

# HTML



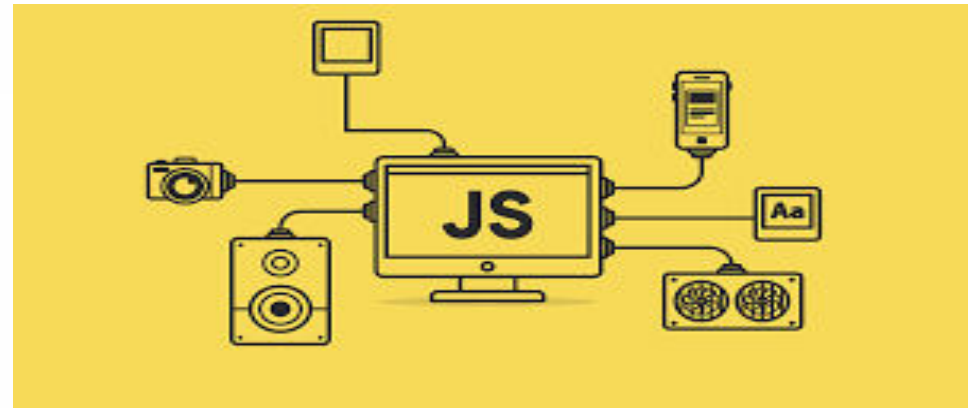
## HTML NOTES

VIGNESH M



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



What is HTML?

1. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
2. HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
3. HTML describes the structure of a Web page
4. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content

Lets break down the sentence

Hyper text – if a text having link to navigate to other document or navigate within same document those text are hyper texts

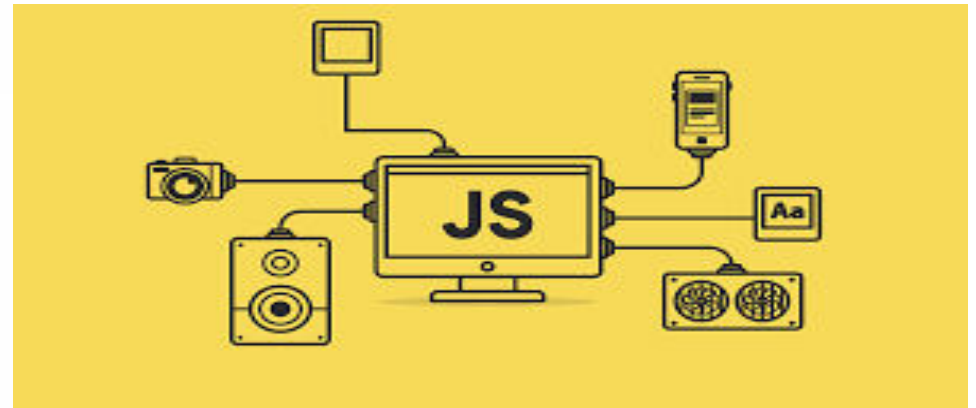
Markup language – is a system of adding additional information to plain text to define its structure.

This information enclosed by tags. These tags will not displayed in final output



Edit with WPS Office

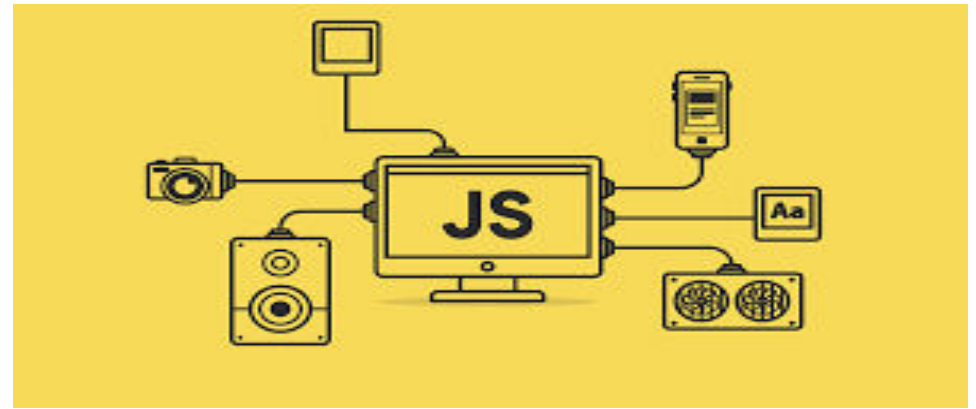
# QSpiders



- HTML was first introduced by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991.
- HTML5, was introduced with a working draft in 2008 and finalized as a W3C(World Wide Web Consortium) Recommendation in 2014
- DOCTYPE- Document Type declaration
- `<!DOCTYPE html>` this type of declaration denotes you are using html 5
- `<html>` - is the root element for html document . It will contain entire content of the web page
- Primarily html will hold two tags head and body
- `<head>`- head will hold information about the page
- `<body>`- body will display the content



