**1.HTML Introduction**

·       HTML Stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

·       Tim Berners Lee invented HTML

·       HTML is a Standard Markup Language for Creating Web pages

·       HTML describes the Structure of a Web page

·       HTML consists of Series of Elements

**2.HTML 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”

·       The HTML element is everything from the Start tag to the end tag

Syntax: <tagname>content</tagname>

Examples of some HTML Elements:

    <h1>My First Heading </h1>

     <p>My First Paragraph</p>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| START Tag | Element Content | End Tag |
| <h1> | My First Heading | </h1> |
| <p> | My First Paragraph | </p> |
| <br> | None | None |

**3.HTML Attributes**

HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

* 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"

**href Attribute**

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

<a href="[https://www.flipkart.com](https://www.flipkart.com/)"> Visit  Flipkart </a>

**The src Attribute**

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

<img src="img\_boy.jpg">

There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:

**1. Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website. Example: src="<https://www.flipkart.com/images/img_boy.jpg>".

**2. Relative URL** - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: src="img\_boy.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/img\_boy.jpg".

**Note:** It is almost always best to use relative URLs. They will not break if you change domain

**The width and height Attributes**

The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):

<img src="img\_boy.jpg" width="500" height="600">

**The alt Attribute**

The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="boy with a jacket">

See what happens if we try to display an image that does not exist:

<img src="img\_typo.jpg" alt="boy with a jacket">

**The lang Attribute**

You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The following example specifies English as the language:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>

Country codes can also be added to the language code in the lang attribute. So, the first two characters define the language of the HTML page, and the last two characters define the country.

The following example specifies English as the language and United States as the country:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en-US">  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>

**The title Attribute**

The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.

The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element:

<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>

**4.HTML Headings**

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

<h1>Heading 1</h1>  
<h2>Heading 2</h2>  
<h3>Heading 3</h3>  
<h4>Heading 4</h4>  
<h5>Heading 5</h5>  
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

**5.Html Page Titles**

**HTML Page Titles are defined within the <title> element in the <head> section of an HTML document. The title specified in this tag is what appears on the browser's title bar or tab.**

**Syntax Example:**

**html**

**Copy code**

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>Page Title Goes Here</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<!-- Page content goes here -->**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**6.HTML paragraphs**

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>]

HTML Styles: Using internal CSS to style HTML elements within <style> tags.

Example:

html

<style>

body {

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

background-color: #f0f0f0;

}

h1 {

color: blue;

}

</style>

HTML Text Formatting: Employing <strong> and <em> tags for bold and italic text, respectively.

Example:

html

<p>This is <strong>bold</strong> and this is <em>italic</em> text.</p>

HTML Comments: Represented by <!-- Comment --> and used to add non-displayed remarks within the code.

Example:

html

<!-- This is an HTML comment -->

HTML Colours: Styling elements with different color properties, for instance, using the color: blue; property.

Example:

html

<h2 style="color: green;">This heading is green</h2>

Colours, RGB & HEX: While not explicitly used in the example, these color representations like rgb(255, 0, 0) or #FF0000 can be applied within CSS for specifying colors in different formats.

HTML Links: Creation of hyperlinks using the <a> tag to link to external websites or resources.

Example:

<a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example</a>

HTML Images: Displaying images using the <img> tag with attributes like src (source) and alt (alternate text).

Example:

<img src="example.jpg" alt="Example Image">