

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

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WHAT WE NEED TO GET STARTED (TEXT EDITOR)

Step 1: Open Notepad (PC)

Windows 8 or later: Open the Start Screen (the window symbol at the bottom left on your screen). Type Notepad.

Windows 7 or earlier: Open Start > Programs > Accessories > Notepad

Step 1: Open TextEdit (Mac)

Open Finder > Applications > TextEdit

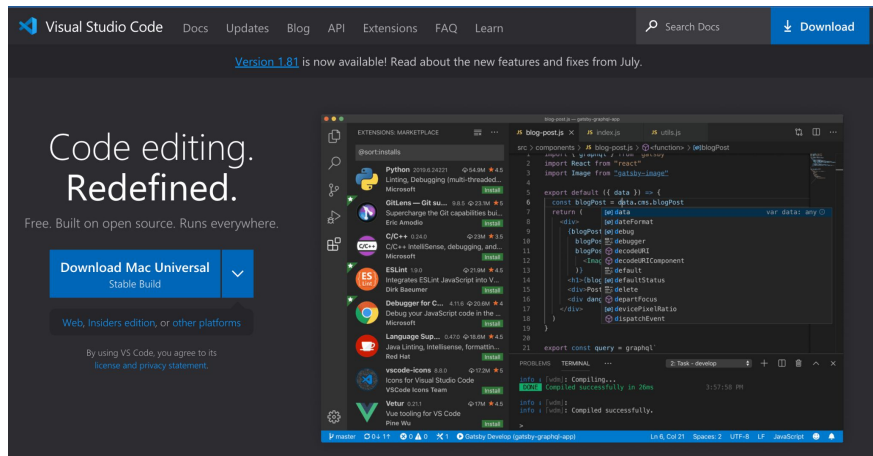
Also change some preferences to get the application to save files correctly.

In Preferences > Format > choose "Plain Text"

Then under "Open and Save", check the box that says "Display HTML files as HTML code instead of formatted text".

Then open a new document to place the code.

BUT we are going to opt to use Vscode since it comes with more power and you can write many languages in it.



INTRODUCTION

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

Example HTML code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

```
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Example explained

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

HTML Element

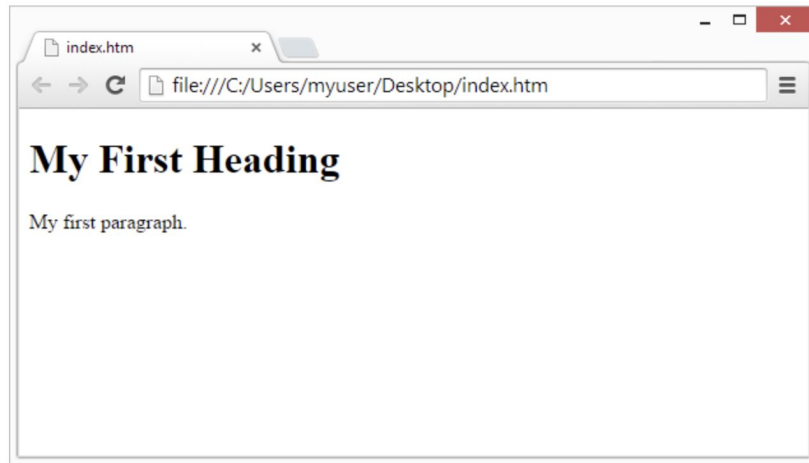
An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag: `<tagname> Content... </tagname>`

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

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

Web Browsers

The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them correctly. A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:



HTML Page Structure

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

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

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

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

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Document

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.

The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`.

The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>`.

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

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

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

`<h3>`This is heading 3`</h3>`

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag:

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

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

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag: `This is a link`

The link's destination is specified in the `href` attribute.

Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the `` tag. The source file (`src`), alternative text (`alt`), `width`, and `height` are provided as attributes:

```

```

HTML Styles

The HTML **style** attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the **style** attribute. The HTML **style** attribute has the following syntax: `<tagname style="property:value;">`. The *property* is a CSS property. The *value* is a CSS value.

Background Color

The CSS **background-color** property defines the background color for an HTML element.

```
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
```

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

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

```
</body>
```

Text Color

The CSS **color** property defines the text color for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1> <p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Fonts

The CSS **font-family** property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1> <p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Size

The CSS **font-size** property defines the text size for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1> <p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Text Alignment

The CSS **text-align** property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1> <p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
```