Lesson: Getting Started With HTML

Basic Syntax

- Tags enclosed in angle brackets define HTML elements.
- Tags typically come in pairs: opening <tagname> and closing </tagname>.
- Attributes provide additional information within the opening tag as attribute="value".
- HTML files commonly use .html or .htm extensions.
- HTML tags and attributes are not case-sensitive.

Structure of an HTML Document

- Begins with <!DOCTYPE html>, followed by <html>, <head>, and <body> tags.
- httml> is the root element, head contains meta-information, and <b dotsplays content.
- <!DOCTYPE html> declares HTML5 document type.
- Ensuring proper tag closure avoids rendering issues.

Auto Rename Tags

- Tool that renames paired HTML tags automatically.
- Enhances code consistency and reduces errors.
- Installed via VS Code Extensions marketplace.

Live Server

- Launches local server with real-time preview.
- Auto-refreshes browser on code changes.
- Facilitates quick debugging and issue spotting.

ESLint

- Identifies patterns in JavaScript code.
- Customizable rules enforce coding standards.
- Integrated with VS Code for inline error checking.

Prettier

- Formats code automatically for consistency.
- Supports multiple languages including HTML, CSS, JavaScript.
- Configurable to match preferred coding style.

Material Icon Theme

- Enhances VS Code interface with file and folder icons.
- Improves navigation and visual organization.
- Customizable themes available.

Comments in HTML

- Used for non-executing code notes.
- Aid in code documentation and debugging.
- Single line: <!-- Comment -->
- Multi-line: <!-- Multi-line comment -->

Introduction to Elements and Tags

- Tags define structure and layout of web pages.
- Paired or self-closing tags provide instructions to browsers.
- Elements consist of start tag, content, and end tag.

Popular Typography Elements

- Heading (<h1> to <h6>): Titles or subtitles, important for SEO.
- Paragraph (): Block of text with automatic spacing.
- Horizontal Rule (<hr>>): Thematic break or separator.
- Line Break (
): Creates line break within text.

• Span (): Inline container for text formatting.

Why Use Grouping Tags?

- Organization: Structure HTML content logically.
- Styling: Apply CSS to grouped elements.
- Manipulation: Simplify JavaScript interactions.
- Readability: Enhance code understanding and maintenance.

Popular Grouping Tags

<div>: Creates division or section in HTML.