

Brief History of HTML

Tim Berners-Lee is known as the father of HTML. The first available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags" proposed by Tim in late 1991. The latest version of HTML is HTML5, which we will learn later in this tutorial.

HTML Versions

HTML 1.0: The first version of HTML was 1.0, which was the barebones version of HTML language, and it was released in 1995.

HTML 2.0: This was the next version which was released in 1996, and it was standard language version for website design. HTML 2.0 was able to support extra features such as form-based file upload, form elements such as text box, option button, etc.

HTML 3.2: HTML 3.2 version was published by W3C in early 1998. This version was capable of creating tables and providing support for extra options for form elements. It can also support a web page with complex mathematical equations. It became an official standard for any browser till January 1997. Today it is practically supported by most of the browsers.

HTML 4.01: HTML 4.01 version was released on December 1999, and it is a very stable version of HTML language. This version is the current official standard, and it provides added support for stylesheets (CSS) and scripting ability for various multimedia elements.

HTML5 : HTML5 is the newest version of HyperText Markup language. The first draft of this version was announced in January 2010.

What is HTML

HTML is an acronym which stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language** which is used for creating web pages and web applications. Let's see what is meant by Hypertext Markup Language, and Web page.

Hyper Text: HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

Markup language: A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

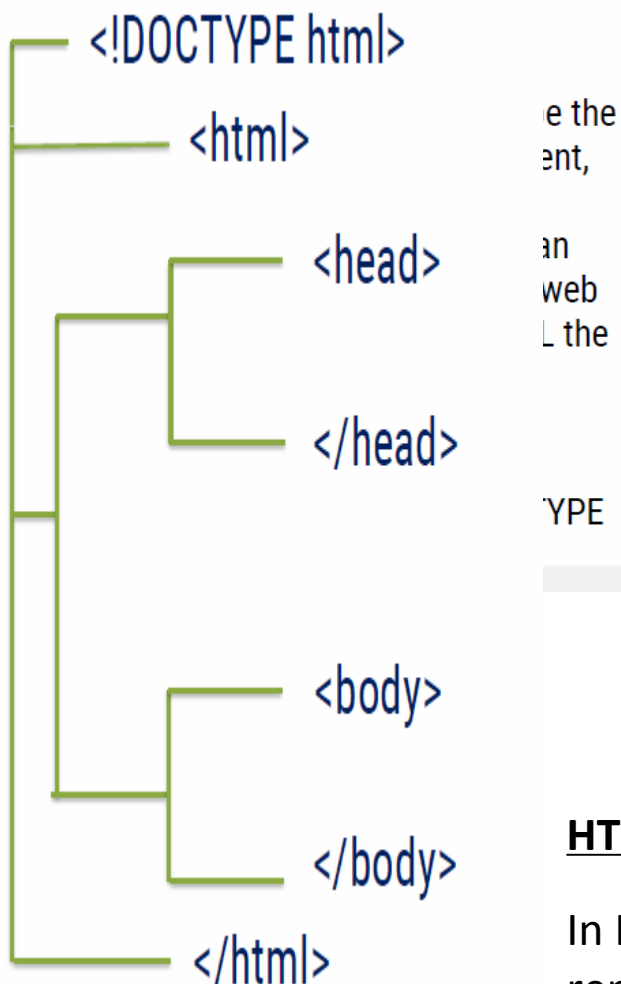
HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

HTML is used for developing structure of webpage.

HTML file has extension .html/.htm .

HTML files can be created by using simple text editors



HTML TAGS

In HTML elements are represented by using tags.

Anything which is surrounded

by ' < > ' is known as Tag.

Tags are used to define different types of elements.

Example : <h1>

There are two types of tags :

1. Pair tags / container tag
2. Unpaired tag / Self closing tags / empty tag

Pair tags :

- HTML tags which contains closing tags along with opening tags are known as Pair tags.
- Example : <h1>.....</h1> , <div>....</div>

Self closing tags

- HTML tags which does not need closing tags are known as Self closing tags.
- Example :
 , <hr>

HTML TYPOGRAPHY

_Typography contains tags which can be applied on text.

