



# HTML Notes

**HTML** is a standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- Stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. {Latest version: HTML 5)
  - **Markup:** Markup is the text that appears between the two pointed brackets. ex: "<" and ">".
  - **Hypertext:** Hypertext refers to "Text within Text", where text containing a link is considered hypertext.



Note: HTML is a formal recommendation by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), Developed by **Tim Berners-Lee in 1991**.

A Simple HTML document:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

## HTML Tags:

Tags are keywords that tell web browsers how to format and display a web page. They are hidden and are part of the Hypertext Markup Language that is used to build web pages.

Example: `<p></p>`, `<h1>....<h6></h1>....</h6>`, `<head></head>`, `<title></title>`, `<body></body>` etc.

## HTML Attributes:

Attributes are special words that are used to control the behaviour or display of an HTML element. They are added to the opening HTML tag and are usually specified in name/value pairs.

Example:

- `href`: Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.
- `src`: Specifies the path to the image to be displayed.
- `alt`: Specifies an alternate text for an image.
- `lang`: Declares the language of the web page.

Code example: `<p id="xyz" name="" value=""> </p> // 'xyz' is the`

**Enclosed text:** Text that is displayed between the start and end tags is called enclosed text.

Example: `<p id='tte' name='collapse'> Below are the list of cars </p>`

**HTML Elements:** An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, it covers everything from the start tag to end tag.

**Example:** `<p id='tte' name='collapse'> Below are the list of cars </p>` // The whole line of codes can be called as an HTML element.

## Nested Elements: Element contains other elements



Note: When `<title>` name is not given HTML displays the file name as the title of the web page.



In 1994, 4 letter extensions were not supported, that's why `.htm` was introduced specially for DOS operating system.

**DOS:** Disk Operating System, is a non graphical, line-oriented command or menu driven operating system.

**Empty Element:** HTML element with no content are called empty elements,

Ex: The `<br>` tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag.

**HTML Links:** Links are defined with the `<a>` tag. The link's destination is specified in the `href` attribute.

Example:

```
<a href = "https://www.apple.com"> This is a link </a>
```

**HTML Images:** HTML images are defined with the `<img>` tag. The source file (src), attribute text (alt), width and height are provided as attributes.

Example:

```
<img src='apple.png' alt='apple picture' width="104" height
```



Always use `"` as a top-tier and `'` as a second tier

```
<a href="#" onclick="alert('Clicked!');">Click Me!</a>
```

**Comment in HTML:** Comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. comment are not displayed in the browsers. it is used to explain your code.

Example:

```
<body>  
  <!-- This is a comment example -->  
</body>
```