What Is HTML?

Think of a document that you would create in a word processor like Microsoft Word or Google Docs. They usually consist of more than one style.

They use different font sizes to indicate different sections of the text, like headers, body paragraphs, footers, table of contents, captions, and so on.

Unlike humans who can simply look at a document and understand the difference between a heading and a paragraph, computers don't have that intuition. In order to correctly render a web page, it must be explicitly told what each piece of content is.

So how exactly do we instruct the browser to display web content? This is where Hypertext Markup Language (or HTML for short) can come in handy.

HTML is the language that most websites are written with. It is used to create web pages and ensure their functionality.

- **Hypertext** defines the link between the web pages.
- **Markup language** is used to define the text document within a **tag**, which determines the structure of web pages.

What Is HTML?

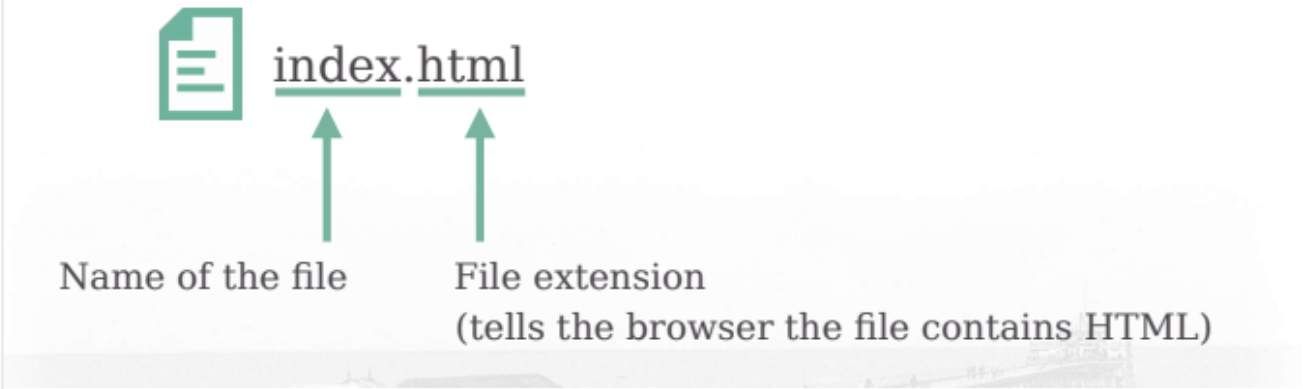
HTML allows you to take a plain text document created in any simple text editor and organize it into lists. It also creates links to other web pages, includes images, and much more.

So in other words, HTML outlines the structure or the skeleton of our web page using **tags**.

Just like most programming languages, we type a bunch of HTML into a file (a.k.a. document) so we can send it around.

HTML documents are files that end with a **.html** or **.htm** extension. You can view them using any web browser (such as Google Chrome, Safari, or Mozilla Firefox). The browser reads the HTML file and renders its content so that internet users can view it.

The only thing that we have to do is to change the file extension into **.html**



Previous
next