

HTML Tutorial

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. HTML can be assisted by other technologies like CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) and scripting language such as JavaScript.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and Javascript.

How to set up a HTML document (different tags, what content belongs in the tags)

HTML tags are element names surrounded by angle brackets.

Html tags come in pairs normally like <p> and </p>. The first tag is an opening tag/start tag, and the second tag is the closing tag/end tag.

The difference is that the closing tag has a forward slash inserted before the tag name.

Here you can see different tags that are really basic and used in almost every HTML page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

This tag is needed to start an HTML document.

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

This tag is the root element of an HTML page.

```
<head> </html>
```

This tag contains meta information about the document.

```
<title>This is where you type your page title</title>
```

This tag specifies a title for the document.

```
<body>Inside of the body tags you put your H1, H2 and P tags and other tags</body>
```

This tag contains the visible page content.

```
<h1>Inside of these tags you can write your Header</h1>
```

This tag defines a large heading.

```
<p>Inside these tags you write what you want under the header</p>
```

This tag defines a paragraph.

How to insert background colour:

To set the background color in HTML, use the style attribute. The style attribute specifies an inline style for an element. The attribute is used with the HTML <body> tag, with the CSS property background-color. HTML5 does not support the <body> tag bgcolor attribute, so the CSS style is used to add background color. The bgcolor attribute deprecated in HTML5.

Just keep in mind, the usage of style attribute overrides any style set globally. It will override any style set in the HTML <style> tag or external style sheet.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head></head>
{ <body style="background-color:add_color" >
  ...
</body>
</html>

```

You can try to run the following code to set the background color in HTML:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Background Color</title>
  </head>
  <body style="background-color:grey;">
    <h1>Test</h1>
    <p>This is a test.</p>
  </body>
</html>

```

How to insert a photo:

Images can be easily inserted at any section in an HTML page. To insert image in an HTML page, use the tags. It is an empty tag, containing only attributes since the closing tag is not required.

Just keep in mind that you should use the tag inside <body>...</body> tag. The src attribute is used to add the image source i.e. URL of the image. The alt attribute is for adding alternate text, width for adding width, and height for adding the height of the image.

You can try the following code to insert an image in an HTML page:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML img Test</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    
  </body>
</html>

```

How to insert a video:

To embed a video in an HTML page, use the <iframe> element. The source attribute included the video URL. For the dimensions of the video player, set the width and height of the video appropriately.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
[ <iframe width = "width" height = "height" src = "Video_URL">
  </iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

The Video URL is the video embed link. The video we will be embedding our example will be YouTube. Copy a youtube embed link and add it to the HTML document.

You can try to run the following code to learn how to embed a video using HTML code. Copy the embed link as shown above and add it to the HTML document.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>HTML Video embed</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <p>Learn Eclipse</p>

    <br />

    <iframe width="560" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/y881t8ilMyc"
allowfullscreen></iframe>

  </iframe>

</body>

</html>
```

How to insert text:

```
<html>

<head>
```

```
<title>Text test</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
You can insert text here.
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

You can write your text between `<body>` and `</body>` tags. Everything between those tags forms the visible content of the page.

How to set up a Menu

In the screenshot below you can see how to set up a very basic HTML menu.

```
<div class="topnav">
  <a class="active" href="#home">Home</a>
  <a href="#news">News</a>
  <a href="#contact">Contact</a>
  <a href="#about">About</a>
</div>
```

In the picture there are some new tags that i have not written earlier.

There is a `<div>` tag an `<A>` tag

The `<div>` tag is a container unit that encapsulates other page elements and divides the HTML document into sections. Developers use `<div>` elements to group HTML elements and apply CSS styles to many elements at once.

The “Class” is an attribute which specifies one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element and the class name can be used by CSS to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified name.

The “href” code is an attribute of the anchor tag, which is also used to identify sections within the HTML document.

There is an Anchor tag in the sentence above so i am going to explain it. The anchor tag is a piece which marks the beginning and/or the end of a hyperlink. If the reader selects this text, he should be presented with another document whose network address is defined by the value of the “href”.

How does CSS work:

CSS brings style to your web pages by interacting with HTML elements. Elements are the individual HTML components of a web page—for instance a paragraph—which in HTML might look like this:

```
<p>This is my paragraph!</p>
```

If you wanted to make this paragraph appear pink and bold to people viewing your web page through a web browser, you'd use CSS code that looks like this:

```
p { color:pink; font-weight:bold; }
```

In this case, “p” (the paragraph) is called the “selector”—it’s the part of CSS code specifying which HTML element the CSS styling will affect. In CSS, the selector is written to the left of the first curly bracket. The information between curly brackets is called a declaration, and it contains properties and values that are applied to the selector. Properties are things like font size, color, and margins, while values are the settings for those properties. In the example above, “color” and “font-weight” are both properties, and “pink” and “bold” are values. The full bracketed set of

```
{ color:pink; font-weight:bold; }
```

is the declaration, and again, “p” (meaning the HTML paragraph) is the selector. These same basic principles can be applied to change font sizes, background colors, margin indentations, and more. For instance. . .

```
body { background-color:lightblue; }
```

. . .would make your page’s background light blue, or. . .

```
p { font-size:20px; color:red; }
```

. . .will create a 20 point font paragraph with red letters.