

# **HTML `<a>` Element: Link to Internal Pages**

**With Lon Hosford**

Copyright 2014 Lon Hosford. All Rights Reserved. [www.lonhosford.com](http://www.lonhosford.com)

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

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.

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.

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.

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

In this exercise we will link web pages within the same website.

# Introduction

## 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.

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.

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.

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

```
<a>Link Text</a>
```

This is done using the HTML anchor element you know as the single letter a.

# Introduction

## 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. They have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

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

The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document is contained within a p element.

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

[Back](#)

## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements?

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

This is content in and h2 element.

This is content in and h3 element.

[Back](#)

## 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. 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 h1 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 is 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 in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the Web browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks as a single space in the browser.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any attributes. It is used to create a line break in content, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the parent element. If contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element will also have a font size of 20 pixels.

You can provide your visitors various navigation paths to consume your content. This is a simple parent/child page navigation that you might use for going from summary information to details and back.



# Introduction

## 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. They have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

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

The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document is contained within a p element.

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

[Back](#)

## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements?

The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings. The h1 element is the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer HTML5 elements. It is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip one of the levels created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here are examples of each.

This is content in and h2 element.

This is content in and h3 element.

[Back](#)

## 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. 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 h1 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 is 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. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the Web browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks as a single space in the rendered page.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any attributes. It is used to create a line break in content, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the parent element. If contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element will also have a font size of 20 pixels.

Our example starts with a main page that has content about HTML elements. It contains links to other web pages with more details on each topic.

# Introduction

## 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. They have existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

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

The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document is contained within a p element.

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

[Back](#)

## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements?

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

This is content in and h2 element.

This is content in and h3 element.

[Back](#)

## 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. 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 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 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.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the Web browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks as a single space in the rendered page.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any attributes. It is used to create a line break in content, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the element it is contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element will inherit that font size.

Then each of the detail pages has a link back to the starting web page.

# Introduction

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

The [World Wide Web](#) is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

The anchor element is used to create a link to another document. **\* Use the a element with useful link text**

The contents of the anchor element is usually the text that will show as a link. With a mouse device, the text will show a hand pointer cursor.

The anchor element is used to create a link to another document. **\* Set the href attribute to an internal file name** using this attribute, you can link to a file on the same web browser. This is useful for linking to a file on the same web browser. You can also use this attribute to link to a file on a different web browser. You can also use this attribute to link to a file on a different web browser.

Another common content of the anchor element is the img element. This makes a graphic image the hyperlink.

Combining the href attribute with the img element makes a graphic image the hyperlink. **\* Use the target attribute?** Instead of using one anchor element, a good practice is to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content.

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is a good practice to use before the word blank and an arrow over the underscore. Generally web browsers are set to open another tab if the target attribute is \_blank. **\* View and test with web browser** behavior. The most important aspect is that the web browser containing the hyperlink is not moved into history and replaced by the new web page.

`<a>Link Text</a>`

The anchor element link text should be relevant to the content on the linked page.



# Introduction

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

The World Wide Web is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

The anchor

- \* **Use the a element with useful link text**

The contents of the anchor element is usually the text that will show as a link. With a mouse device, the text will show a hand pointer cursor.

The anchor

- \* **Set the href attribute to an internal file name**

web browser. This is a good practice to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content.

Another common content of the anchor element is the img element. This makes a graphic image the hyperlink.

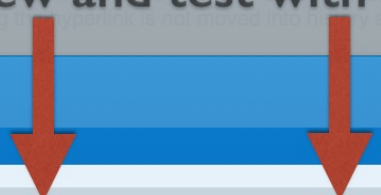
Combination

- \* **Use the target attribute?**

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is a good practice to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content.

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is a good practice to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content.

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



```
<a href="about_us.html">Link Text</a>
```

The href attribute only needs to specify the name of the web page file on your web site.

# Introduction

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

The World Wide Web is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

The anchor element is used to create a link to another document. **\* Use the a element with useful link text**

The contents of the anchor element is usually the text that will show as a link. With a mouse device, the text will show a hand pointer cursor.

The anchor element is used to create a link to another document. **\* Set the href attribute to an internal file name** using this attribute you can set the length of time something resides in the history.

Another common content of the anchor element is the img element. This makes a graphic image the hyperlink.

Combining the href attribute with the img element makes a good practice is to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content. **\* Use the target attribute?**

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is a good practice to use before the word blank and an underscore for the underscores. Generally web browsers are set to open another tab if the target attribute is set to \_blank. **\* View and test with web browser** The most important aspect is that the web browser containing the hyperlink is moved into history and replaced by the new web page.



```
<a href="http://www.mydomain.com/about_us.html">Link Text</a>
```

The http protocol and domain name are not required but are allowed.



