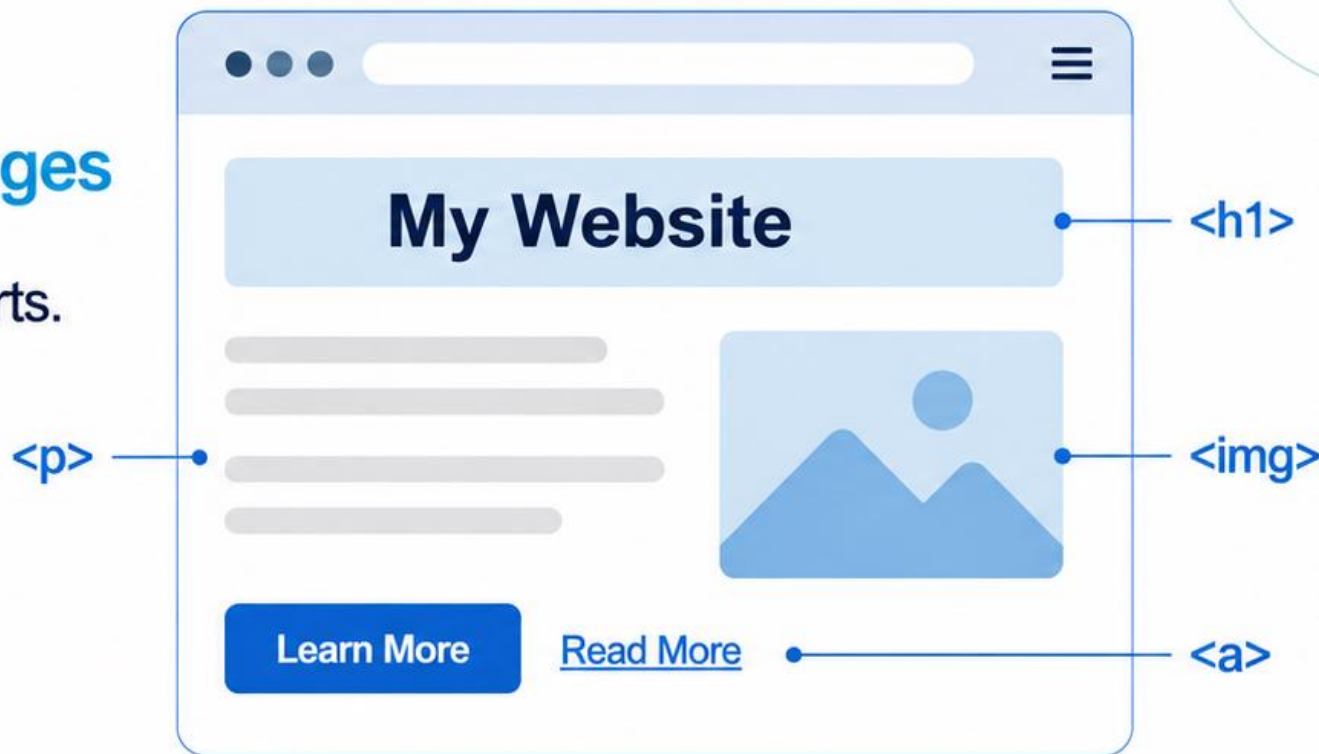


HTML Tags

The building blocks of webpages

HTML uses tags to create webpage parts.



