HTML

HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to **HTML**

Markup language : HTML stands for Hypertext
Markup Language.

Web page structure : HTML defines the
structure and content of web pages.

Standardization : HTML is a standardized
language, widely adopted and supported.

WHAT IS HTML

- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)
  Structure : HTML provides the structure of a web page.
  Tags : HTML uses tags to define elements.
  Content : HTML contains the content of a web page.
  Hyperlinks : HTML enables creation of hyperlinks.
  Foundation : HTML is the foundation for web development

WORKING OF HTML

Parsing : Web browsers parse HTML code to understand its structure.

Rendering : Browsers render HTML elements, displaying content on the screen.

Tag interpretation : Browsers interpret HTML tags, applying their defined meanings.

Content display : HTML content is displayed according to its structure and tags.

Interaction with CSS/JS : HTML works with CSS for styling and JavaScript for dynamic functionality.

ADVANTAGES OF HTML

- Advantages
  Easy to learn : HTML is simple to learn fast.
  Platform independent : HTML works on all platforms easily.
  Fast page loading : HTML pages load quickly always online.

- Advantages
  Wide adoption : HTML is widely adopted and supported.
  Search engine optimization : HTML helps with SEO efforts.
  Free and open : HTML is free and open standard.

DISADVANTAGES OF HTML

- Disadvantages
  Limited interactivity : HTML lacks complex interactive features.
  Static content : HTML pages are static and unchanging.
  Security risks : HTML is vulnerable to security threats.

- Disadvantages
  Browser issues : Browsers display HTML pages differently.
  Limited styling : HTML has limited design capabilities.
  Error handling : HTML lacks built-in error handling.

BASIC HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

- <html>: The root element that contains the entire document.
  <head>: Contains metadata and information about the page, such as the title.
  <title>: Defines the title that appears in the browser's title bar or tab.
  <body>: Contains the actual visible

HTML ELEMENTS & TAGS

- Headings : <h1> to <h6> for different levels of headings.
  Paragraphs : <p> tag for paragraphs.
  Images : <img> tag to embed images.
  Links : <a> tag for creating hyperlinks to other pages or resources.
  Lists : <ul> for unordered (bulleted) lists and <ol> for ordered (numbered) lists.

USES OF HTML

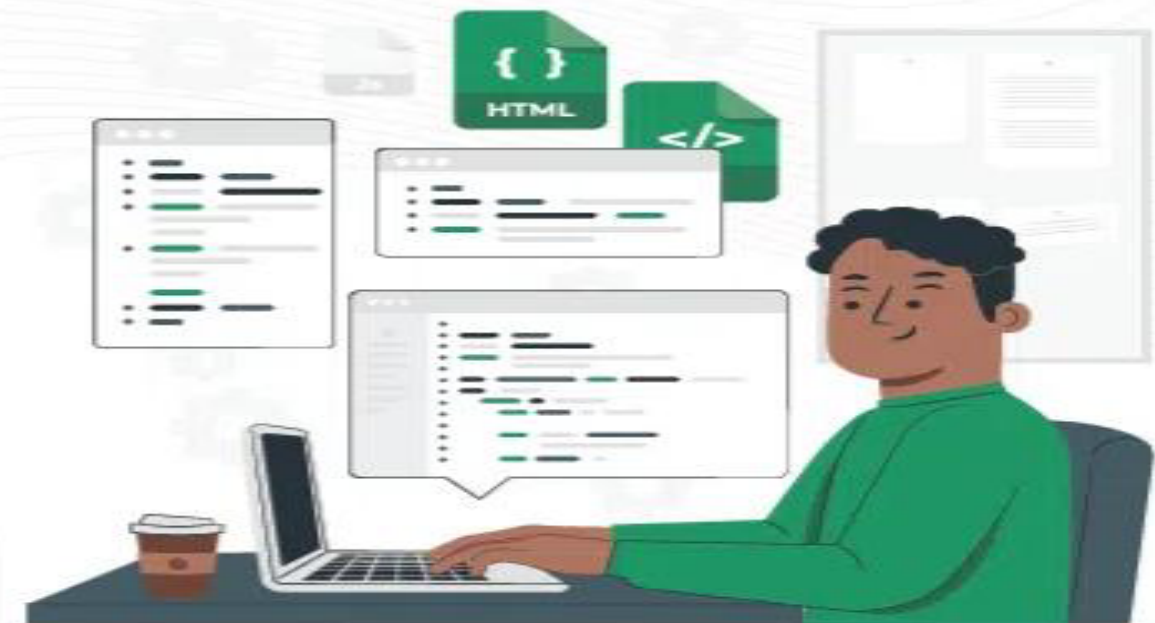Web page creation : HTML builds web page structure.
Content definition : HTML defines web page content.
Web development : HTML is a foundation for web dev.

Web application : HTML creates web applications and interfaces.
Email templates : HTML is used for email templates.

HTML for Web Design

THANK YOU

The Goal Of This Presentation Is To Impress, Rather Than Information