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HTML Introduction

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Example

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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What is HTML?

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

- HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a **markup language**
- A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
- HTML uses **markup tags** to describe web pages

HTML Tags

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by **angle brackets** like <html>
- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like and
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**
- Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**

HTML Documents = Web Pages

- HTML documents **describe web pages**
- HTML documents **contain HTML tags** and plain text
- HTML documents are also **called web pages**

The purpose of a web browser (like Internet Explorer or Firefox) is to read HTML documents and display them as web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page:

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example Explained

- The text between <html> and </html> describes the web page
- The text between <body> and </body> is the visible page content
- The text between <h1> and </h1> is displayed as a heading
- The text between <p> and </p> is displayed as a paragraph

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HTML 4.01 Quick List

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HTML Quick List from W3Schools. Print it, fold it, and put it in your pocket.

HTML Basic Document

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of document goes here</title>
</head>

<body>
Visible text goes here...
</body>

</html>
```

Heading Elements

```
<h1>Largest Heading</h1>

<h2> . . . </h2>
<h3> . . . </h3>
<h4> . . . </h4>
<h5> . . . </h5>

<h6>Smallest Heading</h6>
```

Text Elements

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<br /> (line break)
<hr /> (horizontal rule)
<pre>This text is preformatted</pre>
```

Logical Styles

```
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
<strong>This text is strong</strong>
<code>This is some computer code</code>
```

Physical Styles

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

Links

Ordinary link: `Link-text goes here`
 Image-link: ``
 Mailto link: `Send e-mail`

A named anchor:

```
<a name="tips">Tips Section</a>
<a href="#tips">Jump to the Tips Section</a>
```

Unordered list

```
<ul>
<li>Item</li>
<li>Item</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered list

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```
<ol>
<li>First item</li>
<li>Second item</li>
</ol>
```

Definition list

```
<dl>
<dt>First term</dt>
<dd>Definition</dd>
<dt>Next term</dt>
<dd>Definition</dd>
</dl>
```

Tables

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Tableheader</th>
<th>Tableheader</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sometext</td>
<td>sometext</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Frames

```
<frameset cols="25%,75%">
<frame src="page1.htm" />
<frame src="page2.htm" />
</frameset>
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/test.asp" method="post/get">

<input type="text" name="email" size="40" maxlength="50" />
<input type="password" />
<input type="checkbox" checked="checked" />
<input type="radio" checked="checked" />
<input type="submit" value="Send" />
<input type="reset" />
<input type="hidden" />

<select>
<option>Apples</option>
<option selected="selected">Bananas</option>
<option>Cherries</option>
</select>

<textarea name="comment" rows="60" cols="20"></textarea>

</form>
```

Entities

< is the same as <
> is the same as >
© is the same as ©

Other Elements

```
<!-- This is a comment -->

<blockquote>
Text quoted from a source.
</blockquote>

<address>
Written by W3Schools.com<br />
<a href="mailto:us@example.org">Email us</a><br />
Address: Box 564, Disneyland<br />
Phone: +12 34 56 78
</address>
```



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**HTML Reference****HTML by Alphabet**

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<!-->
 <!DOCTYPE>
 <a>
 <abbr>
 <acronym>
 <address>
 <applet>
 <area>

 <base>
 <basefont>
 <bdo>
 <big>
 <blockquote>
 <body>

 <button>
 <caption>
 <center>
 <cite>
 <code>
 <col>
 <colgroup>
 <dd>

 <dfn>
 <dir>
 <div>
 <dl>
 <dt>

 <fieldset>

 <form>
 <frame>
 <frameset>
 <head>
 <h1> - <h6>
 <hr>
 <html>
 <i>
 <iframe>

 <input>
 <ins>
 <kbd>
 <label>
 <legend>

 <link>
 <map>
 <menu>
 <meta>
 <noframes>
 <noscript>
 <object>

 <optgroup>
 <option>

HTML 4.01 / XHTML 1.0 Reference[« W3Schools Home](#)[Next Reference »](#)**Ordered Alphabetically**

DTD: indicates in which [HTML 4.01 / XHTML 1.0 DTD](#) the tag is allowed. S=Strict, T=Transitional, and F=Frameset

Tag	Description	DTD
<!-...-->	Defines a comment	STF
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document type	STF
<a>	Defines an anchor	STF
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation	STF
<acronym>	Defines an acronym	STF
<address>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document	STF
<applet>	Deprecated. Defines an embedded applet	TF
<area />	Defines an area inside an image-map	STF
	Defines bold text	STF
<base />	Defines a default address or a default target for all links on a page	STF
<basefont />	Deprecated. Defines a default font, color, or size for the text in a page	TF
<bdo>	Defines the text direction	STF
<big>	Defines big text	STF
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation	STF
<body>	Defines the document's body	STF

