# Displaying Text

If you want to display text in HTML, you can use a *paragraph* or *span*:

* *Paragraphs* (<p>) contain a block of plain text.
* <span> contains short pieces of text or other HTML. They are used to separate small pieces of content that are on the same line as other content.

Take a look at each of these elements in action below:

<div>

<h1>Technology</h1>

</div>

<div>

<p><span>Self-driving cars</span> are anticipated to replace up to 2 million jobs over the next two decades.</p>

</div>

In the example above, there are two different <div>. The second <div> contains a <p> with <span>Self-driving cars</span>. This <span> element separates “Self-driving cars” from the rest of the text in the paragraph.

It’s best to use a <span> element when you want to target a specific piece of content that is *inline*, or on the same line as other text. If you want to divide your content into *blocks*, it’s better to use a <div>.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Below the <h2> element that says About Brown Bears, add <p> opening and closing tags, and inside of the tags put the following text:

*“The brown bear (Ursus arctos) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently Least Concern. There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.”*

Remember to always add two spaces of indentation when you nest elements inside of <div>s for better readability.

Hint

Make sure to indent the <p> tags (not the text itself) the same amount as the rest of the content within the <div>:

<div>

<p>I'm a paragraph of text! A very short

paragraph, but still a paragraph.</p>

</div>

**2.**

Below the <h3> element that says Features, add a paragraph with the following text:

*“Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.”*

Hint

Don’t forget to wrap the text in opening and closing <p> tags!

**3.**

Under the <h3> element that says:

Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations

Add a paragraph with the following text:

*“Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.”*

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (Ursus arctos) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently Least Concern. There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id= "media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

  </div>

</body>

# Styling Text

You can also style text using HTML tags. The <em> tag emphasizes text, while the <strong> tag highlights important text.

Later, when you begin to style websites, you will decide how you want browsers to display content within <em> and <strong> tags. Browsers, however, have built-in style sheets that will generally style these tags in the following ways:

* The <em> tag will generally render as *italic* emphasis.
* The <strong> will generally render as **bold** emphasis.

Take a look at each style in action:

<p><strong>The Nile River</strong> is the <em>longest</em> river in the world, measuring over 6,850 kilometers long (approximately 4,260 miles).</p>

In this example, the <strong> and <em> tags are used to emphasize the text to produce the following:

**The Nile River** is the *longest* river in the world, measuring over 6,850 kilometers long (approximately 4,260 miles).

As we can see, “The Nile River” is bolded and “longest” is in italics.

**Instructions**

**1.**

In the first paragraph that starts “The brown bear…”, emphasize Ursus arctos using the <em> tag.

**2.**

In the paragraph under About Brown Bears, make the words Least Concern strong using the <strong> tag.

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear <em>(Ursus arctos)</em> is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>. There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

  </div>

</body>

# Line Breaks

The spacing between code in an HTML file doesn’t affect the positioning of elements in the browser. If you are interested in modifying the spacing in the browser, you can use HTML’s line break element: <br>.

The line break element is unique because it is only composed of a starting tag. You can use it anywhere within your HTML code and a line break will be shown in the browser.

<p>The Nile River is the longest river <br> in the world, measuring over 6,850 <br> kilometers long (approximately 4,260 <br> miles).</p>

The code in the example above will result in an output that looks like the following:

The Nile River is the longest river  
in the world, measuring over 6,850  
kilometers long (approximately 4,260  
miles).

**Instructions**

**1.**

Add two line breaks (<br>) after the sentence that ends with Least Concern.

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>. <br><br>There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

  </div>

</body>

**Unordered Lists**

In addition to organizing text in paragraph form, you can also display content in an easy-to-read list.

In HTML, you can use an *unordered list* tag (<ul>) to create a list of items in no particular order. An unordered list outlines individual *list items* with a bullet point.

The <ul> element should not hold raw text and won’t automatically format raw text into an unordered list of items. Individual list items must be added to the unordered list using the <li> tag. The <li> or list item tag is used to describe an item in a list.

