HTML Chapter 1

Basics of HTML

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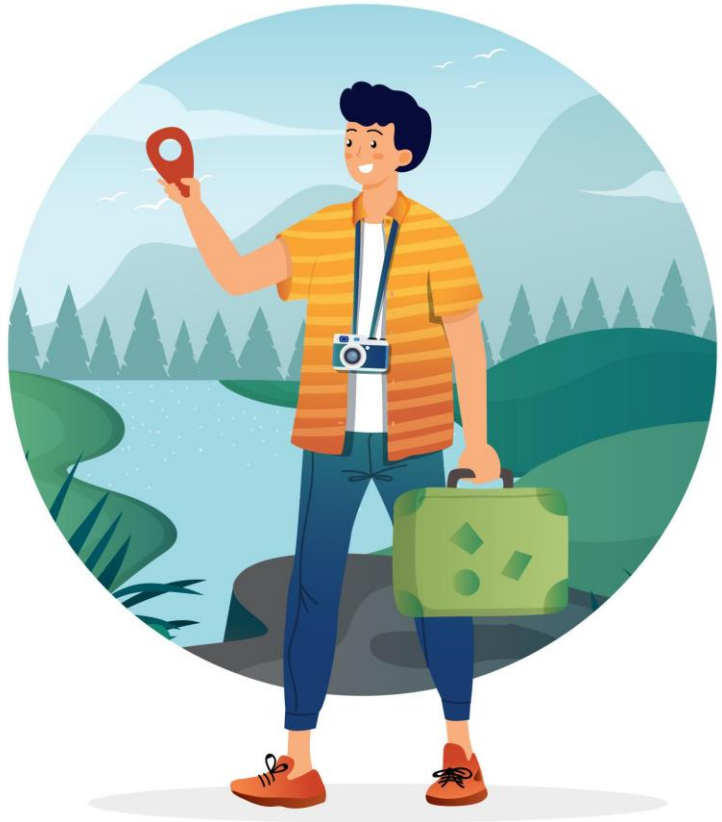
Explore

- What is HTML?
- Basic structure of HTML
- Container Elements
- Empty Elements
- Text Formting Tags



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What is HTML?

HTML is a Hyper Text markup language used to create the structure of web pages.

A website can be created by linking together individual pages.

HTML is styled and scripted using technologies such as CSS and JavaScript.

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Building a website step by step

- Lay the Foundation with HTML
- Add Visual Flair with CSS
- Unlock Interactivity with JavaScript
- Bootstrap: Responsive design and rapid prototyping

What is Mark-up Language?

Hyper + text + markup Language

Example of a Markup Language

A markup language is a set of markup tags. (< >)

HTML is an example of a widely used markup language.

