

# HTML Documentation for Beginners

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## 1. Introduction to HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create web pages. It defines the structure of content using elements and tags. HTML is the backbone of all websites and is essential for front-end development. It is easy to learn and is the foundation for CSS and JavaScript. Learning HTML is the first step for anyone interested in web development.

### Key Points:

- HTML is not a programming language.
  - It uses tags (e.g., <p>, <h1>, <a>) to structure content.
  - It works with CSS for styling and JavaScript for interactivity.
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## 2. Software Requirements

To start with HTML, you only need the following:

- **Text Editor:** Visual Studio Code, Notepad++, Sublime Text, or the default Notepad.
  - **Web Browser:** Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, or any modern browser.
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## 3. Initial Setup / Installation

### Steps to Begin:

1. Install **Visual Studio Code (VS Code)** from <https://code.visualstudio.com>
2. Open VS Code and create a new folder named html-project
3. Inside the folder, create a file named index.html
4. Type the basic HTML boilerplate:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

5. Save the file and double-click it to open in the browser.

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## 4. Basic HTML Programs

### Program 1: Heading and Paragraph

```
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

### Program 2: Image and Link

```

<a href="https://google.com">Visit Google</a>
```

### Program 3: Ordered and Unordered Lists

```
<ol>
  <li>Item One</li>
  <li>Item Two</li>
</ol>
```

```
<ul>
  <li>Point A</li>
  <li>Point B</li>
</ul>
```

### Program 4: Table

```
<table border="1">
  <tr><th>Name</th><th>Age</th></tr>
  <tr><td>John</td><td>25</td></tr>
</table>
```

### Program 5: Form

```
<form>
  Name: <input type="text"><br>
  Email: <input type="email"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

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## 5. Topics to Learn in HTML

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.	Topic	Description
1	HTML Tags	Structure and divide content on a webpage
2	Attributes	Provide additional information in tags
3	Forms	Collect user input with various fields
4	Tables	Organize data in rows and columns
5	Semantic Elements	Improve code readability and SEO
6	Media	Embed images, audio, and video content
7	Comments	Add developer notes without displaying them

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## 6. HTML Tag Cheat Sheet

Tag	Purpose
<h1>	Main heading
<p>	Paragraph
<a>	Hyperlink
<img>	Display an image
 	Line break
<ul>	Unordered list
<ol>	Ordered list
<li>	List item
<table>	Create a table
<input>	Input field in a form

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## 7. Common Mistakes Beginners Make

- Forgetting to close tags (e.g., leaving </p> out)
  - Incorrect nesting of tags (e.g., placing <p> inside <h1>)
  - Using uppercase tag names unnecessarily
  - Missing quotes in attribute values (e.g., href=google.com instead of href="google.com")
  - Not using the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration at the top
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## 8. Practice Exercises for Beginners

1. Create a personal profile webpage that includes your name, photo, and a short bio.
  2. Make a contact form with name, email, and message fields.
  3. Design a list of your favorite 5 websites using clickable links.
  4. Create a table displaying your daily schedule.
  5. Embed an image and a YouTube video into a page.
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## 9. Use Cases of HTML

- Building static websites and personal portfolios
  - Creating forms for collecting user data
  - Structuring content in blogs, news sites, and articles
  - Developing web-based dashboards and admin panels
  - Embedding media like videos, images, and maps into webpages
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## 10. Points to Remember

- Always start your HTML file with `<!DOCTYPE html>`
  - Tags are usually in pairs: opening `<tag>` and closing `</tag>`
  - Proper indentation makes code readable and maintainable
  - Use comments `<!-- -->` to document parts of your code
  - Validate your HTML using online tools to avoid errors
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## Conclusion

HTML is the foundation of web development. Learning it helps beginners understand how websites are built and how browsers interpret web content. With consistent practice and real-world exploration, anyone can master the basics of HTML and build static websites with confidence.