HTML BASICs

1. All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.

2. The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`.

3. The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>`.

4. **HTML Headings**:

   HTML headings are defined with the heading `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags. `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading:

   `<h1 title="I'm a header">This is a Heading</h1>`

5. **HTML Paragraphs**:

   HTML paragraphs are defined with the paragraph `<p>` tag:

   `<p title="I'm a header">This is a paragraph.</p>`

6. **HTML Links**:

   HTML links are defined with the anchor `<a>` tag:

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

   The link's destination is specified in the `href` attribute. Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

7. **HTML Images**:

   HTML images are defined with the `<img>` tag.

   The source file (`src`), alternative text (`alt`), `width`, and `height` are provided as attributes:

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

8. **HTML Buttons**:

   `<button>Click me</button>`

9. **HTML Lists**:

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

   ```
        <ul>
             <li>Coffee</li>
   ```

```
            <li>Tea</li>
            <li>Milk</li>
        </ul>
        <ol>
            <li>Coffee</li>
            <li>Tea</li>
            <li>Milk</li>
        </ol>
```

10. **<u>Empty HTML Elements</u>**:

   HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

 is an empty element without a closing tag (the
 tag defines a line break):

   <p>This is a
 paragraph with a line break.</p>

   Empty elements can be "closed" in the opening tag like this:
.

   HTML5 does not require empty elements to be closed. But if you want stricter validation, or if **you need to make your document readable by XML parsers, you must close all HTML elements properly.**

11. **<u>HTML Is Not Case Sensitive</u>**:

   HTML tags are not case sensitive: <P> means the same as <p>. The HTML5 standard does not require lowercase tags, but W3C **recommends** lowercase in HTML, and **demands** lowercase for stricter document types like XHTML.

12. **<u>HTML Attributes</u>**:

   ✓ All HTML elements can have **attributes**
   ✓ Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
   ✓ Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
   ✓ Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like:**name="value"**
   ✓ At W3Schools we always use **lowercase** attribute **names**
   ✓ At W3Schools we always use **quote** attribute **values**

Attribute	Description
Disabled	Specifies that an input element should be disabled Last name: <input type="text" name="lname" disabled>

src	Specifies the URL (web address) for an image
alt	Specifies an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed <img src="img_girl.jpg" alt="Girl with a jacket">
width & height	The width and height attributes provide size information for images: <img src="img_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">
href	The href attribute provides URL (web address) information for a link: This is a link
id	Specifies a unique id for an element
style	Specifies an inline CSS style for an element This is a paragraph.
title	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip) <p title="I'm a tooltip"> This is a paragraph. </p>

NOTE:

A complete list of all attributes for each HTML element, is listed at:

<mark>HTML Attribute Reference</mark>.

13. **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:

<pre>
        My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

        …
        My Bonnie lies over the sea.
…
        My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

                …
        Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</pre>

14. **HTML Formatting Elements**:

They are designed to display special types of text:

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

15. **HTML `<q>` for Short Quotations**:

Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the `<q>` element.

`<p>`WWF's goal is to: `<q>`Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.`</q></p>`

16. **HTML `<blockquote>` for Quotations**:

Browsers usually **indent** `<blockquote>` elements.

`<p>`Here is a quote from WWF's website:`</p>`
`<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">`
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.
The world's leading conservation organization,
WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by
1.2 million members in the United States and
close to 5 million globally.
`</blockquote>`

17. **HTML `<abbr>` for Abbreviations**:

Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

`<p>`The `<abbr title="World Health Organization">`WHO`</abbr>` was founded in 1948.`</p>`

18. **HTML `<address>` for Contact Information**:

The `<address>` element is usually displayed in italic. **Most browsers will add a line break before and after the address element**.

`<p>`B4...`</p>`

`<address>`

Written by John Doe.`<br>`

Visit us at:`<br>`

Example.com

Box 564, Disneyland

USA

</address>

<p>A4...</p>

19. **HTML <cite> for Work Title**:

The HTML <cite> element defines the title of a work.

Browsers usually display <cite> elements in italic.

<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

20. **HTML <bdo> for Bi-Directional Override**:

The HTML <bdo> element defines bi-directional override.

The <bdo> element is used to override the current text direction:

<bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>

For a complete list of all available HTML tags, visit our HTML Tag Reference.

21. **HTML Comments**:

<!-- Write your comments here -->

<!-- Do not display this image at the moment
<img border="0" src="pic_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">
-->

22. **Styling HTML with CSS**:

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:
- ✓ **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
  <h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
- ✓ **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
  <head>
  <style>
      body {background-color: powderblue;}
      h1 {color: blue;}
      p{color: red;}
  </style>
  </head>
- ✓ **External** - by using an external CSS file
  <head>
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
  </head>

html> </html>   Verdana