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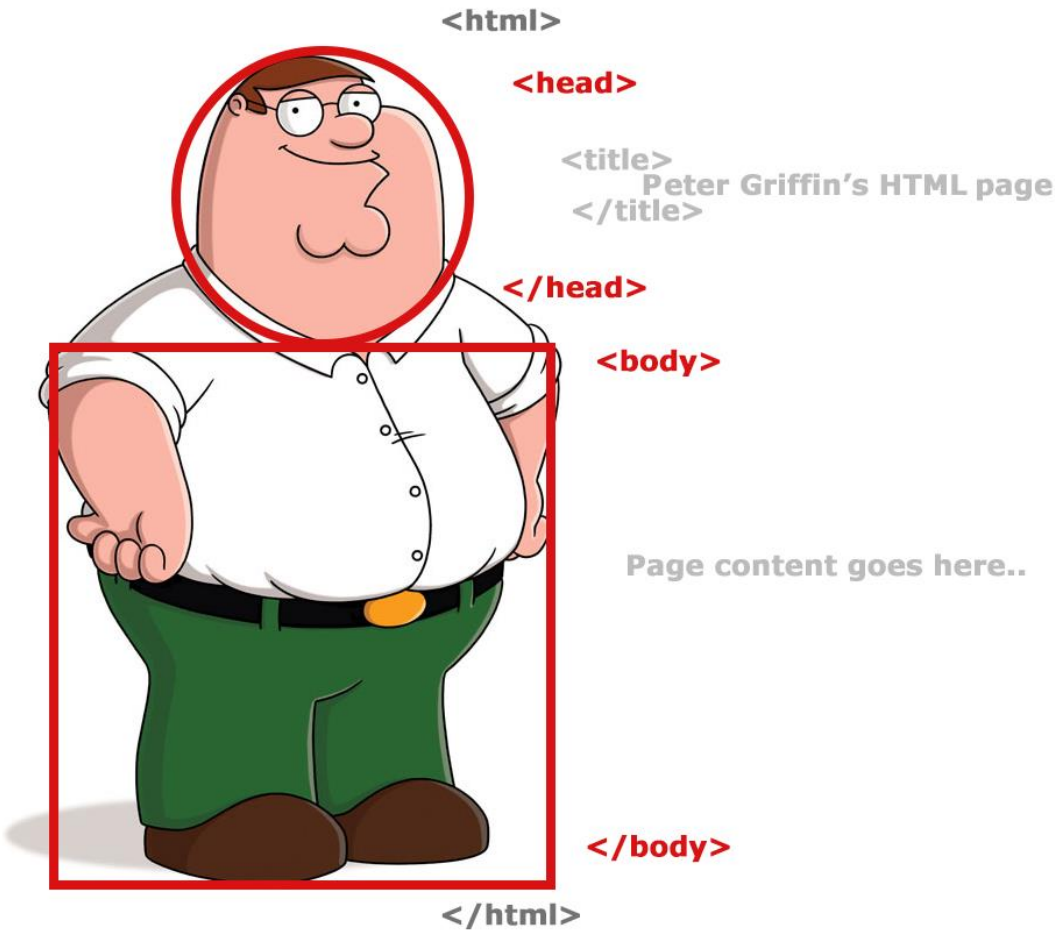
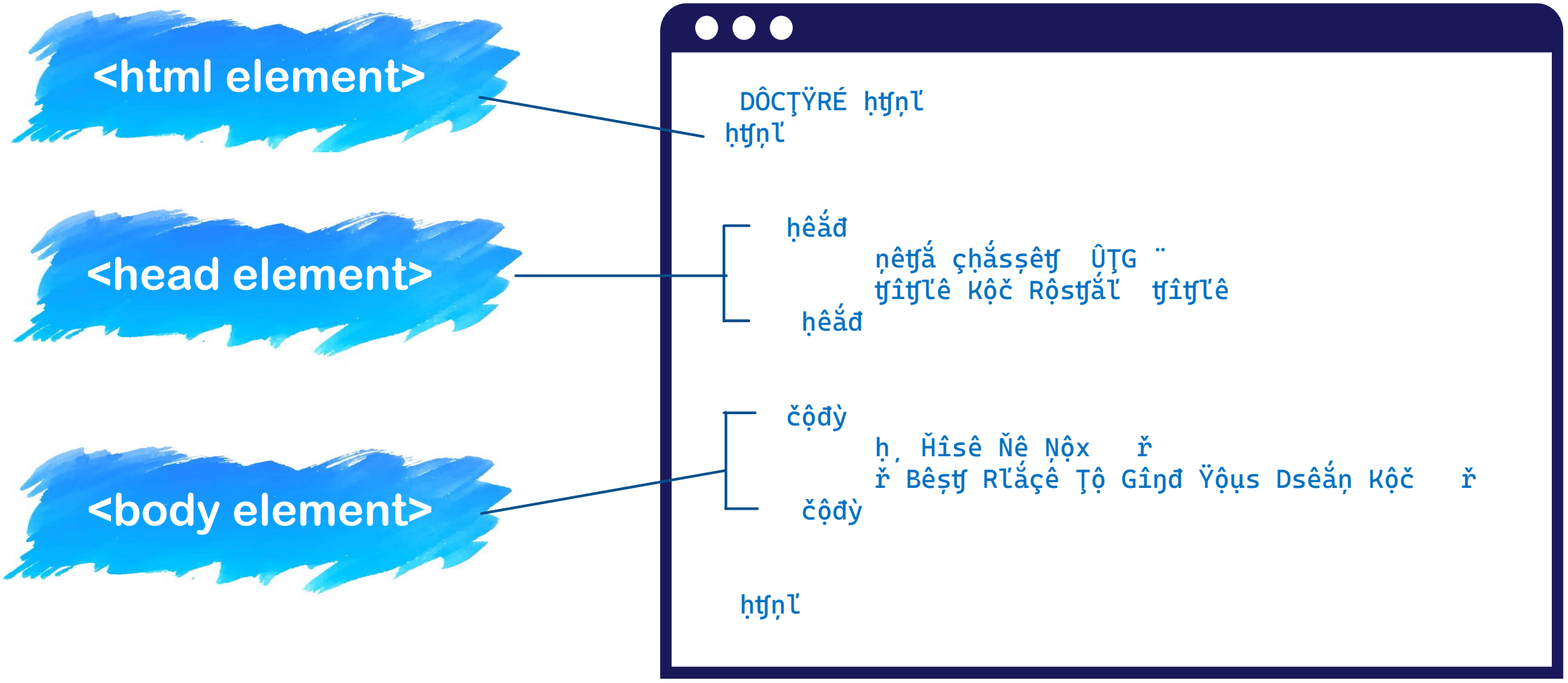
Structure of HTML Document

