

# HTML

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# Div

- One of the most popular elements in HTML is the `<div>` element.
- `<div>` is short for “division” or a container that divides the page into sections.
- These sections are very useful for grouping elements in your HTML together.
- `<div>`s can contain any text or other HTML elements, such as links, images, or videos.

# Inline vs. Block Level Elements

- **Inline elements:**

Do not start on a new line.

Take only the necessary width.

Inline level : `<span>`, `<img>`, `<a>`

- **Block elements:**

Start on a new line.

Take full width available.

Block level : `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>` ..  
`<h6>` , `<form>`



# Cascading Style Sheets

- CSS is code that changes the appearance of HTML.

## HTML without CSS



### Recipe World

- [Home](#)
- [Recipes](#)
- [Suggest](#)

### Magic Cake

Magic Cake is one of the tastiest cakes the world has ever known. Few have tried it and lived to tell about it, and these are their stories.

We also need to stress that whatever happens to you as a result of

## HTML with CSS



### Recipe World

[Home](#) [Recipes](#) [Suggest](#)

### Magic Cake

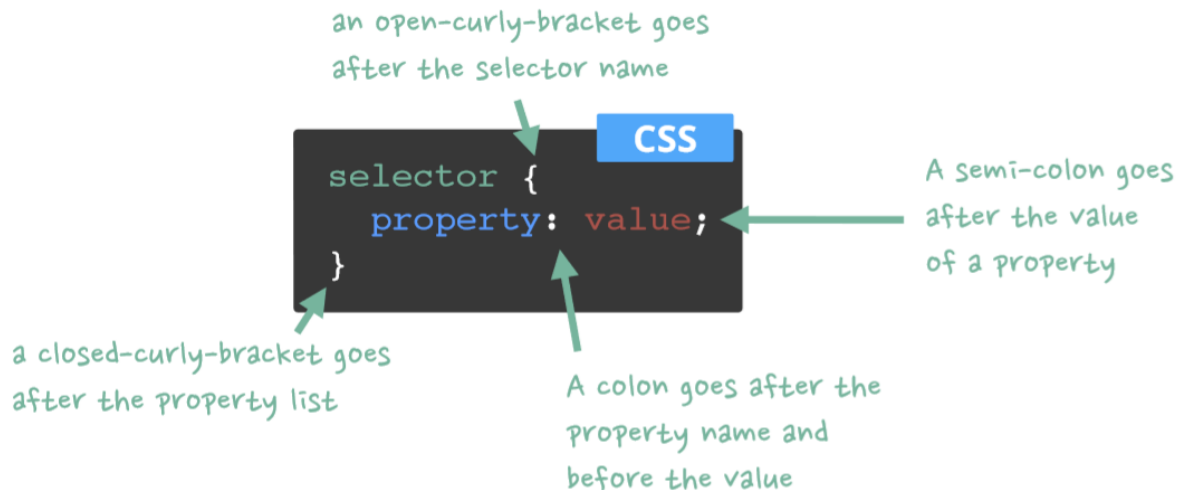
Magic Cake is one of the tastiest cakes the world has ever known. Few have tried it and lived to tell about it, and these are their stories.

#### Ingredients

- 2 eggs
- 1 pound sugar

# The Syntax of a Selector

- Tags are selected by creating something called a selector.
- Selectors have a very specific syntax that needs to be followed or the CSS won't work.



<br>

Break :)