Tag



Opening Tag



Closing Tag



Element



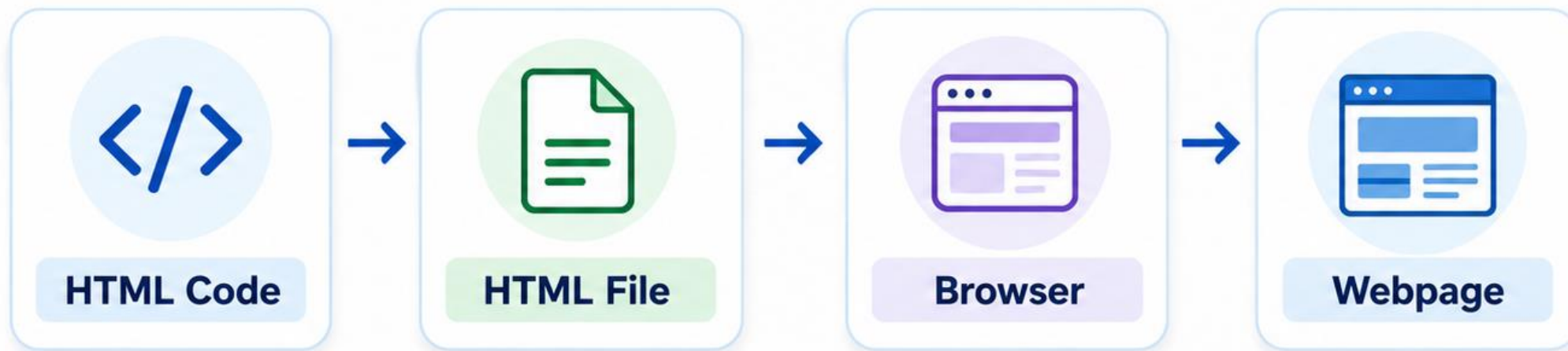
Nesting



HTML ใช้แท็กเพื่อสร้างส่วนต่าง ๆ ของหน้าเว็บ

Quick Review

Code → Browser → Webpage



Remember:

- 1 We write HTML code.
- 2 We save it as index.html.
- 3 The browser displays the webpage.



Browser อ่านโค้ดและแสดงผลเป็นหน้าเว็บ

Today's Learning Goals

What you should understand by the end



HTML tag

`<tag>`

Opening tag

`</tag>`

Closing tag



HTML element



Nesting



วันนี้เราจะเรียนส่วนประกอบพื้นฐานของ HTML

What Is an HTML Tag?

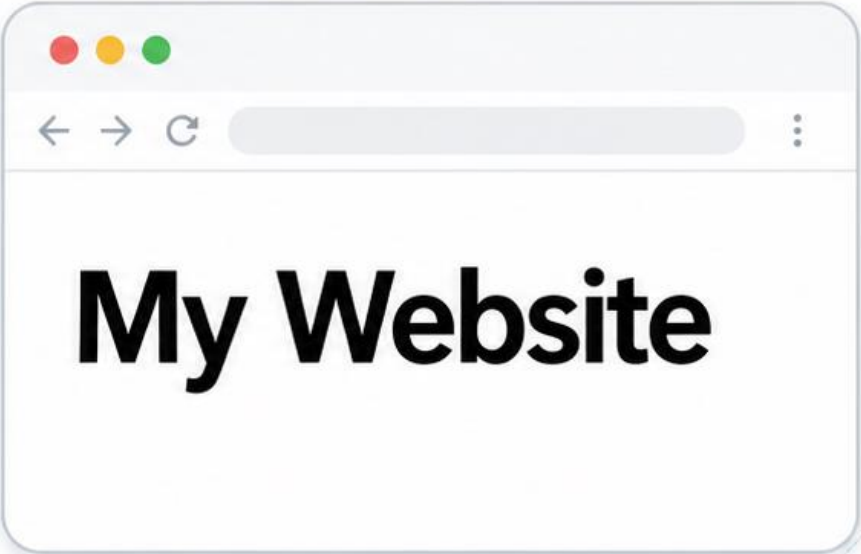
A tag tells the browser what something is

A dark-themed code editor window with three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner. It contains the HTML code `<h1>My Website</h1>` in a light blue monospace font. A large blue arrow points from this window to the browser window on the right.

```
<h1>My Website</h1>
```



This tells the browser: This is a heading.

A stylized web browser window with a light gray header bar containing three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) and navigation icons (back, forward, refresh). The main content area is white and displays the text "My Website" in a large, bold, black sans-serif font.

My Website



Tag คือคำสั่งที่บอก Browser ว่าส่วนนั้นคืออะไร

The Basic Pattern

Most HTML elements follow this pattern

<tag> Content </tag>

Opening tag

Content

Closing tag

แท็กเปิด + เนื้อหา + แท็กปิด

Opening Tag

The tag that starts an element

`<p>` Hello everyone! `</p>`

Opening tag

Opening tag = แท็กเปิด



It tells the browser where the element begins.

Closing Tag

The tag that ends an element

`<p>Hello everyone! </p>`

Closing tag:

`</p>`

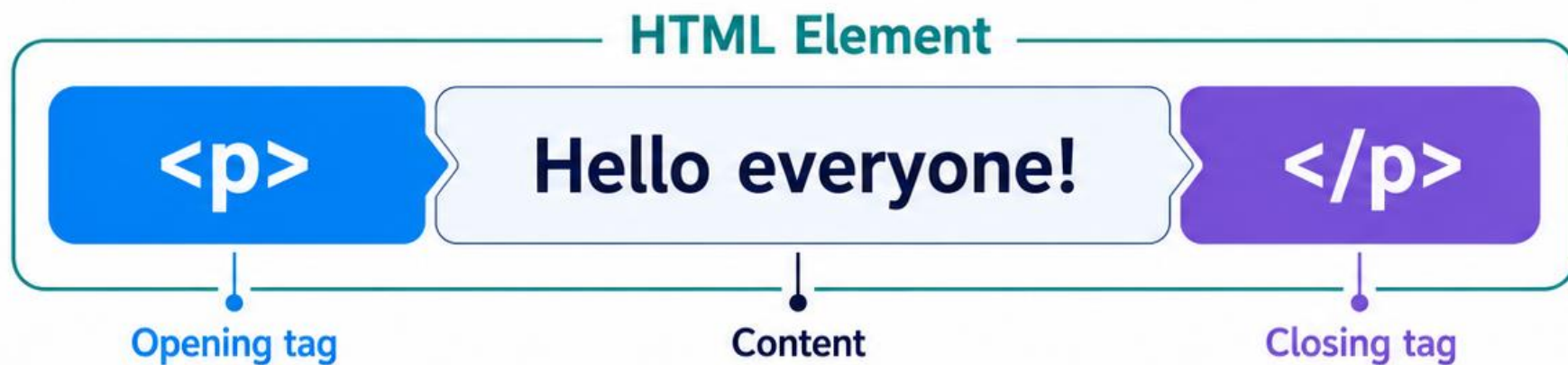
Closing tags use /



Closing tag = แท็กปิด

What Is an HTML Element?

The complete HTML part



- An HTML element includes:

`<p>` + Hello everyone! + `</p>`

- Full element:

`<p>` Hello everyone! `</p>`



Element = ส่วนประกอบของ HTML ทั้งหมด

Common HTML Elements

Different tags create different parts

1 `<h1>My Website</h1>`



My Website

H1

Main heading

Creates the main heading of the page.

2 `<p>Hello everyone!</p>`



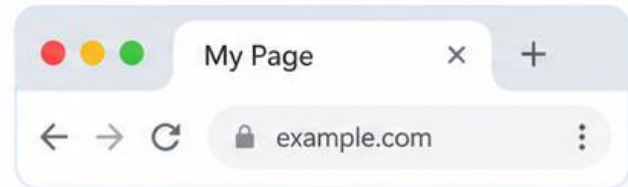
Hello everyone!



Paragraph

Creates a paragraph of text.

3 `<title>My Page</title>`



Browser tab title

Sets the title shown on the browser tab.



แต่ละ tag มีหน้าที่ต่างกัน

What Is Nesting?

One element inside another element

```
<body>
```

```
  <p>Hello everyone!</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <p>
```

```
    Hello everyone!
```

The paragraph is inside the body.

Nesting = การวาง element ซ้อนอยู่ข้างในอีก element

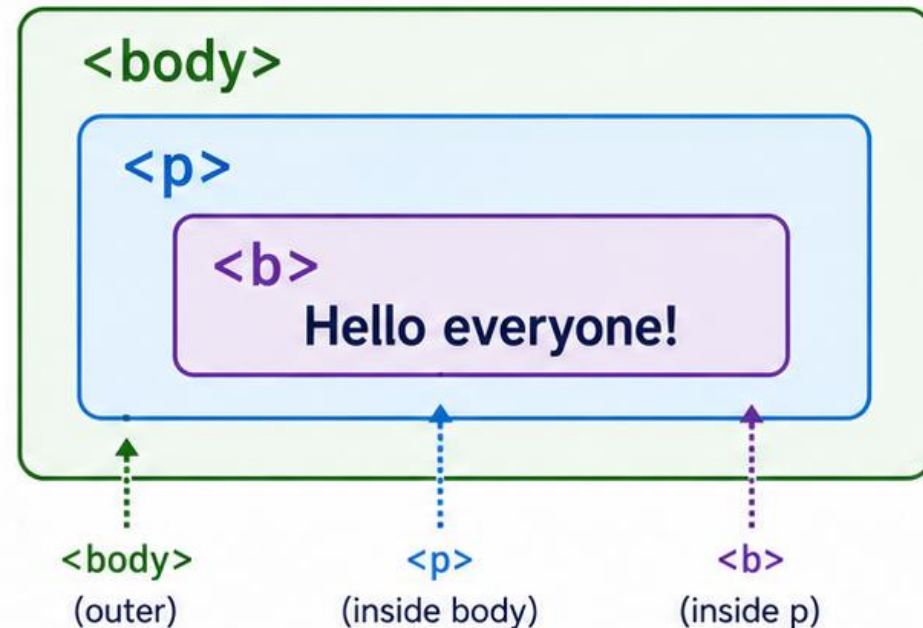
What Is Nesting?

