

# HTML

(HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE)

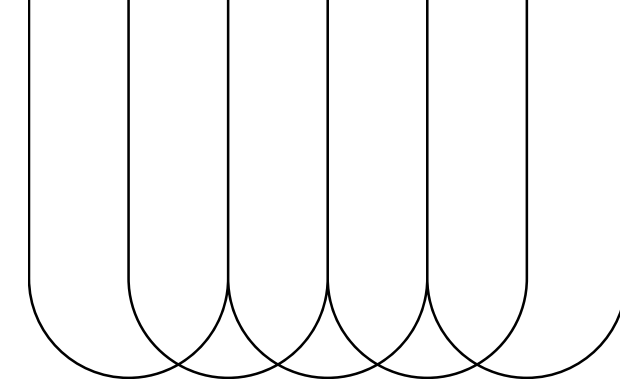


# HTML INTRODUCTION

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991 as a standard for creating web pages. It's a markup language used to structure content on the web, defining elements like headings, paragraphs, links, and images.

HTML consists of a set of tags contained within an HTML document, and the associated files typically have either a ".html" or ".htm" extension.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>Document</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      <h1>Welcome to Indixpert</h1>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```



# FEATURES OF HTML

## **Structure**

HTML is useful for defining the structure of the web page. It helps developers to organize their content on the web pages.

## **Cross-Platform Compatibility**

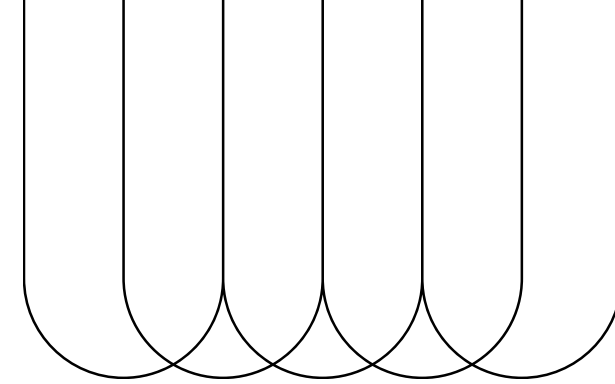
HTML is a standard language and is supported by all web browsers and platforms.

## **Linking and navigation**

We can also create hyperlinks between different web pages, thus allowing users to navigate effortlessly between them

## **Multimedia**

HTML provides tags and attributes for adding multimedia elements like images, audio, and video to web pages.



# FEATURES OF HTML

## Forms and User Input

HTML is used to create interactive forms that can collect data from users. We can use different tags for text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, dropdown lists, and buttons in the form.

## Responsive Design (with Meta Tags)

HTML supports the use of the `<meta>` tag to control the viewport for responsive web design. This helps ensure that web pages adapt to different screen sizes, such as mobile devices.

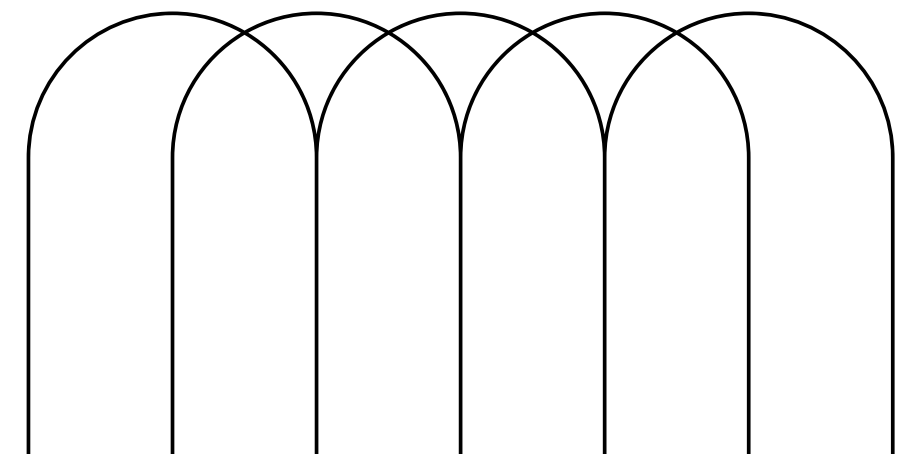

## HTML is a markup language and not a programming language.

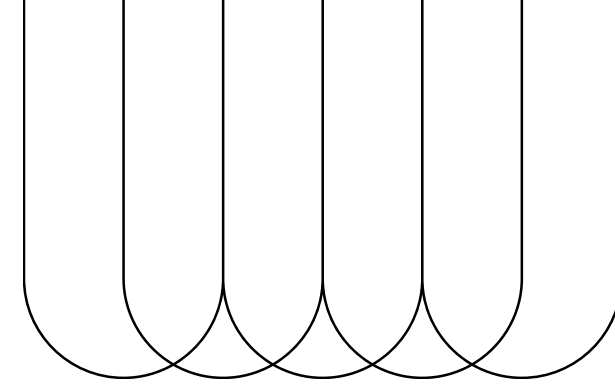
HTML serves as the foundation of web development, and it is often used in combination with CSS (for styling) and JavaScript (for interactivity) to create dynamic and attractive websites.

