

HTML Chapter 1

Basics of HTML



Explore

What is HTML?

Basic structure of HTML

Container Elements

Empty Elements

Text Formting Tags



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.



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

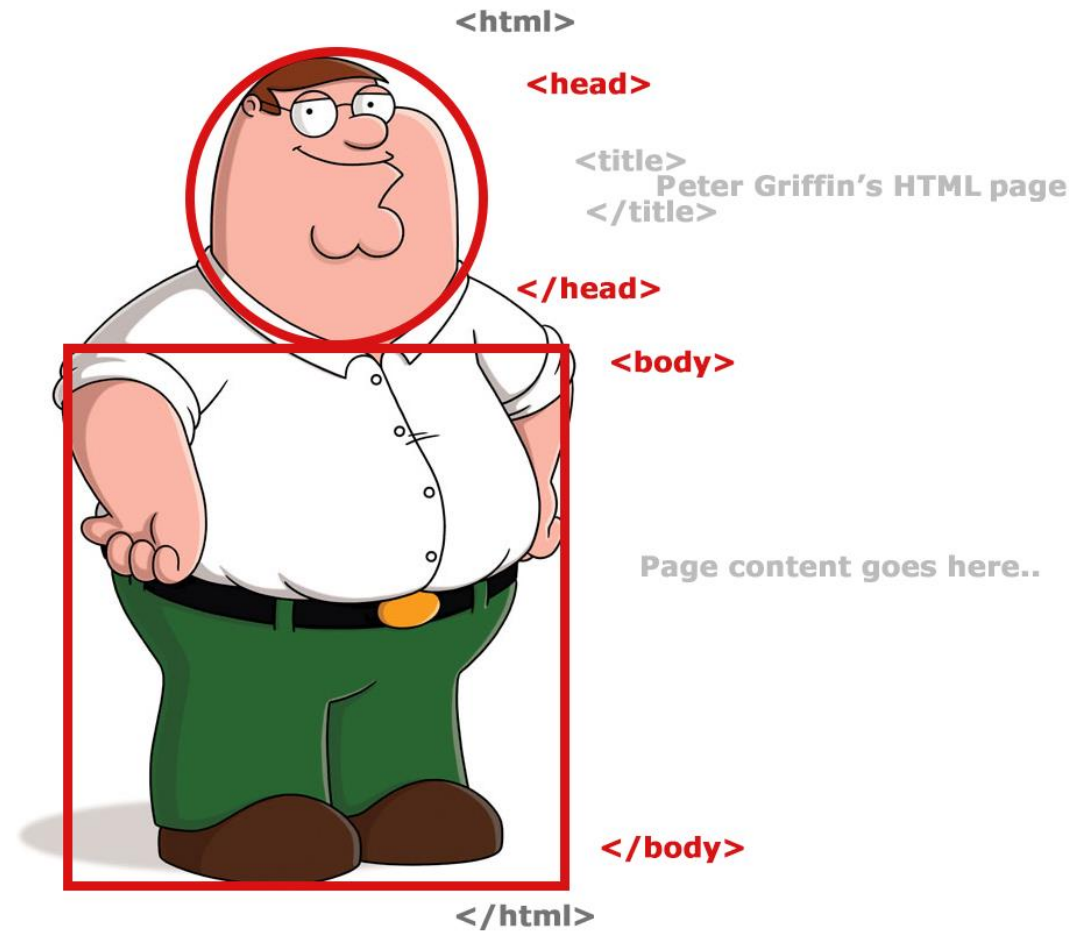
A markup language is a set of markup tags. (< >)

HTML is an example of a widely used markup language.



Structure of HTML Document

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



Structure of HTML Document

<html element>

<head element>

<body element>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>
```

```
  <head>  
    <meta charset="UTF-8">  
    <title>Job Portal</title>  
  </head>
```

```
  <body>  
    <h1>Hire Me Now!</p>  
    <p>Best Place To Find Your Dream Job.</p>  
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```



Version Information and <html> Element

Declared right after
DOCTYPE declaration
and wraps all other
elements.



