

**Neepan Tech - Website Designing Training**

**( PHP/MySQL, .NET, X-HTML, CSS )**

**Contact: 9926255956, Website: [www.neepantech.com](http://www.neepantech.com)**



# **A SIMPLE BOOK FOR LEARNING**

## **X-HTML**

**BY NEEPAN TECH**

**(Includes a Sample X-HTML Project)**



**For easy Reading, you can take Print out of this Book.**

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## What is HTML ?

HTML is a computer language devised to allow website creation. These websites can then be viewed by anyone else connected to the Internet. It is relatively **easy to learn**; and quite powerful in what it allows you to create. It is constantly undergoing revision and evolution to meet the demands and requirements of the growing Internet audience under the direction of the » W3C, the organisation charged with designing and maintaining the language.

### **The definition of HTML is HyperText Markup Language.**

HyperText is the method by which you move around on the web — by clicking on special text called hyperlinks which bring you to the next page. The fact that it is hyper just means it is not linear — i.e. you can go to any place on the Internet whenever you want by clicking on links — there is no set order to do things in.

Markup is what HTML tags do to the text inside them. They mark it as a certain type of text (italicised text, for example).

HTML is a Language, as it has code-words and syntax like any other language.

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

- HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- 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

So The HTML Teaches you to create your own Website easily. So lets move further.

### **What are HTML Tags ?**

The tags are what separate normal text from HTML code. You might know them as the words between the <angle-brackets>. They allow all the cool stuff like images and tables and stuff, just by telling your browser what to render on the page. Different tags will perform different functions. The tags themselves don't appear when you view your page through a browser, but their effects do. The simplest tags do nothing more than apply formatting to some text, like this:

<b>These words will be bold</b>, and these will not.

In the example above, the <b> tags were wrapped around some text, and their effect will be that the contained text will be bolded when viewed through an ordinary web browser.

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by **angle brackets** like <html>
- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like <b> and </b>
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**
- Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**

## Getting Started with HTML

### What you need?

HTML is written simply in a plain text editor like Notepad. Advanced developers also use softwares like Frontpage, Expression Web & Dreamweaver. But we will be using advanced text editor Notepad++ (provided to you on NeepanTech.com Website and also with your Neepan Tech Package DVD).

### How to Save HTML Web Page. HTM or HTML Extension ?

When you save an HTML file, you can use either the .htm or the .html extension. We use .htm in our examples. It is a habit from the past, when the software only allowed three letters in file extensions.

With new software it is perfectly safe to use .html.

### Understand the HTML Web Page Structure.

```
<html>
<body>
Hello, How are you.

</body>
</html>
```

### Example Explained

- The text between <html> and </html> describes the web page
- The text between <body> and </body> is the visible page content

This is the common structure of all the HTML Web Pages. Always you have to Start the HTML Page with opening HTML and Body Tags <html> and <body> and after putting all the content you need in the Web Page, You need to close the opened tags by </body> and </html>, in the order they were opened.

## HTML Elements.

An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag.

### Illustration

```
<p>This is Some Content.</p>
```

### Illustration Explained

Here everything for start paragraph tag to end tag is the HTML Element. The content between the tags “This is Some Content.” is known as the element content.

## HTML Element Syntax

- An HTML element starts with a **start tag / opening tag**.
- An HTML element ends with an **end tag / closing tag**.
- The **element content** is everything between the start and the end tag.
- Some HTML elements have **empty content**.
- Empty elements are **closed in the start tag**.
- Most HTML elements can have **attributes**.

## Nested HTML Elements

The HTML Elements can be nested, that is one element can be inside the other element.

### Illustration

```
<html>  
<body>  
<p>Hello World</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Here there are three elements <html>, <body> and <p>.

<p> tag is nested inside <body> which in turn is nested inside <html>.

**Always Remember to put the End Tags after opening the tags.**

# HTML Basic Tags Explained.

## Heading Tags

There are six levels of **headings** in **HTML** specified by **<H1>**, **<H2>**, **<H3>**, **<H4>**, **<H5>** and **<H6>** **tags**. **<h1>** defines the largest heading and **<h6>** defines the smallest heading.

### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading.</h1>
<h2>My Second Heading.</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

### Illustration Output:

My First Heading.  
**My Second Heading.**

## Heading Tag Illustration Explained

HTML headings are defined with the **<h1>** to **<h6>** tags.  
**<h1>** is the biggest font size and **<h6>** is the smallest.

## Paragraph Tags

**HTML paragraph tags** are used to define the **HTML paragraph** element. The **paragraph** element begins with the **<p>** tag and ends with the **</p>** tag

### Illustration

```
<html>  
<body>  
<p>My First Paragraph.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

My First Paragraph.

### Paragraph Tag Illustration Explained

HTML Paragraph element are defined with the <p> tags. Always rememeber to close the paragraph tag when a particular paragraph is written completely.

These are the tags that really made web pages unique, by letting a person click on text or an image and go to other webpage. Hyperlink tags are container tags, which means there must be an initial tag and an ending tag. All the webpages in a website are connected to one another using the Hyperlinks.

### Illustration

```
<html>  
<body>  
<a href="http://www.neepantech.com">Neepan Tech Home Page.</a>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

Neepan Tech Home Page.

## Hyperlink Tag Illustration Explained

Neepan Tech Home Page.

Clicking on the above sentence on the web page takes you to the [www.neepantech.com](http://www.neepantech.com) Website Home Page.

## Image Tags

This Tag is used for putting pictures or images on your web page. The images can be of any format that is JPG, GIF, PNG etc. The <img> tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag.

### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

### Illustration Output:



## Image Tag Illustration Explained

The Image Tags contains number of attributes like src that is source of the file, width, height of the image, alt attribute etc. We will discuss more about attributes in subsequent chapters.

## Some other Useful Tags.

We will now discuss some other useful tags like HTML Rules, HTML Comments, Line Breaks etc.

### Drawing HTML Rules

<HR> (Horizontal Rule) is a stand alone tag that generates a horizontal **line**. There is no corresponding **HTML** command for a verticle **line**.

### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading.</h1>
<hr>
<h2>My Second Heading.</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

### Illustration Output.

My First Heading.

---

**My Second Heading.**

### Rules Tag Illustration Explained

The <hr> Tag generates a horizontal line between the 2 Headings.

### HTML Comments

All combinations of text placed within the **comment tags** will be ignored by the web browser, this includes any **HTML** tags, scripting language(s), etc.

### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>
<!-- <h1>My First Heading.</h1> -->
<h2>My Second Heading.</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

**My Second Heading.**

## Heading Tag Illustration Explained

First Heading would not be displayed as it is commented. So the browsers just ignore everything inside the comment tag.

## Line Breaks

To break the line and move to the next line. Use the <br> tag.

### Illustration

```
<html>  
<body>  
<p>I am writing a Very Long Paragraph. <br> You Would need like it.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

I am writing a Very Long Paragraph.  
You Would need like it.

## Heading Tag Illustration Explained

We Inserted the line break tag <br> between the 2 lines so the second line breaks and gets after the first line.

## HTML Text Formatting Tags

Now we will discuss how do we format to Bold, Italicize, Underline, Subscript or Superscript any text in the HTML Page.

### Bold

<b> (Bold) is a tag that makes any text between its text to be formatted as Bold. You always had to remember closing the bold tag after you have formatted the required text.

### Illustration

```
<html>  
<body>  
<b>This will appear Bold. </b> While This will not.  
</body>  
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

**This will appear Bold.** While This will not.

### Bold Tag Illustration Explained

The <b> Tag bolds the text which appears in between its tags.

### Italic

<i> (Italic) is a tag that makes any text between its text to be formatted as Italic. You always had to remember closing the bold tag after you have formatted the required text.

### Illustration

```
<html>  
<body>  
<b>This will appear Bold. </b>  
<i>While This will be italic. </i> <br>  
<b><i>And This would be Bold and Italic.</i></b>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

**This will appear Bold.** *While This will be italic.*

***And This would be Bold and Italic.***

### Italic Tag Illustration Explained

The `<i>` Tag Italicize the text which appears in between its tags. We also used the `<br>` tags in between so a line break had also took place.

### Underline

`<u>` (Underline) is a tag that makes any text between `<u>` tags to be formatted as Underlined. You always had to remember closing the bold tag after you have formatted the required text.

#### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>
<u>This will appear Underline. </u>
</body>
</html>
```

#### Illustration Output

This will appear Underline.

### Underline Tag Illustration Explained

The `<u>` Tag Underline the text which appears in between its tags.

### Subscript

`<sub>` (Subscript) is a tag that makes any text between `<sub>` tags to be formatted as subscripted. You always had to remember closing the subscript tag after you have formatted the required text.

#### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>
The Element is CO<sub>2</sub>.
</body>
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

The Element is CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Subscript Tag Illustration Explained

The 2 between <sub> Tags is subscripted.

## Superscript

<sup> (Superscript) is a tag that makes any text between <sup> tags to be formatted as subscripted. You always had to remember closing the superscript tag after you have formatted the required text.

### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>

The cube of 2 that is 2<sup>3</sup> is 8. This will appear Underline. </sup>

</body>
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

The cube of 2 that is 2<sup>3</sup> is 8.

### Superscript Tag Illustration Explained

The <sup> Tag Superscripts the text which appears in between its tags.

## Marquee

<sup> (Superscript) is a tag that makes any text between <sup> tags to be formatted as subscripted. You always had to remember closing the superscript tag after you have formatted the required text.

### Illustration

```
<html>  
<body>  
The cube of 2 that is 2<sup>3</sup> is 8. This will appear Underline. </sup>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

The cube of 2 that is 2<sup>3</sup> is 8.

