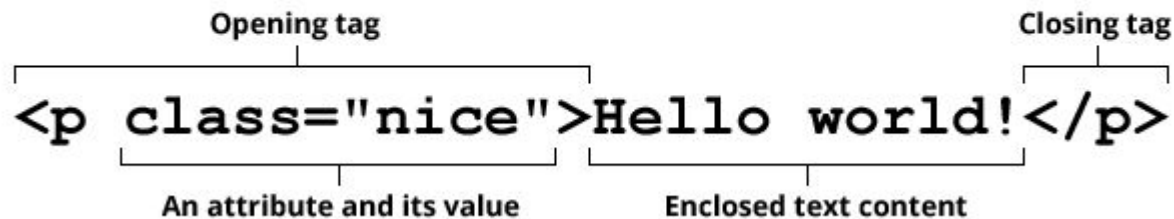# HTML

Hunter Jorgensen

Quick Overview of HTML

HTML is a markup language, which means it provides a system of annotating, sorting and presenting content.

Anatomy of an HTML element

Opening tag

Closing tag

`<p class="nice">Hello world!</p>`

An attribute and its value

Enclosed text content

Key HTML Points

Most HTML elements need an opening and closing tag. You need to close tags in the correct order (i.e. - the innermost tags need to close before the outermost ones.) Examples of this kind of tag are:

- div
- span
- p

Some HTML elements are self-closing, empty, or void, which means that it only has a single tag with no content in it: it's content is all defined through the attributes. Examples of this kind of tag are:

- input
- img

HTML Attributes

Attribute references are additional ways to configure HTML tags by providing information to change their behavior. Some tags require an argument, such as:

- class (mainly used to reference tags for styling)
- id (to unique identify a tag)
- style
- href

Others do not (but can optionally be given it's own name as a value), such as:

- disabled
- required

Block vs Inline

HTML makes a distinction between block and inline.

Some tags (<p></p>, <div></div>, etc.) add spacing before and after their content so that they are separated from other content. This is refer to as **block**.

Other tags (<span>, etc.) don't start on a new line: this is an **in-line** tag.

Base HTML

Going forward, you can use this as your base HTML document:

[Link](#)