

HTML

Basic Syntax:

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title> First WebPage </title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>hello usbm </h1>  
</body>  
</html>
```

<html>

- This is the **root element** of any HTML document.
- It tells the browser, "**This is an HTML document.**"
- All your webpage content goes inside this tag.

<head>

- The <head> section contains **meta-information** about the webpage.
- It doesn't display content on the actual page.
- It may include the title, styles, scripts, or links to external files.

<title> First Webpage </title>

- This defines the **title of the webpage**.
- It appears on the **browser tab** (not inside the webpage).
- Here, the title will be shown as "**First Webpage**" on the tab.

</head>

- This **closes the <head> section**.
- No more metadata should go after this.

<body>

- The **<body>** tag defines the **visible content** of the webpage.
- Everything inside this tag is **displayed** in the browser window.

<h1>hello usbm </h1>

- **<h1>** is a **heading tag**. It represents the **largest heading** in HTML.
- It is used to show important titles or headlines.
- On your page, it will display:
hello usbm (in bold and large text)

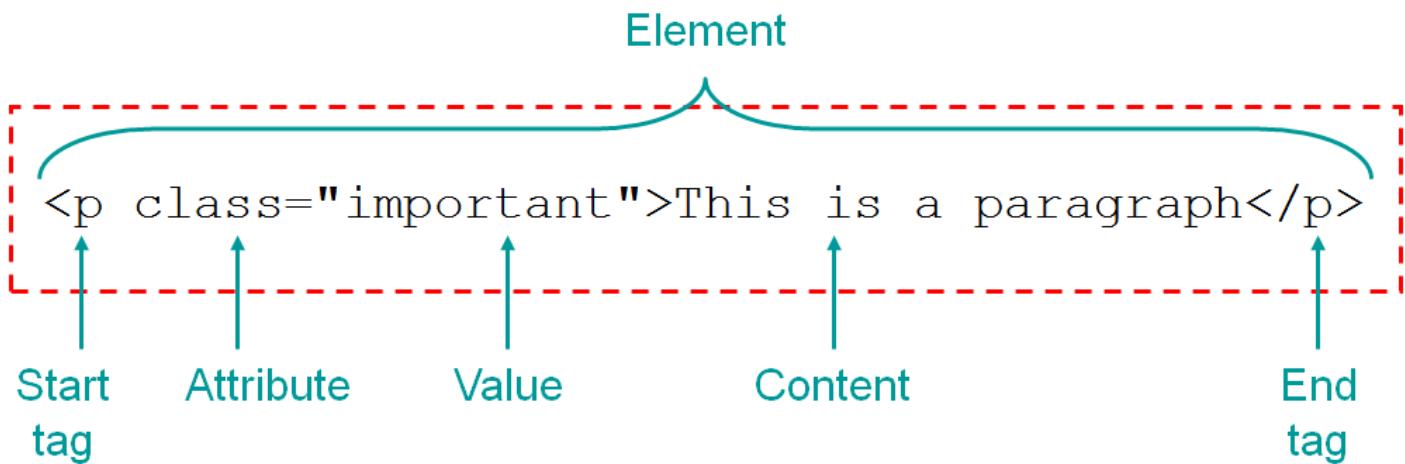
</body>

- This **closes the body section**.
- No content should be placed after this inside the body.

</html>

- This is the **end of the HTML document**.
- It closes the **<html>** tag that started at the top.

Understanding the Structure of an HTML Element



1. Start Tag

- Syntax: <p class="important">
- This tag **starts** the HTML element.
- <p> indicates a **paragraph**.
- It may include **attributes** like class, id, etc.

2. Attribute

- class
- An attribute provides **additional information** about an element.
- Here, class is used to apply CSS styles or identify the element.

3. Value

- "important"
- This is the **value assigned to the attribute**.
- In this case, the paragraph belongs to the class "important".

4. Content

- This is a paragraph
- This is the **actual text or content** that will be shown in the browser.

5. End Tag

- </p>
- The closing tag marks the **end** of the element.
- The / symbol distinguishes it from the start tag.

6. Element

- The **entire structure** from <p> to </p> is called an **HTML element**.
- It includes:
 - Start tag
 - Attributes (and their values)
 - Content
 - End tag

Types of Html Tags:

HTML tags can be of two types:

a) Paired Tags

b) Singular Tags (Unpaired Tags)

1. Paired Tags (Container Tags)

These tags come in **pairs**—an **opening tag** and a **closing tag**.

Syntax:

<tagname> content </tagname>

Examples:

- <html> ... </html>
- <head> ... </head>
- <body> ... </body>
- <h1> ... </h1>
- <p> ... </p>
- <title> ... </title>
- <div> ... </div>

Use: These tags **enclose content** and apply formatting or structure to that content.

2. Unpaired Tags (Self-closing Tags)

These tags **do not require a closing tag** because they don't enclose any content.

Syntax (HTML5):

<tagname>

Syntax (XHTML style):

<tagname />

Examples:

-
 → line break
- <hr> → horizontal line
- → image tag
- <input> → form input field
- <meta> → metadata
- <link> → used to link external resources like CSS

