



STUDY MATERIAL – 13
TOPIC – NETWORKING

SUBJECT: COMPUTER APPLICATION

CLASS: XII
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HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, which is the most widely used language on Web to develop web pages. It is a formatting language used to create documents containing hypertext for the WWW.

Each HTML document has 2 main parts –

- ❑ **Head** – *Contains information to identify the particular web page.*
- ❑ **Body** – *Contains the information which gets displayed in the browser window.*

❖ Components of HTML

- *HTML document is made up of elements called tags that are used to format the HTML document.*

Example: <BODY>, <Head>, <title>

- *A tag can have one or more attributes to set the properties of a tag. Example: <Body bgcolor = "Red">*

❖ **HTML tag can be of two types:**

- ✓ ***Container Tag*** - The container tag always wraps around text or graphics and comes in a set with an opening and a closing. E.g. : `....`
- ✓ ***Empty Tag*** – It is a single standalone tag which doesn't need closing. E.g. : `
`

❖ **Advantages:**

- ☐ HTML is easy to understand and use
- ☐ HTML is supported by all the browsers
- ☐ HTML is Free
- ☐ HTML is supported by most web development tools
- ☐ Use Hyperlinking

❖ **Limitations:**

- ☐ Limited Scope
- ☐ Static Data

❖ **Example:**

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

➤ **Example Explained:**

- ❑ The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- ❑ The `<head>` element contains meta information about the document
- ❑ The `<title>` element specifies a title for the document
- ❑ The `<body>` element contains the visible page content
- ❑ The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- ❑ The `<p>` element defines a paragraph
