

1. The **HyperText Markup Language**,
2. **HTML** is the standard [markup language](#) for documents designed to be displayed in a [web browser](#).
3. HTML Elements, HTML Tags, Attributes
4. Always declare the document type as the first line in your document. Use Lowercase Element Names
- 5.

1. <p>

2. I am learning HTML

3. on FA!"

4. </p>

- 6.

- a line containing [HTML version information](#),

a declarative header section (delimited by the [HEAD](#) element),

a body, which contains the document's actual content. The body may be implemented by the [BODY](#) element or the [FRAMESET](#) element.

7. The **<head>** element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the **<html>** tag and the **<body>** tag. HTML metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed. Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, scripts, and other meta information

8. <html>

<head> </head>

</html>

9. HTML <body> tag **defines the main content of an HTML document** which displays on the browser. It can contain text content, paragraphs, headings, images, tables, links, videos, etc. The <body> must be the second element after the <head> tag or it should be placed between </head> and </html> tags.

10. **<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"**

["http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd"](http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd)><HTML> <HEAD> <TITLE>My first HTML document</TITLE> </HEAD> <BODY> <P>Hello world! </BODY></HTML>

11. <html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

12. The title tag is **an HTML code tag that allows you to give a web page a title**. This title can be found in the browser title bar, as well as in the search engine results pages (SERP). It's crucial to add and optimise your website's title tags, as they play an essential role in terms of organic ranking (SEO). Can

13. <tagname> </tagname>

14. inserts a single line break
15. HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.
16. Attributes are **always specified in the start tag (or opening tag)** and usually consists of name/value pairs like name="value" . Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotation marks.
17. ``
18. If an attribute is measurable, you can compare two things along that dimension using this kind of language. ... So a measurable attribute needs to have a well-defined scale that is in common use, where independent measurers can each produce a numerical measurement and will agree on the value of that measurement
19. Can
20. Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary

21. Can