



# Session: Structure Tags in HTML

# Structure Content Through Markup

Table of common structural tags	
Element	Usage
h1, h2, h3, h3, h5, h6	Headings
p	Paragraphs
blockquote	Quoted text
ul, ol	Unordered and ordered lists
table, th, tr, td	Tabular information
strong	phrases
div,span	Block and inline display
abbr	Abbreviations
hr	Horizontal line
br	Break the line



# HTML Heading<hx> Tag

- ✓ A HTML heading or HTML h tag can be defined as a title or a subtitle which you want to display on the webpage.
- ✓ When you place the text within the heading tags `<h1>.....</h1>`, it is displayed on the browser in the bold format and size of the text depends on the number of heading.
- ✓ There are six different HTML headings which are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags, from highest level h1 (main heading) to the least level h6 (least important heading).
- ✓ h1 is the largest heading tag and h6 is the smallest one. So h1 is used for most important heading and h6 is used for least important.

## Syntax:

- 1.`<h1>.....</h1>`
- 2.`<h2>.....</h2>`
- 3.`<h3>.....</h3>`
- 4.`<h4>.....</h4>`
- 5.`<h5>.....</h5>`
- 6.`<h6>.....</h6>`



# HTML Heading<hx> Tag

## Default Heading Values:

HTML element	rank	example text	default stylesheet	pixel height
<code>&lt;h1&gt; &lt;/h1&gt;</code>	1	<b>h1</b>	font-size: 2em font-weight: bolder	32 px
<code>&lt;h2&gt; &lt;/h2&gt;</code>	2	<b>h2</b>	font-size: 1.5em font-weight: bolder	24 px
<code>&lt;h3&gt; &lt;/h3&gt;</code>	3	<b>h3</b>	font-size: 1.17em font-weight: bolder	18.72 px
<code>&lt;h4&gt; &lt;/h4&gt;</code>	4	<b>h4</b>	font-size: 1em font-weight: bolder	16 px
<code>&lt;h5&gt; &lt;/h5&gt;</code>	5	<b>h5</b>	font-size: .83em font-weight: bolder	13.28 px
<code>&lt;h6&gt; &lt;/h6&gt;</code>	6	<b>h6</b>	font-size: .67em font-weight: bolder	10.72 px

# HTML Heading<hx> Tag

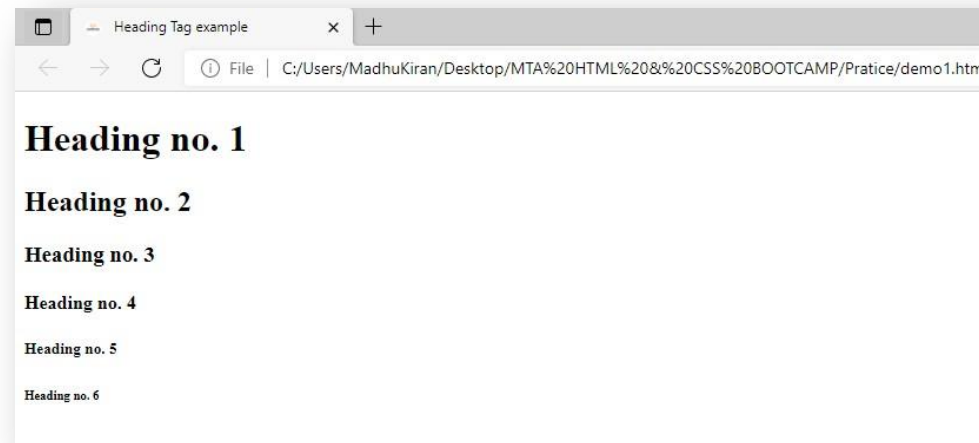
**HTML Heading Snippet:** Let us illustrate the example

## Example 1:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Heading Tag example</title>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<h1>Heading no. 1</h1>
<h2>Heading no. 2</h2>
<h3>Heading no. 3</h3>
<h4>Heading no. 4</h4>
<h5>Heading no. 5</h5>
<h6>Heading no. 6</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

output:



# HTML Paragraphs<p> Tag

## <p> tag:

- ✓ The **<p>** tag in HTML defines a paragraph. These have both opening and closing tag. So anything mentioned within **<p>** and **</p>** is treated as a paragraph.
- ✓ Most browsers read a line as a paragraph even if we don't use the closing tag i.e, **</p>**, but this may raise unexpected results. So, it is not a good convention, and we **must** use the closing tag.
- ✓ An HTML **<p>** tag indicates starting of new paragraph.

## Syntax:

**<p>** Content **</p>**

**Note:** If we are using various **<p>** tags in one HTML file then browser automatically adds a single blank line between the two paragraphs.