	Defines a single line break	STF
<button>	Defines a push button	STF
<caption>	Defines a table caption	STF
<center>	Deprecated. Defines centered text	TF
<cite>	Defines a citation	STF
<code>	Defines computer code text	STF
<col />	Defines attribute values for one or more columns in a table	STF
<colgroup>	Defines a group of columns in a table for formatting	STF
<dd>	Defines a description of a term in a definition list	STF
	Defines deleted text	STF
<dfn>	Defines a definition term	STF
<dir>	Deprecated. Defines a directory list	TF
<div>	Defines a section in a document	STF
<dl>	Defines a definition list	STF
<dt>	Defines a term (an item) in a definition list	STF
	Defines emphasized text	STF
<fieldset>	Defines a border around elements in a form	STF
	Deprecated. Defines font, color, and size for text	TF
<form>	Defines an HTML form for user input	STF
<frame />	Defines a window (a frame) in a frameset	F
<frameset>	Defines a set of frames	F
<h1> to <h6>	Defines HTML headings	STF
<head>	Defines information about the document	STF
<hr />	Defines a horizontal line	STF
<html>	Defines an HTML document	STF
<i>	Defines italic text	STF
<iframe>	Defines an inline frame	TF

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<p>		Defines an image	STF
<param>	<input />	Defines an input control	STF
<pre>	<ins>	Defines inserted text	STF
<q>	<isindex>	Deprecated. Defines a searchable index related to a document	TF
<s>	<kbd>	Defines keyboard text	STF
<samp>	<label>	Defines a label for an input element	STF
<script>	<legend>	Defines a caption for a fieldset element	STF
<select>		Defines a list item	STF
<small>	<link />	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource	STF
	<map>	Defines an image-map	STF
<strike>	<menu>	Deprecated. Defines a menu list	TF
	<meta />	Defines metadata about an HTML document	STF
<style>	<noframes>	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support frames	TF
<sub>	<noscript>	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts	STF
<sup>	<object>	Defines an embedded object	STF
<table>		Defines an ordered list	STF
<tbody>	<optgroup>	Defines a group of related options in a select list	STF
<td>	<option>	Defines an option in a select list	STF
<textarea>	<p>	Defines a paragraph	STF
<tfoot>	<param />	Defines a parameter for an object	STF
<th>	<pre>	Defines preformatted text	STF
<thead>	<q>	Defines a short quotation	STF
<title>	<s>	Deprecated. Defines strikethrough text	TF
<tr>	<samp>	Defines sample computer code	STF
<tt>	<script>	Defines a client-side script	STF
<u>	<select>	Defines a select list (drop-down list)	STF
	<small>	Defines small text	STF
<var>		Defines a section in a document	STF
<xmp>	<strike>	Deprecated. Defines strikethrough text	TF
		Defines strong text	STF
	<style>	Defines style information for a document	STF
	<sub>	Defines subscripted text	STF
	<sup>	Defines superscripted text	STF
	<table>	Defines a table	STF
	<tbody>	Groups the body content in a table	STF
	<td>	Defines a cell in a table	STF
	<textarea>	Defines a multi-line text input control	STF
	<tfoot>	Groups the footer content in a table	STF
	<th>	Defines a header cell in a table	STF
	<thead>	Groups the header content in a table	STF
	<title>	Defines the title of a document	STF
	<tr>	Defines a row in a table	STF
	<tt>	Defines teletype text	STF
	<u>	Deprecated. Defines underlined text	TF
		Defines an unordered list	STF
	<var>	Defines a variable part of a text	STF
	<xmp>	Deprecated. Defines preformatted text	

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HTML Basic - 4 Examples

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Don't worry if the examples use tags you have not learned.

You will learn about them in the next chapters.

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

Example

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>
```

Try it yourself »

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

Example

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

Try it yourself »

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.

Example

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

Try it yourself »

Note: The link address is specified in the href attribute.

(You will learn about attributes in a later chapter of this tutorial).

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the tag.

Example

```

```

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HTML Elements

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HTML documents are defined by HTML elements.

HTML Elements

An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

Start tag *	Element content	End tag *
<p>	This is a paragraph	</p>
	This is a link	

* The start tag is often called the **opening tag**. The end tag is often called the **closing tag**.

HTML Element Syntax

- An HTML element starts with a **start tag / opening tag**
- An HTML element ends with an **end tag / closing tag**
- The **element content** is everything between the start and the end tag
- Some HTML elements have **empty content**
- Empty elements are **closed in the start tag**
- Most HTML elements can have **attributes**

Tip: You will learn about attributes in the next chapter of this tutorial.

Nested HTML Elements

Most HTML elements can be nested (can contain other HTML elements).

HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

HTML Document Example

```
<html>
<body>
<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The example above contains 3 HTML elements.

HTML Example Explained

The <p> element:

```
<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>
```

The <p> element defines a paragraph in the HTML document.

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The element has a start tag `<p>` and an end tag `</p>`.
The element content is: This is my first paragraph.

The `<body>` element:

```
<body>
<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

The `<body>` element defines the body of the HTML document.
The element has a start tag `<body>` and an end tag `</body>`.
The element content is another HTML element (a `p` element).

The `<html>` element:

```
<html>
<body>
<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The `<html>` element defines the whole HTML document.
The element has a start tag `<html>` and an end tag `</html>`.
The element content is another HTML element (the `body` element).

Don't Forget the End Tag

Some HTML elements will be displayed correctly even if you forget the end tag:

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

The example above will work in most browsers, but don't rely on it. Forgetting the end tag can produce unexpected results or errors.

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

`
` is an empty element without a closing tag (the `
` tag defines a line break).

Tip: In XHTML, all elements must be closed. Adding a slash inside the start tag, like `
`, is the proper way of closing empty elements in XHTML (and XML).

HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Tags

HTML tags are not case sensitive: `<P>` means the same as `<p>`. Many web sites use uppercase HTML tags.

W3Schools use lowercase tags because the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) **recommends** lowercase in HTML 4, and **demand**s lowercase tags in XHTML.

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HTML Attributes

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Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Attributes

- HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

Attribute Example

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:

Example


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

Try it yourself »

Always Quote Attribute Values

Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes.

Double style quotes are the most common, but single style quotes are also allowed.

 **Tip:** In some rare situations, when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes: name='John "ShotGun" Nelson'

HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Attributes

Attribute names and attribute values are case-insensitive.

However, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase attributes/attribute values in their HTML 4 recommendation.

Newer versions of (X)HTML will demand lowercase attributes.

HTML Attributes Reference

A complete list of legal attributes for each HTML element is listed in our:

[Complete HTML Reference](#)

Below is a list of some attributes that are standard for most HTML elements:

Attribute	Value	Description
class	<i>classname</i>	Specifies a classname for an element
id	<i>id</i>	Specifies a unique id for an element
style	<i>style_definition</i>	Specifies an inline style for an element

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HTML Headings

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Headings are important in HTML documents.

HTML Headings

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 a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>
```

[Try it yourself »](#)

Note: Browsers automatically add some empty space (a margin) before and after each heading.

Headings Are Important

Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

Search engines use your headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Since users may skim your pages by its headings, it is important to use headings to show the document structure.

H1 headings should be used as main headings, followed by H2 headings, then the less important H3 headings, and so on.

HTML Lines

The <hr /> tag creates a horizontal line in an HTML page.

The hr element can be used to separate content:

Example

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

[Try it yourself »](#)

HTML Comments

Comments can be inserted into the HTML code to make it more readable and understandable. Comments are ignored by the browser and are not displayed.

Comments are written like this:

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Example

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

[Try it yourself »](#)

Note: There is an exclamation point after the opening bracket, but not before the closing bracket.

HTML Tip - How to View HTML Source

Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered "Hey! How did they do that?"

To find out, right-click in the page and select "View Source" (IE) or "View Page Source" (Firefox), or similar for other browsers. This will open a window containing the HTML code of the page.



Examples From This Page

[Headings](#)

How to display headings in an HTML document.

[Hidden comments](#)

How to insert comments in the HTML source code.

[Horizontal lines](#)

How to insert a horizontal line.

HTML Tag Reference

W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about these tags and their attributes.

You will learn more about HTML tags and attributes in the next chapters of this tutorial.

Tag	Description
<html>	Defines an HTML document
<body>	Defines the document's body
<h1> to <h6>	Defines HTML headings
<hr />	Defines a horizontal line
<!-->	Defines a comment

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HTML Paragraphs

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HTML documents are divided into paragraphs.

HTML Paragraphs

Paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag.

Example

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

[Try it yourself »](#)

Note: Browsers automatically add an empty line before and after a paragraph.

Don't Forget the End Tag

Most browsers will display HTML correctly even if you forget the end tag:

Example

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

[Try it yourself »](#)

The example above will work in most browsers, but don't rely on it. Forgetting the end tag can produce unexpected results or errors.

Note: Future version of HTML will not allow you to skip end tags.

HTML Line Breaks

Use the `
` tag if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

Example

```
<p>This is<br />a para<br />graph with line breaks</p>
```

[Try it yourself »](#)

The `
` element is an empty HTML element. It has no end tag.

`
` or `
`

In XHTML, XML, and future versions of HTML, HTML elements with no end tag (closing tag) are not allowed.

Even if `
` works in all browsers, writing `
` instead is more **future proof**.

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HTML Output - Useful Tips

You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed. Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.

With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.

The browser will remove extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed. Any number of lines count as one line, and any number of spaces count as one space.

[Try it yourself](#)

(The example demonstrates some HTML formatting problems)



Examples From This Page

[HTML paragraphs](#)

How HTML paragraphs are displayed in a browser.

[Line breaks](#)

The use of line breaks in an HTML document.

[Poem problems](#)

Some problems with HTML formatting.

More Examples

[More paragraphs](#)

The default behaviors of paragraphs.

HTML Tag Reference

W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about HTML elements and their attributes.

Tag	Description
<p>	Defines a paragraph

	Inserts a single line break



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HTML Text Formatting

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HTML Text Formatting

This text is bold

This text is big

This text is italic

This is computer output

This is _{subscript} and ^{superscript}

Try it yourself »

HTML Formatting Tags

HTML uses tags like `` and `<i>` for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text.

These HTML tags are called formatting tags (look at the bottom of this page for a complete reference).

Often `` renders as ``, and `` renders as `<i>`.

However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags:



`` or `<i>` defines bold or italic text only.

`` or `` means that you want the text to be rendered in a way that the user understands as "important". Today, all major browsers render strong as bold and em as italics. However, if a browser one day wants to make a text highlighted with the strong feature, it might be cursive for example and not bold!

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HTML Text Formatting Tags

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines bold text
<u><big></u>	Defines big text
<u></u>	Defines emphasized text
<u><i></u>	Defines italic text
<u><small></u>	Defines small text
<u></u>	Defines strong text
<u><sub></u>	Defines subscripted text
<u><sup></u>	Defines superscripted text
<u><ins></u>	Defines inserted text
<u></u>	Defines deleted text

HTML "Computer Output" Tags

Tag	Description
<u><code></u>	Defines computer code text
<u><kbd></u>	Defines keyboard text
<u><samp></u>	Defines sample computer code
<u><tt></u>	Defines teletype text
<u><var></u>	Defines a variable
<u><pre></u>	Defines preformatted text

HTML Citations, Quotations, and Definition Tags

Tag	Description
<u><abbr></u>	Defines an abbreviation
<u><acronym></u>	Defines an acronym
<u><address></u>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
<u><bdo></u>	Defines the text direction
<u><blockquote></u>	Defines a long quotation
<u><q></u>	Defines a short quotation
<u><cite></u>	Defines a citation
<u><dfn></u>	Defines a definition term

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HTML Links

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Links are found in nearly all Web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.



Try it Yourself - Examples

HTML links

How to create links in an HTML document.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page)

HTML Hyperlinks (Links)

A hyperlink (or link) is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document.

When you move the cursor over a link in a Web page, the arrow will turn into a little hand.

Links are specified in HTML using the `<a>` tag.

The `<a>` tag can be used in two ways:

1. To create a link to another document, by using the href attribute
2. To create a bookmark inside a document, by using the name attribute

HTML Link Syntax

The HTML code for a link is simple. It looks like this:

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

The href attribute specifies the destination of a link.

Example

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools</a>
```

