



edureka!
a Veranda Enterprise



Full Stack Web Development Program



COURSE OUTLINE

MODULE 3



1. Introduction to Web Development

2. Overview to HTML

3. Exploring fundamental HTML tags - 1

4. Exploring fundamental HTML tags - 2

5. HTML containers tags

Titles

- Basic HTML Tags
 - HTML `<html>...</html>` Tag
 - HTML `<head>...</head>` Tag
 - HTML `<meta>...</meta>` Tag
 - HTML `<title>...</title>` Tag
 - HTML `<body>...</body>` Tag
 - HTML `...` Tag
 - HTML `<div>...</div>` Tag



Learning Objectives

By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Recognize the significance of the element in HTML
- Learn to use the `` element to embed images in a web page.





Basic HTML Tags

HTML `<html>...</html>` Tag

- The `<html>` tag is a fundamental HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) element that functions as the document's root or outermost element.
- It specifies the beginning and end of an HTML document and encloses all other elements within it.
- The `<html>` element essentially establishes the structure of the document and denotes the beginning of creating web content.
- The HTML `<html>` tag's principal purpose is to:
 - Document Structure
 - Language Specification
 - Character Encoding
 - Metadata and Information
 - Document Root

HTML `<head>..</head>` Tag

- The head tag contains information of the webpage like title, character set, and style of the page.
- For example, the title (`<title></title>`) tag is used to display the title of an HTML page.
- Along with the title, the following tags can be specified in the header tag:
- **Style (`<style></style>`):** This is used to style the webpage.
- **Script (`<script></script>`):** This is used to include any JavaScript (JS) code for making the webpage dynamic.
- **Link (`<link></link>`):** This is used for linking an external style sheet.
- The information inside the tags will not be displayed to the user.

HTML `<meta>...</meta>` Tag

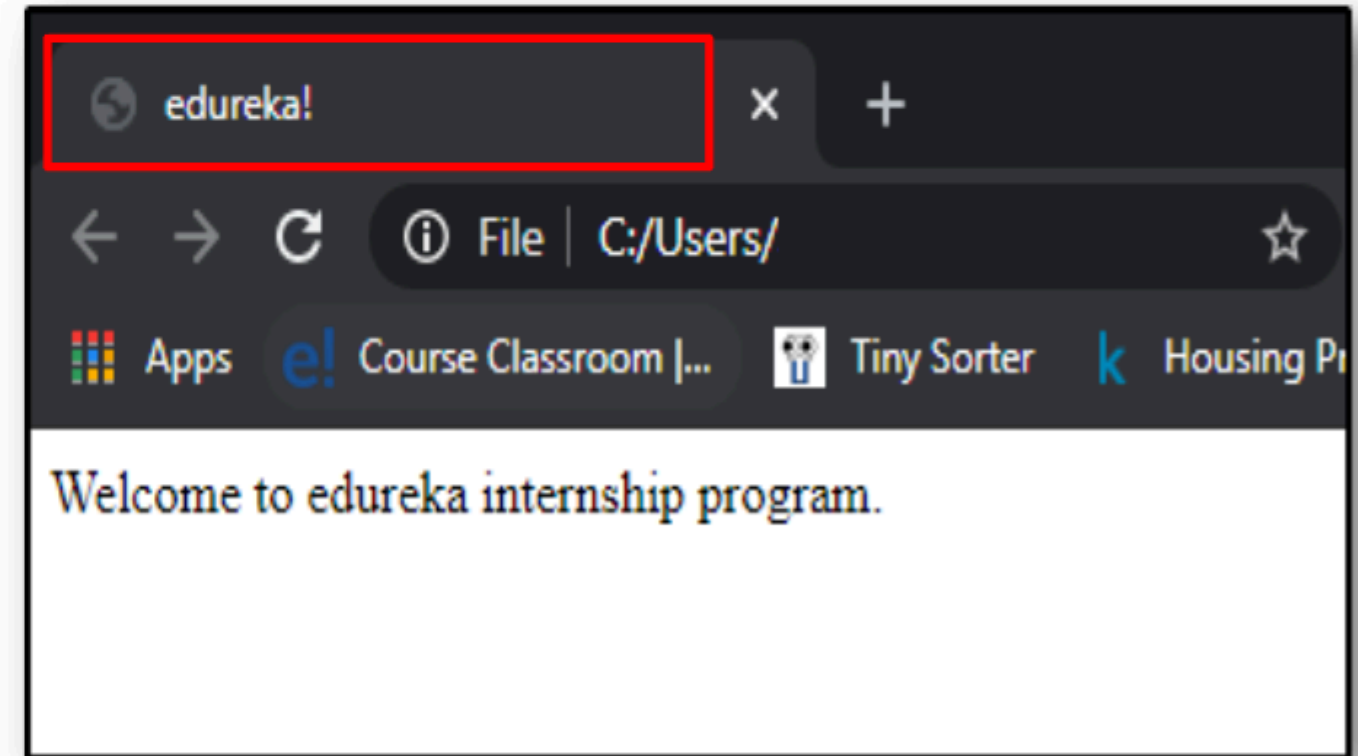
- Meta (`<meta></meta>`) tags are always defined inside the head tag and are used to describe information about the webpage to browsers, search engines, and other web services.
- It is defined using the `<meta>` tag followed by an attribute.
- The following attributes can be used along with the meta tag:

Attribute	Description
charset	Defines the character encoding for the HTML document.
name	Used to define name for the property. Example: keywords, description, author, viewport, etc.
content	Generally used along with name attribute to define value for property.
http-equiv	Allows you to send additional information to the browser in the http header. Example: expires, refresh, set-cookie, etc.

HTML `<title>..</title>` Tag

- The title tag defines the webpage's title. This title gets displayed in the toolbar and serves as the title when the page is bookmarked.
- The defined title is shown in search engine results. So, it is crucial to choose an appropriate title for the webpage.

```
<head>  
  <meta charset="utf-8">  
  <title>edureka!</title>  
</head>
```



HTML `<body>..</body>` Tag

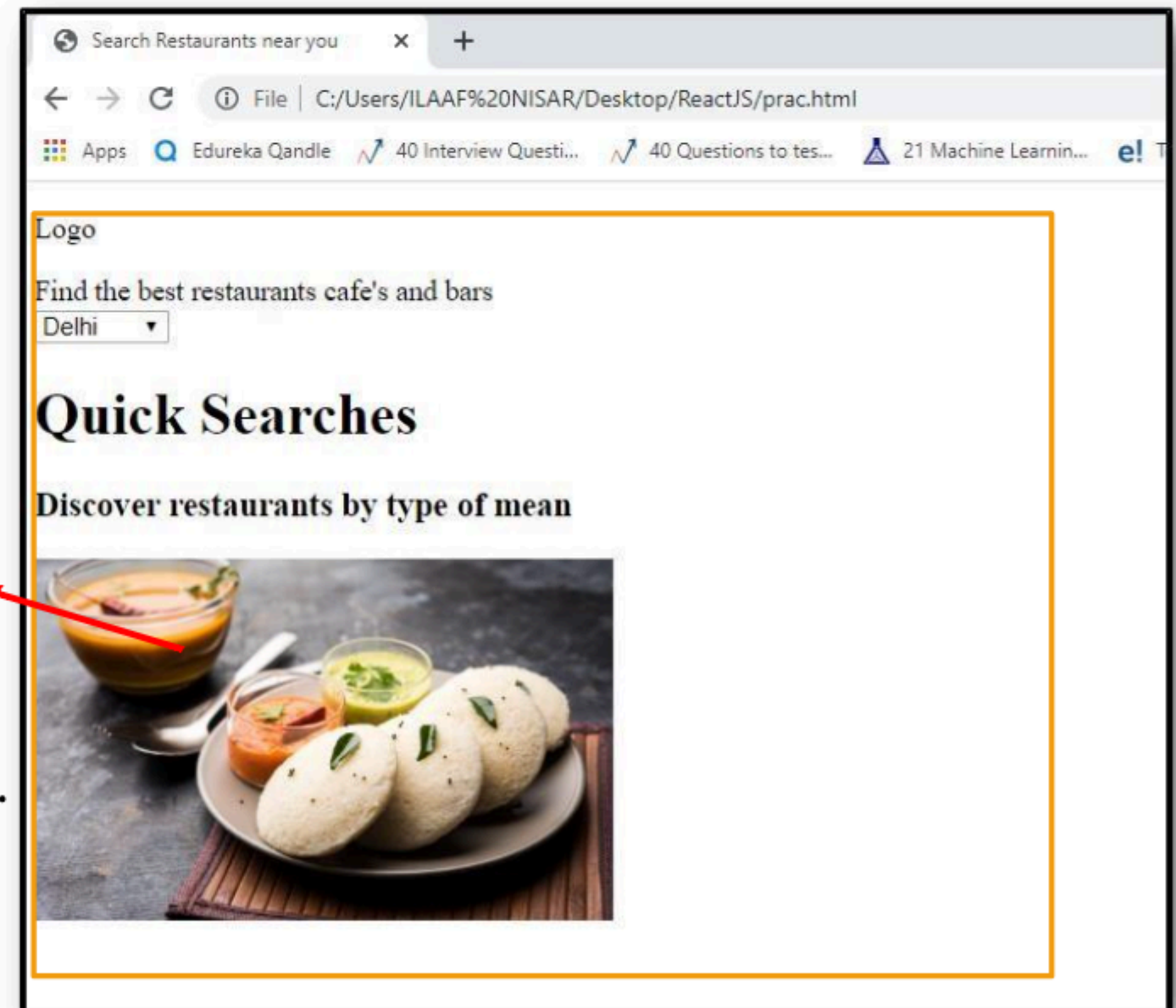
- The body element contains all the content that will be visible on the webpage.
- All visual tags, including headings, images, videos, paragraphs, forms, and buttons, are placed inside the `<body>..</body>` tag.

```
<body>
  <p>
    Logo
  </p>
  <div>
    Find the best restaurants cafe's and bars
  </div>

  <select>
    <option value="Delhi">Delhi</option>
    <option value="Mumbai">Mumbai</option>
    <option value="Kanpur">Kanpur</option>
    <option value="Varanasi">Varanasi</option>
  </select>
  <h1>Quick Searches</h1>
  <h3>Discover restaurants by type of mean</h3>
  

</body>
```

