



HTML

Hypertext
Markup
Language

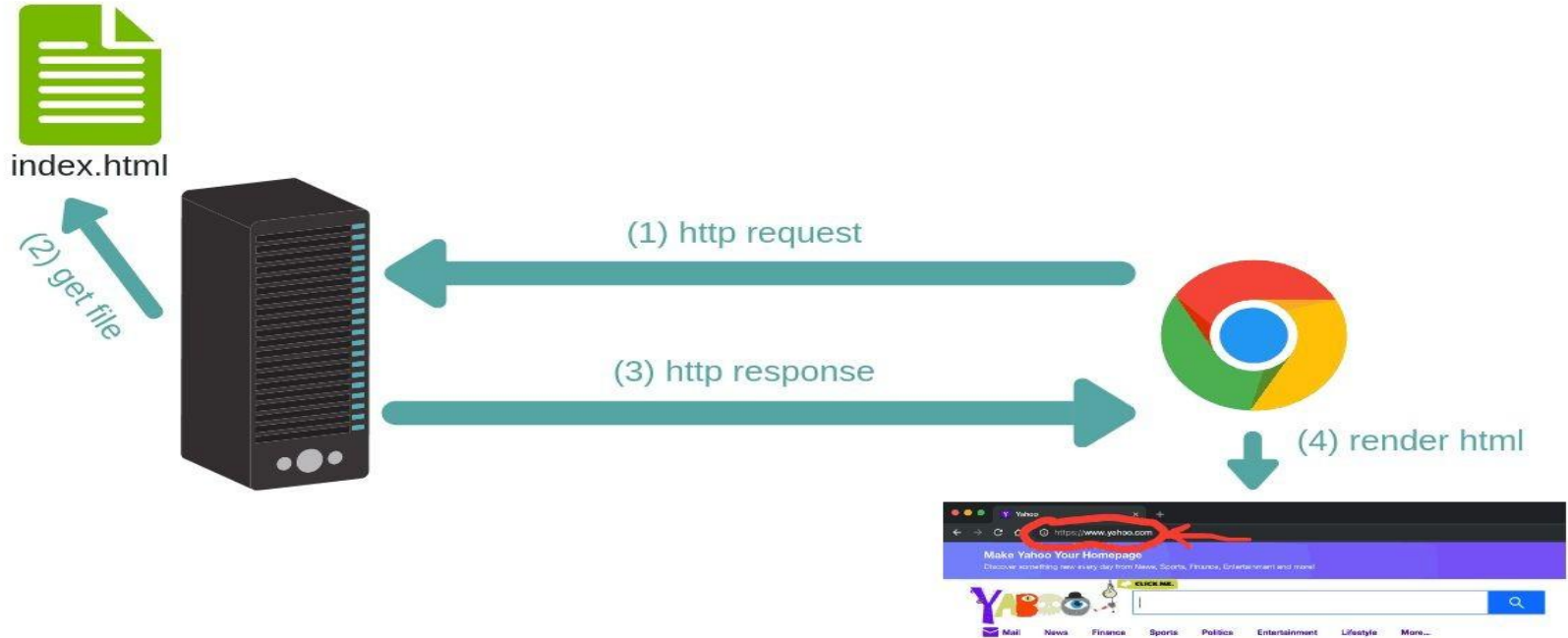


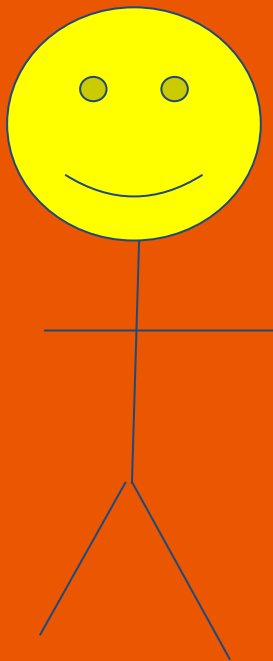


Agenda

- Intro to Web
- What is HTML ?
- Editors to write HTML
- HTML structure
- Getting Started with HTML Head Tags
- Getting Started with HTML Body Tags
- Inline Vs Block Elements

