Web Development
MERN STACK

WEB DEVELOPMENT

IN THIS SECTION I WILL BE COVERING THE TOPICS OF WEB DEVELOPMENT USING MERN STACK

TOPICS

- ✓ **HTML**
- ✓ **CSS**
- ✓ **BOOTSTRAP**
- ✓ **JAVASCRIPT**
- ✓ **BACKEND**
- ✓ **DATABASE**
- ✓ **FRONTEND**

Web Development
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ROADMAP TO FULL STACK DEVELOPMENT

TOPICS OF TODAY

- **ORIGIN OF HTML**
- **WHAT IS HTML?**
- **HTML STRUCTURE**
- **HOW DOES HTML WORK**
- **FUNDAMENTALS OF HTML**

Topics

HTML

HTML is one of the most widely used languages on Web to develop web pages. It helps you delve into the world of Web Development and improve your skills.
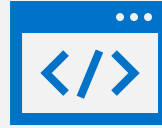
Origin of HTML

The history of the hypertext markup language(HTML) is a strange and interesting tale. The man behind HTML, Tim Berners-Lee was putting together his first elementary browsing and authoring system for the Web and created a quick little hypertext language that would serve his purposes.

But the problem lied in the simplicity of the language. HTML was **text- based** and anyone could use any editor or word processor to create or convert documents for the Web. The developers started implementing new features in their browsers and started releasing advanced versions of HTML.

What is HTML?

- A **markup language** is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes the text more **interactive** and **dynamic**. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

- HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language** and it is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. It is used to describe the structure of Web pages using markup.

HTML Structure

HTML tags have two main types: **block-level** and **inline tags**.

Block-level elements take up the full available space and always start a new line in the document. Example of block tags includes **headings** and **paragraphs.**

Inline elements only take up as much space as they need and don't start a new line on the page. They usually serve to format the inner contents of **block-level** elements. Some of the examples of inline tags include **links** and emphasized **strings**.

```
<html>

    <head>
        <title>Page title </title>
    </head>

    <body>

        <h1>This is a heading </h1>

        <p>This is a paragraph </p>

        <p>This is another paragraph </p>

    </body>

</html>
```

The three block level tags that you need for your
HTML document are <html>, <head>, and <body>.
1.The **<html></html>** tag is the highest level
element that encloses every **HTML** page.
2.The **<head></head>** tag holds meta information
such as the page's **title** and **charset**.
3.Finally, the **<body></body>** tag encloses all
the **content** that appears on the page.

How does HTML work?

HTML documents end with the **.html** or **.htm** extension. You can view it using any web browser. The browser reads the HTML file and renders the content for users to view it.

Each HTML page consists of a set of tags or elements which are known as the building blocks of web pages. They create a hierarchy that structures the content into sections, paragraphs, headings, and other content blocks.

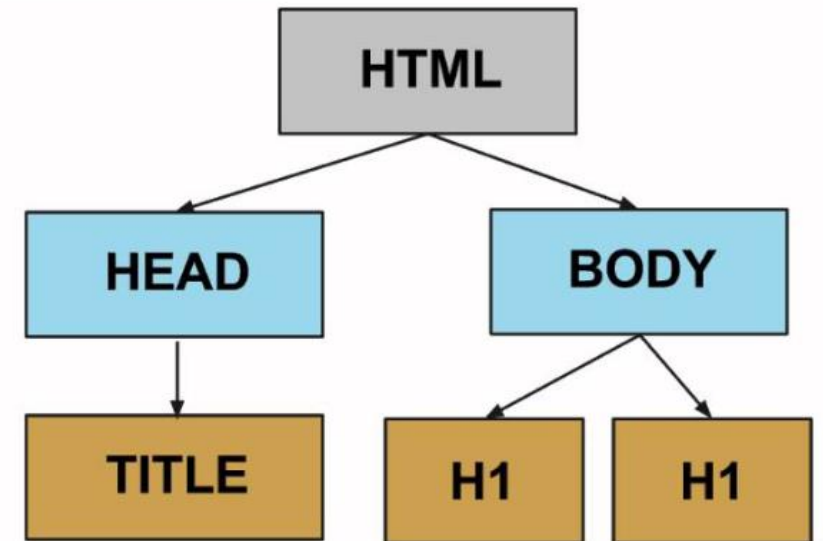# Let's take an **example** and see how the elements are structured in HTML:

```
<div>
<h1>The Main Heading</h1>
<h2>Subheading</h2>
<p>Paragraph</p>
<img src="/" alt="Image">
<p>Second Paragraph with <a href="https://example.com">hyperlink</a></p>
</div>
```

Fundamentals of HTML

Head:-

- Head tag contains important information of webpage like title, character set and styles.

- **For Example:-**

    Title tag is used to display the title of html page

- Along with tag following tags can be specified in head tag:
  - Style:- Used to style the webpage.
  - Script:- Used to include any JS code to make pages dynamic.
  - Link:- For linking external Stylesheet.

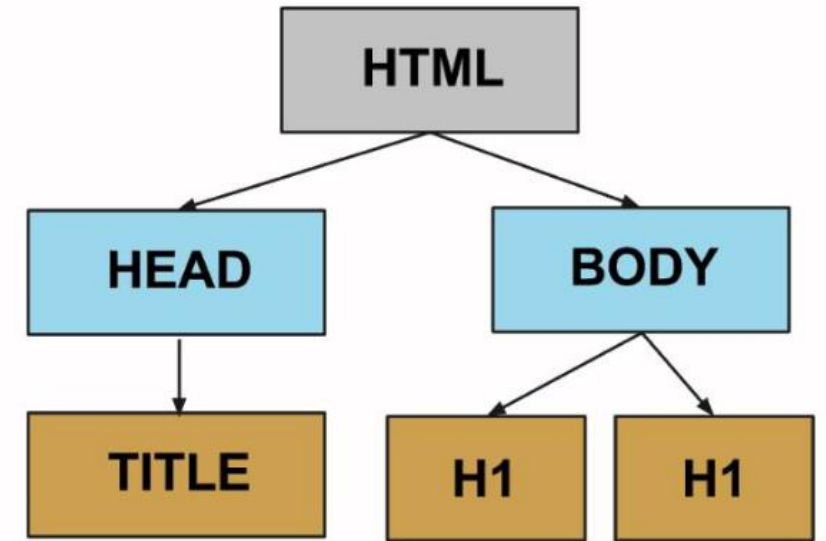- This information will not be displayed to user.

Fundamentals of HTML

Meta Tags:-

- META tags are always defined under the head tag which is used to describe information about the webpage to browsers, search engines and web services.

- It is defined using **<meta>** tag followed by attribute.

- The following attributes can be used along with meta tag:-

Attribute	Description
charset	Defines the character encoding for the HTML document
name	Used to define name for the property. Example: keywords, description, author, viewport, etc.
content	Generally used along with name attribute to define value for property
http-equiv	Allows you to send additional information to the browser in the http header. Example: expires, refresh, set-cookie, etc.

THANK YOU

TO BE CONTINUED

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NEXT TOPIC ->

CONTD. HTML TAGS