

Internet Tools and Technology Lab

(ITT 3266)

VI sem B. Tech. IT

HTML - 1



HTML

- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, is the prime markup language for web pages.
- HTML is used to create a structured document such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes, and other so many items.



Basic html Program

<html>

<head>

<title>My First Webpage</title>

</head>

<body>

This is my first homepage.

</body>

</html>

Explanation

- The text between <html> and </html> describes an HTML document.
- The text between <head> and </head> provides information about the document
- The text between <title> and </title> provides a title for the document.
- The text between <body> and </body> describes the visible page content.



HTML Tags

- HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by angle brackets.
- The end tag is written like the start tag, but with a front slash before the tag name.
- The start tag is often called the opening tag. The end tag is often called the closing tag.

HTML Elements

HTML elements are written with a start tag, with an end tag, with the content in between.

Syntax : `<tagname>content</tagname>`



HTML Attributes

HTML elements can have attributes

Attributes provide additional information about an element:

- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

Syntax :

```
<tagname attributename = "value">content</tagname>
```



HTML Colors

There are following three different methods to set colors in your web page:

a. **Color names** - You can specify color names directly like green, blue or red.

b. **Hex codes** - A six-digit code representing the amount of red, green, and blue that makes up the color. The first two digits (**RR**) represent a red value, the next two are a green value(**GG**), and the last are the blue value(**BB**).

E.g. Black = #**000000**.

c. **Color decimal or percentage values** - This value is specified using the rgb() property. This property takes three values, one each for **red**, **green**, and **blue**. The value can be an integer between 0 and 255 or a percentage.

E.g. Black = rgb(**0,0,0**).



Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
<!-- -->	Comment	<!-- Write your comments here -->	Comment tags <!-- and --> are used to insert comments in HTML.
<p>	Paragraph	<pre><body> <p> This is first Paragraphs </p> </body></pre>	Introduces paragraphs in the web documents.
<h1> to <h6>	Heading	<pre><body> <h1> Heading Tag </h1> <h2> Heading Tag </h2> <h3> Heading Tag </h3> <h4> Heading Tag </h4> <h5> Heading Tag </h5> <h6> Heading Tag </h6> </body></pre>	<div>H1</div> <div>H2</div> <div>H3</div> <div>H4</div> <div>H5</div> <div>H6</div> <p>Produces headings of different font sizes.</p>



Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
<code>
</code>	Line Break	<pre> <body> <p>Hello
 You delivered your assignment ontime.
 Thanks
 Mahnaz</p> </pre>	Anything following the <code>
</code> tag starts in next line.
<code><pre></code>	Preformatted text	<pre> <pre> My Bonnie lies over the ocean. My Bonnie lies over the sea. My Bonnie lies over the ocean. Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me. </pre> </pre>	The text inside a <code><pre></code> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks



Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
style	Style attribute	<code><body style="background-color:lightgrey;"></code>	<p>Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.</p> <p>The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><code>style="property: value;"</code></p> <p>where the property is a CSS property and the value is a CSS value.</p>



Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
<center>	Center	<center> <p>This text is in the center.</p> </center>	Used to center the contents.
<a>	Anchor tag	 This is a link	HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.
	Image	alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">	HTML images are defined with the tag. The source file (src), alternative text (alt), and size (width and height) are provided as attributes



Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
	Bold	<p><p>The following word uses a bold typeface.</p></p>	<p>Anything that appears within ... or ... element, is displayed in bold typeface.</p>
	Strong		
<i>	Italic	<p><p>The following word uses a <i>italicized</i> typeface.</p></p>	<p>Anything that appears within <i>...</i> element is displayed in italicized format.</p>
<u>	Underline	<p><p>The following word uses a <u>underlined</u> typeface.</p></p>	<p>Anything that appears within <u>...</u> element, is displayed with underline.</p>



Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
<code><mark></code>	Marked formatting	<pre><h2>HTML <mark>Marked</mark> Formatting </h2></pre>	The HTML <code><mark></code> element defines marked or highlighted text.
<code><sub></code>	Subscript Formatting	<pre><p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p></pre>	The HTML <code><sub></code> element defines subscripted text.
<code><sup></code>	Superscript Formatting	<pre><p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p></pre>	The HTML <code><sup></code> element defines superscripted text.



Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
<q> or <blockquote>	Quotations	<p><p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p></p> <p>WWF's goal is to: "Build a future where people live in harmony with nature."</p>	Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the <q> element. For long quotations <blockquote> element can be used.
<cite>	Text Citations	<p><p>This HTML tutorial is derived from <cite>W3 Standard for HTML</cite>.</p></p> <p>This HTML tutorial is derived from <i>W3 Standard for HTML</i>.</p>	<cite> element defines the title of a work.
	Unordered List	<pre> Coffee Tea Milk </pre>	<p>An unordered list starts with the tag.</p> <p>Each list item starts with the tag.</p>

Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
	Ordered List	<pre> Coffee Tea Milk </pre>	<p>An ordered list starts with the tag. Each list item starts with the tag. To specify the type of numbering you require type attribute can be affixed with the tag.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <ol type="1"> - Default-Case Numerals. • <ol type="I"> - Upper-Case Numerals. • <ol type="i"> - Lower-Case Numerals. • <ol type="a"> - Lower-Case Letters. • <ol type="A"> - Upper-Case Letters.



Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
<dl>	Definition List	<pre> <body> <dl> <dt>HTML</dt> <dd>This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language</dd> <dt>HTTP</dt> <dd>This stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol</dd> </dl> </body> </pre>	<p>Definition List makes use of following three tags.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <dl> - Defines the start of the list • <dt> - A term • <dd> - Term definition • </dl> - Defines the end of the list



Tag	Name	Example	Explanation
<table>	Table	<pre><body> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Salary</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Ramesh Raman</td> <td>5000</td> </tr> </table> </body></pre>	<p>The HTML tables are created using the <table> tag in which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u><tr></u> tag is used to create table rows• <u><td></u> tag is used to create data cells• <u><th></u> tag creates table headings• <u>border</u> is an attribute used to create table borders



Tag	Name	Example
<form>	Form	<pre><form > First name:
 <input type="text" name="firstname">
 Last name:
 <input type="text" name="lastname">
 Gender:
 <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> Male
 <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female
 <input type="submit" value="Submit"> </form></pre>

First name:

Last name:

Gender:

☒ Male

☐ Female

