HTML –
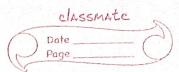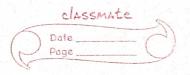
→ Latest version is HTML 5 that came in 2012.

→ We can have a website containing just Html file but not with just CSS or javascript.

→ HTML defines content and structure of website.

→ HTML – Hyper-Text Markup Language

pieces of text that link to other documents in the website.

→ To Mark text to underline or bold or any other formatting in editor's review. In HTML, it is done using HTML Tags.

→ Creator of internet and world's first website → Sir Tim Berners Lee

✷ → \<Tag\> vs Element →

Tag is anything inside angular brackets. \<h1\> — opening tag, \</h1\> – closing tag

Element is tag + content inside it.

\<h1\> First Heading \</h1\>

↓

element

→ Heading element is from <h1> to <h6> with h1 being the largest and h6 being the smallest.

→ There should be only 1 h1 element in a file.

→ Also, don't skip levels when going from h1 to directly h3. Follow the order, use h2 before h3.

Paragraph tag → used to distinguish between 2 paragraphs.
<p> </p> → adds an extra line after completing one paragraph.

         html →   webpage

Without <p> → hello   →   hello hello
               hello

With <p> → <p>hello</p> → hello
           <p>hello</p>
                hello

→ Lorem ipsum → used for generating placeholder text in website. Came from Latin classical literature by author called Cicero. 2000 yrs old www.lipsum.com → to generate placeholder text.

→ Void elements /Self-closing tags — line break <br>, image <img>,
                         horizontal rule <hr> etc.

→
 generally used inside a paragraph, where the content is a part of single paragraph but needs to go on different lines, like in poem or address.

→ When there is a new paragraph, create a new <p> tag instead of using <br>. This helps screen reader to read properly.

List element →

1. Unordered list → `<ul>`

gives bullet points.
by default.

`<li> </li>`

`<li> </li>`

⋮

`</ul>`

2. Ordered List → `<ol>` ↗ `<ol start="3">` to start from 3 instead of 1.

gives numbers
by default.

`<li> </li>` → `<ol type="a">` to start with a. then b.

type = "i" for roman

`</ol>`

→ anchor element → `<a href=" ">` `</a>`

→ Html attributes are written as → `<tag attribute=value>Content </tag>`
multiple attributes are separated by a space.

→ Global attributes are attributes that every element has access to.
ex → draggable → true indicates that the element can be dragged.

→ Image tag → `<img src=" ">`   alt="" ← used when image doesnot load properly or text reader is reading.

→ picsum.photos → used to get placeholder images.
Https://picsum.photos/x will give placeholder photo of dimension x x x.

→ File Paths →

1. Absolute File Path → relative to root of your computer.
2. Relative File Path → relative to current location.

. / → current folder

.. / → inside parent folder of current folder.

→ Directory Structure →

inside the project folder → index.html file is Kept which is the
starting file of our project.
Inside public folder, all other html files are Kept.
Inside assets folder, images are Kept inside images folder.

HTML Boilerplate — ← tells browser that we are
`<!DOCTYPE html>` using HTML 5
`<html lang="en">` ← root of the document. → set language to english
So screen reader knows
that content is in english.
    `<head>`

      `<meta charset="UTF-8">` → To display all characters,
      `<title>` My Website `</title>`   emoji's correctly by the browser.
    `</head>`

    `<body>`
    `</body>`
`</html>`

→ In vs code, inside a .html file, simply press exclamation mark and
press enter, it will load the default HTML boilerplate.

→ `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`
tells how to display the website, when it is loaded in a browser.

→ in `<img>`, setting height attribute automatically adjusts the width
according to the height.