A STEP-BY-STEP HTML TUTORIAL (BASIC LEVEL)

Credits: http://www.w3schools.com/

About: This is a step-by-step, easy-to-follow manual for those who want to learn the basics of HTML to develop web pages. It has been compiled from http://www.w3schools.com/ in a book format for the benefit of those who have slow or no access to the internet and also for those who would like to have a handy copy with them as a reference.

HTML BASIC

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What is HTML?

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a **markup language**
- A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
- HTML uses **markup tags** to describe web pages

HTML Tags

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by **angle brackets** like <html>
- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like and
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag,** the second tag is the **end tag**
- Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**

HTML Documents = Web Pages

- HTML documents **describe web pages**
- HTML documents **contain HTML tags** and plain text
- HTML documents are also **called web pages**

The purpose of a web browser (like Internet Explorer or Firefox) is to read HTML documents and display them as web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page:

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example Explained

- The text between <html> and </html> describes the web page
- The text between <body> and </body> is the visible page content
- The text between <h1> and </h1> is displayed as a heading
- The text between and is displayed as a paragraph

What You Need

You don't need any tools to learn HTML at W3Schools.

- You don't need any HTML editor
- You don't need a web server
- You don't need a web site

Editing HTML

In this tutorial we use a plain text editor (like Notepad) to edit HTML. We believe this is the best way to learn HTML.

However, professional web developers often prefer HTML editors like FrontPage or Dreamweaver, instead of writing plain text.

Create Your Own Test Web

If you just want to learn HTML, skip the rest of this chapter.

If you want to create a test web on your own computer, just copy the 3 files below to your desktop.

(Right click on each link, and select "save target as" or "save link as")

mainpage.htm

page1.htm

page2.htm

After you have copied the files, you can double-click on the file called "mainpage.htm" and see your first web site in action.

Use Your Test Web For Learning

We suggest you experiment with everything you learn at W3Schools by editing your web files with a text editor (like Notepad).

Note: If your test web contains HTML markup tags you have not learned, don't panic. You will learn all about it in the next chapters.

HTM or HTML Extension?

When you save an HTML file, you can use either the .htm or the .html extension. We use .htm in our examples. It is a habit from the past, when the software only allowed three letters in file extensions.

With new software it is perfectly safe to use .html.

Don't worry if the examples use tags you have not learned.

You will learn about them in the next chapters.

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

Example

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>
```

Try it yourself »

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

Try it yourself »

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.

Example

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
```

Try it yourself »

Note: The link address is provided as an attribute.

(You will learn about attributes in a later chapter of this tutorial)

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

Example

```
<img src="w3schools.jpg" width="104" height="142" />
```

Try it yourself »

Note: The name and the size of the image are provided as attributes.

(You will learn about attributes in a later chapter of this tutorial)

HTML documents are defined by HTML elements.

HTML Elements

An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

Start tag *	Element content	End tag *
	This is a paragraph	
<a href="default.htm" >	This is a link	</a>

* The start tag is often called the **opening tag**. The end tag is often called the **closing tag**.

HTML Element Syntax

- An HTML element starts with a **start tag / opening tag**
- An HTML element ends with an **end tag / closing tag**
- The **element content** is everything between the start and the end tag
- Some HTML elements have **empty content**
- Empty elements are **closed in the start tag**
- Most HTML elements can have **attributes**

(You will learn about element attributes in the next chapter of this tutorial)

Nested HTML Elements

Most HTML elements can be nested (can contain other HTML elements).

HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

HTML Document Example

```
<html>

<body>
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

The example above contains 3 HTML elements.

Example Explained

The element:

```
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
```

The element defines a paragraph in the HTML document
The element has a start tag and an end tag
The element content is: This is my first paragraph

The <body> element:

```
<body>
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
</body>
```

The <body> element defines the body of the HTML document
The element has a start tag <body> and an end tag </body>
The element content is another HTML element (a paragraph)

The <html> element:

```
<html>

<body>
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

The <html> element defines the whole HTML document.
The element has a start tag <html> and an end tag </html>
The element content is another HTML element (the body)

Don't Forget the End Tag

Most browsers will display HTML correctly even if you forget the end tag:

```
<p>This is a paragraph
<p>This is a paragraph
```

The example above will work in most browsers, but don't rely on it. Forgetting the end tag can produce unexpected results or errors.

Note: Future version of HTML will not allow you to skip end tags.

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements without content are called empty elements. Empty elements can be closed in the start tag.

 is an empty element without a closing tag (it defines a line break).

In XHTML, XML, and future versions of HTML, all elements must be closed.

Adding a slash to the start tag, like <br />, is the proper way of closing empty elements, accepted by HTML, XHTML and XML.

Even if <br> works in all browsers, writing <br /> instead is more future proof.

HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Tags

HTML tags are not case sensitive: <P> means the same as <p>. Plenty of web sites use uppercase HTML tags in their pages.

W3Schools use lowercase tags because the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) **recommends** lowercase in HTML 4, and **demands** lowercase tags in future versions of (X)HTML.

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Attributes

- HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about the element
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

Attribute Example

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is provided as an attribute:

Example

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
```

Try it yourself »

(You will learn about links in a later chapter of this tutorial)

Always Quote Attribute Values

Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes.

Double style quotes are the most common, but single style quotes are also allowed.

In some rare situations, like when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:

name='John "ShotGun" Nelson'

HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Attributes

Attribute names and attribute values are case-insensitive.

However, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase attributes/attribute values in their HTML 4 recommendation

Newer versions of (X)HTML will demand lowercase attributes.

HTML Attributes Reference

A full list of legal attributes for each HTML element is listed in our:

Complete HTML Reference

Below is a list of some attributes that are standard for most HTML elements:

Attribute	Value	Description
class	*class_rule* or *style_rule*	The class of the element
id	*id_name*	A unique id for the element
style	*style_definition*	An inline style definition
title	*tooltip_text*	A text to display in a tool tip

For more information about standard attributes:

HTML Standard Attributes Reference

Headings are important in HTML documents.

HTML Headings

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

<h1> defines the largest heading. <h6> defines the smallest heading.

Example

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>
```

Try it yourself »

Note: Browsers automatically add an empty line before and after headings.

Headings Are Important

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

Search engines use your headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Since users may skim your pages by its headings, it is important to use headings to show the document structure.

H1 headings should be used as main headings, followed by H2 headings, then less important H3 headings, and so on.

HTML Rules (Lines)

The <hr /> tag is used to create an horizontal rule (line).

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<hr />
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<hr />
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

Try it yourself »

HTML Comments

Comments can be inserted in the HTML code to make it more readable and understandable. Comments are ignored by the browser and are not displayed.

Comments are written like this:

Example

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

Try it yourself »

Note: There is an exclamation point after the opening bracket, but not before the closing bracket.

HTML Tip - How to View HTML Source

Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered "Hey! How did they do that?"

To find out, right-click in the page and select "View Source" (IE) or "View Page Source" (Firefox) or similar for other browsers. This will open a window that shows you the HTML code of the page.

Examples From This Page

Headings
This example demonstrates the tags that display headings in an HTML document.

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>

</body>
</html>
```

Hidden comments

This example demonstrates how to insert a hidden comment in the HTML source code.

```
<html>
<body>

<!--This comment will not be displayed-->
<p>This is a regular paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Horizontal rule

This example demonstrates how to insert a horizontal rule.

```
<html>
<body>
<p>The hr tag defines a horizontal rule:</p>
<hr />
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<hr />
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<hr />
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML documents are divided into paragraphs.

HTML Paragraphs

Paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

Try it yourself »

Note: Browsers automatically adds an empty line before and after paragraphs.

Don't Forget the End Tag

Most browsers will display HTML correctly even if you forget the end tag:

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph
<p>This is another paragraph
```

Try it yourself »

The example above will work in most browsers, but don't rely on it. Forgetting the end tag can produce unexpected results or errors.

Note: Future version of HTML will not allow you to skip end tags.

HTML Line Breaks

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

Example

```
<p>This is<br />a para<br />graph with line breaks</p>
```

Try it yourself »

The <br /> element is an empty HTML element. It has no end tag.

 or

In XHTML, XML, and future versions of HTML, HTML elements with no end tag (closing tag) are not allowed.

