Shameen Dilusha
GDSE 67

What is HTML

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content.

Hypertext

"Hypertext" - refers to links that connect web pages to one another, either within a single website or between websites.

Markup

“Markup” - means it is using pre defined tags.

HTML Elements

HTML consists of a series of elements, which you use to enclose, wrap, or mark up different parts of content to make it appear or act in a certain way.

There are 4 types of elements

- Nesting Elements
- Block-Level Elements
- Inline-Level Elements
- Void Elements

<!DOCTYPE>

- All HTML documents must start with a <!DOCTYPE> declaration.

- The declaration is not an HTML tag. It is an "information" to the browser about what document type to expect

Meta Data

Metadata is often described as "data about data. " In other words, if the HTML of your webpage is data, metadata is additional information used to explain various things about that HTML.

Favicon

A favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab

HTML Form Elements

<form>	<fieldset>
<input>	<legend>
<label>	<datalist>
<select>	<output>
<textarea>	<option>
<button>	<optgroup>

HTML Form Attributes

1.Action Attribute:
2.Target Attribute:
3.Method Attribute:
4.Autocomplete Attribute:
5.Novalidate Attribute:

1.Action Attribute:
The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted. Usually, the form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

2.Target Attribute:
The target attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

3.Method Attribute:
The method attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data.

4.Autocomplete Attribute:
The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off.

5.Novalidate Attribute:
The novalidate attribute is a boolean attribute.

Div Element

The HTML element is the generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled in some way using CSS.

HTML 5 Semantic Elements for web structure

<header>
<nav>
<main>
<aside>
<footer>

Table elements

<table>
<thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<th>
<td>

Id and Headers Attributes

The headers attribute of a cell contains a list of the id attributes of the associated header cells. If there is more than one id, they are separated by spaces. This technique is used when data cells are associated with more than one row and/or one column header

Colspan

To make a cell span over multiple columns

Rowspan

To make a cell span over multiple rows

Network types

- LAN (Local Area Network)
- PAN (Personal Area Network)
- MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
- WAN (Wetropolitan Area Network)

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Tags

Hr tag

The <hr> HTML element represents a thematic break between paragraphlevel elements

<Head>Tag

The element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the tag and the tag

<body> Tag

- The <body> tag defines the document's body.
- The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document

title tag

The title tag is an HTML code tag that allows you to give a web page a title.

Meta Tag

- The <meta> tag defines metadata about an HTML document.
- <meta> tags always go inside the <head> element, and are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings

Span Tag

This is a element. It has no semantics. You use it to wrap content when you want to apply CSS to it (or do something to it with JavaScript) without giving it any extra meaning.

<Mark> tag

The <mark> tag in HTML is used to highlight or mark specific text within a document

<form>

The <from> element is a container for different types of input elements.
<form> warpup the whole form

<input>

The <input> HTML element is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user; a wide variety of types of input data and control widgets are available, depending on the device and user agent

<label>

The <label> HTML element represents a caption for an item in a user interface.

<textarea>

The <textarea> HTML element represents a multi-line plain-text editing control, useful when you want to allow users to enter a sizeable amount of free-form text, for example a comment on a review or feedback form.

<select>

The <select> HTML element represents a control that provides a menu of options.

<button>

The <button> HTML element is an interactive element activated by a user with a mouse, keyboard, finger, voice command, or other assistive technology.

<fieldset> & <legend>

- The <fieldset> HTML element is used to group several controls as well as labels (<label>) within a web form.

- The <legend> HTML element represents a caption for the content of its parent <fieldset>.

<datalist>

The <datalist> HTML element contains a set of <option> elements that represent the permissible or recommended options available to choose from within other controls.

<output>

The <output> HTML element is a container element into which a site or app can inject the results of a calculation or the outcome of a user action.

<optgroup> : The Option Group element

The <optgroup> HTML element creates a grouping of options within a <select> element.

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Another Details

What is a network

- A computer network is a group of interconnected nodes or computing devices that exchange data and resources with each other.

- A network connection between these devices can be established using cable or wireless media

What is a node

- A network node sits at a point in the network where it sends, receives, stores or creates information.
- It transmits data to communicate with other nodes in the network.

What is a network topology?

A network topology is the physical and logical arrangement of nodes and connections in a network

LAN (Local Area Network)

Local Area Network is a group of computers connected to each other in a small area such as building, office.

PAN (Personal Area Network)

Personal Area Network is a network arranged within an individual person, typically within a range of 10 meters.

MAN (Metropoliton Area Network)

A metropolitan area network is a network that covers a larger geographic area by interconnecting a different LAN to form a larger network

WAN (Wide Area Network)

A Wide Area Network is a network that extends over a large geographical area such as states or countries

IP Address (Internet Protocol)

An Internet Protocol (IP) address is a unique numerical identifier for every device or network that connects to the internet

NSP (Network Service Provider)

A network service provider (NSP) is a company that owns, operates and sells access to Internet backbone infrastructure and services. The primary customers of NSPs are other service providers, including internet service providers (ISPs), which, in turn, sell internet access to businesses and consumers.

DNS (Domain Name System / Server)

The domain name system (DNS) is a naming database in which internet domain names are located and translated into Internet Protocol (IP) addresses