

«HTML»

(HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE)



Introduction To HTML

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.

HTML



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

<h1>Welcome to IndiXpert</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Basic HTML code

← → ↻ ⓘ File C:/Users/sethi/OneDrive/Documents/indixpert.html

Welcome to IndiXpert

My first paragraph.

Output

Features of HTML

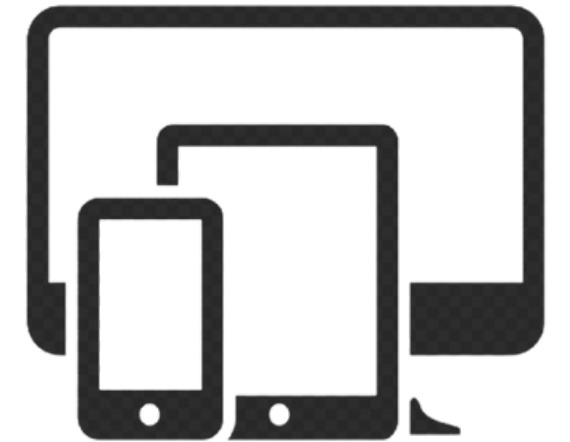
Structure

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.



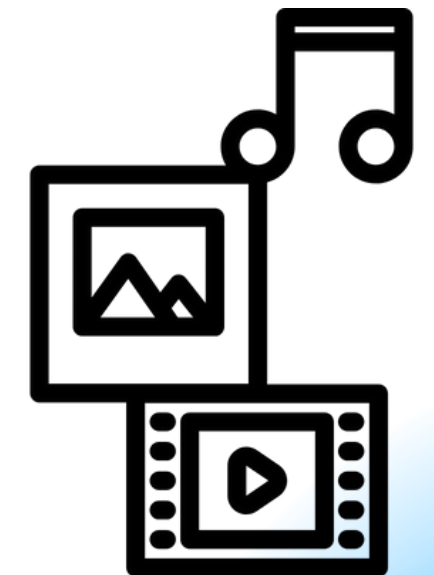
Linking and navigation

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

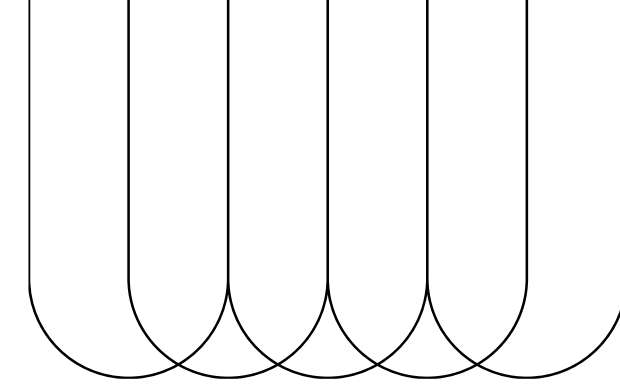


Multimedia

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 creates interactive forms to collect user data. It uses tags for text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, dropdowns, and buttons.

Responsive Design (with Meta Tags)

HTML uses the `<meta>` tag to control the viewport for responsive design, helping pages adapt to different screen sizes like mobile devices.

Building Blocks of the Web

HTML is the foundation of web development, often combined with CSS for styling and JavaScript for interactivity to build dynamic, attractive websites.



Prerequisites to Learning HTML

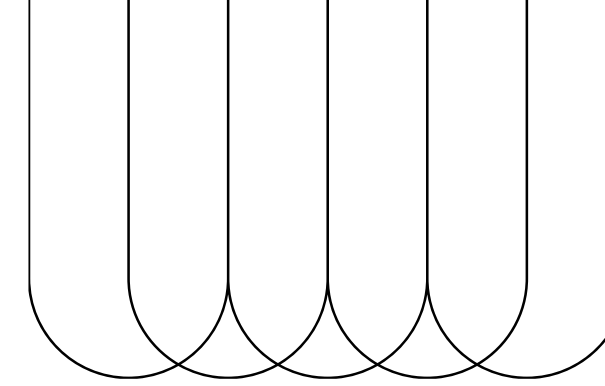
Learning HTML is a starting point in web development and has minimal prerequisites.

