

Introduction to HTML

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Overview

HTML - Hypertext Markup Language.

HTML is a markup language used for making websites and describing web page layout. It consists of a nested structure of html elements that can be visualized as a tree.

HTML (Structure Your Website)

HyperText: HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text that has a link within it is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

Markup language: A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

Web Page: A web page is a document which is commonly written in HTML and translated by a web browser. A web page can be identified by entering an URL. A Web page can be of the static or dynamic type. With the help of HTML only, we can create static web pages.

Hello World program in html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Hello World</title>
</head>
<body>
  Hello World
</body>
</html>
```

Elements

All of the elements or tags in HTML possess their semantic meaning. There are various elements in HTML such as html, head, title, meta, header, section, h1, h2, h3, p, a, pre, img, audio, video, button etc.

Each element has a separate task and meaning to it.

For example :

p can be used for simple text or paragraphs and h1, h2 can be used for different headings. To show media we have tags like img and audio where img stands for image and audio does not need any explanation.

We also have the support of inputs and forms in html. Some of the things are automated for us like form submission while clicking on a button that has a type attribute to submit.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Elements in HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- Comment in HTML -->
  <!-- Multiline comment in HTML
```

```

Multiline comment in HTML -->
<h1>
    Elements
</h1>
<p>
    This is a paragraph
</p>
<a href="https://www.google.com">
    Go To Google - Link
</a>

<!-- List -->
<ul>
    <li>
        list item
    </li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>

```

Attributes

Each element in html supports its own set of attributes and some attributes are common in all the html elements. There are many attributes like style, align, width, height, id, class, onclick, ondrag, hidden, draggable etc. Each attribute performs a different task.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Attributes</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p hidden>This will not be shown up</p>
    <p style="color: green;">This will be green</p>
    <p class="para" id="mypara">

```

```
        This element has custom class and id
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Styling

For custom styling in html elements, we can either use the style attribute as shown above in the example. Or we can assign an id or class attribute to the html element and then use css (another topic).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Attributes</title>
</head>
<body>
    <style>
        #para{
            color: red;
            font-size: 20px;
            font-family: sans-serif;
        }
    </style>
    <p id="para">Styled Element by Id</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Summary

HTML is the most basic yet one of the most important language to learn. A web developer encounters HTML almost in every aspect from designing web pages to doing Search Engine Optimization. It might look simple to implement web structures in HTML and indeed it is but while making a website dynamic, certain standards are followed in web structuring. We

use javascript to access HTML elements using DOM and manipulate HTML pages.

Resources

[Learn HTML ORG](#)

[Free Code Camp \(Video\)](#)

[HTML in 100 Seconds \(Video\)](#)

[W3Schools](#)