

IT PRESENT

<https://itpresent.com/web>

all about

WEB DESIGN & PROGRAMMING

A logo for HTML language. It features the text "<HTML>" in a bold, white, sans-serif font with a drop shadow, positioned above the word "language" in a larger, bold, white, sans-serif font with a drop shadow. The entire text is set against a dark blue rectangular background with a thin white border.

<HTML>
language

HTML (HTML5) Language & Encoding

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create web pages. Along with CSS, and JavaScript, HTML is a cornerstone technology, used by most websites to create visually engaging webpages, user interfaces for web applications, and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

HTML tag: <html>

All versions of HTML language

VERSION	YEAR	TAG
HTML 1.0	1991	<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN">
HTML2	1995	<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML 2.0//EN">
HTML3	1997	<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2 Final//EN">
HTML4	1999	<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
XHTML	2000	<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
HTML5	2014	<!DOCTYPE html>

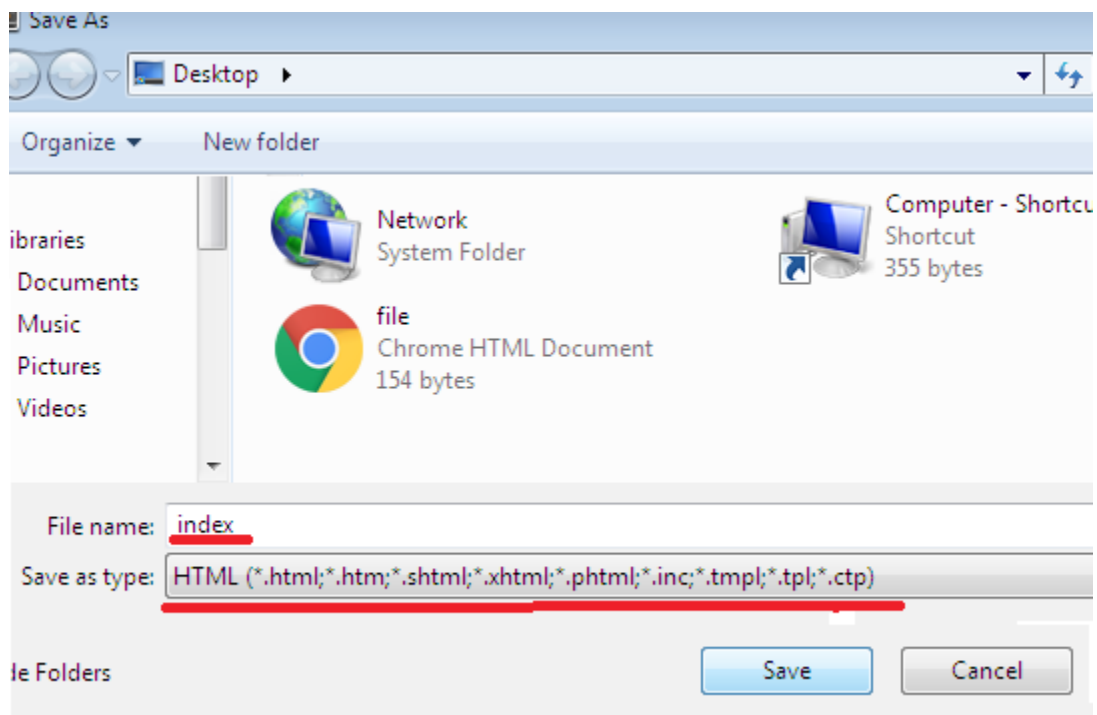
How to create HTML file (document)

First of all, you need an editor for coding. We recommend Sublime Text that works in any platform (Windows, Linux, Mac OS X).

When you are finished with the installation of Sublime Text on your PC, then open the program and copy some of the examples code that we have given below.

Further, in the top left corner click "File" and then on "Save as ..." option. In "File name", type the name of the file that you want, and in the "Save as type" select extension Hyper Text Markup Language - html and click "Save".

When done, open the document using your browser.



