

# **HTML `<a>` Element: Link Content Inside Page**

**With Lon Hosford**

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This is the voice transcript and screen captures from the video for this portion of the course.



# Introduction

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

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The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

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The [br element](#) is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.

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In this exercise we are linking to content inside of a page.



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The top of the page introduces content for three topics with links to more details on the same page.



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#### This is content in and h2 element.

#### This is content in and h3 element.

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

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Then further down in the page there is the detail on each topic.



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And we are including links to return to the top of the page.



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```
<h2 id="unique-name-123">Content</h2>
```

We use the id attribute to identify elements in the page. The id attribute value is a unique name that you create to uniquely identify the element.



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```
<h2 id="unique-name-123">Content</h2>
<a href="#unique-name-123">Link Text</a>
```

Then we create hyperlinks to those ids using the anchor element.  
The href attribute uses the id prefixed with the hash symbol.



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```
<h2 id="unique-name-123">Content</h2>
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We will create uniquely named ids for four element in our web page.



# Introduction

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

- \* Use the id attribute to uniquely identify elements
- \* Create links elements with unique id
- \* Provide an in page navigation path
- \* View and test with web browser



```
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Then we will add links to the uniquely name elements using the anchor element.



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Our example is a basic model for inner page navigation. In particular we are planning summary information at the top of the page and more detailed information later in the page.



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And of course we will test and demonstrate as we proceed.



# Setup

02\_03\_html\_hyperlink\_inside\_page

start folder  
practice.html



practice folder



practice/practice.html  
snippet.txt

**This demo uses the Chrome Web Browser**

Make a copy of the start folder practice file and open in an editor along with the snippets file.



# Review practice.html

```
1 02_03_html_hyperlink_inside_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5
6     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
11
12 <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
15     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17     id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23 <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
1 <!doctype html>
2 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell | Lon Hosford
8     </title>
9     <style>
10         body{
11             border:#000 solid 4px;
12             background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
13             font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
14             padding-left:10px;
15             padding-right:10px;
16         }
17         h1{text-align:center;}
18         p{font-size:20px;}
19     </style>
20 </head>
21 <body>
22     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
23     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
  by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
  you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
  element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
  existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
  time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
24     <h2>What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
25     <p>The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p
  and br elements.</p>
26     <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
  content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
  for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
  the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
  heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
27     <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
```

practice.html

This is our snippets file and the HTML practice file.

The practice file content consists of a summary section and three detail sections. So lets see where they are.



# Review practice.html

```
1 02_03_html_hyperlink_inside_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
6
7 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
8     IN practice.html
9     REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
10
11 <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
12
13 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
14     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
15
16     id="page-heading"
17
18 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
19     IN practice.html
20     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
21
22     <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
23
24 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
25     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
26
27     id="p-element-heading"
28
29 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
30     IN practice.html
31     REPLACE p element WITH
32
33 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
23     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
  by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
  you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
  element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
  existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
  time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
24     <h2>What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
25     <p>The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p
  and br elements.</p>
26     <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
  content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
  for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
  the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
  heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
27     <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
  ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
  sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
  deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
28     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
  All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
  element.</p>
29     <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
  ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
  sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
  deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
30     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
  /p>
31     <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
```

practice.html

The first two elements on lines 22 and 23 are summary information about the web page.



# Review practice.html

```
1 02_03_html_hyperlink_inside_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5
6     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
11
12 <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
15     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17     id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23     <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
23     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
  by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
  you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
  element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
  existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
  time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
24     <h2>What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
25     <p>The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p
  and br elements.</p>
26     <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
  content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
  for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
  the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
  heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
27     <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
  ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
  sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
  deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
28     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
  All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
  element.</p>
29     <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
  ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
  sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
  deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
30     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
  /p>
31     <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
```

practice.html

Then we have a sub topic on lines 24 and 25 introducing the HTML element topics covered in the web page.



# Review practice.html

