INTRODUCTION ABOUT INTERNET

The Internet: is an increasingly important part of everyday life for people around the world. But if you've never used the Internet before, all of this new information might feel a bit confusing at first.

What is the Internet?

The Internet is a **global network** of billions of computers and other electronic devices. With the Internet, it's possible to access almost any information, communicate with anyone else in the world, and do much more.

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You can do all of this by connecting a computer to the Internet, which is also called **going online.** When someone says a computer is online, it's just another way of saying it's connected to the Internet.

INTRODUCTION ABOUT WEBSITES

Websites: can be the work of an individual, a business or other organization, and are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose. Any website can contain a *hyperlink* to any other website, so the distinction between individual sites, as perceived by the user, can be blurred.

All publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the _World Wide Web_. There are also private websites that can only be accessed on a private network, such as a company's internal website for its employees.

What is the Website?

A website: can be defined as a collection of several web pages that are all related to each other and can be accessed by visiting a homepage, by using a browser like Internet Explorer, Mozilla, Google Chrome, or Opera. For example, the website address of amazon.com , google.com.

A website: (also written as **web site**) is a collection of _web pages_ and related content that is identified by a common domain name and published on at least one _web server_.

Websites: can be used in various fashions: a personal website, a corporate website for a company, a government website, an organization website, etc.

INTRODUCTION ABOUT HTML

HTML: is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

What is HTML?

- _HTML:_ stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- _HTML:_ describes the structure of a Web page.
- _HTML:_ consists of a series of elements.
- _HTML:_ elements tell the browser how to display the content.
- _HTML:_ elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

STRUCTURE OF HTML

```
<html>

   <head>

      <title>Page title</title>

   </head>

   <body>

      <h1>This is a heading</h1>

      <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

      <p>This is another paragraph.</p>

   </body>

</html>
```

HEAD & META TAGS

The HTML *\<head\> element*: is a container for the following elements: \<title\>, \<style\>, \<meta\>, \<link\>, \<script\>, and \<base\>.

The *\<head\> element:* is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the \<html\> tag and the \<body\> tag.

The HTML *\<meta\> metadata:* is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed.

Metadata typically define the document title, character set, styles, scripts, and other meta information.

Example

```
<head>

    <title> html </title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="msp.css">

<link href="ABC/css/all.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="ABC/css/all.css" rel="stylesheet">

</head>
```

ELEMENTS & ATTRIBUTES

An HTML element: is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

HTML Elements:

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<tagname> Content goes here... </tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph </p>

 is an element without end tag.

HTML Attributes:

HTML attributes: provide additional information about HTML elements.

- All HTML elements can have _attributes_
- _Attributes_ provide additional information about elements
- _Attributes_ are always specified in the start tag
- _Attributes_ usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

Example of HTML attributes:

The **<a>** tag defines a hyperlink. The **_href_** attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

Headings, Paragraphs & Comments

Html Heading:

HTML headings: are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

HTML headings: are defined with the **<h1>** to **<h6>** tags.

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

<h1> is the biggest font size. **<h6>** is the smallest font size.

NOTE:

<h1> You should only mention once in the code to speed up the search process.

Example of HTML 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>
```

Heading 1
Heading 2
Heading 3
Heading 4
Heading 5
Heading 6

Html Paragraphs:

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

HTML Paragraphs:

The HTML **<p>** element defines a paragraph.

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Example of HTML Paragraphs:

<p>This is a paragraph </p>   This is a paragraph
<p>This is another paragraph </p>   This is another paragraph

HTML Comments:

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

Example of HTML Comment Tag:

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

<!-- Write your comments here -->

Note: Comments are not displayed by the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

HTML Text Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Formatting Elements:

1	<b>	Bold text	*Defines bold text*
2	<strong>	Important text	*Defines important text*
3	<i>	Italic text	*Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood*
4	<em>	Emphasized text	*Defines emphasized text*
5	<mark>	Marked text	*Defines marked/highlighted text*
6	<small>	Smaller text	*Defines smaller text*
7	<del>	Deleted text	*Defines deleted text*
8	<ins>	Inserted text	*Defines inserted text*
9	<sub>	Subscript text	*Defines subscripted text*
10	<sup>	Superscript text	*Defines superscripted text*

Links

HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

The HTML **<a>** tag defines a hyperlink.

The most important attribute of the **<a>** element is the **href** attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The target Attributes:

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- _self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- _blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
- _parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
- _top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

Example of links

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_self">Visit W3Schools!</a>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_parent">Visit W3Schools!</a>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_top">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

Lists

1/Unordered List

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default

Example

Coffee

Tea

Milk

2/Ordered List

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag

The list items will be marked with numbers by default

Example

Coffee

Tea

Milk

3/Description Lists

HTML also supports description lists

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term

The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term

Example

<dl>

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

<dl/>

The result

unordered list

• Item
• Item
• Item

ordered list

1) First item

2) Second item

3) Third item

Description list

Name

Esraa waheed mohammed

Tables

Define an HTML Table

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns

Table Headers

Sometimes you want your cells to be headers, in those cases use the <th> tag instead of the <td> tag
By default, the text in <th> elements are bold and centered, but you can change that with CSS

Table body

Table Cells:

Each table cell is defined by a <td> and a </td> tag
td stands for table data
Everything between <td> and </td> are the content of the table cell

Note:
 table data elements are the data containers of the table
They can contain all sorts of HTML elements; text, images, lists, other ..tables, etc.

Table Rows:

Each table row starts with a <tr> and end with a </tr> tag
Tr stands for table row.

You can have as many rows as you like in a table, just make sure that the number of cells are the same in each row.

Table foot

Example

A simple HTML table

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Country</th>
<tr/>
<tr>
<td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
<td>Maria Anders</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<tr/>
<tr>
<td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
<td>Francisco Chang</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<tr/>
<table/>
```

The <div> Element

The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements
The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common
When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to style blocks of content

The <span> Element

The <span> element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

When used together with CSS, the <span> element can be used to style parts of the text:

Note:

<div>   **Defines a section in a document (block-level)**

<span>   *Defines a section in a document (inline)*

The HTML id attribute

The HTML id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.
You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML
document.
Note:
The **id** name is case sensitive

Note:
 The **id** name must contain at least one character, cannot start with a
number, and must not contain whitespaces (spaces, tabs, etc.).

Using The id Attribute

The id attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element
The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document
The id attribute is used by CSS and JavaScript to style/select a specific
element
The value of the id attribute is case sensitive
The id attribute is also used to create HTML bookmarks
JavaScript can access an element with a specific id with the (Get Element By
Id) method

The HTML class attribute

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element. Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

Using The class Attribute

The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.
tip: The class attribute can be used on any HTML element

Note:
The class name is case sensitive!

Difference Between Class and ID

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

HTML Block and Inline Elements

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.
There are two display values: block and inline.

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line.
A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
A block level element has a top and a bottom margin, whereas an inline element does not.
The <div> element is a block-level element**.**

Example

<div> *Hello World* </div>

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.
An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
This is a element inside a paragraph.

Example

Hello World
Note:
An inline element cannot contain a block-level element!

TASK FOR SESSION 1