HTML

Let’s review what you’ve learned so far:

* **HTML** stands for **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage and is used to create the structure and content of a webpage.
* Most HTML elements contain opening and closing tags with raw text or other HTML tags between them.
* HTML elements can be nested inside other elements. The enclosed element is the child of the enclosing parent element.
* Any visible content should be placed within the opening and closing <body> tags.
* Headings and sub-headings, <h1> to <h6> tags, are used to provide titles for sections of content.
* <p>, <span> and <div> tags specify text or blocks.
* The <em> and <strong> tags are used to emphasize text.
* Line breaks are created with the <br> tag.
* Ordered lists (<ol>) are numbered and unordered lists (<ul>) are bulleted.
* Images (<img>) and videos (<video>) can be added by linking to an existing source.
* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration should always be the first line of code in your HTML files. This lets the browser know what version of HTML to expect.
* The <html> element will contain all of your HTML code.
* Information about the web page, like the title, belongs within the <head> of the page.
* You can add a title to your web page by using the <title> element, inside of the head.
* A webpage’s title appears in a browser’s tab.
* Anchor tags (<a>) are used to link to internal pages, external pages or content on the same page.
* You can create sections on a webpage and jump to them using <a> tags and adding ids to the elements you wish to jump to.
* Whitespace between HTML elements helps make code easier to read while not changing how elements appear in the browser.
* Indentation also helps make code easier to read. It makes parent-child relationships visible.
* Comments are written in HTML using the following syntax: <!-- comment -->.