One element inside another element

```
<body>
```

```
  <p><b>Hello everyone!</b></p>
```

```
</body>
```



> The **paragraph** is inside the **body**.



Nesting = การวาง **element** ซ้อนอยู่ข้างในอีก **element**

Correct vs Incorrect Nesting

Close tags in the correct order



Correct

```
<body>  
  <p>Hello</p>  
</body>
```



Incorrect

```
<body>  
  <p>Hello  
</body>  
</p>
```



ต้องปิด tag ให้ถูกลำดับ

Common Mistakes

Be careful when writing tags



1. Forgetting /
in closing tags



2. Forgetting the
closing tag



3. Closing tags in
the wrong order



4. Confusing tag
and element

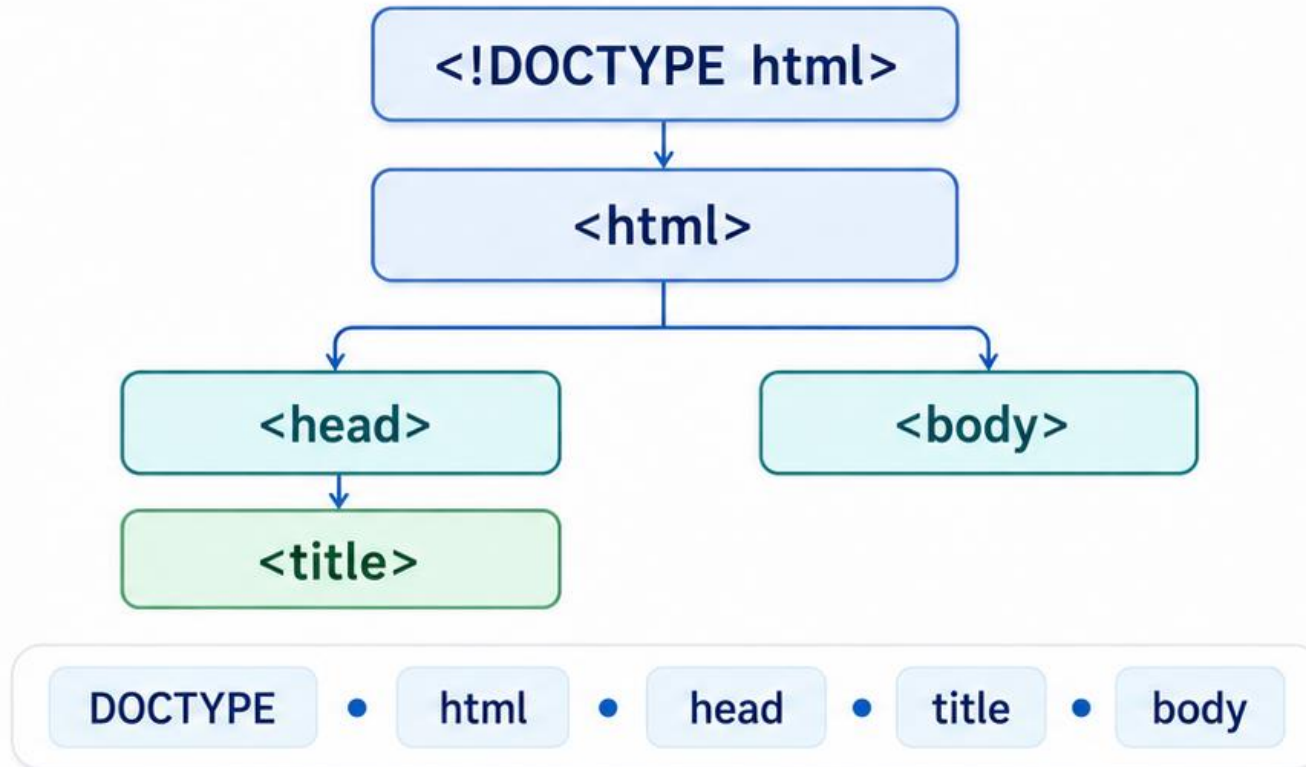


ระวังการปิด tag และลำดับของโค้ด

HTML Skeleton

The basic structure of a webpage

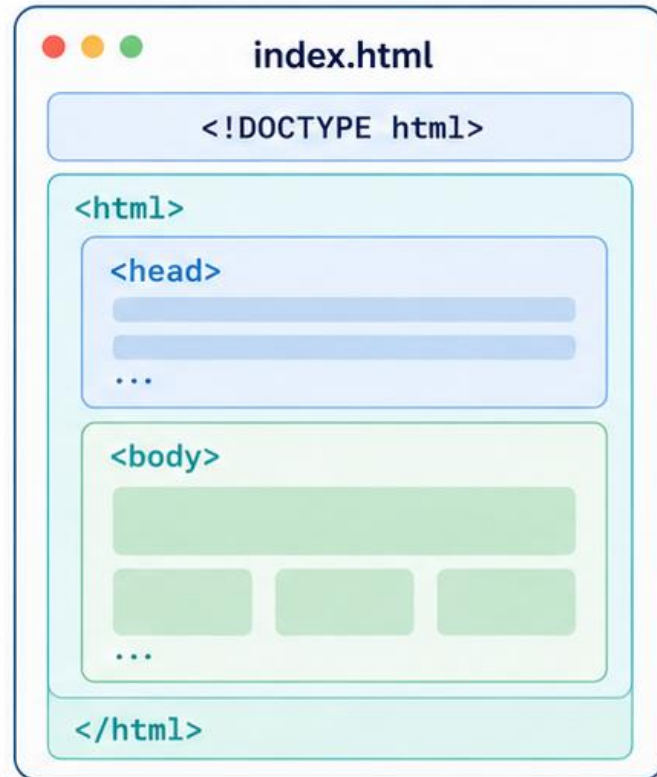
Every HTML page needs a basic structure.



HTML Skeleton = โครงสร้างพื้นฐานของไฟล์ HTML

What Is an HTML Skeleton?

The frame of an HTML page



An HTML skeleton is the basic structure of a webpage file.

It tells the browser:



1

This is an HTML document

The browser knows how to read and interpret the file.



2

Page information goes in head

Metadata like title, links to CSS, scripts, and other settings.



