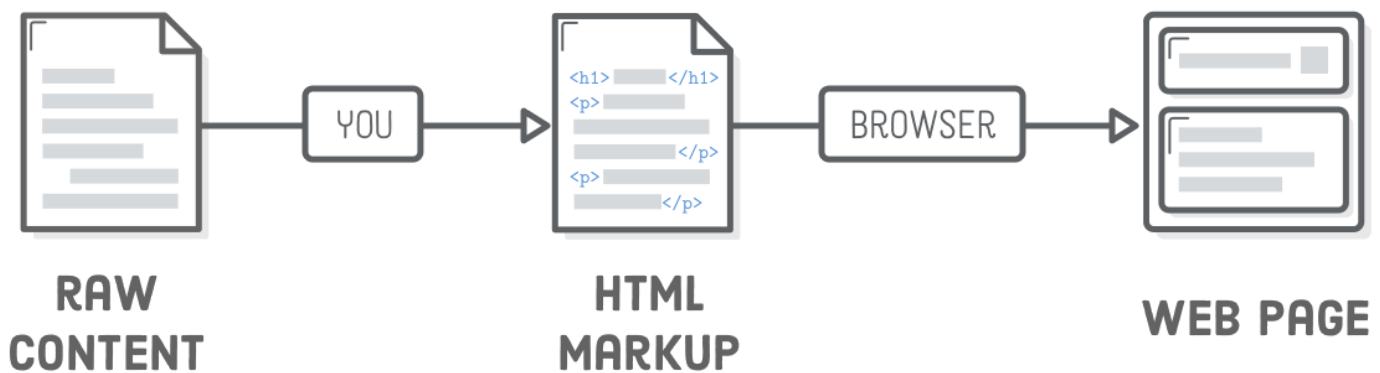


HTML5

What is Html5 and what does it do?

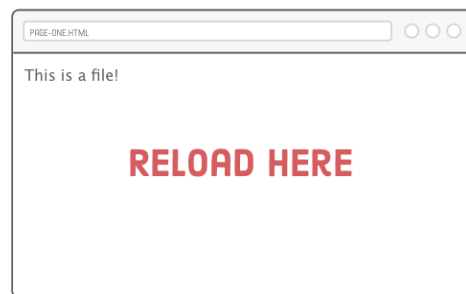
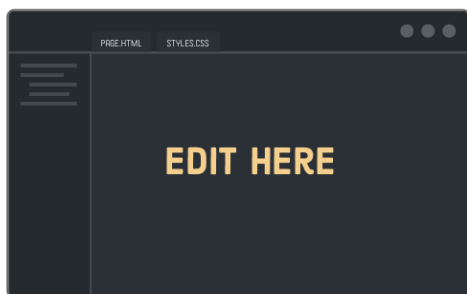
HTML5 is the latest version of Hypertext Markup Language, the code that describes web pages. It's actually three kinds of code: HTML, which provides the structure; Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), which take care of presentation; and JavaScript, which makes things happen.

We've come a long way since HTML could barely handle a simple page layout. HTML5 can be used to write web applications that still work when you're not connected to the net; to tell websites where you are physically located; to handle high definition video; and to deliver extraordinary graphics.



Collecting and Setting up developer tool :

- **Editor :**
 - Brackets - is a lightweight, yet powerful, modern text editor. Emmet plugin for faster development.
- **Plugins - Monokai**
- **Browser :**
 - Chrome/Firefox are the most compatible out there handling all the website and also has various and useful plugins such as page ruler, disable html, pick from web.



○

Structuring the file :

1. Create a folder name “(your name roll no) on the desktop. Eg DeepVira 42
2. Inside the folder create a folder with the name “demosite”.
3. Now inside this we shall add all out html files.
4. Here inside demosite create two different folders; ‘images’ & ‘css’ for future purpose.
5. Now open Brackets and in the ‘file’ menu top right there is an option to open a folder in that select the folder which was made last (demosite).
6. Now press ‘Ctrl+N’ for a new file and save that file as ‘index.html’. Every project generally has an index.html file which is the starting file of any project.

