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10. **Introduction**

HTML stands for **H**yper**t**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage, and it is the most widely used language to write Web Pages.

Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus the link available on a webpage are called Hypertext.

As its name suggests, HTML is a Markup Language which means you use HTML to simply "mark up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.

Originally, HTML was developed with the intent of defining the structure of documents like headings, paragraphs, lists, and so forth to facilitate the sharing of scientific information between researchers.

Now, HTML is being widely used to format web pages with the help of different tags available in HTML language.

Basic HTML Document

In its simplest form, following is an example of an HTML document:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>This is document title</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>Document content goes here.....</p>

</body>

</html>

1. **Basic Tag**

Heading Tags

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, and <h6**>**. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Heading Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

<h4>This is heading 4</h4>

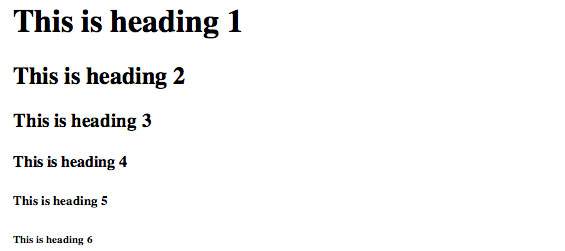
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>

<h6>This is heading 6</h6>

</body>

</html>

This will produce following result:



Paragraph Tag

The **<p>** tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and a closing </p> tag as shown below in the example:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Paragraph Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Here is a first paragraph of text. </p>

<p>Here is a second paragraph of text. </p>

<p>Here is a third paragraph of text. </p>

</body>

</html>

This will produce following result:

Here is a first paragraph of text.

Here is a second paragraph of text.

Here is a third paragraph of text.

Core [Attributes](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)

The four core [attributes](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) that can be used on the majority of [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)elements (although not all) are:

id

title

class

style

The id Attribute

The **id** attribute of an [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) tag can be used to uniquely identify any element within an [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) page. There are two primary reasons that you might want to use an id attribute on an element:

If an element carries an id attribute as a unique identifier it is possible to identify just that element and its content.

If you have two elements of the same name within a Web page (or [style sheet](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)), you can use the id attribute to distinguish between elements that have the same name.

We will discuss [style sheet](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) in separate [tutorial](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/). For now, let's use the id attribute to distinguish between two paragraph elements as shown below.

EXAMPLE

<p id="[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)">This Para explains what is [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)</p>

<p id="css">This Para explains what is Cascading [Style Sheet](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)</p>

The title Attribute

The **title** attribute gives a suggested title for the element. They syntax for the **title** attribute is similar as explained for **id** attribute:

The behaviour of this attribute will depend upon the element that carries it, although it is often displayed as a tooltip when cursor comes over the element or while the element is loading.

EXAMPLE

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>The title Attribute Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<h3 title="Hello [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)!">Titled Heading Tag Example</h3>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

Titled Heading Tag Example

Now try to bring your cursor over "Titled Heading Tag Example" and you will see that whatever title you used in your code is coming out as a tooltip of the cursor.

The class Attribute

The **class** attribute is used to associate an element with a [style sheet](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/), and specifies the class of element. You will learn more about the use of the class attribute when you will learn Cascading [Style Sheet](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) (CSS). So for now you can avoid it.

The value of the attribute may also be a space-separated list of class names. For example:

class="className1 className2 className3"

The style Attribute

The style attribute allows you to specify Cascading [Style Sheet](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) (CSS) rules within the element.

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>The style Attribute</title>

</head>

<body>

<p style="font-family:arial; color:#FF0000;">Some text...</p>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

This will produce following result:

Some text...

1. **Meta Tag**

HTML lets you specify metadata - additional important information about a document in a variety of ways. The META elements can be used to include name/value pairs describing properties of the HTML document, such as author, expiry date, a list of keywords, document author etc.

The <Meta> tag is used to provide such additional information. This tag is an empty element and so does not have a closing tag but it carries information within its attributes.

