

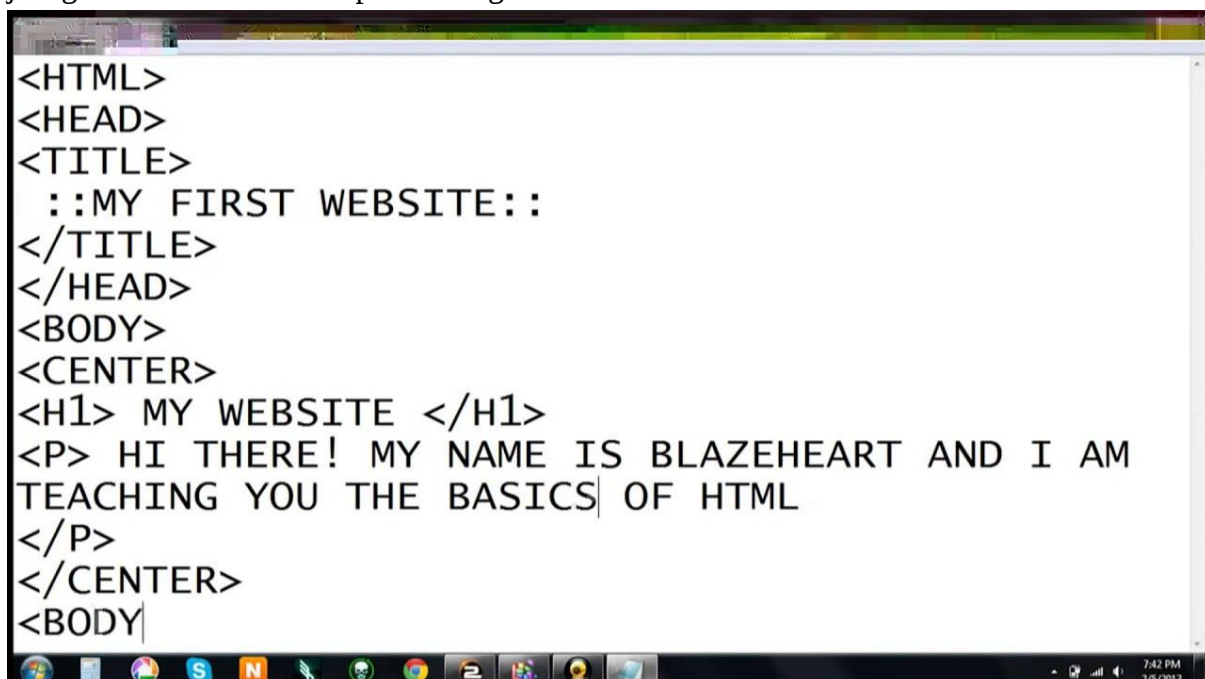
HTML TUTORIAL FULL COURSE NOTES

HTML Tutorial for Beginners - 01 - Introduction to HTML

Html is the bedrock of the world wide web and if you're going to do anything even in other languages involving the web, it is highly important. You know Html, so let's take a look at some of these bullet points and again. This is an introductory video in the next video. We'll actually start doing some code now. all you have to use is notepad remember an Html document is simply a text file so all we really are going to need for this series is notepad. If you want to use other solutions such as Visual studio or dreamweaver to follow along in the entire series, you can certainly do that as well..

HTML Tutorial for Beginners - 02 - Creating the first web page

In this video, we're gonna create our very first web page using Html. Now web browsers can display a lot of different documents. It's not just Html They can display XML files XML files.. The very first thing we have to do is tell the browser what type of file this is and we do that by using the doctype declaration. we're going to be using Html 5. In this tutorial, the first real section that comes after Html is called the head section. the head section contains a lot of information about the page itself and so this is stuff like the title of the page that goes in the top menu. the title element is what shows up in the title bar of the web browser and we'll see that in a few moments. the body section is the heart and soul of your web page and it needs also a closing tag as well and so again. It all happens right in here. This is the primary section of your website.. later on we'll get to images and hyperlinks and a lot more but today we're just gonna insert some simple headings..



```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>
  ::MY FIRST WEBSITE::
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER>
<H1> MY WEBSITE </H1>
<P> HI THERE! MY NAME IS BLAZEHEART AND I AM
TEACHING YOU THE BASICS OF HTML
</P>
</CENTER>
<BODY>
```

HTML TUTORIAL FULL COURSE NOTES

HTML Tutorial for Beginners - 09 - Nested elements

The html element is the root element, which does not have a parent element. All other elements are nested within the html element, forming a parent-child relationship.

For example, the body element is a child element of the html element, while the p element is a child element of the body element. This helps organize the structure of your HTML document and makes it easier to manipulate with CSS and JavaScript.

Remember to always keep your elements properly nested within each other to maintain this parent-child relationship.

then equals and then to rename this id so we type in "id". The label is again id so we'll rename this to "Second Box". The control is automatic highlighted to the text. The text you are automatically highlighted if you click upon the text you can see the control you can see. The text is automatically highlight the. control is also highlighted if this is normal text. If we click. on the title you can identify the text the text "Last Name" will be submitted to a server where we will process that data.

If we click on the text it highlights the text box that's really kind of a nice attribute about this label element. Okay so that's going to do it for this video in the next video we'll actually do a multiline text box see you guys.

The next video will show how the user's last name can be used to collect information from our user. The video will be shown in a different version of this video. The final video will feature the user's last name and the last name of the user. The video is shown in this version of the video. The final image is shown to be shown to the viewer of this image. The last image of the final image of this content. The next image of a user's final image to show the user has been shown. The caption is shown. We'll show the caption. The content is shown on the final version of our final image. We'll show that we've shown that we've shown it to the end of this article. The image is of this caption. We show it, sorry to the bottom of the caption. We are happy to show that. We have a new image. It'd like to show it. We want to show this. We like it. The end of the content. We wish to show us that we are happy. We say it to show our feedback. We appreciate it. It is a new content. We ask for feedback. It was a great. We share it. You're happy to see it. Please share our feedback to the front of the page. We said it. We're sorry to share it, we said. We were happy to say it. We are happy to give it. There's sure to show you all the caption. It has a new page. The post we said we've said it it es. We asked for feedback, we said it was a good. We shared it. I.e. the first of the post. We explained it. This is a great thing. The best of the word.

HTML TUTORIAL FULL COURSE NOTES

Stay tuned for our next video where we will demonstrate how to use number input boxes.

HTML Tutorial for Beginners - 14 - Drop-down list

How to Set Up a Dropdown List in HTML

In this tutorial, we will be discussing how to create a dropdown list in HTML using the select and option elements.

To create a dropdown list, we use the select element. Inside the select element, we embed the option element which will contain the content to display in the dropdown list.

To demonstrate this, let's create a simple example with the states of the US. We will add the options for Alabama, North Dakota, and Michigan:

```
<select> <option value="AL">Alabama</option> <option value="ND">North  
Dakota</option> <option value="MI">Michigan</option></select>
```

When we refresh the HTML page we will see the dropdown list with the three options:

Alabama

North Dakota

Michigan

If we want to display the value and name of each state the same, we can simply set the value of each option to the state code:

```
<select> <option value="AL">AL - Alabama</option> <option value="ND">ND - North  
Dakota</option> <option value="MI">MI - Michigan</option></select>
```

Now, when we select an option from the dropdown list, we will see the state code and name: