
- Link to Internal Sections of a Page with Anchor Elements
- Nest an Anchor Element within a Paragraph
- Make Dead Links Using the Hash Symbol
- Turn an Image into a Link
- Create a Bulleted Unordered List
- Create an Ordered List
- Create a Text Field
- Add Placeholder Text to a Text Field
- Create a Form Element
- Add a Submit Button to a Form
- Use HTML5 to Require a Field
- Create a Set of Radio Buttons
- Create a Set of Checkboxes



Success! You have signed in to your account. Happy Coding!



Basic HTML and HTML5: Headline with the h2 Element

Over the next few lessons, we'll build an HTML5 cat photo web app piece-by-piece.

The `h2` element you will be adding in this step will add a level two heading to the web page.

This element tells the browser about the structure of your website. `h1` elements are often used for main headings, while `h2` elements are generally used for subheadings. There are also `h3`, `h4`, `h5` and `h6` elements to indicate different levels of subheadings.

Add an `h2` tag that says "CatPhotoApp" to create a second HTML element below your "Hello World" `h1` element.

Run the Tests

Reset All Code

Get Help ▾



You should create an `h2` element.



Your `h2` element should have a closing tag.

1 <`h1`>Hello World</`h1`>

Hello World

```
/**  
 * Your test output will go here.  
 */
```



freeCodeCamp(ණ)

Success! You have signed in to your account. Happy Coding!

Menu X

"Creativity is intelligence having fun."
— Albert Einstein

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