**INTRODUCTION TO HTML**

**Review**

Congratulations on completing the first lesson of HTML! You are well on your way to becoming a skilled web developer.

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.

Here are a few more resources to add to your toolkit:

* [Codecademy Docs: HTML](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/html)
* [Codecademy Workspaces: HTML](https://www.codecademy.com/workspaces/new)

Make sure to bookmark these links so you have them at your disposal.

In the next lesson, we’ll take the content that you’ve added to this website and transform it into an HTML document that’s ready to go on the web.

**Instructions**

We’ve left you with your final code. Feel free to play around and modify it using the new elements you’ve learned!

If you want to review how to structure HTML in a project and use semantically meaningful elements, watch the video below and follow along with one of our experts:

Let’s review what you’ve learned this lesson:

1. 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.
2. The <html> element will contain all of your HTML code.
3. Information about the web page, like the title, belongs within the <head> of the page.
4. You can add a title to your web page by using the <title> element, inside of the head.
5. A webpage’s title appears in a browser’s tab.
6. Anchor tags (<a>) are used to link to internal pages, external pages or content on the same page.
7. 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.
8. Whitespace between HTML elements helps make code easier to read while not changing how elements appear in the browser.
9. Indentation also helps make code easier to read. It makes parent-child relationships visible.
10. Comments are written in HTML using the following syntax: <!-- comment -->.

Take some time to edit the workspace you created and observe how it changes!