

HTML Tutorial for Beginners



Welcome to the HTML tutorial for beginners! This guide is designed to help you learn HTML from scratch. We'll cover the basics, provide coding examples, and include quiz

Learn more HTML, CSS, JavaScript Web Development at <https://basescripts.com/> Laurence Svekis

questions to test your understanding. By the end of this tutorial, you'll be able to create your own simple web pages. Let's get started!

Introduction to HTML	3
Why Learn HTML?	3
Getting Started	3
Your First HTML Document	3
Basic HTML Structure	4
The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration	4
The <html> Element	4
The <head> Element	4
The <body> Element	5
HTML Elements and Tags	5
Syntax	5
Self-closing Tags	5
Quiz Question	6
Working with Text	6
Headings	6
Paragraphs	6
Bold and Italic Text	7
Line Breaks	7
Quiz Question	7
Links and Images	8
Hyperlinks	8
Images	8
Quiz Question	8
Lists	9
Unordered Lists	9
Ordered Lists	9
Nested Lists	10
Quiz Question	10
Tables	10
Basic Table Structure	10
Table Tags	11
Adding a Caption	11
Quiz Question	11
Forms	12

Basic Form Structure	12
Common Form Elements	12
Labels	13
Quiz Question	13
Semantic HTML	13
Common Semantic Elements	13
Example Layout	14
Benefits of Semantic HTML	14
Quiz Question	14
Conclusion	15
Final Quiz	15

Introduction to HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create web pages. It provides the structure of a webpage, allowing you to define elements like headings, paragraphs, links, images, and more.

Why Learn HTML?

- **Foundation of Web Development:** HTML is the starting point for anyone interested in web development.
 - **Easy to Learn:** Simple syntax that's beginner-friendly.
 - **Versatility:** Works in conjunction with CSS and JavaScript to create interactive web pages.
-

Getting Started

To begin coding in HTML, you'll need:

1. **A Text Editor:** Options include Visual Studio Code, Sublime Text, or Notepad++.
2. **A Web Browser:** Modern browsers like Chrome, Firefox, or Edge.

Your First HTML Document

Learn more HTML, CSS, JavaScript Web Development at <https://basescripts.com/> Laurence Svekis

Create a new file and save it as `index.html`. Add the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First HTML Page</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello, World!</h1>
<p>This is my first HTML page.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Open the file in your web browser to see the result.

Basic HTML Structure

Every HTML document has a basic structure consisting of elements that define the document's layout and content.

The `<!DOCTYPE>` Declaration

The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines the document type and version of HTML.

The `<html>` Element

The `<html>` tag wraps all the content on the entire page.

The `<head>` Element

Contains meta-information about the document, such as its title and links to scripts and stylesheets.

The <body> Element

Contains the content of the web page that is displayed in the browser.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<!-- Content goes here -->

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Elements and Tags

An **HTML element** is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

Syntax

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

Example:

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Self-closing Tags

Learn more HTML, CSS, JavaScript Web Development at <https://basescripts.com/> Laurence Svekis

Some tags don't have content and are self-closing.

Example:

```
<br> <!-- Line break -->
<hr> <!-- Horizontal rule -->
```

Quiz Question

Q1: Which of the following is the correct way to write a paragraph element?

- A. `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`
- B. `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`
- C. `<p>This is a paragraph.`
- D. `p>This is a paragraph.</p>`

Answer: A. `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`

Working with Text

HTML provides tags to format and structure text content.

Headings

HTML has six levels of headings from `<h1>` to `<h6>`.

Example:

```
<h1>This is a main heading</h1>
<h2>This is a subheading</h2>
```

Paragraphs

Defined using the `<p>` tag.

Example:

```
<p>This is a paragraph of text.</p>
```

Bold and Italic Text

- Bold: `` or ``
- Italic: `` or `<i>`

Example:

```
<p>This is <strong>bold</strong> text and this is  
<em>italic</em> text.</p>
```

Line Breaks

Use the `
` tag to insert a line break.

Example:

```
<p>First line.<br>Second line.</p>
```

Quiz Question

Q2: Which tag is used for the largest heading?

- A. `<h6>`
- B. `<heading>`
- C. `<h1>`
- D. `<head>`

Answer: C. `<h1>`

Links and Images

Hyperlinks

Use the `<a>` tag to create hyperlinks.