# Introduction

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

The World Wide Web is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

The anchor element is used to create a link to another document. **\* Use the a element with useful link text**

The contents of the anchor element is usually the text that will show as a link. With a mouse device, the text will show a hand pointer cursor.

The anchor element can also be used to link to a specific part of a document. **\* Set the href attribute to an internal file name**

Another common content of the anchor element is the img element. This makes a graphic image the hyperlink.

Combining the anchor element with the img element can be used to make a hyperlink. Instead of using one anchor element, a good practice is to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content.

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is a good practice to use the word blank and as an anchor for the web browser. Generally web browsers are set to open another tab if the target attribute is set to \_blank. **\* View and test with web browser**

```
<a href="about_us.html" target="_blank">Link Text</a>
```

More likely you will not have pages on your website open into new web browser tabs. But it is possible using the target attribute. We will not include any in this exercise.

# Introduction

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

The [World Wide Web](#) is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

The anchor tag uses

- \* **Use the a element with useful link text**

The contents of the anchor element is usually the text that will show as a link. With a mouse device, the text will show a hand pointer cursor.

The anchor element is used to link to a web browser. The default styling can be changed via CSS. The web browser history is a user configurable feature. Users can clear their history and set the length of time something resides in the history.

Another common content of the anchor element is the img element. This makes a graphic image the hyperlink.

Combinations of text and image can be used to make a hyperlink. Instead of using one anchor element, a good practice is to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content.

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is an underscore. The target attribute is used to open another tab if the target attribute is \_blank. The most important aspect is that the web page containing the hyperlink is not moved into history and replaced by the new web page.

- \* **Add the href attribute to external URL**
- \* **Add the target attribute**

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

```
<a href="about_us.html">Link Text</a>
```

We will complete all the links in the files and test them in the web browser.

# Setup

## 02\_02\_html\_hyperlink\_internal\_page

### start folder

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html  
h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html  
p\_element.html  
br\_element.html



### practice folder



practice/basic\_html\_content\_elements.html  
practice/h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html  
practice/p\_element.html  
practice/br\_element.html  
snippet.txt

**This demo uses the Chrome Web Browser**

To follow along, copy the files in the start folder and open the files in an editor along with the snippets file.

# Review basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ... snippets.txt NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
1 |<!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
2 <!doctype html>
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     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25     by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26     you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27     element of the HTML document. These elements have existed
28     since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30     <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
31     content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
32     for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
33     the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
34     heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
35     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
36     All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
37     element.</p>
38     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
```

This is our snippets file and our top level navigation HTML file named basic html content elements. Lets get a picture what is completed in all the files with a quick tour of their contents.



# Review basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ... snippets.txt NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
1 <!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
2 <!doctype html>
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     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25     by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26     you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27     element of the HTML document. These elements have existed
28     since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30     <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
31     content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
32     for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
33     the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
34     heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
35     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
36     All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
37     element.</p>
38     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
```

All the files have the same document level styles. These are basic and have no impact on our work.



# Review basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ... snippets.txt NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
21 <body>
22     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24
25     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
26     by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
27     you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
28     element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
29     existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
30     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
31
32     <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
33     content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
34     for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
35     the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
36     heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
37
38     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
39     All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
40     element.</p>
41
42     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
43     /p>
44 </body>
45 </html>
46
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

All our files have one h1 element for the page heading.

# Review basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ... snippets.txt NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
21 <body>
22 <p><br></p>
23 <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24 <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25 by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26 you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27 element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28 existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29 time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30 <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
31 content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
32 for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
33 the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
34 heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
35 <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
36 All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
37 element.</p>
38 <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
39 /p>
40 </body>
41 </html>
42
43
44
45
46
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

Then they have one or more p elements for the content.

# Review basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> AT LINE 25
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
21 <body>
22     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25     by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26     you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27     element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28     existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30     <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
31     content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
32     for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
33     the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
34     heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
35     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
36     All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
37     element.</p>
38     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
39     /p>
40 </body>
41 </html>
42
43
44
45
46
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

The last three paragraphs of the basic html content elements HTML file is where we are going to put the page links.

The first is the paragraph on the h1 though h6 elements.



# Review basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
21 <body>
22     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25     by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26     you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27     element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28     existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30     <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
31     content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
32     for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
33     the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
34     heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
35     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
36     All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
37     element.</p>
38     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
39     /p>
40 </body>
41 </html>
42
43
44
45
46
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

Then the second paragraph is introducing the p element.

