

# **HTML Basics and Advance**

2Stage – Information System Department

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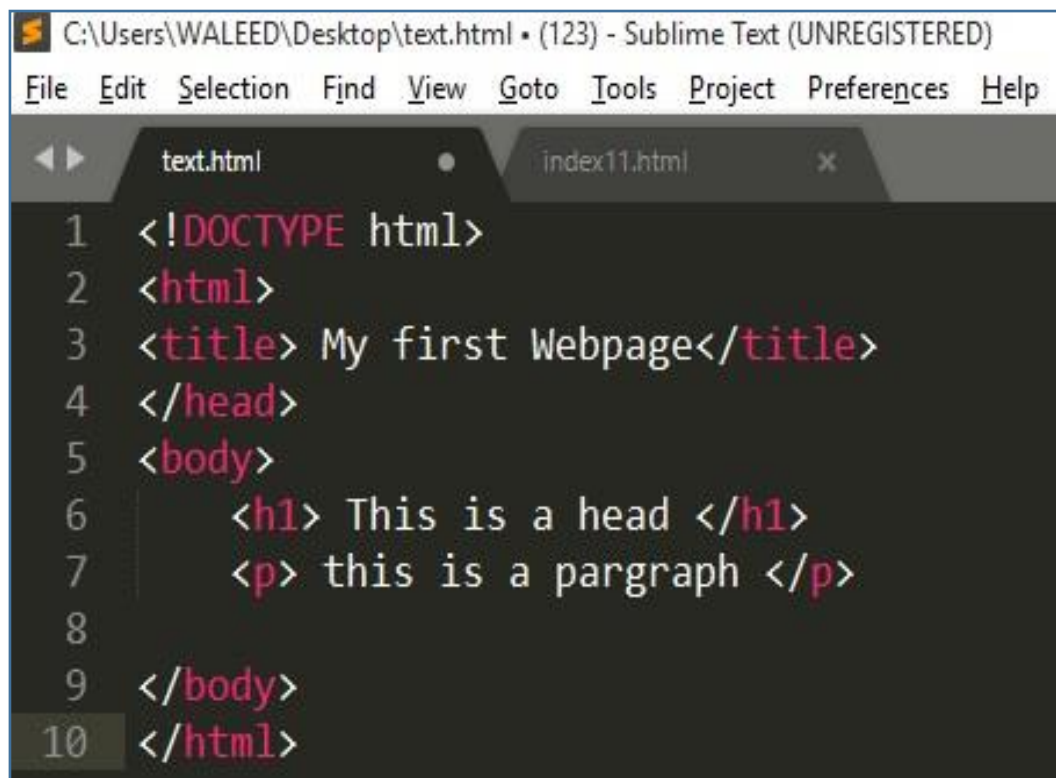
## HTML Lecture

# HTML Basics

## 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.

## A Simple HTML Document

A screenshot of a Sublime Text editor window. The title bar shows the file path 'C:\Users\WALEED\Desktop\text.html • (123) - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Selection', 'Find', 'View', 'Goto', 'Tools', 'Project', 'Preferences', and 'Help'. The editor has two tabs: 'text.html' (active) and 'index11.html'. The code in the 'text.html' tab is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <title> My first Webpage</title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6     <h1> This is a head </h1>
7     <p> this is a pargraph </p>
8
9 </body>
10 </html>
```

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- 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 Tags

HTML tags are element names surrounded by angle brackets:

