

# Working with HTML

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## Demo - 1

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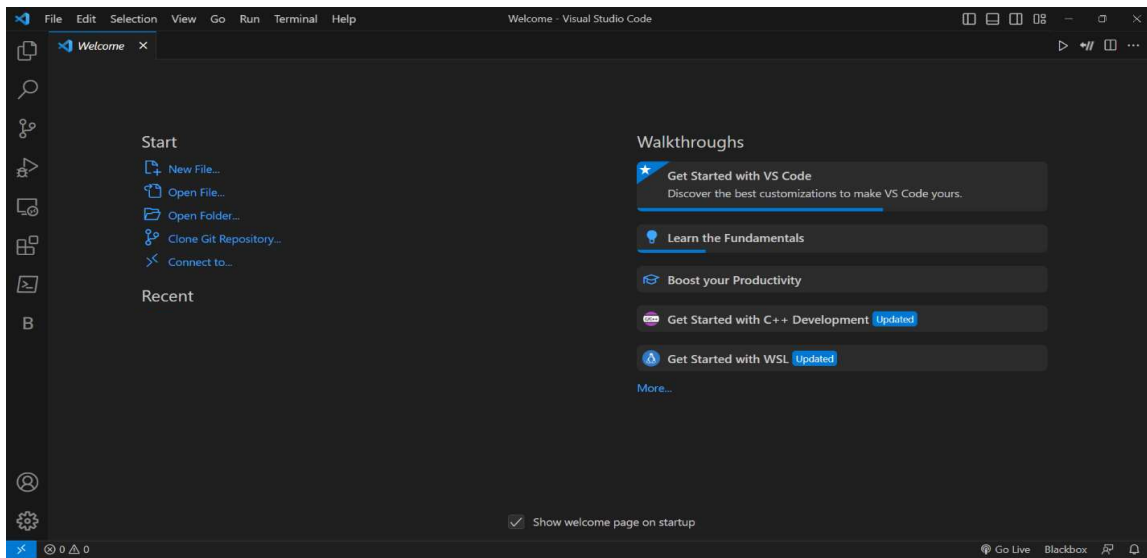
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## Problem Statement:

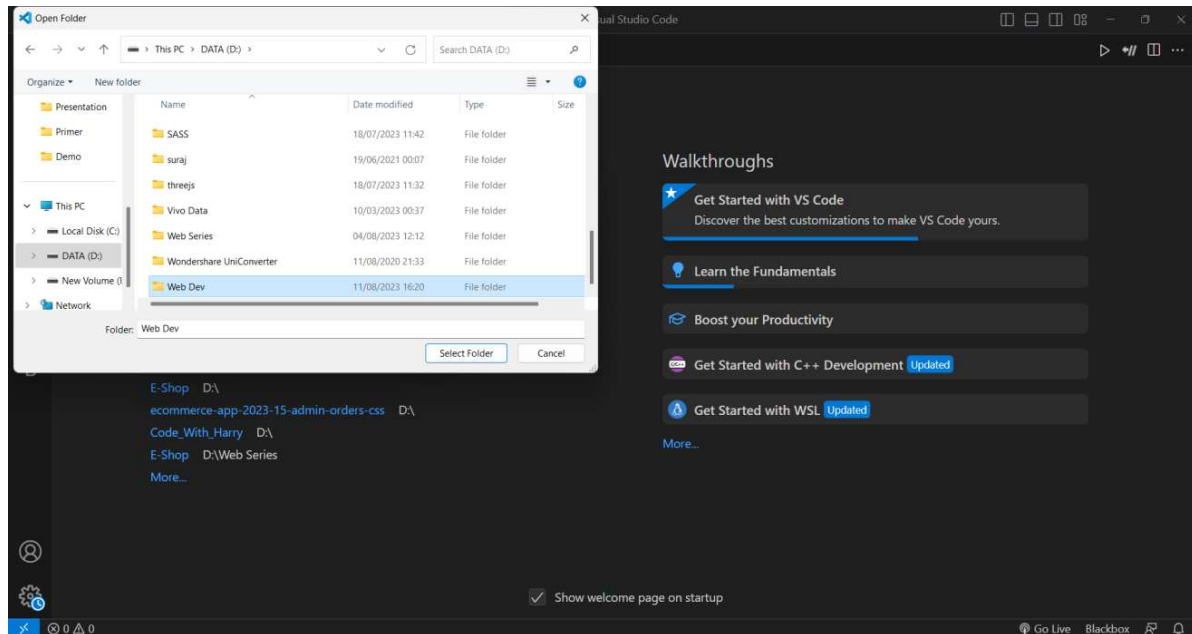
Initiate a new project within the Code Editor, Visual Studio Code, and delve into the intricacies of the HTML boilerplate structure.

