Html javascript Latest Edition

html javascript: The Ultimate Guide to Enhancing Web Development

In today's digital landscape, creating dynamic and interactive websites is more important than ever. At the core of this evolution are two fundamental web technologies: HTML and JavaScript. HTML (HyperText Markup Language) forms the backbone of web pages, providing the structure and content, while JavaScript adds interactivity, enabling websites to respond to user actions seamlessly. Understanding how these two work together is essential for modern web developers aiming to build engaging, efficient, and user-friendly websites.

This comprehensive guide will explore the fundamentals of HTML and JavaScript, their integration, best practices, and tips to optimize your web development workflow.

Understanding HTML: The Foundation of Web Pages

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is the standard language used to create the structure of web pages. It uses a series of elements and tags to organize content, such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, and more.

Key Features of HTML

- **Semantic Structure:** HTML provides meaningful tags like , , , and that describe the role of different parts of a webpage.
- **Content Organization:** It arranges text, images, videos, forms, and other media for display in browsers.
- **Accessibility:** Proper HTML markup improves accessibility for users with disabilities.
- **Linking:** Hyperlinks connect web pages, forming the web as we know it.

Basic HTML Structure

Every HTML document generally follows a standard structure:

Page Title

Introduction to JavaScript: Bringing Web Pages to Life

JavaScript is a versatile programming language that allows developers to implement complex features on web pages, such as interactive forms, animations, real-time updates, and much more.

Core Concepts of JavaScript

- **Client-Side Scripting:** Most JavaScript runs on the user's browser, providing immediate feedback without server interaction.
- **Event-Driven Programming:** JavaScript responds to user actions like clicks, hovers, key presses, and form submissions.
- **Dynamic Content Manipulation:** It can modify the DOM (Document Object Model) to update page content dynamically.
- **Compatibility:** JavaScript works across all modern browsers with minimal setup.

Basic JavaScript Syntax

Here?s a simple example demonstrating how JavaScript can display a greeting:

```
alert('Welcome to the website!');
```

Integrating HTML and JavaScript

Combining HTML and JavaScript allows web developers to create rich, interactive experiences. The

two technologies can be integrated in several ways:

Embedding JavaScript Directly in HTML

- Using the tag within HTML pages:

Click Me

```
function displayMessage() {

alert('Button was clicked!');

}
```

External JavaScript Files

- For better organization and maintainability, JavaScript code can be placed in separate files with a .js extension.
- Link external scripts using the tag.

Click Me

/ script.js /

document.getElementById('myButton').addEventListener('click', function() {

alert('Button clicked via external script!');

});

Common Use Cases of HTML and JavaScript Integration

Understanding practical applications helps in harnessing the full potential of HTML and JavaScript together.

Form Validation

- HTML provides form elements like , , and .
- JavaScript validates user input before submission, ensuring data integrity and providing instant feedback.

Interactive Content

- Image sliders, tabs, accordions, and modal windows are created using JavaScript manipulating HTML elements.

Real-Time Data Updates

- AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML) allows web pages to fetch data from servers without reloading the entire page.

Best Practices in HTML and JavaScript Development

To write efficient and maintainable code, follow these best practices:

Organize Your Code

- Separate JavaScript into external files instead of inline scripts.
- Use meaningful IDs and classes for HTML elements to easily target them with JavaScript.

Optimize Performance

- Minimize DOM manipulation to reduce reflows and repaints.
- Debounce or throttle event handlers for high-frequency events like scrolling or resizing.

Ensure Accessibility

- Use semantic HTML tags.
- Ensure interactive elements are accessible via keyboard and screen readers.

Security Considerations

- Never trust user input; validate and sanitize data.
- Use HTTPS to secure data transmission.

Tools and Libraries to Enhance HTML and JavaScript Development

Modern web development benefits greatly from various tools and libraries:

Development Tools

- Browser DevTools for debugging and inspecting elements.
- Code editors like Visual Studio Code, Sublime Text, or Atom.
- Build tools like Webpack, Gulp, or Parcel for bundling and optimizing assets.

JavaScript Libraries and Frameworks

- **jQuery:** Simplifies DOM manipulation and event handling.
- **React:** Builds component-based user interfaces.
- **Vue.js:** Progressive framework for creating interactive web apps.
- **Angular:** Comprehensive framework for large-scale applications.