```
1 02_03_html_hyperlink_inside_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5
6     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
11
12    <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
15     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17     id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23     <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34    <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
24 <h2>What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
25 <p>The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p
  and br elements.</p>
26 <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
  content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
  for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
  the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
  heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
27 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
  ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
  sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
  deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
28 <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
  All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
  element.</p>
29 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
  ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
  sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
  deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
30 <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
  /p>
31 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
  ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
  sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
  deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
32 <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
33 <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
  The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
```

practice.html

The first summary information on lines 26 and 27 is about the h1 through h6 elements.



# Review practice.html

```
1 02_03_html_hyperlink_inside_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
6
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
11
12 <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
15     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17     id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23 <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
27 heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
28 <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
    All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
    element.</p>
29 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
30 <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
    /p>
31 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
32 <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
33 <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
    The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
    element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer
    HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity
    it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
    one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
    was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
    are examples of the others:</p>
34 <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
35 <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
```

practice.html

Lines 28 and 29 have two summary paragraphs about the p element.



# Review practice.html

```
1 02_03_html_hyperlink_inside_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
6
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
11
12 <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
15     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17     id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23 <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
29 element.</p>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
30 <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
  /p>
31 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
32 <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
33 <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
  The h1 element defines the most important and the h6
  element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer
  HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity
  it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
  one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
  was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
  are examples of the others:</p>
34 <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
35 <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
36 <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
37 <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
38 <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
39 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
  usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
  the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
  styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
40 <p>The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used
  for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the
  document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line.
```

practice.html

And then there are two summary paragraphs about the br element on lines 30 and 31.



# Review practice.html

```
1 02_03_html_hyperlink_inside_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5
6     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
11
12    <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
15     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17     id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23     <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html snippets.txt <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34    <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
```

```
sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
32 <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
33 <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
  The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
  element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer
  HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity
  it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
  one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
  was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
  are examples of the others:</p>
34 <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
35 <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
36 <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
37 <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
38 <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
39 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
  usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
  the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
  styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
40 <p>The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used
  for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the
  document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line.
  This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
41 <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
  h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
42 <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
43 <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
  the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
44 <p>The p element is practice.html the h1 element used for this
  document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
  This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
  display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
45 <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
  elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
  h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
  elements.</p>
46 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
```

Lines 32 to 41 are the details about the h1 to h6 elements.



# Review practice.html

```
1 02_03_html_hyperlink_inside_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5
6     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
11
12 <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
15     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17     id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23 <p><a href="#page-heading" snippets.txt>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
```

```
41 This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
42 <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
  h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
43 <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
44 <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
  the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
45 <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
  document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
  This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
  display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
46 <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
  elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
  h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
  elements.</p>
47 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
  usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
  the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
  styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
48 <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
  breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
  rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
  paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
49 <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
50 <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
  content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
  are often puzzled that the practice.html space in the code do not appear
  in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
  space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
  in their place.</p>
51 <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
  content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
  element including the h1 elements.</p>
52 <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
  inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
  if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
  br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
53 </body>
54 </html>
```

Following that on lines 42 to 47 are the elements with content about the p element topic.



# Review practice.html

```
1 02_03_html_hyperlink_inside_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5
6     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
11
12 <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
15     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17     id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23     <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
48 <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
49 <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
  content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
  are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
  in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
  space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
  in their place.</p>
50 <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
  content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
  element including the h1 elements.</p>
51 <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
  inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
  if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
  br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
52 </body>
53 </html>
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
```

practice.html

And at the bottom of the page are elements for the content about the last topic on the br element.



# Step 1 - Add h1-h6-elements-heading id to h2 element on line 32

```
2
3 STEP 1: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2> element.
4     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 32
5
6     id="h1-h6-elements-heading"
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26
11
12    <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
  Nutshell</h1> element.
15    IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17    id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink of page
20    IN practice.html
21    PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23    <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
  Nutshell?</h2> element.
26    IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28    id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31    IN practice.html
32    REPLACE p element WITH
33
34    <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
35
```

snippets.txt

