

Introduction to HTML

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard for creating web pages. It's a markup language. It is used to create the structure and layout of a web page by using a set of tags, which are enclosed in angle brackets (< and >). Each tag describes a specific type of content, such as headings, paragraphs, images, and links.

Structure of HTML

An HTML document has a basic structure that includes the following parts:

- **Document type declaration:** It defines the version of HTML used in the document and looks like `<!DOCTYPE html>`
- **HTML element:** This element acts as a container for all the other elements on the page, and it's always present in an HTML document. It looks like `<html>`
- **Head element:** The head element contains meta information about the document, such as the title of the page, which is displayed in the browser's title bar or tab, and any other metadata like linking to CSS stylesheet. It looks like `<head>`
- **Body element:** The body element contains the content that is displayed on the web page, such as text, images, and links. It looks like `<body>`

Most of the tags are paired tags. It means every opening tag has a corresponding closing tag with a forward slash at the start. Example `<html> html page content comes here </html>`. Few of these paired tags are `html`, `head`, `body`, `p`, `div` etc.

Few of the unpaired tags of HTML are `img`, `br`, `hr` etc.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>My Website</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>Welcome to my website</h1>

    <p>Here, you'll find information about my hobbies and interests.</p>

  </body>

</html>
```

Following is the list of some common HTML tags:

- `<html>`: This is the root element of an HTML document, and it contains all the other elements on the page.
- `<head>`: This element contains information about the document, such as the title of the page and links to CSS and JavaScript files.

- `<body>`: This element contains the content of the document that is visible on the web page.
- Header Tags (`<h1>` through `<h6>`): These tags are used for headings. Here, `<h1>` is the most important heading and `<h6>` is the least important one.
- `<p>`: This tag is used for paragraphs of text.
- ``: This tag is used to embed images in the document.
- `<a>`: This tag is used for hyperlinks, which allow users to navigate to other web pages or specific locations on the same page.
- ``, ``, and ``: These tags are used to create lists.
 - `` tag creates an unordered list.
 - `` creates an ordered list, and
 - `` tag is used for each list item.
- `<div>`: This tag is a generic container for flow content. It can be used to group other elements together and apply CSS styles to them. The `<div>` is a block-level element.
- ``: This tag is used to group small parts of a text for styling. The `` is an inline element.
- `<input>`: This tag helps us to define an input field. The user can enter data in this field.
- `<hr>`: The `<hr>` element, or horizontal rule, is used to create a horizontal line across the width of the parent container. It is typically used to separate different sections of content, such as chapters in a book or different parts of a webpage.
- `
`: This is used to create a line break in the text. Both `<hr>` and `
` elements are empty elements.