

# What is HTML?

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- HTML is a **markup** language
- A markup language is a set of markup **tags**
- The tags **describe** document content
- HTML documents contain HTML **tags** and plain **text**
- HTML documents are also called **web pages**

## HTML Tags

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

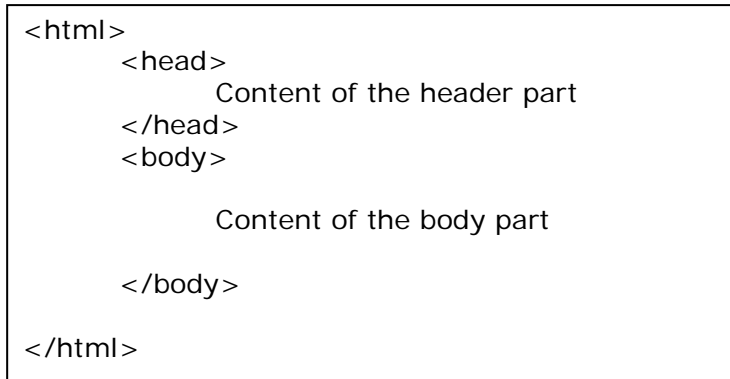
- HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by **angle brackets** like <html>
- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like <b> and </b>
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**
- The end tag is written like the start tag, with a **forward slash** before the tag name
- Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**

Syntax :

```
<tagname>content</tagname>
```

# HTML Page Structure

Below is a visualization of an HTML page structure:



## HTML – Getting Started

Writing HTML Using Notepad or TextEdit

HTML can be edited by using a professional HTML editor like:

- Adobe Dreamweaver
- Microsoft Expression Web
- CoffeeCup HTML Editor

However, for learning HTML we recommend a text editor like Notepad (PC) or TextEdit (Mac), Gedit (Linux). We believe using a simple text editor is a good way to learn HTML.

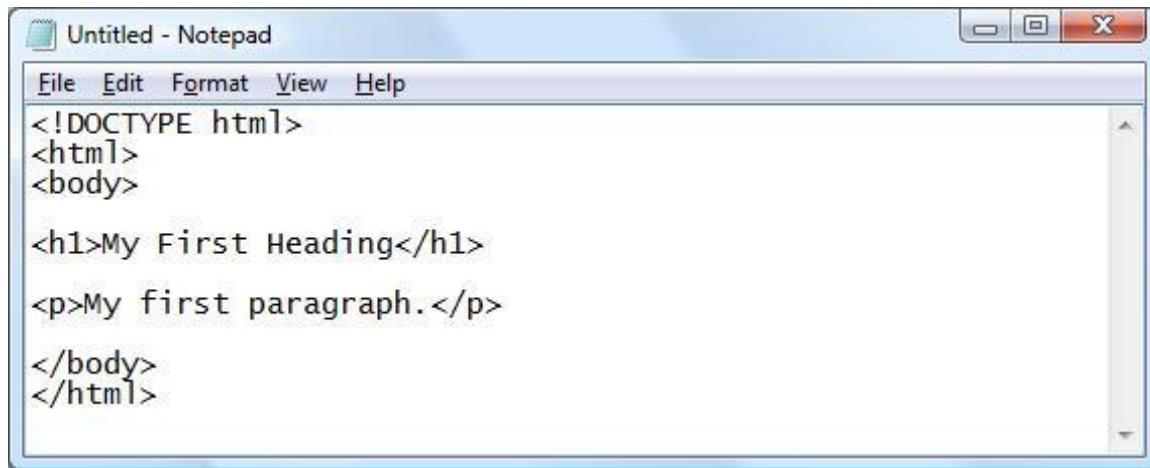
Follow the 4 steps below to create your first web page with Notepad.

### **Step 1: Start Notepad**

or any other text editor

### **Step 2: Edit Your HTML with Notepad**

Type your HTML code into your Notepad:

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "Untitled - Notepad". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Format", "View", and "Help". The text area contains the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

### **Step 3: Save Your HTML**

Select Save as..in Notepad's file menu.

