

Make Your HTML Journey Easy



INTRODUCTION TO HTML 5

LEARNING IN THIS CHAPTER

- What is HTML
- Tags, Elements & Attributes
- HTML document structure
- Cascading style Sheets
- Methods of applying CSS
- Common HTML elements

✚ WHAT IS HTML?

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is a complete code package that allows the user to create web pages that contains both text and graphics. It is a simple mark-up language that describes the structures and the behaviour of the web document. All the web browsers are designed to understand and interpret this language.

HYPERTEXT

Hypertext is a piece of ordinary text that has been spruced up with a special feature of linking to other documents or webpages. So, when you click on the hypertext, it opens a new web page.

MARKUP LANGUAGE

It is a language that uses a special symbols called 'tags' to mark-up a text document that instructs the browser how to display the text. Markup languages are solely concerned with classifying the part of the document according to their functions like, indicating which part is the title of the document, which part is heading or subheading, and so on.

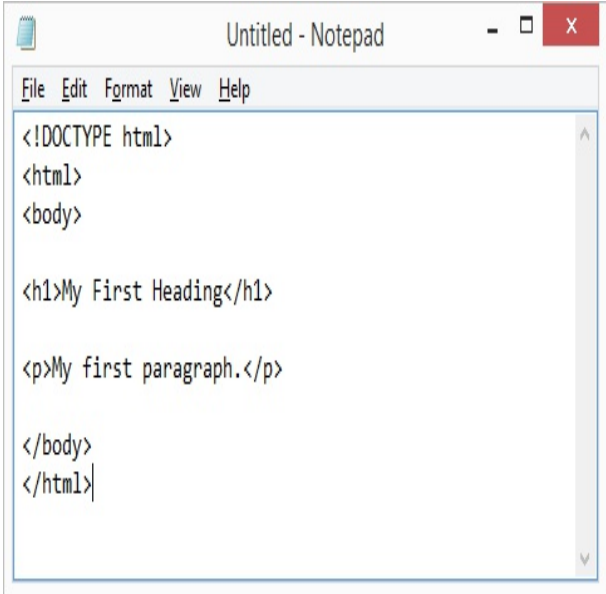
Originally, HTML has developed with the intent of defining the structure of documents to facilitate the sharing of scientific information between researchers. Now, it is being widely used to format web pages with the help of different tags.



❖ Creating An HTML Document

To create HTML documents, you will use Notepad. Let us discuss how to create HTML document using Notepad.

- ➡ Open Notepad by clicking on **Start > Windows Accessories > Notepad**.
- ➡ The Notepad window will appear.
- ➡ Type the HTML code as shown in figure.

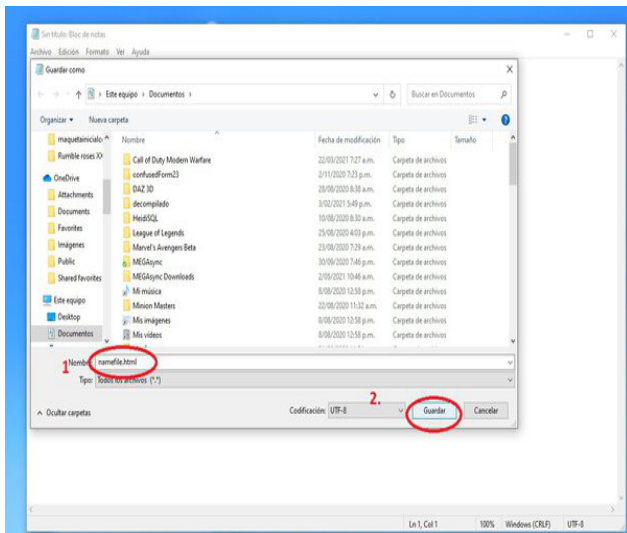


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



- ➡ Click on the **File > Save** option. The Save As dialog box will appear. Select the target folder to save the file and mention the names in **File Name** text box with an extension **.html**.
- ➡ Click the Save button.