The structure of an HTML Document can be compared to ours…



Structure of HTML Document



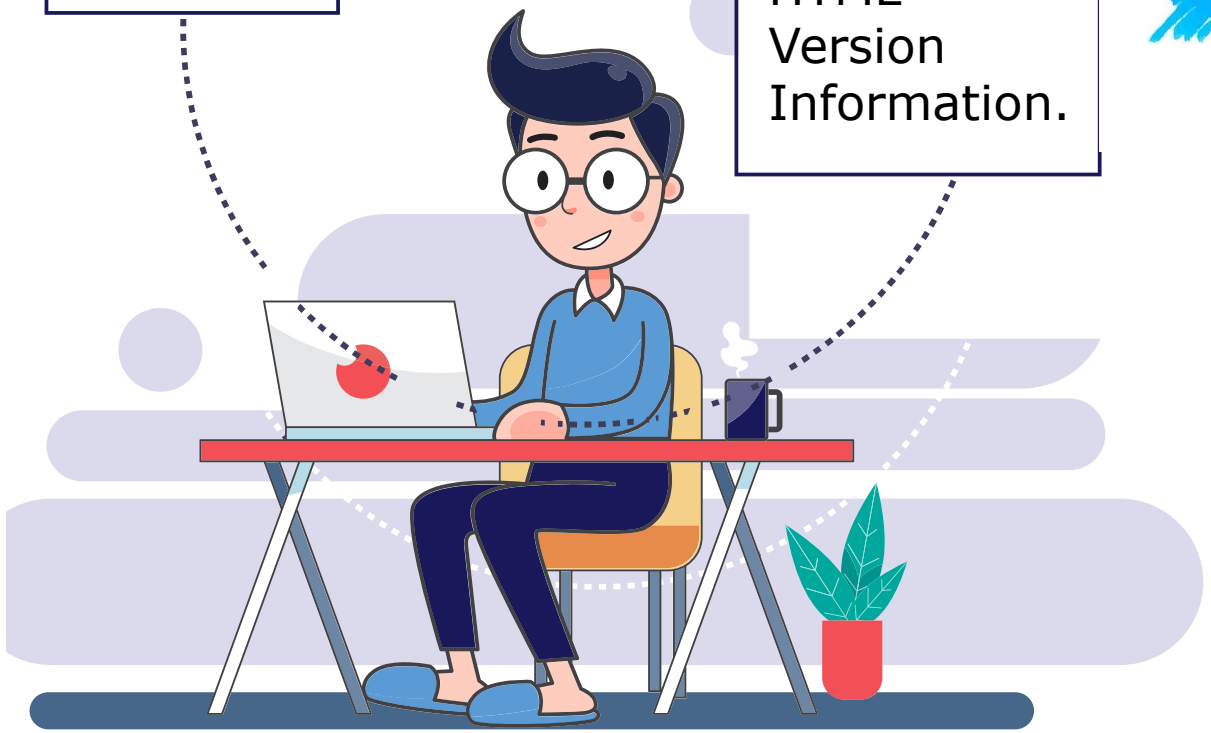
Version Information and <html> Element

Declared right after DOCTYPE declaration and wraps all other elements.

```
<html>
  //Contents
</html>
```

The <html> Element.

