What is HTML

HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. Let's see what is Hyper Text and what is Markup Language?

Hyper Text: Hyper Text simply means "Text within Text". A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Every time when you click on a word which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext.

Markup language: A markup language is a programming language that is used make text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn a text into images, tables, links etc.

An HTML document is made of many HTML tags and each HTML tag contains different content.

HTML Example

```
<!DOCTYPE>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Write Your First Heading</h1>
<p>Write Your First Paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Write Your First Heading

Write Your First Paragraph.

Description of HTML Example

DOCTYPE: It defines the document type.

html : Text between html tag describes the web document.

body : Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user.

h1 : Text between h1 tag describes the heading of the webpage.

p : Text between p tag describes the paragraph of the webpage.

Brief History of HTML

In the late 1980's , A physicist, Tim Berners-Lee who was a contractor at CERN, proposed a system for CERN researchers. In 1989, he wrote a memo proposing an internet based hypertext system.

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

Features of HTML

1) It is a very **easy and simple** language. It can be easily understood and modified.

2) It is very easy to make **effective presentation** with HTML because it has a lot of *formatting tags*.

3) It is a **markup language** so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along with the text.

4) It facilitates programmers to add **link** on the web pages (by *html anchor tag*) , so it enhances the interest of browsing of the user.

5) It is **platform-independent** because it can be displayed on any platform like Windows, Linux and Macintosh etc.

6) It facilitates the programmer to add **Graphics, Videos, and Sound** to the web pages which makes it more attractive and interactive.

HTML Tags

HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.

Syntax

<tag> content </tag>

HTML Tag Examples

Note: HTML Tags are always written in lowercase letters. The basic HTML tags are given below:

<!DOCTYPE>

<html>

<body>