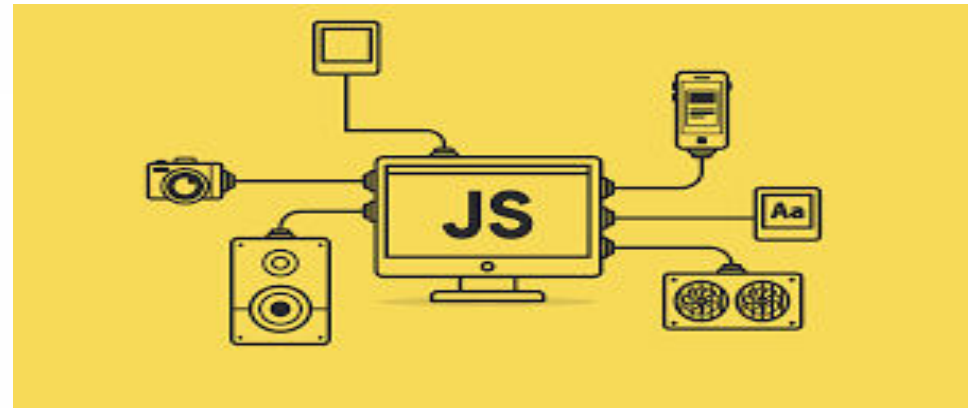
# QSpiders



- Meta – is information about the web page
- Meta – charset will enable the web page to support multiple languages
- Meta – viewport this meta data instruct the browser to handle web page in different devices
- Width=device width means. This sets the width of the viewport to the device's width. In other words, it makes sure that the content is not wider than the screen on smaller devices.
- initial scale 1.0. This sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded



# QSpiders



What is element in html?

an element is a fundamental building block that defines the **structure** and **content** of a webpage

It will consist of opening tag ,content and closing tag

**Opening tag** - begins with angle bracket (<) followed by the element name and any optional attributes enclosed in angle brackets. Like <h1>

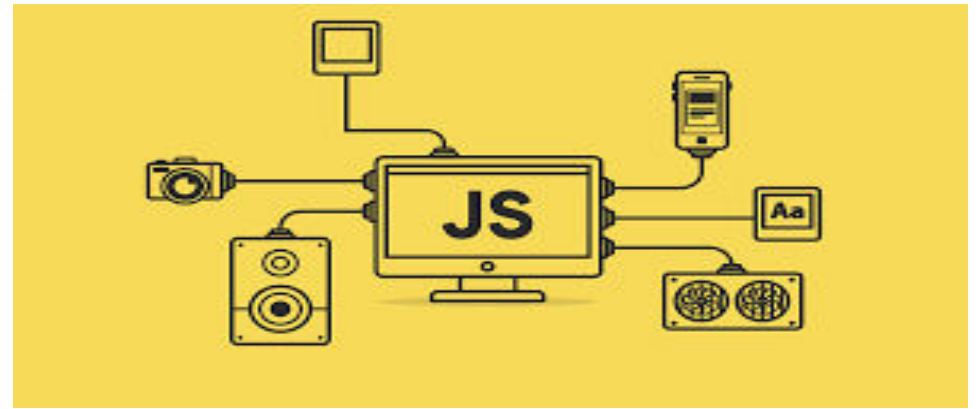
**Content:** The information or text placed between the opening and closing tags, like the text displayed in a paragraph

**Closing tag:** Similar to the opening tag, but with a forward slash before the element name, like </h1>



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



**Paired Tags:** Most HTML tags come in pairs, with an opening and closing tag defining the beginning and end of the content they affect. Examples  
`<h1></h1>`, `<p></p>`

**Unpaired Tags :** Some tags only require an opening tag and don't need a closing tag. These are unpaired tags . Ex : `<br>`, `<hr>`

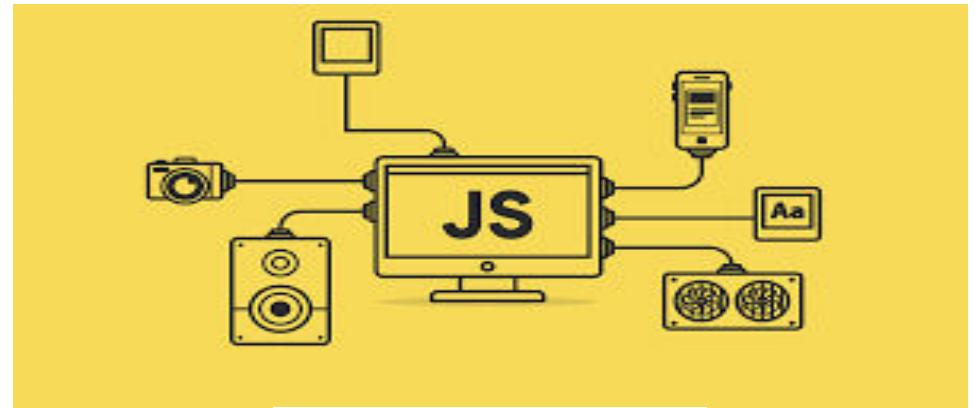
**What is attribute ?**

Attribute is additional information to the element. This is always given in opening tag  
Ex : `src` in `img` , `href` in `a`



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



- HEADING TAGS
- Heading tags in HTML are a specific type of element used to define headings or subheadings within a document.
- We have 6 heading tags h1-h6 .
- h1 is most important heading
- h2 means subheading
- h3 subheading of subheading
- h4 lower level subheading
- h5 even lower level subheading
- h6 lowest subheading

**Heading 1**

**Heading 2**

**Heading 3**

**Heading 4**

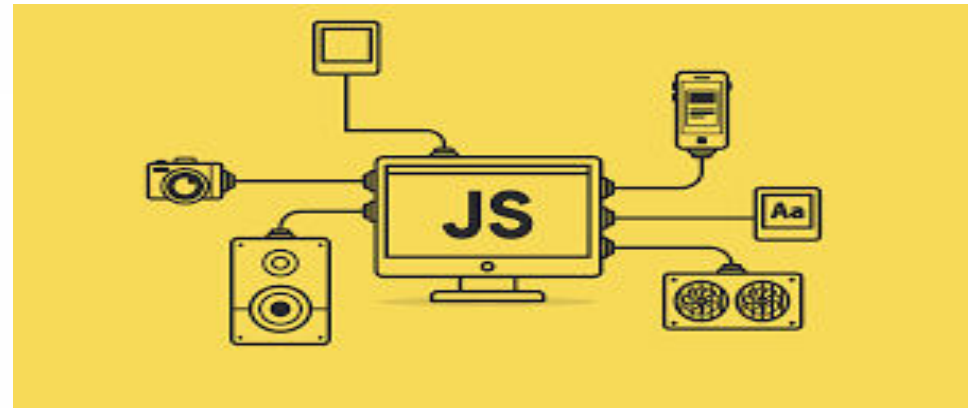
**Heading 5**

**Heading 6**



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



what is formatting tags ?

