

## • Introduction:-

What is HTML?

- This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
  - This standard language used to create & structure the content of webpages seen in web browsers.
- Unlike programming languages (which compute logic)

HTML marks up text & other content to tell the browser how to display it.

"Markup" means adding annotations to content that define structure

"HTML is a skeleton of webpage"

## • The browser & HTML

When your browser loads a HTML file

- It reads HTML tags
- interprets to render structure & elements headings, paragraph, links, images, lists, etc
- It renders visually based on that structure

\* You don't need to run HTML like a script  
- browser just read & displays

# • Anatomy of HTML Document

for every HTML Document you Create should follow this pattern:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Page Title </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Visible Page Content goes here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

## Breakdown:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
Tells the browser this is an HTML5 Page

<html> -- </html>  
root element contain everything

<head> -- </head>  
contains metadata eg: Page title, linked files

<title> -- </title>  
the title shown in browser tab

<body> -- </body>  
everything inside here visibly appears on webpage



# # HTML Tags

Tags are the building blocks of HTML  
 - thinks of them as labels for your content

## \* Typical Structure

opening tag: `<tagname>`  
 content goes here  
 closing tag: `</tagname>`

for eg

`<P> This is a Paragraph .</P>`

`<P>` Paragraph Tag  
`</P>` end of Paragraph

## ⇒ Common HTML Tags & what They mean

### • Text Structure

#### \* `<h1>` - `<h6>` Headings

`<h1>` is biggest / most important ; `<h6>` is smallest / least important

• Use to create visual hierarchy in your text.

for eg.

`<h1>` Main heading `</h1>`

`<h2>` Sub heading `</h2>`

`<P>` Some text under a heading `</P>`

- Paragraphs

`<P>` denotes a block of text

\* HTML ignores plain spaces & line breaks - only `<P>` defines a separate paragraph on screen

- Links (Anchor Tags)

used to link between pages or to other websites

`<a href="https://example.com"> visit Example </a>`

`< href` "means hyper text references" - the URL to go to when clicked

the linked text appears clickable in the browser

- Images

insert pictures with `img` tag

``

`src` file path or URL of the image

`alt` alternative text shown if image fails to load

important for accessibility (screen readers) & SEO



## • Lists

HTML Provides two common list types:

`<ul>`

`<li> Item 1 </li>`

`<li> Item 2 </li>`

`</ul>`

Shows with bullets  
(unordered list)

`<ol>`

`<li> first </li>`

`<li> second </li>`

`</ol>`

Shows with numbers  
(ordered list)

Lists are great for menus or any structured grouping

## • Lines Breaks & Horizontal Rules

`<br>` line break (like pressing enter)

`<hr>` horizontal rule (a dividing line)

These don't need closing tags & help organize content visually.

## • Semantic HTML

- Tag      Meaning

<header>

Header section

<nav>

Navigation links

<main>

Main page content

<footer>

Footer area

Using semantic tags makes your page

- easier to load
- better for accessibility
- better for search engines

## • HTML Project structure

Once you start building bigger websites, you organise files like this

Project - folder /

├ index.html

├ about.html

├ contact.html

├ images/

├ CSS/

This keeps things tidy & lets you reuse photos & styles across pages

## • Practice Makes Perfect

Doing mini challenges is how you absorb HTML

- build a personal homepage
- add headings & paragraphs
- create navigation between pages
- insert images with meaningful alt text

## • Pro tips from the course

- Always use semantic tags when possible - search engines & accessibility tools love them.
- keeps your folder structure organised - think ahead as projects grow.
- Don't just copy code - type it yourself to solidify muscle memory.

## • Quick Revision Summary

HTML structure of the web

Tags define headings, text, links, images, lists

Semantic HTML improves clarity & accessibility

Pages are connected with anchor tags (links) & organised in folders.