HTML
Day1

Webpage:

Collection of information or data

Ex: resume

Website:

Collection of webpages

Ex: any website

Web application:

User can interact with the application

Ex: Flipcart, Amazon

Static Website:

A website that always shows the same content to every visitor.

Ex: Printed newspaper, company website

Dynamic Website:

A website that shows different content depending on the user,

time, or data from a database.

Ex: Like a news app — personalized for each person.

Flipcart, amazon, instagram

Introduction to HTML:

• Html is a hyper text markup language

• It is not a programming language

• Hyper text means text that link to another text

• markup language is a computer language used to structure,

format, and present text and data by adding special tags or

symbols around content.

• Html is used to build the static structure of web page

• With the help of tags we build the structure of web page

Ex: build the house, means with the help of cement and bricks

we can build the static structure of home

History of HTML:

Html is invented by Tim Berners Lee in 1991

He designed it as a way to share and link documents over the internet.

Versions of HTML:

• Html 1.0: 1991 - just text and links

• Html 2.0: 1995 - forms and tables

• Html 3.0: 1997 - images and basic styling

• Html 4.0: 1999 - div and span

• xhtml - 2000's – stricter version, extensible html

• Html 5.0: 2014 - multimedia and other things

Tags:

Tags are predefined words which helps to build the static structure of a web page

Tags are written by using angle brackets <> </>

Tags have open tag and closing

Opening tag - < >

Closing tag - </>

Element:

Combination of opening tag, closing tag and content

<opening tag> content </closingtag>

Basic Structure of HTML:

<!Doctype html> - it tells the browser that the document is html 5 version

<html> - root element

<head> - it contain meta data

<title> - Defines the title of the page (shown in the browser tab, bookmarks, and search results).

<body> - whatever you write here it will display on the browser

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>
        <title>Document</title>
    </head>
```

```
        <body>

    </body>

 </html>
```

Heading Tags:

Heading tags are used to define titles and sub-titles on a

webpage. Heading tags are paired tags.

There are total 6 heading tags in HTML

<h1>heading</h1>

<h2>heading</h2>

<h3>heading</h3>

<h4>heading</h4>

<h5>heading</h5>

<h6>heading</h6>

why only up to h6 only?

• The browser doesn't recognize <h7> as a heading tag

• html officially supports h1 to h6 only

• it treats it like a generic inline element like a normal text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

        <head>

                <title>Heading tags</title>

        </head>

        <body>

        <h1>Heading1</h1>

        <h2>Heading2</h2>

        <h3>Heading3</h3>

        <h4>Heading4</h4>


        <h5>Heading5</h5>

        <h6>Heading6</h6>

        </body>

</html>
```

Heading1

Heading2

Heading3

Heading4

Heading5

Heading6

Default Sizes for Heading tags:

h1 – 32px

h2 – 24px

h3 – 18.72px

h4 – 16px

h5 – 13.28px

h6 – 10.72px

<P> tag (paragraph tag):

The paragraph tag <p> in HTML is used to display a block of

text.

Browsers automatically add some space before and after each

paragraph, so the text is separated clearly.

It is one of the most commonly used tags in any webpage.

Syntax: <p> some description </p>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
     <head>
          <title>paragraph</title>
     </head>
     <body>
          <p>HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard markup
language for creating web pages and their content, such as text, images, links,
and forms. It uses tags and elements to structure and define these components,
enabling web browsers to interpret and display content on the web. </p>
     </body>
</html>
```

Where we use <p> tag:

Used for: descriptions, notices, articles, blogs, or any normal content.

<Pre>tag: (preformatted)

It is one of the paired tag

<pre> means preformatted text.

It preserves spaces, line breaks, and tabs exactly as written in the code.

Text inside <pre> is usually shown in a monospaced (fixed-width) font.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>preformatted</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <pre>HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard markup
language for creating web pages and their content, such as text, images, links,
and forms. It uses tags and elements to structure and define these components,
enabling web browsers to interpret and display content on the web. </pre>
    </body>
</html>
```

Types of Tags:

1.Single tags

2.Paired tags

Single tags:

Tags which are having only either opening tag or Closing tag

Ex: <hr>, <br>, <img>, <input>

<hr> (hr tag):

The <hr> tag is used to insert a horizontal line (rule) across

the webpage.

It is a self-closing tag

Used to separate content

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>hr tag</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Valibasha</h1>
        <hr>
        <h1>Nabeesagari</h1>
    </body>
</html>
```

Valibasha

Nabeesagari

 (break tag):

The <br> tag is used to insert a line break in the text.

It is a self-closing tag (no closing tag needed).

Unlike <p>, it doesn't create extra space — it just moves text

to the next line.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>hr tag</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>Hii friends<br>How are you??</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Hii friends
How are you??

Paired tags:

Tags which are having both opening and closing tags

Ex: heading tags, <p>, <pre>