



**SRI AKILANDESWARI WOMEN'S COLLEGE,
WANDIWASH**

**INTRODUCTION TO HTML
CLASS : UG COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**MRS.C.THENMOZHI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

SWAMYABEDHANADHA EDUCATIONAL TRUST, WANDIWASH

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INTRODUCTION OF HTML

- HTML is a language for describing web pages.
- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a **markup language**
- A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
- HTML uses **markup tags** to describe web pages



INTRODUCTION OF HTML

- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is used to create document on the World Wide Web.
- It is a platform independent language that can be used on any platform such as Windows, Linux, Macintosh, and so on.
- To display a document in web it is essential to mark-up the different elements of the document with the HTML tags.
- To view a mark-up document user has to open the document in a browser.
- A browser understands and interpret the HTML tags, identifies the structure of the document.



OBJECTIVE OF HTML

- Create, save and view a HTML document
- Format a web page using section heading tags
- Describe Ordered and Unordered lists
- Explain graphics in HTML document
- Describe hypertext links and making text/image link



WORLD WIDE WEB

- The **World Wide Web** (abbreviated as **WWW** or **W3** and commonly known as **the Web**) is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet.
- With a web browser, one can view web pages that may contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia and navigate between them via hyperlinks.



HTML TOOLS

- There are two tools of HTML.
 - a) **HTML Editor:** it is the program that one uses to create and save HTML documents. They fall into two categories:
 - Text based or code based which allows one to see the HTML code as one is creating a document.e.g. Notepad.
 - Netscape composer



HTML TOOLS

b) **Web Browser:** it is the program that one uses to view and test the HTML documents. They translate Html encoded files into text,image,sounds and other features user see. Microsoft Internet Explorer,Netscape,Mosaic Chrome are examples of browsers that enables user to view text and images and many more other World Wide Web featureres.They are software that must be installed on user computer.



HTML TERMINOLGY

- Some commonly used terms in HTML are:
- a)Tag: Tags are always written within angles brackets. it is a piece of text is used to identify an element so that the browser realizes how to display its contents. e.g:
<HTML> tag indicates the start of an HTML document
.HTML tag can be two types. They are:-
- Paired Tags :A tag is said to be a paired tag if text is placed between a tag and its companions tag. In paired tag ,the first tag is referred to as opening tag and the second tag is referred to as closing tag.
- Unpaired Tags: An unpaired tag does not have a companion tag .unpaired tag also known as singular or Stand-Alone tag. e.g:
,<hr> etc.



HOW TO CREATE AN HTML DOCUMENT

- The essential tags that are required to create a HTML document are:
 - `<HTML>.....</HTML>`
 - `<HEAD>.....</HEAD>`
 - `<BODY>.....</BODY>`



HTML TAG <HTML>

- The <HTML> tag encloses all other HTML tags and associated text within your document. It is an optional tag. You can create an HTML document that omits these tags, and your browser can still read it and display it. But it is always a good form to include the start and stop tags. The format is:

- <HTML>

Your Title and Document (contains text with HTML tags) goes here

- </HTML>

Most HTML tags have two parts, an opening tag and closing tag. The closing tag is the same as the opening tag, except for the slash

mark e.g. </HTML>. The slash mark is always used in closing tags.



AN HTML DOCUMENT HAS TWO DISTINCT PARTS HEAD AND BODY

- <HTML>
- <HEAD>
-
-
-
- </HEAD>
- <BODY>
-
-
-
- </BODY>
- </HTML>



HEAD TAG <HEAD>

- HEAD tag comes after the HTML start tag. It contains TITLE tag to give the document a title that displays on the browsers title bar at the top. The Format is:

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE>
```

Your title goes here

```
</TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```



BODY TAG<BODY>

- The BODY tag contains all the text and graphics of the document with all the HTML tags that are used for control and formatting of the page. The Format is:

<BODY>

Your Document goes here

</BODY>

- An HTML document, web page can be created using a text editor,
- Notepad or WordPad. All the HTML documents should have the extension .htm or html.



