HTML

Beginners Guide to HTML

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Browser

Chrome - used to render HTML pages.
https://www.google.com/chrome/

The browser is what interprets the code and shows it to you. Used to hold HTML and styling with CSS and dynamic content with JavaScript.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is not a programming language; it is a markup language used to tell your browser how to structure the web pages you visit.

Get more done with the new Chrome

Editor

Text Editor - used to write code.
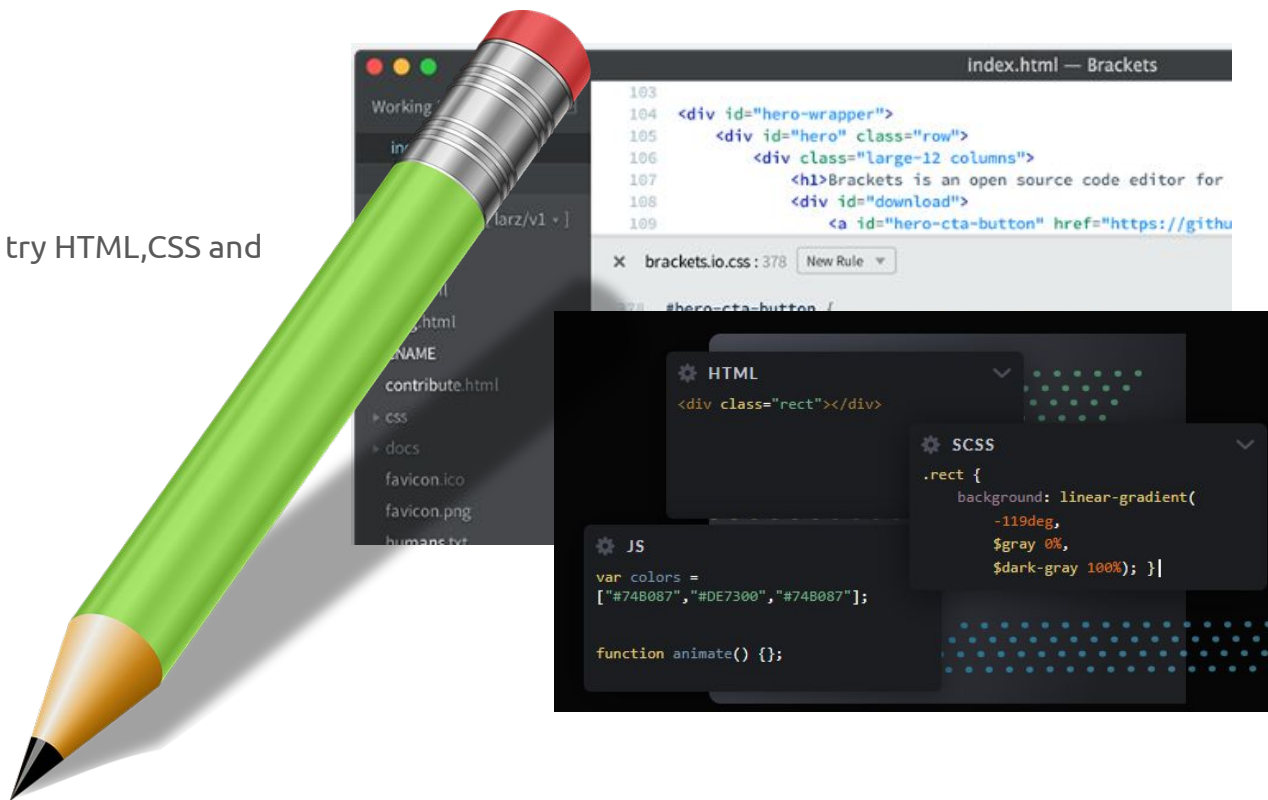Brackets - http://brackets.io/

No download just a great place to try HTML,CSS and JavaScript
https://codepen.io/

Others
https://jsfiddle.net/

http://jsbin.com

```
index.html — Brackets
103
104    <div id="hero-wrapper">
105        <div id="hero" class="row">
106            <div class="large-12 columns">
107                <h1>Brackets is an open source code editor for
108                <div id="download">
109                    <a id="hero-cta-button" href="https://githu
✕ brackets.io.css : 378   New Rule ▼
      #hero-cta-button {
```

```
⚙ HTML
<div class="rect"></div>

⚙ SCSS
.rect {
    background: linear-gradient(
        -119deg,
        $gray 0%,
        $dark-gray 100%); }|

⚙ JS
var colors =
["#74B087","#DE7300","#74B087"];

function animate() {};
```

Resources

https://devdocs.io/dom/ - list of code syntax.
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web - Examples and syntax explanations.

