

HyperText Markup Language – HTML

1. Basic structure of an HTML page

Try to remember this structure by heart! It helps to avoid simple mistakes:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page name</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
Hello world!
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML is written with tags. A tag means something like “here starts” or “here ends” an element, like a header, a text paragraph, an image or a link. Hypertext means you can have links to other pages.

Almost all tags have an end tag. If you forget them the page may look weird.

The html -elements are inside each other. All the other elements are inside the html -tags except the first line which defines the html version which is used.

Everything visible on the page is inside the body tags. Of course you shouldn't see the tags. If you see them check the errors. Head is just for meta data,

All pages end with body and html end tags. They must be the last tags on every page!

2. More tags

Header:

`<h1>` `<h2>` `<h3>` and so on are headers. H1 is the largest and the next one are smaller. For example: `<h1>My website</h1>`. Notice the end tag!

Paragraph:

`<p>` Text paragraph, “p” means paragraph. Set your text in paragraphs; then you can for example edit the margins and text style and color + background color.

Line break:

`
` you need for line breaks. The line on the page is not cut if you cut it in the code! `
` is an exception: it doesn't need an end tag.

Unordered list:

```
<ul>
<li>list item</li>
<li>list item</li>
<li>list item</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered list:

```
<ol>
<li>list item</li>
<li>list item</li>
<li>list item</li>
</ol>
```

Table:

```
<table>
<tr>
<td>table data</td>
<td>table data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table data</td>
<td>table data</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Link:

```
<a href="link url or file name here">Link word(s)or image</a>
```

Here the "a" is the tag and "href" which shows the link's target address is an attribute. Tags can have attributes which define more the tag. The attribute value must be in quotations!

Image:

```

```

Here again "img" is the tag and "src" is its attribute which shows the image source. The image is a different file and must be saved in the same folder with the html -page. The name of the image must be exactly the same as the value of the src attribute! Use only jpg, png, gif or svg images because the browsers can't open other formats. Don't use huge images because they are slow to download: i.e. they make your pages slow. You must have rights for the images if you set them into the

internet. You can use your own images or ask permission from the owner. It's not enough just to mention the owner! There are also lots of images you can use for free.

Horizontal line:

```
<hr>
```

Indent quoted text:

```
<blockquote> text here  
</blockquote>
```

Hidden remarks:

These are just for yourself and not seen on the page or affecting the code:

```
<!-- This text is invisible on the page-->
```

You can also use that to hide something quickly on the page without erasing it. Just put it between

```
<!-- and -->
```

2. More about the structure

Tags must be correctly nested. Example:

```
<p>  
<b>some text  
</b>  
</p>
```

Bold text is correctly inside the paragraph. But

```
<p>  
<b>some text  
</p>  
</b>
```

would be wrong. See why?

To define that you use HTML5 which is the newest version add in the beginning of the page the document type definition: `<!DOCTYPE html>` Capital letters are used in DOCTYPE exceptionally, don't use them anywhere else. The document type definition is the first line even before the html -tag.

More advice and help you find in <http://www.w3schools.com>

W3C is the organization which keeps up the HTML standards. You can also validate your page in W3C to check that the code according to the standards. See <https://validator.w3.org>

