

# HTML

UC Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism

Webpages are made of three

Webpages are made of three

**HTML**

Webpages are made of three

**HTML**

**CSS**

Webpages are made of three

HTML

CSS

JavaScript

Webpages are made of three

HTML

CSS

JavaScript

CONTENT

Webpages are made of three

HTML

CSS

JavaScript

DESIGN

Webpages are made of three

HTML

CSS

JavaScript

**FUNCTION**



# HyperText Markup Language

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# What is HTML?

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- At its core, HTML is about identifying information in a webpage, specifying what is an article, headline, paragraph, etc.

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# What is HTML?

- At its core, HTML is about identifying information in a webpage, specifying what is an article, headline, paragraph, etc.
- HTML is not (should not) be about presentation or design; that comes later with CSS.
- HTML is defined by a standard's committee called W3C. But it is up to each browser/vender to adhere to those standards.

# How do we create HTML?

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# How do we create HTML?

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- We can save the text file with the **.html** extension, and open it up in a web browser. When we test a webpage, we are viewing it locally.
- When we're done, we can save it to a web server, where it will be viewable to anyone with the web address (URL).

# Shaky Times, Strong Journalism

By MARGARET SULLIVAN NOVEMBER 3, 2014 11:09 AM 65 Comments

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**Updated, 2:50 p.m.**

Although the finances at The Times aren't strictly within my brief as public editor, I take a keen interest in them. After all, the health of the company is bound to affect the journalism. (One clear indication of that: For cost-cutting reasons, 100 newsroom buyouts or layoffs are in progress this month and next.)

So the coverage and commentary that followed last week's [third-quarter financial statements](#) are worth pulling together here. Here are some highlights, plus interpretation.

Ken Doctor, a media analyst [writing](#) for Nieman Journalism Lab, sees an accelerating move from print to digital. Noting that the unusual operating loss of \$9 million (roughly 2.5 percent on \$365 million in revenue) is largely attributable to paying for buyouts and severance, he writes that the transformation that's underway is not a smooth ride. He writes:

Look only at the income results of the quarter — an overall 0.8 percent increase in revenues — and you'd miss the drama of that volatility. What seems like a smooth drive is actually quite a bumpy journey. Advertising is moving profoundly (but haphazardly) from print to digital, as are readers. While the Times could count 44,000 new digital subscribers in the quarter, a 20 percent year-over-year increase, it lost 5.2 percent of its daily print readers — and, more worryingly, 3.5 percent of its Sunday print subscribers. The Times already counts more digital subscribers than print ones, and the divide is widening.

