

Summary of HTML 2.0



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1. What is HTML?

HTML, which stands for HyperText Markup Language, is the common language of the World Wide Web. This document describes version 2.0, which is so old that you can be sure any browser anywhere in the world will accept it.

1.1. How to get this publication

This publication is available in Web form¹ and also as a PDF document². Please forward any comments to tcc-doc@nmt.edu.

2. Links, anchors and images

text

The **text** acts as a link to the page whose address is **url**.

text

Defines an anchor (position) at the **text**.

text

The **text** acts as a link to the **anchor** within the specified **url**.

Places an image on your page. Set the **alt-text** to a short textual description of your image, for display to blind readers. The **file** attribute specifies the location of the image file in .jpg or other image format. Example: ****

¹ <http://www.nmt.edu/tcc/help/pubs/html/>

² <http://www.nmt.edu/tcc/help/pubs/html.pdf>

3. Titles and headings

<title>text</title>

Defines the document's title as **text**. Should be the first item in each page.

<h1>text</h1>

Defines a level 1 (major) heading.

<h2>text</h2>

Defines a second-level (minor) heading. Heading levels **<h3>**, **<h4>**, **<h5>**, on down to **<h6>** are also allowed.

<address>text</address>

Identifies whom to write to about this page; should be the last item.

4. Paragraphs and lists

<p>

Starts a new paragraph.

<blockquote>text</blockquote>

For display of quoted text.

t₁t₂...

Display a bullet list with items **t₁**, **t₂**, ...

t₁t₂...

Display a numbered (ordinal) list with items **t₁**, **t₂**, ...

<dl><dt>t₁<dd>d₁<dt>t₂<dd>d₂...</dl>

Display a definition list. The first entry defines term **t₁** as definition **d₁**, and so on.

**
**

Start a new line within a paragraph.

<hr>

Draw a horizontal ruled line across the page.

<pre>text</pre>

Displays preformatted text in a monospaced font; preserves line breaks and horizontal spacing.

5. Changing typefaces

<dfn>text</dfn>

When **text** is a term being *defined*.

text

To *emphasize* text.

<cite>text</cite>

For citations of titles of books, movies, and so on.

<code>text</code>

For computer code.

<kbd>text</kbd>

For displaying **keyboard input**.

text

For very strong emphasis; generally displays the text in boldface type.

<var>text</var>

When defining a variable.

<i>text</i>

Italicize the text.

text

Boldface the text.

<tt>text</tt>

Set the text in monospaced **typewriter type**.

6. Special characters

&lt;	To display the less-than (<) character.
&gt;	To display the greater-than (>) character.
&amp;	The ampersand (&) character.
&apos;	The apostrophe (') character.
&quot;	The double-quote (") character.

7. A small, complete example page

The first line of this example identifies the document type, and tells browsers that you are using HTML 2.0.

```
<!DOCTYPE html public "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0/EN">
<html>
<head>
  <title>Example page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Example page</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph of ordinary text. A bullet list
follows:

<ul>
  <li>First bullet.
  <li>Second bullet.
</ul>

<p>See the <a href="http://www.nmt.edu/">Tech homepage</a>.
<hr>
<address>Your name here,
  <a href="mailto:yourname@nmt.edu">yourname@nmt.edu</a>
</address>
</body>
</html>
```

For the sake of correctness, it is a good idea to enclose the entire page in **<html>...</html>** tags, enclose the header information for the page in **<head>...</head>** tags, and the body inside **<body>...</body>** tags.

Note the example of a regular text link (to the Tech homepage).

The **<address>...</address>** element contains a special “**mailto:**” link that lets the reader send mail to the page maintainer by clicking on the e-mail address.