

# HTML Introduction

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HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

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## What is HTML?

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- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
  - HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
  - HTML describes the structure of a Web page
  - HTML consists of a series of elements
  - HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
  - HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
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## A Simple HTML Document

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### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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### Example Explained

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
  - The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
  - The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
  - The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
  - The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
  - The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
  - The `<p>` element defines a paragraph
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## What is an HTML Element?

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An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

`<tagname> Content goes here... </tagname>`

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

`<h1>My First Heading</h1>`

`<p>My first paragraph.</p>`

Start tag	Element content	End tag
<code>&lt;h1&gt;</code>	My First Heading	<code>&lt;/h1&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;p&gt;</code>	My first paragraph.	<code>&lt;/p&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;br&gt;</code>	<i>none</i>	<i>none</i>

**Note:** Some HTML elements have no content (like the `<br>` element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

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## Web Browsers

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The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them correctly.

A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:

 View in Browser

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## HTML Page Structure

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Below is a visualization of an HTML page structure:

<html>

<head>

<title>Page title</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

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

<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

**Note:** The content inside the `<body>` section will be displayed in a browser. The content inside the `<title>` element will be shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab.

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## HTML History

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Since the early days of the World Wide Web, there have been many versions of HTML:

Year	Version
1989	Tim Berners-Lee invented www
1991	Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML
1993	Dave Raggett drafted HTML+
1995	HTML Working Group defined HTML 2.0
1997	W3C Recommendation: HTML 3.2
1999	W3C Recommendation: HTML 4.01
2000	W3C Recommendation: XHTML 1.0
2008	WHATWG HTML5 First Public Draft
2012	<a href="#">WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard</a>
2014	<a href="#">W3C Recommendation: HTML5</a>
2016	W3C Candidate Recommendation: HTML 5.1
2017	<a href="#">W3C Recommendation: HTML5.1 2nd Edition</a>
2017	<a href="#">W3C Recommendation: HTML5.2</a>

This tutorial follows the latest HTML5 standard.

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## Exercise

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### What is this?

# Test your skills by answering a few questions about the topics of this page

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What does HTML stand for?

- ☐ Hot Typing Markup Language
- ☐ Home Typing Modern Language
- ☐ Hyper Text Markup Language
- ☐ Home Testing Mixed Language

Submit Answer »

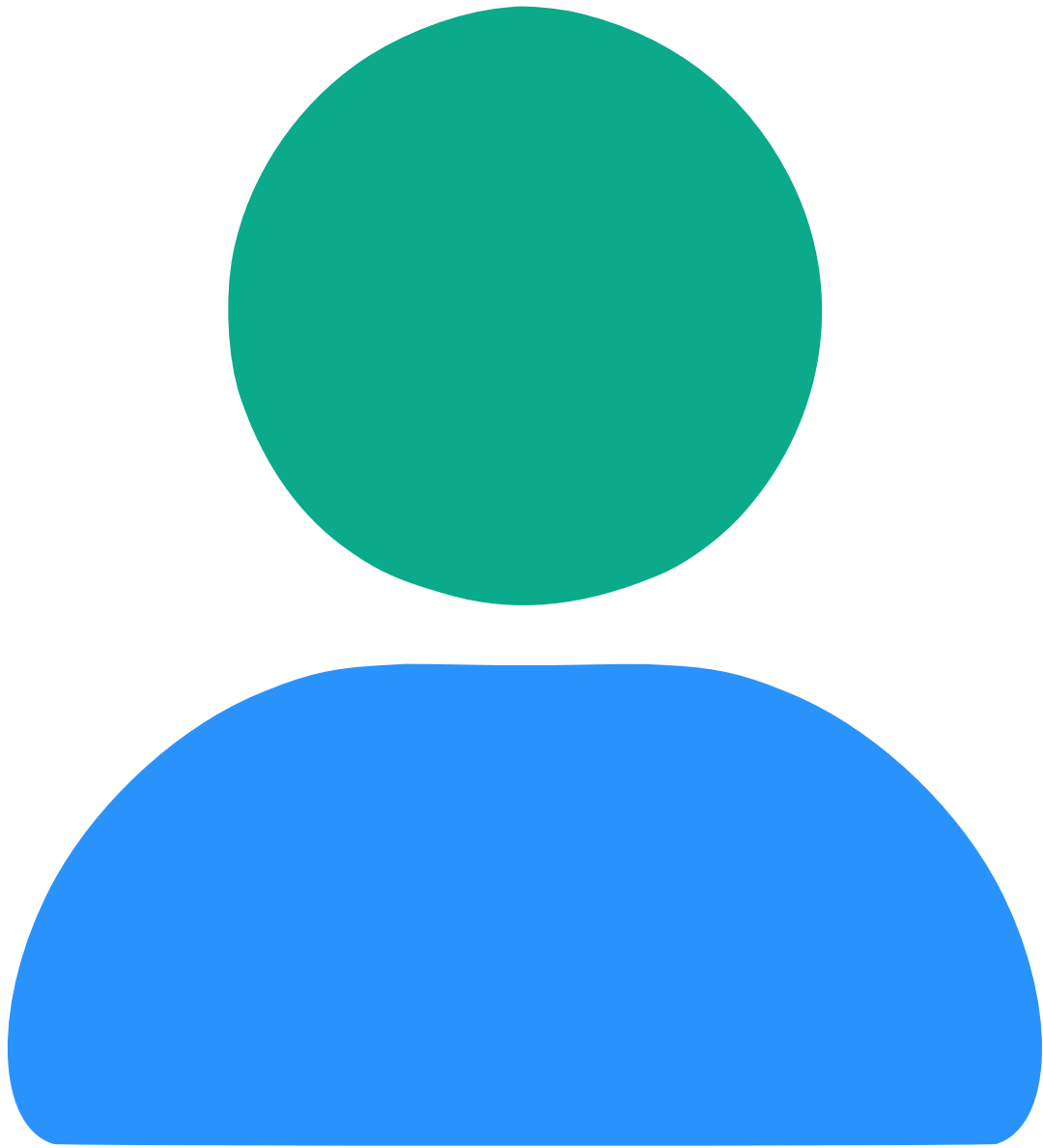
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## Video: HTML Introduction



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