How to Read HTML

Hyper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage

- All webpages on the Internet are coded as HTML.
- The format of HTML is interpreted by HTTP *(HyperText Transfer Protocol)*, which allows communication between the client and the server.
- The elements that make up the code are written as "tags".

Grammar

```
<tag attribute="value">Content</endtag>
<!-- Comment; this will not be read as code -->
```

**Not all tags need an endtag.*
**Attributes allow elements to be modified/add more information.*
**Elements can have more than one attribute.*

Basic Structure for a Webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html> <!--Tells HTTP the file is HTML-->
<html>
   <head>
      <title>Page Title</title>
      <meta charset="UTF-8">
      <!--^^Allows all characters to be recognized-->
      <meta name="description" content="HTML file">
      <meta name="keywords" content="template, basic">
      <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="file.css">
      <script src="file.js"></script>
   </head>
<body>
   <h1>This is text for a webpage's header</h1>
   <p>This is paragraph text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Basic Vocabulary for Essential Tags

- **<html>** → Used as the root of HTML file.
- **<head>** → Space to place metadata about the file in; is not shown on the published page.
- **<meta>** → Pieces of metadata; can be defined as any data desired. Commonly placed information is a description of the file, keywords for search engines, and the author's name.
- **<link>** → Used to reference and use a CSS (Cascading StyleSheet) file; these files customize design elements of HTML.
- **<script>** → Used to reference and use a JavaScript file; these files make static HTMLdynamic with functionality.
- **<body>** → Content of the webpage; anything place between this take will be visible on the published page.

For more information:
https://www.w3schools.com/html/