Introduction To HTML

Exp No: 01

Date: 13/01/2023

Aim: To study web interface and the basics of HTML

**What is Web Interface?**

A Web user interface or Web app allows the user to interact with content or software running on a remote server through a Web browser. The content or Web page is downloaded from the Web server and the user can interact with this content in a Web browser, which acts as a client. The distributed nature allows the content to be stored on a remote server, while the ubiquitous nature of the Web browser permits a convenient access to the content. The most common Web applications are Webmail, online shopping, online document sharing, social media, and instant messaging.

You can use the majority of popular web browsers with your website interface including:

* Firefox
* Internet Explorer
* Chrome

**Functions and features of the Web Interface**

* Create clear, uncluttered menus and displays (called views), that present only the information that you want the user to see.
* Structure your data in a task-oriented way. ...
* Customize the layout of data. ...
* Customize the text and appearance of views to suit your business needs.

**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.

### Different Basic HTML Tags

A few of the basic tags that can be seen in almost all the HTML documents are <HTML>, <!Doctype html>, <head>, <span>, <body>, <p>, <div>, <u>, <sub>, <sup>, <strong>, <em>, <hr>, <br>, <li>, <ol>, <ul>, <a href =…>, header tags like h1, h2, h3, .., <img src=””/>, etc.

#### Tag – DOCTYPE

<!DOCTYPE html>: The DOCTYPE tells the browser what kind of file will be opening. DOCTYPE is just like a regular tag and starts with a bracket, and then we put in the exclamation point, and then we type DOCTYPE. We have space, and then we type html. This tag is basically telling the browser, hey, these documents need to be served as HTML.

#### Tag – html

<html></html>: The HTML tag, also called the root element, follows the DOCTYPE tag. This tag can have the normal global attributes plus an attribute called manifest. The HTML tag can only be used once on an HTML page.

#### 3. Tag – head

<head></head>: The head tag provides general information about the web page that is being displayed. An individual tag is added inside of the head tag, which lets the browser know certain specifics, such as the title of the page, author of the page, and other such information.

#### 4. Tag – body

<body></body>: The body tag lets the browser know what to display on the page. Inside the body, the tag is where we will place all of our content, such as tags and text. Anything placed inside of the body tag will be displayed on the web page.

#### 5. Tag – p

<p></p>: The paragraph tag, or the p tag, is used when you want to keep a paragraph of text together.

**Advantages Of HTML**

* HTML helps to build structure of a website and is a widely used Markup language.
* It is easy to learn.
* Every browser supports HTML Language.

**Disadvantages Of HTML**

* Making the structure of HTML documents becomes tough to understand.
* Errors can be costly.
* HTML can create only static and plain pages so if we’d like dynamic pages then HTML isn’t useful.