

## Basic HTML Vocabulary Rules

Below you will find an essential list of HTML tags and attributes and their meanings.

- HTML: An acronym for Hypertext Markup Language
- HTML Element: An HTML element is an individual component of an HTML document. HTML documents are composed of a tree of HTML elements. These elements are called “tags” and “attributes”
- HTML Tag: A code to identify the different parts of an HTML document so that a web browser will know how to display what it contains to a site visitor. For example, paragraphs in an HTML document are marked with a “p” tag to identify them as paragraphs.
  - Tags are always contained inside of a set of tag brackets - `<p>` is the way a “p” tag is marked. `<p>` denotes what is called an “opening” p tag which would begin a paragraph. Tags must always be closed after being opened. A closing tag is exactly the same as the opening tag with the exception of a “/” symbol. A closing “p” tag is written `</p>`.
  - `<p>This is an example of text inside of a p tag </p>`
  - There are two basic types of tags in HTML. Semantic tags and Structural tags
    - Semantic tags give meaning to the content they enclose. For example content in a `<p>` tag is a paragraph of text. The tag identifies the type of content it contains.
    - Structural tags provide organization to HTML document. For example a `<div>` is a logical division of content.
  - HTML tags are either “block” level elements or “inline” level elements
    - Block level elements always have a line break after the closing tag. For example the code:  
`<p>This is an example of text inside of a p tag </p>`  
`<p>This is an example of text inside of a p tag </p>`  
There would be a line break to begin a new line after each closing `<p>` because `<p>` tags are block level elements
    - Inline level elements are placed next to each other – they do not have a line break after each closing tag. For example the span tag is an inline level element:  
`<span>This is an example of text inside of a p tag </span>`  
`<span>This is an example of text inside of a p tag </span>`  
The text would be displayed next to each other on the same line.
  - Block level elements can contain other tags and elements. For example in the list:  
`<ul>`  
`<li>Timothy</li>`  
`<li>John</li>`  
`<li>Peter</li>`  
`</ul>`  
The `<ul>` tag is a block level element. Therefore it can contain `<li>` tags. Inline level elements cannot contain other tags.
  - Remember HTML does not care about line breaks, tabs or spaces. It ignores them

- HTML Attribute: An HTML attribute is a property or characteristic of an HTML tag. It provides a browser with more information about the tag so that it can be displayed correctly or referenced. For example the HTML `<img>` tag must have a "src" (source) attribute to tell the browser the location of the image it is supposed to display.
  - `` is an example of an image tag with the source attribute pointing to the location of the image.
- Most of the time you will open and close tags by entering the open tag, then adding the content, then closing the tag. An example is:
  - `<p>This is an example of text inside of a p tag</p>`
- For a few tags you will open and close them on the same line such as the image tag. This is used when a tag contains no content, just attributes or the tag by itself. When this is the case there will be a space and then a `/>` closing the tag:
  - ``
  - `<br />` is an example of a line break that opens and closes in the same element.
- HTML is not case sensitive but is usually written in lower case.
- HTML does not recognize empty or white space. So you can use tabs and line breaks to make your code readable. For example the code: `<p>This is a paragraph</p>` and `<p>This is a paragraph</p>` would both display "This is a paragraph". Browsers will ignore the empty space. In the same way extra lines and tabs are ignored and can be used to make your code more readable.

## HTML Vocabulary List

Below is a list of essential HTML tags you will need to remember. There are many other HTML tags but these are the most common and important ones to remember

Semantic Tags	Description
<p>	Denotes a paragraph of text
<h1>	Denotes a heading on a page. Can have levels between 1 and 6 for example <h1> or <h4> that specify the level of the heading
<a>	An anchor tag which normally contains a link
<ul>	An unordered list. By default this is displayed as a bulleted list
<ol>	An ordered list. By default this is displayed as a numbered list
<li>	An individual list item within an unordered or ordered list of items.
<img>	An image
<table>	A table of information
<tr>	A row inside of a table
<th>	A heading in a table
<td>	A data cell in a table
<strong>	Text marked as important. By default this is displayed in bold
<em>	Text marked for emphasis. By default this is displayed in italics
Structural Tags	Description
<html>	Denotes the beginning of an HTML document
<head>	Denotes the beginning of the head section of an html document
<body>	Denotes the beginning of the body section of an html document
<div>	A large division of content in an HTML document
<span>	A small division of content in another HTML element
Other Tags	Description
<title>	The title of the HTML page
<link>	A link to an external resource such as a CSS stylesheet
 	A line break

In some senses the <table> and <tr> tags can be considered both structural and semantic

Below is a list of essential HTML attributes you will need to remember. There are many other HTML attributes but these are the most common and important ones to remember

Attribute	Description	Applies To
id	Gives the element an identification for targeting	All tags
class	Applies a CSS class style to an element	All tags
name	Name of an image or link	<img> <a>
alt	Provides alternative text description for an image Can only be 255 characters long	<img>
longdesc	Provides alternative text description for an image Can only be any length	<img>
href	A hyperlink reference to a target	<a> and <link>
rowspan	Number of rows spanned by a cell	<td> <th>
colspan	Number of columns spanned by a cell	<td> <th>
scope	The scope of columns represented by a header cell	<th>
media	The type of media a CSS stylesheet should be applied to	<link>
type	The type of stylesheet a link is targeting	<link>
rel	The relationship between an HTML document and a linked document such as a stylesheet	<link>
target	Designates how a link should open	<a>

There are many other attributes available for use with HTML tags, however many are superseded by the use of CSS Stylesheets. Attributes should never be used for formatting an element.

Example of HTML tags and elements. Tags are in Black, Attributes are in Green, Content is in Orange

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Untitled Document</title>
    <link href="styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen">
  </head>

  <body>
    <div id="heading">
      <h1>Sample Heading</h1>
      <p class="class_name">This is a paragraph</p>
    </div>

    <div id="content">
      <ul>
        <li>Sample unordered list item</li>
        <li>Another Sample unordered list item</li>
      </ul>

      <ol>
        <li>Sample ordered list item</li>
        <li>Another sample ordered list item</li>
      </ol>

      <a href="sample.html" target="_blank">Sample Link</a>

      
      <p>The quick <strong>brown</strong> fox jumped <em>over</em> the dog.</p>
    </div>

    <table>
      <tr>
        <th>Table Header</th>
        <th>Table Header</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>John</td>
        <td>10</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Mary</td>
        <td>20</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```