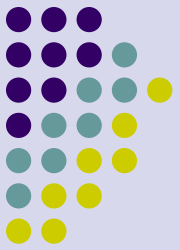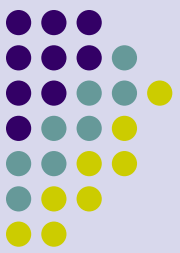# Outline

- Lesson 1: HTML
  - Introducing HTML and HTML Elements
- Lesson 2: HTML Basic tags
  - Headings, paragraphs, line breaks
- Lesson 3: HTML Formatting tags
  - Bold, italics, underline
- Lesson 4: HTML Entities
  - Common character entities
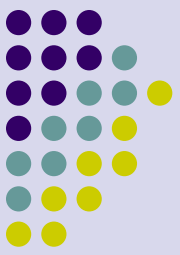
Outline

- Lesson 5: HTML Links
  - Creating links
- Lesson 6: HTML Lists
  - Creating ordered lists, unordered lists
- Lesson 7: HTML Tables
  - Creating tables, headers, rows and data
- Lesson 8: HTML Form
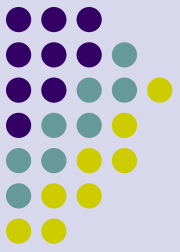 - Creating Forms, input boxes and input buttons

Outline

- Lesson 9: Some More Tags
  - Image, font, div
- Conclusion

Lesson 1: HTML Introduction

- Stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- Predominant markup language for web pages.
- Provides a means to create structured documents.
- Allows images and objects to be embedded and used to create interactive forms.
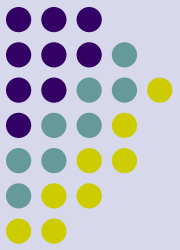
Lesson 1: HTML Elements

- HTML documents are text files made up of HTML elements.

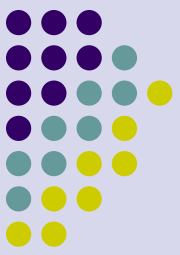- HTML elements are defined using HTML tags.
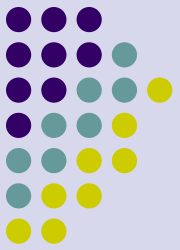
Lesson 2: Basic Tags

- <html>
- <head>
- <style>
- <title>
- <body>
- <h1> to <h6>

- <p>
- <pre>
-
- <hr>
- <!-->

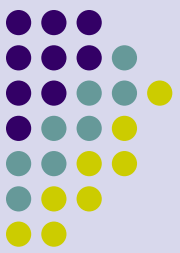# <html> </html>

- Tells the browser that this is an HTML document.
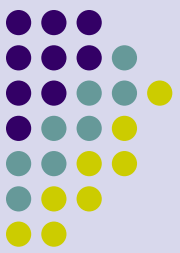- It has a closing tag.

<head> </head>

- Container for all the head elements.

- Elements inside <head> can include scripts, instruct the browser where to find style sheets, provide meta information, and more.

- The following tags can be added to the head section: <base>, <link>, <meta>, <script>, <style>, and <title>.

- It has a closing tag.
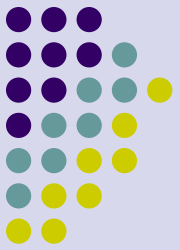
<style> </style>

- Defines style information for an HTML document.
- Inside the style element we specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.
- The required type attribute defines the content of the style element. The only possible value is "text/css".
- The style element always goes inside the head section.
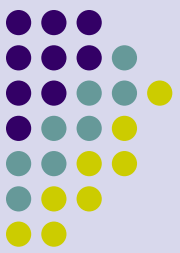- It has a closing tag.

<title> </title>

- Defines the title of the document.
- The title element is required in all HTML/XHTML documents.
- The title element:
  - defines a title in the browser toolbar
  - provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites
  - displays a title for the page in search-engine results
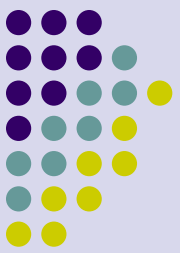- It has a closing tag.

<body> </body>

- Defines the documents' body. It contains all the contents of the document (like text, images, etc.).

- It has a closing tag.

