

HTML :

First developed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1990, HTML is short for Hypertext Markup Language. HTML is used to create electronic documents (called pages) that are displayed on the World Wide Web. Each page contains a series of connections to other pages called hyperlinks. Every web page you see was written using one version of HTML.

HTML code ensures the proper formatting of text and images for your Internet browser. Without HTML, a browser would not know how to display text as elements or load images or other elements. HTML also provides a basic structure of the page, upon which Cascading Style Sheets are overlaid to change its appearance. One could think of HTML as the bones (structure) of a web page, and CSS as its skin (appearance).

HTML is Not Case Sensitive

The `<!DOCTYPE>` Declaration

The DOCTYPE line describes what version of HTML the page was written in so that an Internet browser can interpret the text that follows.

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:

The `<html>` Declaration

The `<html>` opening tag lets the browser know that it is reading HTML code.

The `<head>` Declaration

The `<head>` section contains information about the page, such as its title, meta tags, and where to locate the CSS file.

The `<body>` Declaration

The `<body>` section contains everything that's viewable on the browser. For example, all the text seen here is contained in the body tags.

HTML Headings

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

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

Example:

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
```

```
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag:

Example:

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag:

Example:

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

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the `<img>` tag.

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

Example:

```

```

The

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

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `<b>` - Bold text : The HTML `<b>` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.
- `<strong>` - Important text : The HTML `<strong>` element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.
- `<i>` - Italic text : The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
- `<em>` - Emphasized text: The HTML `<em>` element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
- `<mark>` - Marked text : The HTML `<mark>` element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:
- `<small>` - Smaller text : The HTML `<small>` element defines smaller text
- `<del>` - Deleted text : The HTML `<del>` element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:
- `<ins>` - Inserted text : The HTML `<ins>` element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:
- `<sub>` - Subscript text: The HTML `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:
- `<sup>` - Superscript text : The HTML `<sup>` element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW^[1]:

Quotation and Citation Elements

<blockquote> : The HTML **<blockquote>** element defines a section that is quoted from another source. Browsers usually indent **<blockquote>** elements.

<q>: The HTML **<q>** tag defines a short quotation. Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

<abbr> : The HTML **<abbr>** tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".

Marking abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines.

<address>: The HTML **<address>** tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the **<address>** element usually renders in *italic*, and browsers will always add a line break before and after the **<address>** element.

<cite> : The HTML **<cite>** tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

The text in the **<cite>** element usually renders in *italic*.

<bdo> : The HTML **<bdo>** tag is used to override (Change) the current text direction:

HTML Comment Tag

<!-- Write your comments here -->

