

**Student objective:** to build a simple page in less than 1 hour with no prior html knowledge. Age group 9/10+  
We usually achieve a result within 15minutes i.e. publicly viewable web-page.

**Deliverable:** Student learns the basic building blocks of a webpage using a class story. Each student will tell a simple one page story, 3-5 lines. Lessons 2-6 will build on this to create a useful website

**Preparation:** Decide on a theme for the class story eg local history, sport or fundraiser. Prepare Flashcards with for each HTML tag as a reminder.

**Method:** Explain that HTML “Hyper Text Markup Language” is the language of the internet akin to a spoken language. The learning concept in this lesson is that the HTML tags are presented as words to the internet in a stream of speech and “it needs to know what to do with them, such as display a picture or show words”. We will use the simple book analogy for the class story: cover, title and pages with words and pictures.

**Outcome:** Students will exit the class with their own website link they can show to others.

1 Write each tag below on the board. Put the story text between the tags which is about the class story. `<html>`”tells the internet” that the tags coming next are going to describe a page in a book.

`<title>`the book title`</title>`

`<body>`coming next is what will be on the page

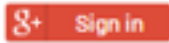
`<p>`tells the internet to start a new paragraph (story body)`</p>`

`</body>`end of the page

`</html>`end of the book

The idea at this point is to show that you only need 4 tags to create a simple page. If available have the [site] up, showing the blank page;

1. Go to <http://quickdojo.com>
2. Click this:



## Students should now code this:

---

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>My First Page</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>

<P>Hello World!</P>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

---

### Notes:

1. This is a very basic web page.
2. Every tag is paired up (opened and closed), e.g. `<HTML>` and `</HTML>`
3. Tags are not case sensitive: `<BODY>` and `<body>` are both fine.
4. Indentation and separate lines makes it easier to read and easier to spot mistakes, but is not required. This will also work:

---

```
<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>My First Page</TITLE></HEAD><BODY><P>Hello World!</P></
BODY> </HTML>
```

---

---

## Some Common Elements

All on-screen content appears between the `<BODY>` and `</BODY>` tags, and that applies to all common tags on the next few pages.

## Lists

---

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>My First Page</TITLE>
  </HEAD>

  <BODY>

    <P>This is an unordered list (UL):</P>

    <UL>
      <LI>Item One</LI>
      <LI>Item Two</LI>
      <LI>Item Three</LI>
    </UL>

    <P>This is an ordered list (OL):</P>

    <OL>
      <LI>Item One</LI>
      <LI>Item Two</LI>
      <LI>Item Three</LI>
    </OL>

  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

---

### Notes:

1. `<UL>` is an unordered list (each item is prefixed with a bullet point).
2. `<OL>` is an ordered list (each item is prefixed with a number).

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## Images

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```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>My First Page</TITLE>
  </HEAD>

  <BODY>

    <P>This is an image:</P>

    <IMG src="http://www.sensorpro.net/coderdojo/cat.jpg">

  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

---

### Notes:

1. Some HTML tags have **attributes** - extra values that appear inside the < > of the tag (see **src** above)
2. **src** in this case is the “source” of an image (i.e. where it exists on the internet).
3. Some tags (like <IMG>) are standalone tags and don’t need a closing tag.
4. The cat image is an image on the internet. You can replace this with any image you want.

### Exercise:

Try replacing the cat image with one of your own!

- a. Go to <http://images.google.com>
- b. Find an image
- c. Click it, then “View Image”.
- d. Grab the link from the location bar in your browser



- e. Replace the **src** value in the image link above (the value between the double quotation marks)

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## Tables

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```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>My First Page</TITLE>
  </HEAD>

  <BODY>

    <P>This is a table:</P>

    <TABLE width="100%" cellpadding="2" cellspacing="2" border="1">
      <TR>
        <TD>Top Row Cell 1</TD>
        <TD>Top Row Cell 2</TD>
        <TD>Top Row Cell 3</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Middle Row Cell 1</TD>
        <TD>Middle Row Cell 2</TD>
        <TD>Middle Row Cell 3</TD>
      </TR>
      <TR>
        <TD>Bottom Row Cell 1</TD>
        <TD>Bottom Row Cell 2</TD>
        <TD>Bottom Row Cell 3</TD>
      </TR>
    </TABLE>

  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

---

### Notes:

1. A table starts with a `<TABLE>` tag and ends with a `</TABLE>` tag.
2. `<TR>` is a table row.
3. `<TD>` is a table cell.
4. Anything between `<TD>` and `</TD>` will be displayed on screen.
5. Table attributes:
  - a. **width** is the width of the table
  - b. **cellpadding** is the space between the cell contents and the border around the cell.
  - c. **cellspacing** is the space between each individual cell.

### Exercise:

1. Try increasing **cellpadding** and see what happens!
2. Try increasing **cellspacing** and see what happens!
3. Try changing the width of the table.
4. Try adding a 4<sup>th</sup> row to the table above.

## Troubleshooting

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Why isn't my page working?

1. Do you have **one** `<HTML>` tag in your document? (should be at the top)
2. Do you have **one** corresponding `</HTML>` tag at the bottom? (Should be the last line)
3. Do you have **one** `<BODY>` tag?
4. Do you have **one** corresponding `</BODY>` tag at the bottom? (Should be the second last line)
5. Do you have any broken/mistyped tags? Some common mistakes:

**Mistake:** `<LI.` (tag not closed correctly)

**Solution:** `<LI>` -- applies to any tag, not just `<LI>`

**Mistake:** `<\TABLE>` (incorrect slash character)

**Solution:** `</TABLE>` -- applies to any tag - make sure you have the correct /

**Mistake:** "colour" as an attribute, e.g. `colour="red"`

**Solution:** Should be "color" (American Spelling), e.g. `color="red"`