

WHAT IS HTML

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HTML

HTML stands for "HyperText Markup Language." It is a standard markup language used for creating and structuring content on webpages. HTML serves as the backbone of the World Wide Web, and its primary purpose is to define the structure and presentation of web documents. Here's a breakdown of what HTML stands for and what it does

HYPERTEXT

HTML allows the creation of hyperlinks, which are clickable elements that connect one web page to another or link to different sections within the same page. This interconnectedness is a fundamental feature of the web, enabling users to navigate between web pages easily.



MARKUP

HTML uses markup elements (tags) to annotate and structure content. These tags define various elements on a webpage, such as headings, paragraphs, lists, images, links, and more. HTML tags are like instructions that web browsers use to render and display the content correctly.

HTML is a language because it has a set of rules and syntax that developers follow to create web documents. It consists of a standardized vocabulary of tags and attributes that web browsers understand.

LANGUAGE:



In summary, HTML is a language for creating web content that is both structured and linked, allowing for the presentation of text, images, and multimedia on web pages. It defines how content is organized and displayed within a web browser, making it an essential component of web development. HTML provides the structure upon which cascading style sheets (CSS) and JavaScript can be layered to control the layout and interactivity of web pages.

LET'S GET STARTED

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

often referred to as a "DOCTYPE," is an important element at the beginning of an HTML document that specifies the document type definition and version of HTML being used. Its primary purpose is to tell web browsers how to interpret and render the HTML content that follows. Here's what goes into the <!DOCTYPE> declaration:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

<HTML LANG="EN">

is the outermost container for the entire webpage. It encapsulates all the content on your webpage and serves as the root element. Inside the <html> tag, you specify the document's language and define the structure of your webpage. Here's what goes inside the <html> tag:

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<!-- Your webpage  
content goes here -->
```

```
</html>
```

<HEAD>

Inside the <html> tag, you have a <head> section that contains metadata and document information. This includes elements like the <meta> tags, which specify character encoding, viewport settings, and other document-level information.

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
<meta name="viewport"  
content="width=device-width,  
initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<!-- Other meta tags and  
document-related elements go here  
-->
```

```
</head>
```

```
<!-- Your webpage content goes  
here -->
```

```
</html>
```

<BODY>

Within the <html> tag, you have a <body> section where you place all the visible content of your webpage. This includes text, images, links, headings, paragraphs, and other HTML elements that users will see and interact with.

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<!-- Metadata and document-related  
elements -->
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Welcome to My Webpage</h1>
```

```
<p>This is some content.</p>
```

```
<!-- Other HTML elements go here  
-->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

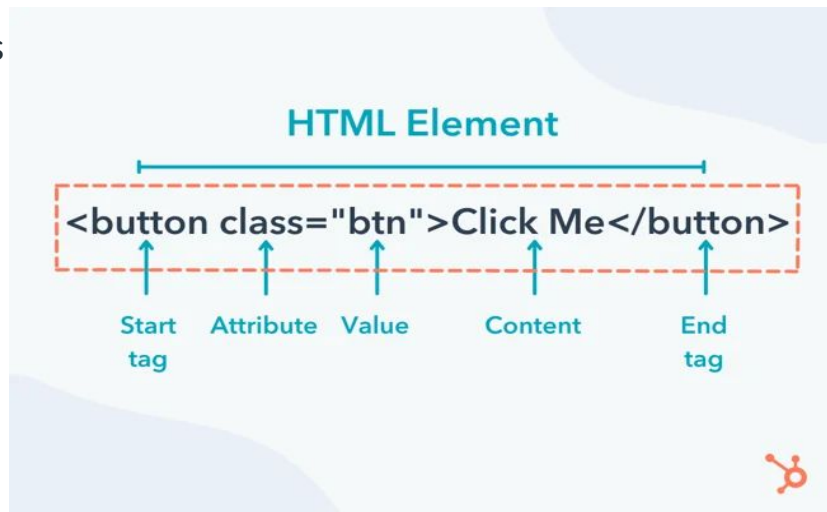
LET'S TALK ABOUT
HTML
ELEMENTS, TAGS, AND
ATTRIBUTES

HTML TAGS VS ELEMENTS

An HTML element is a collection of start and end tags with the content inserted in between them.

HTML Element: The HTML element consists of 3 parts.

- **Opening tag:** It is used to tell the browser where the content material starts.
- **Closing tag:** It is used to tell the browser where the content material ends.
- **Content:** It is the actual content material inside the opening and closing tags.



HTML ATTRIBUTES

All HTML elements have attributes that will provide additional information about that particular element. It takes 2 parameters, ie, a *name* & a *value* which define the properties of the element and are placed inside the element tag.

```
<element attribute_name="attribute_value">
```

Points to remember for attributes:

- Attributes always come in name/value pairs like this: `attribute_name="value"`.
- Attributes are always added to the start tag of an HTML element.
- Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes. Double style quotes (" ") are the most common, but single style quotes (' ') are also allowed.
- In some rare situations, like when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes: `name='John "ShotGun" Nelson'` and vice-versa.