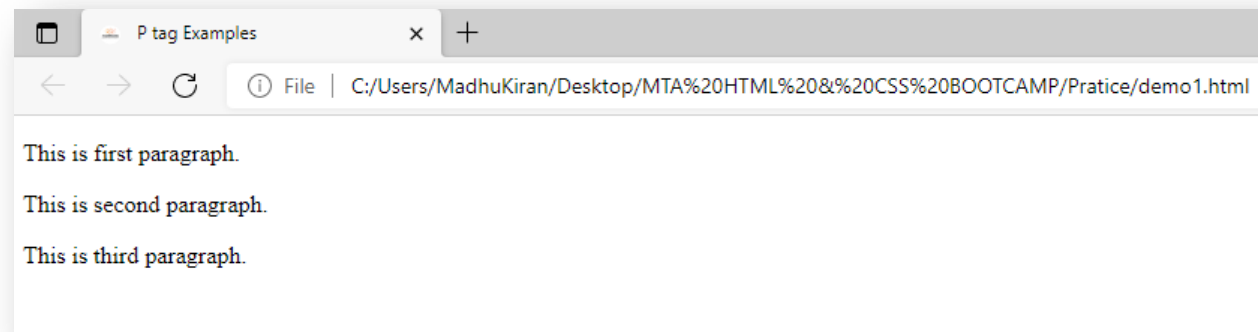


# HTML Paragraphs<p> Tag

**<p> tag Snippet:** Let us illustrate the <p> tag Example1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>P tag Examples</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is first paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is second paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is third paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

**output:**





# HTML <pre> Tag

## <pre> tag instead of <p>Tag :

**<pre> tag:** We have seen how the paragraph tag ignores all the change of lines and extra spaces within a paragraph, but there is a way to preserve this by the use of <pre> tag.

It also contains an opening and a closing tag. It displays a text within a fixed height and width and preserves the extra lines and spaces we use.

**Syntax:** <pre> Content </pre>

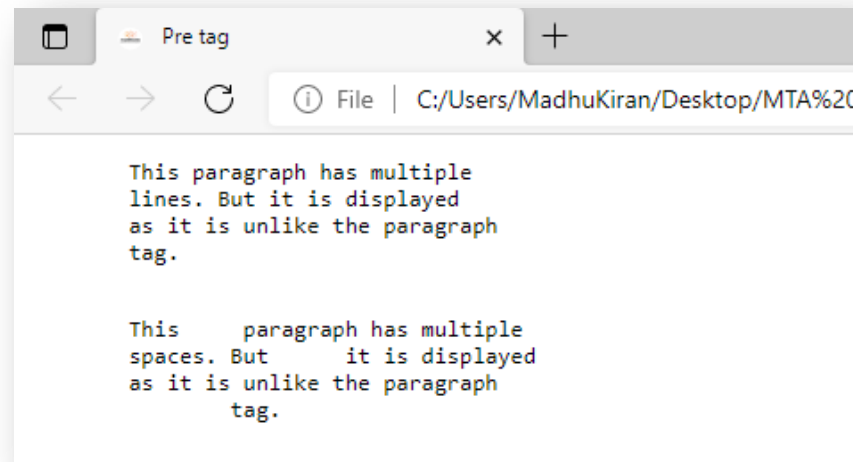
### Example Snippet:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Pre tag</title></head>
<body>

    <pre>
    This paragraph has multiple
    lines. But it is displayed
    as it is unlike the paragraph
    tag.
    </pre>