# Review basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
21 <body>
22     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25     by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26     you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27     element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28     existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30     <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
31     content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
32     for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
33     the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
34     heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
35     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
36     All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
37     element.</p>
38     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
39     /p>
40 </body>
41 </html>
42
43
44
45
46
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

And the last paragraph is about the br element.



# Review h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ... snippets.txt NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
1 |<!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
2 <!doctype html>
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell? | Lon
8         Hosford
9     </title>
10    <style>
11        body{
12            border:#000 solid 4px;
13            background-color:#f5f5f5; /* whitesmoke */
14            font-family:Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
15            padding-left:10px;
16            padding-right:10px;
17        }
18        h1{text-align:center;}
19        p{font-size:20px;}
20    </style>
21 </head>
22 <body>
23     <h1>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h1>
24     <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
25     The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
26     element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of power
27     HTML5 elements which have a hierarchy. For clarity
28     it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
29     one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
30     was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
31     are examples of the others:</p>
32     <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
33     <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
34     <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
35     <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
36     <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
37     <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
38     usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
```

The web page on the h1 to h6 elements follows the same pattern.

# Review h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ... snippets.txt NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
21 <body>
22 <h1>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h1>
23 <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>
24 <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
25 <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
26 <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
27 <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
28 <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
29 <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>
30 <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>
31 <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
    h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
32 </body>
33 </html>
```

h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

There is quite a bit of information about these for you to explore.



# Review p\_element.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ... snippets.txt NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
1 |<!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
2 <!doctype html>
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         What is the HTML p Element 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>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
23     <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
24     the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
25     <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
26     document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
27     This also means content starts on a new line. This block
28     display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
29     <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
30     elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
31     h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
32     elements.</p>
33     <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
34     usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
35     the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
36     styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
37     <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
38     breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
```

Then the page on the p element is following the same template.

# Review p\_element.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
21 <body>
22 <h1>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
23 <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
24 the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
25 <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
26 document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
27 This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
28 display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
29 <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
30 elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
31 h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
32 elements.</p>
33 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
34 usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
35 the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
36 styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
37 <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
38 breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
39 rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
40 paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
41
42 </body>
43 </html>
44
45
```

p\_element.html

An h1 element and several p elements.



# Review br\_element.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ... snippets.txt NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
1 |<!-- http://www.lonhosford.com -->
2 <!doctype html>
3 <html lang='en'>
4 <head>
5     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6     <title>
7         What is the HTML br Element 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>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
23     <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
24     content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
25     are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
26     in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
27     space (multiple spaces, tabs, etc.) and only render one space
28     in their place.</p>
29     <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
30     content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
31     element including the h1 elements.</p>
32     <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
33     inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
34     if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
35     br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
36 </body>
37 </html>
38
```

Last the file is about the line break element called br.



# Review br\_element.html

```
1 | 02_02_html_hyperlink_internal_page | Lon Hosford www.lonhosford.com
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ... snippets.txt NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

```
21 <body>
22     <h1>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
23     <p>The br element creates a line break in content. This means the
24     content following the br element appears on the next line. Beginners
25     are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear
26     in the Web Browser. This is because Web Browser absorb all the white
27     space (multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space
28     in their place.</p>
29     <p>The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any
30     content or any other HTML elements. It is safe to use in any block
31     element including the h1 elements.</p>
32     <p>There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It
33     inherits the styling of the container in which it resides. For example
34     if contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the
35     br element is rendered at 20 pixels.</p>
36 </body>
37 </html>
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
```

br\_element.html

All just basic tags and content.

# Steps 1-4 - Link to h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

```
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22   <p><br></p>
23   <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24   <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25   by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26   you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27   element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28   existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29   time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30   <p>The h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain important
31   content in the content structure. For example the h1 element is used
32   for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain
33   the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element. The
34   heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
35   <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
36   All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
37   element.</p>
38   <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
39   /p>
40 </body>
41 </html>
42
43
44
45
46
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

Our work is simply to create links to each detail page. We will start by adding a link for second paragraph of the basic\_html\_content\_elements file.

We will type this one out for some practice.

# Steps 1-4 - Link to h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

