

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

What is **HTML**?

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**. It's the special code or instructions that people use to create web pages on the internet.

Imagine you're building a house out of blocks. HTML is like the blocks you use to build the walls, floors, and roof of the house. It helps us create and organize the parts of a web page, like headings, paragraphs, images, and links.

In simpler terms, **HTML** is the "**language**" that tells computers how to display a webpage, so when you visit a website, the computer knows what to show you

How does the computer recognize information?

A computer identifies information based on the file extension.

Types of file extension

PDF – Text

MP3 – Audio, Sound

MP4 – Video

File extensions in programming are the suffixes at the end of file names, typically following a period (.), that indicate the type of file and its content. These extensions help both the operating system and the programmer understand how the file should be handled.

How to create a file

- Every file must have an extension
- It must have a name for identification
- It must have a name for formatting
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Examples of file extensions in programming:

.html, .css, .js, .py etc

The HTML document is made up of two sections

- The head section
- The body section

The HTML is made up of elements

HTML elements - `< start tag > content space </ end tag >` with the exception of some elements

The HTML tags

`<a>` – anchor : it is used to create a link.

`` – bold : it is used to make bold text.

`<h1>` to `<h6>` – headers: it is used to make important headings with `<h1>` being the largest and `<h6>` the smallest.

`<Div>` – to group elements together for formatting purposes.

``, ``, and `` : Creates lists. `` is for unordered (bulleted) lists, `` is for ordered (numbered) lists, and `` is for list items.

<p> Defines a paragraph of text.

 Line break

 For images in document

<i> to make an italic text

etc