How it works

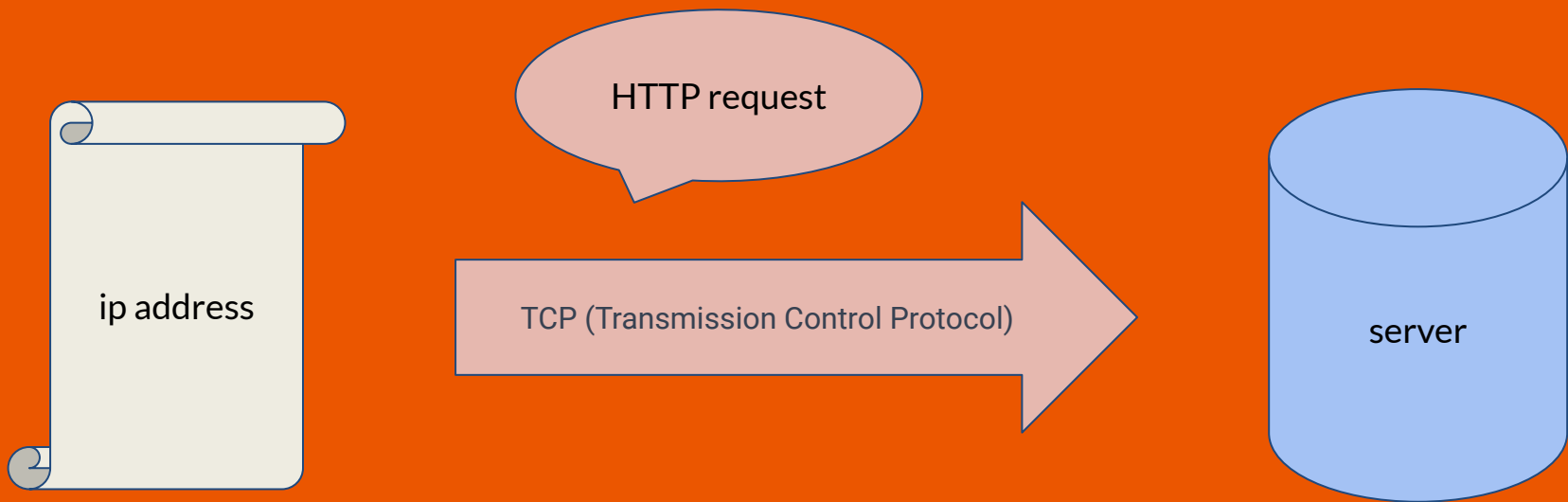




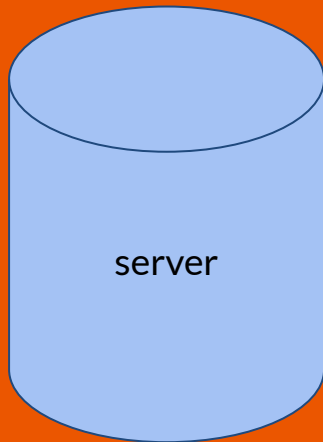
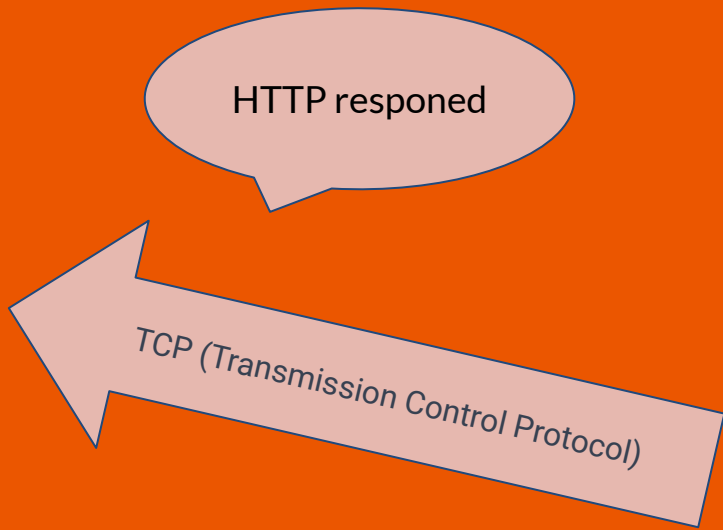
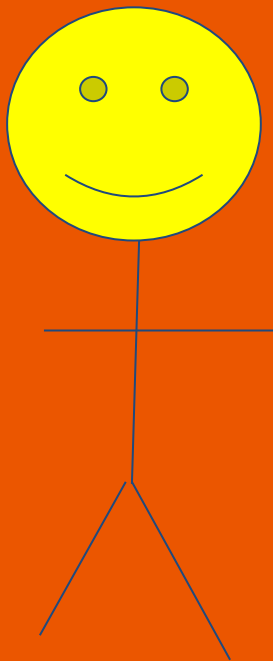
www.iti.com

