

3.0 Introduction to HTML5



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Need to Know

- **Hypertext Markup Language** is a language used to create web pages.
- **HTML elements** are the building blocks of web pages, represented by tags, that define the structure and content of the page, allowing browsers to display and interpret the information appropriately.
- An HTML element is typically defined by a start tag, content, and an end tag.
- The nesting of elements allows you to group content together and apply specific styles or behaviors to the grouped content.
- Essential tags below!



- **Hypertext Markup Language** is a language used to create web pages.
- It uses special tags to tell web browsers how to show content, like text and images, on a webpage. It helps organize information on a page, making it easy to read and navigate.
- HTML works together with CSS and JavaScript to setup the website's general structure.
- When you visit a website, your browser reads the HTML code to show you the page.
- HTML5 is the latest version of HTML.

HTML elements

- **HTML elements** are the building blocks of web pages, represented by tags, that define the structure and content of the page, allowing browsers to display and interpret the information appropriately.
- An HTML element is typically defined by a start tag, content, and an end tag. Here is an example:

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

- In this example, `<h1>` is the start tag, `My First Heading` is the content, and `</h1>` is the end tag.
- Not all elements have an end tag. These elements will be discussed in the next lesson.

Common HTML elements

Tag	Stands for	Usage	Sample code	Code explanation
<code><html></code>	HTML	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This serves as the starting point for the document's structure, and all other HTML elements are nested within it.	<pre><html> The rest of the code goes here! </html></pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encapsulates the entire HTML content within.
<code><head></code>	Head	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is used to contain meta-information about the HTML document, such as the title, character encoding, and links to external resources, but it doesn't display any visible content on the webpage.	<pre><head> Meta-tags go here! </head></pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Represents the <code><head></code> section of an HTML document where meta-tags, title, and other metadata information are typically placed.
<code><title></code>	Page title	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is used to specify the title of a web page, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab, as well as when a page is	<pre><title>Glass: A Summary</title></pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defines the title of an HTML document as "Glass: A Summary".

			<p>Glass is a transparent, versatile material made from molten silica with unique properties, widely used in various applications.</p>	<p>(represented by <code><p></code> elements) about glass production and properties.</p>
<code>
</code>	Line break	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to insert a line break, creating a new line in the HTML document. Do not use this tag for significant spacing! 	<p><code><p></code>Sand is melted at high temperatures until it turns into molten glass. <code>
</code> Additional materials may be added to modify its properties. The molten glass is shaped, molded, and then cooled to create a variety of glass products.<code></p></code></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <code>
</code> element is used to create a line break within the paragraph This causes the text following it to appear on a new line, which visually separates the sentence about melting sand from the one about adding materials and shaping molten glass.
<code><h1></code> , <code><h2></code> , <code><h3></code> , <code><h4></code> , <code><h5></code> , <code><h6></code>	Heading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HTML headings are used to define the titles and subtitles of sections on a web page. They are designed to providing hierarchical structure to your web page, from <code><h1></code> (most important) to <code><h6></code> (least important). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are not used for simply 	<p><code><h1></code>Glass<code></h1></code> <code><h2></code>Creation of Glass<code></h2></code></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This code defines two HTML headings, with "Glass" as a level 1 (largest) heading and "Creation of Glass" as a level 2 (slightly smaller) subheading.

		making text larger!		
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Wrapping and nesting HTML elements

- Only the content between the start tag and the end tag is affected by the element.
- "Wrapping" elements refers to using one HTML element to enclose or contain another element.
- The nesting of elements allows you to group content together and apply specific styles or behaviors to the grouped content.
- All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.
- The following example contains four HTML elements (`<html>` , `<body>` , `<h1>` , and `<p>`):


```
<html>  
  <body>  
    <h1>My First Heading</h1>  
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

- Take note of how the code is written, specifically the **indentation**.
 - Nested elements are written with an increased indentation to show elements being grouped together.
 - The `<body>` tag is nested within the `<html>` tag.
 - The `<h1>` and `<p>` tags are nested within the `<body>` tag.

Formatting HTML elements

- Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text.

Tag	Usage	Preview
<code></code>	Important/bold text	This text is strong.
<code></code>	Emphasized/italic text	<i>This text is emphasized.</i>
<code><small></code>	Smaller text	This text is small.
<code><mark></code>	Marked text	This text is marked.
<code></code>	Deleted text	This text is deleted.
<code><sub></code>	Subscript text	This text is in subscript.
<code><sup></code>	Superscript text	This text is in superscript.

- **References**
 - W3Schools
- **Learn more**
 - [HTML Cheat Sheet](https://web.stanford.edu/group/csp/cs21/htmlcheatsheet.pdf)  (<https://web.stanford.edu/group/csp/cs21/htmlcheatsheet.pdf>)
- **Recommended watch**

HTML in 100 Seconds

