

# **Introduction to HTML**

## **Session 1**

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# Structure

```
<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 so 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>
```

**This is the Main Heading**

This text might be an introduction to the rest of the page. And if be split up into several sub-headings.

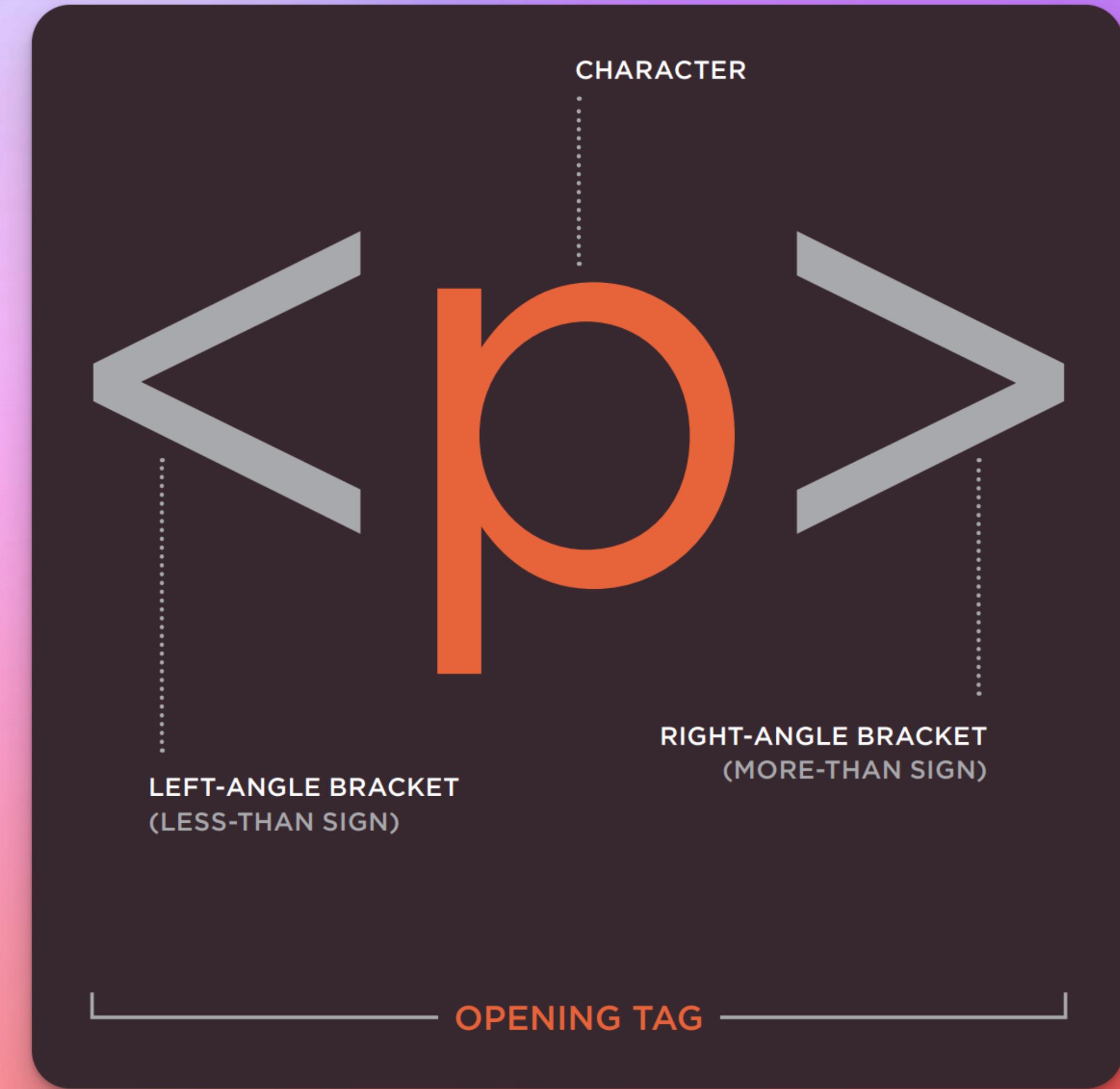
**This is a Sub-Heading**

Many long articles have sub-headings so to help you follow t written. There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level