MDN - References to HTML tags
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML
Snapshot Website history - https://archive.org/web/

To view website source code on Chrome press Ctrl+U
Cmd+Opt+U

One of the first websites http://info.cern.ch/

HTML is backwards compatible
No styling which is introduced later
Purpose was to add some structure to plain text

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What is an Element

Tag that wraps text and lets the browser know what to do with it.
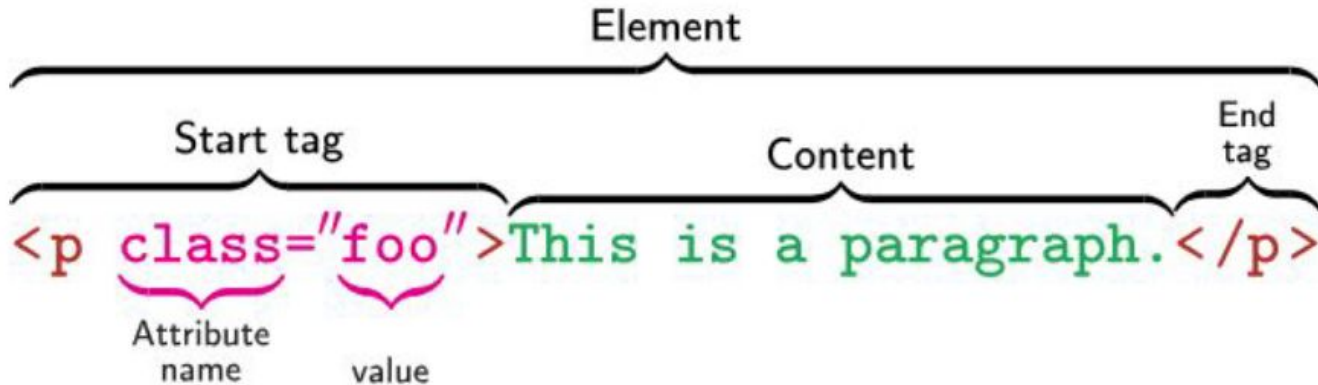
Chrome See the Code

View the HTML of a website

Right-click the page and look at the menu that appears.
From that menu, click View page source.
Opens the page with **view-source:** before the URL like
view-source:https://www.google.com/
Also Browser dev Tools click inspect. This will open the
developer console to the element that is selected. Try to
update some of the text on your favorite website. Don't
worry only in the current instance and when you refresh
the page goes back.
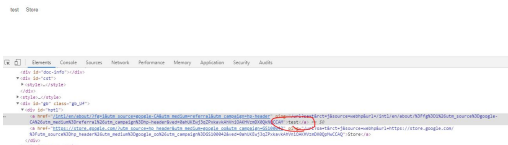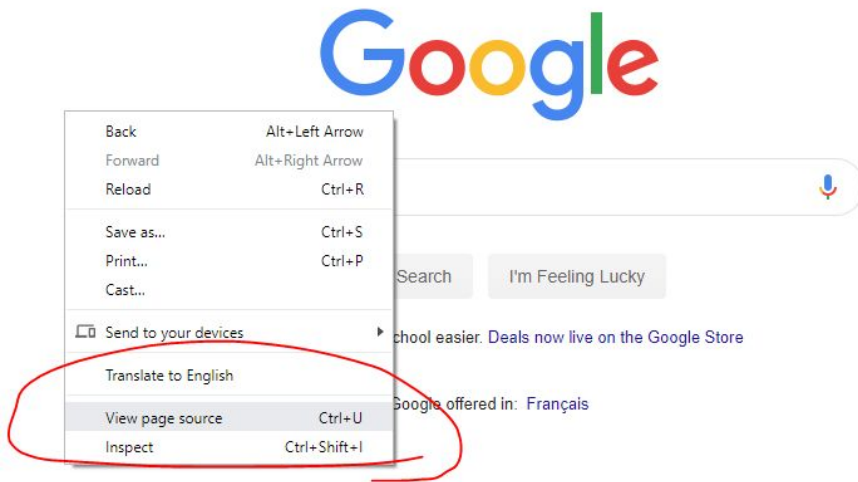
HTML Basic Tags