Shaky Times, Strong Journalism

By Margaret Sullivan

November 3, 2014 11:09 am

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## Headline

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Byline

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Headline

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Headline

Byline

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Paragraphs

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Headline

Byline

Date

Paragraphs

Paragraphs

# HTML Tags

<p> </p>

# HTML Tags

LEFT-ANGLE BRACKET

<p>

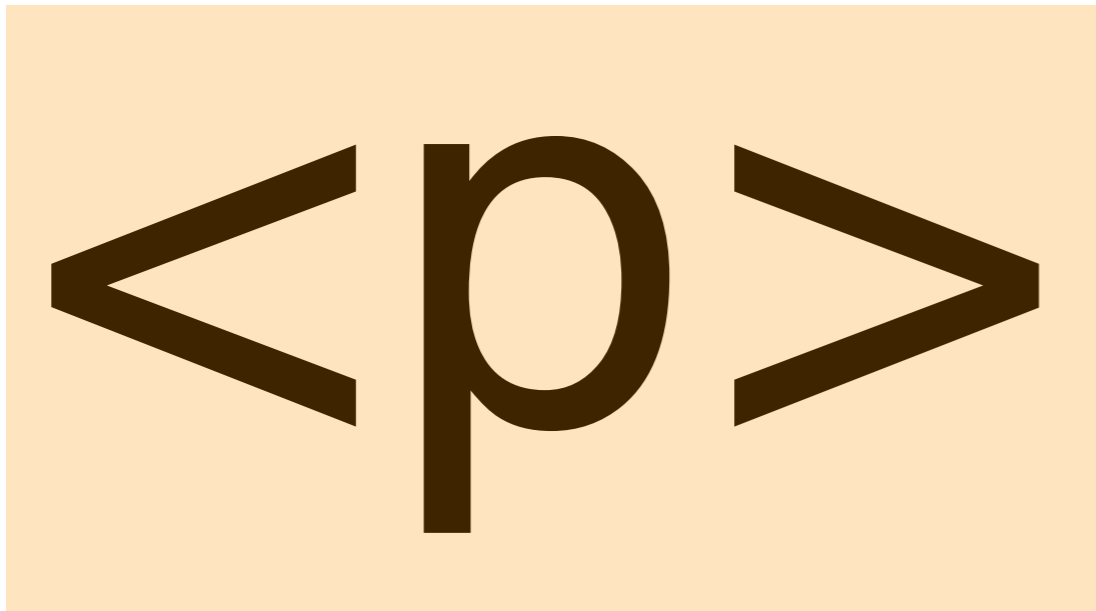
</p>

RIGHT-ANGLE BRACKET

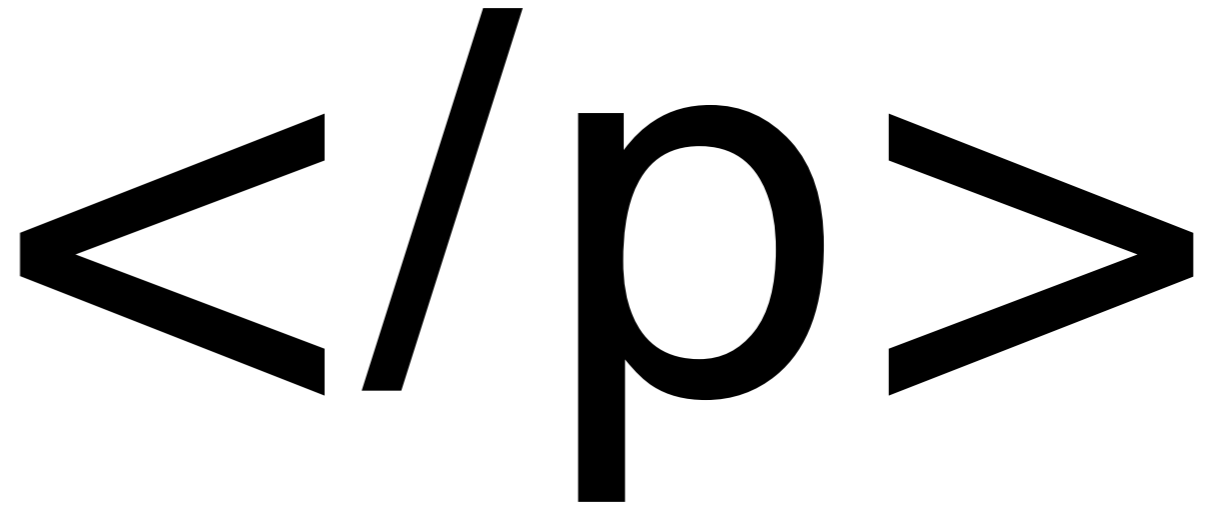
# HTML Tags

<p> </p>

# HTML Tags

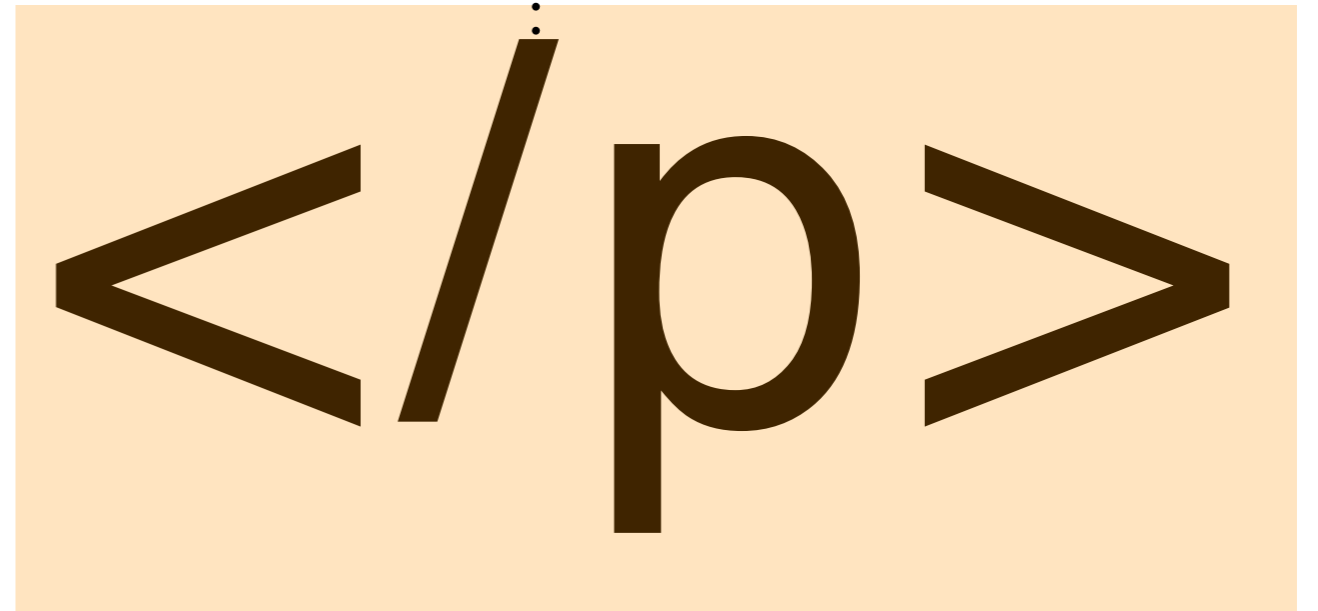
The image shows the HTML opening tag for a paragraph, which is the characters '<p>'. These characters are rendered in a large, bold, dark brown font. They are centered within a rectangular area that has a light orange or peach-colored background.

Opening tag

The image shows the HTML closing tag for a paragraph, which is the characters '</p>'. These characters are rendered in a large, bold, black font. They are positioned to the right of the opening tag.

