01

Structuring Documents for the Web

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

- **What is HTML?**
- **HTML History**
- **HTML Document Structure**
- **Metadata**

What **is HTML?**

➢ HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language** which is used for creating web pages and web applications.

➢ **Hyper Text:** Hyper Text simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Hyper Text is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

➢ **Markup language:** A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

➢ **Web Page:** A web page is a document which is commonly written in HTML and translated by a web browser. A web page can be identified by entering an URL. A Web page can be of the static or dynamic type. **With the help of HTML only, we can create static web pages**.

HTML History

- **Tim Berners-Lee** is known as the father of HTML. The first available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags" proposed by Tim in late 1991.

- **HTML 1.0:** The first version of HTML was 1.0, which was the barebones version of HTML language, and it was released in1991.

- **HTML 2.0:** This was the next version which was released in 1995, and it was standard language version for website design. HTML 2.0 was able to support extra features such as form-based file upload, form elements such as text box, option button, etc.

- **HTML 3.2:** HTML 3.2 version was published by W3C in early 1997. This version was capable of creating tables and providing support for extra options for form elements.

- **HTML 4.01:** HTML 4.01 version was released on December 1999, it provides added support for stylesheets (CSS) and scripting ability for various multimedia elements.

- **HTML5 :** HTML5 is the newest version of Hyper Text Markup language. The first draft of this version was announced in January 2008. There are two major organizations one is W3C (World Wide Web Consortium), and another one is WHATWG(Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group) which are involved in the development of HTML 5 version, and still, it is under development.

HTML Document Structure

- ➢ **<!DOCTYPE>:** It defines the document type or it instruct the browser about the version of HTML.

- ➢ **<html >** :This tag informs the browser that it is an HTML document. Text between html tag describes the web document.

- ➢ **<head>:** It should be the first element inside the <html> element, which contains the metadata (information about the document). It must be closed before the body tag opens.

- ➢ **<title>:** As its name suggested, it is used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the top of the browser window.

- ➢ **<body>:** Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user.

02

HTML Elements

- ➢ **What is HTML Tag?**
- ➢ **What is Element?**
- ➢ **Block level element**
- ➢ **Inline Element**

HTML Tag

- ➢ HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content.

- ➢ All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.

- ➢ Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.

- ➢ If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)
- ➢ Unclosed HTML Tags
    **
 Tag**: br stands for break line, it breaks the line of the code.
    <hr> Tag: hr stands for Horizontal Rule. This tag is used to put a line across the webpage.

HTML Element

An element in HTML usually consists of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them.
E.g.
 <p> Welcome</p>
There are two type of element.

➢ **Block-level element: A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.**

Ex. <address>, <article>, <aside>, <blockquote>, <canvas>, <dd>, <div>, <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, <li>, <main>, <nav>, <noscript>, <ol>, <output>, <p>, <pre>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, <ul> and <video>.

➢ **Inline element:** These elements does not start with new line and take width as per requirement.
The Inline elements are mostly used with other elements.