Formatting tags in HTML are used to apply **styles** and **structure** to the content within a webpage.

These tags enable you to control the appearance of **text**, **images**, and other elements on the page.

Common formatting tags are

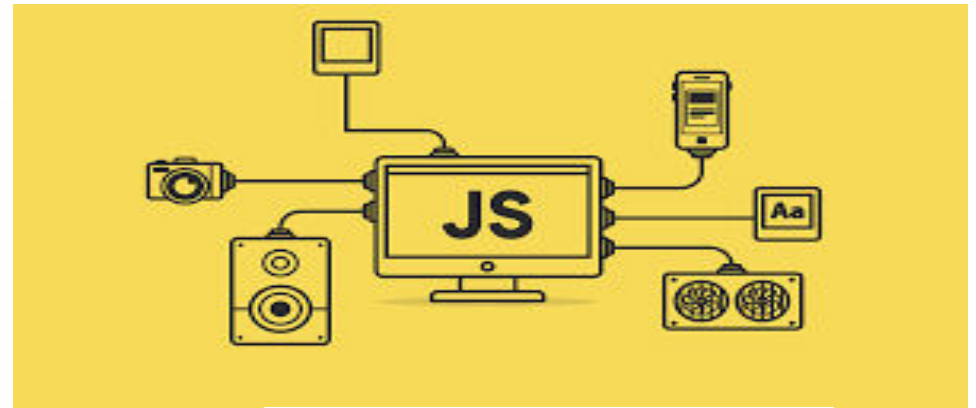
`<b>`, `<i>`, `<u>`, `<strong>`, `<em>`, `<sub>`, `<sup>`, `<del>`, `<ins>` and `<mark>`.



Edit with WPS Office



# QSpiders



- `<p>This is <b>bold</b> text.</p>`
- `<p>This is <i>italic</i> text.</p>`
- `<p>This is <u>underlined</u> text.</p>`
- `<p>This is <strong>strongly emphasized</strong> text.</p>`
- `<p>This is <em>emphasized</em> text.</p>`
- `<p>H<sub>2</sub>O</p><p>x<sup>2</sup></p>`
- `<p>This is <del>deleted</del> text.</p>`
- `<p>This is <ins>inserted</ins> text.</p>`
- `<p>This is <mark>highlighted</mark>`

This is **bold** text.

This is *italic* text.

This is underlined text.

This is **strongly emphasized** text.

This is *emphasized* text.

H<sub>2</sub>O

x<sup>2</sup>

This is ~~deleted~~ text.

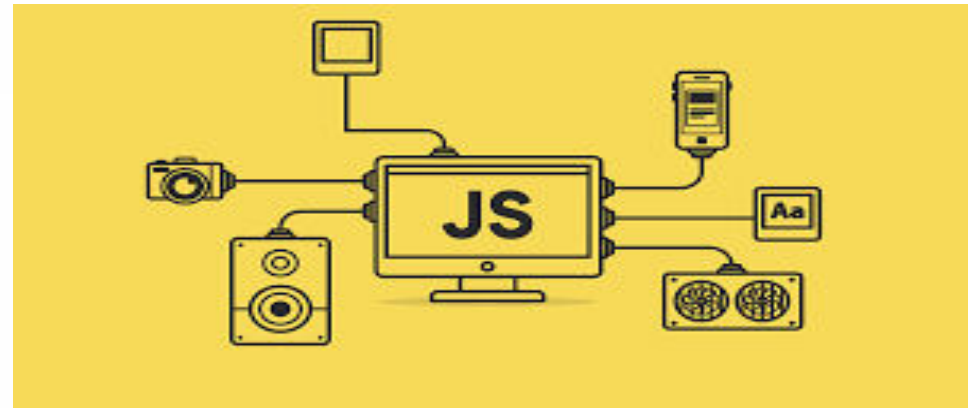
This is inserted text.

This is **highlighted** text.



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



Then you can wonder why `<b>` `<strong>` looks same  
And `<i>` and `<em>` also looks same

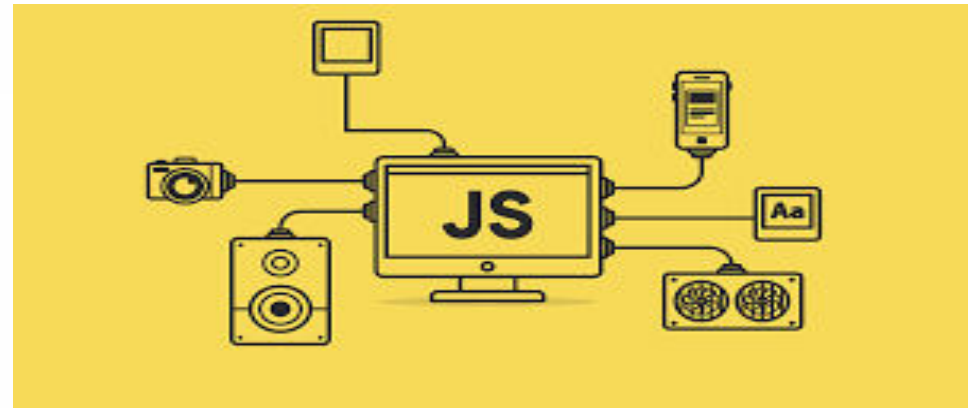
`<b>` - are presentational tag .It will bold the text that's it. Its not having any meaning to the text

`<strong>`- are semantic tags.It will also bold the text . But it will tell to browser the text enclosed in this tags are important .



