Basic HTML tags

HTML is a markup language so all the content of any web page is build with markups in which some common markups are described below :-

PARAGRAPH TAG

- The <p> tag defines a paragraph. The <p> element is the most commonly used block-level element. However, it cannot contain block-level elements (including <p> itself).
- The para tag have an "align" attribute that is useful for setting the alignment of text.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
distinctio?</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
      <p align="center">Center Align.</p>
      <p align="left">Left Align</p>
      <p align="right">Right Align</p>
</body>
</html>
```

BOLD TAG

- The <b> (short for bold) tag displays text in a bold style.
- This element typically renders the text it encloses in a bold typeface without conveying any extra importance.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <b>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
distinctio?</b>
</body>
</html>
```

ITALIC TAG

- The <i> (short for italic) element rendered the enclosed text in an italic (slanted) typeface.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <i>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
distinctio?</i>
</body>
</html>
```

UNDERLINE TAG

- The <u> (short for underline) tag renders the enclosed text with an underline.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
        <u>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
        distinctio?</u>

</body>
</html>
```

BODY TAG

- The <body> element represents the main content of the document.
- It typically wraps around all of the content that will be displayed on screen, such as headings, paragraphs, hyperlinks, images, forms, tables, lists, videos and so on.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
        <b>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
distinctio?</b>
    <i>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
distinctio?</i>
    <u>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
distinctio?</u>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perspiciatis,
distinctio?</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CENTER TAG

- The <center> element aligns contents in the center of the enclosing block.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

   <center>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Omnis,
tenetur.</center>

</body>
</html>
```

EMPHASIZED TAG

- The <em> (short for emphasis) tag is used to emphasize the text content.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

   <em>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Omnis,
tenetur.</em>

</body>
</html>
```

DETAILS & SUMMARY TAG

- The <details> element represents a control from which the user can obtain additional information on-demand.
- It can be used to create an interactive widget that the user can show or hide (like expand and collapse) to retrieve the additional information or controls.
- Any sort of element can be placed inside the details element.
- The <summary> element defines a summary for the <details> element.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <details>
        <summary>Heading of Text</summary>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Laudantium
neque itaque eius iure unde vel odit adipisci tempora, officia a, nisi enim? Totam
quas similique earum quod itaque quam doloremque.</p>
    </details>

</body>
</html>
```

HORIZONTAL RULE TAG

- The <hr> (short for horizontal rule) tag is used to insert a horizontal rule or line to separate document sections, visually.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr color="red">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr color="red" size="20">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr color="red" size="20" width="120">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Officiis,
similique.</p>
    <hr size="20" noshade>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Tempore,
quo!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

MARQUEE TAG

- The marquee tag is a non-standard HTML element which causes text to scroll up, down, left or right automatically.
- The marquee tag have following attributes : behaviour, bgcolor, direction, scrollamount, scrolldelay, loop, height, width etc.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <marquee>Sample Text</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <marquee behavior="slide">lorem</marquee>
    <marquee behavior="scroll">lorem</marquee>
    <marquee behavior="alternate">lorem</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <marquee bgcolor="red">Lorem</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

Example -- direction = "up/down/left/right"

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee direction="up">Lorem</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee scrollamount="30">Lorem</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <marquee scrolldelay="300">Lorem</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee loop="1">Lorem</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee height="100" direction="up">Lorem</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>

    <marquee width="100" >Lorem</marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

PRE-FORMATTED TAG

- The <pre> tag defines a block of preformatted text.
- This element is commonly used to preserves spaces, line breaks, tabs, and other formatting characters in source markup that web browsers would otherwise ignore.
- Text within the <pre> element is typically rendered by the browsers in a monospace (fixed-width) font, such as Courier, but this style can be overridden using CSS.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
   <title>The title of the document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <pre>Spaces
        and line breaks
        within this element
    are shown as typed.
  </pre>
</body>
</html>
```

