

Markup tags

Container tags

All HTML tags are written between angle brackets. Many HTML tags are **container** tags, that is, they have both an **opening** and a **closing** tag. All the content that appears between these tags will be affected by them. Think of the opening tag as a switch that turns on the effect and the closing tag as a switch that turns off the effect.

The opening and closing tags use exactly the same word (such as *h1* or *strong*), but the closing tag has a **forward slash** before the word or symbol (e. g. */h1*) in order to differentiate it from the opening tag.

Example:

```
<h1>Basic HTML tag</h1>
```

If you are using one of these container tags, you must include the closing tag as well as the opening tag. If you forget and leave off the closing tag, your text may not show up in the browser, or it may not have the style you expect it to have because you did not turn the effect off after you turned it on.

Empty tags

Not all the HTML tags are container tags. Empty (or standalone) tags are those that do not directly format a specified block of text, and therefore one tag can execute the instruction. XHTML doesn't allow you to use empty tags.

In XHTML, *Empty tags* must either have an end tag or the start tag must end with */>*

Example:

```
<br/>
<link/>
<img/>
<meta/>
```

HTML5 specification allows you to omit the closing slash. so you can use the following syntax:

```
<br>
<link>
<img>
<meta>
```

Block-Level Tags

All block-level tags begin on a new line reserving some extra vertical space (as with paragraph and heading tags). The following tags are block-level tags:

<p> - creates a paragraph

<blockquote> - create text indent (used for quotations)

<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6> - used to create heading (text is displayed in bold font: <h1> is the largest heading, <h6> is the smallest heading).

<div> - defines sections of a Web page to make it easier to manage, style, and manipulate. You can use the <div> tag when you want to center a block of content or position a content block on the page. The <div> tag can contain nearly any other tags, including block-level tags, and even nested <div> tags.

Text-level (or in-line) tags.

Text-level tags can affect a section of text as small as a single character. These tags do not begin on a separate line and do not insert vertical space.

The following tags are in-line tags:

<a> - anchor tag. Used to create a hyperlink

**** tag - used to insert image

**** - used to apply formatting to text

**** - emphasize the text (displays text in italic font)

**** - strong emphasis (makes text bold)

General Markup Syntax:

Almost every HTML tag consists of the following:

- An **element** (or tag itself). For example, the following element creates a paragraph: **<p> This is paragraph</p>**
- An **attribute** - modify the way how tag is working. For example, attribute **align** changes the alignment of the text.
- A **value** - gives specific value to the attribute. For example the following attribute and value align the content of the paragraph with the center of the web page:

<p align = "center">This is paragraph</p>

Note: XHTML requires you to place values in quotation marks, HTML5 allows you to omit quotation marks.

Tag nesting in markup

You will often use multiple sets of tags to format the text. Placing a pair tags within another pair of tags is called tag nesting. You must ensure that your code is properly nested. Proper nesting means that you must open and close a pair of tags within another pair.



Wrong:

```
<p><strong>text text text</p></strong>
```

Notice that **** tag is opened within the **<p>** tag, but then closed outside the **</p>** tag.



Proper syntax:

```
<p><strong> text text text</strong></p>
```

Special Characters

Sometimes you will need to include a character that cannot be produced with normal keyboard commands or characters that are reserved for a special use. For example, you may want to use the "less than" (<) or "greater than" (>) symbols. Most companies use the copyright symbol (©) or trademark symbols on their web sites.

You can include non-keyboard character by using either the ANSI character value or the special HTML code for the character. HTML Special characters are produced by using sequence of characters. This sequence consists of the ampersand (&) symbol, followed by a code for the specific character you want to generate on the page, followed by a semicolon (;)

For example, to generate the "less then" symbol on a web page, use the following special character code:

<

Copyright Symbol **©** or **©**

Registered trademark **®** or **®**

Acute accent (over letter é) **é**

Ampersand **&**

Quotation mark **"**

Tilde (over letter n) **ñ**

Non-breadding space

Non-breaking space inserts an extra space. Often used to create additional spaces between words ** **