You can include one or more meta tags in your document based on what information you want to keep in your document but in general, meta tags do not impact physical appearance of the document so from appearance point of view, it does not matter if you include them or not.

Adding Meta Tags to Your Documents

You can add metadata to your web pages by placing <meta> tags inside the header of the document which is represented by **<head>** and **</head>** tags. A meta tag can have following attributes in addition to core attributes:

1. Specifying Keywords

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Meta Tags Example</title>

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata" />

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello HTML5!</p>

</body>

</html>

1. Document Description

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Meta Tags Example</title>

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata" />

<meta name="description" content="Learning about Meta Tags." />

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello HTML5!</p>

</body>

</html>

1. Document Refreshing

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Meta Tags Example</title>

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata" />

<meta name="description" content="Learning about Meta Tags." />

<meta name="revised" content="Enosislearning, 3/7/2014" />

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5" />

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello HTML5!</p>

</body>

</html>

1. Page Redirection

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Meta Tags Example</title>

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata" />

<meta name="description" content="Learning about Meta Tags." />

<meta name="revised" content="Enosislearning, 3/7/2014" />

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5; url=http://www.enosislearning.com" />

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello HTML5!</p>

</body>

</html>

1. Setting Cookies

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Meta Tags Example</title>

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata" />

<meta name="description" content="Learning about Meta Tags." />

<meta name="revised" content="Enosislearning, 3/7/2014" />

<meta http-equiv="cookie" content="userid=xyz; expires=Wednesday, 08-Aug-15 23:59:59 GMT;" />

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello HTML5!</p>

</body>

</html>

**4) Comment**

HTML comments are placed in between **<!-- ... -->** tags. So any content placed with-in <!-- ... --> tags will be treated as comment and will be completely ignored by the browser.

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head> <!-- Document Header Starts -->

<title>This is document title</title>

</head> <!-- Document Header Ends -->

<body>

<p>Document content goes here.....</p>

</body>

</html>

**5) Image Tag**

You can insert any image in your web page by using <img> tag. Following is the simple syntax to use this tag.

<img src="Image URL" ... [attributes](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)-list/>

The <img> tag is an empty tag, which means that it can contain only list of attributes and it has no closing tag.

Example

To try following example, let's keep our [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) file test.htm and image file test.png in the same directory:

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>Using Image in Webpage</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>[Simple](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) Image Insert</p>

<img src="/[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)/[images](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)/test.png" alt="Test Image" title=””/>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

**6) Tables**

The [HTML tables](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) allow web authors to arrange data like text, [images](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/), [links](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/), other [tables](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/), etc. into rows and columns of cells.

The [HTML tables](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) are created using the <table> tag in which the <tr> tag is used to create table rows and <td> tag is used to create data cells.

Example

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>[HTML Tables](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td>Row 1, Column 1</td>

<td>Row 1, Column 2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Row 2, Column 1</td>

<td>Row 2, Column 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

This will produce following result:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Row 1, Column 1 | Row 1, Column 2 |
| Row 2, Column 1 | Row 2, Column 2 |

Here border is an attribute of <table> tag and it is used to put a border across all the cells. If you do not need a border then you can use border="0".

Table Heading

Table heading can be defined using **<th>** tag. This tag will be put to replace <td> tag, which is used to represent actual data cell. Normally you will put your top row as table heading as shown below, otherwise you can use <th> element in any row.

Example

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>[HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) Table Header</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1">

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th>Salary</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Ramesh Raman</td>

<td>5000</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Shabbir Hussein</td>

<td>7000</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

This will produce following result:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Salary** |
| Ramesh Raman | 5000 |
| Shabbir Hussein | 7000 |

**Cellpadding and Cellspacing**[**Attributes**](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)

There are two attribiutes called *cellpadding* and *cellspacing* which you will use to adjust the white space in your table cells. The cellspacing attribute defines the width of the border, while cellpadding represents the distance between cell borders and the content within a cell.