Viewing an HTML Document

Here, Google Chrome is being used.

Unlike other browsers (Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox), Google chrome does not have a meny bar. So, to open an HTML file, either you can opt for keyboard shrotcut, i.e., Ctrl + O or follows the given steps:

- ➡ Enter the letter for the drive in which your HTML file is present, in the address bar of Google Chrome in our case, it is C:
- ➡ .
- ➡ Press Enter key. The dictionaries and files on that particular drive will be displayed as links in the Chrome window.
- ➡ Now nevigatte to the directory that contains the HTML file you want to open by clicking the link.



✚ TAGS, ELEMENTS, AND ATTRIBUTES

Tags

Tags are the building blocks of a web page. They contain elements that define how the information on the web page is formatted or displayed. You can include non-text items such as images, links, and lists on the web pages using the text. Tags do not appear in the browser window but they affect the display of the text and non-text items in it. Each tag in HTML follows specific rules and syntax. These tags are not case sensitive, for example, <tag name> and <TAG NAME> will have the same effect.

The HTML tags or commands are inserted before and after the text. Each tag, giving a specific instruction, begins with a less than sign '<' and ends with a greater than sign '>'.

Syntax:

<p align="center">This is paragraph.</p>



Let's Know More

Tools like Macromedia and Dreamweaver and Microsoft Frontpage can also be used to develop HTML web pages instead of writing plain text.

Elements

An HTML element consists of an ON tag, the content, and an OFF tag.

The HTML elements can be categorised as:

➡ Container Elements

➡ Empty Elements

Container Element

The elements that includes both ON and OFF tags are called Container Elements. For example, This makes the text bold

Empty Elements

Empty elements contains only On tags. They do not have OFF tags. These elements do not enclose any data; instead they do some function on their own.

For example,
tag(it breaks the line and displays the text from next line.)



Attribute

An Attribute is the property that provides additional information about an HTML element. It enhances the functionality of a tag. An attribute is always specified inside the opening tag. All attributes consists of two parts - a name and a value. The 'name' is the property that you want to set and the 'value' is what you want for the respective property. Attribute value is always enclosed within quotes. We can use more than one attribute inside a tag.

For example, the width attribute of the <hr> tag specifies the width of the horizontal line in pixels or percentage. By default, the width of the horizontal line is 100%.

So if we write <hr width=50%>, the horizontal line will cover only 50% of the page.

Know the Fact

The <meta> tag, which is placed inside the <head> element, is used to specify page description, keywords, and other metadata (information about data) of HTML document.

CASCADING STYLE SHEET

CSS is a style sheet that provides a set of style rules for deciding the layout of HTML documents. Using CSS, you can control the colour of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, size and layout of columns, background images as well as a variety of other effects. Style sheets are designed to separate the presentation style of documents from the contents of documents. This makes site maintenance much easier and provides more flexibility.

The concrete benefits of CSS includes:

- ➔ Control layout of many documents from one single style sheet (External Style Sheet)
- ➔ More precise control of layout
- ➔ Apply different to different media types (screen, print, etc.)
- ➔ More advanced options and sophisticated techniques

CSS Terminology

Property

It defines how different elements look on the web page. Font-family, colour, background, border and the like, all are examples of properties.

Value

This is the value or option chosen for property.

For Example: Value for the font-family property can be font names like **Monotype Corsiva**, **Times**, **Arial**, etc.

Declaration

A property and its value is collectively known as declaration.

