

HTML

DOMS

Page No.

Date / /

• Introduction:- Intro to programming

what is HTML?

- This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
 - This standard language used to create & structure the content of webpages seen in web browsers.
- Unlike programming languages (which compute logic)

HTML marks up text & other content to tell the browser how to display it.

"Markup" means adding annotations to content that define structure & styling.

"HTML is a skeleton of webpage"

• The browser & HTML

when your browser loads an HTML file

- It reads HTML tags
- interprets to render structure & elements (headings, paragraphs, links, images, lists, etc)
- It renders visually based on that structure

* You don't need to run HTML like a script
— browser just reads & displays

not executed in sense of script

<head> - </head>

title, meta tags, styles and scripts

Anatomy of HTML Document

for every HTML Document you create should follow this pattern:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- Visible Page Content goes here -->
  </body>
</html>
```

Breakdown:

<!DOCTYPE html>

Tells the browser this is an HTML 5 Page

<html>--</html>

root element contains everything

<head>--</head>

contains metadata eg: Page title, linked files

<title>--</title>

the title shown in browser tab

<body>--</body>

everything inside here visibly appears on webpage.

HTML Tags

Tags are the building blocks of HTML

think of them as labels for your content

* Typical Structure map with example

opening tag: < tagname >
content goes here

closing tag: </ tagname >

for eg. at an ~~eg~~ wanted start at ~~1~~

<P> This is a Paragraph.</P>

<P> Paragraph Tag of form "fixed" = fixed no

</P> end of paragraph

⇒ Common HTML Tags & what They mean

- Text Structure

* <h1> - <h6> Headings

<h1> is biggest (most important); <h6> is smallest (least important)

- Use to create visual hierarchy in your text.

for eg.

<h1> Main heading </h1>

<h2> Sub heading </h2>

<P> Some text under a heading </P>

- Paragraphs

<P> denotes a block of text

* HTML ignores plain spaces & line breaks - only <P> defines a separate paragraph on screen

- Links (Anchor Tags)

used to link between pages or to other websites

 visit Example

< href "means hyper text references" - the URL to go to when clicked

the linked text appears clickable in the browser

- Images

insert pictures with img tag

src file path or URL of the image

alt alternative text shown if image fails to load

important for accessibility (screen readers) & SEO

• Lists

HTML Provides two common List types:

 Item 1
 Item 2

Shows with bullet
(unordered list)

 first
 second

Shows with numbers
(ordered list)

Lists are great for menus or any structured grouping

• Lines Breaks & Horizontal Rules

 line break (like pressing enter)

<hr> horizontal rule (a dividing line)

These don't need closing tags to help organize content visually.

Semantic HTML

- Tag: tell browser the meaning of HTML

<header>

Header section <h1>

<h1> Main header

<h2> Main <h2>

<nav>

 Navigation

<main>

Main page content

<footer>

Footer area <h3>

<h3> Footer header

 Footer

(using semantic tags makes your page

<h3>

- easier to load

- better for accessibility

- better for search engines

- HTML Project structure

Once you start building bigger websites, you organise files like this

<Project folder> /index.html /about.html /contact.html /css/

Project - folder /

 | index.html /home.html /about.html /contact.html

 | about.html /about.html /about.html

 | contact.html /contact.html /contact.html

 | images/ /images/ /images/

 | css/ /css/ /css/

This keeps things tidy & lets you reuse photos & styles across pages

• Practice Makes Perfect

Doing mini challenges is how you absorb HTML

- build a personal homepage
- Add headings & paragraphs
- Create navigation between pages
- insert images with meaningful alt text
- Pro tips from the course
- Always use semantic tags when possible - Search engines & accessibility tools love them.
- Keeps your folder structure organised - think ahead as projects grow.
- Don't just copy code - type it yourself to solidify muscle memory.
- Quick Revision Summary

HTML structure of the web

Tags define headings, text, links, images, lists

Semantic HTML improves clarity & accessibility

Pages are connected with anchor tags (links) & organised in folders.