**HTML:**

[HTML](https://www.csegeeks.com/web-technology/html/) is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

**What is HTML?**

* Stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
* It is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
* Describes the structure of a Web page
* Consists of a series of elements
* Tell the browser how to display the content
* Label pieces of content such as “this is a heading”, “this is a paragraph”, “this is a link”, etc.

<! DOCTYPE html>

<Html>

<Head>

<Title>Page Title</title>

</head>

<Body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Applications of HTML**

As mentioned before, HTML is one of the most widely used language over the web. I’m going to list few of them here:

* **Web pages development** – HTML is used to create pages which are rendered over the web. Almost every page of web is having html tags in it to render its details in browser.
* **Internet Navigation** – HTML provides tags which are used to navigate from one page to another and is heavily used in internet navigation.
* **Responsive UI** – HTML pages now-a-days works well on all platform, mobile, tabs, desktop or laptops owing to responsive design strategy.
* **Offline support** HTML pages once loaded can be made available offline on the machine without any need of internet.
* **Game development –** HTML5 have native support for rich experience and is now useful in gaming development arena as well.

**HTML Attributes:**

All HTML elements can have attributes

The href attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to

For Example,

<a href="https://www.Google.com">Visit Google</a>

The src attribute of <img> specifies the path to the image to be displayed.

For Example,

<img src=images/

The width and height attributes of <img> provide size information for images

The alt attribute of <img> provides an alternate text for an image

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more

The lang attribute of the <html> tag declares the language of the Web page

The title attribute defines some extra information about an element

**HTML Headings:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

    </head>

    <body>

       <h1> My First Heading.</h1>

       <h2> My Second Heading. </h2>

       <h3> My Third Heading. </h3>

       <h4> My Fourth Heading. </h4>

       <h5> My Fifth Heading. </h5>

       <h6> My Sixth Heading. </h6>

       <p> My First paragraph. </p>

       <h1 style="font: size 60px;">My Heading with Style attribute used to Mention the Size.</h1>

    </body>

</html>

**Basic Formatting Tags:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

    </head>

    <body>

        <b>This text is bold</b>

        <strong>This text is important!</strong>

        <i>This text is italic</i>

        <em>This text is emphasized</em>

        <small>This is some smaller text.</small>

        <p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

        <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

        <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>

        <p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

        <p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

    </body>

</html>

**HTML Quotation and Citation Elements**

In this, we will go through the HTML elements.

1. <blockquote>
2. <q>
3. <abbr>
4. <address>
5. <cite>
6. <bdo>
7. **<blockquote>**

The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

1. <q>

The HTML <q> tag defines a short quotation.

Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

1. <abbr>

The HTML <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS",”SQL”,”ATM”.

1. <address>

The HTML <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in italic, and browsers will always add a line break before and after the <address> element.

1. <cite>

The HTML <cite> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.).

Note: A person's name is not the title of a work.

The text in the <cite> element usually renders in italic.

1. <bdo>

BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override.

The <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction.

Attributes:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| Dir | Ltr | Print the value from left to right. |
| Rtl | Print the value right to left. |

**Example for Quotation and Citation:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

    </head>

    <body>

        <p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

      <blockquote cite="https://www.who.int/about/who-we-are">

        We are champions for healthier, safer lives

Our team of 8000+ professionals includes the world’s leading public health experts, including doctors, epidemiologists, scientists and managers. Together, we coordinate the world’s response to health emergencies, promote well-being, prevent disease and expand access to health care. By connecting nations, people and partners to scientific evidence they can rely on, we strive to give everyone an equal chance at a safe and healthy life.

      </blockquote>

      <p>The WHO Constitution states its main objective as <q> "the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health"</q></p>

      <p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

      <address>

        Written by John Doe.<br>

        Visit us at:<br>

        Example.com<br>

        Box 564, Disneyland<br>

        USA

        </address>

        <p>The HTML cite element defines the title of a work.</p>

        <p>Browsers usually display cite elements in italic.</p>

        <img src="img\_the\_scream.jpg" width="220" height="277" alt="The Scream">

        <p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>

        <p>bdo tag is used to override the current text direction </p>

        <bdo dir="rtl">This text will be written from right to left</bdo>

    </body>

</html>

**HTML Layout:**

1. <header> - Defines a header for a document or a section

2. <nav> - Defines a set of navigation links

3. <section> - Defines a section in a document

4. <article> - Defines an independent, self-contained content

5. <aside> - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)

6. <footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section

7. <details> - Defines additional details that the user can open and close on demand

8. <summary> - Defines a heading for the <details> element



**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>

    welcome to the Html World!

