

JUNIT-II Introduction to HTML

PAGE NO.
DATE

Introduction to HTML: what is HTML, HTML Documents, Basic structure of an HTML document, Creating an HTML document, Mark up Tags, Heading-Paragraphs, Line Breaks, HTML Tags.

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.

HTML Document: structure

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title> Page Title </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1> My first Heading </h1>

<p> My first Para </p>

</body>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

Declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 doc

- <html>

The element is the root element of an HTML page.

- <head>

The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page.

- <title>

element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in browser's title bar or in the page's tab)

- <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.

<h1>

element defines a large heading

<p>

Element defines a paragraph.

Creating an HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title> A simple html document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <p> Hello World ! </p>
</body>
</html>
```

To save file use .html extension
myfirstpage.html

To open the file in a browser Navigate to your file then double click on it. It will open in your default web browser. If it does not, open your browser and drag the file to it.

Background colors

By Default text is displayed in black on a gray background

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages

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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>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> *** Heading *** </h1>
<h1> This is first Heading </h1>
<h2> This is Second Heading </h2>
<h3> This is Third Heading </h3>
<p> This is a paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

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"

The href Attribute

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

Ex

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">
    visit W3Schools </a>
```

The Src Attribute

Ex:

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

Ex: src = "http://www.w3schools.com/images/img_girl.jpg"

Notes: External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws.

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.

Ex:

src = "img_girl.jpg" If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain

Ex:

src = "/images/img_girl.jpg"

Line Breaks:

 tag: There are markup elements, called empty elements, which do not enclose any content, thus need no close tags at all, or in the case of XHTML, use a self-close

identification scheme. For example, to insert a line break, use a single `
` tag, which represents the empty br element, because it doesn't enclose any content and thus has no corresponding close tag:

```
<br>  
<br> </br>
```

or more commonly, use a self-identified closure like so:

```
<br />
```

Markup Tags:

How to create Table in HTML

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns

Ex	company	contact	Country
	Ernst Handel	Roland Mendel	UK
	Island Trading (centro comercial)	Helen Bennett	Austria
		Francisco Chang	Mexico

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows & columns

```
<table>  
  <tr>  
    <th> Company </th>  
    <th> Contact </th>  
    <th> Country </th>  
  </tr>
```

<tr>

<td> Alfreds futterkiste </td>

<td> Maria Anders </td>

<td> Germany </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Centro Comercial Moctezuma </td>

<td> Francisco Chang </td>

<td> Mexico </td>

</tr>

</table>

<td> — Stands for table Data

- Each table cell is defined by a <td> & </td> tag

Note: Table data elements are the data containers of the table. They can contain all sorts of HTML elements : text, images, lists, other tables.

Form tag & Input tag:

An HTML form is used to collect user input :-

Ex

First Name: Last Name:

The <form> Element

The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input

The <input> element

The HTML <input> element is the most used form element

Ex:

```
<form>
  <label for="fname">First Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
  <br>
  <label for="lname">Last Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
  <input type="Submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```