HTML

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Div

- One of the most popular elements in HTML is the `<div>` element.
- `<div>` is short for "division" or a container that divides the page into sections.
- These sections are very useful for grouping elements in your HTML together.
- `<div>`s can contain any text or other HTML elements, such as links, images, or videos.

Inline vs. Block Level Elements

•**Inline elements**:

Do not start on a new line.

Take only the necessary width.

Inline level : <span>,<img>, <a>

•**Block elements**:

Start on a new line.

Take full width available.

Block level : <div>,<p>, <h1> .. <h6> , <form>

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

- CSS is code that changes the appearance of HTML.
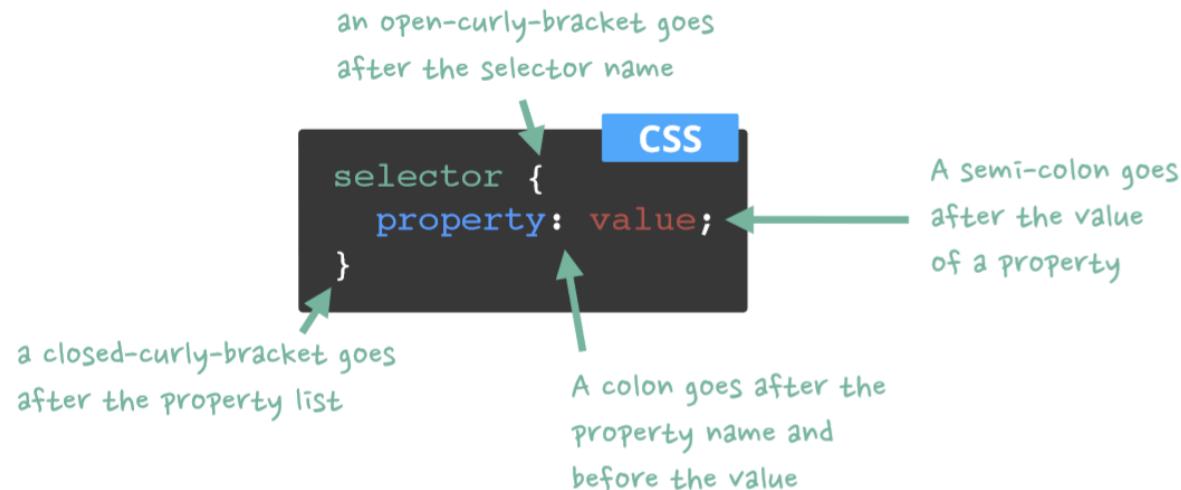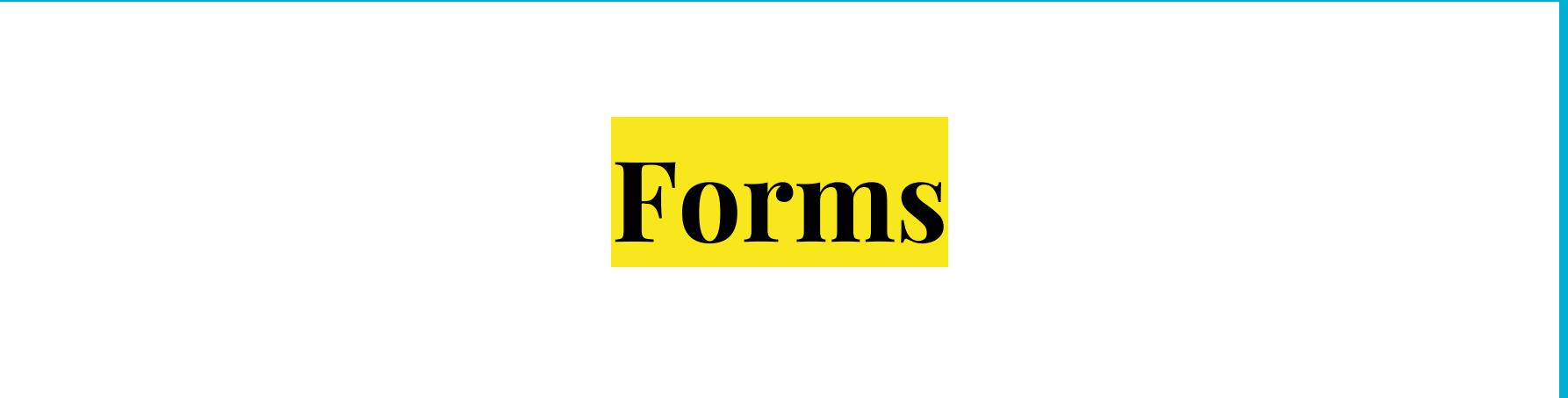
The Syntax of a Selector

• Tags are selected by creating something called a selector.

• Selectors have a very specific syntax that needs to be followed or the CSS won't work.

an open-curly-bracket goes after the selector name

CSS

```
selector {
    property: value;
}
```

A semi-colon goes after the value of a property

a closed-curly-bracket goes after the property list

A colon goes after the property name and before the value
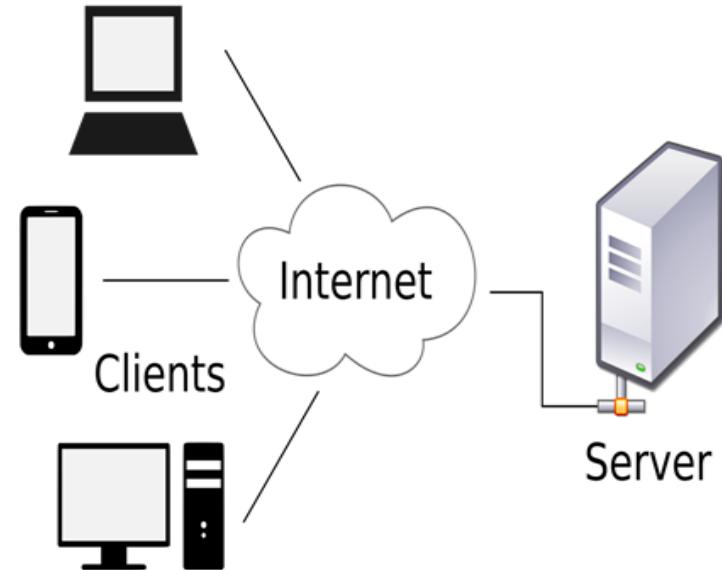

Break :)