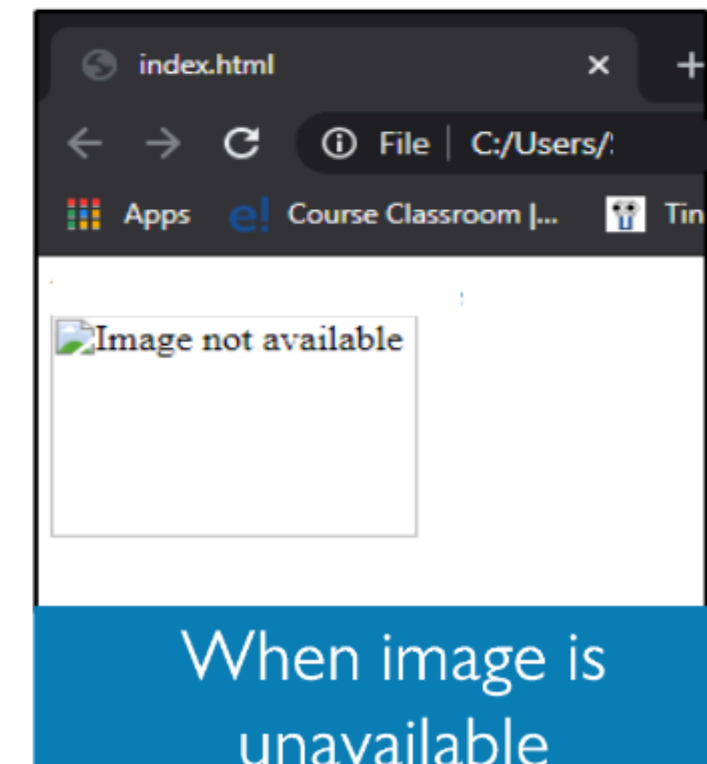
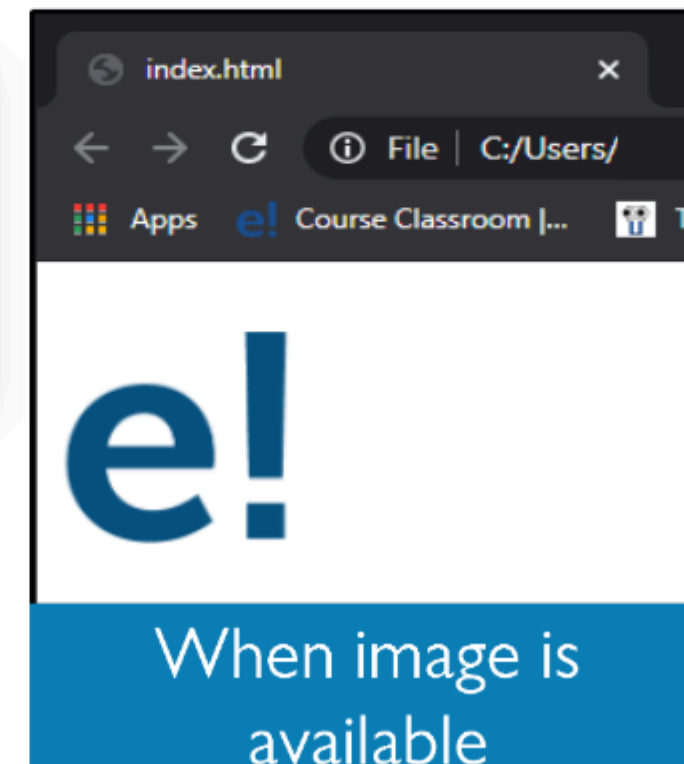
Body of
the
webpage
formed
using
multiple
HTML
elements.



HTML `..` Tag

- Adding images to a website will provide a better user experience.
- You can insert images of any format, i.e., jpg, png, and gif, using `` tag and src attribute, where src specifies the image's location and file name.
- alt** attribute is used as an alternate message when the image cannot be displayed. The reasons could be an image not found, slow internet connections, etc.

```
<body>
  
</body>
```



HTML `..` Tag Attributes

Attributes	Description
src	Specifies URL or location of the image.
alt	Specifies an alternate message in case the image cannot be loaded.
height	Specifies the height of an image.
width	Specifies the width of an image.
sizes	Specify image sizes for different page layouts.

HTML `<div>` Tag

- `<div>` tag defines divisions in an HTML document.
- `<div>` tag is a container for other HTML tags, so styling can be applied to the entire group instead of applying styles individually.
- Defined using the `<div>...</div>` tag.
- By default, the web browser always places a line break before and after an `<div>` element.

```
<body>
  <div style="background-color: red;">
    <h1>Welcome to Edureka!</h1>
    <p>Learn latest skills and get a certification course</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

Welcome to Edureka!

Learn latest skills and get a certification course



HTML <div> Tag attribute

Attributes	Description
id	Specify the unique identity to an element.
class	Specify the identity to an element. This identity can or can't be unique.
title	Specify the extra information about an element.
style	Specify inline cascading style sheet for an element.
hidden	Specify whether the element will be displayed or not.