<h1>..<h6> </h1>..</h6>
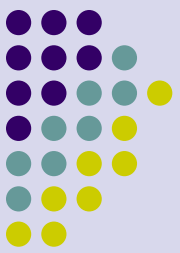
- Defines headers. <h1> defines the largest header. <h6> defines the smallest header.
- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - Align
    - Left
    - Center
    - Right
    - Justify
      - Specifies the alignment of the text in the header.
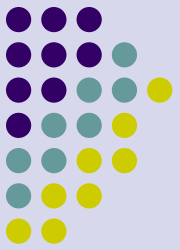
<p> </p>

- Defines a paragraph.
- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - Align
    - Left
    - Center
    - Right
    - Justify
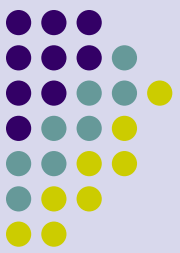   - Specifies the alignment of the text in the header.

<pre> </pre>

- The <pre> tag defines preformatted text.
- Text in a pre element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.
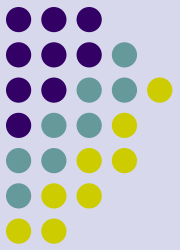- It has a closing tag.

- Inserts a single line break.
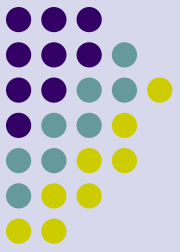- It does not have a closing tag.
- Convention:
  - Use

<hr>

- Inserts a horizontal rule.
- It does not have a closing tag.
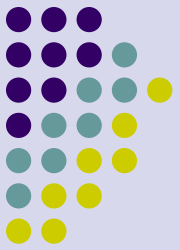- Convention:
  - Use <hr />

<!-- -->

- Used to insert a comment in the source code. A comment will be ignored by the browser.
- Used to explain the code.

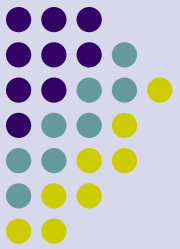# Lesson 2: Wrap-up

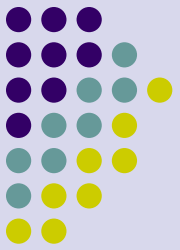- Any questions.

Lesson 3: HTML Formatting

-
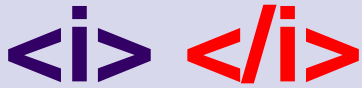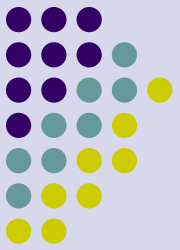
- <i>

- <u>

** **

- Defines bold text.
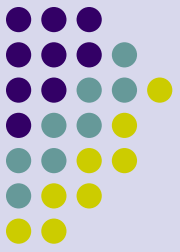- It has a closing tag.

<i> </i>

- Defines italicised text.
- It has a closing tag.

<u> </u>

- Defines underlined text.
- It has a closing tag.

Lesson 3: Wrap-up

- Any questions.

Lesson 4: HTML Entities

- Some characters like the < character, have a special meaning in HTML, and therefore cannot be used in the text.

- Ex. : To display a less than sign (<) in HTML, we have to use a character entity.

- A character entity has three parts: an ampersand (&), an entity name or a # and an entity number, and finally a semicolon (;).

- **Entities are case sensitive.**

Common Character Entities
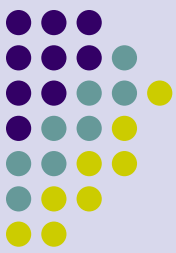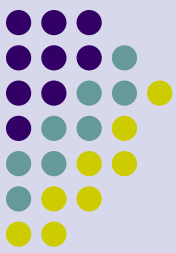
Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space		
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
"	quotation mark	"	"
'	apostrophe	' (does not work in IE)	'

Character Entities (contd...)

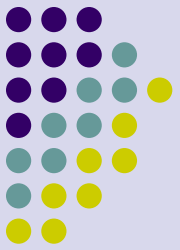| Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	&#163
¥	yen	¥	¥
€	euro	€	€
©	copyright	©	©
®	registered trademark	®	&#174
×	multiplication	×	×
÷	division	÷	÷

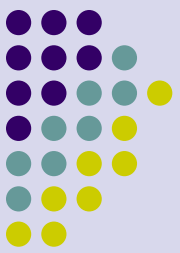# Lesson 4: Wrap-up

- Any questions.

Lesson 5: HTML Links

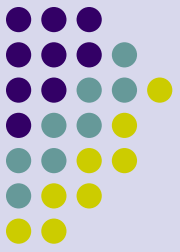- HTML uses a hyperlink to link to another document on the Web.

