HTML Introduction and Definitions

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is the language used to build web pages. Web pages are found on the World Wide Web (WWW). Web standards are defined by a group called the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). The W3C determines what constitutes valid markup.

- An HTML file is a text file containing small **markup tags**.
- The markup tags tell the Web browser what to display on the web page.

- The basis of a markup tag is the **element name**.
- An HTML **tag** is an element name surrounded by **angle brackets (<>).**
- Normally, HTML tags come in pairs with a **start tag** and an **end tag**.
- The end tag is the same as the start tag with a / before the element name.
- The text between the start tag and the end tag is the **element content**.
- Element content appears on a web page. The HTML tags do not.

Example 1:
<p>This is some text to appear on a web page.</p>

What is the element name?   p
What is the start tag?   <p>
What is the end tag?   </p>
What is the element content: This is some text to appear on a web page.

- **Attributes** are used to further define the properties of the tag.
- Attributes are part of the start tag in the form *attribute="value"*. The value must appear in double quotes.

Example 2:

Go To Yahoo

What is the element name?   a
What is the start tag?
What is the end tag?
What is the element content?   Go To Yahoo
How many attributes are there?   2
What are the attributes?   href and name
What is the value of href?   http://www.yahoo.com
What is the value of name?   yahoo

Basic HTML
<h1> to <h6> are heading levels. These are used for outlining big ideas on a web page.
<p> is used to write paragraphs.