

HTML learning roadmap

Perfect 🙌 let's now **start HTML learning** from the ground up — this time purely from the **HTML perspective** (not browser internals).

We'll go **bit by bit**, very detailed, just like you asked.

Let's begin with the **very core foundation**:

Part 1: Structure of an HTML Document

An HTML file isn't just random tags — it follows a **well-defined structure** that browsers use to interpret and render content.


Here's the **skeleton of any HTML document**:

```
html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>My First Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
  <p>This is my first HTML page.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Step-by-Step Breakdown

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`

-  Tells the **browser** what version of HTML to expect.
- In modern web:

```
html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

→ This means: "Use **HTML5 mode**."

- Without this, some browsers switch into **quirks mode** (old backward compatibility mode → inconsistent behavior).

2. `<html> ... </html>`

- The **root element** of the document.
- Everything inside must be wrapped here.
- The `lang="en"` attribute defines the **language** of the page → important for:
 - Accessibility (screen readers).
 - SEO (search engines).

3. `<head> ... </head>`

- Contains **metadata** (data about the page, not visible directly to users).
- Examples:
 - `<title>` → Page title (appears in browser tab).
 - `<meta charset="UTF-8">` → Defines character encoding (UTF-8 supports emojis, symbols, global languages 🌐).
 - `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">` → Ensures page scales correctly on mobile devices (responsive).
 - `<link>` → Connect CSS files.
 - `<script>` → Attach JS files.

4. `<body> ... </body>`

- The **visible content** of the webpage.
- Whatever you write here will be displayed in the browser.
- Example:

```
html
```

<h1>Main Heading</h1>

<p>Paragraph content visible on the page.</p>

Real-World Example

Imagine building a **login page**:

html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Login - MyApp</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome Back</h1>
  <p>Please log in to continue.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` → ensures HTML5.
- `<title>` → shows in browser tab: *Login - MyApp*.
- `<h1>` → heading for accessibility and SEO.
- `<p>` → user instruction text.

Out-of-the-Box Insights

- Always use `<!DOCTYPE html>` → prevents quirks mode.
- Always define `lang` attribute → helps screen readers + SEO.
- Use `<meta charset="UTF-8">` → avoids text corruption (e.g., showing `Ã©` instead of `é`).
- Place CSS `<link>` in `<head>`, but JS `<script>` often goes **before** `</body>` for performance.

✅ So this is the **basic HTML document skeleton** — the foundation of everything.

Do you want me to **next go deeper into** `<head>` **elements** (title, meta, link, script) →
or first dive into `<body>` basics like text formatting tags (`<h1>` – `<p>` , `` ,
`` , ``)?