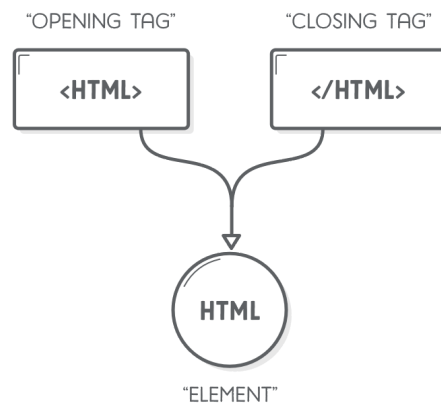
Tags in html:

- **The opening tag:**

This consists of the name of the element (in this case, p), wrapped in opening and closing **angle brackets**. This states where the element begins or starts to take effect — in this case where the paragraph begins.

- **The closing tag:**

This is the same as the opening tag, except that it includes a *forward slash* before the element name. This states where the element ends — in this case where the paragraph ends. Failing to add a closing tag is one of the standard beginner errors and can lead to strange results.



- **The content:**

This is the content of the element, which in this case, is just text.

- **The element:**

The opening tag, the closing tag and the content together comprise the element.

- **Attribute:**

Attributes contain extra information about the element that you don't want to appear in the actual content. Some rules :

1. A space between it and the element name (or the previous attribute, if the element already has one or more attributes).
2. The attribute name followed by an equal sign.
3. The attribute value wrapped by opening and closing quotation marks.

- **Example :**

1. `<html></html>` - the `<html>` element. :

This element wraps all the content on the entire page and is sometimes known as the root element.

2. `<head></head>` - the `<head>` element. :

This element acts as a container for all the stuff you want to include on the HTML page that isn't the content you are showing to your page's viewers. This includes things like keywords and a page description that you want to appear in search results, CSS to style our content, character set declarations and more.

3. `<title></title>` - the `<title>` element. :

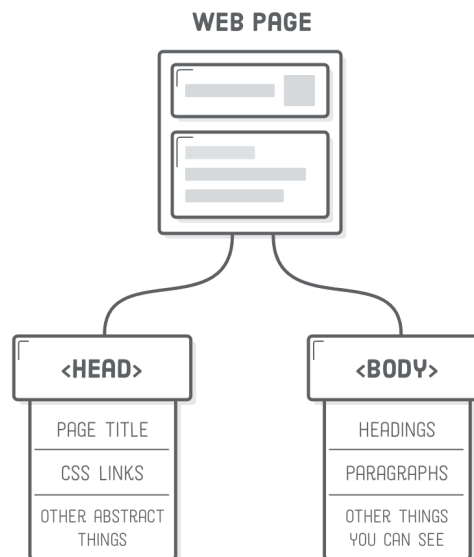
This sets the title of your page, which is the title that appears in the browser tab the page is loaded in. It is also used to describe the page when you bookmark/favourite it.

4. `<body></body>` - the `<body>` element. :

This contains all the content that you want to show to web users when they visit your page, whether that's text, images, videos, games, playable audio tracks or whatever else.

5. `<p></p>` - paragraph tag :

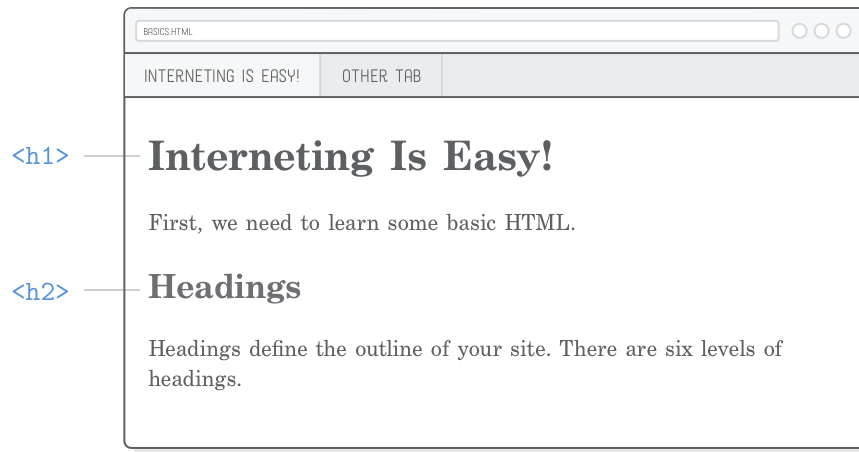
Is used to write multiple lines of text into a webpage.