Use: These tags are used to **insert something** or define an element that **doesn't require a body of content**.

HTML Text Formatting Tags

1. Heading Tags (<h1> to <h6>)

- Used to define headings.
- <h1> is the largest; <h6> is the smallest.

<h1>Main Heading</h1>

<h6>Smallest Heading</h6>

2. Paragraph Tag (<p>)

- Used to define a paragraph of text.
- Automatically adds space before and after the text.

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

3. Line Break Tag (
)

- Inserts a line break (new line) without starting a new paragraph.
- It's an **empty (unpaired) tag**.

Hello
World

4. Horizontal Rule (<hr>)

- Draws a horizontal line across the page.
- Often used to separate content sections.

<hr>

5. Bold Tag (**)**

- Makes the text **bold**, without implying importance.

**This text is bold. **

6. Strong Tag (**)**

- Also makes text bold, but **emphasizes importance** (semantic).

**Important text! **

7. Italic Tag (*)*

- Makes the text **italic**, typically for styling.

<i>This text is italic. </i>

8. Emphasis Tag (*)*

- Also italicizes text, but adds **emphasis** (semantic).

**Emphasized text. **

9. Underline Tag ()

- Underlines the text.

<u>This text is underlined. </u>

10. Center Tag () (*Deprecated in HTML5*)

- Center the content horizontally.
- Use CSS (`text-align: center;`) instead for modern HTML.

`<center>This text is centered. </center>`

11. Mark Tag (`<mark>`)

- Highlights text with a yellow background.

`<mark>Important point</mark>`

12. Small Tag (`<small>`)

- Reduces the font size.

`<small>This is smaller text. </small>`

13. Delete Tag (``)

- Displays **deleted** or removed text (crossed out).

`Old Price`

14. Insert Tag (`<ins>`)

- Shows **inserted** (new) text, usually underlined.

`<ins>New Price</ins>`

15. Superscript (`<sup>`) and Subscript (`<sub>`)

- `<sup>`: Raises text (e.g., exponents).
- `<sub>`: Lowers text (e.g., chemical formulas).

`H₂O | X²`

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>First WebPage</title>
</head>

<body bgcolor="lightblue">
    <h1 align="center">Hello USBM - H1</h1>
    <h2 align="left">This is H2 Heading</h2>
    <h3 align="right">This is H3 Heading</h3>
    <h4>This is H4 Heading</h4>
    <h5>This is H5 Heading</h5>
    <h6>This is H6 Heading</h6>

    <hr color="black" size="3">
    <p align:justify;">
        <b>This is bold text.</b><br>
        <u>This is underlined text.</u><br>
        <i>This is italic text.</i><br><br>
        This is a sample paragraph to demonstrate <b><i><u>text
        formatting</u></i></b> and
        <b>alignment</b> using HTML tags and attributes.<br>
        We are learning how to format content in <b>HTML</b> using basic tags and
        styles.
    </p>

    <hr>
```

```
<center>  
<p>This is a centered paragraph using the center tag. </p>  
</center>  
  
<p align="right">This paragraph is aligned to the right using align="right"</p>  
<p align="left">This paragraph is aligned to the left using align="left"</p>  
<p align="center">This paragraph is aligned to the center using  
align="center"</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Marquee Tag in HTML

Definition:

The <marquee> tag is used to create scrolling (moving) text or images on a web page.

Syntax:

