

# HTML

## HyperText Markup Language



# Think of HTML as...

A language used to describe the **content** and **structure** of our documents




# A Typical HTML Tag

```
<p>Content</p>
```

The element above represents a paragraph.

# A Typical HTML Tag

```
<p>Content</p>
```



This is the **opening tag**.

HTML tags always start with “<” and end with “>” characters.

Between the brackets, tags always starts with a tag name, in this case ‘p’ for *paragraph*.

# A Typical HTML Tag

```
<p>Content</p>
```



This is the **closing tag**.

Most, but not all, HTML tags will have a closing tag.  
Closing tags will always start with a forward slash ( / ) followed by the tag name.

# A Typical HTML Tag

```
<p>Content</p>
```



This is the **content of the element**.

The content appears between the opening and closing tags. This is the content that will appear on your page.

# Elements Without Closing Tags

```

```



Some tags **don't** have closing tags.

Tags such as `<img>` do not enclose any content, so they do not need an opening and closing.

# HTML Attributes

```

```



This tag also includes an attribute. The image requires an attribute that points to an image file, which will load onto the web page.

Attributes provide further additional instructions and always take the form of `key="value"`.



# HTML Attributes



```
<a href="http://www.google.ca">  
  Google Please!  
</a>
```

Here's another example of an attribute providing further instructions.

This is a **hyperlink** in HTML.

# HTML Attributes

```
<a href="http://www.google.ca">  
  Google Please!  
</a>
```

```

```

Certain attributes may only have use for specific tags.

# Hierarchy in HTML

```
<section>
  <p>
    Something about news:
    <a href="http://www.cnn.com">CNN</a>
  </p>
</section>
```

HTML tags can be nested inside one another, this represents hierarchy in the document.  
We describe the hierarchy as **parent** and **child** relationships.

# HTML Shell

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title></title>
  </head>
  <body>


  </body>
</html>
```

# The <head>

- Can be thought of as the **brain** of the document
- Its properties are not part of the *physical* layout of the page
- Holds all of the properties
  - Ex. the document's title

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title></title>
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```



# The <body>

- Represents the area from the top left corner of our page to the bottom right corner
- Holds the *physical* structure of the page
- Basically all of our work today will be in the body of the document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title></title>
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```



# Adding Content to Our Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title></title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Content</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



# Common Element Types

## Text Wrappers:

`<p>`                      `<h1>` to `<h6>`      `<blockquote>`      `<li>`

## Semantic Inline Text-Wrappers:

`<a>`                      `<span>`                      `<em>`                      `<strong>`

## Semantic Block Containers:

`<header>`              `<footer>`              `<main>`              `<section>`  
`<article>`              `<nav>`                      `<aside>`              `<div>`

## List Containers:

`<ul>`                      `<ol>`                      `<dl>`



# LET'S GET WRITING!

Try your hand at some HTML! See if you can recreate the **structure** of [this website](#) .

Remember, it's not going to look pretty because you won't be styling it, but see if you can guess what the underlying HTML structure is!