

How to Learn HTML Language

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, and is the code or language used to create web pages. It can be a little daunting if you've never coded before, but all you need to give it a try is a simple text editor and an internet browser. You may even recognize some HTML used to change fonts on online forums, in customized online profiles, or in TipsMake articles. HTML is a useful tool for anyone who uses the internet, learning the basics of HTML can take less time than you think.

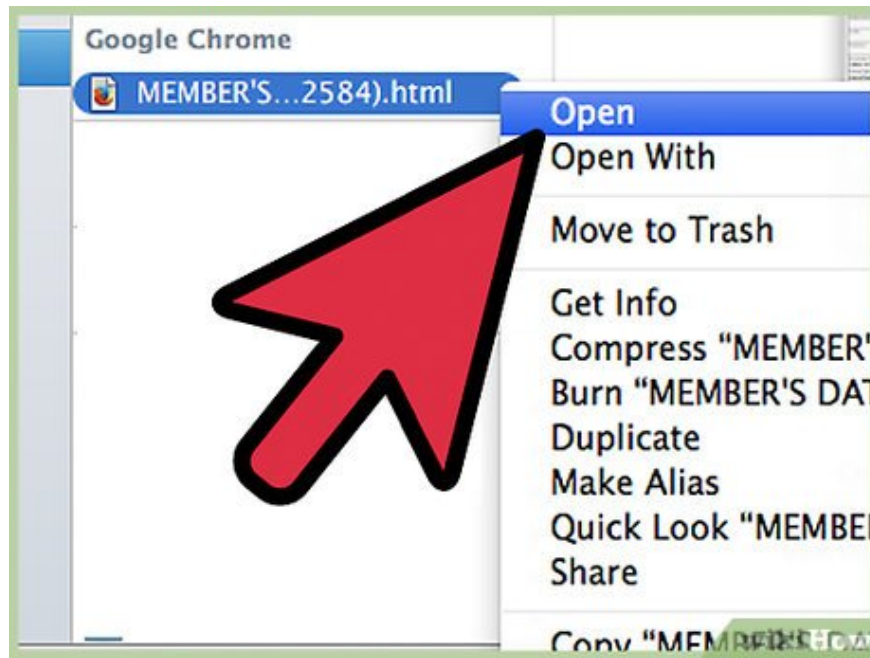
Learn Basic HTML



Open an HTML document. Most text editing programs, including Notepad or Microsoft Word (for Windows operating systems) and TextEdit (for Mac operating systems), can be used to write HTML documents. Open a new document and use File > Save As in the top menu to save it as a "Web Page", or to change the file extension to ".html" or ".htm" instead of ".doc", ".rtf", or any other extension.

You may see a warning that your document will be changed to 'plain text' instead of 'rich text', or a formatting and Particular images will not be saved properly. This is normal, HTML documents do not need to use those options.

There is no difference between .html and .htm files. Both work.



View your document using an internet browser. Save your blank document, then find the document icon on your computer and double-click to open it. It will open as a blank page in the browser. If not, drag the file's icon into the URL address bar on your browser. As you edit your HTML document in this tutorial, you can continually check back and see how your site changes.

Note that this does not actually create a live website. Other people won't be able to access it, and you don't need an internet connection to test it. Simply use a browser to 'read' your HTML document as if it were a web page.



Learn about bookmarks. Markup tags do not appear on a web page like normal text. Instead, they tell the web browser how to display the page and its contents. 'Start tag' contains instructions. For example, it can tell the browser to display text in **bold**. You also need an 'end tag' to tell the browser where the instructions apply: in this example, all text between the start and end tags will be bold. The end tag is also written inside braces, but is

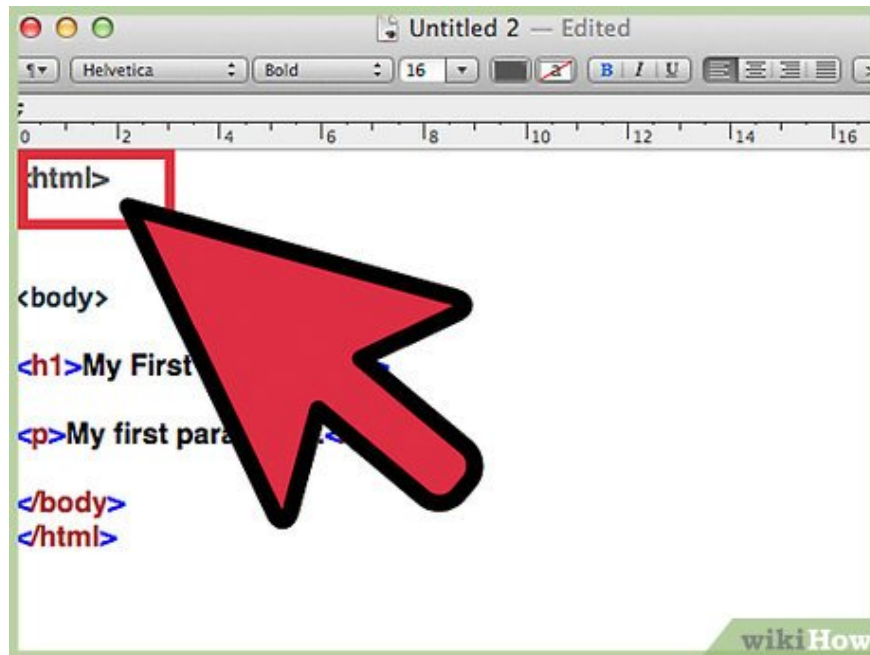
preceded by a slash after the first brace.