# HTML Tags

<p>



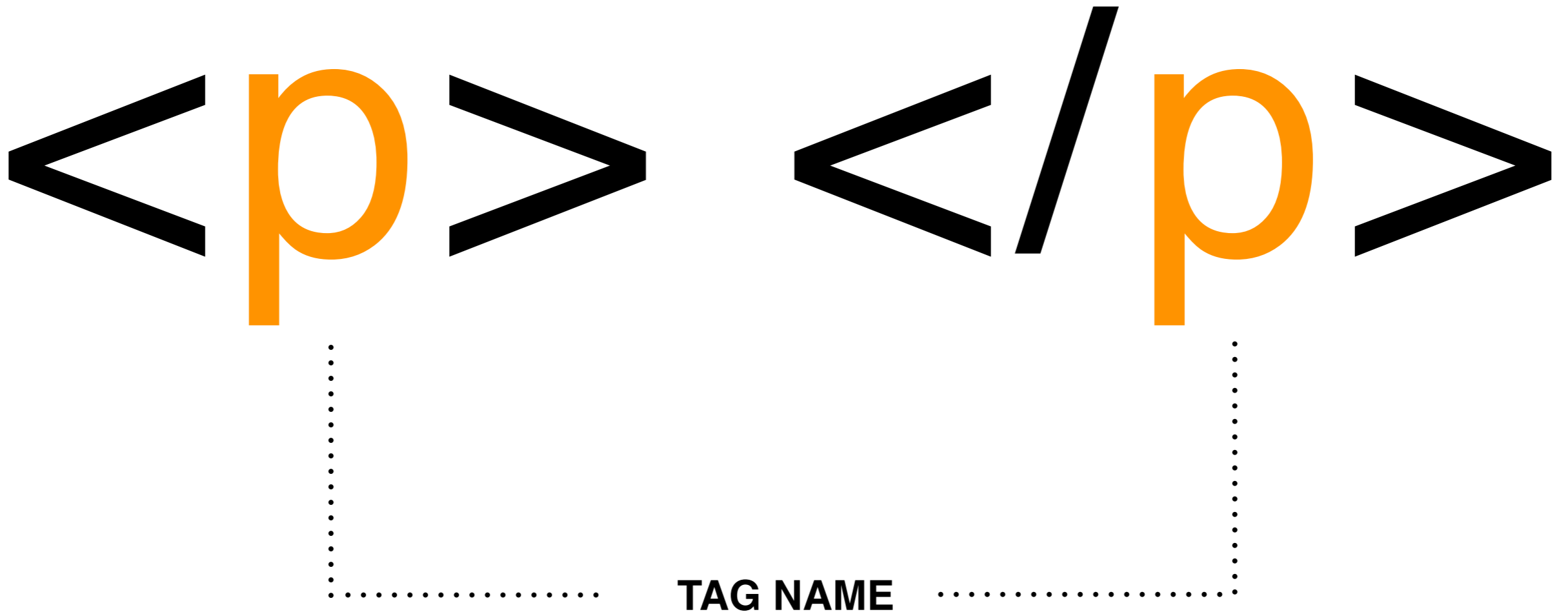
FORWARD SLASH

Closing tag





# HTML Tags



# HTML Tags

<p>

</p>

# HTML Tags

`<p>` Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. `</p>`

# HTML Webpage

## Giants win World Series

By Jeremy Rue  
Oct. 28, 2012

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.

Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

```
<h2>Giants win World Series</h2>
```

```
<span>Jeremy Rue</span>
```

```
<time>Oct. 28, 2013</time>
```

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit, sed
do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
labore et dolore magna aliqua.</p>
```

```
<p>Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis
nostrud exercitation ullamco
laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea
commodo consequat.</p>
```

# HTML Webpage

## How it looks in browser

### Giants win World Series

By Jeremy Rue  
Oct. 28, 2012

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.

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<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit, sed
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labore et dolore magna aliqua.</p>
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<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
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```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit, sed
do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut
labore et dolore magna aliqua.</p>
```

```
<p>Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis
nostrud exercitation ullamco
laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea
commodo consequat.</p>
```

# Paragraph Tag

<p> </p>

Surrounds text paragraphs.



# Heading Tags

`<h1>`      `</h1>`

Used to mark varying levels of headings.

# Heading Tags

`<h1>`

`<h2>`

`<h3>`

`<h4>`

`<h5>`

`</h1>`

`</h2>`

`</h3>`

`</h4>`

`</h5>`

Used to mark varying levels of headings.

# Heading Tags

## **The Daily Whatever**

---

### Martians invade earth

*First vessels sighted over Berkeley, Calif.*

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.

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# Heading Tags

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Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

```
<h1>The Daily Whatever</h1>
```

```
<h2>Martians invade earth</h2>
```

```
<h3>First vessels sighted over  
Berkeley, Calif.</h3>
```

```
<p> Lorem ipsum dolor sit  
amet, consectetur adipisicing  
elit, sed do eiusmod tempor  
incidunt ut labore et dolore  
magna aliqua.</p>
```

```
<p>Ut enim ad minim veniam,  
quis nostrud exercitation  
ullamco laboris nisi ut  
aliquip ex ea commodo  
consequat.</p>
```

# Emphasis Tags

**<strong>**      **</strong>**

**<em>**      **</em>**

Used within text blocks to mark  
words/sentences as having emphasis

# Emphasis tags in action

**Education** is *what* survives when what has been learned has been forgotten.

```
<p><strong>Education</strong> is  
<em>what</em> survives when what has  
been learned has been forgotten.</p>
```

