

# HTML Introduction

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- HTML, or **HyperText Markup Language**, is the standard markup language used to create web pages. It's a combination of Hypertext, which defines the link between web pages, and Markup language, which is used to define the text document within tags to structure web pages. This language is used to annotate text so that machines can understand and manipulate it accordingly. HTML is human-readable and uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text. This guide will help you understand the workings of HTML and explain it with examples.

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## What is HTML?

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language** and it is used to create webpages. It uses **HTML tags** and **attributes** to describe the structure and formatting of a web page.

HTML consists of various elements, that are responsible for telling search engines how to display page content. For example, headings, lists, images, links, and more.

## HTML Example

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>First HTML Code</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Welcome To GFG</h2>
    <p>Hello Geeks</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

## Features of HTML

- It is easy to learn and easy to use.
- It is platform-independent.
- Images, videos, and audio can be added to a web page.
- Hypertext can be added to the text.
- It is a markup language.

## HTML Elements and Tags

HTML uses predefined [tags](#) and [elements](#) that instruct the browser on how to display the content. HTML elements include an opening tag, some content, and a closing tag. It's important to remember to include closing tags. If omitted, the browser applies the effect of the opening tag until the end of the page.

This section will dive into the basic structure of an HTML page, which includes essential building-block elements like doctype declaration, HTML, head, title, and body elements.



## HTML Page Structure

The basic structure of an HTML page is shown below. It contains the essential building-block elements (i.e. doctype declaration, HTML, head, title, and body elements) upon which all web pages are created.

# HTML Page Structure

`<!DOCTYPE html>` ← Tells version of HTML

`<html>` ← HTML Root Element

`<head>` ← Used to contain page HTML metadata

`<title>Page Title</title>` ← Title of HTML page

`</head>`

`<body>` ← Hold content of HTML

`<h2>Heading Content</h2>` ← HTML heading tag

`<p>Paragraph Content</p>` ← HTML paragraph tag

`</body>`

`</html>`

- [<!DOCTYPE html>](#) – This is the document type declaration (not technically a tag). It declares a document as being an HTML document. The doctype declaration is not case-sensitive.
- [<html>](#) – This is called the HTML root element. All other elements are contained within it.
- [<head>](#) – The head tag contains the “behind the scenes” elements for a webpage. Elements within the head aren’t visible on the front end of a webpage. HTML elements used inside the `<head>` element include:
  - [<style>](#) – This HTML tag allows us to insert styling into our web pages and make them appealing to look at with the help of CSS.
  - [<title>](#) – The title is what is displayed on the top of your browser when you visit a website and contains the title of the webpage that you are viewing.
  - [<base>](#) – It specifies the base URL for all relative URL’s in a document.
  - [<noscript>](#) – Defines a section of HTML that is inserted when the scripting has been turned off in the user’s browser.

- [<script>](#) – This tag is used to add functionality to the website with the help of JavaScript.
- [<meta>](#) – This tag encloses the metadata of the website that must be loaded every time the website is visited. For eg:- the metadata charset allows you to use the standard UTF-8 encoding on your website. This in turn allows the users to view your webpage in the language of their choice. It is a self-closing tag.
- [<link>](#) – The ‘link’ tag is used to tie together HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. It is self-closing.
- [<body>](#) – The body tag is used to enclose all the visible content of a webpage. In other words, the body content is what the browser will show on the front end.

An HTML document can be created using an [HTML text editor](#). Save the text file using the “**.html**” or “**.htm**” extension. Once saved as an HTML document, the file can be opened as a webpage in the browser.