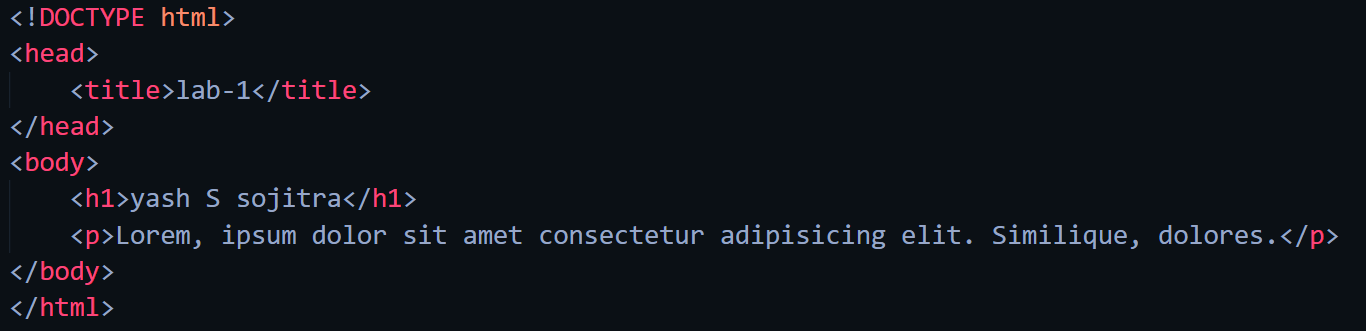
# LAB -1

## HTML Introduction

### Code: -



### Web-page display: -

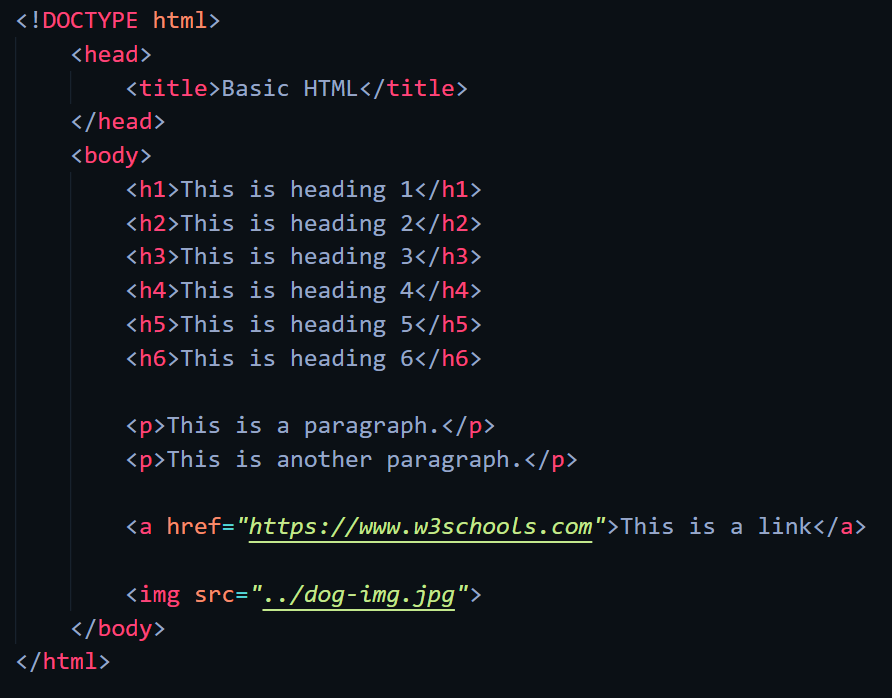
 

### Important points: -

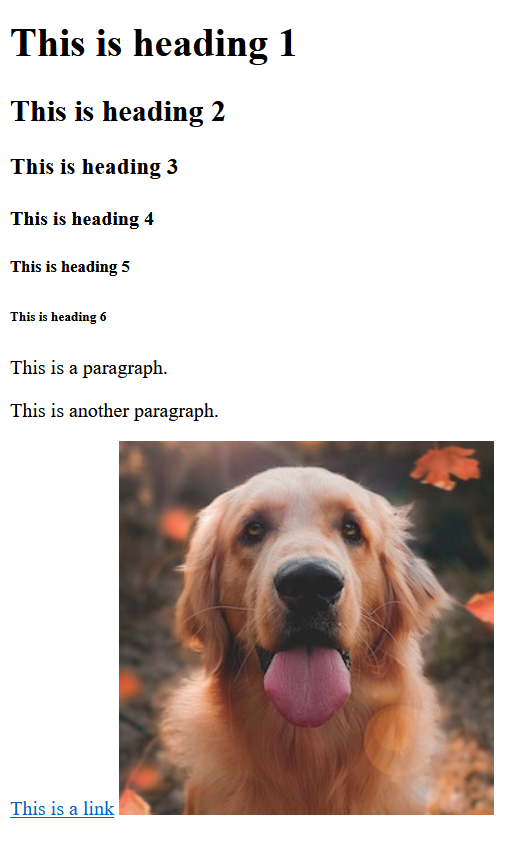
* HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
* HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
* HTML describes the structure of a Web page
* HTML consists of a series of elements
* HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
* HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.
* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
* The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
* The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
* The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
* The <h1> element defines a large heading
* The <p> element defines a paragraph
* All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>.
* The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.
* The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.
* The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.
* The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.