Example :

Text is appearing bold

But sometimes it can be in italic

It can have underline

AND HEADINGS

HTML HEADINGS

HTML heading tags are used to provide to use headings to webpage.

Heading tags are <h1> , <h2> , <h3> , <h4> , <h5> , <h6>

Heading tags are paired type of tags.

<h1> tag displays heading in bigger font size whereas <h6> in lower font size.

Moving from <h1> to <h6> font size of heading decreases.

Example : <h1>MySite</h1>

Paragraph in HTML

To provide paragraphs in web page we have to use paragraph tag.

<p>.....</p>

We can use multiple paragraph tags to provide paragraphs in web page.

Paragraph tag is paire

Break Line Tag :

It is used to break line in web page.

 it is self closing tag.

ATTRIBUTES

Attributes are simply properties of tags.

We can change properties of tag like color , background color , size vice versa.

Attributes must be provided into opening tag.

Attributes must be in the pattern of attribute = "value"

Example : `< p title="info">`

Some common Attributes :

Name , id , class , style

Horizontal line :

To provide horizontal line we have to use `<hr>` tag.

We can increase height by using height attribute.

ELEMENT

Opening and closing tag along with content are completely known as **HTML ELEMENT**.

We can provide elements inside another element.

Example : `<h1>My webpage </h1>`

Elements which does not have content are known as empty elements.

Example : `
`

Hyperlinks in HTML

Hyperlinks are used to join multiple webpages.

To provide Hyperlinks in web page we have to use `<a>` anchor tag.

Syntax :

`link`

Anchor tag contains attribute href and target.

1. href attribute : It is used to provide link of webpage which you want to join.
2. target attribute : it is used to provide behavior for opening of link. Like opening link in new tab , in current tab.

Images in HTML

To make more interactive pages we can provide images in HTML.

To provide image in HTML we have to use ``

`` tag is self closing tag

Example :

``

Src attribute is used to provide source of file.

Alt attribute is used to provide alternative text for image

If we do not provide height and width image will take its original resolution.

ADVANCED HYPERLINKS

We can use any element as hyperlink in HTML.

We have to put that element inside `<a>`.

Example :

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">  
  
</a>
```

HTML LISTS

HTML lists are used to list out items on webpage.

There are mainly 2 types of lists :

1. Ordered List
2. Unordered List

Ordered List :

Ordered Lists are used to provide ordered items.

Example :

- 1) Cold drinks
- 2) Soft drinks
- 3) Hard drinks

To provide ordered list we have to use

To list out items we have to tag

Example:

```
<ol>  
  <li>Cold Drinks</li>  
  <li>Soft Drinks</li>  
  <li>Hard Drinks</li>  
</ol>
```

Type attribute is used to provide type marker to list items.

By default value of type attribute is 1.

We can provide values like : - 1 , A , a , I , i

Reversed attribute is used to reversed the ordered list.

Unordered Lists :

Unordered Lists are used to provide list in unordered way.
Unordered list provided by using .

Example:

- Burger
- Pizza
- Pav Bhaji

HTML code :

```
<ul>  
<li>Burger</li>  
<li>Pizza</li>  
<li>Pav Bhaji</li>  
</ul>
```

We can provide list type
Square , circle , disc , none

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

There is rarely is used list which is descriptive list.
It is used to list out items with description.

Example:

Java

- Backend Language

HTML

- Frontend Language
<dl>
<dt>Java</dt>
<dd>Backend Language</dd>
<dt>HTML</dt>
<dd>Frontend Language</dd>
</dl>

TYPES OF ELEMENTS

There are two types of elements in HTML :

1. BLOCK LEVEL
2. INLINE LEVEL
3. INLINE BLOCK LEVEL

1.BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENT :

Elements which occupy width same as browser width are known as block level elements.

Block level elements width depends on browser width.

Height and width can be changed for Block Level Elements.

Example :

<p> , <h3> (all headings),div etc

2.INLINE ELEMENTS :

Inline elements are elements which takes width of content.

Width of inline elements depends on content.

We can not change height and width of inline elements.

Example:

<a> , etc

3.INLINE-BLOCK

Inline-block level elements takes exact height and width of an element and along with that we can modify an element.

Ex- etc