

# Introduction to HTML

HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, is the standard language used to create and structure web pages. It provides a way to define the content, layout, and functionality of a web page through a series of tags and elements.

# What is HTML?

## Purpose

HTML is the building block of the World Wide Web, allowing web developers to create and publish content on the internet.

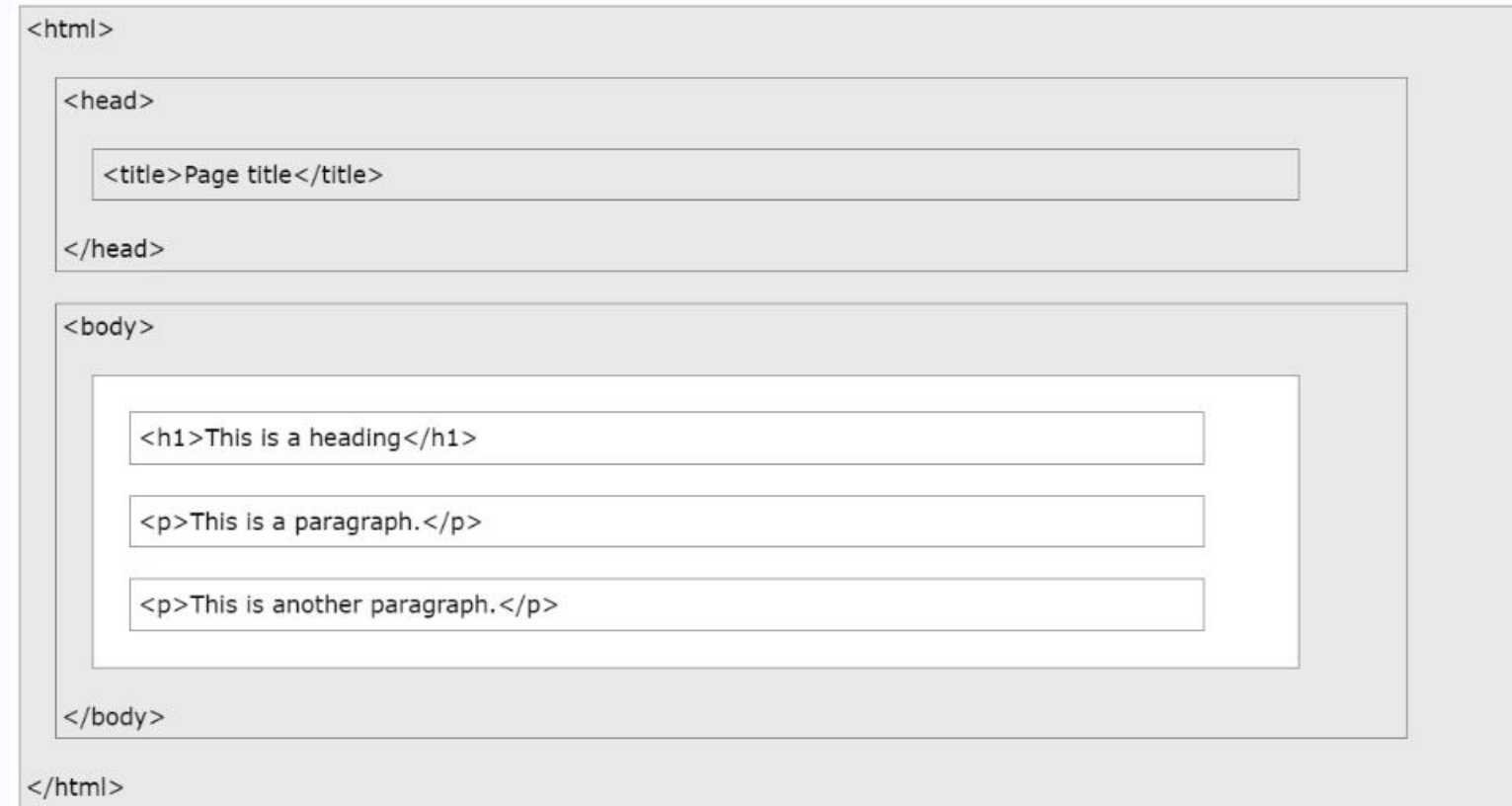
## Structure

HTML uses tags and elements to define the different parts of a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, images, and links.

## Flexibility

HTML can be combined with other web technologies, like CSS and JavaScript, to create more advanced and interactive web pages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.



The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document

The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page

The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page

The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)

The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

The `<h1>` element defines a large heading

The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

</title>

# HTML Structure



# Basic HTML Tags

## 1 Headings

HTML provides six levels of headings, from H1 (largest) to H6 (smallest).

## 3 Links

The tag is used to create hyperlinks, allowing users to navigate between web pages.

## 2 Paragraphs

The tag is used to define paragraphs of text.

## 4 Images

The tag is used to insert images into a web page.

# HTML Attributes

## ID

The id attribute uniquely identifies an HTML element on a web page.

## Class

The class attribute groups related HTML elements and allows for CSS styling.

## Src

The src attribute specifies the URL of an image, video, or other media file.

## Href

The href attribute defines the URL of a hyperlink, allowing users to navigate to other pages.

# HTML Headings and Paragraphs



## Headings

HTML headings, from H1 to H6, define the structure and hierarchy of a web page.



## Paragraphs

Paragraphs of text are enclosed within the `<p>` tag, creating readable content.



## Formatting

HTML provides tags like `<b>`, `<i>`, `<u>`, and `<del>` to apply basic formatting to text.



# HTML Lists

1

## Unordered Lists

Unordered lists, created with the `<ul>` tag, display items as bullet points.

2

## Ordered Lists

Ordered lists, created with the `<ol>` tag, display items as numbered or lettered lists.

3

## List Items

Each list item is enclosed within the `<li>` tag.



# HTML Links

Link Type	Description
Internal Link	Links to other pages within the same website, using a relative URL.
External Link	Links to pages on other websites, using an absolute URL.
Mailto Link	Opens the user's default email client and pre-fills the recipient's email address.