- **Heading Tags:**

Heading elements allow you to specify that certain parts of your content are headings — or subheadings. In the same way that a book has the main title, chapter titles and subtitles, an HTML document can too. HTML contains 6 heading levels, `<h1>`–`<h6>`, although you'll commonly only use 3 to 4 at most:

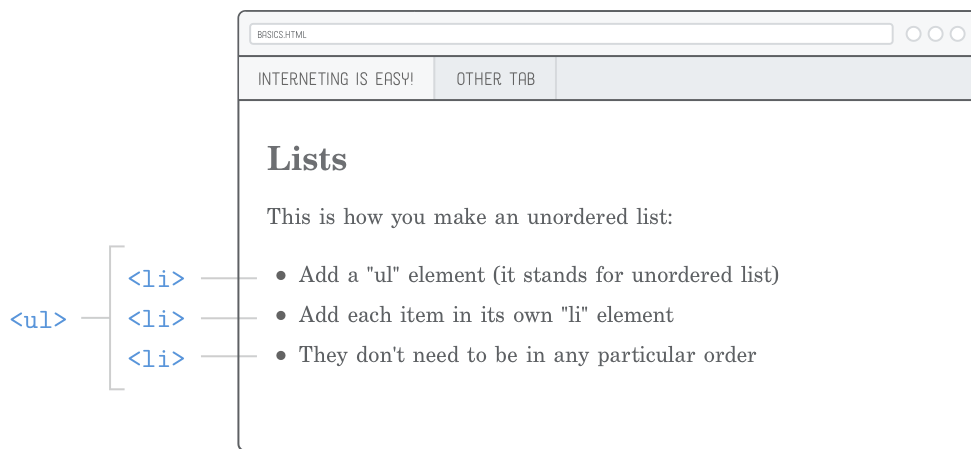
1. `<h1>My main title</h1>`
2. `<h2>My top level heading</h2>`
3. `<h3>My subheading</h3>`
4. `<h4>My small heading</h4>`
5. `<h5>My subheading</h5>`
6. `<h6>My small heading</h6>`



• Lists :

A lot of the web's content is listed and HTML has special elements for these. Marking up lists always consist of at least 2 elements. The most common list types are ordered and unordered lists:

1. Unordered lists are for lists where the order of the items doesn't matter, such as a shopping list. These are wrapped in a `` element.
2. Ordered lists are for lists where the order of the items does matter, such as a recipe. These are wrapped in an `` element.



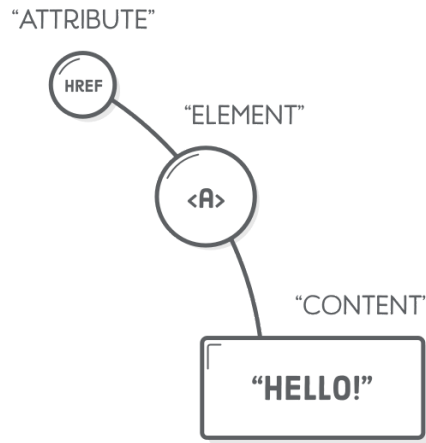
• Links:

Links are very important — they are what makes the web a web! To add a link, we need to use a simple element — `<a>` — "a" being the short form for "anchor". To make text within your paragraph into a link, follow these steps:

1. ` Google `

Anchor tag

[Click here to open google](https://www.google.com)



- **Bold tag `` :**
Defines bold text. Any text written in between this tag is converted into bold style.
- **Big tag `<big></big>` :**
The big tag is used to make the text one size bigger. (ie: from small to medium, medium to large, large to x-large)

Big and small tag

Big Text

This is sample for small

- **Button tag `<button></button>` :**
Button tags are used generally to create a button which are clickable, which performs an action on clicking. One can put content as text or images in this tag. Button tag is different from button in `<input>` tag.

Button tag

Click on button

- **Division tag `<div></div>` :**
The div tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content in the web page like (text, images, header, footer, navigation bar, etc). The Div is the most usable tag in web development because it helps us to separate out data in the web page and we can create a particular section for particular data or function in the web pages.
- **Navigation tag `<nav></nav>` :**
The `<nav>` tag defines a set of navigation links. Notice that NOT all links of a document should be inside a `<nav>` element. The `<nav>` element is intended only for major block of navigation links.

Header and Nav tag

[First](#) | [Second](#) | [Third](#) | [Fourth](#)

- **Image tag :**

The tag has 'src' attribute. It is used to specify the URL of the source image.

Image tag



- **Selection tag <select></select> :**

Selection tag is used to create multiple options as a drop down list and allows you to select one.

- **Option tag <option></option> :**

The <option> tag is used to define the possible options to choose from. The tag is put into the <select> tag.

