



Romel Cabling ▾

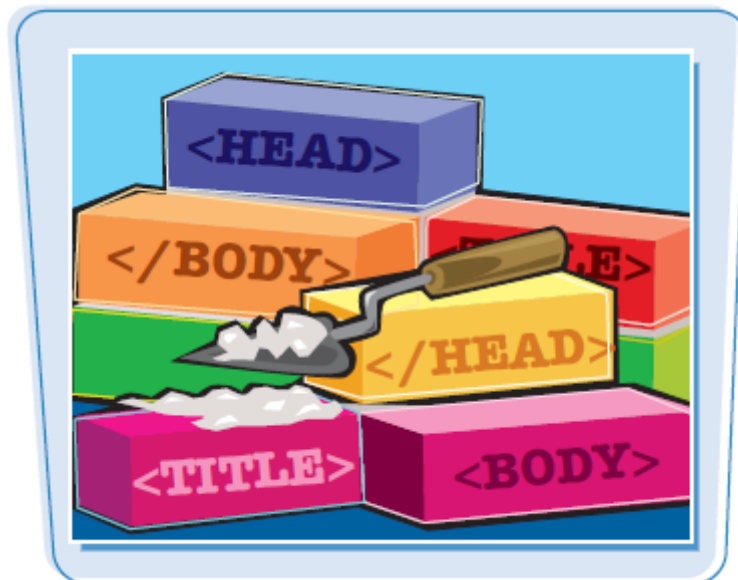


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# Lesson Proper for Week 3

## Understanding the Basic of HTML



Webpages are created using **Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)**, which is an authoring language used to create documents for the web. HTML consists of a set of special instructions called **tags** to define the structure and layout of content in a webpage. A browser reads the HTML tags to determine how to display the webpage content on a screen. Because the HTML tags define or “mark up” the content on the webpage, HTML is considered a **markup language** rather than a traditional programming language. HTML documents are made up of text content and special codes known as *tags* that tell Web browsers how to display the content. HTML documents are identified by their .html or .htm file extensions.

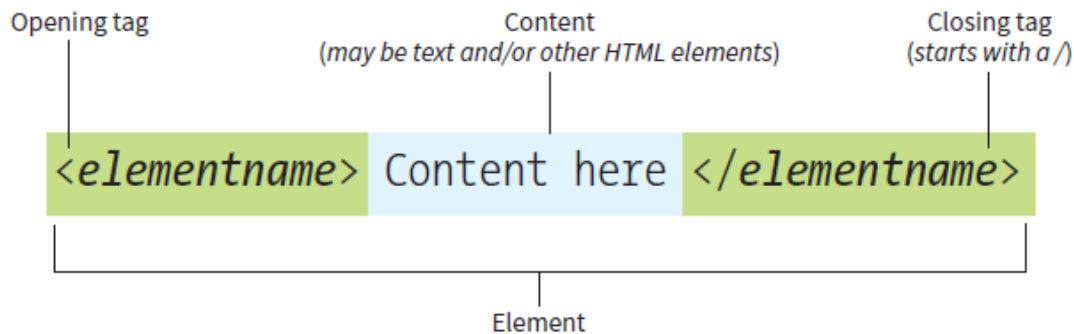
### Tags and Elements



An HTML element consists of everything from the start tag to the end tag, including

An HTML element consists of everything from the start tag to the end tag, including content, and represents a distinct part of a webpage such as a paragraph or heading. Before we start adding tags to our document, let's look at the anatomy of an HTML element (its syntax) and firm up some important terminology.