```
<tagname>content goes here...</tagname>
```

- HTML tags normally come **in pairs** like `<p>` and `</p>`
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**
- The end tag is written like the start tag, but with a **forward slash** inserted before the tag name

## Web Browsers

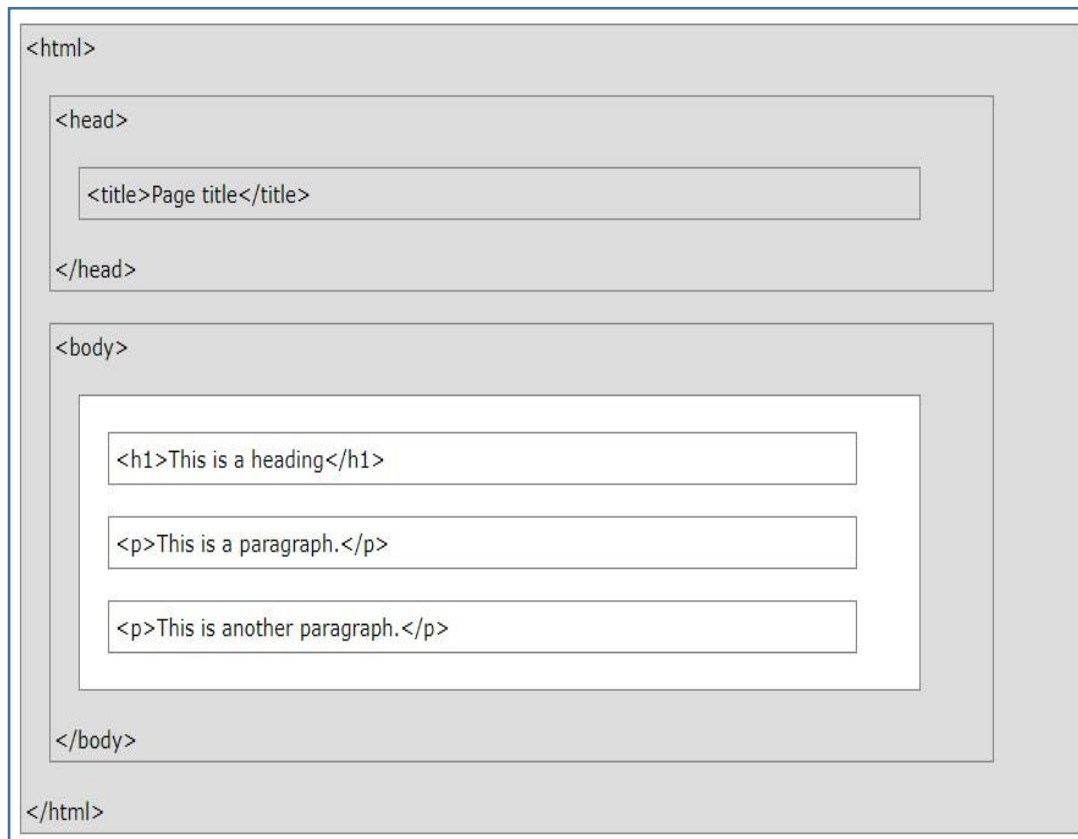
The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them.

The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:

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### HTML Page Structure

- All the web page contains from this page structure as shown in figure below



### HTML Comment Tags:

Ex: single line comment

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

Ex: more than one line

```
<!-- Do not display this at the moment
```

```
<p> this is first webpage </p> -->
```

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### HTML Text Formatting Elements:

Tag	Description	Example
<code>&lt;b&gt;</code>	Defines bold text	<code>&lt;p&gt;&lt;b&gt;This text is bold&lt;/b&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;em&gt;</code>	Defines emphasized text	<code>&lt;p&gt;&lt;em&gt;This text is emphasized&lt;/em&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;i&gt;</code>	Defines italic text	<code>&lt;p&gt;&lt;i&gt;This text is italic&lt;/i&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;small&gt;</code>	Defines smaller text	<code>&lt;h2&gt;HTML &lt;small&gt;Small&lt;/small&gt; Formatting&lt;/h2&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;strong&gt;</code>	Defines important text	<code>&lt;p&gt;&lt;strong&gt;This text is strong&lt;/strong&gt;&lt;/p&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;sub&gt;</code>	Defines subscripted text	<code>&lt;p&gt;This is &lt;sub&gt;subscripted&lt;/sub&gt; text.&lt;/p&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;sup&gt;</code>	Defines superscripted text	<code>&lt;p&gt;This is &lt;sup&gt;superscripted&lt;/sup&gt; text.&lt;/p&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;ins&gt;</code>	Defines inserted text	<code>&lt;p&gt;My favorite &lt;ins&gt;color&lt;/ins&gt; is red.&lt;/p&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;del&gt;</code>	Defines deleted text	<code>&lt;p&gt;My favorite color is &lt;del&gt;blue&lt;/del&gt; red.&lt;/p&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;mark&gt;</code>	Defines marked/highlighted text	<code>&lt;h2&gt;HTML &lt;mark&gt;Marked&lt;/mark&gt; Formatting&lt;/h2&gt;</code>

### HTML Attributes

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

Attributes are always specified in the start tag comes in name/value pairs like: name="value".

- **Size Attributes**

HTML images are defined with the `<img>` tag. The filename of the source (src), and the size of the image (width and height) are all provided as attributes:

```

```

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- Below is an alphabetical list of some attributes often used in HTML

Attribute	Description
alt	Specifies an alternative text for an image
disabled	Specifies that an input element should be disabled
href	Specifies the URL (web address) for a link
id	Specifies a unique id for an element
src	Specifies the URL (web address) for an image
style	Specifies an inline CSS style for an element
title	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip)
value	Specifies the value (text content) for an input element.

## HTML Headings and HTML Paragraphs

- HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.
- <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading:

<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 Lecture

### HTML Paragraphs

- HTML documents are divided into paragraphs
- HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag:

```
<p>This is a paragraph </p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

### The `<!DOCTYPE>` Declaration

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration is not case sensitive.

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration for HTML5 is: `<!DOCTYPE html>`

### HTML Editors

Web pages can be created and modified by using professional HTML editors like Notepad or any other text editor. In our labs, we will use Sublime Text3 Editor.



Sublime Text 3