Week One

Date: 22-03-2025

Module 1

Introduction to Web Development & HTML Basic

What is HTML?

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the web. It define teh meaning and structure of web content other technologies beside HTML are generally used to describe a web page's appearance/presentation (CSS) or functionally/behaviour (JavaScript)

STRUCTURE OF AN HTML DOCUMENT

- <!DOCTYPE html>
- <html>
- <head>
- <body>

Explanation

<!DOCTYPE html>: Declares the document type.

<html>: The root element.

<head>: Contains meta-information (title, links, scripts).

<title>: Sets the title of the webpage.

<body>: Contains the visible content.

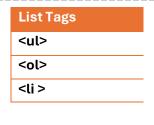
Basic HTML Elements

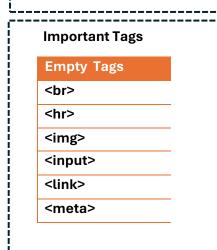
Headings, Paragraphs, and Text Formatting:

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
This is a paragraph. <strong>Bold text</strong> and <em>italic text</em>. 
<h1> to <h6>: Headings (largest to smallest).
: Paragraphs.
<strong>: Bold text.
<em>: Italic text.
```

Head Tags
<title></th></tr><tr><th><meta></th></tr><tr><th><script></th></tr><tr><th><style></th></tr></tbody></table></title>







Lists

- Ordered List
- Unordered List

Ordered List

```
    First item
    Second item
```

Unordered List

```
    First item
    Second item
```

Explanation

```
<!DOCTYPE html>: Declares the document type.

<html>: The root element.

<head>: Contains meta-information (title, links, scripts).

<title>: Sets the title of the webpage.

<body>: Contains the visible content.
```

Links, Images, and Buttons:

Link

- Visit Example
- Open in new tab
- Send Email
- Jump to Section 1

href=>Hypertext Reference

Images

.....

Src => External/internal resource / source url

Button

<button>Submit</button>

Block and Inline Elements

• Block Elements

```
<div>This is a block element. </div>
<article>This is a block element. </article>
<section>This is a block element. </section>
<header>This is a block element. </header>
<footer>This is a block element. </footer>
```

• Inline Elements

```
<span>This is a inline element. </span>
<a href="#">This is a inline element. </a>
<strong>This is a inline element. </strong>
<em>This is a inline element. </em>
```

Week Two

Date: 25-03-2025 To 29-03-2025

Module 2

HTML Forms, Tables & Semantic Elements

HTML Forms

1. Introduction to Forms

- Forms are used to collect user input and send it to a server for processing.
- Basic Structure:

```
<form action="submit.php" method="POST">
<!-- Input fields go here -->
</form>
```

2. Input Fields and Labels

• Text Fields:

```
<label for="name">Name:</label>
<input type="text" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Enter your name">
```

Password Field:

```
<label for="name">Name:</label>
<input type="text" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Enter your name">
```

3. Checkboxes and Radio Buttons

• Checkbox (Multiple Selections):

```
<label>
<input type="checkbox" name="subscribe" value="yes"> Subscribe to newsletter
</label>
```

• Radio Buttons (Single Selection):

```
Gender:
<label>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"> Male
</label>
<label>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female
</label>
</label>
```

4. Dropdown

• Create a dropdown menu:

```
<label for="country">Country:</label>
<select id="country" name="country">

<option value="usa">USA</option>

<option value="canada">Canada</option>

<option value="uk">UK</option>

</select>
```

5. Submit Button and Form Submission



<button type="submit">Submit</button>

• Action Attribute: Specifies where the form data is sent.

<form action="submit.php" method="POST">

METHOD ATTRIBUTE:

- GET: SENDS DATA IN THE URL (LESS SECURE, GOOD FOR SEARCH QUERIES).
- POST: SENDS DATA IN THE BODY (MORE SECURE, USED FOR SENSITIVE INFO).