A basic understanding of the following can help:

- 🌐 How websites work
- 🖱️ Browsers and their role
- 💻 Basic computer and internet usage
- 📁 Understanding File Management.
- 📝 Text Editor Knowledge
- 🚀 Desire to Learn Web Development



Essential Tools for HTML



Text Editor

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

For simple editing:



Notepad
(Windows)



TextEdit
(Mac)

For Advanced feature editing:



VS Code



Sublime
Text



Atom

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

Web Browser

Use Any Browser to view your HTML files and see how your code looks when rendered on a webpage



Chrome



Firefox



Microsoft
Edge




Safari

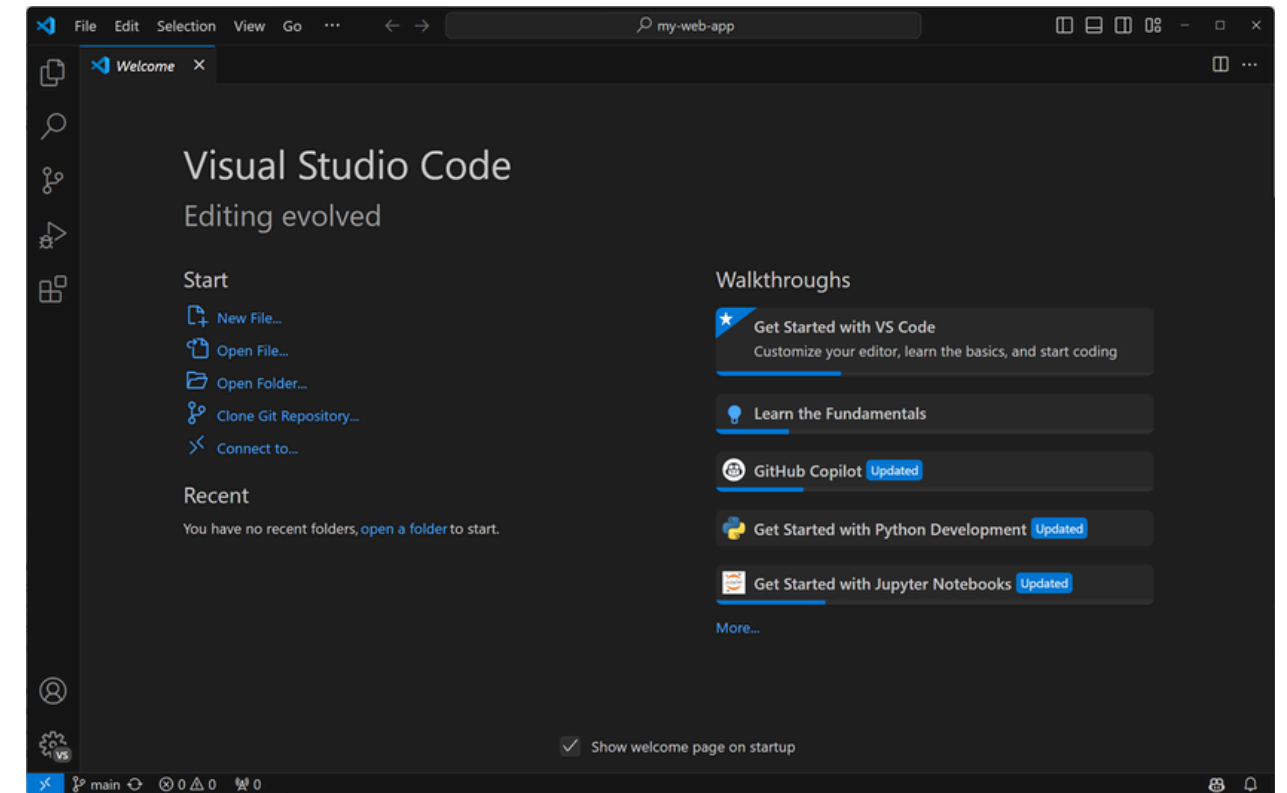
Here, we will be using Google Chrome

