

<!-- ! HTML -->

Full Form of HTML: Hypertext Markup Language

Hypertext

- **Hypertext** refers to text that contains links (called hyperlinks) to other texts or documents.
- meaning users can jump from one document to another simply by clicking on hyperlinks.

Markup

- **Markup** refers to the way tags are used to define the structure and presentation of content in a document.
 - The markup does not display directly on the webpage; instead, it instructs the browser on how to render the content.
- For example, the `<h1>` tag defines the main heading.

<!--! Tags In HTML-->

Notes on HTML Tags

1. What Are HTML Tags?

- **Tags** are predefined keywords in HTML that are enclosed in angular braces (`<` and `>`).
- Each tag has a specific purpose and used for, determining how content within the tag is displayed or behaves on the webpage.

2. Syntax of HTML Tags

- The general syntax for HTML tags is as follows:

`<tagname> content </tagname>`

- **Example:**

- `<p> Hello world </p>`
- ` Hello world `

3. Types of HTML Tags

HTML tags are categorized into two types:

1. Paired Tags

- **Definition:** Paired tags require both an opening tag and a closing tag.
- **Syntax:** The closing tag is similar to the opening tag but includes a forward slash (/).

- **Example:**

```
<p> Hello Web Dev </p>
```

- **Explanation:** In this example, `<p>` is the opening tag, and `</p>` is the closing tag.

2. Unpaired Tags

- **Definition:** Unpaired tags, also known as self-closing tags, do not require a closing tag.

- **Example:** `
` , `<hr>`, `<input>`

`<!-- ! Structure Of HTML -->`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>introduction</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> hello everyone, welcome to webtech class ....</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>`

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration is the very first line in an HTML document.
- **Purpose:** It tells the web browser which version of HTML the document is written in.
- For modern HTML documents, use `<!DOCTYPE html>` to specify HTML5, the latest standard.

2. `<html>`

- The `<html>` element is the root of an HTML document and contains all other elements.
- **Attributes:** Typically includes the `lang` attribute to specify the language of the document (e.g., `lang="en"` for English).

3. `<head>`

- The `<head>` section contains meta-information about the document, which is not displayed directly on the webpage.
- **Key Elements in the Head Section:**
 - `<meta charset="UTF-8">`: Specifies the character encoding for the document, ensuring that text is displayed correctly.
 - `<title>`: Sets the title of the webpage, which appears in the browser tab.
 - `<meta name="viewport">`: Ensures the page is responsive and displays correctly on different devices.

4. `<body>`

- The `<body>` section contains the content that is displayed on the webpage, including text, images, links, and other elements.