```
2
3 STEP 1: Start open "a" Element Tag with href Attribute
4     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE BEFORE h1, h2, AT LINE 25
5
6 <a href="
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16
17 ">
18
19 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
20     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
21     AT LINE 25
22
23 </a>
24
25 STEP 5: Add a p element
26     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
27     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
28
29 <p></p>
30
31 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
32     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
33
34 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
35
36 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
37     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
38     WITH
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22   <p><br></p>
23   <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24   <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25   by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26   you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27   element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28   existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29   time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30   <p>The <a href="h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements are used to contain
31   important content in the content structure. For example the h1 element
32   is used for the key content such as a page heading. Then the h2 would
33   contain the second level headings and so forth up to the h6 element.
34   The heading of this page uses the h1 element.</p>
35   <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
36   All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
37   element.</p>
38   <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
39   /p>
40 </body>
41 </html>
42
43
44
45
46
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

We will make the text that starts with h1 and ends with the word elements the link text. Follow step 1. Add before the link text the open angle bracket, the letter a, then a space, the href attribute and a double quote.



# Steps 1-4 - Link to h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

```
7
8 STEP 2: Add the URL to linked page's file name.
9     IN basic_html_content_elements.html PASTE AFTER <a href=" AT LINE 25
10
11 h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16 ">
17
18 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
19     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
20     AT LINE 25
21 </a>
22
23 STEP 5: Add a p element
24     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
25     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
26
27 <p></p>
28
29 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
30     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
31
32 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
33
34 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
35     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
36     WITH
37 <a href="p_element.html">p element</a>
38
39 STEP 8: Add hyperlink back to
40     IN p_elements.html
41     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
```



```
21 <body>
22 <p><br></p>
23 <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24 <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>
25 <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">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>
26 <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>
27 <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
    /p>
28 </body>
29 </html>
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
```

snippets.txt

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

Next copy and paste after the double quote the file name in step 2.

# Steps 1-4 - Link to h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

```
12
13 STEP 3: Complete open "a" Element Tag and href Attribute
14     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER
15     h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html AT LINE 25
16 ">
17
18 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
19     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
20     AT LINE 25
21 </a>
22
23 STEP 5: Add a p element
24     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
25     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
26
27     <p></p>
28
29 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
30     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
31
32     <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
33
34 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
35     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
36     WITH
37     <a href="p_element.html">p element</a>
38
39 STEP 8: Add hyperlink back to
40     IN p_elements.html
41     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
42
43     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
44
45 STEP 9: Make the br element text a hyperlink
46     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE br element ON LINE 27
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25         by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26         you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27         element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28         existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29         time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30     <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and
31         h6 elements are used to contain important content in the content
32         structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such
33         as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings
34         and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1
35         element.</p>
36     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
37         All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
38         element.</p>
39     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
40         /p>
41 </body>
42 </html>
43
44
45
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

Then finish up the open "a" tag using step 3. A double quote and the close angle bracket after the file name.



# Steps 1-4 - Link to h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

```
17
18 STEP 4: Add close "a" Element Tag
19     IN basic_html_content_elements.html TYPE AFTER h5 and h6 elements
20     AT LINE 25
21 </a>
22
23 STEP 5: Add a p element
24     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
25     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
26
27     <p></p>
28
29 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
30     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
31
32     <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
33
34 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
35     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
36     WITH
37     <a href="p_element.html">p element</a>
38
39 STEP 8: Add hyperlink back to
40     IN p_elements.html
41     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
42
43     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
44
45 STEP 9: Make the br element text a hyperlink
46     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE br element ON LINE 27
47     WITH
48     <a href="br_element.html">br element</a>
49
50 STEP 10: Add hyperlink back to
51     IN br_element.html
```



```
21 <body>
22     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25         by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26         you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27         element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28         existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29         time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30     <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and
31         h6 elements</a> are used to contain important content in the content
32         structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such
33         as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings
34         and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1
35         element.</p>
36     <p>The p element is for paragraphs. You will use this element often.
37         All the content in this document besides the page header uses the p
38         element.</p>
39     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
40         /p>
41 </body>
42 </html>
43
44
45
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

The scoot over to after the word elements and add the close tag shown in step 4. Then save your work and open in a 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.

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.

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.

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

Here you see the link text.

# 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.

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.

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.

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



demo\_sites.lonhosford.com/practice/h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

Hover the mouse over the link and watch the status panel at the bottom of your web browser. You may see the URL including the domain name.

# 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.

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.

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.

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

demo\_sites.lonhosford.com/practice/h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

file:///Users/lonhosford/Desktop/demo\_sites/public\_html/practice/h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

If you are loading from your local hard drive, you may see the file protocol and the path to the file.



