The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

## HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading:

**Note:** Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a heading.

## HTML Links

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

## HTML Images

<img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">

**Note:** Some HTML elements have no content (like the <br> element). These elements are called empty elements.

## Never Skip the End Tag

Some HTML elements will display correctly, even if you forget the end tag:

**However, never rely on this! Unexpected results and errors may occur if you forget the end tag!**

## HTML Attributes

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

## The width and height Attributes

The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image (in pixels):

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">

## The alt Attribute

The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed.

## The style Attribute

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>

## The lang Attribute

You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>

## We Suggest: Always Quote Attribute Values

However, W3C **recommends** quotes in HTML,

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>

## Single or Double Quotes?

## when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

## <p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'> Or vice versa:

<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">

## HTML Horizontal Rules

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

# This is heading 1

This is some text.

## This is heading 2

This is some other text.

The <br> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

## The HTML <pre> Element

The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.

The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

## The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

<tagname style="property:value;">

## Background Color

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

## HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<abbr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_abbr.asp) | Defines an abbreviation or acronym |
| [<address>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp) | Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document |
| [<bdo>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_bdo.asp) | Defines the text direction |
| [<blockquote>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp) | Defines a section that is quoted from another source |
| [<cite>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_cite.asp) | Defines the title of a work |
| [<q>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_q.asp) | Defines a short inline quotation |

## HTML Comment Tags

<!-- Write your comments here -->

## Border Color

<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>

## What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

**Tip:** The word **cascading** means that a style applied to a parent element will also apply to all children elements within the parent. So, if you set the color of the body text to "blue", all headings, paragraphs, and other text elements within the body will also get the same color (unless you specify something else)!