```
30    <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
  /p>
31    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
  minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
  ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
  voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
  sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
  deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
32    <h2 id="h1-h6-elements-heading">What are the HTML h1 through h6
  Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
33    <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
  The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
  element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer
  HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity
  it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
  one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
  was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
  are examples of the others:</p>
34    <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
35    <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
36    <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
37    <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
38    <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
39    <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
  usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
  the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
  styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
40    <p>The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used
  for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the
  document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line.
  This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
41    <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
  h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
42    <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
43    <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
  the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
44    <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
```

First we will add an id to the h2 element on line 32.  
Copy the step 1 snippet code and insert between the h2 and close angle bracket.  
Be sure to include the space before the id attribute.



# Step 2 - Create Hyperlink to the h1-h6-elements-heading id

```
7
8 STEP 2: Make the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements text a hyperlink
9     IN practice.html
10    REPLACE h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements ON LINE 26 WITH
11
12 <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements</a>
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a
15     Nutshell</h1> element.
16     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
17     id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
22     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
23     <p><a href="#page-heading">\\Top/\\</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
26     Nutshell?</h2> element.
27     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
37     IN practice.html
38     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
39     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 49
40
41 <p><a href="#page-heading">\\Top/\\</a></p>
```

snippets.txt

```
25 <p>The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p
26 and br elements.</p>
27 <p>The <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6
28 elements</a> are used to contain important content in the content
29 structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such
30 as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings
31 and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1
32 element.</p>
33 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
34 eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
35 minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
36 ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
37 voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
38 sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
39 deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
40 <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
41 All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
42 element.</p>
43 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
44 eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
45 minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
46 ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
47 voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
48 sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
49 deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
50 <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
51 /p>
52 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
53 eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
54 minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
55 ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
56 voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
57 deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
58 <h2 id="h1-h6-elements-heading">What are the HTML h1 through h6
59 Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
60 <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
61 The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
```

practice.html

Now we can create a link to the id h1-h6-elements-heading.

On line 26 replace the text starting with h1 and ending with br elements with the anchor element in step 2.

Save the HTML file.




# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

### What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?

The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p and br elements.



The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Open it in your web browser.  
You will see the usually hyperlink text.




# Testing in the Web Browser

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

`.../practice.html#h1-h6-elements-heading`

If you hover the mouse over the link you will see the name of the HTML file is assumed by the web browser.




# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

`.../practice.html#h1-h6-elements-heading`

That is then followed by a hash symbol and id we added.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

### What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?

The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p and br elements.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to create headings for the key content such as a page heading. Then the heading of this page uses the h1 element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element for all the text in your document.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

### What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML and have been created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

**This is content in and h4 element.**

**This is content in and h5 element.**

**This is content in and h6 element.**

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

### What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line.

When you select the link, the page scrolls down to the h2 element we assigned that id.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

### What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?

The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p and br elements.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to create headings for the key content such as a page heading. Then the heading of this page uses the h1 element.

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The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element for the main content of your page.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

### What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML and have been created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

**This is content in and h4 element.**

**This is content in and h5 element.**

**This is content in and h6 element.**

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

### What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line.

You may need to reduce your web browser height to see the scroll position change. This demo is using a height of 720 pixels. When linking to elements inside your page, you may need to design content for the target web browser height.



# Step 3 - Add page-heading id to the page heading's h1 element

```
13
14 STEP 3: Assign an id attribute to <h1>Basic HTML Content Eleme
    Nutshell</h1> element.
15     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h1 IN <h1> ON LINE 22.
16
17 id="page-heading"
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
    Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
22
23     <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
    Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34     <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
37     IN practice.html
38     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
    Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 49
39
40     <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
41
42 STEP 8: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
    Nutshell?</h2> element.
43     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 50
44
45     id="br-element-heading"
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22   <h1 id="page-heading">Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
23   <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
    by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
    you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
    element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
    existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
    time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
24   <h2>What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
25   <p>The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p
    and br elements.</p>
26   <p>The <a href="#h1-h6-elements-heading">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6
    elements</a> are used to contain important content in the content
    structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such
    as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings
    and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1
    element.</p>
27   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
28   <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
    All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
    element.</p>
29   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
30   <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
    /p>
31   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
```

practice.html

Now we are going to provide a way for the visitor to scroll back to the top of the page.

First add an id to the h1 element on line 22.

Insert the code in snippet 3 inside the h1 open tag but after the h1.



# Step 4 - Insert a hyperlink back to the page-heading id

