

Tag Arguments

HTML tags are encased in the “left” and “right alligators”, or the < and >.

Inside each tag, additional information may be included to further define what the tag does, i.e. how it “marks up” the text surrounding it. Here is a table of some common tag arguments.

Notice the syntax is common in every case: <tag argument=“something”>. Only opening tags may contain arguments. They must always be enclosed in quotation marks.

Tag Syntax	Description	Example
<a> ... 	“Anchor” tag. Used to link to other pages or define areas of the document by name.	<pre> Go to Google </pre> <pre></pre> <pre>Go to Someplace</pre>
	Image tag. Used to include an image in the document. Notice that this tag “self-closes”, or has no corresponding closing tag.	<pre></pre>
<div> ... </div>	Establishes document "divisions". Each division of the document can belong to groups or labeled individually.	<pre><div id="diaryentry">...</div></pre> <pre><div class="something">...</div></pre>

In XHTML 1.0 Transitional, the version of HTML we are learning, there are fewer tags that need arguments than in previous versions of HTML. This is because information that formerly was given in the tag is now given with CSS, or Cascading Style Sheets, which we will be learning more about later.

HTML Entities

Some characters that you might need to display on a web page cannot simply be typed into the page. You must use an “entity”, or special sequence to gain access to these characters. Here is a short list. You can find more at <http://www.htmlhelp.com/reference/html40/entities/>

&	&	©	©
<	<	¼	1/4
>	>	½	1/2
à	à	á	á
÷	Divide Sign	•	Bullet Point