# Image Tag

```
<img />
```

# Attributes

`<img />`



# Attributes

```

```

# Attributes

attribute name

⋮

``

# Attributes

attribute name

⋮



⋮

equals symbol

# Attributes

attribute name

value in quotes



equals symbol

# Paragraph Tag with ID attribute

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

# Paragraph Tag with ID attribute

```
<p id="container"></p>
```

# Paragraph Tag with ID attribute

attribute name

⋮

```
<p id="container"></p>
```

# Paragraph Tag with ID attribute

attribute name

⋮  
<p id="container"></p>

⋮  
equals symbol





# Paragraph Tag with CLASS

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

# Paragraph Tag with CLASS

```
<p class="subhead"></p>
```

# Paragraph Tag with CLASS

attribute name

⋮

```
<p class="subhead"></p>
```

# Paragraph Tag with CLASS

attribute name

⋮

`<p class="subhead"></p>`

⋮

equals symbol

# Paragraph Tag with CLASS

attribute name      value in quotes

⋮

⋮

`<p class="subhead"></p>`

⋮

equals symbol

# Anchor Tag, or link, with HREF

```
<a></a>
```

# Anchor Tag, or link, with HREF

```
<a href="http://google.com"></a>
```



# Anchor Tag, or link, with HREF

```
<a href="http://google.com"></a>
```

⋮

Hyperlink  
Reference

# Anchor Tag, or link, with HREF

```
<a href="http://google.com"></a>
```

⋮

Hyperlink  
Reference

⋮

URL where user  
will go when they  
click this link

# Anchor tag in action

```
<p>To find answers to your questions, try using  
<a href="http://google.com">Google</a></p>
```

# Anchor tag in action

```
<p>To find answers to your questions, try using  
<a href="http://google.com">Google</a></p>
```

To find answers to your questions, try using  
[Google](http://google.com).

# Anchor tag in action

```
<p>To find answers to your questions, try using  
<a href="http://google.com">Google</a>.</p>
```

To find answers to your questions, try using  
[Google](http://google.com).

# Nesting

```
<header> </header>
```

# Nesting

```
<header>
```

```
  <h1>The Daily Whatever</h1>
```

```
  <h2>A publication about nothing</h2>
```

```
</header>
```

# Nesting

```
<header>
```

```
  <h1>The Daily Whatever</h1>
```

```
  <h2>A publication about nothing</h2>
```

```
</header>
```



# Nesting Unordered Lists

```
<ul>  
  <li>List item </li>  
  <li>List item </li>  
  <li>List item </li>  
  <li>List item </li>  
</ul>
```

# Nesting Unordered Lists

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>List item </li>
```

```
<li>List item </li>
```

```
<li>List item </li>
```

```
<li>List item </li>
```

```
</ul>
```

# Nesting Unordered Lists

```
<ul>  
<li>List item </li>  
<li>List item </li>  
<li>List item </li>  
<li>List item </li>  
</ul>
```

- List item
- List item
- List item
- List item

Review

**WHAT IS THE FOLLOWING TAG  
USED FOR?**

**<p>**

**WHAT IS THE FOLLOWING TAG  
USED FOR?**

**<p>**

To denote a paragraph

**WHERE DO I PUT THE TEXT TO  
DESIGNATE THIS AS A  
HEADER?**

`<h1>`

`</h1>`

# WHERE DO I PUT THE TEXT TO DESIGNATE THIS AS A HEADER?

here

<h1>

here

</h1>

or here



# WHERE DO I PUT THE TEXT TO DESIGNATE THIS AS A HEADER?

here

<h1>

here

</h1>

or here

Between the tags.

**WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE  
FOLLOWING SET OF TAGS?**

**<p>some text<p>**

# WHAT IS WRONG WITH THE FOLLOWING SET OF TAGS?

`<p>some text<p>`

It's missing the forward slash in the closing tag, like so: `</p>`

**WHAT PART OF THIS TAG IS  
THE ATTRIBUTE?**

`<a href="http://google.com">Google</a>`

**WHAT PART OF THIS TAG IS  
THE ATTRIBUTE?**

`<a href="http://google.com">Google</a>`

`href="http://google.com"`

**WHAT PART OF THE TAG IS THE  
ATTRIBUTE?**

```

```

# WHAT PART OF THE TAG IS THE ATTRIBUTE?

```

```

Two attributes:  
src="photo.jpg"  
alt="Sunset"

**HOW DO I INDICATE IN A VISUAL WAY THAT A <P> TAG IS INSIDE AN <ARTICLE> TAG?**

<article>

<p>Hello World</p>

</article>



**HOW DO I INDICATE IN A VISUAL WAY THAT A <P> TAG IS INSIDE AN <ARTICLE> TAG?**

```
<article>
```

```
    <p>Hello World</p>
```

```
</article>
```

Indent

Let's build a  
webpage

# DOCTYPE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

It means we're this document is HTML5

# The HTML tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
</html>
```

Your whole webpage goes between these tags.

# The HEAD and BODY tags

**<head>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**</body>**

Your whole webpage goes between these tags.

# The HEAD and BODY tags

**<head>**

**</head>**



Information *about*  
the page (metadata)  
that the user doesn't  
see.

**<body>**

**</body>**

Your whole webpage goes between these tags.

