











MARK AS COMPLETE

VIEW CALENDAR #

Elements and Attributes

Elements

HTML is composed of many different elements these provide the structure of the document. Elements are defined within HTML files using tags - for example, one very common tag is the div tag. The tag is enclosed within angle brackets. Most elements have a closing tag which define the end of the element, using the backslack notation - for example, a closing "div" tag would be 4/div>. HTML elements may be nested within other elements, like so:

```
<div> text inside the div but outside the paragraph
   this text is inside the paragraph 
</div>
```

In order for HTML to be valid, tags must be properly nested - an outer tag cannot be closed before an inner one. For example, the following markup would not be considered valid:

```
<div> invalid!
  cannot close the div here => </div>
```

Not all elements have closing tags, some are self-closing. For example, the tag, which defines an image.

Attributes

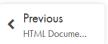
HTML elements can also have attributes defined within the tag these are key/value pairs that give metadata about the tag that are important for the browser to know. For example, image elements must have a URL which the browser can call to retrieve the image file to display on the page - we use the src attribute to do this: (img src=)"/URL/to/get/cat.png" alt="cool cat!" /> . As you may have guessed, the alt attribute specifies an alternative text to show when the image cannot be displayed.

Global Attributes

Global attributes are those that can be applied to any element on the page. Some important global attributes are:

- id
- hidden
- lang
- style • title
- tabindex

There are also many attributes that should be applied to only certain elements, including the src and alt attributes shown above. We'll discuss more about these when relevant.



Next Inline and Bloc...