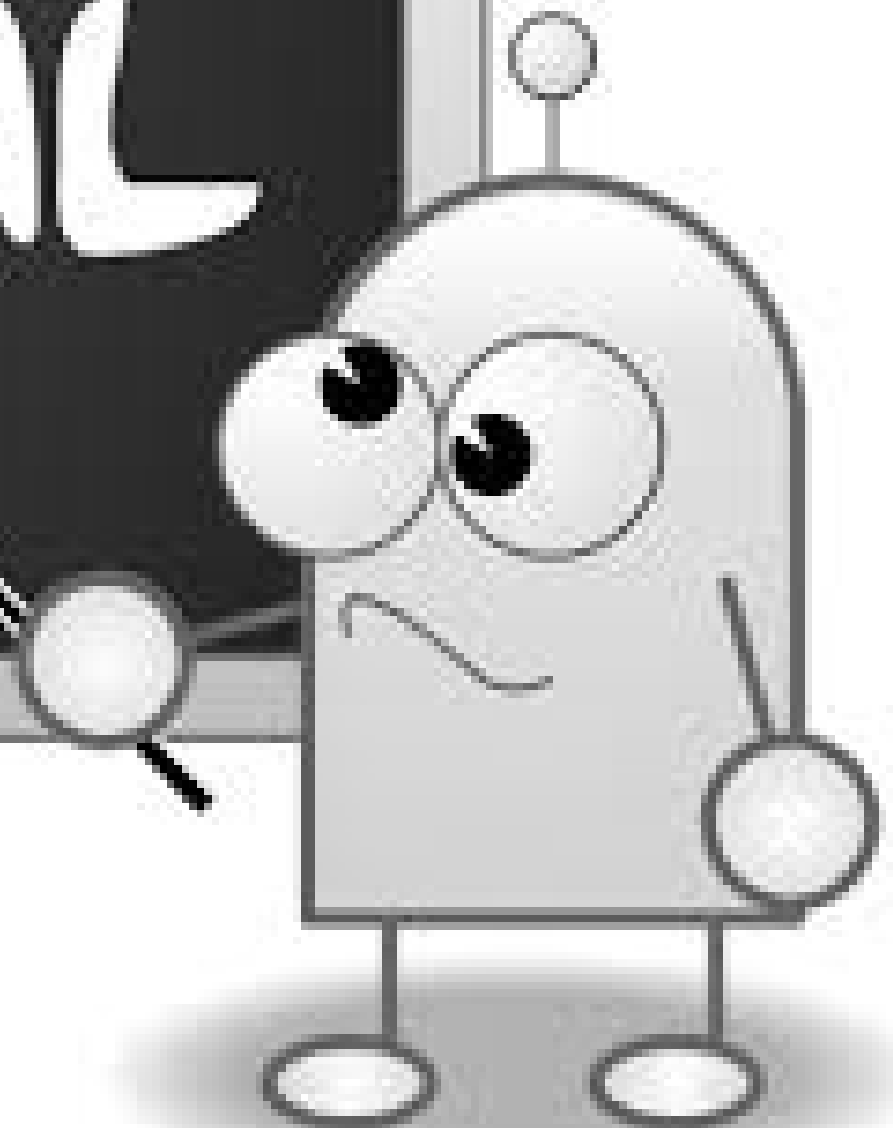


HTML



INTRODUCTION TO HTML

What is HTML?

- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.
- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup.
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages.
- HTML elements are represented by tags.
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on.
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page.

HTML Element Syntax

- An HTML element starts with a **start tag / opening tag**
- An HTML element ends with an **end tag / closing tag**
- The **element content** is everything between the start and the end tag
- Some HTML elements have **empty content**
- Empty elements are **closed in the start tag**
- Most HTML elements can have **attributes**

Start tag *	Element content	End tag *
<p>	This is a paragraph	</p>
	This is a link	

HOW TO START

- Write html code in notepad.
- Save the file with (.Html)/(.Htm) extension.
- View the page in any web browser viz. INTERNET EXPLORER, NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR etc.
- The purpose of a web browser (like internet explorer or firefox) is to read html documents and display them as web pages.



A Simple HTML Document

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

Example Explained:

The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this document to be HTML5.

The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page.

