

MODULE 01

HTML Basics

OBJECTIVES

- Understand the structure of an HTML page.
- Learn to apply physical/logical character effects.
- Learn to manage document spacing.
- New semantic elements in HTML 5.

WHAT IS HTML?

- HTML is a markup language and these documents describe web pages.
- Any HTML document contains HTML tags and plain text.
- HTML documents are also called web pages.

HTML VERSIONS & HTML5

- HTML had a total of 5 versions, 1.0, 2.0, 3.2, 4.0, 5
- HTML – 5
 - Good support on modern mobile devices (iOS, Android)
 - Simpler, more intuitive syntax
 - Video and Audio can be included without requiring a plug-in
 - Incremental improvements to previous HTML challenges
 - Much needed next step in HTML evolution
 - Creative enhancements: Rounded corners, gradients, text layout
 - Promising support of Mobile JS Frameworks (Sencha, jQTouch)

HTML ELEMENTS

- Most Web documents are created using HTML.
- Documents are saved with extension.html or.htm.
- Tags are strings in the language surrounded by a less-than (<) and a greater-than > sign.
 - Opening tag: <html> Ending tag: </html>
- Can have Attributes
 - Attributes are Name-Value pairs added to HTML start tags.

RULES APPLICABLE FOR HTML5 TAGS

- Rules for HTML5 Tags are:
 - The document must included with an HTML5 DOCTYPE.
 - Tags and attributes are case-insensitive.
 - Attributes do not need to be quoted.
 - End tags are not required for every element.
 - Some attributes may be empty such as checked and disabled.
 - For example, `<input type=checkbox checked>`
 - Only void elements such as br, img and link may be "self-closed" with `/>`.

HTML DOCUMENT SECTION

- HTML Head Section
 - `<head>...</head>`
 - Page Title, Base URL, Meta Information
- HTML Body Section
 - `<body>...</body>`
 - Text, Images, Table, Color, etc.

COMMENTS IN HTML

- Increase code readability.
- Ignored by the browser.
- Example of HTML comment:
 - `<!-- This is a sample HTML Comment -->`

HTML HEAD SECTION

BASE HREF

- Base element specifies a base URL for all the links in a page.
 - `<head>`
 - `<base href="http://www.example.com/images/" />`
 - `</head>`

META INFORMATION

- Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.
- Define keywords for search engines:
 - `<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, DHTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript, VBScript" />`
- Provide a description of your web page:
 - `<meta name="description" content="This is HTML Training" />`
- Define the last revision of your page:
 - `<meta name="revised" content="Yash Patel, 6/10/99" />`
- Refresh page every 5 seconds:
 - `<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5" />`

HTML BODY SECTION

- `<body>` Element:
 - Represents information content.
 - Each document can have at most one `<body>` element.
 - Body element is placed between `</head>` and `</html>` elements.
 - Attributes supported in `<body>` element are:
 - Event Handler attributes like `ononline`, `onoffline`, `onunload`, `onpagehide`, `onpageshow`, etc.
 - Global attributes like `id`, `style`, `class`, `hidden`, etc.

BODY CONTENTS

- Body Text
 - HTML truncates spaces in your text.
 - Use `
` to insert new lines.
 - Use `<p>` tag to create paragraphs.
- Other Elements of Body Section:
 - `<table>` tags are used to create tables.
 - `` tags are used to insert images.

PHYSICAL CHARACTER EFFECT

- Some tag used are:

- ``
- `<s>`
- `<sub>`
- `<sup>`

LOGICAL CHARACTER EFFECT

- Some tag used are:
 - ``
 - ``
 - `<kbd>`
 - `<var>`

CHARACTER ENTITIES

- `<` or `<` (`<`)
- `>` or `>` (`>`)

HEADING ELEMENTS

- HTML uses 6 kind of heading elements from `<h1>` up to `<h6>`.

DOCUMENT SPACE

- For Horizontal Spacing :
 - `<hr>`
- For Vertical Spacing
 - `<p>`
 - `
`

PREFORMATTED TEXT

- `<PRE>...</PRE>` will not change the formatting of text and will display same formatting as in source code.

WORKING WITH STYLES

- Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.
- The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:
 - `<tagname style="property:value;">`
 - The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value.
- Eg :-
 - background-color, color, font-family, font-size, text-align, text-transform, text-indent, text-decoration & many more.

DIVISIONS IN HTML DOCUMENT

- The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- This is used to group block-element to format them with CSS.

 IN HTML DOCUMENT

- The tag is used for grouping and applying styles to inline elements.
- Inline & Block Elements.