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



What is semantic ?

If a tag convey the meaning and purpose rather than presentation those are semantic tags.

It will boost ranking in search engine because search engine will understand the purpose of tags by semantic only

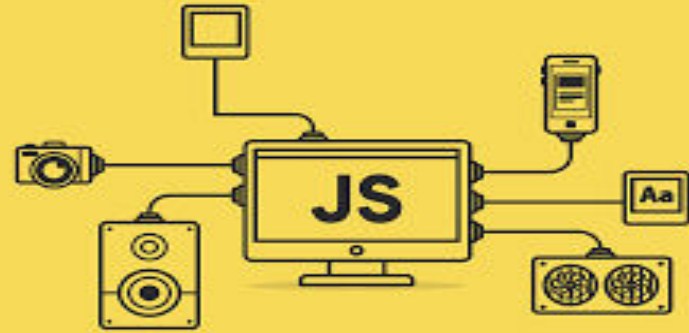
semantic elements is easier to understand and maintain, both for the developer and others who may work on the code in the future.

Eg:header ,nav, main,footer,section,article,aside,



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



## Paragraph

**P**- stands for paragraph. here for line break we have to use `<br>`

**Pre**-preformatted text. here there is no need to use `<br>` for line break just you can click enter

**Empty elements** - An empty element typically refers to an HTML element that doesn't have any content e. Whether its not having closing tag or not having content between its opening and closing tags

`<h1></h1>, <p></p>, <br>`

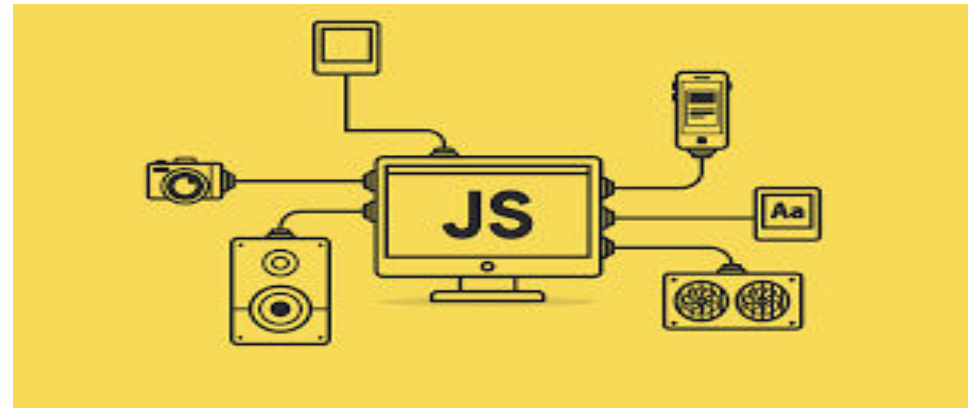
**Void elements** - refers to elements that are forbidden from having any content. These elements don't have a closing tag in the traditional sense. `<br> <hr> <img>`

**Note** - All void elements are Empty element but  
All empty elements are not void elements



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



## Hyperlink

We can create hyperlink by using a tag

syntax-`<a href="website destination " target="">website name</a>`

a-Anchor

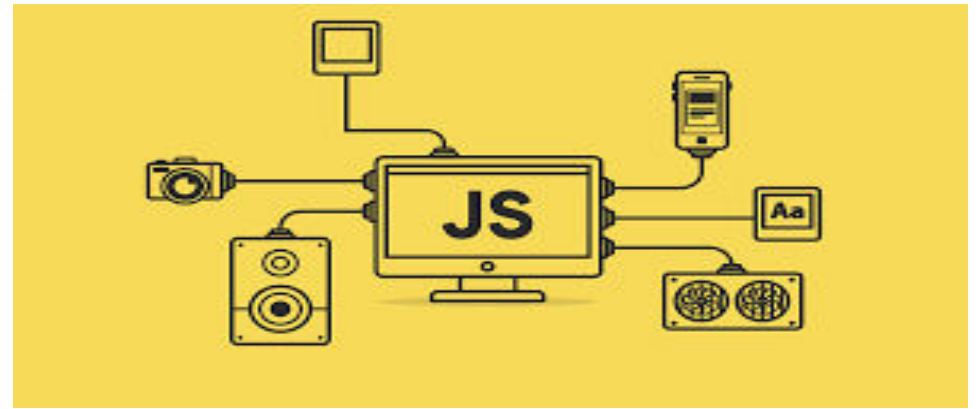
href-HyperText Reference

Target-Specifies where the linked resource should open



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



## Examples:

for external links: `<a href="https://www.amazon.in/">Amazon</a>`  
for internal links : `<a href="./biryani.html">Biryanic</a>`  
form mail: `<a href="mailto:yourmail@example.com">Email Us</a>`  
for call: `<a href="tel:9876543210">Call Us: 9876543210</a>`  
for section: `<a href="#section2">Go to Section 2</a>`