**The default character encoding in HTML5 is UTF-8.
<meta charset="UTF-8">**

EXAMPLES

Simple code html page

code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>IT PRESENT</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>INDEX PAGE</h1>
    <p>text on html page</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

result:

INDEX PAGE

text on html page

HTML page with internal style sheet (CSS) inside <head > tag sector

code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>IT PRESENT</title>
  </head>
  <style>
    body {
      background-color:lightgray;
    }
    h1 {
      color: red;
      font-size: 40px;
    }
    p {
      color: green;
      font-size: 40px;
    }
  </style>
  <body>
    <h1>TITLE</h1>
    <p>text on html page</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

result:

TITLE

text on html page

HTML body tag - background color

HTML body background color tag with "bgcolor" attribute

```
<body bgcolor="lightgray">
```

HTML body background color tag with "bgcolor" attribute, using Hex color codes

```
<body bgcolor="#D3D3D3">
```

Body tag attribute "bgcolor" is not supported in HTML5. Instead, css property **background-color** should be used.

```
<body style="background-color:#D3D3D3;">
```

HTML Head Tag and Body Tag - Content

All web pages consist of two parts that are marked as: `<head>` and `<body>` tags.

The `<head>` tag contains information about the html document. It is intended for browsers and is not visible to users.

The `<body>` tag contains everything you see on the page.

```
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8" />
<meta> - metadata tags
<title> title goes here </title>
<style> style sheet goes here </style>
<javascript> javascript goes here </javascript>
</head>
<body>
<h1> headings </h1>
<p> paragraphs </p>
<img> images </img>
<a> links </a>
<table> tables </table>
<li> lists </li>
</body>
</html>
```

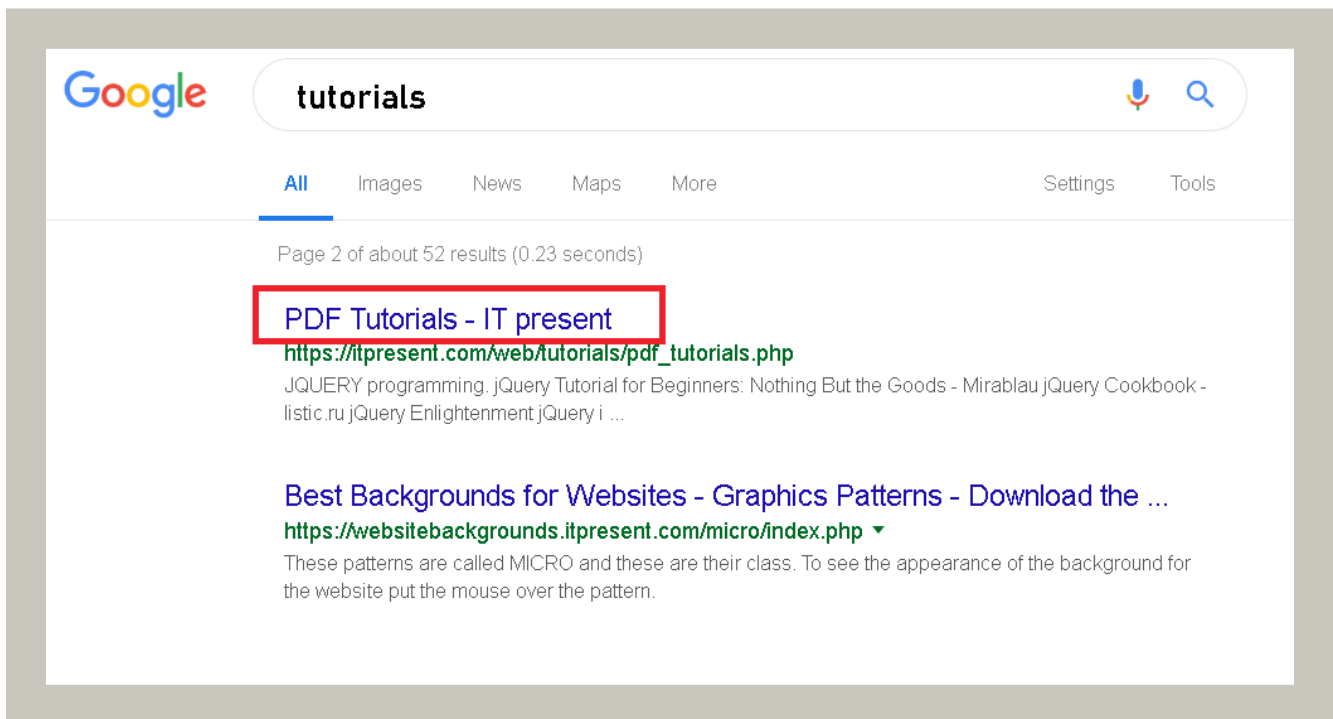
HTML Title tag

Each html page should contain a `<title>` tag.

```
<title> TITLE PAGE </title>
```

A title is usually displayed on the top bar of a web browser's window.

The title tag is a very important choice because the search engines display it in the results of the web page title after the internet search for a particular term.