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



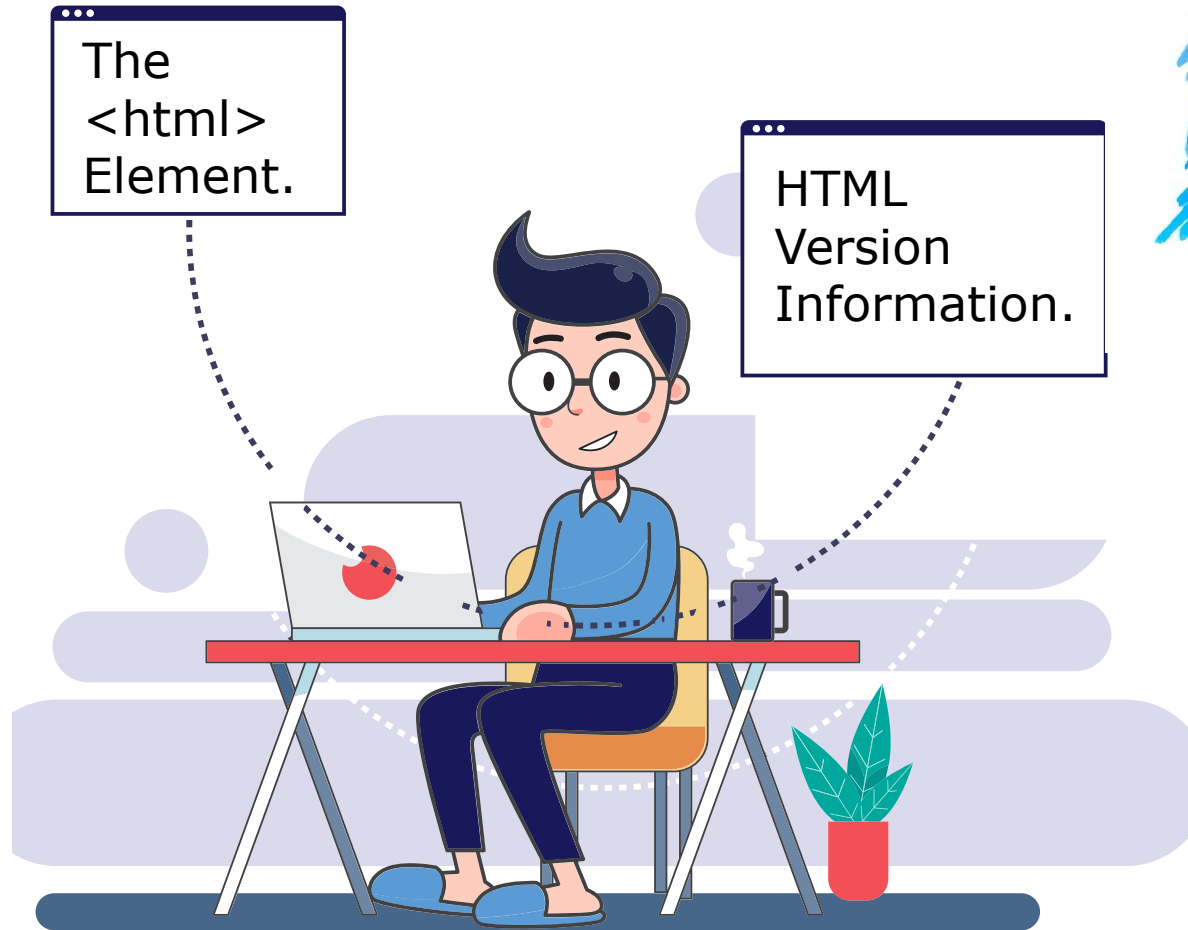
The
<html>
Element.

HTML
Version
Information.

