

HTML Reference

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HTML Text and Headings

HTML provides elements for displaying text, headings and page structure.

Headings Headings are used to organise content on a webpage.

HTML provides six heading levels.

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Result:

Heading 1 Heading 2 Heading 3 Heading 4 Heading 5 Heading 6 Paragraphs Paragraphs are used for normal text content.

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Result:

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Bold Text Use the strong element to make text bold.

Important information Result:

Important information

Italic Text Use the em element to emphasise text.

Important information Result:

Important information

Line Breaks Use the br element to move text onto a new line.

Line One

Line Two Result:

Line One Line Two

Horizontal Lines Use the hr element to create a horizontal divider.

Result:

Subscript Subscript is commonly used in science and mathematics.

H₂O Result:

H2O

Superscript Superscript is commonly used for powers and exponents.

x² Result:

x2

Combining Elements Multiple text elements can be combined.

Science Report

Water is written as H₂O.

The formula for area is x².

Result:

Complete Example

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
```

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

```
<strong>Bold text</strong>
```

```
<br><br>
```

```
<em>Italic text</em>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
H<sub>2</sub>O
```

```
<br>
```

```
x<sup>2</sup>
```

Quick Reference Headings

Heading 1

Heading 6

Paragraph

Paragraph text

Bold **Bold text** Italic *Italic text* Line Break

Horizontal Rule

Subscript

Superscript

You now know how to create headings and display text content in HTML.

Next tutorial: [HTML Links and Images](#)

HTML Links and Images

Links allow users to navigate between pages and websites.

Images can be used to display photos, logos and graphics on a webpage.

Creating a Link

Use the `a` element to create a hyperlink.

```
<a href="page.html">Go to Page</a>
```

Result:

[Go to Page](#)

When clicked, the browser will open the specified page.

Linking to Another Website

Use a full web address when linking to an external website.

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">  
  Visit Google  
</a>
```

Result:

[Visit Google](https://www.google.com)

Opening a Link in a New Tab

Add the `target="_blank"` attribute.

```
<a href="https://www.google.com"
    target="_blank"
    rel="noopener noreferrer">

    Visit Google

</a>
```

Result:

[Visit Google](https://www.google.com)

The `rel` attribute improves security when opening new tabs.

Linking to an Email Address

Use the `mailto:` protocol.

```
<a href="mailto:teacher@school.com">

    Email Teacher

</a>
```

Result:

[Email Teacher](mailto:teacher@school.com)

When clicked, the user's email program will open.

Creating an Image

Use the `img` element.

```

```

The `src` attribute specifies the image location.

The `alt` attribute provides alternative text if the image cannot be displayed.



Setting Image Width

Use the `width` attribute.

```

```

The image will be displayed at 100 pixels wide.



Responsive Images

A responsive image automatically scales to fit different screen sizes.

```

```

This is useful for:

- Phones

- Tablets
 - Laptops
 - Desktop computers
-

Using an Image as a Link

Images can also be used as buttons.

```
<a href="dogs.html">  
  
      
  
</a>
```



I open the specified page.

Displaying a Logo

A common use of images is displaying a website logo.

```

```

Creating an Image Gallery

Multiple images can be displayed together.

```

```

```

```

```

```

Complete Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>
  <title>Links and Images</title>
</head>

<body>

  <h1>Links and Images</h1>

  <a href="page.html">
    Internal Page
  </a>

  <br><br>
```

```
<a href="https://www.google.com"
  target="_blank"
  rel="noopener noreferrer">
```

Google

```
</a>
```

```
<br><br>
```

```
<a href="mailto:teacher@school.com">
```

Email Teacher

```
</a>
```

```
<br><br>
```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Quick Reference

Internal Link

```
<a href="page.html">
```

External Link

```
<a href="https://website.com">
```

New Tab

```
target="_blank"
```

Email Link

```
<a href="mailto:someone@email.com">
```

Image

```

```

Image Width

```
width="300"
```

Responsive Image

```
style="max-width:100%;"
```

Image Link

```
<a href="page.html">  
  
      
  
</a>
```

You now know how to create hyperlinks and display images in HTML.

Next tutorial: **HTML Lists and Tables**

HTML Lists and Tables

Lists and tables are used to organise and display information on a webpage.

Lists are useful for displaying related items, while tables are useful for displaying data in rows and columns.

Unordered Lists

An unordered list displays items using bullet points.

