

HTML

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March 3, 2025

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1 Introduction

Definition: HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create web pages and web applications.

- It provides a structure for content on the World Wide Web, using a system of elements and attributes to define the layout and content of a document.
- HTML elements are represented by tags, which browsers interpret to render the visual and auditory elements of a web page.
- HTML works in conjunction with
 - CSS for styling
 - JavaScript for interactivity

2 Responsive Web Design

Summary:

Concept

Syntax

Opening and closing tags `<tag>...</tag>`

- Text an element will display goes b/w its opening/closing tags.
- e.g. `h#` p, a, div, span, etc.
 - `h#`: 1-6 to signify the importance of content below them in decreasing order.
 - a: Anchor tag to create hyperlinks (use href attribute).

Self-closing tags

`<tag />`

Void elements

`<tag>`

- An element w/o a closing tag.
- e.g. `img`, `br`, `hr`, `input`, `link`, `meta`

Attributes

`<tag attribute="value">`

- Special words inside the opening tag of an element to control the element's behavior.
- e.g. `id`, `class`, `src`, `alt`, `href`, `style`, etc.
 - `src`: Specifies the URL of an image.
 - `alt`: Specifies an alternate text for an image to improve accessibility and is displayed if the image cannot be loaded.
 - `href`: Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

Commenting

`<!-- comment -->`

- Comments to leave messages w/o affecting browser display
- Can make code inactive.

Content areas

`<header>`, `<footer>`, `<nav>`, `<main>`, `<article>`, `<section>`, `<aside>`

- Identify different content areas for modularity, Search Engine Optimization (SEO), and accessibility.
- `main`: Represent main content of the body of a document.
 - Content inside should be unique and not repeated elsewhere on the page.
- Nesting: For readability, nest content by indenting.