



# INTRODUCTION TO HTML

---

Ex-1

# Structure of a Web Page

- All Web pages share a common structure
- All Web pages should contain a pair of following tags:

- `<HTML>`
- `<HEAD>`
- `<TITLE>`
- `<BODY>`

`<HTML>`

`<HEAD>`

`<TITLE> Example </TITLE>`

`</HEAD>`

`<BODY>` This is where you would include the text and images on your Web page.

`</BODY>`

`</HTML>`

## Ex-1

- ```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My First Heading</h1>
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

# HTML Basics

- An HTML element usually consists of a **start** tag and **end** tag, with the content inserted in between:

`<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>`

- The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:
- HTML elements can be Nested.

# Empty HTML Elements

- HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.
- `<br>` is an empty element without a closing tag (defines a line break).
- HTML tags are not case sensitive: `<P>` means the same as `<p>`. But use lower case tags.

# HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually have
  - Name
  - Value

## Ex: The *href* attribute

- HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag.
- The link address is specified in the href attribute.

# Using *href*

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>The href Attribute</h2>
```

```
<p>
```

HTML links are defined with the a tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:

```
</p>
```

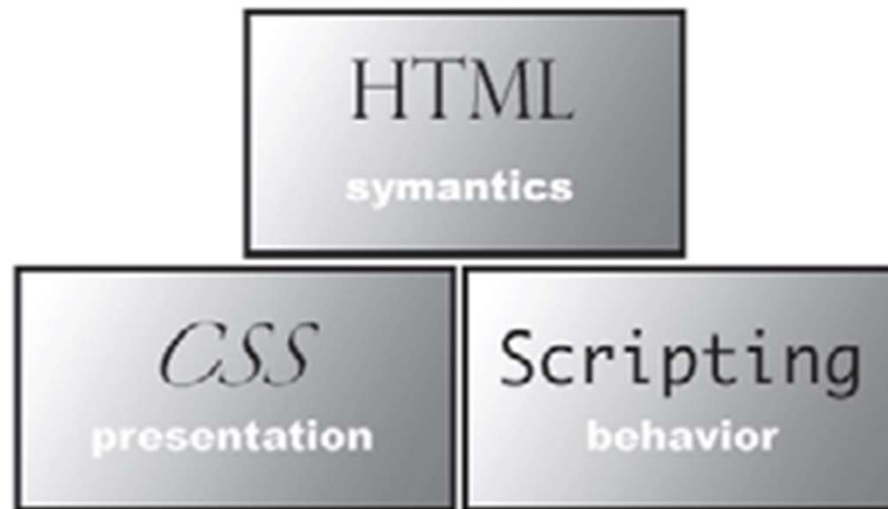
```
<a href="https://www.google.com">This is a link</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



# Three Components of Web Page



# HTML Headings

- Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
  - `<h1>` defines the most important heading.
  - `<h6>` defines the least important heading.
- Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.
- Users skim your pages by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.

# HTML Headings

- **Note:** Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

# HTML Horizontal Rules

- The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.
- It is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page:

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<p>This is some text.</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
<p>This is some other text.</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

# HTML Paragraphs

- `<p>` tag defines a **paragraph**:

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

# Try this!

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This paragraph contains a lot of lines in the source  
code, but the browser ignores it.
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p> This paragraph contains a lot of spaces in the  
source code, but the browser ignores it. </p> </body>
```

# HTML Line Breaks

- The HTML `<br>` element defines a **line break**.
- Use `<br>` if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.
- Try this!!!
- `<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>`

The `<br>` tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

# The HTML `<pre>` Element

- The HTML `<pre>` element defines preformatted text.
- The text inside a `<pre>` element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

- Example

- `<pre>`  
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
`</pre>`



# How to Display this Text???

<p>

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

</p>

# The HTML `<pre>` Element

`<pre>`

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

`</pre>`

# HTML Formatting Elements

- HTML also defines special **elements** for defining text with a special **meaning**.
- HTML uses elements like `<b>` and `<i>` for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text.

# Formatting elements

- `<b>` - Bold text
- `<strong>` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `<em>` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked (highlight) text
- `<small>` - Small text
- `<del>` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

# Quotations

- HTML `<q>` for Short Quotations
  - Browsers usually insert quotation marks around the `<q>` element.
  - `<p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>`
- HTML `<blockquote>` for quotations defines quoted from another source.
- Browsers usually indent `<blockquote>` elements.

# blockquote

<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website </p>

<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">

The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.</blockquote>

# HTML Comment Tags

- You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:
- `<!-- Write your comments here -->`
- Useful for comments and debugging.



# Try this!!

<!-- This is a comment -->

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<!-- Remember to add more information here -->



# HTML Colors

- You can set the **background color** for HTML elements
- You can set the **color of text**
- You can set the **color of borders**

# Color Values

- In HTML, colors can also be specified using
  - RGB values (**rgb(*red, green, blue*)**)
    - **Ex** rgb(255, 0, 0))
  - HEX values (**#*rrggbb***)
    - Ex #ff 00 00
  - HSL values (***hue, saturation, lightness***)
  - RGBA values
  - HSLA values (A- alpha)

# Examples

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body{
background-color: #93B874;
</style>
</head>
<body> hello</body> </html>
```