Forms
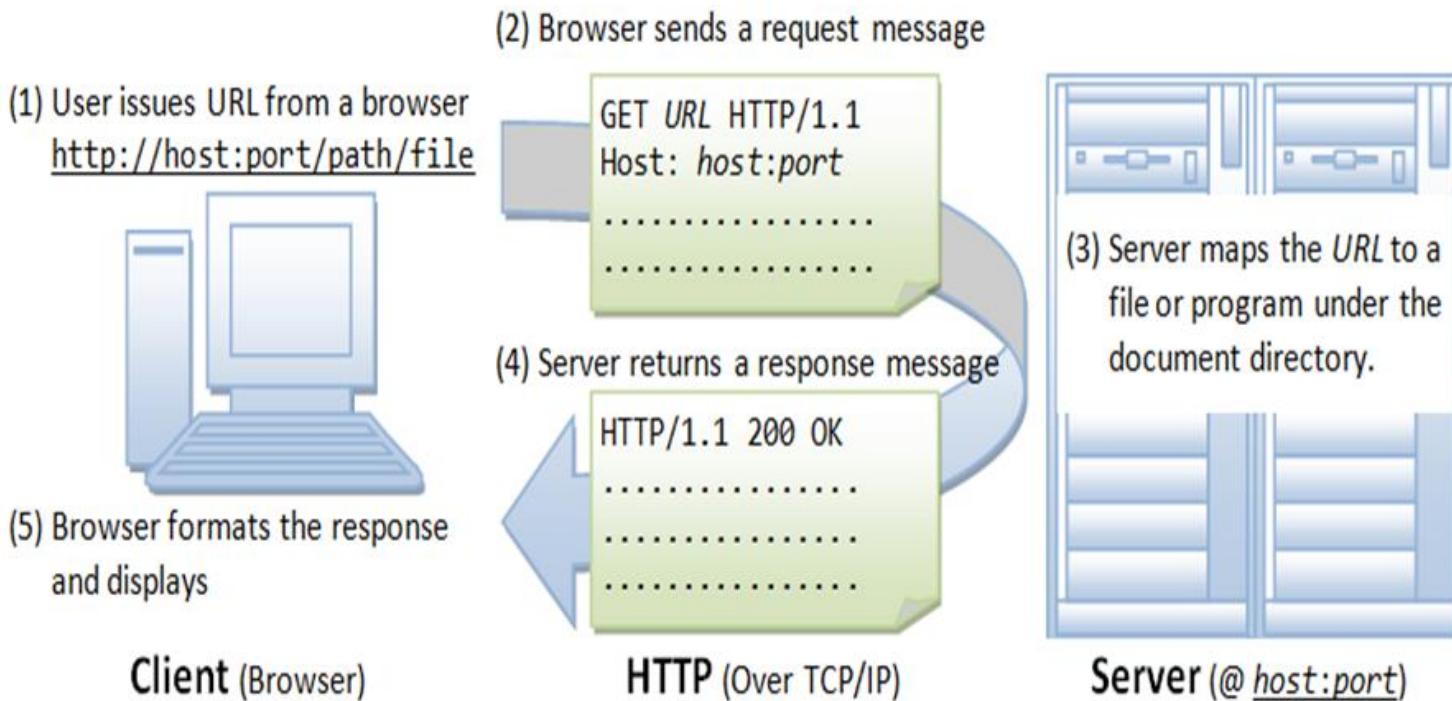
Client / Server Model

- A **client** (e.g., a web browser)connects to a **server** (e.g., your apache server), with the specified protocol, and makes a **request** for a resource using the URL-path.

- The server will send a **response** consisting of a status code and, optionally, a response body.

Client / Server Model

(1) User issues URL from a browser
http://host:port/path/file

(5) Browser formats the response and displays

Client (Browser)

(2) Browser sends a request message

```
GET URL HTTP/1.1
Host: host:port
.................
.................
```