## Basic HTML

### Code: -



## Web-page display: -

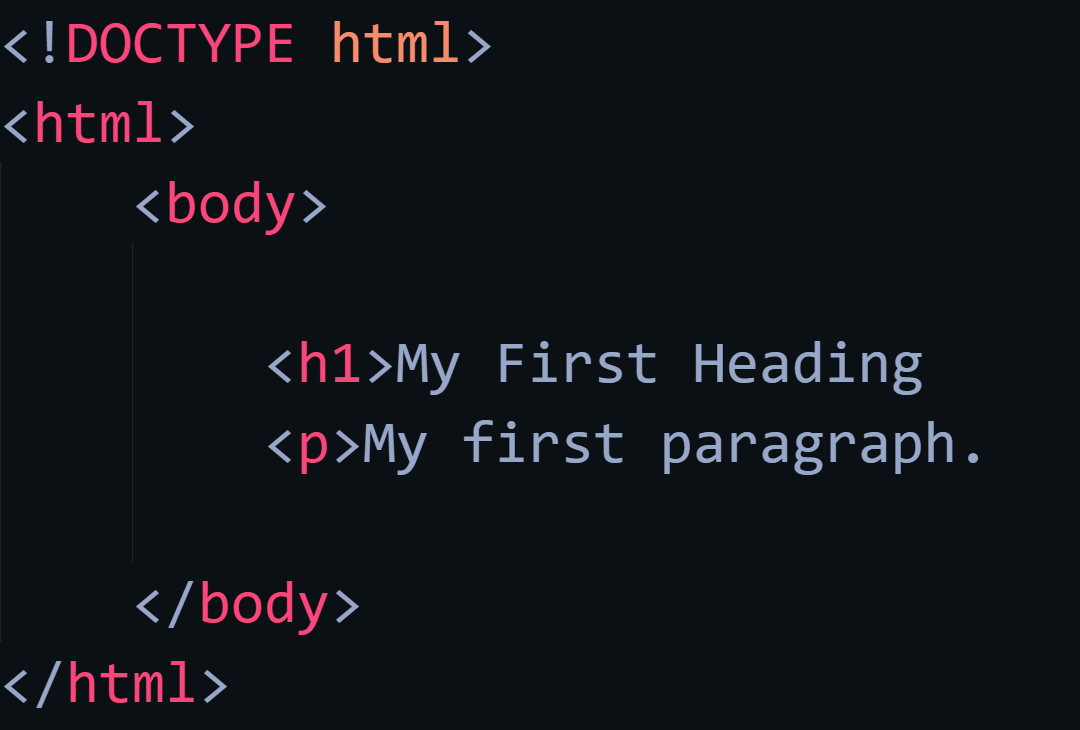


## Important Points: -

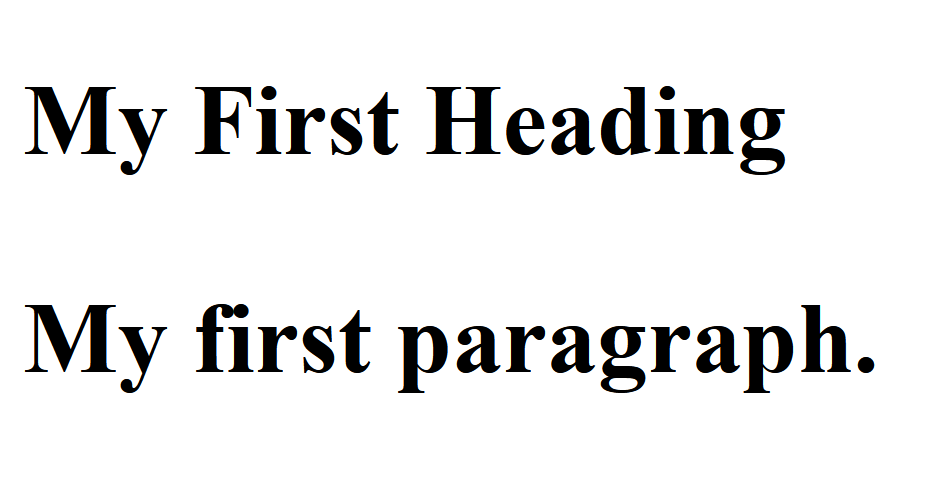
* HTML Headings are defined with <h1> to <h6> tags.
* <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
* HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.
* HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.
* The link's destination is specified in the href=”” attribute.
* Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.
* You will learn more about attributes in a later chapter.
* HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.
* The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes
* View HTML Source Code:
  + Right-click in an HTML page and select "View Page Source" (in Chrome) or "View Source" (in Edge), or similar in other browsers. This will open a window containing the HTML source code of the page.
* Inspect an HTML Element:
  + Right-click on an element (or a blank area), and choose "Inspect" or "Inspect Element" to see what elements are made up of (you will see both the HTML and the CSS). You can also edit the HTML or CSS on-the-fly in the Elements or Styles panel that opens.

