

SPEED UP YOUR CODING PROCESS

HTML INSIGHTS YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT



INTRODUCTION

How to create a website? Why are some websites neat and attractive while others are not? Where should I start if I want to create my web page? You will be able to do so if you learn **HTML basics!**

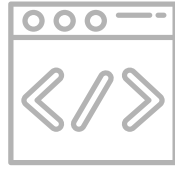
Are these questions bugging you? Well, you have made a right decision and came to the perfect place to find out all about the development of websites and HTML basics! In this ebook you'll find the **starting tips** for beginner HTML users.

While breath-taking pictures and colorful buttons might seem to be the most important or attractive part of the website, they, sadly, will never work if there's no HTML underneath. It is **crucial** to understand that, when it comes to web developing, every element, attribute or intended style relies on this **markup language**.

Hypertext Markup Language (that's what HTML stands for) is relatively easy to learn and understand. All you have to do is to follow the instructions, be keen to learn, and voila!

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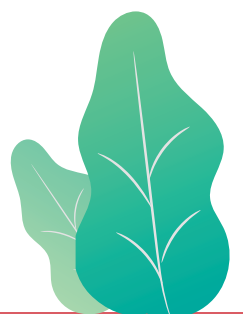


1 HTML: HOW DOES IT LOOK?

First things first - let's figure out just how HTML looks. Typically when talking about HTML one would imagine **something like this**:

```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html>
3. <head>
4. <title>Name of the website</title>
5. </head>
6. <body>
7. <h1>Heading for the content below</h1>
8. <p>Text text text</p>
9. </body>
10. </html>
```

This is an example of a simplest document created using this markup language. It's actually pretty easy - with little effort, you can create a document like this (and even better) yourself! But let's assume you already know the very basics - let's move on to color.



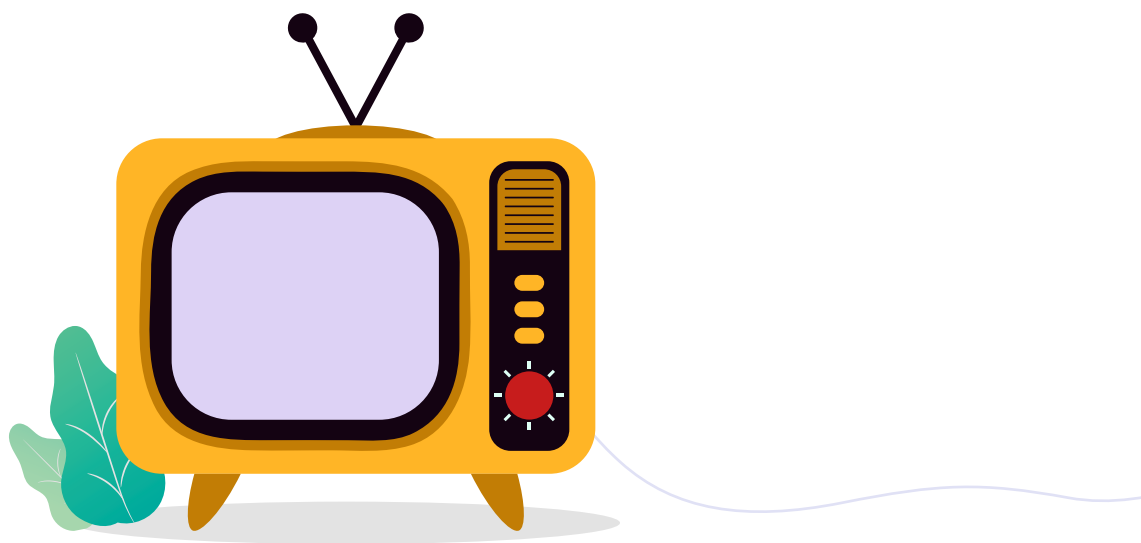
2 HTML COLOR TAGS

In this section, you'll find out how to define **HTML background color**, so it is not just in plain white. Also, you'll learn how to define **HEX** and **RGB** and what are these, how to write that **HTML color tag** and much more!

There were times when TVs and computers were showing everything in black and white. It's kind of weird to see 50-year-old uncolored pictures of people who used to watch movies without colors as if their lives were also black and white.

Nowadays, we don't struggle with black and white phones or TVs anymore; everything is lively and gorgeous. We can apply colors to everything we want too. You're in luck – coloring your website is relatively easy because the HTML color tag **does not require** much knowledge. There are only a few things to bear in mind before you start.

Computers, smartphones, and TV screens display colors by connecting **Red, Green,** and **Blue** light. This is called an **RGB color model**. Coloring your website is a part of CSS code. You specify colors with **color names, HEX** values, and **RGB** values in HTML.