```
<p> Paragraph Tag </p>

<h2> Heading Tag </h2>

<b> Bold Tag </b>

<i> Italic Tag </i>

<u> Underline Tag</u>

</body>

</html>
```

Paragraph Tag

Heading Tag

Bold Tag *Italic Tag* <u>Underline Tag</u>

Unclosed HTML Tags

Some HTML tags are not closed, for example br and hr.

**
 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 Meta Tags

DOCTYPE, title, link, meta and style

HTML Text Tags

<p>, <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, <strong>, <em>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <cite>, <q>, <code>, <ins>, <del>, <dfn>, <kbd>, <pre>, <samp>, <var> and

HTML Link Tags

<a> and <base>

HTML Image and Object Tags

<img>, <area>, <map>, <param> and <object>

HTML List Tags

, <ol>, <li>, <dl>, <dt> and <dd>

HTML Table Tags

table, tr, td, th, tbody, thead, tfoot, col, colgroup and caption

HTML Form Tags

form, input, textarea, select, option, optgroup, button, label, fieldset and legend

HTML Scripting Tags

script and noscript

HTML Formatting

HTML Formatting

HTML Formatting is *a process of formatting text for better look and feel*. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined. There are almost 12 options available that how text appears in HTML and XHTML.

Here, we are going to learn 12 HTML formatting tags.

1) Bold Text

If you write anything within .... element, is shown in bold letters.

See this example:

<p> **Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.</p>**

Output:

Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.

2) Italic Text

If you write anything within <i>............</i> element, is shown in italic letters.

See this example:

<p> <i>Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.**</i></p>**

Output:

Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.

3) HTML Marked formatting

If you want to mark or highlight a text, you should write the content within <mark>.........</mark>.

See this example:

<h2> I want to put a **<mark>** Mark**</mark>** on your face**</h2>**

Output:

I want to put a Mark on your face

4) Underlined Text

If you write anything within <u>.........</u> element, is shown in underlined text.

See this example:

<p> <u>Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.**</u></p>**

Output:

Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.

---

5) Strike Text

Anything written within <strike>.......................</strike> element is displayed with strikethrough. It is a thin line which cross the statement.

See this example:

<p> <strike>Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough**</strike>**.**</p>**

Output:

~~Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough.~~

---

6) Monospaced Font

If you want that each letter has the same width then you should write the content within <tt>.............</tt> element.

Note: We know that most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters have different width. (for example: 'w' is wider than 'i'). Monospaced Font provides similar space among every letter.

See this example:

<p>Hello **<tt>**Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.**</tt></p>**

Output:

Hello `Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.`

---

7) Superscript Text

If you put the content within ^{..............} element, is shown in superscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

See this example:

<p>Hello **^{**Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.**}</p>**

Output:

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.

---

8) Subscript Text

If you put the content within _{..............} element, is shown in subscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height below the other characters.

See this example:

<p>Hello **_{**Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.**}</p>**

Output:

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.

---

9) Deleted Text

Anything that puts within ~~..........~~ is displayed as deleted text.

See this example:

<p>Hello **~~**Delete your first paragraph.**~~</p>**

Output:

Hello ~~Delete your first paragraph.~~

---

10) Inserted Text

Anything that puts within <ins>..........</ins> is displayed as inserted text.

See this example:

\<p> \~~Delete your first paragraph.**\~~\<ins>**Write another paragraph.**\</ins>**

\</p>

Output:

~~Delete your first paragraph.~~<u>Write another paragraph.</u>

11) Larger Text

If you want to put your font size larger than the rest of the text then put the content within \<big>.........\</big>. It increase one font size larger than the previous one.

See this example:

\<p>Hello **\<big>**Write the paragraph in larger font.**\</big>\</p>**

Output:

<small>Hello</small> Write the paragraph in larger font.

12) Smaller Text

If you want to put your font size smaller than the rest of the text then put the content within \<small>.........\</small>tag. It reduces one font size than the previous one.

See this example:

\<p>Hello **\<small>**Write the paragraph in smaller font.**\</small>\</p>**

Output:

Hello <small>Write the paragraph in smaller font.</small>

HTML Heading

A HTML heading or HTML h tag can be defined as a title or a subtitle which you want to display on the webpage. When you place the text within the heading tags \<h1>.........\</h1>, it is displayed on the browser in the bold format and size of the text depends on the number of heading.

There are six different HTML headings which are defined with the \<h1> to \<h6> tags.

h1 is the largest heading tag and h6 is the smallest one. So h1 is used for most important heading and h6 is used for least important.

See this example:

<h1>Heading no. 1**</h1>**

<h2>Heading no. 2**</h2>**

<h3>Heading no. 3**</h3>**

<h4>Heading no. 4**</h4>**

<h5>Heading no. 5**</h5>**

<h6>Heading no. 6**</h6>**

Output:

Heading no. 1

Heading no. 2

Heading no. 3

Heading no. 4

Heading no. 5

Heading no. 6

Heading elements (h1....h6) should be used for headings only. They should not be used just to make text bold or big.

Supporting Browsers

Element	Chrome	IE	Firefox	Opera	Safari
<h1> to <h6>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

HTML Paragraph

HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph in a webpage. Let's take a simple example to see how it work. It is a notable point that a browser itself add an empty line before and after a paragraph.

See this example:

\<p>This is first paragraph.**\</p>**
\<p>This is second paragraph.**\</p>**
\<p>This is third paragraph.**\</p>**

Output:

This is first paragraph.

This is second paragraph.

This is third paragraph.

Space inside HTML Paragraph

If you put a lot of spaces inside the HTML p tag, browser removes extra spaces and extra line while displaying the page. The browser counts number of spaces and lines as a single one.

\<p>
I am
going to provide
you a tutorial on HTML
and hope that it will
be very beneficial for you.
\</p>
\<p>
Look, I put here a lot
of spaces   but   I know, Browser will ignore it.
\</p>
\<p>
You cannot determine the display of HTML**\</p>**
\<p>because resized windows may create different result.
\</p>

Output:

I am going to provide you a tutorial on HTML and hope that it will be very beneficial for you.

Look, I put here a lot of spaces but I know, Browser will ignore it.

You cannot determine the display of HTML

because resized windows may create different result.

As you can see, all the extra lines and unnecessary spaces are removed by the browser.