

# Title in HTML

It is very important to use the title to show the text structure. Heading (HTML) in HTML is identified by tags marked from to, of which the most important title is the least important.

**Heading (Heading)** in HTML is determined by word markup

next

,

Inside

is the most important title

is the least important.

**For example**

## **Example title 1**

## **Example title 2**

## **Example title 3**

## **Example title 4**

## **Example title 5**

## **Example title 6**

The browser will automatically add a space (or margin) before and after the title.

## **The title is very important**

The search engines use headers to add indexes to the structure and content of your web pages. Users also skim the headlines to understand the content so using headlines to show text structure is important.

Title

should be used as the main title, then

and

•

Note that the HTML title should be used to display the title, not for the purpose of making the text larger or darker.

## **Larger title**

Each title in HTML has a default size. But you can change this size with `style`, properties `style`, using the `font-size` properties of CSS.

**For example**

# Example

# title 1

**Use horizontal ruler in HTML**

Card

---

used to create a horizontal line on the HTML page. This element is used to split content (or show changes) on an HTML page.

**For example**

# Example title 1

Text content 1

---

# Example title 2

Text content 2

---

## Element in HTML

Element in HTML is not related to HTML titles. It is used to store metadata (data about HTML documents). This data will not be displayed.

Element placed between cards and card

**For example**

```
V?n b?n HTML
```

...

**Note:** Metadata often identifies text names, character sets, styles, paths, scripts, and more.

## How to view HTML source?

If you see a nice website and wonder how the web developer has done, you can completely view the HTML source code of the website.

## See the HTML source code of the website

Right-click anywhere on the page and select **View Page Source** (on Chrome) or **View Source** (on IE) or similar options on other browsers. A new window will open, displaying the HTML source of the page.

## Check HTML elements

Right-click an element (or blank area) on the page and select **Inspect** or **Inspect Element** to see what the element is (will include HTML and CSS). You can quickly edit HTML or CSS right on the **Elements** panel and the new **Styles** opens.

Last lesson: [Attributes in HTML](#)

The following article: [Text in HTML](#)

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