

The background features a dark blue gradient with three glowing, translucent toroidal shapes. One large ring is positioned on the left side, another smaller one is on the right, and a third partial ring is at the bottom left.

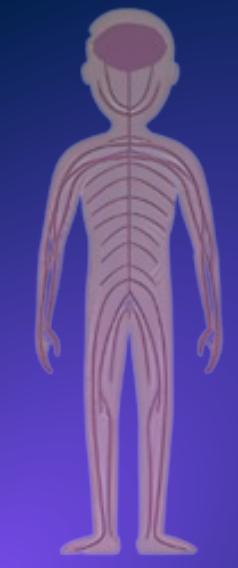
HTML

Hyper Text Markup Language

Denuxshe

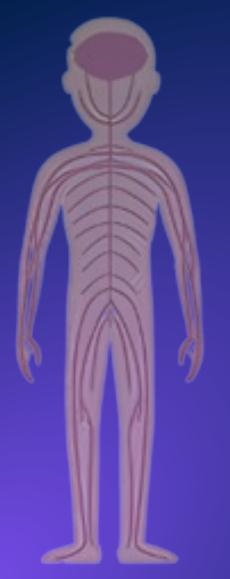
Prerequisites

- World wide Web
- Web Page
- Web Browsing Familiarity



Learning Objective

- Understanding HTML Structure
- HTML Tags and Elements



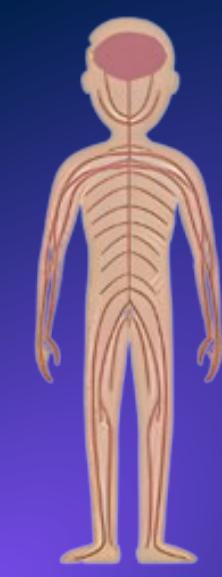
Content

- What is HTML?
- Features of HTML
- HTML Elements and Tags
- HTML Page Structure
- Web Browsers
- Why learn HTML?
- Advantages of HTML
- Disadvantages of HTML



What is HTML

- HTML is a language for describing web pages.
- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language
- A markup language is a set of markup tags
- HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages



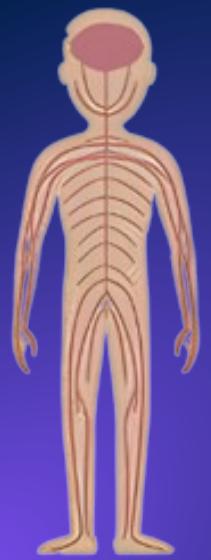
Features of HTML

- Easy to learn and easy to use.
- Platform-independent.
- Images, videos, and audio can be added to a web page.
- Hypertext can be added to the text.
- Markup language.



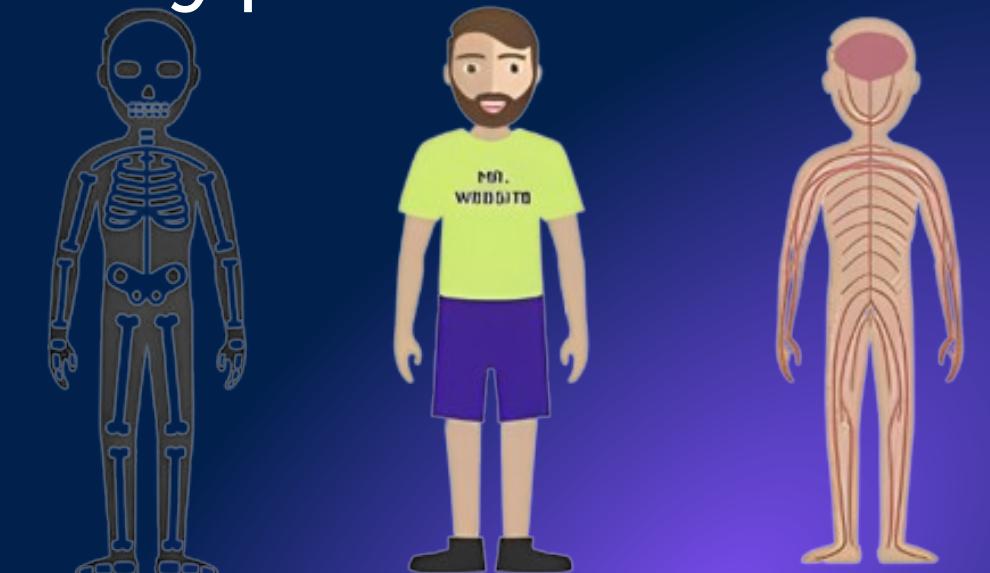
Markup Language

- A set of rules that defines how the layout and presentation of text and images should appear in a digital document.
- A markup language is not a programming language.
- It is static, not dynamic.
- It does not use logic.
- It simply indicates the style, structure, and formatting of a document.



