
Web Designing (03010501PC01)

Unit 1 : Introduction to HTML & CSS





Introduction to HTML & CSS

- Overview of HTML and CSS
- Importance in web development
- How they work together to create modern websites



What is HTML?

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
- Standard language to create web pages
- Provides structure to web content



History of HTML

1991: HTML invented by Tim Berners-Lee

1995: HTML 2.0 – first standard version

1999: HTML 4.01 – added more form elements

2014: HTML5 – introduced multimedia, semantics, APIs



Evolution of HTML

- HTML started as a simple markup tool
- HTML4 added tables, frames, and scripting
- HTML5 added:
 - Video and audio tags
 - New semantic elements like `<header>`, `<footer>`, `<section>`
 - APIs: canvas, local storage, geolocation



Why Use HTML?

- Organizes web content like headings, paragraphs, lists
- Supports forms, tables, multimedia
- Fundamental for every web page
- Compatible with all browsers



Basic HTML Page Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Web Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Hello, world!
  </body>
</html>
```



<html> Tag

- Root element of every HTML document
- Wraps all page elements
- Begins right after <!DOCTYPE html>



<head> Tag

- Contains metadata and links
- Examples: <title>, <meta>, <link>, <style>
- Not visible on the webpage



<title> Tag

- Sets the title of the page
- Appears on browser tab
- Essential for SEO

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<body> Tag

- Holds the visible content of a page
- Includes text, images, buttons, tables, etc.

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<link> Tag

- Connects external resources like CSS files
- Placed inside <head>
- `<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">`



What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- Describes how HTML elements are displayed
- Controls layout, colors, fonts, spacing, and more



Why Use CSS?

- Separates content (HTML) from design (CSS)
- Consistent styling across multiple pages
- Easier updates and maintenance
- Enables responsive designs



CSS Syntax

Css

```
selector {  
    property: value;  
}
```

Example:

```
p {  
    color: red;  
    font-size: 16px;  
}
```



CSS Example

```
body {  
    background-color: lightgray;  
    font-family: Arial;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: navy;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

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Types of CSS

1. Inline CSS – inside HTML tags
2. Internal CSS – inside <style> tag in <head>
3. External CSS – in separate .css file linked to HTML



Inline CSS

Defined using style attribute in an element

```
<p style="color: red;">This is red text.</p>
```

Quick but not reusable

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Internal CSS

Written in <style> tag in <head>

```
<style>
  p {
    color: blue;
  }
</style>
```

Good for single-page styling





External CSS

Separate .css file linked via <link> tag

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

Best for large websites



Advantages of External CSS

- Reusable styling across multiple pages
- Cleaner HTML structure
- Easier to maintain and update
- Improves website performance with caching



CSS Selectors

- **Element selector:** p { }
- **Class selector:** .className { }
- **ID selector:** #idName { }
- **Universal selector:** * { }
- **Group selector:** h1, h2 { }





Class Selector

css

```
.box {  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 1px solid gray;  
}
```

HTML:

```
<div class="box">Boxed Content</div>
```





ID Selector

css

```
#header {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

HTML:

```
<div id="header">Welcome</div>
```





Universal & Group Selectors

css

```
* {  
margin: 0;  
padding: 0;  
}  
h1, h2, h3 {  
color: darkblue;  
}  
Applies to all or grouped elements
```





Combining HTML & CSS

- HTML provides **structure**
- CSS adds **style and design**
- Together, they make functional and beautiful web pages



Conclusion

- HTML builds the content and layout
- CSS styles and enhances the look
- Both are essential for frontend web development

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