Future Trends in HTML and JavaScript

As web technology evolves, expect to see:

Web Components

Reusable, encapsulated custom elements that improve modularity and code reuse.

Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)

Web applications that offer native app-like experiences, including offline access and push notifications.

Enhanced JavaScript Features

- More support for asynchronous programming with async/await.
- Improvements in ECMAScript standards to simplify complex coding patterns.

Conclusion

Mastering HTML and JavaScript is fundamental for anyone interested in web development. HTML provides the structural foundation, while JavaScript injects life into static pages, making them responsive and engaging. By understanding their core principles, best practices, and integration methods, developers can create seamless, interactive websites that meet modern user expectations. Continual learning and adaptation to emerging tools and standards will ensure your skills remain relevant in the ever-evolving web development landscape.

Whether you're just starting or looking to deepen your expertise, investing time in understanding HTML and JavaScript together will unlock countless possibilities for building innovative, user-centric web experiences.

HTML JavaScript: A Comprehensive Guide to Building Dynamic Web Experiences

Introduction

In the realm of web development, HTML JavaScript stands as a foundational duo that powers the interactive and dynamic aspects of modern websites. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) provides the structural skeleton of web pages, while JavaScript injects life into these structures, enabling user interactions, real-time updates, and complex functionalities. Understanding how these technologies work together is essential for developers aiming to create engaging, responsive, and efficient web applications.

This detailed review delves into the intricacies of HTML and JavaScript, exploring their core concepts, best practices, advanced techniques, and how they synergize to build compelling web

experiences.

The Role of HTML in Web Development

- Structural Foundation

HTML forms the backbone of every webpage. It defines the elements that make up the content, such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, forms, and multimedia. A well-structured HTML document ensures accessibility, SEO optimization, and ease of maintenance.

- Semantic Markup

Semantic HTML uses meaningful tags to describe the content, enhancing both accessibility and search engine understanding. Examples include:

- `` for page header
- `` for navigation menus
- `` for independent content
- `

- Accessibility and Best Practices

Proper use of HTML semantics ensures that assistive technologies can interpret the content accurately, improving the experience for users with disabilities.

JavaScript: The Powerhouse of Interactivity

- What is JavaScript?

JavaScript is a high-level, interpreted programming language primarily used to add dynamic behavior to websites. It runs on the client side (in browsers) but can also operate on servers (via Node.js).

- Core Capabilities

JavaScript can:

- Manipulate DOM elements
- Handle events such as clicks, form submissions, and mouse movements
- Perform asynchronous operations (AJAX, fetch API)
- Validate user input
- Control multimedia
- Store data locally (localStorage, sessionStorage)
- Communicate with servers via APIs

- JavaScript Ecosystem and Frameworks

While vanilla JavaScript provides essential functionality, numerous libraries and frameworks enhance development efficiency:

- React.js: For building component-based UIs
- Vue.js: Progressive framework for user interfaces
- Angular: Full-featured framework for enterprise applications
- jQuery: Simplifies DOM manipulation and event handling (less common now)

Integrating HTML and JavaScript

- Inline Scripts

Embedding JavaScript directly within HTML:

```html

Click Me

```

While quick, inline scripts are discouraged for maintainability and separation of concerns.

- External JavaScript Files

Linking external scripts enhances organization:

```html

```

This approach promotes code reuse and cleaner HTML.

- DOM Manipulation Basics

JavaScript interacts with HTML elements via the Document Object Model (DOM). Common operations include:

- Accessing elements:

```javascript
const element = document.getElementById('myId');

const elements = document.querySelectorAll('.myClass');
```

- Modifying content:

```javascript
element.innerHTML = 'New Content';
```

- Changing styles:

```javascript
element.style.backgroundColor = 'blue';
```

```

- Creating and appending elements:

```javascript
const newDiv = document.createElement('div');
newDiv.textContent = 'Hello!';
document.body.appendChild(newDiv);
```

- Event Handling

Handling user interactions:

```javascript
const button = document.querySelector('button');
button.addEventListener('click', () => {
alert('Button clicked!');
});
```

This pattern is preferred over inline event attributes for dynamic and maintainable code.

Advanced JavaScript Techniques in HTML Context

- Asynchronous Programming

Handling asynchronous operations is vital for modern web applications:
```

