HTML Topics Explained

1. Introduction to HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language for creating web pages. It structures content on the web.

2. Basic Structure of HTML Document

Every HTML document starts with <!DOCTYPE html> followed by <html>, <head>, and <body> tags.

3. HTML Elements and Attributes

Elements are the building blocks of HTML pages, and attributes provide additional information about elements.

4. Headings, Paragraphs, and Line Breaks

Use <h1> to <h6> for headings, <p> for paragraphs, and <br> to insert line breaks.

5. Text Formatting Tags

Tags like <b>, <i>, <u>, <strong>, and <em> are used to format text.

6. Lists in HTML

There are three types of lists: ordered (<ol>), unordered (<ul>), and definition lists (<dl>).

7. Links and Anchor Tags

Use Text to create hyperlinks to other web pages or sites.

8. Images in HTML

<img src="image.jpg" alt="description"> is used to display images on a webpage.

9. Tables in HTML

<table> along with <tr>, <th>, and <td> tags is used to create structured tables.

10. Forms and Input Elements

Forms collect user input using <form>, <input>, <textarea>, <select>, <button>, etc.

11. Semantic Elements

Semantic tags clearly describe their meaning in a human- and machine-readable way. Examples: <header>, <footer>, <article>, <section>.

12. Audio, Video, and Iframes

HTML5 supports embedding media with <audio>, <video>, and <iframe> for external web pages.

13. HTML5 New Tags

HTML5 introduced new structural elements like <main>, <figure>, <figcaption>, <mark>, <time>, etc.

14. HTML Entities

Used to display reserved characters. Example: < for < and > for >.

15. Comments, Meta Tags, and Doctype

Comments are written as <!-- comment -->. Meta tags define page metadata. Doctype declares HTML version.