DNS

ip address



—





What is HTML ?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

https://www.washington.edu/accesscomputing/webd2/student/unit1/module3/html_history.html



What is HTML ?

To understand "HTML" from front to back, let's look at each word that makes up the abbreviation:

Hypertext: text (often with embeds such as images, too) that is organized in order to connect related items

Markup: a style guide for typesetting anything to be printed in hardcopy or soft copy format

Language: a language that a computer system understands and uses to interpret commands.



What is HTML ?

HTML determines the structure of web pages. This structure alone is not enough to make a web page look good and interactive. So you'll use assisted technologies such as CSS and JavaScript to make your HTML beautiful and add interactivity, respectively.

You can also look at HTML, CSS, and JavaScript this way: HTML is the structure of a house, CSS is the interior and exterior decor, and JavaScript is the electricity, water system, and many other functional features that make the house livable.



Install Editor for HTML

You can use one of these tools:

- VS code (Recommended)
 - <https://code.visualstudio.com/>
- Sublime
 - <https://www.sublimetext.com/>
- Atom
 - <https://atom.io/>

Web Page Naming

All lower-case, no spaces, no special characters
[other than (-) or underscore(_)].

Example:

products.html



Products.html



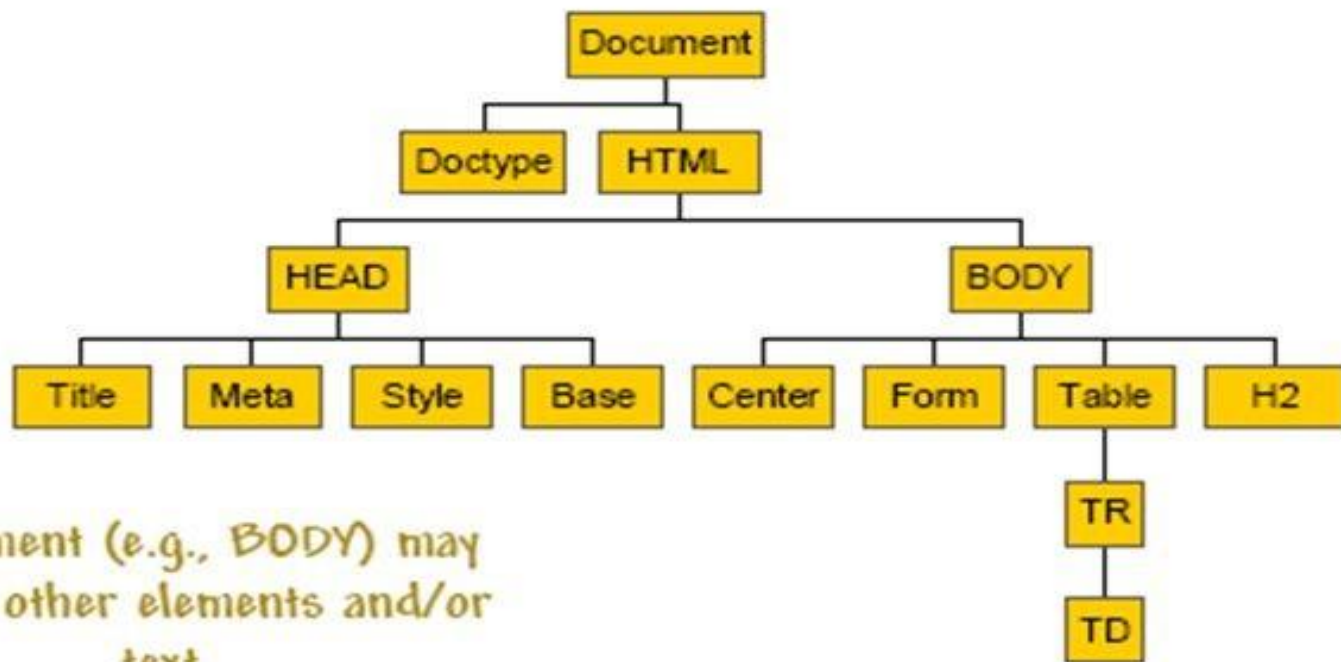
about_us.html




About us.html



The same applies to the name of folders and sub-folders within your site.



An element (e.g., BODY) may contain other elements and/or text



HTML

<!DOCTYPE>

Declaration

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Title of the  
document</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
The content of the document.....
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Meta Tags

<head>

```
<meta charset = "UTF-8">
```

```
<meta name="description"  
content="Free Web tutorials">
```

```
<meta name="keywords"  
content = "HTML, CSS">
```

```
<meta name="author"  
content = "John Doe">
```

```
<meta name="viewport"  
content="width=device-width,  
initial-scale=1.0">
```

</head>



Getting Started : `<!Doctype html>`

