Introduction to HTML

What is HTML?

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**.
It is the standard language used to create and structure webpages.

Web browsers (like Chrome, Firefox, Safari) read HTML code and display it as websites.

Why Learn HTML?

- It's the **foundation** of all websites.
- You need HTML to build pages before adding CSS (styling) or JavaScript (functionality).
- Knowing HTML helps you understand how websites work behind the scenes.

Basic Terminology

- **Element**: A piece of content in a webpage (like a paragraph, heading, or image).
- **Tag**: Special keywords inside angle brackets like `<p>` or `<h1>` that define elements.
- **Attribute**: Extra information added to tags, like `href` in links or `src` in images.

Basic Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello, world!</h1>
    <p>This is my first HTML page.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Explanation:

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` tells the browser this is an HTML5 document.
- `<html>` is the root of the HTML page.
- `<head>` contains information about the page (not shown on screen).
- `<title>` sets the title seen on the browser tab.
- `<body>` contains everything visible on the webpage.

Key Points

- HTML is made up of **tags**.
- Tags usually come in **pairs**: an opening tag `<p>` and a closing tag `</p>`.
- The content goes **between** the tags.
- Indentation helps make code easier to read, but it's not required.