

HTML

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INTRODUCTION

- ▶ HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is the most widely used language to write Web Pages.
- ▶ □ Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.
- ▶ □ As its name suggests, HTML is a Markup Language which means you use HTML to simply "mark-up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display. Originally, HTML was developed with the intent of defining the structure of documents like headings, paragraphs, lists, and so forth to facilitate the sharing of scientific information between researchers. Now, HTML is being widely used to format web pages with the help of different tags available in HTML language.

What is HTML?

- ▶ To understand "HTML" from front to back, let's look at each word that makes up the abbreviation:
- ▶ **Hypertext:** text (often with embeds such as images, too) that is organized in order to connect related items
- ▶ **Markup:** a style guide for typesetting anything to be printed in hardcopy or soft copy format
- ▶ **Language:** a language that a computer system understands and uses to interpret commands.
- ▶ HTML determines the structure of web pages. This structure alone is not enough to make a web page look good and interactive. So you'll use assisted technologies such as CSS and JavaScript to make your HTML beautiful and add interactivity, respectively.
- ▶ In this case, I like to break down the three technologies – HTML, CSS, and JavaScript – this way: they are like a human body.
- ▶ HTML is the skeleton, CSS is the skin, and JavaScript is the circulatory, digestive, and respiratory systems that brings the structure and the skin to life.
- ▶ You can also look at HTML, CSS, and JavaScript this way: HTML is the structure of a house, CSS is the interior and exterior decor, and JavaScript is the electricity, water system, and many other functional features that make the house livable.

HTML Tags

- ▶ Since HTML defines the markup for a particular web page, you'll want the text, images, or other embeds to appear in certain ways.
- ▶ For example, you might want some text to be big, other text to be small, and some to be bold, italic, or in bullet point form.
- ▶ HTML has "tags" that let you get this done. So, there are tags to create headings, paragraphs, bolded words, italicized words, and more.
- ▶ The image below describes the anatomy of an HTML tag:

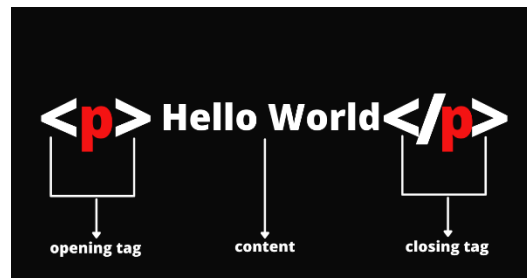
HTML TAGES

Tag	Description
<html> ... </html>	Declares the Web page to be written in HTML
<head> ... </head>	Delimits the page's head
<title> ... </title>	Defines the title (not displayed on the page)
<body> ... </body>	Delimits the page's body
<h <i>n</i> > ... </h <i>n</i> >	Delimits a level <i>n</i> heading
 ... 	Set ... in boldface
<i> ... </i>	Set ... in italics
<center> ... </center>	Center ... on the page horizontally
 ... 	Brackets an unordered (bulleted) list
 ... 	Brackets a numbered list
 ... 	Brackets an item in an ordered or numbered list
 	Forces a line break here
<p>	Starts a paragraph
<hr>	Inserts a horizontal rule
	Displays an image here
 ... 	Defines a hyperlink

Tag name	Start tag	End tag	How it looks
Bold			Looks like this.
Italic	<I>	</I>	<i>Looks like this.</i>
Underline	<U>	</U>	<u>Looks like this.</u>
Emphasis			<i>Looks like this.</i>
Strong emphasis			Looks like this.
Defined Term	<DFN>	</DFN>	<i>Looks like this.</i>
Short citation	<CITE>	</CITE>	<i>Looks like this.</i>
Code font	<CODE>	</CODE>	Looks like this.
Keyboard text	<KBD>	</KBD>	Looks like this.
Sample text	<SAMP>	</SAMP>	Looks like this.
Typewriter text	<TT>	</TT>	Looks like this.
Variable	<VAR>	</VAR>	<i>Looks like this.</i>

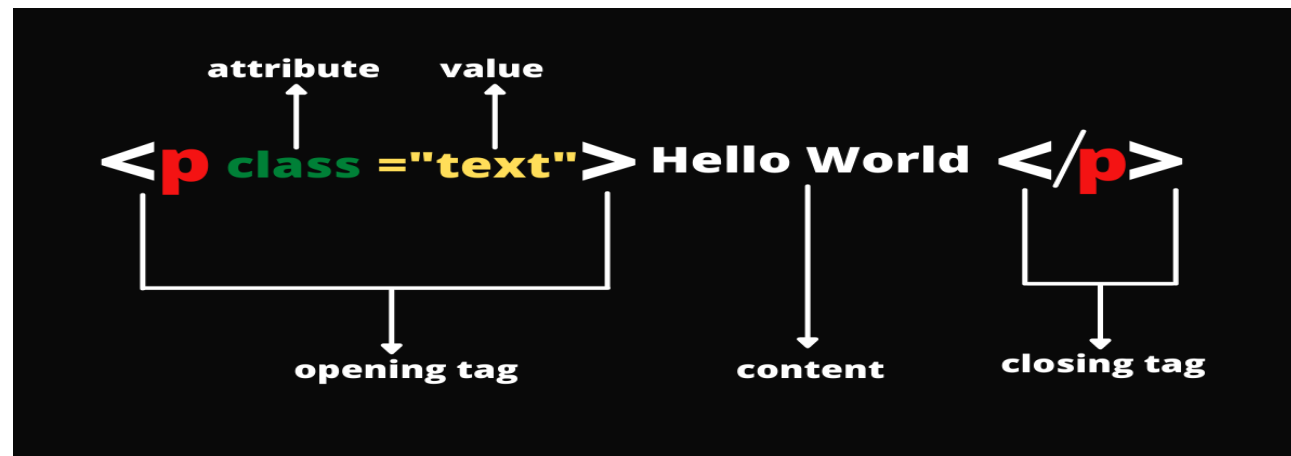
HTML Elements

- ▶ An element consists of the opening tag, a character, the content, and a closing tag.
- ▶ Some elements are empty – that is, they don't have a closing tag but instead have a source or link to content that you want to embed on the web page.
- ▶ An example of an empty element `` which you use to embed images on a web page.
- ▶ HTML elements are often used interchangeably with tags, but there's a small difference between the two.
- ▶ An element is a combination of the opening and closing tag, and then the content between them.
I made another image to help you visualize the anatomy of an HTML element:



HTML Attributes

- ▶ HTML tags also take what are called attributes. These attributes are placed in the opening tag and range from style and ids to classes. They take values, which convey more information about the element and help you do things such as styling and manipulation with JavaScript.
- ▶ In the infographic below, the opening tag contains a class attribute with a value of “text”. This can be used to style the element or select it with JavaScript for interactivity.



SAMPLE PROGRAM

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Definition of HTML</title>
</head>
<body> <!--Page content such as text and images goes in here-->
</body>
</html>
```



THANK YOU