HTML Version Information.



DOCTYPE declaration is a single line that identifies the HTML Version.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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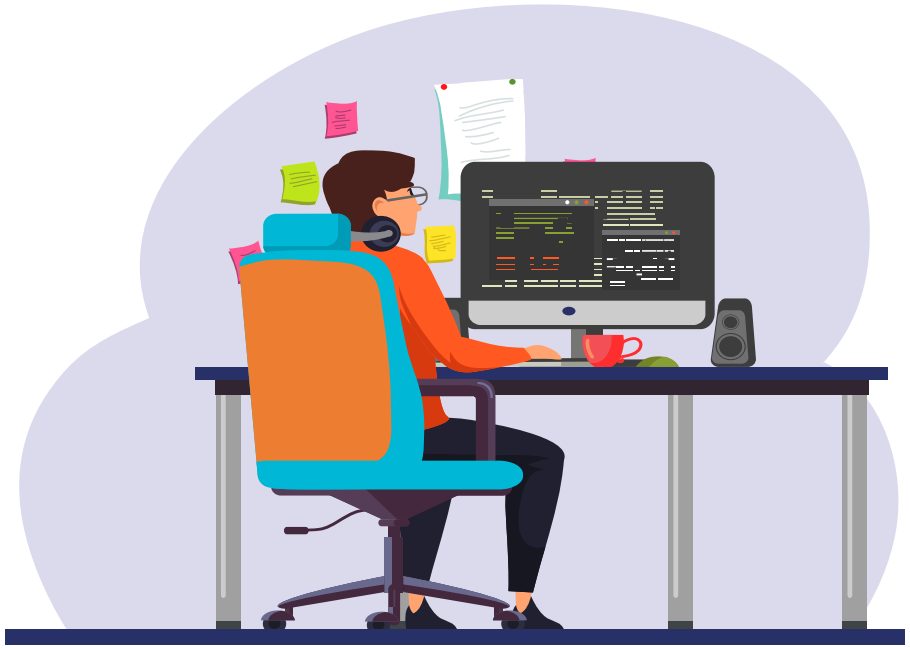
The <head> Element

<title> is an important element in <head> section.



Contains information about the document

Used to add external resources such as style sheets and scripts.

