Experiment-01

Develop the HTML page named as "Myfirstwebpage.html". Add the following tags with relevant content.

1. Set the title of the page as "My First Web Page"

2. Within the body use the following tags:

a) Moving text = "Basic HTML Tags"

b) Different heading tags (h1 to h6)

c) Paragraph

d) Horizontal line

e) Line Break

f) Block Quote

g) Pre tag

h) Different Logical Style (<b>, <u>, <sub>, <sup> etc.)

Program:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

```html
<title>My First Web Page</title>

<!-- <style>

   body {

      font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

      line-height: 1.6;

      margin: 0;

      padding: 20px;

   }

</style> -->

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

   <marquee>Basic HTML Tags</marquee>

   <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>
```

<p>This is a paragraph. It demonstrates the use of the paragraph tag in HTML. Paragraphs are used to group related content together.</p>

<hr>

<p>This is another paragraph.
This text appears on a new line due to the line break tag.</p>

<blockquote>

This is a block quote. It's often used to highlight quoted text from another source.

</blockquote>

<pre>

This is preformatted text.

It preserves both spaces and

line breaks, making it useful

for displaying code or ASCII art.

</pre>

<p>

Here are examples of logical styles:

Bold text

<i>Italic text</i>

<u>Underlined text</u>

```
   <strong>Strong text</strong><br>

   <em>Emphasized text</em><br>

   Text with <sub>subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup>

  </p>

</body>

</html>
```

Explanation

Step 1: Document Structure

<!DOCTYPE html>: This declaration tells the browser that this is an HTML5 document.

<html lang="en">: The root element of the HTML page. The "lang" attribute specifies that the language is English.

<head>: This section contains metadata about the document.

<body>: This section contains the visible content of the webpage.

Step 2: The Head Section

<meta charset="UTF-8">: Specifies the character encoding for the document (UTF-8 supports many languages).

<meta name="viewport" ...>: This tag helps with responsive design, making the page display properly on different devices.

<title>: Sets the title of the webpage, which appears in the browser tab.

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">: Links to an external CSS file for styling the page.

Step 3: The Body Content

<marquee>: Creates scrolling text (Note: This tag is outdated and not recommended for modern websites).

Headings: <h1> to <h6> tags represent six levels of section headings, with <h1> being the highest (most important) and <h6> the lowest.

<p>: Defines a paragraph of text.

<hr>: Creates a horizontal line, often used to separate content.

: Inserts a single line break.

<blockquote>: Used for quoting content from another source.

<pre>: Defines preformatted text, which preserves both spaces and line breaks.

Step 4: Text Formatting

<b> and <strong>: Both typically display text in bold. <strong> is preferred as it adds semantic meaning of strong importance.

<i> and <em>: Both typically display text in italics. <em> is preferred as it adds semantic meaning of emphasis.

<u>: Underlines text (use with caution as it can be confused with hyperlinks).

<sub>: Defines subscript text.

<sup>: Defines superscript text.