**CODE FIRST GIRLS**

**Preparatory work – w/c 26 Sept 2016**

INTRODUCTION

*HTML – a markup language:* **Markup languages** are designed for the processing, definition and presentation of text. The **language** specifies code for formatting, both the layout and style, within a text file. The code used to specify the formatting are called tags. HTMLis a an example of a widely known and used **markup language**.

* Elements

[HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/HTML) consists of a set of [**elements**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Element), which define the **semantic** meaning of their content. Elements include two matching [tags](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/tag) and everything in between. For example, the "<p>" element indicates a paragraph; the "<img>" element indicates an image. See the [HTML Elements](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/HTML/Element) page for a complete list.

*Note: Some tags are self-closing and do not contain any content.*

* Check <https://thimble.mozilla.org/en-US/>
* Tags

HTML attaches special meaning to anything that starts with the less-than sign ("<") and ends with the greater-than sign (">"). Such markup is called a [**tag**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/tag). losing tags are the same as the start tag except with a *forward slash* immediately after the leading less-than sign.

* Attributes

Attributes usually consist of 2 parts: an attribute name and an attribute value.

A few attributes can only have one value. They are **Boolean** attributes and may be shortened by only specifying the attribute name or leaving the attribute value empty.

Attribute values that consist of a single word or number may be written as they are, but you must enclose values containing spaces in quotation marks (either single (') or double (") quotes).

* Named character references

**Named character references** (often casually called [*entities*](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/entities)) are used to print characters that have a special meaning in [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/HTML). For example, HTML interprets the less-than and greater-than symbols as tag delimiters. When you want to display a greater-than symbol in the text, you can use a named character reference. You should know these four common named character references:

1. **&gt;**denotes the greater-than sign (>)
2. **&lt;**denotes the less-than sign (<)
3. **&amp;**denotes the ampersand (&)
4. **&quot;**denotes double quote (")

* Comments and doctype

Comments: HTML has a mechanism for embedding **comments** that are not displayed when the page is rendered in a[browser](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/browser). This is useful for explaining a section of markup, leaving notes for other people who might work on the page, or for leaving reminders for yourself. HTML comments are enclosed in symbols as follows:

<!-- This is comment text -->

Doctype: an HTML document must contain a [**doctype**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/doctype) declaration as the first line. The **doctype** declaration is not an HTML tag, but rather tells the browser which version of HTML the page is written in.

In HTML5, there is only one declaration and is written like this:

<!DOCTYPE html>