HTML Headings

HTML Headings

- Headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

- <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

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

<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

</body>
</html>
```

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Note: Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a heading.

Headings Are Important

- Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

- Users skim your pages by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.

- <h1> headings should be used for main headings, followed by <h2> headings, then the less important <h3>, and so on.

- Note: Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text BIG or bold.

Bigger Headings

- Each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the size for any heading with the style attribute, using the CSS font-size property:

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

<h1 style="font-size:60px;">Heading 1</h1>

<p>You can change the size of a heading with
the style attribute, using the font-size
property.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Heading 1

You can change the size of a heading with the style attribute, using the font-size property.

HTML Horizontal Rules

- The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.

- The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page:

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

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is some text.</p>
<hr>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>
<hr>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is heading 1

This is some text.

This is heading 2

This is some other text.

This is heading 2

This is some other text.

Metadata

- Metadata is data that describes data, and HTML has an "official" way of adding metadata to a document — the <meta> element

The HTML <head> Element

- The HTML <head> element has nothing to do with HTML headings.
- The <head> element is a container for metadata. HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.
- The <head> element is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First HTML</title>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>

<p>The HTML head element contains meta data.</p>
<p>Meta data is data about the HTML document.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The HTML head element contains meta data.

Meta data is data about the HTML document.

HTML Paragraphs

HTML Paragraphs

- The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.
- Note: Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

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

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

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

HTML Display

- You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed.

- Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.

- With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.

- The browser will remove any extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed:

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

<p>
This paragraph
contains a lot of lines
in the source code,
but the browser
ignores it.
</p>

<p>
This paragraph
contains       a lot of spaces
in the source       code,
but the     browser
ignores it.
</p>

<p>
The number of lines in a paragraph depends on
the size of the browser window. If you resize
the browser window, the number of lines in
this paragraph will change.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This paragraph contains a lot of lines in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

This paragraph contains a lot of spaces in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of the browser window. If you resize the browser window, the number of lines in this paragraph will change.

HTML Line Breaks

- The HTML <br> element defines a line break.
- Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:
- The <br> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

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

<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is
a paragraph
with line breaks

The Poem Problem

- This poem will display on a single line:

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

<p>In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored:
</p>

<p>

  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

  My Bonnie lies over the sea.

  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

</p>

</body>
</html>
```

In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored:

My Bonnie lies over the ocean. My Bonnie lies over the sea. My Bonnie lies over the ocean. Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

The HTML \<pre\> Element

- The HTML \<pre\> element defines preformatted text.

- The text inside a \<pre\> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

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

<p>The pre tag preserves both spaces and line
breaks:</p>

<pre>
   My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

   My Bonnie lies over the sea.

   My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

   Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</pre>

</body>
</html>
```

The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:

```
   My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

   My Bonnie lies over the sea.

   My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

   Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
```