

# **Web Engineering**

## **Lecture 11**

### **HTML Headings & Paragraphs**

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# HTML Headings

Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

</body>
</html>
```

# Heading 1

## Heading 2

### Heading 3

#### Heading 4

##### Heading 5

###### Heading 6

`<h1>` headings should be used for main headings, followed by `<h2>` headings, then the less important `<h3>`, and so on.

**Note:** Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

# Bigger Headings

Each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the size for any heading with the `style` attribute, using the CSS `font-size` property:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="font-size:60px;">Heading 1</h1>

<p>You can change the size of a heading with the style attribute, using the font-size
property.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# Heading 1

You can change the size of a heading with the style attribute, using the font-size property.

# HTML Horizontal Rules

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

The `<hr>` element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is some text.</p>
<hr>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>
<hr>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## This is heading 1

This is some text.

---

## This is heading 2

This is some other text.

---

## This is heading 2

This is some other text.

# The HTML <head> Element

The HTML `<head>` element has nothing to do with HTML headings.

The `<head>` element is a container for metadata. HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.

The `<head>` element is placed between the `<html>` tag and the `<body>` tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First HTML</title>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>

<p>The HTML head element contains meta data.</p>
<p>Meta data is data about the HTML document.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The HTML head element contains meta data.

Meta data is data about the HTML document.

**Note:** Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, links, scripts, and other meta information.

# HTML Paragraphs

## HTML Paragraphs

The HTML `<p>` element defines a **paragraph**:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

# HTML Line Breaks

The HTML `<br>` element defines a **line break**.

Use `<br>` if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is  
a paragraph  
with line breaks

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

# The Poem Problem

This poem will display on a single line:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored:</p>

<p>
  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.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored:

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.



# 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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:</p>

<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>

</body>
</html>
```

The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:

```
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.
```