# HTML INSTALLATION

## Prerequisites to Learning HTML

Learning HTML is one of the first steps in web development, and it doesn't require many prerequisites. However, having a basic understanding of some fundamental concepts will help you grasp HTML faster and more effectively.

- Understanding File Management:
  - Using a Web Browser
  - Text Editor Knowledge
  - Desire to Learn Web Development
- 
- 



# HTML INSTALLATION

## Tools Needed To Make An HTML Page

### A Text Editor:

you can use any basic text editor to write HTML, but some popular ones for web development are:

- **Notepad** (Windows) or **TextEdit** (Mac) for simple editing.
- **Visual Studio Code**, **Sublime Text**, or **Atom** for more advanced, feature-rich editing.

We Will be using **Visual Studio Code** because it's lightweight and open-source.

### A Web Browser

To view your HTML files and see how your code looks when rendered on a webpage (Google Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari etc.).

Here, we will be using Google Chrome for most of the time.



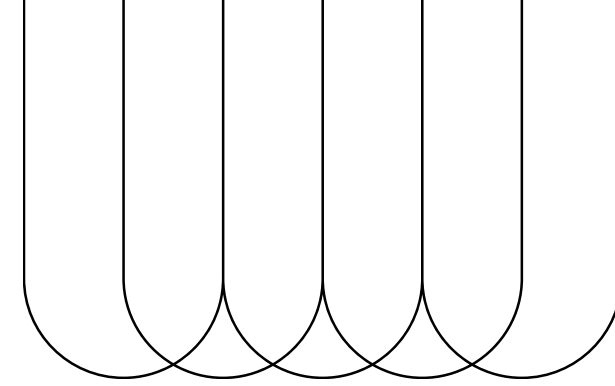
# INSTALLATION & SETUP OF VISUAL STUDIO CODE

If you're unsure about which editor to use, you can confidently start with Visual Studio Code. You won't regret it; it's one of the best free code editors available in the market

- Search for "Visual Studio Code download" on Google
- Download Visual Studio Code for your System.

## LIVE SERVER EXTENSION

In addition, we'll be installing the Live Server extension in our Visual Studio Code editor to view live reload pages. The Live Server extension is used to launch a local development server with a live reload feature for HTML pages.



# HTML EXECUTION

## Hello World

In the programming world, "Hello, World!" is more than just a phrase. It's a tradition, an emotion, a simple program that teaches you the syntax and gets you started. And guess what? HTML is no different!

There for our first website will also display the text 'Hello World'.

## Open Your Text Editor

Open the text editor of your own Choice, In our case we will be working on Visual Studio Code.

## Create a New File

- Click on "Open Folder" and open a folder somewhere on your computer.
- Click on the "New File" icon in VS Code.
- Type the Filename as 'index.html'.



