HTML

HTML tells your browser where to position content, such as images, text, or videos. An element is a unit of content in an HTML document formed by HTML tags and the text or media it contains.

HTML files require certain elements to set up the document properly. You can let web browsers know that you are using HTML by starting your document with a document type declaration. Lastly, HTML code is always saved in a file with an .html extension.

To create HTML structure and content, we must add opening and closing **<html>** tags.

The **head** element contains the metadata, information about the page that isn't displayed directly on the web page.

Only content inside the opening and closing **body** tags can be displayed to the screen.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title></title> #displays the content in the browser’s tab

Display

</head>

<body> content </body>

</html>

<!-- Text --> #adds a comment

-Text elements:

When an element is contained inside another element, it is considered the child of that element. The child element is said to be nested inside of the parent element. The relationship between elements and their ancestor and descendent elements is known as hierarchy.

In HTML, there are six different headings, or heading elements. Headings can be used for a variety of purposes, like titling sections, articles, or other forms of content. These headings go from <h1> to <h6> from largest to smaller.

The <div> element is short for "division" or a container that divides the page into sections that are very useful for grouping elements in your HTML together. This element can contain any text or other HTML elements, such as links, images, or videos.

A <span> element is use to target a specific piece of content that is inline, or on the same line as other text.

The line break element modifies the spacing in the browser; it is only composed of a starting tag. You can use it anywhere within your HTML code and a line break will be shown in the browser.

An unordered list tags creates a list of items in no particular order and lists them with a bullet point.  Individual list items must be added to the unordered list using the <li> tag.

An ordered list store each item by number.

<p></p> #contains a block of plain text

<p><span>“example”</span>“text”</p> #contains short pieces of text or other HTML

<div></div> #divides the container into sections

<h1></h1> #heading

<em>text</em> #render as *italics* emphasis

<strong>text</strong> #render as **bold** emphasis

<br> #adds a line break in the browser(enter)

<ul> #creates an unordered list

<li>Item</li> #adds an item

</ul>

<ol></ol> #creates an ordered list

-Attributes:

Attributes are content added to the opening tag of an element and can be used from providing information to changing styling. They are made of a name and a value. We can use the id attribute to identify content on our page.

<div id=“example”>

</div>

-Images:

An image must be added setting the **src** attribute to the source or the location of the image.

The **alt** attribute, which means alternative text, brings meaning to the images on the site. If an image fails to load on a web page, a user can mouse over the area originally intended for the image and read a brief description of the image given inside the alt attribute.

<img src=“image\_location.jpg” /> #adds an image

<img src=“location” alt=“description” /> #provides a description of the image

-Videos:

A video like an image must be added using the source, but requires an opening and closing tab.

<video src=“#location” #adds a video

height=“number” #used to set the size of the video

width=“number”

controls #includes basic video controls

>

Video not supported #will be displayed if the browser is unable to load

the video

</video>

-Links:

Can be added to a web page by adding an **anchor** element and including the text of the link in between the opening and closing tags. The attribute **hiperlink reference** links to a path, or the address to where a file is located.

The **target** attribute specifies how a link should open.

HTML allows you to turn nearly any element into a link by wrapping that element with an anchor element.

A **relative path** is a filename that shows the path to a local file.

In order to link a target on the same page, we must give the target an id. An id should be descriptive to make it easier to remember the purpose of a link. The target link is a string containing the # character and the target element's id.

<a #adds an anchor

href=“link”

target= “\_blank” #open the website in a new tab

>

Text of the link

</a>

<a href=“./link”>Text</a> #link to a local file

<a><element></a> #turns the element in to a link

<p id=“example”> Text </p> #creates a link in the same page

<a href= “#example”> Text</a>