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**COURSE UNIT: WEB AND MOBILE APP DEVELOPMENT**

### **LAB 3 SUMMARY**

#### **Part 1: Introduction to HTML**

##### **What is HTML?**

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is the foundation of all web pages. It is a standardized system of markup tags that are used to define the structure and content of a web page. HTML tags are simple text markers that are placed within angle brackets (< >). These tags tell web browsers how to display the content of a web page.

##### **Why is HTML crucial in web development?**

HTML is crucial in web development because it is the language that is used to create the basic structure of a web page. Without HTML, web browsers would not be able to understand how to display the content of a web page. HTML is also the language that is used to add links to other web pages, embed images and videos, and create interactive forms.

#### **Part 2: Creating an HTML Document**

##### **Setting Up a Text Editor**

A text editor is a software application that is used to edit plain text files. There are many different text editors available, both free and paid. Some popular text editors for web development include Visual Studio Code, Sublime Text, and Notepad++.

##### **Creating a New HTML File**

To create a new HTML file, one can simply create a new plain text file and save it with the .html extension. For example, one could save your file as index.html.

##### **HTML Boilerplate**

The HTML boilerplate code is the basic structure of an HTML document. It includes the following:

##### **HTML**

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

##### **Adding Content**

To add content to your HTML document, one can use a variety of HTML tags. Some common HTML tags include:

**<h1> to <h6>: Heading tags**  
**<p>: Paragraph tag**  
**<ul> and <li>: Unordered list tags**  
**<ol> and <li>: Ordered list tags**  
**<table>, <tr>, <th>, and <td>: Table tags**

### **Part 3: HTML Elements and Attributes**

#### **Text Formatting**

HTML provides a number of tags for formatting text. Some common text formatting tags include:

**`<em>`: Italic text**

**`<strong>`: Bold text**

**`<u>`: Underlined text**

**`<br>`: Line break**

#### **Images**

To insert an image into an HTML document, one can use the `<img>` tag. The `<img>` tag has a number of attributes, including the `src` attribute, which specifies the URL of the image. For example, the following code will insert an image of a cat into your HTML document:

```

```

### **Part 4: Creating a Simple Web Page**

#### **Linking Pages**

To create a link to another web page, one can use the `<a>` tag. The `<a>` tag has an `href` attribute, which specifies the URL of the page that you want to link to. For example, the following code will create a link to the `about.html` page:

```
<a href="about.html">About</a>
```

#### **Lists and Tables**

HTML provides a number of tags for creating lists and tables. Some common list and table tags include:

**`<ol>` and `<li>`: Ordered list tags**

**`<ul>` and `<li>`: Unordered list tags**

**`<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>`: Table tags**

#### **Validation**

It is important to validate the HTML code to ensure that it is free of errors. There are a number of online HTML validation tools available.