HTML Headings tag

The HTML tag tag defines the titles on the web page based on their importance. This is a heading . HTML Headings Tags Example.

HTML uses six levels of heading tags from <H1> to <H6>.

<H1> defines the most important heading, whereas the <H6> defines the least important heading in the document.

<H1> This is a most important heading in the document </H1>

<H2> This is a slightly less important title in the document </H2>

<H3> This is a little less important title in the document </H3>

<H4> This is a next little less important title in the document </H4>

<H5> This is a very little l important title in the document </H5>

<H6> This is a least important heading in the document </H6>

Heading tags can have many of the same attributes as paragraph tags

HTML Headings Tags Example

code:

```
<h1>This is a heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is a heading 2</h2>  
<h3>This is a heading 3</h3>  
<h4>This is a heading 4</h4>  
<h5>This is a heading 5</h5>  
<h6>This is a heading 6</h6>
```

result:

This is a heading 1

This is a heading 2

This is a heading 3

This is a heading 4

This is a heading 5

This is a heading 6

HTML Paragraphs tag

The paragraph tags are used to define text.

The `<p>` tag is used to start a paragraph.

The `</p>` tag is used to end a paragraph.

`<p>`This is the text of a web page that appears in the paragraph tag.`</p>`

HTML Paragraph Tags Example

code:

```
<p>This is the text of a web page.</p>
```

result:

This is the text of a web page.

HTML Text Formatting Tags

HTML text formatting tags make certain text on your web pages to appear differently than normal text content.

These are types and examples of formatted text:

`` This is bold style ``

`<i>` *This is italics style* `</i>`

`` *This is emphasized style* ``

`` This is an important text ``

`<small>` This is small text `</small>`

`<mark>` This is marked text `</mark>`

`` ~~This is deleted text~~ ``

`_{` sub `}`

`^{` superscript `}`

`<u>` This is the underlined text `</u>`

`<ins>` This is inserted text `</ins>`

HTML Text Formatting Examples

code:

```
<p>H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub></p>  
<p>2Y+2X<sup>3</sup>=150</p>
```

result:

H₂SO₄

2Y+2X³=150

**Blank (Empty) Space in HTML
(HTML5)**

ONE	TW O		THRE E
FOU R		FIVE	SIX
SEV EN	EIG HT		NINE
	TEN	ELEV EN	TWEL VE

Whitespace with Preformatted Text:

<pre> tag

Preformatted Text in HTML: <pre> tag

The preformat tag instructs your web browser to display the text exactly as typed in the HTML document, including spaces, tabs, and carriage returns. A browser typically displays such text as a monospaced type. An example of the preformat tag:

code:

```
<pre>This is some text.  
    This is some text.  
        This is some text.</pre>
```

result:

This is some text.
 This is some text.
 This is some text.

HTML tag <pre> with CSS

code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
pre {  
background-color: #eee;  
color:red;  
font-size:30px;  
font-family: normal;  
white-space: pre;  
margin: 1em 10;
```

```
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<html>  
<body>  
<pre>This is some text.  
    This is some text.  
        This is some text.</pre>  
</body>  
</html>
```

result:

This is some text.

This is some text.

This is some text.

ANOTHER WAY:

Whitespace with character entities code:

** **

```
<p>&nbsp;This is some text.<br>
```


Each item begins with a `` tag.

UNORDERED list `` used to group a set of related items in no particular order

code:

```
<ul>
<li>Gold</li>
<li>Silver</li>
<li>Bronze</li>
</ul>
```

result:

- Gold
- Silver
- Bronze

ORDERED list used to group a set of related items in a specific order

code:

```
<ol>  
  
<li>Gold</li>  
<li>Silver</li>  
<li>Bronze</li>  
  
</ol>
```

result:

- 1. Gold**
- 2. Silver**
- 3. Bronze**

DESCRIPTION list <dl> used to display name/value pairs such as terms and definitions

code:

```
<d1>
<dt>FRUIT</dt>
<dd>apple</dd>
<dd>pear</dd>
<dt>VEGETABLES</dt>
<dd>cucumber</dd>
<dd>tomatoes</dd>
</d1>
```

result:

FRUIT

apple

pear

VEGETABLES

cucumber

tomatoes

HTML Nested Lists

Sometimes it is necessary to add other smaller lists to the main list because there are subtemplates of one or more list items. It is then necessary to create NESTED LIST.

Nested list contains one or more other lists inside self. That list gives you a better and clearer overview of all the data.

HTML Nested List with Example

