

HTML Full Course Notes

1. Introduction to HTML

- **HTML (HyperText Markup Language)** is the standard language used to create webpages.
- HTML describes the **structure** of a webpage.
- It works together with **CSS** (styling) and **JavaScript** (interactivity).

Key Features

- Easy to learn
 - Platform independent
 - Uses **tags** to define elements
-

2. Basic Structure of an HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>My First Page</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Hello World</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` – Defines HTML5 document
- `<html>` – Root element

- <head> – Metadata (title, charset, links)
 - <body> – Visible page content
-

3. HTML Elements & Tags

- HTML elements are defined by **start tag**, **content**, and **end tag**
- Example: <p>This is a paragraph</p>

Empty Elements

- Do not have closing tags
 - Examples:
, <hr>,
-

4. Headings

<h1>Main Heading</h1>

<h2>Sub Heading</h2>

<h3>Smaller Heading</h3>

- <h1> is the most important
 - <h6> is the least important
-

5. Paragraphs & Text Formatting

<p>This is a paragraph</p>

Bold

<i>Italic</i>

<u>Underline</u>

Important

Emphasized

6. Links (Anchor Tag)

Visit Site

Target Attribute

```
<a href="page.html" target="_blank">Open in new tab</a>
```

7. Images

```

```

- src – image path
 - alt – alternate text (important for accessibility)
-

8. Lists

Ordered List

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

Unordered List

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

Description List

```
<dl>
<dt>HTML</dt>
<dd>Markup language</dd>
</dl>
```

9. Tables

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
```

```
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

10. Forms

```
<form>
<label>Name:</label>
<input type="text"><br>

<label>Password:</label>
<input type="password"><br>

<input type="submit">
</form>
```

Common Input Types

- text
- password
- email
- number
- radio
- checkbox
- submit

11. HTML Attributes

- Provide additional information about elements
- Example:

```
<p style="color:red">Red Text</p>
```

12. Semantic HTML

Semantic tags improve **SEO** and **accessibility**

```
<header>  
<nav>  
<main>  
<section>  
<article>  
<aside>  
<footer>
```

13. Multimedia

Audio

```
<audio controls>  
  <source src="audio.mp3">  
</audio>
```

Video

```
<video controls width="300">  
  <source src="video.mp4">  
</video>
```

14. Iframe

```
<iframe src="https://example.com" width="300" height="200"></iframe>
```

15. HTML Comments

<!-- This is a comment -->

16. HTML Entities

- < → <
 - > → >
 - → space
 - © → ©
-

17. Accessibility Basics

- Use alt for images
 - Use semantic tags
 - Use <label> with form inputs
-

18. HTML Best Practices

- Use proper indentation
 - Close all tags
 - Use semantic elements
 - Avoid inline styling
-

19. HTML vs HTML5

HTML **HTML5**

Limited multimedia Audio & Video support

No semantic tags Semantic tags

Less mobile friendly Mobile friendly

20. Conclusion

HTML is the foundation of web development. Mastering HTML is essential before learning CSS and JavaScript.

21. Practice Questions & Answers

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What does HTML stand for?

- A. Hyper Tool Markup Language
- B. Hyper Text Markup Language
- C. High Text Markup Language
- D. Hyperlinks Text Mark Language

Answer: B

2. Which tag is used for the largest heading?

- A. <heading>
- B. <h6>
- C. <h1>
- D. <head>

Answer: C

3. Which attribute is used to provide an image description?

- A. src
- B. title
- C. alt
- D. href

Answer: C

Short Answer Questions

4. What is an HTML tag?

A tag is a keyword enclosed in angle brackets used to define elements in HTML.

**5. What is the use of
 tag?**

It inserts a line break in text.

6. What are semantic elements?

Semantic elements clearly describe their meaning, such as <header>, <footer>, and <article>.

Long Answer / Theory Questions

7. Explain the structure of an HTML document.

An HTML document consists of <!DOCTYPE>, <html>, <head>, and <body>. The head contains metadata, and the body contains visible content.

8. Explain different types of lists in HTML.

HTML supports ordered lists (), unordered lists (), and description lists (<dl>).

9. What is the importance of accessibility in HTML?

Accessibility ensures websites are usable by people with disabilities using features like alt text, labels, and semantic tags.

Coding Questions

10. Write HTML code to create a link that opens in a new tab.

```
<a href="https://example.com" target="_blank">Visit</a>
```

11. Write HTML code to create a simple form.

```
<form>  
  <input type="text" placeholder="Name">  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>
```
