DEVELOPER'S PORTFOLIO

Task - 3

Introduction about Developer's Portfolio

Developers build portfolio websites as full-stack developer sample projects to showcase their skills and impress clients. As a student or professional learning web development, you must practise making portfolio websites to gain knowledge and experience in efficient front end web development technology.

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About Task - 3
Create UI and implement various components

- HTML Introduction
- HTML Elements
- HTML Tags
- CSS Introduction
- CSS Syntax

HTML Introduction

What is HTML ?
- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

HTML Boilerplate

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Developer's Portfolio</title>
</head>
<body>
    Here you write code
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Elements

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

- <tagname> Content goes here…</tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

- <h1>My First Heading</h1>
- <p>My first paragraph.</p>

Nested HTML Elements

- HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).
- All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.
- Example – The following example contains four HTML elements
  - <html>
  - <body>
  - <h1>
  - <p>

HTML Code –
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```
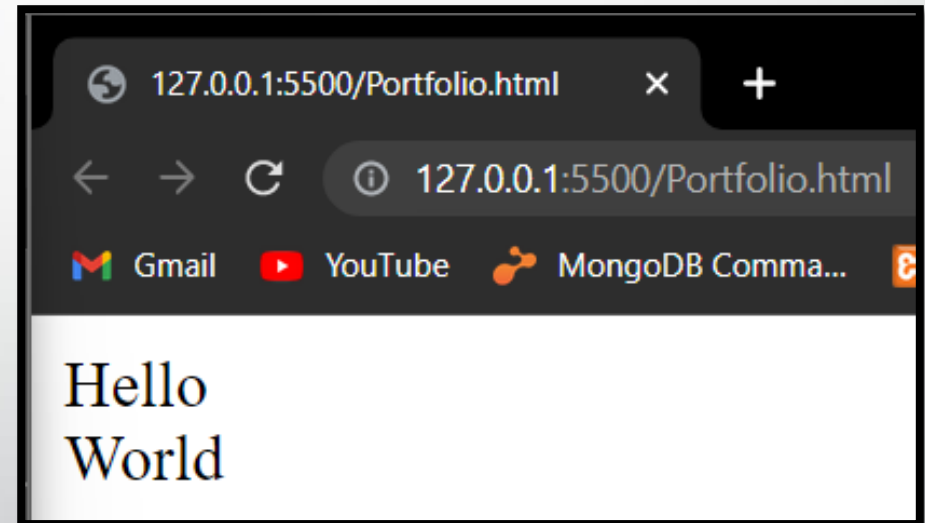
Empty HTML Elements

- HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.
- The <br> tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag.

HTML Code –
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    Hello
 World
</body>
</html>

HTML Tags

- HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.
- When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.
- An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.
  - All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.
  - Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.
  - If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags).

Syntax → <tag> content </tag>

HTML Tags

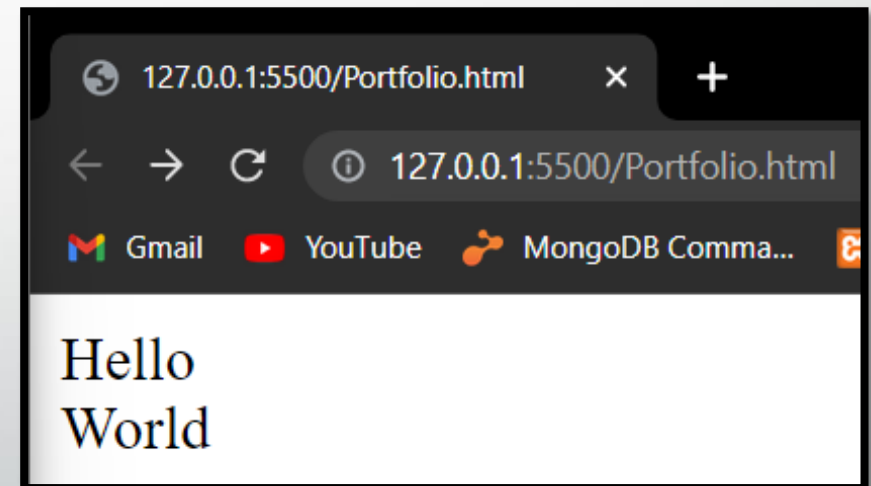## **
 Tag**

With this basic HTML tag we let the browser know, where we want some blank lines or breaks in the text.

