

HTML Introduction

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HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
 - HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
 - HTML describes the structure of a Web page
 - HTML consists of a series of elements
 - HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
 - HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
-

A Simple HTML Document

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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Example Explained

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
 - The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
 - The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
 - The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
 - The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
 - The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
 - The `<p>` element defines a paragraph
-

What is an HTML Element?

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

`<tagname> Content goes here... </tagname>`

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

`<h1>My First Heading</h1>`

`<p>My first paragraph.</p>`

Start tag	Element content	End tag
<code><h1></code>	My First Heading	<code></h1></code>
<code><p></code>	My first paragraph.	<code></p></code>
<code>
</code>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>

Note: Some HTML elements have no content (like the `
` element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

Web Browsers

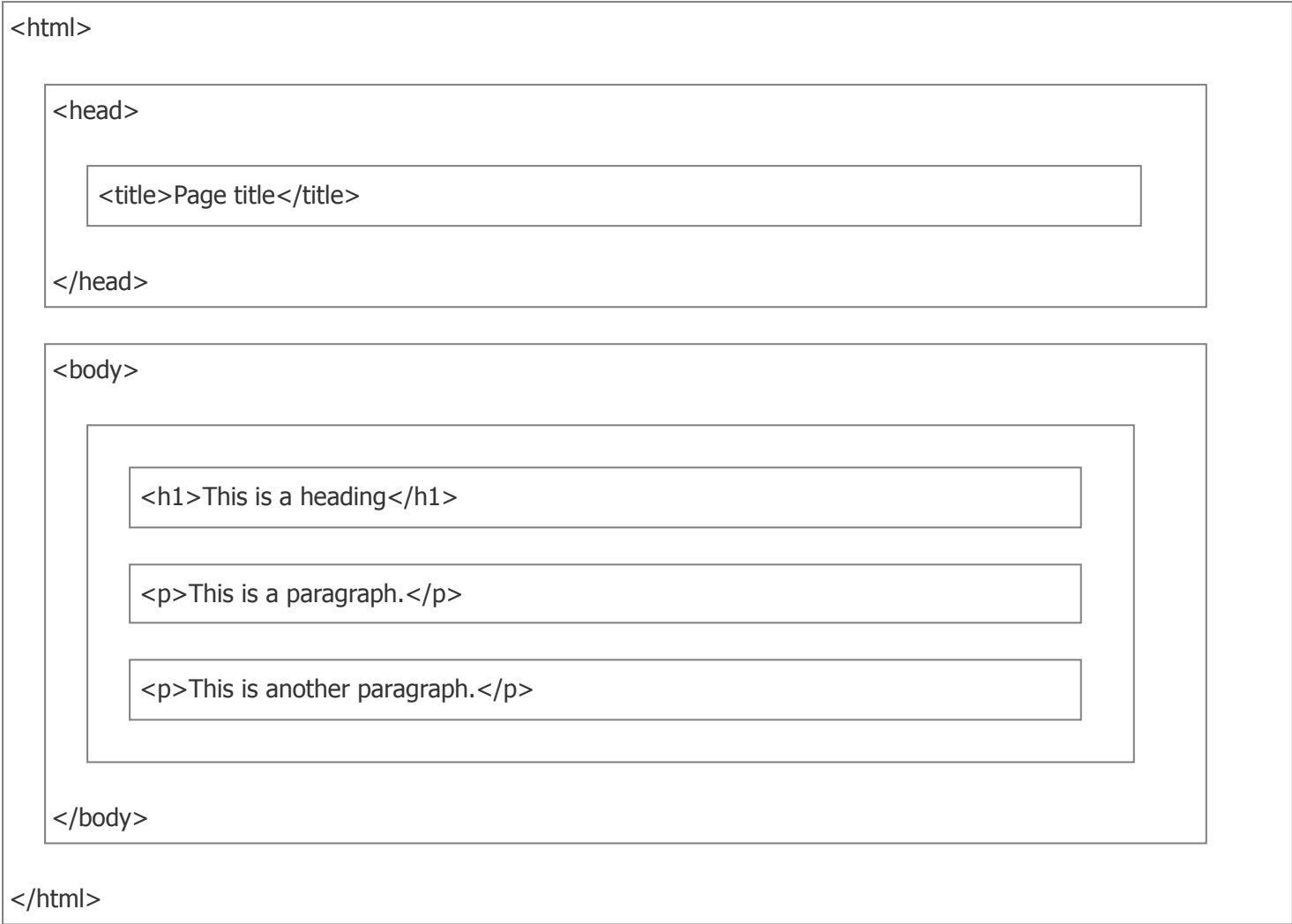
The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them correctly.

A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:

 View in Browser

HTML Page Structure

Below is a visualization of an HTML page structure:



Note: The content inside the <body> section will be displayed in a browser. The content inside the <title> element will be shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab.