<ul>

<li>Limes</li>

<li>Tortillas</li>

<li>Chicken</li>

</ul>

In the example above, the list was created using the <ul> tag and all individual list items were added using <li> tags.

The output will look like this:

* Limes
* Tortillas
* Chicken

**Instructions**

**1.**

Under the heading that says Species, create an unordered list.

Do not add any list items to the list just yet.

**2.**

Add the following list items to the unordered list:

* Arctos
* Collarus
* Horribilis
* Nelsoni (extinct)

Hint

When adding a list item, make sure to wrap it in <li> tags.

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>. <br><br> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <ul>

      <li>Arctos</li>

      <li>Collarus</li>

      <li>Horribilis</li>

      <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

    </ul>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

  </div>

</body>

**Ordered Lists**

*Ordered lists* (<ol>) are like unordered lists, except that each list item is numbered. They are useful when you need to list different steps in a process or rank items for first to last.

You can create the ordered list with the <ol> tag and then add individual list items to the list using <li> tags.

<ol>

<li>Preheat the oven to 350 degrees.</li>

<li>Mix whole wheat flour, baking soda, and salt.</li>

<li>Cream the butter, sugar in separate bowl.</li>

<li>Add eggs and vanilla extract to bowl.</li>

</ol>

The output will look like this:

1. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees.
2. Mix whole wheat flour, baking soda, and salt.
3. Cream the butter, sugar in separate bowl.
4. Add eggs and vanilla extract to bowl.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Under the heading that says Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations, add an ordered list.

Do not add any list items to the list just yet.

**2.**

Add the following list items to the ordered list:

* Russia
* United States
* Canada

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <ul>

      <li>Arctos</li>

      <li>Collarus</li>

      <li>Horribilis</li>

      <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

    </ul>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <ol>

      <li>Russia</li>

      <li>United States</li>

      <li>Canada</li>

    </ol>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

  </div>

</body>

# Images

All of the elements you’ve learned about so far (headings, paragraphs, lists, and spans) share one thing in common: they’re composed entirely of text! What if you want to add content to your web page that isn’t composed of text, like images?

The <img> tag allows you to add an image to a web page. Most elements require both opening and closing tags, but the <img> tag is a self-closing tag. Note that the end of the <img> tag has a forward slash /. Self-closing tags may include or omit the final slash — both will render properly.

<img src="image-location.jpg" />

The <img> tag has a required attribute called src. The src attribute must be set to the image’s source, or the location of the image. In this case, the value of src must be the uniform resource locator (URL) of the image. A URL is the web address or local address where a file is stored.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Under the Media <h2> heading, add an image. Use the following URL as the source (src) for the image:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg

Hint

Make sure to wrap your link in quotation marks: html <img src="URL" />

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <ul>

      <li>Arctos</li>

      <li>Collarus</li>

      <li>Horribilis</li>

      <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

    </ul>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <ol>

      <li>Russia</li>

      <li>United States</li>

      <li>Canada</li>

    </ol>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

    <img src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg" />

  </div>

</body>

**Image Alts**

Part of being an exceptional web developer is making your site accessible to users of all backgrounds. In order to make the Web more inclusive, we need to consider what happens when assistive technologies such as screen readers come across image tags.

The alt attribute, which means alternative text, brings meaning to the images on our sites. The alt attribute can be added to the image tag just like the src attribute. The value of alt should be a description of the image.

<img src="#" alt="A field of yellow sunflowers" />

The alt attribute also serves the following purposes:

* If an image fails to load on a web page, a user can mouse over the area originally intended for the image and read a brief description of the image. This is made possible by the description you provide in the alt attribute.
* Visually impaired users often browse the web with the aid of screen reading software. When you include the alt attribute, the screen reading software can read the image’s description out loud to the visually impaired user.
* The alt attribute also plays a role in Search Engine Optimization (SEO), because search engines cannot “see” the images on websites as they crawl the internet. Having descriptive alt attributes can improve the ranking of your site.

If the image on the web page is not one that conveys any meaningful information to a user (visually impaired or otherwise), the alt attribute should be left empty.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Add the alt attribute to the image and include a description. Make sure the description accurately describes the image.