```
<ul>
  <li>HTML</li>
  <li>CSS</li>
  <li>JavaScript</li>
</ul>
```

Result:

- HTML
 - CSS
 - JavaScript
-

Ordered Lists

An ordered list displays items using numbers.

```
<ol>
  <li>Plan the website</li>
  <li>Create the HTML</li>
  <li>Add CSS styling</li>
</ol>
```

Result:

1. Plan the website
 2. Create the HTML
 3. Add CSS styling
-

Nested Lists

Lists can be placed inside other lists.

```
<ul>

  <li>Web Development

    <ul>
      <li>HTML</li>
      <li>CSS</li>
      <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ul>

  </li>

</ul>
```

Result:

- Web Development
 - HTML
 - CSS
 - JavaScript
-

Definition Lists

Definition lists are useful for displaying terms and descriptions.

```
<dl>

  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>Creates webpage content.</dd>
```

```
<dt>CSS</dt>
<dd>Controls appearance and styling.</dd>

</dl>
```

Result:

HTML

Creates webpage content.

CSS

Controls appearance and styling.

HTML

Creates webpage content.

CSS

Controls appearance and styling.

Creating a Table

Tables display information in rows and columns.

```
<table>

  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Score</th>
  </tr>

  <tr>
    <td>Sam</td>
    <td>90</td>
  </tr>

</table>
```

Result:

Name	Score
------	-------

Sam	90
-----	----

Understanding Table Elements

Tables are made up of:

Element	Purpose
<table>	Creates the table
<tr>	Creates a row
<th>	Creates a heading cell
<td>	Creates a data cell

Adding Multiple Rows

```
<table>

  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Score</th>
  </tr>

  <tr>
    <td>Sam</td>
    <td>90</td>
  </tr>

  <tr>
    <td>Alex</td>
    <td>85</td>
  </tr>

  <tr>
    <td>Jess</td>
    <td>95</td>
  </tr>

</table>
```

```
</tr>

</table>
```

Result:

Name	Score
Sam	90
Alex	85
Jess	95

“ Screenshot Placeholder

Insert screenshot showing a table with multiple rows.

Adding Borders

Tables often use CSS for styling.

```
<table border="1">

  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Score</th>
  </tr>

  <tr>
    <td>Sam</td>
    <td>90</td>
  </tr>

</table>
```

Result:

A table with visible borders.

Name	Score
Sam	90

Merging Columns

Use `colspan` to combine columns.

```
<table border="1">

  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">
      Student Results
    </th>
  </tr>

  <tr>
    <td>Sam</td>
    <td>90</td>
  </tr>

</table>
```

Result:

Student Results	
Sam	90

Merging Rows

Use `rowspan` to combine rows.

```
<table border="1">

  <tr>
```

```

        <td rowspan="2">
            Year 10
        </td>

        <td>Sam</td>
    </tr>

    <tr>
        <td>Alex</td>
    </tr>

</table>

```

Year 10	Sam
	Alex

Complete Example

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>
    <title>Lists and Tables</title>
</head>

<body>

    <h1>Lists and Tables</h1>

    <h2>Favourite Subjects</h2>

    <ul>
        <li>Digital Technologies</li>
        <li>Engineering</li>
        <li>Science</li>
    
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<h2>Student Results</h2>
```

```
<table border="1">
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <th>Name</th>
```

```
    <th>Score</th>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <td>Sam</td>
```

```
    <td>90</td>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <td>Alex</td>
```

```
    <td>85</td>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Quick Reference

Unordered List