Specifies that we're using HTML5 in this code. Before the introduction of HTML5, you had to explicitly state which version of HTML you were coding in with the `<!Doctype>` tag. For example, HTML4.0, 3.2, and so on. But now we no longer need it. When “html” is written in the code, the browser automatically assumes that you are coding in HTML5.



Getting Started : HTML & Head Tags

`<html></html>`: the root, or top-level element of every HTML document. Every other element must be wrapped in it.

`<head></head>`: one of the most crucial parts of the HTML document. Web crawlers look inside the head tags to get important information about the page. It contains info such as the page title, stylesheets, meta information for SEO, and lots more.



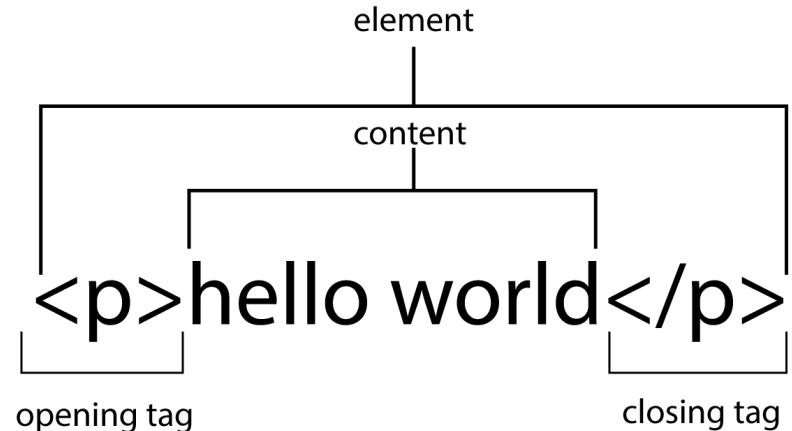
Getting Started : HTML & Head Tags

`<meta />`: this is an empty element that conveys meta-information about the page. Such information may include the author, what type of encoding it's using (almost always UTF-8), responsiveness, compatibility, and a lot more. Web crawlers always look at the meta tag to get information about the web page, which will play a crucial role in SEO.

`<title></title>`: this defines the title of the web page. It is always shown in the browser tab.

Getting Started : Body Tag & HTML Elements

`<body></body>`: all the content of the HTML document is located inside the body tag. There can only be one `<body>` tag on the whole page.





HTML Elements

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

`<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>`

Here's an HTML validator website

<https://validator.w3.org/>



Heading Elements

- HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.
- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- Each HTML heading has a default size
- Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6



HTML Paragraphs

- A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.
- The HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph.
- A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

HTML Horizontal Rules

- The `<hr>` tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.
- The `<hr>` tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.



