Let's **Learn** **HTML**
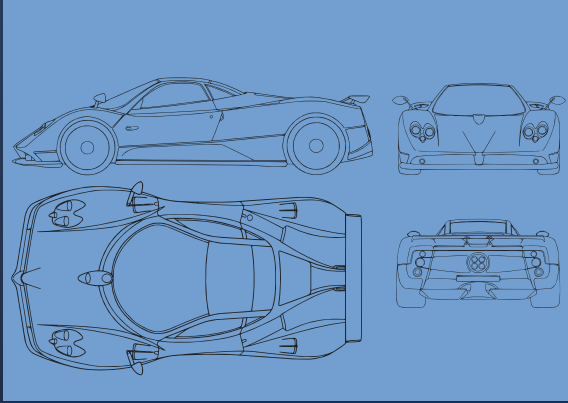
Introduction

History

Elements

Attributes

Project

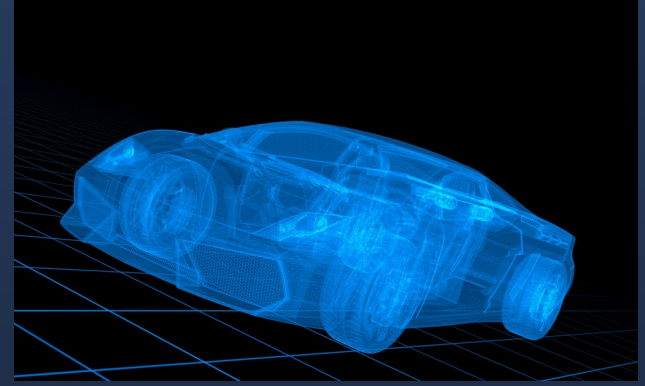# Introduction to HTML

HTML

Hypertext Markup language

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

Java Script

What is HTML?

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.

Structure of Html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8" />
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

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 History

```
HTML 1.0   1991

HTML 2.0   1995

HTML 3.2   1997

HTML 4.01  1999

XHTML      2000

HTML 5     2014

HTML 5.2   2017
```


Tim Berners-Lee

HTML Elements, Comments, & Attributes
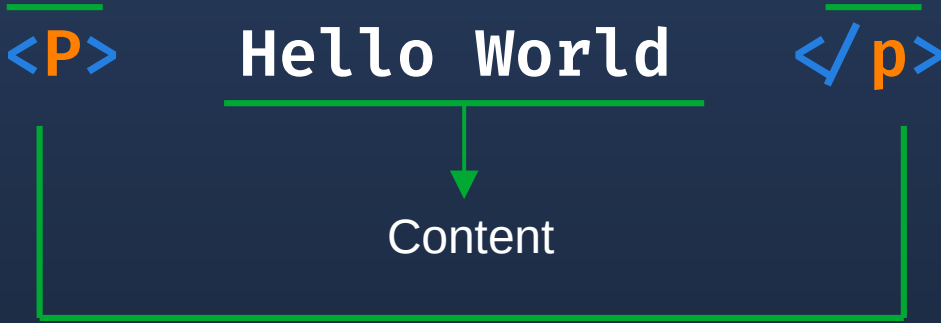
HTML Element

Opening Tag

Closing Tag

`<P>` `Hello World` `</p>`

Content

Element

Quick Points

Html tag is parent of head & body tag

Most of html elements have opening & closing tags
With content in between

Some tags have no content in between , example

You can use inspect element/view page source to edit html

HTML is NOT case sensitive
`<html> <HTML>`
`<head> <HEAD>`
`<body> <BODY>`
`<h1> <H1>`

Basic HTML Tags

Used to display heding in HTML

H1   Most important

H2

H3

H4

H5

H6   Least important

Paragraph Tag

Used to add paragraphs in HTML

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

Comment in html

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser,
but they can help document your HTML source code.

`<!—— Write your comments here ——>`

ImageTag / BrTag / Hr

To add images to your page

`<img src="/logo.png" alt="logo Image">`

Used to add next line(line breaks) to your page

`<br>`

Hr Tag
Used to display a horizontal ruler, used to separate content
`<hr>`

Bold, Italic & Underline Tags

To highlight text in your page

 Bold

<i> *Italic* </i>

<u> <u>Underline</u> </u>

Big, Small & pre Tags

Used to display big & small text on your page

\<big> Big \</big>

\<small> Small \</small>

Pre Tag
Used to display text as it is (without ignoring spaces & next line)

\<pre> This
is a sample
text.
\</pre>

Subscript & Superscript Tag

Used to display a horizontal ruler, used to separate content

_{subscript}
H O2

^{superscript}
A + B

HTML Attributes

All HTML elements can have attributes

Attributes provide additional information about elements

Attributes are always specified in the start tag

Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

Visit xyz

<img src="img_girl.jpg">

HTML Style, Links, & Images

I am Green

I am Red

I am Big

```
<tagname style="property:value;">

<p style="color: blue;"> Content </p>
```

HTML Links

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">google</a>
```

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_parent">google</a>
```

```
<a href="https://www.python.org">
<img src="smiley.png" alt="Python website" style="width:42px;height:42px;">

</a>
```

HTML List

Order, Unordered, & Other list

Order

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

Unordered

• First item
• Second item
• Third item
• Fourth item

\<ul\>
An unordered list starts with the \<ul\>

\<li\>
Each list item starts with the \<li\> tag.

\<ol\>
An ordered list starts with the \<ol\>

\<li\>
Each list item starts with the \<li\> tag.

