

## 2. HTML Markup.

Hello everyone! Welcome back to the Coding Academy {Let's Code}. My name is Anastasiia Miroshnichenko, and I'm gonna be guiding you through this course.

Our second module we are going to talk about the most common HTML Tags. Such as Blocks and Text elements, Lists, Links, Images, and Tables. After this lesson, you will be able to create your own Email template or even a simple Homepage. So Let's code!

On our last class we've already talked a bit about block and inline elements. So let's go through them again.

All HTML elements are divided by block and inline elements. Block elements are containers for grouping things together, maybe just text or variety of items! You could have a group that contains whole section of your document. Those block elements could contain other block elements and inline elements.

The most common is a `<div></div>` Tag. It defines a division or a section of your page that you want to wrap into a container and treat as a single unit for some purposes.

We have already used a `<p></p>` or Paragraph element, which allows you to specify a piece of text or other elements that you consider as a paragraph.

But what is the inline elements? These are containers for text and other inline elements. Like, for example `<span></span>` element. Using it you can select a part of text that you want to style it with CSS, or manipulate it with JavaScript.

Important to know that while block elements can contain other block elements as well as inline elements. The inline elements can contain ONLY text and other inline elements.

### Lists.

Now let's focus on the Lists and how you can use them inside of your html document. There are 2 basic types of lists in html. The first is Unordered lists `<ul></ul>`. You may also know it as Bullet list. Next is the Ordered list `<ol></ol>`. It is very similar to unordered list, except that the items are generally rendered with a some sort of numeric or alpha label giving them the sense of order.

Inside of all types of lists there are list items `<li></li>`.

## **Links and anchors.**

Let's see how to connect different HTML documents together or to navigate within the document. For that we use the `<a></a>` tag. Anchors act as source or target for linking. Within the `<a>` tag we use `href="#"` to place a URL or an id of a section we want to link to.

Links can be absolute or relative. Absolute links are the URL (<http://google.com/index.html>). The relative links link to the relative document (`./content/file1.html`). Link could be represented with a text or an image, on which we are able to click and follow the path.

The next very important attribute is the target. Target specifies where to open the linked document. It could be a new tab: `target="_blank"` or the same tab: `target="_self"`.

## **Images.**

Simply for including an image to our page we will use the `<img>` tag. Pay attention that it's a single tag and you don't need to close it! The `<img>` tag has two required attributes: `src` and `alt`. You can specify the width and the height here as well.

Img is a single inline tag.