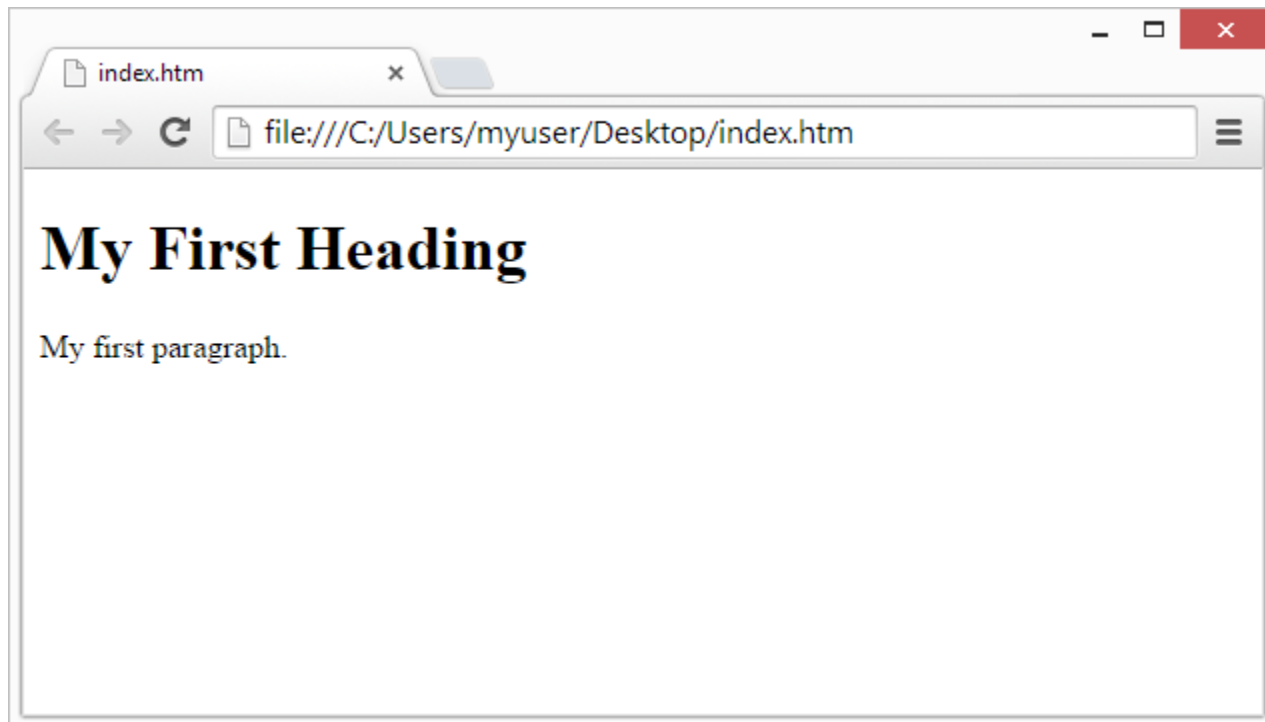
The `<head>` element contains meta information about the document.

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 `<p>` element defines a paragraph.



HTML Versions:

Since the early days of the web, there have been many versions of HTML:

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

TYPES OF TAGS

➤ Paired Tags

- Has a companion tag with it.
- Paired tag has to be closed after its usage is complete.
- For eg. ` Hello ` i.e. bold tag is a paired tag

➤ Singular Tags

- Does not have a companion tag.
- No need to close the tag after its usage is complete.
- For eg. `
` tag to insert a line break.

HTML Text Formatting Elements

Tag	Description
<code></code>	Defines bold text
<code></code>	Defines emphasized text
<code><i></code>	Defines italic text
<code><small></code>	Defines smaller text
<code></code>	Defines important text
<code><sub></code>	Defines subscripted text
<code><sup></code>	Defines superscripted text
<code><ins></code>	Defines inserted text
<code></code>	Defines deleted text
<code><mark></code>	Defines marked/highlighted text

HTML <h1> to <h6> Tags

Definition and Usage:

The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings.

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

Example:

The six different HTML headings:

```
<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>
```

HTML - Fonts

.Fonts play a very important role in making a website more user friendly and increasing content readability. Font face and color depends entirely on the computer and browser that is being used to view your page but you can use HTML **** tag to add style, size, and color to the text on your website. You can use a **<basefont>** tag to set all of your text to the same size, face, and color.

.The font tag is having three attributes called **size**, **color**, and **face** to customize your fonts.
.To change any of the font attributes at any time within your webpage, simply use the **** tag. The text that follows will remain changed until you close with the **** tag.
.You can change one or all of the font attributes within one **** tag.