## HTML Elements

## Code:

## Web-page Display: -

## Important Points: -

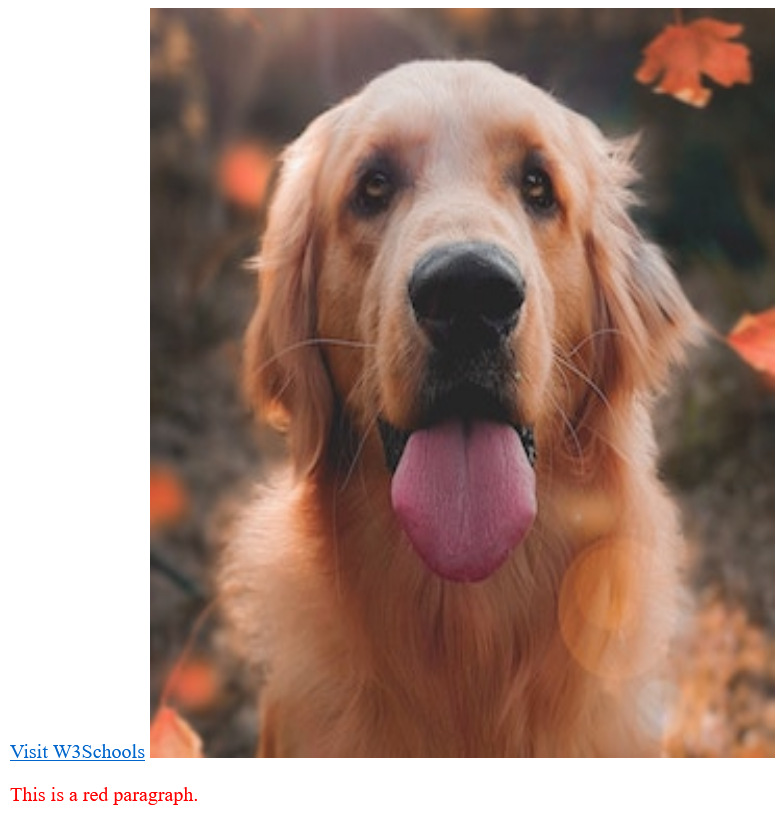
* HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).
* All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.
* HTML tags are not case sensitive: <P> means the same as <p>.
* Example explained
  + The <html> element is the root element and it defines the whole HTML document.
  + It has a start tag <html> and an end tag </html>.
  + Then, inside the <html> element there is a <body> element.
  + The <body> element defines the document's body.
  + It has a start tag <body> and an end tag </body>.
  + Then, inside the <body> element there are two other elements: <h1> and <p>
* Never Skip the End Tag
  + Some HTML elements will display correctly, even if you forget the end tag(as shown in code two)
* Empty HTML Elements
  + HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.
  + The <br> tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag.

