



<HTML>

<title>The Beginner's Guide</title>

<HTML>

*DESCRIBES THE STRUCTURE
OF WEBPAGES*



In the browser window you can see a web page that features exactly

the same content as the Word document you met on the page 18. To describe the structure of a web page, we add code to the words we want to appear on the page.

You can see the HTML code for this page below. Don't worry about what the code means yet. We start to look at it in more detail on the next page. Note that the HTML code is in blue, and the text you see on screen is in black.

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>This is the Main Heading</h1>
<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>
<h2>This is a Sub-Heading</h2>
<p>Many long articles have sub-headings to help you follow the structure of what is being written. There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level headings).</p>
<h2>Another Sub-Heading</h2>
<p>Here you can see another sub-heading.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The HTML code is made up of characters that live inside angled brackets — these are called HTML elements. Elements are usually made up of two tags: an opening tag and a closing tag. (The closing tag has an extra forward slash in it.) Each HTML element tells the browser something about the information that sits between its opening and closing tags.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>
  </h1>
  <p>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

<head>

Before the `<body>` element you will often see a `<head>` element. This contains information about the page (rather than information that is shown within the main part of the browser window that is highlighted in blue on the opposite page). You will usually find a `<title>` element inside the `<head>` element.

<title>

The contents of the `<title>` element are either shown in the top of the browser, above where you usually type in the URL of the page you want to visit, or on the tab for that page (if your browser uses tabs to allow you to view multiple pages at the same time).

<body>

You met the `<body>` element in the first example we created. Everything inside this element is shown inside the main browser window.

PARAGRAPH

`<p></p>` is used for paragraphs.

EMPHASIS

`` is used to emphasis.

`` is used for strong importance.

LINE BREAKS

`
` is used to separate lines.

LISTS

`` is used to define unordered lists.

`` is used to define ordered lists.

`<i></i>` is used to define list item.

ANCHOR

`<a>` is used to define a destination of the link.

```
342 .widget-area-sidebar input, .widget-area-sidebar select { font-size: 13px; }
343 .widget-area-sidebar input, .widget-area-sidebar select, .widget-area-sidebar textarea { font-size: 13px; }
344 .widget-area-sidebar input, .widget-area-sidebar select, .widget-area-sidebar textarea { font-size: 13px; }
345 .widget-area-sidebar input, .widget-area-sidebar select, .widget-area-sidebar textarea { font-size: 13px; }
346 .widget-area-sidebar input, .widget-area-sidebar select, .widget-area-sidebar textarea { font-size: 13px; }
347 .widget-area-sidebar input, .widget-area-sidebar select, .widget-area-sidebar textarea { font-size: 13px; }
348 .widget-area-sidebar input, .widget-area-sidebar select, .widget-area-sidebar textarea { font-size: 13px; }
349 }
350
351 /* =Menu */
352
353 #access {
354   display: inline-block;
355   height: 69px;
356   float: right;
357   margin: 11px 28px 0px 0px;
358   max-width: 800px;
359 }
360
361 #access ul {
362   font-size: 13px;
363   list-style: none;
364   margin: 0 0 0 -0.8125em;
365   padding-left: 0;
366   z-index: 99999;
367   text-align: right;
368 }
369
370 #access li {
371   display: inline-block;
372   margin-left: 0.8125em;
373 }
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First Website</title>
  <!-- Comment Out -->
</head>
<body style="color: white;">

  <h1>Heading One</h1>
  <h2>Heading Two</h2>
  <h3>Heading Three</h3>
  <h4>Heading Four</h4>
  <h5>Heading Five</h5>
  <h6>Heading Six</h6>

  <hr />

  <p style="font-weight: 300;">What Does the Fox Say?</p>
  <p style="font-weight: 400;">What Does the Fox Say?</p>
  <p style="font-weight: 500;">What Does the Fox Say?</p>
  <p style="font-weight: 600;">What Does the Fox Say?</p>

  <br />

  <div style="font-style: italic;">
    <p style="font-weight: 300;">Ring Ding Ding Ding</p>
    <p style="font-weight: 400;">Ring Ding Ding Ding</p>
    <p style="font-weight: 500;">Ring Ding Ding Ding</p>
    <p style="font-weight: 600;">Ring Ding Ding Ding</p>
  </div>

</body>
</html>
```



Tags are often referred to as elements. Tags usually come in pairs. The opening tag denotes the start of a piece of content; the closing tag denotes the end. Open tags can carry attributes, which tells us more about the content of that element.