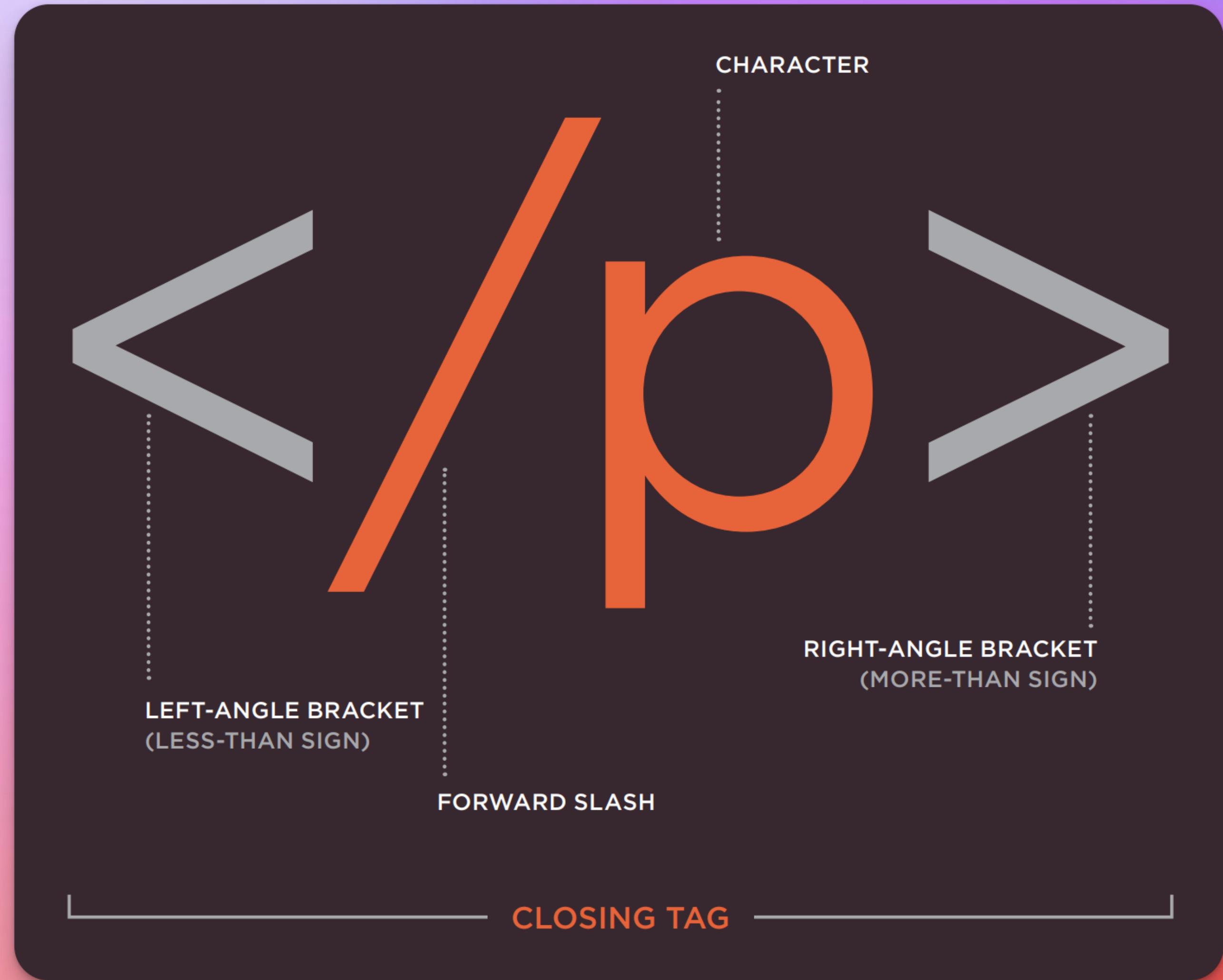
**Another Sub-Heading**

Here you can see another sub-heading.

```
1 <html>
2   <body>
3     <h1>This is the Main Heading</h1>
4     <p>This text might be an introduction to the rest of
5       the page. And if the page is a long one it might
6       be split up into several sub-headings.<p>
7     <h2>This is a Sub-Heading</h2>
8     <p>Many long articles have sub-headings so to help
9       you follow the structure of what is being written.
10      There may even be sub-sub-headings (or lower-level
11      headings).</p>
12      <h2>Another Sub-Heading</h2>
13      <p>Here you can see another sub-heading.</p>
14    </body>
15 </html>
```



Screenshot by Xnapper.com



Screenshot by Xnapper.com

ATTRIBUTE  
NAME



<p lang="en-us">Paragraph in English</p>

ATTRIBUTE  
VALUE

The attribute **name** indicates what kind of extra information you are supplying about the element's content. It should be written in lowercase.

The **value** is the information or setting for the attribute. It should be placed in double quotes. Different attributes can have different values.

Here an attribute called **lang** is used to indicate the language used in this element. The value of this attribute on this page specifies it is in US English.

ATTRIBUTE  
NAME



<p lang="en-us">Paragraph in English</p>

ATTRIBUTE  
VALUE

HTML5

LANG=eng-us

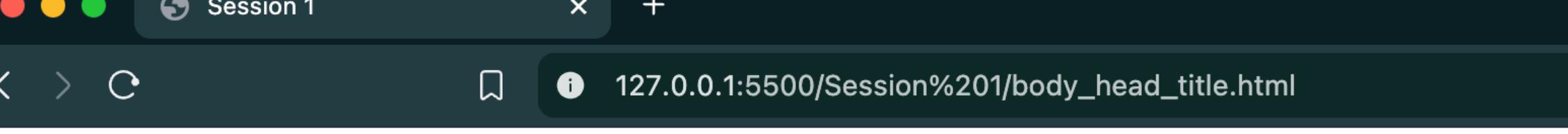
The attribute **name** indicates what kind of extra information you are supplying about the element's content. It should be written in lowercase.

The **value** is the information or setting for the attribute. It should be placed in double quotes. Different attributes can have different values.