STRONG TAG

The <strong> tag specifies enclosed text as strongly emphasized text.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
   <title>The title of the document</title>
</head>
<body>
   <strong>Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita, ipsa?</strong>
</body>
</html>
```

BACKGROUND IMAGE

- In order to set background image we should use "background" attribute along with body tag.
- This "background" attribute requires the url path(either absolute/relative) of the image.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body background="a.jpg">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quisquam
nesciunt cumque alias accusamus, quod voluptates, sapiente nemo magnam
totam hic praesentium reiciendis dolorum voluptate culpa consequuntur repellat
doloribus possimus modi.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

COLORS

- We could set the text color, background color, link color by using the following attributes :-

1. text attribute

This attribute is used in order to set the color of text content.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body text="red" >
   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quisquam
nesciunt cumque alias accusamus, quod voluptates, sapiente nemo
magnam totam hic praesentium reiciendis dolorum voluptate culpa
consequuntur repellat doloribus possimus modi.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

2. bgcolor attribute

This attribute is used in order to set the background color of the web page.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="red" text="white">
   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quisquam
nesciunt cumque alias accusamus, quod voluptates, sapiente nemo
magnam totam hic praesentium reiciendis dolorum voluptate culpa
consequuntur repellat doloribus possimus modi.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

3. **alink,vlink,link attributes**

   alink attribute

   This attribute is used in order to set the color of active link.

   Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body alink="blue">
    <a href="#rs">Hello World</a>
</body>
</html>
```

   vlink attribute

   This attribute is used in order to set the color of visited link.

   Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body vlink="red">
    <a href="#rs">Hello World</a>
</body>
</html>
```

link attribute

This attribute is used in order to set the color of unvisited link.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body link="red">
   <a href="#rs">Hello World</a>
</body>
</html>
```

SETTING WEBSITE ICON

- When we visit a website, there is an image in the browser tab that displays for each site this image is called a "favicon".
- Favicon is a file that contains one or more icons and is used to differentiate your website.
- The favicon is also used by smartphone and tablets as an "App" icon when the user decides to pin your webpage on their home screen.
- Favicon is a small logo found in front of the visited URL, it can be seen in Address Bar, and is used to promote a company or a trademark. On the other hand, it is useful for the user so that it can quickly locate the URL he wants to click in his bookmarked sites.
- The favicon helps user identify their websites.

Characteristics of favicon

A favicon must have the following characteristics: -

a) name - The default name is favicon.ico

b) size - 16×16, 32×32, 48×48, 64×64 or 128×128 pixels

c) color - 8 bites, 24 bites or 32 bites

Favicon supported files

The favicon image is mainly in the ".ico" file format. The .ico format is universally accepted in all browsers.

Following are the main format for favicons :-

a) For PNG you nead to use image/png.

b) For GIF you nead to use image/gif.

c) For JPEG you nead to use image/jpeg.

d) For ICO you nead to use image/x-icon.

e) For SVG you nead to use image/svg+xml.

Favicon Generators

We can create favicon by the help of following favicon generators :-

a) Favicon Generator -- https://www.favicon-generator.org/

b) Realfavicon Generator -- https://realfavicongenerator.net/

c) Favicon.io -- https://favicon.io/

d) Favicon Generator -- https://www.favicongenerator.com/

e) Favicon.cc -- https://www.favicon.cc/

Syntax for setting website favicon

We could set the favicon by using <link> tag and then just put this link tag just below the <title> tag under the <head> tag section.

