

# HTML PART ONE GUIDE

This outline is a work-in-progress, and may change in the future – medatech@medasf.org

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## HTML

HTML is used to describe the content of web pages. HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language, and it is the primary language for websites, along with CSS, and optionally, JavaScript. A webpage is split into two categories: Content and Design. HTML is responsible for the Content, so we will not be working with colors, font sizes or positioning, instead HTML is only used to describe what is displayed on the web page.

## HTML SYNTAX

Just like we put together letters into groups to create words, HTML is grouped up into “tags”, a tag has a keyword that is surrounded by angle brackets ( < and > ). There are certain keywords that make up the language of HTML.

Correctly written HTML tags:

- ➔ <html>
- ➔ <blockquote>
- ➔ <body>

Incorrectly written HTML tags:

- ➔ >html<
- ➔ <blockquote
- ➔ body

A tag is usually part of larger group of code called an HTML element. An element starts with a “opening” tag, followed by the content, and ends with a “closing” tag. Keep in mind that some HTML tags are “self-closing” tags and do not need a closing tag, refer to the image tag for an example.

Note: The **keyword for the opening and closing tag must match**, with the closing tag starting with a forward slash ( / ). If they mismatch or miss the forward slash, the computer will think you did not *end* or close the HTML element and will cause web page content issues!

Correctly written HTML elements:

- ➔ `<blockquote>This is the most important quote ever!</blockquote>`
- ➔ `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`
- ➔ `<h1>This is the title of the section</h1>`

**Incorrectly** written HTML elements:

- ➔ `<blockquote>This is the most important quote ever!</block>`  
*notice the mismatching tags! Also "block" is not a valid HTML element*
- ➔ `<p>This is a paragraph.<p>`  
*notice the closing tag is missing the forward slash, the computer will think you started ANOTHER p tag!*
- ➔ `<h1>This is the title of the section</H1>`  
*while it seems both tags match, the closing tag is not the same as the opening tag! Guess why!*

## COMMON HTML ELEMENTS

The following is a list of common HTML elements that you will use often. Note that this list does not cover all HTML elements that exist!

### **The Paragraph Tag: `<p>` `</p>`**

The paragraph tag is used to contain normal text, even if it is just a single word. It is good practice to surround all content in HTML within HTML elements. The paragraph is usually the go-to tag for unassuming text.

### **The Header Tag: `<h1>` `</h1>`**

The header tag is usually reserved for text that is designed for headers or titles of sections. The header tag has 6 different versions ranging from h1 to h6, with h1 being the most "important" header, and h6 being the least important. Please do not use the h1 through h6 elements to choose the text size, this is an inappropriate usage of HTML (you can stylize content with CSS when we arrive to that section).

### **The Anchor Tag: `<a>` `</a>`**

The anchor tag allows you to link to another page. The content of the anchor tag is usually the link text, while the URL lives in a special place inside of the opening tag like as follows: `<a href="url goes here">`

### **The Ordered List Tag: `<ol>` `</ol>`**

The ordered list signifies that a set of list items have a specific order and is usually marked by numbers. This tag is used in combination with li tags.

### **The Unordered List Tag: <ul> </ul>**

The unordered list signifies that a set of list items don't have a specific order and is usually marked by bullet points. This tag is used in combination with li tags.

### **The List Item Tag: <li> </li>**

The list item tag contains one list item that is usually part of a collection of list items.

Example of an unordered list in HTML:

```
<ul>
  <li>Pizza</li>
  <li>Burrito</li>
  <li>Sushi</li>
</ul>
```

### **(BONUS) The Image tag: <img src="" />**

To display images, you would use the image tag. The image tag is a little special as it is a "self-closing" tag and because there is only one tag, the tag itself can be referenced as an element as well. The file path to the image is located inside of the tag in a special section called the *source attribute*. Note that a self closing HTML tag can have a forward slash near the end to signify the "end" of the HTML element.

Example of image tag in HTML:

```

```

## **NOTES**

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