Here an attribute called **lang** is used to indicate the language used in this element. The value of this attribute on this page specifies it is in US English.

# Body, Head, Title

```
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <title>Session 1</title>
4   </head>
5   <body>
6     <h1>
7       Body, Head, Title
8     </h1>
9     <p>
10       To learn HTML you need to know what tags are
11         available for you to use, what they do,
12           and where they can go.
13     </p>
14   </body>
15 </html>
```



## Body, Head, Title

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

# Structural Markups

- **Headings**

- **Paragraphs**

- **Bold & Italic**

- **Superscript & Subscript**

- **White Space**

- **Line Breaks & Horizontal Rules**

# Headings

```
<h1>This is a Main Heading</h1>
<h2>This is a Level 2 Heading</h2>
<h3>This is a Level 3 Heading</h3>
<h4>This is a Level 4 Heading</h4>
<h5>This is a Level 5 Heading</h5>
<h6>This is a Level 6 Heading</h6>
```

**This is a Main Heading**

**This is a Level 2 Heading**

**This is a Level 3 Heading**

**This is a Level 4 Heading**

**This is a Level 5 Heading**

**This is a Level 6 Heading**

# Paragraphs

```
<p> paragraph consists of one or more sentences  
that form a self-contained unit of discourse. The  
start of a paragraph is indicated by a new  
line.</p>
```

```
<p>Text is easier to understand when it is split up  
into units of text. For example, a book may have  
chapters. Chapters can have subheadings. Under  
each heading there will be one or more  
paragraphs.</p>
```

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Text is easier to understand when it is split up into units of text. For example, a book may have chapters. Chapters can have subheadings. Under each heading there will be one or more paragraphs.

Automatic break

# Bold

```
<p>This is how we make a word appear  
|   <b>bold.</b>  
</p>  
<p>Inside a product description you might see some  
|   <b>key features</b>  
in bold.</p>
```

This is how we make a word appear **bold**.

Inside a product description you might see some **key features** in bold.

# Italic

```
<p>This is how we make a word appear  
|   <i>italic</i>.  
</p>  
<p>It's a potato  
|   <i>Solanum tuberosum</i>  
. </p>  
<p>Captain Cook sailed to Australia on the  
|   <b><i>Endeavour</i></b>  
. </p>
```

This is how we make a word appear *italic*.

It's a potato *Solanum tuberosum* .

Captain Cook sailed to Australia on the *Endeavour* .

# Superscript & Subscript

```
<p>On the  
| 4<sup>th</sup>  
of September you will learn about  
| E=MC<sup>2</sup>  
. </p>  
<p>The amount of  
| CO<sub>2</sub>  
in the atmosphere grew by 2ppm in  
| 2009<sub>1</sub>  
. </p>
```

On the 4<sup>th</sup> of September you will learn about E=MC<sup>2</sup>.

The amount of CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere grew by 2ppm in 2009<sub>1</sub>.

# Breaks

<p>The Earth<br />gets one hundred tons heavier  
every day<br />due to falling space dust.</p>

The Earth  
gets one hundred tons heavier every day  
due to falling space dust.

# Horizontal Rules

```
<p>Venus is the only planet that rotates  
clockwise.</p>  
<hr />  
<p>Jupiter is bigger than all the other planets  
combined.</p>
```

Venus is the only planet that rotates clockwise.

---

Jupiter is bigger than all the other planets combined.

# Layout



# Semantic

- **<article>**
- **<aside>**
- **<details>**
- **<figcaption>**
- **<figure>**
- **<footer>**
- **<header>**
- **<main>**
- **<mark>**
- **<nav>**
- **<section>**
- **<summary>**
- **<time>**

# Non-Semantic

- **<div>**
- **<span>**

[Read more](#)

# Links

THIS IS THE PAGE THE  
LINK TAKES YOU TO

THIS IS THE TEXT THE  
USER CLICKS ON

`<a href="http://www.imdb.com">IMDB</a>`

OPENING LINK TAG

CLOSING  
LINK TAG

## RELATIVE LINK TYPE

### SAME FOLDER

To link to a file in the same folder, just use the file name. (Nothing else is needed.)

### CHILD FOLDER

For a child folder, use the name of the child folder, followed by a forward slash, then the file name.

### GRANDCHILD FOLDER

Use the name of the child folder, followed by a forward slash, then the name of the grandchild folder, followed by another forward slash, then the file name.

### PARENT FOLDER

Use ../ to indicate the folder above the current one, then follow it with the file name.

### GRANDPARENT FOLDER

Repeat the ../ to indicate that you want to go up two folders (rather than one), then follow it with the file name.

## EXAMPLE (from diagram on previous page)

To link to music reviews from the music homepage:  
`<a href="reviews.html">Reviews</a>`

To link to music listings from the homepage:  
`<a href="music/listings.html">Listings</a>`

To link to DVD reviews from the homepage:  
`<a href="movies/dvd/reviews.html">Reviews</a>`

To link to the homepage from the music reviews:  
`<a href="../index.html">Home</a>`

To link to the homepage from the DVD reviews:  
`<a href=".../../index.html">Home</a>`