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders

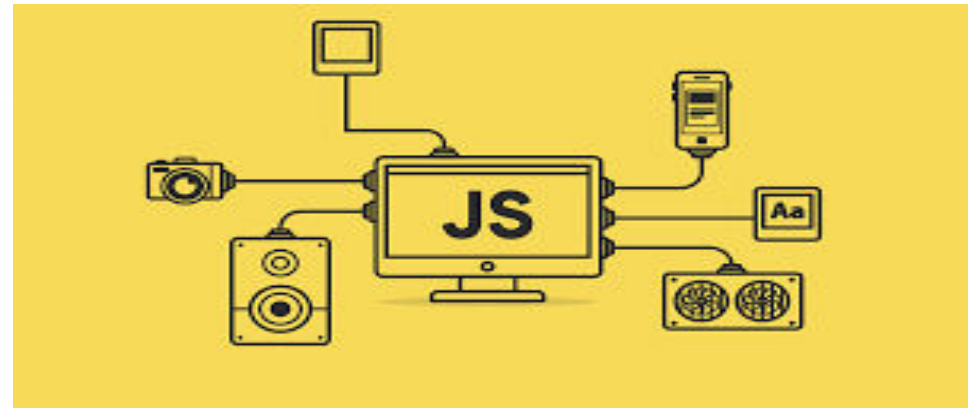


Image :

syntax : `<img src="" alt="alternateText">`

Img=image

Src=Source

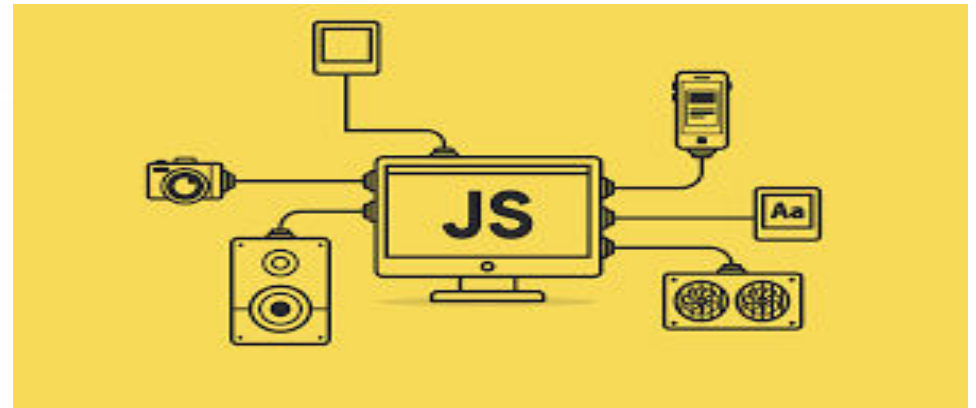
Alt=Alternate text

It is also known as void element because its not having closing tag



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



iframe-Inline frame

it is used to embed other webpages or documents in current webpage

Syntax : `<iframe src=" " frameborder="0" allowfullscreen> </iframes>`

If you want to play you tube video . Go to you tube click on share button video you will get embed code

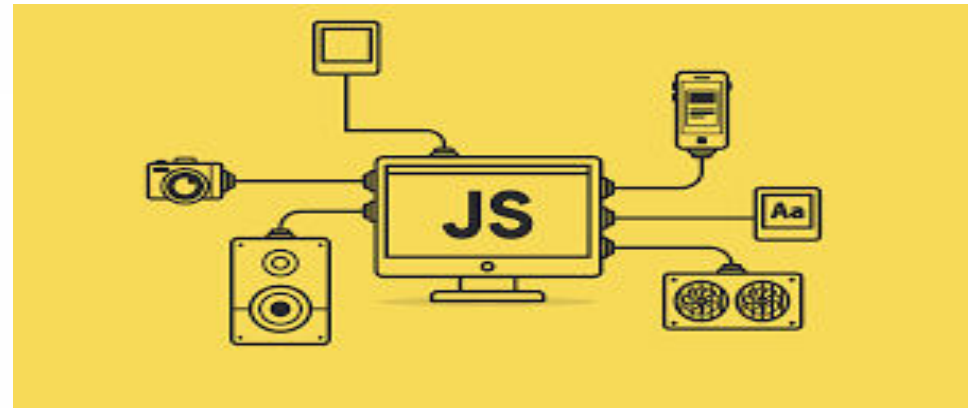
If you want map go to google maps . Click on share you will et embed code



Edit with WPS Office



# QSpiders



## Multimedia tags

`<audio src="" controls > </audio>`

`<video src="" controls> </video>`

**controls**- this attribute will enable to get all buttons to control the player

**autoplay** -this attribute will enable to play the video or audio automatically but it should be muted

**muted**-this attribute will enable the playing video or is muted

**loop**-this will enable the given element is in loop



Edit with WPS Office

a list is a structured way to organize and display a group of related items.

