## **ZYBISYS Training Program**

## **DAY 1 - About Internet and Web Development**

## 1. About Internet & Client - Server Architecture

The Internet is a global network of computers that are interconnected and communicate with each other using a common set of protocols. It is a vast collection of networks, ranging from small local networks to large-scale networks spanning the globe.

At its core, the internet follows a client-server architecture. This means that there are two main types of entities involved in the internet: clients and servers. Clients are typically devices such as computers, smartphones, or tablets that request and consume information or services. Servers, on the other hand, are powerful computers that store and provide resources or services to clients upon request.

When a client wants to access a web page or any other online resource, it sends a request to a server using a specific protocol called Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The server then processes the request and sends back the requested information, which is displayed on the client's device through a web browser.

The content of web pages is primarily created using a markup language called Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides a structure for organizing and presenting information on

the web. It uses tags to define the elements of a web page, such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, and more.

The internet relies on various protocols and technologies to facilitate communication between devices and ensure data transfer reliability. Some of the fundamental protocols include the Internet Protocol (IP) for addressing and routing data packets, Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) for reliable data transmission, and Domain Name System (DNS) for translating domain names into IP addresses.

Overall, the internet is a complex network that enables the exchange of information and services across the globe. It has revolutionized communication, information sharing, and access to resources, making it an indispensable part of our modern lives.

- 2. <u>Introduction about HTML:</u> HTML is a markup language used to create the structure and content of web pages.
- HTML Structure: HTML documents are structured using opening and closing tags, with the content placed between them.
- 4. <u>HTML Tags:</u> HTML tags are used to define and markup the elements of a web page.
  - Heading (h1 h6): Heading tags are used to define headings of different levels, from h1 (highest) to h6 (lowest).
  - Paragraph (p): The `` tag is used to define a paragraph of text.
  - Bold (b): The `<b>` tag is used to make text bold.
  - Italic (i): The `<i>` tag is used to make text italic.

- 5. <u>Block and Inline Scope:</u> Block-level elements (e.g., `<div>`, `<h1>`, ``) create a block on the page, while inline-level elements (e.g., `<span>`, `<label>`, `<input>`) flow within the text.
- 6. <u>Accessing image tags (img):</u> The `<img>` tag is used to display images on a web page.
- 7. <u>About Attributes:</u> Attributes provide additional information and functionality to HTML elements.
  - href: The 'href' attribute is used in '<a>' tags to specify the destination URL for a link.
  - src: The `src` attribute is used in `<img>` tags to specify the source (URL or file path) of an image.
  - width: The 'width' attribute specifies the width of an element, such as an image or a table.
  - height: The `height` attribute specifies the height of an element, such as an image or a table.
  - style: The `style` attribute is used to apply inline CSS styles to an HTML element.

Task - Create Resume using basic tags

R&D - Table tag and properties

## **Example Code:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
<body>
    <h2>HTML Structure</h2>
    HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard markup language
for creating web pages.
    <h2>HTML Tags</h2>
    < h1 > Heading 1 < /h1 >
    < h4 > Heading 4 < /h4 >
    < h6 > Heading 6 < /h6 >
    <div style="background-color: yellow; padding: 10px;">
        <h4>This is a block-level element (div)</h4>
        This is a paragraph inside a div.
(span)</span>
        <label for="inputField">Input Field:</label>
        <input type="text" id="inputField">
    </div>
```