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



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```



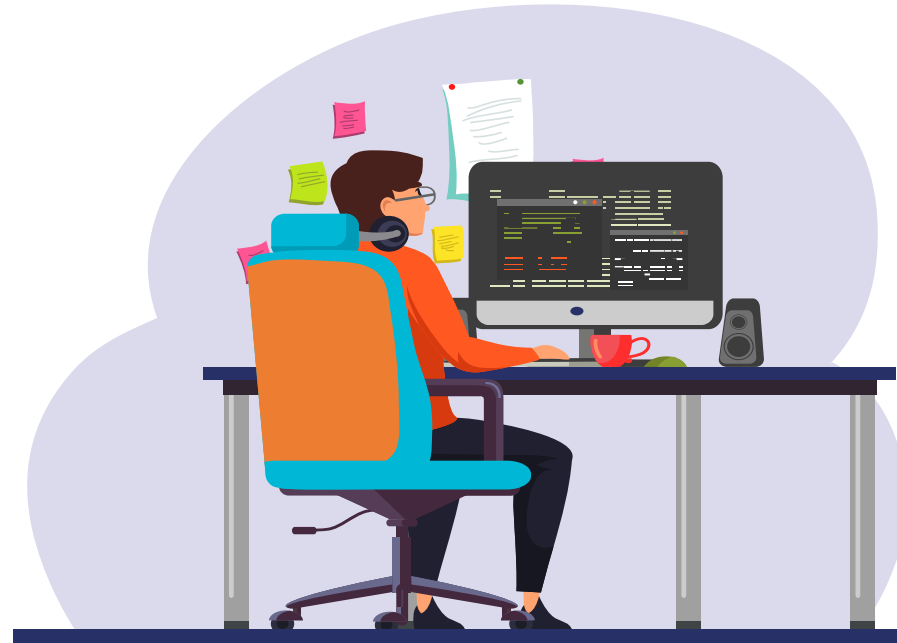
The `<head>` Element

`<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



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>
```



The <body> element



Contains structure and contents visible on the web page.

Includes elements like text, images and links.

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

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

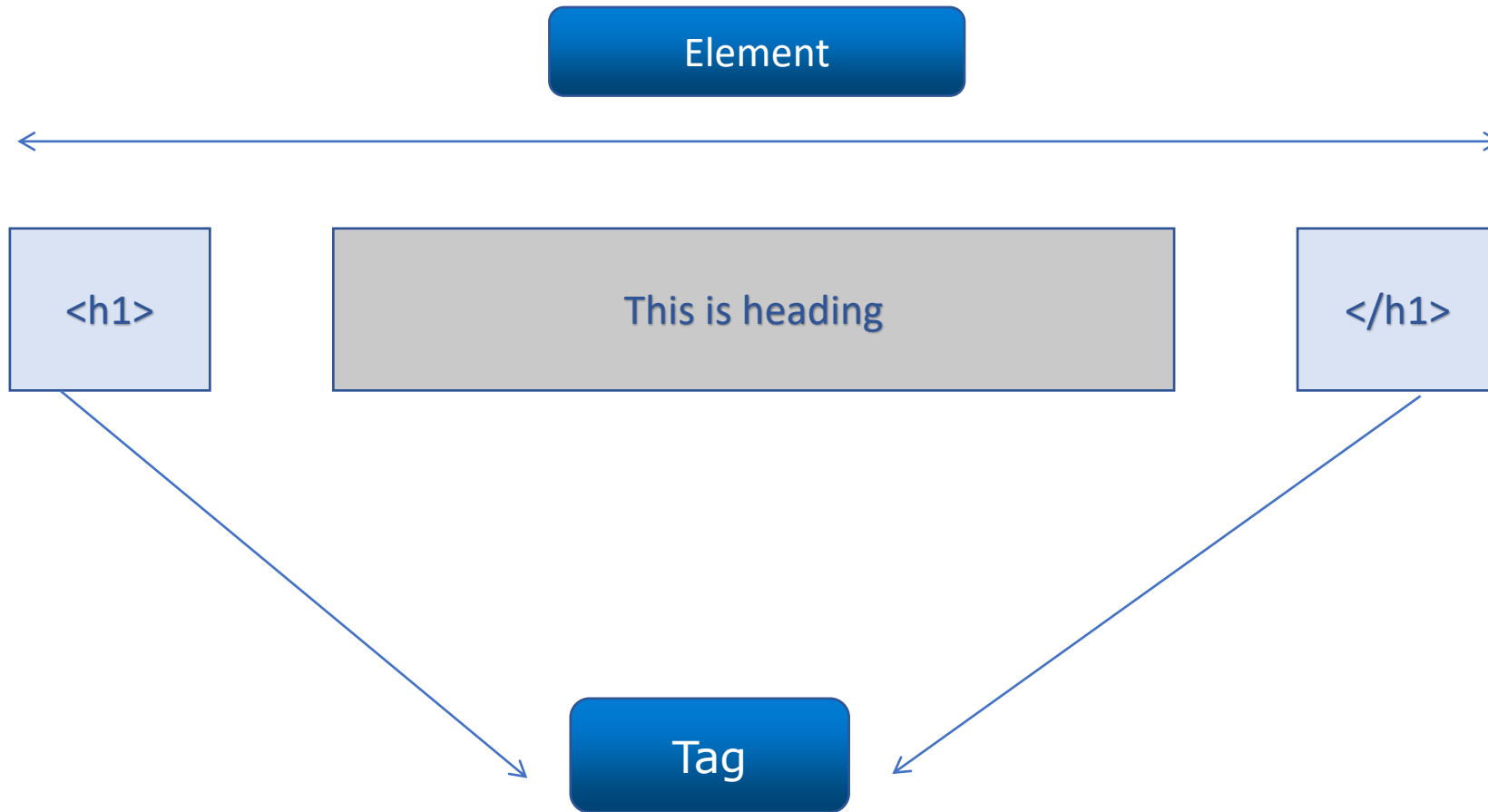
An element includes the complete structure

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

`<h1>This is a heading</h1>`

`<h1>` and `</h1>`





Types of HTML Elements



Container
Elements



Empty Elements

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>`,
`...` etc.

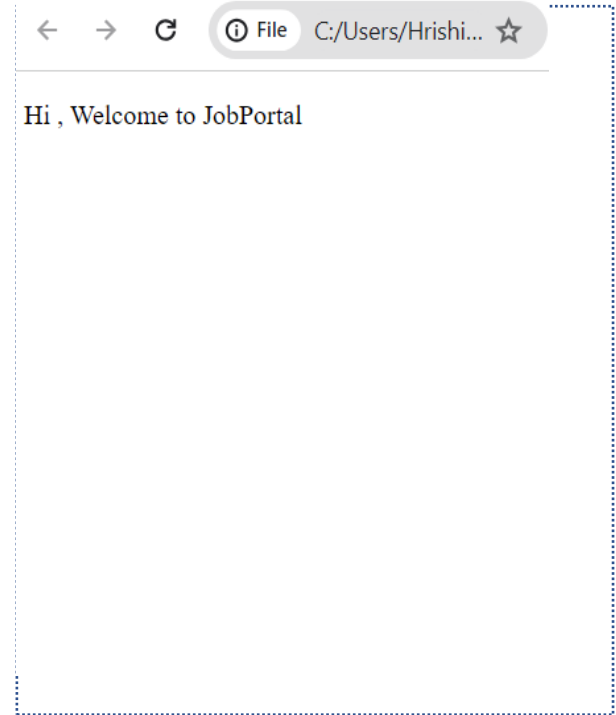
For example, `
`, `<HR>` etc.



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



Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>

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

</body>
</html>
```

