



HTML Headings

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Headings

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

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HTML Headings

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>
```

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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 skim your pages 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>
```

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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>
```

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The HTML <head> Element

The HTML `<head>` element has nothing to do with HTML headings.

The `<head>` element is a container for metadata. HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.

The `<head>` element is placed between the `<html>` tag and the `<body>` tag:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>My First HTML</title>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>

<body>
  .
  .
  .
```

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Note: Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, links, scripts, and other meta information.

How to View HTML Source?

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

View HTML Source Code:

To find out, right-click in the page and select "View Page Source" (in Chrome) or "View Source" (in IE), 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.

Test Yourself with Exercises!

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HTML Tag Reference

W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about these tags and their attributes.

You will learn more about HTML tags and attributes in the next chapters of this tutorial.

| Tag | Description |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <u><html></u> | Defines the root of an HTML document |
| <u><body></u> | Defines the document's body |
| <u><head></u> | A container for all the head elements (title, scripts, styles, meta information, and more) |
| <u><h1> to <h6></u> | Defines HTML headings |
| <u><hr></u> | Defines a thematic change in the content |

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