

UNIT-4

Latex

Introduction to HTML

Syllabus

- Brief Introduction to HTML, Basic Tags
- Elements and Attributes.
- Explain required tools to make your own website.

HTML

TOPIC

⇒ Brief introduction to HTML:-

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages.

→ HTML stands for Hyper Text markup language.

→ HTML describes the structure of web pages using markup.

→ HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages.

→ HTML elements are represented by tags.

→ HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on.

→ Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page.

⇒ A simple HTML document:-

→ program save with filename. html.

<html>

<head>

<title> first </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> My first Heading </h1>

<p> My first paragraph. </p>

</body>

</html>

output → ^{output display on browser like.} browser.

①-①

My first heading - ^{h1}

first paragraph.

→ Example explained

→ The <!DOCTYPE html> Declaration defines this document to be HTML5. ^{version (HTML)}

→ The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page

→ The <head> element contains meta information about the document.

→ The <title> element specifies a title for the document.

→ The <body> element contains the visible page content

→ The <h1> element defines a large heading.

→ The <p> element defines a paragraph.

⇒ HTML

⇒ Hypertext - The link available on a web page.

⇒ markup :- markup a text document with tags that tell a web browser how to structure it to display.

TOPIC
⇒ Basic tags:-

(2)

Tag	Description.
<!DOCTYPE>	→ Defines the document type.
<html>	→ Defines an HTML document.
<head>	→ Defines information about the document.
<title>	→ Defines a title for the document
<body>	→ Defines the document's body.
<h1> to <h6>	→ Defines html headings.
<p>	→ Defines a paragraph.
 	→ Inserts a single line break.
<hr>	→ Defines a thematic change in the content <small>unsolicited display.</small> <small>horizontal line.</small>
<!-- ... -->	Defines a comment.

→ HTML Tag with simple Example:-

→ Heading tags:-

Any document starts with a heading.
You can use different sizes for your headings.

→ HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6> while displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

Example:-

② - ①

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Heading Example </title>
  </head>
  <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>
  </body>
</html>
```

output

This is heading 1
This is heading 2
This is heading 3
This is heading 4
This is heading 5
This is heading 6.

→ paragraph Tag:-

The `<p>` tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening `<p>` and a closing `</p>` tag as shown below in the example.

Example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> paragraph Example </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p> Here is a first paragraph of text. </p>
```

```
<p> Here is a Second paragraph of text. </p>
```

```
<p> Here is a third paragraph of text. </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>.
```

output

Here is a first paragraph of text.

Here is a Second paragraph of text.

Here is a third paragraph of text.

→ Line Break Tag:-

③ - ①

The `
` tag has a space between the characters `br` and the forward slash. if you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the line break, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use `
` it is not a valid in XHTML.
(extendable)

Example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Line Break Example </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p> Hello <br />
```

```
you delivered your assignment on time. <br />
```

```
Thanks <br />
```

```
mahnaz </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

output

Hello

you delivered your assignment on time.

Thanks

mahnaz.

→ Centering Content:-

(4)

You can use <center> tag to put any content of the page or any table cell.

Example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Centering Content Example </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p> This text is not in the center. </p>
```

```
<center>
```

```
<p> This text is the center. </p>
```

```
</center>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output

This text is not in the center.

This text is in the center.

⇒ Horizontal lines:- `<hr/>`

↓ as we will break.

(4) - (1)

Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document. The `<hr>` tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and break the line accordingly.
→ for example, you may want to give a line between two paragraphs as in the given example below.

Example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Horizontal line Example </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p> This is paragraph one and should be on  
top </p>
```

```
<hr/>
```

```
<p> This is paragraph two and should be  
at bottom </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output

This is paragraph one and should be on top.

This is paragraph two and should be at bottom.

TOPIC
⇒ Attributes and Elements; -

5

TOPIC
⇒ HTML Attributes:-

Below is an alphabetical list of some attributes often used in HTML, which you will learn more about in this tutorial:

Attribute	Description.
Alt →	Specifies an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed.
disabled →	Specifies that an input element should be disabled.
href →	Specifies the URL (web address) for a link.
id →	Specifies a unique id for an element.
src →	Specifies the URL (web address) for an image.
style →	Specifies an inline CSS style for an element.
title →	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip)

TOPIC
⇒ HTML Elements:-

(5) - 01

→ Heading

→ paragraph

→ break

→ Lower Case tags. (attributes in this topic mentioned).