which will display like this: [Visit W3Schools](http://www.w3schools.com/)

Clicking on this hyperlink will send the user to W3Schools' homepage.

Tip: The "Link text" doesn't have to be text. You can link from an image or any other HTML element.

HTML Links - The target Attribute

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The example below will open the linked document in a new browser window:

Example

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```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

Try it yourself »

HTML Links - The name Attribute

The name attribute specifies the name of an anchor.

The name attribute is used to create a bookmark inside an HTML document.

Bookmarks are not displayed in any special way. They are invisible to the reader.

Example

A named anchor inside an HTML document:

```
<a name="tips">Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" inside the same document:

```
<a href="#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Or, create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" from another page:

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html_links.htm#tips">
Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

Note: Always add a trailing slash to subfolder references. If you link like this:
href="http://www.w3schools.com/html", you will generate two requests to the server, the server will first add a slash to the address, and then create a new request like this:
href="http://www.w3schools.com/html/".

Tip: Named anchors are often used to create "table of contents" at the beginning of a large document. Each chapter within the document is given a named anchor, and links to each of these anchors are put at the top of the document.

Tip: If a browser does not find the named anchor specified, it goes to the top of the document. No error occurs.



More Examples

[An image as a link](#)

How to use an image as a link.

[Link to a location on the same page](#)

How to link to a bookmark.

[Break out of a frame](#)

How to break out of a frame (if your site is locked in a frame).

[Create a mailto link](#)

How to link to a mail message (will only work if you have mail installed).

[Create a mailto link 2](#)

Another mailto link.

HTML Link Tags

Tag	Description
<a>	Defines an anchor

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HTML Images

[« Previous](#)[Next Chapter »](#)**Example**

Norwegian Mountain Trip

[Try it yourself »](#)

Try it Yourself - Examples

Insert images

How to insert images into an HTML document.

Insert images from different locations

How to insert an image from another folder or another server.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page).

HTML The Tag and the Src Attribute

In HTML, images are defined with the tag.

The tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag.

To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute. Src stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display.

Syntax for defining an image:

```

```

The URL points to the location where the image is stored. An image named "boat.gif", located in the "images" directory on "www.w3schools.com" has the URL: <http://www.w3schools.com/images/boat.gif>.

The browser displays the image where the tag occurs in the document. If you put an image tag between two paragraphs, the browser shows the first paragraph, then the image, and then the second paragraph.

HTML The Alt Attribute

The required alt attribute specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.

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The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text:

```

```

The alt attribute provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

Note: If an HTML file contains ten images - eleven files are required to display the page right. Loading images take time, so my best advice is: Use images carefully.

Note: When a web page is loaded, it is the browser, at that moment, that actually gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the images actually stay in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon is shown if the browser cannot find the image.



More Examples

[Aligning images](#)

How to align an image within the text.

[Let the image float](#)

How to let an image float to the left or right of a paragraph.

[Make a hyperlink of an image](#)

How to use an image as a link.

[Create an image map](#)

How to create an image map, with clickable regions. Each of the regions is a hyperlink.

HTML Image Tags

Tag	Description
	Defines an image
<map>	Defines an image-map
<area />	Defines a clickable area inside an image-map

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HTML Tables

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Apples	44%
Bananas	23%
Oranges	13%
Other	10%



Try it Yourself - Examples

Tables

How to create tables in an HTML document.

Table borders

How to specify different table borders.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page).

HTML Tables

Tables are defined with the `<table>` tag.

A table is divided into rows (with the `<tr>` tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the `<td>` tag). `td` stands for "table data," and holds the content of a data cell. A `<td>` tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms, other tables, etc.

Table Example

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

HTML Tables and the Border Attribute

If you do not specify a border attribute, the table will be displayed without borders. Sometimes this can be useful, but most of the time, we want the borders to show.