    <pre>
    This      paragraph has multiple
    spaces. But    it is displayed
    as it is unlike the paragraph
                tag.
    </pre></body></html>
```

### Output:





# HTML Break<br> Tag

- The **<br> tag** in **HTML** document is used to create a line break in a text.
- It is generally used in poem or address where the division of line is necessary.
- It is an empty tag, which means it does not need a company of end tag
- If you place the <br> tag in the HTML code, then it works the same as pressing the enter key in a word processor.

**Syntax:** Text **<br>** Text

**Difference between HTML <br> and <br/>:**

You can use HTML br tag two ways: <br> or <br/>.

It is recommended to use closed br tag <br/> because it is supported in HTML and XHTML both.

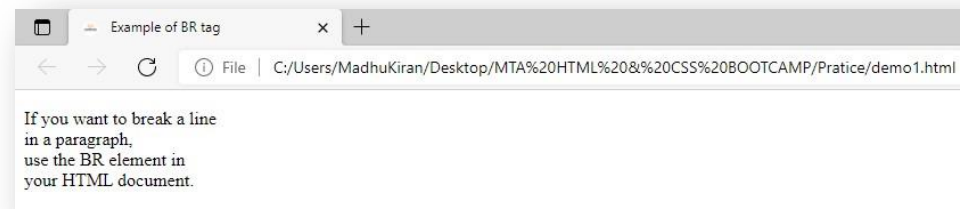


# HTML Break<br> Tag

## Example 1:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>
Example of BR tag
</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>If you want to break a line <br/> in a paragraph, <br/> use the BR
element in <br/> your HTML document. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**



# HTML <hr> Tag

- ✓ The <hr> tag in HTML stands for horizontal rule and is used to insert a horizontal rule or a thematic break in an HTML page to divide or separate document sections.
- ✓ The <hr> tag is an empty tag and it does not require an end tag.

**Syntax :** <hr> ...

**Tag Attributes:** The table given below describe the <hr> tag attributes:

Attribute	Value	Description
Align	left center right	Used to specify the alignment of the horizontal rule.
noshade	noshade	Used to specify the bar without shading effect.
size	pixels	Used to specify the height of the horizontal rule.
width	pixels	Used to specify the width of the horizontal rule.

# HTML <hr> Tag

**Example 1:** Let us illustrate the <hr> tag

## Snippet:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML hr tag</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>There is a horizontal rule below this paragraph.</p>
    <hr>
    <p>This is a horizontal rule above this paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

## Output



# HTML <hr> Tag

**Example 2:** Let us illustrate the <hr> tag with size, align and noshade and with attributes

## Snippet:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>hr tag with attributes</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Normal horizontal line.</p>
<hr align="centre" width="50%">
<p>Horizontal line with height of 30 pixels</p>
<hr size="30" >
<p>Horizontal line with height of 30 pixels and noshade.</p>
<hr size="30" noshade>
</body>
</html>
```



# HTML Division <div> Tag

- ✓ The div tag is known as Division tag.
  - ✓ The div tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content in the web page like (text, images, header, footer, navigation bar, etc).
  - ✓ Div tag has both open(<div>) and closing (</div>) tag and it is mandatory to close the tag.
  - ✓ The Div is the most usable tag in web development because it helps us to separate out data in the web page and we can create a particular section for particular data or function in the web pages.
- Div tag is Block level tag
  - It is a generic container tag
  - It is used to the group of various tags of HTML so that sections can be created and style can be applied to them.

**Syntax:** <div>.....</div>



# HTML Division `<div>` Tag

## Creating Web Layout using Div Tag:

- The div tag is a container tag inside div tag we can put more than one HTML element and can group together and can apply CSS for them.
- div tag can be used for creating a layout of web pages in the next examples shows creating a web layout
- we can also create web layout using tables tag but table tags are very complex to modify the layout
- The div tag is very flexible in creating web layouts and easy to modify. in next example will show grouping of HTML element using div tag and create block-wise web layout.





# HTML Division `<div>` Tag

we can use CSS in any divisions using the following methods:

## 1. Using class:

we can use Class on that particular div either in internal CSS or external CSS

- ☐ **In case of internal CSS:** we need to define Class in the `<head>` section of HTML within `<style>` element.
- ☐ **In case of External CSS:** we need to create a separate .css file and include it in HTML code in `<head>` section using `<link>` element. The class name should be different from other class names in other div otherwise the CSS used in one div can affect another division.



# HTML Span `<span>` Tag

## HTML `<span>` Tag:

HTML `<span>` tag is used as a generic container of inline elements. It is used for styling purpose to the grouped inline elements (using class and id attribute or inline style).

The `<span>` tag does not have any default meaning or rendering.

The `<span>` tag can be useful for the following task:

- To change the language of a part of the text.
- To change the color, font, background of a part of text using CSS
- To apply the scripts to the particular part of the text.

**Syntax:** `<span>`Write your content here.....`</span>`

**Note:** HTML `<span>` is much similar as `<div>` tag, but `<div>` is used for block-level elements and `<span>` tag is used for inline elements.



# HTML Span <span> Tag



## Difference Between Div tag and span tag:

Properties	Div Tag	Span Tag
Elements Types	Block-Level	Inline
Space/Width	Contain Whole Width Available	Takes only required Width
Examples	Headings, Paragraph, form	Attribute, image
Uses	Web-layout	container for some text
Attributes	Not required, with common css, class	Not required, with common css, class

**Div Tag:** Div tag is a **block level element** and span is **inline element**. The div tag creates a line break and by default creates a division between the text that comes after the tag as begun and until the tag ends with `</div>`. div tag creates separate boxes or containers for all elements inside this tag like text, images, paragraphs.

**Span Tag:** The span tag does not create a **line break** similar to a div tag, but rather allows the user to separate things from other elements around them on a page within the same line. avoiding of the line break, results only that selected text to change, keeping all the other elements around them same.