# The HEAD and BODY tags

**<head>**

**</head>**



Information *about* the page (metadata) that the user doesn't see.

**<body>**

**</body>**



Actual webpage content.

Your whole webpage goes between these tags.

# Structure of a standard webpage



# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
</html>
```

# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
</html>
```

# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
  </body>
```

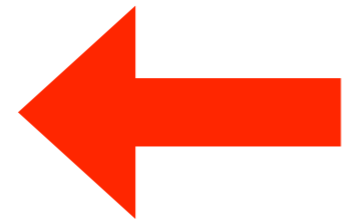
```
</html>
```

# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```



Metadata about the page

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
  </body>
```

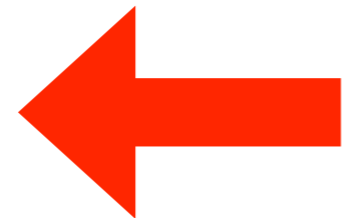
```
</html>
```

# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

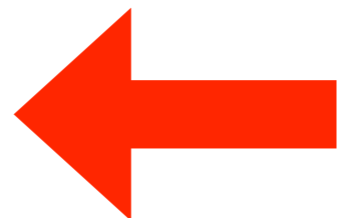
```
  <head>
```



Metadata about the page

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```



Actual webpage content

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```



# Character Set

<head>

**<meta charset="utf-8" />**

</head>

Goes inside the <head>, allows webpage to accept widest range of characters (Greek, Cyrillic, Latin, Chinese, Arabic...)

# TITLE Tag

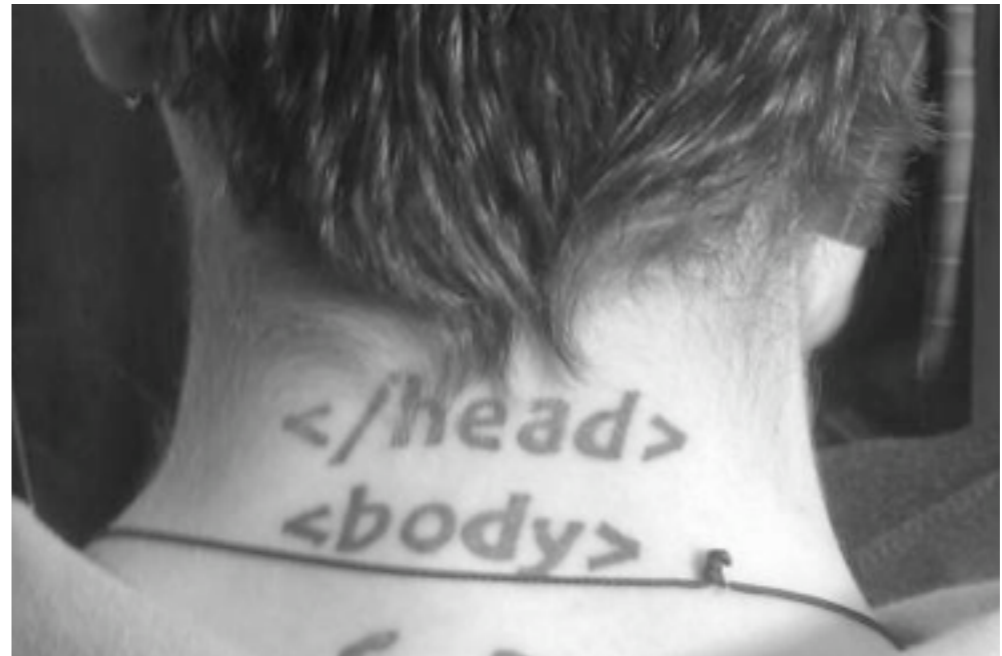
```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<title>My Cool Webpage</title>
```

```
</head>
```

Title tag shows up when people bookmark the page



# The BODY tag

**<body>**

**</body>**

The content of your page (parts people see) go here

# Parts of a webpage

The screenshot displays the 'Business Day' section of The New York Times website. At the top, the newspaper's name and the section title 'Business Day' are prominent. A search bar and a 'Capital One' logo are in the upper right. A horizontal navigation menu includes categories like 'WORLD', 'U.S.', 'N.Y./REGION', 'BUSINESS', 'TECHNOLOGY', 'SCIENCE', 'HEALTH', 'SPORTS', 'OPINION', 'ARTS', 'STYLE', 'TRAVEL', 'JOBS', and 'REAL ESTATE'. Below this, a sub-menu for 'AUTOS' is visible with a search box and links to 'Global', 'DealBook', 'Markets', 'Economy', 'Energy', 'Media', 'Personal Tech', 'Small Business', and 'Your Money'.

The main article is titled 'In a New Web World, No Application Is an Island' by Steve Lohr, published on March 26, 2011. The lead sentence reads: 'THE Web is poised for a comeback.' To the left of the article is an 'Add to Portfolio' section with buttons for Google Inc, Apple Inc, and Microsoft Corp. To the right is a 'RECOMMEND' sidebar with social media sharing options (Twitter, LinkedIn, E-MAIL, PRINT, REPRINTS, SHARE) and a 'THE EAST NOW PLAYING WATCH TRAILER' button.

