

1. HTML elements:

- ❖ It is all about the opening tag and the closing tag

Example tags: <h1>...</h1> to <h6>...</h6>

<p>...</p>

- ❖ Some tags doesn't have closing tag (eg:
)

Nested HTML elements

- ❖ It means that the elements can contain other elements

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>Nested elements</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>My skills</h1>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>C</li>
```

```
<li>Python</li>
```

```
<li>Full stack</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Explanation:

Under the body tag the tags like <h1>..</h1>, .. are nested meanwhile under the tag the .. tag is nested.

- ❖ Never forget to close the tag if we forget to close the tag the unexpected errors and results may occur
- ❖ The tag doesn't have closing tag it is known as the empty tag for example,
,
- ❖ HTML is non case sensitive we can use both uppercase and lowercase

EXAMPLE CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Elements</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- Basic tags -->
  <h1>Welcome to technical class-1</h1>
  <p>This class contains the basics of HTML</p>
```

```

<!-- Nested elements -->
<h3>My skills</h3>
<ul>
  <li>C</li>
  <li>Python</li>
  <li>Java</li>
  <li>Full stack</li>
</ul>
<!-- empty tags like <br>,<img> -->
<p>The above skills are trained and certified </p> <br>
<p>It have more scope in future</p>


</body>
</html>

```

2. HTML attributes

- ❖ Attributes are providing additional information about the elements
 - ❖ It is always specified in the starting tag
 - ❖ It always comes in the combination of name value pairs like name:"value"
- 1.&b> - <a > tag is used for the hyperlink and href is the attribute that contains the link for moving into that website while touch the link
 - 2.&b> - tag is used for the image and ths src is the attribute which contains the image address

Two ways to specify URL in src attributes

- 1.absolute URL : it links to an external image which is hosted in another website and also it includes domain name
- 2.Relative URL : it links an image hosted within the website which does not contain any domain name.

3. Height and width attribute – it is an attribute which is used to adjust the height and width of the image within the

Example :

4. alt attribute - this attribute is used to provide alternate text for an image

Example :

5. style attribute - this attribute is used to add style for an element

Example : <h1 style="font-color:green">Subasri</h1>

6. lang attribute – should always include the lang attribute inside the html tag it indicates the language of the webpage

Example : <html lang="en">

7.title attribute- this attribute is used to defining some extra information about an element

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2 title="web developer">I am the web developer</h2>
```

```
<p title=skillset>It needs various skills</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

8. Quote attribute- the quote attribute is not mandatory but it is a suggestion for the easy understanding

Example:

9.Single or double quotes- we can use both single and double quotes

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!-- lang attribute -->
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Attributes</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- href attribute -->
  <a
href="https://www.bing.com/search?q=attributes%20in%20html&q=n&form=QBRE&sp=-
1&ghc=1&lq=0&pq=attributes%20in%20html&sc=12-
18&sk=&cvid=CD587132BEFD4CED932D7CCF9362222D">Click me 🐼</a>
  <br>
  <!-- img attribute absolute URL -->
  
  <br>
  <!-- img attribute relative URL -->
  
  <br>
  <!-- width and height attribute -->
  
```

```

    <br>
    <!-- alt attribute -->
    
    <br>
    <!-- style attribute -->
    <h2 style="color: purple; padding: 10px;">Hii everyone!!!!</h2>
    <br>
    <!-- title attribute -->
    <h2 title="web developer">areas to develop for the role web
developing are HTML CSS and JS </h2>
    <!-- Quote attribute -->
    <a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/">👉 Touch me</a>
    <br>
    <!-- single quotes -->
    <a href='https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/'>View me👉</a>
    <br>
    <!-- Double quotes -->
    <a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/">👉 Explore me</a>

</html>

```

3. HTML headings

- ❖ HTML heading tags contains 6 headings from <h1>...</h1> to <h6>...</h6>
- ❖ <h1>...</h1> defines the most important heading
- ❖ <h6>...</h6> defines the least important heading

Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Headings</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 style="text-align: center; color: crimson;">HTML headings</h1>
  <!-- heading 1 -->
  <h1 style="color: cadetblue; font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;">Good morning!!!</h1>
  <!-- heading 2 -->
  <h2 style="color: palevioletred; font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;">Good morning!!!</h2>
  <!-- heading 3 -->

```