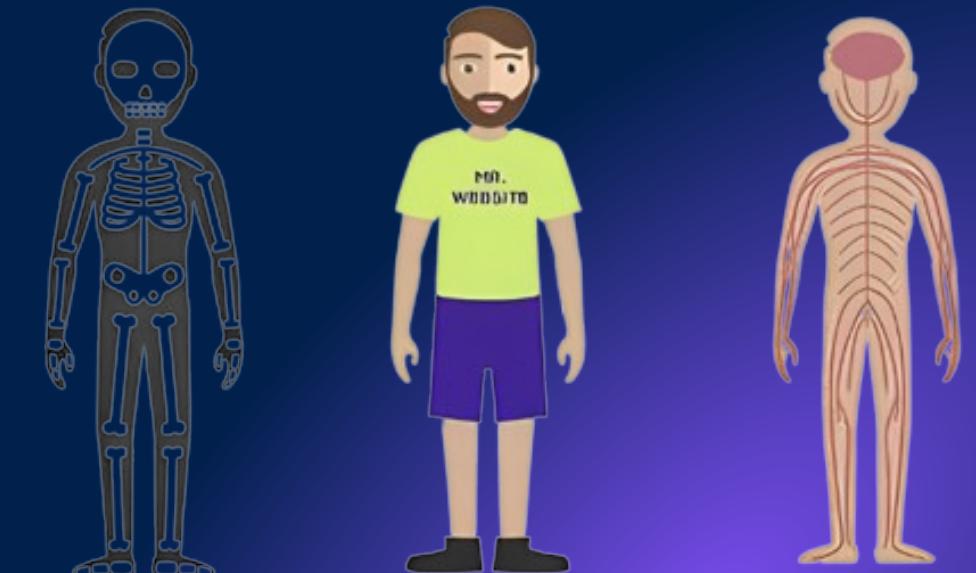
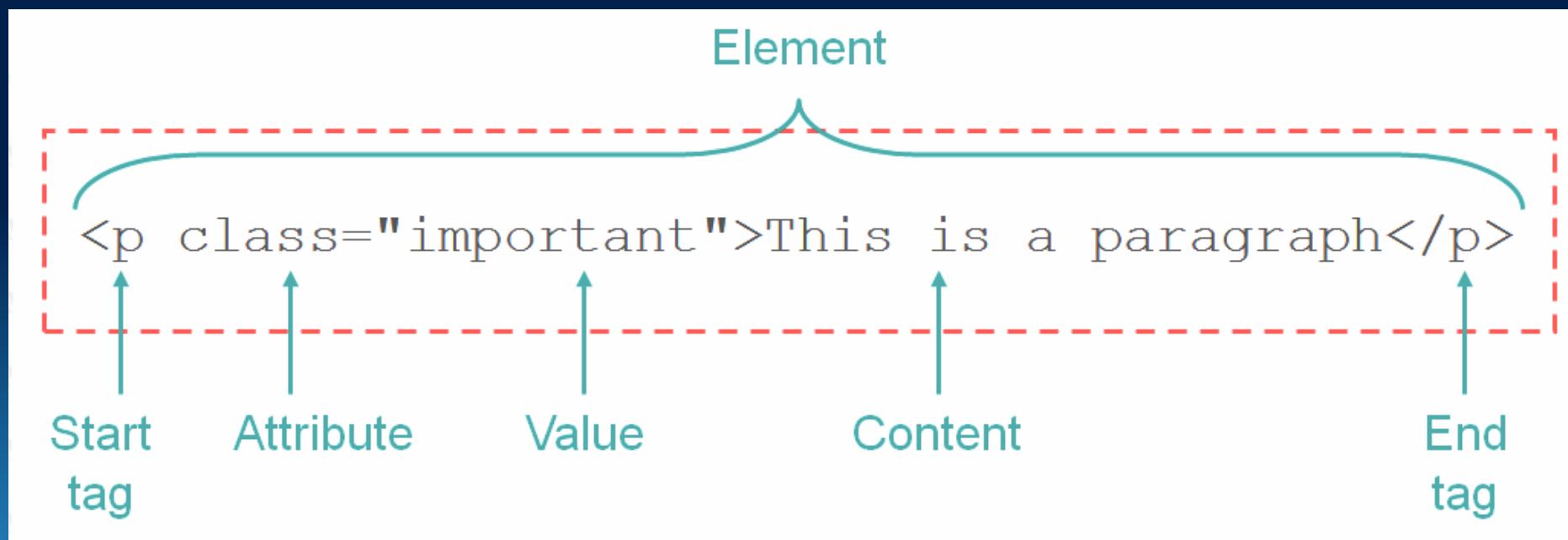
HTML Elements and Tags