3

Visible content goes in body

Text, images, headings, and everything users see on the page.



Skeleton คือโครงสร้างหลักของไฟล์ HTML

The Basic HTML Skeleton

Copy this structure carefully

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3      <head>
4          <title>Page Title</title>
5      </head>
6      <body>
7          Page content goes here.
8      </body>
9  </html>
```



นี่คือโครงสร้างพื้นฐานของไฟล์ HTML

Big Picture: Two Main Areas

Head and Body

<html>



<head>

Page information



<body>

Visible content



Head = ข้อมูลของหน้าเว็บ

Body = เนื้อหาที่แสดงบนหน้าเว็บ

DOCTYPE and html

Start the document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>
```



<!DOCTYPE html>

Tells the browser this is an HTML document.



<html>

The whole webpage starts here.



DOCTYPE บอก Browser ว่านี่คือเอกสาร HTML

The head Section

Information about the page



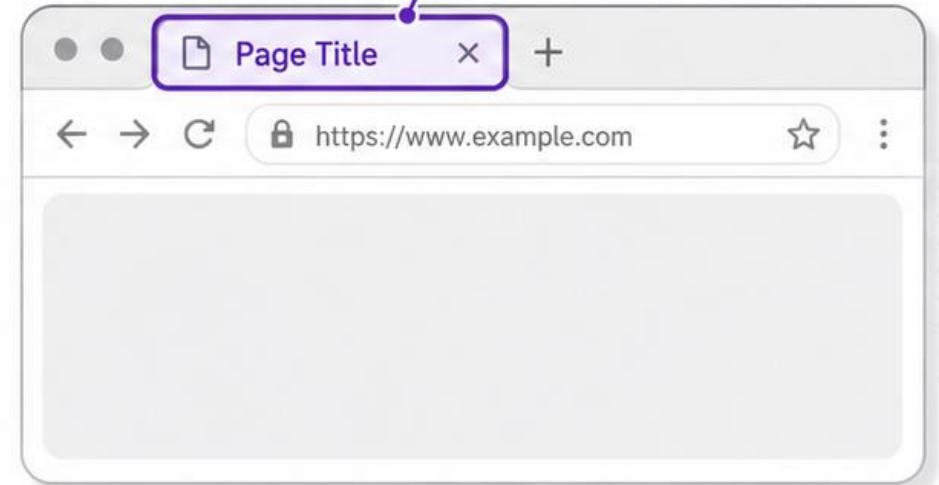
`<head>` contains information about the webpage.



Example Code

```
<head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
```

Title appears on the browser tab



The head is usually **not shown** directly on the page.



