**Chapter1**

**Start Website**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Page Title</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
* The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
* The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
* The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
* The <h1> element defines a large heading
* The <p> element defines a paragraph

**Links**

<a href="https://www.tugamc.code.blog">This is a link</a>

**Images**

<img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">

How to View HTML Source

Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered "Hey! How did they do that?"

View HTML Source Code:

Right-click in an HTML page and select "View Page Source" (in Chrome) or "View Source" (in Edge), or similar in other browsers. This will open a window containing the HTML source code of the page.

Inspect an HTML Element:

Right-click on an element (or a blank area), and choose "Inspect" or "Inspect Element" to see what elements are made up of (you will see both the HTML and the CSS). You can also edit the HTML or CSS on-the-fly in the Elements or Styles panel that opens.

**Chapter2**

HTML Elements

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

The <br> tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag:

Example

<p>This is a <br> paragraph with a line break.</p>

**Chatpter3**

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Attributes

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

The href Attribute

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

Example

<a href="https://www.tugamc.code.blog">Visit W3Schools</a>

The src Attribute

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg"

There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:

**1. Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website. Example: src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/img\_girl.jpg".

**Notes:** External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; it can suddenly be removed or changed.

**2. Relative URL** - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: src="img\_girl.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/img\_girl.jpg".

**Tip:** It is almost always best to use relative URLs. They will not break if you change domain.

The width and height Attributes

The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):

Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_img)

The alt Attribute

The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

Example

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl with a jacket">

The style Attribute

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example

<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_style)

The lang Attribute

You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the language:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>

Country codes can also be added to the language code in the lang attribute. So, the first two characters define the language of the HTML page, and the last two characters define the country.

The following example specifies English as the language and United States as the country:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en-US">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>

The title Attribute

The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.

The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element:

Example

<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_attributes_title)

Chapter Summary

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* The href attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
* The src attribute of <img> specifies the path to the image to be displayed
* The width and height attributes of <img> provide size information for images
* The alt attribute of <img> provides an alternate text for an image
* The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more
* The lang attribute of the <html> tag declares the language of the Web page
* The title attribute defines some extra information about an element

**Chapter4**

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

### Example

# Heading 1

## Heading 2

### Heading 3

#### Heading 4

##### **Heading 5**

###### **Heading 6**

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings)

## HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

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

### Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings)

**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 often skim a page 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:

### Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings_size)

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

HTML Paragraphs

The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs1)

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 display by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.

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

Example

<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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs2)

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:

Example

<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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_headings_hr)

The <hr> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

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:

Example

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

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_paragraphs)

The <br> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

The Poem Problem

This poem will display on a single line:

Example

<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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_poem)

Solution - 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:

Example

<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>

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_pre)

**Chapter5**