HTML FONT

The `` tag specifies the font face, font size, and font color of text.

Attribute	Purpose
Color	Defines the color of text. Values can be defined in the form of RGB code, name of color
Size	Size of the font
Face	Family of the font

```
<p> <font size="3" color="red" face="Times New Roman" > This is  
some text!</font></p>
```

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Setting Font Size</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body> <font size = "1">Font size = "1"</font><br />
```

```
<font size = "2">Font size = "2"</font><br />
```

```
<font size = "3">Font size = "3"</font><br />
```

```
<font size = "4">Font size = "4"</font><br />
```

```
<font size = "5">Font size = "5"</font><br />
```

```
<font size = "6">Font size = "6"</font><br />
```

```
<font size = "7">Font size = "7"</font>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML <body> bgcolor Attribute:

Definition and Usage:

The bgcolor attribute specifies the background color of a document.

Specify a background color for an HTML document:

```
<html>  
<body bgcolor="#E6E6FA">  
<h1>Hello world!</h1>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Text Alignment Tag

- It is use to alignment of the text.
 - Left alignment `<align="left">`
 - Right alignment `<align="right">`
 - Center alignment `<align="center">`



HTML `<link>` Tag

- The `<link>` tag defines the relationship between a document and an external resource.
- The `<link>` tag is most used to link to style sheets.
- The link element must be embedded in the head section, and it can appear any number of times.

HTML <a> Tag

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- . An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- . A visited link is underlined and purple
- . An active link is underlined and red

Example:

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Visit google.com!</a>
```

HTML Tag

The tag defines an image in an HTML page.

The tag has two required attributes: src and alt.

Example:

```

```

Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
align	Top, bottom, middle, left, right	Specifies the alignment of an image according to surrounding elements
alt	<i>text</i>	Specifies an alternate text for an image
border	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the width of the border around an image
crossorigin	anonymous use-credentials	Allow images from third-party sites that allow cross-origin access to be used with canvas
height	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the height of an image
hspace	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the whitespace on left and right side of an image
ismap	ismap	Specifies an image as a server-side image-map
longdesc	<i>URL</i>	Specifies a URL to a detailed description of an image
sizes		Specifies image sizes for different page layouts
src	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL of an image
srcset	<i>URL</i>	Specifies the URL of the image to use in different situations
usemap	<i>#mapname</i>	Specifies an image as a client-side image-map
vspace	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the whitespace on top and bottom of an image
width	<i>pixels</i>	Specifies the width of an image

Code & Result of the Image



```
<html><body>
<p> </p>
<p><img src
="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Zapotec.bmp"
align="right" width="48" height="48"></p>
</body></html>
```

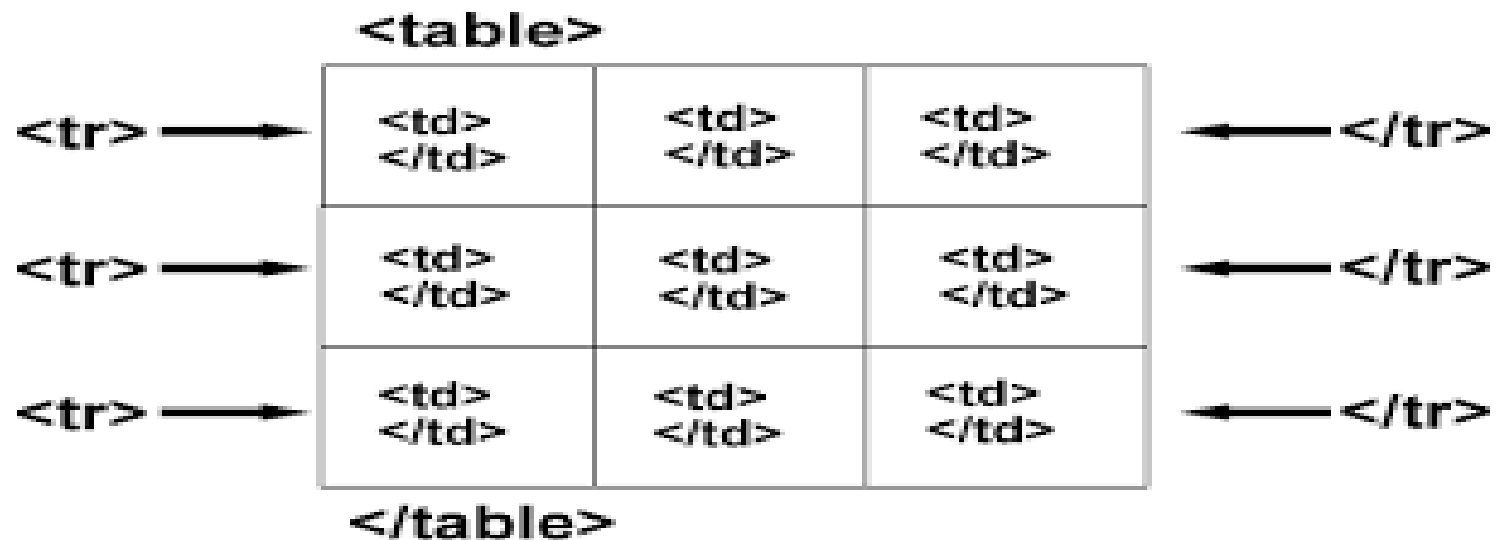
```
<HTML>
<<body background="file:///C:/WINDOWS/Soap
%20Bubbles.bmp" text="white">
<br><br><br>
<h2> Background Image!</h2>
</BODY></HTML>
```



