



HTML Class Day 1

HTML Notes

HTML Introduction



What is HTML?

- HTML:- 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 are represented by tags
- We can create static website by HTML only.



HTML Versions

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2014



What is Tag?

•HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content.

•HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.

Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.

What is Element?

•An element in HTML usually consist of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them.

An element is a collection of start tag, attributes, end tag, content between them.

What is Attribute?

•HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element.

Attributes should always be applied with start tag.

• The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.

You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.



HTML Tag vs. Element

HTML Tags	HTML Elements
HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element.	HTML element holds the content.
HTML tag starts with < and ends with >	Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements.
HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning.	HTML elements specifies the general content.



What's Different in HTML5?

•HTML5 is more complete and easier than HTML4, it has lots of new tags like <header>, <footer>, <navy>, <Audio>, <video>, <main> etc. It also supports graphics.

•HTML is referred to as the primary language of the World Wide Web.

•HTML5 supports both audio and video while none of them were part of

•HTML cannot allow JavaScript to run within the web browser, while HTML5 provides full support for running JavaScript.

In HTML5, SVG can be used in a text, while in HTML it is not possible.

•HTML5 supports new types of form controls, such as date and time, email, number, category, title, Url, search, etc.



A Simple HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
 <title>Page Title</title>
 </head>
 <body>
 <h1>My First Heading</h1>
 My first paragraph.
 </body>
 </html>
```



- •The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines this document to be HTML5
- •The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
- •The <head> element contains meta information about the document
- •The <title> element specifies a title for the document
- The <body> element contains the visible page content
- The <h1> element defines a large heading
- The element defines a paragraph



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```
<html>
  <head>
     <title>Page title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
       <h1>This is a heading</h1>
       This is a paragraph.
       This is another paragraph.
  </body>
</html>
```



The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

•The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

HTML is not case sensitive.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.



Editors

Write HTML Code Using Notepad or any TextEditer.



How to write HTML code in Notepad?

Step 1: Open Notepad (PC)

Step 2: Write Some HTML

Step 3: Save the HTML Page (with .html extension)
 (You can use either . htm or .html as file extension. There is no difference.)

Step 4: View the HTML Page in Your Browser



Elements

•An HTML element usually consists of a start tag and end tag, with the content inserted in between:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

- Example :-
- My first paragraph.

Headings

■HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

-<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading

Example

</body>

</html>

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```

This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is heading 3

This is heading 4

This is heading 5

This is heading 6



HTML Paragraphs

- •HTML paragraphs are defined with the tag.
- <html>

- This is a paragraph.
- This is another paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

HTML HR Tag

- hr> tag use for horizontal line.
- html>

```
<body>
```

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

This is some text.

<hr>>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

This is some other text.

<hr>>

</body>

</html>



Output

		•		•	-
	hic		head	ınσ	
_	$\mathbf{H}\mathbf{I}\mathbf{J}\mathbf{S}$	10	ncau.	ш	_

This is some text.

This is heading 2

This is some other text.



BR tag

- The HTML
lement defines a line break.
- <html>

This is
paragraph
br>with line breaks.



Output

This is a paragraph with line breaks.



Changing a Page's Background Color

```
<html>
<body bgcolor="yellow">
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
</body>
</html>
```



Output

This is heading 1



<blook
quote> tag

- •The <blockquote> tag in HTML is used to display the long quotations.
- •It changes the alignment to make it unique from others. It contains both opening and closing tags.

Example

```
<html>
<body>
This is paragraph tag...
<blockquote>
```

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

```
</blockquote>
</body>
</html>
```



Output

This is paragraph tag...

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.



Formatting

•HTML also defines special elements for defining text with a special meaning.



tag

•The HTML element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

This is **bold** text...

<i> Tag

•The HTML <i> element defines italic text, without any extra importance.

This is *Italic* text...

<u>> Tag

•The <u> tag in HTML stands for underline, and it's used to underline the text enclosed within the <u> tag..

This is <u>paragraph</u> tag...

This is <u>underline</u> text...

<small> Tag

• The HTML <small> element defines smaller text.

This is <small>small</small> text...

This is small text...

<mark> Tag

•The HTML <mark> element defines marked or highlighted text..

This is <mark>mark</mark> text...

This is mark text...

 Tag

•The HTML element defines deleted (removed) text.

This is deleted text...

This is deleted text...

<sup> Tag

•The HTML <sup> element defines superscripted text.

This is ^{superscripted} text...

This is superscripted text...

<sub> Tag

• The HTML <sub> element defines subscripted text.

This is _{subscripted} text...

This is subscripted text...