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <ul>

      <li>Arctos</li>

      <li>Collarus</li>

      <li>Horribilis</li>

      <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

    </ul>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <ol>

      <li>Russia</li>

      <li>United States</li>

      <li>Canada</li>

    </ol>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

    <img src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg" />

  </div>

</body>

**Image Alts**

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The alt attribute, which means alternative text, brings meaning to the images on our sites. The alt attribute can be added to the image tag just like the src attribute. The value of alt should be a description of the image.

<img src="#" alt="A field of yellow sunflowers" />

The alt attribute also serves the following purposes:

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* Visually impaired users often browse the web with the aid of screen reading software. When you include the alt attribute, the screen reading software can read the image’s description out loud to the visually impaired user.
* The alt attribute also plays a role in Search Engine Optimization (SEO), because search engines cannot “see” the images on websites as they crawl the internet. Having descriptive alt attributes can improve the ranking of your site.

If the image on the web page is not one that conveys any meaningful information to a user (visually impaired or otherwise), the alt attribute should be left empty.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Add the alt attribute to the image and include a description. Make sure the description accurately describes the image.

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <ul>

      <li>Arctos</li>

      <li>Collarus</li>

      <li>Horribilis</li>

      <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

    </ul>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <ol>

      <li>Russia</li>

      <li>United States</li>

      <li>Canada</li>

    </ol>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

    <img src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg" alt="bear"/>

  </div>

</body>

# Videos

In addition to images, HTML also supports displaying videos. Like the <img> tag, the <video> tag requires a src attribute with a link to the video source. Unlike the <img> tag however, the <video> element requires an opening and a closing tag.

<video src="myVideo.mp4" width="320" height="240" controls>

Video not supported

</video>

In this example, the video source (src) is myVideo.mp4 The source can be a video file that is hosted alongside your webpage, or a URL that points to a video file hosted on another webpage.

After the src attribute, the width and height attributes are used to set the size of the video displayed in the browser. The controls attribute instructs the browser to include basic video controls: pause, play and skip.

The text, “Video not supported”, between the opening and closing video tags will only be displayed if the browser is unable to load the video.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Under the image, create a <video> tag and add the following video url as the source:

https://content.codecademy.com/courses/freelance-1/unit-1/lesson-2/htmlcss1-vid\_brown-bear.mp4

Be sure to create a closing tag as well with </video>.

Hint

Here’s an example video tag that would link to myVideo.mp4 as the source:

<video src="myVideo.mp4"></video>

**2.**

Define the width of the video as "320" and the height as "240". Make sure to also include the controls attribute.

Hint

Here’s how to define height, width, and the controls attribute for a video :

<video src="myVideo.mp4" width="320" height="240" controls></video>

**3.**

In between the opening and closing <video> tags, add the phrase Video not supported, which will be displayed if the browser is unable to load your video.

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <ul>

      <li>Arctos</li>

      <li>Collarus</li>

      <li>Horribilis</li>

      <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

    </ul>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <ol>

      <li>Russia</li>

      <li>United States</li>

      <li>Canada</li>

    </ol>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

    <img src="https://content.codecademy.com/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg" alt="A Brown Bear"/>

    <video src="https://content.codecademy.com/courses/freelance-1/unit-1/lesson-2/htmlcss1-vid\_brown-bear.mp4" width="320" height="240" controls>Video not supported</video>

  </div>

</body>

**Review**

Congratulations on completing the first lesson of HTML! You are well on your way to becoming a skilled web developer.

Let’s review what you’ve learned so far:

* **HTML** stands for **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage and is used to create the structure and content of a webpage.
* Most HTML elements contain opening and closing tags with raw text or other HTML tags between them.
* HTML elements can be nested inside other elements. The enclosed element is the child of the enclosing parent element.
* Any visible content should be placed within the opening and closing <body> tags.
* Headings and sub-headings, <h1> to <h6> tags, are used to enlarge text.
* <p>, <span> and <div> tags specify text or blocks.
* The <em> and <strong> tags are used to emphasize text.
* Line breaks are created with the <br> tag.
* Ordered lists (<ol>) are numbered and unordered lists (<ul>) are bulleted.
* Images (<img>) and videos (<video>) can be added by linking to an existing source.