Syntax –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
Hello <br> World
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Tags

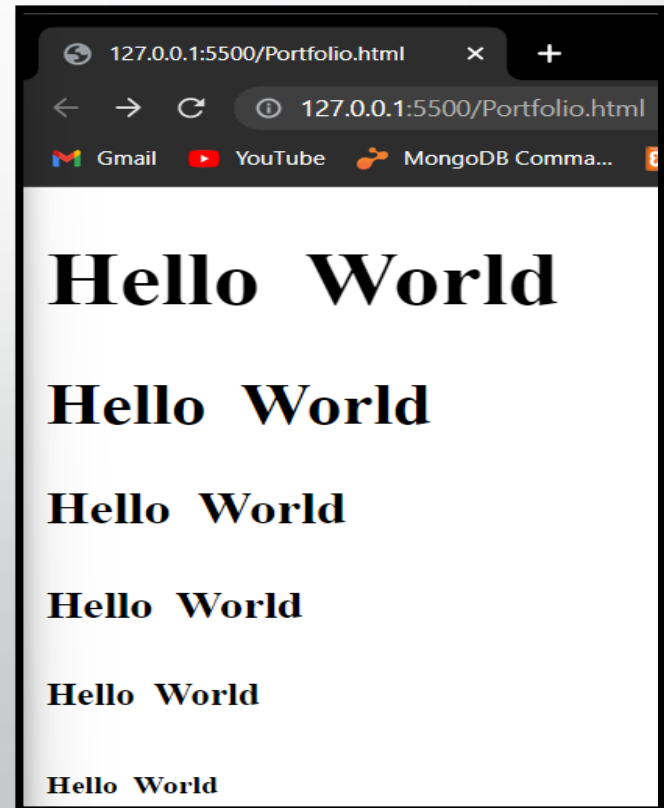<H1> , <H2> , <H3> , <H4> , <H5> , <H6> Tag
H1, H2,H3,H4,H5,H6 tags are used to create titles.