# Testing in the Web Browser

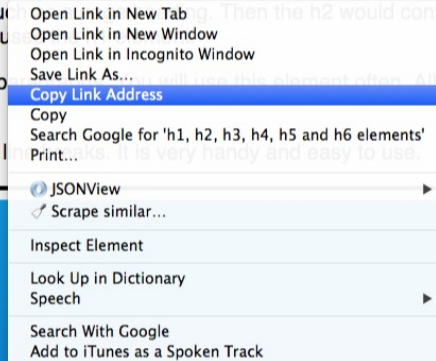
## Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell

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.

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 the heading of this page.

The p element is for paragraphs of text. The content in this document besides the page header uses the p element.

The br element is for line breaks.



The right mouse short cut menu may allow you to copy the link. Then if you paste that into a text file you will see the URL the web browser is interpreting.

# 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.

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.

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.

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

[http://demo\\_sites.lonhosford.com/practice/h1\\_h2\\_h3\\_h4\\_h5\\_h6\\_elements.html](http://demo_sites.lonhosford.com/practice/h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html)

For the page running on a web server you will see the URL with the http protocol.

# 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.

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.

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.

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

[http://demo\\_sites.lonhosford.com/practice/h1\\_h2\\_h3\\_h4\\_h5\\_h6\\_elements.html](http://demo_sites.lonhosford.com/practice/h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html)

`file:///Users/.../practice/h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html`

For running off your local file system, you see the file protocol and the path to the file. In both cases the web browser is adding all the details to your file name.



# Testing in the Web Browser

## 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.

If you click the link, then the web page on the h1 to h6 elements opens. At this point you have not given the user any further navigation. But the user can use the web browser back button.

# 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.

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.

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.

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

When you do go back, you see that the link now shows the default color styling for a visited URL.

# Steps 5-6 - Link Back to basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
22
23 STEP 5: Add a p element
24     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
25     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
26
27     <p></p>
28
29 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
30     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
31
32     <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
33
34 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
35     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
36     WITH
37     <a href="p_element.html">p element</a>
38
39 STEP 8: Add hyperlink back to
40     IN p_elements.html
41     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
42
43     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
44
45 STEP 9: Make the br element text a hyperlink
46     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE br element ON LINE 27
47     WITH
48     <a href="br_element.html">br element</a>
49
50 STEP 10: Add hyperlink back to
51     IN br_element.html
52     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
53
54     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
55
56
57
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22     <h1>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h1>
23     <p>The HTML elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 are used for headings.
24     The h1 element defines the highest level of importance and the h6
25     element the lowest level. They outline the content in lieu of newer
26     HTML5 elements such as header, section, aside and footer. For clarity
27     it is a best practice to use them in the order of h1 to h6 and not skip
28     one of the levels. The h1 to h6 elements are a part of HTML when it
29     was created. The main title of this document uses the h1 element. Here
30     are examples of the others:</p>
31     <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
32     <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
33     <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
34     <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
35     <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
36     <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
37     usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
38     the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
39     styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
40     <p>The h1 to h6 elements are a block element like the p element used
41     for this document. This means they always begin on a new line in the
42     document. This also means content that follows starts on a new line.
43     This block display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
44     <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
45     h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
46 </body>
47 </html>
```

h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

Instead of letting the user hit the web browser back button, we will provide our own link back.



# Steps 5-6 - Link Back to basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
22
23 STEP 5: Add a p element
24     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html
25     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
26
27     <p></p>
28
29 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.html.
30     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
31
32     <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
33
34 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
35     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
36     WITH
37     <a href="p_element.html">p element</a>
38
39 STEP 8: Add hyperlink back to
40     IN p_elements.html
41     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
42
43     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
44
45 STEP 9: Make the br element text a hyperlink
46     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE br element ON LINE 27
47     WITH
48     <a href="br_element.html">br element</a>
49
50 STEP 10: Add hyperlink back to
51     IN br_element.html
52     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
53
54     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
55
56
57
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22 <p></p>
23 <h1>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h1>
24 <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>
25 <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
26 <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
27 <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
28 <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
29 <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
30 <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>
31 <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>
32 <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
    h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
33 </body>
34 </html>
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
```

h1\_h2\_h3\_h4\_h5\_h6\_elements.html

In the h1 to h6 html file, type the p element on a new line after the open body tag as shown in step 5.