Even if <br> works in all browsers, writing <br /> instead is more **future proof**.

HTML Output - Useful Tips

You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed. Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.

With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.

The browser will remove extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed. Any number of lines count as one space, and any number of spaces count as one space.

Try it yourself

```
<html>
<body>

<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>

<p>Note that your browser ignores your layout!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

(The example demonstrates some HTML formatting problems)

Examples From This Page

HTML paragraphs
This example demonstrates how HTML paragraphs are displayed in a browser.

```
<html>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Line breaks
This example demonstrates the use of line breaks in an HTML document.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>This is<br />a para<br />graph with line breaks</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Poem problems
This example demonstrates some problems with HTML formatting.

```
<html>
<body>

<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>

<p>Note that your browser ignores your layout!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

More Examples

More paragraphs
This example demonstrates some of the default behaviors of paragraph elements.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
This paragraph contains a lot of lines in the source code, but the browser ignores it.
</p>

<p>
This paragraph contains a lot of spaces in the source code, but the browser ignores it.
</p>

<p>
The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of your browser window. If you
resize the browser window, the number of lines in this paragraph will change.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Tag Reference

W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about HTML elements and their attributes.

Tag	Description
<p>	Defines a paragraph
 	Inserts a single line break

HTML Text Formatting

This text is bold

This text is big

This text is italic

```
This is computer output
```

This is subscript and superscript

Try it yourself »

HTML Formatting Tags

HTML uses tags like <b> and <i> for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text.

These HTML tags are called formatting tags.

Refer to the bottom of this page for a complete reference.

Try it Yourself - Examples

Text formatting
This example demonstrates how you can format text in an HTML document.

```
<html>
<body>

<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><strong>This text is strong</strong></p>
<p><big>This text is big</big></p>
<p><em>This text is emphasized</em></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p><small>This text is small</small></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Preformatted text
This example demonstrates how you can control the line breaks and spaces with the pre tag.

```
<html>
<body>

<pre>
This is
preformatted text.
It preserves      both spaces
and line breaks.
</pre>

<p>The pre tag is good for displaying computer code:</p>
```

```
<pre>
for i = 1 to 10
    print i
next i
</pre>

</body>
</html>
```

"Computer output" tags

This example demonstrates how different "computer output" tags will be displayed.

```
<html>
<body>

<code>Computer code</code>
<br>
<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>
<br>
<tt>Teletype text</tt>
<br>
<samp>Sample text</samp>
<br>
<var>Computer variable</var>
<br>

<p>
<b>Note:</b> These tags are often used to display computer/programming code.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Address

This example demonstrates how to write an address in an HTML document.

```
<html>
<body>

<address>
Donald Duck<br>
BOX 555<br>
Disneyland<br>
USA
</address>

</body>
</html>
```

Abbreviations and acronyms

This example demonstrates how to handle an abbreviation or an acronym.

```
<html>
<body>

<abbr title="United Nations">UN</abbr>
<br />
<acronym title="World Wide Web">WWW</acronym>

<p>The title attribute is used to show the spelled-out version when holding the mouse
pointer over the acronym or abbreviation.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Text direction

This example demonstrates how to change the text direction.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
If your browser supports bi-directional override (bdo), the next line will be written from the
right to the left (rtl):
</p>

<bdo dir="rtl">
Here is some Hebrew text
</bdo>

</body>
</html>
```

Quotations

This example demonstrates how to handle long and short quotations.

```
<html>
<body>

A blockquote quotation:
<blockquote>
This is a long quotation. This is a long quotation. This is a long quotation. This is a long
quotation. This is a long quotation.
</blockquote>

<p><b>The browser inserts line breaks and margins for a blockquote element.</b></p>

A short quotation:
<q>This is a short quotation</q>

<p><b>The q element does not render as anything special.</b></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Deleted and inserted text

This example demonstrates how to mark a text that is deleted or inserted to a document.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
a dozen is
<del>twenty</del>
<ins>twelve</ins>
pieces
</p>

<p>
Most browsers will overstrike deleted text and underline inserted text.
</p>

<p>
Some older browsers will display deleted or inserted text as plain text.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Text Formatting Tags

Tag	Description
<b>	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
	Defines emphasized text
<i>	Defines italic text
<small>	Defines small text
	Defines strong text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<del>	Defines deleted text
<s>	Deprecated. Use <del> instead
<strike>	Deprecated. Use <del> instead
<u>	Deprecated. Use styles instead

"Computer Output" Tags

Tag	Description
<code>	Defines computer code text
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<samp>	Defines sample computer code
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<var>	Defines a variable
<pre>	Defines preformatted text

<listing>	Deprecated. Use <pre> instead
<plaintext>	Deprecated. Use <pre> instead
<xmp>	Deprecated. Use <pre> instead

Citations, Quotations, and Definition Tags

Tag	Description
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation
<acronym>	Defines an acronym
<address>	Defines an address element
<bdo>	Defines the text direction
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation
<q>	Defines a short quotation
<cite>	Defines a citation
<dfn>	Defines a definition term

HTML Styles

The style attribute is a new HTML attribute. It introduces CSS to HTML.

Look! Styles and colors

This text is in Verdana and red

This text is in Times and blue

This text is 30 pixels high

Try it yourself

The HTML Style Attribute

The purpose of the style attribute is:

To provide a common way to style all HTML elements.

Styles was introduced with HTML 4, as the new and preferred way to style HTML elements. With HTML styles, styles can be added to HTML elements directly by using the style attribute, or indirectly in separate style sheets (CSS files).

You can learn everything about styles and CSS in our CSS tutorial.

In our HTML tutorial we use the style attribute to introduce you to HTML styles.

HTML Style Examples

style="background-color:yellow"

style="font-size:10px"

style="font-family:Times"

style="text-align:center"

Deprecated Tags and Attributes

In HTML 4, some tags and attributes are defined as deprecated. Deprecated means that they will not be supported in future versions of HTML and XHTML.

The message is clear: Avoid the use of deprecated tags and attributes.

These tags and attributes should be avoided:

Tags	**Description**
	Defines centered content
<font> and <basefont>	Defines HTML fonts
<s> and <strike>	Defines strikeout text
<u>	Defines underlined text
Attributes	**Description**
align	Defines the alignment of text
bgcolor	Defines the background color
color	Defines the text color

For all the above: Use styles instead.

Style Examples:

Background Color

<body style="background-color:yellow">

The style attribute defines a style for the <body> element.

Try it yourself: Background color

The new style attribute makes the "old" bgcolor attribute obsolete.

Try it yourself: Background the old way

Font Family, Color and Size

<p style="font-family:courier new; color:red; font-size:20px">

The style attribute defines a style for the <p> element.

Try it yourself: Font Example

The new style attribute makes the old <font> tag obsolete.

Try it yourself: Fonts the old way

Text Alignment

<h1 style="text-align:center">

The style attribute defines a style for the <h1> element.

Try it yourself: Centered heading

The new style attribute makes the old "align" attribute obsolete.

```
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="text-align:center">This is heading 1</h1>
<p>The heading above is aligned to the center of this page. The
heading above is aligned to the center of this page. The heading
above is aligned to the center of this page.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Try it yourself: Centered heading the old way

```
<html>
<body>
<h1 align="center">This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<p>The heading above is aligned to the center of this page. The
heading above is aligned to the center of this page. The heading
above is aligned to the center of this page.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Links

A link is the "address" to a document (or a resource) on the web.

