



## Unit 2

### Introduction to HTML

#### Introduction

In this unit we will discuss about the basics of HTML. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is not a programming language, it is a markup language. HTML is used to create webpage. We need a text editor to write HTML coding. There are some text editors such as NotePad, dream viewer, front page etc. among them Notepad is the most simple text editor. HTML codes are written by using different HTML tags. All HTML tags are enclosed in angle brackets '<' and '>'. HTML elements have attributes which are used to modify or to customize HTML elements. HTML documents should have the extension either the .htm or the.html. To view a mark-up document, user has to open the document in a browser. A browser understands and interprets the HTML tags.

## Lesson 2.1

### HTML Basics-1



#### Outcomes

Upon completion of this unit you will be able to:

*Explain HTML.*

*Describe HTML Tags.*

*Use basic structure of HTML.*

### What is HTML

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is a mark up language used to create web pages for the display over the internet. HTML is the basis of the whole World Wide Web or WWW. HTML has a very well defined syntax; all the HTML documents have to follow the syntax. Dear learners now let's an overview of – HTML

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is used to create webpage. All the Web Pages communicate through this language.
- HTML is platform independent language - can be used on any platform such as Windows, Linux, Macintosh, and so on.
- Its collection of “TAGS” that are used to make web documents that are displayed using browsers on internet.



- ❑ To write HTML coding we need a text editor. We can use Notepad or any other text editor like dream viewer or front-page, Notepad is the most simple text editor.
- ❑ All the HTML documents should have the extension either the .htm or the.html.
- ❑ HTML can also be used to include Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to define the appearance and layout of text and other material.
- ❑ It can embed scripts in languages such as VB Script, JavaScript which change the behavior of HTML web pages.
- ❑ User can make a link to the other document or the different section of the same document by creating Hypertext Links also known as Hyperlinks.
- ❑ It requires a web browser like Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox or Netscape Navigator or /Communicator to view the document.

## HTML Tags

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags. HTML tags are keywords surrounded by angle brackets like <html>. Most HTML tags normally come in pairs like <HTML> and </HTML>. The first tag in a pair is the start tag; the second tag is the end tag. Start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags. All HTML tags are enclosed in angle brackets '<' and '>' i.e. Opening Tag: <HTML> and closing tag: </HTML>. The closing tag is the same as the opening tag except a / (slash) mark e.g. </HTML>. Tags are used to represent various elements of web page like Header, Footer, Title, Images etc. Tags are of two types

- ❑ Container and
- ❑ Empty Tags

**Container Tags:** Tags which have both the opening and closing i.e. <TAG> and </TAG> are called container tags. Container tags hold the text and other HTML tags in between the tags. The <HTML>, <HEAD>, <TITLE> and <BODY> etc. tags are all container tags.

**Example**

<BODY> this is a container tag. It holds both the text and HTML tag </BODY>

**Empty Tags:** Tags, which have only opening tag and no ending tag, are called empty tags. The <HR>, which is used to draw horizontal, rule across the width of the document, line break <BR> tags, etc are empty tags.



Note it!

Container Tags have both the opening and closing i.e. <TAG> and </TAG>, Empty Tags have only opening tag and no ending tag.



## Structure of HTML Code

- ❑ HTML documents are structured into two parts; one is the HEAD, and another is the BODY.
- ❑ Both of these are contained within the HTML tags.
- ❑ The HEAD contains TITLE.
- ❑ The BODY contains all the content.
- ❑ Elements allowed inside the HEAD, such as TITLE, are not allowed inside the BODY.

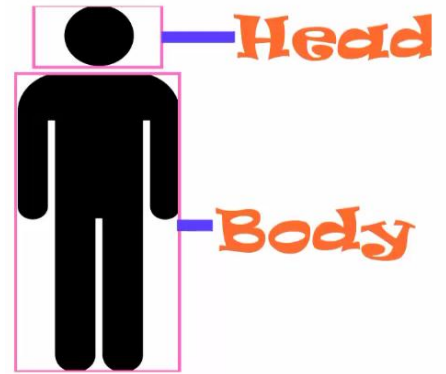


Figure 1.1 Structure

### The Format is

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
.....
.....
</HEAD>
<BODY>
.....
.....
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

To create a HTML document the essential tags that are required are

```
<HTML>.....</HTML>
<HEAD>.....</HEAD>
<BODY>.....</BODY>
```

## HTML Tag <HTML>

The <HTML> tag encloses all other HTML tags. You can create an HTML document without using the <HTML> tags, and your browser can still read and display it. But it is good practice to start with <HTML> and stop with </HTML> tags.