INSTALLATION & SETUP OF VS CODE



Steps to Install Visual Studio Code

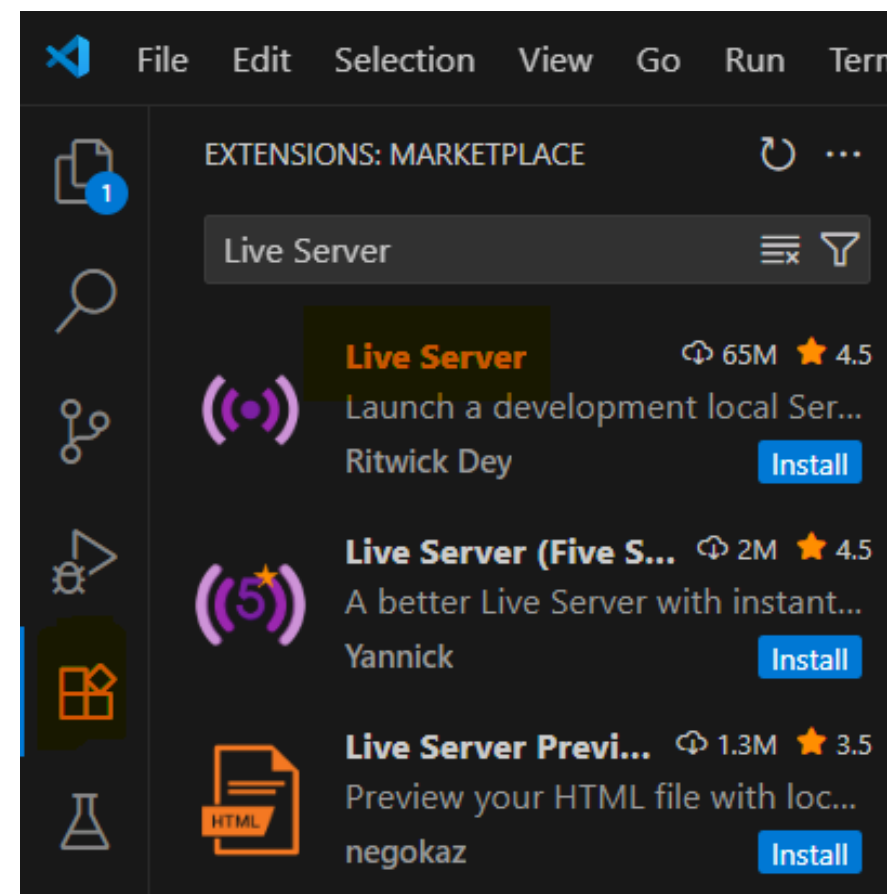
1. Visit code.visualstudio.com 
2. Download for your OS (Windows/Mac/Linux)
3. Run the installer and follow setup prompts
4. Launch VS Code



Home page

Live Server Extension

1. Open Extensions Panel
2. Search for "Live Server"
3. Install the Extension
4. Start the Server



← Live Server extension

HTML Execution



HTML Says “Hello World”

- In programming, "Hello, World!" is more than a phrase — it's a **tradition**.
- It marks the **beginning** of your journey into coding.
- Just like other languages, HTML also starts here.
- So for our very first web page, we'll display a simple message: **Hello World**

