

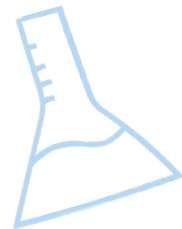
WEB BLITZ 3.0

DAY 1 – Introduction to HTML



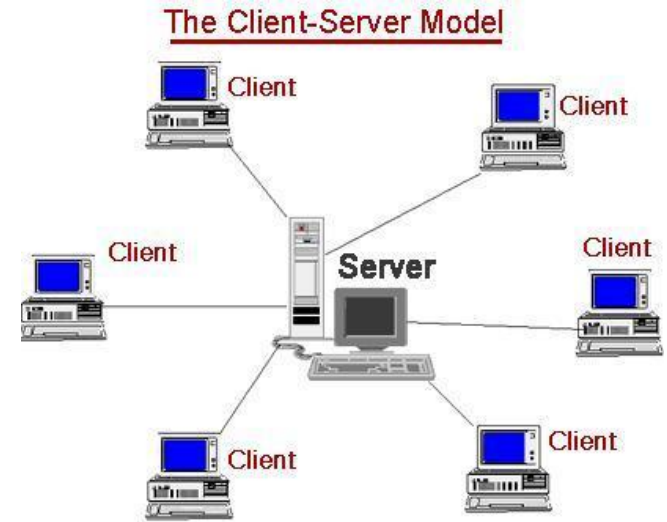
GOOGLE DEVELOPER STUDENT CLUBS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SILCHAR



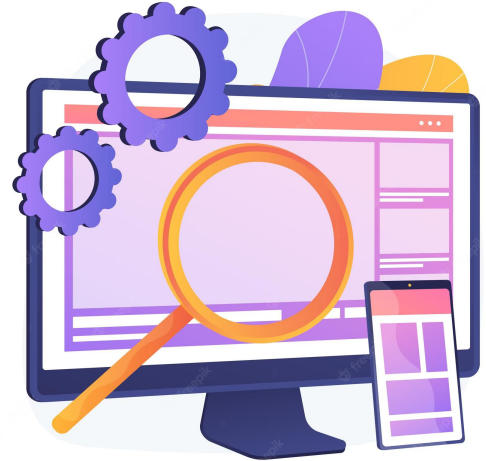
What is WEB?

- World Wide Web is a network of interconnected computers called Servers and Clients.
- Each server has an unique IP address or url. E.g:- gdschnits.tech or 198.162.90.453



What is an Website?

- A software provided live, by servers.
- Whenever an url is entered, servers return a package, which we called as Website.



What consists of Website?

Frontend, backend and Database.

- **Frontend:** It consist of all the visible components of the website.
- **Backend:** It consist of the business logic of the website.
- **Database:** Its stores data.



What is Frontend?

It consists of HTML, CSS and JS files.

- **HTML:** It makes up the structure.
- **CSS:** It helps to style and design the website.
- **JS:** It provides logic to the site.



HTML



the actual
content of a page

CSS



look of the page
[color, style]

JavaScript



easily control
and alter HTML



Google Developer Student Clubs
National Institute of Technology, Silchar



HTML

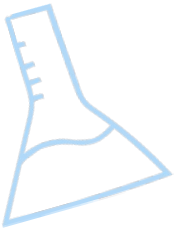


GOOGLE DEVELOPER STUDENT CLUBS

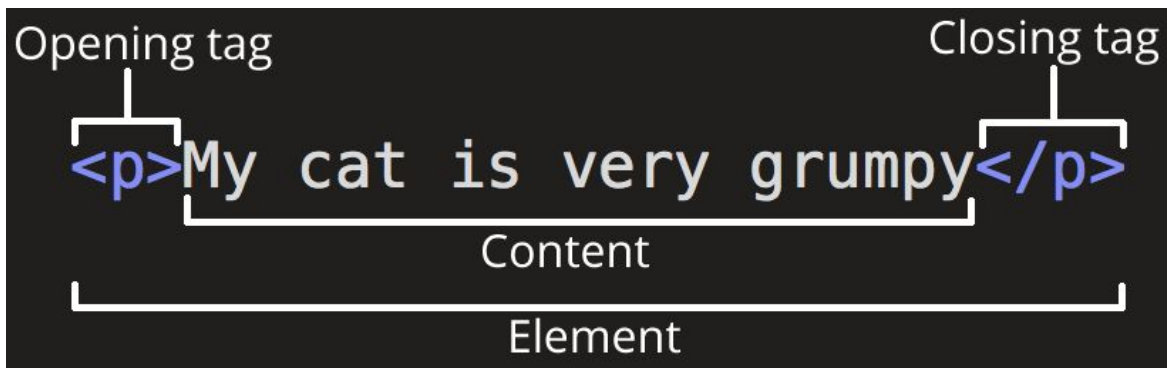
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SILCHAR

What is HTML?

- HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the code that is used to structure a web page and its content.
- HTML consists of a series of elements, which you use to enclose, or wrap, different parts of the content to make it appear a certain way, or act a certain way.



Anatomy of an HTML Element




- The opening tag: This consists of the name of the element (in this case, p), wrapped in opening and closing angle brackets. This states where the element begins or starts to take effect — in this case where the paragraph begins.
- The content: This is the content of the element, which in this case, is just text.

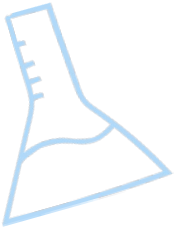
Anatomy of an HTML Element



- The closing tag: This is the same as the opening tag, except that it includes a forward slash before the element name. This states where the element ends — in this case where the paragraph ends. Failing to add a closing tag is one of the standard beginner errors and can lead to strange results.
- The element: The opening tag, the closing tag, and the content together comprise the element.

Self Closing Tags

- 
- A traditional HTML tag has an opening tag and a closing tag. However, due to their fundamental structure, some components in HTML do not technically require closing tags.
 - Example: `
`, `<hr>`, ``, etc.
 - Instead of including independent opening and closing tags in more modern HTML variants such as XHTML, developers employ a self-closing tag that includes a `/` within the carets (`\<>`). For example – ``, `
`, `<hr/>`.




HTML Tag

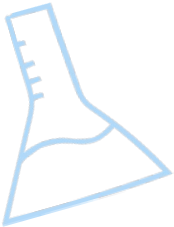
- It is outermost enclosing tag.
- It contains all other tags.



Example:



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title> Document </title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 </body>
7 </html>
```




HEAD Tag

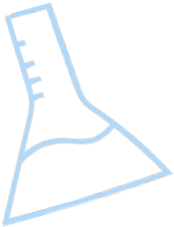
- It is for the metadata (data about data).
- It is not displayed, and contains title, styles, character-set etc.



Example:



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title> Document </title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 </body>
7 </html>
```



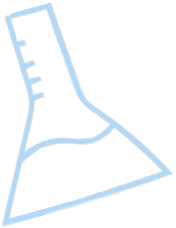
TITLE Tag

- It is used for the title of the document..

Example:



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title> Document </title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 </body>
7 </html>
```




BODY Tag

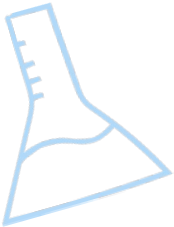
- It is the main tag that is being displayed.
- It contains all other tags that make up the webpage.



Example:



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title> Document </title>
4 </head>
5 <body>
6 </body>
7 </html>
```

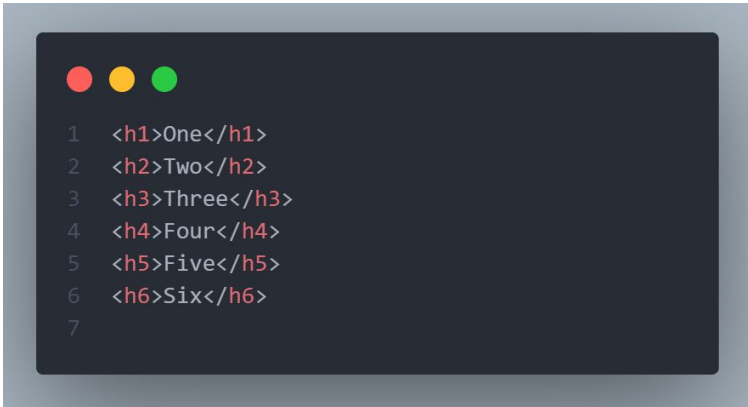


HTML Headings

- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.



Example:



```
1 <h1>One</h1>
2 <h2>Two</h2>
3 <h3>Three</h3>
4 <h4>Four</h4>
5 <h5>Five</h5>
6 <h6>Six</h6>
7
```

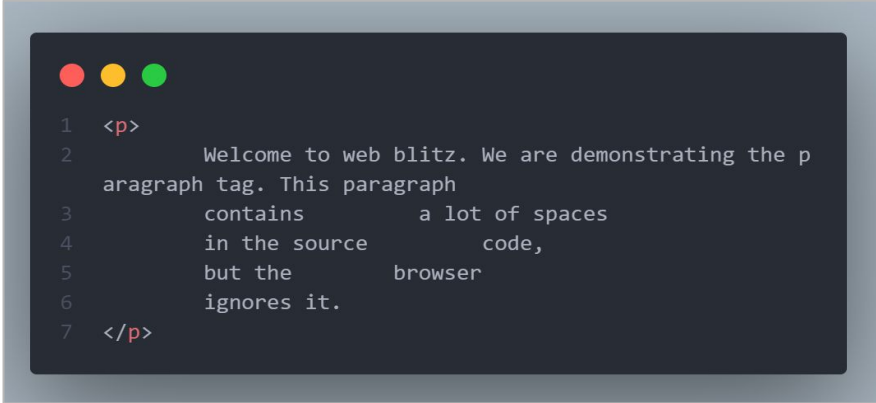


The Paragraph Tag

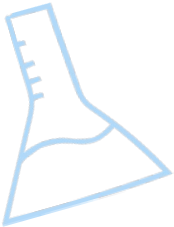
- The `<p>` tag is to show text or content in a paragraph on your HTML page. `<p>` tag also has its corresponding `</p>` tag. `<p>` tag automatically adds empty line space above and below your paragraph.



Example:

A dark-themed code editor window with a light blue border and three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner. It contains HTML code for a paragraph.

```
1 <p>
2     Welcome to web blitz. We are demonstrating the p
   aragraph tag. This paragraph
3     contains          a lot of spaces
4     in the source      code,
5     but the            browser
6     ignores it.
7 </p>
```



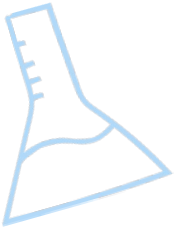
The Horizontal Line Tag

- The `<hr>` tag is a self-closing tag. A horizontal line tag is used to break your documents visually by adding a horizontal line in your document.



Example:

```
1 <h1>The heading</h1>
2 <p>Waiting for the hr tag</p>
3 <hr>
4 <h2>Horizontal Rule displayed.</h2>
5 <hr>
6
```



The Line Break Tag

- A line break tag is used to break down your line or a paragraph. When the `
` tag is used it automatically breaks the paragraph into a new line.
- It is a self closing tag.


Example:



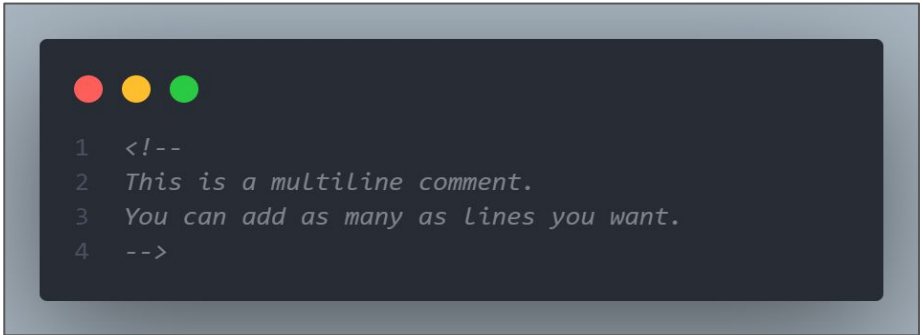
```
1 <p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>
```



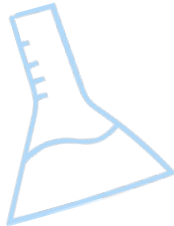
HTML Comments

- 
- Comments are a piece of code that is ignored by a web browser. Comments help us to understand the code.
 - In HTML, we use `<!-- content -->` tag. Any content placed in these brackets will be treated as a comment. Shortcut Keys are "Ctrl + /". This will automatically put our selected content as a comment.

Example:



```
1 <!--  
2 This is a multiline comment.  
3 You can add as many as lines you want.  
4 -->
```




HTML Lists

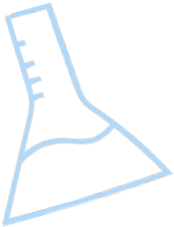
- HTML lists are used to display the data in an ordered and unordered form. List contains one or more list elements.
- An unordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.