```
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element
22     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
23     <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
26     Nutshell?</h2> element.
27     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
37     IN practice.html
38     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
39     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 49
40
41     <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
42
43 STEP 8: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
44     Nutshell?</h2> element.
45     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 50
46     id="br-element-heading"
47
48 STEP 9: Make the TEXT br element ON LINE 30 a hyperlink
49     IN practice.html
50     REPLACE br element WITH
51
52 <a href="#br-element-heading">br element</a>
```

```
41 This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
42 <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
43 h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
44 <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
45 <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
46 <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
47 the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
48 <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
49 document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
50 This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
51 display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
52 <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
53 elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
54 h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
55 elements.</p>
56 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
57 usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
58 the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
59 styling can be changed.</p>
60 <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
61 breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
62 rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
63 paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
64 <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
65 <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
66 content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
67 are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
68 in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
69 space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
70 in their place.</p>
71 <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
72 content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
73 element including the h1 elements.</p>
74 <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
75 inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
76 if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
77 br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
78 </body>
```

Scroll down to line 43 where the detail content for the p element starts.  
Insert a new line before the h2 element and paste the code in step 23.



# Step 4 - Insert a hyperlink back to the page-heading id

```
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element
22     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
23     <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
26     Nutshell?</h2> element.
27     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
37     IN practice.html
38     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
39     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 49
40
41     <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
42
43 STEP 8: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
44     Nutshell?</h2> element.
45     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 50
46     id="br-element-heading"
47
48 STEP 9: Make the TEXT br element ON LINE 30 a hyperlink
49     IN practice.html
50     REPLACE br element WITH
51
52 <a href="#br-element-heading">br element</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
41 This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
42 <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
43 h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
44 <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
45 <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
46 <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
47 the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
48 <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
49 document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
50 This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
51 display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
52 <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
53 elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
54 h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
55 elements.</p>
56 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
57 usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
58 the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
59 styling can be changed.</p>
60 <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
61 breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
62 rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
63 paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
64 <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
65 <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
66 content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
67 are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
68 in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
69 space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
70 in their place.</p>
71 <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
72 content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
73 element including the h1 elements.</p>
74 <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
75 inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
76 if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
77 br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
78 </body>
```

practice.html

This links to the h1 element assigned the id page heading we did in the last step.



# Step 4 - Insert a hyperlink back to the page-heading id

```
18
19 STEP 4: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
20     IN practice.html
21     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
22     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 42
23     <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
26     Nutshell?</h2> element.
27     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
37     IN practice.html
38     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
39     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 49
40     <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
41
42 STEP 8: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
43     Nutshell?</h2> element.
44     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 50
45     id="br-element-heading"
46
47 STEP 9: Make the TEXT br element ON LINE 30 a hyperlink
48     IN practice.html
49     REPLACE br element WITH
50
51 <a href="#br-element-heading">br element</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
41 This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
42 <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
43 h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
44 <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
45 <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
46 <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
47 the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
48 <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
49 document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
50 This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
51 display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
52 <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
53 elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
54 h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
55 elements.</p>
56 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
57 usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
58 the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
59 styling can be changed.</p>
60 <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
61 breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
62 rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
63 paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
64 <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
65 <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
66 content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
67 are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
68 in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
69 space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
70 in their place.</p>
71 <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
72 content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
73 element including the h1 elements.</p>
74 <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
75 inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
76 if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
77 br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
78 </body>
```

practice.html

The slashes surrounding the word Top are imitating an arrow pointing up. We can use special font key codes or graphics for a better look. We cover those in other tutorials. Save and reload the page.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

### What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?

The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p and br elements.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6](#) elements are used for headings for the key content such as a paragraph or heading of this page uses the

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscid elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptate. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et eos rebum est. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscid elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptate. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et eos rebum est.

The p element is for paragraph element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscid elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptate. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et eos rebum est. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscid elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptate. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et eos rebum est.

### What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6 element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

**This is content in and h2 element.**

**This is content in and h3 element.**

**This is content in and h4 element.**

**This is content in and h5 element.**

**This is content in and h6 element.**

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

[^Top^](#)

### What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.



Now you will see our link to the top of the page.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

### What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?

The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p and br elements.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.

the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.

[^Top^](#)

### What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

el of importance and the h6  
aside and footer. For clarity it  
e a part of HTML when it was

the h1 element is rendered as



And if you click it, you return to the page heading.

Now we just need to repeat the inner page navigation for our other two sections to complete the page.



# Step 5 - Add the p-element-heading id

