

Mastering HTML Fundamentals

This presentation explores the core concepts of HTML, covering everything from document structure to advanced elements.

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Introduction to HTML

What is HTML?

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the foundation of the World Wide Web. It's a markup language used to structure and present content on websites.

Key Features

HTML uses tags to define different elements, like headings, paragraphs, and images, providing a framework for organizing web content.

Esier Sell Nosst

Interact Dogs

```
1 done() {  
    console.log('done')  
    setTimeout(() => {  
        console.log('timeout')  
    }, 1000)  
}  
done()
```

[illegible]

HTML Document Structure

DOCTYPE Declaration

Defines the HTML version being used, ensuring compatibility with browsers.

HTML Element

The root element of the document, encompassing all other content.

Head Section

Contains metadata like title, stylesheets, and scripts, invisible to users.

Body Section

Contains the visible content of the webpage, including text, images, and forms.

HTML

Basic HTML Elements

1

Paragraph

The **P** tag is used to create paragraphs of text.

2

Heading

The **H1** to **H6** tags are used to create headings of different sizes.

3

Line Break

The **BR** tag inserts a line break, moving the text to the next line.

4

Comment

The **<!-- -->** tags allow you to add comments in the code, which are ignored by browsers.



Headings, Paragraphs, and Text Formatting

H

Headings

Use **H1** for the main title and smaller headings like **H2** for sections.

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Paragraphs

The **P** tag creates paragraphs of text, automatically adding spacing between them.

B

Text Formatting

Use **B** for bold, *I* for italic, and U for underlined text.



Links and Hyperlinks

1

The A Tag

The **A** tag creates a link, which when clicked takes the user to a different webpage or location.

2

The HREF Attribute

The **href** attribute specifies the URL or target of the link.

Images and Multimedia

1

The IMG Tag

The **IMG** tag is used to embed images into web pages.

