

(1.) What is HTML?

Ans. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

=> HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

=> HTML describes the structure of a Web page.

=> HTML consists of a series of elements.

=> HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

=> We can use CSS to style HTML pages.

=> We can use JavaScript to add functionality to the HTML pages.

HyperText : HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text which contains links to other text.

Markup language : A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document.

(2.) Comments in HTML : The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code.

=> Comments are not displayed by the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

=> HTML comments are a way to add notes and explanations to your HTML code without them being visible to users when the page is rendered in a web Browser.

=> You can add comments to your HTML code by enclosing them within the `<!--` and `-->` tags.

Syntax : `<!-- Write your comments here -->`

Example : `<!-- This is a comment. It will not be displayed in the browser. -->`



(3.) HTML Tags : In HTML, tags are used to define the structure and layout of a webpage.

=> Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with `<` symbol and end with `>` symbol. Whatever written inside `< >` are called tags.

=> They are the basic building blocks that are used to create elements on a page.

=> The tag may appear in pairs, with an opening tag and a closing tag, like this: `<tag>Content</tag>` or sometimes self-closing like: `<tag />`.

Syntax : `<tag> </tag> or <tag />`

Example : A `<p>` tag is used to create a paragraph element, while the `<h1>` tag is used to create a heading element.

(4.) HTML Elements : Elements are the individual components of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, and images.

=> An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

=> Each element is represented by a corresponding HTML tag.

=> The element content is between the opening and closing tags.

Syntax : `<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>`

Example : A paragraph element is represented by the `<p>` tag, and a heading element is represented by the `<h1>`, `<h2>`, etc. tags.

(5.) HTML Attributes : Attributes are used to provide additional information about an element.

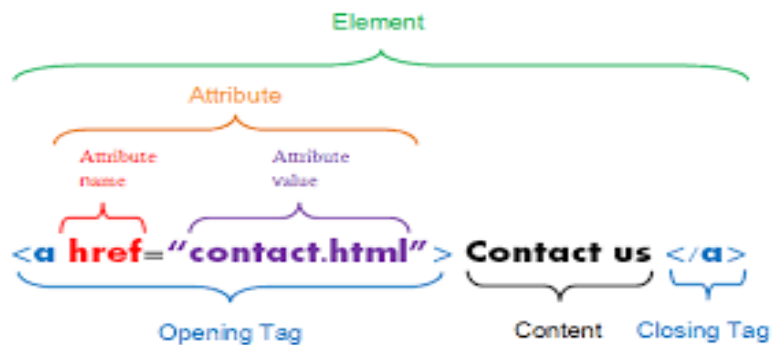
=> All HTML elements can have attributes.

=> Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

=> Attributes are added to the opening tag of an element and they always come in the form of name-value pairs like `name="value"`.

Syntax : `<tag name="value"> Some Text </tag>`

Example : `src` attribute is used to specify the source of an image, and the `href` attribute is used to specify the destination of a link.



(6.) HTML Entities : Reserved characters in HTML must be replaced with character entities.

=> If you use the less than (`<`) or greater than (`>`) signs in your text, the browser might mix them with tags.

=> Character entities are used to display reserved characters in HTML.

=> A character entity looks like this: `&entity_name;` OR `&#entity_number;`

Syntax : `&entity_name;` OR `&#entity_number;`

Example : `<` OR `<`

Note: Entity names are case sensitive.

Non-breaking Space :

- A commonly used entity in HTML is the non-breaking space: ` `;
- A non-breaking space is a space that will not break into a new line.
- Two words separated by a non-breaking space will stick together (not break into a new line). This is handy when breaking the words might be disruptive.

Note : Another common use of the non-breaking space is to prevent browsers from truncating spaces in HTML pages. If you write 10 spaces in your text, the browser will remove 9 of them. To add real spaces to your text, you can use the character entity.

Examples :

- § 10
- 10 km/h
- 10 PM

Result	Description	Entity name	Entity number
	non-breaking space	 	
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
"	double quotation mark	"	"
'	single quotation mark/ apostrophe	'	'
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	£
¥	yen	¥	¥
€	euro	€	€
©	copyright	©	©
®	registered trademark	®	®

Combining Diacritical Marks :

- A diacritical mark is a "glyph" added to a letter.
- Some diacritical marks, like grave (`) and acute (´) are called accents.
- Diacritical marks can appear both above and below a letter, inside a letter, and between two letters.
- Diacritical marks can be used in combination with alphanumeric characters to produce a character that is not present in the character set (encoding) used in the page.

Example :

Mark	Character	Construct	Result
`	a	à	à
´	a	á	á
^	a	â	â
~	a	ã	ã
`	o	Ò	ò
´	o	Ó	ó
^	o	Ô	ô
~	o	Õ	õ