```
24
25 STEP 5: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML p Element in a
    Nutshell?</h2> element.
26     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 43
27
28     id="p-element-heading"
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34     <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
37     IN practice.html
38     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
    Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 49
39
40     <p><a href="#page-heading">\\Top\\</a></p>
41
42 STEP 8: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
    Nutshell?</h2> element.
43     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 50
44
45     id="br-element-heading"
46
47 STEP 9: Make the TEXT br element ON LINE 30 a hyperlink
48     IN practice.html
49     REPLACE br element WITH
50
51     <a href="#br-element-heading">br element</a>
52
53 STEP 10: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
54     IN practice.html
55     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE </body> ON LINE 54
56
57     <p><a href="#page-heading">\\Top\\</a></p>
58
```



```
41 This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
42 <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
43 h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
44 <p><a href="#page-heading">\\Top\\</a></p>
45 <h2 id="p-element-heading">What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
46 >
47 <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
    the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
48 <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
    document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
    This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
    display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
49 <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
    elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
    h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
    elements.</p>
50 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
    usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
    the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
    styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
51 <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
    breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
    rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
    paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
52 <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
53 <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
    content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
    are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
    in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
    space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
    in their place.</p>
54 <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
    content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
    element including the h1 elements.</p>
55 <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
    inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
    if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
    br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
```

Insert the step 5 code snippet inside the h2 element on line 43.  
Notice each id attribute value we are using is unique.



# Step 6 - Create hyperlink to the p-element-heading id

```
29
30 STEP 6: Make the TEXT p element ON LINE 28 a hyperlink
31     IN practice.html
32     REPLACE p element WITH
33
34 <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
37     IN practice.html
38     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
39     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 49
40
41     <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
42
43 STEP 8: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
44     Nutshell?</h2> element.
45     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 50
46
47     id="br-element-heading"
48
49 STEP 9: Make the TEXT br element ON LINE 30 a hyperlink
50     IN practice.html
51     REPLACE br element WITH
52
53     <a href="#br-element-heading">br element</a>
54
55 STEP 10: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
56     IN practice.html
57     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE </body> ON LINE 54
58
59     <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
60
61
62
63
64
```

snippets.txt

```
27 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
28 <p>The <a href="#p-element-heading">p element</a> is for paragraphs.
    You will use this element often. All the content in this document
    besides the page header uses the p element.</p>
29 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
30 <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
    /p>
31 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
32 <h2 id="h1-h6-elements-heading">What are the HTML h1 through h6
    Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
33 <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
    The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
    element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer
    HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity
    it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
    one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
    was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
    are examples of the others:</p>
34 <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
35 <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
```

practice.html

Then use the code snippet in step 6 to replace the p element text content on line 28 to make it a hyperlink.

Save and the test in the web browser.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

### What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?

The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p and br elements.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.



The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Now you will see the new link.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

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The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p and br elements.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6](#) elements are used for the key content such as the heading of this page uses the h1 element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, minim veniam, quis nostrud voluptate velit esse cillum de mollit anim id est laborum.

The [p element](#) is for paragraph element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, minim veniam, quis nostrud voluptate velit esse cillum de mollit anim id est laborum.

### What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

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Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer elements.

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

### What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space in their place.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block element including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element is rendered at 20 pixels.

If you click it, then the page will scroll down to the content.  
Let's also add a link back to the page heading after this detail section.



# Step 7 - Add second hyperlink back to the page heading

```
35
36 STEP 7: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
37     IN practice.html
38     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
39     Nutshell?</h2> ON LINE 49
```

```
40 <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
```



```
41
42 STEP 8: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
43     Nutshell?</h2> element.
```