To display a table with borders, specify the border attribute:

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>Row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>Row 1, cell 2</td>
```

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```
</tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table Headers

Header information in a table are defined with the <th> tag.

The text in a th element will be bold and centered.

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Header 1</th>
<th>Header 2</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Header 1	Header 2
row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2



More Examples

[Tables without borders](#)

How to create tables without borders.

[Table headers](#)

How to create table headers.

[Table with a caption](#)

How to add a caption to a table.

[Table cells that span more than one row/column](#)

How to define table cells that span more than one row or one column.

[Tags inside a table](#)

How to display elements inside other elements.

[Cell padding](#)

How to use cellpadding to create more white space between the cell content and its borders.

[Cell spacing](#)

How to use cellspacing to increase the distance between the cells.

[The frame attribute](#)

How to use the "frame" attribute to control the borders around the table.

HTML Table Tags

Tag	Description
<table>	Defines a table
<th>	Defines a table header
<tr>	Defines a table row
<td>	Defines a table cell
<caption>	Defines a table caption
<colgroup>	Defines a group of columns in a table, for formatting
<col />	Defines attribute values for one or more columns in a table
<thead>	Groups the header content in a table
<tbody>	Groups the body content in a table
<tfoot>	Groups the footer content in a table

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HTML Forms and Input

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HTML Forms are used to select different kinds of user input.



Try-It-Yourself Examples

[Create text fields](#)

How to create text fields. The user can write text in a text field.

[Create password field](#)

How to create a password field.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page)

HTML Forms

HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.

A form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.

The `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form:

```
<form>
.
input elements
.
</form>
```

HTML Forms - The Input Element

The most important form element is the input element.

The input element is used to select user information.

An input element can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute. An input element can be of type text field, checkbox, password, radio button, submit button, and more.

The most used input types are described below.

Text Fields

`<input type="text" />` defines a one-line input field that a user can enter text into:

```
<form>
First name: <input type="text" name="firstname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname" />
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

First name:
Last name:

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Note: The form itself is not visible. Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.

Password Field

`<input type="password" />` defines a password field:

```
<form>
Password: <input type="password" name="pwd" />
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Password: _____

Note: The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

Radio Buttons

`<input type="radio" />` defines a radio button. Radio buttons let a user select **ONLY ONE** one of a limited number of choices:

```
<form>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" /> Male<br />
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

- Male
 Female

Checkboxes

`<input type="checkbox" />` defines a checkbox. Checkboxes let a user select **ONE or MORE** options of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike" /> I have a bike<br />
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" /> I have a car
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

- I have a bike
 I have a car

Submit Button

`<input type="submit" />` defines a submit button.

A submit button is used to send form data to a server. The data is sent to the page specified in the form's action attribute. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input:

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">
Username: <input type="text" name="user" />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Username:

If you type some characters in the text field above, and click the "Submit" button, the browser will send your input to a page called "html_form_action.asp". The page will show you the received input.

HTML Form Tags

Tag	Description
<u><form></u>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<u><input /></u>	Defines an input control
<u><textarea></u>	Defines a multi-line text input control
<u><label></u>	Defines a label for an input element
<u><fieldset></u>	Defines a border around elements in a form
<u><legend></u>	Defines a caption for a fieldset element
<u><select></u>	Defines a select list (drop-down list)
<u><optgroup></u>	Defines a group of related options in a select list
<u><option></u>	Defines an option in a select list
<u><button></u>	Defines a push button



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HTML Lists

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The most common HTML lists are ordered and unordered lists:

HTML Lists

An ordered list:

1. The first list item
2. The second list item
3. The third list item

An unordered list:

- List item
- List item
- List item



Try-It-Yourself Examples

Unordered list

How to create an unordered list in an HTML document.

Ordered list

How to create an ordered list in an HTML document.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page).

HTML Unordered Lists

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

The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

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

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

- Coffee
- Milk

HTML Ordered Lists

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

The list items are marked with numbers.

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

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

1. Coffee
2. Milk

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HTML Definition Lists

A definition list is a list of items, with a description of each item.

The `<dl>` tag defines a definition list.

The `<dl>` tag is used in conjunction with `<dt>` (defines the item in the list) and `<dd>` (describes the item in the list):

```
<dl>
<dt>Coffee</dt>
<dd>- black hot drink</dd>
<dt>Milk</dt>
<dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Coffee
- black hot drink
Milk
- white cold drink

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

Tip: Inside a list item you can put text, line breaks, images, links, other lists, etc.



More Examples

[Different types of ordered lists](#)

Demonstrates different types of ordered lists.

[Different types of unordered lists](#)

Demonstrates different types of unordered lists.

[Nested list](#)

Demonstrates how you can nest lists.

[Nested list 2](#)

Demonstrates a more complicated nested list.

[Definition list](#)

Demonstrates a definition list.

HTML List Tags

Tag	Description
	Defines an ordered list
	Defines an unordered list
	Defines a list item
<dl>	Defines a definition list
<dt>	Defines an item in a definition list
<dd>	Defines a description of an item in a definition list

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HTML Styles

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The style attribute is used to style HTML elements.

Look! Styles and colors

This text is in Verdana and red

This text is in Times and blue

This text is 30 pixels high

[Try it yourself](#)

The HTML Style Attribute

The purpose of the style attribute is:

To provide a common way to style all HTML elements.

Styles was introduced with HTML 4, as the new and preferred way to style HTML elements. With HTML styles, styles can be added to HTML elements directly by using the style attribute, or indirectly in separate style sheets (CSS files).

You can learn everything about styles and CSS in our [CSS Tutorial](#).

In our HTML tutorial we will use the style attribute to introduce you to HTML styles.

HTML Style Example - Background Color

The background-color property defines the background color for an element:

Example

```
<html>
<body style="background-color:yellow">
<h2 style="background-color:red">This is a heading</h2>
<p style="background-color:green">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

[Try it yourself »](#)

The style attribute makes the "old" bgcolor attribute obsolete.

