

HTML Tags and Elements

Tags

Tags define all elements of the document, i.e. they give meaning to the plain text of HTML.

- HTML tags are surrounded by the **two characters < and >** (They are called **angle brackets**)
- The tag name can either start from an **alphabet** or an **underscore(_)**
- The text between the start and end tags is the **element content**.
- Tags with an opening and closing can have **any number of tags within themselves**
- HTML tags are **not case sensitive**, <p> means the same as <P>
- HTML tags normally **comes in pairs(container tags)**, i.e. both opening and closing(it is the same, just the name of the tag with the character '/' in the beginning) tag
- Eg: **<html> and </html>** is a tag that comes in pair
- E.g., **
** does not have a closing tag

NOTE : You might come across "self-closing" tags, whereby a br tag, for, e.g., will look like **
** instead of simply **
**.

Comments in HTML

The **comment tag <!-- -->** is used to insert comments in the source code. Comments are **not displayed in the browsers**.

You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date. This is especially useful if you have a lot of code.

Paragraphs

Paragraphs are **blocks of text** separated from each other by some space. They are defined using the **<p> and </p>** tags. When the p element ends, the next element appears in the next line.

Example : <p> Sample text ! </p>

Below is the sample code for <p> tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>p tag</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is line 1.</p>
    <p>This is line 2.</p>

    <!-- trying to format the text without using p-tag -->
    This is line 1.
    This is line 2.
    This is line 3.
  </body>
</html>
```

It appears on a web browser like this:

This is line 1.

This is line 2.

This is line 1. This is line 2. This is line 3.

NOTE : When formatting without a p-tag, new lines are appended on the current line. This happens because the **spacing of text doesn't matter to the browser**.

Headings

These are tags in HTML to mark some content as headings. In fact, there are six different levels of headings **h1**, **h2**, **h3**, **h4**, **h5** and **h6**. Among them, *h1* defines the largest heading, and *h6* defines the smallest level heading.

Sample code for H tags

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Heading Levels</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading level 1</h1>
    <h2>Heading level 2</h2>
    <h3>Heading level 3</h3>
    <h4>Heading level 4</h4>
    <h5>Heading level 5</h5>
    <h6>Heading level 6</h6>
  </body>
</html>
```

The content appears as:

Heading level 1

Heading level 2

Heading level 3

Heading level 4

Heading level 5

Heading level 6

Line Breaks

There are multiple ways to provide line breaks or move the content to the next line. Writing the HTML code in the next line does not mean it will display the same in the browser.

Example :

```
<p>  
Hello world !  
Welcome you all  
to Coding Ninjas  
</p>
```

Display on Browser : Hello world ! Welcome you all to Coding Ninjas

HTML Horizontal Rules

The **<hr>** tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is often displayed as a horizontal line.

The **<hr>** element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

NOTE : The **<hr>** tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

Example :

```
<p>  
  Welcome to Coding Ninjas !  
  <hr>  
  Let's Start Learning  
</p>
```

Browser :

Break Tag

**
** tag is used to introduce a **single line break** between the contents. This means that when this tag is used in between a single line, the content after this tag will move to the next line.

Example :

```
<p>  
  Welcome to Coding Ninjas !  
  <br>  
  Let's Start Learning  
</p>
```

Browser :