This section's contents are not rendered on the web page

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The <head> Element :Example

```
<html >
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>My Awesome Website</title>
  <meta name="description" content="A brief description of my website">
  <meta name="keywords" content="website, development, HTML, CSS, >
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
<script src="script.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

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The <body> element

Contains structure and contents visible on the web page.

Includes elements like text, images and links.

 and , <h1> - <h6>, <p>, <a>.

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Element Vs Tag

Elements are defined by a start tag, content, and an end tag.

Tags are the markers that enclose the content, using angle brackets

An element includes the complete structure

A tag is a single part either the opening <tag> or closing </tag> part

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<h1> and </h1>

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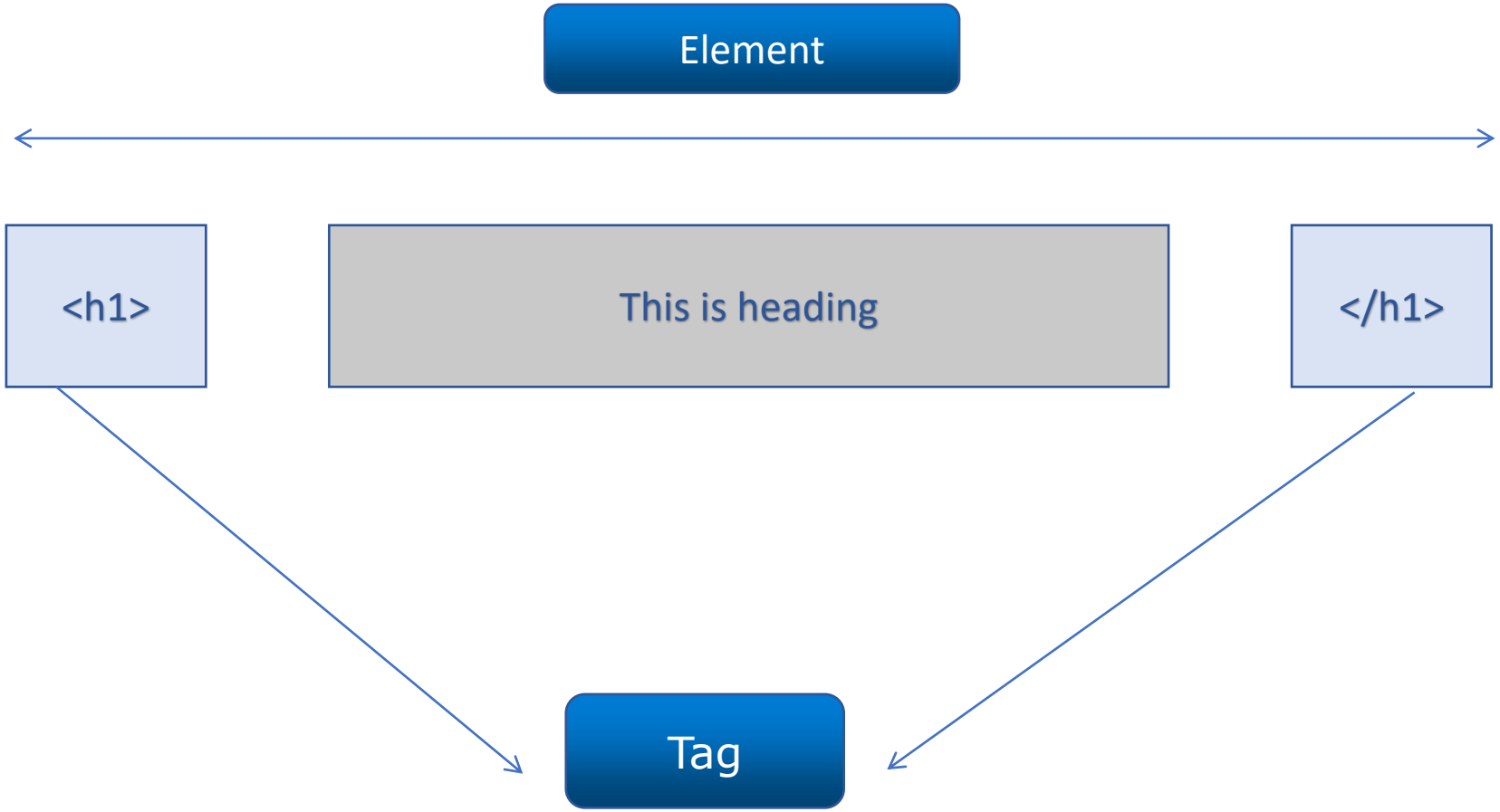

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Types of HTML Elements

Container Elements

Empty Elements

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Container Elements and Empty Elements

Container elements require both, an opening and a closing tag.

Empty elements require only an opening tag and not a closing tag.

Container elements affect the text appearing between their opening and a closing tag.

Do not have any content between their tags.

For example, <TITLE>…</TITLE>, <FONT>…</FONT> etc.

For example, <BR>, <HR> etc.

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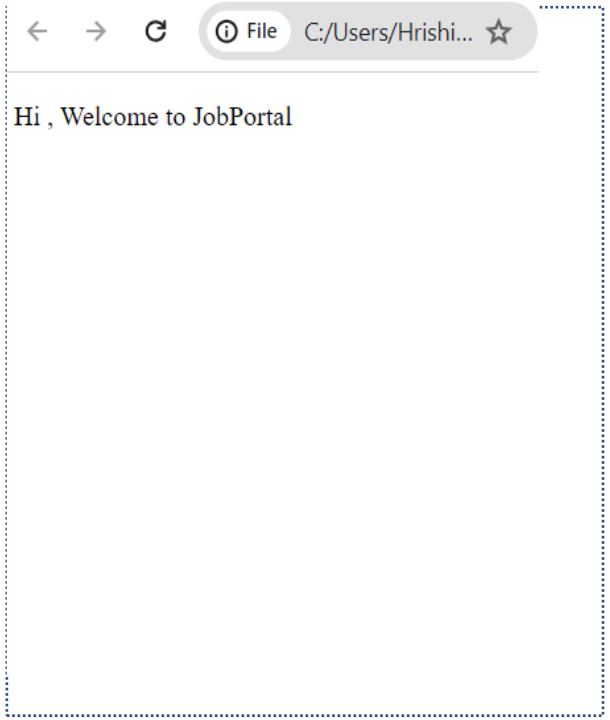
Basic HTML tags

