

# **1. Familiarize with HTML**

## **1.1 Introduction to HTML**

HTML, which stands for HyperText Markup Language, is the standard markup language for creating web pages. It structures the content on the web and uses tags to define elements within a document.

## **1.2 Role, History, and Versions of HTML**

HTML plays a crucial role in organizing and presenting content on the web. It has evolved over time with several versions, each introducing new features and improvements. Understanding the history and versions is essential for keeping up with modern web development practices.

# **2. Create HTML Document, Tags, Skeleton & Flesh**

## **2.1 HTML Document Structure**

An HTML document consists of a set structure, including the `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration, `<html>`, `<head>`, and `<body>` elements. These components form the foundation of every HTML page.

## **2.2 Tags**

HTML tags define different elements within a document. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets, and most have an opening and closing tag. For example, `<p>` represents a paragraph, and `</p>` closes it.

## **2.3 Skeleton & Flesh**

The skeleton refers to the basic structure of an HTML document, while the flesh represents the content within the document. Properly combining the skeleton and flesh ensures a well-organized and readable web page.

## **3. Text**

### **3.1 Text Tags**

HTML provides various tags to format text, such as ``<h1>`` to ``<h6>`` for headings, ``<p>`` for paragraphs, ``<strong>`` for bold text, ``<em>`` for italic text, and ``<br>`` for line breaks.

## **4. Images and Types**

### **4.1 Image Tags**

To display images, use the ``<img>`` tag with the ``src`` attribute pointing to the image file. Include alternative text using the ``alt`` attribute for accessibility.

### **4.2 Types of Images**

Different image formats like JPEG, PNG, and GIF have specific use cases. JPEG is suitable for photographs, PNG for images with transparency, and GIF for simple animations.

## **5. Lists and Forms**

### **5.1 Lists**

HTML supports ordered lists (`<ol>`), unordered lists (`<ul>`), and definition lists (`<dl>`). List items are marked with `<li>`.

### **5.2 Forms**

Forms enable user interaction. Use the `<form>` tag along with input elements like text boxes (`<input type="text">`), checkboxes (`<input type="checkbox">`), and buttons (`<button>`).

## **6. Tables**

### **6.1 Table Structure**

Tables are created with the `<table>` tag. Use `<tr>` for table rows, `<th>` for headers, and `<td>` for data cells.

## **7. Frames**

### **7.1 Introduction to Frames**

Frames allow dividing the browser window into multiple sections, each displaying a different HTML document. While frames are less commonly used today, understanding their basics is essential for historical context.

## **8. Types of Tags**

### **8.1 Basic Tags**

HTML includes various basic tags like ``<head>``, ``<body>``, ``<title>``, and ``<meta>``, each serving a specific purpose in organizing and presenting content.

## **9. Attributes and Properties**

### **9.1 Role of Attributes**

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements. Common attributes include ``class``, ``id``, ``src``, ``href``, and ``alt``. Understanding how to use attributes enhances the flexibility of HTML.

### **9.2 Properties**

Attributes have properties that define their values. For example, the ``href`` attribute has a property that specifies the URL linked to an element.

These comprehensive notes should provide your students with a solid understanding of HTML, catering to their level after passing the 10th class. Feel free to adjust or expand upon any section as needed.