Try it Yourself - Examples

HTML links
This example demonstrates how to create links in an HTML document.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
<a href="lastpage.htm">
This text</a> is a link to a page on
this Web site.
</p>

<p>
<a href="http://www.microsoft.com/">
This text</a> is a link to a page on
the World Wide Web.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Open a link in a new browser window
This example demonstrates how to link to another page by opening a new window, so that the visitor does not have to leave your Web site.

```
<html>
<body>

<a href="lastpage.htm" target="_blank">Last Page</a>

<p>
If you set the target attribute of a link to "_blank",
the link will open in a new window.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page)

Hyperlinks, Anchors, and Links

In web terms, a hyperlink is a reference (an address) to a resource on the web.

Hyperlinks can point to any resource on the web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, etc.

An anchor is a term used to define a hyperlink destination inside a document.

The HTML anchor element <a>, is used to define both hyperlinks and anchors.

We will use the term HTML link when the <a> element points to a resource, and the term HTML anchor when the <a> elements defines an address inside a document..

An HTML Link

Link syntax:

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

The start tag contains attributes about the link.

The element content (Link text) defines the part to be displayed.

Note: The element content doesn't have to be text. You can link from an image or any other HTML element.

The href Attribute

The **href attribute** defines the link "address".

This <a> element defines a link to W3Schools:

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

The code above will display like this in a browser:

Visit W3Schools!

The target Attribute

The **target attribute** defines **where** the linked document will be opened.

The code below will open the document in a new browser window:

Example

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/"
target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

Try it yourself »

The name Attribute

When the **name attribute** is used, the <a> element defines a named anchor inside a HTML document.

Named anchor are not displayed in any special way. They are invisible to the reader.

Named anchor syntax:

```
<a name="label">Any content</a>
```

The link syntax to a named anchor:

```
<a href="#label">Any content</a>
```

The # in the href attribute defines a link to a named anchor.

Example:

A named anchor inside an HTML document:

```
<a name="tips">Useful Tips Section</a>
```

A link to the Useful Tips Section from the same document:

```
<a href="#tips">
Jump to the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

A link to the Useful Tips Section from another document:

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html_tutorial.htm#tips">
Jump to the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

Always add a trailing slash to subfolder references. If you link like this: href="http://www.w3schools.com/html", you will generate two HTTP requests to the server, because the server will add a slash to the address and create a new request like this: href="http://www.w3schools.com/html/"

Named anchors are often used to create "table of contents" at the beginning of a large document. Each chapter within the document is given a named anchor, and links to each of these anchors are put at the top of the document.

If a browser cannot find a named anchor that has been specified, it goes to the top of the document. No error occurs.

More Examples

An image as a link
This example demonstrates how to use an image as a link.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>Create a link of an image:
<a href="default.htm">
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" width="32" height="32" />
</a></p>

<p>No border around the image, but still a link:
<a href="default.htm">
<img border="0" src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" width="32" height="32" />
</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Link to a location on the same page
This example demonstrates how to use a link to jump to another part of a document.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
<a href="#C4">See also Chapter 4.</a>
</p>

<h2>Chapter 1</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 2</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 3</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2><a name="C4">Chapter 4</a></h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 5</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 6</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 7</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 8</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 9</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 10</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 11</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 12</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 13</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 14</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 15</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 16</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 17</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Break out of a frame

This example demonstrates how to break out of a frame, if your site is locked in a frame.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>Locked in a frame?</p>

<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/"
target="_top">Click here!</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Create a mailto link

This example demonstrates how to link to a mail message (will only work if you have mail installed).

```
<html>

<body>
```

```
<p>
This is a mail link:
<a href="mailto:someone@microsoft.com?subject=Hello%20again">
Send Mail</a>
</p>

<p>
<b>Note:</b> Spaces between words should be replaced by %20 to <b>ensure</b> that
the browser will display your text properly.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Create a mailto link 2

This example demonstrates a more complicated mailto link.

```
<html>

<body>

<p>
This is another mailto link:
<a href="mailto:someone@microsoft.com?
cc=someoneelse@microsoft.com&bcc=andsomeoneelse2@microsoft.com&subject=Summer
%20Party&body=You%20are%20invited%20to%20a%20big%20summer%20party!">Send
mail!</a>
</p>

<p>
<b>Note:</b> Spaces between words should be replaced by %20 to <b>ensure</b> that
the browser will display your text properly.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Link Tags

Tag	Description
<a>	Defines an anchor

Example

Norwegian Mountain Trip

Try it yourself »

```
<html>
<body>

<h2>Norwegian Mountain Trip</h2>
<img border="0" src="/images/pulpit.jpg" width="304" height="228" />

</body>
</html>
```

Try it Yourself - Examples

Insert images

This example demonstrates how to insert images to your Web page.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
An image:
<img src="constr4.gif" width="144" height="50" />
</p>

<p>
A moving image:
<img src="hackanm.gif" width="48" height="48" />
</p>

<p>
Note that the syntax of inserting a moving image is no different from that of a non-moving image.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Insert images from different locations
This example demonstrates how to insert an image from another folder or another server.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>An image from another folder:</p>
<img src="/images/chrome.gif" width="33" height="32" />

<p>An image from W3Schools:</p>
<img src="http://www.w3schools.com/images/w3schools_green.jpg" width="104"
height="142" />

</body>
</html>
```

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page)

The Image Tag and the Src Attribute

In HTML, images are defined with the <img> tag.

The <img> tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag.

To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute. Src stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display on your page.

The syntax of defining an image:

```
<img src="url" />
```

The URL points to the location where the image is stored. An image named "boat.gif" located in the directory "images" on "www.w3schools.com" has the URL: http://www.w3schools.com/images/boat.gif.

The browser puts the image where the image tag occurs in the document. If you put an image tag between two paragraphs, the browser shows the first paragraph, then the image, and then the second paragraph.

The Alt Attribute

The alt attribute is used to define an "alternate text" for an image. The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text:

```
<img src="boat.gif" alt="Big Boat" />
```

The "alt" attribute tells the reader what he or she is missing on a page if the browser can't load images. The browser will then display the alternate text instead of the image. It is a good practice to

include the "alt" attribute for each image on a page, to improve the display and usefulness of your document for people who have text-only browsers.

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

If an HTML file contains ten images - eleven files are required to display the page right. Loading images take time, so my best advice is: Use images carefully.

More Examples

Background image
This example demonstrates how to add a background image to an HTML page.

```
<html>
<body background="background.jpg">

<h3>Look: A background image!</h3>

<p>Both gif and jpg files can be used as HTML backgrounds.</p>

<p>If the image is smaller than the page, the image will repeat itself.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Aligning images
This example demonstrates how to align an image within the text.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>An image
<img src="hackanm.gif" align="bottom" width="48" height="48" />
in the text.</p>

<p>An image
<img src="hackanm.gif" align="middle" width="48" height="48" />
in the text.</p>

<p>An image
<img src="hackanm.gif" align="top" width="48" height="48" />
in the text.</p>

<p><b>Note:</b> The bottom alignment is the default!</p>

<p>An image
<img src="hackanm.gif" width="48" height="48" />
in the text.</p>

<p><img src="hackanm.gif" width="48" height="48" />
An image before the text.</p>
```

```
<p>An image after the text.
<img src="hackanm.gif" width="48" height="48" /></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Let the image float

This example demonstrates how to let an image float to the left or right of a paragraph.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
<img src="hackanm.gif" align="left" width="48" height="48" />
A paragraph with an image. The align attribute of the image is set to "left". The image will
float to the left of this text.
</p>

<p>
<img src="hackanm.gif" align="right" width="48" height="48" />
A paragraph with an image. The align attribute of the image is set to "right". The image will
float to the right of this text.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Adjust images to different sizes

This example demonstrates how to adjust images to different sizes.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
<img src="hackanm.gif" width="20" height="20" />
</p>

<p>
<img src="hackanm.gif" width="45" height="45" />
</p>

<p>
<img src="hackanm.gif" width="70" height="70" />
</p>

<p>You can make an image smaller or larger by changing the values of the "height" and
"width" attributes.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Display an alternate text for an image

This example demonstrates how to display an alternate text for an image if a browser cannot display the image. You should always include the alt attribute for images.

```
<html>
<body>

<img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142" />

<p>The alt attribute is meant to be used as an alternative text if the image is not available.
Text-only browsers cannot display images and will only display the text specified in the alt
attribute. Here, the alt text is "W3Schools.com".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Make a hyperlink of an image

This example demonstrates how to use an image as a link.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>Create a link of an image:
<a href="default.htm">
<img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" width="32" height="32" />
</a></p>

<p>No border around the image, but still a link:
<a href="default.htm">
<img border="0" src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" width="32" height="32" />
</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Create an image map

This example demonstrates how to create an image map, with clickable regions. Each of the regions is a hyperlink.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>Click on the sun or on one of the planets to watch it closer:</p>

<img src="planets.gif" width="145" height="126" alt="Planets" usemap="#planetmap" />

<map name="planetmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" alt="Sun" href="sun.htm" />
  <area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" alt="Mercury" href="mercur.htm" />
  <area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" alt="Venus" href="venus.htm" />
</map>

</body>
</html>
```

Image Tags

Tag	Description
<img>	Defines an image
<map>	Defines an image map
<area>	Defines a clickable area inside an image map

HTML Tables

HTML Tables

Apples	44%
Bananas	23%
Oranges	13%
Other	10%

Try it Yourself - Examples

Tables
How to define tables in an HTML document.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
Each table starts with a table tag.
Each table row starts with a tr tag.
Each table data starts with a td tag.
</p>

<h4>One column:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>100</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>One row and three columns:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>100</td>
  <td>200</td>
  <td>300</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>Two rows and three columns:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>100</td>
```

```
  <td>200</td>
  <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>400</td>
  <td>500</td>
  <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Table borders

This example demonstrates different table borders.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>With a normal border:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With a thick border:</h4>
<table border="8">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With a very thick border:</h4>
<table border="15">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

More examples at the bottom of the page.

