

Summary

In this lesson, we will summarize what we learned in this chapter.

Putting it All Together

The **HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)** went through many changes before it reached the “*living HTML*” state as promised today by HTML5. While the original HTML was a tool to share documents, HTML5 is not only a markup language but rather a collection of related technologies including CSS3 and JavaScript to support efficient web development. The structure of an HTML5 document can be described with a simple skeleton:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>...</head>
  <body>...</body>
</html>
```

- The `<head>` section describes all non-content page data such as title and other metadata and `<body>` contains the content of the document.
- Literal text written between the opening and closing `<body>` text is displayed by the browser in a flow layout.
- Line breaks and multiple white spaces within the text are translated to single space characters. Explicit line breaks can be placed with the `
` tag.

tag.

- The `<p>` tag handles the enclosed text as a paragraph. There are about two dozen tags for formatting text, such as ``, `<sup>`, ``, `<cite>`, `<code>`, and many more.
- With the `<h1>`, `<h2>`, ..., `<h6>` tags headings can be defined from level one to level six.
- The `` and `` tags render unordered and ordered lists, respectively. Use the nested `` tags to define list items.
- You can add images to your web pages with the `` HTML tag. To define hyperlinks to other pages or within your current page, use the `<a>` tag.

By now, you learned the basic constructs of HTML. In [Chapter 4](#), you will learn new tags and markup patterns that help you add richer user experience by extending the types and layout of the HTML content.

In the next lesson, let's test our concepts and see how much we've gained from this chapter.