ATTRIBUTES USED WITH <BODY>

- BGCOLOR: used to set the background color for the document Example:

```
<BODY BGCOLOR="yellow">
```

Your document text goes here.

```
</BODY>
```

- TEXT: used to set the color of the text of the document Example:

```
<BODY TEXT="red">Introduction to HTML:: 77
```

Document text changed to red color

```
</BODY>
```



ATTRIBUTES USED WITH <BODY>

- MARGINS: set the left hand/right hand margin of the document
LEFTMARGIN: set the left hand margin of the document Example:

```
<BODY LEFTMARGIN="60">
```

This document is indented 60 pixels from the left hand side of the page.

```
</BODY>
```

- TOPMARGIN: set the left hand margin of the document Example:

```
<BODY TOPMARGIN="60">
```

This document is indented 60 pixels from the top of the page.

```
</BODY>
```



ATTRIBUTES USED WITH <BODY>

- **BACKGROUND:** It is used to point to an 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. if">
```

Your document text goes here

```
</BODY>
```



FOLLOW THE STEPS TO CREATE AND VIEW IN BROWSER

- Step-1: Open text editor Notepad (click on Start → All Programs → Accessories Notepad)
- Step-2: Enter the following lines of code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>
My first Page
</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
WELCOME TO MY FIRST WEB PAGE
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



SAVING AND VIEWING A HTML DOCUMENT

- Step-3: Save the file as myfirstpage.html (go to File-Save As give File name: myfirstpage.html-choose save as type: All Files-click save)
- Step-4: Viewing document in web browser (open Internet Explorer-click on File-Open-Browse-select the file myfirstpage.html-click open-click ok)



THE MOST COMMON CHARACTER FORMATTING TAGS ARE

- Boldface : displays text in BOLD

Example: Welcome to the Internet World

Output: Welcome to the Internet World

- Italics <I>: displays text in Italic

Example: Welcome to the <I> Internet World </I>

Output: Welcome to the Internet World

- Subscript <SUB>: displays text in Subscript
- Superscript <SUP>: displays text in Superscript
- Small <SMALL>: displays text in smaller font as compared to normal font
- Big <BIG>: displays text in larger font as compared to normal font
- Underline<U>specifies that the enclosed text be underline

Example:<U> hello</u>

Output: hello



FONT COLOR AND SIZE:

- By using Tag one can specify the colors, size of the text. Example:

 Your text goes here

Attributes of are:

- COLOR: Sets the color of the text that will appear on the screen.
- It can be set by giving the value as #rr0000 for red (in RGB hexadecimal format), or by name.
- Example: Your text goes here



AN HTML DOCUMENT FORMAT TEXT.HTML SHOWS THE USE OF CHARACTER FORMATTING TAGS.

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE>
```

Use of Character Formatting Text Tags

```
</TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
<H1><I> Welcome to the world of Internet</I></H1>
```

It is a

```
<FONT COLOR="BLUE" SIZE="4">
```

```
<U>Network of Networks</U>
```

```
</FONT>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```



OUTPUT

Welcome to the world of Internet

It is a Network of Networks



USING LINE BREAK TAG:

- The empty tag
 is used, where the text needs to start from a new line and not continue on the same line. To get every sentence on a new line, it is necessary to use a line break.

- Example:

<BODY>National Institute of Open Schooling

B-31B, Calipash Colony

New Delhi-110048</BODY>

- Output:

National Institute of Open Schooling

B-31B, Calipash Colony

New Delhi-11004



AN HTML DOCUMENT CONTROL.HTML SHOWS THE USE OF
<P>,

 AND <PRE>

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>

Use of Paragraph, Line break and preformatted text Tag

</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

HTML Tutorial

<P>

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language

It is used for creating web page. It is very simple
and easy to learn.



AN HTML DOCUMENT CONTROL.HTML SHOWS THE USE OF <P>,
 AND <PRE>

</P>

<P>

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.

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</P>

<PRE>

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language
It is used for creating web page. It is very simple
and easy to learn.

</PRE>

</BODY>

</HTML>



OUTPUT

- HTML Tutorial

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is used for creating web page. It is very simple and easy to learn.

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is used for creating web page. It is very simple and easy to learn.



ADVANTAGES OF HTML

- Easy to use
- Loose syntax (although, being too flexible will not comply with standards).
- Supported on almost every browser, if not all browsers.
- Widely used; established on almost every website, if not all websites.
- Very similar to XML syntax, which is increasingly used for data storage.
- Free - You need not buy any software.
- Easy to learn & code even for novice programmers.



DISADVANTAGES OF HTML

- It cannot produce dynamic output alone, since it is a static language
- Sometimes, the structuring of HTML documents is hard to grasp
- You have to keep up with deprecated tags, and make sure not to use them
- Deprecated tags appear because another language that works with HTML has replaced the original work of the tag; thus the other language needs to be learned (most of the time, it is CSS)
- Security features offered by HTML are limited



THANK YOU