Tables

Tables are defined with the <table> tag. A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag). The letters td stands for "table data," which is the content of a data cell. A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables, etc.

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

How it looks in a browser:

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

Tables and the Border Attribute

If you do not specify a border attribute the table will be displayed without any borders. Sometimes this can be useful, but most of the time, you want the borders to show.

To display a table with borders, you will have to use the border attribute:

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>Row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>Row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Headings in a Table

Headings in a table are defined with the <th> tag.

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Another Heading</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
```

```
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

How it looks in a browser:

Heading	Another Heading
row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

Empty Cells in a Table

Table cells with no content are not displayed very well in most browsers.

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</table>
```

How it looks in a browser:

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	

Note that the borders around the empty table cell are missing (NB! Mozilla Firefox displays the border).

To avoid this, add a non-breaking space ( ) to empty data cells, to make the borders visible:

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td> </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

How it looks in a browser:

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

The <thead>,<tbody> and <tfoot> elements are seldom used, because of bad browser support. Expect this to change in future versions of XHTML. If you have Internet Explorer 5.0 or newer, you can view a working example in our XML tutorial.

More Examples

Table with no border
This example demonstrates a table with no borders.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>This table has no borders:</h4>
<table>
<tr>
  <td>100</td>
  <td>200</td>
  <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>400</td>
  <td>500</td>
  <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>And this table has no borders:</h4>
<table border="0">
<tr>
  <td>100</td>
  <td>200</td>
  <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>400</td>
  <td>500</td>
  <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Headings in a table
This example demonstrates how to display table headers.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>Table headers:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <th>Name</th>
  <th>Telephone</th>
```

```
  <th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Bill Gates</td>
  <td>555 77 854</td>
  <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>Vertical headers:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <th>First Name:</th>
  <td>Bill Gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Telephone:</th>
  <td>555 77 854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Telephone:</th>
  <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Empty cells

This example demonstrates how to use " " to handle cells that have no content.

```
<html>
<body>

<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>Some text</td>
  <td>Some text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td></td>
  <td>Some text</td>
</tr>
</table>

<p>
As you can see, one of the cells has no border. That is because it is
empty. Try to insert a space in the cell. Still it has no border.
</p>

<p>
The trick is to insert a no-breaking space in the cell.
</p>
```

```
<p>No-breaking space is a character entity. If you don't know what a
character entity is, read the chapter about it.
</p>

<p>The no-breaking space entity starts with an ampersand ("&"),
then the letters "nbsp", and ends with a semicolon (";")
</p>

<p>
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Table with a caption
This example demonstrates a table with a caption.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>
This table has a caption,
and a thick border:
</h4>

<table border="6">
<caption>My Caption</caption>
<tr>
  <td>100</td>
  <td>200</td>
  <td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>400</td>
  <td>500</td>
  <td>600</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Table cells that span more than one row/column
This example demonstrates how to define table cells that span more than one row or one column.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>Cell that spans two columns:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <th>Name</th>
  <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
```

```
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Bill Gates</td>
  <td>555 77 854</td>
  <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>Cell that spans two rows:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <th>First Name:</th>
  <td>Bill Gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
  <td>555 77 854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Tags inside a table

This example demonstrates how to display elements inside other elements.

```
<html>
<body>

<table border="1">
<tr>
 <td>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>This is another paragraph</p>
 </td>
 <td>This cell contains a table:
  <table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td>A</td>
    <td>B</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>C</td>
    <td>D</td>
  </tr>
  </table>
 </td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <td>This cell contains a list
   <ul>
    <li>apples</li>
    <li>bananas</li>
    <li>pineapples</li>
   </ul>
  </td>
  <td>HELLO</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Cell padding

This example demonstrates how to use cellpadding to create more white space between the cell content and its borders.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>Without cellpadding:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With cellpadding:</h4>
<table border="1"
cellpadding="10">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Cell spacing
This example demonstrates how to use cellspacing to increase the distance between the cells.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>Without cellspacing:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With cellspacing:</h4>
<table border="1"
cellspacing="10">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Add a background color or a background image to a table
This example demonstrates how to add a background to a table.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>A background color:</h4>
<table border="1"
bgcolor="red">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>A background image:</h4>
<table border="1"
background="bgdesert.jpg">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Add a background color or a background image to a table cell
This example demonstrates how to add a background to one or more table cells.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>Cell backgrounds:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td bgcolor="red">First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td
  background="bgdesert.jpg">
  Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Align the content in a table cell
This example demonstrates how to use the "align" attribute to align the content of cells, to create a "nice-looking" table.

```
<html>
<body>
```

```
<table width="400" border="1">
 <tr>
  <th align="left">Money spent on....</th>
  <th align="right">January</th>
  <th align="right">February</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td align="left">Clothes</td>
  <td align="right">$241.10</td>
  <td align="right">$50.20</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td align="left">Make-Up</td>
  <td align="right">$30.00</td>
  <td align="right">$44.45</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <td align="left">Food</td>
  <td align="right">$730.40</td>
  <td align="right">$650.00</td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
  <th align="left">Sum</th>
  <th align="right">$1001.50</th>
  <th align="right">$744.65</th>
 </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

The frame attribute

This example demonstrates how to use the "frame" attribute to control the borders around the table.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
If you see no frames around the tables in these examples, your browser is too
old, or does not support it.
</p>

<h4>With frame="border":</h4>
<table frame="border">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With frame="box":</h4>
<table frame="box">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With frame="void":</h4>
<table frame="void">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With frame="above":</h4>
<table frame="above">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With frame="below":</h4>
<table frame="below">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With frame="hsides":</h4>
<table frame="hsides">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With frame="vsides":</h4>
<table frame="vsides">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With frame="lhs":</h4>
<table frame="lhs">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With frame="rhs":</h4>
<table frame="rhs">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
```

```
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

The frame and border attributes
How to use the "frame" and "border" attributes to control the borders around the table.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
If you see no frames around the tables in these examples, your browser does
not support the frame attribute.
</p>

<table frame="hsides" border="3">
<tr>
  <td>First row</td>
</tr>
</table>
<br />
<table frame="vsides" border="3">
<tr>
  <td>First row</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Table Tags

Tag	Description
<table>	Defines a table
<th>	Defines a table header
<tr>	Defines a table row
<td>	Defines a table cell
<caption>	Defines a table caption
<colgroup>	Defines groups of table columns
<col>	Defines the attribute values for one or more columns in a table
<thead>	Defines a table head
<tbody>	Defines a table body
<tfoot>	Defines a table footer

HTML Lists

HTML supports ordered, unordered and definition lists.

HTML Lists

- This is the first
- This is the second

- This is the third

Try-It-Yourself Examples

Unordered list

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>An Unordered List:</h4>
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Ordered list

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>An Ordered List:</h4>
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page)

Unordered Lists

An unordered list is a list of items. The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

```
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Here is how it looks in a browser:

- Coffee
- Milk

Inside a list item you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, other lists, etc.

Ordered Lists

An ordered list is also a list of items. The list items are marked with numbers.

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

```
<ol>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Here is how it looks in a browser:

1. Coffee
2. Milk

Inside a list item you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, other lists, etc.