HTML History

Since the early days of the World Wide Web, there have been many versions of HTML:

Year	Version
1989	Tim Berners-Lee invented www
1991	Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML
1993	Dave Raggett drafted HTML+
1995	HTML Working Group defined HTML 2.0
1997	W3C Recommendation: HTML 3.2

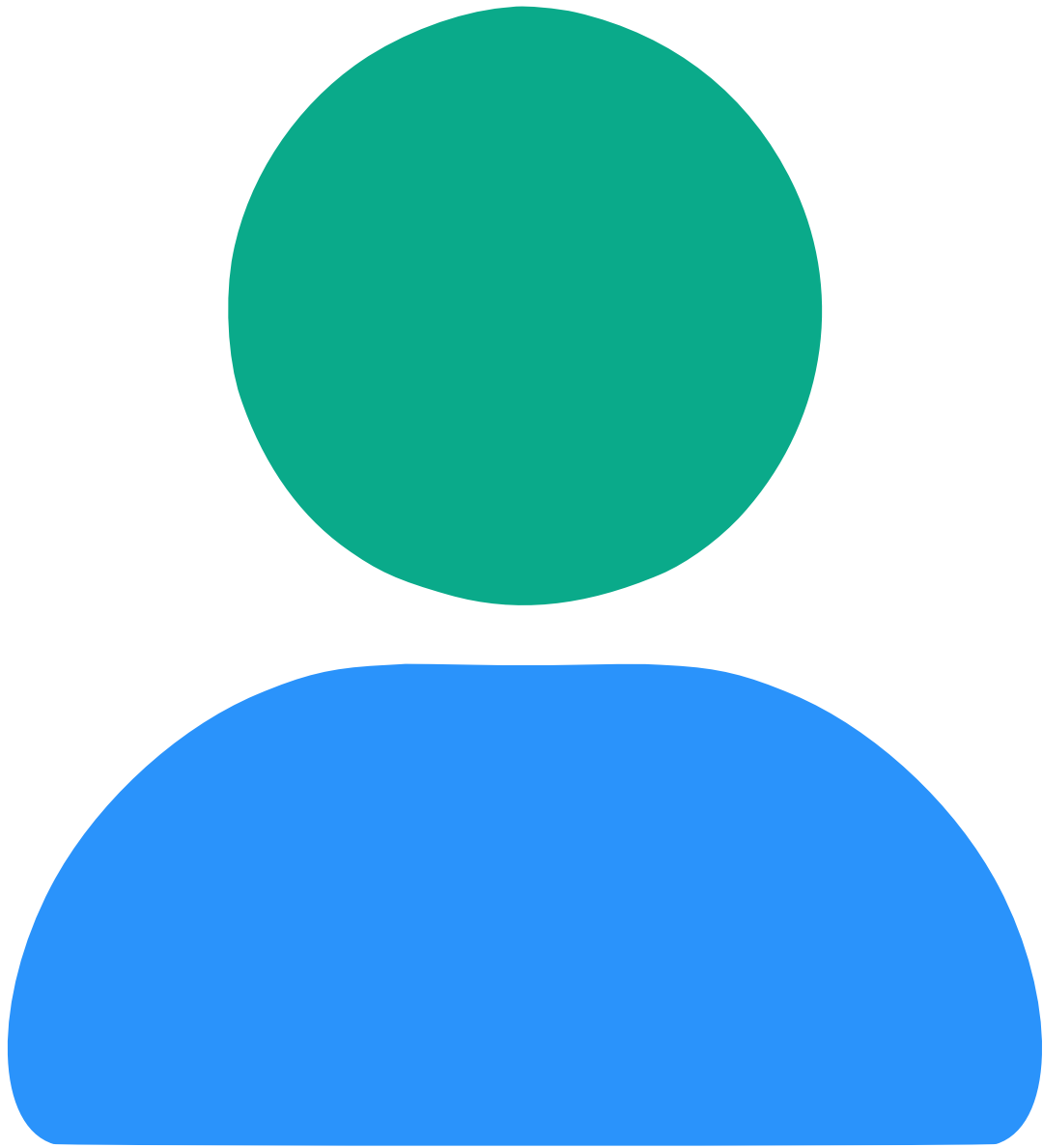
1999	W3C Recommendation: HTML 4.01
2000	W3C Recommendation: XHTML 1.0
2008	WHATWG HTML5 First Public Draft
2012	WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard
2014	W3C Recommendation: HTML5
2016	W3C Candidate Recommendation: HTML 5.1
2017	W3C Recommendation: HTML5.1 2nd Edition
2017	W3C Recommendation: HTML5.2

This tutorial follows the latest HTML5 standard.

Video: HTML Introduction



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JavaScript Introduction

JavaScript Introduction

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What is JavaScript?

JavaScript is the programming language of the web.

It can update and change both HTML and CSS.

It can calculate, manipulate and validate data.

Why Study JavaScript?

JavaScript is one of the **3 languages** all web developers must learn:

1. **HTML** to define the content of web pages
 2. **CSS** to specify the layout of web pages
 3. **JavaScript** to program the behavior of web pages
-

JavaScript Can Change HTML Content

One of many JavaScript HTML methods is `getElementById()` .