→ Example program:-

→ Heading and paragraph & break Elements:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1> my first Heading </h1>

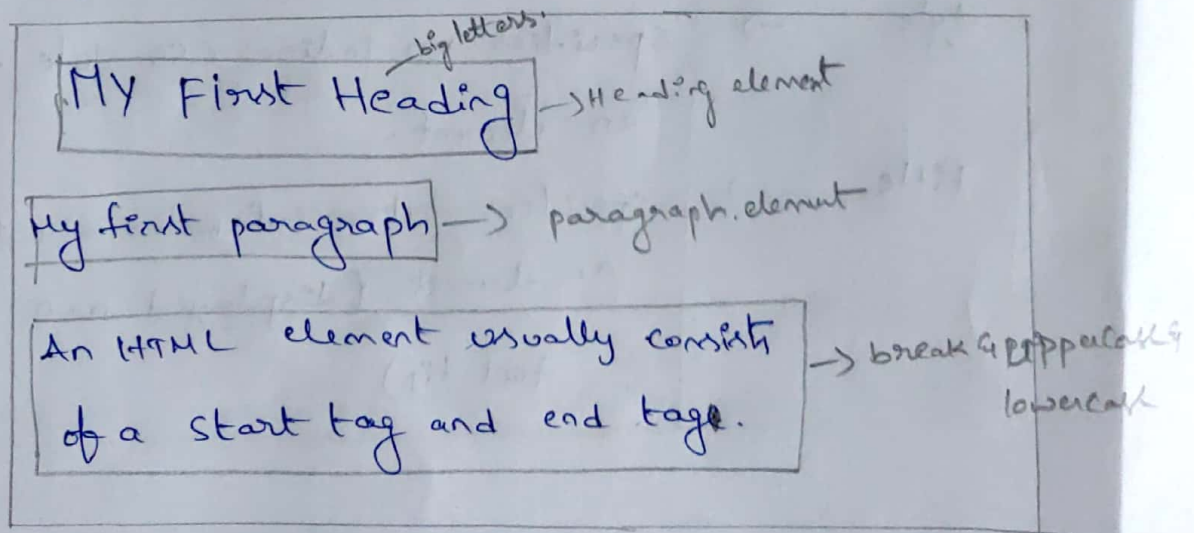
<p> ^{lowercase} My first paragraph. </p>

<p> ^{uppercase} An HTML element usually consists
 of a start tag
and end tag <p>

</body>

</html>

output:-



^{TOPIC}
⇒ HTML Attributes:-

- All HTML elements can have attributes.
- Attributes provide additional information about an element.
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like = "value".

→ The href ^{hyper text link.} Attribute:-

HTML links are defined with the <a> ^{anchor tag.} tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute.

Ex:-

This is a link

→ The Src ^{source.} Attribute:-

HTML images are defined with the tag. The filename of the image source is specified in the src attribute.

Ex:-

→ The width and height Attributes:-

Images in HTML have a set of size attributes which specifies the width and height of the image.

Ex:-

(6) - ①

The image size is specified in pixels: width = "500"
means 500 pixels wide.

→ The Alt attribute:-

The alt attribute specifies an alternative text to be used, when an image cannot be displayed.

The value of the attribute can be read by screen readers. This way, someone "listening" to the webpage, e.g. a vision impaired person, can "hear" the element.

Ex:-

```
<img src = "img-girl.jpg" alt = "girl with a jacket">
```

The alt attribute is also useful if the image does not exist:

Ex:- see what happens if we try to display an image that does not exist:

```
<img src = "img-typo.jpg" alt = "girl with a jacket">
```

→ Style attribute:-

The style attribute is used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size etc.

Ex:-

```
<p style = "color:red"> I am a paragraph </p>
```


⇒ Example program:-

⇒ href, src, width & height, Alt, style Attributes:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title> attribute example </title>