Quotations

-<q> Tag for Short Quotations. The HTML <q> element defines a quotation.

This is <q>quotation</q> text...

This is "quotation" text...

Title Attribute

This is heading...



HTML Images

- •Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.
- •Images are defined with the tag.
- •The tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

Syntax :-

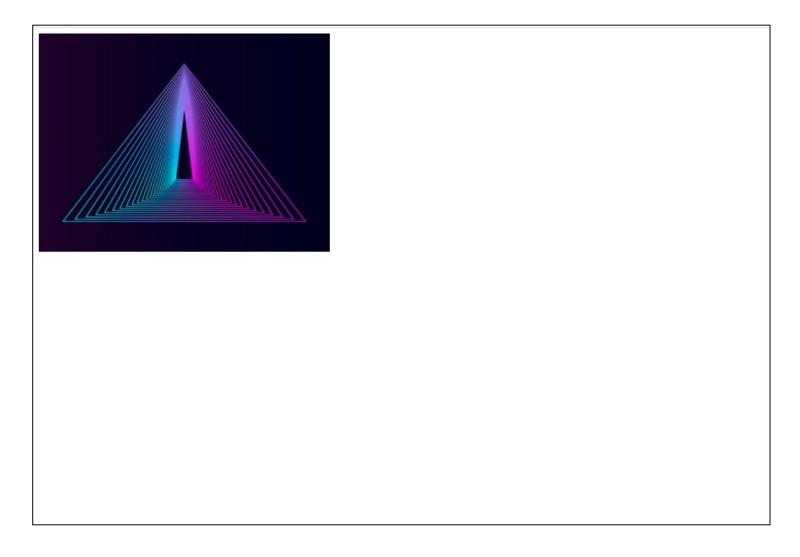


- The tag has two main attributes:
 - src Specifies the path to the image
 - alt Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed



Example

Output







HTML Links

- Hyperlinks allow user to navigate between Websites by clicking on words or images.
- •A link is specified using HTML tag <a>. This tag is called **anchor** tag.
- Syntax :-

Example

This is a <u>link</u>

The target Attribute

- The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.
- _blank Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
- -_self Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)
- parent Opens the linked document in the parent frame
- -top Opens the linked document in the full body of the window



Example

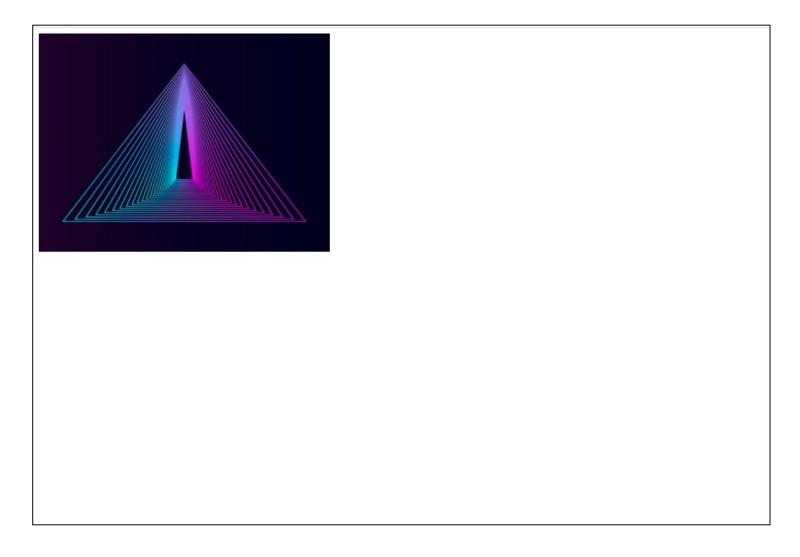
This is a <u>link</u>

Image Link Example

```
<html>
<body>
<a href="home.html">
<img src="img1.jpg" alt="This is image" width="400px" height="300px">
</a>
</body>
</html>
```



Output







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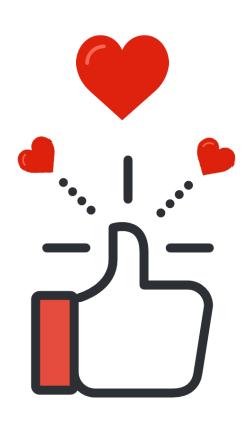
Just Dial

https://www.justdial.com/Ahmedabad/Akash-Technolabs-Navrangpura-Bus-Stop-Navrangpura/079PXX79-XX79-170615221520-S5C4_BZDET



Sulekha

https://www.sulekha.com/akash-technolabs-navrangpura-ahmedabad-contact-address/ahmedabad





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