The example below "finds" an HTML element (with id="demo"), and changes the element content (innerHTML) to "Hello JavaScript":

Example

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript";
```

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JavaScript accepts both double and single quotes:

Example

```
document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML = 'Hello JavaScript';
```

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JavaScript Can Change HTML Attribute Values

In this example JavaScript changes the value of the `src` (source) attribute of an `` tag:

The Light Bulb

Turn on the light

Turn off the light

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JavaScript Can Change HTML Styles (CSS)

Changing the style of an HTML element, is a variant of changing an HTML attribute:

Example

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.fontSize = "35px";
```

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JavaScript Can Hide HTML Elements

Hiding HTML elements can be done by changing the `display` style:

Example

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.display = "none";
```


JavaScript Can Show HTML Elements

Showing hidden HTML elements can also be done by changing the `display` style:

Example

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.display = "block";
```

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Did You Know?

JavaScript and [Java](#) are completely different languages, both in concept and design.

JavaScript was invented by Brendan Eich in 1995, and became an ECMA standard in 1997.

ECMA-262 is the official name of the standard. ECMAScript is the official name of the language.

[See all JavaScript Versions »](#)

Exercise

?

What is this?

Test your skills by answering a few questions about the topics of this page

True or False.

JAVA is short for JavaScript.

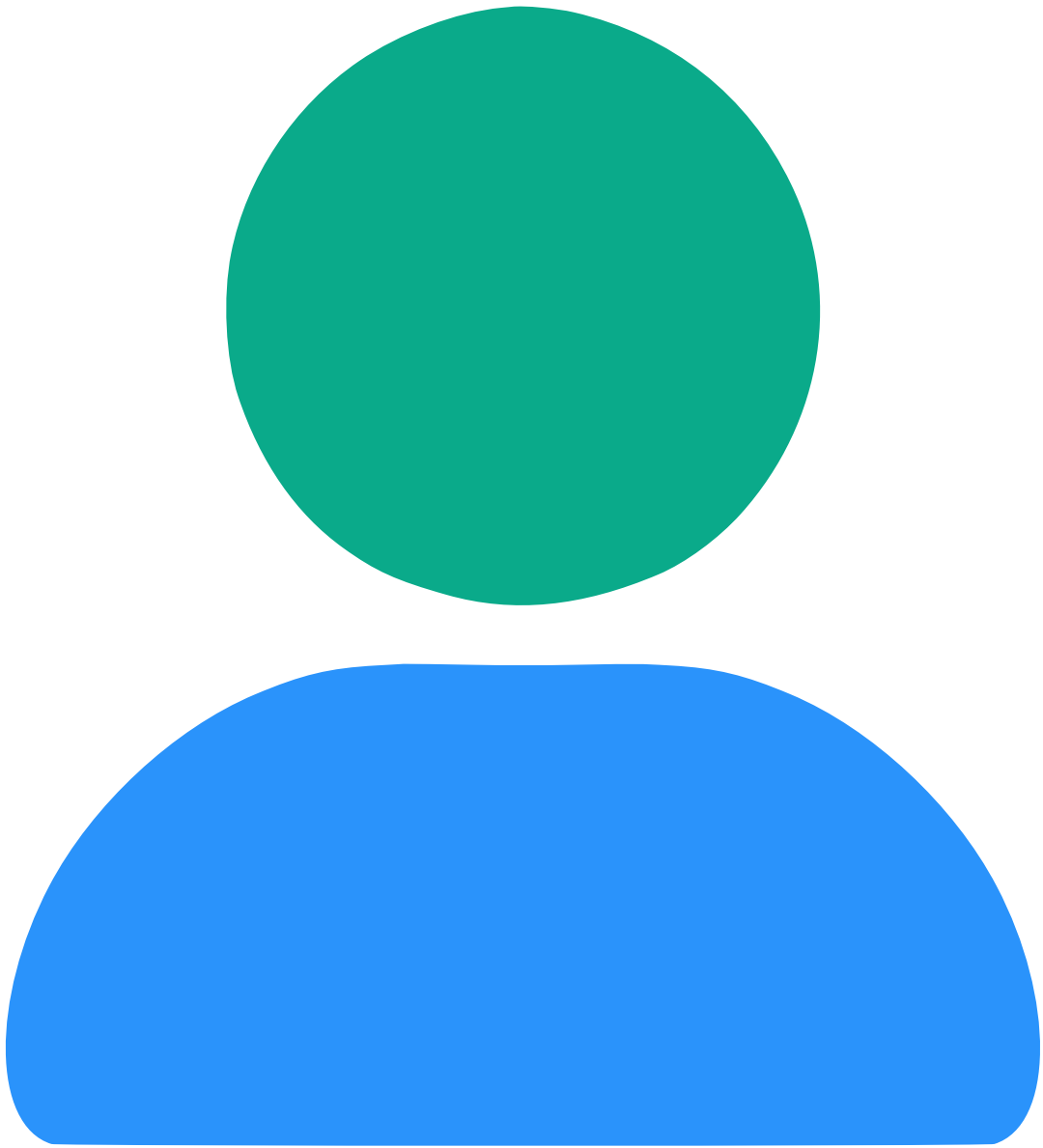
☐ True

☐ False

Submit Answer »

Video: JavaScript Introduction





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