(4) Server returns a response message

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
.................
.................
.................
```

HTTP (Over TCP/IP)

(3) Server maps the URL to a file or program under the document directory.

Server (@ host:port)

Register - Create Account

*Your Name

*E-Mail ID

Alternate E-Mail ID

Your Phone

Country Code - City Code - Phone Number

Mobile Phone

*Your Postal Address

*Country

--------------- Select One ---------------

*Password

*Re - Enter Password

☐ I accept the **Terms of Use**

Continue >>   Reset
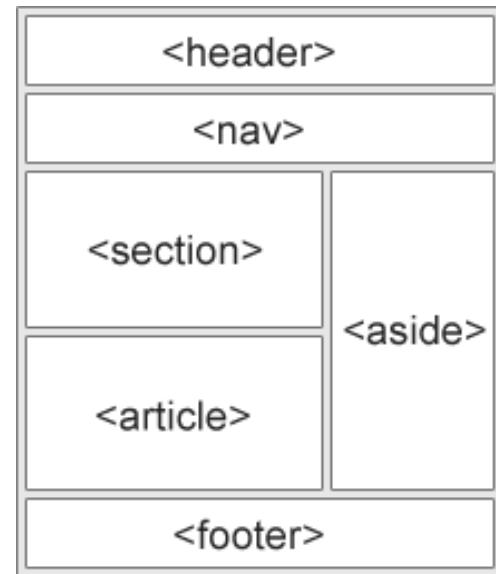
Semantic Elements

HTML5 Semantic Elements
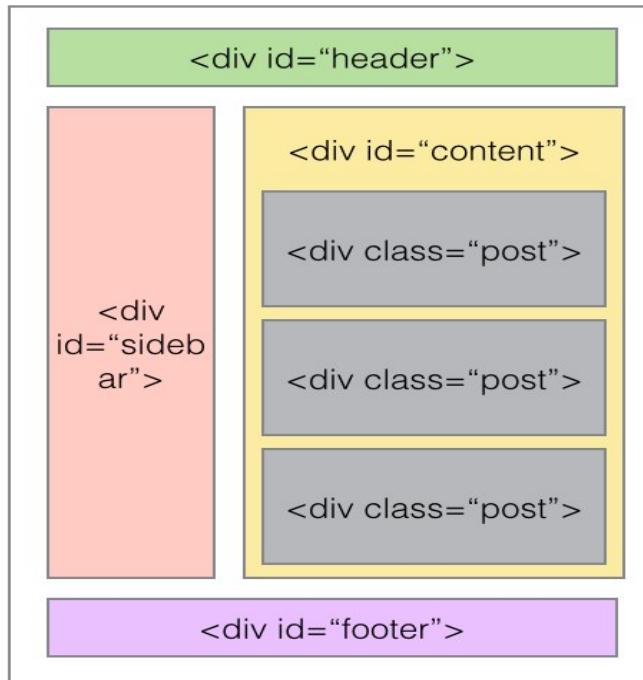
- Semantic elements = elements with a meaning to both the browser and the developer.

- **Semantic HTML** seeks to improve code readability and accessibility by clarifying exactly what an element is unlike a non-descript tag like div. It also has the side benefit of improving your webpage's SEO by allowing search engines to better identify the content of your website and weigh the most important content appropriately.

- Examples of non-semantic elements: `<div>` and `<span>` - Tells nothing about its content.
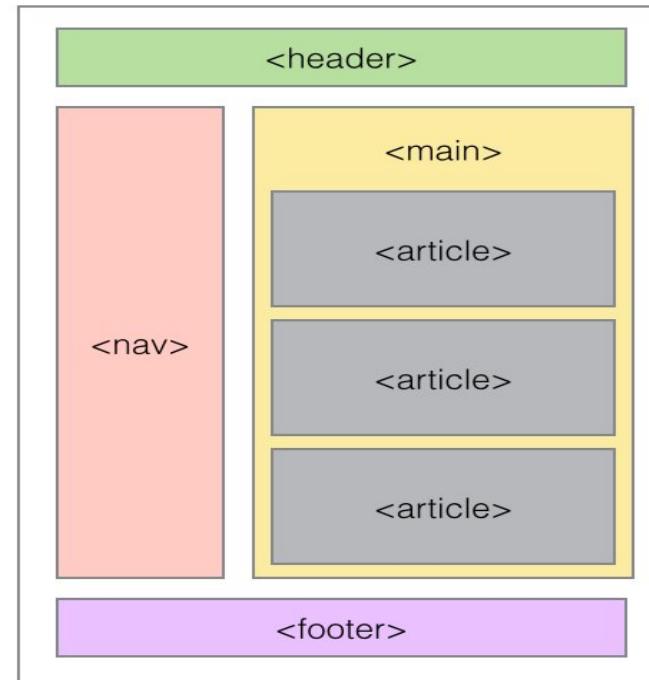
- Examples of semantic elements: `<form>`, `<table>`,`<article>`,`<aside>`,`<details>`, `<figcaption>`, `<figure>`, `<footer>`,`<header>`, `<main>`, `<mark>`, `<nav>`, `<section>`, `<summary>` and `<time>`

HTML4 vs. HTML5 Page Structure

HTML4: Lots of Classes/IDs

<div id="header">

<div id="sidebar">	<div id="content">
	<div class="post">
	<div class="post">
	<div class="post">

<div id="footer">

HTML5: Semantic Tags/Sections

<header>

<nav>	<main>
	<article>
	<article>
	<article>

<footer>

Thank You