# HTML basic

# Headings

#### Headings

Headings allow you to display titles and subtitles on your webpage.

The following displays in the web browser:

### Heading 1

### Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

# Paragraphs

### **Paragraphs**

Paragraphs contain text content.

```
1 2 This paragraph
3 contains a lot of lines
4 but they are ignored.
5
```

The following displays in the web browser:

This paragraph contains a lot of lines but they are ignored.

**Note** that putting content on a new line is ignored by the web browser.

## Line breaks

#### **Line Breaks**

As you've learned, line breaks in the paragraph tag line are ignored by HTML. Instead, they must be specified using the **<br/>br>** tag. The **<br/>br>** tag does not need a closing tag.

The following displays in the web browser:

This paragraph contains a lot of lines and they are displayed.

# Strong and Bold

### Strong

Strong tags can be used to indicate that a range of text has importance.

```
1 No matter how much the dog barks: <strong>don't feed him chocolate</strong>.
3
```

The following displays in the web browser:

No matter how much the dog barks: don't feed him chocolate.

#### Bold

Bold tags can be used to draw the reader's attention to a range of text.

```
1 
2 The primary colors are <b>red</b>, <b>yellow</b> and <b>blue</b>.

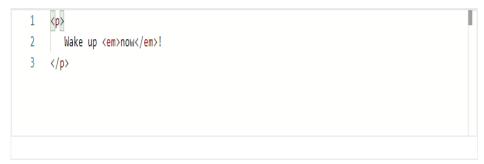
3
```

The following displays in the web browser:

The primary colors are red, yellow and blue.

# **Emphasis and Italics**

Emphasis tags can be used to add emphasis to text.



The following displays in the web browser:

Wake up now!

#### **Italics**

Italics tags can be used to offset a range of text.

```
1 2 The term <i>HTML</i> stands for HyperText Markup Language.
3
```

The following displays in the web browser:

The term HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.

#### **Emphasis vs. Italics**

By default both tags will have the same visual effect in the web browser. The only difference is the meaning.

Emphasis tags stress the text contained in them.

Italics represent off-set text and should be used for technical terms, titles, a thought or a phrase from another language

## Lists

Lists can be unordered using the tag. List items are specified using the tag, for example:

```
1 
    Tea
    Sugar
    Milk
```

This displays in the web browser as:

- Tea
- Sugar
- Milk

Lists can also be ordered using the tag. Again, list items are specified using the tag.

```
1 
    Rocky
    Rocky II
    Rocky III
```

This displays as the following in the web browser.

- Rocky
- 2. Rocky II
- 3. Rocky III

# Div tags

### the div has no impact on content unless it is styled by CSS.

A <div> tag defines a content division in a HTML document. It acts as a generic container and has no effect on the content unless it is styled by CSS.

The following example shows a <div> element that contains a paragraph element:

```
1 <div>
2 This is a paragraph inside a div
3 </div>
```

This displays as the following in the web browser.

#### This is a paragraph inside a div

It can be nested inside other elements, for example:

```
1 <div>
2 <div>
3 | This is a paragraph inside a div that's inside another div
4 | </div>
5 </div>
```

This displays in the web browser as:

This is a paragraph inside a div that's inside another div

## Comments

### **Comments**

If you want to leave a comment in the code for other developers, it can be added as:

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

The comment will not be displayed in the web browser.