- Ordered List
- Unordered List
- Definition List
- Nested List

It is represented by `<ol>` `</ol>`

Items in this list are numbered in output

**Syntax:** `<ol> <li> Ronaldo</li>  
<li>Messi</li> </ol>`

## ol- ordered list

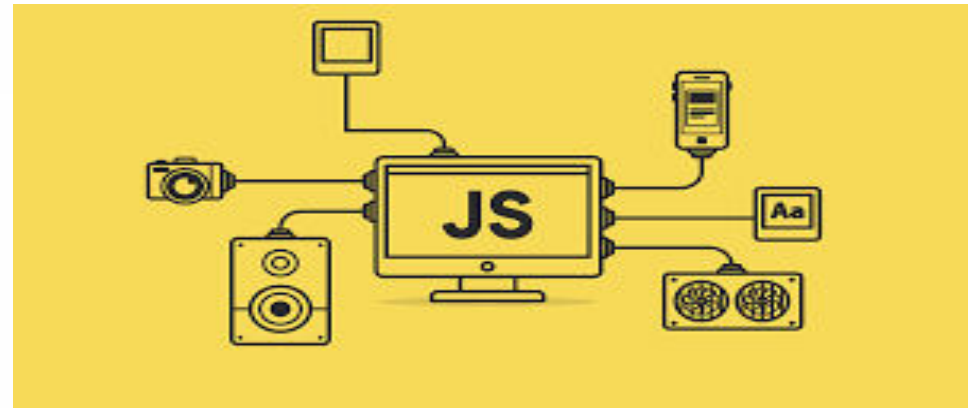
li-list item

If you want to change the property instead of number you have to

## Use type attribute in ol

1. Ronaldo
2. Messi

# QSpiders



## Unordered List

It is represented by `<ul>`

Here it is not assigned by numbers or specific order

By default it will take bullet points

### Syntax

```
<ul>
```

```
<li> Dhoni</li>
```

```
<li> Virat</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

If you want to change the bullets to other symbols you  
assigning **list-style-type** property

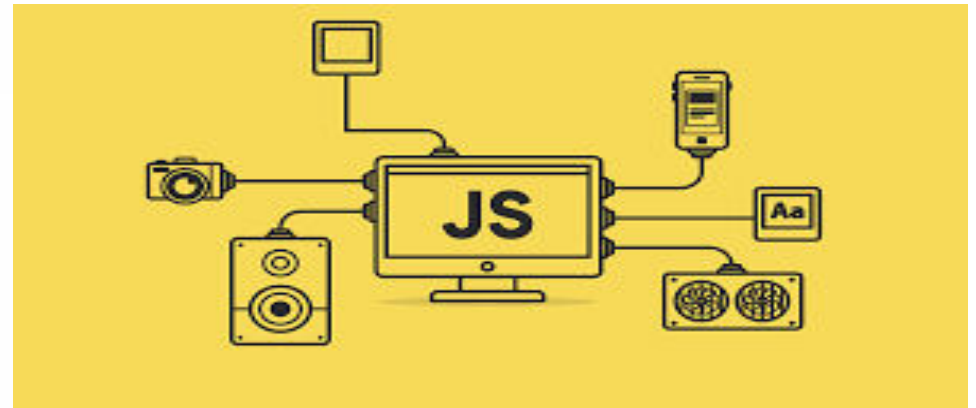
- Dhoni
- Virat

property for ul by



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



## Definition List

It is represented by `<dl>`

Used to define terms and their associated descriptions

## Syntax

`<dl>`

`<dt>HTML</dt>`

`<dd>HyperText Markup Language</dd>`

`<dt>CSS</dt>`

`<dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>`

`</dl>`

dt-definition term

dd-definition discription

HTML

HyperText Markup Language

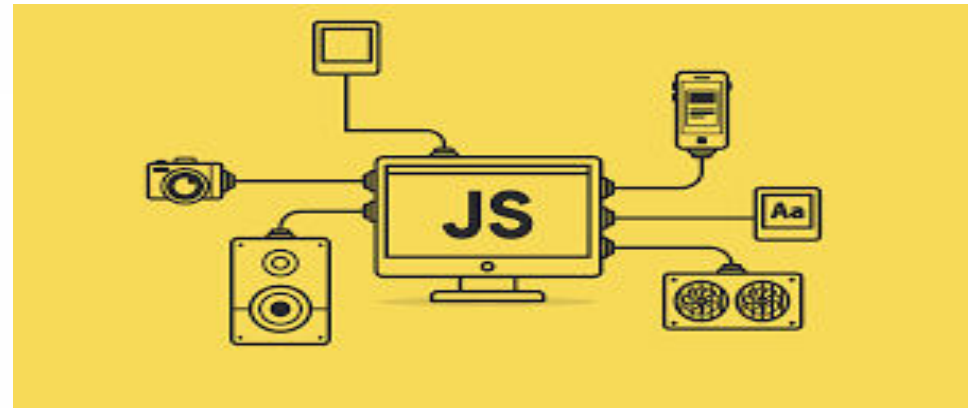
CSS

Cascading Style Sheets



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



## Nested List

there is no particular tag for nested list.

If one list nested inside another that is called nested list

### Syntax

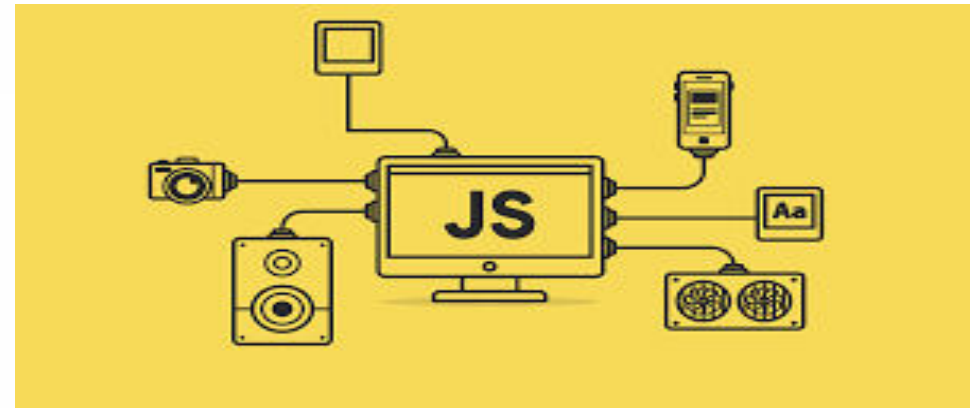
```
<ul>
  <li>fruits
    <ul>
      <li>Apple</li>
      <li>Orange</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Vegetables
    <ul>
      <li>Carrot</li>
      <li>Tomato</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```