# Steps 5-6 - Link Back to basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

```
28
29 STEP 6: Add the hyperlink back to basic_html_content_elements.
30     IN h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html PASTE BEFORE </p> AT LINE 22
31
32 <a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a>
33
34 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
35     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
36     WITH
37 <a href="p_element.html">p element</a>
38
39 STEP 8: Add hyperlink back to
40     IN p_elements.html
41     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
42
43 <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
44
45 STEP 9: Make the br element text a hyperlink
46     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE br element ON LINE 27
47     WITH
48 <a href="br_element.html">br element</a>
49
50 STEP 10: Add hyperlink back to
51     IN br_element.html
52     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
53
54 <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
```

```
21 <body>
22 <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
23 <h1>What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements in a Nutshell?</h1>
24 <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>
25 <h2>This is content in and h2 element.</h2>
26 <h3>This is content in and h3 element.</h3>
27 <h4>This is content in and h4 element.</h4>
28 <h5>This is content in and h5 element.</h5>
29 <h6>This is content in and h6 element.</h6>
30 <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>
31 <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>
32 <p>These elements should not contain other block elements such as h1,
    h2, h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements or the p element.</p>
33 </body>
34 </html>
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
```

Then paste inside that p element, the HTML link code in step 6.  
Save your file and retest 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.

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.

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.

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

Click through to the h1 to h6 elements web page.



# Testing in the Web Browser

[Back](#)

## 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.

Now you have the link back. Granted not stylish or compelling but at least thoughtful to guide the visitor to consume the content as you planned.

# 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.

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.

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.

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

Click the back link in the web page and you are returned to the parent web page.

# Testing in the Web Browser

[Back](#)

## 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.

Then click through again and you see the back link now shows the visited URL styling. Click again and you return to the parent page.



# Steps 7-8 - Links to and from p\_element.html

```
33
34 STEP 7: Make the p element text a hyperlink
35     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE p element ON LINE 26
36     WITH
37 <a href="p_element.html">p element</a>
38
39 STEP 8: Add hyperlink back to
40     IN p_elements.html
41     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
42
43     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
44
45 STEP 9: Make the br element text a hyperlink
46     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE br element ON LINE 27
47     WITH
48 <a href="br_element.html">br element</a>
49
50 STEP 10: Add hyperlink back to
51     IN br_element.html
52     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
53
54     <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22     <p><br></p>
23     <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24     <p>When you start out from scratch with HTML you often get overwhelmed
25     by the large number of HTML elements. So here are basic HTML elements
26     you can use for content to get started. They all go into the body
27     element of your HTML document. Also these are elements that have
28     existed since the creation of HTML. They have withstood the test of
29     time to remain relevant and useful.</p>
30     <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">h1, h2, h3, h4, h5 and
31     h6 elements</a> are used to contain important content in the content
32     structure. For example the h1 element is used for the key content such
33     as a page heading. Then the h2 would contain the second level headings
34     and so forth up to the h6 element. The heading of this page uses the h1
35     element.</p>
36     <p>The <a href="p_element.html">p element</a> is for paragraphs. You
37     will use this element often. All the content in this document besides
38     the page header uses the p element.</p>
39     <p>The br element is for line breaks. It is very handy and easy to use.<
40     /p>
41 </body>
42 </html>
43
44
45
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

Now we will just complete this so all our files are linked.  
First in the basic html content elements file using step 7.  
Replace the words p element in the third paragraph with the HTML code.

# Steps 7-8 - Links to and from p\_element.html

```
38
39 STEP 8: Add hyperlink back to
40     IN p_elements.html
41     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
42
43 <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
44
45 STEP 9: Make the br element text a hyperlink
46     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE br element ON LINE 27
47     WITH
48 <a href="br_element.html">br element</a>
49
50 STEP 10: Add hyperlink back to
51     IN br_element.html
52     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
53
54 <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
```

snippets.txt



```
21 <body>
22 <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
23 <h1>What is the HTML p Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
24 <p>The HTML p element creates a paragraph. Often web browsers render
25 the p element with top and bottom margins.</p>
26 <p>The p element is a block element like the h1 element used for this
27 document. This means they always begin on a new line in the document.
28 This also means content that follows starts on a new line. This block
29 display behavior can be overridden using CSS.</p>
30 <p>Paragraphs should contain other block elements. This means p
31 elements cannot contain other p elements as well as the h1, h2, h3, h4,
32 h5 and h6 elements or the newer HTML5 header, section, aside and footer
33 elements.</p>
34 <p>Web browsers implement default styling with these elements. All are
35 usually rendered in a bold font weight. The h1 element is rendered as
36 the largest default font size and the h6 element as the smallest. The
37 styling can be changed using CSS.</p>
38 <p>Web browsers remove the white space (multiple spaces, tabs and line
39 breaks) in your code. They get converted to a single space when
40 rendered in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a
41 paragraph you can use the br element.</p>
42
43 </body>
44 </html>
45
```

p\_element.html

Then in the p element HTML file paste in the HTML code in step 8. That goes between the body tag and the h1 tag.

Save all your files and 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.

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.

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.

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

Now you see the new link in its unvisited state.



# Testing in the Web Browser

[Back](#)

## 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.

Click through to the p elements page.  
Notice that the back link already shows as visited.

# Testing in the Web Browser

[Back](#)

## 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.

[Back](#)

## 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 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 the document structure. 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.

This is because it is the same link on the page for the h1 to h6 elements. When the URL is in the web browser's history, it shows as visited no matter what page it appears upon or how many times it appears on a page.

# Steps 9-10 - Links to and from p\_element.html

