

Note: You need an exclamation point after the opening bracket <!-- but not before the closing bracket -->.

HTML automatically adds an extra blank line before and after some elements, like before and after a paragraph, and before and after a heading. If you want to insert blank lines into your document, use the
 tag.

Try It Out!

Open your text editor and type the following text:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My First Webpage</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">My First Webpage</h1>
<p>Welcome to my first web page. I am writing this page using a text editor and plain
old html.</p>
<p>By learning html, I'll be able to create web pages like a pro....<br>
which I am of course.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Save the page as **mypage2.html**. Open the file in your Internet browser. To view how the page should look, visit this web page: <http://profdevtrain.austincc.edu/html/mypage2.html>

Other HTML Tags

As mentioned before, there are logical styles that describe what the text should be and physical styles which actually provide physical formatting. It is recommended to use the logical tags and use style sheets to style the text in those tags.

Logical Tags

Tag	Description
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation
<acronym>	Defines an acronym
<address>	Defines an address element
<cite>	Defines a <i>citation</i>
<code>	Defines computer code text
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation
	Defines text
<dfn>	Defines a <i>definition</i> term
	Defines <i>emphasized</i> text
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<pre>	Defines preformatted text
<q>	Defines a short quotation
<samp>	Defines sample computer code
	Defines strong text
<var>	Defines a <i>variable</i>

Physical Tags

Tag	Description
	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
<i>	Defines <i>italic</i> text
<small>	Defines small text
<sup>	Defines ^{superscripted} text
<sub>	Defines _{subscripted} text
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<u>	Deprecated. Use styles instead

Character tags like and produce the same physical display as and <i> but are more uniformly supported across different browsers.

Try It Out

Open your text editor and type the following:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My First Webpage</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="#EDDD9E">
<h1 align="center">My First Webpage</h1>
<p>Welcome to my <strong>first</strong> webpage. I am writing this page using a text
editor and plain old html.</p>
<p>By learning html, I'll be able to create web pages like a pro....<br>
which I am of course.</p>
Here's what I've learned:
<ul>
<li>How to use HTML tags</li>
<li>How to use HTML colors</li>
<li>How to create Lists</li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Save your page as **mypage4.html** and view it in your browser. To see how your page should look visit this web page: **<http://profdevtrain.austincc.edu/html/mypage4.html>**

HTML Links

HTML uses the <a> anchor tag to create a link to another document or web page.

The Anchor Tag and the Href Attribute

An anchor can point to any resource on the Web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, etc. The syntax of creating an anchor:

```
<a href="url">Text to be displayed</a>
```

The <a> tag is used to create an anchor to link from, the href attribute is used to tell the address of the document or page we are linking to, and the words between the open and close of the anchor tag will be displayed as a hyperlink.

This Code	Would Display
Visit ACC!	<u>Visit ACC!</u>

The Target Attribute

With the target attribute, you can define **where** the linked document will be opened. By default, the link will open in the current window. The code below will open the document in a new browser window:

```
<a href=http://www.austincc.edu/ target="_blank">Visit ACC!</a>
```

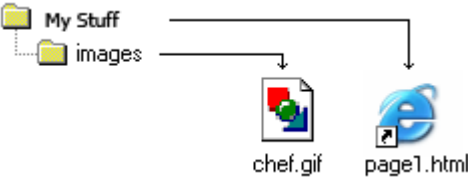
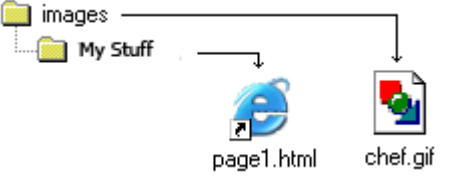
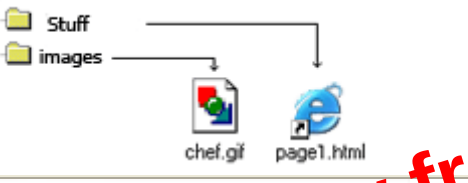
Email Links

To create an email link, you will use mailto: plus your email address. Here is a link to ACC's Help Desk:

```
<a href="mailto:helpdesk@austincc.edu">Email Help Desk</a>
```

To add a subject for the email message, you would add ?subject= after the email address. For example:

```
<a href="mailto:helpdesk@austincc.edu?subject=Email Assistance">Email Help Desk</a>
```

	<code>src="chef.gif"</code> means that the image is in the same folder as the html document calling for it.
	<code>src="images/chef.gif"</code> means that the image is one folder down from the html document that called for it. This can go on down as many layers as necessary.
	<code>src="../../chef.gif"</code> means that the image is in one folder up from the html document that called for it.
	<code>src="../../../chef.gif"</code> means that the image is two folders up from the html document that called for it.
	<code>src="../../images/chef.gif"</code> means that the image is one folder up and then another folder down in the images directory.
	<code>src="../../../other/images/chef.gif"</code> means this goes multiple layers up.

The browser puts the image where the image tag occurs in the document. If you put an image tag between two paragraphs, the browser shows the first paragraph, then the image, and then the second paragraph.

The Alt Attribute

The alt attribute is used to define an alternate text for an image. The value of the alt attribute is author-defined text:

```

```

The alt attribute tells the reader what he or she is missing on a page if the browser can't load images. The browser will then display the alternate text instead of the image. It is a good practice to include the alt attribute for each image on a page, to improve the display and usefulness of your document for people who have text-only browsers or use screen readers.

Image Dimensions

When you have an image, the browser usually figures out how big the image is all by itself. If you put in the image dimensions in pixels however, the browser simply reserves a space for the image, then