In the next lesson, we’ll take the content that you’ve added to this website and transform it into an HTML document that’s ready to go on the web.

**Instructions**

We’ve left you with your final code. Feel free to play around and modify it using the new elements you’ve learned!

If you want to see how to review how structure HTML in a project and use semantically meaningful elements, watch the video below and follow along with one of our experts:

<body>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <ul>

      <li>Arctos</li>

      <li>Collarus</li>

      <li>Horribilis</li>

      <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

    </ul>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <ol>

      <li>Russia</li>

      <li>United States</li>

      <li>Canada</li>

    </ol>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

    <img src="https://content.codecademy.com/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg" alt="A Brown Bear"/>

    <video src="https://content.codecademy.com/courses/freelance-1/unit-1/lesson-2/htmlcss1-vid\_brown-bear.mp4" width="320" height="240" controls>Video not supported</video>

  </div>

</body>

# Preparing for HTML

Now that we’ve learned about some of the most common HTML elements, it’s time to learn how to set up an HTML file.

HTML files require certain elements to set up the document properly. We can let web browsers know that we are using HTML by starting our document with a document type declaration.

The declaration looks like this:

<!DOCTYPE html>

This declaration is an instruction, and it must be the first line of code in your HTML document. It tells the browser what type of document to expect, along with what version of HTML is being used in the document. For now, the browser will correctly assume that the html in <!DOCTYPE html> is referring to HTML5, as it is the current standard.

In the future, however, a new standard will override HTML5. To make sure your document is forever interpreted correctly, always include <!DOCTYPE html> at the very beginning of your HTML documents.

Lastly, HTML code is always saved in a file with an **.html** extension.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Add the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration as the very first line of code at the top of the **index.html** file.

Hint

Don’t forget the exclamation mark! The exclamation mark is part of the construct for creating a markup declaration back in HTML 4. In HTML 5 it has no role or meaning other than triggering a “standard-mode” in browsers.

<!DOCTYPE html>

# The <html> tag

The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration provides the browser with two pieces of information (the type of document and the HTML version to expect), but it doesn’t actually add any HTML structure or content.

To create HTML structure and content, we must add opening and closing <html> tags after declaring <!DOCTYPE html>:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

</html>

Anything between the opening <html> and closing </html> tags will be interpreted as HTML code. Without these tags, it’s possible that browsers could incorrectly interpret your HTML code.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Add the opening and closing <html> tags below the <!DOCTYPE html> tag.

Hint

Place the <html></html> tags below the <!DOCTYPE html> tag.

**The Head**

So far you’ve done two things to set up the file properly:

* Declared to the browser that your code is HTML with <!DOCTYPE html>
* Added the HTML element (<html>) that will contain the rest of your code.

We have added these elements to the Brown Bears page you previously created. Now, let’s also give the browser some information about the page itself. We can do this by adding a <head> element.

Remember the <body> tag? The <head> element is part of this HTML metaphor. It goes above our <body> element.

The <head> element contains the *metadata* for a web page. Metadata is information about the page that isn’t displayed directly on the web page. Unlike the information inside of the <body> tag, the metadata in the head is information about the page itself. You’ll see an example of this in the next exercise.

The opening and closing head tags typically appear as the first item after your first HTML tag:

<head>

</head>

**Instructions**

**1.**

Place the <head> element below the opening <html> tag.

# Page Titles

What kind of metadata about the web page can the <head> element contain?

If you navigate to the Codecademy [catalog](https://www.codecademy.com/learn/all" \t "_blank)and look at the top of your browser, you’ll notice the words Full Catalog Courses & Tutorials | Codecademy, which is the title of the web page.

A browser’s tab displays the title specified in the <title> tag. The <title> tag is always inside of the <head>.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>My Coding Journal</title>

</head>

</html>

If we were to open a file containing the HTML code in the example above, the browser would display the words My Coding Journal in the title bar (or in the tab’s title).