## HTML Attributes

## Code: -



## Web-page display: -

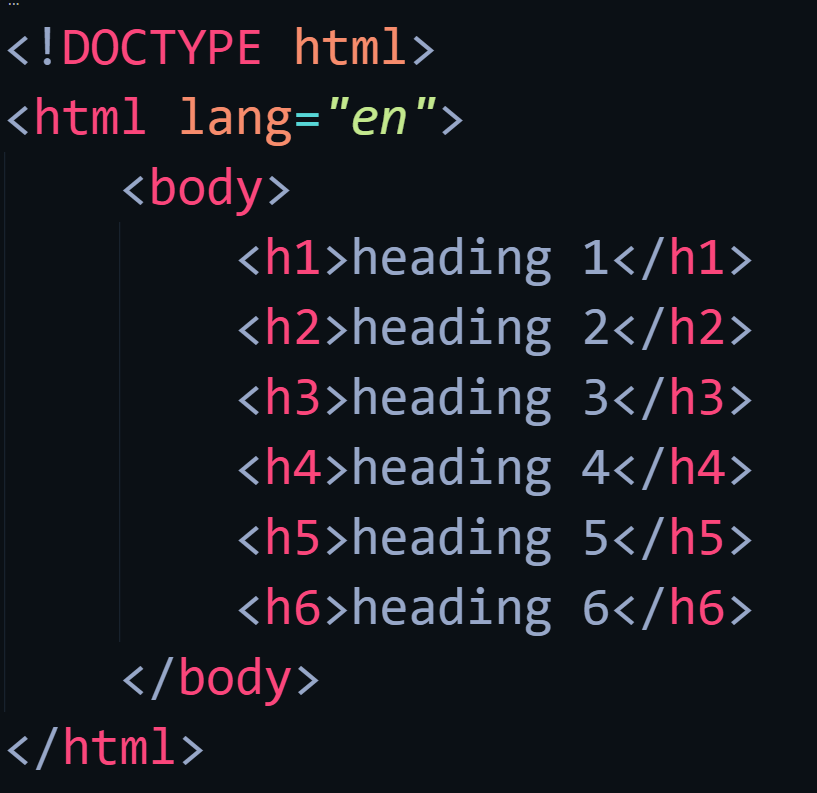


## Important Points: -

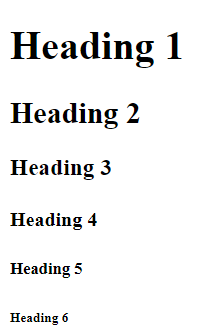
* HTML Attributes
  + All HTML elements can have **attributes**
  + Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
  + Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
  + Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**
* Href Attribute
  + The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.
* Src Attribute
  + The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed.
  + There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:
    1. **Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website. Example: src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/img\_girl.jpg".
    2. Relative URL - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page. Example: src="img\_girl.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/img\_girl.jpg".
* Width and height Attributes
  + The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels).
* The alt Attribute
  + The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.
* The Style Attribute
  + The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.
* The lang Attribute
  + You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.
  + Country codes can also be added to the language code in the lang attribute. So, the first two characters define the language of the HTML page, and the last two characters define the country.
* The Title Attribute
  + The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.
  + The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element

