

Milestone 1: HTML, CSS & Github As A Beginner

Module 1: Learn & Explore HTML

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HTML- Hyper Text Markup Language

What is tag?

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content.

Structure of tag:

```
<> Content </>
```

Paragraph: <p> </P>

- used to define paragraphs and adds vertical spacing before and after the enclosed content to visually separate it from other elements.

Bold:

- used to apply bold formatting to text, enhancing its visual prominence.

Strong: (Meaningful)

- used to semantically emphasize text, typically rendering it in a bold manner to indicate stronger importance or relevance.

Italic: <i> </i>

- used to apply italic formatting to text

Emphasize: (Meaningful)

- used to semantically emphasize text, typically rendering it in italics to indicate emphasized importance or relevance.

Semantic = Meaningful(Em, Strong are semantic tag)

Extensions to install: **Live Server, Code Spell Checker**

- You can write *Lorem+any number* to get random words to practice.

Ex: lorem10 → Enter

```
Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quis, quia.
```

Heading:

<h1>Heading 1</h1>

<h2>Heading 2</h2>

<h3>Heading 3</h3>

<h4>Heading 4</h4>

<h5>Heading 5</h5>

<h6>Heading 6</h6>

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

Small: <small> </small>

- used to reduce the text size of enclosed content, indicating a smaller font size for the displayed text.

What is inline?

Inline tags in HTML are elements that do not start on a new line and only take up as much width as necessary. They are used to style or format specific portions of text within a line, rather than structuring or defining larger sections of content. Common inline tags include ``, ``, `**`, `*`, ``, `
`, and `*`. Inline elements do not create new lines before or after the content they enclose, allowing them to flow within the surrounding text.****

What is Block

Block tags in HTML are elements that typically start on a new line and take up the full width available. They are used to structure and define larger sections of content. Block-level elements often create a visual "block" or box around the content they enclose. Common block-level tags include `

`, `

`, `

` to `` for headings, ` ` and ` ` for lists, and `

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HTML List:

- Ordered List:

```
<ol>

  <li>Shirt</li>

  <li>Pant</li>

  <li>Shoe</li>

  <li>Muja</li>

  <li>T-shirt</li>

  <li>Ghamcha</li>

</ol>
```

- Unordered List:

```
<ul>

  <li>Shirt</li>

  <li>Pant</li>

  <li>Shoe</li>

  <li>Muja</li>

  <li>T-shirt</li>

  <li>Ghamcha</li>

</ul>
```

Container Tag: ul, ol, div...

Division → Div

<div> </div>

```
<div>

  <h2>Grocery List</h2>

  <ul>

    <li>Fish</li>

    <li>Vegetables</li>

    <li>Oil</li>

    <li>Salt</li>

    <ul>

      <li>Molla Salt</li>

      <li>ACI Pure Salt</li>

      <li>Muskan Salt</li>

      <li>Fresh Salt</li>

      <li>Programming Hero Salt</li>

    </ul>

  </ul>

</div>
```

Break tag:

- The '
' tag in HTML is used to insert a line break in the content, forcing the text or elements that follow it to appear on a new line. Unlike block-level elements, the '
' tag does not require a closing tag, as it is a self-closing tag. Here's an example:

```
<p>This is some text.<br>This text appears on a new line.</p>
```

This is some text.
This text appears on a new line.

Button Tag: <button> </button>

- used to create a clickable button on a webpage

```
<button> Programming Hero</button>
```

Programming Hero

Hyperlink:

```
<a href=""></a>
```

Ex:

```
<a href="https://www.programming-hero.com/">Programming-hero</a>
```

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">w3schools</a>
```

[Programming-hero](https://www.programming-hero.com/) [w3schools](https://www.w3schools.com/)

HTML Image:

```
<H3>Image from Internet</H3>


```

Form Create:

```
<h3>Creating a user login form</h3>

<form>

<input type="Email" placeholder="Your Email" name="" id=""> <br> <br>

<input type="password" placeholder="Your password" name="" id="">
<br><br>

<input type="submit" value="login">

</form>
```

HTML Input Types:

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

- `<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">`
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`

Basic Structure of HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

  <head>


  </head>

  <body>

    <footer>


    </footer>

  </body>

</html>
```

You don't need to write the whole structure manually. Just write “!”, and then press enter. You can see the whole structure, right?

Title tag: <title> </title>

- used to define the title of a document, which is displayed in the browser's title bar or tab. This tag is a crucial part of the <head> section of an HTML document

Ex:

```
<title>Explore HTML</title>
```


Fav icon: `<link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">`

- typically displayed in the browser's address bar, tabs, bookmarks, and other areas. It helps users identify and distinguish a website among others. To include a favicon in a webpage, you use the `<link>` tag within the `<head>` section of your HTML document.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
  <link rel="icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

Today's Module Summary

What is HTML?

Hyper = Reference/Link

Text = Data/Information

Markup = Predefined/ Marked

Language = Communication

HTML Structure

Doctype, HTML, head, meta, title, body, comment

Tag

Paragraph, Button, Heading, Break, Span, Bold, Italic, Emphasize, Strong, Small

Block & Inline

List

Ordered & unordered

Anchor Tag, Image tag,