

HTML

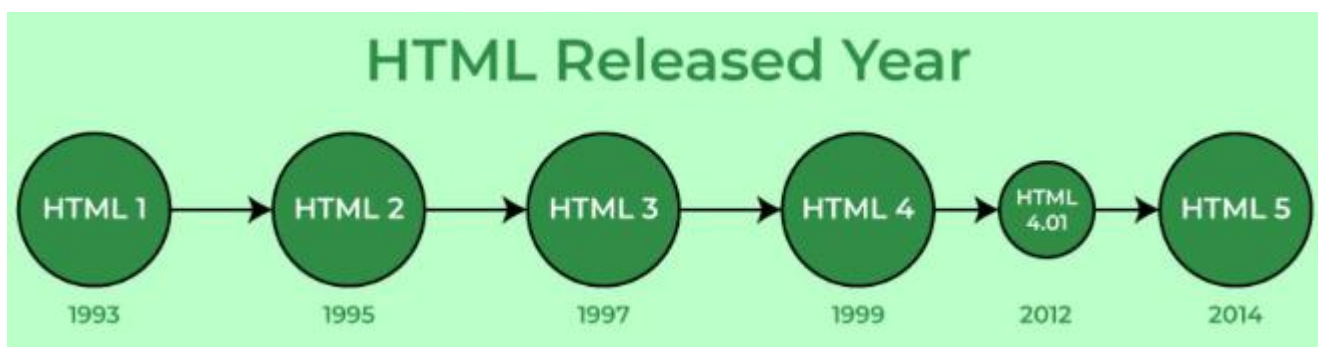
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.
- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

HyperText is the method by which Internet users navigate the web. The use of **hyper** means it is not linear, so users can go anywhere on the Internet simply by clicking on the available links.

A markup language is one that is designed for defining and presenting text. Within a text file such as an HTML file, elements are marked up using tags which explain the purpose of that part of the content

HTML Hostory

HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format. HTML was created by **Tim Berners-Lee** in **1991**. The first-ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1995.



Features of HTML:

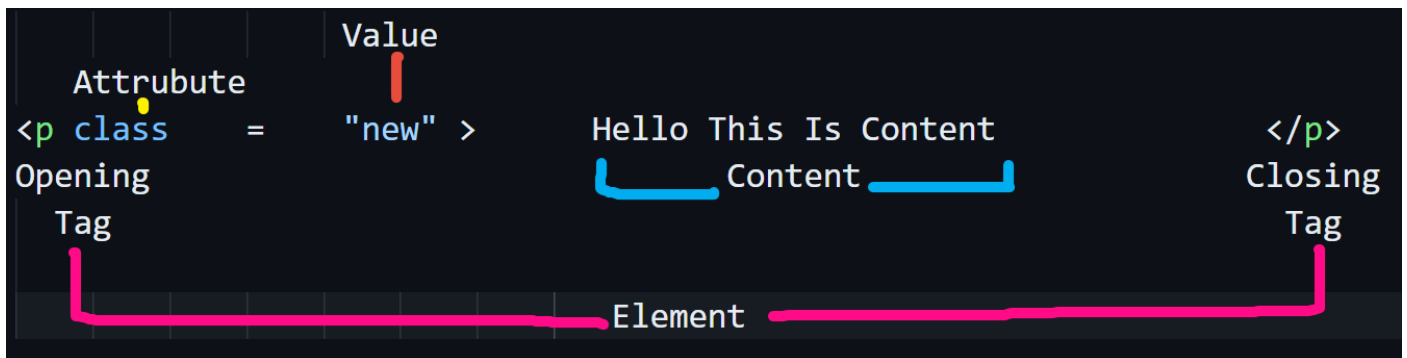
- It is easy to learn and easy to use.
- It is platform-independent.
- Images, videos, and audio can be added to a web page.
- Hypertext can be added to the text.
- It is a markup language.

Advantages:

- HTML is used to build websites.
- It can be integrated with other languages like CSS, JavaScript, etc.

Disadvantages:

- HTML can only create static web pages. For dynamic web pages, other languages have to be used.
- The security feature is not good.



