HTML – BASIC TAGS

Heading Tags

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>,<h5>, and <h6>. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

```
Example
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Heading Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
</body>
</html>
This will produce the following result:
```

Paragraph Tag

The <p> tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and a closing </p> tag as shown below in the example:

```
Example
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Paragraph Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Here is a first paragraph of text.</p>
<p>Here is a second paragraph of text.</p>
<p>Here is a third paragraph of text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Line Break Tag

Whenever you use the <br /> element, anything following it starts from the next line. This tag is an example of an empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

The <br /> tag has a space between the characters br and the forward slash. If you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the line break, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use <br> it is not valid in XHTML.

```
Example
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Line Break Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Hello<br />
You delivered your assignment on time.<br />
Thanks<br />
Mahnaz</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Centering Content

You can use <center> tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.
Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Centring Content Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>This text is not in the center.</p>
<center>
<p>This text is in the center.</p>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

Horizontal Lines

Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document. The <hr> tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

For example, you may want to give a line between two paragraphs as in the given example below:

```
Example
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Horizontal Line Example</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<p>This is paragraph one and should be on top</p>
<hr />
<p>This is paragraph two and should be at bottom</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Another example: <HR ALIGN = "right"   WIDTH = "50%" NOSHADE >

```
Some attributes are:
SIZE         - Sets the line thickness
WIDTH        - Sets the width of the of the line
ALIGN        - Sets the alignment to LEFT,RIGHT or CENTER.
NOSHADE   - Renders the bar without surrounding shadow.
```

Again <hr /> tag is an example of the empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them. The <hr /> element has a space between the characters hr and the forward slash. If you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the horizontal line, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use <hr> it is not valid in XHTML

Preserve Formatting

Sometimes, you want your text to follow the exact format of how it is written in the HTML document. In these cases, you can use the preformatted tag <pre>.

Any text between the opening <pre> tag and the closing </pre> tag will preserve the formatting of the source document.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Preserve Formatting Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<pre>
function testFunction( strText ){
 alert (strText)
}
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

Nonbreaking Spaces

Suppose you want to use the phrase "12 Angry Men." Here, you would not want a browser
to split the "12, Angry" and "Men" across two lines:

An example of this technique appears in the movie "12 Angry Men." In cases, where you do not want the client browser to break text, you should use a nonbreaking space entity   instead of a normal space. For example, when coding the "12 Angry Men" in a paragraph, you should use something similar to the following code:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Nonbreaking Spaces Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>An example of this technique appears in the movie
"12 Angry Men."</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Tag vs. Element
An HTML element is defined by a starting tag. If the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag.
For example, <p> is starting tag of a paragraph and </p> is closing tag of the same paragraph but <p>This is paragraph</p> is a paragraph element.

An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the element's opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts: a name and a value:
The name is the property you want to set. For example, the paragraph <p> element in the example carries an attribute whose name is align, which you can use to indicate the alignment of paragraph on the page.
The value is what you want the value of the property to be set and always put within quotations. The below example shows three possible values of align attribute: left, center and right.
Attribute names and attribute values are case-insensitive. However, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase attributes/attribute values in their HTML 4 recommendation.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Align Attribute  Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<p align="left">This is left aligned</p>
<p align="center">This is center aligned</p>
<p align="right">This is right aligned</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Core Attributes

The four core attributes that can be used on the majority of HTML elements (although not all) are:

- Id
- Title
- Class
- Style

The Id Attribute

The **id** attribute of an HTML tag can be used to uniquely identify any element within an HTML page. There are two primary reasons that you might want to use an id attribute on an element:

- If an element carries an id attribute as a unique identifier, it is possible to identify just that element and its content.

- If you have two elements of the same name within a Web page (or style sheet), you can use the id attribute to distinguish between elements that have the same name.

The title Attribute

The **title** attribute gives a suggested title for the element. They syntax for the **title** attribute is similar as explained for **id** attribute: The behavior of this attribute will depend upon the element that carries it, although it is often displayed as a tooltip when cursor comes over the element or while the element is loading.

The class Attribute

The **class** attribute is used to associate an element with a style sheet, and specifies the class of element.

The style Attribute

```
The style attribute allows you to specify Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) rules within the
element.
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>The style Attribute</title>
</head>
<body>
<p style="font-family:arial; color:#FF0000;">Some text...</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Generic Attributes

Here's a table of some other attributes that are readily usable with many of the HTML tags.

Attribute	Options	Function
align	right, left, center	Horizontally aligns tags
valign	top, middle, bottom	Vertically aligns tags within an HTML element.
bgcolor	numeric, hexidecimal, RGB values	Places a background color behind an element
background	URL	Places a background image behind an element
id	User Defined	Names an element for use with Cascading Style Sheets.
class	User Defined	Classifies an element for use with Cascading Style Sheets.

width	Numeric Value	Specifies the width of tables, images, or table cells.
height	Numeric Value	Specifies the height of tables, images, or table cells.
title	User Defined	"Pop-up" title of the elements.

HTML Document – Body

Enclosed in <BODY> </BODY> tag.
Some important attributes of the BODY tag:

BGCOLOR = "color" / "#rrggbb"
Specifies the background color

BGPROPERTIES=FIXED
Fixes the background image so that it doesn't scroll.

BACKGROUND = "url of the image"
Specifies an image to be tiled as background.

TEXT = "color" / "#rrggbb"
Specifies the color of text in the page.

LEFTMARGIN = n
Specifies the left margin for the entire page

LINK = "color" / "#rrggbb"
Specifies the link color.

ALINK = "color" / "#rrggbb"
Specifies the active link color.

VLINK = "color" / "#rrggbb"
Specifies the visited link color.

TOPMARGIN= n
Specifies the top margin for the entire page.

Colors are defined using a hexadecimal notation for the combination of Red, Green, and Blue color values (RGB).

The lowest value that can be given to one light source is 0 (hex #00). The highest value is 255 (hex #FF). A collection of color names like blue, green, cyan etc. are also supported by most of the browsers.

```
<html>
        <head>
        <title>Background color</title>
        </head>
        <body bgcolor="cyan">
                <h1> Contents </h1>
        </body>
</html>
```