The article text discusses the resurgence of the web and the rise of applications. It notes that while the web is making a comeback, it's not the same as before. Applications are often built on top of web sites but are not fully integrated with the open web. This is compared to 'walled gardens' like Facebook and Twitter. The article references a 'Wired' magazine headline 'The Web Is Dead' and a warning from Tim Berners-Lee in 'Scientific American' about the web being fragmented into islands. It concludes that the web's fortunes may brighten with the arrival of HTML5, which allows for more visually rich and lively web applications.

On the right side of the page, there are several promotional elements: a Facebook login prompt, a 'What's Popular Now' section with a featured article 'Some Say Spelling of a Winning Word Wasn't Kosher', and a Bank of America advertisement with the slogan 'Life's better when we're connected'. Below the ad is a video player for 'Three Brothers and a banker give old-world tradition a new home' at 'Three Brothers Bakery'. At the bottom right, there is a 'SEE MORE STORIES' section with small thumbnail images of other articles.

# Parts of a webpage

<header>  
<h1>



The screenshot shows the top portion of a webpage from The New York Times. A red rectangular box highlights the header area, which includes the site's logo, the page title 'Business Day', a search bar, and a navigation menu with categories like 'WORLD', 'U.S.', 'N.Y./REGION', 'BUSINESS', 'TECHNOLOGY', 'SCIENCE', 'HEALTH', 'SPORTS', 'OPINION', 'ARTS', 'STYLE', 'TRAVEL', 'JOBS', and 'REAL ESTATE'. Below the header, the main content area features an article titled 'In a New Web World, No Application Is an Island' by Steve Lohr, published on March 26, 2011. The article's lead sentence is 'THE Web is poised for a comeback.' To the right of the article is a sidebar with social media sharing options (RECOMMEND, TWITTER, LINKEDIN, E-MAIL, PRINT, REPRINTS, SHARE) and a 'What's Popular Now' section. At the bottom right, there is an advertisement for Bank of America with the headline 'Life's better when we're connected' and a video player showing three men in a kitchen setting. Below the video is a caption: 'Three Brothers and a banker give old-world tradition a new home Three Brothers Bakery'. A 'SEE MORE STORIES' section with small image thumbnails is located at the very bottom right.

# Parts of a webpage

<article>



The screenshot shows the top of the New York Times website. The main header includes the logo, the date 'Business Day', a search bar, and a 'Capital One' logo. Below this is a navigation menu with categories like 'WORLD', 'U.S.', 'N.Y./REGION', 'BUSINESS', 'TECHNOLOGY', 'SCIENCE', 'HEALTH', 'SPORTS', 'OPINION', 'ARTS', 'STYLE', 'TRAVEL', 'JOBS', and 'REAL ESTATE'. A secondary menu includes 'AUTOS' and a search bar, followed by sub-categories like 'Global', 'DealBook', 'Markets', 'Economy', 'Energy', 'Media', 'Personal Tech', 'Small Business', and 'Your Money'. The main content area features an article titled 'In a New Web World, No Application Is an Island' by Steve Lohr, published on March 26, 2011. The article's text is enclosed in a red rectangular box. To the right of the article is a 'RECOMMEND' sidebar with social media sharing options (Twitter, LinkedIn, E-mail, Print, Reprints, Share) and a 'THE EAST NOW PLAYING WATCH TRAILER' button. Further right is a 'What's Popular Now' section with a Facebook login prompt and a video player for 'Three Brothers and a banker give old-world tradition a new home' at 'Three Brothers Bakery'. At the bottom right, there is an advertisement for Bank of America with the slogan 'Life's better when we're connected' and a 'SEE MORE STORIES' section with small image thumbnails.

The New York Times **Business Day** Search All NYTimes.com Capital One

WORLD U.S. N.Y./REGION BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE HEALTH SPORTS OPINION ARTS STYLE TRAVEL JOBS REAL ESTATE

AUTOS Search Global DealBook Markets Economy Energy Media Personal Tech Small Business Your Money

UNBOXED  
**In a New Web World, No Application Is an Island**  
By STEVE LOHR  
Published: March 26, 2011

Log in to see what your friends are sharing on nytimes.com. Log In With Facebook  
Policy | What's This?

**What's Popular Now** f

Some Say Spelling of a Winning Word Wasn't Kosher

Police Retreat in Istanbul as Protests Expand Through Turkey

RECOMMEND  
TWITTER  
LINKEDIN  
E-MAIL  
PRINT  
REPRINTS  
SHARE

**THE EAST**  
NOW PLAYING  
WATCH TRAILER

**Bank of America**

Life's better when we're connected

Three Brothers and a banker give old-world tradition a new home  
**Three Brothers Bakery**

SEE MORE STORIES

THE Web is poised for a comeback.

**Add to Portfolio**

- Google Inc
- Apple Inc
- Microsoft Corp

Go to your Portfolio »

How's that? Isn't the Web already the crucial utility of online commerce, information and entertainment? In many ways, it certainly is. The Web's importance is indisputable — but there are signs that it is slipping. Investment, innovation and energy have been shifting elsewhere in computing — mainly, to shopping, gaming and news applications for smartphones and tablet computers.

These applications often tap into Web sites for information on all manner of things. But they do not reside on the open Web, and cannot be searched and linked to one another in the same way Web applications can. Think of the apps tailored for [Apple's iPhones and iPads](#), or those made for [Google's Android](#) operating system. Social networking sites like [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) have similar characteristics, as walled gardens that are connected to the open Web but are separate from it.