HTML Links

- Creating hyperlinks
- Using image as a link.

- The anchor tag and its common attributes
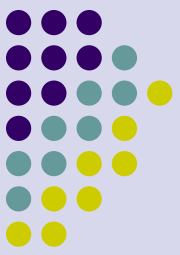
<a>

- Creates a link to another document.
- It has a closing tag.

- href attribute:
  - used to address the document to link to.
- target attribute:
  - define where the linked document will be opened.
    - _blank, _self
- name attribute:
  - used to create a named anchor.
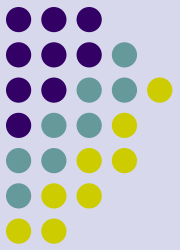
Lesson 5: Wrap-up

- Any questions.

Lesson 6: HTML Lists

- With HTML we can create lists.

- The most common HTML lists are ordered and unordered lists.

  - An Ordered List:

    1. Item 1
    2. Item 2
    3. Item 3

  - An Unordered List:

    - Item 1
    - Item 2
    - Item 3
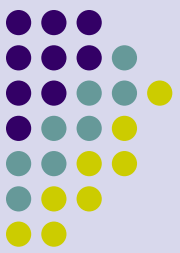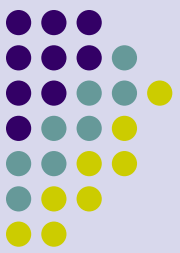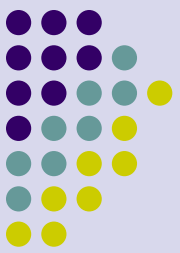
HTML Lists

-
-
-

** **

- Defines an ordered list.

- The list can be numerical or alphabetical.

- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - start:
    - Specifies the start point in a list.
  - type:
    - Specifies which kind of bullet points will be used.
      - 1, A, a, I, i.

- Defines a list item.
- It is used in both ordered (<ol>) and unordered (<ul>) lists.
- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - type:
    - Specifies which kind of bullet point will be used.
      - 1, A, a, I, i, disc, square, circle.

** **

- Defines an unordered list.
- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - type:
    - Specifies the style of the bullet points of the list items.
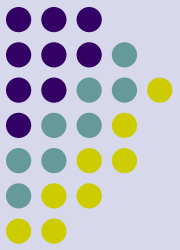   - Disc, square, circle.

Lesson 6: Wrap-up
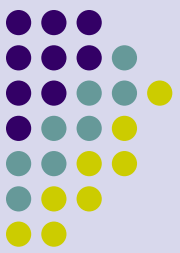
- Any questions.

Lesson 7: HTML Tables

- With HTML we can create tables.

- A table is divided into rows, and each row is divided into data cells.

- A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables, etc.

HTML Tables

- <table>

- <tr>

- <th>

- <td>

<table> </table>
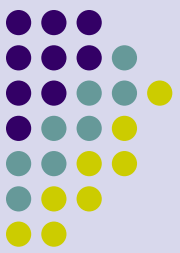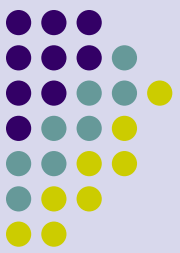
- Defines a table.

- Inside a <table> tag we can put table headers, table rows, table cells, and other tables.

- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - align:
    - left
    - center
    - right
  - border:
    - Border width.
  - cellpadding:
    - Space between the cell walls and contents.
  - cellspacing:
    - Space between cells.
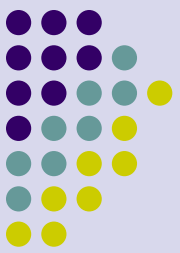 - width:
    - Width of the table.

\<tr> </tr>

- Defines a table row.
- Contains one or more \<th> or \<td> tags.
- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - align:
    - left
    - center
    - right
  - bgcolor:
    - Background color.
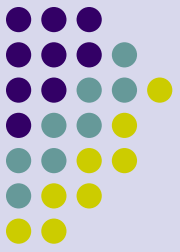
<th> </th>

- Defines a table header cell in a table.

- The text within the the element usually renders in bold.

- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - align:
    - left
    - center
    - right
  - bgcolor:
    - Background color.
  - colspan
    - Sets the number of columns a cell should span
  - rowspan
    - Sets the number of rows a cell should span

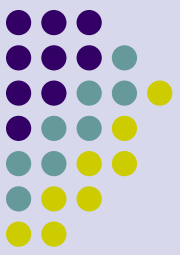# <td> </td>

- Defines a table standard cell in a table.
- The text within the the element is usually standard.
- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - align:
    - left
    - center
    - right
  - bgcolor:
    - Background color.
  - colspan
    - Sets the number of columns a cell should span
  - rowspan
    - Sets the number of rows a cell should span
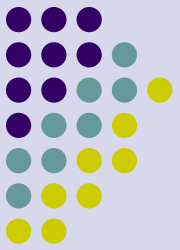
Lesson 7: Wrap-up

- Any questions.
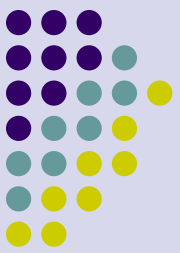
Lesson 8: HTML Forms

- With HTML we can create forms.
- HTML Forms are used to select different kinds of user input.
- Forms are used to pass data to a server.
- A form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more.
- A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.
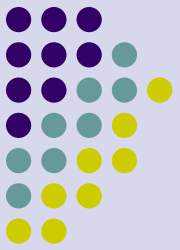
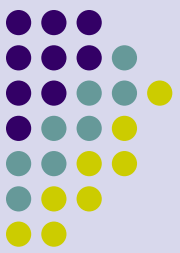# HTML Forms

- <form>
- <input>

<form> </form>

- Used to create an HTML form for user input.

- It contains one or more <input> tags.

- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - action:
    - Specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted.
  - method:
    - Specifies how to send form-data.
      - get, post.
  - name:
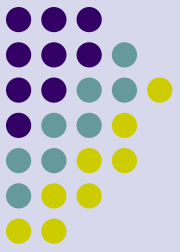   - Specifies the name for a form.

<input>

- Used to select user information.
- An input field can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute. An input field can be a text field, a checkbox, a password field, a radio button, a button, and more.
- It does not have a closing tag.
- Convention:
  - Use <input />

- Attributes:
  - name:
    - Specifies a name for an input element.
  - type:
    - button, checkbox, password, radio, reset submit, text.
  - value:
    - Specifies the value of an input element.

<input>

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_action.html" method="get">
    <input type="text" name="firstname" />
    <input type="text" name="lastname" />
    <input type="password" name="pwd" />
    <input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" /> Male
    <br />
    <input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female
    <input type="checkbox" name="card" value="credit" /> Credit
    Card
    <br />
    <input type="checkbox" name="card" value="debit" /> Debit Card
    <input type="reset" value="Reset">
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```
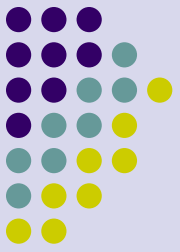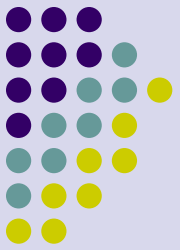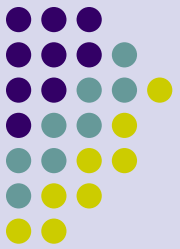
Lesson 8: Wrap-up

- Any questions.

Lesson 9: Some more tags

- \<img>
- \
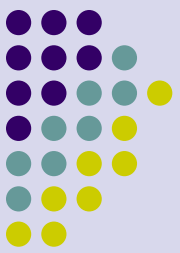- \<div>

- Embeds an image in an HTML page.
- The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.
- The <img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt.
- It does not have a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - alt:
    - Specifies an alternate text for an image.
  - src:
    - Specifies the URL of an image.
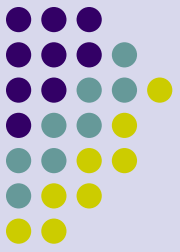

- The <font> tag specifies the font face, font size, and font color of text.
- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - color:
    - Specifies the color of text.
  - face:
    - Specifies the font of text.
  - size:
    - Specifies the size of text.
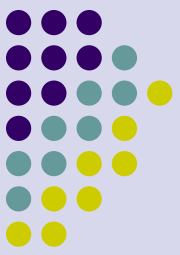
<div> </div>

- The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The <div> tag is often used to group block-elements to format them with styles.
- It has a closing tag.

- Attributes:
  - align:
    - Specifies the alignment of the content inside a div element.

Lesson 9: Wrap-up

- Any questions.

Some Importants Points

- Use indentation while coding.

- Always use closing tags or the conventions.

- We can use **class** and **id** attributes with all elements to group them together and specify their styles.

- For windows use Notepad++.