What is HTML?

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is a standard markup language used for creating web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.

The application of HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is widely used to create and structure web pages on the Internet. Some of the key applications of HTML include:

1. Website development: HTML is used to define the structure and content of web pages, including headings, paragraphs, images, links, and more. It is the cornerstone of web development and is used by millions of websites around the world.

2. E-commerce sites: HTML is used to create online stores, where customers can browse and purchase products. E-commerce sites often use HTML in combination with other technologies, such as CSS and JavaScript, to create an attractive and user-friendly shopping experience.

3. Social media platforms: HTML is used to create social media websites, such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. These sites use HTML to structure the content and features of their pages, as well as to provide a consistent look and feel across different devices and browsers.

4. Portfolio websites: HTML is used to create personal portfolio websites, where individuals can showcase their work and credentials. Portfolio websites often use HTML in combination with CSS to create an attractive and professional-looking online presence.

5. News and media sites: HTML is used to create news and media websites, such as CNN, BBC, and The New York Times. These sites use HTML to structure the content of their pages, as well as to create interactive features, such as videos, slideshows, and live updates.

6. Blogs: HTML is used to create blogs, where individuals can share their thoughts and ideas with the world. Blogs often use HTML in combination with CSS to create an attractive and easy-to-use layout for their posts.

Overall, HTML is a versatile and essential technology that is used to create a wide range of web-based applications. Whether you're looking to create a personal website, an e-commerce store, or a social media platform, knowing HTML is an important part of the process.

Why need to learn HTML?

There are several reasons why you might want to learn HTML:

➔ **To create websites:** HTML is the foundation for creating web pages, and knowing how to write HTML code is essential for web development. HTML is used to define the structure and content of a web page, including headings, paragraphs, images, links, and more.

➔ **To improve your website:** Knowing HTML allows you to make direct changes to your website, rather than relying on someone else to do it for you. This can save time and money and give you more control over your site.

➔ **To understand how the web works:** Understanding HTML is an important part of understanding how the web works. By learning HTML, you'll gain a deeper understanding of how web pages are constructed and how they are delivered to your browser.

➔ **To develop your own web applications:** HTML, combined with other web technologies such as CSS and JavaScript, can be used to create powerful web applications, such as e-commerce sites, social media platforms, and more.

➔ **To enhance your resume:** Employers in the technology industry often look for candidates who are familiar with HTML, as well as other web development technologies. Having HTML skills on your resume can make you a more attractive candidate for a wide range of tech jobs.

Overall, learning HTML is an investment in your future, whether you're interested in a career in technology, or simply want to create a personal website or blog. HTML is an essential part of the web, and knowing how to use it is a valuable skill that can open up many new opportunities.

History of HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) was first proposed in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee, a computer scientist at CERN, as a way of sharing scientific information between researchers.

★ The first version of HTML, HTML 1.0, was released in 1991 and was very limited in terms of its capabilities, with only a handful of tags for formatting text.

Over the years, HTML has evolved to become more sophisticated and versatile, with new versions introducing new tags, attributes, and multimedia capabilities. Some of the key milestones in the history of HTML include:

★ HTML 2.0: This version was released in 1995 and introduced a number of new tags and features, including support for tables, forms, and images.

★ HTML 3.2: This version, released in 1997, was the first HTML standard to be endorsed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). It introduced new tags for formatting and styling text, as well as support for internationalization.

★ HTML 4.0: This version, released in 1998, introduced support for Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and added new tags for creating dynamic web content, such as <script> and <object>.

★ XHTML: This was a reformulation of HTML as an XML-based language, released in 2000. The goal of XHTML was to make HTML more flexible and adaptable to new technologies, but it failed to gain widespread adoption.

★ HTML5: This latest version of HTML, released in 2014, introduced many new features and capabilities, including support for multimedia, graphics, and animation. It also includes new semantic tags, such as <header>, <nav>, and <footer>, to make it easier for developers to create well-structured web pages.

Today, HTML remains the backbone of the World Wide Web and is used to create millions of websites and web applications. The latest version, HTML5, is designed to be more accessible, versatile, and user-friendly than ever before.

Basic tag of HTML with example

1. <html>: This is the root element of an HTML document and is used to define the structure of a web page.

```
<html>
  <!-- content goes here -->
</html>
```

2. <head>: This element contains information about the document such as the title, which is displayed in the browser's tab.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My first HTML page</title>
  </head>
  <!-- content goes here -->
</html>
```

3. <body>: This element contains the main content of the web page.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My first HTML page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- content goes here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

4. <h1> to <h6>: These tags define headings of different sizes, with <h1> being the largest and <h6> the smallest.

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title>My first HTML page</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>Main Heading</h1>
  <h2>Subheading</h2>
  <h3>Another Subheading</h3>
 </body>
</html>
```

5. `<p>`: This tag defines a paragraph of text.

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title>My first HTML page</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

6. `<a>`: This tag defines a hyperlink, which can be used to link to other web pages or to specific locations within the same page.

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title>My first HTML page</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <p>Visit <a href="https://www.example.com">example.com</a> for more
information.</p>
 </body></html>
```