

# Lesson2

## Basic Construction of an HTML Page

These tags should be placed underneath each other **at the top of every HTML page** that you create.

`<!DOCTYPE html>` — This tag **specifies the language** you will write on the page. In this case, the language is HTML 5.

`<html>` — This tag signals that from here on we are going to write in HTML code.

`<head>` — This is where all the **metadata for the page** goes — stuff mostly meant for search engines and other computer programs.

`<body>` — This is where the **content of the page** goes.



*This is how your average HTML page is structured visually.*

## Further Tags

Inside the `<head>` tag, there is one tag that is always included: `<title>`, but there are others that are just as important:

`<title>`

This is where we **insert the page name** as it will appear at the top of the browser window or tab.

`<meta>`

This is where information *about* the document is stored: character encoding, name (page context), description.

Let's try out a basic `<head>` section:

```
<head>

<title>My First Webpage</title>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="description" content="This field contains information about
your page. It is usually around two sentences long.">.

<meta name="author" content="Conor Sheils">

</header>
```

## Adding Content

Next, we will make `<body>` tag.

The HTML `<body>` is where we add the content which is designed for viewing by human eyes.

This includes **text**, **images**, **tables**, **forms** and everything else that we see on the internet each day.

## How to Add HTML Headings To Your Web Page

In HTML, [headings](#) are written in the following elements:

- `<h1>`
  - `<h2>`
    - `<h3>`
      - `<h4>`
        - `<h5>`
          - `<h6>`

As you might have guessed `<h1>` and `<h2>` should be used for the most important titles, while the remaining tags should be used for sub-headings and less important text.

**Search engine bots use this order** when deciphering which information is most important on a page.

## Creating Your Heading

Let's try it out. On a new line in the HTML editor, type:

```
<h1>Welcome to My Page</h1>
```

And hit save. We will save this file as "index.html" in a new folder called "my webpage."

*The Moment of Truth: Click the newly saved file and your first ever web page should open in your default browser. It may not be pretty it's yours... all yours. \*Evil laugh\**

Well let's not get carried away; we've still got loads of great features that we can add to your page.

## How To Add Text In HTML

Adding text to our HTML page is simple using an element opened with the tag `<p>` which **creates a new paragraph**. We place all of our regular text inside the element `<p>`.

When we write text in HTML, we also have a number of other elements we can use to **control the text or make it appear in a certain way**.

## Other Key Elements

They are as follows:

Element	Meaning	Purpose
<b>&lt;b&gt;</b>	Bold	Highlight important information
<b>&lt;strong&gt;</b>	Strong	Similarly to bold, to highlight key text
<b>&lt;i&gt;</b>	Italic	To denote text
<b>&lt;em&gt;</b>	Emphasised Text	Usually used as image captions
<b>&lt;mark&gt;</b>	Marked Text	Highlight the background of the text
<b>&lt;small&gt;</b>	Small Text	To shrink the text
<b>&lt;strike&gt;</b>	Striked Out Text	To place a horizontal line across the text
<b>&lt;u&gt;</b>	Underlined Text	Used for links or text highlights
<b>&lt;ins&gt;</b>	Inserted Text	Displayed with an underline to show an insertion
<b>&lt;sub&gt;</b>	Subscript Text	Typographical stylistic choice
<b>&lt;sup&gt;</b>	Superscript Text	Another typographical presentation style

These tags **must** be opened and closed around the text in question.

Let's try it out. On a new line in the HTML editor, type the following HTML code:

```
<p>Welcome to <em>my</em> brand new website. This site will be my <strong>new<strong> home on the web.</p>
```

Don't forget to **hit save and then refresh the page** in your browser to see the results.

## How To Add Links In HTML

As you may have noticed, the internet is made up of lots of [links](#).

Almost everything you click on while surfing the web is a link **takes you to another page** within the website you are visiting or to an external site.

Links are included in an attribute opened by the **<a>** tag. This element is the first that we've met which uses an attribute and so it **looks different to previously mentioned tags**.

## The Anchor Tag

The **<a>** (or anchor) opening tag is written in the format:

```
<a href="https://blogging.com/how-to-start-a-blog/">Your Link Text Here </a>
```

The **first part** of the attribute **points to the page that will open** once the link is clicked.

Meanwhile, the **second part** of the attribute contains the **text which will be displayed** to a visitor in order to entice them to click on that link.

If you are building your own website then you will most likely host all of your pages on professional [web hosting](#). In this case, internal links on your website will `<a href="mylinkedpage.html">Linktle Here</a>`.

## Let's Create An Anchor Tag

Let's try it out. Make a duplicate of the code from your current index.html page. Copy / paste it into a new window in your HTML editor.

Save this new page as "page2.html" and ensure that it is saved in the same folder as your index.html page.

On page2.html add the following code:

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

This will create a link to Google on page 2. Hit save and return to your index.html page.

On a new line on index.html add the following code:

```
<a href="**folder(s)*/page2.html">Page2</a>
```

Ensure the folder path to the file (page2.html) is correct. **Hit save and preview** index.html in your browser.

If **everything is correct** then **you will see a link which will take you to your second page**. On the second page, there will be a link that will take you to google.com.