Syntax –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<H1>Hello World</H1>
<H2>Hello World</H2>
<H3>Hello World</H3>
<H4>Hello World</H4>
<H5>Hello World</H5>
<H6>Hello World</H6>
</body>
</html>
```
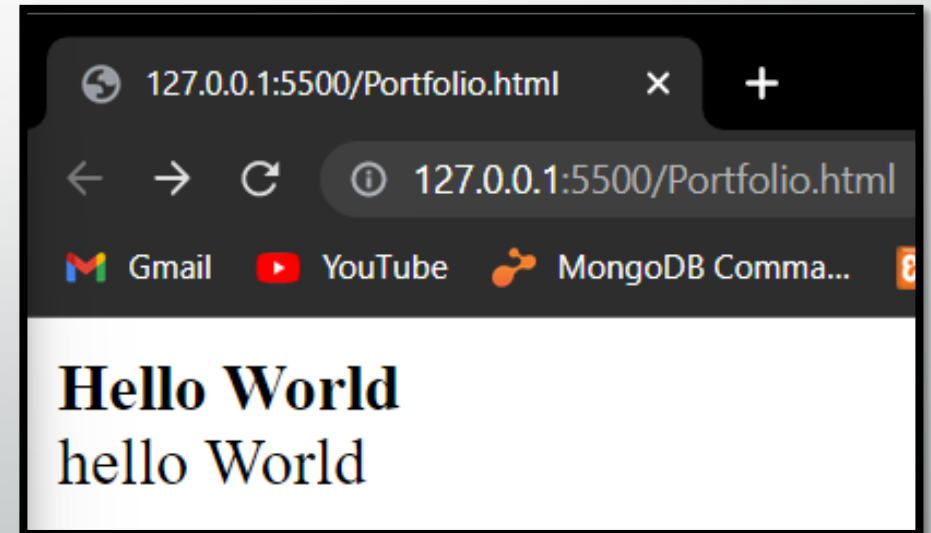
HTML Tags

<b> Tag

If you have a lot of text, then you need to emphasise some words to let the reader know what is important. And you do that with bold parts of the text.

Syntax –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<b>Hello World</b><br>
hello World
</body>
</html>
```
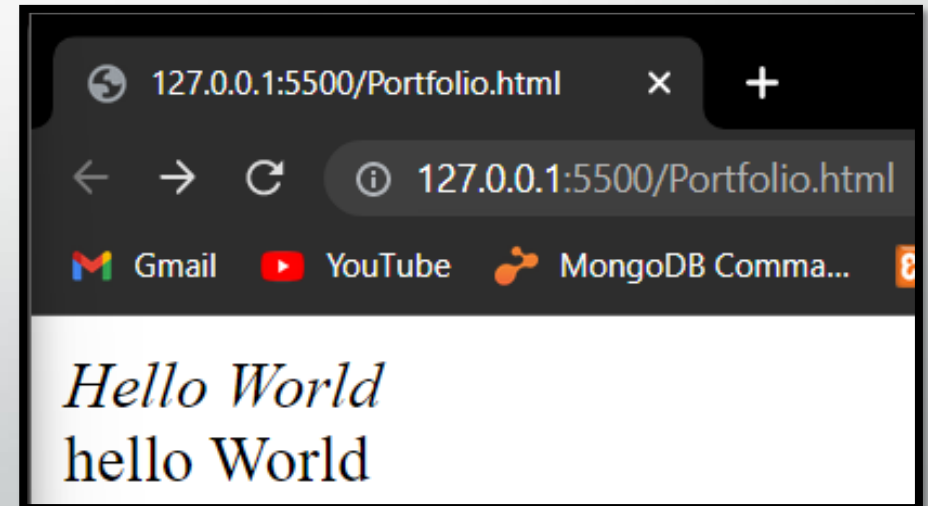
HTML Tags

<i> Tag

If you have a lot of text, then you need to emphasise some words to let the reader know what is important. Rather, with italics you can present text that is a little tilted to the right.

Syntax –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<i>Hello World</i><br>
hello World
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Tags

<u> Tag
This tag is used to underline the text.