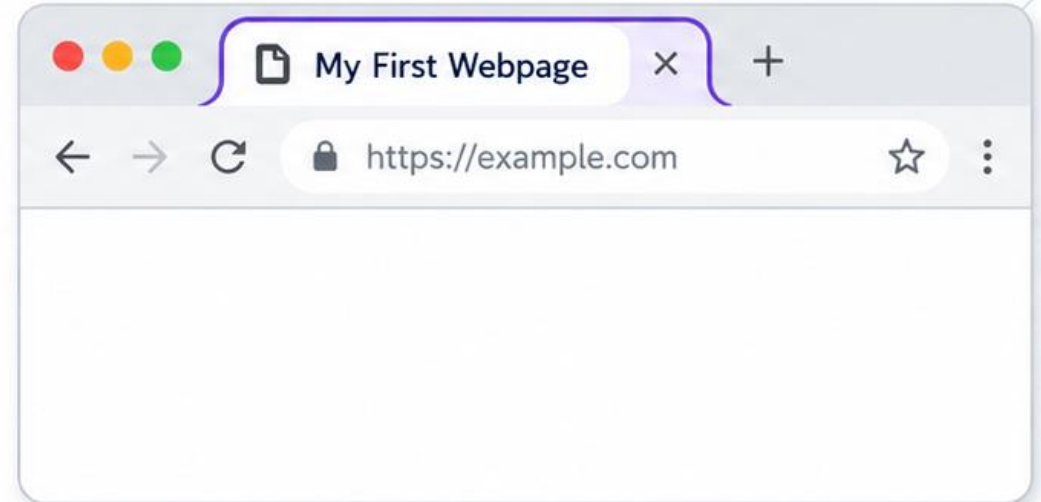
head คือข้อมูลของหน้าเว็บ

The title Element

Text on the browser tab

Code:

```
<title>My First Webpage</title>
```



Browser tab shows:

My First Webpage

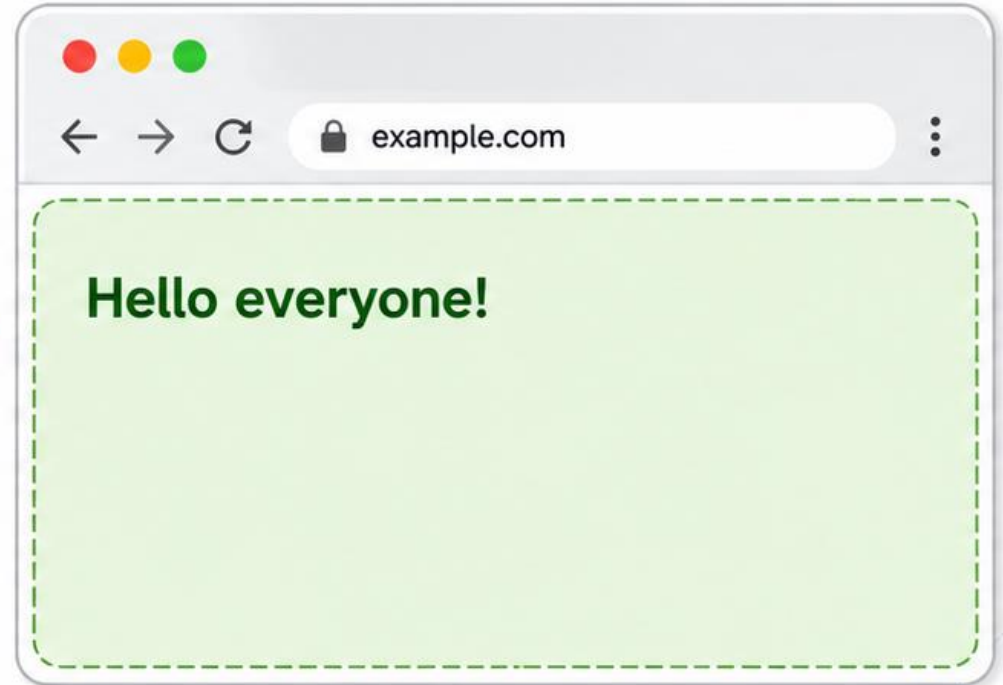


title แสดงชื่อบนแท็บของ Browser

The body Section

Visible webpage content

```
<body>  
  <p>Hello everyone!</p>  
</body>
```



<body> contains what users see on the webpage.