```
<body>

        <p>
        Hi , Welcome to
    JobPortal    </p>

</body>
```

<p> is the paragraph tag, where we write the paragraph.



Heading tags

```
<body>

<h1>Heading1</h1>
<h2>Heading1</h2>
<h3>Heading1</h3>
<h4>Heading1</h4>
<h5>Heading1</h5>
<h6>Heading1</h6>

</body>
```

Heading tags are those <h1> to <h6> tags, used to write headings.

The biggest heading can be obtained using the <h1> tag and the smallest by using the <h6> tag

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

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Example:

```
 DÔCŢŸRÉ ḥʧṇľ
ḥʧṇľ
čộđỳ

ḥ¸ Ţḥîṣ îṣ ḥêắđîŋĝ ¸  ḥ¸
ḥ¸ Ţḥîṣ îṣ ḥêắđîŋĝ ¸  ḥ¸
ḥ˛ Ţḥîṣ îṣ ḥêắđîŋĝ ˛  ḥ˛
ḥ_ Ţḥîṣ îṣ ḥêắđîŋĝ _  ḥ_
ḥ_ Ţḥîṣ îṣ ḥêắđîŋĝ _  ḥ_
ḥ` Ţḥîṣ îṣ ḥêắđîŋĝ `  ḥ`

 ř  č Ţîř   č  Ûṣê ḥ¸ ʧộ ḥ` êľêṇêŋʧṣ ộŋľỳ ğộs
ḥêắđîŋĝṣ  Dộ ŋộʧ ụṣê ʧḥêṇ kụṣʧ ʧộ ṇắlê ʧêɣʧ
čộľđ ộs čîĝ  Ûṣê ộʧḥês ʧắĝṣ ğộs ʧḥắʧ   ř

  čộđỳ
  ḥʧṇľ
```

This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is heading 3

This is heading 4

This is heading 5

This is heading 6

Tip: Use h1 to h6 elements only for headings. Do not use them just to make text bold or big. Use other tags for that.

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Line Break <br> tag