Example:



```
1 <ul>
2     <li>HTML</li>
3     <li>CSS</li>
4     <li>Javascript</li>
5 </ul>
```



HTML Lists

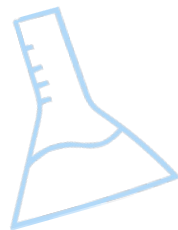
- An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers by default.



Example:



```
1 <ol>
2     <li>HTML</li>
3     <li>CSS</li>
4     <li>Javascript</li>
5 </ol>
6
```



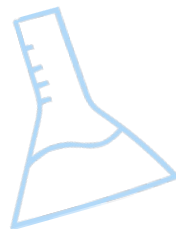
HTML Images

- The `` tag is used to insert images on an HTML page.
- `` tag uses two attributes, "alt" a text description for an image and "src" for the location path of an image. These attributes provide additional information about the image tag.


Example:



```
1   
2
```



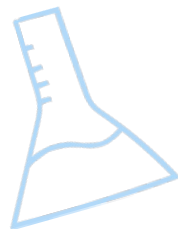
HTML Links

- 
- HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document.
 - A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!
 - The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has two attributes

Example:



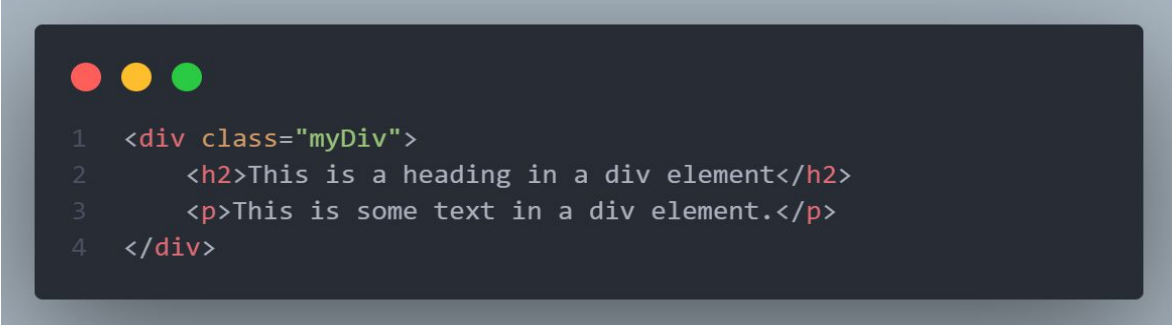
```
1 <a href="https://www.wikipedia.org/" target="_blank">Visit Wikipedia</a>
2
3   <a href="https://www.wikipedia.org/" target="_blank">Visit Wikipedia but on a new
   tab</a>
4
```



The Div Tag


- The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The `<div>` tag is used as a container for HTML elements – which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

Example:



```
1 <div class="myDiv">
2   <h2>This is a heading in a div element</h2>
3   <p>This is some text in a div element.</p>
4 </div>
```


The Span Tag

- 
- The `` tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.
 - The `` tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.
 - The `` tag is much like the `<div>` element, but `<div>` is a block-level element and `` is an inline element.
- Example:

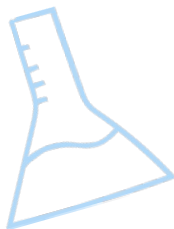


```
1 <h1>The Earth looks <span style="color:blue">blue</span> from the
2 space.</h1>
```

HTML Block 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.
 - A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.
 - A block-level element always takes up the full width available, stretching out to the left and right as far as it can.

Example of block elements:

- `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, `<h6>`
 - `<p>`
 - `<hr>`
 - ``, ``, ``
 - `<div>`
- 

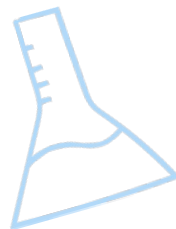
HTML Inline Elements

- An inline element does not start on a new line.
- An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.



Example of block elements:

- `<a>`
- ``
- ``
- `<input>`

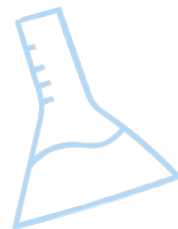


HTML Attributes

- HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: `name="value"`

Example:

- In the case of the `<a>` tag `href` attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.
- In the `` tag the `src` attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed.





Thanks for Joining