

anatomy of a web page

inline elements

phrase elements

<i>emphasis</i>	<code>emphasis</code>
strong emphasis	<code>strong emphasis</code>
<i>citation</i>	<code><cite>citation</cite></code>

fontstyle elements

bold	<code>bold</code>
<i>italic</i>	<code><i>italic</i></code>
smaller	<code><small>smaller</small></code>
bigger	<code><big>bigger</big></code>

sub and superscript

superscript ¹²³	<code><sup>123</sup></code>
subscript ₄₅₆	<code><sub>456</sub></code>

empty content

line break	<code>
</code>
image	<code></code>

anchors

<u>link</u>	<code>link</code>
target	<code>target</code>

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global structure

version info — Contains information about the version of HTML being used, such as:
`<!DOCTYPE html>`

html — `<html>`
The HTML element is merely a wrapper or container for the head and body of the document.

head — `<head>`
Contains information about the document, such as the title, as well as other more abstruse stuff.
`</head>`

body — `<body>`
The actual contents of the document are located here, in the body.
The contents of an HTML document are defined in terms of blocks.
See inside for details.
`</body>`

`</html>`

Note: Block-level elements begin on new lines, whereas inline (or text-level) elements do not. Another way of thinking about the distinction is that block elements create larger structures than inline elements.

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block elements