```
<body>

<h1>The br element</h1>

<p>To force<br> line breaks<br> in a text,<br>
use the br<br> element.</p>

</body>
```


 tag is used when it is needed to break a line a move into next line.

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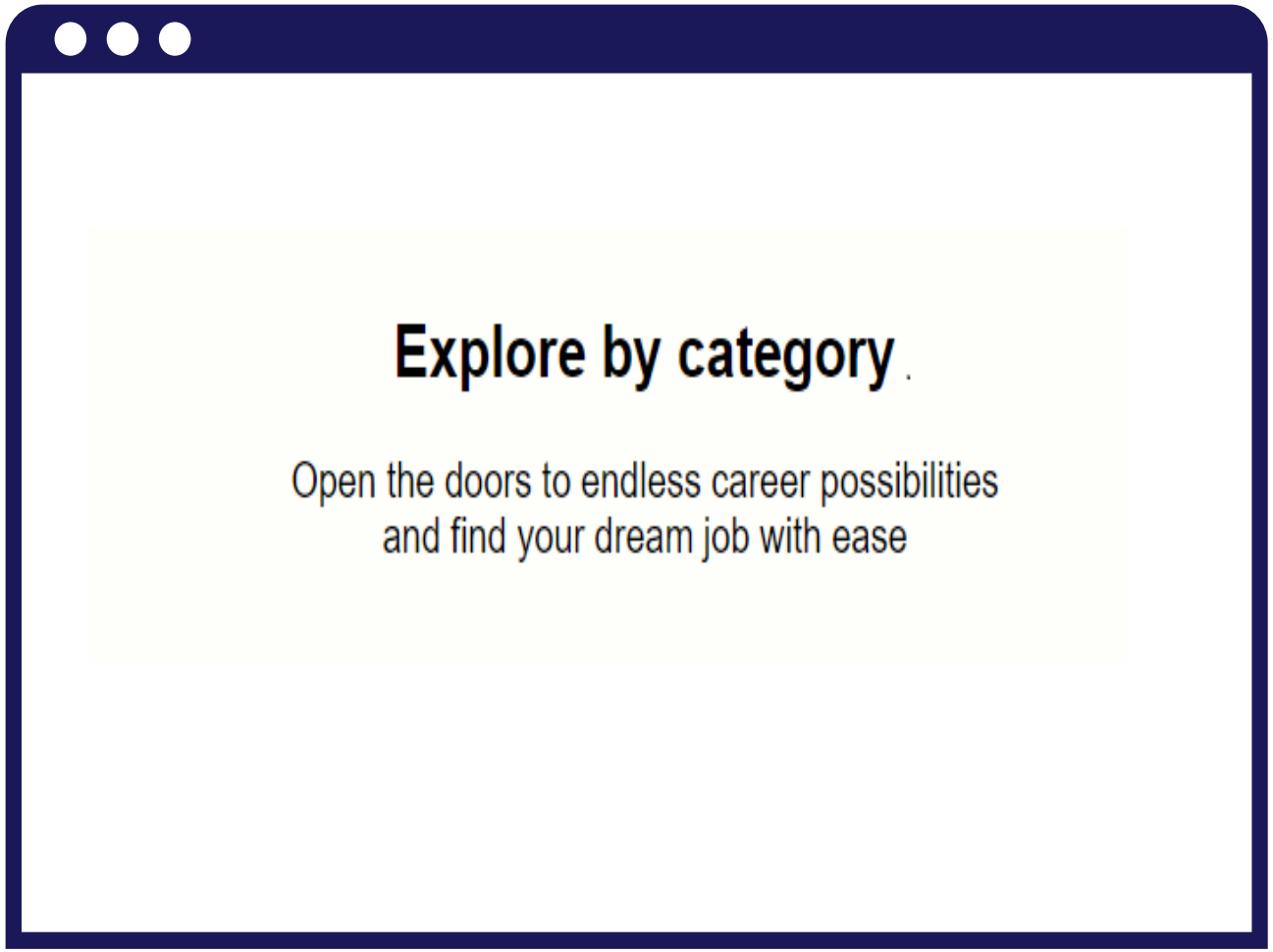
Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Explore by Category </h2>
 <p >Open the doors to endless career
possibilities <br>
    and find your dream job with ease</p>
</body>
</html>
```



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HTML Text Formatting Tags

```
<p>This is a paragraph with different text formatting:</p>
<p>This text is <b>bold</b>.</p>
<p>This text is <em>italicized</em>.</p>
<p>This text is <small>smaller</small>.</p>
<p>This is a <strong>very important</strong> point.</p>
<p>Water is made of H<sub>2</sub>O.</p>
<p>2<sup>3</sup> equals 8.</p>
<p>This text was <ins>added later</ins>.</p>
<p>This text was <del>deleted</del>.</p>
<p>Please remember to <mark>save your changes</mark>.</p>
```

This is a paragraph with different text formatting:

This text is bold.
This text is italicized.
This text is smaller.
This is a very important point.
Water is made of H2O.
2^3^ equals 8.
This text was ++added later++.
This text was ~~deleted~~.
Please remember to ==save your changes==.

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HTML Attributes

HTML attributes are special keywords that provide additional information or instructions for HTML elements.

They are written within the opening tag of an element

<element attribute1="value1" attribute2="value2">

Attributes consist of a name and a value separated by an equals sign (=) and enclosed in quotation marks.