- Tag
 - Tags are always written within angles brackets.
 - It is a piece of text is used to identify an element so that the browser realizes how to display its contents.
 - e.g. <HTML> tag indicates the start of an HTML document .HTML tag can be two types
 - Paired Tags - <text> Hello </text>
 - Unpaired Tags



HTML Elements and Tags

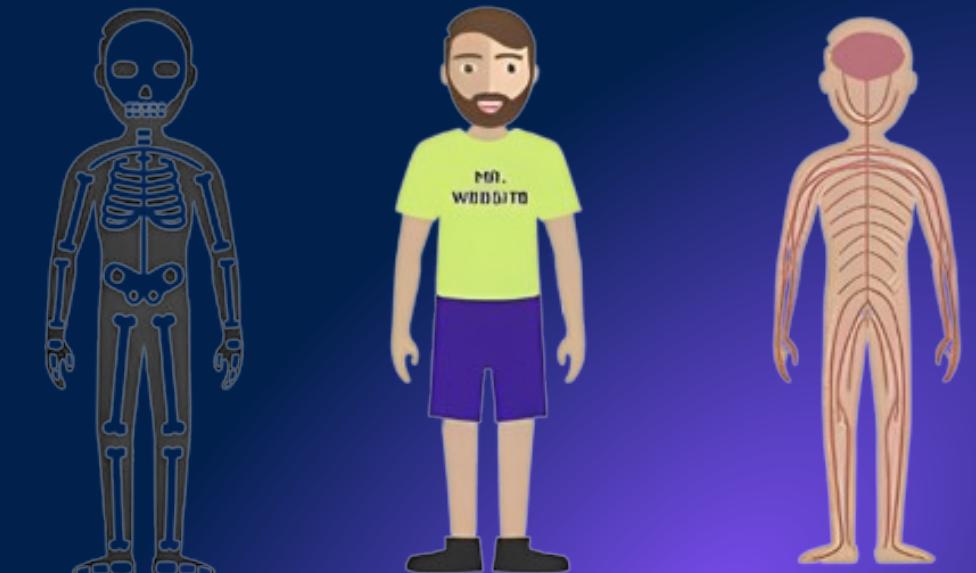
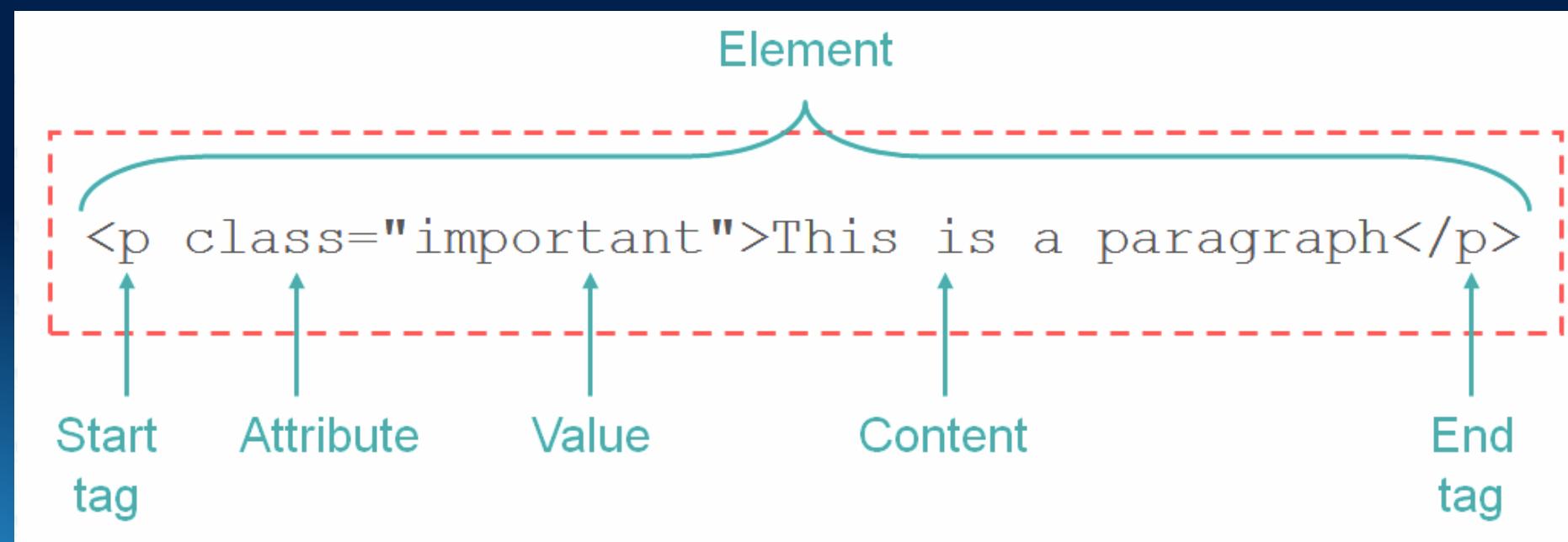
- **Element**
 - Element is the component of a document's structure such as a title, a paragraph or a list. It can include an opening and a closing tag and the contents within it.



