|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **What is HTML?**  Every webpage you look at is written in a language called HTML. See the code with the <>’s? That's HTML! Like any language, it has its own special **syntax** (rules for communicating). A web browser's job like Chrome, Firefox or Internet Explorer is to transform the code into a recognizable webpage! It knows how to lay out the page by following the HTML syntax. Think of HTML as the Skeleton of your webpage, the bit that creates the structure. | | | |
|  | | | |
| **Paragraphs and Headings**  Just like essays, HTML documents are divided into paragraphs. Each paragraph starts with an opening <p> tag and ends with a closing </p> tag. The content of the paragraph is written between the tags.  The next step is to give our paragraphs headings using heading tags. Each heading starts with an opening <h1> tag and ends with a closing </h1> tag. As with paragraphs the content of the heading is written between the tags.    HTML actually lets us have more than one heading size. There are six heading sizes, where <h1> is the biggest and <h6> is puny! | |  | |
|  | **Instructions**   1. Look at the file celebs.html. This contains all of the HTML you need to code your own Strictly web page. 2. Change the heading text on line 13 (the bit between <h1> and </h1>) to anything you like! E.g. My Favourite Celebrities. 3. Save your changes. 4. Refresh the web browser. Your text should now show on the Strictly page! 5. Repeat the same process for paragraph text on line 16 (the bit between <p> and </p>).   It’s as easy as that, you are coding! | | |
|  | | | |
| **Images**  You can add images to your websites to make them look fancy. We use an image tag, like so: <img>.  This tag is a bit different from the others. Instead of putting the content between the tags, you tell the tag where to get the picture using src. It's also different because there is no ending tag. It has / in the tag to close it: <img src="url" />. | | |  | |
|  | **Instructions**  See the address in the src attribute, it’s src="images/greg\_wallace.jpg". That tells the <img> tag where to get the picture from! In this case it will get the images from the images folder on the computer. It could also be a URL to an image on the Internet.   1. Change the src attribute to the file name of the image of the celebrity you want to add to your line up. E.g. images/one\_direction/harry\_styles.jpg. Remember it’s important to get this exactly right so that the webpage can find your image! 2. Change the heading for your image (the bit between <h3> and </h3>) to the name of your chosen celebrity. 3. Save your changes and refresh the web browser to see your celebrity added to the line up! 4. Repeat this process for as many celebrities as you like. | | |
|  | | | |
| **CSS**  What makes webpages pretty? That's CSS—Cascading Style Sheets. Think of it like skin and makeup that covers the bones of HTML skeleton.  CSS is a language used to describe the appearance and formatting of your HTML.  The file celebs.css contains some of the CSS styling information: where HTML elements should go, what colour they should be, how big they should be, and more.  A style sheet is a file that describes how an HTML file should look. That's it! | |  | |
|  | **Instructions**   1. Look at the file celebs.css, you will see lots of text surrounded by /\* \*/. These are called comments; the web browser will ignore anything in between. A good way of hiding coding until you need it later! 2. Delete the /\* and \*/ surrounding the code on line 5. 3. Refresh the web browser to see the affect. You should see the style of the web page change! 4. Go back to celebs.css. Change the colour on line 5 to a colour of your choice. 5. Refresh the web browser again to see how it looks! 6. Play around with the rest of the file by removing the comments to see the effect different CSS styles have on the page. | | | | |

Adapted from <http://www.codecademy.com/>