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Commonly Used Attributes

src: Specifies the source of an image (e.g., <img src="image.jpg">).

href: Defines the link destination for an anchor tag (e.g., <a href="https://www.jobportal.com">).

alt: Provides alternative text for images (e.g., <img src="image.jpg" alt="Description of the image">).

id: Assigns a unique identifier to an element (e.g.,).

class: Assigns one or more classes to an element for styling or other purposes (e.g., <p class="intro">).

style: Applies inline CSS styles to an element (e.g., <p style="color: red;">).

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HTML colors

- In HTML, colors can be specified using different methods.
  - Color Names
  - Hexadecimal Notation
  - RGB Values
  - HSL Values

```
<body bgcolor=”red”>

<body bgcolor=”#FF0000”>

<body bgcolor=rgb(255, 0, 0)>

<body bgcolor=hsl(0, 100%, 50%)>
```

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Getting started with html....

- ❑ Choose a text editor
- ❑ Create an HTML file
- ❑ Start writing HTML code
- ❑ View your page in a browser
- ❑ Experiment and learn

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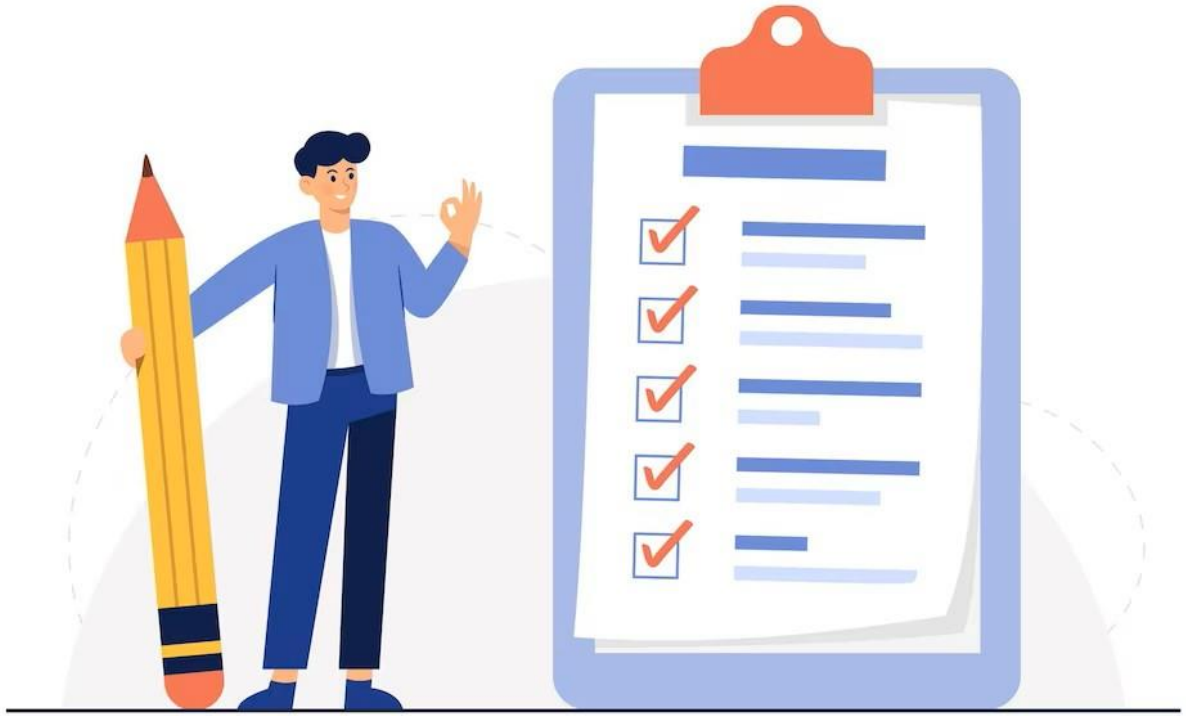
What we have learnt so far...

- HTML Basics
- HTML Document Structure
- The <html> Element
- The <head> Element
- The <body> Element
- The Head and other text Element



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Any Questions?