**Instructions**

**1.**

Add “Brown Bears” as the title of your web page by using the <title> element,

Unfortunately, you won’t be able to see the title of your page in the smaller browser to the right. We’ll show you what it would look like in the next exercise.

# Where Does the Title Appear?

Good work! Unfortunately, the browser panel used by the Codecademy environment does not have a title bar, so the “Brown Bear” title you wrote in the previous exercise will not be displayed. Outside of the Codecademy environment, however, your title would appear as depicted in the diagram to the right.

So far, we have learned about:

* <!DOCTYPE html>, the declaration specifying the version of HTML for the browser
* The <html> tags that enclose all of your HTML code
* The <head> tag that contains the metadata of a webpage, such as its <title>

Next, you will learn about new types of elements that go inside the body.

# Linking to Other Web Pages

One of the powerful aspects of HTML (and the Internet), is the ability to link to other web pages.

You can add links to a web page by adding an anchor element <a> and including the text of the link in between the opening and closing tags.

<a>This Is A Link To Wikipedia</a>

Wait a minute! Technically, the link in the example above is incomplete. How exactly is the link above supposed to work if there is no URL that will lead users to the actual Wikipedia page?

The anchor element in the example above is incomplete without the href attribute. This attribute stands for hyperlink reference and is used to link to a path, or the address to where a file is located (whether it is on your computer or another location). The paths provided to the href attribute are often URLs.

<a href="https://www.wikipedia.org/">This Is A Link To Wikipedia</a>

In the example above, the href attribute has been set to the value of the URL https://www.wikipedia.org/. The example now shows the correct use of an anchor element.

When reading technical documentation, you may come across the term hyperlink. Not to worry, this is simply the technical term for link. These terms are often used interchangeably.

**Instructions**

**1.**

After the first paragraph, right above the heading that says Species, add a link that says: Learn More. Don’t add the URL just yet.

Hint

<a>I am a link with no URL</a>

**2.**

Add the following URL to the link:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear

Hint

<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/">I am a link with a URL</a>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>Brown Bears</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

    <div id="introduction">

      <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

      <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the

        Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

        <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear">Learn More</a>

      <h3>Species</h3>

      <ul>

        <li>Arctos</li>

        <li>Collarus</li>

        <li>Horribilis</li>

        <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

      </ul>

      <h3>Features</h3>

      <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

    </div>

    <div id="habitat">

      <h2>Habitat</h2>

      <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

      <ol>

        <li>Russia</li>

        <li>United States</li>

        <li>Canada</li>

      </ol>

      <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

      <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

    </div>

    <div id="media">

      <h2>Media</h2>

      <img src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg" />

      <video src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/freelance-1/unit-1/lesson-2/htmlcss1-vid\_brown-bear.mp4" width="320" height="240" controls>Video not supported</video>

    </div>

  </body>

</html>

# Opening Links in a New Window

Have you ever clicked on a link and observed the resulting web page open in a new browser window? If so, you can thank the <a> element’s target attribute.

The target attribute specifies how a link should open.

It’s possible that one or more links on your web page link to an entirely different website. In that case, you may want users to read the linked website, but hope that they return to your web page. This is exactly when the target attribute is useful!

For a link to open in a new window, the target attribute requires a value of \_blank. The target attribute can be added directly to the opening tag of the anchor element, just like the href attribute.

<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear" target="\_blank">The Brown Bear</a>

In the example above, setting the target attribute to "\_blank" instructs the browser to open the relevant Wikipedia page in a new window.

In this exercise, we’ve used the terminology “open in a new window.” It’s likely that you are using a modern browser that opens up websites in new tabs, rather than new windows. Before the advent of browsers with tabs, additional browser windows had to be opened to view more websites. The target="\_blank" attribute, when used in modern browsers, will open new websites in a new tab.

**Instructions**

**1.**

In the link that reads Learn More, add the target attribute and set it equal to \_blank.

      <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear" target="\_blank">Learn More</a>

# Linking to Relative Page

Thus far you have learned how to link to external web pages. Many sites also link to internal web pages like Home, About, and Contact.

