

Appin Technology Lab

HTML

WEB PAGE

A **web page** or **webpage** is a document commonly written in **HyperText Markup Language** (HTML) that is accessible through the **Internet** or other network using a **browser**.

A web page is **accessed** by entering a **URL** addresses and may **contain text, graphics,** and **hyperlinks** to other web pages and files.

TYPES OF WEB PAGE

Static web page

Static WebPages are those **fixed content** WebPages that are **created** and **stored** on a **web server** and every time a request is made for the webpage by a **client**, the same **unvarying copy** of the document is **rendered** on the **client browser**.

The **content** can only be **changed by** the **Web developer** and all the users accessing the webpage get a **copy** of the **same document**.

Dynamic web page

A dynamic web page is a web page that displays different content each time it's viewed.

For example, the page may change with the time of day, the user that accesses the webpage, or the type of user interaction.

WHAT IS HTML

HTML :- HTML Stands for Hypertext Mark-up Language.

Hypertext :- It refers to the way in which Web Page (HTML Document) are linked together. When you click a link in a Web page , you are using Hypertext.

Mark-up Language :- it describe how HTML works. With a mark-up language you simply “mark up ” a text document with tags that tell a browser how to structure it to display .

HISTORY OF HTML

From w3c (**World Wide Web Consortium**) organization there are several versions released .

- HTML 1.0 1994
- HTML 2.0 1995
- HTML 3.0 1997
- HTML 4.0 1998
- HTML 4.01 1999
- HTML 5.0 2008(unstable)-2014(stable)
- HTML 5.1 2016

BASIC HTML

- HTML is a collection of **predefined tags** that defines the display attribute of data.
- Rules for HTML has been taken from Standard Generalized Mark-up Language (SGML). It is the mother mark-up language for other mark-up languages.
- HTML standards are defined and maintained by **W3C**. World Wide Consortium. (up to version 4)

WORDS TO KNOW

Tags :- tag is command the web browsers interprets .

Tags looks like :- `<tag>`

Element:- A complete tag , having an opening `<tag>` and a closing `</tag>`.

Attribute :- Used to modify the value of the HTML element . Elements will often have multiple attribute.

HTML ELEMENT

An HTML element is everything from **start tag** to **end tag**.

Start Tags

Element Content

End Tags

<p>

This is paragraph

</p>

 This is link

HTML ELEMENT SYNTAX

Syntax :-

- An HTML elements start with a start tags / opening tag
- An HTML elements ends with a end tag / closing tag
- The element Content is everything between the start tag and end tag.
- Some HTML elements have empty content.
- Empty elements are closed in the start tag.
- Most HTML Elements can have attribute.

NEED FOR HTML

Software Requirement

1. Editor : Notepad, Notepad++, Sublime, gEdit
2. Browser : Chrome, Firefox, Safari

Steps to create and execute

1. Open Notepad
2. Type the document
3. Save It

NOTE : Extension should be .htm or .html

4. Open Browser
5. File | Open and Browse the html document

Properties of HTML

- ☐ No error
- ☐ interpreted
- ☐ case insensitive
- ☐ stack data structure
- ☐ output : inline/block

TYPES OF TAGS

► Paired Tag

➤ Non paired Tag

- **Paired Tag :-** These tags are having opening and closing tag.

Example :- `<html>` `</html>`
`<head>` `</head>`

- **Non-paired Tag :-** The tag that have only opening and closing tag.

Example :- `
` break
 `<hr/>` horizontal tag
 `` Image tag

PAIRED TYPES OF TAGS

These tags can be classified as :

1. Basic Tags
2. Formatting Tags
3. Lists
4. Tables
5. Anchors
6. Frames
7. Forms

BASIC TAGS/STRUCTURE OF HTML DOCUMENT

`<html> .. </html>`

Marks the beginning and end of HTML Document

HTML document is divided in 2 parts

1. Head

All the things that needs to be loaded prior to display is written within head.

2. Body

All the things that needs to be displayed is written within body.

EXAMPLE :---

<head> .. </head>

Head Part of HTML document

<body> .. </body>

Body Part of HTML document

<title> .. </title>

Defines the title to be displayed on Title Bar is written within head part

SAMPLE HTML DOCUMENT

```
<!-- MY FIRST HTML PAGE -->
```

```
<!doctype HTML>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> Page One</title></head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
My First HTML Document.
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

FORMATTING TAGS

HTML supports 6 levels of headings from h1 to h6

`<h1> heading one </h1>`

`<h2> heading two </h2>`

`<h3> heading three </h3>`

`<h4> heading four </h4>`

`<h5> heading five </h5>`

`<h6> heading six </h6>`

FORMATTING TAGS

- **** - Defines a text into bold
- **** - Defines a text is important
- **<i>** - Defines a text in italic form
- **** - Emphasized text
- **<Strike>** - Mark a line between text
- **** - Defines text is deleted
- **<u>** - Underline a text
- **<ins>** - Defines inserted text

FORMATTING TAGS

<hr/> Horizontal Ruler

Attributes :

1. noshade
2. width : specifies width is percentage
3. align : left, right, center*

Eg :

```
<hr noshade width="50%" />
```

```
<hr noshade />
```

```
<hr noshade width="50%" align="right" />
```

FORMATTING TAGS

`<p> </p>`

Paragraph

Attribute :

align : can be left, right, center, justify

`<p align="justify"> This is paragraph.
</p>`

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FORMATTING TAGS

`<marquee></marquee>`

Attributes :

1. direction : left, right, up, down
2. bgcolor : specifies background color
3. width : width is percentage
4. behavior : can be alternate, slide
5. scroll delay : scrolling speed

Eg :

```
<marquee      behavior="alternate"      scrolldelay=      500  
bgcolor="yellow" width="50%"> Scrolling Text </marquee>
```

HTML COMMENT

HTML Comment lines indicated by the special tag `<!--` and ending tag `-->` places at the beginning and end of EVERY line to be treated as a comment.

For Example :-

```
<!-- This is commented out -->
```