

HTML Basic Tags

HTML Documents

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>`. The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`. The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>`.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags. `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading:

Example

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag:

Example

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

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag:

Example

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

The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the tag. The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

Example

```

```

HTML Buttons

HTML buttons are defined with the <button> tag:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Buttons</h2>
```

```
<p>HTML buttons are defined with the button tag:</p>
```

```
<button>Click me</button>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Styles

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an HTML element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute. The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value.

Background Color

The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

This example sets the background color for a page to powderblue:

Example

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
```

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

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

```
</body>
```

Text Color

The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Fonts

The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Size

The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Alignment

The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

Example

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>  
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```

HTML Text Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Example

This text is bold

This text is italic

This is _{subscript} and ^{superscript}

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Small text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

HTML Comments

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

HTML Comment Tags

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

HTML Table

An HTML table is defined with the `<table>` tag.

Each table row is defined with the `<tr>` tag. A table header is defined with the `<th>` tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the `<td>` tag.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>Basic HTML Table</h2>
```

```
<table style="width:100%">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Firstname</th>
```

```
<th>Lastname</th>
```

```
<th>Age</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Jill</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Doe</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Table - Adding a Border

If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.

A border is set using the CSS `border` property:

Example

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
```

HTML Lists

An Unordered List:

- Item

- Item
- Item
- Item

An Ordered List:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

Unordered HTML List

An unordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

Example

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

Unordered HTML List - Choose List Item Marker

Example - Disc

```
<ul type=disc>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Example - Circle

```
<ul type=circle>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Example - Square

```
<ul type=square>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
```

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

Example - None

```
<ul type=none>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered HTML List

An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

Example

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

Ordered HTML List - The Type Attribute

The type attribute of the `` tag, defines the type of the list item marker:

Numbers:

```
<ol type="1">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Uppercase Letters:

```
<ol type="A">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Using The class Attribute

The HTML class attribute is used to define equal styles for elements with the same class name.

So, all HTML elements with the same class attribute will get the same style. Here we have three <div> elements that point to the same class name:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.cities {
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="cities">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
  <h2>Paris</h2>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML The id Attribute

Using The id Attribute

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element (the value must be unique within the HTML document).

The id value can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for the element with the specific id value.

In CSS, to select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element:

Example

Use CSS to style an element with the id "myHeader":

```
<style>
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
```

```
<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>
```

The HTML <audio> Element

To play an audio file in HTML, use the <audio> element

HTML Audio - How It Works

The controls attribute adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume.

The <source> element allows you to specify alternative audio files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

The text between the <audio> and </audio> tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <audio> element.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<audio controls>
```

```
<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
```

```
<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
```

Your browser does not support the audio element.

```
</audio>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```