body คือเนื้อหาที่แสดงบนหน้าเว็บ

Head vs Body

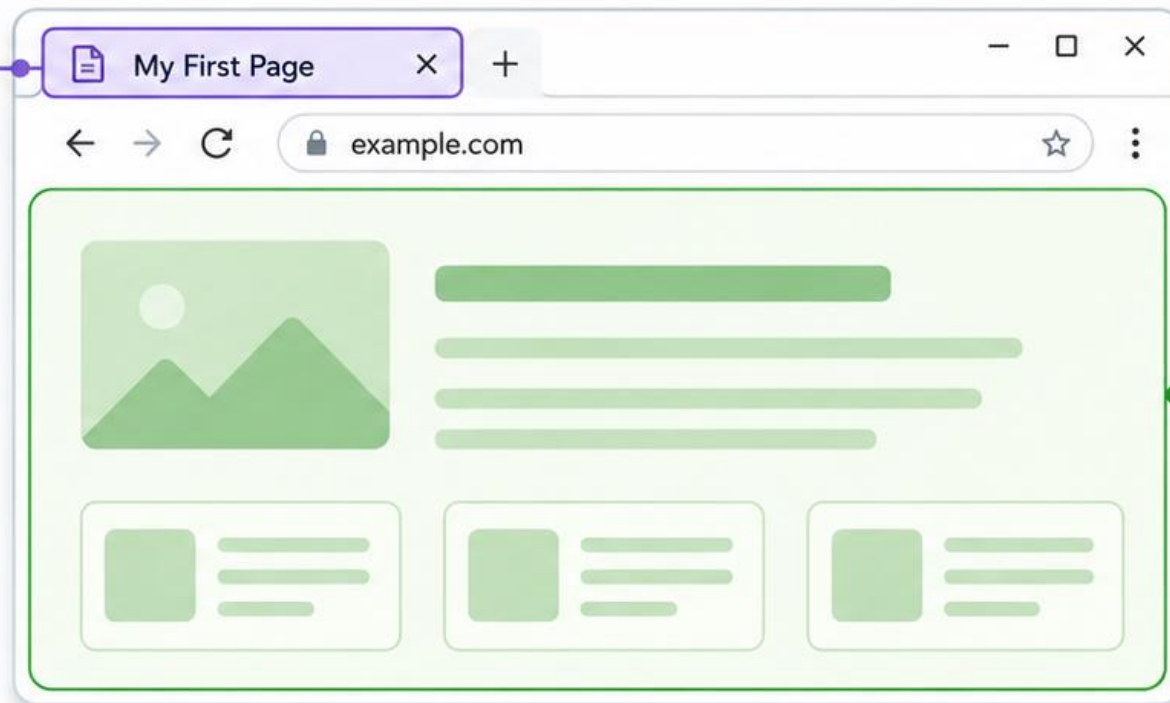
Hidden information vs visible content



Head

Page information

Mostly hidden from
the webpage



Body

Visible content

Shown inside the
browser window



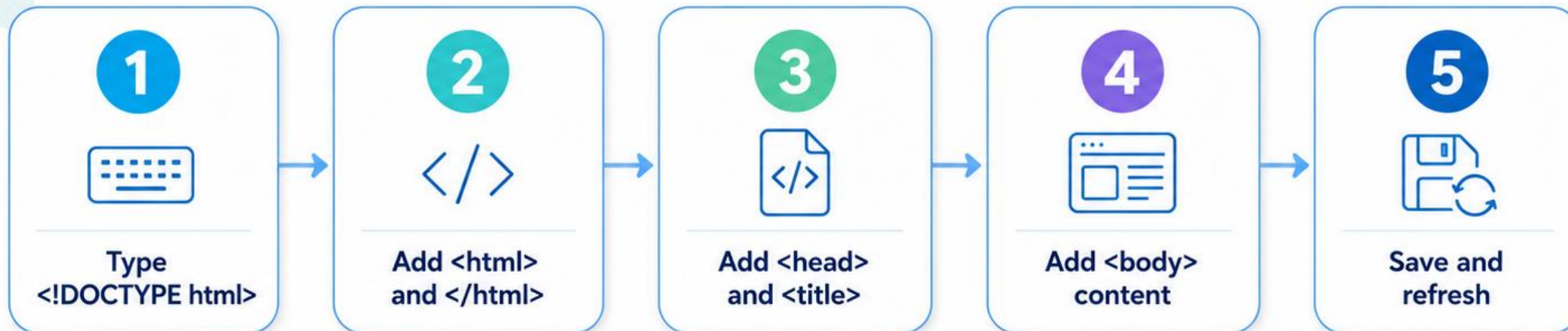
Head = ข้อมูลของหน้าเว็บ



Body = เนื้อหาที่แสดงบนหน้าเว็บ

Build the Skeleton Step by Step

Type, check, then continue



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>Page Title</title>
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     Page content goes here.
8   </body>
9 </html>
```



พิมพ์ทีละขั้น ตรวจสอบทีละส่วน

Your Turn

Create the HTML skeleton