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>[HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) Table Cellpadding</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="5">

<tr>

<th>Name</th>

<th>Salary</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Ramesh Raman</td>

<td>5000</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Shabbir Hussein</td>

<td>7000</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

This will produce following result:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Salary** |
| Ramesh Raman | 5000 |
| Shabbir Hussein | 7000 |

**Colspan and Rowspan**[**Attributes**](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)

You will use **colspan** attribute if you want to merge two or more columns into a single column. Similar way you will use **rowspan** if you want to merge two or more rows.

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>[HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) Table Colspan/Rowspan</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1">

<tr>

<th>Column 1</th>

<th>Column 2</th>

<th>Column 3</th>

</tr>

<tr><td rowspan="2">Row 1 Cell 1</td><td>Row 1 Cell 2</td><td>Row 1 Cell 3</td></tr>

<tr><td>Row 2 Cell 2</td><td>Row 2 Cell 3</td></tr>

<tr><td colspan="3">Row 3 Cell 1</td></tr>

</table>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column 1** | **Column 2** | **Column 3** |
| Row 1 Cell 1 | Row 1 Cell 2 | Row 1 Cell 3 |
| Row 2 Cell 2 | Row 2 Cell 3 |
| Row 3 Cell 1 | | |

**7) Lists**

HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain:

* **<ul>** - An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.
* **<ol>** - An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.

## HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML **<ul>** tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Unordered List</title>

</head>

<body>

<ul>

<li>Beetroot</li>

<li>Ginger</li>

<li>Potato</li>

<li>Radish</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

This will produce following result:

* Beetroot
* Ginger
* Potato
* Radish
* The type Attribute

You can use type attribute for <ul> tag to specify the type of bullet you like. By default it is a disc. Following are the possible options:

1. <ul type="square">
2. <ul type="disc">
3. <ul type="circle">

HTML Ordered Lists

If you are required to put your items in a numbered list instead of bulleted then HTML ordered list will be used. This list is created by using <ol> tag. The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>.

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>HTML Ordered List</title>

</head>

<body>

<ol>

<li>Beetroot</li>

<li>Ginger</li>

<li>Potato</li>

<li>Radish</li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>

This will produce following result:

1. Beetroot
2. Ginger
3. Potato
4. Radish
5. The type Attribute

You can use type attribute for <ol> tag to specify the type of numbering you like. By default it is a number. Following are the possible options:

1. <ol type="1"> - Default-Case Numerals.
2. <ol type="I"> - Upper-Case Numerals.
3. <ol type="i"> - Lower-Case Numerals.
4. <ol type="a"> - Lower-Case Letters.
5. <ol type="A"> - Upper-Case Letters.

**8) Frames**

[HTML frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) document. A collection of [frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) in the browser window is known as a frameset. The window is divided into [frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) in a similar way the [tables](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) are organized: into rows and columns.

**Disadvantages of**[**Frames**](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)

There are few drawbacks with using [frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/), so it's never recommended to use[frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) in your webpages:

Some smaller devices cannot cope with [frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) often because their screen is not big enough to be divided up.

Sometimes your page will be displayed differently on different computers due to different screen resolution.

The browser's *back button* might not work as the user hopes.

There are still few browsers that do not support frame technology.

**Browser Support for**[**Frames**](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)

If a user is using any old browser or any browser which does not support [frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) then <noframes> element should be displayed to the user.

So you must place a <body> element inside the <noframes> element because the <frameset> element is supposed to replace the <body> element, but if a browser does not understand <frameset> element then it should understand what is inside the <body> element which is contained in a <noframes> element.

You can put some nice message for your user having old browsers. For example *Sorry!! your browser does not support*[*frames*](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)*.* as shown in the above example.

**Frame's name and target**[**attributes**](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)

One of the most popular uses of [frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) is to place navigation bars in one frame and then load main pages into a separate frame.