- Promises:

```javascript
fetch('https://api.example.com/data')
.then(response => response.json())
.then(data => console.log(data))
.catch(error => console.error(error));
```

- Async/Await:

```javascript
async function fetchData() {
try {
const response = await fetch('https://api.example.com/data');
const data = await response.json();
console.log(data);
} catch (error) {
console.error(error);
}
}
```

- Modules and Modern JavaScript

Using ES6 modules allows better code organization:

```javascript
// in module.js
export function greet() {
console.log('Hello from module!');
}
// in main.js
import { greet } from './module.js';
greet();
```

Ensure your server supports modules or use build tools like Webpack.

- Event Delegation

Managing events efficiently by attaching a single listener to a parent element:

```javascript
document.querySelector('parent').addEventListener('click', (event) => {
if (event.target.matches('.child')) {
console.log('Child element clicked');
}
});
```

- Form Validation and User Feedback

JavaScript can validate forms before submission:

```javascript
const form = document.querySelector('form');
form.addEventListener('submit', (e) => {
const input = document.querySelector('name');
if (input.value.trim() === '') {
e.preventDefault();
alert('Name is required');
}
});
```

Best Practices for HTML JavaScript Development

- Separation of Concerns

- Keep HTML, CSS, and JavaScript separate.
- Use external scripts and stylesheets.

- Progressive Enhancement

- Ensure basic functionality works without JavaScript.
- Use JavaScript to enhance user experience.

- Accessibility

- Use semantic HTML.
- Manage focus states and ARIA roles when manipulating DOM dynamically.

- Performance Optimization

- Minimize DOM manipulations.
- Use event delegation.
- Load scripts asynchronously (`async` or `defer` attributes).

- Security Considerations

- Avoid inline scripts to prevent XSS vulnerabilities.
- Validate user inputs rigorously.
- Use HTTPS for data fetching.

Modern Tools and Environment

- Development Environments

- Code editors like Visual Studio Code, Sublime Text, WebStorm.
- Browser developer tools for debugging and profiling.

- Build Tools

- Webpack, Rollup, Parcel for bundling JavaScript.
- Babel for transpiling modern JavaScript to compatible versions.

- Testing Frameworks

- Jest, Mocha for unit testing.
- Cypress, Selenium for end-to-end testing.

Future Trends and Evolving Standards

- Web Components

Reusable custom elements encapsulating HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

- Progressive Web Apps (PWAs)

Combining HTML, JavaScript, and service workers to create app-like experiences.

- JavaScript Enhancements

Continued evolution with features like optional chaining, nullish coalescing, and pattern matching.

Conclusion

HTML JavaScript remains at the core of dynamic web development, empowering developers to craft interactive, responsive, and user-friendly websites. Mastering HTML provides the essential structure, while JavaScript unlocks the potential for interactivity and real-time engagement. Combining best practices, modern tools, and an understanding of both technologies enables the creation of high-quality web applications that meet the demands of today's users.

As web standards continue to evolve, staying abreast of new features, frameworks, and paradigms will ensure your skills remain relevant and your projects innovative. Whether you're building simple interactive forms or complex single-page applications, a deep understanding of HTML and JavaScript is indispensable for any web developer aiming for excellence.

References and Resources

- Mozilla Developer Network (MDN): https://developer.mozilla.org/
- W3Schools: https://www.w3schools.com/
- JavaScript.info: https://javascript.info/
- ECMAScript Standards: https://tc39.es/
- Modern JavaScript tutorials and documentation.

In summary, the synergy of HTML JavaScript is what transforms static pages into lively, interactive experiences. By understanding their individual roles and how to effectively integrate them, developers can create web solutions that are not only functional but also engaging and accessible.

