

HTML Introduction

What Is HTML?

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**. It's not a programming language that makes things move or calculate. It's a *markup language*, which means it tells the computer how to organize and display content on a webpage.

Think of HTML like the blueprint for a webpage. It doesn't make things pretty or interactive, it builds the basic structure: headings, paragraphs, images, links, and more.

How HTML Works

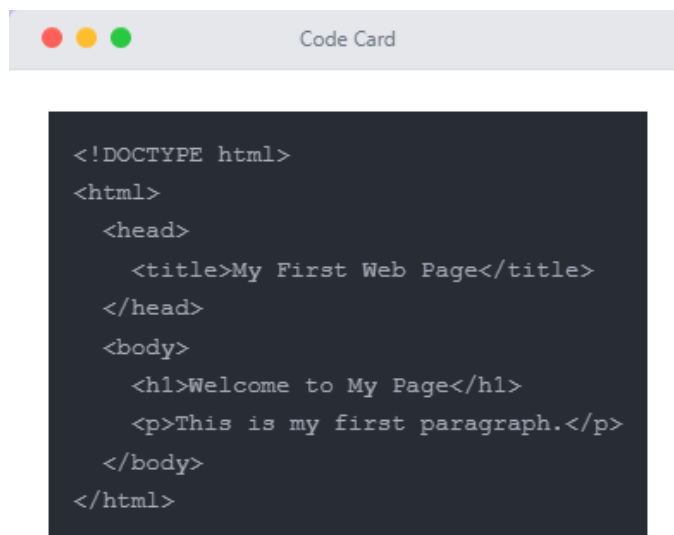
HTML uses tags to mark different parts of a webpage. Tags are written inside angle brackets like `<tagname>`. Most tags come in pairs:

- An opening tag: `<p>`
- A closing tag: `</p>`

Everything between those tags is the content that will be shown.

Basic HTML Page Structure

Let's break it down and explain each tag:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Web Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to My Page</h1>
    <p>This is my first paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

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1. <!DOCTYPE html>

This tells the browser that the page uses HTML5, which is the latest version of HTML.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

You only need this once at the very top of your file.

2. <html> and </html>

This wraps the entire HTML document. Everything goes inside these tags.

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<!-- All your content goes here -->
```

```
</html>
```

3. <head> and </head>

This section contains information *about* the webpage, not what people see. It can include the title, links to stylesheets, and other metadata.

Example:

```
<head>
```

```
<title>My Cool Website</title>
```

```
</head>
```

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4. <title> and </title>

This sets the name of the webpage that appears in the browser tab.

Example:

```
<title>My page</title>
```

If you open this page in a browser, you'll see "My Page" in the tab at the top.

5. <body> and </body>

This is where all the visible content goes—headings, paragraphs, images, links, etc.

Example:

```
<body>
  <h1>Hello!</h1>
  <p>This is my first website.</p>
</body>
```

6. <h1> to <h6>

These are heading tags. <h1> is the biggest and most important, like a title. <h6> is the smallest.

Example:

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
...
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

Use headings to organize your content clearly.

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

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7. <p> and </p>

This tag is for paragraphs—regular blocks of text.

Example:

```
<p>I love learning HTML. It helps me build websites!</p>
```

You can use as many paragraphs as you need.

8. <a> and

This tag creates a link to another page or website. You need to add an href attribute to tell it where to go.

Example:

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

Clicking this will take you to the Example website.

9.

This tag shows an image. It doesn't need a closing tag, but it does need a src (source) and alt (alternative text).

Example:

```

```

This will show a picture of a cat (if the file is in the same folder).

10. , , and

These tags create lists.

- **** is for unordered lists (bullets)

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- `` is for ordered lists (numbers)
- `` is for each list item

Example:

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>HTML</li>
```

```
<li>CSS</li>
```

```
<li>JavaScript</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Wake up</li>
```

```
<li>Eat breakfast</li>
```

```
<li>Go to school</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Summary

Tag	What It Does
<code><!DOCTYPE html></code>	Declares HTML5 version
<code><html></code>	Wraps the whole page
<code><head></code>	Holds page info
<code><title></code>	Sets the browser tab name
<code><body></code>	Shows content on the page
<code><h1>—<h6></code>	Headings from big to small

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Tag	What It Does
<code><p></code>	Paragraph text
<code><a></code>	Link to another page
<code></code>	Displays an image
<code>/</code>	Lists (bullets or numbers)
<code></code>	Each item in a list