Definition Lists

A definition list is not a list of single items. It is a list of items (terms), with a description of each item (term).

A definition list starts with a <dl> tag (**d**efinition **l**ist).

Each term starts with a <dt> tag (**d**efinition **t**erm).

Each description starts with a <dd> tag (**d**efinition **d**escription).

```
<dl>
<dt>Coffee</dt>
<dd>Black hot drink</dd>
<dt>Milk</dt>
<dd>White cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

Here is how it looks in a browser:

Coffee
: Black hot drink

Milk
: White cold drink

Inside the <dd> tag you can put paragraphs, line breaks, images, links, other lists, etc.

More Examples

Different types of ordered lists
Demonstrates different types of ordered lists.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>Numbered list:</h4>
<ol>
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>

<h4>Letters list:</h4>
<ol type="A">
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>

<h4>Lowercase letters list:</h4>
<ol type="a">
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>

<h4>Roman numbers list:</h4>
<ol type="I">
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>

<h4>Lowercase Roman numbers list:</h4>
<ol type="i">
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Different types of unordered Lists
Demonstrates different types of unordered lists.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>Disc bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="disc">
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ul>

<h4>Circle bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="circle">
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ul>

<h4>Square bullets list:</h4>
<ul type="square">
 <li>Apples</li>
 <li>Bananas</li>
 <li>Lemons</li>
 <li>Oranges</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Nested list
Demonstrates how you can nest lists.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>A nested List:</h4>
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
    <li>Black tea</li>
    <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Nested list 2
Demonstrates a more complicated nested list.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>A nested List:</h4>
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
    <li>Black tea</li>
    <li>Green tea
      <ul>
      <li>China</li>
      <li>Africa</li>
      </ul>
    </li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Definition list
Demonstrates a definition list.

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>A Definition List:</h4>
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>Black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>White cold drink</dd>
</dl>

</body>
</html>
```

List Tags

Tag	Description
<ol>	Defines an ordered list
<ul>	Defines an unordered list
<li>	Defines a list item
<dl>	Defines a definition list
<dt>	Defines a term (an item) in a definition list
<dd>	Defines a description of a term in a definition list
<dir>	Deprecated. Use <ul> instead
<menu>	Deprecated. Use <ul> instead

HTML Forms and Input

HTML Forms are used to select different kinds of user input.

Try-It-Yourself Examples

Text fields

This example demonstrates how to create text fields on an HTML page. A user can write text in a text field.

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
First name:
<input type="text" name="firstname">
<br>
Last name:
<input type="text" name="lastname">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Password fields

This example demonstrates how to create a password field on an HTML page.

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
Username:
<input type="text" name="user">
<br>
Password:
<input type="password" name="password">
</form>
<p>
Note that when you type characters in a password field, the browser displays asterisks or bullets instead of the characters.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page)

Forms

A form is an area that can contain form elements.
Form elements are elements that allow the user to enter information (like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.) in a form.
A form is defined with the <form> tag.

```
<form>
.
input elements
.
</form>
```

Input

The most used form tag is the <input> tag. The type of input is specified with the type attribute. The most commonly used input types are explained below.

Text Fields

Text fields are used when you want the user to type letters, numbers, etc. in a form.

```
<form>
First name:
<input type="text" name="firstname" />
<br />
Last name:
<input type="text" name="lastname" />
</form>
```

How it looks in a browser:

First name:

Last name:

Note that the form itself is not visible. Also note that in most browsers, the width of the text field is 20 characters by default.

Radio Buttons

Radio Buttons are used when you want the user to select one of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" /> Male
<br />
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female
</form>
```

How it looks in a browser:

Male

Female

Note that only one option can be chosen.

Checkboxes

Checkboxes are used when you want the user to select one or more options of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
I have a bike:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike" />
<br />
I have a car:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" />
<br />
I have an airplane:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Airplane" />
</form>
```

How it looks in a browser:

I have a bike:

I have a car:

I have an airplane:

The Form's Action Attribute and the Submit Button

When the user clicks on the "Submit" button, the content of the form is sent to the server. The form's action attribute defines the name of the file to send the content to. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input.

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_submit.asp" method="get">
Username:
<input type="text" name="user" />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

How it looks in a browser:

Username: Submit

If you type some characters in the text field above, and click the "Submit" button, the browser will send your input to a page called "html_form_submit.asp". The page will show you the received input.

More Examples

Checkboxes

This example demonstrates how to create check-boxes on an HTML page. A user can select or unselect a checkbox.

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
I have a bike:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike">
<br />
I have a car:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car">
<br />
I have an airplane:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Airplane">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Radio buttons

This example demonstrates how to create radio-buttons on an HTML page.

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
Male:
<input type="radio" checked="checked"
name="Sex" value="male">
<br>
Female:
<input type="radio"
name="Sex" value="female">
</form>

<p>
When a user clicks on a radio-button, the button becomes checked, and all other buttons
with the same name become unchecked
</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Simple drop down box

This example demonstrates how to create a simple drop-down box on an HTML page. A drop-down box is a selectable list.

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
<select name="cars">
<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
<option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Another drop down box

This example demonstrates how to create a simple drop-down box with a pre-selected value.

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
<select name="cars">
<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
<option value="fiat" selected="selected">Fiat</option>
<option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Textarea

This example demonstrates how to create a text-area (a multi-line text input control). A user can write text in the text-area. In a text-area you can write an unlimited number of characters.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>
This example cannot be edited
because our editor uses a textarea
for input,
and your browser does not allow
a textarea inside a textarea.
</p>

<textarea rows="10" cols="30">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Create a button

This example demonstrates how to create a button. On the button you can define your own text.

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
<input type="button" value="Hello world!">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Fieldset around data

This example demonstrates how to draw a border with a caption around your data.

```
<html>
<body>

<fieldset>
<legend>
Health information:
</legend>
<form action="">
Height <input type="text" size="3">
Weight <input type="text" size="3">
</form>
</fieldset>

<p>
If there is no border around the input form, your browser is too old.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Form Examples

Form with input fields and a submit button

This example demonstrates how to add a form to a page. The form contains two input fields and a submit button.

```
<html>
<body>

<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">

Type your first name:
<input type="text" name="FirstName" value="Mickey" size="20">
<br>Type your last name:
<input type="text" name="LastName" value="Mouse" size="20">
<br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>

<p>
If you click the "Submit" button, you will send your input to a new page called
html_form_action.asp.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Form with checkboxes

This form contains three checkboxes, and a submit button.

```
<html>
<body>

<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">
I have a bike:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike" checked="checked" />
<br />
I have a car:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" />
<br />
I have an airplane:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Airplane" />
<br /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>

<p>
If you click the "Submit" button, you send your input to a new page called
html_form_action.asp.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Form with radio buttons

This form contains two radio buttons, and a submit button.

```
<html>
<body>

<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">
Male:
<input type="radio" name="Sex" value="Male" checked="checked">
<br>
Female:
<input type="radio" name="Sex" value="Female">
<br>
<input type ="submit" value ="Submit">
</form>

<p>
If you click the "Submit" button, you will send your input to a new page called
html_form_action.asp.
</p>

</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Send e-mail from a form

This example demonstrates how to send e-mail from a form.

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="MAILTO:someone@w3schools.com" method="post" enctype="text/plain">

<h3>This form sends an e-mail to W3Schools.</h3>
Name:<br>
<input type="text" name="name"
value="yourname" size="20">
<br>
Mail:<br>
<input type="text" name="mail"
value="yourmail" size="20">
<br>
Comment:<br>
<input type="text" name="comment"
value="yourcomment" size="40">
<br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Send">
<input type="reset" value="Reset">

</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Form Tags

Tag	Description
<form>	Defines a form for user input
<input>	Defines an input field
<textarea>	Defines a text-area (a multi-line text input control)
<label>	Defines a label to a control
<fieldset>	Defines a fieldset
<legend>	Defines a caption for a fieldset
<select>	Defines a selectable list (a drop-down box)
<optgroup>	Defines an option group
<option>	Defines an option in the drop-down box
<button>	Defines a push button
<isindex>	Deprecated. Use <input> instead

HTML Colors

Colors are displayed combining RED, GREEN, and BLUE light.

Color Values

HTML colors are defined using a hexadecimal (hex) notation for the combination of Red, Green, and Blue color values (RGB).