QuestionAnswer What is the purpose of using JavaScript in HTML pages? JavaScript adds interactivity, dynamic content, and enhanced user experience to HTML pages by allowing you to manipulate DOM elements, handle events, and communicate with servers asynchronously. How do you include JavaScript in an HTML document? You can include JavaScript by embedding it within tags directly in the HTML file or by linking an external JavaScript file using the tag. What are some common JavaScript events used in HTML? Common events include 'onclick', 'onload', 'onchange', 'onmouseover', 'onsubmit', and 'onkeydown', which respond to user interactions like clicks, page load, form changes, mouse movements, form submissions, and key presses. How can you manipulate HTML elements using JavaScript? You can manipulate HTML elements using methods like document.getElementById(), document.querySelector(), and then modify properties such as innerHTML, style, or className to change content or appearance dynamically. What is event handling in JavaScript and how does it work with HTML elements? Event handling involves attaching functions to HTML elements that execute in response to specific events (like clicks or key presses). This is done using event attributes in HTML or by adding event listeners in JavaScript. What are JavaScript frameworks and libraries commonly used with HTML? Popular JavaScript libraries and frameworks include React, Vue.js, Angular, and jQuery, which simplify DOM manipulation, component creation, and building complex web applications. How does asynchronous JavaScript enhance HTML page interactions? Asynchronous JavaScript, often using AJAX or Fetch API, allows web pages to fetch data from servers without reloading, resulting in smoother and faster user experiences. What are best practices for writing clean and maintainable JavaScript in HTML projects? Best practices include using external scripts, modular code, meaningful variable and function names, comments, avoiding inline JavaScript, and following coding standards like ES6+ syntax. How can you debug JavaScript code in an HTML page? You can debug JavaScript using browser developer tools, such as Chrome DevTools, which offer breakpoints, console logs, and real-time code inspection to identify and fix issues. What is the role of the DOM in JavaScript and HTML integration? The Document Object Model (DOM) represents the HTML document as a tree structure, allowing JavaScript to access, modify, and update the content and structure of web pages dynamically.

Related keywords: HTML, JavaScript, CSS, Web Development, Frontend, DOM, jQuery, Bootstrap, Responsive Design, Web Programming

Html Programming For Beginners Answers All Your Q

HTML programming for beginners answers all your q ? whether you?re just starting out or looking to deepen your understanding of web development, this comprehensive guide is designed to answer all your questions about HTML programming. From the basics of structure and syntax to more advanced concepts like forms and multimedia, we?ll walk through everything you need to know to become confident in HTML. Understanding HTML is fundamental to creating engaging, functional websites, and this article aims to make that learning process straightforward and accessible.

What is HTML and Why is it Important?

HTML, short for HyperText Markup Language, is the foundational language used to create web pages. It structures content on the internet, allowing browsers to interpret and display text, images, videos, links, and other multimedia elements.

Key Reasons to Learn HTML

- **Foundation for Web Development:** HTML is the backbone of all websites.
- **Easy to Learn:** Its syntax is simple and intuitive for beginners.
- **Creates Interactive Content:** HTML works with CSS and JavaScript to build dynamic web pages.
- **High Demand:** Web development skills are highly sought after in the job market.

Basic Structure of an HTML Document

Understanding the basic skeleton of an HTML document is crucial for beginners. Every HTML file has a specific structure that browsers recognize and render accordingly.

Typical HTML Document Layout

Page Title

Explanation of Components

- **:** Declares the document type and version of HTML.
- **:** The root element that wraps all content.
- **:** Contains metadata, scripts, styles, and the page title.
- **:** Sets the title displayed in the browser tab.
- **:** Contains the visible content of the webpage.

Common HTML Elements for Beginners

Learning the essential HTML tags will help you structure your content effectively.

Text Formatting Tags

-
to
: Headings of different levels
-
: Paragraphs
- **: Bold text**
- ***: Italicized text***
-
and
: Unordered and ordered lists
-
- ***: List items***

Link and Image Elements

- ***: Creates hyperlinks***
- ***: Embeds images***

Form Elements

- ***: Creates a form***
- ***: User input fields***
- ***: Multi-line text input***

- : Clickable button

Creating Your First Web Page

Starting with a simple HTML file is the best way to learn.

Step-by-Step Guide

- Open a text editor (like Notepad, VS Code, or Sublime Text).
- Write the basic HTML structure with a title and some content.
- Save the file with a .html extension, e.g., index.html.
- Open the saved file in a web browser to see your webpage.

Sample HTML Code for Beginners

My First Webpage

Hello, World!

This is my first HTML page.

Visit Example

HTML Attributes and Their Usage

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements and are written inside the opening tag.

