

Next is `<body>` tag.

The html `<body>` is where we add the Content which is designed for viewing by human eyes.

This includes text, images, forms and everything else that we see on the internet today.

1st-html Code.

By opening a text editor we can write our first Code.

Hello world Code :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> First web page </title>
```

```
<meta name = "Dhiman" content =
```

```
" web page basic ">
```

```
<meta charset = "UTF-8">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> Hello world </h1>
```

```
<p> I'm Dhiman </p>
```

```
<img Src = dhiman.jpg alt = "my pic">
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>.
```


Save the file with filename .html extension or htm.

In early 1994, there were all the extensions contains only three letters because four letter extension were not supported at that time.

that's why .htm were introduce specially for DOS (Disk operating system).

DOS - Non-graphical, line-oriented Command or menu driven operating system.

The Doctype Declaration.

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration represent the document type, and helps browser to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page.

`<DOCTYPE>` declaration is not Case Sensitive.

The `<DOCTYPE>` declaration for HTML5 is

`<!DOCTYPE html>`.

HTML Headings:

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

`<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.

ex:-

<h1> This is heading 1 </h1>

<h2> This is heading 2 </h2>

<h3> This is heading 3 </h3>

HTML Paragraph:

HTML paragraph are defined with the <p> tag.

ex: <p> This is a paragraph </p>

HTML Links:

HTML Links are defined with the <a> tag.

ex: This is a link .

The link's destination is specified in the href attribute. Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML element.

HTML Images:

HTML images are defined with the tag. The source file (src), alt text (alt), width and height are provided as attributes.

ex: .

HTML elements:

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

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to end tag.

`<tag name> Content </tag name>`

ex: `<h1> Hello world </h1>`

Note: Some HTML element have no content (like the `
` element). These element are called empty elements. Empty element do not have an end tag.

Nested HTML elements:

HTML element can be nested (this means that element can contain other elements).

All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

ex: `<!DOCTYPE html>`

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<title> Content goes here </title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<h1> ... </h1>`

`<p> ... </p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Explanation of the example:

The `<html>` element is the root element and it defines the whole HTML document.

It has a start tag `<html>` and end tag `</html>`. Then, inside the `<html>` element there is a `<body>` element.

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> My First Heading </h1>
```

```
<p> My First paragraph </p>
```

```
</body>
```

The `<body>` element defines the document's body. It has a start tag `<body>` and an end tag `</body>`.

Then, inside the `<body>` element there are two other elements.

```
<h1> My First Heading </h1>
```

```
<p> My First paragraph </p>
```

The `<p>` element defines a paragraph. It has a start tag `<p>` and an end tag `</p>`.

```
<p> My First paragraph </p>.
```


Empty HTML element:

HTML element with no content are called empty elements.

The `
` tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag.

ex:

`<p> This is a
 Paragraph with line break </p>`

HTML is not Case Sensitive:

HTML tag are not case sensitive. `<p>` means the same as `<p>` (small p).

The HTML Standard does not require lowercase tags, but W3C recommends lowercase in HTML and demands lowercase for stricter document type like XHTML.

HTML Element Reference:

`<hr>` - Defines a thematic change in the content.

The `<hr>` tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page.

The `<hr>` element is most often displayed as a horizontal rule that is used to separate content in an HTML page.

ex:-

`<h1>` The main language of web `</h1>`

`<p>` Html is the standard markup language for creating web pages `</p>`

`<hr>`

`<p>` CSS is use for styling the web page `</p>`

`<hr>`

`<p>` JavaScript is used for adding behaviour to the web page `</p>`.

`<!-- -->` Tag - Define a Comment.

ex:-

`<!-- This is a Comment. Comment are not displayed in the browser -->`

The Comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. Comment are not displayed in the browsers.

Comment are used to explain your code. which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date.

This is especially useful if you have a lot of code.