**HTML:**

* Hyper Text Markup Language
* For a website, HTML is used to give the fundamental structure! (CSS provides styling and JavaScript is responsible for functionality!)

**ELEMENTS:**

* .html pages are made up of elements.
* An element usually begins and ends with opening and closing tags respectively, and enclose content within these tags.
  1. These are **container elements.** For example:

<h1> This is my first webpage </h1>

* 1. Some are **standalone elements** (Don’t hold content within their tags). For example, given **below is the first line that every html file begins** with:

<!DOCTYPE html>

**HEADER ELEMENT:**

* <h1></h1> refers to the **header element** for headings.
* Similarly, h2 also refers to a heading – but smaller. With a larger number after the ‘h’, heading size goes down!

**PARAGRAPH ELEMENT:**

* The <p></p> element refers to the **paragraph element** for content.

**COMMENT:**

* <!—represents the opening tag for comments.
* --> represents closing tag.

For example:

<!--TODO: Make link to dog pictures!-->

**MAIN ELEMENT:**

* All page content(like comments, paragraphs, etc.) excluding headers can be wrapped within the <m> and </m> tags that correspond to the **main element**.

**NESTING:**

* Nesting is when you wrap elements within other elements.
* For example, the paragraph element is nested within the main element, which is itself nested within the header element. Similarly, the header element is nested within the body element, which is itself nested within the html element (<html></html)

**IMAGE ELEMENT:**

* Denoted by <img> opening tags; no closing tags.
* All content enclosed within the opening tag itself.
* **attributes** and **values** come in here.
* The **attribute-value** pair specify the behavior of the particular element.

For example:

<img src=“https://as2.ftcdn.net/v2/jpg/02/81/74/99/1000\_F\_281749923\_YiMgJI7Y7ngE6FqUSr0eEWdaeZ3UB7EZ.jpg>

* Image elements are also defined by the **alt** attribute. The value for this attribute corresponds to a simple text description of the image in question.
* So, if the image fails to load for any reason, web browsers will display this text instead.

For example:

<img src=“ <https://as2.ftcdn.net/v2/jpg/02/81/74/99/1000_F_281749923_YiMgJI7Y7ngE6FqUSr0eEWdaeZ3UB7EZ.jpg>” alt=“Cool dog resting on an adjustable beach chair while sipping drinks”>

**ANCHOR ELEMENT:**

* Represented by <a> </a> (has opening + closing tags)
* Used to add hyperlinks to text, to redirect to sites.
* Defined by attribute **href**, with the value being the URL to the respective website.

For example:

<a href= “https://dogs.com”>Click here for dog pics</a>

* Note here that, like before, the attribute-value pair lies within the opening tag!
* Small nuance: The text you want hyperlinked should be enclosed normally b/w opening and closing tags.
* Additionally, the anchor element is defined by the **target** attribute, whose value can be set to **\_blank** . This makes the hyperlink **open in a new tab** instead of the same.

For example:

<a href= “https://dogs.com” target= “\_blank”>Click here for dog pics</a>

* **Placeholder** is when you insert a hash(#) sign as the value for the **href** attribute – in place of the actual site URL.
* This is frequently done when working with JavaScript, as placeholder ensures the ‘hyperlink’ functionality still works while the JavaScript team works on building the website in question.
* Until then, the placeholder redirects user to the same .html page!

**UNORDERED LISTS:**

* <u></u> refers to **unordered list** element.
* These elements are usually paired with the <li></li> elements (list elements) that correspond to individual bullet points.

**NOTE:**

* Don’t nest header elements around any text that you don’t want having the header style (bold).
* For example, if you want an unorded list element under a heading, but don’t want the header element’s bold style to be applied to the unordered list (and its list elements), **ensure to nest the header element around the <ul> </ul>** element.

**ORDERED LISTS:**

* Ordered lists are numbered, unlike unordered lists (which are bulleted)
* <ol> </ol> represented ordered list element.
* The same list element is used here too, though. So <li> </li> is here too.

**STRONG ELEMENT:**

* <strong> </strong> refers to strong element.
* These are container elements (Content enclosed b/w opening and closing tags)
* Used for phrases of ‘strong importance’.
* Makes content **bold**

For example:

<p> Things dogs <strong>hate</strong> </p>

**EMPHASIS ELEMENT:**

* <em> </em> refers to emphasis element.
* Also a container element.
* Used for ‘emphasising’ certain phrases.
* Makes content *italic*

For example:

<p> Things dogs <em>love</em></p>