HTML learning roadmap

Perfect 🚀 — let's go **in-depth on HTML Headings**.
I'll cover not just what they are, but **hidden insights** (browser defaults, SEO impact, accessibility, pitfalls, real-world use).

📝 HTML Headings (`<h1>` – `<h6>`)

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1. What Are Headings?

Headings are HTML elements (`<h1>` to `<h6>`) used to define titles and subtitles on a webpage.

- `<h1>` → Main heading (most important).
- `<h6>` → Least important heading.

👉 They **don't just change font size**. They define a **hierarchical structure** of your content.

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2. Syntax

```html
<h1>Main Title of the Page</h1>
<h2>Section Title</h2>
<h3>Subsection</h3>
```

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3. Browser Default Behavior (insight)

✅ Browsers **automatically add white space (margins) before and after headings**.
✅ Headings are **block-level elements** (they start on a new line).
✅ Font size gets smaller from `<h1>` to `<h6>` .

👉 Example (without CSS):

- `<h1>` → 32px (approx, depends on browser)

- `<h2>` → 24px
- `<h3>` → 18.72px
- `<h4>` → 16px
- `<h5>` → 13.28px
- `<h6>` → 10.72px

*(these are **user agent stylesheet defaults**, can be overridden by CSS)*

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4. SEO & Accessibility Insights

- ✅ `<h1>` **should be unique** → It tells search engines what the page is about.
- ✅ **Use headings hierarchically** → `<h1>` > `<h2>` > `<h3>` ... (don't jump randomly to `<h4>`).
- ✅ **Screen readers** use headings to **navigate content** → accessibility impact.
- ⚠️ **Bad practice:** Using headings just to make text bold/big. Use CSS instead.

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5. Example: Blog Structure

```html
<h1>My Travel Blog</h1>

<h2>Introduction</h2>
<p>Welcome to my travel experiences...</p>

<h2>Destinations</h2>
  <h3>Paris</h3>
  <p>City of lights...</p>
  <h3>Tokyo</h3>
  <p>Land of the rising sun...</p>

<h2>Conclusion</h2>
<p>Traveling is the best teacher...</p>
```

👉 **Hierarchy here is clear:**

- 1 main `<h1>` → blog title
- Multiple `<h2>` → sections
- `<h3>` → subsections under destinations

6. Styling Headings (with CSS)

```html
html


<h1 style="color: navy; text-align: center;">Custom Heading</h1>
```

But in real projects, we use CSS classes:

```css
css


h1 {
  font-size: 2.5rem;
  margin-bottom: 1rem;
}
```

7. Advanced Insights

- ✅ You **can have multiple** `<h1>` **tags** in HTML5 (one per `<section>` or `<article>`), but SEO experts still recommend **only one** `<h1>` **per page** for clarity.
- ✅ Headings are not just for size — they represent a **document outline** (like chapters in a book).
- ✅ Assistive technologies let users **skip directly to headings** → improves accessibility.
- ❌ Don't skip heading levels (e.g., `<h1>` → `<h4>` without `<h2>` / `<h3>`).

8. Mini Project: Recipe Page

```html
html


<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Recipe Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Chocolate Cake Recipe</h1>
```

```
  <h2>Ingredients</h2>
  <h3>For the Cake</h3>
  <ul>
    <li>2 cups flour</li>
    <li>1 cup sugar</li>
  </ul>
  <h3>For the Frosting</h3>
  <ul>
    <li>200g chocolate</li>
    <li>100g butter</li>
  </ul>

  <h2>Instructions</h2>
  <ol>
    <li>Mix dry ingredients.</li>
    <li>Bake at 180°C for 30 mins.</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

👉 This structure is **SEO-friendly, readable, and accessible**.

✅ **Key Takeaways**

- Headings = **semantic structure**, not just big fonts.
- Browsers **add automatic margins + new lines**.
- `<h1>` is **the most important** (SEO + accessibility).
- Always use headings **hierarchically**.

Would you like me to go one step deeper and show you how **HTML Headings interact with screen readers & SEO crawlers**, or move on to the next topic → **Paragraphs**?