

HTML ELEMENTS

An **HTML element** is defined by a start tag, some content and an end tag.

HTML Elements

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag.

<tagname>Content goes her. **</tagname>**

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1> My First Heading **</h1>**

<p> My first paragraph **</p>**

START TAG	ELEMENT CONSTANT	END TAG
<h1>	My first Heading	</h1>
<p>	My first paragraph	</p>
 	None	None

NESTED HTML ELEMENTS

HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements)

All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements

The following example contains four HTML elements (**<html>**, **<body>**, **<h1>** and **<p>**)

Example Explained

The **<html>** element is the root element and it defines the whole HTML document.

It has a start tag **<html>** and an end tag **</html>**.

Then, inside the **<html>** element there is a **<body>** element.

The **<body>** element defines the document's body.

It has a start tag **<body >** and an end tag **</body>**.

Then, inside the **<body>** element there two are two other elements **<h1>** and **<p>**.

The **<h1>** element defines a heading.

It has a start tag **<h1>** and an end tag **</h1>**.

The **<p>** element defines a paragraph.

It has a start tag **<p>** and an end tag **</p>**.

Never Skip the End Tag

Some HTML element will display correctly, even if you forget the end.

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

The **
** tag defines a line break and is an empty element without a closing tag.

HTML IS NOT CASE SENSITIVE

HTML tags are not case sensitive: **<P>** means the same as **<p>**.

The HTML standard does not require lowercase tags, but W3C RECOMMENDS lowercase in HTML and demands lowercase for stricter document types like XHTML.

HTML TAG REFERENCE

TAG	DESCRIPTION
<code><html></code>	Defines the root of an HTML document
<code><body></code>	Defines the document's body
<code><h1></code> to <code><h6></code>	Defines HTML headings