The lowest value that can be given to one of the light sources is 0 (hex 00). The highest value is 255 (hex FF).

Hex values are written as 3 double digit numbers, starting with a # sign.

Color Values

Color	Color HEX	Color RGB
	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)
	#00FF00	rgb(0,255,0)
	#0000FF	rgb(0,0,255)
	#FFFF00	rgb(255,255,0)
	#00FFFF	rgb(0,255,255)
	#FF00FF	rgb(255,0,255)
	#C0C0C0	rgb(192,192,192)
	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)

Try it yourself »

16 Million Different Colors

The combination of Red, Green and Blue values from 0 to 255 gives a total of more than 16 million different colors to play with (256 x 256 x 256).

Most modern monitors are capable of displaying at least 16384 different colors.

If you look at the color table below, you will see the result of varying the red light from 0 to 255, while keeping the green and blue light at zero.

To see a full list of color mixes when the red light varies from 0 to 255, click on one of the hex or rgb values below.

Red Light	Color HEX	Color RGB
	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#080000	rgb(8,0,0)
	#100000	rgb(16,0,0)
	#180000	rgb(24,0,0)
	#200000	rgb(32,0,0)
	#280000	rgb(40,0,0)
	#300000	rgb(48,0,0)
	#380000	rgb(56,0,0)
	#400000	rgb(64,0,0)
	#480000	rgb(72,0,0)
	#500000	rgb(80,0,0)

	#580000	rgb(88,0,0)
	#600000	rgb(96,0,0)
	#680000	rgb(104,0,0)
	#700000	rgb(112,0,0)
	#780000	rgb(120,0,0)
	#800000	rgb(128,0,0)
	#880000	rgb(136,0,0)
	#900000	rgb(144,0,0)
	#980000	rgb(152,0,0)
	#A00000	rgb(160,0,0)
	#A80000	rgb(168,0,0)
	#B00000	rgb(176,0,0)
	#B80000	rgb(184,0,0)
	#C00000	rgb(192,0,0)
	#C80000	rgb(200,0,0)
	#D00000	rgb(208,0,0)
	#D80000	rgb(216,0,0)
	#E00000	rgb(224,0,0)
	#E80000	rgb(232,0,0)
	#F00000	rgb(240,0,0)
	#F80000	rgb(248,0,0)
	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)

Shades of Gray

Gray colors are displayed using an equal amount of power to all of the light sources. To make it easier for you to select the right gray color we have compiled a table of gray shades for you:

Gray Shades	Color HEX	Color RGB
	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#080808	rgb(8,8,8)
	#101010	rgb(16,16,16)
	#181818	rgb(24,24,24)
	#202020	rgb(32,32,32)
	#282828	rgb(40,40,40)
	#303030	rgb(48,48,48)
	#383838	rgb(56,56,56)
	#404040	rgb(64,64,64)
	#484848	rgb(72,72,72)
	#505050	rgb(80,80,80)
	#585858	rgb(88,88,88)
	#606060	rgb(96,96,96)
	#686868	rgb(104,104,104)
	#707070	rgb(112,112,112)
	#787878	rgb(120,120,120)

	#808080	rgb(128,128,128)
	#888888	rgb(136,136,136)
	#909090	rgb(144,144,144)
	#989898	rgb(152,152,152)
	#A0A0A0	rgb(160,160,160)
	#A8A8A8	rgb(168,168,168)
	#B0B0B0	rgb(176,176,176)
	#B8B8B8	rgb(184,184,184)
	#C0C0C0	rgb(192,192,192)
	#C8C8C8	rgb(200,200,200)
	#D0D0D0	rgb(208,208,208)
	#D8D8D8	rgb(216,216,216)
	#E0E0E0	rgb(224,224,224)
	#E8E8E8	rgb(232,232,232)
	#F0F0F0	rgb(240,240,240)
	#F8F8F8	rgb(248,248,248)
	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)

Cross-Browser Color Names

A collection of nearly 150 color names are supported by all major browsers.

View the cross-browser color names

Web Standard Color Names

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) has listed 16 valid color names for HTML and CSS:

aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow.

If you want to use other colors, you should specify their HEX value.

Web Safe Colors?

Some years ago, when computers supported max 256 different colors, a list of 216 "Web Safe Colors" was suggested as a Web standard, reserving 40 fixed system colors.

The 216 cross-browser color palette was created to ensure that all computers would display the colors correctly when running a 256 color palette.

This is not important now, since most computers can display millions of different colors. Anyway here is the list:

000000	000033	000066	000099	0000CC	0000FF
003300	003333	003366	003399	0033CC	0033FF
006600	006633	006666	006699	0066CC	0066FF
009900	009933	009966	009999	0099CC	0099FF

00CC00	00CC33	00CC66	00CC99	00CCCC	00CCFF
00FF00	00FF33	00FF66	00FF99	00FFCC	00FFFF
330000	330033	330066	330099	3300CC	3300FF
333300	333333	333366	333399	3333CC	3333FF
336600	336633	336666	336699	3366CC	3366FF
339900	339933	339966	339999	3399CC	3399FF
33CC00	33CC33	33CC66	33CC99	33CCCC	33CCFF
33FF00	33FF33	33FF66	33FF99	33FFCC	33FFFF
660000	660033	660066	660099	6600CC	6600FF
663300	663333	663366	663399	6633CC	6633FF
666600	666633	666666	666699	6666CC	6666FF
669900	669933	669966	669999	6699CC	6699FF
66CC00	66CC33	66CC66	66CC99	66CCCC	66CCFF
66FF00	66FF33	66FF66	66FF99	66FFCC	66FFFF
990000	990033	990066	990099	9900CC	9900FF
993300	993333	993366	993399	9933CC	9933FF
996600	996633	996666	996699	9966CC	9966FF
999900	999933	999966	999999	9999CC	9999FF
99CC00	99CC33	99CC66	99CC99	99CCCC	99CCFF
99FF00	99FF33	99FF66	99FF99	99FFCC	99FFFF
CC0000	CC0033	CC0066	CC0099	CC00CC	CC00FF
CC3300	CC3333	CC3366	CC3399	CC33CC	CC33FF
CC6600	CC6633	CC6666	CC6699	CC66CC	CC66FF
CC9900	CC9933	CC9966	CC9999	CC99CC	CC99FF
CCCC00	CCCC33	CCCC66	CCCC99	CCCCCC	CCCCFF
CCFF00	CCFF33	CCFF66	CCFF99	CCFFCC	CCFFFF
FF0000	FF0033	FF0066	FF0099	FF00CC	FF00FF
FF3300	FF3333	FF3366	FF3399	FF33CC	FF33FF
FF6600	FF6633	FF6666	FF6699	FF66CC	FF66FF
FF9900	FF9933	FF9966	FF9999	FF99CC	FF99FF
FFCC00	FFCC33	FFCC66	FFCC99	FFCCCC	FFCCFF
FFFF00	FFFF33	FFFF66	FFFF99	FFFFCC	FFFFFF

HTML Color Names

Color Names Supported by All Browsers

The list below is a complete list of the color names supported by all major browsers.

You can click on a color name (or a hex value) to view the color as the background-color along with different text colors.