</head>

<body>

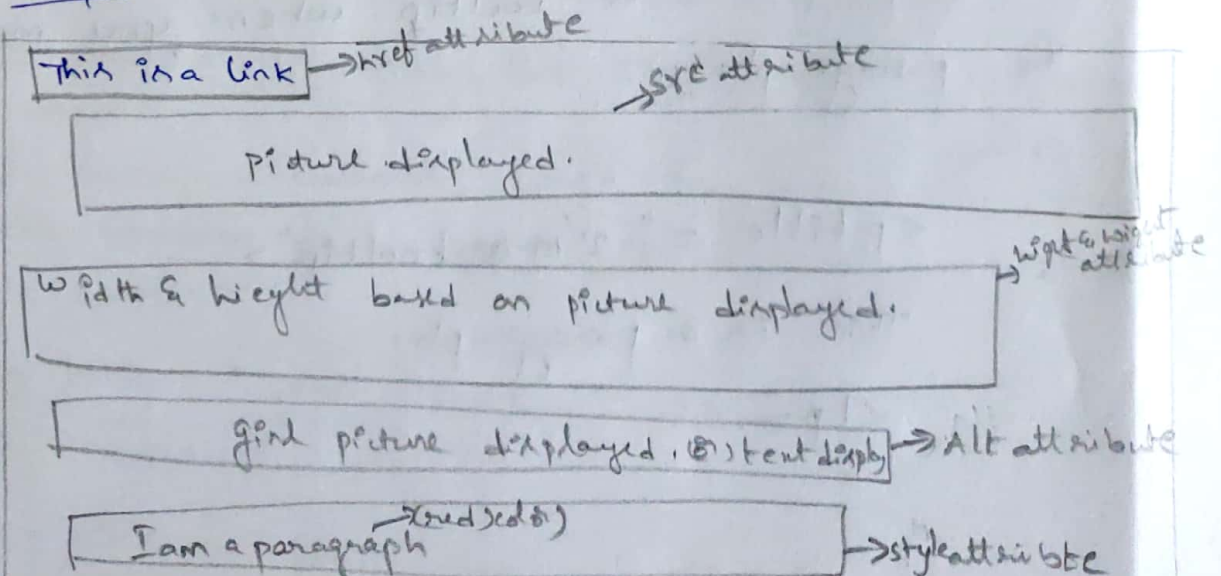
 this is a link

<p style = "color: red"> I am a paragraph </p>

</body>

</html>

output



→ lang Attribute:-

⑦-①

The language of The document can be declared in in the `<html>` tag.

- The language is declared with the lang attribute.
- Declaring a language is important for accessibility applications (screen readers) and Search engines.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en-us">
```

```
<body>
```

```
....
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

The first two letters specify the language (en).
If there is a dialect, use two more letters (us).

→ title attribute:-

Here, a title attribute is added to the `<p>` element. The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the paragraph.

Ex:-

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">
```

This is a paragraph.

```
</p>
```

⇒ Example program:-

lang and title attributes:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang = "fr-ca">
```

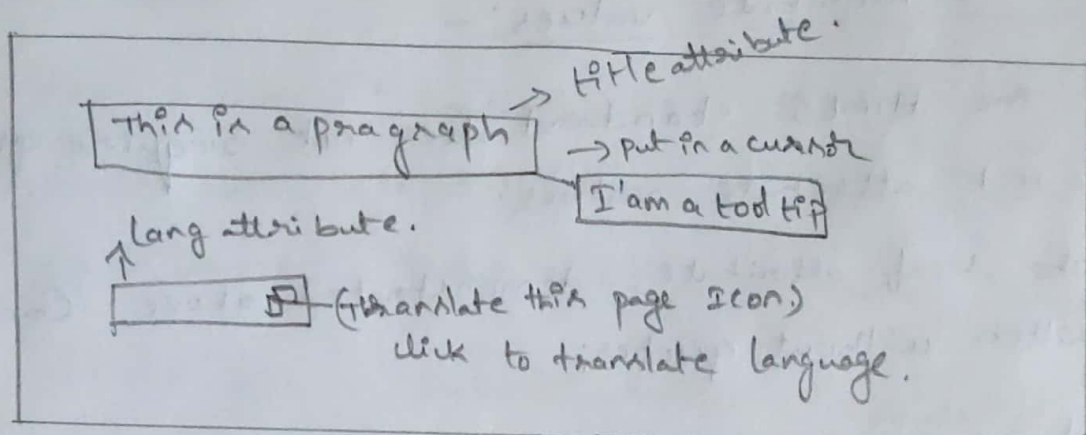
```
<body>
```

```
<p title = "I'm a tooltip"> This is a paragraph. </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

out put



→ Single & Double Quotes:-

Double quotes around attribute values are the most common in HTML, but single quotes can also be used.

→ In some situations, when the attribute value itself contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes.

```
<p title = 'john "shotGun" Nelson'>
```

(a) vice versa;

```
<p title = "john 'shotGun' Nelson">
```

→ lowercase Attributes:-

The HTML5 standard does not require lowercase attribute names.

→ The title attribute can be written with uppercase or lowercase like `title` or `TITLE`.

→ W3C recommends lowercase in HTML, and demands lowercase for stricter document types like XHTML.

→ At W3 schools we always use lowercase attribute names.

→ Quote Attribute values:-

The HTML5 standard does not require quotes around attribute values.

→ The href attribute, demonstrated above, can be written without quotes:

Bad:-

```
<a href=https://www.w3schools.com>
```

good:-

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">
```

→ W3C recommends quotes in HTML, and demands quotes for stricter document types like XHTML.

→ Sometimes it is necessary to use quotes. This example will not display the title attribute correctly, because it contains a space.

