Intro to HTML/CSS Class 1 Reference: HTML

HTML Skeleton

```
<!DOCTYPE html>        ← All HTML5 files start with this.
<html>                 ← This tells the compiler how to read the code.

  <head>               ← Open the head tag
    <title></title>    ← This is the title that shows up in the browser tab.
  </head>              ← Close the head tag.

  <body>               ← Open the body. This is everything inside the browser window.
  </body>              ← Close the body.

</html>                ← Close your HTML.
```

An HTML element is a piece of code in html, including a tag, content, and attributes.

```
<p class="this-is-an-attribute"> This is a paragraph element. It
includes the P tags and the class, as well as this text. </p>
```

Container elements hold text inside of them, for example:

```
<a href="http://www.google.com">This is a link to Google.com</a>
```

Stand alone elements do not need text or to be closed:

```
<img src="http://placecorgi.com/200/200" alt="A Corgi" />
```

Inline elements stay "in line" with the elements around them. *Block elements* begin on the next line.

HTML5 Tag Reference

```
<p>          ← Paragraph tag. Contains text. Block, container.
<em>         ← Adds emphasis to text. Inline, container.
<strong>     ← Adds strong to text. Inline, container.
<br />       ← Adds a line break. Inline, stand alone.
<a>          ← "Anchor" or Link tags. Needs "href" attribute. Inline, container.
<img />      ← Image tag. Needs an "src" attribute. Inline, stand alone.
<ul>         ← Unordered list tag. Contains <li> tags. Block, container.
<ol>         ← Ordered list tag. Contains <li> tags. Block, container.
<li>         ← List item tag. Block, container
&copy;       ← Character code for copyright symbol ©
&gt; or &lt; ← Character code for < or >.
        ← Character code for "non-breaking-space".
```

Reminders

- Use all lowercase for tags and filenames.
- Save your html files as '.html'.
- White space is only for humans!
- Nest your elements with indented space.