Let's see following example where a test.htm file has following code:

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>[HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) Target [Frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)</title>

</head>

<frameset cols="200, \*">

<frame src="/[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)/menu.htm" name="menu\_page" />

<frame src="/[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)/main.htm" name="main\_page" />

<noframes>

<body>

Your browser does not support [frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/).

</body>

</noframes>

</frameset>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

Here we have created two columns to fill with two [frames](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/). The first frame is 200 pixels wide and will contain the navigation menubar implemented by **menu.htm** file. The second column fills in remaining space and will contain the main part of the page and it is implemented by **main.htm** file. For all the three [links](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) available in menubar, we have mentioned target frame as **main\_page**, so whenever you click any of the[links](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) in menubar, available link will open in main\_page.

Following is the content of menu.htm file

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<body bgcolor="#4a7d49">

<a href="http://www.google.com" target="main\_page">Google</a>

<br /><br />

<a href="http://www.microsoft.com" target="main\_page">Microsoft</a>

<br /><br />

<a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk" target="main\_page">BBC News</a>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

Following is the content of main.htm file:

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<body bgcolor="#b5dcb3">

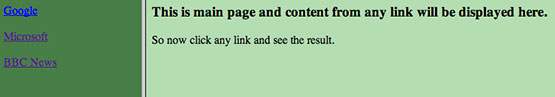
<h3>This is main page and content from any link will be displayed here.</h3>

<p>So now click any link and see the result.</p>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

When we load **test.htm** file, it produces following result:



Now you can try to click [links](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) available in the left panel and see the result. The *target*attribute can also take one of the following values:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Option | Description |
| \_self | Loads the page into the current frame. |
| \_blank | Loads a page into a new browser window.opening a new window. |
| \_parent | Loads the page into the parent window, which in the case of a single frameset is the main browser window. |
| \_top | Loads the page into the browser window, replacing any current [**frames**](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/). |
| targetframe | Loads the page into a named targetframe. |

**9) Marquee**

An [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) marquee is a scrolling piece of text displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your webpage depending on the settings. This is created by using[HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) <[marquees](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)> tag.

**Note:**The [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) <marquee> tag may not be supported by various browsers so its not recommended to rely on this tag, instead you can use Javascript and CSS to create such effects.

**Syntax**

A [simple](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) syntax to use [HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) <marquee> tag is as follows:

<marquee attribute\_name="attribute\_value"....more [attributes](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

One or more lines or text message or image

</marquee>

**The <marquee> Tag**[**Attributes**](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)

Following is the list of important [attributes](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) which can be used with <marquee> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| width | This specifies the width of the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc. |
| height | This specifies the height of the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc. |
| direction | This specifies the direction in which marquee should scroll. This can be a value like *up*, *down*, *left* or *right*. |
| behavior | This specifies the type of scrolling of the marquee. This can have a value like*scroll*, *slide* and *alternate*. |
| scrolldelay | This specifies how long to delay between each jump. This will have a value like 10 etc. |
| scrollamount | This specifies the speed of marquee text. This can have a value like 10 etc. |
| loop | This specifies how many times to loop. The default value is INFINITE, which means that the marquee loops endlessly. |
| bgcolor | This specifies background color in terms of color name or color hex value. |
| hspace | This specifies horizontal space around the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc. |
| vspace | This specifies vertical space around the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc. |

Below are few examples to demonstrate the usage of marquee tag.

**Examples - 1**

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>[HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) marquee Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<marquee>This is basic example of marquee</marquee>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

**Examples - 2**

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>[HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) marquee Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<marquee width="50%">This example will take only 50% width</marquee>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

**Examples - 3**

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>[HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) marquee Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<marquee direction="right">This text will scroll from left to right</marquee>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

**Examples - 4**

<!DOCTYPE [html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>

<head>

<title>[HTML](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/) marquee Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<marquee direction="up">This text will scroll from bottom to up</marquee>

</body>

</[html](http://www.tutorialspoint.com/)>