Creating Single Page Web Apps with ReactJS

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```
: white;
decoration: none;
size: 20px;
weight: bold;
ng: 0px 40px;
on a:hover{
round-color: white;
: black;
round-color: blue;
n-top: 20px;
n-left: 30px;
           🏮 Made with Gamma
```

Basic Structure of an HTML Document

HTML Tag

The <html> tag encloses the entire document.

Head Section

The <head> section contains metadata like the page title and styles.

Body Section

The <body> section holds all the visible content of the webpage.

Text and Lists

Headings

Headings, from <h1> to <h6>, provide structure and organization to your content.

Paragraphs

The tag is used to create paragraphs of text.

Lists

Unordered () and ordered () lists help present information in a clear, structured way.

Formatting Text

1 Bold

The or tag makes text bold.

Italic

The <i> or tag makes text italic.

Underline

The <u> tag underlines text.

Images and Links



Images

The tag is used to embed images on a webpage.



Links

The <a> tag creates clickable links to other webpages or sections of the same page.

Tables

Name	Age	City
John Doe	35	New York
Jane Smith	28	Los Angeles
Bob Johnson	42	Chicago

Tables in HTML are used to organize data into rows and columns, making information easy to read and understand.

Say Hello!

Forms

1

2

3

Input Fields

HTML forms use <input> tags to collect user data.

Dropdown Menus

The <select> tag creates dropdown menus for users to choose from.

Submit Button

The <button> tag adds a submit button to send the form data.



Semantics in HTML

Meaning, Not just Structure

Semantic HTML focuses on adding meaning to content, not just structure. This helps search engines and screen readers better understand your page.

Semantic Elements

Examples include <header>, <nav>, <article>, and <footer> which describe the purpose of different sections.

Accessibility

Semantic HTML improves accessibility by making your content more understandable for users with disabilities.