```
44
45 STEP 9: Make the br element text a hyperlink
46     IN basic_html_content_elements.html REPLACE br element ON LINE 27
47     WITH
48 <a href="br_element.html">br element</a>
49
50 STEP 10: Add hyperlink back to
51     IN br_element.html
52     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
53
54 <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
```

snippets.txt



```
21 <body>
22 <p><br></p>
23 <h1>Basic HTML Content Elements in a Nutshell</h1>
24 <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>
25 <p>The <a href="h1_h2_h3_h4_h5_h6_elements.html">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>
26 <p>The <a href="p_element.html">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>
27 <p>The <a href="br_element.html">br element</a> is for line breaks. It
    is very handy and easy to use.</p>
28 </body>
29 </html>
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
```

basic\_html\_content\_elements.html

Well if you are up for it, the last link rounds out our micro web site. Back in the basic html content elements file, replace the last paragraph's br element text with the HTML code in step 9.



# Steps 9-10 - Links to and from p\_element.html

```
49
50 STEP 10: Add hyperlink back to
51     IN br_element.html
52     BEFORE <h1> ...</h1> ON LINE 22 AS NEW LINE
53
```



```
54 <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
```

snippets.txt

```
21 <body>
22 <p><a href="basic_html_content_elements.html">Back</a></p>
23 <h1>What is the HTML br Element in a Nutshell?</h1>
24 <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>
25 <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>
26 <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>
27 </body>
28 </html>
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
```

br\_element.html

And in the br element HTML file, pop in the HTML code in step 10 under the open `<body>` tag. Save your work and refresh the basic html content elements file 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.

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.

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.

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

The new link appears as unvisited.

# Testing in the Web Browser

[Back](#)

## 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.

Click through and you now see the link back. It is shown as visited.



# 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.

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.

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.

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

Going back, now you see all the links are shown as visited.

# 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. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

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

The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document is contained within a p element.

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

[Back](#)

## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements?

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

This is content in and h2 element.

This is content in and h3 element.

[Back](#)

## 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. 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 h1 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 is 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 in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the Web browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks) and only render one space in the browser.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any other elements, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the element it is contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element inherits the font size of the p element.

You should now be able to navigate around your mini web site. You could even add more content to the basic html content elements page. Then create child pages to support it. This is also a good learning template to create your own example with your own content.

# Summary

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

The [World Wide Web](#) is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

The anchor

- \* **Use the a element with useful link text**

The contents of the anchor element is usually the text that will show as a link. With a mouse device, the text will show a hand pointer cursor.

The anchor

- \* **Set the href attribute to an internal file name**

web browser. This will save the page in the browser's history and set the length of time something resides in the history.

Another common content of the anchor element is the img element. This makes a graphic image the hyperlink.

Combination

- \* **Use the target attribute?**

elements. A good practice is to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content.

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is a good practice to use before the word blank and an arrow over the underscore. Generally web browsers are set to open another tab if the target attribute is \_blank. The most important aspect is that the web page containing the hyperlink is not moved into history and replaced by the new web page.

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

`<a>Link Text</a>`

That wraps up this exercise. Lets look at what we learned.

The anchor element is the basis for linking web pages that are in your website. The link text should be an incentive for visitors to explore content that interests them.



# Summary

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

The World Wide Web is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

The anchor element is used to create a link to another document. **\* Use the a element with useful link text**

The contents of the anchor element is usually the text that will show as a link. With a mouse device, the text will show a hand pointer cursor.

The anchor element is used to create a link to another document. **\* Set the href attribute to an internal file name** using this attribute, you can set the href attribute to an internal file name, such as about\_us.html, or to an external URL, such as http://www.example.com. You can also use the href attribute to link to a specific section of a document by using a hash symbol (#) followed by the section name.

Another common content of the anchor element is the img element. This makes a graphic image the hyperlink.

Combining the href attribute with the target attribute can be used to make a hyperlink. Instead of using one anchor element, you can use two anchor elements. A good practice is to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content.

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is a good practice to use when linking to a new document. Generally web browsers are set to open another tab if the target attribute is set to \_blank. The most important aspect is that the web browser containing the hyperlink is not moved into memory and replaced by the new web page.

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

`<a href="about_us.html">Link Text</a>`

We only used the web page file names. If they are in folders, you need to include the path from the linking page to the link page. A good general practice is to keep all the files in the main folder of your website.

# Summary

**BONUS**

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

The World Wide Web is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

- \* Use the a element with useful link text
- \* Set the href attribute to an internal file name
- \* Use the target attribute?
- \* View and test with web browser

`<a href="http://www.mydomain.com/about_us.html">Link Text</a>`

The http protocol and domain is added by the web browser so you do not need to include it. A side benefit of this is that you can host your web pages on any domain and they will work without editing.

# Summary

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

The World Wide Web is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

The anchor element is used to create a link to another document. **\* Use the a element with useful link text**

The contents of the anchor element is usually the text that will show as a link. With a mouse device, the text will show a hand pointer cursor.

The anchor element is used to create a link to another document. **\* Set the href attribute to an internal file name** using this attribute, you can set the href attribute to an internal file name, such as a file in the same directory as the current page. This is useful for creating a table of contents or a list of links to other pages on the same site.

Another common content of the anchor element is the img element. This makes a graphic image the hyperlink.

Combining the href attribute with the img element can make a hyperlink. Instead of using one anchor element, you can use the href attribute to point to a file in the same directory as the current page. Then you can layout and style the content.

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is a good practice to use when you have a word document and an image on the web page. Generally web browsers are set to open another tab if the target attribute is set to \_blank. The most important aspect is that the web page containing the hyperlink is not moved into history and replaced by the new web page.

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