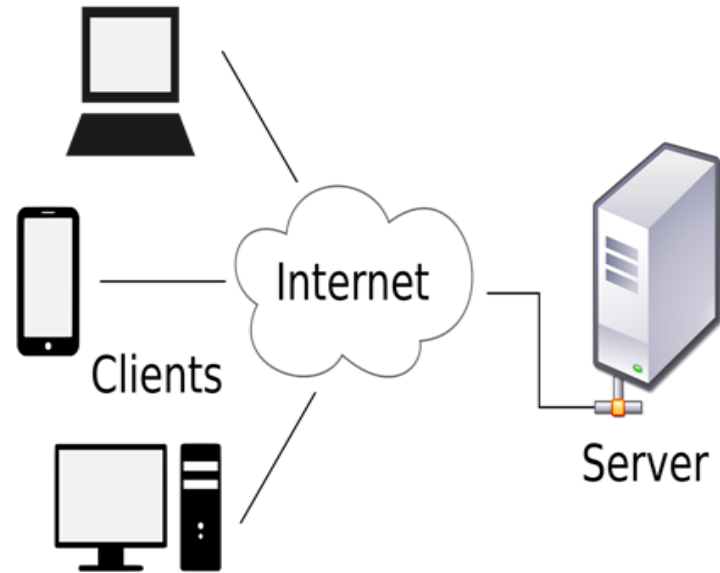
# Forms

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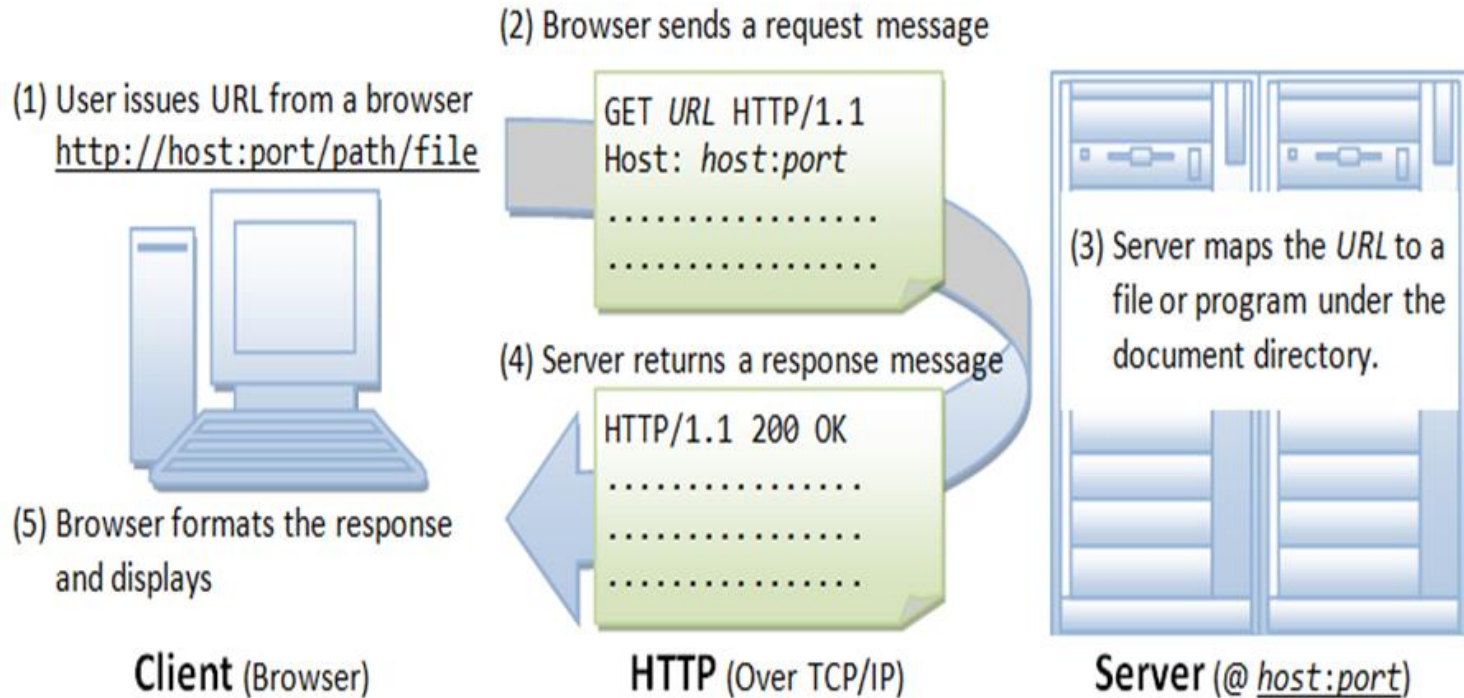


# Client / Server Model

- A **client** (e.g., a web browser) connects to a **server** (e.g., your apache server), with the specified protocol, and makes a **request** for a resource using the **URL-path**.
- The server will send a **response** consisting of a **status code** and, optionally, a **response body**.



