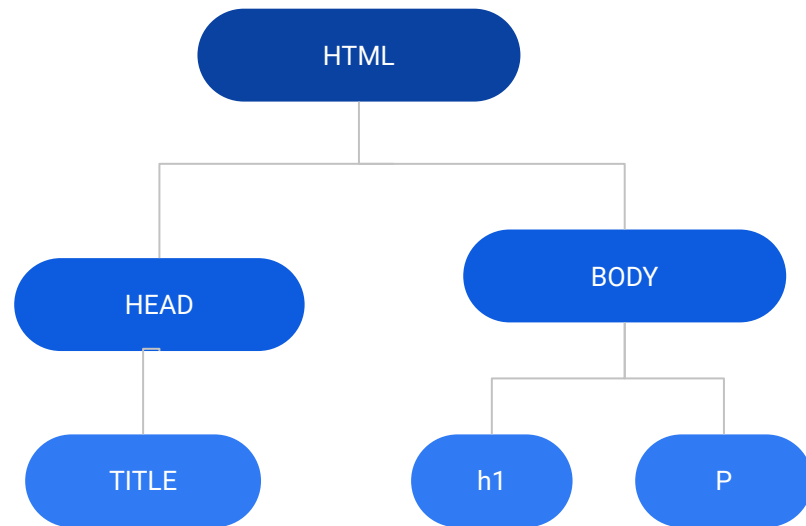


- HTML is the basic building block of websites and web applications in the browser.
- **HTML (HyperText Markup Language)** provides the **structure** and **content** of web pages and web applications.

It defines elements like headings, paragraphs, links, images, and forms.

- **Websites and web applications** rely on HTML as the foundation upon which styles (**CSS**) and interactivity (**JavaScript**) are layered.
- **HTML** is processed by browsers to render the **visual** and **interactive content** users see.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome!</h1>
    <p>This is my first HTML page.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Definition of "Tag" and "Element"

`<h1>Welcome!</h1>`

`<h1>` is the opening tag.

`</h1>` is the closing tag.

Breakdown of the Example

Opening Tag: `<h1>`

Content: `Welcome!`

Closing Tag: `</h1>`

Element: `<h1>Welcome!</h1>`

Definition of "Element" and "Attributes"

What is an Attribute?

Attributes provide additional information about an element. They are added to the opening tag and follow this format:
`attributeName="value"`

```

```

Attributes

```

```

Breaking It Down:

1. **Element:** ``

- The `` tag is an **HTML element** used to display an image.
- It is a **self-closing element** because it doesn't have content between tags.

2. **Attributes:**

- `src` : Specifies the path or URL of the image (`src="example.jpg"`).
- `alt` : Provides alternative text if the image fails to load (`alt="A beautiful view"`).
- `width` : Sets the width of the image in pixels (`width="300"`).

- Structural Elements
- Heading Elements
- Text Formatting Elements
- List Elements
- Link and Media Elements
- Form Elements
- Table Elements
- Self-Closing Elements
- Container Elements
- Embedded and External Content Elements. (iframe, canvas, object)