HTML Media

HTML Images

```
<a href="https://www.python.org">
<img src="smiley.png" alt="Python website" style="width:42px;height:42px;">

</a>
```

HTML Video

```
<video src=""> </video>
```

style="height: 300px; width: 700px;"

Attributes

muted
autoplay
controls

HTML Audio

```
<audio src=" "></audio>
```

```
<audio controls src="that-background-ambient-114376.mp3"></audio>
```

HTML Youtube/iframe/google mapes

```
<iframe src=" "> </iframe>
```

```
<iframe width="853" height="480" src="https://bcatu.com/"></iframe>
```

```
<iframe width="853" height="480"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/jL0OzTzkbkQ"
title="Job Application Form Using HTML &amp;CSS." frameborder="0"
allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope;
picture-in-picture; web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>
```

HTML Table

HTML Table

<tabel> => Defines table

<tr>   => table row

<th>   =>table heding

<td>   => table data

HTML Table

```
<table border="1" style="width: 50%;">
    <tr>
        <th>a</th>
        <th>b</th>
        <th>c</th>
        <th>d</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>1</td>
        <td>2</td>
        <td>3</td>
        <td>4</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Colspan="3"
Rowspan=" "

Assignments on Table

HTML Block & Inline Elements

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always takes up the full width
available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

Here are the block-level elements in HTML

<address>   <article>   <aside>   <blockquote>   <canvas>

<dd>   <div>   <dl>   <dt>   <fieldset>

<figcaption> <figure>   <footer>   <form>   <h1>-<h6>

<header>   <hr>   <main>   <nav>

<noscript>   <p>   <pre>   <section>

<table>   <tfoot>   <video>

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a element inside a paragraph.
 Hello World

Here are the inline elements in HTML

<a>	<abbr>	<acronym>	<b>	<bdo>	<big>
 	<button>	<cite>	<code>	<dfn>	<em>
<i>	<img>	<input>	<kbd>	<label>	<map>
<object>		<output>	<q>	<samp>	<script>
<select>		<small>	<span>	<strong>	<sub>
<sup>		<textarea>	<time>	<tt>	<var>

HTML Semantic

HTML Semantic Elements

Semantic elements = elements with a meaning.

What are Semantic Elements?

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of semantic elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> - Clearly defines its content.
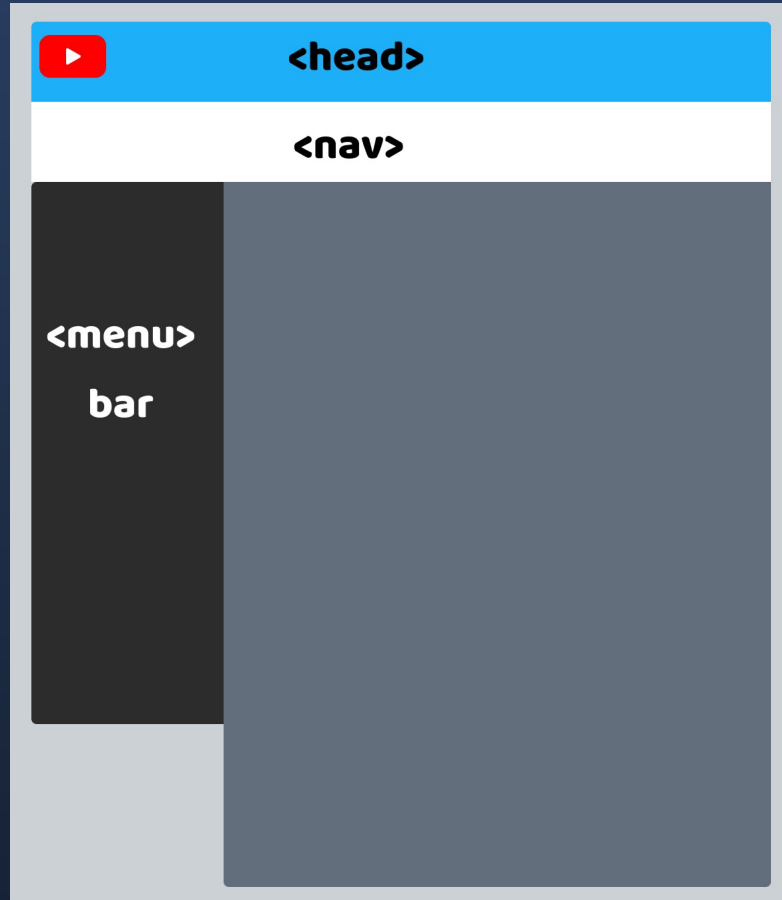
HTML Semantic Elements

Helps in SEO

<header>

<nav>

<section>

<artical>

<main>

<footer>

| <head> |
| <nav> |

| <section> | <aside> |
| <article> | |

| <footer> |

<head>

<nav>

<menu> bar

HTML Forms

What are formes

Google

Create a Google Account
Enter your name

First name

Surname (optional)

Next

Create account

User detail

Full name: *

User email: *

Password: *

Confirm password: *

Create account

Basic form tags

An HTML form is used to collect user input.
The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

```
<form>
<label>
<input>
```

Form Elements

<input>
<label>
<select>
<textarea>
<button>
<fieldset>
<legend>
<datalist>
<option>
<optgroup>

```
<label for="fname">First name:</label>
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
```

Form Elements

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML

```
<input type="button">
<input type="checkbox">
<input type="color">
<input type="date">
<input type="datetime-local">
<input type="email">
<input type="file">
<input type="hidden">
<input type="image">
<input type="month">
<input type="number">
```

```
<input type="password">
<input type="radio">
<input type="range">
<input type="reset">
<input type="search">
<input type="submit">
<input type="tel">
<input type="text">
<input type="time">
<input type="url">
<input type="week">
```

HTML Project