Sorted by Names

Link: Same list sorted by values

Color Name	HEX	Color	Shades	Mix
AliceBlue	#F0F8FF		Shades	Mix
AntiqueWhite	#FAEBD7		Shades	Mix
Aqua	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
Aquamarine	#7FFFD4		Shades	Mix
Azure	#F0FFFF		Shades	Mix
Beige	#F5F5DC		Shades	Mix
Bisque	#FFE4C4		Shades	Mix
Black	#000000		Shades	Mix
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD		Shades	Mix
Blue	#0000FF		Shades	Mix
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2		Shades	Mix
Brown	#A52A2A		Shades	Mix
BurlyWood	#DEB887		Shades	Mix
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0		Shades	Mix
Chartreuse	#7FFF00		Shades	Mix
Chocolate	#D2691E		Shades	Mix
Coral	#FF7F50		Shades	Mix
CornflowerBlue	#6495ED		Shades	Mix
Cornsilk	#FFF8DC		Shades	Mix
Crimson	#DC143C		Shades	Mix
Cyan	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
DarkBlue	#00008B		Shades	Mix
DarkCyan	#008B8B		Shades	Mix
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B		Shades	Mix
DarkGray	#A9A9A9		Shades	Mix
DarkGreen	#006400		Shades	Mix
DarkKhaki	#BDB76B		Shades	Mix
DarkMagenta	#8B008B		Shades	Mix
DarkOliveGreen	#556B2F		Shades	Mix
Darkorange	#FF8C00		Shades	Mix
DarkOrchid	#9932CC		Shades	Mix
DarkRed	#8B0000		Shades	Mix
DarkSalmon	#E9967A		Shades	Mix
DarkSeaGreen	#8FBC8F		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateBlue	#483D8B		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateGray	#2F4F4F		Shades	Mix
DarkTurquoise	#00CED1		Shades	Mix
DarkViolet	#9400D3		Shades	Mix
DeepPink	#FF1493		Shades	Mix
DeepSkyBlue	#00BFFF		Shades	Mix
DimGray	#696969		Shades	Mix
DodgerBlue	#1E90FF		Shades	Mix
FireBrick	#B22222		Shades	Mix

FloralWhite	#FFFAF0		Shades	Mix
ForestGreen	#228B22		Shades	Mix
Fuchsia	#FF00FF		Shades	Mix
Gainsboro	#DCDCDC		Shades	Mix
GhostWhite	#F8F8FF		Shades	Mix
Gold	#FFD700		Shades	Mix
GoldenRod	#DAA520		Shades	Mix
Gray	#808080		Shades	Mix
Green	#008000		Shades	Mix
GreenYellow	#ADFF2F		Shades	Mix
HoneyDew	#F0FFF0		Shades	Mix
HotPink	#FF69B4		Shades	Mix
IndianRed	#CD5C5C		Shades	Mix
Indigo	#4B0082		Shades	Mix
Ivory	#FFFFF0		Shades	Mix
Khaki	#F0E68C		Shades	Mix
Lavender	#E6E6FA		Shades	Mix
LavenderBlush	#FFF0F5		Shades	Mix
LawnGreen	#7CFC00		Shades	Mix
LemonChiffon	#FFFACD		Shades	Mix
LightBlue	#ADD8E6		Shades	Mix
LightCoral	#F08080		Shades	Mix
LightCyan	#E0FFFF		Shades	Mix
LightGoldenRodYellow	#FAFAD2		Shades	Mix
LightGrey	#D3D3D3		Shades	Mix
LightGreen	#90EE90		Shades	Mix
LightPink	#FFB6C1		Shades	Mix
LightSalmon	#FFA07A		Shades	Mix
LightSeaGreen	#20B2AA		Shades	Mix
LightSkyBlue	#87CEFA		Shades	Mix
LightSlateGray	#778899		Shades	Mix
LightSteelBlue	#B0C4DE		Shades	Mix
LightYellow	#FFFFE0		Shades	Mix
Lime	#00FF00		Shades	Mix
LimeGreen	#32CD32		Shades	Mix
Linen	#FAF0E6		Shades	Mix
Magenta	#FF00FF		Shades	Mix
Maroon	#800000		Shades	Mix
MediumAquaMarine	#66CDAA		Shades	Mix
MediumBlue	#0000CD		Shades	Mix
MediumOrchid	#BA55D3		Shades	Mix
MediumPurple	#9370D8		Shades	Mix
MediumSeaGreen	#3CB371		Shades	Mix
MediumSlateBlue	#7B68EE		Shades	Mix

MediumSpringGreen	#00FA9A		Shades	Mix
MediumTurquoise	#48D1CC		Shades	Mix
MediumVioletRed	#C71585		Shades	Mix
MidnightBlue	#191970		Shades	Mix
MintCream	#F5FFFA		Shades	Mix
MistyRose	#FFE4E1		Shades	Mix
Moccasin	#FFE4B5		Shades	Mix
NavajoWhite	#FFDEAD		Shades	Mix
Navy	#000080		Shades	Mix
OldLace	#FDF5E6		Shades	Mix
Olive	#808000		Shades	Mix
OliveDrab	#6B8E23		Shades	Mix
Orange	#FFA500		Shades	Mix
OrangeRed	#FF4500		Shades	Mix
Orchid	#DA70D6		Shades	Mix
PaleGoldenRod	#EEE8AA		Shades	Mix
PaleGreen	#98FB98		Shades	Mix
PaleTurquoise	#AFEEEE		Shades	Mix
PaleVioletRed	#D87093		Shades	Mix
PapayaWhip	#FFEFD5		Shades	Mix
PeachPuff	#FFDAB9		Shades	Mix
Peru	#CD853F		Shades	Mix
Pink	#FFC0CB		Shades	Mix
Plum	#DDA0DD		Shades	Mix
PowderBlue	#B0E0E6		Shades	Mix
Purple	#800080		Shades	Mix
Red	#FF0000		Shades	Mix
RosyBrown	#BC8F8F		Shades	Mix
RoyalBlue	#4169E1		Shades	Mix
SaddleBrown	#8B4513		Shades	Mix
Salmon	#FA8072		Shades	Mix
SandyBrown	#F4A460		Shades	Mix
SeaGreen	#2E8B57		Shades	Mix
SeaShell	#FFF5EE		Shades	Mix
Sienna	#A0522D		Shades	Mix
Silver	#C0C0C0		Shades	Mix
SkyBlue	#87CEEB		Shades	Mix
SlateBlue	#6A5ACD		Shades	Mix
SlateGray	#708090		Shades	Mix
Snow	#FFFAFA		Shades	Mix
SpringGreen	#00FF7F		Shades	Mix
SteelBlue	#4682B4		Shades	Mix
Tan	#D2B48C		Shades	Mix
Teal	#008080		Shades	Mix

Thistle	#D8BFD8		Shades	Mix
Tomato	#FF6347		Shades	Mix
Turquoise	#40E0D0		Shades	Mix
Violet	#EE82EE		Shades	Mix
Wheat	#F5DEB3		Shades	Mix
White	#FFFFFF		Shades	Mix
WhiteSmoke	#F5F5F5		Shades	Mix
Yellow	#FFFF00		Shades	Mix
YellowGreen	#9ACD32		Shades	Mix

Note: The names above are not a part of the W3C web standard.

The W3C HTML and CSS standards have listed only 16 valid color names:
aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow.

If you want valid HTML or CSS use the HEX values instead.

HTML Color Values

Color Names Supported by All Browsers

The list below is a complete list of the color names supported by all major browsers.

You can click on a color name (or a hex value) to view the color as the background-color along with different text colors.

Sorted by HEX Value

Link: Same list sorted by names

Color Name	HEX	Color	Shades	Mix
Black	#000000		Shades	Mix
Navy	#000080		Shades	Mix
DarkBlue	#00008B		Shades	Mix
MediumBlue	#0000CD		Shades	Mix
Blue	#0000FF		Shades	Mix
DarkGreen	#006400		Shades	Mix
Green	#008000		Shades	Mix
Teal	#008080		Shades	Mix
DarkCyan	#008B8B		Shades	Mix
DeepSkyBlue	#00BFFF		Shades	Mix
DarkTurquoise	#00CED1		Shades	Mix
MediumSpringGreen	#00FA9A		Shades	Mix
Lime	#00FF00		Shades	Mix