Syntax:

```
<a href="URL">Link Text</a>
```

Example:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example.com</a>
```

Images

Use the `` tag to display images.

Syntax:

```

```

Attributes:

- `src`: Specifies the path to the image.
- `alt`: Provides alternative text for the image.

Example:

```

```

Quiz Question

Q3: What does the `alt` attribute in the `` tag specify?

- A. The alignment of the image
- B. The alternative text if the image cannot be displayed
- C. The URL of the image
- D. The size of the image

Answer: B. The alternative text if the image cannot be displayed

Lists

HTML supports ordered (numbered) and unordered (bulleted) lists.

Unordered Lists

Use the `` tag for unordered lists, with list items inside `` tags.

Example:

```
<ul>
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Banana</li>
  <li>Cherry</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered Lists

Use the `` tag for ordered lists.

Example:

```
<ol>
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Second item</li>
  <li>Third item</li>
</ol>
```

Nested Lists

Lists can be nested inside other lists.

Example:

```
<ul>
  <li>Fruits
    <ul>
      <li>Apple</li>
      <li>Banana</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Vegetables</li>
</ul>
```

Quiz Question

Q4: Which tags are used to create a list item?

- A. <list> and </list>
- B. <item> and </item>
- C. and
- D. and

Answer: C. and

Tables

Tables are used to display data in rows and columns.

Basic Table Structure

```
<table>
  <tr>
```

```
        <th>Header 1</th>
        <th>Header 2</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Data cell 1</td>
        <td>Data cell 2</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Table Tags

- `<table>`: Defines the table.
- `<tr>`: Defines a table row.
- `<th>`: Defines a table header cell.
- `<td>`: Defines a table data cell.

Adding a Caption

Use the `<caption>` tag to add a title to the table.

Example:

```
<table>
    <caption>Monthly Sales</caption>
    <!-- Table content -->
</table>
```

Quiz Question

Q5: Which tag is used to define a table row?

- A. `<td>`
- B. `<tr>`

- C. <table>
- D. <th>

Answer: B. <tr>

Forms

Forms are used to collect user input.

Basic Form Structure

```
<form action="submit_form.php" method="post">
    <!-- Form elements go here -->
</form>
```

Common Form Elements

- **Text Input:** <input type="text" name="username">
- **Password Input:** <input type="password" name="password">
- **Submit Button:** <input type="submit" value="Submit">

Radio Buttons:

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female
```

-

Checkboxes:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="subscribe" value="newsletter">
Subscribe to newsletter
```

-

Dropdown List:

```
<select name="country">
```

```
<option value="usa">USA</option>
<option value="canada">Canada</option>
</select>
```

-

Labels

Use `<label>` to associate text labels with form elements.

Example:

```
<label for="email">Email:</label>
<input type="email" id="email" name="email">
```

Quiz Question

Q6: What is the correct HTML element for making a text input field in a form?

- A. `<textinput>`
- B. `<input type="text">`
- C. `<textfield>`
- D. `<input type="textfield">`

Answer: B. `<input type="text">`

Semantic HTML

Semantic HTML introduces meaning to the web page rather than just presentation.

Common Semantic Elements

- `<header>`: Defines a header for a document or section.
- `<nav>`: Defines navigation links.
- `<main>`: Specifies the main content.

Learn more HTML, CSS, JavaScript Web Development at <https://basescripts.com/> Laurence Svekis

- `<section>`: Defines a section in a document.
- `<article>`: Defines an independent, self-contained content.
- `<aside>`: Defines content aside from the main content.
- `<footer>`: Defines a footer for a document or section.

Example Layout

```
<header>
  <!-- Logo and navigation -->
</header>
<nav>
  <!-- Navigation links -->
</nav>
<main>
  <article>
    <!-- Main content -->
  </article>
  <aside>
    <!-- Sidebar content -->
  </aside>
</main>
<footer>
  <!-- Footer information -->
</footer>
```

Benefits of Semantic HTML

- **Accessibility**: Improves the experience for users using assistive technologies.
- **SEO**: Search engines can better understand the content of your page.
- **Maintainability**: Code is easier to read and maintain.

Quiz Question

Q7: Which tag would you use to mark up a navigation menu?

- A. <menu>
- B. <nav>
- C.
- D. <section>

Answer: B. <nav>

Conclusion

Congratulations! You've covered the basics of HTML, including structure, elements, text formatting, links, images, lists, tables, forms, and semantic HTML. Practice by creating your own web pages and experimenting with different elements to reinforce your learning.

Final Quiz

Q8: Which element is used to create a hyperlink in HTML?

- A. <link>
- B. <a>
- C. <href>
- D. <url>

Answer: B. <a>

Q9: Which of the following is NOT a semantic HTML element?

- A. <div>
- B. <article>
- C. <footer>
- D. <section>

Answer: A. <div>