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.

Line Break
 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 and move into next line.



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>
```



Explore by category .

Open the doors to endless career possibilities
and find your dream job with ease

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.

2³ equals 8.

This text was ++added later++.

This text was ~~deleted~~.

Please remember to ==save your changes==.

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.



Commonly Used Attributes

src: Specifies the source of an image (e.g., ``).

href: Defines the link destination for an anchor tag (e.g., ``).

alt: Provides alternative text for images (e.g., ``).

id: Assigns a unique identifier to an element (e.g., `<div id="main-content">`).

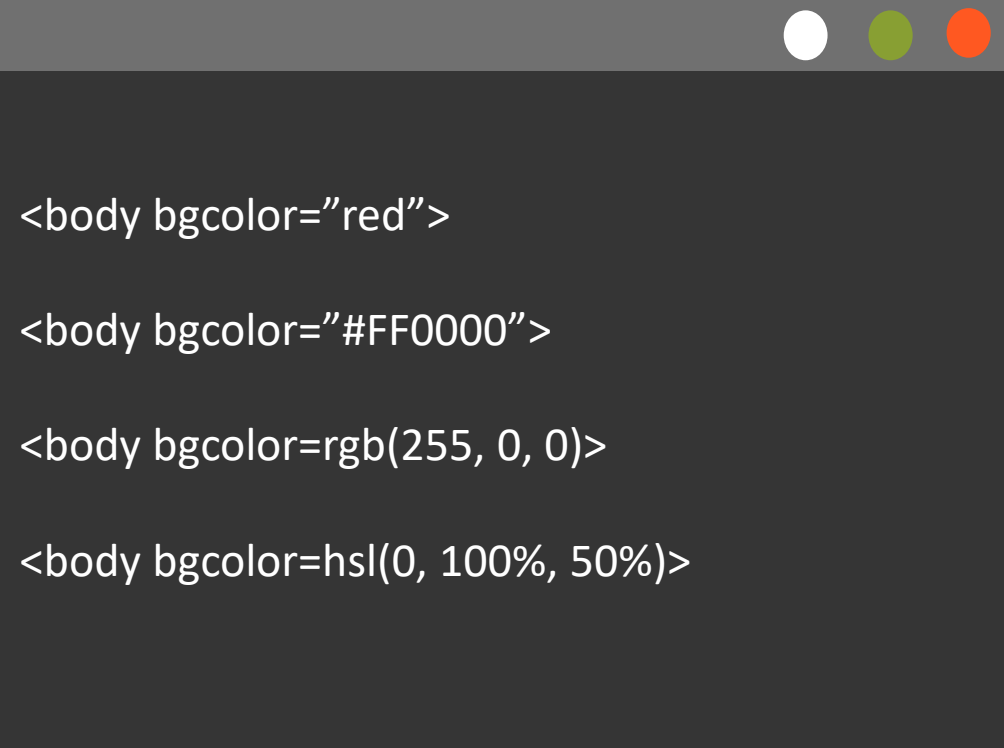
class: Assigns one or more classes to an element for styling or other purposes (e.g., `<p class="intro">`).

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

HTML colors

❑ In HTML, colors can be specified using different methods.

- ❑ Color Names
- ❑ Hexadecimal Notation
- ❑ RGB Values
- ❑ HSL Values

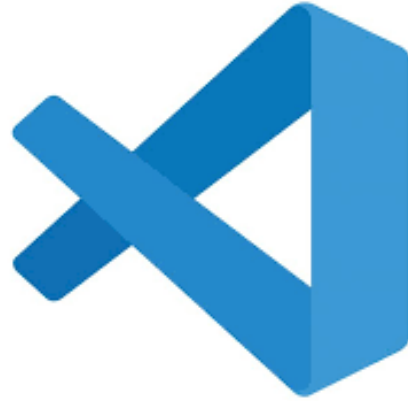