```
<ul>
  <li>Hardware
    <ul>
      <li>Computers</li>
      <li>Mobile Devices</li>
      <li>Gadgets</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Software
    <ul>
      <li>Windows</li>
      <li>Linux</li>
      <li>Android</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Programming
    <ul>
      <li>C</li>
      <li>C++</li>
      <li>PYTHON</li>
      <li>JAVA</li>
      <li>PHP</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
</ul>
```

result:

- **Hardware**
 - **Computers**
 - **Mobile Devices**
 - **Gadgets**
- **Software**

- Windows
- Linux
- Android
- Programming
 - C
 - C++
 - PYTHON
 - JAVA
 - PHP

HTML Links with Href Attribute

The HTML anchor element `<a> ` creates a hyperlink to specific part on the same HTML page, other web pages, scripts or any other URL address. The anchor element is used together with the href attribute that contains the URL of the files.

Syntax: `text link`

example:

`IT present `

result:

IT present

Relative and Absolute HTML Links

There are relative and absolute HTML links.

Relative links show the path to files relative to the current document on the same web site or computer. It is recommended for use always where it can be used.

example:

```
<a href="index.html">All HTML posts</a>
```

Absolute links/paths contain a complete URL, which includes a HTTPS protocol, the website's domain name and possibly a specific folders, subfolders and page name.

example:

```
<a href="https://itpresent.com/web/html/index.html">All HTML posts</a>
```

HTML Image Links Code

Unlike text links, image links are more appealing to users. To create image links, an image tag `` should be inserted between the anchor element `<a>` ``

example:

```
<a href="https://websitebackgrounds.itpresent.com"></a>
```

result:



click to image

Together with the link image, a text link can be added.

example:

```
<a href="https://websitebackgrounds.itpresent.com"> <br> backgrounds for websites </a>
```

result:



[backgrounds for websites](#)

Links to specific part on the HTML page

Intradocument Hyperlink

Also known as a named **document link**, is linking to a location on the same page and to specific locations on another web page.

To link to a specific location on a web page, use an anchor tag with pound sign # and the **id** attribute.

The pound sign # indicates that you're pointing to a spot on the same page.

The **id** attribute must be a unique value and cannot contain spaces.

EXAMPLE: [go to footer](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>
```

```

    <title>Links to specific part on the HTML page</title>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>
<div id="header">
    <h1 id="headline">Links to specific part on the HTML page</h1>
</div>
<h2>Intradocument Hyperlink</h2>
    <p>Also known as a named <font color="red">document link</font>,
is linking to a location on the same page and to specific locations on
another web page.<br>
To link to a specific location on a web page, use an anchor tag with
pound sign
<font color="red">#</font> and the <font color="red">id</font> attrib
ute.<br>
The pound sign <font color="red">#</font> indicates that you're pointi
ng to a spot on the same page.<br>
The <font color="red">id</font> attribute must be a unique value and c
an not contain spaces.<br>
EXAMPLE: <a href="#footer">go to footer</a>
    </p>
<br>
<div id="footer">
    <h4>FOOTER</h4>
    <p><a href="#headline">Back to headline</a></p>
</div>
    </body>
</html>

```

FOOTER

[Back to headline](#)

HTML Button Tag

HTML Button Tag

This tag is used to create clickable buttons on the web page.

```
<button type="button">PRESS</button>
```

result:



PRESS

The most common way to use the HTML button is with javascript onclick events and other actions.

Examples HTML buttons with javascript onclick event

```
<button onclick="this.style.background='red';">PRESS</button>
```

```
<button onclick="alert('You clicked on the button');">PRESS</button>
```

```
<button onclick="window.location.href='https://itpresent.com'"> PRESS </button>
```

HTML (HTML5) Div Align Center

HTML (HTML5) Div Align Center

Div align center specifies the horizontal alignment of the content inside web site.

HTML Div Align Center

code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<header>
<style>
.content {
background-color:silver;
}
.block {
width:50%;
height:200px;
background-color:red;
}
</style>
</header>
<body>
<div class="content">
<br>
<div align="center">
<div class="block">
<p>BLOCK</p>
</div>
<br>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Horizontal Line

<hr> tag

To create horizontal lines on the html page is used to <hr> horizontal rules tag.

This tag supports all major browsers (IE, Chrome, Firefox, Opera, Safari, Android, Mozilla...)

