

LECTURES BY RAVULA GOVARDHAN (SUBSCRIBE & CLICK BELL)

HTML Complete Tutorial

Front End Development

By Ravula Govardhan sir



HTML Tutorial for Beginners:

Table of Content:

1. What is HTML?
2. HTML Features
3. Editors in HTML
4. HTML structure
5. Comments in HTML
6. Elements in HTML
7. HTML Basic Tags
8. HTML Attributes



1. What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language
- Hypertext means Link between web pages
- Markup Language means Text between tags which defines structure
- HTML is a language to create web pages
- HTML defines how the web page looks and how to display content with the help of elements
- HTML defines the structure of our web page
- HTML need to save your file with .html extension

2. HTML Features

- HTML is easy to learn.
- HTML creates effective presentations.
- HTML adds links easily from one page to another.
- HTML can display documents on all platforms like Windows, Linux, MAC etc...
- In HTML adding videos, graphics and audios making it more attractive.
- HTML case insensitive language.

3. Editors in HTML

- Notepad is the Simple editor
- Notepad++
- Atom
- Sublime Text is the Best editor



4. HTML Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
    <title> </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

5. Comments in HTML

- HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.
- HTML comments help to understand our code better and make it readable.
- HTML having 3 ways to comment: Single line, Multiple line, Comment tag // supported by IE

6. Elements in HTML

- HTML elements are created using tags
- HTML elements are used to define semantics (a specific meaning)
- HTML elements can be nested and empty



- For example:

```
<p color="red">This is our first paragraph</p>
```

Types of elements in HTML:

There are two display values:

1. Block-level Elements
2. Inline Elements

1. Block-level Elements:

- A block-level element always starts on a new line.
- A block-level element always takes up the full width available.
- A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not.

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

- Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| <address> | <article> | <aside> | <blockquote> | <canvas> | <dd> |
| <div> | <dl> | <dt> | <fieldset> | <figcaption> | <figure> |
| <footer> | <form> | <h1>-<h6> | <header> | <hr> | |
| <main> | <nav> | <noscript> | | <p> | <pre> |
| <section> | <table> | <tfoot> | | <video> | |



2. Inline Elements:

- An inline element does not start on a new line.
- An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
- Here are the inline elements in HTML:

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|------------|
| <a> | <abbr> | <acronym> | | <bdo> | <big> |
| | <button> | <cite> | <code> | <dfn> | |
| <i> | | <input> | <kbd> | <label> | <map> |
| <object> | <output> | <q> | <samp> | <script> | <select> |
| <small> | | | <sub> | <sup> | <textarea> |
| <time> | <tt> | | | | |

7. Basic Tags:

- HTML enclosed with <>
- In HTML we have different tags render different meaning.
- HTML <title> tag
 - Whatever is written this tag comes up in the webpage's tab
 - It defines page title.
 - Syntax: <title>Home page</title>
- HTML <p> tag
 - P tag defines the paragraph
 - Syntax: <p>This is Paragraph</p>
- Self-closing tags List:
- HTML <hr> tag
 - Hr tag stands for horizontal rule.
 - Dividing the web page neatly into parts.



- HTML `
` tag
 - HTML stands for break line.
 - Br tag moving to next line.
- HTML `` tag
 - Image tag is mainly used to add images in the webpages.
- `<h1>...<h6>` tags in HTML
 - `<h1>...<h6>` tags stands for Heading tag.
 - It defines heading of a webpage.
 - H1 represents most important heading in the page.
 - H6 represents most least important heading in the page.
- HTML `` tag
 - `` tag defines text to be bold.
 - `` tag replaced with `` tag in HTML5.
- HTML `` tag
 - `` tag defines the text to be italic
 - `<i>` tag replaced with `` tag in HTML5.
- HTML `` tag
 - `` tag means ordered list
 - `` tag define series of events that take place in some order
 - Example making a coffee
 - `.....`



- HTML tag
 - tag means unordered list
 - tag define series of events that take place where order is not important.
 - Example your hobbies
 -
- HTML tag
 - tag defines the list item
 - tag in HTML used inside the 'ol' and 'ul' tag to define the events
 - ...
- HTML <div> and tags
 - Both of these are used to group different tags.
 - HTML <div> & acts like a container.
 - Very useful while styling in HTML
 - <div>...</div>
 - ...
 - <div> is an block-level element and is an in-line element.



- HTML tag
 - tag used to add images in a web page.
 - Syntax:
 - Self-closing tag
- HTML <a> tag
 - HTML <a> tag used to add hyperlinks in a web page.
 - Example: This is Google.
- HTML <table> tag
 - The basis of a table, used to format tabular data.
 - We have many other tags for completing a table in a webpage.
 - <tr> tag for table row creation.
 - <th> tag for table head creation.
 - <td> tag for table column creation.
- In table everything written in <tr> tag
 - <thead> tag used for holding all header data in a webpage.
 - <tbody> tag used for holding all body data in a webpage.



- HTML <form> tag
 - Action attribute: Action attribute clearly specifies the URL to send form data to Method attribute: Method attribute specifies the type of HTTP request (GET or POST).
 - Example: <form action="/my-form-submitting-page" method="POST">
 - <input>: used to take data from the user as input.
 - Some types of inputs are:
 1. Text
 2. Password
 3. Placeholder
 4. Button
 5. Submit button
 6. Checkbox
 7. Radio button
 8. <select>
 9. Text Areas
 10. Labels
 11. For validations: required, email



8. HTML Attributes

- HTML properties associated with each tag
- Structure : `<tag name = "value"></tag>`

Global attributes:

- Global attributes are attributes common to all HTML elements; they can be used on all elements, though they may have no effect on some elements.
- Title: Adds extra information (hover)
- Style: Adds style information (font, background, color, size)
- ``
 - src: used in image tag to define path
 - Width: used to define width in pixels
 - Alt: alternate text if image is not loaded
- `Name of the link`
 - `<href>` tag used to define path of the link.

Lectures by Ravula Govardhan – Youtube Channel (Subscribe & Click Bell) for more Programming Tutorials in Telugu.