**SITE STRUCTURE**

HTML Review

Congratulations! You’ve learned enough HTML to create a great website!

Before we move on to styling with CSS, let’s review what we learned in this lesson.

#### **Languages**

* ****html****: stands for hypertext markup language, and is used to give a webpage structure.
* ****css****: stands for cascading style sheets, and is used to style HTML elements.

#### **HTML Elements**

h1 - h6: indicate text headings on a webpage. h1 is the largest heading; h6 is the smallest.

<h1>Heading</h1>

p: used for non-heading text, such as the bodies of articles or company descriptions.

<p>Description of company here.</p>

a: short for anchor and used to add links to other webpages. Anchor elements typically have an href attribute:

<a href="http://codecademy.com">Click here</a> to learn how to make a website!

img: used to add an image to a webpage. Image elements are self-closing and do not require a closing tag:

<img src="https://images.com/favorite.png">

video: used to add videos to a webpage, and uses multiple attributes and a nested source element:

<video width="320" height="240" controls>  
  <source src="https://movies.io/great-clip.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
</video>

unordered list: used to create lists on a webpage and requires li elements inside a ul:

<ul>  
  <li>list item</li>  
  <li>another item</li>  
  <li>yet another</li>  
</ul>

div: used to organize HTML elements into different groups, which can be given a class attribute:

<div class="main">  
  <h2>Subheading!</h2>  
</div>

metadata tags: provide metadata about a webpage.

#### **Web Concepts**

****parent/child elements****: used to describe HTML elements that enclose or are enclosed by other elements. For example, below the ul is the parent and the li items are children:

<ul>  
  <li>...</li>  
  <li>...</li>  
  <li>...</li>  
</ul>