SYNTAX

```
<link rel='shortcut icon' href='favicon_image_name.ico' type='image/x-icon' />
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
    <title>favicon</title>
    <link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">
</head>
<body>

    <h1>Hey This Website have favicon.</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

SETTING WEBSITE TITLE

- A website title denotes the name of that website. We can set the title of the website by using <title> tag.
- The <title> tag in HTML is used to define the title of HTML document. It sets the title in the browser toolbar. It provides the title for the web page when it is added to favorites. It displays the title for the page in search engine results.
- The HTML title tag must be used inside the <head> tag.

The <title> element is very important, because its content is used by the :-

WEB BROWSERS

- To display the page title in the web browser's title (top of a browser) and tab(s).
- To label the web page when it is bookmarked or added as a favorite.

SEARCH ENGINES

- To display a clickable headline for the web page when it listed on the Search Engine Result Pages (SERPs).
- To determine the topic of the web page. Search Engine spiders or crawlers analyze the content of the page title and then decide the page topic.

Syntax of title tag

Below is the syntax of title tag .

<title>You Website title</title>

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

   <h1>Your Website Title</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML FILE PATHS
- A file path specifies the location of a file inside a web folder structure. Its like an address of a file which helps the web browser to access the files.
- We can link any external resource to add in our HTML file with the help of file paths such as images, file, CSS file, JS file, video, etc.
- The "src" or "href" attribute requires an attribute to link any external source to HTML file.

There are two types of file paths :-
     a) Absolute File Paths
     b) Relative File Paths

Absolute File Paths
It describes the full address(URL) to access an internet file.

Example -- In case of localhost
        http://localhost/index.html

Example -- In case of online
        https://www.ninepagestech.com/index.html

Relative File Paths
- A relative path is always relative to the root of the document, so if your html is at the same level of the directory, you'd need to start the path directly with your file's directory name.
- It specifies the path of the file relative to the location of the current web page file. Relative Path is recommended because there is no need to change the URL even is the website domain name is change.

Example
        folder_Name/file_Name

TEXT FORMATTING TAGS

- HTML provides several tags that you can use to make some text on your web pages to appear differently than normal text.
- HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined.
- In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories:

  a) Physical tag -- These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.
  b) Logical tag(Or, Semantic Tag) -- These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

  Some text formatting tags are described below :-

  Bold Tag
  This is a physical tag, which is used to bold the text written between it.

  Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

   <b>This Text Is Bold</b>

</body>
</html>
```

Italic Tag

This is a physical tag which is used to make text italic.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <i>This Text Is Italic</i>

</body>
</html>
```

Underline Tag

This is a physical tag which is used to underline text written between it.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <u>This Text Is Bold</u>

</body>
</html>
```

Preformatted Tag

This is a physical tag which is used to represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in the HTML file.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>


   <pre>
      HEllo this is
      preformatted text
      inside HTML.
   </pre>

</body>
</html>
```

Emphasized Tag

- This is a logical tag which is used to display content in italic.
- Both <em> and <i> tags render the enclosed text in italic type by default, but the <em> tag indicates that its contents have stressed emphasis compared to surrounding text, whereas the <i> tag is used for marking up text that is set off from the normal text for readability reasons, such as a technical term, an idiomatic phrase from another language, a thought, etc.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
      <em>Hello This is emphasized tag.</em>
</body>
</html>
```

Strong Tag
- This is a logical tag, which tells the browser that the text is important.
- Both <strong> and <b> tags render the enclosed text in a bold typeface by default, but the <strong> tag indicates that its contents have strong importance, whereas the <b> tag is simply used to draw the reader's attention without conveying any special importance.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <strong>This text is code under strong tag.</strong>

</body>
</html>
```

Code Tag
- This is a logical tag which is used to define the piece of computer code.
- During the creation of web pages sometimes there is a need to display computer programming code.
- It could be done by any basic heading tag of HTML but HTML provides a separated tag which is <code>.
- The <code> tag is a specific type of text which represent computer output.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p>The <code>push()</code> method adds one or more elements
to the end of an array and returns the new length of the array.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Sample Tag

- The <samp> element is used to identify text that should be interpreted as sample output from a computer program. By default, browser render <samp> element contents in a monospace font.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>


      <p>If the browser display an error message such as
      <samp>HTTP 404 - File not found</samp>,
      you may simply have typed the incorrect url address.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Keyboard Tag

- The HTML <kbd> tag defines text as user input from a keyboard such as the Enter or Ctrl keys. Browsers traditionally render the text found within the <kbd> tag in the default monospace font.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

   <p>Please, input "<kbd>Yes</kbd>" or "<kbd>No</kbd>"</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Variable Tag

- The HTML <var> tag represents the name of a variable in a mathematical expression or a programming context. It's typically presented using an italicized version of the current typeface, although that behavior is browser-dependent.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>A simple equation: <var>x</var> = <var>y</var> + 2 </p>

</body>
</html>
```