Ex:- `<p title = About W3schools>`

→ ID and disabled attributes:-

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```
<html>
<body>
<h1 id = "myHeader" > Hellow world! </h1>
<button onclick = "display Result()" > change text </button>
<script>
function display Result() {
document.getElementById("myHeader").innerHTML =
    "Have a nice day!";
}
</script>
<form action = " /action - page .php">
first name: <input type = "text" name = "fname"> <br>
last name: <input type = "text" name = "lname" disabled
<input type = "submit" value = "submit"> <br>
</form>
<button type = "button" disabled > click me! </button>
</body>
</html>
```

output

Hellow world! (8) Have a nice day!

change text - click button chargetext

first name:

last name:

submit click me! - disabled button.

9-1

Topic ⇒ Explain required tools to make your own website:-

⇒ Home page:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>
    <center>
      <img src = "class.jpg" width = "800" height = "400">
    </center>
    <center>
      <h4><a href = "about.html" > about </a> </h4>
      <h4><a href = "contact.html" > contact us </a> </h4>
      <h4><a href = "feedback.html" > feedback </a> </h4>
    </center>
  </body>
</html>
```

Annotations:
→ anchor tag (hyperlink create)
compulsory mention anchor tag

⇒ about us:-

```
<html>
<body>
  <center>
    About RGUKT
  </center>
  <h4><a href = "website.html" > Goto Home page </a> </h4>
  <h4><a href = "contact.html" > contact us </a> </h4>
  <h4><a href = "feedback.html" > feedback </a> </h4>
  <center>
    <img src = "engclg.jpg" width = "1000" height = "300">
    <p> founding of RGUKT.
```

Annotation:
→ web link.

the idea to create IIT's in Andhra pradesh came in (10)
April 2007, at the request of

The chief minister of Andhra pradesh. He was dissatisfied
with the opportunities

available to the rural - - - - -

- - - - -

- - - - -

- - - - -

the local best model where students receiving the
top marks in every subject were selected </p>

</center>

</body>

</html>

⇒ contact us :-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h4> Go to Home page </h4>

<h4> about </h4>

<h4> feed back </h4>

<center>

contact us:

Office address:

V.R. Mannion,

kunchanapalli (village), Tadepalli (mandal),

Guntur District,

Andrapradesh, pin: 522501

</center>

</body>

</html>

⇒ feed back:-

(10) - ①

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h4> Go to Home page

<h4> about </h4>

<h4> contact us </h4>

<center>

enter feedback here.

<form action = "/action-page.php">

<input type = "text" name = "fname">

<input type = "submit" value = "submit">

</form>

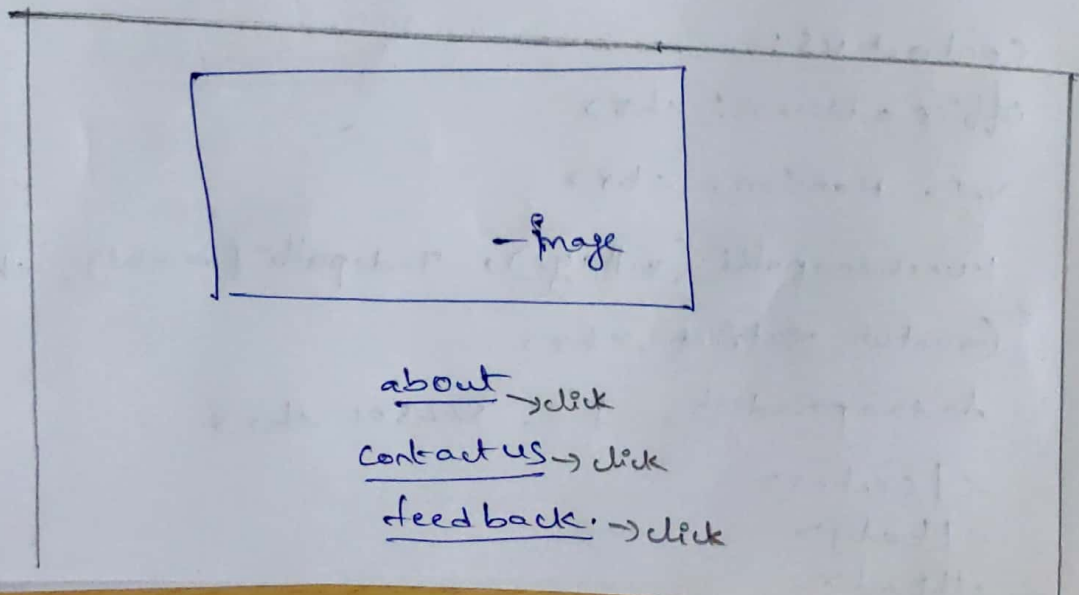
</center>

</body>

</html>

output

Homepage output



about us output
↓
click.

11

about RGUKT

Go to Home page

contact us ↓ click

feedback

Image

Founding -----

----- every subject were selected.

Contact us output
↓
click

Go to Home page

about

feedback ↓ click.

contact us: office Address:

V. R. mansion,

Kunchanapalli (village), Tadepalli (MD)

Guntur (Dt)

Andhra Pradesh, pin 522501

feed back output
↓
click.

Go to Home page

about

contact us

enter feed back here.....

Submit

— 0 —