

## BCA Part II

### Paper- XVI: Internet and Web Technology

#### Topic: Introduction to HTML

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### Introduction

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. HTML describes the structure of a Web page. It consists of a series of elements, and tell the browser how to display the content. HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

#### A Simple HTML Document

##### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

#### Example Explained

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

What is an HTML Element?

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

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

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

`<h1>My First Heading</h1>`

`<p>My first paragraph.</p>`

## Web Browsers

The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, Firefox) is to read HTML documents and display them correctly. A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:

