

HTML BASICS

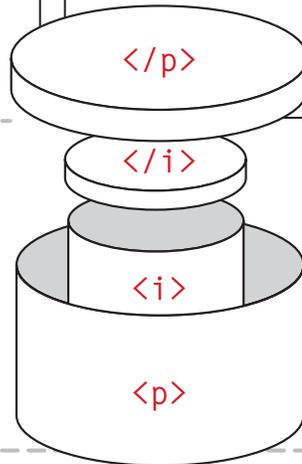
HTML uses **ELEMENTS** to describe the basic structure of web pages. Elements are containers - or boxes - that hold content. They also define the type of content which is being contained.

Most Elements have a **START TAG** and an **END TAG** (aka open/close tags). The start tag is like the bottom of a box, the end tag is like the lid. The **CONTENT** goes between - or inside of - the two tags.



In the below example, the Element has an opening paragraph `<p>` tag and a closing `</p>` tag that contain and define the content (words):

```
<p>Homer Simpson loves donuts.</p>
```

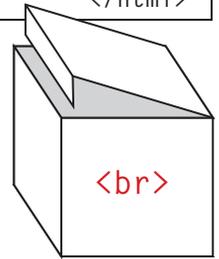


In this example there is an italic `<i>` element inside of the `<p>` element (yes, you can put boxes inside of boxes):

```
<p>Homer Simpson <i>loves</i> donuts.</p>
```

It would look like this in a browser:
Homer Simpson *loves* donuts.

EMPTY CONTAINER
Some Elements do not have content and can therefore be "self-closing", such as a line break `
` element.



ATTRIBUTES provide additional information about the contents of an element. They are comprised of two parts: a **NAME** and a **VALUE**. This example tells the browser to align paragraph to right.

```
<p align="right">Homer Simpson loves donuts.</p>
```

NAME VALUE

There are two types of Elements: **BLOCK-LEVEL** and **INLINE**.

Block-Level Elements, such as `<h1>` (Heading) and `<p>` elements, occupy the full width of the browser window. (This means that another element cannot be next to a block-level element.)

```
<h1>Homer Simpson loves donuts...</h1><p>Which is why he's somewhat pudgy.</p>
```

Homer Simpson loves donuts...
which is why he's somewhat pudgy.

Inline Elements, such as `<i>` and `` (italic/bold) elements, don't take the entire width of the page - they "shrink-wrap" to their content. (This allows other content to be next to them.)

```
<p>Homer Simpson <b>loves</b> donuts.</p>
```

Homer Simpson **loves** donuts.