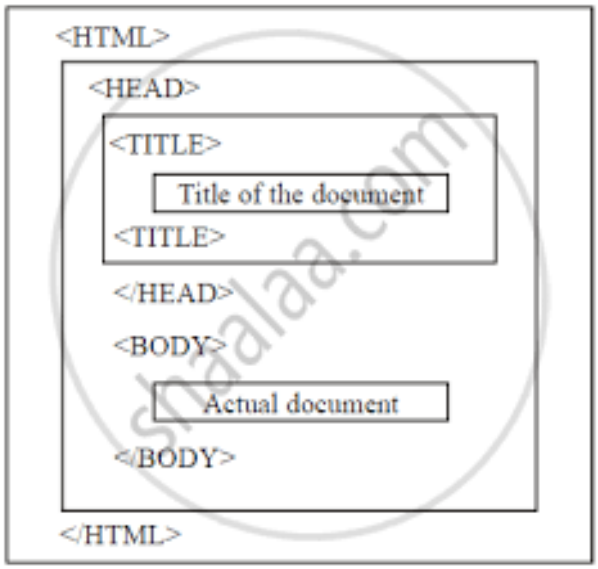
HTML page structure:



<!DOCTYPE html> – This is the document type declaration (not technically a tag). It declares a document as being an HTML document. The doctype declaration is not case-sensitive.

<html> – This is called the HTML root element. All other elements are contained within it.

<head> – The head tag contains the "behind the scenes" elements for a webpage. Elements within the head aren't visible on the front end of a webpage.

<title> – The title is what is displayed on the top of your browser when you visit a website and contains the title of the webpage that you are viewing.

<body> – The body tag is used to enclose all the visible content of a webpage. In other words, the body content is what the browser will show on the front end.

HTML:

HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format. HTML was **created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991**. The first-ever version of HTML was **HTML 1.0**, but the first standard version was **HTML 2.0**, published in 1995.

Currently, we are using HTML5, which is the latest and most recent version of HTML.

HTML Tags:

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.

An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.

- All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.
- Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.
- If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)

Syntax:

<tag> content </tag>

Types of tags:

Self-closing tags:

These tags express elements that don't require a closing tag. Attributes can be added to these tags to provide more information about the element.

Paired tags:

These tags include an opening and closing tag, with the content you want to specify or change in between.

Empty tags:

All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements does not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. These elements are also called as unpaired tag.

HTML Headings:

The HTML heading tags are used to create headings for the content of a webpage. These tags are typically placed inside the body tag. HTML offers six heading tags, from <h1> to <h6>, each displaying the heading in a different font size.

<h1> – Main Heading (Largest)

- Represents the primary focus of the page, usually used for the main title.
- Use only one <h1> tag per page for the best SEO practices.
- Makes it clear to both users and search engines what the main topic is.

<h2> – Subheadings

- Ideal for dividing the content into major sections.
- If the content has further subsections, use <h3> to create a logical flow.

<h3> to <h6> – Smaller Headings

- These heading levels are used for finer subdivisions, gradually decreasing in size and importance.
- <h3> is used for subsections under <h2>, while <h4> to <h6> are used for additional, less important subdivisions.

HTML Element:

An **HTML Element** is a collection of start and end tags with the content inserted between them. HTML elements are building blocks of web pages, representing different types of content such as **headings**, **paragraphs**, **links**, and **images**.

Syntax:

<tagname > Contents... **</tagname>**

Types of elements:

1.Block-level element:

- These are the elements, which structure main part of web page, by dividing a page into coherent blocks.
- A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.
- These elements can contain block-level as well as inline elements.

Following are the block-level elements in HTML.

<address>, <article>, <aside>, <blockquote>, <canvas>, <dd>, , <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, <li>, <main>, <nav>, <noscript>, <ol>, <output>, <p>, <pre>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, <ul> and <video>.

2.Inline elements:

- Inline elements are those elements, which differentiate the part of a given text and provide it a particular function.
- These elements does not start with new line and take width as per requirement.
- The Inline elements are mostly used with other elements.

<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <b>, <bdo>, <big>,
, <button>, <cite>, <code>, <dfn>, , <i>, <img>, <input>, <kbd>, <label>, <map>, <object>, <q>, <samp>, <script>, <select>, <small>, , , <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>, <time>, <tt>, <var>

3.Inline-block elements:

The elements which occupies only required width and does not create a newline and accepts width,height,margin and padding properties of css.