Before we learn how to link between internal pages, let’s establish where our files are stored. When making multi-page static websites, web developers often store HTML files in the root directory, or a main folder where all the files for the project are stored. As the size of the projects you create grows, you may use additional folders within the main project folder to organize your code.

project-folder/

|—— about.html

|—— contact.html

|—— index.html

The example above shows three different files — **about.html**, **contact.html**, and **index.html** in one folder.

HTML files are often stored in the same folder, as shown in the example above. If the browser is currently displaying **index.html**, it also knows that **about.html** and **contact.html** are in the same folder. Because the files are stored in the same folder, we can link web pages together using a relative path.

<a href="./contact.html">Contact</a>

In this example, the <a> tag is used with a relative path to link from the current HTML file to the contact.html file in the same folder. On the web page, Contact will appear as a link.

A relative path is a filename that shows the path to a local file (a file on the same website, such as ./index.html) versus an absolute path (a full URL, like https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-html which is stored in a different folder). The ./ in ./index.html tells the browser to look for the file in the current folder.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Directly below the opening <body> tag, add an anchor tag that links to **index.html** with a relative path. The link should say Brown Bear.

**2.**

Under the link to **index.html**, add an anchor tag that links to **aboutme.html** using a relative path. The link should say About Me. Notice that there is also another file in the code editor, **aboutme.html**. Click the link to make sure it works!

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>Brown Bears</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <a href="./index.html">Beown Bear</a>

    <a href="./aboutme.html">About Me</a>

    <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

    <div id="introduction">

      <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

      <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the

        Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

      <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear" target="\_blank">Learn More</a>

      <h3>Species</h3>

      <ol>

        <li>Arctos</li>

        <li>Collarus</li>

        <li>Horribilis</li>

        <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

      </ol>

      <h3>Features</h3>

      <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

    </div>

    <div id="habitat">

      <h2>Habitat</h2>

      <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

      <ol>

        <li>Russia</li>

        <li>United States</li>

        <li>Canada</li>

      </ol>

      <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

      <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

    </div>

    <div id="media">

      <h2>Media</h2>

      <img src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg" />

      <video src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/freelance-1/unit-1/lesson-2/htmlcss1-vid\_brown-bear.mp4" width="320" height="240" controls>Video not supported</video>

    </div>

  </body>

</html>

# Linking At Will

You’ve probably visited websites where not all links were made up of text. Maybe the links you clicked on were images or some other form of content.

So far, we’ve added links that were made up of only text, like the following:

<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opuntia" target="\_blank">Prickly Pear</a>

Text-only links, however, would significantly decrease your flexibility as a web developer!

Thankfully, HTML allows you to turn nearly any element into a link by wrapping that element with an anchor element. With this technique, it’s possible to turn images into links by simply wrapping the <img> element with an <a> element.

<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opuntia" target="\_blank"><img src="https://www.Prickly\_Pear\_Closeup.jpg" alt="A red prickly pear fruit"/></a>

In the example above, an image of a prickly pear has been turned into a link by wrapping the outside of the <img> element with an <a> element.

**Instructions**

**1.**

In **index.html**, transform the image on your page into a link by wrapping the image element with an anchor element. Set the target attribute so that the link opens in a new window.

Your image element should be a nested tag inside your anchor element.

Use the same URL as before:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Brown Bears</title>

</head>

<body>

  <a href="./index.html">Brown Bear</a>

  <a href="./aboutme.html">About Me</a>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the

      Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear" target="\_blank">Learn More</a>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <ul>

      <li>Arctos</li>

      <li>Collarus</li>

      <li>Horribilis</li>

      <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

    </ul>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <ol>

      <li>Russia</li>

      <li>United States</li>

      <li>Canada</li>

    </ol>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear" target="\_blank"><img src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg"/></a>

    <video src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/freelance-1/unit-1/lesson-2/htmlcss1-vid\_brown-bear.mp4" height="240" width="320" controls>Video not supported</video>

  </div>

</body>

</html>

**Linking to Same Page**

At this point, we have all the content we want on our page. Since we have so much content, it doesn’t all fit on the screen. How do we make it easier for a user to jump to different portions of our page?