140 color names, such as Black, White, Red, Green, Yellow, etc. are supported in **CSS**, but there are **more!** Each parameter of RGB (red, green, and blue) specifies **the depth of the HTML** color tag's content between 255 and 0. You know that mixing red with blue makes purple, so RGB works in a similar manner – it mixes different amounts of red, green, and blue to create a color that you want.

Hexadecimal color values can specify RGB values in this form: **#RRGGBB** – RR digits for red, GG for green, and BB for blue. These are hexadecimal values **between** FF and 00 (same as decimal 255-0) and are also called **HEX values**.

There are a few HTML properties (or CSS) you can use to define color. These are:

```
color;
background-color;
```

`color` specifies the text color while `background-color` defines the HTML background color for the element. After you write the element name, include a style attribute, and then specify the property (such as `color`). Then, put a colon symbol (:) and include the HTML color tag. You can describe it with a name, RGB value or HEX value. **Here are a couple of examples:**

- Define with name: `<p style="color:red;">`. The text in your p element will be red;
- Define with RGB value: `<p style="background-color:rgb(255, 0, 0);">`. HTML background color will be the same red as the text in the previous example, just defined with RGB value;
- Define with HEX value: `<p style="color:#ff0000;">`. Again, the same red, but defined with red HEX value.

You can find plenty of color pickers on the internet which will give you the name, RGB and HEX values. All of them work in the same manner, it's entirely up to you to pick which HTML color tag you want to use.

2. 1. Alpha Channels

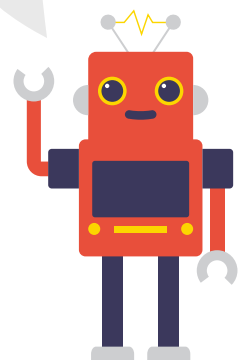
HTML color tag can also have additional specification – the alpha channel. Alpha channel defines the opacity of the color and is usually used with RGB values. Using alpha channel is quite easy, all you need to do is to include one additional digit in the code.

Regular RGB: `rgb(0, 0, 0)`. This is black RGB code;

RGB with alpha channel `rgb(255, 0, 0, 0.5)`. This is black RGB code with half transparency;

Alpha channel should be defined from 0 (being fully transparent) to 1 (being fully opaque). So, for example 0.5 will be half transparent.

When using the HTML deprecated bgcolor attribute, a **bloody red** color is rendered.





3 HTML PARAGRAPHS

`<p>` elements need some additional help to be nice and neat on your website and how to do that. But there is also a poem problem. Poems sometimes are quite difficult to understand, but they're also problematic when it comes to displaying in browsers. You'll find out how to fix the poem problem, and many other **techniques** on how to present a clean text.

It might be a personal blog or a photography page, but it always has at least an itty-bitty part of the text. Knowing how to write text is really important when creating a website. And it's not only important for the content but the display too.

There are not many things to know about writing HTML paragraphs in your documents, but you should know and follow the **basic rules** to make it as neat as you want it to be.

3. 1. How to Write Them?

Writing HTML paragraphs is one of the easiest tasks while building your website. All you need is a bit (or a lot) of **content** and a `<p>` tag. Of course, you will need to write both opening and closing tags.

Probably the most challenging part is creating your content. But that should come easily once you know what you want to say!

3. 2. Mostly Used Tags

<p>

In a tag list below you'll find excellent examples how a good paragraph should look.

1. `<p>A paragraph.</p>`
2. `<p>A paragraph.</p>`
3. `<p>A paragraph.</p>`
4. `<p>A paragraph.</p>`

The `<p>` tag defines a paragraph in HTML document. Although this tag is used for text, you shouldn't use it for headings, titles, and so on. There are specific tags for these elements.

Also, you should know that `<p>` tag does not have any formatting to it. So, even if you're writing a poem with many text lines or more than one space, the browser will ignore it and display your content in one line.

If HTML displays content in the `<p>` tag in one line, how do you format? Here's a secret HTML paragraphs code for line break – it's `
`. The content inside `<p>` tag is displayed in one line, but with this tag, you'll be able to add an HTML line break, as the ENTER key does not help in this case. Also, have in mind that `
` tag works alone – you'll only need an opening tag.

Example

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` tag works alone – you'll only need an opening tag.

```
1. <p>Use the br element <br>in a text,<br> to break lines.</p>
```

`<pre>`

If you have a part of the text that is already **preformatted** and you don't have the time to do it again with tag `
`, the `<pre>` tag will help you out there. `<pre>` keeps all the formatting that the text has without additional line breaking or color changing. It is really **useful** if you want to add a poem to your website! Remember that `<pre>` requires opening and closing tags too.