Horizontal line in html:

<hr>

result:



Attributes

Attribute "width" sets length of the horizontal line (in percentage or pixels)

<hr width="50%">

result:



<hr width="70%">

result:



<hr width="90%">

result:



Attribute "size" set thickness of the horizontal line

<hr size="4">

result:



<hr size="8">

result:



<hr size="12">

result:



Attribute "align" sets the alignment of horizontal lines in the position of these values: "left", "right" and "center"

<hr align="left">

result:



<hr align="center">

result:



<hr align="right">

result:



Attribute "color" set color of the horizontal line

<hr color="green">

result:



<hr color="red">

result:



<hr color="blue">

result:



Inserting Images in HTML

To insert images on HTML pages, the tag is required with the "src" attribute.

``



Using the width and height attributes, you can specify the size of the image in pixels or percentages.

``



Using ALT tag you can add a short description of the image in case the user does not see the picture because it did not show up on the display e.g.

```

```

HTML AUDIO PLAYER

The default HTML5 audio player

code:

```
<audio controls>  
  <source src="waltz.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">  
</audio>
```

HTML (HTML5) VIDEO PLAYER

The default HTML5 video player

The HTML video tag `<video>` is used to set up and play videos on web pages.

code:

```
<video controls>
<source src="photoshop.mp4" type="video/mp4">
</video>
```

Supported formats most commonly used for video clips:

- format: MP4 type: video/mp4
- format: Ogg type: video/ogg
- format: WebM type: video/webm

With the `POSTER` attribute, we can also add an image that will be at the beginning of the video.

```
<video controls width="560" height="315" poster="flower.jpg">
<source src="photoshop.mp4" type="video/mp4">
<p>Your browser doesn't support HTML5 video.</p>
</video>
```

HTML (HTML5) TableS

HTML Table Tag

The table is defined using the `<table>` and `</table>` tags.

Tables consist of columns and rows that are created using the following tags:

`<tr>` TABLE ROWS `</tr>` this tag is used to create rows in a table

`<th>` TABLE HEADER `</th>` this tag is used to create table header

`<td>` TABLE DATA `</td>` this tag is used to create a table cells for a table data

`<caption>` TABLE CAPTION `</caption>` tag defines the caption (or title) of a table. This tag must be inserted immediately after the `<table>` tag

HTML Tables Examples

```
<table>
<caption>GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW</caption>
<tr>
  <th>country</th>
```

```

    <th>capital</th>
    <th>currency</th>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>America</td>
    <td>Washington</td>
    <td>dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Russia</td>
    <td>Moscow</td>
    <td>ruble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>Germany</td>
    <td>Berlin</td>
    <td>euro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>China</td>
    <td>Beijing</td>
    <td>yuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td>India</td>
    <td>New Delhi</td>
    <td>rupee</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW

country	capital	currency
America	Washington	dollar
Russia	Moscow	ruble
Germany	Berlin	euro
China	Beijing	yuan
India	New Delhi	rupee

```
<table border="1">
<caption>GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>country</th>
    <th>capital</th>
    <th>currency</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>America</td>
    <td>Washington</td>
    <td>dollar</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Russia</td>
    <td>Moscow</td>
    <td>ruble</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Germany</td>
    <td>Berlin</td>
    <td>euro</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>China</td>
    <td>Beijing</td>
    <td>yuan</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>India</td>
    <td>New Delhi</td>
    <td>rupee</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

result:

GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW

<i>country</i>	<i>capital</i>	<i>currency</i>
<i>America</i>	<i>Washington</i>	<i>dollar</i>
<i>Russia</i>	<i>Moscow</i>	<i>ruble</i>
<i>Germany</i>	<i>Berlin</i>	<i>euro</i>
<i>China</i>	<i>Beijing</i>	<i>yuan</i>
<i>India</i>	<i>New Delhi</i>	<i>rupee</i>

HTML Iframe Element Tag

The HTML Iframe element (inline frame) is used to display the content of other html documents within a web page.

This allows you to open a subwindow in the browser window.

The size of the Iframe element is determined by using the SRC *width* and SRC *height* attributes.

<iframe> </iframe> IFRAME HTML TAG

Iframe The HTML element uses the SRC attribute that contains the URL address of the HTML document.

example IFRAME with relative url address:

```
<iframe width="560" height="415" src="index.html">  
</iframe>
```

example IFRAME with absolute url address:

```
<iframe width="560" height="415"  
src="https://itpresent.com"> </iframe>
```

A common way to use the html iframe element on web pages is by displaying YouTube videos.

example:

```
<iframe src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/wIm7u6VbWbg"  
allowfullscreen></iframe>
```

IT PRESENT

all about

WEB DESIGN & PROGRAMMING

<https://itpresent.com/web>

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