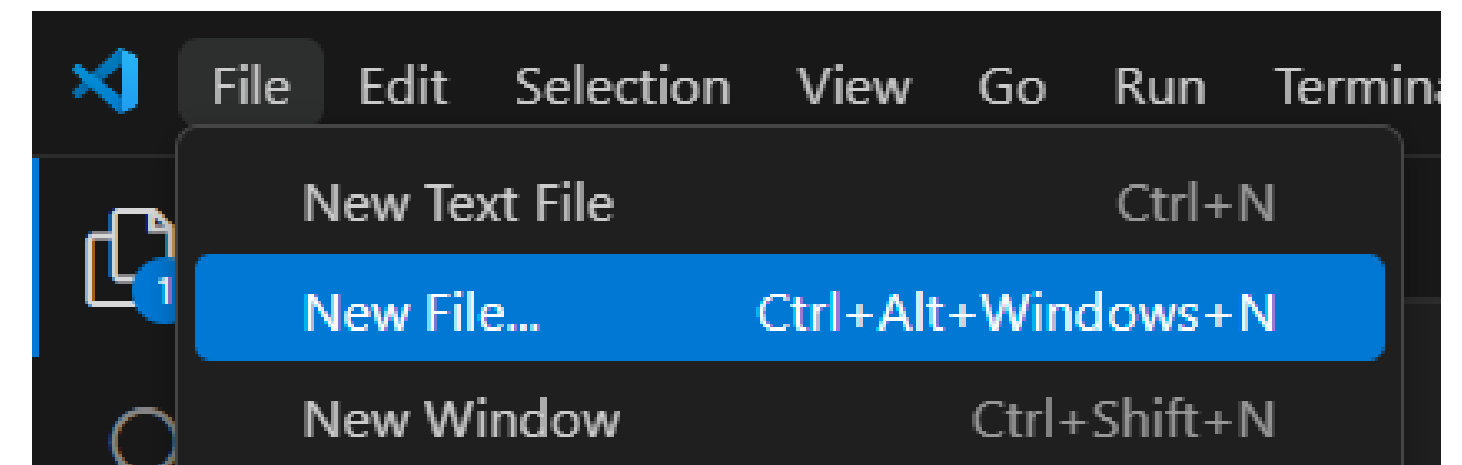


1. Open Your Text Editor

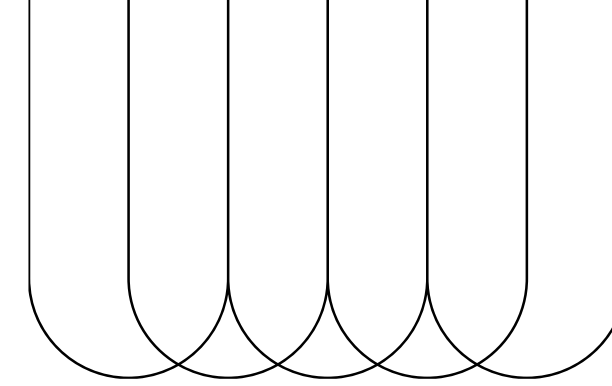
- Open a text editor like VS Code, Notepad, or Sublime Text
- In our case we will be working on **Visual Studio Code**.

2. Create a New File

- Click on File → New File
- Write your basic HTML code
- Save the file as index.html (use .html extension)



HTML Execution



Basic structure of HTML Document

```
<> index.html > ...  
1  <!DOCTYPE html>  —→ Declares HTML5  
2  <html>  
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      Hello World!  
10   </body>  
11  </html>
```

