

Complete Beginner HTML Guide (Simple English + Full Explanations + Examples)

This document teaches HTML from zero level. It explains **what tags are**, **how HTML works**, **when to use each element**, **advantages**, **examples**, and organizes everything into clear chapters.

Chapter 1: What Is HTML?

HTML = **HyperText Markup Language**

HyperText

- HyperText means text that contains **links**.
- When you click, you go to another page.

Example:

```
<a href="https://google.com">Go to Google</a>
```

Markup

- Markup means **we use tags to mark content** so the browser knows how to display it.

Example:

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Language

- HTML is a **computer language** that gives structure to a webpage.
 - Browsers understand HTML.
-

Chapter 2: HTML Tags – The Basics

HTML is made up of **tags**.

Opening Tag

Example: `<p>`

Closing Tag

Example: `</p>`

Element

An element = Opening Tag + Content + Closing Tag

```
<p>Hello</p>
```

Self-closing Tags (No closing tag)

Examples:

```
<br>
<hr>

```

Chapter 3: Basic Structure of an HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>bhargava</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation

- **<!DOCTYPE html>** → Tells browser this is HTML5.
- **<html>** → Root of the webpage.
- **lang="en"** → Page language is English.
- **<head>** → Page settings, not visible.
- **<meta charset="UTF-8">** → Supports all characters.
- **<meta name="viewport">** → Mobile-friendly.
- **<title>** → Shows text on browser tab.
- **<body>** → Everything visible to user.

- `<h1>bhargava</h1>` → Big heading.



Chapter 4: Text Formatting Tags

These tags help display text.

Tag	Meaning	When to Use
<code><p></code>	Paragraph	For normal text
<code><h1></code> - <code><h6></code>	Headings	Titles, section names
<code></code>	Bold	Highlight important words
<code><i></code>	Italic	Emphasis
<code>
</code>	Line break	New line without a new paragraph

Example

```
<h1>My Website</h1>
<p>This is my first website.</p>
<b>This is bold text</b>
<i>This is italic text</i>
```



Chapter 5: Links (Anchor Tag)



Tag: `<a>`



Attributes:

- `href` → the URL to open
- `target="_blank"` → opens in new tab

Example

```
<a href="https://google.com" target="_blank">Open Google</a>
```

When to use:

Whenever you want to move user from one page to another.

Advantage:

Allows navigation between sites.



Chapter 6: Images (img Tag)



Tag: `` (self-closing)



Attributes:

- `src` → image location
- `alt` → text shown if image fails
- `width` / `height` → size

Example

```

```

When to use:

To show pictures, logos, icons.

Advantage:

Makes webpage attractive and meaningful.



Chapter 7: Containers (div & span)



div → Big container (block-level)

Used to group large sections.

Example:

```
<div>
  <h2>Student Info</h2>
  <p>Name: Rahul</p>
</div>
```



span → Small container (inline)

Used for short text styling or grouping.

Example:

```
<p>My favorite color is <span>Blue</span>.</p>
```

Chapter 8: Lists (ul, ol, li)

Unordered List (ul)

```
<ul>
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Banana</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered List (ol)

```
<ol>
  <li>HTML</li>
  <li>CSS</li>
</ol>
```

When to use:

To show step-by-step items or bullet points.

Chapter 9: Tables

Used to show data in rows and columns.

Example

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Rahul</td>
    <td>21</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Chapter 10: Form Elements (All Input Tags)

Forms collect user data.

Text Input

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter name">
```

Password Field

```
<input type="password">
```

Email Field

```
<input type="email">
```

Checkbox

```
<input type="checkbox"> I agree
```

Radio Button

```
<input type="radio" name="gender"> Male  
<input type="radio" name="gender"> Female
```

Dropdown (select)

```
<select>  
  <option>India</option>  
  <option>USA</option>  
</select>
```

Textarea

```
<textarea rows="4" cols="30"></textarea>
```

Submit Button

```
<button>Submit</button>
```

When to use:

To collect text, choices, user details.

Chapter 11: Semantic Tags

These tags give meaning to layout.

Tag	Meaning
<code><header></code>	Top section
<code><footer></code>	Bottom section
<code><nav></code>	Menu
<code><section></code>	Part of page
<code><article></code>	Independent content

Example:

```
<header>My Website</header>
<nav>Home | About</nav>
<section>
  <article>News article</article>
</section>
<footer>© 2025</footer>
```

Chapter 12: Line Breaks & Horizontal Line

 `
` → Adds new line

 `<hr>` → Adds horizontal line

Example:

```
Hello<br>World
<hr>
```

Chapter 13: Complete Example Webpage

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First Webpage</title>
```

```
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome</h1>
  <p>This is my site.</p>
  
  <a href="about.html">Go to About Page</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Chapter 14: HTML Exercises for Students (No CSS, Only Pure HTML)

Below are practice exercises designed for beginners. Students should complete them using **only HTML**. No CSS, no style attributes.

★ Exercise 1: Create a Simple Webpage

Create a webpage with: - A title in the browser tab: "**My First HTML Page**" - A heading: "**Welcome to HTML**" - A paragraph explaining who you are - A line break between sentences

Expected Structure (Example):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First HTML Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to HTML</h1>
  <p>I am learning HTML.<br>This is my first exercise.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

★ Exercise 2: Create a Student Information Section

Use a `<div>` to group the information. Include: - Student Name - Age - Favorite Subject - Use at least **one heading** and **one paragraph**.

★ Exercise 3: Make a List of Your Favorite Food

Create: - One unordered list for fruits - One ordered list for favorite dishes

Example idea:

Fruits:

- Apple
- Mango
- Banana

Favorite Dishes:

1. Biryani
2. Pasta
3. Paneer Curry

★ Exercise 4: Create a Simple Contact Form

The form must include: - Text input for name - Email input - Checkbox: "Subscribe to newsletter" - Radio buttons for gender - Submit button

Hint: Use only `<input>`, `<label>`, and `<button>`.

★ Exercise 5: Create a Basic Image Gallery

Show **3 images** using `` tag. Each image should have: - `src` attribute - `alt` text - Width attribute

No CSS allowed.

★ Exercise 6: Create a Table of 3 Students

Your table must include: - Columns: Name, Age, City - Three rows of student information

Use `<table>`, `<tr>`, `<th>`, `<td>`.

★ Exercise 7: Build a Mini Webpage Like a Newspaper

Use only HTML elements. Your page must include: - `<header>` with title "Daily News" - `<nav>` with links (Home, Sports, Weather) - `<section>` for today's main news - `<article>` for one story - `<footer>` with "© 2025 News Corp"

Hint: No CSS. Use only structure tags.

★ Exercise 8: Create a Links Page

Add 5 clickable links: - Link to Google - Link to YouTube - Link to Wikipedia - Link to your favorite website
- A mail link using `mailto:`

Example:

```
<a href="mailto:test@example.com">Send Email</a>
```

★ Exercise 9: Create a Registration Form

Include: - Full Name (text input) - Password (password input) - Age (number input) - Country (dropdown)
- A big textarea for address - Submit button

Use a `<form>` (optional).

★ Exercise 10: Combine Everything

Create a webpage that contains: - A heading - A paragraph - An image - A list - A table - A form - A link

This tests all your basic HTML skills.



End of Document