```
44     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 50
```

```
45     id="br-element-heading"
```

```
46
47 STEP 9: Make the TEXT br element ON LINE 30 a hyperlink
```

```
48     IN practice.html
```

```
49     REPLACE br element WITH
```

```
50
51 <a href="#br-element-heading">br elements</a>
```

snippets.txt

```
52
53 STEP 10: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
```

```
54     IN practice.html
```

```
55     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE </body> ON LINE 54
```

```
56
57 <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
```

```
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
```

the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.</p>

```
48 <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
```

```
49 <p><a href="#page-heading">\/Top\/</a></p>
```

```
50 <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h2>
```

```
51 <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
in their place.</p>
```

```
52 <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
element including the h1 elements.</p>
```

```
53 <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
inherits the styling of the element in which it resides. For example
if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
```

practice.html

```
54 </body>
```

```
55 </html>
```

```
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
```

And step 7 has the line we need.

Paste that before the next section's h2 element on line 49.

This is the same html we used before to link to the page heading.

Save and retest.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

### What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?

The basic HTML content elements are the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p and br elements.

The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, con  
minim veniam, quis nostrud ex  
voluptate velit esse cillum dolo  
mollit anim id est laborum.

The [p element](#) is for paragraph  
element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, con  
minim veniam, quis nostrud ex  
voluptate velit esse cillum dolo  
mollit anim id est laborum.

### What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?

The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render the p element with top and bottom margins.

The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.

Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer elements.

Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

[^Top^](#)

### What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space in their place.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block element including the h1 elements.



Now you will see our link to the top of the page.  
It appears in its visited color. This is because we have already used this same URL once.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

### What are the basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell?

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The [h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements](#) are used to contain important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1 element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p element.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.

[^Top^](#)

### What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space in their place.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block element including the h1 elements.

And if you click it, the page scrolls back up to the page heading.



## Step 8 - Add the br-element-heading id

```
41
42 STEP 8: Assign an id attribute to <h2>What is the HTML br Element in a
    Nutshell?</h2> element.
```

```
43     IN practice.html INSERT AFTER h2 IN <h2> ON LINE 50
```

```
44
45 id="br-element-heading"
```

```
46
47 STEP 9: Make the TEXT br element ON LINE 30 a hyperlink
48     IN practice.html
49     REPLACE br element WITH
```

```
50
51 <a href="#br-element-heading">br element</a>
```

```
52
53 STEP 10: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
54     IN practice.html
55     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE </body> ON LINE 54
```

```
56
57 <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
```

snippets.txt



the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.</p>

```
48 <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
    breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
    rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
    paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
```

```
49 <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
```

```
50 <h2 id="br-element-heading">What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</
    h2>
```

```
51 <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
    content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
    are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
    in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
    space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
    in their place.</p>
```

```
52 <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
    content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
    element including the h1 elements.</p>
```

```
53 <p>There is no inheritance of styles with the br element. It
    inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
    if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
    br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
```

```
54 </body>
```

```
55 </html>
```

```
56
```

```
57
```

```
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```

```
59
```

```
60
```

```
61
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```
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```
69
```

Now we will just finish out our page with the last detail section about the br element. Give it's h2 element the id shown in step 8.



# Step 9 - Create hyperlink to the br-element-heading id

```
46
47 STEP 9: Make the TEXT br element ON LINE 30 a hyperlink
48     IN practice.html
49     REPLACE br element WITH
```

```
50
51 <a href="#br-element-heading">br element</a>
```

```
52
53 STEP 10: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
54     IN practice.html
55     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE </body> ON LINE 54
```

```
56
57 <p><a href="#page-heading">\\Top\\/</a></p>
```

snippets.txt



```
29 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
30 <p>The <a href="#br-element-heading">br element</a> is for line breaks.
    It is very handy and easy to use.</p>
31 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do
    eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad
    minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip
    ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
    voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur
    sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia
    deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
32 <h2 id="h1-h6-elements-heading">What are the HTML h1 through h6
    Elements in a Nutshell?</h2>
33 <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
    The h1 element defines the most important and the h6
    element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer
    HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity
    it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
    one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
    was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
    are examples of the others:</p>
34 <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
35 <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
36 <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
37 <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
38 <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
39 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
    usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
    the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
    styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
40 <p>The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used
    for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the
    document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line.
```

Going back up to the summary area, convert the br element text on line 30 to a hyperlink.  
Replace it with the code snippet in step 9.