For Example-



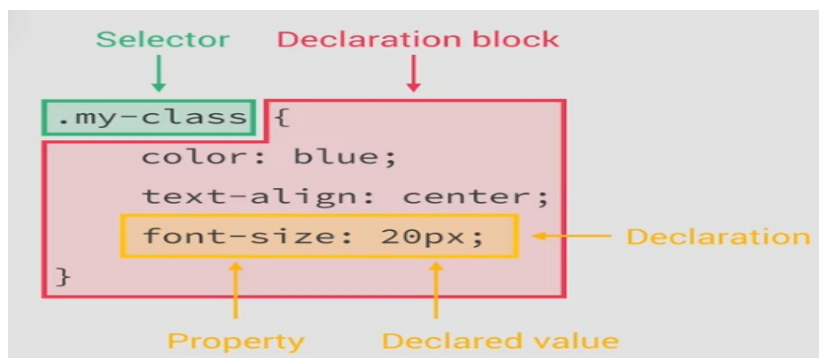
Selector

It is the name of the HTML elements to which you want to apply the declaration.

For example: If you want to change the behaviour of `hr` elements (let us say its width should be 50%) then you would use `hr` as your selector.

Rule

Selector and declaration together form a Rule.



METHODS OF APPLYING CSS

You can include the style sheet rules with an HTML document in the following given ways.

In-Line (The Attribute Style)

One way to apply CSS to HTML elements is by using the 'Style' attributes. The style attribute can be used with any elements in the body section including the <body> tag itself. You can use any number of declaration; each one separated by a semicolon.

For example: <hr style="width:50%; height:100; background-color:blue">

This is not an efficient use of style sheet as the declaration is to be repeated with every elements, even if the same style is applied on some other elements in a document.

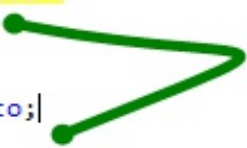
Internal or Embedded Style Sheet

This style has wider scope than the In-line method. With in-line method, the effects applied are limited to elements with which the style declaration has been specified, whereas in Embedded style, the effects get applied to all the elements of the type with which the style declaration has been specified.

To create an embedded style sheet, you make use of <style> tag in the Head section.

```
<head>
<meta content="text/html; charset=utf-8" http-equiv="Content-Type">
<title>Untitled 1</title>

<style type="text/css">
#video-gallery {
    width:350px;
    padding:12px;
    margin:15px auto;
}
</style>
</head>
```



Internal Style:
Style Declaration in
the <head> section.

External CSS

In this method, you define the style rules separately in one file and then use it with any HTML document. An external style sheet is simply a text file with an extension .css. Like any other file, you can place the style sheet with its name, like style.css on your web server or hard disk.

This method incorporates two files. One file contains the style code only and the other file contains the HTML code.

This is the most comprehensive Computer Series, which is free from rote learning. While designing this series, a lot of effort has been put in to give each concept a practical shape. We are confident that the students are going to enjoy this practical-oriented computer learning, in an exciting way.

This series incorporates tool-based learning and a number of activity-based software, which encourage the students to learn, hands-on, through practice. It is based on Window 10 and MS Office 2020.

Core Features of the Series

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Play-way method: The puzzles, activities, and mazes help the students to develop critical thinking, logical, and motor skills.

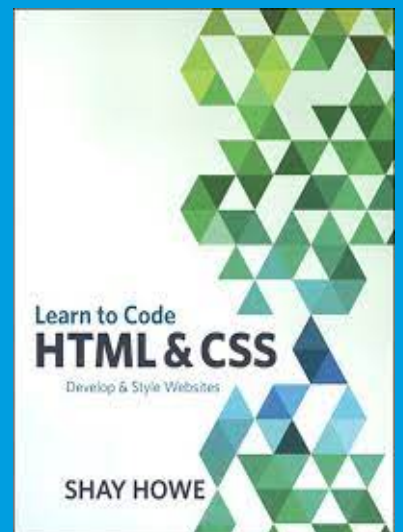
Worksheets: Self-assesment worksheets are included for the assesement of the skills learnt.

Brain Developer section: After every lesson, brain storming exercises (Objective and Subjective) are incorporated to evolve the conceptual understanding of students.

Project Work: Given at the back of the book to enhance the creativity of students.

You are welcome to mail us your suggestions regarding Make Your HTML Journey Easy at abcd@kiedbd.in.

Kips Content Development Team



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