

HTML Basics

- Definition: HyperText Markup Language, the standard markup language for creating web pages.
- Structure: Consists of elements enclosed in tags (e.g., <html>, <head>, <body>).
- Basic Structure Example:
- <!DOCTYPE html>
- <html>
- <head>
- <title>Page Title</title>
- </head>
- <body>
- <h1>Welcome</h1>
- </body>
- </html>

Brief History of HTML

1991 - HTML 1.0

- **Invented by Tim Berners-Lee** for linking documents via the web.
- Simple tags: <html>, <head>, <body>, , etc.

1995 - HTML 2.0

- Standardized by IETF.
- Introduced tables () and forms (<form>).

1997 - HTML 4.0

- Enhanced layout control with <div>, , and CSS.
- Focus on separating content from design.
- Deprecation of presentational tags like .

2008-2014 - HTML5 Development

- HTML5 brings support for audio, video, and canvas.
- Semantic tags: <article>, <section>, <nav>, <footer>.
- Focus on **mobile support**, **offline storage**, and modern web apps.

2014-Present: HTML5 Standardized

• Continuous improvements in performance, security, and accessibility.

HTML Lists

- Types of Lists:
- 1. Ordered List (): Displays items in a numbered format.
- 2. Unordered List (): Displays items with bullets.
- 3. Definition List (<dl>): Displays terms and their definitions.
- Example:
- li>ltem 1
- Item 2

HTML Images

- The tag is used to embed images in an HTML page.
- Attributes:
- - src: Specifies the path to the image file.
- alt: Provides alternative text for the image.
- width and height: Define the size of the image.
- Example:
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HTML Links

• The <a> tag is used to create hyperlinks.

• Attributes:

- href: Specifies the URL of the link.

target: Defines where to open the link (_blank for new tab).

• Example:

Visit Example

HTML Backgrounds

- Set background color or images using CSS or attributes.
- Using CSS:
- body { background-color: lightblue; }
- Using Background Images:
- body { background-image: url('background.jpg'); }
- Inline HTML Example:
- <body style="background-color: lightblue;">

HTML Tables

- Tables are defined using the tag.
- Key Elements:
- - : Table Row.
- - : Table Data.
- - : Table Header.
- Example:

- Name
- Age

HTML Forms

- Forms collect user input and send it to a server.
- Key Elements:
- - <form>: Defines the form.
- - <input>: Collects user data (text, radio, checkbox).
- - <button>: Submits the form.
- Example:
- <form>
- <label for='name'>Name:</label>
- <input type='text' id='name' name='name'>
- <button type='submit'>Submit</button>
- </form>