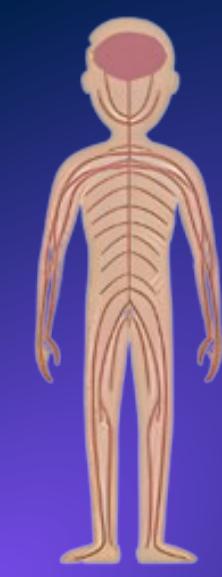
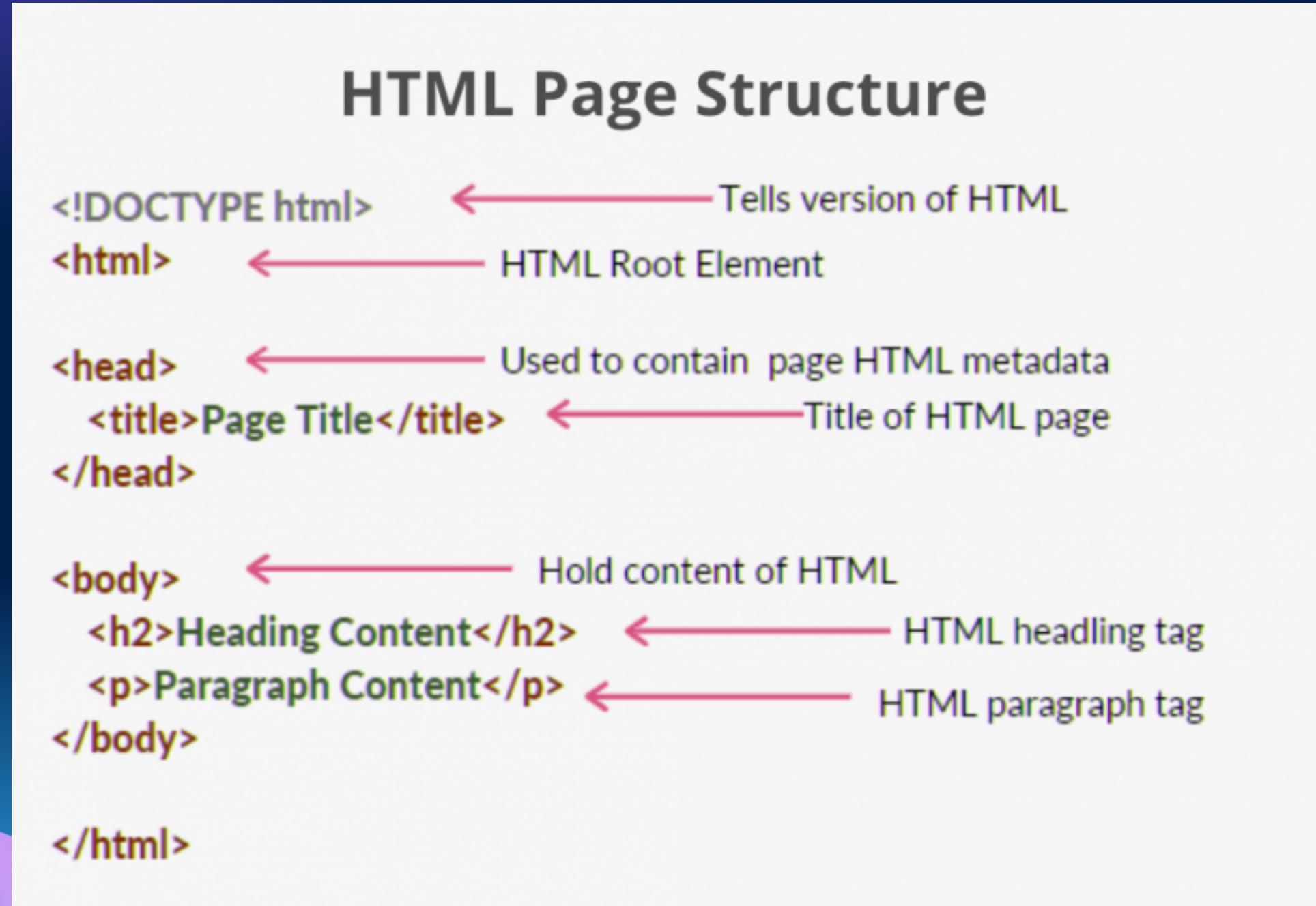
HTML Elements and Tags

