1. What is HTML?

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**. It is used to structure content on the web, defining elements like headings, paragraphs, images, links, and other components that make up a web page.

2. Basic Structure of an HTML Document

Every HTML document has a specific structure that includes the following elements:

html

Copy code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>My First Web Page</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Welcome to My Web Page</h1>

  <p>This is a simple HTML lesson.</p>

  <a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example</a>

  <img src="image.jpg" alt="A descriptive text for the image">

</body>

</html>
```

3. Key Elements Explained

- **<!DOCTYPE html>**: Declares the document type and version of HTML (HTML5 here).
- **<html>**: The root element that contains all the content on the page.
- **<head>**: Contains meta-information about the document, such as the title and linked resources (e.g., stylesheets).
- **<title>**: Sets the title of the document, which appears in the browser tab.
- **<body>**: Contains the content that is displayed on the web page.

4. Commonly Used Tags

- **Headings (<h1> to <h6>)**: Used for titles and sub-titles. <h1> is the largest and most important, while <h6> is the smallest.

html

Copy code

<h1>Main Heading</h1>

<h2>Subheading</h2>

- **Paragraphs (<p>)**: Used for blocks of text.

html

Copy code

<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

- **Links (<a>)**: Used to create hyperlinks.

html

Copy code

Go to Example

- **Images (<img>)**: Used to display images.

html

Copy code

<img src="image.jpg" alt="Description of the image">

- **Lists (<ul>, <ol>, <li>)**:
  - **Unordered List** (<ul>): A list with no specific order (bullets).
  - **Ordered List** (<ol>): A list with a specific order (numbers).

html

Copy code

  Item 1

  Item 2


```
<ol>

   <li>First item</li>

   <li>Second item</li>

</ol>
```

5. Attributes

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. For example:

- **href** in <a> specifies the URL.

- **src** in <img> specifies the image source.

- **alt** in <img> provides alternative text if the image cannot be displayed.

6. Basic Styling with Inline CSS

You can add basic styling directly using the style attribute.

html

Copy code

```
<p style="color: blue; font-size: 20px;">Styled Paragraph</p>
```

7. Adding Comments

Comments are written using <!-- --> and are not displayed in the browser.

html

Copy code

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

Conclusion

HTML is the foundation of web development. By understanding these basic elements and their usage, you can start creating your own web pages. Would you like to go over more advanced topics like forms, tables, or embedding media?