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HTML I - BASIC HTML ELEMENTS

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Basic HTML Elements

TOPICS COVERED IN THIS CHAPTER

▸ Introduction to HTML

▸ Writing HTML Documents

▸ Basic Terminology

▸ Container and Empty Elements

▸ HTML Tag Structure

▸ Basic HTML Tags

▸ Special Characters

▸ Combining Tags

▸ Lists

Basic HTML Elements

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

▸ HTML is a **web page layout**, Hyperlink specification markup language.

▸ It **tells the browser** how to **display the contents of a hypertext document** that includes text, images and other support media.

▸ It makes the **document interactive** through **special hyperlinks.**

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INTRODUCTION TO HTML

▶ Though HTML is a language that **supports Multimedia** and new page layout features, yet it has its limitations.

▶ It is **not a word processing tool** or a desktop publishing solution. It is **not even a programming language**.

▶ It is just a **page-layout** and **hyperlink specification language.**

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HISTORY OF HTML

▶ Tim Berner's Lee, a physicist at CERN, devised a way in late 80s and early 90s to share the document over the Internet.

▶ This was in the form of Markup Language called HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

▶ For its first five years (1990-1995), HTML went through a number of revisions.

▶ Current approved standard HTML is HTML 5, which was released in 2012.

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WRITING HTML DOCUMENTS

▸ HTML is made up of **tags and attributes** which work together to identify document parts and tell browsers how to display them.

▸ All HTML tags are contained in **<> angle brackets**. E.g. **<HEAD>** tag or **<H1> tag.**

▸ A **Tag** is a **coded HTML command** that indicates how part of web page should be displayed.

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WRITING HTML DOCUMENTS

▶ An **Attribute** is a special word used **inside the tag** to specify **additional information** to the tag such as **color, alignment** etc.

▶ E.g. **<FONT COLOR="CYAN" SIZE=10>**

▶ HTML is **not case sensitive**. HTML tags can be written in capital as well as small letters.

▶ For example <HEAD> or <head> are same in HTML.

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HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

Every HTML document should follow this general form.

- <HTML>

- <HEAD>

- <TITLE>Title of the Page</TITLE>

- </HEAD>

- <BODY>

-   HTML tags that define your page

- </BODY>

- </HTML>

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HTML TAGS

- **<HTML>** tag identifies the document as an HTML document. It begins with <HTML> and ends with </HTML>

- **<HEAD>** tag contains information about the document like title, scripts used, style definitions and document descriptions. It is entered between <HTML> tags.

- **<TITLE>** tag contains the document title that appears on the browsers' title bar. It is entered between <HEAD> tags

- **<BODY>** tag encloses all the tags, attributes and information to be displayed in the web page. It is entered below the </HEAD> tag and above the </HTML> tag.

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CONTAINER AND EMPTY ELEMENTS/TAGS

In HTML there are two types of elements -

- **Container Elements**

- **Empty Elements**

- **Container** Elements require a **starting tag** and an **ending tag**. For example <HTML> and </HTML>

- **Empty** Elements require **just a starting tag** and not an ending tag. For example <BR>, <HR>, <IMG> tags

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CREATING AN HTML DOCUMENT

To create an HTML Document, you need to use any text editor like Notepad, WordPad, MS Word etc.

▸ Open any text editor.

▸ Type the HTML code in the editor.

▸ While saving the HTML Document, give a name followed by .html extension or .htm extension. E.g. First.html

▸ Click on 'Save' button.

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VIEWING HTML DOCUMENT

▸ Open the Browser Window. E.g. Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer etc.

▸ Click on File → Open or (Ctrl+O)

▸ Choose the HTML file

▸ Click on Open.

▸ The Browser will show the webpage.

▸ Alternatively, you can double click on the saved HTML document in order to open it. The document automatically takes the icon of the default Browser.

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HTML TAG STRUCTURE

▶ Every HTML Tag consists of a tag name, followed by an optional list of attributes, all placed between opening and closing angular brackets < >.