Example

```
<pre>
The text in this
block has fixed font style
and font size, and also keeps
line breaks, spaces, etc.
</pre>
```



4 HTML DISPLAY, END TAGS AND LINE BREAKS

There are a few key things to keep in mind about the HTML display:

- You **cannot** always predict how HTML will be displayed. As it is your browser which displays content, you have to keep your code as neat as you possibly can;
- Resized windows, as well as small or large screens, will create contrasting results. Computers are not as smart as humans so have in mind that the results may vary on **differently sized** screens;
- The browser will remove **additional spaces** and lines on the displayed page if you don't include an HTML line break or include `<pre>` tag;
- You **cannot** change the HTML paragraphs output with additional lines or spaces in HTML code. That is why you must use `
` and `<pre>` tags for formatting your text;
- **Any number** of new lines, and any number of spaces count as only one space or line. If, for some reason, you need more spaces or lines, **preformat** your text.

Although you might not need a closing tag for a `
` tag, it is essential to include both opening and closing tags to the element `<p>`. It helps to prevent weird errors and keeps your text neat. However, with **HTML5** it is not mandatory to close this tag, as the browser will still understand it's one of the HTML paragraphs even if you forget it. Bear in mind that while you're still learning, you should write your code according to the rules as it will help you develop your skills.

Remember these rules:

- Unexpected results or errors can occur if you forget the end tag;
- You cannot skip the end tag in stricter HTML versions, like XHTML;
- HTML paragraphs will be displayed correctly in most browsers even if you forget the end tag as HTML5 allows it.

HTML can also create line breaks. Here are a few rules for that:

- A line break is defined by the HTML `
` element. This tag helps you with formatting your HTML paragraphs;
- The `
` element is an empty HTML element, which means it does not have an end tag;
- Use `
` element when a line break without new paragraph is needed. As you already know, a paragraph as a whole has its formatting, but separate lines don't. The text looks neater if it's in one place so, use this element instead of creating new paragraphs whenever you need a well-displayed HTML new line.

Example

```
1. <p>You can<br>break a paragraph<br>using line breaks</p>
```



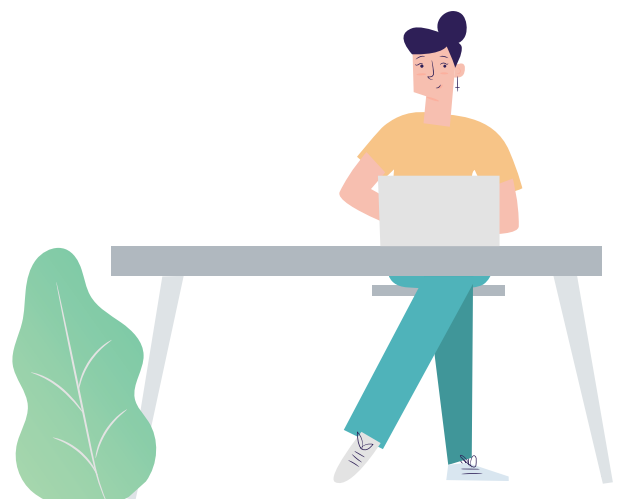


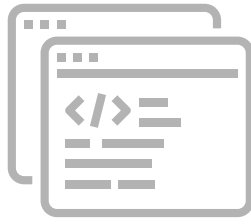
5 HTML NEW LINE: THE POEM PROBLEM

As the text in HTML paragraphs within the element `<p>` is displayed in one line, you might run into a problem while writing poems. However, with formatting tags listed below, you can easily solve this problem. The example has a poem, but it is displayed in one line.

Example

```
1. <p>New lines and spaces are ignored in HTML:</p>
2.
3. <p>
4. My Doggo is flying into space.
5. My Doggo is flying into space.
6. My Doggo is flying into space.
7. Oh, where will my Doggo go now.
8. </p>
```





6 HTML NEW LINE: THE HTML “PRE” ELEMENT

You can keep the formatting with the `<pre>` element if there's something specific you can't change with `
` tag. For example, if your text contains additional spaces and lines, this element is quite useful.

Here you'll find a few rules about the element `<pre>`:

- Preformatted text is defined by the `<pre>` element. It allows to keep the original formatting;
- A `<pre>` element preserves both spaces and text for unusual formatting you might want to have;
- Line breaks are displayed in a fixed-width font (usually `Courier`);
- You don't need to include HTML paragraphs tag if you're using `<pre>`. Instead of `<p>` just write `<pre>`, and it will count as a paragraph with unique formatting.

Example

```
1. <p>Both line breaks and spaces are preserved by the pre tag:</p>
2.
3. <pre>
4. My Doggo is flying into space.
5. My Doggo is flying into space.
6. My Doggo is flying into space.
7. Oh, where will my Doggo fly now.
8. </pre>
```

A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a blue pen, writing in an open notebook. The notebook is resting on a wooden surface. The background is blurred, showing a person's legs in orange pants.

FINAL WORDS

So, we have arrived to the end of this ebook! Be honest - did you learn something new? Even if this was all well-known to you, it's always good to revise information, so as to not forget it. This ebook will always be here when you need it - don't ever hesitate to brush up on your knowledge!