### The format is

```
<HTML>
</HTML>
```

## HEAD Tag <HEAD>

<HEAD> tag comes after the HTML tag. It contains TITLE tag which is used to provide a title to a page that displays at the top of the browsers.



**The Format is**

```
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>  
Desired title write here  
</TITLE>  
</HEAD>
```



Tip

Write a meaningful title for your web page. The title should reflect the contents of the web page. It is like a topic sentence. A good title text contains up to 20 words.

**BODY Tag <BODY>**

The BODY tag contains all the content (text, tables, pictures etc.) of the document. The BODY tag encapsulates all the viewable content of a webpage. BODY tag can appear only once for each document.

**The Format is**

```
<BODY>  
All the viewable content will be here.  
</BODY>
```



Tip

HTML tags are not case-sensitive i.e. there is no difference in small and capital letters in tags.

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**Unit summary**



Summary

In this unit you learned

- HTML is a markup language which is platform independent.
- There are three essential tags for creating a HTML document, namely, <HTML> tag, <HEAD> tag and <BODY> tag.

In this chapter we have also seen HTML have 2 types of tags namely

- Container tag
- Empty tag



## Assessment



### Assessment

#### Fill in the blanks

1. <HEAD> tag comes after the \_\_\_\_\_ tag.
2. To write HTML coding we need \_\_\_\_\_.

#### State whether the following statements are true or false

1. HTML is a programming language.
2. The HTML language is used to create document on the World Wide Web.

#### Multiple Choice questions

1. What does HTML stand for?
  - a) Hyperlinks and Text Markup Language
  - b) Home Tool Markup Language
  - c) Hyper Text Markup Language
  - d) Hyper Text Machine Language.
3. All HTML tags are enclosed in what?
  - a) <>
  - b) <?php and ?>
  - c) # and #
  - d) <!-- and -!>.
4. Which of the following tag contains title tag?
  - a) <HEAD>
  - b) <BODY>
  - c) <HR>
  - d) <PR>.

#### Exercises

1. Write shorts on HTML.
2. Explain HTML tags.



## Lesson 2.2

### HTML Basics-2



#### Outcomes

Upon completion of this unit you will be able to:

*Create* HTML document.

*Save* HTML document.

*View* HTML document.

### Creating HTML Document

Dear learners now let's concern ourselves to create our first web page using the above tags that we have learned in the previous lesson (lesson 1).

Follow the steps to create a webpage and view in a browser:

**Step-1:** First of all we will need a HTML editor for creating html page. Open text editor Notepad  
(Click on Start → All Programs → Accessories → Notepad)

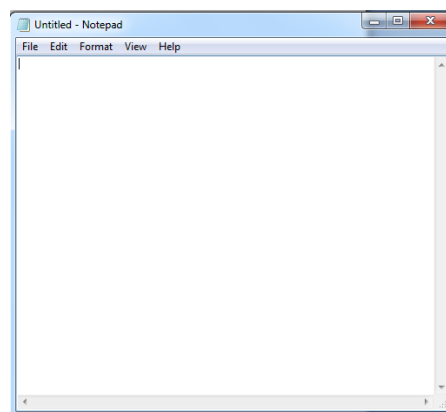


Figure 2.1 Notepad

**Step-2:** Write the following HTML code into your Notepad:

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>  
My first Page  
</TITLE>
```



```

</HEAD>
<BODY>
WELCOME TO MY FIRST WEB PAGE
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

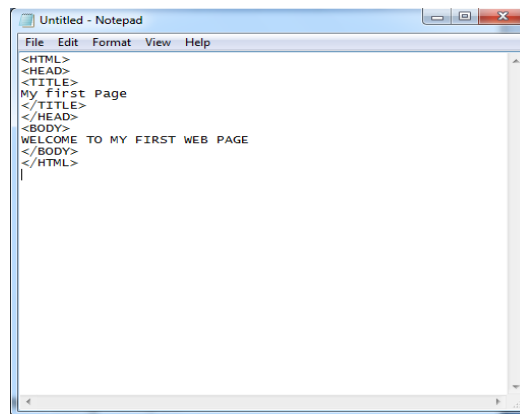


Figure 2.2 HTML document in Notepad

## Saving HTML Document

To save your file follows the following steps

Step-1: Click on file

Step-2: Click save

Step-3: Select the location where you want to save (For example H:\HTML Coding)

Step-4: Write file name (as myfirstpage.html)

Step-5: Click save as type and choose All Files

Step-6: Click Encoding and choose UTF-8

Step-7: Click save.

