1**. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language):** HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages. It defines the structure and layout of a webpage's content.

Demonstration should be done with the file named index.html.

2. Setting Up:

Before you start writing HTML, you'll need a text editor. Eg: Notepad, Visual Studio Code, Sublime Text, or Atom.

Create a new file with the .html extension, for example, index.html.

(To be demonstrated in the code editor)

3. Document Structure:

  Will be explained elaborately when html elements are explained.

4. Terminology in HTML:

Element and tags are explained simultaneously.

a) Element: An element is a fundamental building block used to define the structure and content of a web page (refer to #1 above). Each HTML element is represented by a pair of tags: an opening tag and a closing tag, and they can contain content. The opening tag is enclosed in angle brackets, and the closing tag has a forward slash before the element name.

Example of an HTML element:

<p>This is a paragraph element. </p>

<p> is the opening tag, and </p> is the closing tag.

"p" is the element name, and it stands for "paragraph."

"This is a paragraph element." is the content of the paragraph.

(To be demonstrated in the code editor)

b) Tag: In HTML, a "tag" is a fundamental component used to define and mark up elements within a web page. Tags are enclosed in angle brackets and are used to specify how elements are structured and styled.

There are two main types of tags: opening tags and closing tags.

Opening tags are used to start an element and are written like this: <element name>.

Closing tags are used to end an element and are written like this: </element name>.

Example of a simple HTML tag:

<p>This is a paragraph element. </p>

<p> is the opening tag.

</p> is the closing tag.

"p" is the element name, which represents a paragraph.

"This is a paragraph element." is the content of the paragraph.

c) Attribute: In HTML, An "attribute" is a property or additional information that can be applied to an HTML element to modify or provide extra details about that element. Attributes are specified within the opening tag of an element and are always in the form of "attribute_name="attribute_value"".

Eg: Visit Myshow4all Website

Attribute name = href

Attribute value = https://myshow4all.blogspot.com/

(To be explained in the code editor)

d) HTML Document:

- An HTML document, often referred to as an HTML file.
- Text file with the .html extension.
- It contains HTML code and is used to create a web page.

e) Head:

What is <head> called?

Section.

What does <head> section contain?

1. <head> section contains metadata and information about the webpage.

2. It includes the title, character encoding, and links to external resources like CSS and JavaScript files.

Does it have visible content of the web page? Or is the user able to see <head> section content in their web browser?

No.

f) Body:

What is <body> called?

Section.

What does <body> section contain?

1. The <body> section of an HTML document contains the visible content of a webpage, including text, images, links, and other elements that users see in their web browsers.

https://myshow4all.blogspot.com/

2. Also, for various sections, refer to "foundation.html" under foundation folder.

Does it have visible content of the web page? Or is the user able to see <body> section content in their web browser?

Yes.

g) Links:

External Link:

The external link points to an external website.

<!-- Example of an external link -->

 Visit Myshow4all Website

Internal Link:

The internal link points to an internal page in the same directory as the HTML file

  <!-- Example of an internal link to another page in the same directory -->

  About Us

Misc:

Label vs input

H1 to h6 level headings.

<p> paragraph element

White spaces: &nbsp

Line break tag

<table> <tr> <td>

<table>: In HTML, a table is created with an opening <table> tag and a closing </table> tag.

<tr>   Defines a row in a table.

<th>   Defines a header cell in a table.

<td>   Defines a cell in a table.