Write start tags between curly braces: start tag goes here>

Write end tags between curly braces, but put a slash immediately after the first brace: end tag goes here >)

Keep reading to learn how to write functional markup tags. At this step, what you need to remember is the basic format they are written in: > and

If you use other HTML guidelines, you may see tags also called "elements" and the text between the start and end tags as "element content." (ingredient content)



Let's write your first card. Every html document starts with a tag and ends with a tag . It tells the browser that everything between these tags is HTML text. Add these tags to your document:

Write at the top of your document.

Press enter or return a few times to create some space, then write

Remember to write *everything* else in this guide between these two tags.

```
<html>
<head>
<title> How to Learn HTML - wikiHow </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Add sections to your document. In between the and tags, write a start tag and an end tag. Remember to create space to write between them. Anything between these head tags will not actually be visible on the website itself. Try the following step and see where it shows up:

Between the tags and, write and

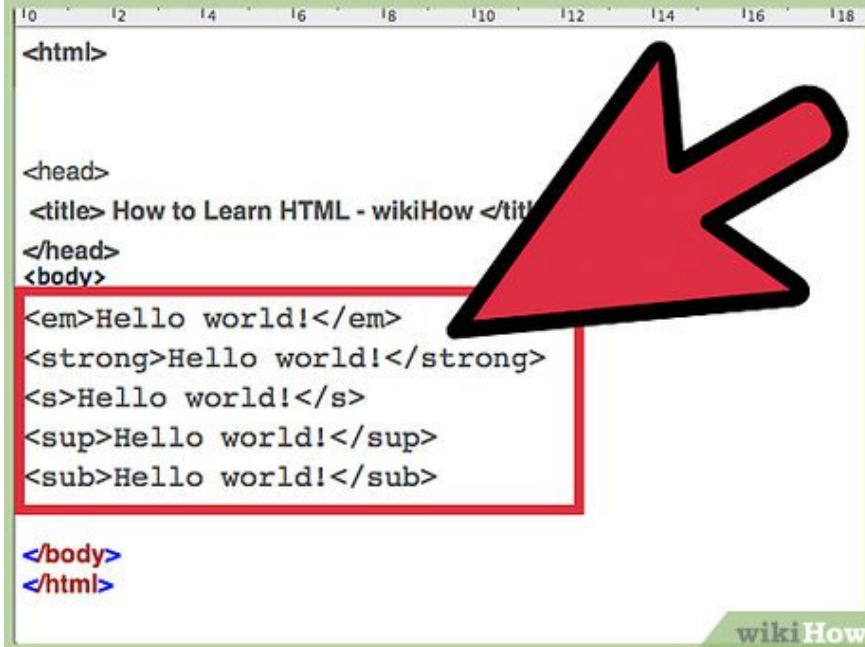
Between tags and, write **How to Learn HTML - wikiHow** .

Save the document and then open it in a browser (or save the document and then refresh the already opened browser page). Do you see what you wrote at the top of your browser, above the address bar?

```
<html>
<head>
<title> How to Learn HTML - wikiHow </title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

Create a section. Everything else in this starter document is in the body, which is what shows up on the website. *After* the end tag, but *before* the , write and . For the rest of this tutorial, everything you write will go between these body tags. At this point you should have a document that looks like this (ignore the bullet points):

How to learn HTML - wikiHow



```
<html>

<head>
<title> How to Learn HTML - wikiHow </title>
</head>
<body>
<em>Hello world!</em>
<strong>Hello world!</strong>
<s>Hello world!</s>
<sup>Hello world!</sup>
<sub>Hello world!</sub>

</body>
</html>
```

Add text in different styles. Now it's time to write something you can actually see in your browser! Anything you write inside body tags will be visible in your browser after you save the HTML document and refresh the browser page. *Don't* write anything with or > symbols, though, because your browser will try to translate it into an HTML instruction instead of normal text. Try writing **Hello World!** (or whatever you like), then add these new tags around it to see what happens each time:

Xin chào th? gi?i! will display as "italic text:" *Hello world!*

Xin chào th? gi?i! will display as "bold text:" **Hello world!**

~~Xin chào th? gi?i!~~ will display with a strikethrough: ~~Hello world!~~

Xin chào th? gi?i! will appear as text above: Hello world!

