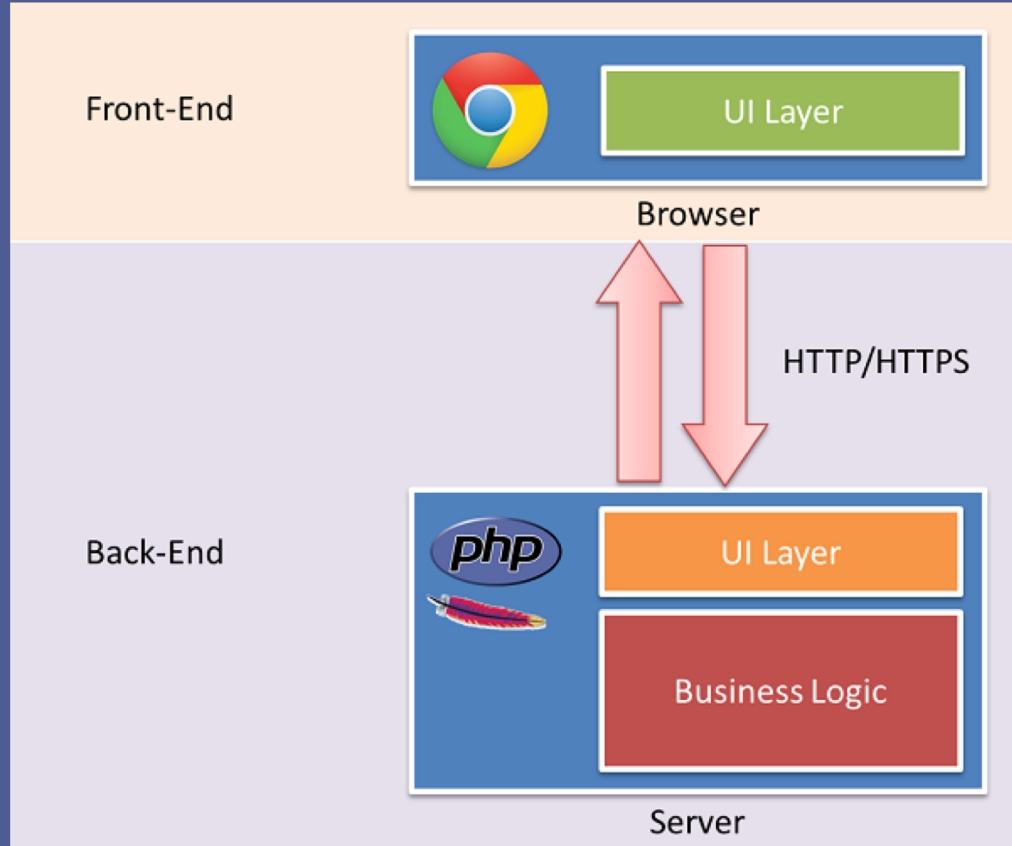# HTML

BEFORE WE GET STARTED

1. Using Windows 10 or Ubuntu 16.04.

2. Installed Git.

3. Installed Visual Studio Code – with extensions with extensions : Live server, Prettier, HTML CSS Support, IntelliSense for CSS classes, Auto Close Tag, HTML Snippets, Bootstrap 4 Snippets, Material Theme, Material Icons …

4. Chrome Web Browser – with extensions : Ddict Translate.

5. Register & create your Repository on GitHub.com with convention: Aptech-php-13-your-name

* Note it on your paper then we move on to next slide, install it immediately.

HOW THE WEBSITE WORKS ?

Front-End

Browser

UI Layer

HTTP/HTTPS

Back-End

php

UI Layer

Business Logic

Server

WHAT IS HTML ?

- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages – Web Page is a document which can be display in a web browser such as Firefox, Google Chrome and Website is a collection of webpages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. Extension file HTML is .html.

- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages and represented by tags.

- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page.

HTML DOCUMENT

- HTML documents must start with a document type declaration : **<!DOCTYPE html>** , represented for HTML5.

- The **<html>** element is the root element of an HTML page and end with **</html>**.

- The **<head>** element contains meta information about the document.

- The **<body>** element contains the visible page content.

