<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<style>\* Section Style \*/

    .section {

        background-color: #ffffff;

        padding: 40px;

        margin: 40px auto;

        max-width: 1200px;

        border-radius: 10px;

        box-shadow: 0 8px 20px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);

        transition: transform 0.3s ease, box-shadow 0.3s ease;

    }

    .section:hover {

        transform: translateY(-10px);

        box-shadow: 0 16px 30px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.2);

    }

    /\* Heading Styles \*/

    h2, h3, h1 {

        color: #1e2a3a;

        font-weight: 600;

        margin-bottom: 15px;

        letter-spacing: 1px;

        text-align: center;

    }

    h2 {

        font-size: 2.5rem;

        margin-bottom: 20px;

    }

    h3 {

        font-size: 2rem;

        margin-bottom: 10px;

    }

    h1 {

        font-size: 2.8rem;

        margin-top: 30px;

        text-align: left;

    }

    /\* Paragraphs and Strong Text \*/

    p {

        font-size: 1.1rem;

        line-height: 1.7;

        color: #333;

        margin-bottom: 20px;

    }

    strong {

        color: #00bcd4;

        font-weight: bold;

    }

    /\* Code and Preformatted Text \*/

    pre {

        background-color: #2e3b47;

        color: #e0e0e0;

        padding: 20px;

        border-radius: 8px;

        margin-bottom: 20px;

        overflow-x: auto;

        font-size: 1rem;

        line-height: 1.6;

    }

    code {

        font-family: 'Courier New', Courier, monospace;

        color: #e0e0e0;

        background-color: #2e3b47;

        padding: 5px 10px;

        border-radius: 4px;

    }

    pre code {

        display: block;

        white-space: pre-wrap;

        word-wrap: break-word;

    }

    /\* List Styles \*/

    ul {

        list-style-type: disc;

        margin-left: 40px;

        font-size: 1.1rem;

    }

    ul li {

        margin: 10px 0;

        line-height: 1.6;

    }

    /\* Callout Section \*/

    h2 + p {

        font-size: 1.2rem;

        color: #00bcd4;

        font-weight: bold;

    }

    /\* Button or Actions Section \*/

    h3 + p {

        font-size: 1.1rem;

        color: #333;

        margin-top: 15px;

    }

    /\* Code Block Section \*/

    h3 + p + pre {

        margin-top: 20px;

        padding: 20px;

        background-color: #f4f4f4;

        border-left: 4px solid #00bcd4;

    }

    /\* Responsive Design \*/

    @media (max-width: 768px) {

        .section {

            padding: 20px;

        }

        h2, h3, h1 {

            font-size: 1.8rem;

        }

        ul {

            margin-left: 20px;

        }

    }</style>

<body>

    <section id="HTML" class="section">

        <h2>HTML Introduction</h2>

        <p><strong>HTML</strong> (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard language used to create and design webpages. It forms the backbone of most web content by structuring text, images, links, multimedia, and other elements into a format that browsers can display.

        </p>

        <h3>Basic Syntax of html </h3>

        <p>The syntax of HTML is straightforward, relying on the use of tags to define the structure and content of a webpage. Here are the key components and basic syntax rules:</p>

        <strong> 1. HTML Document Structure:-</strong> An HTML document is made up of elements enclosed in tags.</br>

        <strong>2. HTML Elements and Tags:-</strong>An HTML element consists of an opening tag, content, and a closing tag.</br>

        The basic syntax is:</br>

        <tagname>Content goes here</tagname></br>

        For example:</br>

        <p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>

        Opening tag: <p>

            Content: This is a paragraph of text.

            Closing tag: </p>

            Some tags are self-closing and do not require a closing tag (e.g., <img> or <br>).</br>

        <strong>3.Tag Structure and Nesting:-</strong>

        HTML elements can be nested inside each other. Proper nesting ensures that content is structured in a meaningful way. </br>

        <strong>4. Attributes:-</strong>

        HTML tags can have attributes that provide additional information about an element. Attributes are added to the opening tag in the form of name="value".</br>

        href is an attribute of the <a> tag that specifies the URL the link points to.</br>

            The href attribute must contain a valid URL or path.</br>

        <strong>5.Basic HTML Tags</br></strong>

            Here are some common HTML tags with their basic syntax:

            <html>: Root element that wraps all content in the document.

            <head>: Contains metadata, links to stylesheets, scripts, and the title.

            <body>: Contains the visible content of the page.

            <h1> to <h6>: Headings (from largest to smallest).

                <h1>This is a main heading</h1>

                <h2>This is a subheading</h2>

        <strong>6. Self-Closing Tags</strong>

         Some HTML tags do not have a closing tag and are self-contained. Examples include:

            <img>: Embeds an image.

            <br>: Line break.

            <hr>: Horizontal rule (a line dividing sections).</br>

        <strong>7.Comments in HTML</strong>

        Comments in HTML can be added to make notes in the code. They are not displayed in the browser.

        <!-- This is a comment -->

        <p><strong>Why Learn html</strong></p>

        These are some of the key HTML elements that you’ll frequently encounter when building websites. </br>HTML provides a way to structure and format content, and by combining these elements, you can create a wide range of web pages.</br> Understanding how and when to use these elements will give you a solid foundation in web development.</br>

        <h1><strong> html Elements</strong></h1>

        <p>Summary of Key html Elements:</p>

        <ul>

            header>, <footer>, <nav>, <section>, <article>

                Purpose: Semantic elements introduced in HTML5 to improve the structure and readability of the document.

                <header>: Defines the header section (e.g., logo, navigation).

                <footer>: Defines the footer section (e.g., copyright, contact info).

                <nav>: Defines navigation links.

                <section>: Defines a section of content.

                <article>: Defines a self-contained content piece (like a blog post).>

</body>

</html>