PDF_VERSION_LEARNING_CODE_001

This is how u start a new HTML website:

Lets try and understand what each line of code does by breaking it into smaller portions:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
```

First line of "information" to the browser about what document type to expect Second line, declaring the language. Important for: Accessibility (screen-readers), search engine optimization (SEO), auto-translation.

The Metadata Section

```
<head> - The Metadata Section
```

This section does not display content, but provides important information for the browser.

a)

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">` - Character Encoding
```

- This ensures that your webpages supports special characters (e.g., é, ñ, ü, ♥)
- UTF-8 is a universal encoding system that supports almost all characters from different languages.
- · Without this, some characters might display incorrectly.

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

Responsive Design

- Helps your webpage to adapt to different screen sizes, especially on mobile devices.
- width=device-width makes the page match the devices screen width.
- initial-scale=1.0 sets the default zoom level (1.0 means no zoom).
- Without this, website may look to small or too large on phones/tablets
- c) **TITLE** (Important for "findability")

```
<title>My Freaky Archive</title> - Page Title (obviously)
```

- Sets the name of the webpage tab in the browser.
- Helps with SEO, as search engines display this title in results.
- Should be clear, short, and relevant to the page's content.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css"> - Linking a CSS File
```

- This links an external CSS file (style.css) to style your webpage.
- rel="stylesheet" tells the browser it's a style file.
- href="style.css" is the path to the CSS file.

Summary for Notes:

- <html lang="en"> → Sets language to English for browsers & screen readers.
- <meta charset="UTF-8"> → Supports special characters (e.g., ñ, é, √).
- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> \rightarrow Makes site mobile-friendly.
- <title>My Freaky Archive</title> → Sets page title (seen in the browser tab).
- rel="stylesheet" href="style.css"> → Connects an external CSS file for styling.

For Reference, heres the whole code again, and i changed "MyFreakyWebsite" to more a more basic wording.

```
</head>
<body>
   <header>
      <h1>Welcome to My Custom Website</h1>
      <nav>
          ul>
              <a href="index.html">Home</a>
             <a href="art.html">Art</a>
             <a href="music.html">Music</a>
             <a href="stories.html">Stories</a>
             <a href="videos.html">Videos</a>
          </nav>
   </header>
   <main>
      This is where I will showcase my works!
   </main>
   <footer>
      © 2025 Skinny Beak | Hosted on Neocities
   </footer>
</body>
</html>
```

Understanding the <body> Section

The <body> tag contains everything visible on the webpage, like text, images, and links.

1. <header> - The Website Header

The <header> section is usually **at the top** of a webpage and contains:

- The main title (<h1>)
- A navigation menu (<nav>)

a) <h1>Welcome to My Custom Website</h1> - Main Heading

- <h1> is the largest and most important heading.
- It tells visitors (and search engines) what the site is about.

b) <nav> - The Navigation Bar

- <nav> stands for navigation and contains links to other pages.
- Inside <nav>, we use

 (unordered list) to organize the links.

2. - Unordered List (For the Menu)

The (unordered list) contains (list items), which are the menu links.
Each contains an <a> (anchor/link) tag.

Breakdown of a Menu Item:

```
<a href="index.html">Home</a>
```

- → This is a single list item.
- Home → This is a link inside the list item.
 - href="index.html" → This tells the browser which page to open when clicked.
 - Home → This is the text the user sees and clicks.

Looking Closer at the Menu Items:

```
<a href="music.html">Music</a><a href="stories.html">Stories</a><a href="videos.html">Videos</a></a>
```

These links navigate to different pages:

- music.html → A page about music.
- stories.html → A page for stories.
- videos.html → A page for videos.

3. <main> - The Main Content Area

The <main> section contains the main body content of the webpage.

```
<main>
    This is where I will showcase my works!
</main>
```

- → This is a paragraph tag. It holds a simple description.
- <main> is SEO-friendly because search engines recognize it as the most important content.

4. <footer> - The Website Footer

The <footer> is placed at the **bottom of the page** and usually contains:

- Copyright information
- Credits or legal notices
- Links to external sites

Example Breakdown

```
<footer>
   © 2025 Skinny Beak | Hosted on Neocities
</footer>
```

- © 2025 Skinny Beak → Shows copyright information.
- Hosted on Neocities → Credits where the site is hosted.
- Placing this in <footer> helps keep consistent branding on every page.

Summary for Your Notes

- 1. <header> → The top section of the site, contains:
 - <h1> → Main heading (title of the site).
 - <nav> → Navigation bar with menu links.
- 2. $\langle ul \rangle$ (unordered list) \rightarrow Holds $\langle li \rangle$ (list items) for menu links.
 - Page Name \rightarrow Links to other pages.
- 3. <main $> \rightarrow$ Contains the **main content** of the page.
 - → A paragraph describing the site's purpose.
- 4. <footer> → Bottom section with copyright and hosting info.