**HTML Introduction:**

Html stands for hypertext markup language.Html is standard markup language for WebPages. With html you can create the own website. And it describes the structure of a webpage. And it consist of series of elements

**HTML Elements:**

Html elements tell the browser how to display the content.

Html element is defined by start tag, some content, an end tag.

Ex: <h1>html elements</>

Some elements have no content they are <br>.these elements are called empty elements. Empty elements have no end tag.

**HTML page structure:**

<html>

<head>

<title> page title</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Udaykiran</h1>

</body>

</html>

**HTML DOCUMENTS:**

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration.

<!DOCTYPE html> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly. This declaration for HTML5. This is also called root element.

**HTML HEADINGS:**

HTML headings defined to the <h1>to <h6> tags.

<h1> is the most important headings.

<h6> is the least important headings.

**HTML paragraphs:**

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <P> tag.

Example: <p>this is paragraph</p>

**HTML Links:**

Html links are defined with the <a> tag.

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

Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

<a href=”https://google.com”>this is anchor tag</a>.

**HTML Images:**

Html images are defined with the <img> tag.

**Href attribute**:

The <a> defines a hyperlink. The href attribute is specifies url of the page.

**Absolute url:**

It means links to an external image that is hosted on another website.

**Relative url:**

It links to an image that is hosted within the website.

**Width and Height attributes**:

The image tag should contain width and height attribute, which specifies the height and width of image in pixels (px).

**Lang attributes:**

Lang attributes is defines the language of WebPages. Lang attributes always placed inside the <html> tag.

**HTML Styles:**

The Html styles attributes used to add styles to an element, such a color, font size and more.

In html style attributes has following syntax

<body style=”property:value;”></body>

**Background color:**

<body style=”backround-color:tomato”;>

<h1> this is heading</h1>

<p> this is paragraph</p>

</body>

Set background color for two different elements is

<body>

<h1 style=”background –color:red;”>this is heading</h1>

<p style=”background color:yellow;”>this is paragraph</p>

</body>

In that styles

To use color is text colors.

To use font –family is text fonts.

To use font-size is text size.

To use background color for background color.

To use text-align is text alignments.

**Inline, Internal And External styling:**

**Inline:** By using a style attribute inside the HTML is called inline styling.

**Internal:** by using a style element in the head section.

**External:** by using a link element to link to an external css file.

**HTML Tables:**

Html tables to allow web developers to arrange the data into rows and columns’.

The <table>tag defines an html table.

<tr> is the table row.

<th> is the table header.

<td> is the table data.

Html table to add a border .

Ex: table, th , tr, td{

Border: 1px solid black;

}

In html table border collapse : collapse;

**Colspan attribute:**

To make a cell span more than one column, use colspan attribute

**Rowspan**: to make a cell span more than one row. Use rowspan attribute.

**Html lists:**

This is two types, they are

* Ordered list.
* Unordered list.

Unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. each list starts with the <li> tag.

The list item will be marked with bullets by default.

Ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list starts with the <li> tag.

The list item starts with numbers by default.