```
<marquee>USBM-MCA (BATCH 2024-2026) </marquee>
```

Common Attributes of <marquee>:

Attribute	Description
behavior	Defines the scrolling type. Values: scroll, slide, alternate
direction	Sets the direction of scroll. Values: left, right, up, down
scrollamount	Speed of the scroll (higher = faster)
scrolldelay	Delay between each scroll movement (in milliseconds)
loop	Number of times the marquee scrolls. -1 or infinite = forever
bgcolor	Background color of the marquee
width	Width of the marquee
height	Height of the marquee
hspace	Horizontal space around the marquee
vspace	Vertical space around the marquee

Examples:

1. Basic Scrolling Text (Default: scroll left):

```
<marquee>Welcome to USBM! </marquee>
```

2. Scroll Right:

```
<marquee direction="right">Right Scrolling</marquee>
```

3. Slide Effect:

```
<marquee behavior="slide">This slides in once.</marquee>
```

4. Alternate (Bouncing Text):

```
<marquee behavior="alternate">Bouncing Text</marquee>
```

5. With Speed, Color, and Size:

```
<marquee scrollamount="10" scrolldelay="100" bgcolor="yellow" height="50" width="300">
```

Fast Scrolling with Yellow Background

```
</marquee>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title>Marquee Tag Examples</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <h2>1. Basic Scrolling </h2>
```

```
    <marquee>Welcome to Shri Jagannath Temple!</marquee><hr>
```

```
    <h2>2. Scroll Right</h2>
```

```
    <marquee direction="right">Right Scrolling</marquee><hr>
```

```
<h2>3. Slide Effect (scrolls once)</h2>
```

```
<marquee behavior="slide">This slides in once.</marquee><hr>
```

```
<h2>4. Alternate Effect (Bouncing)</h2>
```

```
<marquee behavior="alternate">Bouncing Text</marquee><hr>
```

```
<h2>5. Fast Scroll with Color and Size</h2>
```

```
<marquee scrollamount="10" scrolldelay="100" bgcolor="yellow" height="50" width="300">
```

Fast Scrolling with Yellow Background

```
</marquee><hr>
```

```
<h2>6. Scroll Up</h2>
```

```
<marquee direction="up" height="100">Scrolling Up</marquee><hr>
```

```
<h2>7. Scroll Down</h2>
```

```
<marquee direction="down" height="100">Scrolling Down</marquee><hr>
```

```
<h2>8. Loop 3 Times Only</h2>
```

```
<marquee loop="3">This scrolls only 3 times.</marquee><hr>
```

```
<h2>9. Marquee with hspace and vspace</h2>
```

```
<marquee hspace="50" vspace="20" bgcolor="#d3d3d3" width="300"  
height="50">
```

Marquee with space and background

```
</marquee><hr>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Summary Table

Tag	Purpose	Example
<h1>	Heading	<h1>Title</h1>
<p>	Paragraph	<p>Text</p>
 	Line Break	Line1 Line2
<hr>	Horizontal Line	<hr>
	Bold (non-semantic)	Bold
	Bold + Importance	Important
<i>	Italic (non-semantic)	<i>Italic</i>
	Italic + Emphasis	Emphasis
<u>	Underline	<u>Underline</u>
<center>	Center (deprecated)	<center>Text</center>
<mark>	Highlight text	<mark>Note</mark>
<small>	Smaller text	<small>Footnote</small>
	Strikethrough (deleted)	Old
<ins>	Inserted (underlined)	<ins>New</ins>
<sup>	Superscript	X²
<sub>	Subscript	H₂O

HTML Attributes

1. bgcolor

- Sets the **background color** of an element (mostly <body>, <table>, <td>).

```
<body bgcolor="lightblue">
```

Deprecated in HTML5. Use CSS: background-color.

2. background

- Sets an **image** as the background of an element.

```
<body background="bg.jpg">
```

Deprecated in HTML5. Use CSS: background-image.

3. text

- Sets the **default color of the text** in the body.

```
<body text="black">
```

Deprecated in HTML5. Use CSS: color.

4. align

- Sets the **alignment** of text or other elements.
- Used in elements like <p>, <div>, , <table>, etc.

```
<p align="center">Centered paragraph</p>
```

```

```

Deprecated in HTML5. Use CSS: text-align, float, or flex.

5. size

- Used in:
 - tag to define **font size**
 - <hr> to define **height**
 - <input> to define **width in characters**

```
<font size="4">Text</font>
```

```
<hr size="5">
```

```
<input type="text" size="20">
```

* tag and its size attribute are deprecated. Use CSS: font-size.*

6. width

- Specifies the **width** of elements like , <table>, <hr>, etc.

```

```

```
<table width="100%">
```

Still supported in HTML5 but **CSS is preferred**: width: 300px;

7. type

- Defines the **type** of an element like:
 - Input type: text, button, radio, etc.
 - List type: circle, square, disc (for)
 - Ordered list numbering: 1, A, a, I, i (for)

```
<input type="text">
```

```
<ul type="square">
```

```
<ol type="A">
```

Still supported with more types in HTML5.

8. spacer (Non-standard and obsolete)

- Used in early versions of HTML for **layout spacing**.
- It created space in layouts using:

```
<spacer type="horizontal" size="20">
```

Not a standard HTML tag. Deprecated long ago. Use CSS margins or padding instead.