



It's time to learn **HTML LESSON**



What is HTML?

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**.

It is a standard markup language for web page creation. It allows the creation and structure of sections, paragraphs, and links using HTML elements (the building blocks of a web page) such as tags and attributes.



Markup language

a text-encoding system consisting of a set of symbols inserted in a text document to control its structure, formatting, or the relationship between its parts.



HTML EDITORS

is a program for editing HTML, the markup of a web page. Although the HTML markup in a web page can be controlled with any text editor, specialized HTML editors can offer convenience and added functionality.

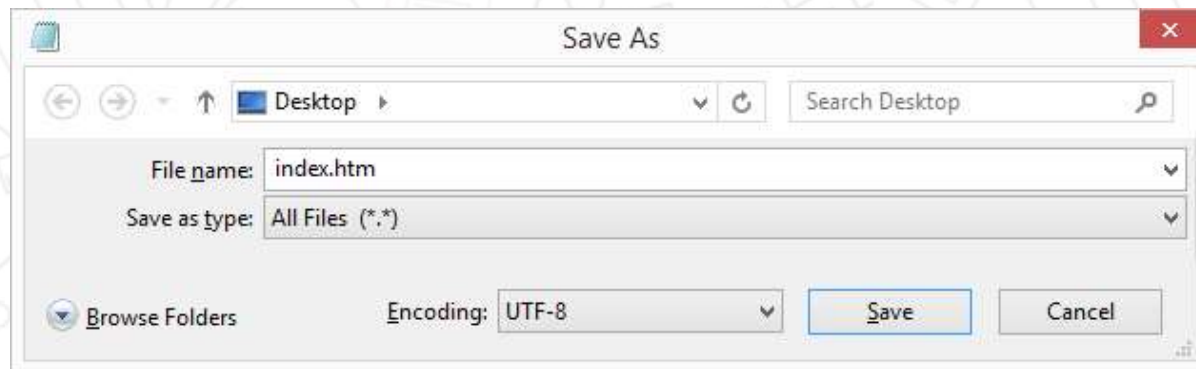
Notable Editors:



Save the HTML Page

Save the file on your computer. Select File > Save as from editor.

Name the file "index.html".

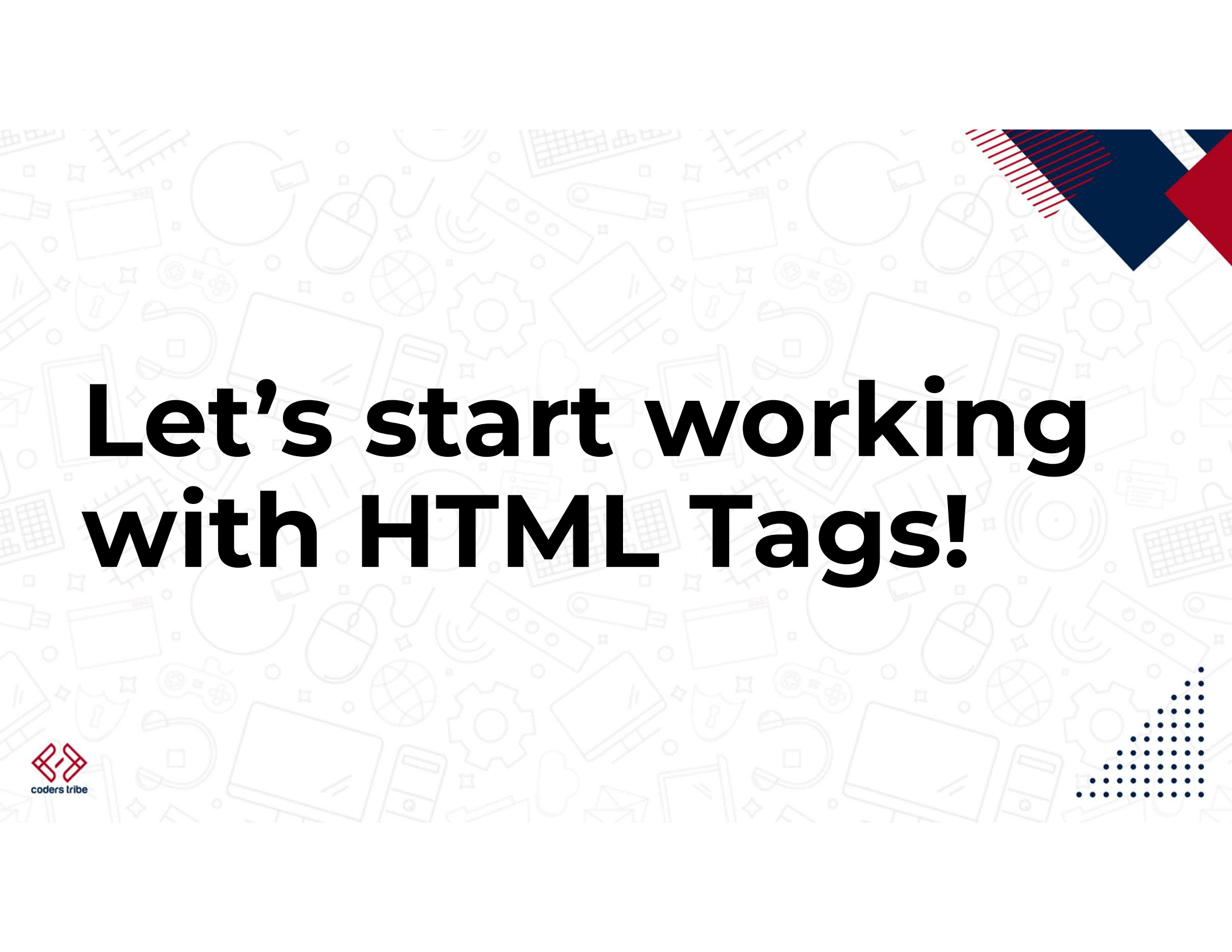


View the HTML Page in Your Browser

Open the saved HTML file in your favorite browser (double click on the file, or right-click - and choose "Open with").

