

Basic structure of an HTML document

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The basic structure of an HTML document consists of 5 elements:

- **<!DOCTYPE>**
- **<html>**
- **<head>**
- **<title>**
- **<body>**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title> Title here </title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    Web page content goes here.
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

1. <!DOCTYPE>

It defines the document type or it instructs the browser about the version of HTML. A DOCTYPE declaration must be specified on the first line of each web document.

2. <html>

The <html> element tells the browser that the page will be formatted in HTML and this is the beginning of an HTML document and it is called as Root Element.

3. <head>

It should be the first element inside the <html> element, which contains the metadata (information about the document) and <title> tag. It must be closed before the body tag opens.

4. <title>

It is used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the top of the browser window. It must be placed inside the head tag and should close immediately.

5. <body>

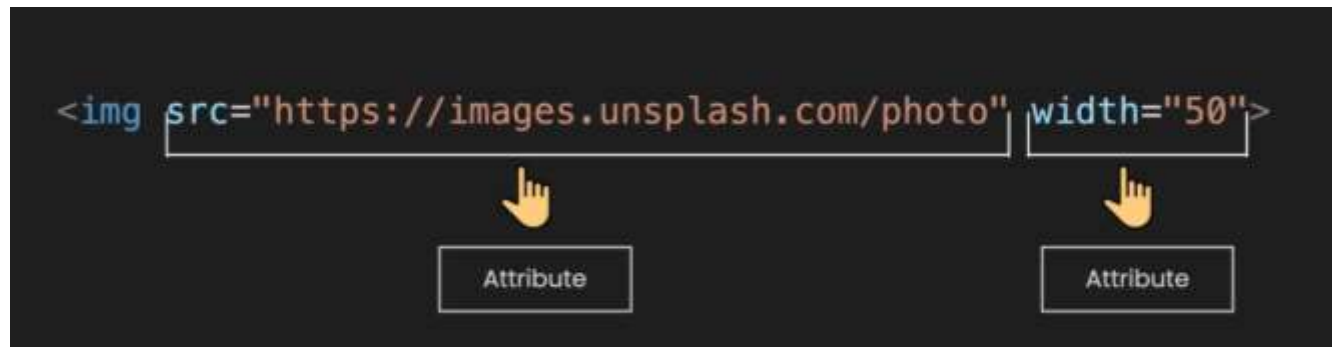
It tells the Web browser that this is the beginning of the Web page content and Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user. This tag contains the main content of the HTML document.

HTML Attributes

Elements also have attributes, which provides **additional information** about elements that will not appear in the content. Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**.

Syntax:

`<element attribute_name="attribute_value">`



Characteristics of attributes

- There is a space between attributes and the element name
- Attributes are added in the opening tag
- Elements can have many attributes
- Attributes usually have a name and a value:
name="value"

Note: But not every attribute has the same pattern. Some can exist without values, and we call them Boolean Attributes.