ANATOMY OF A WEB PAGE
INLINE ELEMENTS

PHRASE ELEMENTS

emphasis	`<EM>emphasis</EM>`
strong emphasis	`<STRONG>strong emphasis</STRONG>`
citation	`<CITE>citation</CITE>`

FONTSTYLE ELEMENTS

bold	`<B>bold</B>`
italic	`<I>italic</I>`
smaller	`<SMALL>smaller</SMALL>`
bigger	`<BIG>bigger</BIG>`

SUB AND SUPERSCRIPT

superscript^{123}	`<SUP>123</SUP>`
subscript$_{456}$	`<SUB>456</SUB>`

EMPTY CONTENT

line break	` `
image	`<IMG SRC="somepic.gif" ALT="photo">`

ANCHORS

link	`<A HREF="somepage.html">link</A>`
target	`<A HREF="something">target</A>`

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.

ANATOMY OF A WEB PAGE
GLOBAL STRUCTURE

VERSION INFO — Contains information about the version of HTML being used, such as:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0//EN"
     "http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-html40/strict.dtd">
```

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>
```