Day-1 Class Notes

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HTML Introduction:

- HTML is also known as Hyper Text Markup Language .

- It is actually not a programming language, it is a Markup Language.

- The road map to Web development is respectively as follows:

1. HTML
2. CSS
3. Bootstrap.
4. Java Script
5. My Sql /Php
6. React JS/ Angular
7. Git

- The website would work on the basis of HyperText Transfer Protocol(HTTP).

- But now due to security reasons & an increase in technology & mainly an increase in the wrong use of modern technology Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is a more secure & encrypted version of HTTP.

What are Tags and Attributes?

Tags and attributes are the basis of HTML.

They work together but perform different functions.

Golden Rules To Remember:

1. The vast majority of tags must be opened (<tag>) and closed (</tag>) with the element information such as a title or text resting between the tags.

2. When using multiple tags, the tags must be closed in the order in which they were opened.

Basic Construction of an HTML Page:

These tags should be placed underneath each other at the top of every HTML page that you create.

<!DOCTYPE html> — This tag specifies the language you will write on the page. In this case, the language is HTML 5.
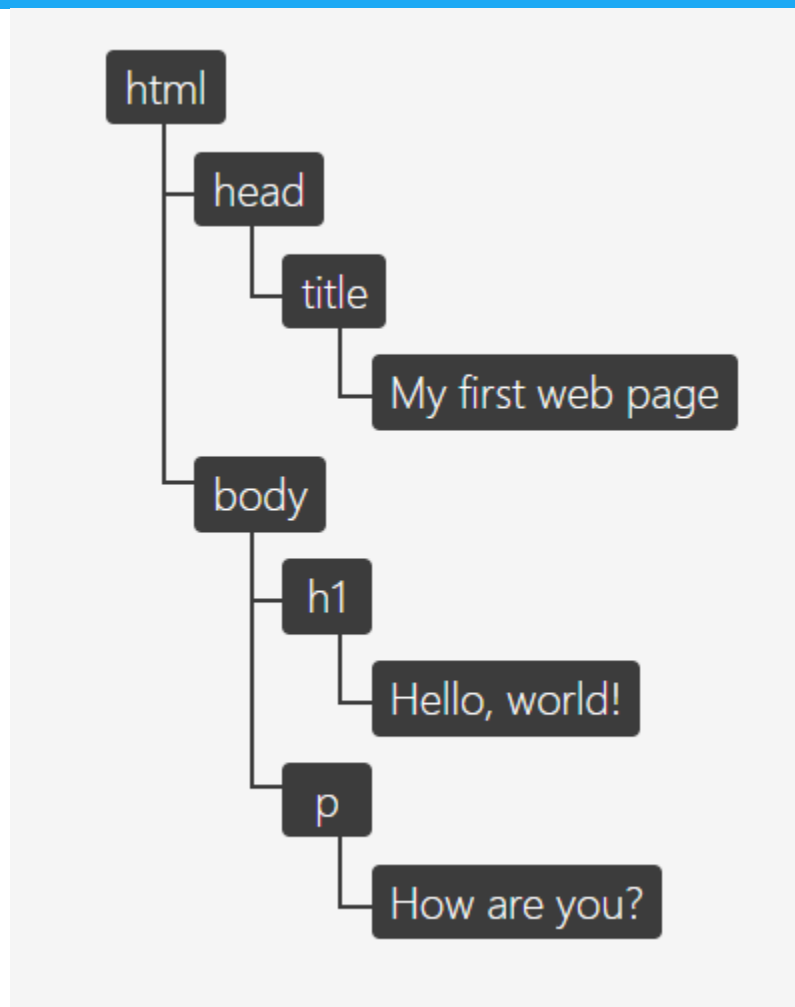
<html> — This tag signals that from here on we are going to write in HTML code.

<head> — This is where all the metadata for the page goes — stuff mostly meant for search engines and other computer programs.

<body> — This is where the content of the page goes.

How does DOM look like?

- The DOM is an object-based representation of the source HTML document.

- Structure of DOM:

-

HTML Element Tags:

- Head Tag   -> <head>

- Title Tag   -> <title>

- Heading tag   -> <h1> to <h6>

- Paragraph tag -> <p>

- Anchor Tag   -> <a>

- Div Tag   -> <div>

- Span Tag   -> <span>

Meta Tag and its meaning:

- The `<meta>` tag defines information about an HTML document.

- `<meta>` tags always go inside the <head> element.

- They are used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author, and viewport settings.

- Metadata is used by browsers , search engines , and other web services,also users can take control over the viewport.

- Charset Specifies the character encoding for the HTML document

- The `width=device-width` part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).

- The `initial-scale=1.0` part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

HTML Text element tags:

- Paragraph Tag :

    <p> </p>

- Italic Tag:

    <em

- Bold Tag:

- Unordered List tag:

```
<ul>

    <li>      </li>

      <li>      </li>

    </ul>
```

- Ordered List Tag:

```
<ol>

      <li>   </li>

       <li>   </li>

</ol>
```

- Description list Tag:

```
<dl>

      <dt>     </dt>

      <dd>     </dd>

      <dd>     </dd>

   </dl>
```

- Image Tag:
  ```
  < img Src ="photo.jpg"  Width = "500" height "600">
  ```
- Audio Tag:

  ```
  < audio controls >

  < source Src =".mp3"type =" audio / mpeg " >

  < /audio >
  ```

Hyperlink tags:

- Google
- How do we know whether the link clicked or not?

   Unvisited = underline & blue

   Visited = underline & purple

- Target: _blank => new window top

 Target: _self => Which web page open the same tab

Target:_parent => parent window

Target:_top => Full body of the window

Button tag:

- Button link:

<button on click = "document .location = ' index . php '">Open </button>

Types of Input tags:

In <form> </form>

   1. type="text"
   2. type="email"
   3. type="password"
   4. type="number"
   5. type="date"
   6. type="radio"
   7. type="checkbox"

To Add Tables In HTML:

- This will produce a 2-row table with 3 cells in each row.

```
<table>

    <tr>

        <td>Row 1 - Column 1</td>

         <td>Row 1 - Colunm 2 </td>

        <td>Row 1 - Column 3 </td>

    </tr>

    <tr>

         <td>Row 2 - Column 1</td>

        <td>Row 2 - Column 2</td>

         <td>Row 2 - Column 3</td>

    </tr>

</table>
```