```
<a href="about_us.html" target="_blank">Link Text</a>
```

You have to carefully consider the benefit to your visitor for opening your web pages in additional tab windows. They clutter up the visitor's web browser and the visitor can lose track of the navigation in your web site.



# Summary

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

The [World Wide Web](#) is defined by the ability to link documents and resources. It is done by one of the original HTML tags called the anchor element. Its tag is simply the letter a. It is also called a hyperlink.

The anchor tag uses

**\* Use the a element with useful link text**

The contents of the anchor element is usually the text that will show as a link. With a mouse device, the text will show a hand pointer cursor.

The anchor element is used to create a link to a web browser. The default styling can be changed via CSS. The web browser history is a user configurable feature. Users can clear their history and set the length of time something resides in the history.

**\* Add the href attribute to external URL**

Another common content of the anchor element is the img element. This makes a graphic image the hyperlink.

Combinations of text and image can be used to make a hyperlink. Instead of using one anchor element, a good practice is to plan for multiple anchor elements each linking to the same URL. Then you can layout and style the content.

**\* Add the target attribute**

It also optionally uses the target attribute to request the web browser to open in another window. The value for the target element is \_blank. This is a underscore. The target attribute is used to open another tab if the target attribute is \_blank. The most important aspect is that the web page containing the hyperlink is not moved into history and replaced by the new web page.

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

```
<a href="about_us.html">Link Text</a>
```

The same default styling rules apply to visited and unvisited anchor element text. We will learn how to customize these styles in CSS.

# 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. They have withstood the test of time to remain relevant.

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

The [p element](#) is for paragraphs. You will use this element often. All the content in this document is contained within a p element.

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

[Back](#)

## What are the HTML h1 through h6 Elements?

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

This is content in and h2 element.

This is content in and h3 element.

[Back](#)

## 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. 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 h1 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 is 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 in your web browsers. Should you want to break a line within a paragraph you can use the br element.

[Back](#)

## What is the HTML br Element?

The br element creates a line break in content. This means the content follows on a new line. Often people are often puzzled that line breaks they place in the code do not appear in the Web browser. This is because the Web browser renders multiple spaces, tabs and line breaks as a single space in the browser.

The br element has only a single tag. It does not contain any content or any attributes. It is used to create a line break in content, including the h1 elements.

There is no inherent styling associated with the br element. It inherits the styling of the element it is contained within a p element that has a font size of 20 pixels, the br element inherits the font size of the p element.

Our web page navigation plan was simply a parent child relationship. There are many navigation plans for websites we will see as the course progresses. They all can make use of the anchor element.

# **HTML `<a>` Element: Link to Internal Pages**

**With Lon Hosford**

Copyright 2014 Lon Hosford. All Rights Reserved. [www.lonhosford.com](http://www.lonhosford.com)

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