## Solution:

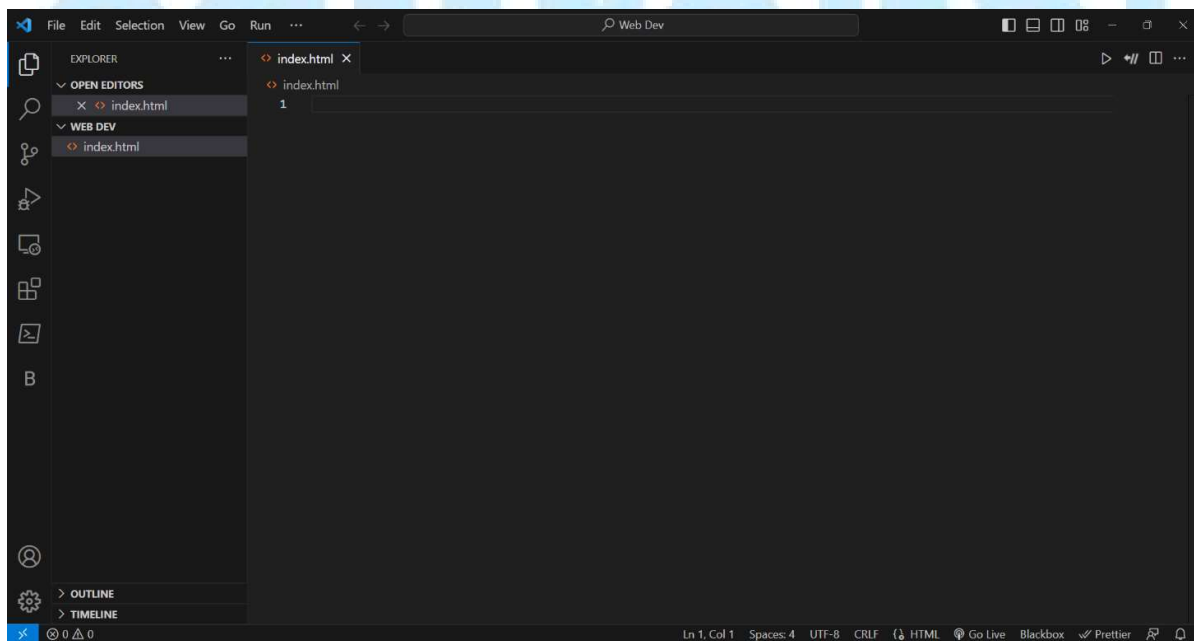
To solve this problem statement, we will use a code editor called **Visual Studio Code**.



