**PRACTICAL-01**

Introduction to HTML

HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, is the standard language used to create and design web pages. It forms the backbone of almost every website on the internet. HTML provides a structured and semantic way to organize content, allowing browsers to render web pages correctly. Here's a brief introduction to HTML:

1. Basic Structure:

HTML documents have a basic structure that includes an opening and closing tag for the entire document. The tags are `<html>` and `</html>`. Inside the HTML tags, you'll find two main sections: the `<head>` and the `<body>`.

```html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<!-- Meta information, title, and links to external resources go here -->

</head>

<body>

<!-- Content of the web page goes here -->

</body>

</html>

```

2. Head Section:

The `<head>` section contains meta-information about the document, such as the title, character set, and links to external stylesheets or scripts.

```html

<head>

<title>My First Web Page</title>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<!-- Other meta tags and links to external resources -->

</head>

```

3. Body Section:

The `<body>` section contains the actual content of the web page, such as text, images, links, and other elements.

```html

<body>

<h1>Hello, World!</h1>

<p>This is my first web page.</p>

<!-- Other content goes here -->

</body>

```

4. HTML Elements:

HTML uses elements, which are made up of tags, to structure content. Tags typically come in pairs, with an opening tag (`<tag>`) and a closing tag (`</tag>`). The content is placed between these tags.

```html

<tag>Content goes here</tag>

```

5. Common HTML Elements:

- `<h1>, <h2>, ..., <h6>`: Heading tags for different levels of headings.

- `<p>`: Paragraph tag for text.

- `<a>`: Anchor tag for creating links.

- `<img>`: Image tag for displaying images.

- `<ul>, <ol>, <li>`: List tags for creating unordered or ordered lists.

6. Attributes:

HTML elements can have attributes that provide additional information or settings. Attributes are added to the opening tag.

```html

<tag attribute="value">Content</tag>

```

Example with an `<img>` tag:

```html

<img src="image.jpg" alt="Description of the image">

```

7. Comments:

You can add comments in HTML using `<!-- comment goes here -->`. Comments are ignored by browsers and are useful for adding notes to your code.

```html

<!-- This is a comment -->

```

Remember that HTML is the foundation, and it is often used in conjunction with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) for styling and JavaScript for interactivity to create fully functional and visually appealing web pages.