Software Academy

Basic Front End

TECH TALENT ACADEMY

Session Objective

TTA

HTML

- ✓ Introduction to HTML
- ✓How to write HTML code
- ✓HTML file structure
- ✓How to run HTML code
- ✓HTML basics

Introduction to HTML

What is HTML?

HTML

- **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- HTML is the standard markup language for Web pages.
- With HTML you can create your own Website.

How to write HTML code

Creating HTML file

Save file using “.**html**” or “.**htm**” extension

IDE Introduction

Notepad

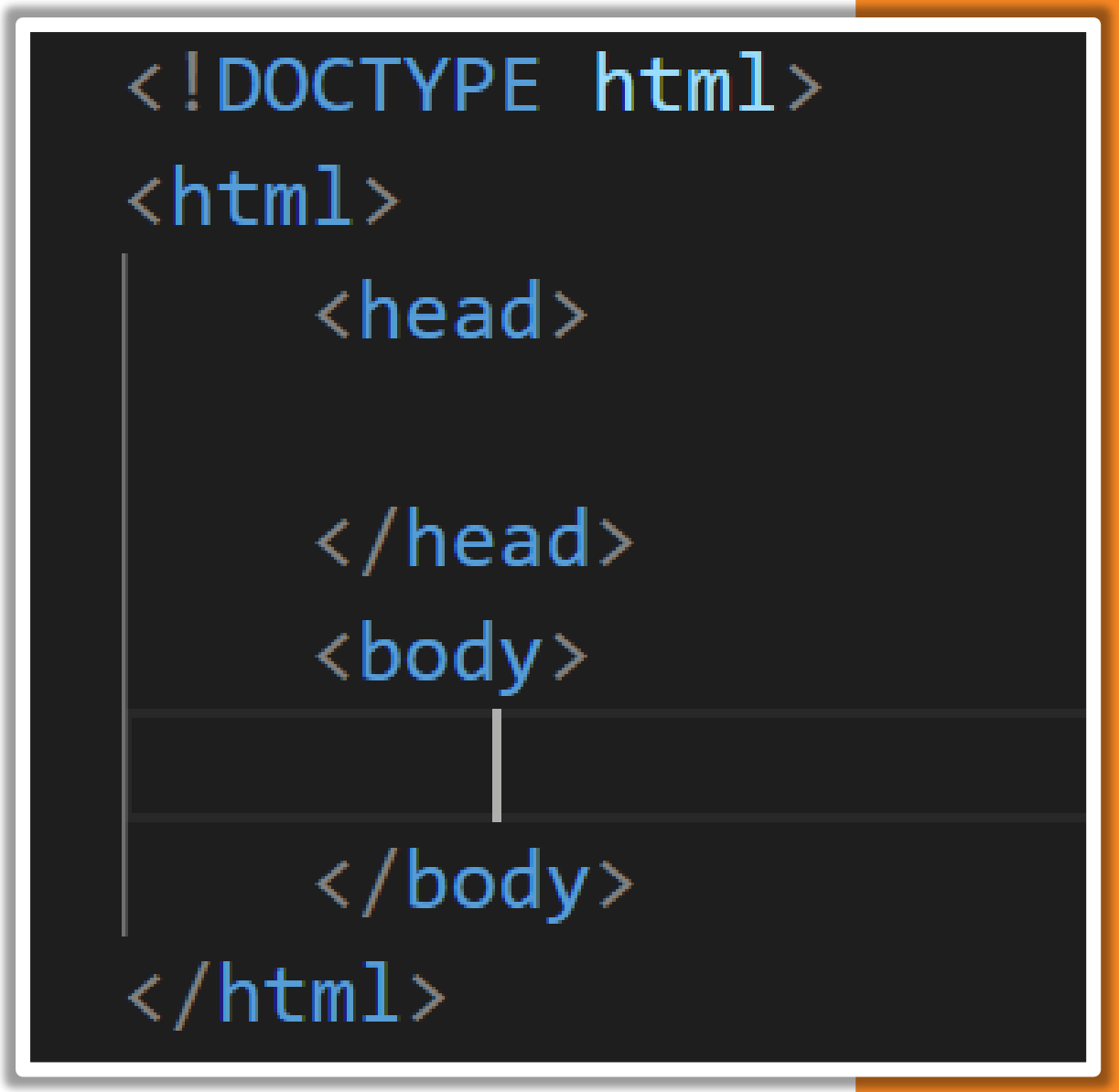
Visual Studio Code | VS Code

Netbeans

HTML file structure

HTML Syntax

- All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: <!DOCTYPE html>.
- The HTML document itself begins with <html> and ends with </html>.
- The metadata (data about data) is written within <head> and </head>
- The visible part of the HTML document is between <body> and </body>.



