

HTML & CSS Basics - A Beginner's Guide

What is HTML?

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It's like the skeleton of a web page - it tells the browser what things are on the page, like text, images, buttons, and links.

Think of HTML as a way to organize stuff on a page. For example:

- Headings (big titles)
- Paragraphs (normal text)
- Images (pictures)
- Hyperlinks (clickable links to other pages)

HTML uses 'tags' like `<p>` for paragraphs, `<h1>` for big headings, `` for images, and `<a>` for links.

HTML Boilerplate

This is the basic structure of every HTML page. It's like a starting template:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>My Page</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <!-- Your content goes here -->

  </body>

</html>
```

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- `<!DOCTYPE html>`: Tells the browser this is an HTML5 page
- `<html>`: The main wrapper for all your content
- `<head>`: Info about the page (not visible to users)
- `<body>`: The part you see on the page

Headings and Paragraphs

Use headings to create titles. There are six levels: `<h1>` (biggest) to `<h6>` (smallest).

Example:

```
<h1>This is a big heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph with some text.</p>
```

Images and Links

To add an image:

```

```

- 'src' is the image file path
- 'alt' is a description if the image doesn't load

To add a link:

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

- 'href' is the website you want to link to

What is CSS?

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CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It makes your web page look good - like adding colors, spacing, layout, and fonts.

If HTML is the skeleton, CSS is the clothes and style. You can change:

- Text colors
- Backgrounds
- Fonts
- Layouts

Example:

```
<style>
```

```
p { color: blue; }
```

```
</style>
```