

UNIT 1 : INTRODUCTION TO HTML

- 1.1. Difference between HTML and HTML5
- 1.2. Structure of HTML page
- 1.3. Text Formatting Tags
- 1.4. Block Formatting Tags (header, footer, aside, nav, div, h1-h6, p, hr, pre, section, blockquote, abbr)
- 1.5. Lists
- 1.6. Links and bookmarks
- 1.7. Tables
- 1.8. Form controls (with HTML5 input types colour, email, url, number, date, range)
- 1.9. Frames
- 1.10. Image and Image Maps

Introduction

- ❑ **HTML** stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- ❑ It is used to design web pages using markup language.
- ❑ HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language.
 - Hypertext defines the link between the web pages.
 - Markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages.

HTML Versions

HTML Version	Year
HTML 1.0	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML 5	2014

1.1. Difference between HTML and HTML5

HTML	HTML 5
It works with all old browsers.	It supported by all new browser like Firefox, Mozilla, Chrome, Safari, etc.
Older version of HTML are less mobile-friendly.	HTML5 language is more mobile-friendly.
Doctype declaration is too long and complicated.	Doctype declaration is quite simple and easy.
It didn't support audio and video without the use of flash player support.	It supports audio and video controls with the use of <audio> and <video> tags.
It uses cookies to store temporary data.	It uses SQL databases and application cache to store offline data.

Doctype

- ❑ The **HTML document type** declaration, also known as **DOCTYPE**, is the first line of code required in every **HTML** or XHTML document.
 - ❑ The **DOCTYPE** declaration is an instruction to the web browser about what version of **HTML** the page is written in.
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HTML Tags

- ❑ The tags are what separated normal text from HTML code.
 - ❑ The tags are defined by using <angle bracket>
 - ❑ HTML tags are keywords surrounded by angle bracket like <HTML>
-

Types of Tags

- ☐ Container Tag
 - ☐ Non-Container Tag
 - ☐ Singular Tag
 - ☐ Paired Tag
-

Attributes

- ❑ Attributes is used to defined the characteristics of an HTML elements.
 - ❑ It is placed inside the elements.
 - ❑ Attributes are made up with two parts.
 1. Name
 2. Value
-

1.2. Structure of HTML page

HTML PAGE STRUCTURE

`<!DOCTYPE html>` ← Tells Version of HTML

`<html>` ← HTML root element

`<head>` ← Used to contain page HTML metadata

`<title>Title of Page</title>` ← Title of HTML Page

`</head>`

`<body>` ← Hold content of HTML

`<h1>Headline</h1>` ← A HTML Headline tag

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

`</body>`

`</html>`

<BODY> Tag

- ❑ The elements written in <body> will be displayed in browser.
 - ❑ Attributes of <BODY> tag.
 - bgcolor
 - background
 - link
 - vlink
 - alink
 - text
-

Example

1.3. Text Formatting Tags

- ❑ The following Text Formatting Tags available in HTML.

1.

2. <i>

3. <u>

4. <sub>

5. <sup>

6.

7.

8. <small>

9. <big>

10.

11.<mark>

12.<ins>

13.

Example:

1.4. Block Formatting Tags

- ❑ To apply formatting on more than one statement or line of block, use Block Formatting Tags.

1.Header

2.Footer

3.Aside

4.Nav

5.Div

6.h1-h6

7.P

8.Hr

9.Pre

10.Section

11.Blockquote

12.abbr

1.5. Lists

- ❑ Words or phrases which need to be set apart from the rest of the body of the text can be emphasized with a “bullet”(a heavy dot used for calling attention to be a particular section or text).
- ❑ HTML supports ordered and unordered list.
- ❑ It also provides the facility of definition list.

□ There are three types of list.

1. Ordered list
2. Unordered list
3. Definition list

1. Ordered List

- ❑ An Ordered List is the list with predefined numbers.
 - ❑ The list items are marked with numbers.
 - ❑ An Ordered list is started with .
 - ❑ Each list items starts with tag.
-

Example:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
  <TITLE>OL Tag</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<OL>
  <LI>Information systems</LI>
  <LI>Software Engineering - II</LI>
  <LI>JAVA</LI>
  <LI>.NET</LI>
  <LI>Web Design</LI>
</OL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Attributes of Tag.

1. Type
 2. Start
-

2. Unordered List

- ❑ The unordered list is list of items with unordered form.
 - ❑ The list items which marked with bullets.(typically small circle).
 - ❑ An unordered list starts with
 - ❑ Each list items starts with
-

Example:

Attributes of Tag

□ Type

- It defines the type of unordered list items.
 - The values can be square, circle, disc.
-

Example:

3. Definition List

- ❑ A definition list is not a list of items but it is list of terms and explanation.
 - ❑ A definition list starts with <DL>
 - ❑ Each definition items starts with <DT>
 - ❑ Each list of explanation start with <DD> (ie. Definition Data)
-

Example:

1.6. Links and bookmarks

- ❑ Links are given using Anchor Tag `<A>`.
 - ❑ Anchor tag is used to open another HTML file(Web page), image or anyother document.
 - ❑ Anchor tag is paired tag so we must have to close the tag by using ``.
 - ❑ All webpages of website are connected to each other by using `<A>` Tag.
 - ❑ When mouse pointer goes on link, we got hand symbol and we can click the text.
 - ❑ The hyperlink tag is in blue color with underline.
-

Example:

Attributes of Anchor Tag <A>

- ☐ Href
 - ☐ Name
 - ☐ Target
 - ☐ Download
 - ☐ mailto
 - ☐ title
-

Bookmark

- ❑ Bookmarks are also known as named anchors.
 - ❑ Bookmark is very useful if your webpage is very long.
 - ❑ To make a bookmark you must first create the bookmark and then add a link to it, when the link is clicked the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.
-

Example:

-
- Anchor tags are used for two purposes.
 - Link to external document
 - Link to same document on different location
-

1.7. Tables

1.8. Form controls (with HTML5 input types colour, email, url, number, date, range)

- ❑ A form is an area that contain form elements.
 - ❑ Form elements are the elements which allow user to input or to enter information.
-

Attributes of <FORM> Tag

- ☐ Name
 - ☐ Method
 - ☐ Action
 - ☐ Enctype(Encryption)
 - ☐ Onsubmit
 - ☐ Onreset
 - ☐ Autocomplete
 - ☐ novalidate
-

Example:

Form Elements

1. Textbox
 2. Checkbox
 3. Radio button
 4. Combo box
 5. Textarea
 6. File
 7. Password
 8. Hidden
 9. Button
 10. Submit
 11. Reset
 12. label
-

HTML5 form Elements

1. Color
 2. Date
 3. Datetime
 4. Datetime-local
 5. Email
 6. Month
 7. Number
 8. Range
 9. Search
 10. Tel
 11. Time
 12. url
 13. Week
-

1.9. Frames

- ❑ The frames are used to display more than one html documents in the same web browser window.
 - ❑ Each HTML document is called a frame and each frame is independent of others.
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Advantages

- ❖ One of the most beneficial feature of frames is it lets the user to have multiple pages in the same browser.
 - ❖ Using frames we can keep one part of the page static while changing the other parts of the page.
 - ❖ If we create a top frame we can use it as a header i.e., as that page is static it acts like an include page.
 - ❖ Frames can be used to reduce server load, as there is no need to reload all the pages whenever a new page is visited.
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Disadvantages

- ❖ One of the main disadvantage of frames is search engines will not deal with them properly
 - ❖ It's hard to navigate through pages in frames when we have more than two or three frame
 - ❖ It's difficult to print the content of all frames when compared to a normal web page.
 - ❖ Some browsers doesn't support frames
 - ❖ We cannot bookmark individual pages using browser's Favourites Menu.
-

Example:

Attributes of <FRAME>

1. Src
 2. Name
 3. Noresize
 4. Scrolling
 5. Margineleft
 6. Margineright
-

Example:

Nested Frame

- When we use <FRAMESET> tag within <FRAMESET> tag, it is known as Nested Frame.
-

Example:

<IFRAME> Tag:

- ❑ It defines rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a specific document.
 - ❑ It has border as well as scrollbar.
 - ❑ Iframe is also known as inline frame.
 - ❑ <IFRAME> supports any document like HTML webpage, notepad, ppt, pdf etc.
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Attributes of <IFRAME>

1. Src
 2. Height
 3. Width
 4. Name
 5. scrolling
-

Example:

1.10.Image and Image Maps

- ☐ Src
 - ☐ Height
 - ☐ Width
 - ☐ Border
 - ☐ Title
 - ☐ Alt(alternate)
 - ☐ Align
 - ☐ Hspace
 - ☐ vspace
-

Image Map

- ❑ Clickable area of an image is known as Image map.
 - ❑ It is also known as hotspot.
 - ❑ Image map permits you to make certain area of an image into links.
 - ❑ There are two type of Image map.
 - Server Side Image Map
 - Client Side Image Map
-

□ Client Side Image Map supports the following types of shapes.

- Rectangle
 - Circle
 - Polygon
 - Default
-

1.11.HTML5 Audio & Video Tags

Audio Tag

- ☐ Src
 - ☐ Controls
 - ☐ Autoplay
 - ☐ Loop
 - ☐ muted
-

Video Tag

- ☐ Src
 - ☐ Controls
 - ☐ Autoplay
 - ☐ Loop
 - ☐ Muted
 - ☐ Height
 - ☐ Width
 - ☐ poster
-

Embed Tag

- ☐ Src
 - ☐ Height
 - ☐ Width
 - ☐ Hidden
 - ☐ Loop
 - ☐ volume
-

Font

- ☐ Color
 - ☐ Size (Default 3, Maximum 7)
 - ☐ face
-

Marquee

- ❑ It is used to move text, image on screen.
 - ❑ Attributes
 - Bgcolor
 - Height
 - Width
 - Direction
 - Behavior
 - Scrolldelay
 - loop
-