

What is HTML ?

HTML Stands For HyperText markup language . Which is basically use for design the structure of a web page.

- HTML tell the browser how to display the web content
- It was created by Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1991.
- The first version of HTML, known as HTML 1.0, was released in 1993.
- HTML5 is the latest version of the HTML (2017*)
- First website info.cern.ch is developed by Tim Berners-Lee
- HTML consists of a series of elements (tags)
- We use HTML Text editors to create a Web page.



HTML Versions ?



Version	Year	Features
HTML 1.0	1991	Basic text and links
HTML 2.0	1995	Forms and basic layout
HTML 3.2	1997	Tables, images, font styling
HTML 4.01	1999	CSS integration, better structure
XHTML	2000	XML-based strict HTML
HTML5	2017–Now	Multimedia, semantic tags, mobile support



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Features of HTML



- Simple and Easy to Learn
- Platform Independent
- Supports Hyperlinks
- Allows Multimedia Integration
- Provides a Structured Document Format
- Works with CSS and JavaScript
- Fast and Lightweight
- Open Source and Free to Use
- Supports Responsive Web Design



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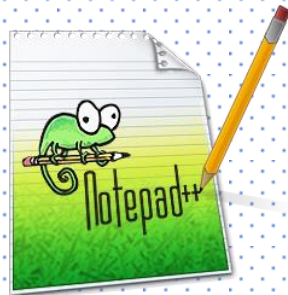
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HTML Text Editors



A **HTML text editor** is a software application used to write, edit, and save HTML code. It allows developers to create web pages using plain text files with the **.html** extension.

- Notepad
- Notepad++ OR Sublime Text
- Visual Studio Code



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Structure of HTML Program



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Hello HTML Program </title>
</head>
<body>
  Hello HTML
</body>
</html>
```

<!--!DOCTYPE HTML> : it define document type and the latest version HTML5

<html> : Starting point of html program

<head></head> : it contains metadata (information about page content) and external links

<title></title> : it contains title of your page which display as a tab name

<body> </body> : Inside this we write our all page **elements**

</html> : Ending point of html program



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First Program in HTML



- Open Notepad in your PC if not installed download from official website
- Press **Ctrl+N** to create a new File
- Save with **.html or .htm** Extension in any Location (Best in Desktop)
- Write your code in this File
- Once you wrote your code go to the outside of texeditor and open the File
- You can see your Output



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Hello.html program



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<!--!DOCTYPE define the latest version HTML5 -->
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Hello HTML Program </title>
</head>
<body>
  Hello HTML
</body>
</html>
```



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HTML Comments



It is used to add notes or explanations about the code and it doesn't display in the webpage.

Syntax:

<!-- Hello I am single line comments and -->

<!-- Hello We are multi-line comments and
we don't display on browser screen. -->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Hello HTML Program </title>
</head>
<body>
<!-- this is a basic HTML Program-->
  Hello HTML
</body>
</html>
```



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HTML Elements



An HTML element is collection of a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

Syntax: **<tagname>content</tagname>**

Example: **<p>I am a paragraph </p>**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Hello HTML Elements</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>I am a paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```



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Types of Elements



1. Block-level Elements

These elements start on a new line and occupy the full available width of their parent container

Example: `<div></div>` , `<p></p>` , `<h1></h1>` , `<ul></ul>` , `<table></table>` , `<form></form>` etc.

2. Inline Elements

These elements do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as their content requires.

Example: `<span></span>` , `<a></a>` , `<strong></strong>` , `<img>` , `<button></button>`



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HTML tags



HTML tags are the basic building blocks of a web page . It written inside angle brackets `< >` that tell the browser how to display content on a webpage.

Example: `<div></div>` , `<p></p>` , `<h1></h1>` , `<ul></ul>` , `<span></span>` , `<a></a>` , `<strong></strong>`

1. Paired tags(open-close tag)

These tags always come in two parts – an opening tag `<>` and a closing tag `</>` .

Example: `<p> Hello HTML !!</p>` , `<b> bold text </b>`

2. Unpaired tags (open tag)

These tags are single and don't need a closing tag because they don't wrap any content.

Example: `<br>`

``

`<hr>`



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