Syntax –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<u>Hello World</u><br>
hello World
</body>
</html>
```
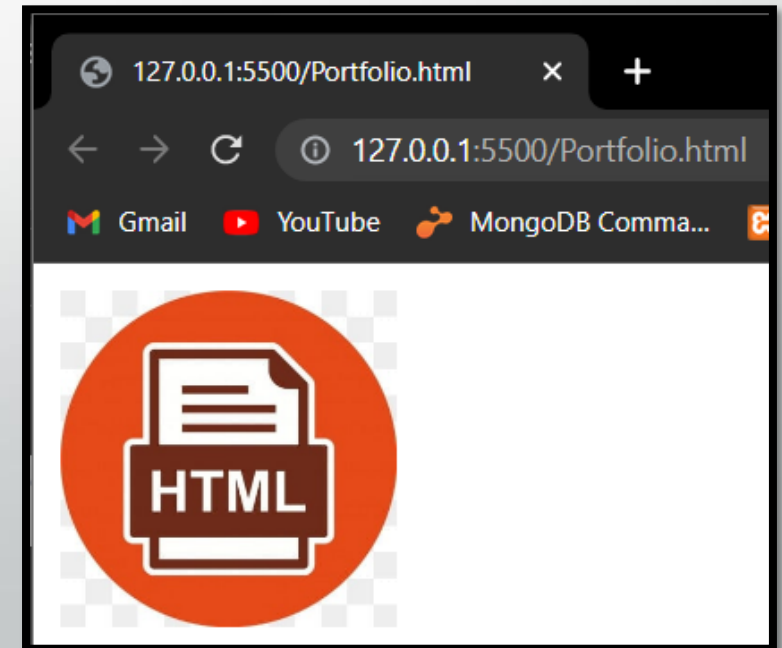
HTML Tags

<img> Tag

If you have a lot of text, then you need to emphasise some words to let the reader know what is important. Rather, with italics you can present text that is a little tilted to the right.

Syntax –

<!DOCTYPE html>
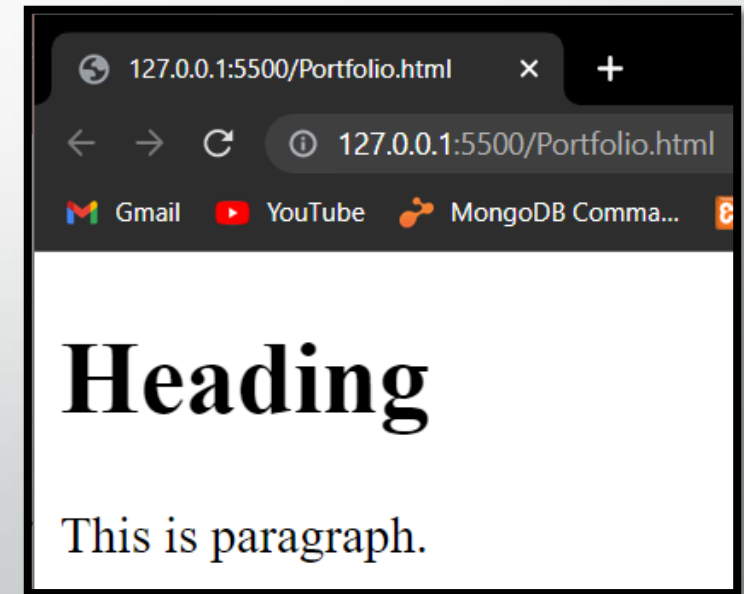<html>
<body>
<img src="Type the Source of the File Here"></img>
</body>
</html>

HTML Tags

<p> Tag
The tag groups text into a paragraph.

Syntax –

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Heading</h1>
<p>This is paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>

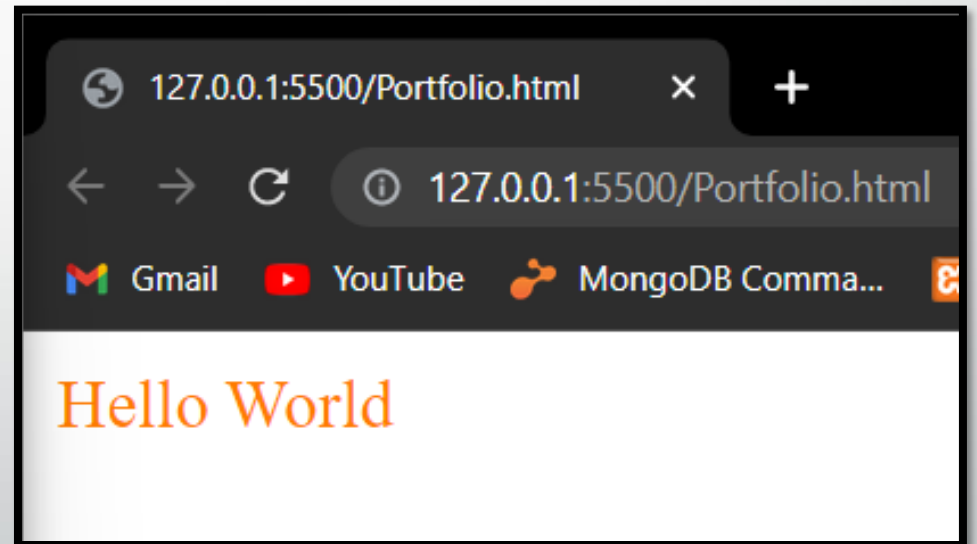# HTML Tags

<span> Tag
This tag is used to give style to the text.

Syntax –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
   <span style="color:rgb(255, 123, 0)">
      Hello World
   </span>
</body>
</html>
```
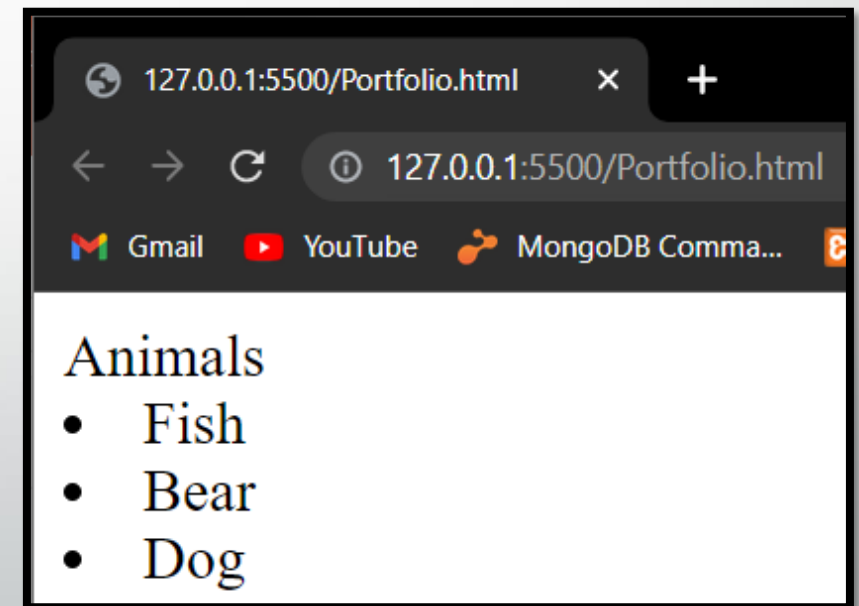
HTML Tags