## The Anatomy of an HTML Element



Example: `<h1>Black Goose Bistro</h1>`

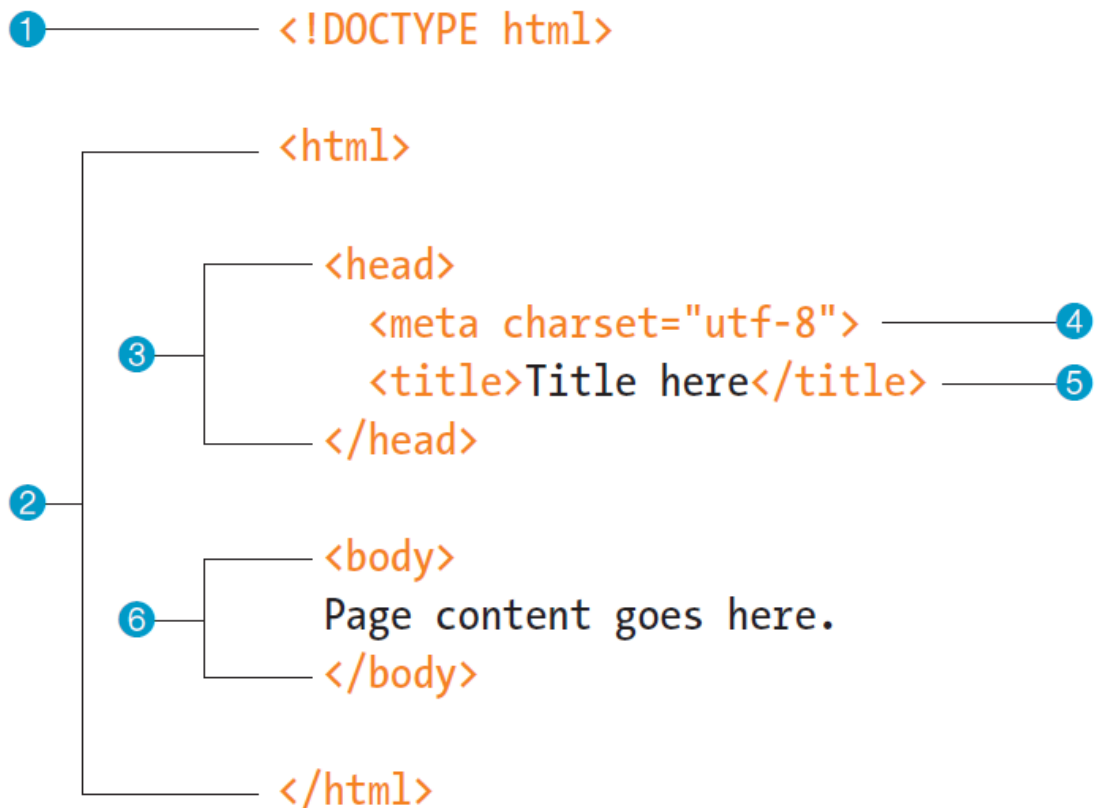
Elements are identified by *tags* in the text source. A *tag* consists of the element within angle brackets (`< >`). The browser knows that any text within brackets is hidden and not displayed in the browser window. The element name appears in the *opening tag* (also called a *start tag*) and again in the *closing* (or *end*) *tag* preceded by a slash (`/`). The closing tag works something like an “off” switch for the element. Be careful not to use the similar backslash character in end tags. The tags added around content are referred to as the *markup*. It is important to note that an *element* consists of both the content *and* its markup. Capitalization in HTML, the capitalization of element names is not important (it is not case-sensitive). So `<html>`, `<Html>`, and `<HTML>` are all the same as far as the browser is concerned. However, most developers prefer the consistency of writing element names in all lowercase (see Note).

### Note

There is a stricter version of HTML called XHTML that requires all element and attribute names to appear in lowercase. HTML5 has made XHTML all but obsolete except for certain use cases when it is combined with other XML languages, but the preference for all lowercase element names has persisted.

## Basic Document Structure





☪ It is a document type declaration (also called DOCTYPE declaration) that lets modern browsers know which HTML specification to use to interpret the document. This DOCTYPE identifies the document as written in HTML5.

② The html element is called the root element because it contains all the elements in the document, and it may not be contained within any other element.

Ž Within the html element, the document is divided into a head and a body. The head element contains elements that pertain to the document that are not rendered as part of the content, such as its title, style sheets, scripts, and metadata.

④ meta elements provide document metadata, information about the document. In this case, it specifies the character encoding (a standardized collection of letters, numbers, and symbols) used in the document as

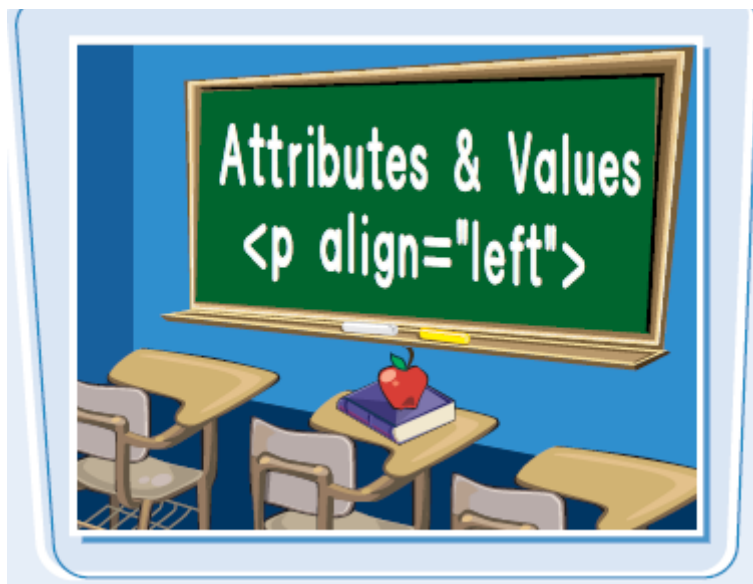
Unicode version UTF-8. Other types of metadata provided by the meta element are the author, keywords, publishing status, and a description that can be used by search engines.

