Week 2: Introduction to HTML and CSS  
Introduction to HTML  
HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language for creating web pages.  
It provides the structure of a webpage using different elements and tags.  
Basic Structure of an HTML Document  
Every HTML page has a basic structure. Below is an example:  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>My First Web Page</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>  
<p>This is my first web page.</p>  
</body>  
</html>  
● <!DOCTYPE html>: Declares that this is an HTML5 document.  
● <html>: The root element of the page.  
● <head>: Contains metadata, title, and links to stylesheets.  
● <body>: Contains the visible content of the webpage.  
Text Elements in HTML  
HTML provides different tags to format text:  
● <h1> to <h6>: Headings (H1 is the largest, H6 is the smallest).  
● <p>: Paragraphs.  
● <br>: Line break.  
● <strong>: Bold text.  
● <em>: Italic text.  
Example:

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<strong>Bold Text</strong> <em>Italic Text</em>  
Links and Images  
● Hyperlinks (<a> tag): These are used to create links to other web pages or  
sections of a page.  
<a href="https://www.google.com" target="\_blank">Visit Google</a>  
● Images (<img> tag): Used to display images on a webpage.  
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Sample Image" width="300" height="200">  
● src: Specifies the path to the image.  
● alt: Provides an alternative text for the image.  
● width and height: Define the image dimensions.  
Lists in HTML  
● Ordered List (<ol>): Items are numbered.  
● Unordered List (<ul>): Items are bulleted.  
Example:  
<ul>  
<li>Item 1</li>  
<li>Item 2</li>  
</ul>  
<ol>  
<li>First</li>  
<li>Second</li>  
</ol>  
Tables in HTML  
Tables help organize data in rows and columns.

<table border="1">  
<tr>  
<th>Name</th>  
<th>Age</th>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>Ali</td>  
<td>20</td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
Introduction to CSS  
CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style HTML elements.  
Ways to Apply CSS  
1. Inline CSS (inside an element): Used to apply a style directly to a single element.  
<p style="color: red; font-size: 20px;">This is red text with a font size of 20px.</p>  
2. Internal CSS (inside <style> in the <head> section): Used when styling multiple  
elements in the same HTML document.  
<head>  
<style>  
h1 { color: blue; }  
p { font-size: 18px; }  
</style>  
</head>  
3. External CSS (separate .css file and linked in HTML): Recommended for large  
projects to keep styles separate from HTML.  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  
</head>

● Advantages of External CSS:  
○ Keeps HTML clean and organized.  
○ Allows reusability of CSS styles across multiple pages.  
○ Easier to manage and update styles.  
CSS Selectors  
Element Selector: Selects all elements of a type.  
p { color: green; }  
●  
Class Selector: Targets specific elements with a class.  
.myClass { font-size: 20px; }  
●  
ID Selector: Targets an element with a unique ID.  
#myId { background-color: yellow; }  
●  
CSS Properties  
Colors  
h1 { color: red; }  
body { background-color: lightgray; }  
Text Styling  
p { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; font-size: 16px; text-align: center; }  
Spacing and Borders  
div { margin: 10px; padding: 20px; border: 2px solid black; }  
Practice Task for This Week as assignment  
✅ Create a simple webpage with:  
1. A heading (<h1>), a paragraph (<p>), and a link (<a>).  
2. An image (<img>).

3. A list (<ul> or <ol>).  
4. A table (<table>).  
5. Apply CSS styles using inline, internal, and external CSS methods.