



# Html Intro



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# Topic's to be covered:

Intro to html

Proper file structure

Base HTML Tags

Paragraph Tags

Break Tags

Header Tags

Bold and Italic Tags

Meta Tags

Code commenting

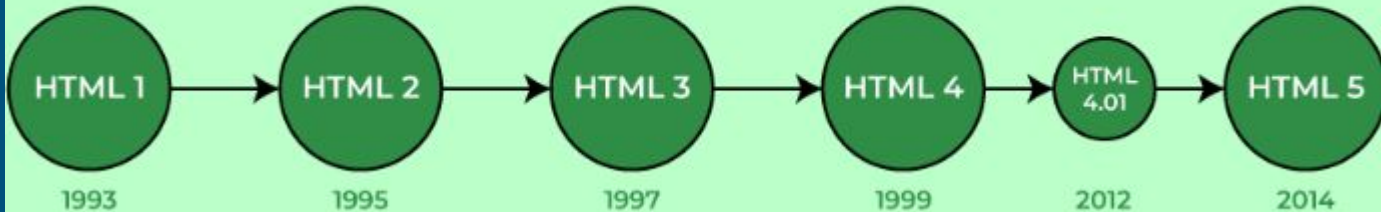
What Makes HTML5 Better?



# HTML Introduction

**HTML** stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is a combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.

## HTML Released Year



# HTML Page Structure

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## HTML Page Structure

`<!DOCTYPE html>` ← Tells version of HTML

`<html>` ← HTML Root Element

`<head>` ← Used to contain page HTML metadata

`<title>Page Title</title>` ← Title of HTML page

`</head>`

`<body>` ← Hold content of HTML

`<h2>Heading Content</h2>` ← HTML heading tag

`<p>Paragraph Content</p>` ← HTML paragraph tag

`</body>`

`</html>`

# Html base Tag:

## Definition and Usage

The `<base>` tag specifies the base URL and/or target for all relative URLs in a document.

The `<base>` tag must have either an href or a target attribute present, or both.

There can only be one single `<base>` element in a document, and it must be inside the `<head>` element.

### Example

Specify a default URL and a default target for all links on a page:

```
<head>
  <base href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">
</head>

<body>

<a href="tags/tag_base.asp">HTML base Tag</a>
</body>
```

# Paragraph tags:

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## Definition and Usage

The `<p>` tag defines a paragraph.

Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each `<p>` element.

**Tip:** Use CSS to [style paragraphs](#).

## Example

A paragraph is marked up as follows:

```
<p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
```

# Break tags:

## Definition and Usage

The `<br>` tag inserts a single line break.

The `<br>` tag is useful for writing addresses or poems.

The `<br>` tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

## Example

Insert single line breaks in a text:

```
<p>To force<br> line breaks<br> in a text,<br> use the br<br> element.</p>
```

**Note:** Use the `<br>` tag to enter line breaks, not to add space between paragraphs.

# Header Tags:

## Definition and Usage

The `<header>` element represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links.

A `<header>` element typically contains:

- one or more heading elements (`<h1>` - `<h6>`)
- logo or icon
- authorship information

**Note:** You can have several `<header>` elements in one HTML document. However, `<header>` cannot be placed within a `<footer>`, `<address>` or another `<header>` element.

### Example

A page header:

```
<header>
  <h1>Main page heading here</h1>
  <p>Posted by John Doe</p>
</header>
```



# HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `<b>` - Bold text
- `<strong>` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `<em>` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `<del>` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

# Meta Tag

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## Definition and Usage

The `<meta>` tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data.

`<meta>` tags always go inside the `<head>` element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings.

Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but is machine parsable.

Metadata is used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), and other web services.

There is a method to let web designers take control over the viewport (the user's visible area of a web page), through the `<meta>` tag (See "Setting The Viewport" example below).

# Example

Describe metadata within an HTML document:

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
</head>
```

## Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>charset</u>	<i>character_set</i>	Specifies the character encoding for the HTML document
<u>content</u>	<i>text</i>	Specifies the value associated with the http-equiv or name attribute
<u>http-equiv</u>	content-security-policy content-type default-style refresh	Provides an HTTP header for the information/value of the content attribute
<u>name</u>	application-name author description generator keywords viewport	Specifies a name for the metadata

# Code Commenting:

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Code comments are a way for developers to add text to source code that is ignored by the compiler or interpreter. Developers can use code comments to explain high-level code intent, provide documentation or describe a bug fix.

## Code comments best practices

Overall, there are five guiding principles for cleaner code comments:

1. Comments should explain why code is written the way it is, rather than explaining what the code does.
2. Comments should be nonduplicative of code.
3. Comments should clarify, not confuse.
4. Comments should be brief; if your comments are extensive, you likely have problematic code.
5. Comments should provide explanations for nonobvious code.

# What makes Html5 better?

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**HTML 5** is the fifth and current version of HTML. It has improved the markup available for documents and has introduced application programming interfaces(API) and Document Object Model(DOM). It has introduced various new features like drag and drop, geo-location services

## Features of HTML5:

- Introduced new semantic elements like `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<section>`, and `<article>` for improved structure.
- Enhances multimedia capabilities with native support for audio and video elements.
- Provides the `localStorage` API, allowing web applications to store data locally on the user's device.
- Enables websites to access a user's geographical location.
- Uses SQL database to store data offline.



Thanks