```
<ul>
```

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

```
</ul>
```

Ordered List

```
<ol>
  <li>Item</li>
</ol>
```

Definition List

```
<dl>
  <dt>Term</dt>
  <dd>Description</dd>
</dl>
```

Table

```
<table>
```

Table Row

```
<tr>
```

Table Header

```
<th>
```

Table Data

```
<td>
```

Merge Columns

```
colspan="2"
```

Merge Rows

```
rowspan="2"
```

You now know how to create lists and tables in HTML.

Next tutorial: **HTML Forms**

HTML Forms

Forms allow users to enter and submit information on a webpage.

Forms are commonly used for:

- Login systems
 - Registration pages
 - Contact forms
 - Surveys
 - Search boxes
-

Creating a Form

A form is created using the `<form>` element.

```
<form>

</form>
```

All form controls are placed inside the form element.

Text Input

Use the `<input>` element to create a text box.

```
<form>

    <input type="text">

</form>
```

Result:

Adding a Label

Labels describe the purpose of an input.

```
<form>

  <label>
    Username:
  </label>

  <input type="text">

</form>
```

Result:

Username:

Placeholder Text

Placeholders provide hints to the user.

```
<input
  type="text"
  placeholder="Enter username">
```

Result:

Password Input

Password fields hide the text being entered.

```
<input
  type="password"
  placeholder="Enter password">
```

Result:

Email Input

Email inputs help validate email addresses.

```
<input  
  type="email"  
  placeholder="Enter email">
```

Result:

Number Input

Number inputs only accept numeric values.

```
<input  
  type="number">
```

Result:

Text Areas

Text areas allow users to enter multiple lines of text.

```
<textarea>  
  
</textarea>
```

Result:

Checkboxes

Checkboxes allow multiple selections.

```
<input  
  type="checkbox">
```

HTML

Result:

☐ HTML

Radio Buttons

Radio buttons allow a single selection from a group.

```
<input  
  type="radio"  
  name="year">
```

Year 10


```
<input  
  type="radio"  
  name="year">
```

Year 11

Result:

Year 10

Year 11

Dropdown Lists

Use the `select` element to create a dropdown menu.

```
<select>

  <option>
    HTML
  </option>

  <option>
    CSS
  </option>

  <option>
    JavaScript
  </option>

</select>
```

Result:

Submit Button

Buttons are used to submit forms.

```
<button>

  Submit

</button>
```

Result:

Submit

Complete Login Form

```
<form>

  <label>
    Username
  </label>

  <br>

  <input
    type="text"
    placeholder="Username">

  <br><br>

  <label>
    Password
  </label>

  <br>

  <input
    type="password"
    placeholder="Password">

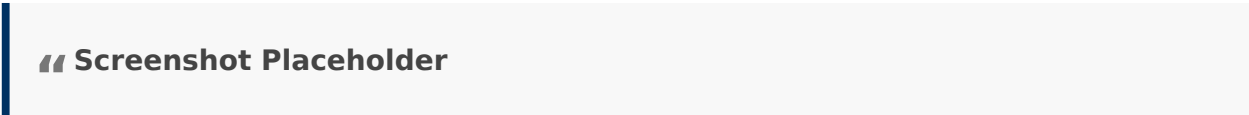
  <br><br>

  <button>

    Login

  </button>

</form>
```



Insert screenshot showing the login form.

Form Submission

Forms can send data to another page.

```
<form  
  action="process.php"  
  method="post">  
  
</form>
```

action

Specifies where the data will be sent.

```
action="process.php"
```

method

Specifies how the data will be sent.

