

# CMPS 2680 Homework 2

*Spring 2025*

## Main Document Tags

**<!doctype html>**

The doctype declaration should be the very first thing in an HTML document, before the <html> tag. The doctype declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of the markup language the page is written in. The doctype declaration refers to a Document Type Definition (DTD). The DTD specifies the rules for the markup language, so that the browsers can render the content correctly.

[https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_doctype.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_doctype.asp)

**<html> </html>**

Tells the browser that this is an HTML document. The html element is the outermost element in HTML and XHTML documents. The html element is also known as the root element.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_html.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_html.asp)

**<head> </head>**

Acts as the container for all the head elements. Elements inside <head> can include scripts, instruct the browser where to find style sheets, provide meta information, and more. The following tags can be added to the head section: <base>, <link>, <meta>, <script>, <style>, and <title>. The <title> tag defines the title of the document, and is the only required element in the head section!

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_head.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_head.asp)

**<title> </title>**

Defines the title of the document. The title element is required in all HTML/XHTML documents. The title element: defines a title in the browser toolbar, provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites, and displays a title for the page in search-engine results.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_title.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_title.asp)

**<body> </body>**

Defines the document's body. The body element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_body.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_body.asp)

## Basic Tags

**<h1> </h1> through <h6> </h6>**

Used to define page headings. <h1> defines the largest heading and <h6> defines the smallest heading.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_hn.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp)

**<p> </p>**

Defines a paragraph. The p element automatically creates some space before and after itself. The space is automatically applied by the browser, or you can specify it in a style sheet.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_p.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp)

**<strong> </strong> and <em> </em>**

These are both “phrase” tags. The strong tag renders text as bold, while the em tag renders text as italic.

[https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_em.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp)

**<br>**

Inserts a single line break. The <br> tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_br.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_br.asp)

**<hr>**

Creates a horizontal line in an HTML page.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_hr.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hr.asp)

**<ul>**

**<li> </li>**

**</ul>**

Defines an unordered list (a bulleted list).

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_ul.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp)

**<ol>**

**<li> </li>**

**</ol>**

Defines an ordered list.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_ol.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp)

**<img src='https://i.imgur.com/i3LND.jpeg' alt='Cheeseburger Cat' />**

**<img src='./bear.jpg' alt='a picture of a bear' />**

Embeds an image in an HTML page. The <img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt. To reference a local image on your website in the same folder, use ./ followed by the image filename as the source.

FILENAMES ARE CASE AND SPACE SENSITIVE!

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_img.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp)

**<a href='http://www.csub.edu'>CSUB</a>**

**<a href='./localpage.html'>CSUB</a>**

The <a> tag defines an anchor. An anchor can be used in two ways: to create a link to another document, by using the href attribute, or to create a bookmark inside a document, by using the name attribute. The a element is usually referred to as a link or a hyperlink. The most important attribute of the a element is the href attribute, which indicates the link destination. By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers: an unvisited link is underlined and blue, a visited link is underlined and purple, and an active link is underlined and red.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_a.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp)

**<div> </div>**

Defines a block-level element that always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available.

[http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag\\_div.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp)

## HTML 5 Tags

With the release of HTML, a number of new tags have been introduced to further define specific elements on the page. These are known as semantic elements. Some of these tags include header, nav, section, aside, article, and footer. They are similar to the div tag, but provide additional information to both the browser and the developer.

[http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5\\_semantic\\_elements.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_semantic_elements.asp)