HTML CODE

- By
- J.Thaslima Rahmath
- 21phy040

- 1. Headings

- Headings may be one of the easiest codes to learn and considering how crucial they are to your SEO, it's a good thing. There are six different types, as seen below. To create a heading, simply wrap your text in the heading tags of your choice:

Code	Result
`<h1>This is how to create a Heading 1.</h1>`	This is how to create a Heading 1.
`<h2>This is how to create a Heading 2.</h2>`	This is how to create a Heading 2.
`<h3>This is how to create a Heading 3.</h3>`	This is how to create a Heading 3.
`<h4>This is how to create a Heading 4.</h4>`	This is how to create a Heading 4.
`<h5>This is how to create a Heading 5.</h5>`	This is how to create a Heading 5.
`<h6>This is how to create a Heading 6.</h6>`	This is how to create a Heading 6.

2. Paragraphs

- What would a nice heading be without a paragraph to elaborate on the message? To get a paragraph like the one you're reading now, simply wrap your text in <p> tags like the example below, and don't forget to close it with a </p> tag!

- <p>Hey, I'm a paragraph!</p>

- Hey, I'm a paragraph!

3. Links

- Inbound marketing is nothing without linking your already-great content to other relevant articles and website pieces. Try linking a word or phrase in your paragraph by using the following <a> code:

- Let's visit IMPACT's awesome website!

4.Images

▶ This is a fun one. Images make everything better, and they make your content a lot more appealing to the reader. Insert an image like this:

▶ <img class="lazy" data-src=https://cdn2.hubspot.net/hubfs/145335/Cute-Puppy.jpg alt="Cute-Puppy" style="width:500px;height:333px

▶ The image tag is empty because it only contains attributes, so it doesn't need to be closed. The attributes listed above include "src" or image URL. I also included the image alt text (important for SEO purposes), and some styling properties (width and height).

▶ You can customize your image however you'd like.

5.Line break

- A line break is also an empty element, so it doesn't need to be closed. A line break is basically an intentional space between two lines of text, created with <br>.

- <p>Place a line break underneath this sentence.

-

- Place a line break above this sentence.</p>

- Place a line break underneath this sentence

- Place a line break above this sentence.

- Once the HTML above is converted, you can tell that there's less space between the first line and the second one, as compared to separating two paragraphs with <p> tags. Adding a line break helps keep sentences within the same paragraph on different lines.

6.Bold and strong

- To make something bold, there are two code elements that work. However, my developers tell me that is used much more than <b>. Don't forget to close the tag!

- Bold a whole sentence!

- Or only bold one word!

- Bold a whole sentence!

- Or only bold one word!

7. Italic and emphasized

- Italic and emphasized text are similar to bold and strong text. There are two code elements, but one is used more than the other. In this case, <i> will work, but is more commonly used.

- This sentence is super fancy.
- This sentence is super fancy.

8.Underlined

- Bold, italicized, and now underlined. This one is just as easy as the other two. Just wrap the text you want underlined in <u> tags, like this.

- <u>Look, we can underline!</u>

- Look, we can underline!

- 9.Ordered lists

- There is a difference between an ordered list and an unordered list. The ordered list contains numbers, while the unordered list contains bullet points. They both follow the same structure, but one letter changes.

- Here is the code sentence for an ordered list. The <ol> is the entire "ordered list," while the <li> is a "list item." You can include as many list items as you need.

10.Unordered lists

Only one letter change is needed to switch from an ordered list to an unordered list.

11.Superscript

To insert a superscript format within your text, wrap the text you want to appear superscripted in ^{tags.} You'll end up with

Trademarks should be written in superscript^{TM}.

Trademarks should be written in superscriptTM.

12.Subscript

- If you know how to superscript, you should know how to subscript. Just use _{tags} so you get text like this
- Sometimes, citations are written in subscript.
- Sometimes, citations are written in subscript.
- 13.Horizontal line
- Want to break up sections of a page or article? Try a horizontal line! Just use the empty element (no need to close it), <hr>.
- Insert a horizontal line between me and sentence 2.
- <hr>
- Hi, I'm sentence 2.
- Insert a horizontal line

14.Marked or highlighted text

▶ I bet you didn't know that you could highlight text through an HTML code, did you? It's so cool and so easy. Wrap the text to be highlighted in <mark> tags </mark> so that you get a cool highlighted feature.

▶ Only highlight the <mark>most important notes</mark>.

▶ Only highlight the most important notes.

▶ 15 .Deleted (cross-through) text

▶ If you want to display the cross-through effect on your text (maybe you created a task list and want to cross out each one as you go), there's a code for that. Try crossing out full sentences or even just one word by using <del> tags. </del>

16.Short and long quotations

- By now, you may be wondering how I'm putting all of my examples in a text box. Well, surprise! There's a code for that, too. It's actually called a blockquote or a long quote. You can see the difference between a long quote and a short quote (normal quotation marks) below.

- <blockquote>All of this text will be in a blockquote like the rest of the examples.</blockquote>

- <q>I'm quoting this because I'm saying it out loud.</q>

-

- All of this text will be in a blockquote like the rest of the examples.

- I'm quoting this because I'm saying it out loud.

17.Setting a specific font

- The next few are going to get a bit trickier, so try to stay with me. Now that you know how to create a heading, a paragraph, and stylized text, it'll be useful for you to know that you can easily change the font using the element "font-family."

- Don't forget all of the small details, such as the equal sign, quotation marks, and semi-colon. Check out the examples below.

- <h4 style="font-family:Georgia;">I want to change this header to Georgia font.</h4>

- <p style="font-family:Verdana;">I want to change this paragraph to Verdana font.</p>

-

- I want to change this header to Georgia font.

- I want to change this paragraph to Verdana font.

18.Setting a specific text color

▶ This one uses the same code type as the previous example, but instead of using font-family, you use "color." You can experiment with actual colors (blue, red, orange, etc.), or you can also insert hex colors to customize your text to your brand.

▶ <p style="color:blue;">The sky is really blue today.</p>

▶ <p style="color:#ff471a;">The fire is a reddish-orange.</p>

▶

▶ The sky is really blue today.

▶

▶ The fire is a reddish-orange.

19.Setting a specific text size

▶ Again, this one uses the same basic code logic, but uses the element "font-size." Put your font sizes in pixels, or px.

▶

▶ <p style="font-size:36px;">Make this paragraph size 36 font.</p>

▶ <p style="font-size:12px;">Make this paragraph size 12 font.</p>

▶ 20. Setting a specific text alignment

▶ Left, centered, right, or justified. How do you like your text? Make it any way you'd like with "text-align."

- `<p style="text=align:center;">This paragraph should be centered.</p>`

- `<p style="text-align:right;">This paragraph should be right aligned.</p>`

-

- This paragraph should be centered.

-

- This paragraph should be right aligned

- 21. TABLES

- I Saved the best for last! Well, I don't know if it's the best, but I think it's pretty darn cool. The HTML code for creating a table can become pretty intricate, but if you get the hang of the basics, you shouldn't have too much of an issue.

- To make it easier to understand, `<tr>` stands for table row, while `<td>` stands for table data. Keep in mind that you can change the font, text size, text color, text alignment, and More