[Try it yourself: Background color the old way](#)

HTML Style Example - Font, Color and Size

The font-family, color, and font-size properties defines the font, color, and size of the text in an element:

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Example

```
<html>

<body>
<h1 style="font-family:verdana">A heading</h1>
<p style="font-family:arial;color:red;font-size:20px;">A paragraph.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

[Try it yourself »](#)

The style attribute makes the old tag obsolete.

[Try it yourself: Fonts the old way](#)

HTML Style Example - Text Alignment

The text-align property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element:

Example

```
<html>

<body>
<h1 style="text-align:center">This is a heading</h1>
<p>The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.</p>
</body>

</html>
```


[Try it yourself »](#)

The style attribute makes the old "align" attribute obsolete.

[Try it yourself: Centered heading the old way](#)

Deprecated Tags and Attributes

In HTML 4, several tags and attributes are deprecated. Deprecated means that they will not be supported in future versions of HTML and XHTML.

 **The message is clear:** Avoid using deprecated tags and attributes!

These tags and attributes should be avoided:

Tags	Description
<center>	Deprecated. Defines centered content
 and <basefont>	Deprecated. Defines HTML fonts
<s> and <strike>	Deprecated. Defines strikethrough text
<u>	Deprecated. Defines underlined text
Attributes	Description
align	Deprecated. Defines the alignment of text
bgcolor	Deprecated. Defines the background color
color	Deprecated. Defines the text color



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What You Should Already Know

Before you continue you should have a basic understanding of the following:

- [HTML / XHTML](#)

If you want to study these subjects first, find the tutorials on our [Home page](#).

What is CSS?

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- Styles define **how to display** HTML elements
- Styles were added to HTML 4.0 **to solve a problem**
- **External Style Sheets** can save a lot of work
- External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**

CSS Demo

An HTML document can be displayed with different styles: [See how it works](#)

Styles Solved a Big Problem

HTML was never intended to contain tags for formatting a document.

HTML was intended to define the content of a document, like:

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

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

When tags like ``, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it became a nightmare for web developers. Development of large web sites, where fonts and colors were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.

In HTML 4.0, all formatting could be removed from the HTML document, and stored in a separate file.

All browsers support CSS today.



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CSS Id and Class

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The id and class Selectors

In addition to setting a style for a HTML element, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called "id" and "class".

The id Selector

The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.

The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".

The style rule below will be applied to the element with id="para1":

Example

```
#para1
{
text-align:center;
color:red;
}
```

[Try it yourself »](#)

Do **NOT** start an ID name with a number! It will not work in Mozilla/Firefox.

The class Selector

The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of elements. Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements.

This allows you to set a particular style for any HTML elements with the same class.

The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."

In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

Example

```
.center {text-align:center;}
```

[Try it yourself »](#)

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

In the example below, all p elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

Example

```
p.center {text-align:center;}
```

[Try it yourself »](#)

Do **NOT** start a class name with a number! This is only supported in Internet Explorer.

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When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the document according to it.

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline style


External Style Sheet

An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the head section:

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />
</head>
```

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. Your style sheet should be saved with a .css extension. An example of a style sheet file is shown below:

```
hr {color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
```

 Do not leave spaces between the property value and the units! "margin-left:20 px" (instead of "margin-left:20px") will work in IE, but not in Firefox or Opera.

Internal Style Sheet

An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag, like this:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
hr {color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
</style>
</head>
```

Inline Styles

An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation. Use this method sparingly!

To use inline styles you use the style attribute in the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

```
<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Multiple Style Sheets

If some properties have been set for the same selector in different style sheets, the values will be inherited from the more specific style sheet.

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For example, an external style sheet has these properties for the h3 selector:

```
h3
{
color:red;
text-align:left;
font-size:8pt;
}
```

And an internal style sheet has these properties for the h3 selector:

```
h3
{
text-align:right;
font-size:20pt;
}
```

If the page with the internal style sheet also links to the external style sheet the properties for h3 will be:

```
color:red;
text-align:right;
font-size:20pt;
```

The color is inherited from the external style sheet and the text-alignment and the font-size is replaced by the internal style sheet.

Multiple Styles Will Cascade into One

Styles can be specified:

- inside an HTML element
- inside the head section of an HTML page
- in an external CSS file

Tip: Even multiple external style sheets can be referenced inside a single HTML document.

Cascading order

What style will be used when there is more than one style specified for an HTML element?

Generally speaking we can say that all the styles will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number four has the highest priority:

1. Browser default
2. External style sheet
3. Internal style sheet (in the head section)
4. Inline style (inside an HTML element)

So, an inline style (inside an HTML element) has the highest priority, which means that it will override a style defined inside the <head> tag, or in an external style sheet, or in a browser (a default value).