HTML <table> Tag

The <table> tag defines an HTML table. An HTML table consists of the <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements. The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell. A more complex HTML table may also include <caption>, <col>, <colgroup>, <thead>, <tfoot>, and <tbody> elements. A simple HTML table, containing two columns and two rows:

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Savings</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
</table>
```



Tag	Description
<code><table></code>	Declares a new table
<code><tr></code>	Declares a new row
<code><td></code>	Declares a new column in the row
<code><th></code>	Declares a new table header
<code><thead></code>	Declares the table head
<code><tbody></code>	Declares the table body, the content is placed there
<code><caption></code>	Used to place additional information on top or underneath the table
<code><tr class="odd"></code>	Used to change the look of every odd row

HTML <table> cellpadding Attribute:

The cellpadding attribute specifies the space, in pixels, between the cell wall and the cell content. Set the space between the cell wall and the cell content to 10 pixels:

```
<table cellpadding="10">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Month</th>
```

```
<th>Savings</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>January</td>
```

```
<td>$100</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

HTML <table> cellpadding Attribute:

The cellpadding attribute specifies the space, in pixels, between cells. Set the space between the cells to 10 pixels:

```
<table cellpadding="10">  
  <tr>  
    <th>Month</th>  
    <th>Savings</th>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>January</td>  
    <td>$100</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```


HTML Lists

HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain –

**** – An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.

**** – An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.

<dl> – A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

HTML Unordered Lists: An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML **** tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet. For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title>HTML Unordered List</title> </head>
```

```
<body> <ul> <li>Beetroot</li> <li>Ginger</li> <li>Potato</li> <li>Radish</li> </ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Ordered Lists: If you are required to put your items in a numbered list instead of bulleted, then HTML ordered list will be used. This list is created by using tag. The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with . For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head> <title>HTML Ordered List</title> </head>
<body>
<ol> <li>Beetroot</li>
<li>Ginger</li>
<li>Potato</li>
<li>Radish</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Definition Lists: HTML and XHTML supports a list style which is called **definition lists** where entries are listed like in a dictionary or encyclopedia. The definition list is the ideal way to present a glossary, list of terms, or other name/value list. Definition List makes use of following three tags.

<dl> – Defines the start of the list

<dt> – A term

<dd> – Term definition

</dl> – Defines the end of the list

For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html> <head> <title>HTML Definition List</title> </head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<dl> <dt><b>HTML</b></dt>
```

```
<dd>This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language</dd>
```

```
<dt><b>HTTP</b></dt>
```

```
<dd>This stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML <form> Tag

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form for user input. The <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

<input>

<textarea>

<button>

<select>

<option>

<optgroup>

<fieldset>

<label>

For example:

An HTML form with two input fields and one submit button:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
```

```
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
```

```
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>
```

```
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

Shipping Address

Name:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

```
<form action="formprocessor.html" method="get">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Shipping Address</legend>
    <p>Name: <input type="text" name="Name" /></p>
    <p>Address: <input type="text" name="Address" /></p>
    <p>City: <input type="text" name="City" /></p>
    <p>State: <input type="text" name="State" /></p>
    <p>Zip: <input type="text" name="Zip" /></p>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```



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