

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO HTML

Lesson 1.3: HTML File Structure (Part 2)

5. The <body> Element

Definition

The <body> element contains **all the content that is displayed on a webpage**.

Everything that users see in the browser, such as headings, paragraphs, images, tables, lists, links, and forms, is placed inside the <body> section.

Example

```
<body>

<h1>Welcome to HTML</h1>

<p>This is my first webpage.</p>

</body>
```

Output

Welcome to HTML

This is my first webpage.

Explanation

In the example above:

- <h1> displays the main heading.
 - <p> displays a paragraph.
 - Both elements are placed inside the <body> because they are visible on the webpage.
-

Illustration of the <body> Section

<body>

Heading

Paragraph

Images

Tables

Lists

Forms

</body>

The <body> is where all the visible content of a webpage is placed.

Putting It All Together

The complete HTML document structure is shown below.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>My First Webpage</title>
</head>

<body>

  <h1>Welcome to HTML</h1>

  <p>This is my first webpage.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Explanation of the HTML Document

Line	HTML Code	Purpose
1	<!DOCTYPE html>	Declares the document as HTML5.
2	<html>	Begins the HTML document.
4	<head>	Contains information about the webpage.

5	<title>	Displays the page title on the browser tab.
8	<body>	Begins the visible part of the webpage.
10	<h1>	Displays the main heading.
12	<p>	Displays a paragraph.
14	</body>	Ends the body section.
16	</html>	Ends the HTML document.

Opening and Closing Tags

Most HTML elements use **two tags**:

- An **opening tag**
- A **closing tag**

The closing tag contains a forward slash (/).

Example

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

Illustration

Opening Tag	Content	Closing Tag
<p>	This is a paragraph.	</p>

More Examples

Opening Tag	Closing Tag
<html>	</html>
<head>	</head>
<body>	</body>
<h1>	</h1>
<p>	</p>

HTML Elements

Definition

An **HTML element** consists of:

- an opening tag,
- the content, and
- a closing tag.

Example

<p>Welcome to Grade 12 HTML.</p>

Illustration

<p>	Welcome to Grade 12 HTML.	</p>
Opening Tag	Content	Closing Tag

Nested Elements

Definition

A **nested element** is an HTML element placed inside another HTML element.

Example

```
<html>

<body>

<h1>Welcome</h1>

<p>This is my first webpage.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Illustration

```
<html>

  <body>

    <h1>Welcome</h1>

  </body>

</html>
```

In this example:

- `<body>` is inside `<html>`.
- `<h1>` is inside `<body>`.

This is called **nesting**.

Rules for Nesting HTML Elements

When nesting HTML elements:

- Open the outer element first.
 - Open the inner element next.
 - Close the inner element first.
 - Close the outer element last.
-

Correct Example

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Computer Studies</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Incorrect Example

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Computer Studies
```

```
</body>
```

```
</p>
```

```
</html>
```

The tags are closed in the wrong order.

Empty Elements

Definition

An **empty element** is an HTML element that does **not** have a closing tag because it does not contain any content.

Common Empty Elements

Element	Purpose
 	Inserts a line break.
<hr>	Inserts a horizontal line.
	Displays an image.

Example

```
<p>Computer Studies<br>Grade 12</p>
```

Output

Computer Studies

Grade 12

Another Example

```
<hr>
```

Output

Creating Your First HTML File

Follow these simple steps to create your first HTML webpage.

Step 1

Open **Notepad** or any text editor.

Step 2

Type the following HTML code.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>My First Webpage</title>
</head>

<body>

<h1>Welcome to HTML</h1>

<p>This is my first webpage.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Step 3

Click **File** → **Save As**.

Step 4

Save the file as:

index.html

Step 5

Locate the saved file and double-click it.

The file will open in your default web browser.

Illustration

Notepad

|

Type HTML Code

|

Save As

|

index.html

|

Double Click

|

Browser Opens

|

Webpage Displayed

Did You Know?

- Every website has a home page.
 - The home page is often saved as **index.html**.
 - Browsers automatically look for **index.html** when a website is opened.
 - HTML files are ordinary text files that can be edited using a text editor.
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End of Part 2

In **Part 3**, we will complete this lesson with:

- Importance of Understanding HTML File Structure
- Real-Life Applications
- Examination Tips
- Common Mistakes
- Key Points Summary
- Practical Activities
- Self-Assessment Questions
- Examination-Style Questions
- Exam Quick Review

This final part will focus on revision and exam preparation while reinforcing the practical skills learners have developed in this lesson.