Empty tags

- Some HTML elements have no content (like the `
` element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

HTML Line Breaks

- Use `
` if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph
- `<p>This is
a paragraph
with line breaks.</p>`



The HTML `<pre>` Element

- With paragraph, you cannot change the display by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.
- The browser will automatically remove any extra spaces and lines when the page is displayed
- The HTML `<pre>` element defines preformatted text.
- The text inside a `<pre>` element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

HTML Text Formatting

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text
- `<q>` - quotes
- `<abbr>` - Abbreviations

``

Welcome to **India**

``

World Trade Center

``

Emphasis Tag

`<i>`

Italic Tag

`<small>`

This is Small tag

`<sub>`

Subscript text H_2O

`<sup>`

Superscript text a^2

`<ins>`

Welcome to Bangalore

``

what is ~~my~~ your name?

`<mark>`

This is **Marked** text



Comment Code

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.



HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about elements
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: `name="value"`



HTML Attributes

- Title on paragraph tag

```
<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

- Src on image tag

```

```



HTML Images

- The HTML `` tag is used to embed an image in a web page.
- The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.
- The `` tag has two required attributes:
 - `src` - Specifies the path to the image
 - `alt` - Specifies an alternate text for the image , if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader)

``

Links

Link to webpage

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/">go to  
Google</a>
```

Relative path

```
<a href="aboutus.html">about us</a>
```

Absolute path

```
<a href="c:\myFiles\aboutus.html">about  
us</a>
```

Links

codeavengers.com files



Links

Link to section

```
<a href="index.html#about-us">about  
us</a>
```

```
<div id="about-us">
```

```
<h2>About</h2>
```

```
<p> Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and  
typesetting industry. </p>
```

```
</div>
```



HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- You can click on a link and jump to another document.
- When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

`link text`

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.



HTML Links - The target Attribute

- By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.
- The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.
- The target attribute can have one of the following values:
 1. `_self` - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
 2. `_blank` - Opens the document in a new window or tab



Block VS inline elements

- Block-level elements form a visible block on a page. A block-level element appears on a **new line** following the content that precedes it. Any content that follows a block-level element also appears on a new line. Block-level elements are usually structural elements on the page. For example, a block-level element might represent headings, paragraphs, lists, navigation menus, or footers. A block-level element wouldn't be nested inside an inline element, but it might be nested inside another block-level element.



Block versus inline elements

- Inline elements are contained within block-level elements, and surround only small parts of the document's content (not entire paragraphs or groupings of content). An inline element will not cause a new line to appear in the document. It is typically used with text, for example an `<a>` element creates a hyperlink, and elements such as `` or `` create emphasis.



Block versus inline elements

Block-level

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Paragraphs are block-level elements, so they stack vertically.

Inline

Links are

inline elements,

so they fit side-by-side.



Block versus inline elements examples

Block Elements

`<div>`

`<p>`

`<h1>`

`/`

Inline Elements

``

`<a>`

``

``



References

<https://validator.w3.org/nu/>

<https://www.w3schools.com/html/>

<https://9elements.com/bem-cheat-sheet/?fbclid=IwAR12Bksu91C3jil8ErHkk-d97Jqp025WQ-nR-5VYKyRKSzvSoYiM1iB14yU#page-navigation>

<https://caniuse.com/>

https://www.w3schools.com/charsets/ref_html_utf8.asp



Thank You!

Lab

ur Name

Developer



a passionate web developer with expertise in HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. I love creating responsive and user-friendly websites that deliver a great user experience.

Education

University Name

elior of Science in Computer Science

uation Year: 20XX

Experience

Company Name

Developer

ion: Month Year - Present

Contact

: your.email@example.com

IdIn: [linkedin.com/in/yourname](https://www.linkedin.com/in/yourname)

load CV: [Download CV](#)



Self Study **HTML**

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

Unordered List

Ordered List

Definition list

meta redirect



Tomorrow Agenda

- HTML Forms
- HTML Media