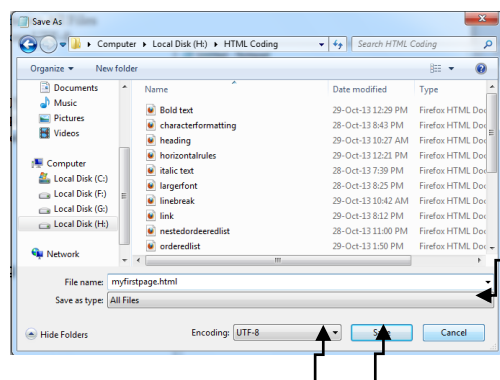


Figure 2.3 Saving the HTML document in Notepad



Note it!

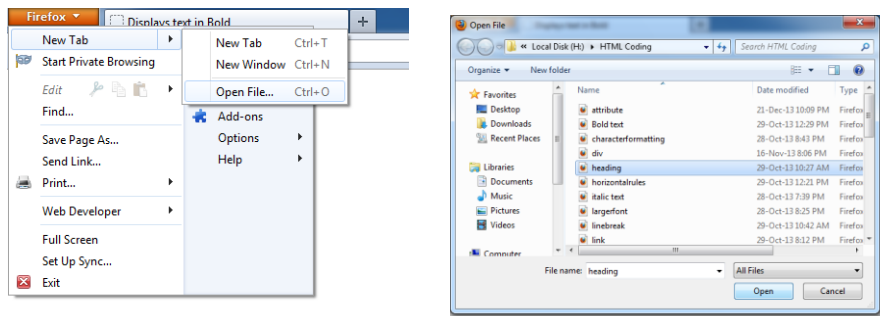
Always save the file with either .htm or .html extension otherwise web browser will not be able to read the file.



## Viewing HTML document

Once you have saved your document it's time to see how it looks like. To display the page follow the following steps:

1. Open any web browser (here we will see Mozilla Firefox).
2. Click the file menu.
3. Choose the Open file option.
4. Navigate the file where you saved the file and select it.
5. Click open.



Your file should be displayed in the browser and it should look like as follows:

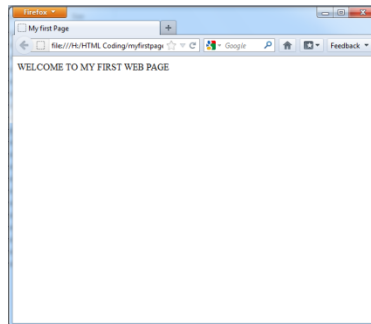


Figure 2.5 Showing HTML document in browser

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## Unit summary



### Summary

In this unit you learned How to create and save a HTML document.

At the time of saving HTML file we have to save either the .htm or the .html file extension. We need a web browser like Internet Explores or FireFox for displaying the HTML document





**Activity**

1. Write the steps to open Notepad text editor.

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2. Which one of the following is a right example and mentions the reasons?

<pre>&lt;HTML&gt; &lt;HEAD&gt; &lt;TITLE&gt; My first Page &lt;/TITLE&gt; &lt;/HEAD&gt; &lt;BODY&gt; WELCOME TO MY FIRST WEB PAGE &lt;/BODY&gt; &lt;/HTML&gt;</pre>	<pre>&lt;HTML&gt; &lt;HEAD&gt; &lt;TITLE&gt; My first Page &lt;/HEAD&gt; &lt;BODY&gt; WELCOME TO MY FIRST WEB PAGE &lt;/BODY&gt; &lt;/TITLE&gt; &lt;/HTML&gt;</pre>
Code -1	Code -2

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## Assessment



Assessment

### Fill in the blanks

1. <HEAD> tag comes after the \_\_\_\_\_ tag.
2. HTML file can save either the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_ file extension.