Typewriter Text Tag

- The <tt> tag creates an inline text which is displayed in monospace or fixed-width font as it would appear on a teletype or typewriter.
- This tag is depreciated from HTML 5.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <tt>This effect is generated by typewriter text effect.</tt>

</body>
</html>
```

Mark Tag
- The HTML <mark> tag is used to mark or highlight text that is of special interest or relevance in an HTML document.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

   <mark>CSS </mark>is used to style the webpage.

</body>
</html>
```

Cite Tag
- The HTML Citation element (<cite>) is used to describe a reference to a cited creative work, and must include the title of that work.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

   <p><cite>HTML</cite> is used for making static web pages.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Address Tag

- The <address> tag in HTML indicates the contact information of a person or an organization.
- If <address> tag is used inside the body tag then it represents the contact information of the document.
- if the <address> tag is used inside the article tag, then it represents the contact information of the article.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
        <address>
        Mozilla Foundation<br>
        331 E. Evelyn Avenue<br>
        Mountain View, CA 94041, USA
        </address>
</body>
</html>
```

Subscript Tag

- The <sub> tag is used to add a subscript text to the HTML document. The subscript tag defines the subscript text.
- Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>
        <p>The chemical formula of Water is: H<sub>2</sub>O</p>
      <p>The chemical formula of Carbon Dioxide is: CO<sub>2</sub></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Superscript Tag

- HTML <sup> (stands for superscript) element defines a text to be superscripted.
- Superscript text appears half a character's height above the baseline, and is most often used in mathematical or scientific formulas.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>The equation of mass–energy equivalence is:
E=mc<sup>2</sup></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Delete Tag

- The <del> tag is used to markup a range of text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will normally render the deleted text as strike-through text.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p> <del>Delete your first paragraph.</del><ins>Write another
paragraph.</ins></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Insert Tag

- The <ins> element is used to identify text that has been inserted into a document.
- It is often paired with a <del> element which identifies deleted text replaced by the text contained in the <ins> element.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p> <del>Delete your first paragraph.</del><ins>Write another paragraph.</ins></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Big Tag

- The <big> tag increases the text font size by one size bigger than a document's base font size. This tag has been removed in HTML5 and shouldn't be used anymore.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>This is normal text.</p>
    <br>
    <big>This is bigger text ever.</big>

</body>
</html>
```

Small Tag

- The <small> tag decreases the text font size by one size smaller than a document's base font size. However, this element is not deprecated and also valid in HTML5, but is used less frequently now.
- The <small> tag is only intended for short runs of text. It should not be used for extended spans of text, such as multiple paragraphs, or sections of text.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <p>This is normal text.</p>
    <br>
    <small>This is small text </small>

</body>
</html>
```

Strike Tag

- The HTML <strike> element (or HTML Strikethrough Element) places a strikethrough (horizontal line) over text.
- This tag is now deprecated in HTML5.

Showing Abbreviations
- An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word, phrase, or name.
- We can use the <abbr> tag to denote an abbreviation.
- The title attribute is used inside this tag to provide the full expansion of the abbreviation, which is displayed by the browsers as a tooltip when the mouse cursor is hovered over the element.

Example
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <abbr title="Hypertext Markup Language">HTML</abbr> is a markup
Language used for creating static web pages.

</body>
</html>
```

Headings in HTML

- HTML defines six levels of headings. A heading element implies all the font changes, paragraph breaks before and after, and any white space necessary to render the heading.
- The heading elements are H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, and H6 with H1 being the highest (or most important) level and H6 the least.
- An HTML document generally should have exactly one <h1> heading, followed by the lower-level headings such as <h2> , <h3> , <h4> , and so on.
- Headings help in defining the hierarchy and the structure of the web page content.

Importance of headings

a) Search Engines use headings for indexing the structure and content of the webpage.

b) Headings are used for highlighting important topics.

c) They provide valuable information and tell us about the structure of the document.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Website Title</title>
</head>
<body>

    <h1>Heading level 1</h1>
    <h2>Heading level 2</h2>
    <h3>Heading level 3</h3>
    <h4>Heading level 4</h4>
    <h5>Heading level 5</h5>
    <h6>Heading level 6</h6>


</body>
</html>
```