

HTML recap

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language and is the standard markup language used for creating web pages. It provides the structure and content of a web page by using tags and attributes to define the various elements on the page.

Here are some key concepts to recap:

1. HTML Document Structure:

An HTML document is structured using the following elements:

- `<!DOCTYPE>`: Specifies the HTML version.
- `<html>`: The root element of an HTML page.
- `<head>`: Contains meta-information about the document.
- `<title>`: Sets the title of the web page.
- `<body>`: Contains the visible content of the web page.

2. HTML Tags:

HTML tags are used to define different elements on a web page. Some commonly used tags include:

- `<h1>` to `<h6>`: Headings of varying sizes.
- `<p>`: Paragraph.
- `<a>`: Anchor link.
- ``: Image.

- ``: Unordered list.
- ``: List item.
- `<table>`: Table.
- `<form>`: Form for user input.
- `<input>`: Input field.

3. HTML Attributes:

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Some commonly used attributes include:

- `class`: Specifies a class for an element.
- `id`: Specifies a unique identifier for an element.
- `src`: Specifies the source URL for an image or media.
- `href`: Specifies the destination URL for a link.
- `style`: Defines inline CSS styles for an element.
- `alt`: Specifies alternative text for an image.

4. Semantic HTML:

Semantic HTML elements give meaning to the structure of a web page. They provide context and improve accessibility. Examples of semantic elements include `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<main>`, `<section>`, `<article>`, `<footer>`, etc.

5. HTML Forms:

HTML forms allow users to input data. Form elements include `<input>`, `<textarea>`, `<select>`, and `<button>`. The

form data can be submitted using the `<form>` tag and processed on the server using server-side technologies.

6. HTML Comments:

Comments in HTML are used to add notes or explanations within the code. They are not displayed on the web page and can be added using the `<!-- comment -->` syntax.

Remember, HTML provides the structure and content of a web page, and it works in conjunction with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) to define the presentation and layout, and JavaScript for interactivity.

This recap should help you review the fundamental concepts of HTML. Feel free to explore more advanced topics and features as you continue to build and enhance your web pages.