- Fruits
  - Apple
  - Orange
- Vegetables
  - Carrot
  - Tomato



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



## Table

`<table>` tag is used to create tables

Inside table important tags are `<tr>` `<td>` `<th>`

`tr` – table row

`td`-table data

`th`-table header

Apart from this if you want some proper arrangement for table then `<thead>``<tbody>``<tfoot>` tags we are having for heading body and footer

In table important attributes are

**rowspan** – it is used for merging rows

**colspan**- it is user for merging columns

**cellpadding** –for increase size of each cells

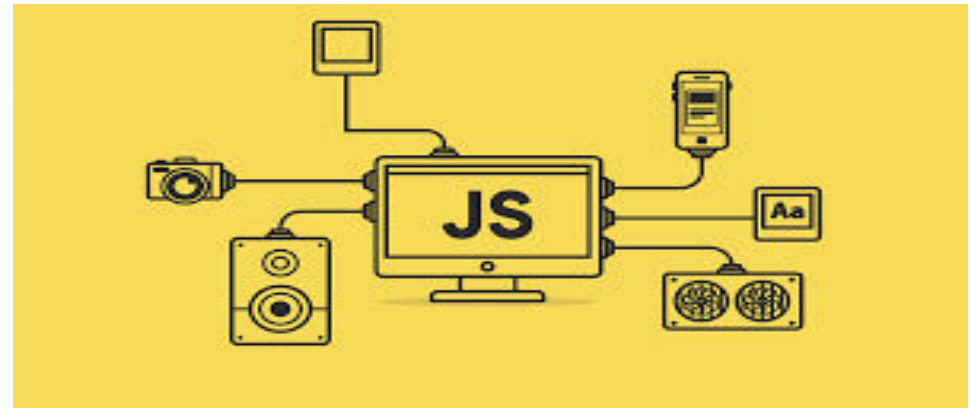
**cellspacing**- for increase distance between each cells

**colgroup**-it is used for provide css



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



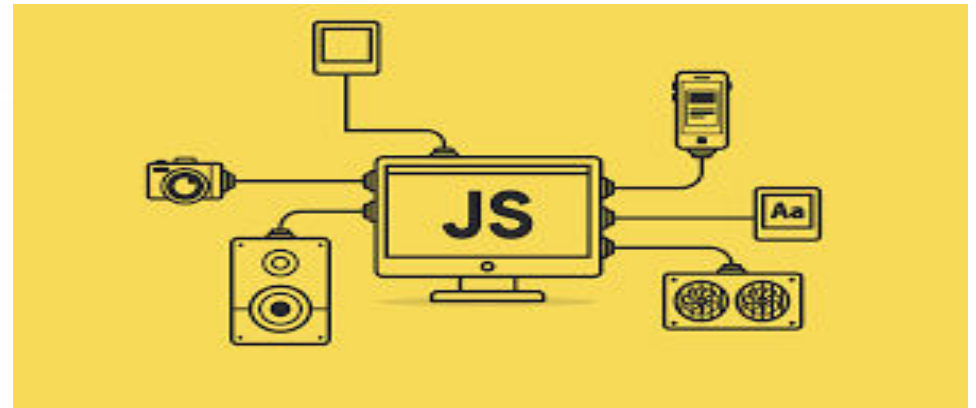
```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>S.No</th>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>MS DHONI</td>
    <td>42</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>Virat</td>
    <td>35</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

S.No	Name	Age
1	MS DHONI	42
2	Virat	35



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



for the previous code if you had one row at last and it should have two columns means we have to use colspan

```
<tr>  
<td colspan="2">Toatl Age </td>  
<td>77</td>  
</tr>
```

S.No	Name	Age
1	MS DHONI	42
2	Virat	35
Toatl Age		77

for previous code if you want to increase size of each cell then you have to use cellpadding . If you want to add border add border attribute to table if you want to increase space between each cell use cellspacing.

```
<table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">  
</table>
```

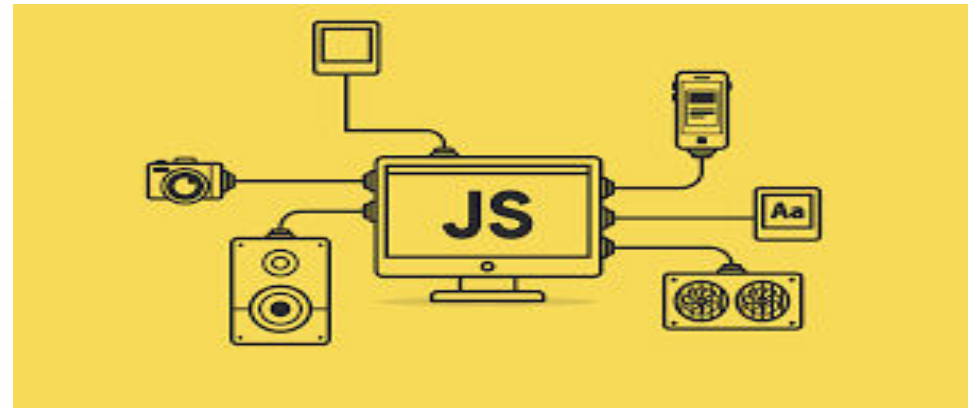
S.No	Name	Age
1	MS DHONI	42
2	Virat	35
Toatl Age		77



Edit with WPS Office



# QSpiders



for the previous code if you had one row at last and it should have two columns means we have to use colspan

