



Introduction to HTML

SnapIT Solutions Trainings



Intro to Html

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Course Overview

- What Is HTML?
- Brief History of HTML.
- Basic “ tags ” in HTML.
- HTML Jargon.
- References to Continue HTML.



HTML - Hypertext Markup Language

- Published in 2014, HTML5 is the latest version that is currently in use.
- “Hypertext - Markup Language” is the process of linking elements using button clicks within markup tags or simply tags.
- Browsers are the client programs that render HTML.
- There are 4 markup tags that are usually found in a web page -
 - `<!DOCTYPE html>` - Tells the browser that it is reading an HTML page.
 - `<html>` - It encloses the entire HTML document that includes head and body tags.
 - `<head>` - Page Title, Scripts and any metadata for search engines.
 - `<body>` - Contains the visible web page content.
- HTML can be written/edited in any Text Editor Software. Ex : Notepad++, Eclipse etc.
- Never forget the end tag.

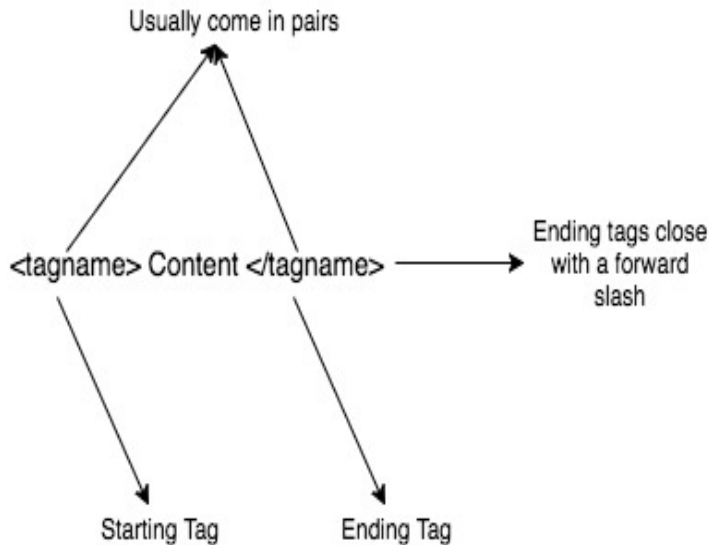
https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_default



HTML Basic Tags

- Headings - Set the font weight on content - `<h1> </h1>` to `<h6> </h6>`
- Paragraphs - Write paragraphs in the body - `<p> </p>`
- Hyperlinks - Redirect user to desired links on click - ` `
- Images - Images are defined with this tag. Source, Alternative Text, Width and height are its attributes - `<img src = "img source" alt = "abc" width = "" height = ""`

Demo Link - <https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?>





HTML Jargon

- Element : The entire content from the starting tag to ending tag is an element. They are usually nested.
Ex: `<tagname>content</tagname>`
- Empty Element : Tags that do not need a starting tag or ending tag.
Ex: `
` or `
`
- Attributes : Additional bits of information about the HTML elements. All elements can have attributes. All attributes are a name-value pair specified in the starting tag.
Ex: ` Click for Google `
``
`<p style="color:red">I am a paragraph</p>`
- Style Attribute : Used to style HTML elements.
Ex : `< h1 style= "text-align : center"> Centered Heading </h1>`
- Comments : Used to insert comments
Ex: `<!-- Write comments here -->`



- Tables : An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag. Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag. A table header is defined with the <th> tag. A table data/cell is defined with the <td> tag.

Example

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

	Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill		Smith	50
Eve		Jackson	94
John		Doe	80



- Lists : An unordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag. Ordered list starts with .

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An Unordered HTML List</h2>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

<h2>An Ordered HTML List</h2>

<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

An Unordered HTML List

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An Ordered HTML List

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk



- Block Level Elements : A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Ex: `<div>`
`<h1>` - `<h6>`
`<p>`
`<form>`

The `<div>` element is a block-level element.

width as necessary.

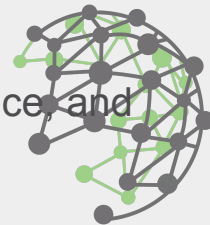
Ex: ``
`<a>`
``

an inline `` element inside



- **HTML Classes** : The HTML class attribute makes it possible to define equal styles for elements with the same class name.
Demo Link - <https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=FKERGUZ8A7H7>
- **HTML iFrames** : An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.
Syntax : `<iframe src="URL"></iframe>`
- **HTML File Paths** : A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.

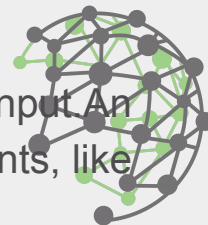
Path	Description
<code></code>	picture.jpg is located in the same folder as the current page
<code></code>	picture.jpg is located in the images folder in the current folder
<code></code>	picture.jpg is located in the images folder at the root of the current web
<code></code>	picture.jpg is located in the folder one level up from the current folder



- Viewport : The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page. It varies with the device, and will be smaller on a mobile phone than on a computer screen.
`<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`
- Responsive Web Design(RWD) : Responsive Web Design makes your web page look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones). Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to resize, hide, shrink, enlarge, or move the content to make it look good on any screen. Alternatives are using frameworks like Bootstrap, W3.css.
 - Set the Viewport
 - Use max-width property for Images
 - Media Queries

Demo Link -

https://www.w3schools.com/html/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_responsive_media_query3



- HTML Forms : The HTML <form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input. An HTML form contains form elements. Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.
 - The <input> element is the most important form element. The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

Type	Description
<input type="text">	Defines a one-line text input field
<input type="radio">	Defines a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<input type="submit">	Defines a submit button (for submitting the form)

Textboxes and Submit Button

<https://www.w3schools.com/code/tryit.asp?filename=FM7JKIEWTYCL>



HTML Tag Reference

https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/html_tags_reference.htm