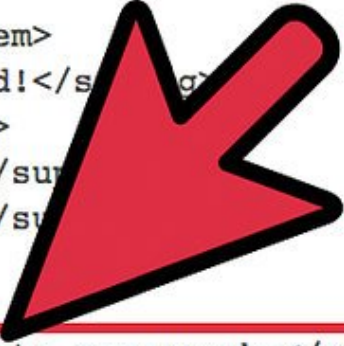
Xin chào th? gi?i! will display as text below: Hello world!

Try the following combination: ***Xin chào th? gi?i!*** What does the text look like?

```
</head>
<body>
<em>Hello world!</em>
<strong>Hello world!</strong>
<s>Hello world!</s>
<sup>Hello world!</sup>
<sub>Hello world!</sub>

<p>This is a separate paragraph.</p>
<br>before this sentence begins<br>

</body>
</html>
```



wikiHow

Divide your text into paragraphs. If you try writing a few lines of text in your HTML document, you may notice that the line breaks don't show up in the browser. You must write additional code for this operation:

This is a separate piece of text.

Câu này ???c theo sau b?i m?t ng?t dòng.
tr??c khi câu này b?t ??u.

This is the first card you see that doesn't need an end tag! These are called "empty tags".

Create headings to display the names of items:

heading text

: the biggest topic

heading text

(level 2 heading)

heading text

(heading level 3)

heading text

(heading level 4)

heading text

(smallest topic)

```
<s>Hello world!</s>
<sup>Hello world!</sup>
<sub>Hello world!</sub>

<p>This is a separate paragraph
<br>before this sentence begins

<ul><li>One item</li><li>Another item</li><li>Another
ul>

<ol><li>Item 1</li><li>Item 2</li><li>Item 3</li></ol>

<dl><dt>Coffee</dt><dd>- Hot Beverage</dd><dt>Leite</
Beverage</dd></dl>

</body>
</html>
```



Learn how to create lists. There are many different ways to write listings on a website. Try out the following code styles and see which one you like. Note that a pair of tags will cover an entire list (e.g. tags

and

for "unordered lists"), while single items in the list are enclosed by another pair of tags, e.g.

1. and

Use this code to create bulleted lists:

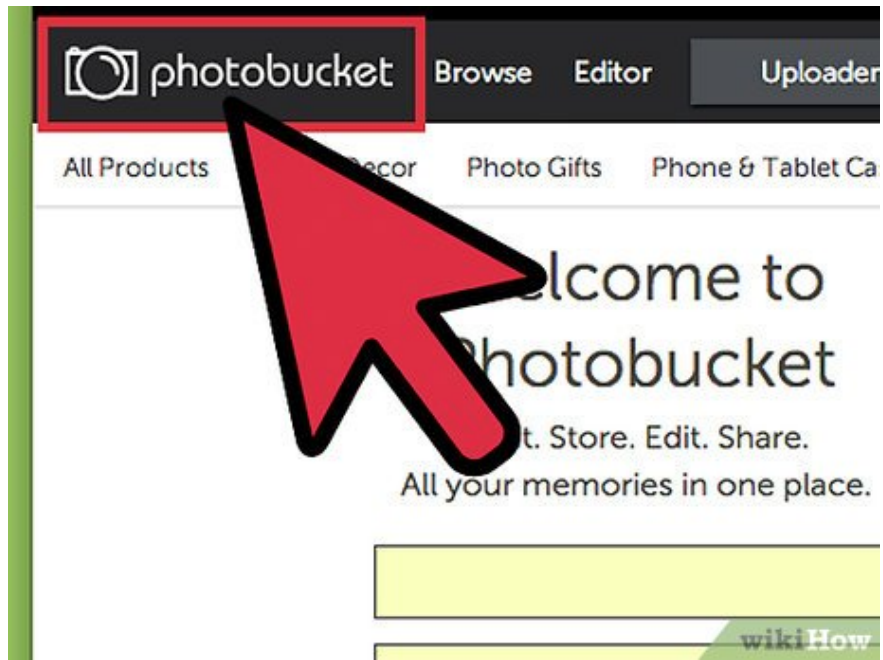
1. One item
2. Another item
3. Another item

Or use this code to create numbered lists:

