**Body Tags and Elements**

1. **The body**

One of the key HTML elements we use to build a webpage is the *body* element. Only content inside the opening and closing ‘body tags’ can be displayed to the screen.

<body>

//content

</body>

1. **Headings**

In HTML, there are 6 different headings, or heading elements. They can be used for a variety of purposes, like titling sections, articles, or other forms of content. <h1> is largest, and then they get **smaller from <h1> to <h6>**

**Text

Description automatically generatedText

Description automatically generated**

1. **Divs <div>**

Div is short for “division”, or a container that divides the page into sections. These sections are useful for grouping elements in our HTML together.

<div> don’t have a visual representation, but they are very useful when we want to apply custom styles to our HTML elements. It allows us to group HTML elements to apply the same styles for all elements inside.

We can also style the <div> element as a whole. We’ll see how this can be done in CSS.

<div> can contain any text or other HTML elements, such as links, images, or videos.

<body>  
  <div>  
    <h1>Why use divs?</h1>  
    <p>Great for grouping elements!</p>  
  </div>  
</body>

1. **Attributes**

Attributes are content added to the opening tag of an element and can be used in several different ways

* Providing information.
* Changing styling.

Attributes are made up of the following 2 parts:

* The name of the attribute
* The value of the attribute.

One commonly used attribute is the **id**. We can use the **id** attribute to **specify different content** (such as <div>s) and is really helpful when you use an element more than once.

ids have other several different purposes in HTML.

<div id="intro">  
  <h1>Introduction</h1>  
</div>

1. **Displaying Text**

If we want to display text in HTML, we can use *paragraph* or *span*

* Paragraphs <p> contain a block of plain text. A new line break is automatically added.
* <span> containts short pieces of text or other HTML. They are used to separate small pieces of content that are on the same line as other content.

Like <div>, <span> also do not affect the appearance on-screen. They are also meant for separation of text. However, it’s best to use a <span> element when you want to target a specific piece of content that is *inline*, or on the same line as other text. If you want to divide your content into *blocks*, it’s better to use a <div>.

<div>  
  <h1>Technology</h1>  
</div>  
<div>  
  <p><span>Self-driving cars</span> are anticipated to replace up to 2 million jobs over the next two decades.</p>  
</div>

1. **Styling Text**

You can also style text using **HTML tags** (remember, not attributes). When we begin to style websites later, we will decide how we want browsers to display content within <em> and <strong>. However, browsers have built-in style sheets that will generally style these tags as:

* <em> will render as *italic*
* <strong> will render as **bold**

<p><strong>The Nile River</strong> is the <em>longest</em> river in the world, measuring over 6,850 kilometers long (approximately 4,260 miles).</p>

**The Nile River** is the *longest* river in the world, measuring over 6,850 kilometers long (approximately 4,260 miles).

1. **Line Breaks**

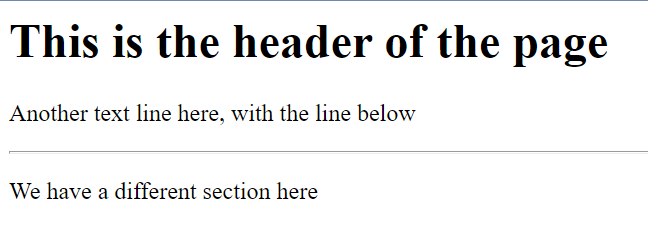
if we want to create a new line, we use the line break element <br>

It is unique because it only composed of a starting tag (no closing tag). You can use it anywhere within your code and a line break will be shown.

<p>The Nile River is the longest river <br> in the world, measuring over 6,850 <br> kilometers long (approximately 4,260 <br> miles).</p>

The Nile River is the longest river  
in the world, measuring over 6,850  
kilometers long (approximately 4,260  
miles).

We can also add a horizontal line to create a separation between sections using the <hr>



1. **Class Attribute**

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element. Multiple HTML elements can share the same class. We can add multiple classes to an HTML element’s class attribute by separating them with a space.

