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1. Basics of HTML

- **HyperText Markup Language:** HTML provides the structure and content of web pages. It uses tags and attributes to define different elements like headings, paragraphs, images, and links.
- **Document Structure:** An HTML document has a specific structure with a `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration, `<html>` tag, `<head>` section for information and `<body>` section for visible content.
- **Elements and Tags:** Elements are building blocks defined by opening and closing tags (e.g., `<p>` for paragraph, `<h1>` for heading). Attributes provide additional details (e.g., `class="important"`).

2. Formatting and Fonts

- **Headings:** Use heading tags (`<h1>` to `<h6>`) for different levels of hierarchy.
- **Paragraphs and Text:** `<p>` tag defines paragraphs, and inline elements like `` and `` format text as bold and italic.
- **Fonts:** Control font families, sizes, and styles using the `font-family`, `font-`

size, and font-style attributes.

3. Commenting Code

- Use `"` to add comments inside HTML code, visible only when editing the code but not displayed on the webpage.
- Useful for explaining code sections or leaving notes for yourself or others.

4. Color

- Define element colors using `color` attribute with hex codes (e.g., `color="#ff0000"` for red).
- Can also use keywords like red, green, blue, etc.

5. Hyperlink

- Create links with the `<a>` tag, referencing another web page with the `href` attribute (e.g., `Visit Google`).
- Can also link to different sections within the same webpage using anchor tags.

6. Lists

- Ordered lists (``) display numbered items, while unordered lists (``) use bullet points.
- Sub-lists and nested lists can be created for detailed organization.

7. Tables

- Define tables with `<table>` tag, rows with `<tr>`, and columns with `<td>`.
- Use table headers (`<th>`) for identifying column content.

8. Images

- Add images with the `` tag, specifying the image source with the `src` attribute (e.g., ``).
- Use `alt` attribute for alternative text describing the image for accessibility.

9. Forms

- Create forms for user input with form tag. Use input elements like `<input type="text">` for text fields, `<input type="radio">` for radio buttons, etc.
- Forms capture user data and send it to the server for processing.

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