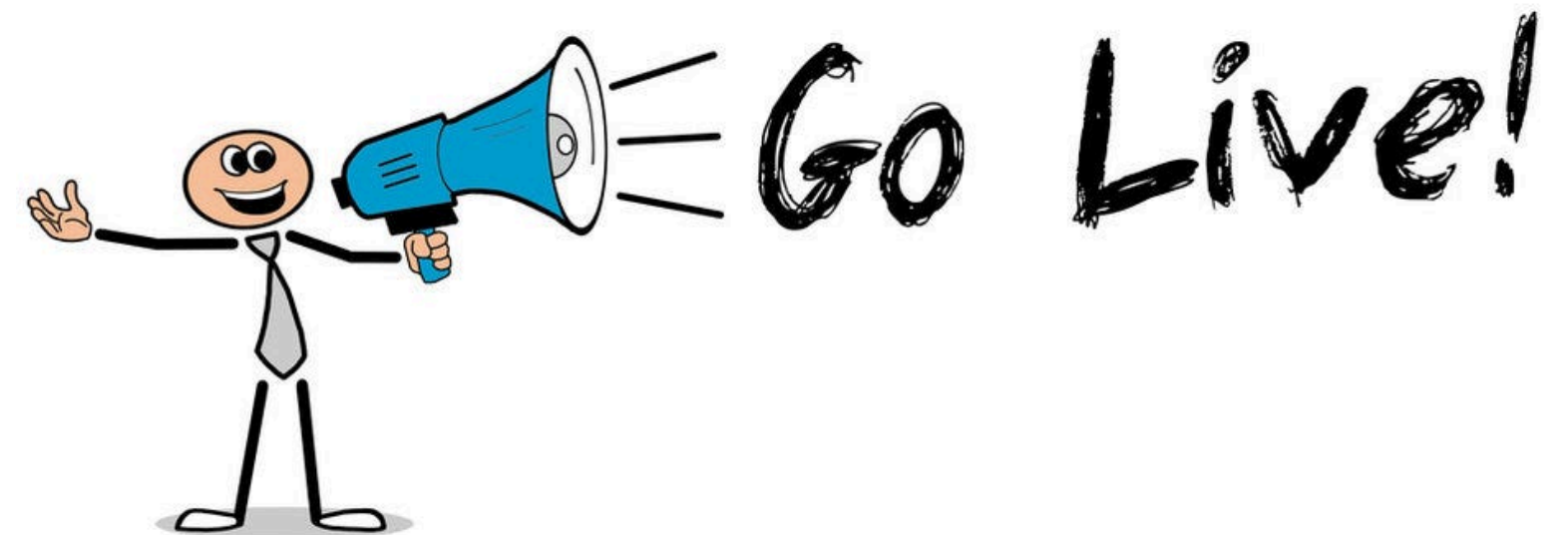
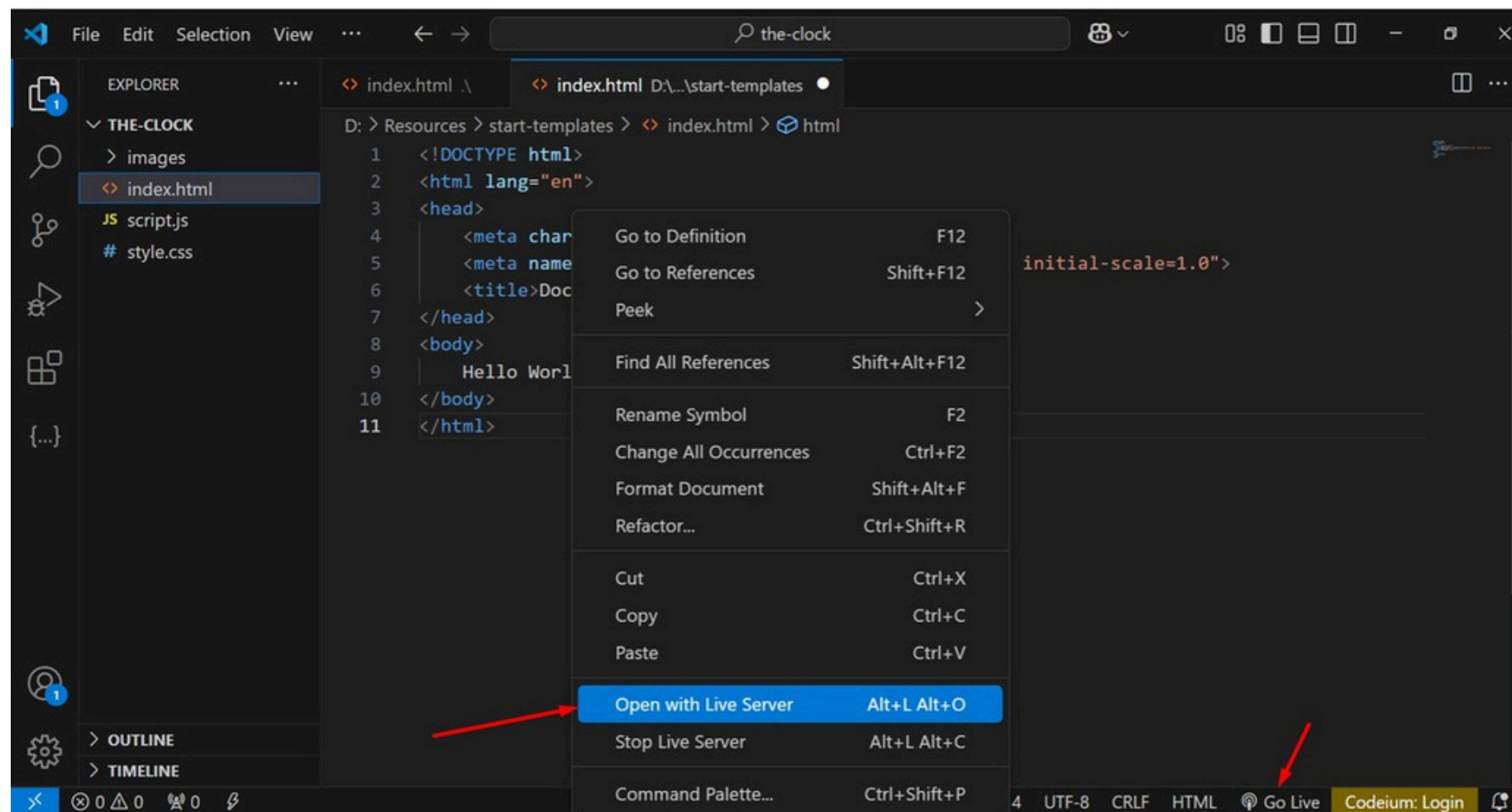
HTML Execution



Go Live Using Live Server

To view your web page in the browser,

1. Click the "Go Live" button in the bottom-right corner of the VS Code window.
2. Right click on HTML page and from content menu select "Open with Live Server"



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 help define how content is organized on a webpage.

They guide:

- 🔍 **Browsers** – to render content properly
- 🤖 **Search Engines** – to understand content hierarchy
- 🦯 **Assistive Technologies** – for better accessibility

These tags build the backbone of your webpage layout.

