1. HTML (the Hypertext Markup Language) and CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)
2. HTML
3. CSS
4. An HTML tag is a piece of markup language used to indicate the beginning and end of an HTML element in an HTML document.
5. <!DOCTYPE html> , <hmtl> and <body>
6. The DOCTYPE declaration is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.
7. An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.
8. The HTML <head> element is a container for the following elements: <title>, <style>, <meta>, <link>, <script>, and <base>.
9. The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
10. <p>
11. <h1>,<h2>,<h3>…
12. There are six levels of heading. Headings clarify your logic and organization for the reader by establishing a hierarchy of sections in the paper.
13. <b>, <strong>
14. <i>,<em>
15. Parent and child relationship
16. Elements at the same level of nesting are considered to be siblings
17. <!-- tag before the code -->
18. <ul>
19. <ol>
20. <li>
21. <a>
22. HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.
23. Href
24. An absolute URL contains more information than a relative URL does. Relative URLs are more convenient because they are shorter and often more portable.
25. <img>
26. src and alt
27. ../
28. Jpg,png,gif and tif