

# Introduction to HTML

**Date:** @November 5, 2019

**Topic:** HTML, headings, Navigation through headings, Line break Tag

## Notes

- HTML is the foundation of all websites.
- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
- **HTML** (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content.
- "Hypertext" refers to links that connect web pages to one another, either within a single website or between websites.
- HTML uses "markup" to annotate text, images, and other content for display in a Web browser

## <h1>-<h6>: The HTML Section Heading elements

- Heading elements allow you to specify that certain parts of your content are headings – or subheadings.
- HTML contains 6 heading levels, <h1> - <h6>.
- User agents can use heading information to construct a table of contents for a document automatically.
- Do not use heading elements to resize text. Instead, use the CSS `font-size` property.
- Do not skip heading levels: always start from `<h1>`, followed by `<h2>` and so on.

```
<h1>Heading level 1</h1>
<h2>Heading level 2</h2>
<h3>Heading level 3</h3>
```

```
<h4>Heading level 4</h4>
<h5>Heading level 5</h5>
<h6>Heading level 6</h6>
```

## Navigation

### Don't

```
<h1>Heading level 1</h1>
<h3>Heading level 3</h3>
<h4>Heading level 4</h4>
```

### Do

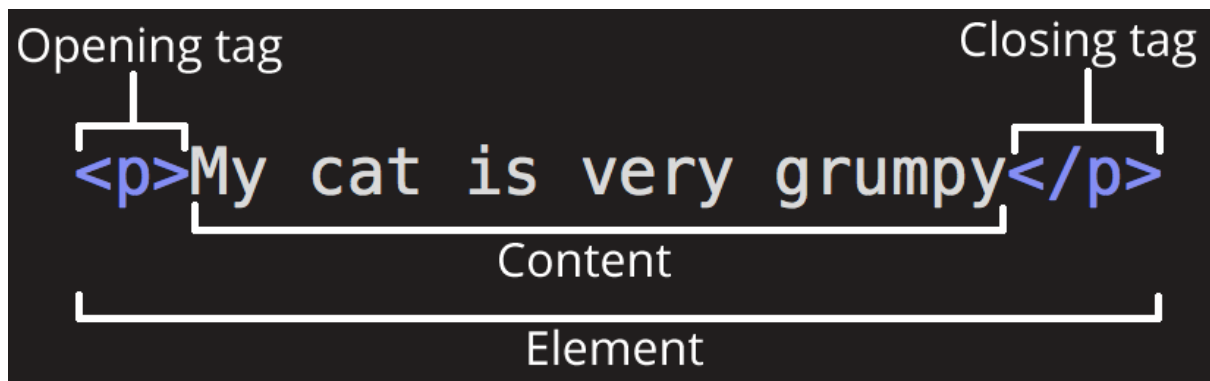
```
<h1>Heading level 1</h1>
<h2>Heading level 2</h2>
<h3>Heading level 3</h3>
```

## <br>: The Line Break element

- The `<br>` HTML element produces a line break in the text. It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant.

```
Mozilla<br>
331 E. Evelyn Avenue<br>
Mountain View, CA<br>
94041<br>
USA<br>
```

## Anatomy of HTML element



- Attribute gives extra information about elements.

```
<!-- this is a comment -->
```

- comment is ignored by my browser it is just a note to the programmer.

## **`<hr>`: The Thematic Break (Horizontal Rule) element**

- The `<hr>` HTML element represents a thematic break between paragraph-level elements: for example, a change of scene in a story, or a shift of topic within a section.

```
<p>
  This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text. This
  is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text.
</p>

<hr />

<p>
  This is the second paragraph of text. This is the second paragraph of text.
  This is the second paragraph of text. This is the second paragraph of text.
</p>
```

---

## What is HTML boilerplate?

- It is similar to having a code template something that we can reuse for different projects.

## Anatomy of HTML file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width" />
    <title>My test page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`: Tells the browser the version of HTML.
- `<html></html>`: This tells the browser that everything in between the opening and closing tags is going to be HTML code.
- `<head></head>`: The head is the part of the HTML file that holds information about the webpage and it tells the browser how it should handle the page.
- `<title></title>`: A title tag that tells the browser what is the title of this particular document or this particular page.
- `<meta></meta>`: The meta elements give extra metadata or associated data to your HTML document.
- `<body></body>`: This contains all the content that you want to show to web users when they visit your page, whether that's text, images, videos, games, playable audio tracks, or whatever else.

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## `<p>`: The Paragraph element

- The `<p>` HTML element represents a paragraph.

```
<p>
  This is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text. This
  is the first paragraph of text. This is the first paragraph of text.
</p>
<p>
  This is the second paragraph. This is the second paragraph. This is the second
  paragraph. This is the second paragraph.
</p>
```

## **`<em>`: The Emphasis element**

- The `<em>` HTML element marks text that has stress emphasis. The `<em>` element can be nested, with each level of nesting indicating a greater degree of emphasis.

### **`<em>` vs `<i>`**

1. **`<i>` tag:** It is one of the elements of HTML which is used in formatting HTML texts. It is used to define a text in technical terms, alternative mood or voice, a thought, etc.
  2. **`<em>` tag:** It is also one of the elements of HTML used in formatting texts. It is used to define emphasized text or statements.
- The `<em>` element is often used to indicate an implicit or explicit contrast.

```
<p>
  In HTML 5, what was previously called
  <em>block-level</em> content is now called <em>flow</em> content.
</p>
```

## **`<strong>`: The Strong Importance element**

- The `<strong>` HTML element indicates that its contents have strong importance, seriousness, or urgency.
- The `<strong>` element is for content that is of greater importance, while the `<b>` element is used to draw attention to text without indicating that it's more important.

- `<em>` is used to change the meaning of a sentence as spoken emphasis does ("I love carrots" vs. "I love *carrots*"), `<strong>` is used to give portions of a sentence added importance (e.g., "**Warning!** This is **very dangerous.**")

```
<p>
  Before proceeding, <strong>make sure you put on your safety goggles</strong>.
</p>
```

---

## `<ul>`: The Unordered List element

- The `<ul>` HTML element represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list.
- The `<ul>` element is for grouping a collection of items that do not have a numerical ordering, and their order in the list is meaningless

```
<ul>
  <li>first item</li>
  <li>second item</li>
  <li>third item</li>
</ul>
```

## `<ol>`: The Ordered List element

- The `<ol>` HTML element represents an ordered list of items – typically rendered as a numbered list.

```
<ol type="i">
  <li>Introduction</li>
  <li>List of Grievances</li>
  <li>Conclusion</li>
</ol>
```

## `<img>`: The Image Embed element

- The `<img>` HTML element embeds an image into the document.
- The above example shows usage of the `<img>` element:

- The `src` attribute is **required**, and contains the path to the image you want to embed.
  - The `alt` attribute holds a text description of the image
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## <a>: The Anchor element

- The `<a>` HTML element (or *anchor* element), with its `href` attribute, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address.
  - `href`
    - The URL that the hyperlink points to.
      - Telephone numbers with `tel:` URLs
      - Email addresses with `mailto:` URLs
  - `target`
    - Where to display the linked URL
      - `_self`: the current browsing context. (Default)
      - `_blank`: usually a new tab, but users can configure browsers to open a new window instead.
      - `_parent`: the parent browsing context of the current one. If no parent, behaves as `_self`.
      - `_top`: the topmost browsing context (the "highest" context that's an ancestor of the current one). If no ancestors, behaves as `_self`.
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**Refer to this codepen as HTML cheatsheet of this section**

<https://codepen.io/aditya-chourasia/pen/oNyYvze>

