HTML

HTML AND CSS:

These are the two languages which go hand in hand and work together to create everything that you see when you look at the internet.HTML is the raw data while the CSS is the one which gives font and colors to the text and make it look great.

In general people think that html and CSS are two programming languages, but they are not, and they are just presenting the information. They are not used to programming any logic.

HTML is Hyper Text Markup Language which allows us to create the basic structure of the website. While CSS is a style sheet language which focuses on improving the html elements.

ELEMENTS AND TAGS:

The opening tag tells us the start of the html element. They are comprised of a keyword enclosed in angle brackets < >.

The closing tag tells the browser where the element ends. The opening and closing tags are the same but the only difference is that they have a back slash before the keyword.

Overall, the tags tell the browser what the content of the element looks like.

Some tags do not have a closing tag which means it has no content inside that, and it is empty. This type of tag is called a void tag.

CREATING AND HTML FILE:

Firstly, create a folder and name it as html-boilerplate and within that folder create a file with and name it as index.html. We used a html extension to indicate that we are working with a html file.

Every html starts with a doctype declaration. The use of it is to tell what version of html it should use to render the document.

Open the file that was created earlier and add <! DOCTYPE html> to the first line. <html>

should be included in every html document.

The word lang is called the attribute which are used to provide more information about the html elements. It specifies the language of the text content in that element.

The <head> element is where we put the vital information about the webpages.

The <head> element goes within the <html> element and should always be the first element under the opening <html>.

Another element that we use is the title element. It is used to give webpages a human-readable title. Even if we dont give include the title element it will be set to the default by the files name. The final element needed to complete the html boilerplate is the <body> element. It always goes within the <html> element and below the <head> element.

HEADINGS:

Headings are different from the html elements they are displayed larger and bolder to indicate that they are headings. There are 6 levels of headings starting from <h1> to <h6>. Where h1 being the largest and the most important while h6 being the tiniest.

Strong element make the text bold <strong>.

The <em> element makes the text italic. Just as in human relationships, HTML parent elements can have many children. Elements at the same level of nesting are considered siblings.

HTML comments are not visible in the browser, but they allow us to comment on our code so that we get the context of the text in the future.

LISTS:

UNORDERED LISTS

If you want to have a list of items where the order does not matter, then in that case we can use unordered lists. They are created using the <ul> element.

ORDERED LISTS:

If you want to create a list of items where order does matter like the step-by-step process, then in that case we use ordered lists.

LINKS:

Links are the key features of html. They allow us to link to other HTML pages. To create a link in HTML, we use the anchor element. An anchor element is defined by wrapping the text or another HTML element we want to be a link with an <a> tag. We need to add an href attribute that we created a while ago. The value of href is the destination we want our link to go.

IMAGES:

Websites would be boring if they could only display text. HTML provides a wide variety of elements. To display an image, we use <img> element . Unlike the other elements we have encountered, the <img> element is a void element. As we have seen earlier in the course, void elements do not need a closing tag because they are naturally empty and do not contain any content.

Instead of wrapping content with an opening and closing tag, it embeds an image into the page using a src attribute which tells the browser where the image file is located. The src attribute works much like the href attribute for anchor tags. It can embed an image using both absolute and relative paths.

BAD VS GOOD COMMITS:

When it comes to writing commits, it is crucial to know how to write them effectively. A commit message describes what problem your changes solve and how it solves them.A good commit consists of 2 parts: a body and a subject. make a commit if you get a piece of code, you are working on to function like you want it to, fix a typo, or fix a bug. As you gain experience, you will develop a better feel for what should be committed.