## HTML Attributes

## Code: -



## Web-page display: -

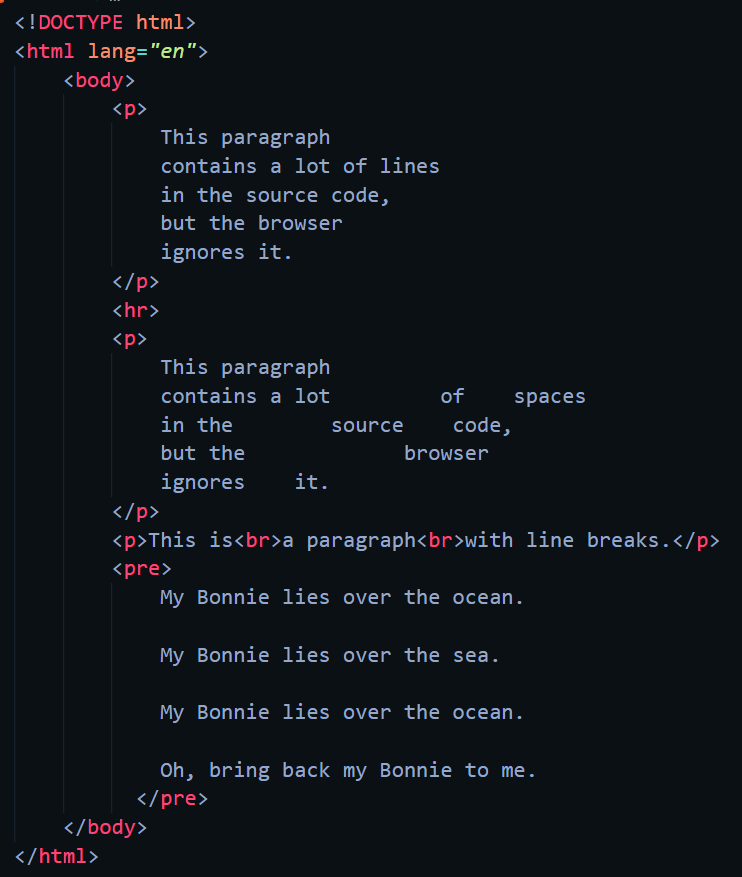


## Important Points: -

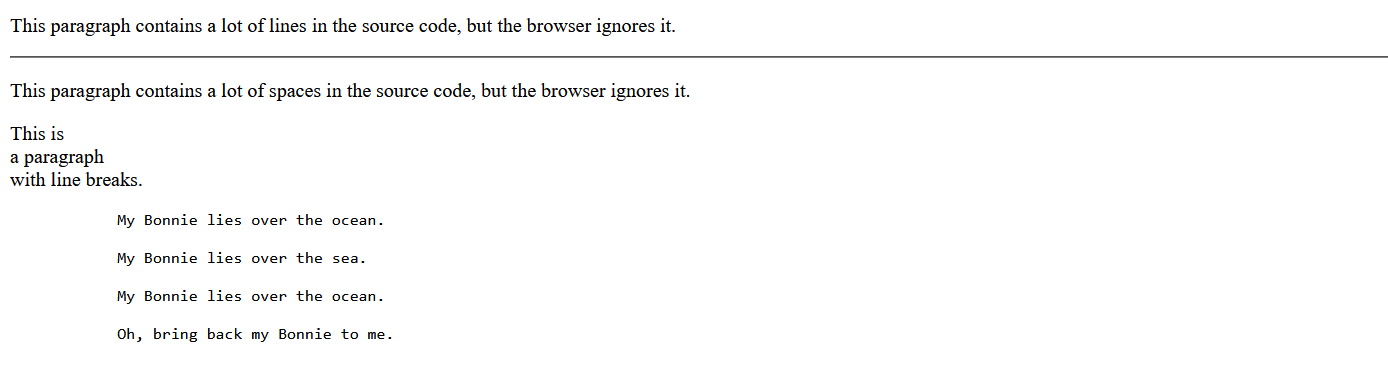
* + HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.
  + HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.
  + <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
  + Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.
  + Users often skim a page by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.
  + <h1> headings should be used for main headings, followed by <h2> headings, then the less important <h3>, and so on.
  + Each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the size for any heading with the style attribute, using the CSS font-size property