```
<body bgcolor="red">  
  
<body bgcolor="#FF0000">  
  
<body bgcolor=rgb(255, 0, 0)>  
  
<body bgcolor=hsl(0, 100%, 50%)>
```



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



What we have learnt so far...



HTML Basics



HTML Document Structure



The <html> Element



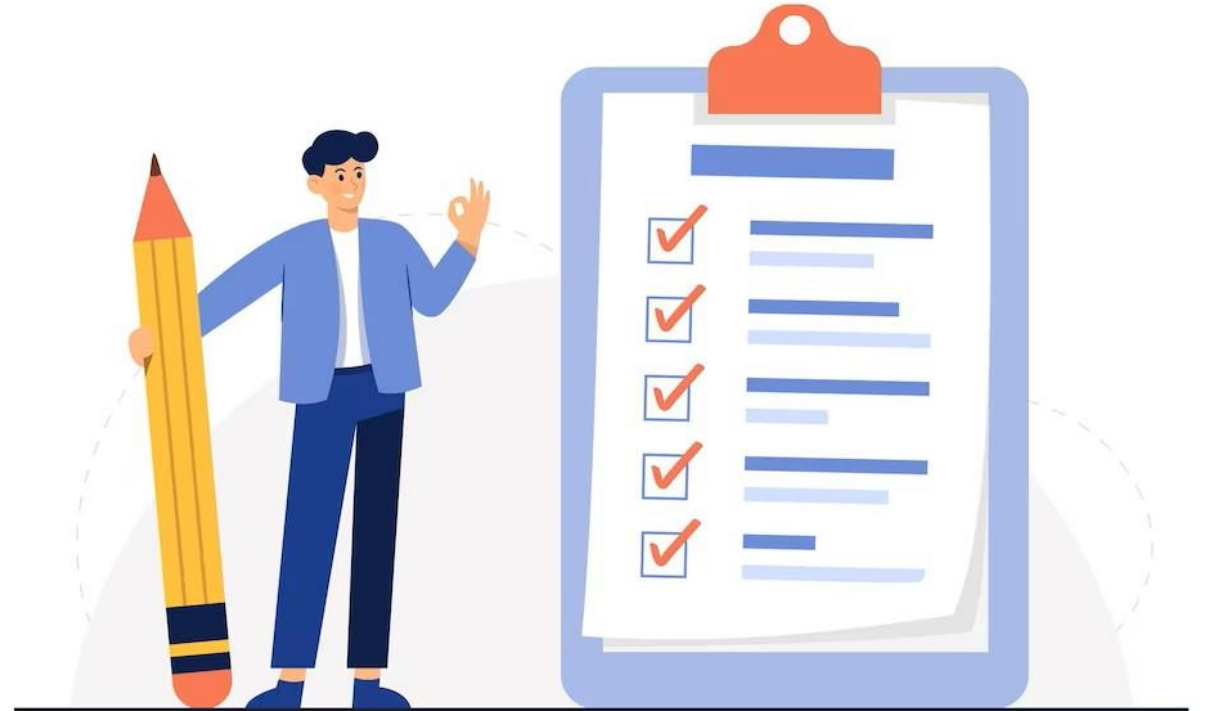
The <head> Element



The <body> Element



The Head and other text Element



Any Questions?