Heading One

Heading Two

Heading Three

Heading Four

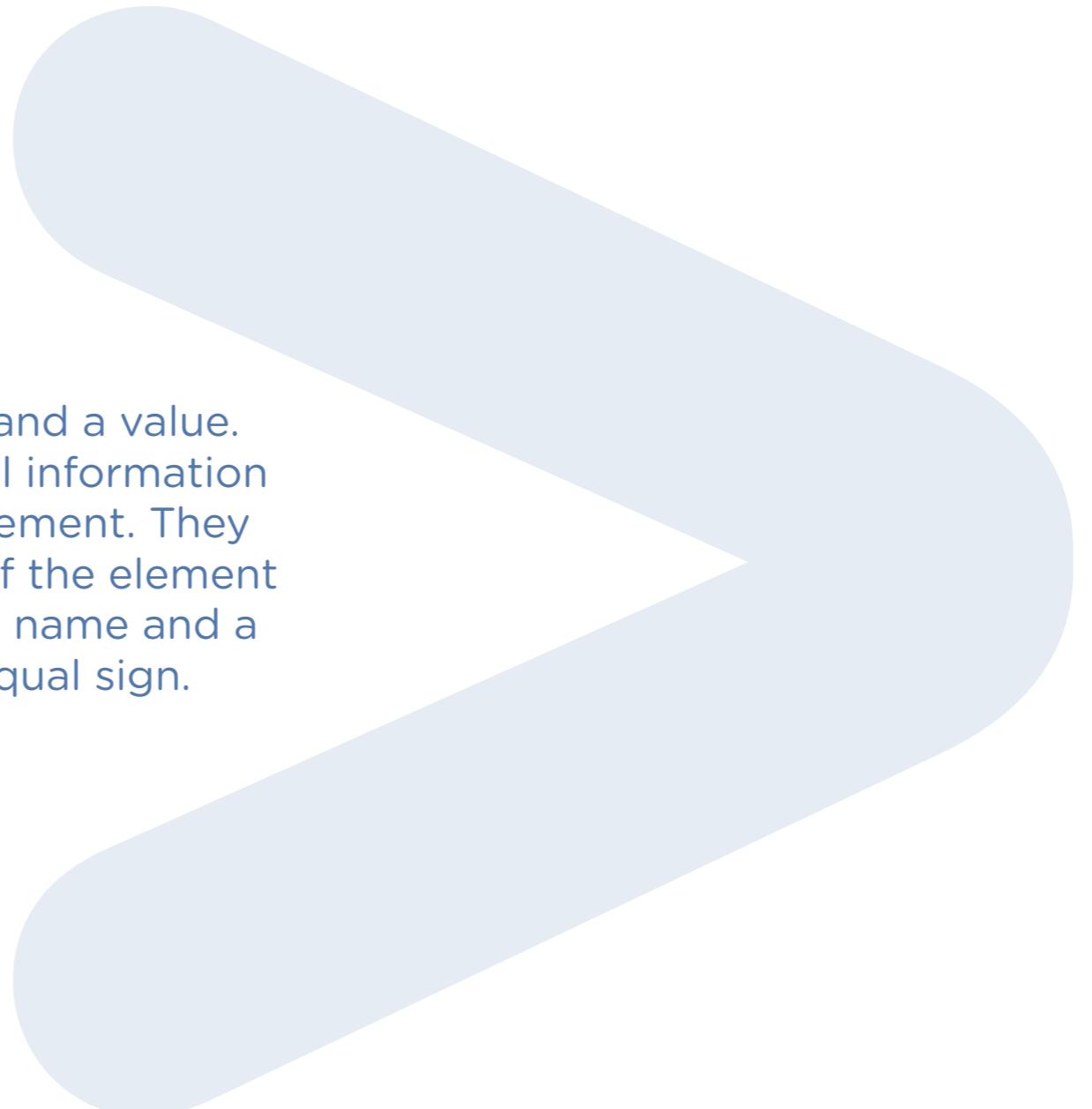
Heading Five

Heading Six

What Does the Fox Say?
What Does the Fox Say?
What Does the Fox Say?
What Does the Fox Say?

Ring Ding Ding Ding
Ring Ding Ding Ding
Ring Ding Ding Ding
Ring Ding Ding Ding

Opening Tags can carry attributes which tell us more about the content of that elements.



Attributes require a name and a value. Attributes provide additional information about the contents of an element. They appear on the opening tag of the element and are made of two part: a name and a value, separated by an equal sign.

To learn **HTML**, you need to know what tags are available for you to use, what you do, and where they can go.

<p><h1><cite><a>
<address><h<html><body><blockquote><address><label><input><div><object><pre><figure><h3><section><figcaption><q><ins><article><abbr><link><table><h<colgroup><col><header><h5><thead><footer><caption><labe



GO BUILD YOURSELF
A WEBSITE

</HTML>

THIS BOOKLET IS FOR:
WEB DESIGNER AND PROGRAMMERS.