## HTML Attributes

## Code: -



## Web-page Display: -



## Important Points: -

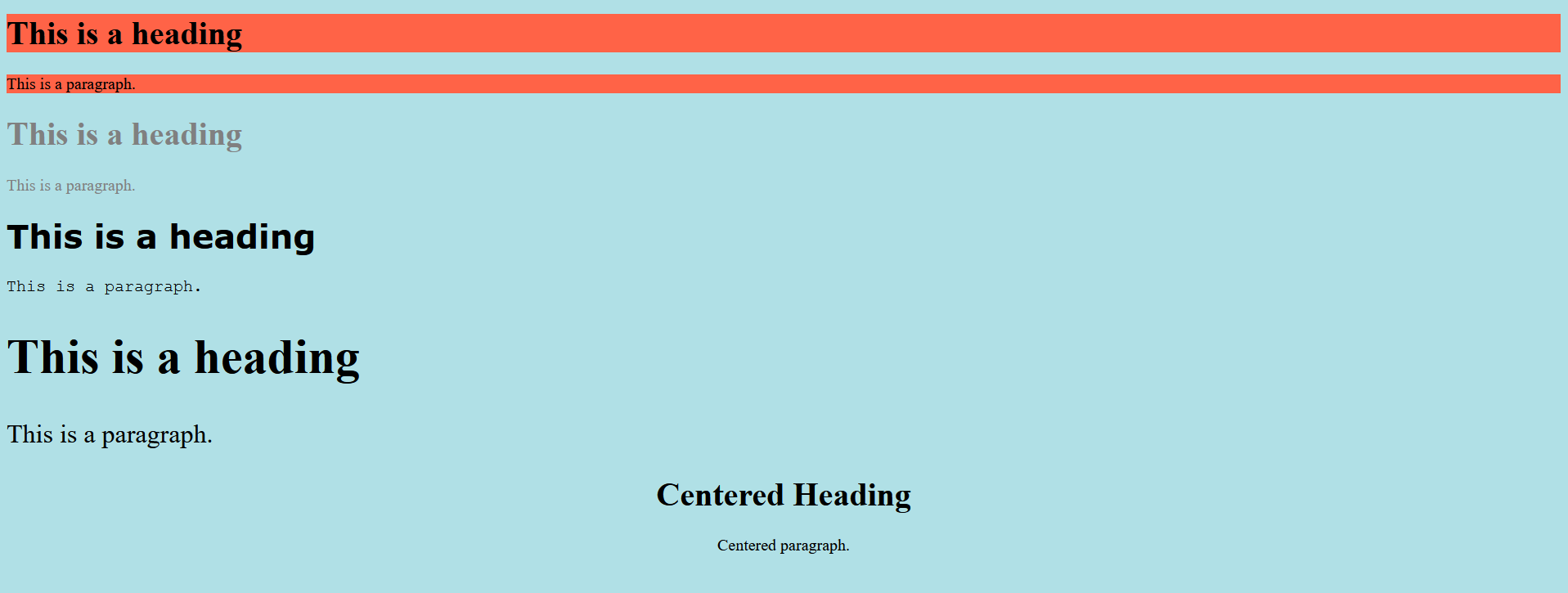
* The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.
* A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.
* The browser will automatically remove any extra spaces and lines when the page is displayed.
* The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.
* The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.
* The <hr> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.
* The HTML <br> element defines a line break.
* Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.
* The <br> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.
* The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.
* The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks

## HTML Attributes

## Code: -



## Web-page Display: -



## Important Points: -

* Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.
* The HTML style attribute has the following syntax
  + < tagname style="property:value;" >
* The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element
* The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element
* The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element
* The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element
* The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element