```
method="post"
```

or

```
method="get"
```

Most login and registration systems use:

```
method="post"
```

Complete Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>
    <title>Forms Example</title>
</head>

<body>

    <h1>Student Registration</h1>

    <form
        action="process.php"
        method="post">

        <label>
            Name
        </label>

        <br>

        <input
            type="text"
            name="name">

        <br><br>

        <label>
            Email
        </label>

        <br>

        <input
            type="email"
            name="email">

        <br><br>
```

```
<label>
  Year Level
</label>

<br>

<select name="year">

  <option>
    Year 10
  </option>

  <option>
    Year 11
  </option>

  <option>
    Year 12
  </option>

</select>

<br><br>

<button>

  Submit

</button>

</form>

</body>

</html>
```

Quick Reference

Form

```
<form>
```

Text Input

```
<input type="text">
```

Password Input

```
<input type="password">
```

Email Input

```
<input type="email">
```

Number Input

```
<input type="number">
```

Text Area

```
<textarea>
```

Checkbox

```
<input type="checkbox">
```

Radio Button

```
<input type="radio">
```

Dropdown

```
<select>
```

Button

```
<button>
```

Form Action

```
action="process.php"
```

Form Method

```
method="post"
```

You now know how to collect user input using HTML forms.

Next tutorial: **HTML Embeds and Comments**

HTML Embeds and Comments

HTML can be used to embed videos, maps and other content into a webpage.

Comments can also be added to help explain code without displaying anything on the page.

HTML Comments

Comments are ignored by the browser.

They are useful for explaining code and leaving notes for yourself or other developers.

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

Example:

```
<!-- Navigation Menu -->

<nav>

</nav>
```

Comments are not visible on the webpage.

Embedding a YouTube Video

YouTube provides embed code for videos.

Example:

```
<iframe
  width="560"
  height="315"
  src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/W-Q7RMpINVo"
  allowfullscreen>

</iframe>
```

Result:

A YouTube video displayed on the page.

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/dQw4w9WgXcQ>

Responsive YouTube Videos

To help videos work on phones and tablets:

```
<iframe
  width="100%"
  height="315"
  src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/W-Q7RMpINVo"
  allowfullscreen>

</iframe>
```

The video will automatically adjust to the available width.

Embedding a Google Map

Google Maps can also be embedded.

Example:

```
<iframe
  src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed..."
```

```
width="600"  
height="450">
```

```
</iframe>
```

Result:

An interactive map displayed on the page.

<https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d3520.366280272018!2d153.37404667577476!3d-28.07436817597404!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m2!1s0x6b911cb972c15b2f%3A0xc34ef94511e30812!2sRobina%20State%20High%20School!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sau!4v1781436815960!5m2!1sen!2sau>

Displaying a Video File

Videos stored in your project can be displayed using the `video` element.

```
<video  
  width="600"  
  controls>  
  
  <source  
    src="videos/demo.mp4"  
    type="video/mp4">  
  
</video>
```

Result:

A video player with play and pause controls.

Displaying Audio Files

Audio can be embedded using the `audio` element.

```
<audio controls>

  <source
    src="audio/music.mp3"
    type="audio/mpeg">

</audio>
```

Result:

An audio player with playback controls.

Displaying PDF Files

PDF documents can be embedded directly into a webpage.

```
<iframe
  src="files/document.pdf"
  width="100%"
  height="600">

</iframe>
```

Result:

The PDF document is displayed inside the webpage.

Common Uses for Embeds

Embeds are commonly used for:

- YouTube videos
- Google Maps
- PDF documents
- Audio players

- Demonstration videos
 - Interactive content
-

Complete Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>
  <title>Embeds Example</title>
</head>

<body>

  <h1>Media Examples</h1>

  <!-- YouTube Video -->

  <iframe
    width="560"
    height="315"
    src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/W-Q7RMpINVo"
    allowfullscreen>

  </iframe>

  <br><br>

  <!-- Audio Player -->

  <audio controls>

    <source
      src="audio/music.mp3"
      type="audio/mpeg">
```

```
</audio>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Quick Reference

Comment

```
<!-- Comment -->
```

YouTube Video

```
<iframe>
```

Google Map

```
<iframe>
```

Video File

```
<video>
```

Audio File

```
<audio>
```

PDF

```
<iframe src="document.pdf">
```

You now know how to embed media and add comments in HTML.

Next chapter: **CSS Reference**