- **Style tag <style> </style> :**

Style tag is the one where one can give beautification to the next written content.

- **Italic tag <i></i> :**

Italic tag <i> is used to display the content written within the tag in different format, so as to make it noticeable.

Italic Font

- **Table tag <table></table> :**

Table tag is the one used to design the table format. Other tags are used within this for the functioning of the table.

1. **Table thead <thead></thead> :**

The <thead> tag is used to group header content in an HTML table.

2. **Table body <tbody></tbody> :**

The <tbody> tag is used to group the body content in an HTML table. Browsers can use these elements to enable scrolling of the table body independently of the header and footer.

3. **Table footer <tfoot></tfoot> :**

The <tfoot> tag is used to group footer content in an HTML table. The <tfoot> element is used in conjunction with the <thead> and <tbody> elements to specify each part of a table (footer, header, body).

4. <th></th> :

The <th> tag defines a header cell in an HTML table. The text within <th> tag are the main titles of the columns in a table.

5. Table row tag <tr></tr> :

It is used to define a row in a table so as to add table data values in a structured way.

6. Table data <td></td> :

It is used to add data in the specified <th> tag columns.

7. Rowspan Attribute :

The rowspan attribute specifies the number of rows a cell should span (merge).

8. Colspan Attribute :

The colspan attribute defines the number of columns a cell should span(merge).

9. Table border Attribute :

The border attribute specifies if a border should be displayed around the table cells or not.

Table Tag along with thead,tbody, tfoot, th, tr, td

General

#	Name	Email	Phone	Address	Age
1	Deep Vira	deepvira45@gmail.com	9856985612	Mira road	21
2	test	test45@gmail.com	9856127456	London	20
3	John Doe	johndoe45@gmail.com	9856987412	New York	25
4	Test 2	test2@gmail.com	9851125612	India	21
#	Name	Email	Phone	Address	Age

● **Iframe tag <iframe></iframe> :**

The iframe in HTML stands for Inline Frame. The ” iframe ” tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document. The ‘ src ‘ attribute is used to specify the URL of the document that occupies the iframe.

IFrame



iframe can be used for youtube videos, maps,etc

- **Video tag <video></video> :**

The <video> tag specifies video, such as a movie clip or other video streams. Currently, there are 3 supported video formats for the <video> element: MP4, WebM, and Ogg:

- **Form tag <form></form> :**

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.

1. **Input tag <input> :**

The <input> tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data. <input> elements are used within a <form> element to declare input controls that allow users to input data.

2. **Text Area tag <textarea> </textarea> :**

A text area can hold an unlimited number of characters, and the text renders in a fixed-width font. The size of a text area can be specified by the cols and rows attributes, or even better; through CSS' height and width properties.

3. **Output tag <output></output> :**

The <output> tag represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

4. **Label <label></label> :**

It is used to give label to any tag like button, input etc.

5. **Button <button></button> :**

It is used to perform an operation in a form by the user.

Form

Name: Email: Password: Gender: ☐ ☐ Skills: ☐ C++ ☐ HTML ☐ Python ☐ No SQL

Form

Name:

Email:

Password:

Gender: Male: ☐ Female: ☐

Skills: ☐ C++ ☐ HTML ☐ Python ☐ No SQL

Choose a car:

Summary Of Basics

`<title>` — INTERNETING IS EASY! OTHER TAB

`<h1>` — **Interneting Is Easy!**

`<p>` — First, we need to learn some basic HTML.

`<h2>` — **Headings**

Headings define the outline of your site. There are six levels of headings.

Lists

This is how you make an unordered list:

`` — `` —

- Add a "ul" element (it stands for unordered list)
- Add each item in its own "li" element
- They don't need to be in any particular order

This is what an ordered list looks like:

`` — `` —

1. Notice the new "ol" element wrapping everything
2. But, the list item elements are the same
3. Also note how the numbers increment on their own
4. You should be noticing things in this precise order, because this is an ordered list

Inline Elements

`` — *Sometimes*, you need to draw attention to a particular word or phrase.

Other times, you need to **strongly** emphasize the importance of a word or phrase.

`` — **strongly**

`` — `` — ***And sometimes you need to shout!***

Empty Elements

Thanks for reading! Interneting should be getting easier now.

Regards, `
`
The Authors

`<hr/>` —

P.S. This page might look like crap, but we'll learn how to fix that with some CSS soon.