Common Attributes

- ***href: Specifies the URL in tags.***
- ***src: Defines the source file in and tags.***
- ***alt: Provides alternative text for images.***
- ***id: Unique identifier for an element.***
- ***class: Classifies elements for styling with CSS.***
- ***style: Inline CSS styles.***

Example

Google

This creates a link that opens in a new tab due to the target attribute.

Introduction to HTML Forms

Forms are essential for collecting user input, such as login details, surveys, or search queries.

Basic Structure of a Form

Name:

Common Input Types

- : Single-line text input
- : Password input
- : Email address
- : Checkbox
- : Radio button
- : Submit button

Embedding Multimedia Content

Adding images, videos, and audio enriches your webpage.

Embedding Images

- : Displays an image.

Embedding Videos and Audio

- : Embeds a video player.
- : Embeds an audio player.

Best Practices for Writing HTML

To ensure your code is clean, accessible, and efficient, follow these best practices:

Organize Your Code

- Use indentation to improve readability.
- Comment your code to explain sections.

Use Semantic Elements

- , , , , : Provide meaningful structure.

Validate Your HTML

- Use tools like the W3C Markup Validator to check for errors.

Learning Resources and Next Steps

Once comfortable with the basics, expand your knowledge with these resources:

- MDN Web Docs - HTML
- W3Schools HTML Tutorial
- Practice by building small projects like personal pages, portfolios, or blogs.
- Learn CSS to style your HTML content and JavaScript to add interactivity.

HTML programming for beginners answers all your q ? if you're just starting out in web development, this phrase encapsulates the curiosity and eagerness many newcomers feel as they embark on their coding journey. HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the foundational language of the web, shaping the structure and content of websites. Mastering HTML is essential for anyone interested in creating web pages, whether for personal projects, professional portfolios, or career advancement. This comprehensive guide aims to answer all your questions about HTML programming for beginners, providing clear explanations, practical insights, and helpful tips to set you on the right path.

What is HTML and Why is it Important?

Understanding HTML

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is a markup language used to structure content on the internet. Unlike programming languages like JavaScript or Python that add interactivity or logic, HTML describes the layout, headings, paragraphs, images, links, and other elements that make up a webpage.

Importance of HTML in Web Development

- Foundation of Web Pages: Every website you visit is built using HTML, making it the backbone of the internet.
- Universal Compatibility: HTML is supported across all browsers and devices.
- Ease of Learning: HTML has a straightforward syntax, making it accessible to beginners.
- Interoperability: HTML works seamlessly with CSS and JavaScript to create dynamic, styled pages.

Getting Started with HTML: Basic Concepts

HTML Syntax Overview

HTML documents are composed of elements, which are represented by tags enclosed in angle brackets. Elements can contain attributes that provide additional information.

Example:

```html

This is a paragraph.

```

Basic Structure of an HTML Document

A minimal HTML document looks like this:

```html
My First Web Page
Hello, World!

Welcome to HTML programming.

```

- **``declares the document type.**
- **``wraps the entire content.**
- **``contains metadata, including the title.**
- **``contains visible content.**

Core HTML Elements for Beginners

Headings and Paragraphs

- **`**
`to `
`: Define headings of different levels.

- `
`: Represents a paragraph.

Links and Images

- `Link Text`: Creates hyperlinks.
- ``: Embeds images.

Lists

- Ordered List: `
`with `
- `items.
- Unordered List: `
`with `
- `items.

Divisions and Spans

- ``: Container for block-level grouping.
- ``: Inline grouping.

Best Practices for Writing HTML for Beginners

Use Semantic Elements

Semantic tags clearly describe their purpose, improving accessibility and SEO:

- ``, `

Keep Code Organized and Indented

Proper indentation improves readability and makes debugging easier.

Validate Your HTML

Use tools like the W3C Validator to ensure your code meets standards.

Common Questions and Troubleshooting

Why is my HTML not displaying correctly?

- Check for syntax errors like missing closing tags.
- Ensure your file is saved with a `.html` extension.
- View the page in different browsers to identify compatibility issues.

How do I link CSS and JavaScript to HTML?

- CSS: `` inside ``.
- JavaScript: `` before ``.

What tools should I use to write HTML?