⑤ Also in the head is the mandatory title element. According to the HTML specification, every document must contain a descriptive title.

‘ Finally, the body element contains everything that we want to show up in the browser window.

### Attributes and Values

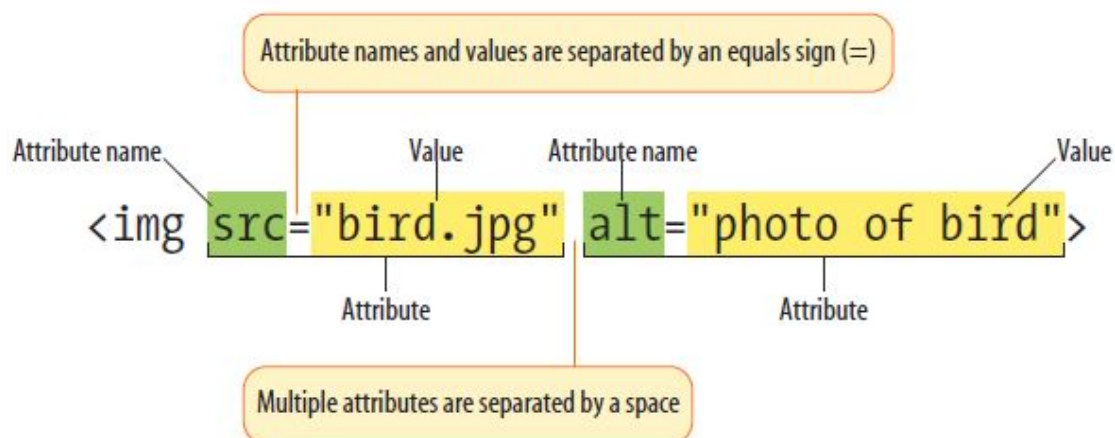




You can enhance HTML elements by using attributes, which define additional characteristics, or properties, of the element such as the width and height of an image. An attribute includes a name, such as width, and can also include a value, such as 300px, which sets the width of an element in pixels. Attributes are included within the element's start tag.

You can assign specific attributes to each HTML tag to customize its behavior. Most attributes work by setting a numeric or descriptive value. For example, you can set a paragraph's alignment on the page using the align attribute along with a type of alignment: left, right, or center.

Attributes always go inside the opening HTML tag, and it is good form to enclose attribute values in quotation marks.



You can enhance HTML elements by using attributes, which define additional characteristics, or properties, of the element such as the width and height of an image. An HTML attribute is a name=value pair that provides more information about the HTML element. Attributes are included within the elements, start tag.

These are the most common HTML Attributes:

✦ **id** - The id attribute of an HTML tag can be used to uniquely identify any element within an



- ✦ id - The id attribute of an HTML tag can be used to uniquely identify any element within an HTML page.
- ✦ class - The class attribute is used to associate an element with a style sheet, and specifies the class of element.
- ✦ style - The style attribute allows you to specify Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) rules within the element.
- ✦ Title - The title attribute gives a suggested title for the element.

## Elements for Marking Up Text

You've already seen that every HTML document starts off using the `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>` elements. Now Let's add different types of text elements to a document.

- ✦ The six levels of headings: A heading element implies all the font changes, paragraph breaks before and after, and any white space necessary to render the heading. The heading elements are `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, `<h6>` with `<h1>` being the highest (or most important) level and `<h6>` the least.
- ✦ Paragraphs: The `<p>` element represents a paragraph. A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.
- ✦ The `<a>` element defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
- ✦ The `<link>` element defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource. The `<link>` tag is most often used to link to external style sheets.
- ✦ The `<li>` element is used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element:
  - ✦ In unordered lists (`<ul>`), list items are usually displayed using bullet points.
  - ✦ In ordered lists (`<ol>`), list items are displayed using numbers or alphabets.
- ✦ The `<div>` element is used as a container for html elements . Any sort of content can be put inside the `<div>` tag!

## Empty Element

An empty element does not contain any text content; instead, it is an instruction to the browser to do something. Perhaps the most common empty element is `<img>`, the image element.

Example empty element ``

Element name
Trailing slash

- ✦ `<hr>` - Represents a thematic break between paragraphs of a section or article or any longer content.
- ✦ `<br>` - Produces a single line break.
- ✦ `<link>` - Defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource.
- ✦ `<meta>` - Provides structured metadata about the document content.
- ✦ `<input>` - Represents a typed data field allowing the user to edit the data.
- ✦ `<embed>` - Represents a integration point for an external, often non-HTML, application or



- **Embed** - Represents a integration point for an external, often non-HTML, application or interactive content.

## Lesson in Module 3 CCS3218





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