▶ Tag attributes come after the tag name, each separated by one or more tab space. Their order of appearance is not important.

▶ The tag attribute's value is given after '=' sign in quotes generally after the attribute name.

▶ The attribute value can be a word or a number.

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BASIC HTML TAGS

▶ Let us learn the basic HTML tags along with their syntax and usage.

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HTML TAG

▶ This is the root element of the HTML document.

▶ The <HTML> and </HTML> are used to mark the beginning and end of the HTML document.

▶ The Lang attribute specifies the language used within the document e.g. English, French, German, Hindi etc.

▶ E.g. <HTML lang= en >

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BODY TAG

▸ The Body tag defines the document's body.

▸ It contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as text, images, lists, tables, hyperlinks etc.

▸ Let us discuss the various attributes of <Body> Tag.

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ATTRIBUTES OF BODY TAG

Attribute	Value	Description
ALINK	COLOR	Specifies the color of an active link in a document
BACKGROUND	URL	Specifies the background image for a document
BGCOLOR	COLOR	Specifies the background color of a document
LINK	COLOR	Specifies the color of an unvisited link.
TEXT	COLOR	Specifies the color of the text in a document
VLINK	COLOR	Specifies the color of a visited link
LEFTMARGIN	Pixel Value	Specifies the left margin in a document
RIGHTMARGIN	Pixel Value	Specifies the right margin in a document

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HEADINGS IN HTML

▶ HTML has six level of headings, numbered 1 through 6, with 1 being the largest.

▶ Headings are displayed in larger or bolder fonts than normal body text.

▶ The syntax of heading tag is <H> text of the heading</H>

▶ ALIGN attribute is used to control the alignment of the text of the heading.

▶ E.g. <H1 ALIGN="CENTER"> My First Article </H1>

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DEFINING PARAGRAPHS IN HTML

- ▸ <P> Tag is used to define paragraph in a document.

- ▸ The text that you type between <P> and </P> is by default left aligned.

- ▸ ALIGN attribute can be used with <P> tag to change the alignment.

- ▸ E.g. <P ALIGN="RIGHT"> … </P>

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 TAG

-
 tag stands for line break.

- It is used to end one line and jump to the next.

- It is an empty element, therefore it doesn't have a closing tag.

- E.g.

<CENTER> TAG

▸ To centralize the segment of the text, an alternative way is to use <CENTER> tag.

▸ Type the text between <CENTER> and </CENTER>, the text will appear centralized in the browser window.

▸ E.g. <CENTER> This is centralized</CENTER>

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BASEFONT TAG

▸ Most popular browsers use relative model for sizing fonts.

▸ Sizes range from 1 (the smallest) to 7 (the largest) and default font size (set by BASEFONT is 3).

▸ <BASEFONT> tag lets you define basic size for the font.

▸ <BASEFONT> tag is used with the attribute 'size' whose value determines the document's base font size.

▸ E.g. <BASEFONT SIZE=4> … </BASEFONT>

▸ Ending tag </BASEFONT> is optional.

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FONT TAG

▸ <FONT> tag lets you change the size, color and style of the text.

▸ It is generally used to change the appearance of the short segment of the text.

▸ The attributes size, color and face are used to change the size, color and style of the font respectively.

▸ E.g.

▸ <FONT SIZE=5 COLOR="BLUE" FACE = "CAMBRIA">

▸ The value in the size attribute can be from 1 to 7.

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<HR> TAG

▶ <HR> tag is used to specify Horizontal Rule.

▶ Horizontal rules are the way to separate sections of your document visually.

▶ <HR> tag produces a horizontal line spread across the width of the browser window.

▶ It is an empty element and therefore doesn't have a closing tag.

