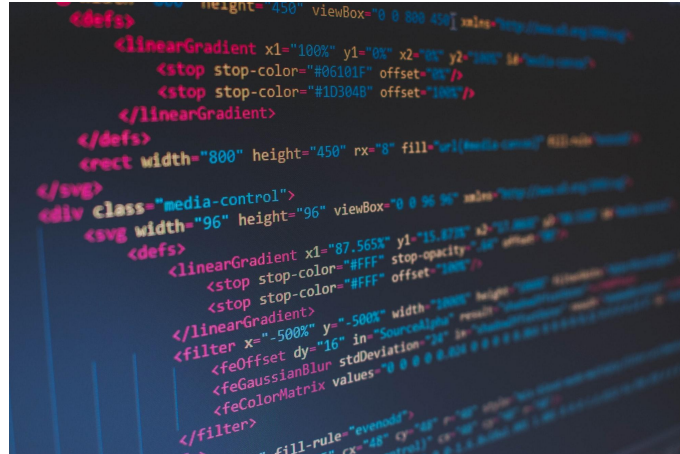


# Basics of HTML and CSS and how to add basic speech



- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.
- It is used to create websites
- Browsers like Chrome can read HTML which is why it is widely used for websites
- It has a document format and contains text

Tips for before you start

- It is a good idea for you to brainstorm your ideas for the website
- Always type your code in a text-editor like Notepad on Windows or a code editor like Brackets, Notepad++ or Atom which you can download.

# LET'S START CODING!

First of all open up your text/code editor and create a new file. Type this code inside.

```
html1.html
1  <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title></title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  <h1></h1>
8  <p></p>
9  <p></p>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

After you have typed the code, you will notice things like `<p></p>`. Those are called tags, they are special markers used in HTML code and they use angle brackets (`<>`). `<insert>` = opening tag and `</insert>`= closing tag.

There is also something called an element which is anything between a start tag and an end tag of the same type. For example, an `li` element is everything between an `<li>` start tag and an `</li>` end tag.

Next I will explain to you what each line of code means and what to do next.

After you have done a basic script of HTML code you will to learn to save your files as it is actually very important where you put your code.

First of all make a folder with a distinctive name. For example, website would work fine. Now what you want to do is save your HTML code in that folder by going to File and pressing save as. Save your file as about-me.html in the website folder. It is important you put the .html in the file name as it tells various programs on your computer the file is a web page. This code tells your browser what is in the web page.

Now open the file (it will automatically show up in your computer). Before we do anymore, make sure your code/text editor and your browser is open. Now let's carry on.

Now we are going to slightly change how the page looks by creating a stylesheet. A stylesheet tells you how the web page should look. We also need to create a new folder called CSS inside the website folder. The reason we need a new folder is so you can change the web page's colour scheme without changing the HTML code.

Now create a new file in your editor and type this code inside :

```
html1.html | style.css
1 body {
2   font-family: sans-serif;
3 }
4
```

Save this code as style.css and put it into the css folder. Before carrying on, I'll give you a quick definition of CSS. CSS: CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets and it describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

We now need to link the CSS document to the HTML document so you can see the effect of the stylesheet. Today we are only using the stylesheet to change the font of the writing but we will be adding a lot more to the stylesheet in future episodes.

Now add this line into your HTML script :

```
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"  
href="css/style.css"/>
```

What this code does is link the web to the stylesheet (style.css). The stylesheet is kept in the CSS folder so the href="css/style.css" refers to the stylesheet you have just created and it tells the HTML to specifically link the "style.css" in the CSS folder to the HTML script. The "link type" tells the HTML to link the CSS document instead of another type of document.

The "href" is an attribute of an anchor tag which its purpose is to identify specific documents. Attributes are tags that contain additional info held inside attributes. They consist of an attribute name (e.g. href or rel) followed a = sign and the attribute value contained inside the quote marks which in this example is "css/style.css" followed by a closing tag. I hope I'm not confusing any of you, I'm trying to make it so you guys understand how everything works.

Now save all your files and have another look at browser. Remember to reload it. You should be able to see what you have written and the new font (sans-serif) due to fact we changed the font by putting that “font-family: sans-serif;” inside the stylesheet.

After this, you should congratulate yourself. You have just created a web page + stylesheet and they are working perfectly (hopefully)!

A few optional things to do now is to add some more text by adding a few more paragraphs (do this by putting text between the `<p>` `</p>` tags). You should now see that the web page is basically just text typed into a text file (HTML). If you talking about multiple topics in one web pages then I recommend you putting an `<h2>` `</h2>` tag underneath your last paragraph and then writing the heading in between the tags.

Lastly, if you want to have some of your words in bold simply use the `<strong>` tag. Just like this: `<p>Hello, this is my <strong>name</strong>.</p>`