# UILDER development time by providing litor with a drag and drop

#### HTML Editor:

```
1 v <section class="mbr-box mbr-section
  fixed-size mbr-section--full-heigh
  parallax-background" style="background"
  url(file:///C:/Users/Support/AppDa
  s/project-2016-03-23 172901/assets
      <div class="mbr-box magnet mb
  box magnet--center-left mbr-after
          <div class="mbr-box conta
  container">
              <div class="mbr-box mb
  box magnet mbr-box magnet -- center
                  <div class="row"><
                     <div class="mb
  content">MOBIRISE<br/>br>WEBSITE BUILD
  time by providing you with a flexil
  drop interface.
                     <div class="mb
  left"> class="mbr-buttons btn b
  success mbr-editable-button" href=
  </div>
                 </div></div>
             </div></div>
```

#### CSS Editor:

```
1 * H1 {
2    color: #28324e;
3  }
4 * P {
5    color: #efefef;
6  }
7
```

# Introduction to HTML

HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, is the standard language used to create and structure web pages. It provides a way to define the content, layout, and functionality of a web page through a series of tags and elements.

# What is HTML?

## Purpose

HTML is the building block of the World Wide Web, allowing web developers to create and publish content on the internet.

### Structure

HTML uses tags and elements to define the different parts of a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, images, and links.

# Flexibility

HTML can be combined with other web technologies, like CSS and JavaScript, to create more advanced and interactive web pages.

- 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.

	>	
<tit< th=""><th>tle&gt;Page title</th><th></th></tit<>	tle>Page title	
<td>i&gt;</td> <td></td>	i>	
<body< th=""><th>&gt;</th><th></th></body<>	>	
	<h1>This is a heading</h1>	
	This is a paragraph.	
	This is another paragraph.	

The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document

The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page

The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page

The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)

The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

The <h1> element defines a large heading

The element defines a paragraph

# </title>

# HTML Structure

1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>

The doctype declaration tells the web browser which version of HTML is being used.

2 --- <HTML>

The HTML element is the root element of the HTML document. It wraps all the content on the webpage.

3 --- <head>

This section contains meta-information about the document, such as its title, character encoding, and links to external resources like CSS stylesheets and JavaScript files.

Title of HTML Page

5 --- </head>

6 <body>

This is where the main content of the webpage is contained. Everything visible on the webpage, such as text, images, and links, is placed within the body section.

# Basic HTML Tags

1 Headings

HTML provides six levels of headings, from H1 (largest) to H6 (smallest).

3 Links

The tag is used to create hyperlinks, allowing users to navigate between web pages.

2 Paragraphs

The

tag is used to define paragraphs of text.

4 Images

The tag is used to insert images into a web page.

# HTML Attributes

#### ID

The id attribute uniquely identifies an HTML element on a web page.

#### Src

The src attribute specifies the URL of an image, video, or other media file.

#### Class

The class attribute groups related HTML elements and allows for CSS styling.

### Href

The href attribute defines the URL of a hyperlink, allowing users to navigate to other pages.

# HTML Headings and Paragraphs

H





# Headings

HTML headings, from H1 to H6, define the structure and hierarchy of a web page.

# Paragraphs

Paragraphs of text are enclosed within the

tag, creating readable content.

# Formatting

HTML provides tags like,, and to apply basic formatting to text.

dod HTML Lists 3 Ordered Lists Unordered Lists List Items Unordered lists, created Ordered lists, created Each list item is enclosed with the with the within the tag, display items as tag, display items as bullet points. numbered or lettered lists.

# HTML Links

Link Type	Description
Internal Link	Links to other pages within the same website, using a relative URL.
External Link	Links to pages on other websites, using an absolute URL.
Mailto Link	Opens the user's default email client and pre-fills the recipient's email address.