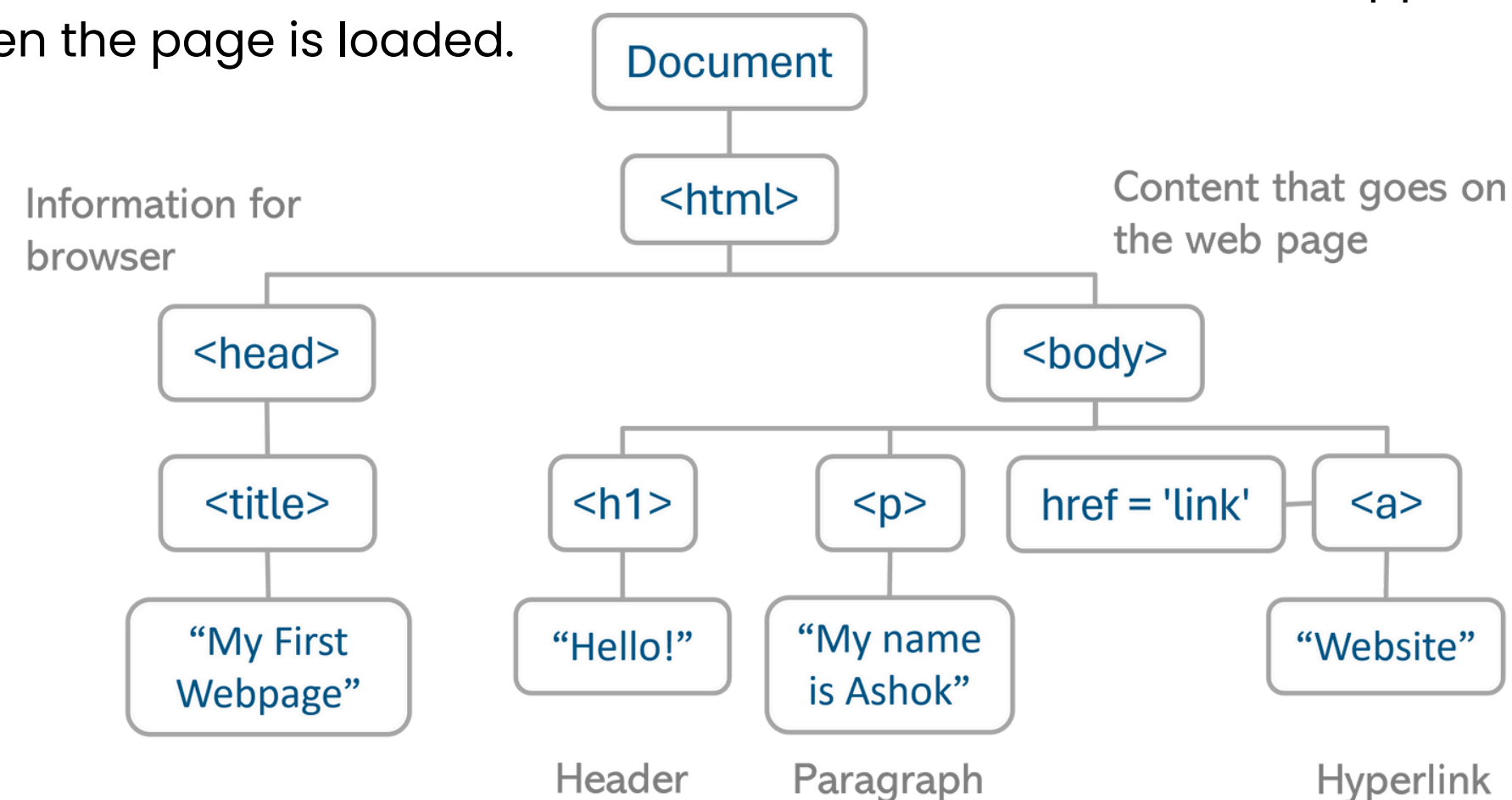
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <!-- Metadata, Document Title, style and script -->
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- All visible contents -->
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Tags



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 web page, links to style sheets, 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

Comments help you explain your code — they're not visible on the webpage.

They are useful for:

- 🧠 **Explaining** sections of your code
- 👤 **Leaving notes** for yourself or other developers
- 🚫 **Hiding code** during testing

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

Opening comment tag : `<!--`

Closing comment tag : `-->`

Example:

```
<body>
<h1>Hello World</h1>
<!-- This heading displays the main message -->
</body>
```



THANK YOU

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