**HTML**

**INTRODUCTION ABOUT WEB:**

**Web Server:** An ISP’s large computer is called Web service to users. In that server, web pages reside. Web page is a program that responds to request from web browsers to retrieve resources.

**Web Browser:** A browser is an application programme that helps the user to interact with all the information on the World Wide Web **(WWW)** some of the available browsers.

**Eg:**

* Mozella
* Chrome
* Opera
* Safari
* Netscape navigator etc…

**WWW:**  It is a world wide web consisting of a series of servers which deliver documents, graphics and multimedia to the users.

**Intranet:** An intranet is an internal network, which is not visible outside the company or department where it resides and is essentially used as a respiratory of local documents.

**WebPage:** A Page on internet is called a Webpage.

**HomePage:** This is commonly refers to the index page or the front page of a site. A home page can have links that take the user to further levels of information within the same topic or they can be linked to other home pages.

**Search Engines:** There are several websites that allow the users to search, for information based on given keywords. The search engine can search upto 20% of related sites. **YAHOO LYCOS, REDIFF, GOOGLE** etc are some of the popular search engines.

**Website:** A website is an data storage, contains information regarding Professional or Personal.

**Protocol:** It is software that establishes a communication between different types of networks/platforms.

**(Or)**

A specification that describes how computers will talk with each other on a network.

**Modem:** A device for translating the digital data of computers into analog signals. Two or more computers connected togeather over phone lines are therefore able to exchange files, the generally communicate with each other.

**TCP/IP:**  **(Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol).**

It is a set of protocols developed to allow cooprating computers to share resources across a network.

**HTTP:** **(HYPER TEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL).** It is used on the web to transfer hyper text documents.

**FTP:** File Transfer Protocol.

**SMTP:** SIMPLE MAIL TRANSFER PROTOCOL. - Standard protocol on the internet for delivering E-mail.

**URL (Universe resource locator):** It is a type of service or server or protocol and provides name/address of the server on the internet.

The location of the file on the server which is also called the path in the file hierarchy.

**Eg:** [**http://www.yahoo.com**](http://www.yahoo.com)

**Home page:** The first page on a web site that acts as the starting point for navigation.

**HTML :**( hyper text markup launguage):

The codded format used to create WWW documents. Html commands control how a piece of text will appear. Files in html format are viewed with a **World Wide Web Client** program.

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

* HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
* HTML is not a programming language, it is a **markup language**
* A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
* HTML uses **markup tags** to describe web pages

**HTML Documents = Web Pages**

* HTML documents **describe web pages**
* HTML documents **contain HTML tags** and plain text
* HTML documents are also **called web pages**

**Hyperlink:** These are links in html documents that you can click on to go to other **Web** resources.

**Hypermedia:** The multimedia links on the web that leads to sound, graphics, video, or text resources.

**Hypertext:** A term coined by Ted Nelson to refer to a nonlinear system of information browsing and retrieval that contains associative links to other related documents. Hypertext is the basic organizing priciple of the WWW.

**Tag:** Tags are the codesused to format html documents for the WWW.

**Document Tags:** Document tag mean the tag which divide up a web page into its basic sections, such as the header information and the part of the web page which contains the displayed text and graphics.

Following are the document tags or the basic tags.

**HTML tags can be of two types:**

**Singular Tags:** It is also called as stand-alone tag. Does not require any companion tag. Eg: <Br> will insert a line break. This tag does not require any companion tag.

**Paired Tags:** A tag is said to be a paired tag if it has a companion tag (closing tag). The effect of the text will be from the beginning of the tag to the end of the tag. The opening tag activates the effect and the closing tag turns the effect off. Eg: <b> is used bold, the effect will turn off with </b>.

**Structure of HTML:** Everyhtml program has a rigid structure. The entire web page is enclosed within **<HTML></HTML>** tags. Within these tags two distinct sections are created using the **<HEAD></HEAD>** tags and the **<BODY></BODY>** tags.

**Document Head:** The information placed in this section is essential to the inner workings of the document and has nothing to do with the content of the document. With the exception of information contained within the **<TITLE></TITLE>** tags, all information placed within the **<HEAD></HEAD>** tags is not displayed in browser. The Html tags used to indicate all start and end of the section are.

<Head>

<Title>some name</Title>

</Head>

**Document Body:** The tags used to indicate the start and end of the main body of the textual information are-

<Body>

Type some matter……..

…………………………………..

</Body>

**HTML Attributes**

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

* HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about the element
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**
* Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes.
* Double style quotes are the most common, but single style quotes are also allowed.
* In some rare situations, like when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes:
* name='John "Shotgun" Nelson'
* Attribute names and attribute values are case-insensitive.

**In html tags are divided into 6 Categories:**

1. Information Tags
2. Structure Tags
3. Layout Tags
4. List Tags
5. Script Tags
6. Form Tags