```

    <h3 style="color: green; font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;">Good morning!!!</h3>
    <!-- heading 4 -->
    <h4 style="color: chocolate; font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;">Good morning!!!</h4>
    <!-- heading 5 -->
    <h5 style="color: olivedrab; font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;">Good morning!!!</h5>
    <!-- heading 6 -->
    <h6 style="color: yellowgreen; font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Tahoma, sans-serif;">Good morning!!!</h6>
</body>
</html>

```

4. HTML paragraphs

- ❖ It always starts on a new space and browser automatically add some white space before and after a paragraph
- ❖ If we add extra space in the HTML code the browser automatically remove the space
- ❖ **HTML horizontal rule-** the <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page and also it is used for seperate content
- ❖ **HTML line break-** the
 tag is used for the line break if we want to break the line without starting a new paragraph we can use
 tag
- ❖ **Preformatted text-** the <pre>,,</pre> tag is used to dispaly the lines as it is the HTML code it is mostly used to write the poems

Example

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Paragraphs</title>
</head>
<body>
  <!-- basic paragraph tag -->
  <h4><strong> Basic paragraph tag</strong></h4>
  <p>
    Jhonny jhonny yes papa
    Eating sugar no papa
    telling lies no papa
    open your mouth haha!!!
  </p>
  <br>
  <!-- horizontal rule -->
  <h4><strong> horizontal rule</strong></h4>
  <hr>

```

```

<h1>Poem</h1>
<p>
  Jhonny jhonny yes papa
  Eating sugar no papa
  telling lies no papa
  open your mouth haha!!!
</p>
<br>
<!-- HTML line break -->
<h4> <strong> line break</strong></h4>
<p>
  Jhonny jhonny yes papa <br>
  Eating sugar no papa <br>
  telling lies no papa <br>
  open your mouth haha!!! <br>
</p>
<br>
<!-- Preformatted text -->
<h4><strong> preformatted text</strong></h4>
<pre>
  Jhonny  jhonny    yes    papa
  Eating   sugar    no     papa
  telling   lies     no     papa
  open    your      mouth  haha!!!

</pre>
</body>
</html>

```

5. HTML styles

- ◆ There are 3 main ways to apply the styles in HTML. They are as follows:
 - 1. Inline CSS** –The styles included within the tag
 - 2.Internal CSS**- in this styles are included within the <style> tag under the <head> tag
 - 3. External CSS** – this have seperate .css file which is linked with the HTML file

Basic CSS style properties

- 1. Color**- used to change the font color
- 2. Background-color**- used to change the background color of the webpage
- 3. Font-size**- used to adjust the size of the font or text
- 4. Font-family**- we can choose any font families for our website by using this
- 5. Text-align**- alignment of the text (i,e) left, right, center
- 6. Margin**- space outside the text

7. **Padding**- space around the text
8. **Border**- border around the elements

Example: Inline CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Email Template Example</title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
  </head>
  <body style="margin: 0; padding: 0; background-color: #f4f4f4; font-family:
Arial, sans-serif;">

    <!-- Outer Container -->
    <table width="100%" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" border="0"
style="background-color: #f4f4f4; padding: 20px;">
      <tr>
        <td align="center">

          <!-- Email Body -->
          <table width="600" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" border="0"
style="background-color: #ffffff; border: 1px solid #dddddd;">

            <!-- Header -->
            <tr>
              <td style="background-color: #4cb96b; padding: 20px; text-align:
center;">
                <h1 style="color: white; margin: 0; font-size:
24px;">GeeksforGeeks</h1>
              </td>
            </tr>

            <!-- Content -->
            <tr>
              <td style="padding: 20px; color: #333333; font-size: 16px;">
                <p style="margin-top: 0;">Hi there,</p>
                <p>This is a sample HTML email template with <strong>inline
CSS</strong>. Inline styles help ensure that your content looks consistent
across different platforms, especially in email clients like Gmail, Outlook,
etc.</p>
                <p style="margin-bottom: 0;">Thank you for reading!</p>
              </td>
            </tr>

            <!-- Button -->
            <tr>
```

```
<td align="center" style="padding: 20px;">
  <a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/"
    style="background-color: #4cb96b; color: white; padding:
10px 20px; text-decoration: none; display: inline-block; border-radius: 5px;">
    Visit GeeksforGeeks
  </a>
</td>
</tr>

<!-- Footer -->
<tr>
  <td style="background-color: #eeeeee; padding: 10px; text-align:
center; color: #777777; font-size: 12px;">
    &copy; 2025 GeeksforGeeks. All rights reserved.
  </td>
</tr>

</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```