This is the trend that [Wired magazine described](#) last September, under an intentionally exaggerated headline: "The Web Is Dead."

And Tim Berners-Lee, the Web's creator, issued a [warning in the December issue of Scientific American](#). "The Web as we know it," he wrote, "is being threatened." The danger, he added, is that "the Web could be broken into fragmented islands."

But the Web's fortunes may soon brighten remarkably. The scenario relies on a collection of technologies, already years in development, that is starting to make its way into the mainstream of computing. HTML5 is the geeky umbrella term for this assemblage. (It's the fifth generation of HyperText Markup Language, which is the way Web pages are written in code.) Engineers say the technology will make it possible to write Web applications, accessed with a browser, that are as visually rich and lively as the so-called native applications that are now designed to run on a specific device, like an [iPad](#) or an Android-based tablet.

The Web browsing software that is needed to bring HTML5 to life has recently arrived. Last

# Parts of a webpage

Headline/  
subhead  
<h2><h3>



The screenshot shows the top of a New York Times webpage. The main header includes the newspaper's name, the section 'Business Day', a search bar, and a 'Capital One' logo. Below this is a navigation menu with categories like 'WORLD', 'U.S.', 'N.Y./REGION', 'BUSINESS', 'TECHNOLOGY', 'SCIENCE', 'HEALTH', 'SPORTS', 'OPINION', 'ARTS', 'STYLE', 'TRAVEL', 'JOBS', and 'REAL ESTATE'. A sub-menu for 'AUTOS' is also visible. The main content area features a headline 'In a New Web World, No Application Is an Island' by Steve Lohr, published on March 26, 2011. The sub-headline reads 'THE Web is poised for a comeback.' To the right of the article is a 'RECOMMEND' sidebar with social media sharing options (Twitter, LinkedIn, E-mail, Print, Reprints, Share) and a 'THE EAST NOW PLAYING WATCH TRAILER' button. Below the article is an 'Add to Portfolio' section with links for Google Inc, Apple Inc, and Microsoft Corp. The article text discusses the state of the web and applications. On the right side of the page, there is a 'Log in to see what your friends are' section, a 'What's Popular Now' section with a video thumbnail, and an advertisement for Bank of America with the text 'Life's better when we're connected' and a video thumbnail. At the bottom right, there is a 'SEE MORE STORIES' section with several small image thumbnails.



# Parts of a webpage

Paragraphs  
<p><img>

The screenshot shows the top of a New York Times webpage. The main article is titled "In a New Web World, No Application Is an Island" by Steve Lohr, published on March 26, 2011. The article's lead sentence is "THE Web is poised for a comeback." To the left of the main text is an "Add to Portfolio" section with buttons for Google Inc, Apple Inc, and Microsoft Corp. To the right is a "RECOMMEND" sidebar with social media sharing options. The main text is divided into several paragraphs, each enclosed in a red rounded rectangle. Red arrows point from the text "Paragraphs <p><img>" on the left to these red boxes. The first red box contains the "Add to Portfolio" section and the first paragraph of the article. The second red box contains the second paragraph. The third red box contains the third paragraph. The fourth red box contains the fourth paragraph. The fifth red box contains the fifth paragraph. The sixth red box contains the sixth paragraph. The seventh red box contains the seventh paragraph. The eighth red box contains the eighth paragraph. The ninth red box contains the ninth paragraph. The tenth red box contains the tenth paragraph. The eleventh red box contains the eleventh paragraph. The twelfth red box contains the twelfth paragraph. The thirteenth red box contains the thirteenth paragraph. The fourteenth red box contains the fourteenth paragraph. The fifteenth red box contains the fifteenth paragraph. The sixteenth red box contains the sixteenth paragraph. The seventeenth red box contains the seventeenth paragraph. The eighteenth red box contains the eighteenth paragraph. The nineteenth red box contains the nineteenth paragraph. The twentieth red box contains the twentieth paragraph. The twenty-first red box contains the twenty-first paragraph. The twenty-second red box contains the twenty-second paragraph. The twenty-third red box contains the twenty-third paragraph. The twenty-fourth red box contains the twenty-fourth paragraph. The twenty-fifth red box contains the twenty-fifth paragraph. The twenty-sixth red box contains the twenty-sixth paragraph. The twenty-seventh red box contains the twenty-seventh paragraph. The twenty-eighth red box contains the twenty-eighth paragraph. The twenty-ninth red box contains the twenty-ninth paragraph. The thirtieth red box contains the thirtieth paragraph. The thirty-first red box contains the thirty-first paragraph. The thirty-second red box contains the thirty-second paragraph. The thirty-third red box contains the thirty-third paragraph. The thirty-fourth red box contains the thirty-fourth paragraph. The thirty-fifth red box contains the thirty-fifth paragraph. The thirty-sixth red box contains the thirty-sixth paragraph. The thirty-seventh red box contains the thirty-seventh paragraph. The thirty-eighth red box contains the thirty-eighth paragraph. The thirty-ninth red box contains the thirty-ninth paragraph. The fortieth red box contains the fortieth paragraph. The forty-first red box contains the forty-first paragraph. The forty-second red box contains the forty-second paragraph. The forty-third red box contains the forty-third paragraph. The forty-fourth red box contains the forty-fourth paragraph. The forty-fifth red box contains the forty-fifth paragraph. The forty-sixth red box contains the forty-sixth paragraph. The forty-seventh red box contains the forty-seventh paragraph. The forty-eighth red box contains the forty-eighth paragraph. The forty-ninth red box contains the forty-ninth paragraph. The fiftieth red box contains the fiftieth paragraph. The fifty-first red box contains the fifty-first paragraph. The fifty-second red box contains the fifty-second paragraph. The fifty-third red box contains the fifty-third paragraph. The fifty-fourth red box contains the fifty-fourth paragraph. The fifty-fifth red box contains the fifty-fifth paragraph. The fifty-sixth red box contains the fifty-sixth paragraph. The fifty-seventh red box contains the fifty-seventh paragraph. The fifty-eighth red box contains the fifty-eighth paragraph. The fifty-ninth red box contains the fifty-ninth paragraph. The sixtieth red box contains the sixtieth paragraph. The sixty-first red box contains the sixty-first paragraph. The sixty-second red box contains the sixty-second paragraph. The sixty-third red box contains the sixty-third paragraph. The sixty-fourth red box contains the sixty-fourth paragraph. The sixty-fifth red box contains the sixty-fifth paragraph. The sixty-sixth red box contains the sixty-sixth paragraph. The sixty-seventh red box contains the sixty-seventh paragraph. The sixty-eighth red box contains the sixty-eighth paragraph. The sixty-ninth red box contains the sixty-ninth paragraph. The seventieth red box contains the seventieth paragraph. The seventy-first red box contains the seventy-first paragraph. The seventy-second red box contains the seventy-second paragraph. The seventy-third red box contains the seventy-third paragraph. The seventy-fourth red box contains the seventy-fourth paragraph. The seventy-fifth red box contains the seventy-fifth paragraph. The seventy-sixth red box contains the seventy-sixth paragraph. The seventy-seventh red box contains the seventy-seventh paragraph. The seventy-eighth red box contains the seventy-eighth paragraph. The seventy-ninth red box contains the seventy-ninth paragraph. The eightieth red box contains the eightieth paragraph. The eighty-first red box contains the eighty-first paragraph. The eighty-second red box contains the eighty-second paragraph. The eighty-third red box contains the eighty-third paragraph. The eighty-fourth red box contains the eighty-fourth paragraph. The eighty-fifth red box contains the eighty-fifth paragraph. 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# Parts of a webpage