HTML Tags usually exist in pairs consisting of a starting and an ending tag. However, some tags do not have a closing tag. HTML Elements contain a **starting tag, content, and an ending tag**. If there is no content in an HTML Element, it is called an **Empty HTML Element**. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

Empty HTML Elements: HTML Elements without any content i.e., that do not print anything are called Empty elements. Empty HTML elements do not have an ending tag. For instance `<area>`, `<base>`, `
`, `<col>`, `<hr>`, ``, `<input>`, `<link>`, `<meta>`, `<source>` etc are HTML elements.

Attributes =>

Attributes always come in name/value pairs like this: `attribute_name="value"`.

Attributes are always added to the start tag of an HTML element.

Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes. Double style quotes (`" "`) are the most common, but single style quotes (`' '`) are also allowed.

In some rare situations, like when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes: `name='The person "ABC" is very good'` and vice-versa.

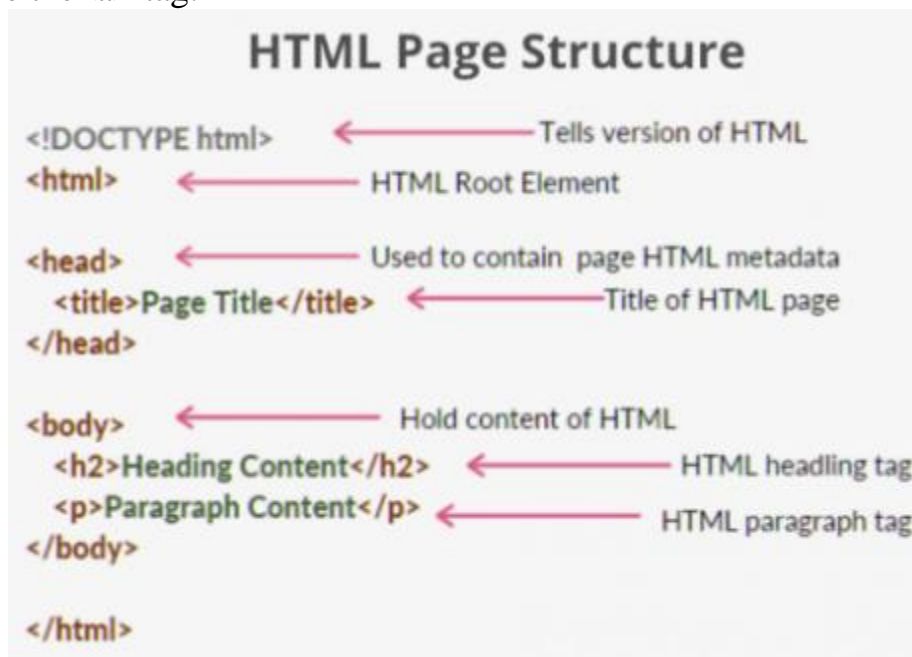
`<element attribute_name="attribute_value">`

HTML src Attribute => If we want to insert an image into a webpage, then we need to use the `` tag and the src attribute.

``

HTML alt Attribute: This is an alternate tag that is used to show or display something if the primary attribute i.e., the `` tag, fails to display the value assigned to it. This can also be used to describe the image to a developer who is actually sitting at the coding end.

HTML href Attribute=> This attribute is used to specify a link to any address. This attribute is used along with the <a> tag. The link put inside the href attribute gets linked to the text displayed inside the <a> tag.



- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document.

HTML 4.01:

`<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">`

- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page. All other elements are contained within it.
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page. The head tag contains the “behind the scenes” elements for a webpage. Elements within the head aren’t visible on the front-end of a webpage.
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

```
<html lang="en">
```

- The **lang** attribute specifies the language of the element's content. Common examples are "en" for English, "es" for Spanish, "fr" for French and so on.

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

- HTML5 specification encourages web developers to use the UTF-8 character set, which covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world!
- **UTF**(Unicode Transformation Format)

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

- The **viewport** is the user's visible area of a web page. It varies with the device - it will be smaller on a mobile phone than on a computer screen.
- The **width=device-width** part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).
- The **initial-scale=1.0** part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.