When users visit our site, we want them to be able to click a link and have the page automatically scroll to a specific section.

In order to link to a *target* on the same page, we must give the target an *id*, like this:

<p id="top">This is the top of the page!</p>

<h1 id="bottom">This is the bottom! </h1>

In this example, the <p> element is assigned an id of “top” and the <h1> element is assigned “bottom.” An id can be added to most elements on a webpage.

An id should be descriptive to make it easier to remember the purpose of a link. The target link is a string containing the # character and the target element’s id.

<ol>

<li><a href="#top">Top</a></li>

<li><a href="#bottom">Bottom</a></li>

</ol>

In the example above, the links to <p id="top"> and <h1 id="bottom"> are embedded in an ordered list. These links appear in the browser as a numbered list of links. An id is especially helpful for organizing content belonging to a div!

**Instructions**

**1.**

Under the <h1> element that says The Brown Bear, create an unordered list with the following three list items:

* Introduction
* Habitat
* Media

Hint

A list in html:

<ul>

<li>Arctos</li>

<li>Collarus</li>

<li>Horribilis</li>

<li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

</ul>

**2.**

Wrap the text of each list item in the unordered list in an anchor element. Each anchor tag should link to the corresponding <div> on the page (The <a> element that contains the text “Introduction” links to #introduction).

Hint

Here’s an example of using the <a> element to wrapping text:

<li><a href="#section">Section</a></li>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Brown Bears</title>

</head>

<body>

  <a href="./index.html">Brown Bear</a>

  <a href="./aboutme.html">About Me</a>

  <h1>The Brown Bear</h1>

  <ul>

    <li><a href="#introduction">Introduction</a></li>

    <li><a href="#habitat">Habitat</a></li>

    <li><a href="#media">Media</a></li>

</ul>

  <div id="introduction">

    <h2>About Brown Bears</h2>

    <p>The brown bear (<em>Ursus arctos</em>) is native to parts of northern Eurasia and North America. Its conservation status is currently <strong>Least Concern</strong>.<br /><br /> There are many subspecies within the brown bear species, including the

      Atlas bear and the Himalayan brown bear.</p>

    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear" target="\_blank">Learn More</a>

    <h3>Species</h3>

    <ul>

      <li>Arctos</li>

      <li>Collarus</li>

      <li>Horribilis</li>

      <li>Nelsoni (extinct)</li>

    </ul>

    <h3>Features</h3>

    <p>Brown bears are not always completely brown. Some can be reddish or yellowish. They have very large, curved claws and huge paws. Male brown bears are often 30% larger than female brown bears. They can range from 5 feet to 9 feet from head to toe.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="habitat">

    <h2>Habitat</h2>

    <h3>Countries with Large Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <ol>

      <li>Russia</li>

      <li>United States</li>

      <li>Canada</li>

    </ol>

    <h3>Countries with Small Brown Bear Populations</h3>

    <p>Some countries with smaller brown bear populations include Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Greece, India, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.</p>

  </div>

  <div id="media">

    <h2>Media</h2>

    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear" target="\_blank"><img src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg"/></a>

    <video src="https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/freelance-1/unit-1/lesson-2/htmlcss1-vid\_brown-bear.mp4" height="240" width="320" controls>Video not supported</video>

  </div>

</body>

</html>

# Whitespace

The rest of this lesson will focus on some tools developers use to make code easier to interpret.

As the code in an HTML file grows, it becomes increasingly difficult to keep track of how elements are related. Programmers use two tools to visualize the relationship between elements: whitespace and indentation.

Both tools take advantage of the fact that the position of elements in a browser is independent of the amount of whitespace or indentation in the **index.html** file.

For example, if you wanted to increase the space between two paragraphs on your web page, you would not be able to accomplish this by adding space between the paragraph elements in the **index.html** file. The browser ignores whitespace in HTML files when it renders a web page, so it can be used as a tool to make code easier to read and follow.

What makes the example below difficult to read?

