

HTML recap

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is the standard markup language for describing the structure of documents displayed on the web, HTML allows you to format text, add graphics, create links, input forms, frames, and tables, and save it all in a text file that any browser can read and display, HTML consists of a series of elements and attributes which are used to mark up all the components of a document to structure it in a meaningful way, HTML tags are used to define the structure and content of a web page, The basic elements of HTML include text headers, paragraphs, horizontal ruler, links, lists, images, dividers, and text spans, The syntax for writing HTML tags typically follows the structure of an opening tag, closing tag, content, and attributes.

- HTML tags are divided into various categories based on their purpose and functionality. Here are some common categories of HTML tags:

1. **Text Formatting:** These tags are used to format and style text within the web page. Examples include `****` for bold, `*<i>*` for italic, `<u>` for underline, and `~~<s>~~` for strikethrough.

2. **Document Structure:** These tags define the overall structure and organization of the HTML document. Examples include ``<html>``, ``<head>``, ``<title>``, and ``<body>``.

3. **Images:** These tags are used to insert and display images on the web page. The ```` tag is commonly used, along with attributes such as ``src` for the image source and alt` for alternative text.`

4. **Links:** These tags are used to create hyperlinks to other web pages or resources. The ``<a>`` tag is used, along with the ``href` attribute to specify the destination URL.`

5. **Lists:** These tags are used to create ordered lists (``), unordered lists (``), and list items (``).

6. **Tables:** These tags are used to create tables to display tabular data. Tags such as `

` for table cells are commonly used.

7. **Forms:** These tags are used to create interactive forms for user input. Tags such as ``, ``, ``, and `` are used to create form elements.

8. **Semantic Elements:** These tags provide semantic meaning to the content, making it more accessible and meaningful for search engines and assistive technologies. Examples include ``, ``, ``, `

`, and ``

The basic elements of HTML include:-

1. **Text headers:** Denoted using the `

`, ``, ``, ``, ``, `` tags.

2. **Paragraphs:** Denoted using the `

` tag.

3. **Horizontal ruler:** Denoted using the `

` tag.

4. **Links:** Denoted using the `` (anchor) tag.

5. **Lists:** Denoted using the `

` (unordered list), `

` (ordered list), and ` - ` (list element) tags.

6. **Images:** Denoted using the `` tag.

7. **Dividers:** Denoted using the `

` tag.

8. **Text spans:** Denoted using the `` tag.