

Headings and Paragraphs

Headings in HTML

Headings help you organize content into sections.

HTML provides **6 levels** of headings:

- `<h1>` – Main heading (biggest)
- `<h2>` – Subheading
- `<h3>` – Smaller subheading
- `<h4>` , `<h5>` , `<h6>` – Even smaller headings

Example of Headings

```
<h1>This is a Heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is a Heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is a Heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is a Heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is a Heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is a Heading 6</h6>
```

Tip:

- Use **only one** `<h1>` per page (usually for the page title).
 - Use headings to **structure your content**, not to make text look big (that's CSS's job).
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Paragraphs in HTML

Paragraphs are written using the `<p>` tag.

Example:

```
<p>This is a paragraph. It can contain multiple sentences of text.</p>
```

Notes:

- Browsers automatically add **space** before and after each paragraph.
- You don't need to press Enter manually for new lines. Use a new `<p>` tag instead.

Line Breaks

If you want to break a line **without starting a new paragraph**, use the `
` tag.

Example:

```
<p>This is line one.<br>This is line two.</p>
```

`
` is a **self-closing tag**, which means it doesn't need a closing `</br>`.

Complete Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Headings and Paragraphs</title>
  </head>
  <body>
```

```
<h1>My Blog</h1>
<h2>Introduction</h2>
<p>Welcome to my first HTML blog post!</p>

<h2>Why I Love Coding</h2>
<p>Coding lets you build websites, apps, and games.<br>It's fun and creative!</p>
</body>
</html>
```