SpringGreen	#00FF7F		Shades	Mix
Aqua	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
Cyan	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
MidnightBlue	#191970		Shades	Mix
DodgerBlue	#1E90FF		Shades	Mix
LightSeaGreen	#20B2AA		Shades	Mix
ForestGreen	#228B22		Shades	Mix
SeaGreen	#2E8B57		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateGray	#2F4F4F		Shades	Mix
LimeGreen	#32CD32		Shades	Mix
MediumSeaGreen	#3CB371		Shades	Mix
Turquoise	#40E0D0		Shades	Mix
RoyalBlue	#4169E1		Shades	Mix
SteelBlue	#4682B4		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateBlue	#483D8B		Shades	Mix
MediumTurquoise	#48D1CC		Shades	Mix
Indigo	#4B0082		Shades	Mix
DarkOliveGreen	#556B2F		Shades	Mix
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0		Shades	Mix
CornflowerBlue	#6495ED		Shades	Mix
MediumAquaMarine	#66CDAA		Shades	Mix
DimGray	#696969		Shades	Mix
SlateBlue	#6A5ACD		Shades	Mix
OliveDrab	#6B8E23		Shades	Mix
SlateGray	#708090		Shades	Mix
LightSlateGray	#778899		Shades	Mix
MediumSlateBlue	#7B68EE		Shades	Mix
LawnGreen	#7CFC00		Shades	Mix
Chartreuse	#7FFF00		Shades	Mix
Aquamarine	#7FFFD4		Shades	Mix
Maroon	#800000		Shades	Mix
Purple	#800080		Shades	Mix
Olive	#808000		Shades	Mix
Gray	#808080		Shades	Mix
SkyBlue	#87CEEB		Shades	Mix
LightSkyBlue	#87CEFA		Shades	Mix
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2		Shades	Mix
DarkRed	#8B0000		Shades	Mix
DarkMagenta	#8B008B		Shades	Mix
SaddleBrown	#8B4513		Shades	Mix
DarkSeaGreen	#8FBC8F		Shades	Mix
LightGreen	#90EE90		Shades	Mix
MediumPurple	#9370D8		Shades	Mix
DarkViolet	#9400D3		Shades	Mix

PaleGreen	#98FB98		Shades	Mix
DarkOrchid	#9932CC		Shades	Mix
YellowGreen	#9ACD32		Shades	Mix
Sienna	#A0522D		Shades	Mix
Brown	#A52A2A		Shades	Mix
DarkGray	#A9A9A9		Shades	Mix
LightBlue	#ADD8E6		Shades	Mix
GreenYellow	#ADFF2F		Shades	Mix
PaleTurquoise	#AFEEEE		Shades	Mix
LightSteelBlue	#B0C4DE		Shades	Mix
PowderBlue	#B0E0E6		Shades	Mix
FireBrick	#B22222		Shades	Mix
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B		Shades	Mix
MediumOrchid	#BA55D3		Shades	Mix
RosyBrown	#BC8F8F		Shades	Mix
DarkKhaki	#BDB76B		Shades	Mix
Silver	#C0C0C0		Shades	Mix
MediumVioletRed	#C71585		Shades	Mix
IndianRed	#CD5C5C		Shades	Mix
Peru	#CD853F		Shades	Mix
Chocolate	#D2691E		Shades	Mix
Tan	#D2B48C		Shades	Mix
LightGrey	#D3D3D3		Shades	Mix
PaleVioletRed	#D87093		Shades	Mix
Thistle	#D8BFD8		Shades	Mix
Orchid	#DA70D6		Shades	Mix
GoldenRod	#DAA520		Shades	Mix
Crimson	#DC143C		Shades	Mix
Gainsboro	#DCDCDC		Shades	Mix
Plum	#DDA0DD		Shades	Mix
BurlyWood	#DEB887		Shades	Mix
LightCyan	#E0FFFF		Shades	Mix
Lavender	#E6E6FA		Shades	Mix
DarkSalmon	#E9967A		Shades	Mix
Violet	#EE82EE		Shades	Mix
PaleGoldenRod	#EEE8AA		Shades	Mix
LightCoral	#F08080		Shades	Mix
Khaki	#F0E68C		Shades	Mix
AliceBlue	#F0F8FF		Shades	Mix
HoneyDew	#F0FFF0		Shades	Mix
Azure	#F0FFFF		Shades	Mix
SandyBrown	#F4A460		Shades	Mix
Wheat	#F5DEB3		Shades	Mix
Beige	#F5F5DC		Shades	Mix

WhiteSmoke	#F5F5F5		Shades	Mix
MintCream	#F5FFFA		Shades	Mix
GhostWhite	#F8F8FF		Shades	Mix
Salmon	#FA8072		Shades	Mix
AntiqueWhite	#FAEBD7		Shades	Mix
Linen	#FAF0E6		Shades	Mix
LightGoldenRodYellow	#FAFAD2		Shades	Mix
OldLace	#FDF5E6		Shades	Mix
Red	#FF0000		Shades	Mix
Fuchsia	#FF00FF		Shades	Mix
Magenta	#FF00FF		Shades	Mix
DeepPink	#FF1493		Shades	Mix
OrangeRed	#FF4500		Shades	Mix
Tomato	#FF6347		Shades	Mix
HotPink	#FF69B4		Shades	Mix
Coral	#FF7F50		Shades	Mix
Darkorange	#FF8C00		Shades	Mix
LightSalmon	#FFA07A		Shades	Mix
Orange	#FFA500		Shades	Mix
LightPink	#FFB6C1		Shades	Mix
Pink	#FFC0CB		Shades	Mix
Gold	#FFD700		Shades	Mix
PeachPuff	#FFDAB9		Shades	Mix
NavajoWhite	#FFDEAD		Shades	Mix
Moccasin	#FFE4B5		Shades	Mix
Bisque	#FFE4C4		Shades	Mix
MistyRose	#FFE4E1		Shades	Mix
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD		Shades	Mix
PapayaWhip	#FFEFD5		Shades	Mix
LavenderBlush	#FFF0F5		Shades	Mix
SeaShell	#FFF5EE		Shades	Mix
Cornsilk	#FFF8DC		Shades	Mix
LemonChiffon	#FFFACD		Shades	Mix
FloralWhite	#FFFAF0		Shades	Mix
Snow	#FFFAFA		Shades	Mix
Yellow	#FFFF00		Shades	Mix
LightYellow	#FFFFE0		Shades	Mix
Ivory	#FFFFF0		Shades	Mix
White	#FFFFFF		Shades	Mix

Note: The names above are not a part of the W3C web standard.

The W3C HTML and CSS standards have listed only 16 valid color names:
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If you want valid HTML or CSS use the HEX values instead.

HTML 4.01 Quick List

HTML Quick List from W3Schools. Print it, fold it, and put it in your pocket.

HTML Basic Document

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Document name goes here</title>
</head>

<body>
Visible text goes here...
</body>

</html>
```

Heading Elements

```
<h1>Largest Heading</h1>

<h2> . . . </h2>
<h3> . . . </h3>
<h4> . . . </h4>
<h5> . . . </h5>

<h6>Smallest Heading</h6>
```

Text Elements

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<br /> (line break)
<hr /> (horizontal rule)
<pre>This text is preformatted</pre>
```

Logical Styles

```
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
<strong>This text is strong</strong>
<code>This is some computer code</code>
```

Physical Styles

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

Links, Anchors, and Image Elements

```
<a href="http://www.example.com/">This is a Link</a>
<a href="http://www.example.com/"><img src="URL" alt="Alternate Text"></a>
<a href="mailto:webmaster@example.com">Send e-mail</a>

A named anchor:
<a name="tips">Useful Tips Section</a>
<a href="#tips">Jump to the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Unordered list

```
<ul>
<li>First item</li>
<li>Next item</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered list

```
<ol>
<li>First item</li>
<li>Next item</li>
</ol>
```

Definition list

```
<dl>
<dt>First term</dt>
<dd>Definition</dd>
<dt>Next term</dt>
<dd>Definition</dd>
</dl>
```

Tables

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Tableheader</th>
<th>Tableheader</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sometext</td>
<td>sometext</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Frames

```
<frameset cols="25%,75%">
  <frame src="page1.htm" />
  <frame src="page2.htm" />
</frameset>
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/test.asp" method="post/get">

<input type="text" name="email" value="someone@example.com" size="40" maxlength="50" />
<input type="password" />
<input type="checkbox" checked="checked" />
<input type="radio" checked="checked" />
<input type="submit" />
<input type="reset" />
<input type="hidden" />

<select>
<option>Apples</option>
<option selected="selected">Bananas</option>
<option>Cherries</option>
</select>

<textarea name="comment" rows="60" cols="20"></textarea>

</form>
```

Entities

< is the same as <
> is the same as >
© is the same as ©

Other Elements

<!-- This is a comment -->

<blockquote>
Text quoted from a source.
</blockquote>

<address>
Written by W3Schools.com
<a href="mailto:us@example.org">Email us</a>
Address: Box 564, Disneyland
Phone: +12 34 56 78
</address>

Source : http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_quick.asp