HTML: Elements, Tags and Basic Structure

HTML refers to the hypertext markup language. It allows the user to create and structure sections, paragraphs, titles, links and quotes for web pages and applications.

HTML is not a programming language, which means it does not have the ability to create dynamic functions. Instead, it makes it possible to organize and format documents, similar to Microsoft Word.

When working with HTML, we use simple code structures (tags and attributes) to mark up a website's page. In general, HTML is a clear markup language that is easy to learn even for beginners in building websites.

HTML Tags

HTML tags are item names enclosed in angle brackets

 <tagname> content here ... </tagname>

HTML tags usually come in pairs like <head> and </head>

The first sign in a pair is the starting sign, and the second mark is the end sign

The ending tag is written as the starting tag, but with a forward slash inserted before the tag name

Most Used HTML Tags

HTML tags have two main types: block-level tags and inline tags.

- **Block level elements** take up the full space available and always start a new line in the document. Titles and paragraphs are a great example of a ban.
- **Inline elements** only consume the space you need and do not start a new line on the page. It usually coordinates the internal contents of block level elements. Affirmed links and chains are good examples of embedded tags.

Block-Level Tags

The three block level tags that each HTML document needs to contain are <html>, <head>, and <body>.

The <html> </html> tag is the highest element that contains every HTML page.

The <head> </head> tag has descriptive information such as the page title and its character set.

Finally, the <body> </body> tag contains all the content that appears on the page.

Headings have 6 levels in HTML. It ranges from <h1> </h1> to <h6> </h6>, where h1 is the title of the highest level and h6 is the lowest. Paragraphs are included by <p> </p>, while quotes use the <blockquote> </blockquote> tag.

Inline Tags

Several built-in tags are used to format your text. For example, the   tag will display an item in bold, while the   tags will display in italic font.

Hyperlinks are also embedded elements that require <a> tags and href attributes to indicate the destination of the link:

** Click here! **

Images are included items as well. You can add one using <img> without any closing tag. But you will also need to use the src attribute to specify the path to the image, for example

<img src = "/ images / example.jpg" alt = "Example Image">

If you want to know more HTML tags, consider checking the full HTML scam sheet

HTML Elements

The HTML element usually consists of a start tag and an end tag, with content inserted between:

 <tagname> The content here ... </tagname>

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<p> My first paragraphs </p>

HTML elements that do not contain content are called empty elements. Empty elements do not contain an end tag, such as the element
 (which indicates a line break).

HTML Headings

HTML addresses are defined with <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> identifies the most important title. <h6> identifies the least important headline:

Example;

    <h1> this address 1 </h1>

    <h2> this address 2 </h2>

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are identified with the <p> tag:

Example;

    <p> This is a paragraph </p>

    <p> This is another paragraph. </p>

HTML lists are defined using the <ul> (unordered / bulleted list) or <ol> (ordered / numbered list) tag, followed by <li> (list items):

Example

     Lion

     Tiger

     Dog

 Cakes

 Donuts

 Muffins