

Front End Development - HTML

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What is HTML?

- Stands for HyperText Markup Language
- HyperText: Link between web pages.
- Markup Language: Text between tags which defines structure.
- It is a language to create web pages
- HTML defines how the web page looks and how to display content with the help of elements
- It forms or defines the structure of our Web Page
- Need to save your file with .html extension

Features Of HTML

- The learning curve is very easy (easy to modify)
- Create effective presentations
- Add links wherein we can add references
- Can display documents on platforms like Mac , Windows, Linux etc
- Add videos, graphics and audios making it more attractive.
- Case insensitive language

HTML Editors

- Simple editor: Notepad
- Notepad++
- Atom
- Best editor: Sublime Text.

HTML Skeleton

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

<!DOCTYPE html>

Instruction to the browser about the HTML version.

<html>

Root element which acts as a container to hold all the code

Browser should know that this is a HTML document

Permitted content: One head tag followed by one body tag

<head>

Everything written here will never be displayed in the browser

It contains general information about the document

Title, definitions of CSS and script sheets

Metadata (information about the document)

<body>

- Everything written here will be displayed in the browser
- Contains text, images, links which can be achieved through tags.
- Examples:
 - `<p> This is our first paragraph. </p>`
 - `Go To Google`
 - ``

HTML Comments

- Comments don't render on the browser
- Helps to understand our code better and makes it readable.
- Helps to debug our code
- Three ways to comment:
 - Single line
 - Multiple line
 - Comment tag //Supported by IE

HTML Element

- Elements are created using tags
- Elements are used to define semantics
- Can be nested and empty

Basic Structure

`<p color="red"> This is our first Paragraph </p>`

- Contains following things:
 - Start tag: `<p>`
 - Attributes: `color ="red"`
 - End tag: `</p>` // optional
 - Content: This is our first Paragraph

Element Types

- **Block Level :**
 - Takes up full block or width and adds structure in the web page
 - Always starts from new line
 - Always end before the new line
 - Example :
 - `<p >`
 - `<div>`
 - `<h1>...<h6>`
 - ``
 - ``

Element Types

- **Inline Level:**
 - Takes up what is requires and adds meaning to the web page
 - Always starts from where the previous element ended
 - Example :
 - ``
 - ``
 - ``
 - ``
 - `<a>`

Basic Tags:

- Enclosed within `<>`
- Different tags render different meaning .
- **`<title>` tag**
 - Whatever is written this tag comes up in the web page's tab
 - Defines the title of the page
 - Syntax: `<title>Home </title>`
- **`<p>` tag**
 - Defines the paragraph
 - Syntax: `<p > This is our first Paragraph </p>`

List of Self closing tags

- **<hr> tag**
 - Stands for horizontal rule
 - Dividing the web page
- **
 tag**
 - Stands for break line
 - Moving to next line
- ** tag**
 - To add images in the web page

- **<h1> tag <h6>tag**
 - Stands for heading tag
 - Defines heading of a page
 - h1 represents most important page in the page
 - h6 represents least important page in the page
- ** tag**
 - Defines the text to be bold
 - Replaced tag //HTML5
- ** tag**
 - Defines the text to be bold
 - Replaced <i>tag //HTML5

- ** tag**
 - Stands for ordered list
 - To define series of events that take place in some order
 - Example making a tea (like a flow chart)
 - `.....`

- ** tag**
 - Stands for unordered list
 - To define series of events that take place where order is not important.
 - Example your hobbies
 - `.....`

- ** tag**
 - Defines the list item
 - Used inside the 'ol' and 'ul' tag to define the events
 -
- **<div> and tags**
 - Both of these are used to group different tags .
 - Acts like a container.
 - Effective while styling.
 - <div>.....</div>
 -
 - Difference <div> is block level and is inline level.

- ** tag**
 - Used to add images in a web page
 - Syntax: ``
 - Self closing tag.
- **<a> tags**
 - Used to add links in a web page
 - `` Name of the link ``

- **<table> tag**
 - Used to create a table on a web page
 - Need other tags for completing the creation of a table
 - `<tr>` : for marking the table row
 - `<th>` : for table header
 - `<td>` : for table column data
 - Everything is always enclosed within `<tr>`
 - `<thead>` : to keep all header data
 - `<tbody>` : to keep all body data

- **<form> tag**
 - Action attribute: It specifies the URL to send form data to
 - Method attribute: specifies the type of HTTP request(GET or POST)
 - Example: `<form action="/my-form-submitting-page" method="POST">`
 - `<input>`: used to accept data from the user
 - Some types of inputs are:

- **Text:** used to store text data. Syntax: type="text"
- **Password:** used to enter a secure password. Syntax: type="password"
- **Placeholder:** temporary text in input fields. It is generally accompanied by "text" and "password" attributes. Syntax: placeholder="insert- text-here"
- **Button:** used to include buttons in the form. Syntax: type="button"
value="insert-text-here"
- **Submit button:** For creating a submit button. All the data will get submitted when it is clicked. Syntax: type="submit"
- **Checkbox:** to provide the ability to check multiple options. Syntax: type="checkbox". To check options by default, set it with the checked attribute.

- **Radio Button:** allows one to choose a single option. Syntax: `type="radio"`. Keep the name attribute of all the options the same.
- **<select>:** For every possible option to select, use an `<option>` tag`<option>`
- **Text Areas:** multi-line plain-text editing control. Syntax: `<textarea>`. You can specify how large the text area is by using the "rows" and "cols" attributes
- **Labels:** add captions for individual items in a form. Syntax: `<label>`. A label can be used by placing the control element inside the `<label>` element, or by using the "for" and "id" attributes.
- Validations ensure that users fill out forms in the correct format, e.g.:
 - a. required:** The Boolean attribute which makes a field mandatory:
 - b. email:** the browser will ensure that the field contains an @ symbol.

Attributes

- Properties associated with each tag.
- `<tag name="value"></tag>` is the structure.
- Global Attribute:
 - Title : Add extra information (hover)
 - Style: Add style information(font,background,color,size)
- ``
 - src is the attribute used in image tag to define path
 - Width is attribute used to define width in pixels
 - Alt i.e alternate text if image is not loaded
- `` Name of the link ``
 - href used to define path of the link.

Conclusion

- Introduction to HTML
- Comments
- HTML Elements
- Basic Tags
- Attributes

Thank You