<!DOCTYPE html> - lets browser know what doc type to expect.
<html> </html> - wraps HTML document
<head> </head> - info not to be displayed.
<body> </body> - Visible portion of the document
<title> </title> - Name of the document in the title bar

**Tags can be placed within other tags to create tree structure
Every web page should have these 4 tags, will work without them
but to be proper they should be included.**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>Title</title>
</head>

<body> </body>

</html>
```

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Formatting Text and more

Spacing of text

<p> </p> - Creates a paragraph
**
 -** Line Break new line
<blockquote> </blockquote> - Indents as quote
<div> </div> - Block Content with CSS
** ** - Inline content with CSS

Line Breaks <br> and <hr> are self closing tags
Previously <br /> now the slash is not needed

**Format your text to make it easier to read and structure so that
when you apply styling it is easier to select the blocks of content.**

```
<div>Block Content </div> <span>Inline Content</span>
<p>Paragraph</p>
<blockquote>BlockQuote</blockquote> Hello World
<br> <u>Underline</u> Hello World
<br> <strike>Strike Text</strike> Hello World
<br> <big>Big   </big> Hello World
<br> <small>Small</small> Hello World
<br> <acronym>Acronym</acronym> Hello World
<br> <q>Quoted</q> Hello World
<br> <cite>Cite Text</cite> Hello World
<br> <code>Code</code> Hello World
```

Text Tags and formatted Text

\<h1>\</h1> - creates headline tags. Larger and bolded text. h1 largest - h6 smallest.
**\ ** \\ - bolds text
**\ ** \<i>\</i> - italicized text
\<tt> \</tt> - typewriter style text
\<code> \</code> - source code
\<cite> \</cite> - Creates a citation
\<address> \</address> - Creates address section
\~~\~~ - Deleted text
\<ins>\</ins> - Inserted text
_ - Subscript text
\[\] - Superscript text

*head tags are good for SEO. Search rankings.

```
<b> Bold text </b> Hello World
   <br> <strong>Strong Text </strong> Hello World
   <br> <i> - Italic text </i> Hello World
   <br><em> - Emphasized text</em> Hello World
   <br>
   <mark> - Marked text </mark> Hello World
   <br> <small> - Small text</small> Hello World
   <br> <del> - Deleted text</del> Hello World
   <br> <ins> - Inserted text</ins> Hello World
   <br> <sub> - Subscript text</sub> Hello World
   <br> <sup> - Superscript text</sup> Hello World
```

HTML Lists

** ** - Creates an unordered list
** ** - Ordered list
** ** - list item
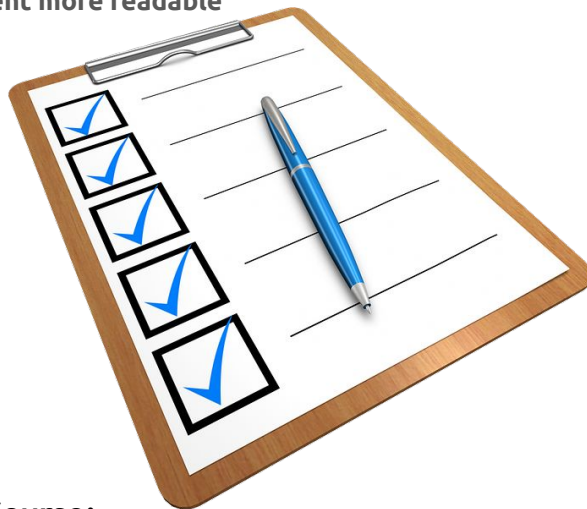**<dl> </dl>** - Definition list
<dt></dt> - Definition term
<dd></dd> -Definition

Use lists to make content more readable

```
<dl> <dt>One</dt> <dt>One #2</dt>
   <dd>Whatever you use to describe the item</dd>
<dt>Two</dt>
   <dd>Whatever you use to describe the item</dd>
<dt>Three</dt>
   <dd>Whatever you use to describe the item</dd>
</dl>
<ol type="i" start="5">
   <li>List item #1</li>
   <li>List item #2</li>
   <li>List item #3</li>
</ol>
<ul style="list-style-type:lower-alpha ">
   <li>List item #2</li>
   <li>List item #3</li>
   <li>List item #4</li>
</ul>
```

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HTML Attributes

The HTML <a> element (or anchor element) creates a hyperlink to other web pages, files, locations within the same page, email addresses, or any other URL.

Attributes : Elements in HTML have attributes; these are additional values that configure the elements or adjust their behavior in various ways to meet the criteria the users want.
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Attributes

- target = where to open the linked document
- href = where the URL of the page the link goes to
- title = Text to be displayed in a tooltip when hovering over the element.

Search engines use link text to index target files, so it is a good idea to include keywords in your link text to effectively describe what is being linked to