The screenshot displays the 'Business Day' section of The New York Times website. At the top, the site's logo and navigation menu are visible, including categories like 'WORLD', 'U.S.', 'N.Y./REGION', 'BUSINESS', 'TECHNOLOGY', 'SCIENCE', 'HEALTH', 'SPORTS', 'OPINION', 'ARTS', 'STYLE', 'TRAVEL', 'JOBS', and 'REAL ESTATE'. A search bar and a 'Capital One' logo are also present.

The main article is titled "In a New Web World, No Application Is an Island" by Steve Lohr, published on March 26, 2011. The sub-headline reads "THE Web is poised for a comeback." The article text discusses the resurgence of the web and the challenges of mobile applications. It mentions that these applications often tap into web sites for information but do not reside on the open web, making them difficult to search and link to. It also references a warning from Tim Berners-Lee about the fragmentation of the web into islands.

On the right side of the article, there are social media sharing options (RECOMMEND, TWITTER, LINKEDIN, E-MAIL, PRINT, REPRINTS, SHARE) and a "What's Popular Now" section featuring articles like "Spelling of a Winning Word Wasn't Kosher" and "Police Retreat in Istanbul as Protests Expand Through Turkey".

Below the article, there is an advertisement for Bank of America with the tagline "Life's better when we're connected" and a video player showing "Three Brothers and a banker give old-world tradition a new home" at Three Brothers Bakery. A "SEE MORE STORIES" section with small image thumbnails is located at the bottom right.

# The BODY tag

```
<body>
```

```
<header>
```

```
<h1>My Cool Page</h1>
```

```
</header>
```

```
</body>
```

<header> is like the masthead of a newspaper

# The BODY tag

```
<header>
```

```
  <h1>My Cool Page</h1>
```

```
</header>
```

```
<article>
```

```
</article>
```

`<article>` or `<section>` will house the main content.

# The BODY tag

```
<article>
```

```
<h2>Article headline</h2>
```

```

```

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipisicing elit</p>
```

```
</article>
```

The content of your page (parts people see) go here

# Structure of a standard webpage

`<body>`

`</body>`

# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<body>
```

```
  <header>
```

```
    <h1>The daily whatever</h1>
```

```
  </header>
```

```
</body>
```

# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<body>  
  <header>  
    <h1>The daily whatever</h1>  
  </header>  
  
  <article>  
  
  </article>  
</body>
```



# Structure of a standard webpage

```
<body>
```

```
  <header>
```

```
    <h1>The daily whatever</h1>
```

```
  </header>
```

```
  <article>
```

```
    <h2>Martians invade earth</h2>
```

```
  </article>
```

```
</body>
```

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```
    
```

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```
    
```

```
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
    adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor inci  
    ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ilit anim i  
    laborum.</p>
```

```
  </article>
```

```
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