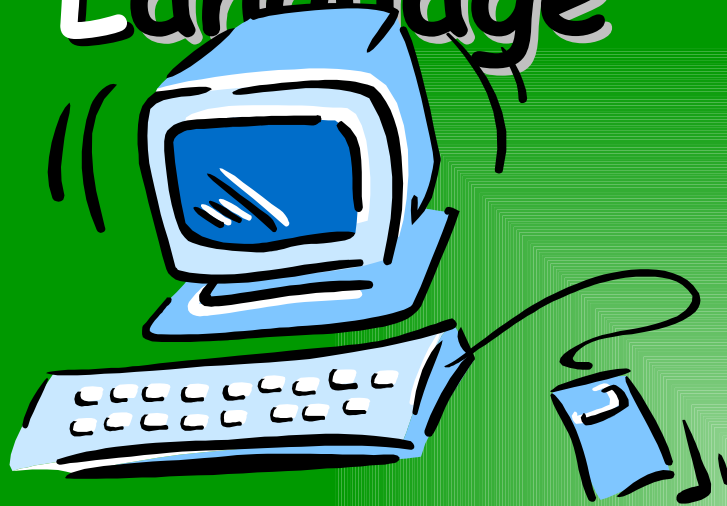


HTML

HyperText Markup Language



Codes used in creating HTML documents are called **tags**. The following is a list of rules you need to remember when creating HTML documents.

Tags are always enclosed in left (<) and right (>) angle brackets. For example, the <HTML> tag indicates the beginning of an HTML document.

Tags can be uppercase or lowercase. For instance,

<BODY>, **<body>**, and **<Body>** are all correct.

However, tags are usually uppercase to make identifying them easier.

*Tags that need to be turned on and off are called container tags. For instance, **<HTML>** marks the beginning of an HTML document, and **</HTML>** marks the end of the document. Tags are closed using the forward slash (/).*

*Tags that are used by themselves are called empty tags. For instance, **
** indicates a line break. Empty tags do not need to be turned off, so the forward slash (/) is not used.*

No extra spaces can be inserted within a tag. For example,

< / BODY >, </BODY >, and

</B ODY >, are all wrong.

HTML documents basically consist of three sections:

Header – includes the title of the document.

Body – includes the main text of the document.

Footer – includes the author and date revised. (We do not do much with this)

Certain tags should appear
in every HTML document.
These tags are called
structural tags.

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- **`<TITLE>` and `</TITLE>` - identifies the HTML document to the reader.**

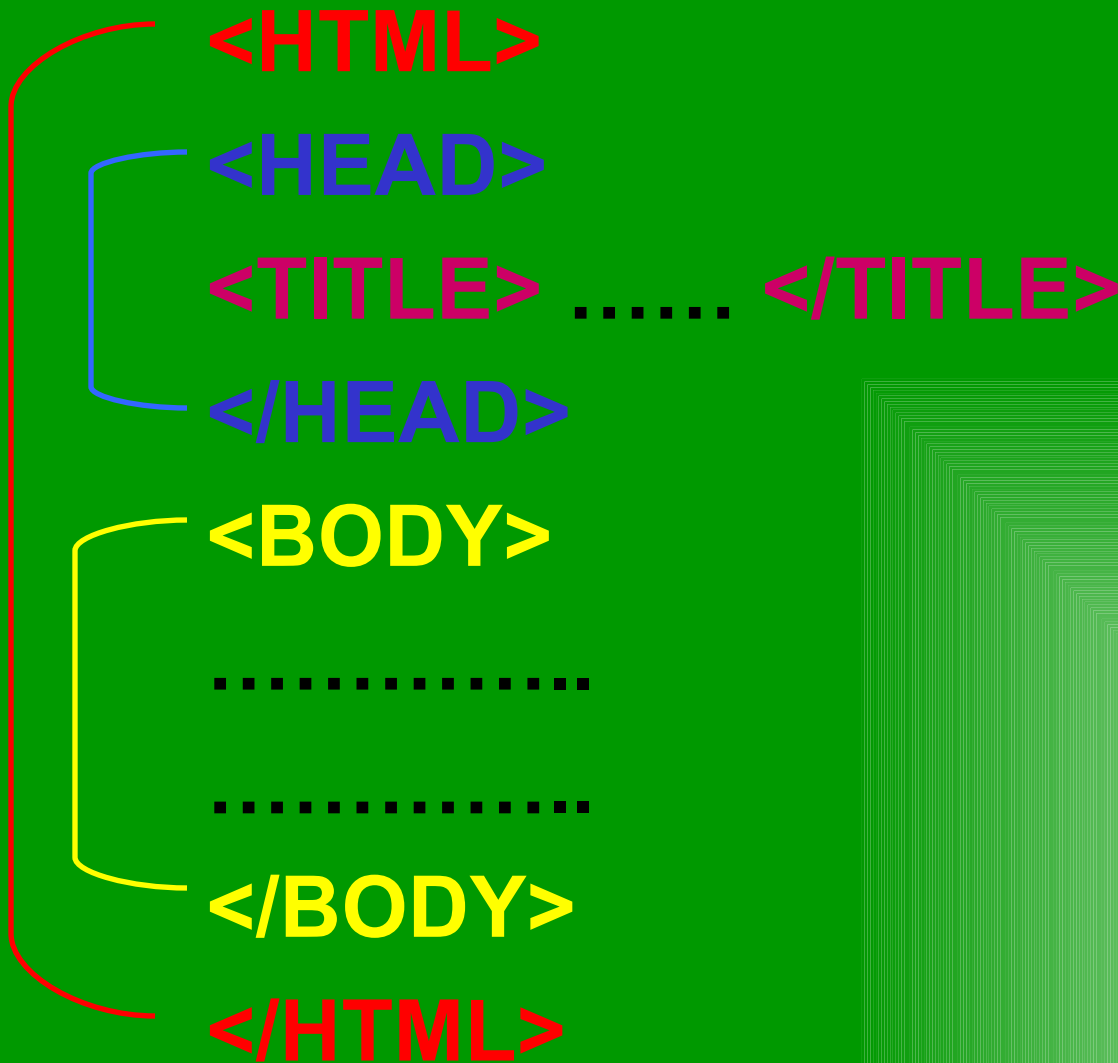
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HOW TAGS ARE USED IN AN HTML DOCUMENT



Using Style Tags

Style tags change the way your text looks.

Style tags are similar to heading tags. The table below identifies and illustrates some of the style tags you will use in your Web pages

Style Tags

Boldface

`....`

Italic

`<I>....</I>`

Emphasis

`....`

Blink

`<BLINK>....</BLINK>`

Big

`<BIG>....</BIG>`

Small

`<SMALL>....</SMALL>`