



**PRIME INTUIT**

Finishing School

# HTML: Hyper-Text Markup Language



# How does Web work

1. A user enters a URL into a browser (for example, [Google.com](https://www.google.com)). This request is passed to a domain name server.
2. The domain name server returns an IP address for the server that hosts the Website (for example, 68.178.157.132).
3. The browser requests the page from the Web server using the IP address specified by the domain name server.
4. The Web server returns the page to the IP address specified by the browser requesting the page. The page may also contain links to other files on the same server, such as images, which the browser will also request.
5. The browser collects all the information and displays to your computer in the form of Web page.



# What is a website

## What is a Website?

A website is a group of globally accessible, interlinked web pages which have a single domain name. It can be developed and maintained by an individual, business or organization. The website aims to serve a variety of purposes. Example: Blogs.

A website is hosted on a single or multiple web server. It is accessible via a network like the Internet or a private local area network via IP address.



# What is a web application

## What is a Web Application?

A web application is a software or program which is accessible using any web browser. Its frontend is usually created using languages like HTML, CSS, Javascript, which are supported by major browsers. While the backend could use any programming stack like LAMP, MEAN, etc. Unlike mobile apps, there is no specific SDK for developing web applications.



# Characteristics of website and web application

## **Characteristics Of Website**

- Quality and relevant Web Content is which richly displayed.
- User-friendly navigation and web design
- Can be easily searched using search engines like Google.

## **Characteristics Of Web Application**

- Cloud-hosted and highly scalable
- Mostly Cross-platform
- Modular and loosely coupled
- It is easily tested with automated tests.



# Web application Vs Website

Parameter	Web Application	Website
Created for	A web application is designed for interaction with the end user	A website mostly consists of static content. It is publicly accessible to all the visitors.
User interaction	In a web application, the user not only read the page content but also manipulate the restricted data.	A website provides visual & text content which user can view and read, but not affect it 's functioning.
Authentication	Web applications need authentication, as they offer a much broader scope of options than websites.	Authentication is not obligatory for informational websites. The user may ask to register to get a regular update or to access additional options. This features not available for the unregistered website visitors.
Task and Complexity	Web application functions are quite higher and complex compared to a website.	The website displays the collected data and information on a specific page.
Type of software	The web application development is part of the website. It is itself not a complete website.	The website is a complete product, which you access with the help of your browser.
Compilation	The site must be precompiled before deployment	The site doesn't need to be pre-compiled
Deployment	All changes require the entire project to be re-compiled and deployed.	Small changes never require a full re-compilation and deployment. You just need to update the HTML code.



# What is HTML

HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**

HTML is the **standard markup** language for Web pages

HTML **elements** are the **building blocks** of HTML pages

HTML **elements** are represented by **<> tags**




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# Installing Atom text editor

← → ↻ atom.io

Packages Themes Documentation Blog Discussions Sign in



The main visual area of the Atom website. On the left is the GitHub Octocat mascot. In the center is a large, stylized Atom logo consisting of a central nucleus with three elliptical orbits, surrounded by a circular ring made of many small colored segments. On the right is a dark grey sidebar with white text.

A T O M

**1.60.0**  
Release notes

Windows  
For 64-bit Windows 7 or later

↓ Download





## Creating a New Project

The screenshot shows the Atom IDE interface with the 'Welcome Guide' sidebar open. The main editor area displays the Atom logo and the text 'A hackable text editor for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century'. Below this, there are links for help and a checkbox for 'Show Welcome Guide when opening Atom'. The sidebar contains a 'Welcome Guide' section with a red 'Open a Project' button and a 'Next time' tip. Below this are several interactive buttons: 'Version control with Git and GitHub', 'Collaborate in real time with Teletype', 'Install a Package', 'Choose a Theme', and 'Customize the Styling'. The bottom status bar shows 'Welcome Guide' and 'Git (0)'.

Welcome Guide — Atom

File Edit View Selection Find Packages Help

Telemetry Consent Welcome

ATOM

A hackable text editor for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

For help, please visit

- The [Atom docs](#) for Guides and the API reference.
- The Atom forum at [Github Discussions](#)
- The [Atom org](#). This is where all GitHub-created Atom packages can be found.

☒ Show Welcome Guide when opening Atom

[atom.io](#) ×

Welcome Guide

In Atom you can open individual files or a whole folder as a project. Opening a folder will add a tree view to the editor where you can browse all the files.

[Open a Project](#)

Next time: You can also open projects from the menu, keyboard shortcut or by dragging a folder onto the Atom dock icon.

Version control with Git and GitHub

Collaborate in real time with Teletype

Install a Package

Choose a Theme

Customize the Styling

Welcome Guide GitHub Git (0)



# Structure of an HTML file

```
PI_B3_HTML.html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en" dir="ltr">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="utf-8">
5      <title></title>
6    </head>
7    <body>
8
9    </body>
10 </html>
```



# Basic HTML Document

**In its simplest form, following is an example of an HTML document:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>This is document title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>Document content goes here.....</p>
</body>
</html>
```