- Do not care about another element. Will be learned it later.

```
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html>
3
4     <head>
5       <title>Page Title</title>
6     </head>
7
8     <body>
9
10      <h1>My First Heading</h1>
11      <p>My first paragraph.</p>
12
13    </body>
14
15  </html>
```

HTML ELEMENT

- HTML tags are element names surrounded by angle brackets :

```
<tagname>content goes here...</tagname>
```

- HTML tags normally come in pairs, but sometime go alone.

- The first tag is the opening tag and the other one is closing tag. Carefully with forward slash of closing tag.

- Some of special tag do not have the close tag, it is called empty elements.

- HTML elements can be nested : **<tag1> <tag2> </tag2> </tag1>**.

HEADING & PARAGRAPHS

```
8    <body>
9
10     <h1>My First Heading</h1>
11     <p>My first paragraph.</p>
12
13   </body>
```

My First Heading

My first paragraph.

- Heading are defined with **<h1>**, it is a element of HTML and a tag.

- Headings are important in the web page, it is using for title of article or something like that.

- There are **<h1>** to **<h6>** represented for the important of your content.

- The **<p>** element defines a paragraph, use it for the normal content of web page.

HTML ATTRIBUTES & STYLES

- Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

- All HTML elements can have attributes.

- Attributes are always specified in the start tag.

- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like : **name="value"**.

- Using style attribute to setting the style of an HTML element.

- Style attribute has syn tax : **<tagname style="property:value;">**, property is a CSS property, value is a CSS value.

```
10    <a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
11    <img src="img_girl.jpg">
12    <p style="color:■red">I am a paragraph</p>
```

- Will be learned CSS later.

HTML FORMATTING

- There are some special HTML elements for defining text with a special meaning.

- The **
** tag breaks line and the **<hr>** tag separate content with a horizontal rule.

- HTML uses elements like **<b>** and **<i>** for formatting output, like bold or italic text.

```
<b>      - Bold text
<strong> - Important text
<i>      - Italic text
<em>     - Emphasized text
<mark>   - Marked text
<small>  - Small text
<del>    - Deleted text
<ins>    - Inserted text
<sub>    - Subscript text
<sup>    - Superscript text
```

```
10    <b>This text is bold</b>
11    <br>
12    <strong>This text is strong</strong>
13    <br>
14    <i>This text is italic</i>
15    <br>
16    <em>This text is emphasized</em>
17    <br>
18    <small>Small</small>
19    <hr>
20    <mark>Marked</mark>
```

This text is bold
This text is strong
This text is italic
This text is emphasized
Small

Marked

HTML LINKS

- HTML Links element are hyperlinks and allow users to click their way from page to page.

- Links are defined with the **<a>** tag.

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">Visit our HTML tutorial</a>
```

- The **href** attribute specifies the destination address. **Href** is stand for HyperText Reference.

- The **target="_blank"** attribute specifies open new window in browser.

HTML IMAGES

- IN HTML, images are defined with the **\<img\>** tag.

- The **\<img\>** tag is empty, it contains attributes and does not have a closing tag.

- The **src** attribute specifies URL of the image.

- The **alt** attribute provides an alternate text for an image.

```
<img src="img_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket">
```

HTML LISTS

- There are 2 types of HTML List element : **Unordered List** and **Ordered List**.
- An **unordered list** is using the ** ** tag and an **ordered list** use the ** ** tag.
- Each list item inside them is using the ** ** tag.

HTML List Example

An Unordered List:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An Ordered List:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

```
<ul>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

```
<ol>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

HTML TABLE

- An HTML **Table** is defined with the **<table> </table>** tag.

- Table **Row** is defined with the **<tr> </tr>** tag.

- Table **Header** is defined with the **<th> </th>** tag and **data/cell** is defined with the **<td> </td>** tag.

```
10    <table>
11      <tr>
12        <th>#</th>
13      </tr>
14      <tr>
15        <td>1</td>
16      </tr>
17    </table>
```

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico
Ernst Handel	Roland Mendel	Austria
Island Trading	Helen Bennett	UK
Laughing Bacchus Winecellars	Yoshi Tannamuri	Canada
Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti	Giovanni Rovelli	Italy

HTML BLOCKS & INLINE

- Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is.

- A block-level element always start on a new line a takes up the full width available.

  The <div> element is a block-level element.

- An inline element does not start on a new line only takes up as much width as necessary. This is an inline <span> element inside a paragraph.

- The **<div> </div>** tag is often used as a **container for other elements** and the **<span> </spam>** often **for some text**.

TIME TO PRACTICE