</title>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<style>

    \* {

        box-sizing: border-box;

    }

    header {

        background-color: #ff0066;

        padding: 30px;

        text-align:center;

        font-size:35px;

        color: white;

    }

    nav {

        background-color: antiquewhite;

        padding : 20px;

        float: left;

        width:30%;

        height:300px;

    }

    nav ul {

        padding : 10px;

    }

    article {

        padding: 20px;

        float: left;

        width:70%;

        height:300px;

        background-color: deeppink;

        color :floralwhite ;

    }

    footer {

        padding: 10px;

        text-align: center;

        color:white;

        background-color: darkgrey;

    }

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 color:Red> Welcome to the Html Layout Section</h1>

<p> In this section we will discuss how to split the page in to different section like header, navigation bar, Two column section, and footer. </p>

<header>

    <h2> Html</h2>

</header>

<section>

    <nav>

        <ul>

            <li><a href="first.html"> HTML Elements</a></li>

            <li><a href="#"> HTML Formatting Tags</a></li>

            <li><a href="#"> HTML Forms</a></li>

            <li><a href="#"> HTML Graphics</a> </li>

        </ul>

    </nav>

<article>

    Html is the markup language, not a programming language.

    It is used for creating web pages.

    It provides some titles, headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, embedded images, etc.,

    To describe the structure of text-based and multimedia information in HTML documents.

</article>

</section>

<footer>

    Footer

</footer>

</body>

</html>

**Html Formatting Tags:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

   <p><dfn>HTML </dfn> is the standard markup language for creating web pages.</p>

   <kbd>ctrl</kbd>+<kbd>C</kbd> to copy text (Windows).

   <p>Press <kbd>Cmd</kbd> + <kbd>C</kbd> to copy text (Mac OS).</p>

   <p>You can easily learn designing a website with our <mark>Web designing tutorial. </mark></p>

    <label for="disk\_c">Disk usage C:</label>

    <meter id="disk\_c" value="2" min="0" max="10">2 out of 10</meter><br>

<label for="disk\_d">Disk usage D:</label>

<meter id="disk\_d" value="0.6">60%</meter><br>

<progress id="file" value="32" max="100"> 32% </progress>

<pre>

    Text in a pre element

    is displayed in a fixed-width

    font, and it preserves

    both      spaces and

    line breaks

    </pre>

    <p>Message from my computer:</p>

<p><samp>File not found.<br>Press F1 to continue</samp></p>

<p>The HTML <code>button</code> tag defines a clickable button.</p>

<p>The CSS <code>background-color</code> property defines the background color of an element.</p>

<p>The area of a triangle is: 1/2 x <var>b</var> x <var>h</var>, where <var>b</var> is the base, and <var>h</var> is the vertical height.</p>

<p>This is a veryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryveryvery<wbr>longwordthatwillbreakatspecific<wbr>placeswhenthebrowserwindowisresized.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Grouping Using Div and Span:**

**HTML Block and Inline Elements**

**Block-level Elements**

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

**Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.**

The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The <p> element is a block-level element.

The <div> element is a block-level element.

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a <span> element inside a paragraph.

<html>

<head>

<title>gfg</title>

<style type=text/css>

p{

background-color:gray;

margin: 10px;

}

div

{

color: white;

background-color: 009900;

margin: 2px;

font-size: 25px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div > div tag </div>

<div > div tag </div>

<div > div tag </div>

<div > div tag </div>

</body>

</html>

## Inline Element: Span

## Definition and Usage

The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

The <span> tag is much like the [<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>The span element</h1>

<p>Boys has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> color Uniform and Girls has<span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> Uniform.</p>

</body>

</html>