▶ E.g. <HR COLOR = "RED">

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ATTRIBUTES WITH <HR> TAG

Attribute	Value	Description
ALIGN	Left, Right, Center	Specifies the alignment of the rule
NOSHADE	Noshade	Specifies that the <hr> element should render in one solid color without shade.
SIZE	Pixels	Specifies the height of <hr> element
WIDTH	Pixel%	Specifies the width of <hr> element
COLOR	Color	Specifies the color of <hr> element

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COMMENTS IN HTML

▶ Comments are one type of textual content which appear in your HTML code, but are not rendered by the user's browser.

▶ Comments are given between <!– and --> markup elements.

▶ E.g. <!– This is a comment -->

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SPECIAL CHARACTERS

▶ Three ASCII Characters, the left Angle bracket (<), the right angle bracket (>) and the ampersand (&) have special meaning in HTML and therefore cannot be used "as is" in the text.

▶ The angle brackets are used to mark the beginning and the end of the tags.

▶ To use these special characters, you must use the escape sequence as illustrated below:

▶ &lt - The escape sequence for <

▶ &gt - The escape sequence for >

▶ &amp - The escape sequence for &

▶ E.g.

▶ <P> &lt , &gt and &amp are special characters </P>

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LISTS IN HTML

▶ There are three types of Lists in HTML

1. Numbered/ Ordered Lists

2. Unnumbered/Unordered Lists

3. Definition Lists

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UNNUMBERED OR UNORDERED LISTS

▶ The unnumbered or unordered lists are bulleted lists.

▶ These lists are indented lists with a special bullet symbol in front of each item.

▶ These lists are marked by <UL> and </UL>.

▶ <LI> tag is used to specify an item in the list.

E.g.

▶   <UL>

▶ <LI> ASHOKA

▶ <LI>KANISHKA

▶ <LI> PRATAP

▶ <LI> SHIVAJI

▶ </UL>

TYPE ATTRIBUTE WITH <UL>

▸ TYPE Attribute is used to change the bullet style.

▸ This attribute may have values disc, circle or square.

▸ The disc is the default bullet i.e. a solid circle.

▸ E.g. <UL TYPE= "CIRCLE"

NUMBERED LIST OR ORDERED LIST

▶ Ordered or Numbered lists are indented lists with numbers or letters in front of each item.

▶ These lists are marked by <OL> and </OL>.

▶ The items tagged with <LI> appear numbered.

▶ E.g.

▶ <OL>

▶ <LI> ORANGE

▶ <LI> APPLE

▶ <LI> GRAPES

▶ </OL>

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START ATTRIBUTE WITH <OL> TAG

▸ The START attribute for the <OL> tag lets you change the beginning value.

▸ To start numbering the list at 5:

▸ <OL START=5>

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TYPE ATTRIBUTE WITH <OL> TAG

▶ By default, browsers number ordered list items with a sequence of Arabic numerals.

▶ TYPE attribute can be used with <OL> tag to change the numbering style.

Type Value	Generated Styles	Sample Sequence
A	Capital Letters	A, B, C, D
a	Lowercase Letters	a, b, c, d
I	Capital Roman Numerals	I, II, III, IV
i	Lowercase Roman Numerals	I, ii, iii, iv
1	Arabic Numerals	1,2,3,4

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DEFINITION LISTS

▶ A Definition List consist of a Definition Term coded as <DT> and Definition Description coded as <DD>.

▶ Web Browsers format the definition on a new line and indent it.

▶ E.g.

<DL>

<DT> NCSA

<DD> NCSA, The National Center for Supercomputing Applications is located on the campus of the University of Illinois

</DL>

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NESTED LISTS

▶ Lists can be nested. The following is the sample nested list.

<UL>

<LI> A few new Indian States

   <UL TYPE = CIRCLE>

      <LI> Jharkhand

      <LI> Uttaranchal

      <LI> Chhattisgarh

     </UL>

<LI> Two other states:

      <UL TYPE = CIRCLE>

      <LI> West Bengal

      <LI> Karnataka

      </UL>

</UL>

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