# Client / Server Model



## Register - Create Account

Field marked with \* are compulsory fields

\*Your Name

\*E-Mail ID

Alternate E-Mail ID

Your Phone


Country Code - City Code - Phone Number

 -  - 

Mobile Phone

\*Your Postal Address

\*Country

----- Select One ----- 

\*Password

\*Re - Enter Password

☐

I accept the [Terms of Use](#)

Continue >>

Reset

# Semantic Elements

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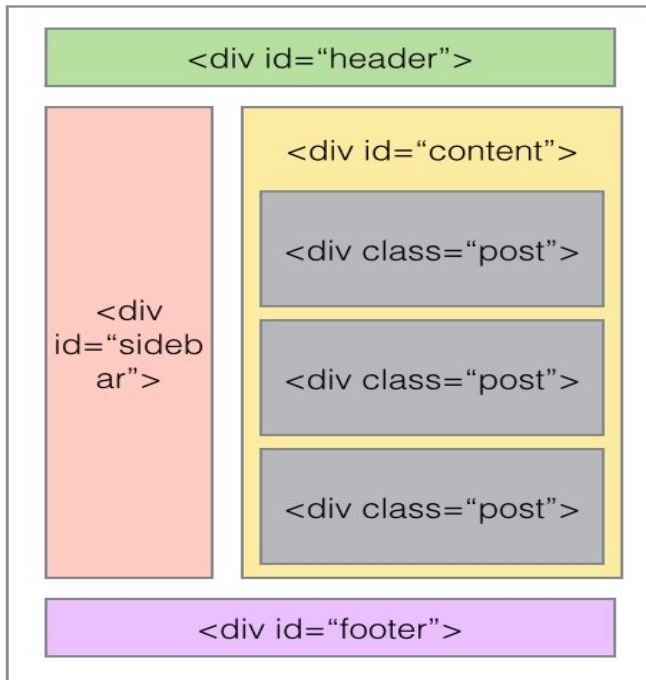
# HTML5 Semantic Elements

- Semantic elements = elements with a meaning to both the browser and the developer.
- **Semantic HTML** seeks to improve code readability and accessibility by clarifying exactly what an element is unlike a non-descript tag like div. It also has the side benefit of improving your webpage's SEO by allowing search engines to better identify the content of your website and weigh the most important content appropriately.

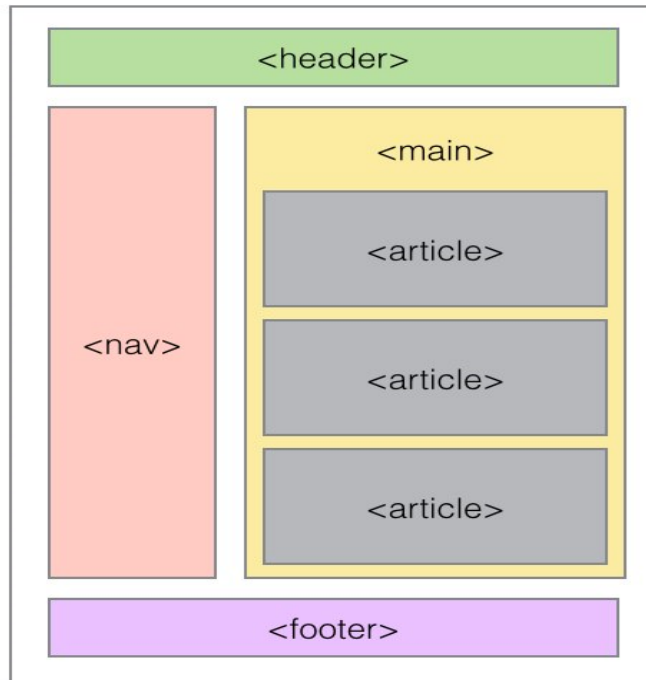


# HTML4 vs. HTML5 Page Structure

**HTML4: Lots of Classes/IDs**



**HTML5: Semantic Tags/Sections**



# References

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# References

- <https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>
- [https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting\\_started\\_with\\_the\\_web/HTML\\_basics](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/HTML_basics)

**Thank You**