<Li> Tag
This tag is used to write bullets.

Syntax –

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
Animals
Fish
Bear
Dog
</body>
</html>

HTML Tags

<A> Tag
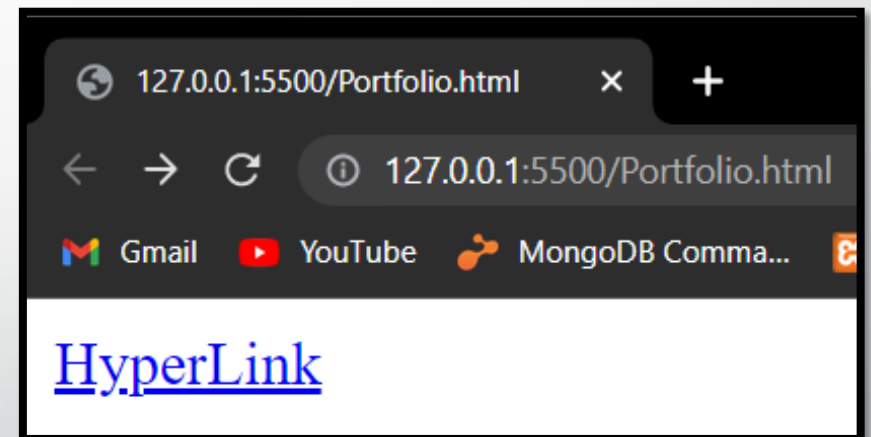This tag helps you make a Hyper link.

Syntax –

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<A href="Paste Your Link Here">HyperLink</A>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Introduction

