

HTML

Underneath the hood of any web page, is nothing more than lines of ordinary text.

HTML, stands for **HyperText Markup Language**. It is the predominant markup language for web pages. It provides a means to describe the structure of text-based information in a document — by denoting certain text as links, headings, paragraphs, lists, and so on — and to supplement that text with *interactive forms*, embedded *images*, and other objects. HTML is written in the form of tags, surrounded by angle brackets.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>
</head>
<body>
<p> This is the body of the page. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

You'll notice that most commands appear in pairs. These bracketed commands are called tags. In between the brackets, tags are simply instructions that tell a Web Browser how to display a page.

The starting tag tells the Browser where the instruction starts, and the ending tag, tells the Browser where the instruction ends. An ending tag always has a forward slash (/) after the first bracket, this tells the browser it is a closing tag.

The <html> tag appears at the top of the page with it's closing tag at the end of the page, to tell the browser that everything in between is written in HTML as opposed to some other programming language.

The head of the page, is surrounded by the <head> and </head> tags and contains the title of the page, as well as other invisible information like keywords to help search engines find it.

The body of the page is surrounded by <body> and </body> and contains all the information that you see in your web browser window e.g. headlines, text, pictures, etc.

Other tags help format the information in the body of the page, for example:

`<p>` marks the beginning of a paragraph

`</p>` marks the end of a paragraph

`` and `` mark the beginning and end of bold letters.

`<a>` and `` mark the beginning and end of an anchor or hyperlink