## Chapter 3 TEXT BASICS

- There are 6 different levels of heading tags in HTML: <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, ..., <h6>...
- The headings decrease in size from 1 to 6. So <h1> can be used as the main heading of a document, <h2> as the heading of a topic, <h3> as subheading, etc.
- These headings also help software like text-to-speech converters in navigating the page.

• The <hr> is the horizontal rule element. It creates sections in the document by drawing horizontal lines. It has no closing tag.

• The **<br/>br>** is the **line break** element. It is the equivalent of *newline* in programming languages. It has no closing tag.

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- There are 2 kinds of elements in HTML: **block elements** which create space around them and a line break and **inline elements** which do not create space around them and allow other content to be on the same line.
- Examples of **block elements** are: all headings, **, <hr>** and **<br**>.

• The <em> element is the emphasis element and it is used to add emphasis to text. Its default behaviour is to produce italic text.

- The <strong> element is used to add strong emphasis to text. Its default behaviour is to produce bold text.
- The **<strong>** and **<em>** tags have semantic meaning and enhance assistive technology.

• **HTML Entities** are strings of characters that are used to represent reserved characters. The syntax is: &entity name;

Some examples of HTML entities are: (space), < (less than), &gt; (greater than), etc.

• The **<abbr>** tag has an attribute, **title**, which expands an abbreviation when the mouse tooltip is hovered over it. This tag doesn't enhance assistive technology.

- The **<address>** tag is used to indicate addresses and italicises them by default. This tag provides semantic meaning and enhances assistive technology.
- The <!-- --> is used to indicate **comments**. Comments can't be seen on the page.
- The page source code can be viewed in different ways in different browsers.