🡪 CSS can style multiple elements, or put multiple styles into one element

<h1 class='green bold'> ... </h1>

1. **Unordered List (Bullet points)**

In HTML, you can use an unordered list tag <ul> to create a list of items. An unordered list outlines individual *list items* with a bullet point.

The <ul> element should NOT hold raw test, and won’t automatically format raw text into an unodered list of items. Every individual list items must be added to the unodered list using the <li> tag. The <li> is list item tag.

<ul>  
 <li>Limes</li>  
 <li>Tortillas</li>  
 <li>Chicken</li>  
</ul>

* Limes
* Tortillas
* Chicken

1. **Ordered List**

*Ordered lists* (<ol>) are like unordered lists, except that each list item is numbered.

Similar to unordered list, we must also include <li> for each list items.

<ol>  
   <li>Preheat the oven to 350 degrees.</li>  
   <li>Mix whole wheat flour, baking soda, and salt.</li>  
   <li>Cream the butter, sugar in separate bowl.</li>  
   <li>Add eggs and vanilla extract to bowl.</li>  
</ol>

1. Preheat the oven to 350 degrees.
2. Mix whole wheat flour, baking soda, and salt.
3. Cream the butter, sugar in separate bowl.
4. Add eggs and vanilla extract to bowl.
5. **Images**

The <img> tag allows us to add an image to a web page. While most elements require both opening and closing tags, the <img> tag is a self-closing tag, and that the the final slash can be included or omited. It must has the following form: (notice that unlike <br>, the tag covers the content)

<img src="https://content.codecademy.com/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg">

The <img> tag has a required *attribute* called src, which must be set to the image’s source. In this case, the value of src must be the *uniform resource locator* (URL) of the image. A URL is the web address or local address where a file is stored.

A picture containing bear, tree, outdoor, brown

Description automatically generated

1. **Image Alts**

It’s important that we need to make our site accessible for users of all backgrounds. To make the web more inclusive, we need to consider what happens when assistive technologies such as screen readers come across image tags.

The alt attribute, which means alternative text, brings meaning to the images on our sites. The alt attribute can be added to the image tag just like the src attribute. The value of alt should be a description of the image.

<img src="*URL*" alt="A field of yellow sunflowers" />

If an image fails to load on a webpage, a user can mouse over the area originally intended for the image and read a brief description of the image.

* The alt attribute also plays a role in Search Engine Optimization (SEO), because search engines cannot “see” the images on websites as they crawl the internet. Having descriptive alt attributes can improve the ranking of your site.

1. **Videos**

In addition to images, HTML also supports displaying videos. Like the <img> element, the <video> element requires a src attribute with a link to the video source. Unlike the <img> element, however, the <video> element requires an opening and a closing tag.

<video src="https://content.codecademy.com/courses/freelance-1/unit-1/lesson-2/htmlcss1-vid\_brown-bear.mp4" width = "320" height = "240" controls>  
   Video not supported  
</video>

After the src attribute, the width and height attributes are used to set the size of the video displayed in the browser. The controls attribute instructs the browser to include basic video controls such as pausing and playing. We can also add autoplay and loop.

The text, Video not supported, between the opening and closing video tags will only be displayed if the browser is unable to load the video.

1. **Audio**

We can also add audio into the page by using <audio>. They also uses src to link the audio source (we can also add this to an encapsulated <source> element with type=”audio/mp3”)

We should add controls to displays the audio controls into the browser.

<audio controls>  
   <source src="iAmAnAudioFile.mp3" type="audio/mp3">  
</audio>

1. **Embedded (GIFs)**

Another tag that can be used to incorporate media content into a page is the <embed> tag, which can embed any media content including videos, audio files, and gifs from an external source. This means that websites that have an embed button have some form of media content that can be added to other websites.

The <embed> tag is a self-closing tag, unlike the <video> element.

<embed src="download.gif"/>