Note: If the link to the external style sheet is placed after the internal style sheet in HTML <head>, the external style sheet will override the internal style sheet!

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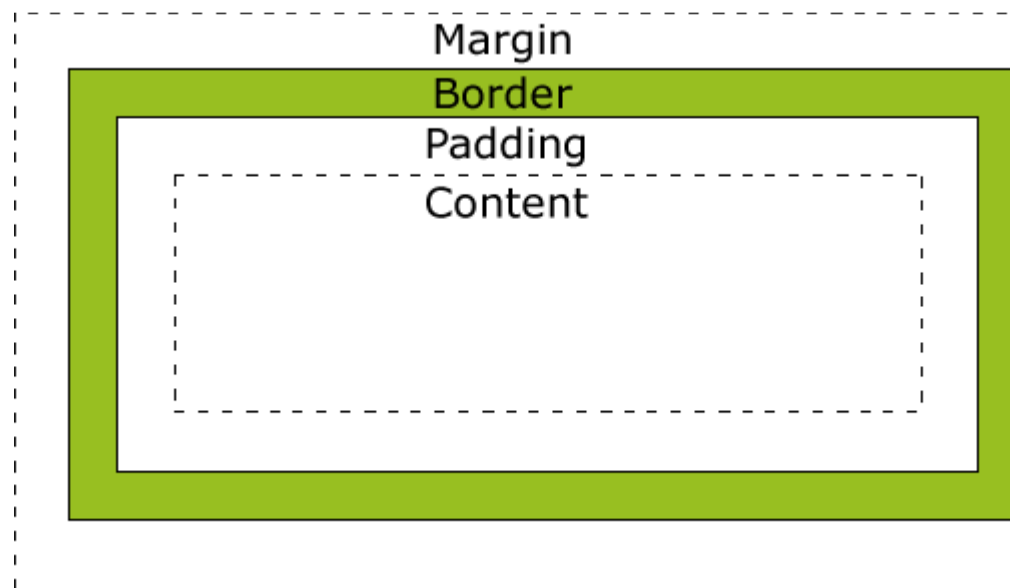
The CSS Box Model

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around HTML elements, and it consists of borders, padding, and the actual content.

The box model allows us to place a border around elements and space elements in elements.

The image below illustrates the box model:



Explanation of the different parts:

- **Margin** - Clears an area around the border. The margin does not have a background color, it is completely transparent
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content. The border has a background color, which is the background color of the box

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- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is affected by the box
- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear

In order to set the width and height of an element correctly in all browsers, you need the box model to work.

Width and Height of an Element

Important: When you specify the width and height properties of an element with setting the width and height of the content area. To know the full size of the element, add the padding, border and margin.

The total width of the element in the example below is 300px:

```
width:250px;
padding:10px;
border:5px solid gray;
margin:10px;
```

Let's do the math:

250px (width)
+ 20px (left and right padding)
+ 10px (left and right border)
+ 20px (left and right margin)
= 300px

Imagine that you only had 250px of space. Let's make an element with a total width

Example

```
width:220px;
padding:10px;
border:5px solid gray;
margin:0px;
```

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The total width of an element should always be calculated like this:

Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + right margin

The total height of an element should always be calculated like this:

Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin

Browsers Compatibility Issue

If you tested the previous example in Internet Explorer, you saw that the total width was 250px.

IE includes padding and border in the width, when the width property is set, **unless declared**.

