HTML TAGS

Heading Tag:

**Uses:**

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements **<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>,** and **<h6>**. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

EXAMPLE:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Heading Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

<h4>This is heading 4</h4>

<h5>This is heading 5</h5>

<h6>This is heading 6</h6>

</body>

</html>

Paragraph Tag

Uses:

The **<p>** tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and a closing

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Paragraph Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Here is a first paragraph of text.</p>

<p>Here is a second paragraph of text.</p>

<p>Here is a third paragraph of text.</p>

</body>

</html>

## Line Break Tag

Uses:

Whenever you use the **<br />** element, anything following it starts from the next line. This tag is an example of an **empty** element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

The <br /> tag has a space between the characters **br** and the forward slash. If you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the line break, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use <br> it is not valid in XHTML.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Line Break Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello<br />

You delivered your assignment ontime.<br />

Thanks<br />

Mahnaz</p>

</body>

</html>

## Centering Content

**Uses:**

You can use **<center>** tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Centring Content Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>This text is not in the center.</p>

<center>

<p>This text is in the center.</p>

</center>

</body>

## Horizontal Lines

**Uses:**

Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document. The **<hr>** tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

For example, you may want to give a line between two paragraphs as in the given example below −

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Horizontal Line Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is paragraph one and should be on top</p>

<hr />

<p>This is paragraph two and should be at bottom</p>

</body>

</html>

## Preserve Formatting

**Uses:**

Sometimes, you want your text to follow the exact format of how it is written in the HTML document. In these cases, you can use the preformatted tag **<pre>**.

Any text between the opening **<pre>** tag and the closing **</pre>** tag will preserve the formatting of the source document.

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Preserve Formatting Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<pre>

function testFunction( strText ){

alert (strText)

}

</pre>

</body>

</html>

## Nonbreaking Spaces

**Uses:**

Suppose you want to use the phrase "12 Angry Men." Here, you would not want a browser to split the "12, Angry" and "Men" across two lines −

An example of this technique appears in the movie "12 Angry Men."

In cases, where you do not want the client browser to break text, you should use a nonbreaking space entity **&nbsp;** instead of a normal space. For example, when coding the "12 Angry Men" in a paragraph, you should use something similar to the following code −

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Nonbreaking Spaces Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>An example of this technique appears in the movie "12&nbsp;Angry&nbsp;Men."</p>

</body>

</html>

## Horizontal Lines

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For example, you may want to give a line between two paragraphs as in the given example below −

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Horizontal Line Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is paragraph one and should be on top</p>

<hr />

<p>This is paragraph two and should be at bottom</p>

</body>

</html>

**Attributes**

## Core Attributes

The four core attributes that can be used on the majority of HTML elements (although not all) are −

* Id
* Title
* Class
* Style

### The Id Attribute

The **id** attribute of an HTML tag can be used to uniquely identify any element within an HTML page. There are two primary reasons that you might want to use an id attribute on an element −

* If an element carries an id attribute as a unique identifier, it is possible to identify just that element and its content.
* If you have two elements of the same name within a Web page (or style sheet), you can use the id attribute to distinguish between elements that have the same name.

We will discuss style sheet in separate tutorial. For now, let's use the id attribute to distinguish between two paragraph elements as shown below.

**Example**

<p id = "html">This para explains what is HTML</p>

<p id = "css">This para explains what is Cascading Style Sheet</p>

### The title Attribute

The **title** attribute gives a suggested title for the element. They syntax for the **title** attribute is similar as explained for **id** attribute −

The behavior of this attribute will depend upon the element that carries it, although it is often displayed as a tooltip when cursor comes over the element or while the element is loading.

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE html

<html>

<head>

<title>The title Attribute Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<h3 title = "Hello HTML!">Titled Heading Tag Example</h3>

</body>

</html>

This will produce the following result −

Now try to bring your cursor over "Titled Heading Tag Example" and you will see that whatever title you used in your code is coming out as a tooltip of the cursor.

### The class Attribute

The **class** attribute is used to associate an element with a style sheet, and specifies the class of element. You will learn more about the use of the class attribute when you will learn Cascading Style Sheet (CSS). So for now you can avoid it.

The value of the attribute may also be a space-separated list of class names. For example −

class = "className1 className2 className3"

### **The style Attribute**

The style attribute allows you to specify Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) rules within the element.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>The style Attribute</title>

</head>

<body>

<p style = "font-family:arial; color:#FF0000;">Some text...</p>

</body>

</html>

This will produce the following result −

At this point of time, we are not learning CSS, so just let's proceed without bothering much about CSS. Here, you need to understand what are HTML attributes and how they can be used while formatting content.

## Internationalization Attributes

There are three internationalization attributes, which are available for most (although not all) XHTML elements.

* dir
* lang
* xml:lang

### **The dir Attribute**

The **dir** attribute allows you to indicate to the browser about the direction in which the text should flow. The dir attribute can take one of two values, as you can see in the table that follows −

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Meaning** |
| ltr | Left to right (the default value) |
| rtl | Right to left (for languages such as Hebrew or Arabic that are read right to left) |

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html dir = "rtl">

<head>

<title>Display Directions</title>

</head>

<body>

This is how IE 5 renders right-to-left directed text.

</body>

</html>

This will produce the following result −

When *dir* attribute is used within the <html> tag, it determines how text will be presented within the entire document. When used within another tag, it controls the text's direction for just the content of that tag.

### **The lang Attribute**

The **lang** attribute allows you to indicate the main language used in a document, but this attribute was kept in HTML only for backwards compatibility with earlier versions of HTML. This attribute has been replaced by the **xml:lang** attribute in new XHTML documents.

The values of the *lang* attribute are ISO-639 standard two-character language codes. Check [**HTML Language Codes: ISO 639**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/language_iso_codes.htm) for a complete list of language codes.

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang = "en">

<head>

<title>English Language Page</title>

</head>

<body>

This page is using English Language

</body>

</html>

This will produce the following result −

## The xml:lang Attribute

The *xml:lang* attribute is the XHTML replacement for the *lang* attribute. The value of the *xml:lang* attribute should be an ISO-639 country code as mentioned in previous section.

### **Generic Attributes**

Here's a table of some other attributes that are readily usable with many of the HTML tags.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Options** | **Function** |
| align | right, left, center | Horizontally aligns tags |
| valign | top, middle, bottom | Vertically aligns tags within an HTML element. |
| bgcolor | numeric, hexidecimal, RGB values | Places a background color behind an element |
| background | URL | Places a background image behind an element |
| id | User Defined | Names an element for use with Cascading Style Sheets. |
| class | User Defined | Classifies an element for use with Cascading Style Sheets. |
| width | Numeric Value | Specifies the width of tables, images, or table cells. |
| height | Numeric Value | Specifies the height of tables, images, or table cells. |
| title | User Defined | "Pop-up" title of the elements. |