1. Section 1
2. Section 2
3. Section 3

Or use this code to create a list of term definitions:

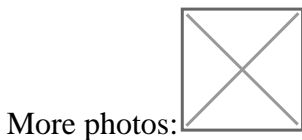
- Coffee
- Hot drinks
- Leite
- Cold drinks



Beautify your page with line breaks, horizontal lines, and images. Now it's time to try adding things other than text to your page. Try the following tags, or click on the links for more information. You'll need an online photo booking service to get a URL to link to the photo tag:

Add a line in HTML:

or



```
<p>This is a separate paragraph.</p>
<br>before this sentence begins<br>

<ul><li>One item</li><li>her</li><li>An
ul>

<ol><li>Item 1</li><li>Item 2</li><li>Item 3</li>

<dl><dt>Coffee</dt><dd>Beverage</dd><dt>Le
Beverage</dd></dl>

<a name="Tips">This is the text you put the anc

</body>
</html>
```

Links to other locations on the site. You can also use this code to link to other pages and websites. But for now, since you don't have a website yet, we'll focus on 'anchors' (texts that contain links) or specific places on the page that you can link to:

Create an anchor with the tag at the location on the page you want to link to. Give it a distinctive and memorable name:

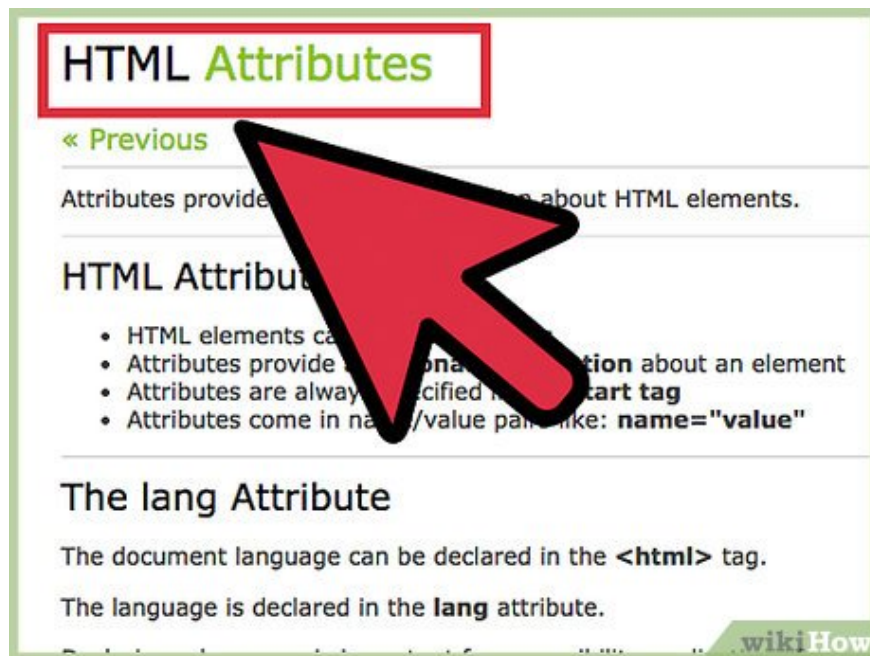
Đây là vñ bñ bao quanh bñg anchor.

Use to link to those anchors or to another website:

Viết oñ vñ bñ hoc hình ñnh ???c hiñ thñ nhñ liên k?t ? ?
ây.

To link to an anchor on another website, add a # after the URL, followed by the name of the anchor. For example, <http://www.wikihow.com/Learn-HTML#Advice> will link to the Tips section of this page.

Learn more about advanced HTML



Learn about properties. Attributes placed inside the tags themselves add variation to the "element content" that lies between the start and end tags. They never stand alone. They are written as **name="value"**, where **name** is the name of the attribute (e.g. "color"), and **value** specifically describes the value of 'color' (e.g. "red" – red).

You've actually seen the parameters before, if you followed the instructions in the Basic HTML section above. Tags

Picture 13 of How to Learn HTML Language

use the **src** attribute, anchors use the **name** attribute, and links use the **href** attribute. Have you seen them following the format **__="__"**?



Learn mixed head tags. You've learned about tags, which appear at the beginning of every document. Besides tags, it can also include the following tag types:

Meta tags, are used to provide *metadata* about a web page. This data can be used by search engines as robots (automated programs) scour the internet to locate and list web pages. To make your site more visible to search engines, use one or more start tags (no end tags necessary), each with exactly one name attribute and one content attribute, for example: ; or

Tags are used to associate other files with the web page. It is often used to link to layers of CSS formatting created with a different coding style to transform your HTML page by adding color, text alignment, and more.

Tags

You finished reading the article "**How to Learn HTML Language**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.