```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <title>My Website</title>
5    </head>
6    <body>
7      <p>Hello everyone!</p>
8    </body>
9  </html>
```

- ☒ DOCTYPE
- ☒ html
- ☒ head
- ☒ title
- ☒ body
- ☒ paragraph



พิมพ์โครงสร้าง HTML ให้ครบ

Check Before You Run

Look carefully before opening in browser



Save as .html



**Opening and
closing tags match**



**Visible text is
inside <body>**



**Save before
refreshing**



ตรวจโค้ดก่อนเปิดใน Browser

Fix the Broken Code

Find the mistakes



Broken code:

```
<h1>My Website<h1>  
<p>Hello everyone!
```



Fix the missing closing tags.



Your checklist



Check <h1>



Check <p>



Look for /



Pair Work: 3 minutes



แก้โค้ดที่ผิดให้ถูกต้อง

Check Your Fix

Correct code

Correct code:

```
<h1>My Website</h1>
```

```
<p>Hello everyone!</p>
```



Every opening tag needs the correct closing tag.



แท็กเปิดต้องมีแท็กปิดที่ถูกต้อง

Common Mistakes

Be careful with the skeleton



Missing `</html>`



Missing `</body>`



Putting visible content
inside `<head>`

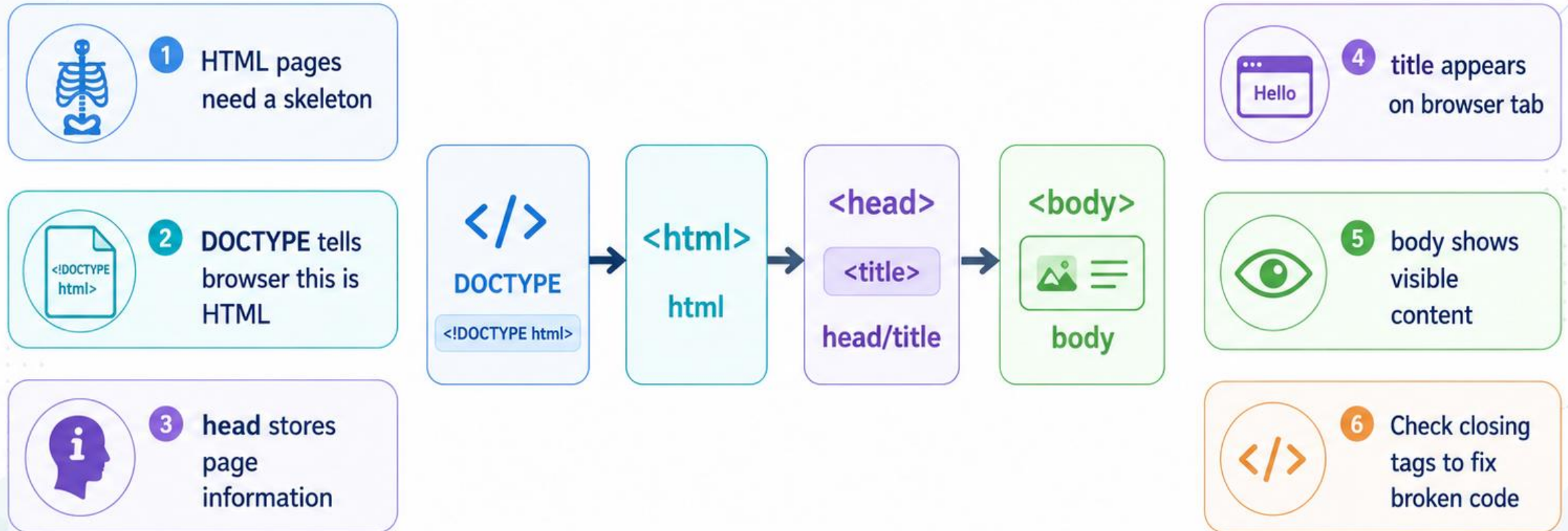


Forgetting `/` in closing tags



ระวังการปิด tag และตำแหน่งของโค้ด

Today We Learned



HTML Skeleton คือโครงสร้างพื้นฐานของหน้าเว็บ

Exit Ticket

Answer before you leave

- 1 What is an HTML skeleton?
- 2 What does `<head>` contain?
- 3 What does `<body>` contain?
- 4 Where does `<title>` appear?
- 5 Fix this code:
`<p>Hello everyone!`



ตอบคำถามก่อนออกจากห้อง