CET138 - Full Stack Development REGISTRATION NO: 240704805

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HTML

Introduction:

HTML is also known as Hyper Text Markup Language. It was first developed by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. It is updated to a different version, but HTML5 is the latest version. It is the markup language, not a programming language that is used to manage content on the web. It manages text, image, link and media in a web using elements and tags which is interpreted on the browser. It is also a static language because it combines with CSS and JavaScript to make it interactive and stylish. In 2025, more than 95% of websites use HTML along with CSS and JavaScript for web development.

Roles of HTML:

- HTML is the backbone of every webpage.
- It sets the content and structure of every content using tags and attributes in a webpage.
- It is not complete, but it works as a baseline for designing with behavioral activities.

Importance of HTML:

- It gives a skeleton structure to the webpage.
- It makes the content readable on devices and associated technologies.
- HTML5 introduced the concept of semantic tags, which improve SEO and clarity of content.
- It gives multimedia elements to improve the experience of the user.
- It combines with CSS and JS to make the best responsive and dynamic website.

How does HTML work?

The basic and essential component of the HTML page is made up of different building blocks like doctype declaration, HTML, Head, Title and Body elements. An HTML file is always saved as ".html" or ".htm" extension. Once the file is saved with using HTML extension is directly opened in the browser. A web browser can directly read an HTML file and convert the tags into a visual component to show on a webpage.

HTML page structure:

Basically, HTML document is made up of two components, which are head and body. A head contains metadata like title, scripts and links. Body holds all the contents like image video and text and makes it visible on webpage.

Let's take an example:

Figure 1: Sample of HTML syntax

<!DOCTYPE html>

This is a declaration type that is used to define that the document is made in an HTML5 document.

• <html>...</html>

It is a container for HTML element. All the elements used in HTML are inside it.

<head>...</head>

The head tag is the background element for the webpage which works behind the UI and is not visible on the front end of the webpage.

Here are some of the elements that are always inside the head:

<title>...</title>: The text between the tag title is displayed in the browser tab.

<meta>: It shares the information like the character set.

link>: It will link the external resources or stylesheets.

<style>: It will embed internal CSS style

<script>: It will carry or embed the JavaScript code in the web page

- <h1>: It is a first-level heading tag.
- <h2>: It is a second-level heading tag.
- **<body>...</body>**: The body tag keeps all the visible content of a webpage. In other words, it is also taken as front front-end part which is displayed in the browser.

HTML Element and HTML Tag:

HTML tag is the keyword that is written inside the angle bracket "<>" that requests the browser to operate based on the type of content. On the other hand, HTML elements are similar to tags but are a complete structure including an opening tag, content (if needed) and closing tag (if needed).

Let's take an example:

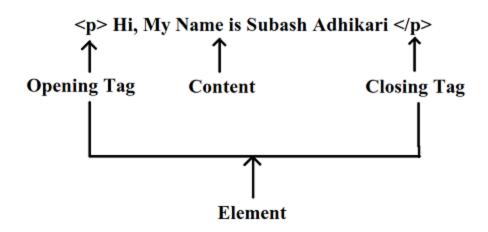


Figure 2: HTML Element and Tags

Where,

- Opening Tag

"Hi, I am Subash Adhikari" - content

- Closing Tag

Here are some of the HTML tags,

| CN | T | Countral | Description |
|-----|---------------------|--|---|
| S.N | Tag | Syntax | Description |
| 1 | <html></html> | <html></html> | Root of HTML document |
| 2 | <head></head> | <head></head> | Contain metadata about the webpage |
| 3 | <body></body> | <body></body> | Contain visible frontend content in the webpage |
| 4 | <h1> to</h1> | <h1></h1> to | Heading tags from 1 to 6, where h1 is the largest and 6 |
| | <h6></h6> | <h6></h6> | is the smallest |
| 5 | <address></address> | <address></address> | Denote the contact info |
| 6 | <a> | | Denote as an anchor tag for creating a hyperlink |
| 7 | <audio></audio> | <audio></audio> | If you want to add sound or audio in a webpage |
| 8 | | | Used to make text bold |
| 9 | | | Used to insert break in documents |
| 10 | <button></button> | <button type="button"></button> | Denote the clickable button |
| 11 | <caption></caption> | <caption align="value"></caption> | Denote the caption of the table |
| | | | |
| 12 | <center></center> | <center></center> | Align text in center alignment |
| 13 | <div></div> | <div></div> | Used to divide webpage (header, footer, videos, |
| | | | images, etc.) |
| 14 | | | Used to create attractive fonts in a webpage |
| | | | |
| 15 | <footer></footer> | <footer></footer> | Denote the section containing footer info |
| 16 | <header></header> | <header></header> | Denote the section containing header info |
| 17 | <iframe></iframe> | <iframe< td=""><td>Denote the rectangular frame for displaying separate</td></iframe<> | Denote the rectangular frame for displaying separate |
| | | src="URL"> | docs |
| 18 | | <img <="" src="URL" td=""/> <td>Used to add an image to a webpage</td> | Used to add an image to a webpage |
| | | alt="some text"> | |
| 19 | <input/> | <input type="value"/> | Used to declare input, allowing user to input data |

| 20 | <i>></i> | <i></i> | Make text italic |
|----|---|--|--|
| 21 | <label></label> | <label></label> | Used to keep text label |
| 22 | < | list item | Denote the list element |
| 23 | | | Denote an ordered list |
| 24 | | <!--</td--><td>Denote an unordered list</td> | Denote an unordered list |
| 25 | <marquee></marquee> | <marquee></marquee> | Used to create scrolling text |
| 26 | <nav></nav> | <nav> Links</nav> | Create navigation element |
| 27 | <option></option> | <option></option> | Used to make a selectable option in a dropdown menu |
| 28 | | | Denote paragraph |
| 29 | <script></td><td><script> Script content</td><td>Used to denote the client-side script</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></script> | | |
| 30 | <source/> | <source <="" src="" td=""/> <td>Used to attach multimedia files</td> | Used to attach multimedia files |
| | | type=""> | |
| 31 | | | Create inline container for content |
| 32 | | | Arrange data in rows and columns |
| 33 | | | Denote table header |
| 34 | > | | Denote table data |
| 35 | <u></u> | <u></u> | Used to underline content |
| 36 | k> | k rel="stylesheet" | Used to link external source (stylesheet, icons, etc.) |
| | | href="style.css"> | |
| 37 | | | Write Comment |

Table: List of HTML tags, syntax and description

HTML Attributes:

Attributes are the additional info about the element that is placed inside the opening tag of the HTML tag written as name="value". It is used to set and adjust the appearance and functionality of the element. Each attribute in HTML has a name and a value which is written as name="value".

Syntax:

<tagname attribute_name="attribute_value"> written text / info </tagname>

example:

Figure 3: HTML Attributes

Example / Evidence:

```
| Compared | Compared
```

Figure 4: Screenshot of HTML codes

```
| State | Stat
```

Figure 5: Screenshot of HTML codes

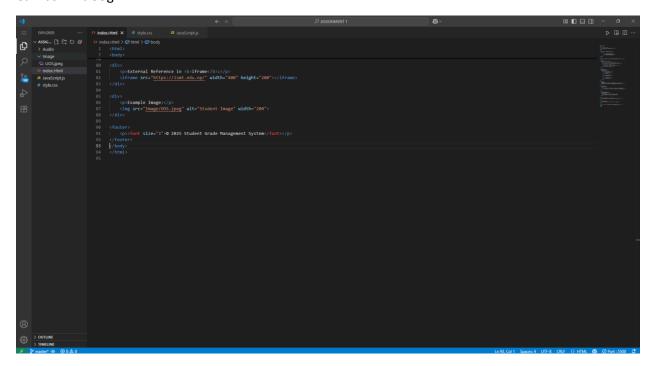


Figure 6: Screenshot of HTML codes

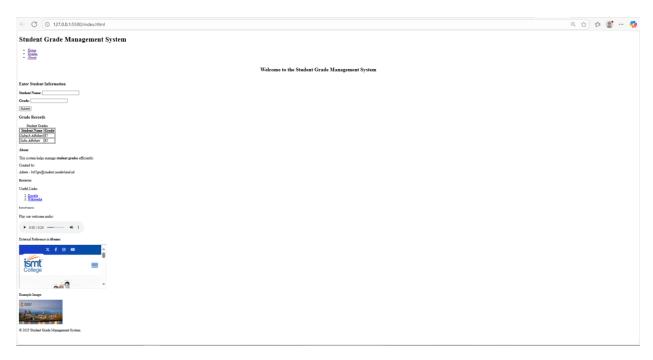


Figure 7: Screenshot of Output Screen