</html>

Code **Preview** Example! <!DOCTYPE html> <h+m1> <!-- This is a comment. --> The content of an HTML document <head> goes between the <body></body> <title>Example!</title> tags. </head> <body> The content of an HTML document goes The tags mark a paragraph. between the <body></body> tags. The tags mark a bolded The <p></p> tags mark a region. paragraph. The tags mark a bolded region. To write a <u>l</u>ess <u>t</u>han sign, To write a less than sign, we can write we can write <code>&lt;</code>. <code>&gt; [<]. [>] is used for greater than </code> is used for <i>greater than</i> signs. signs. </body> </html> <!DOCTYPE html> <!-- lang="en" tells browsers that the website's Example 2 content is in English. lang="es" would mean |Spanish. --> <html lang="en"> The content of an HTML <head> document goes between the <title>Example 2</title> <body></body> tags. <!-- This prevents the text/website from being extremely small on mobile devices --> <meta name="viewport"</pre> The tags mark a content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0"/> paragraph. </head> <body> The content of an HTML document goes <div></div> and between the <body></body> tags. The <code><p></p></code> tags are generic tags mark a paragraph. containers. <code><div></div></code> and <code></code> tags are generic containers. </body> </html> <!DOCTYPE html> <html lang="en"> <head> <title>Example 3</title> <!-- Give the website an icon! --> <link rel='icon' href='/globe-icon.svg'/> ♠ Example 3 <!-- Some browsers print warnings if we don't have this. --> HTML stands for **H**yper**t**ext <meta charset='utf-8'/> Markup Language. <!-- Prevents the text/website from being extremely small on mobile devices --> <meta name="viewport"</pre> This is a button content="width=device-width,initial-scale=1.0"/> </head> <body> HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. This is <button onclick='alert("that</p> shows an alert dialog") '>a button</button>. </body>

Common Tags

Tag	Description
html	Tells the web browser (e.g. Firefox) that that page <i>is</i> an HTML document (as opposed to an SVG image, an XHTML document, etc.)
<html></html>	Wraps the entire HTML document.
<head></head>	Wraps <i>information</i> about how the website should be shown. For example, the website's icon.
<pre><link href="/path/to/styles.css" rel="stylesheet"/></pre>	Include CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) from a file.
<pre>cmeta name='' content=''/>, <meta charset="utf-8"/>, etc.</pre>	Metadata (e.g. character encoding, minimum/maximum touchscreen zoom).
<pre><script></script></pre>	Embed JavaScript directly within an HTML page.
<pre><script src="path/to/script.js"> </script></pre>	Include JavaScript from a file located at path/to/script.js.
<body></body>	Wraps the visible content of a website.
	A paragraph.
<pre>(<div></div>)</pre>	A generic container that gets its own line.
<pre></pre>	A generic container that can be included within text.
<pre> </pre>	A hyperlink to https://example.com/ .
<pre></pre>	Includes an image from <code>path/to/image.png</code> with alt text <code>alt text here</code> . Alt text gives screen readers and other accessibility tools a description of the image.

Important attributes

Attribute	Example	Description
[id]	<button id="foo"> </button>	A unique ID that allows a script or style sheet to refer to an element (anything we make with a tag is an <i>element</i> . For example, a button is an element.).
class	<pre>Text! </pre>	A non-unique ID that lets a script or CSS style sheet refer to an element.
onclick	<pre><button onclick="alert(3 + 3);"> Click me. </button></pre>	Runs JavaScript when something is clicked.