<body><p>Paragraph 1</p><p>Paragraph 2</p></body>

You have to read the entire line to know what elements are present. Compare the example above to this:

<body>

<p>Paragraph 1</p>

<p>Paragraph 2</p>

</body>

This example is easier to read, because each element is on its own line. While the first example required you to read the entire line of code to identify the elements, this example makes it easy to identify the body tag and two paragraphs.

A browser renders both examples the same way:

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

In the next exercise you will learn how to use indentation to help visualize nested elements.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Use whitespace to make the code more readable by putting each element on its own line.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

  <h1>Whitespace</h1>

  <p> Whitespace and indentation make html documents easier to read</p>

  </body>

</html>

# Indentation

The second tool web developers use to make the structure of code easier to read is indentation. The spaces are inserted using the space and tab bars on your keyboard.

The [World Wide Web Consortium](https://www.w3.org/Consortium/), or W3C, is responsible for maintaining the style standards of HTML. At the time of writing, the W3C recommends 2 spaces of indentation when writing HTML code. Although your code will work without exactly two spaces, this standard is followed by the majority of professional web developers. Indentation is used to easily visualize which elements are nested within other elements.

<body>

<p>Paragraph 1</p>

<div>

<p>Paragraph 2</p>

</div>

</body>

In the example above, Paragraph 1 and the <div> tag are nested inside of the <body> tag, so they are indented two spaces. The Paragraph 2 element is nested inside of the <div> tag, so it is indented an additional two spaces.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Indent the code in **index.html** to match the W3C standards.

<body>

  <h1>Whitespace</h1>

  <div>

    <p>Whitespace and indentation make html documents easier to read.</p>

  </div>

</body>

**Comments**

HTML files also allow you to add comments to your code.

Comments begin with <!-- and end with -->. Any characters in between will be ignored by your browser.

<!-- This is a comment that the browser will not display. -->

Including comments in your code is helpful for many reasons:

1. They help you (and others) understand your code if you decide to come back and review it at a much later date.
2. They allow you to experiment with new code, without having to delete old code.

<!-- Favorite Films Section -->

<p>The following is a list of my favorite films:</p>

In this example, the comment is used to denote that the following text makes up a particular section of the page.

<!-- <p> Test Code </p> -->

In the example above, a valid HTML element (a paragraph element) has been “commented out.” This practice is useful when there is code you want to experiment with, or return to, in the future.

**Instructions**

**1.**

Add a comment to **index.html** file.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <!-- <p> Test Code </p> -->

  <head>

    <title>Favorite Quotes</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <p>Feet, what do I need you for when I have wings to fly?</p>

    <p>- Frida Kahlo</p>

  </body>

</html>

# HTML Tags

You now know all of the basic elements and set-up you need to structure an HTML page and add different types of content. With the help of CSS, very soon you’ll be creating beautiful websites!

While some tags have a very specific purpose, such as image and video tags, most tags are used to describe the content that they surround, which helps us modify and style our content later. There are seemingly infinite numbers of tags to use (many more than we’ve taught). Knowing when to use each one is based on how you want to describe the content of your HTML. Descriptive, well-chosen tags are one key to high-quality web development. A full list of available HTML tags can be found [in Mozilla documentation](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element).

Let’s review what you’ve learned this lesson:

1. The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration should always be the first line of code in your HTML files. This lets the browser know what version of HTML to expect.
2. The <html> element will contain all of your HTML code.
3. Information about the web page, like the title, belongs within the <head> of the page.
4. You can add a title to your web page by using the <title> element, inside of the head.
5. A webpage’s title appears in a browser’s tab.
6. Anchor tags (<a>) are used to link to internal pages, external pages or content on the same page.
7. You can create sections on a webpage and jump to them using <a> tags and adding ids to the elements you wish to jump to.
8. Whitespace between HTML elements helps make code easier to read while not changing how elements appear in the browser.
9. Indentation also helps make code easier to read. It makes parent-child relationships visible.
10. Comments are written in HTML using the following syntax: <!-- comment -->.

Take some time to edit the workspace you created and observe how it changes!