When you save an HTML file, you can use either the .htm or the .html file extension. There is no difference, it is entirely up to you.

## Step 4: Run the HTML in Your Browser

Start your web browser and open your html file from the File, Open menu, or just browse the folder and double-click your HTML file.

The result should look much like this:



## HTML Element Syntax

- An HTML element starts with a **start tag / opening tag**
- An HTML element ends with an **end tag / closing tag**
- The **element content** is everything between the start and the end tag
- Some HTML elements have **empty content**
- Empty elements are **closed in the start tag**
- Most HTML elements can have **attributes**
- **Not case sensitive**

# COMMON HTML TAGS

Header tags	
HTML Code	Sample
<H1>Header 1</H1>	Header 1
<H2>Header 2</H2>	<b>Header 2</b>
<H3>Header 3</H3>	Header 3
<H4>Header 4</H4>	<i>Header 4</i>
<H5>Header 5</H5>	Header 5
<H6>Header 6</H6>	Header 6

Text formatting tags	
HTML Code	Sample
<B>bold</B>	<b>bold</b>
<U>underline</U>	<u>underline</u>
<I>italic</I>	<i>italic</i>
lignment tags	
HTML Code	Sample
<P ALIGN=Left>your text	your text
<P ALIGN=Center>your text	your text
<P ALIGN=Right>your text	your text

Ordered list (numbers)	
HTML Code	Sample
<b>&lt;OL&gt;</b> <b>&lt;LI&gt;</b> First row <b>&lt;LI&gt;</b> Second row <b>&lt;/OL&gt;</b>	1. First row 2. Second row

Break tags	
HTML Code	Description
<b>&lt;P&gt;</b>	Paragraph break
<b>&lt;BR&gt;</b>	Forced line break

Indentation tag	
HTML Code	Sample
Here is some text. <b>&lt;BR&gt;</b> <b>&lt;BLOCKQUOTE&gt;</b> Here is one line of indented text. <b>&lt;BR&gt;</b> Here is another line of indented text. <b>&lt;/BLOCKQUOTE&gt;</b>	Here is some text. Here is one line of indented text. Here is another line of indented text.

External link tags	
HTML Code	Sample
<b>&lt;A HREF="filename or URL"&gt;</b> description <b>&lt;/A&gt;</b>  For example: <b>&lt;A HREF="filename or URL"&gt;</b> CNN <b>&lt;/A&gt;</b>	<a href="#">CNN</a>

# HTML Forms

HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.

An HTML form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.

The `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form:

```
<form>
    .
    input elements, buttons, etc...
    .
</form>
```

## HTML Forms - The Input Element

The most important form element is the `<input>` element.

The `<input>` element is used to select user information.

An `<input>` element can vary in many ways, depending on the `type` attribute. An `<input>` element can be of type [text field](#), [checkbox](#), [password](#), [radio button](#), [submit button](#), and [more](#).

The most common input types are described below.

## Text Fields

`<input type="text">` defines a one-line input field that a user can enter text into:

```
<form>
First name: <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname">
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

First name:

Last name:

**Note:** The form itself is not visible. Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.

## Radio Buttons

`<input type="radio">` defines a radio button. Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices:

```
<form>
<input type="radio" name="sexMale" value="male">Male<br>
<input type="radio" name="sexFemale" value="female">Female
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

☐ Male

☐ Female

## Checkboxes

`<input type="checkbox">` defines a checkbox. Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicleB" value="Bike">I have a bike<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicleC" value="Car">I have a car
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

☐ I have a bike

☐ I have a car



# Submit Button

`<input type="submit">` defines a submit button.

A submit button is used to send form data to a server. The data is sent to the page specified in the form's action attribute. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input:

```
<form name="form1" action="html_action.php" method="get">
Username: <input type="text" name="user">
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Username:

If you type some characters in the text field above, and click the "Submit" button, the browser will send your input to a page called "html\_form\_action.php". The page will show you the received input. We will discuss this in detail later.

## **References:**

[www.w3school.com](http://www.w3school.com)