**Html Contents**

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**CSS Contents**

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**Day wise Content Details**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Day** | **Content** |
| ***1*** | **Html**- Introduction, Created by, Year, About.  **Setup**-installation .  **Basic tags**- Few tags.  **Comments** – slc , mlc.  **Text**- Attributes . |
| **2** | **Image**- Attributes  **List**- Types and Details.  **Links**- Anchor , Attributes.  **Tables** – Attributes. |
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| **7** | **Gradient-**Effect details.  **Box-** Details.  **Tables & list-** Styling.  **Position-**Types , Details. |
| **8** | **Flex-** Styling Details.  **Media Quaries-**Details. |
| **9** | **Grid-** Styling Details. |
| **10** | **Interview Questions**- 15q.  **Projects**-Basic project. |

**“A person who makes few mistakes makes little progress.”**

**Html**- Introduction, Created by, Year, About.

**Setup**-installation .

**Basic tags**- Few tags.

**Comments** – slc , mlc.

**Text**- Attributes .

The first version of HTML was written by Tim Berners-Lee in 1993

## **What is HTML?**

* HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
* HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.
* 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.

### **Example Explained**

* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document.
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
* The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
* The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
* The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
* The <h1> element defines a large heading
* The <p> element defines a paragraph

**Note:** Some HTML elements have no content (like the <br> element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

## **Web Browsers**

The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them correctly.

A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [<h1> to <h6>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp) | Defines HTML headings |
| [<p>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp) | Defines a paragraph |
| [<br>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_br.asp) | Inserts a single line break |
| [<hr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hr.asp) | Defines a thematic change in the content |

## **Importance of HTML Comments**

* Improves the readability of the code, especially when a single HTML document is accessed by multiple developers.
* Ensures quick and efficient understanding of complex codes.
* Makes debugging of source code easier and ensures easier maintainability.

### **1. Single line Comments in HTML**

A single line can be commented. Refer to the example above.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

    <!--This is heading Tag, It wont be displayed by the browser -->

    <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>

    <!--This is single line comment,It wont be displayed by the browser -->

    <h2>This is single line comment</h2>

</body>

</html>

### **2. Multi-line Comments in HTML**

Multiple lines can be commented using comments. For example,

### **3. <comment> tag in HTML**

The <comment> tag can also be used to add comments but it is supported by Internet Explorer solely. For example,

## **Using comment tag**

There used to be an HTML **<comment>** tag, but currently it is not supported by any modern browser.

**<p> ,**

**<strong>or <bold>,**

**<i> or<em>**

**<hr> -empty tag**

**<br> -empty tag**

| **HTML Tags** | **HTML Elements** | **HTML Attributes** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. | HTML element holds the content. | HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail. |
| HTML tag starts with < and ends with > | Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements. | HTML attributes are found only in the starting tag. |
| HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning. | HTML elements specifies the general content. | HTML attributes specify various additional properties to the existing HTML element. |
| Tags define the type of HTML element (e.g., heading, paragraph). | Elements represent the complete, functional unit on a webpage. | Attributes provide extra information or settings for element |