- **Attribute**

- Provide additional info about HTML elements
- Placed within the opening tag
- Paired with value



HTML Page Structure



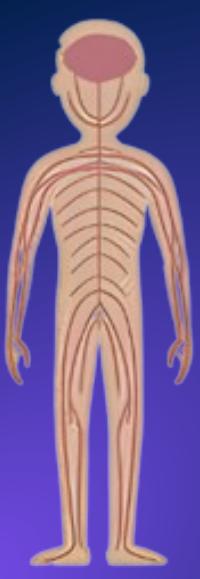
HTML Page Structure

<!DOCTYPE html> - It declares a document as being an HTML document. The doctype declaration is not case-sensitive.

<html> - This is called the HTML root element. All other elements are contained within it.

<head> - Represent the document header

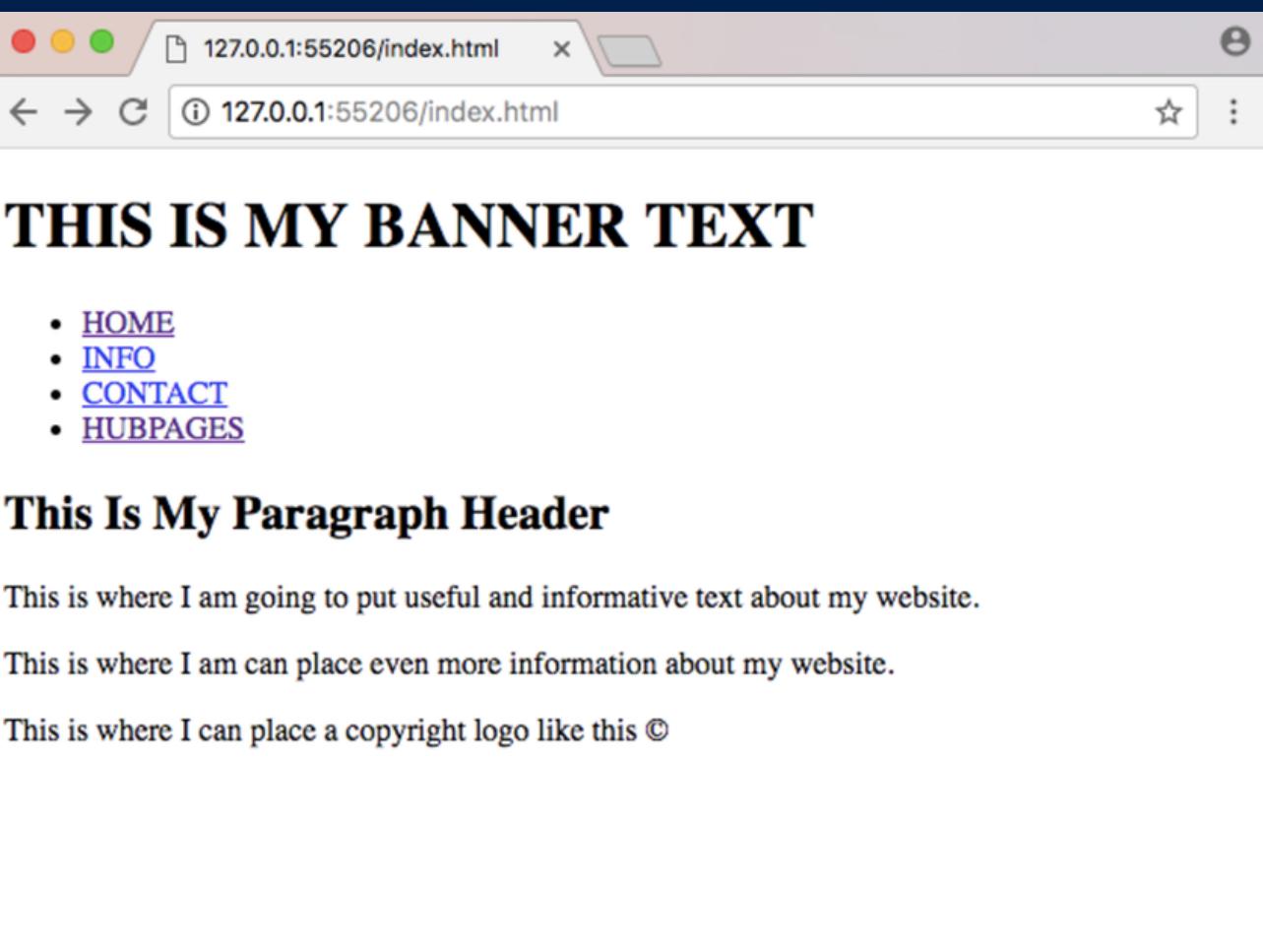
<title> - Mention the document title



HTML Page Structure

<body> - Represent the document's body and contains the visible page content.

<script> - Used to add functionality to the website with the help of JavaScript.



Web Browsers

