**HTML Introduction:**

1. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
2. HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
3. HTML describes the structure of a Web page
4. HTML consists of a series of elements
5. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
6. HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

**Structure of HTML:**

<! DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Page Title</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

**Explanation:**

1. The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
2. The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
3. The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
4. 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)
5. 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.
6. The <h1> element defines a large heading
7. The <p> element defines a paragraph

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

<Tag name> Content goes here... </tag name>

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

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p> my first paragraph. </p>

**1. The <! DOCTYPE> Declaration:**

The <! DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

The <! DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.

The <! DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5 is.

**2. HTML Headings:**

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading:

<h1>this is heading 1</h1>  
<h2>this is heading 2</h2>  
<h3>this is heading 3</h3>

**3. HTML Paragraphs:**

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag:

<p>this is a paragraph. </p>  
<p>this is another paragraph. </p>

**4. HTML Links:**

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag:

< a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.

**5. HTML Images:**

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

<img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">

**6. View to HTML Source:**

Right-click in an HTML page and select "View Page Source" (in Chrome) or "View Source" (in Edge), or similar in other browsers. This will open a window containing the HTML source code of the page.

**7. Inspect an HTML Element:**

Right-click on an element (or a blank area), and choose "Inspect" or "Inspect Element" to see what elements are made up of (you will see both the HTML and the CSS). You can also edit the HTML or CSS on-the-fly in the Elements or Styles panel that opens.

**8. Never Skip the End Tag:**

Some HTML elements will display correctly, even if you forget the end tag:

<html>  
<body>  
  
<p>This is a paragraph  
<p>This is a paragraph  
  
</body>  
</html>

**9. Empty HTML Elements**

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

The <br> tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag:

<p>This is a <br> paragraph with a line break.</p>

**10. HTML is not Case Sensitive:**

HTML tags are not case sensitive: <P> means the same as <p>.

The HTML standard does not require lowercase tags.