```
<html>
<head>
   <title>HTML</title>
   <style>p {  height: 500px; border: 1px solid ddd; }</style>
</head>
<body> <body> <a href="#one" title="Section 1">One</a>|
<a href="#two" title="Section 2">Two</a>| <a
href="http://www.google.com" title="Google"
target="_blank">Three</a>
   <h1>1</h1>
   <p id="one">Just some content here, nothing to see.</p>
   <h1>2</h1>
   <p id="two">Just some content here, nothing to see.</p>
   <h1>3</h1>
   <p id="three">Just some content here, nothing to
see.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

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HTML Hyperlinks

Make it clickable. Hyperlinks are really important — they are what makes the Web a web.
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML/Introduction_to_HTML/Creating_hyperlinks

absolute URL vs relative URL:

relative URL will point to different places depending on the actual location of the file you refer from — for example if in index.html and you link to about.html needs to be in the same folder. Location matters.

absolute URL: Points to a location defined by its absolute location on the web, including protocol and domain name.
https://www.discoveryvip.com/index.html will always be the same end location.

Search engines use link text to index target files, so it is a good idea to include keywords in your link text to effectively describe what is being linked to

```
<html>

<head>
    <title>HTML</title>
</head>

<body> <a href="about.html" title="About page">About</a>|
<a
href="http://www.discoveryvip.com/Learn/JSON-Resources"
title="Google" target="_blank">Website</a> </body>

</html>
```

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HTML Images

Placeholder images - https://placeholder.com/

<img src="https://via.placeholder.com/350x150">

The HTML <img> element embeds an image into the document.

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/img

- **src attribute is required**, and contains the path to the image you want to embed.
- alt attribute holds a text description of the image, which isn't mandatory but is incredibly useful for accessibility

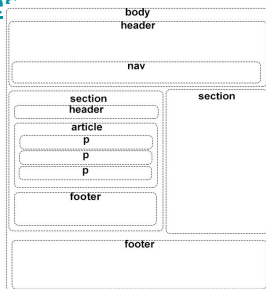```
<html>

<head>
    <title>HTML</title>
</head>

<body> <img src="https://via.placeholder.com/350x150"
alt="Just a placeholder image">
    <a href="http://www.discoveryvip.com/" title="Google"
target="_blank"> <img
src="https://via.placeholder.com/350x150" alt="Image with
hyperlink">
</body>

</html>
```

# HTML Semantic Elements

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/HTML/Using_HTML_sections_and_outlines

\<article>
\<aside>
\<footer>
\<header>
\<nav>
\<section>

Previously done with divs and adding attributes to the elements.
These are just like divs with meaningful names, they don't do anything for the styling.

```
<header id="header">Header for website</header>
<div id="main">
    <nav>Menu
      <ul>
          <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
          <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
    <article>This is my main content of my
website</article>
    <aside>You can put some ads here.</aside>
</div>
<footer id="footer">Footer</footer>
```

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HTML Comments

<!-- A Comment → Comments can appear anywhere in a document, as the HTML parser is supposed to ignore them no matter where they appear so long as they are not inside other HTML tag structures. Comments are represented in HTML and XML as content between '<!--' and '-->'

```
<body>
   <!-- this is my website -->
   <header id="header">Header for website</header>
   <div id="main">
     <nav>Menu
       <ul>
          <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
          <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
       </ul>
     </nav>
     <article>This is my main content of my
website</article>
     <aside>You can put some ads here.</aside>
   </div>
   <footer id="footer">Footer</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

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Apply Styling

The flex CSS property sets how a flex item will grow or shrink to fit the space available in its flex container.

Select the element using the ID or by class or by tag name.