- Unlike other programming languages, HTML does not show output on the compiler.
- Show the results of an HTML code.
- It reads HTML files and determines how to show content with the help of HTML tags.



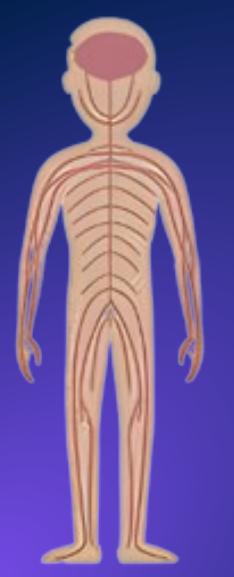
Why HTML

- Create Web Pages.
- It is a simple markup language.
- Its implementation is easy.
- Foundation for Further Learning.
- Boost professional career.



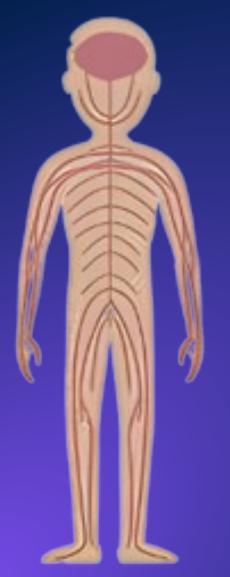
Advantages

- Easy to Learn
- HTML is used to build websites
- It is supported by all browsers
- It can be integrated with other languages like CSS, JavaScript



Disadvantages

- HTML can only create static web pages
- A large amount of code has to be written to create a simple web page



Questions?



Thank you