2

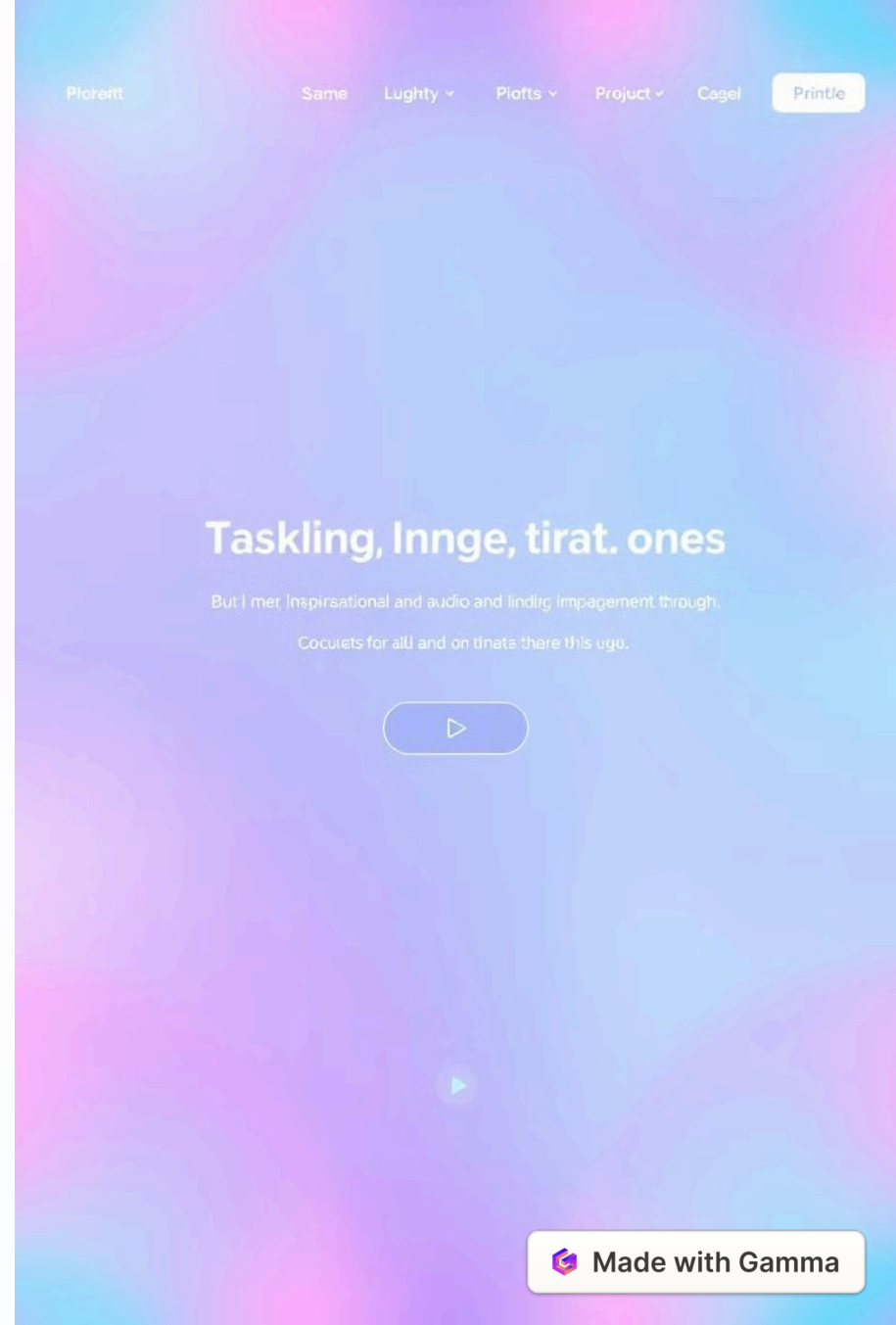
The SRC Attribute

The **src** attribute specifies the URL or path to the image file.

3

Multimedia

HTML5 supports embedding audio and video using the **audio** and **video** tags.



Lists and Tables

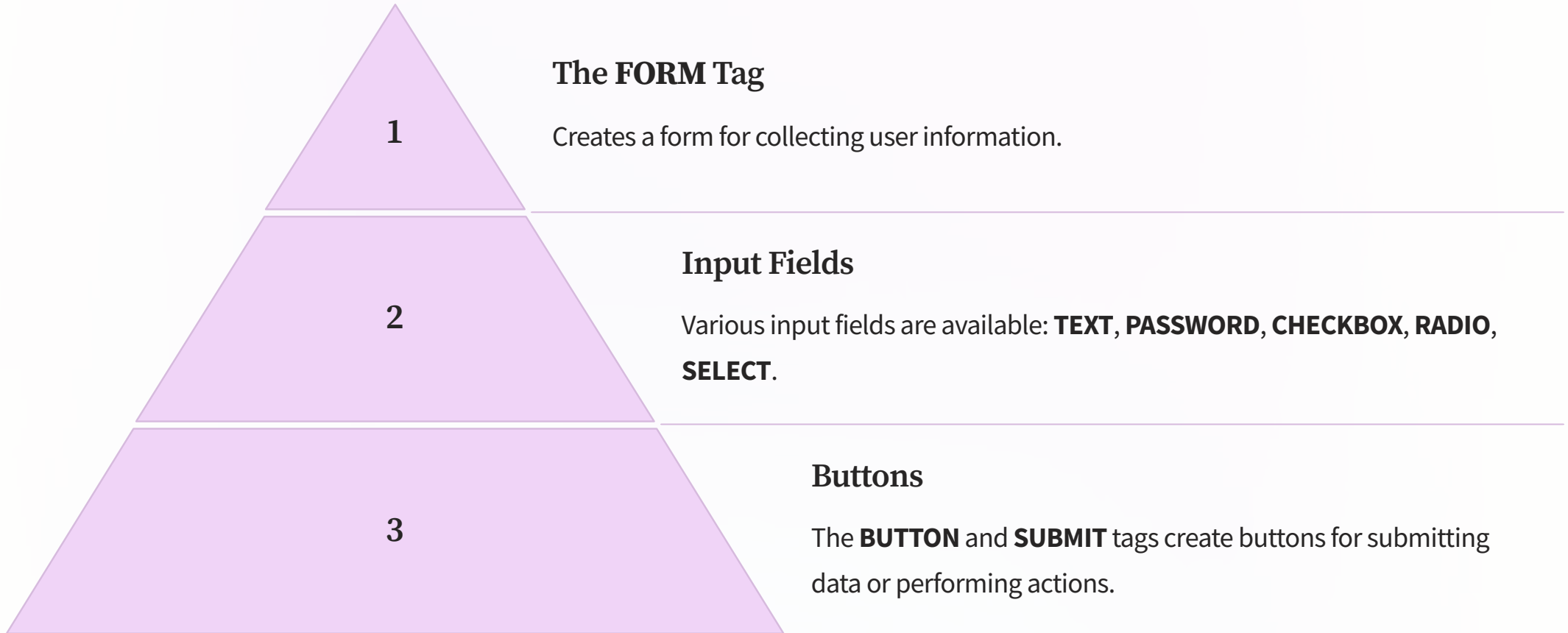
Lists

Unordered lists use the **UL** tag with **LI** for list items. Ordered lists use the **OL** tag.

Tables

The **TABLE** tag creates tables with **TR** for rows and **TD** for table data cells.

Forms and User Inputs



HTML5 and Semantic Elements

1

HTML5

The latest version of HTML, introducing new features like semantic elements and multimedia support.

2

Semantic Elements

Tags like **HEADER**, **NAV**, **MAIN**, **ARTICLE**, and **FOOTER** provide meaning and structure to content.

3

Accessibility

Semantic elements improve accessibility by providing clear structure and meaning for assistive technologies.