Apply styling

Tip : play a game learn more about flex
https://flexboxfroggy.com/

```html
<html><head>
    <title>Simple website</title>
    <style>
      header, footer { background: red; text-align: center; font-size:
2em;height: 15vh; }
      #main {display: flex;min-height: 70vh; }
      article { flex: 5; }
      nav, aside {  flex: 1; background: #ddd; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
   <header id="header">Header for website</header>
   <div id="main">
      <nav>Menu
        <ul><li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
         <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>  </ul></nav>
      <article>This is my main content of my website</article>
      <aside>You can put some ads here.</aside>
   </div>
   <footer id="footer">Footer</footer>
</body></html>
```

Make a simple website

1. Create file index.html
2. Create a sample structure
3. Select the elements
4. Apply styling
5. Add content

Header for website

Menu
Home
About

This is my main content of my website

You can put some ads here.

Footer
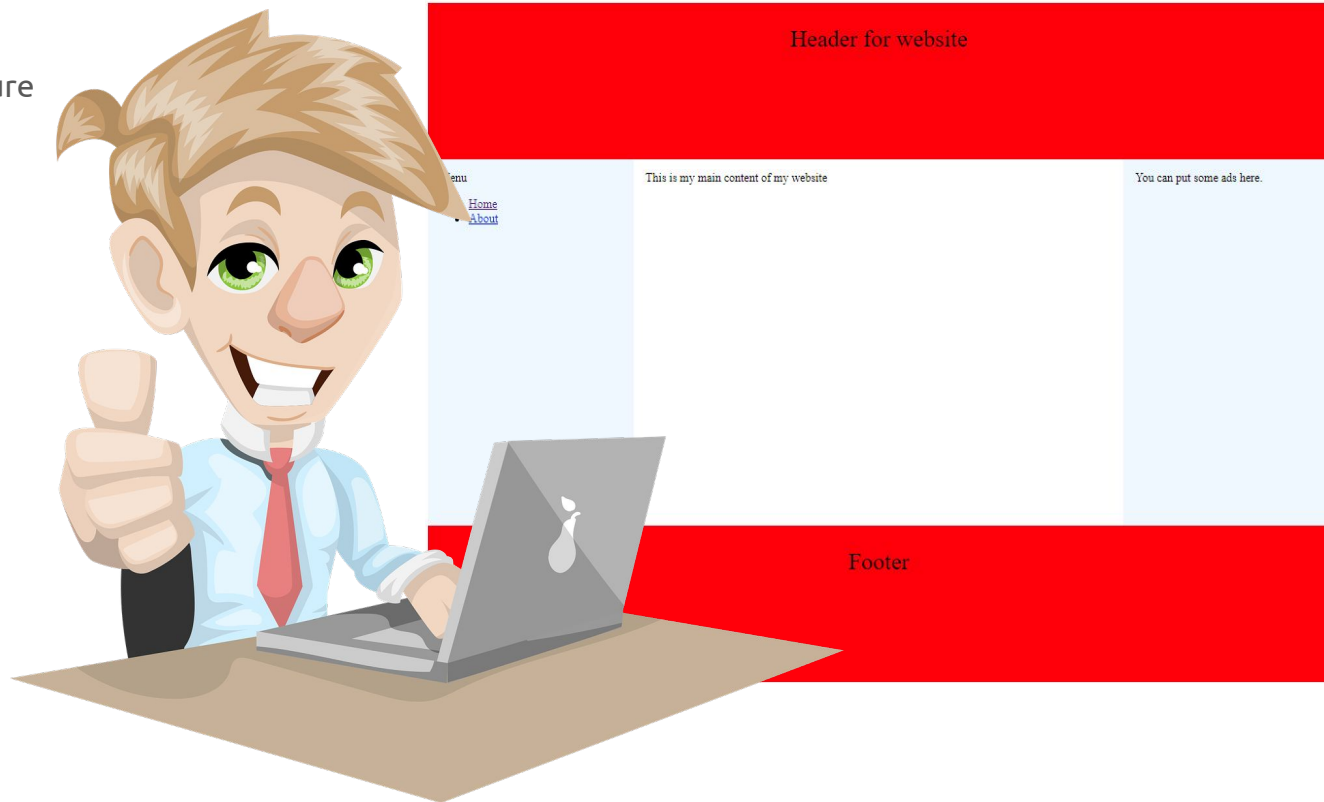
Get the Course:

Congratulations on completing the course!

Thank you for your support

Check out more about JavaScript at MDN. https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript

Find out more about my courses at DiscoveryVIP

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Course instructor : Laurence Svekis - providing online training to over 500,000 students across hundreds of courses and many platforms.