# Step 6 - Add last hyperlink to the p-element-heading id

```
52
53 STEP 10: Add an internal hyperlink back to top of page
54     IN practice.html
55     PASTE ON BLANK LINE BEFORE </body> ON LINE 54
56
```

```
57 <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
```

snippets.txt



```
53 element including the h1 elements.</p>
54 <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
55 inherits the styling of the container in which is resides. For example
56 if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
57 br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
```

```
54 <p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>
55 </body>
56 </html>
```

practice.html

Then we will also add one more link back to the page heading.  
We will do that on line 54.  
Just insert the code snippet in step 10.  
Then save and reload.



# Testing in the Web Browser

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The [br element](#) is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.



The link for the br element is now available.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant and useful.

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Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font weight. The [h1 element](#) is rendered as the largest default font size and the [h6 element](#) as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the [br element](#).

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[^Top^](#)

When you click the link, the page scrolls down. But it seems it may not have worked correctly.



# Testing in the Web Browser

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The target id element did not scroll up to the top of the web browser window. This is because there is not enough content below the id element to fill the window height.



# Testing in the Web Browser

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This is a user interface design issue you may want to consider in designing pages with internal links to content at the bottom of the page.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

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ll as the h1, h2, h3, h4, h5

h1 element is rendered as

to a single space when

text line. Beginners are  
browser absorb all the white

Finally our link to the page heading can be tested and it scrolls the page back as expected.



# Summary

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML, you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have an id attribute.

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**<h2 id="unique-name-123">Content</h2>**

That wraps up the hands on work.


You saw how to uniquely identify HTML elements in a web page using the id attribute. One of its uses is for internal hyperlinks that cause the web browser link and scroll the page to the element.



# Summary

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

- \* **Use the id attribute to uniquely identify elements**
- \* **Create links elements with unique id**
- \* **Provide an in page navigation path**
- \* **View and test with web browser**



```
<h2 id="unique-name-123">Content</h2>  
<a href="#unique-name-123">Link Text</a>
```

You use the same anchor tag that you use to link to other web pages. The one difference is the href attribute requires a hash mark preceding the element's id.



# Summary

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

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**BONUS**

<http://www.mydomain.com/mypage.html#unique-name-123>

Links from outside your web site can use the unique id elements as well. Here is an example. The hash mark followed by the id is appended to the end of the url. You might put this in a social media post for example.



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When you start out from scratch with HTML, you often get overwhelmed by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have no attributes.

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- \* **Use the id attribute to uniquely identify elements**

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- \* **Provide an in page navigation path**

- \* **View and test with web browser**

How you design internal page navigation will vary greatly.



# Summary

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed by the large number of elements you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body element of your HTML document. They have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

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The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element defines the highest level of the document. The h2 element defines the second level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of the others:

#### This is content in and h2 element.

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Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are usually rendered in a bold font. The h1 element as the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The styling can be changed using CSS.

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This example is a model for the key information at the top of the page. Then links to the more detailed information.



## Summary

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

- \* Use the id attribute to uniquely identify elements
- \* Create links elements with unique id
- \* Provide an in page navigation path
- \* View and test with web browser

`<p><a href="#page-heading">/\Top/\</a></p>`

Then we provided a clear path back to the top. That was optional. The URL is in the web browser's visited page history so the web browser's back button would also work.



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The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content following the br element appears on the next line.

Adding our own link guides the visitor to say on the page. If you have action items on the page such as subscribing or ordering, you can keep them in view while the page is used.



# Summary

## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

\* **Use the id attribute to uniquely identify elements**

\* **Create links elements with unique id**

\* **Provide an in page navigation path**

\* **View and test with web browser**

<http://www.mydomain.com/practice.html#page-heading>

Testing in the web browser revealed that the hash mark and the id are added to the URL. This made the entire URL a unique entry in the web browser's visited URL history.



# **HTML `<a>` Element: Link Content Inside Page**

**With Lon Hosford**

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This is the voice transcript and screen captures from the video for this portion of the course.