To fix this problem, just add a DOCTYPE to the code:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
div.ex
{
width:220px;
padding:10px;
border:5px solid gray;
margin:0px;
}
</style>
</head>
```

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CSS Selectors

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

The "CSS" column indicates in which CSS version the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).

Selector	Example	Example Selects:	CSS
.class	.intro	All elements with class="intro"	1
#id	#firstname	The element with id="firstname"	1
*	*	All elements	2
element	p	All <p> elements	1
element,element	div,p	All <div> elements and all <p> elements	1
element element	div p	All <p> elements inside <div> elements	1
element>element	div>p	All <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element	2
element+element	div+p	All <p> elements placed immediately after a <div> element	2
[attribute]	[target]	All elements with a target attribute	2
[attribute=value]	[target=_blank]	All elements with a target attribute equal to "_blank"	2
[attribute~=value]	[title=flower]	All elements with a title attribute that contains space separated words, one of which is "flower"	2
[attribute]=language]	[lang=en]	All elements where the lang attribute's value is "en", even if the value contains a hyphen (-), like "en-us"	2
:link	a:link	All links (<a> elements with href)	1
:visited	a:visited	All visited links	1
:active	a:active	Active links	1
:hover	a:hover	Links on mouse over	1
:focus	input:focus	The input element that has focus	2
:first-letter	p:first-letter	The first letter of all <p> elements	1
:first-line	p:first-line	The first line of all <p> elements	1
:first-child	p:first-child	All <p> elements that is the first child of its parent	2
:before	p:before	Content will be placed before each <p> element	2
:after	p:after	Content will be placed after each <p> element	2
:lang(language)	p:lang(it)	All <p> elements with the lang attribute containing "it"	2

CSS Properties

CSS Property Groups

- [Background](#)
- [Generated content](#)
- [Positioning](#)
- [Border and outline](#)
- [List](#)
- [Print](#)
- [Dimension](#)
- [Margin](#)
- [Table](#)
- [Font](#)
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The "CSS" column indicates in which CSS version the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).

Background Properties

Property	Description	CSS
background	Sets all the background properties in one declaration	1

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background-attachment	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page	1
background-color	Sets the background color of an element	1
background-image	Sets the background image for an element	1
background-position	Sets the starting position of a background image	1
background-repeat	Sets how a background image will be repeated	1

Border and Outline Properties

Property	Description	CSS
border	Sets all the border properties in one declaration	1
border-bottom	Sets all the bottom border properties in one declaration	1
border-bottom-color	Sets the color of the bottom border	1
border-bottom-style	Sets the style of the bottom border	1
border-bottom-width	Sets the width of the bottom border	1
border-color	Sets the color of the four borders	1
border-left	Sets all the left border properties in one declaration	1
border-left-color	Sets the color of the left border	1
border-left-style	Sets the style of the left border	1
border-left-width	Sets the width of the left border	1
border-right	Sets all the right border properties in one declaration	1
border-right-color	Sets the color of the right border	1
border-right-style	Sets the style of the right border	1
border-right-width	Sets the width of the right border	1
border-style	Sets the style of the four borders	1
border-top	Sets all the top border properties in one declaration	1
border-top-color	Sets the color of the top border	1
border-top-style	Sets the style of the top border	1
border-top-width	Sets the width of the top border	1
border-width	Sets the width of the four borders	1
outline	Sets all the outline properties in one declaration	2
outline-color	Sets the color of an outline	2
outline-style	Sets the style of an outline	2
outline-width	Sets the width of an outline	2

Dimension Properties

Property	Description	CSS
height	Sets the height of an element	1
max-height	Sets the maximum height of an element	2
max-width	Sets the maximum width of an element	2
min-height	Sets the minimum height of an element	2
min-width	Sets the minimum width of an element	2
width	Sets the width of an element	1

Font Properties

Property	Description	CSS
font	Sets all the font properties in one declaration	1
font-family	Specifies the font family for text	1
font-size	Specifies the font size of text	1
font-style	Specifies the font style for text	1
font-variant	Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font	1
font-weight	Specifies the weight of a font	1

Generated Content Properties

Property	Description	CSS
content	Used with the :before and :after pseudo-elements, to insert generated content	2
counter-increment	Increments one or more counters	2
counter-reset	Creates or resets one or more counters	2
quotes	Sets the type of quotation marks for embedded quotations	2

List Properties

Property	Description	CSS
list-style	Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration	1
list-style-image	Specifies an image as the list-item marker	1
list-style-position	Specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow	1
list-style-type	Specifies the type of list-item marker	1

Margin Properties

Property	Description	CSS
margin	Sets all the margin properties in one declaration	1
margin-bottom	Sets the bottom margin of an element	1
margin-left	Sets the left margin of an element	1
margin-right	Sets the right margin of an element	1
margin-top	Sets the top margin of an element	1

Padding Properties

Property	Description	CSS
padding	Sets all the padding properties in one declaration	1
padding-bottom	Sets the bottom padding of an element	1
padding-left	Sets the left padding of an element	1
padding-right	Sets the right padding of an element	1
padding-top	Sets the top padding of an element	1

Positioning Properties

Property	Description	CSS
bottom	Sets the bottom margin edge for a positioned box	2
clear	Specifies which sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed	1
clip	Clips an absolutely positioned element	2
cursor	Specifies the type of cursor to be displayed	2
display	Specifies the type of box an element should generate	1
float	Specifies whether or not a box should float	1
left	Sets the left margin edge for a positioned box	2
overflow	Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box	2
position	Specifies the type of positioning for an element	2
right	Sets the right margin edge for a positioned box	2
top	Sets the top margin edge for a positioned box	2
visibility	Specifies whether or not an element is visible	2
z-index	Sets the stack order of an element	2

Print Properties

Property	Description	CSS
orphans	Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the bottom of a page when a page break occurs inside an element	2
page-break-after	Sets the page-breaking behavior after an element	2
page-break-before	Sets the page-breaking behavior before an element	2
page-break-inside	Sets the page-breaking behavior inside an element	2
widows	Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the top of a page when a page break occurs inside an element	2

Table Properties

Property	Description	CSS
border-collapse	Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed	2
border-spacing	Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells	2
caption-side	Specifies the placement of a table caption	2
empty-cells	Specifies whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table	2
table-layout	Sets the layout algorithm to be used for a table	2

Text Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>color</u>	Sets the color of text	1
<u>direction</u>	Specifies the text direction/writing direction	2
<u>letter-spacing</u>	Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text	1
<u>line-height</u>	Sets the line height	1
<u>text-align</u>	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text	1
<u>text-decoration</u>	Specifies the decoration added to text	1
<u>text-indent</u>	Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block	1
text-shadow	Specifies the shadow effect added to text	2
<u>text-transform</u>	Controls the capitalization of text	1
unicode-bidi		2
<u>vertical-align</u>	Sets the vertical alignment of an element	1
<u>white-space</u>	Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled	1
<u>word-spacing</u>	Increases or decreases the space between words in a text	1