### Superscript Tag Illustration Explained

The <sup> Tag Superscripts the text which appears in between its tags.

## HTML Styling Tags

You may want to change the way the generated HTML output looks. The best way to do that is with a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS), which modern browsers support. Font family, type size, colors, and other styles can be controlled with CSS for each kind of element.

### Connect CSS to a Webpage

Insert the link of CSS Files into the HTML file. The link is to be put in the <HEAD> element.

### Illustration

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css" type="text/css">
```

### Illustration Explained

The above tag, links the CSS file named “stylesheet.css” to the current Web page.

## HTML Table Tags.

The <table> tag defines an HTML table.

A simple HTML table consists of the table element and one or more tr, th, and td elements.

The tr element defines a table row, the th element defines a table header, and the td element defines a table cell.

### Illustration

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>100 Rs.</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>120 Rs.</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

### Illustration Output

Month	Savings
January	100 Rs.
February	120 Rs.

### Illustration Explained

<table> tag is used to start drawing the table.

<th> is used to define table header.

<td> is used to define the table cell.

## HTML List Tags

Words or phrases which need to be set apart from the rest of the body of text can be emphasized with a “bullet” (a heavy dot used for calling attention to a particular section of text). An empty tag called a “list” tag is used to do this.

### List Tag

**<LI>**: creates a bullet in front of text which is to be set apart for emphasis and causes all text after it to be indented, either until another list tag is detected or until the end of the list is reached. It is used to itemize elements of “unordered” and “ordered” lists.

## Unordered List

An unordered list is a list of items. The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>

<ul>
<li>January</li>
<li>February</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

- January
- February

### Unordered List Illustration Explained

January & February are put in Bullet as they are inside an <ul> unordered list tags.

## Ordered List

An ordered list is also a list of items. The list items are marked with numbers.

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>

<ol>
<li>January</li>
<li>February</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

### Illustration Output

1. January
2. February

### Ordered List Illustration Explained

January & February are put in a numbered list as they are inside an <ol> Ordered list tags.

## Designing HTML Forms

A form is an area that can contain form elements.

Form elements are elements that allow the user to enter information (like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.) in a form.

A form is defined with the <form> tag.

### Illustration

```
<form>
.
input elements
.
</form>
```

### Textfield

Text fields are used when you want the user to type letters, numbers, etc. in a form.

### Illustration

```
<form>  
First name:  
<input type="text" name="firstname" />  
<br />  
Last name:  
<input type="text" name="lastname" />  
</form>
```

### Illustration Output

First Name:

Last Name:

## Radio Button

Radio Buttons are used when you want the user to select one of a limited number of choices.

### Illustration

```
<form>  
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" /> Male  
<br />  
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female  
</form>
```

### Illustration Output

Male

Female

### Radio Button Illustration Explained

We used input type="radio" for getting the Radio Buttons.

## Checkbox

Checkboxes are used when you want the user to select one or more options of a limited number of choices.

### Illustration

```
<form>
I have a bike:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike" />
<br />
I have a car:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" />
<br />
I have an airplane:
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Airplane" />
</form>
```

### Illustration Output

I have a bike:

I have a car:

I have an airplane:

### Checkbox Illustration Explained

We used input type="checkbox" for getting the Checkboxes.

## What are <div> Tags

The <div> tag in XHTML is a tag that defines logical divisions within the content of a page. What this means is that a <div> tag defines sections of a Web page to make it easier to manage, style, and manipulate. You can use the <div> tag when you want to center a block of content or position a content block on the page. The <div> tag is a very powerful tool for Web developers.

It's a good idea to label your <div> tags as you place them in your document. For example, if you're defining the main content area of your site, you should name that DIV tag: "maincontent". <div id="maincontent">

The <div> element is typically used in XHTML+CSS documents to design and position portions of the page.

We will cover the usage of <div> tags in more detail, while using CSS.

### Illustration

```
<html>
<body>

<div class="header" id="1" name="top" >
    // You can give the div id, name or class attribute to specify the particular div and
    then can style //and position the various div elements using the CSS.
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

### <div> Tag Illustration Explained

The <div> tag creates a division in the Web page. We can then give any design or position to the easily to the <div> using the CSS.

## Form Action Attribute & Submit Button

When the user clicks on the "Submit" button, the content of the form is sent to the server. The form's action attribute defines the name of the file to send the content to. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input.

