



Let's roll by 09:05 !!!

HTML 1

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Topics to be Discussed

- What's HTML?
- HTML Structure
- Anatomy
- Attributes
- Common tags

What's HTML?

HTML is a markup language that defines the structure of your content. HTML consists of a series of elements, which you use to enclose, or wrap, different parts of the content to make it appear a certain way, or act a certain way.

Anatomy

- HTML element (or simply, element) — a unit of content in an HTML document formed by HTML tags and the text or media it contains.
- HTML Tag — the element name, surrounded by an opening (<) and closing (>) angle bracket.
- Opening Tag — the first HTML tag used to start an HTML element. The tag type is surrounded by opening and closing angle brackets.
- Content — The information (text or other elements) contained between the opening and closing tags of an HTML element.

Opening tag

Closing tag

`<p>`My cat is very grumpy`</p>`

Content

Element

Attributes

Attributes are key-value pairs in an opening HTML tag.

- HTML attributes are special words that provide additional information about the elements or attributes that are the modifier of the HTML element.
- Each element or tag can have attributes, which define the behaviour of that element.
- Attributes should always be applied with the start tag.
- The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.
- The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only.
- You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.

Common HTML Tag

- title to add a title to page
- p for paragraphs
- em for empasizing tags
- br for line breaks
- Headings
- Lists
- Links
- Images

Title

- `<title>` is used to define title of the HTML doc.
- It sets the title of browser tool bar.
- It displays the title of page in search engine results.

Heading

There are six levels of headings defined by HTML. These six heading elements are H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, and H6; with H1 being the highest level and H6 the least.

Importance of Heading :

- Search Engines use headings for indexing the structure and content of the webpage.
- Headings are used for highlighting important topics.
- They provide valuable information and tell us about the structure of the document.

List

- Ordered List
- Unordered List
- Descriptive List

Image and Links

- Links

HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document. When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

- Image

Images are very important to beautify as well as to depict many complex concepts in simple way on your web page. This tutorial will take you through simple steps to use images in your web pages.



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HTML 2

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Topics to be Discussed

- Common tags
- Nested tags
- Inline Element vz Block Element
- HTML 5 Boilerplate
- Table
- Code & Pre tag

Styling

`` - Bold text

`` - Important text

`<i>` - Italic text

`` - Emphasized text

`<mark>` - Marked text

`<small>` - Smaller text

`` - Deleted text

Nesting

```
<p>My cat is <strong>very</strong> grumpy.</p>
```



```
<p>My cat is <strong>very grumpy.</p></strong>
```

Inline v/z Block

Block-level elements begin on a new line, stacking one on top of the other, and occupy any available width.

A `<div>` is a block-level element that is commonly used to identify large groupings of content, and which helps to build a web page's layout and design.

Inline-level elements do not begin on a new line. They fall into the normal flow of a document.

A ``, on the other hand, is an inline-level element commonly used to identify smaller groupings of text within a block-level element.

<address>, <article>, <aside>, <blockquote>, <canvas>, <dd>, <div>, <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>,
<figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, , <main>, <nav>,
<noscript>, , <p>, <pre>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, , <video>

<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, , <bdo>, <big>,
, <button>, <cite>, <code>, <dfn>, , <i>,
, <input>, <kbd>, <label>, <map>, <object>, <output>, <q>, <samp>, <script>, <select>,
<small>, , , <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>, <time>, <tt>, <var>

HTML 5 Boilerplate

Boilerplates are similar to templates in the sense that they provide the elements needed to create the basis of a build. Typically, an HTML boilerplate is a set of files/practices that provide a foundation for any website and will have been built by industry professionals, who have experienced the same issues and don't want others to have to go through the same problems.

The below sample shows one of the many possible boiler plates to start a project.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">

    <title>The HTML5 Herald</title>
    <meta name="description" content="The HTML5 Herald">
    <meta name="author" content="SitePoint">

    <!-- Link all the external style sheets in head tag -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css?v=1.0">

  </head>

  <body>
    <!-- Linking the scripts tag -->
    <script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
  </body>
</html>
```

Table

The table element defines the table.

The tr element defines a table row.

The td element defines a data cell. These must be enclosed in tr tags

```
<table>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <td>Row 1, cell 1</td>
```

```
    <td>Row 1, cell 2</td>
```

```
    <td>Row 1, cell 3</td>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
</table>
```

Pre tag

The HTML `<pre>` element represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in the HTML file. The text is typically rendered using a non-proportional ("monospace") font. Whitespace inside this element is displayed as written.

Syntax

```
<pre>Any pre formatted text here will be shown exactly as typed here</pre>
```


Code tag

The HTML `<code>` (inline) element displays its contents styled in a fashion intended to indicate that the text is a short fragment of computer code. By default, the content text is displayed using the user agent's default monospace font.

Syntax

```
<code>Any computer code sample here</code>
```




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HTML 3

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Topics to be Discussed

- Input tag
- Select tag & optgroup tag
- Forms in HTML
- Semantic in HTML
- Media in HTML

Input tag

- Input tag specifies an input field where the user can input data.

- `<input type="button">`
- `<input type="checkbox">`
- `<input type="color">`
- `<input type="date">`
- `<input type="datetime-local">`
- `<input type="email">`
- `<input type="file">`
- `<input type="hidden">`
- `<input type="image">`
- `<input type="month">`
- `<input type="number">`
- `<input type="password">`
- `<input type="radio">`
- `<input type="range">`
- `<input type="reset">`
- `<input type="search">`
- `<input type="submit">`
- `<input type="tel">`
- `<input type="text">` (default value)
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`

Select

- This tag is used to create a drop-down list.

```
<select name="cars" id="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

Opt group

```
<select name="cars" id="cars">
  <optgroup label="Swedish Cars">
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="German Cars">
    <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
```


Forms in HTML

Semantic

- Article
- Header
- Section

Media in HTML

- Video tag
- Audio tag