### State whether the following statements are true or false

1. HTML is a programming language.
2. The HTML language is used to create document on the World Wide Web.
3. <HEAD> tag contains TITLE tag which is used to provide a title to a page.
4. A browser understands and interprets the HTML tags.

### Multiple Choice questions

1. An HTML file written in notepad can be saved with an extension?
  - a) .htm
  - b) .html
  - c) Any of the above
  - d) None of the above.
2. All HTML tags are enclosed in what?
  - a) <>
  - b) <?php and ?>
  - c) # and #
  - d) <!-- and -!>.

### Exercises

1. Write the steps for saving html document.
2. Write the steps for viewing the html document.



## Lesson 2.3

### HTML Attributes



#### Outcomes

#### HTML Attributes

Upon completion of this unit you will be able to:

*Define* HTML attributes.

*Use* HTML attributes.

HTML elements can have attributes. HTML Attributes are property of the elements which may have values and these attribute values are always be enclosed in quotes. Attributes are used to modify or to customize HTML elements. We may want to change background color, font size and color or perhaps change the width of a table; all of these and more can be done using attributes. Attributes are always specified in the opening tag. Attributes consist of a *name* and a *value* separated by an equals (=) sign (name/value pairs like: name = "value"). For example, consider the tag BODY, which marks as the beginning (or end) of HTML body. This tag can have several attributes; one of them is BGCOLOR, specific the background color of the document. `<BODY bgcolor = "background_color" background = "background_image">`. Double style quotes are the most common, but single style quotes are also allowed.



#### Note it!

HTML attributes is used to define the characteristics of an element and is placed inside the elements opening tag.

#### <BODY> Attributes

**BGCOLOR:** The default background color of a web page is white. We can change the default background color by using the bgcolor attribute of the <body> tag.

Example

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="green"> </BODY>
```

The above HTML code will set the background color to green. You can either specify the color name or RGB hexa value of the color.

**TEXT:** used to set the color of the text of the document.

Example

```
<BODY TEXT="red"> </BODY>
```

**MARGINS:** set the left /right margin of the document.

**LEFTMARGIN:** set the left margin of the document.

Example

```
<BODY LEFTMARGIN="20"> </BODY>
```

**TOPMARGIN:** set the top margin of the document.



Example

```
<BODY TOPMARGIN="20"> </BODY>
```

## Background

The background attribute of the <body> tag specifies the location of the image file to be displayed in the background of the web page. It takes an absolute or a relative path of the image file (the files with an extension .gif, .jpeg) that will be used as the background of the document. The image file will be tiled across the document.

Example

```
<BODY BACKGROUND="filename.gif"> </BODY>
```

Example: An HTML document attribute.html that shows the use of attributes with the <BODY> tag

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE>
```

Use of Attributes with the Body Tag

```
</TITLE>  
</HEAD>  
<BODY BGCOLOR="yellow">  
<BODY TEXT="red">  
TOPMARGIN = "50"  
LEFTMARGIN="50">
```

Your document text will be indented 50 pixels from the left hand and 50 pixels from the top of the page.

The body color is yellow and text color is red.

```
</BODY>  
</HTML>
```

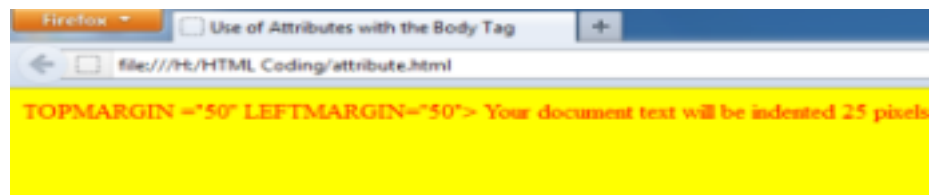


Figure 3.1 Viewing HTML document in browser- attribute.html

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## Unit summary



In this unit you learned HTML elements have an attributes which is always used to modify or to customize HTML elements.

### Summary



## Assessment



Assessment

### Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to modify or to customize HTML elements.

### State whether the following statements are true or false

1. TOPMARGIN is used set the top margin of the document.

### Multiple Choice questions

1. Which one of the following is used to set the background color for the document?
  - a) bgcolor
  - b) backgorond
  - c) bg color
  - d) back grond.

### Exercises

1. Define HTML attributes.
2. Mention the use of HTML attributes.
3. Write a code to change the color of the background or text? Explain the elements involved in it.

