

LEARNING HTML FOR BEGINNERS

Chapter one- Learning The Basics

The Starting And Ending Tags

Remember, always use `<text>` for starting and `</text>` for ending

Starting And Ending A Paragraph

`<p>` =start paragraph `</p>`=end paragraph

Changing the title located on top of page

`<title>put text here</title>`

Chapter two- Customizing Text

Underlining Text

`<u>TEXT</u>`

Changing the text Color

`<TEXT="#####">` -- This denotes the full-page text color.

`<LINK="#####">` -- This denotes the color of the links on your page.

`<ALINK="#####">` -- This denotes the color the link will flash when clicked upon.

`<VLINK="#####">` -- This denotes the colors of the links after they have been visited

Making Text Bold

`TEXT`

Chapter 3-A Little Bit More Advanced

Marquee Basics

This text slides in from the right, then stays where it is

`<marquee behavior="slide" direction="left">Your slide-in text goes here </marquee>`

Continuous scrolling text:

`<marquee behavior="scroll" direction="left">Your scrolling text goes here</marquee>`

Text bouncing back and forth:

`<marquee behavior="alternate">Your bouncing text goes here</marquee>`

HTML Colors

the x11 colors work the same as hexadecimal colors. Here's a website that contains an x11 color chart:

www.mcfedries.com/books/cightml/x11color.htm Also here's a hex color chart just incase you need to use hex:

<http://www.statusme.com/images/Hexadecimal%2520Color%2520Coding%2520Chart.gif> But Remember always put the # sign in front of all hex and x11

Chapter Four- HTML Element

Start Tag

`<p>`

``

Element Content

This is a paragraph

This is a link

End Tag

`</p>`

``

`
`

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

Nested HTML Elements

Most HTML elements can be nested (can contain other HTML elements).
HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

Chapter Five- HTML Examples

HTML Document Example

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

The example above contains 3 HTML elements.

Example Explained

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

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

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 paragraph)

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)

Don't Forget the End Tag

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

```
<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.

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

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements without content are called empty elements. Empty elements can be closed in the start tag.

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

In XHTML, XML, and future versions of HTML, all elements must be closed.

Adding a slash to the start tag, like `
`, is the proper way of closing empty elements, accepted by HTML, XHTML and XML.

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

HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Tags

HTML tags are not case sensitive: `<P>` means the same as `<p>`. Plenty of web sites use uppercase HTML tags in their pages.

We use lowercase tags because the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase in HTML 4, and demands lowercase tags in future versions of (X)HTML.

A very simple html document

```
<html>
<body>
The content of the body element is displayed in your browser.
</body>
</html>
```

Chapter six-Review and ending

Always put the `<html>` tag in front of any document or the browser wont recognize what type of text it is [like php asp so on] And just because you put the `<html>` starter tag it doesn't mean that the browser fully recognizes the document. For it to recognize the document you also need to type in `</html>` AKA the ending tag. Now that you know that we can go to paragraphs. To start a paragraph all you need to do is put a `<p>` at the beginning and put your text after and finally the `</p>` tag. When it is finished it should look something like this: `<p> TEXT HERE </p>` if it doesn't look like that it is not the correct code. For links or downloads always put ` `

www.w3schools.com

Some content taken from