# HTML EXECUTION

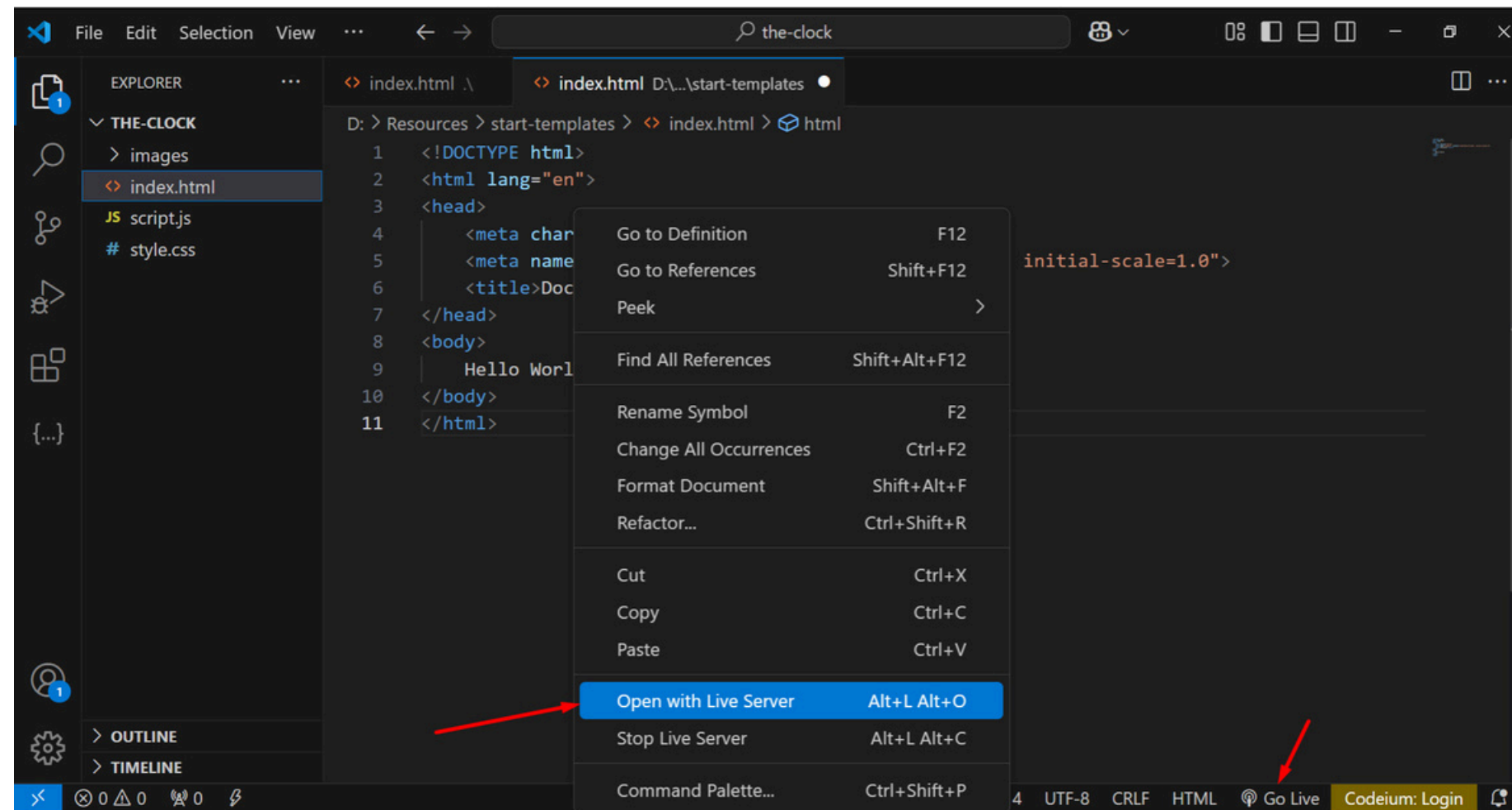
## Pesting The Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<head>  
  <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
  <title>Document</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  Hello World!  
</body>  
</html>
```

# HTML EXECUTION

## Go Live Using Live Server

To see your webpage in action, locate the "Go Live" icon at the bottom-right corner of your VS Code window and click it



# HTML EXECUTION

## Your First Website is Live

Congratulations! you should now see your very first website displaying the classic "Hello, World!" message.



# HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

Document structure tags are used in HTML to define the organization of a webpage's content. These tags help browsers render content correctly and assist search engines and assistive technologies in understanding the document's structure.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <!-- Metadata, Document Title, style and script -->
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- All visible contents -->
  </body>
</html>
```

# HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE


**<!DOCTYPE html>** : Declares the document type and version of HTML being used.

**<html>** : The <html> tag is the root element that wraps all the content on the page. It wraps all the content on the document

**<head>** : The <head> Contains meta-information about the document, such as title of the webpage, links to stylesheets, scripts, and other resources.

**<body>** : The <body> tag contains the main content of the page, and everything within this tag is displayed in the browser.

**<title>** : The <title> tag in HTML is used to define the title of the document. This title appears in the browser's title bar or tab when the page is loaded.



# COMMENTS IN HTML

HTML comments are pieces of text that are added to the code to explain or annotate specific parts of the code for developers or future reference.

These comments are not displayed in the web browser when the page is rendered, meaning they are purely for the benefit of the developer or anyone reading the HTML code.

They can be used to explain sections of code, leave reminders, or temporarily disable parts of the code during development.

**Syntax:** `<!-- comments -->`

**Opening comment tag:** `<!--`

**Closing comment tag :** `-->`

Anything between these tags is considered a comment and will not be visible to the users on the webpage..



# THANK YOU

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WEBSITE

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