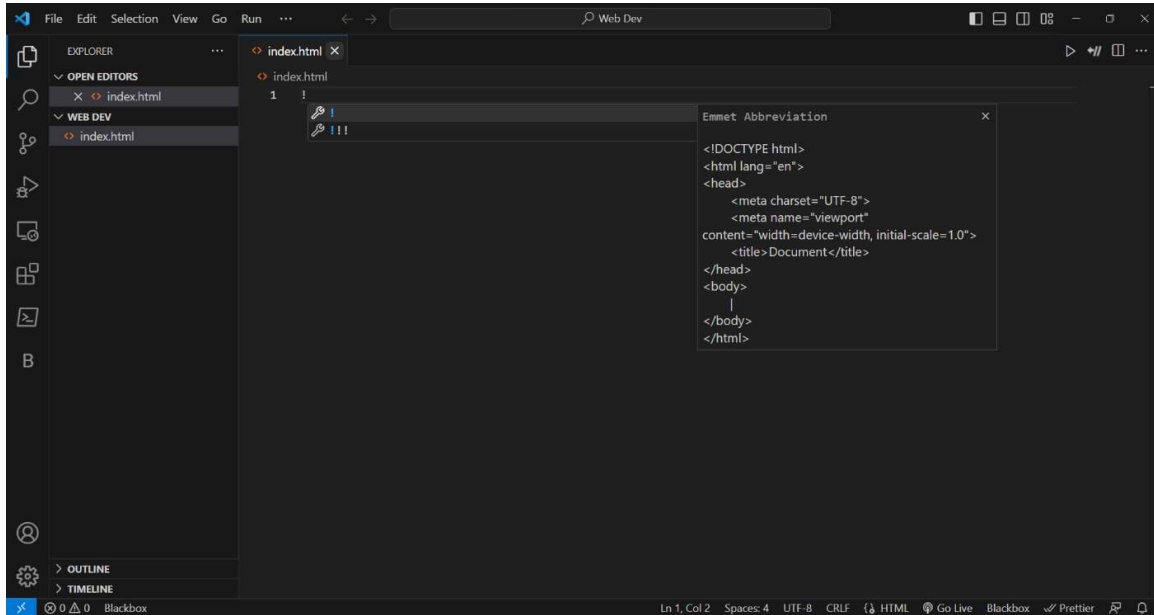
1. **Create a New Project Directory:** Open your preferred file explorer and create a new folder for your web project. This folder will contain all your project files.
2. **Open the Project in VS Code:** Open VS Code and go to **File > Open Folder**. Select the project directory you created in the previous step.



1. **Create HTML File:** Inside your project directory, create an HTML file (e.g., index.html) to serve as the starting point of your web application.



- 2. Add Boilerplate Code:** To add a boilerplate code of HTML to your index.html file, you can use a simple template that includes the basic structure of an HTML document. This boilerplate code ensures that your HTML file is properly formatted and includes the essential elements. Here's how you can do it by pressing **(!)**. You will find an emmet abbreviation for HTML Code.



**Adding extensions:** Extensions are software add-ons or modules that enhance the functionality of a base application. They provide additional features, tools, or capabilities to extend the application's core functionality. Extensions are commonly used in various software applications, including web browsers, integrated development environments (IDEs), text editors, and more.

Here's a list of recommended extensions to work on the HTML Module:

1. Prettier - Code formatter
2. Auto Close Tag
3. Live Server

**Boilerplate Code Explanation:** HTML boilerplate code is a common format for producing web content. Most web pages use these key elements and tags. Boilerplate code saves developers time by providing a uniform structure that can be changed and expanded to produce online content. The typical HTML boilerplate code components are explained here:

1. **<!DOCTYPE html> Declaration:** This declaration specifies the HTML document type and version. It guarantees that the browser renders the document appropriately per HTML.
2. **<html>:** The root element of an HTML document. It acts as a container for the rest of the page's HTML elements.
3. **<head>:** The element contains document metadata and configuration. Common elements are *<meta>*, *<title>*, *<link>*, and *<script>*. Document metadata includes character encoding, viewport settings, and external links.
4. **<meta>:** These elements offer document details like character encoding (*<meta charset="UTF-8">*) and viewport settings (*<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">*) for responsive design.
5. **<title>:** Sets the web page's title in the browser's title bar or tab. Search engines and social media display links using it.
6. **<link>:** Elements are used to include external resources in a document, such as a stylesheet (CSS file) or an icon (favicon).

7. **<script>**: Links JavaScript files and includes scripts for client-side interactivity and functionality.
8. **<body>**: Elements include everything a user can see on a website, including text, graphics, and links.
9. **Semantic HTML Tags**: Boilerplate code often uses semantic tags like *<header>*, *<tab>*, *<main>*, *<section>*, and *<footer>*. Tags organise and layout webpage content and give sections significance.

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