Html Content

HTML Fundamentals

What is html?.

HTML is the language used to create the web pages you visit everyday. It provides a logical way to structure content for web pages.

Let's analyze the acronym "HTML", as it contains a lot of useful information. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.

Doctype:

A web browser must know what language a document is written in before they can process the contents of the document.

You can let web browsers know that you are using the HTML language by starting your HTML document with a document type declaration.

The declaration is the following:

<!DOCTYPE html>

HTML:

The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration is only the beginning, however. It only tells the browser that you plan on using HTML in the document, it doesn't actually add any HTML structure or content.

To begin adding HTML structure and content, we must first add opening and closing <html> tags, like so:

<html> </html>

Anything between <html> and </html> will be considered HTML code. Without these tags, it's possible that browsers could incorrectly interpret your HTML code and present HTML content in unexpected ways.

Head:

The <head> element will contain information about the page that isn't displayed directly on the actual web page:

<head> </head>

Title:

The browser displays the title of the page because the title can be specified directly inside of the <head> element, by using a <title> element.

<title></title>

Body:

Before we can add content that a browser will display, we have to add a body to the HTML file. Once the file has a body, many different types of content can be added within the body, like text, images, buttons, and much more.

<body></body>

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Headings:

Headings in HTML can be likened to headings in other types of media. For example, in newspapers, large headings are typically used to capture a reader's attention. Other times, headings are used to describe content, like the title of a movie or an educational article.

<h1></h1> (alternative, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6)

Paragraphs:

Paragraphs are great for expanding the amount of content (text) on your web page. As you begin to add more text to your web page, however, keep in mind that large amounts of text in paragraph format can overwhelm web page visitors. For example, if multiple paragraphs on your web page each contain large amounts of text, your web page could become difficult to consume.

<p></p>

Unordered lists:

In HTML, you can use the unordered list for text you decide to format in bullet points. An unordered list outlines individual list items with a bullet point. You've probably used an unordered list when writing down a grocery list or school supplies list.

CSS Fundamentals

<ul>

<li>Car

<li>Airplane

<li>Boat

</ul>

The list was created using the <ul> element and all individual list items were added using <li> elements.

Ordered lists:

Ordered lists are like unordered lists, except that each list item is numbered. You can create the ordered list with the <ol> element and then add individual list items to the list using <li> elements.

<ol>

<li> Rice and beans

<li> Earthquake

<li> Cell phone

</ol>

Links:

You can add links to a web page by adding an anchor element <a> and including the text of the link in between the opening and closing tags. The anchor element in the example above is incomplete without the href attribute.

<a href=""></a>

Styling with CSS

Organizing HTML and CSS

The CSS box model

Images

Tables