What is CSS ?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
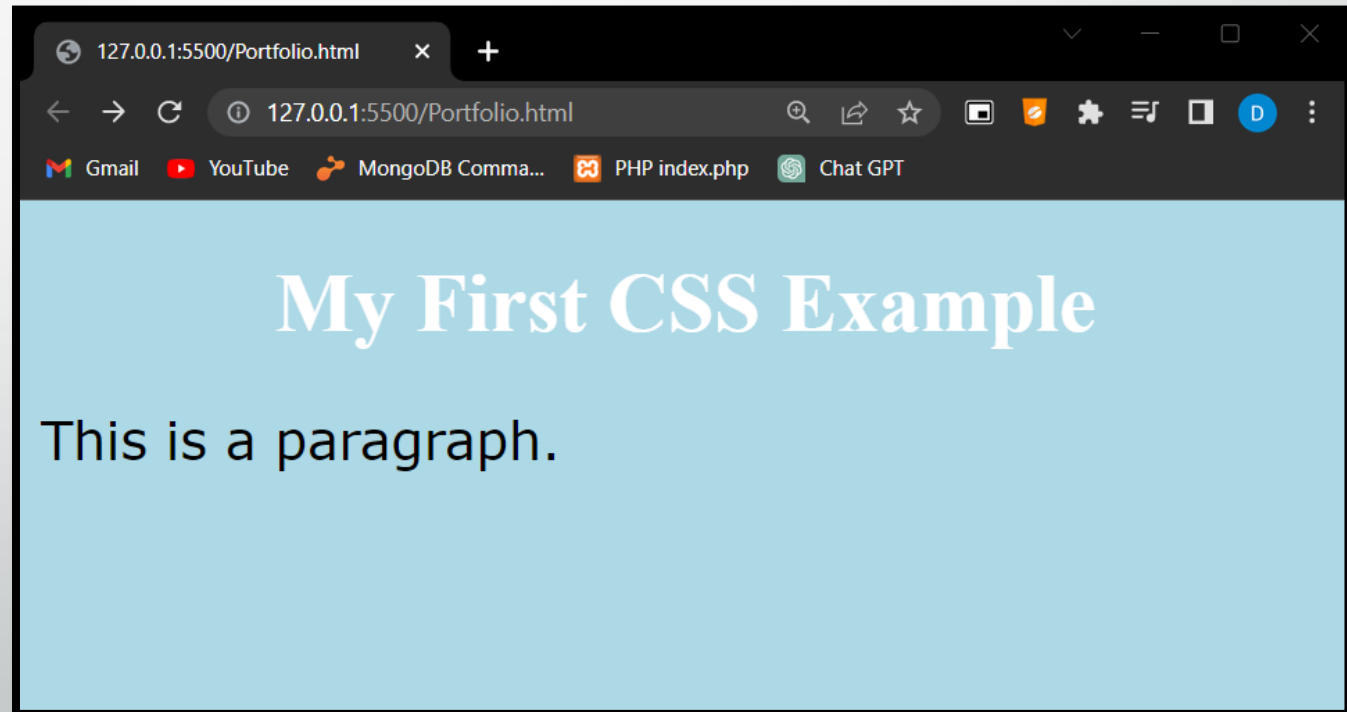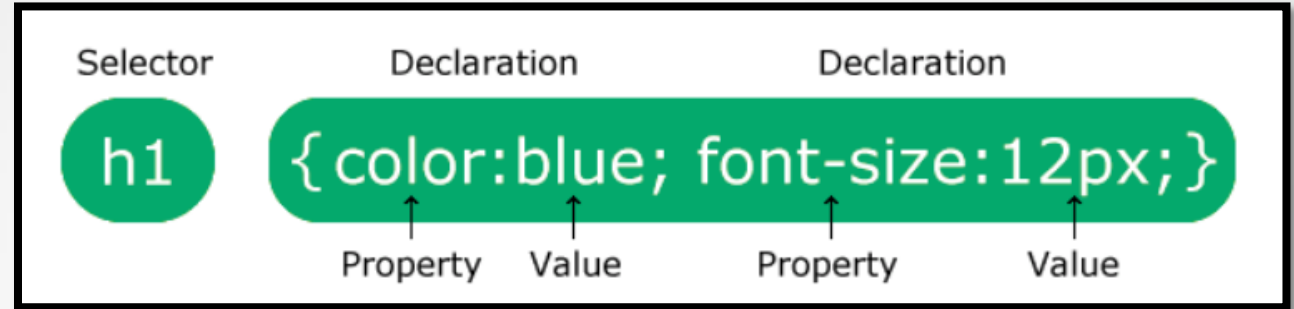- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

Why Use CSS ?

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

CSS Syntax with Example

```
Code -
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
h1 {
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
}
p {
  font-family: verdana;
  font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```


Selector — Declaration — Declaration

h1 { color:blue; font-size:12px;}

Property Value Property Value

127.0.0.1:5500/Portfolio.html

My First CSS Example

This is a paragraph.

SUMMARY
- We learned about "What is HTML" and how to write HTML code .
- We learned about HTML Elements.
- We learned about HTML Tags and how to use them.
- We learned about some basic CSS Introduction.
- We learned about CSS Syntax.

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THANK YOU