### Illustration

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_submit.asp" method="get">
Username:
<input type="text" name="user" />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

### Illustration Output

Username:

### Form Action Illustration Explained

If you type some characters in the text field above, and click the "Submit" button, the browser will send your input to a page called "html\_form\_submit.asp". The page will show you the received input.

## A Sample X-HTML Project

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<title> About Tea: History </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles/ex1010.css" media="all" />
</head>
<body>

<div id="masthead">
  <a href="#" id="homelink"></a>
  <ol id="navlinks">
    <li class="first"><a href="aboutus-ourgoal.html">about us</a></li>
    <li>about tea</li>
    <li><a href="#.html">brewing</a></li>
    <li><a href="drinking-instructions.html">drinking</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">products</a></li>
    <li class="last"><a href="#">contact us</a></li>
  </ol>
  <p id="today">
    July 16, 2006
  </p>
</div>

<div id="content">
  <h1><b>about tea:</b> history</h1>
  <h2>The Legendary Origins of Tea</h2>
  <p>
    The history of tea extends so far into the past that its very origins are shrouded
    by legend. It is said that Emperor Shen Nung, who ruled China in 2700 BC, used to enjoy
    relaxing in his garden with a cup of hot water. It was during one of these respites that a tea leaf
    happened to float down from a nearby bush, and land directly in the Emperor's cup.
    
    The new drink quickly became the Emperor's favorite, and a taste for tea quickly
    spread throughout the aristocracy, and it wasn't long before tea was the favored drink
    throughout all of China.
  </p>
  <p>
    It was in the 16th century that Portuguese missionaries were seduced by tea's
    flavor and the intricate customs which surrounded it. A demand for the drink quickly arose,
    and the Dutch East India Company began importing it into Europe.
  </p>
  <p>
    It's most likely that it was the Japanese green teas which were first to arrive in
    the west, owing to Japan's liberal trade policies with the Dutch. Initially, tea was chiefly
```

recommended to Europeans for its purported medicinal qualities; it was claimed by the Dutch that tea was a cure for nearly every disease imaginable.

</p>

<p>

Due to the expense of bringing tea halfway across the globe, it was initially consumed primarily by aristocrats and the rich. Over time the cost of tea fell enough for people from all walks of life to be able to enjoy it. By 1717 Thomas Twining's English coffee house became a tea shop; and unlike the ubiquitous London coffee houses of the era, the doors of Twining's were open to both men and women. Meeting friends over tea became a staple of British life, and afternoon tea became a lasting tradition that still continues today.

</p>

</div>

<div id="sidebar">

<form id="search" action="somescript.scpt" method="post">

<input type="text" class="text" />

<input type="submit" value="Search" />

</form>

<div id="tea-of-the-day">

<h3>Tea of the Day</h3>

<h4>Labrador Tea</h4>

<p>

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam.

</p>



</div>

<div id="post-archive">

<h3>Post Archive</h3>

<table cellpadding="2">

<caption>July 2006</caption>

<thead>

<tr>

<th scope="col" class="sun">Sun</th>

<th scope="col" class="mon">Mon</th>

<th scope="col" class="tue">Tue</th>

<th scope="col" class="wed">Wed</th>

<th scope="col" class="thu">Thu</th>

<th scope="col" class="fri">Fri</th>

<th scope="col" class="sat">Sat</th>

</tr>

</thead>

```
<tbody>
<tr>
<td class="sun"></td>
<td class="mon"></td>
<td class="tue"></td>
<td class="wed"></td>
<td class="thu"></td>
<td class="fri"></td>
<td class="sat">1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="sun">2</td>
<td class="mon">3</td>
<td class="tue">4</td>
<td class="wed">5</td>
<td class="thu">6</td>
<td class="fri"><a href="#">7</a></td>
<td class="sat">8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="sun">9</td>
<td class="mon">10</td>
<td class="tue"><a href="#">11</a></td>
<td class="wed">12</td>
<td class="thu">13</td>
<td class="fri">14</td>
<td class="sat">15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="sun">16</td>
<td class="mon">17</td>
<td class="tue">18</td>
<td class="wed">19</td>
<td class="thu"><a href="#">20</a></td>
<td class="fri"><a href="#">21</a></td>
<td class="sat">22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="sun">23</td>
<td class="mon"><a href="#">24</a></td>
<td class="tue">25</td>
<td class="wed"><a href="#">26</a></td>
<td class="thu">27</td>
<td class="fri">28</td>
<td class="sat">29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```
<td class="sun">30</td>
<td class="mon">31</td>
<td class="tue"></td>
<td class="wed"></td>
<td class="thu"></td>
<td class="fri"></td>
<td class="sat"></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

</div>

</div>

<div id="footer">
  <p>
    Site design by Neepan Tech (<a
href="http://neepantech.com/">NeepanTech.com</a>) and <a
href="http://neepantech.com/">NeepanTech.com</a>
  </p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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