The result will look much like this:



The background features a light gray pattern of various technology-related icons such as laptops, mice, keyboards, and gears. In the top right corner, there is a geometric design consisting of overlapping blue and red shapes with white diagonal stripes.

Let's start working with HTML Tags!



HTML Documents

- All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.
- The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`.
- The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>`.



HTML Headings

- HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

HTML Paragraphs

- HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag:

HTML Links

- HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag:



HTML Images

- HTML images are defined with the `` tag.

The source file (`src`), alternative text (`alt`), width, and height are provided as attributes:

```

```



HTML Elements

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

HTML elements format:

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



HTML Attributes

- HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.
- The **href** attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
- The **src** attribute of specifies the path to the image to be displayed
- The **width** and **height** attributes of provide size information for images
- The **alt** attribute of provides an alternate text for an image
- The **style** attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more
- The **lang** attribute of the <html> tag declares the language of the Web page
- The **title** attribute defines some extra information about an element



Notable Tags for the Activities!



HTML Section Tag

- The `<section>` tag defines a section in a document.

The section element can be used to divide up a web page into standalone sections of related content.

Example of section element

Coders Tribe Mission

We at Coders Tribe aims to reach every entry-level programmer who aspires to acquire industry-aligned software development skills to build better software from the Philippines for the world.

Coding Training Program

Our Software Development Training Program is designed for every entry-level programmer to develop and assess the skills and competencies needed to meet the requirements of a digitalized business and or organization.

HTML List Tags

- HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.
 - ✓ **Unordered HTML List (tag:)**
 - ✓ **Ordered HTML List (tag:)**



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An Unordered HTML List</h2>

<ul>
  <li>Sleep</li>
  <li>Eat</li>
  <li>Code</li>
</ul>

<h2>An Ordered HTML List</h2>

<ol>
  <li>Eat</li>
  <li>Sleep</li>
  <li>Code</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```



An Unordered HTML List

- Sleep
- Eat
- Code

An Ordered HTML List

1. Eat
2. Sleep
3. Code



HTML `<figure>` Tag

- The `<figure>` tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.

```
<figure> Element Here... </figure>
```



<figure>

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Cats <strong>hate</strong> other cats.</figcaption>
</figure>
```



Cats **hate** other cats.



HTML `` Tag

- The `` tag is used to define emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

```
<h1>The em element</h1>  
<p>I <em>Love</em> Monday!</p>
```

The em element

I Love Monday!



HTML `<fieldset>` Tag

- The `<fieldset>` tag is used to group related elements in a form.
- The `<fieldset>` tag draws a box around the related elements.

Personal Profile:

First name:

Last name:

Email:

Birthday: ☐


```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Personal Profile:</legend>
  <br>
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
  <label for="email">Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>
  <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>
  <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</fieldset>
</form>
```



HTML `<input>` Tag

- The `<input>` tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.
- The `<input>` element is the most important form element.
- The `<input>` element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.





The different input types are as follows:

- `<input type="button">`
- `<input type="checkbox">`
- `<input type="color">`
- `<input type="date">`
- `<input type="datetime-local">`
- `<input type="email">`
- `<input type="file">`
- `<input type="hidden">`
- `<input type="image">`
- `<input type="month">`
- `<input type="number">`
- `<input type="password">`
- `<input type="radio">`
- `<input type="range">`
- `<input type="reset">`
- `<input type="search">`
- `<input type="submit">`
- `<input type="tel">`
- `<input type="text">` (default value)
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`



HTML `<form>` Tag

- The `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.

The `<form>` element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- `<input>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<select>`
- `<option>`
- `<optgroup>`
- `<fieldset>`
- `<label>`
- `<output>`



HTML `<form>` action Attribute

- The action attribute specifies where to send the form-data when a form is submitted.



Syntax:

```
<form action=""> elements here...</form>
```

Where to send the form-data when the form is submitted.

Possible values:

An **absolute URL** - points to another web site (like
action="http://www.example.com/example.html")

A **relative URL** - points to a file within a web site (like action="example.html")



HTML `<footer>` Tag

- The `<footer>` tag defines a footer for a document or section.

A `<footer>` element typically contains:

- authorship information
- copyright information
- contact information
- sitemap
- back to top links
- related documents



The background is a light gray field filled with a dense, repeating pattern of small, faint icons representing various technology and business concepts, such as computers, mobile phones, gears, and networks. In the top right corner, there is a large, stylized geometric shape composed of overlapping triangles in dark blue and red, with some red diagonal lines. In the bottom right corner, there is a small, dark blue triangular shape made of a grid of dots.

Let's Start working!