Let's run
HTML code

HTML basics

Tag and attributes

1. Instruction enclosed within **“<”** and **“>”** (angle brackets) are called as “**tag**”.
2. In paired **tag**, first **tag** is called the opening **tag** and the second **tag** is called the closing **tag**.
   Example: <xyz>….</xyz>
3. The second **type of tag** is the singular **tag**, which is also known as a stand-alone **tag** or empty **tag**.
   Example: </xyz>

1. All HTML elements can have **attributes.**
2. Attributes provide **additional information** about elements.
3. Attributes are always specified in **the start tag.**
4. Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value“**

Example:
<xyz name=“value”>……</xyz>
<xyz name=“value”/>

HTML Heading<h1---6> Tag

Heading tag is used to give headings of different sizes in a document.

```
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to TechTalent Academy</h1>
    <h2>Welcome to TechTalent Academy</h2>
    <h3>Welcome to TechTalent Academy</h3>
    <h4>Welcome to TechTalent Academy</h4>
    <h5>Welcome to TechTalent Academy</h5>
    <h6>Welcome to TechTalent Academy</h6>
</body>
```

Input

Output

HTML Paragraph<p> Tag

The <p> tag is used to define a paragraph in a document.

```
<body>

<p> This is First Paragraph </p>
<p> This is Second Paragraph </p>
<p> This is Third Paragraph </p>

</body>
```

Input

This is First Paragraph

This is Second Paragraph

This is Third Paragraph

Output

HTML “Basic” Tag

Line Break Tag

Whenever you use the **
** element, anything following it starts from the next line.

Example:

```
<body>
        <p>Hello<br /> Welcome to TTA.<br />Thanks<br /> V</p>
</body>
```

Hello
Welcome to TTA.
Thanks
V

Output

HTML “Basic” Tag

- You can use ** ** tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

- Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document.
- The **<hr>** tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

- Any text between the opening **<pre>** tag and the closing **</pre>** tag will preserve the formatting of the source document.

- Nonbreaking space:

HTML: Attributes

Attribute	Options	Function
align	right, left, center	Horizontally aligns tags
valign	top, middle, bottom	Vertically aligns tags within an HTML element.
bgcolor	numeric, hexidecimal, RGB values	Places a background color behind an element
background	URL	Places a background image behind an element
id	User Defined	Names an element for use with Cascading Style Sheets.
class	User Defined	Classifies an element for use with Cascading Style Sheets.
width	Numeric Value	Specifies the width of tables, images, or table cells.
height	Numeric Value	Specifies the height of tables, images, or table cells.
title	User Defined	"Pop-up" title of the elements.

HTML: Formatting tag

Tag	Description
..	**Bold Text**
..	**Italic Text**
<u>..</u>	**Underlined Text**
<strike>...</strike>	**Strike Text**
<tt>..</tt>	**Monospaced Font**
^{...}	**Superscript Text**
_{..}	**Subscript Text**
<mark>...</mark>	**Marked Text**
<abbr title="xyz">...</abbr>	**Text Abbreviation**
<q>..</q>	**Short Quotations**

HTML: Grouping Content

The ** ** and **** elements allow you to group together several elements to create sections or subsections of a page.

```
<div id = "menu" align = "middle" >
            <h5>Content Articles</h5>
            <p>Actual content goes here.....</p>
</div>
<div id = "content" align = "left" >
            <h5>Content Articles</h5>
            <p>Actual content goes here.....</p>
</div>
```

```
<p>This is the example of <span style = "color:green">span tag</span> </p>
```

HTML image <img> Tag

<img> tag is used to display image on the web page.

Syntax: `<img src="url" alt="some_text" height="px" width="px">`

Example: `<img src="mypic.jpg" alt="Sorry Image not available" width="100px" height="100px" />`

Note:
While giving image path(src), either give full image path or keep image in same folder as html file and write only image name.

HTML <details> Tag

Specify details that the user can open and close on demand:

Syntax:

```
<details>
    <summary>Paragraph Heading</summary>
    <p>Paragraph</p>
</details>
```

Note:
The <summary> tag is used in conjunction with <details> to specify a visible heading for the details.

HTML: List <li>

HTML offers three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements.

Lists may contain –

- **<ul>** – An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.

- **<ol>** – An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.

- **<dl>** – A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

HTML: List<li>

HTML Unordered Lists

```
<ul>
    <li>Beetroot</li>
    <li>Ginger</li>
    <li>Potato</li>
    <li>Radish</li>
</ul>
```

- Beetroot
- Ginger
- Potato
- Radish

The type Attribute

```
<ul type = "square">
<ul type = "disc">
<ul type = "circle">
```

HTML: List<li>

HTML Ordered Lists

```
<ol>
    <li>Beetroot</li>
    <li>Ginger</li>
    <li>Potato</li>
    <li>Radish</li>
</ol>
```

1. Beetroot
2. Ginger
3. Potato
4. Radish

The type Attribute

```
<ol type = "1"> - Default-Case Numerals.
<ol type = "I"> - Upper-Case Numerals.
<ol type = "i"> - Lower-Case Numerals.
<ol type = "A"> - Upper-Case Letters.
<ol type = "a"> - Lower-Case Letters.
```

HTML: List

HTML Definition Lists

HTML supports a list style which is called **definition lists** where entries are listed like in a dictionary

Definition List makes use of following three tags.

<dl> – Defines the start of the list
<dt> – A term
<dd> – Term definition
</dl> – Defines the end of the list

```
<dl>
   <dt><b>HTML</b></dt>
   <dd>This stands for Hyper Text Markup Language</dd>
   <dt><b>HTTP</b></dt>
   <dd>This stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol</dd>
</dl>
```

HTML Anchor <a> Tag

- HTML Anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another.
- The Anchor tag is defined by <a> tag.
- The href (Hypertext Reference) attribute is used to give the reference(Path) of the page or document to be linked.

Syntax: `<a href="url">link text</a>`

Example: `<a href="https://techtalent.academy/">Visit our Website</a>`

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