```
<tr>  
<td colspan="2">Toatl Age </td>  
<td>77</td>  
</tr>
```

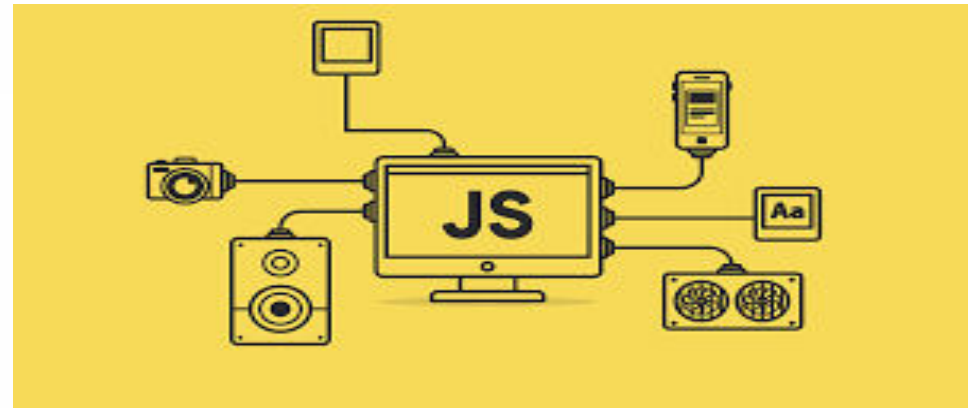
for previous code if you want to increase size of each cell then you have to use cellpadding . If you want to add border add border attribute to table if you want to increase space between each cell use cellspacing.

```
<table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">  
</table>
```



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



Form:

`<form>`-is an element used to create an interactive area on a webpage that allows users to input and submit data.

Important elements in form

**Label**-is used for tell the purpose of the input field

for attribute in label should be same as input id then if you click label also it will navigate to respective input field

**Input**- An input field that allows users to enter data

**type** -attribute will specify the type of input

eg: `text,password,email,number,date,time,file,checkbox,radio,range,color,search,url,submit,reset`

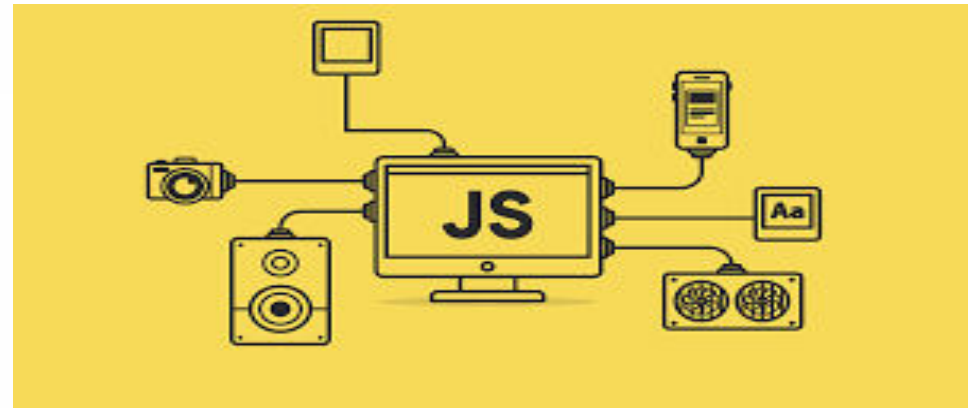
**placeholder**-attribute is displayed in the input field before the user enters any text. The placeholder text usually provides additional information or guidance to the user about the type of information they should enter.

**Note** :for input type radio name attribute should be same otherwise each input will be consider as individual button



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



**Button-** Buttons can be used for various purposes, such as triggering JavaScript functions, submitting forms, or navigating to different pages.

**type** – attribute will enable to create different types of button

eg: **submit, reset, button**

**Select-** element is used of creating dropdown with help of **option** element

**hidden**-attribute used to hide option

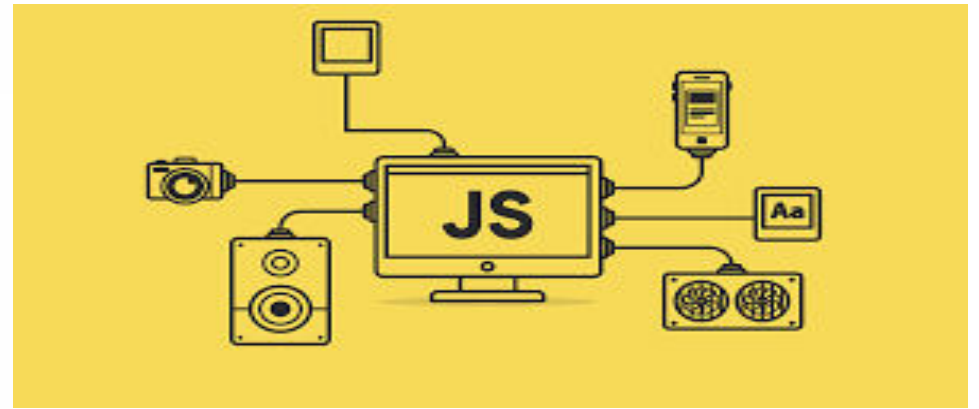
**Textarea-** element useful for create multiline input field in form

**rows, cols** –attributes will help increase line in rows and columns



Edit with WPS Office

# QSpiders



There are two types of elements in HTML

**Block** – Block level elements will occupy entire parent width .It will not allow other elements in same line but we can provide custom width.eg:div,h1-h6,p,section,header,footer,main,form

**Inline** – Inline elements will occupy only content width .It will allow other elements in same line but we cannot provide custom width.eg:span,a,em,br,b,img,audio,video



Edit with WPS Office