- Text editors like Visual Studio Code, Sublime Text, or Notepad++.
- Browser developer tools for inspecting and debugging.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Learning HTML

Pros

- Easy to learn and understand for beginners.
- Provides a solid foundation for web development.
- Widely used and supported across all platforms.
- Enables quick prototyping of websites.

Cons

- Limited to structuring content; cannot create dynamic features.
- Requires knowledge of CSS and JavaScript for full functionality.
- Can become complex with large projects if not well-organized.

Progressing Beyond Basic HTML

Learning CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) styles your HTML content, controlling layout, colors, fonts, and responsiveness.

Introduction to JavaScript

JavaScript adds interactivity, such as forms validation, animations, and dynamic content updates.

Frameworks and Libraries

Once comfortable with HTML, exploring frameworks like Bootstrap (for styling) or React (for building complex UIs) can enhance your skills.

Resources for HTML Beginners

- *MDN Web Docs: Comprehensive tutorials and references.*
- *W3Schools: Interactive examples and quizzes.*
- *freeCodeCamp: Hands-on projects and certifications.*
- *Codecademy: Interactive courses for immersive learning.*
- *YouTube Channels: Traversy Media, The Net Ninja, freeCodeCamp.org.*

Practical Tips for HTML Beginners

- *Practice regularly by creating small projects like a personal homepage.*
- *Experiment with different HTML elements to understand their functions.*
- *Use browser developer tools to inspect and modify code in real-time.*
- *Read and analyze existing websites' source code to learn best practices.*
- *Join online communities like Stack Overflow or Reddit?s r/webdev to ask questions and share knowledge.*

Summary

HTML programming for beginners is an accessible entry point into the world of web development. By understanding the basic structure, common elements, and best practices, you can start creating simple yet effective web pages. Remember that HTML is just the beginning; complement your learning with CSS and JavaScript to build modern, responsive, and interactive websites. Patience, practice, and curiosity are your best tools as you navigate the exciting landscape of web development.

Final Thoughts:

Starting with HTML might seem straightforward, but mastering it opens doors to endless creative possibilities. Whether you aim to build personal projects, contribute to open-source websites, or pursue a career in tech, a solid grasp of HTML is the first step. Keep experimenting, stay curious, and don't hesitate to seek out resources and communities for support. Happy coding!

QuestionAnswer What is HTML and why is it important for web development? HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language used to create and structure content on the web. It is essential because it defines the layout, headings, paragraphs, links, images, and other elements that make up a webpage, forming the foundation of all websites. How do I start coding HTML as a beginner? Begin by learning basic tags like , , ,
-
,
, and . Use a simple text editor like Notepad or VS Code to write your code, then open the file in a web browser to see the results. Practice creating simple pages to build your skills. What are HTML tags and attributes? HTML tags are keywords enclosed in angle brackets that define elements on a webpage, like or . Attributes provide additional information about elements, such as src for images or href for links, and are added inside the opening tag. What is the difference between HTML and CSS? HTML is used to structure and organize content on a webpage, while CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and layout that content, including colors, fonts, and positioning. How do I add images to my HTML page? Use the tag with the src attribute to specify the image URL or file path. Example: . Always include alt text for accessibility. What are semantic HTML tags and why should I use them? Semantic tags like , , , and clearly describe the purpose of the content they contain. They improve accessibility, SEO, and make your code easier to read and maintain. How can I create links in HTML? Use the tag with the href attribute to create hyperlinks. Example: Visit Example. What are best practices for writing clean HTML code? Use proper indentation, meaningful tag names, comments to explain sections, and avoid inline styles. Validate your code with tools like the W3C Markup Validator to ensure it meets standards. How do I make my HTML webpage mobile-friendly? Use responsive design techniques, including setting the viewport meta tag () and using flexible layouts with CSS media queries. Where can I learn more about HTML programming for beginners? You can explore online tutorials on sites like MDN Web Docs, freeCodeCamp, W3Schools, and Codecademy, which offer comprehensive guides and interactive lessons for HTML beginners.

Related keywords: HTML, web development, beginner programming, HTML tutorial, HTML basics, coding for beginners, learn HTML, HTML questions, web design, HTML answers

Read the full article online: Html programming for beginners answers all your q