Class - X

Sub – Information Technology Introduction to HTML

St.Arnold H. S. School Sub – Information Technology

Introduction to HTML

Let's Learn

HTML

- Basic HTML Tags
- Elements and Attributes
- Creating Lists

Introduction to HTML

Web Pages

St.Arnold H.S.School



Sub – Information Technology

Introduction to HTML

HTML

Information on the World Wide Web is stored on Websites. A Website is a collection of interlinked





HTML

A web page is a file with a .html or .htm extension.This type of file is created using Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML).



Web Browsers

You can view an HTML file as a web page only in a Web browser. All browsers can understand and interpret HTML. Some popular browsers in use today are Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome.



Text Editor

We can use any text editor to create an HTML file.

Notepad++ is a freeware Notepad++ has some extra features such as; syntax highlighting and viewing in the browser directly,

which mak

to create an



Features

*HTML consists of tags or elements and each tag may have attributes to specify its properties.

♦HTML is case insensitive.

Extra spaces, tabs and line breaks in HTML source file are ignored by the browser.

*HTML files are plain text files but saved with the extension .HTM or .HTML

Basic Structure of HTML File



Steps to Save a HTML file



Points to note.....

To edit the file right click and select **Edit with Notepad++.**

You can also double click the file to view it in your default browser.

Save the file with a .htm or .html extension and not with a .txt extension.

Web Designing Languages



Basic Tags

HTML consists of tags, each of which conveys a special meaning to the browser.

Each tag is normally paired with a starting and

ending tag. The ending tag has a '/' placed

before the tag nar

Types of tags



A tag which has an opening and closing pair is called a container tag.These tags usually contain some other tags or text.

Empty Tags



There are some other tags which do not have a corresponding closing tag.They are called empty tags.

Formatting Tags

...

• Makes the text enclosed inside it appear bold.

<U>...</U>

• Make the text enclosed inside it underlined.

<I>...</I>

• Make the text enclosed inside it appear in italics format

Formatting Tags Example

HTML tags	Produces
 bold 	bold text
<i> italic </i>	italic text
<u> underline </u>	underlined text
 example 	example
 one two 	• one
	• two

<hr />

You can also apply more than one formatting to a part of the text using multiple tags. For example to you can make a word appear both bold and underlined.

Creating Headings

<H1>...</H1
>
Formats the text
enclosed as the
largest heading.

<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

D

<H2>...</H2

• Formats the text enclosed as the next largest heading.

Other Tags





Subscript & Superscript



For eg.

Average of x₁+x₂+ ... x_n = (x₁+x₂+ ... x_n)/n

Output

Average of x1+x2+...xn = (x1+x2+...xn)/n

Comments

Comments are codes that are not executed by the browser, therefore, they are not shown in the web page. To create a comment enclose it in the <!-- and --> tag.

<HI>HTML</HI> <!--Example of the largest heading-->

Elements and Attributes

Elements: Tags in HTML are also called elements.

Attributes: A tag can have additional parts called attributes. These attributes help to change specific features of the tag.

<TAG ATTRIBUTE_NAME= "VALUE">

Attributes BODY Tags

BACKGROUND: Used to specify an image file for the background.

BGCOLOR: Used to specify the background colour.

TEXT: Used to specify the colour of text.

<BODY TEXT="Red" background="rose_back.jpg">

Practical



Attributes (<P> & <HR>) tags

- ALIGN : Specifies the alignment of the horizontal line.
- **WIDTH:** Specifies the width of the line. Can be given in percentage or pixels.
- **SIZE:** Specifies the height or thickness of the rule in pixels.
- **COLOR:** Specifies the colour of the line.

NOSHADE: Specifies that the line should not be shaded but shown in one colour

Lists

Lists are used to display information in points. These points can be in a numbered sequence called the ordered list, or bulleted, called an unordered list.

To create an ordered list ... tag is used.

Each item in the list is given by the tag.

Nested Lists

Lists contained inside an outer list are called nested lists

List of main subjects English Maths Social Science History Geography Science

Thank You Kapil Admane Sr. Arnold. H.S. School