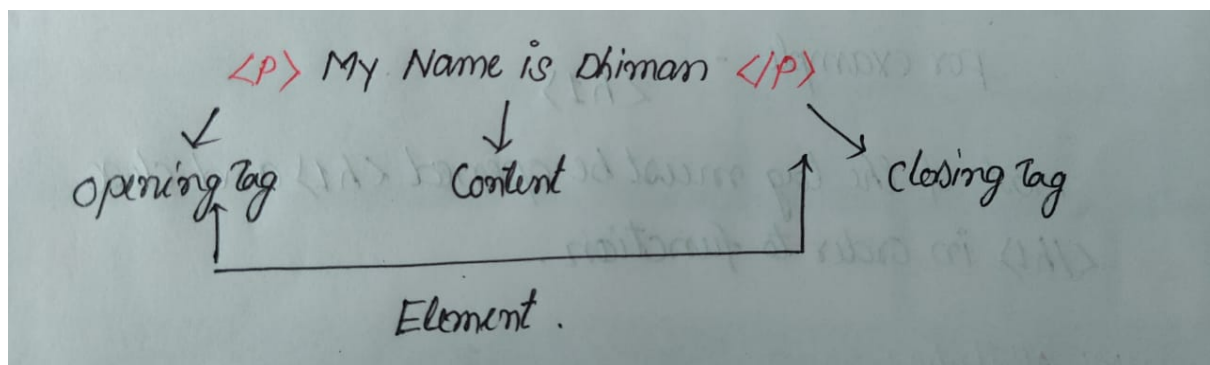# Introduction to the HTML

HTML stand for Hypertext markup language.(Most basic building blocks of website.)

- Hypertext means that document contains links that allow the reader to jump to other places in the document or another document altogether. The latest version is known as HTML5.

- A markup language is way that computers speak to each others to control how text is processed and presented.

> HTML was first created by Tim Berners Lee, Robert Caillou and others starting 1989.

Anatomy of an HTML element

- The opening Tag: This consists of the name of the element.

  In this case <p> wrapped in opening and closing angle brackets. This state where the element begins or starts to take effect - In this case where the paragraph begins.

- The closing tag:

  This is the same as the opening tag, except that it include a forward slash before the element name.

- The content:

  This is the content of the element, which in this case, is just a text.

- The element:

  The opening tag, the closing tag and the content together comprise the element.

HTML Tags:

Tags are used to mark up the start of an html element and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets.

For example:

```
<h1>
<!..Most of the tag must be opened <h1> and close </h1> in order to function. ..>
```

HTML Attributes:

Attributes contain additional pieces of information. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional information is placed inside.

example:

```
<img src= "Myphoto.jpg" alt="photo of me.">
<! Here, src(source) and the (aalt) are attributes of the <img> tag ..>
```

> The vast majority of tags must be opened (<tag>) and closed (</tag>) with the element information such as a title or text resting between the tags. **When using multiple tags, the tags must be closed in which they were opened.**

For example:

```
<strong><em> This is my house</em></strong>
```

Basic Construction of an HTML page

These tags should be placed underneath each other at the top of every HTML page that you create.

- **<!DOCTYPE html>**

  This tag specifies the language you will write on the page. In this case, the language is HTNL5.

- **<html>**

  This tag signals that form here on we are going to write in html code.

- **\<head>**

  This is where all the metadata for the page goes. - stuff mostly meant for searching and other computer programs. (like linking file CSS, JS, Font-Properties etc.)

- **\<body>**

  This is where the content of the page goes.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title> This is a title</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> This is a heading 1</h1>
  <p> This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- **Further tags:**

  Inside the \<head> tag, there is one tag that is always included - \<title> , but there are others that are just as important.

- **\<meta>**

  This is where information about the document is stored: Character encoding, name(page context), description.

Basic \<head> section:

```
<head>
  <title> MY First webpage </title>
   <meta characterset = "UTF-8">
    <meta name ="description" content ="This field contain information about your
     page. It is usually around two sentence long.">
<!.. example: ..>
<meta name="Dhiman" content = "conor sheils">
</head>
```

- **Adding content.**

  Next, we will make \<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.