# **Training Summary**

**HTML – 27 May 2024**

* **Introduction:**

1. HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
2. It is used to create webpages.
3. It is the foundation of web development and essential for structuring content on web.

* **Structure of html document:**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Page Title</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph. </p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

EXPLANATION:

1. The document starts with a <!DOCTYPE html> declaration, which specifies the version of HTML being used.
2. The HTML content is enclosed within <html> tags.
3. The <head> section includes metadata, links to CSS files, and other head content.
4. The <body> section contains visible content of the webpage.

* **How to create a html file without any code editor?**

We can create a simple html file using any text editor such as notepad on windows. Just open text editor write any html code and save the file with .html extension.

* **Diff between text file and html file.**

Text file:

1. Text file contains plain text without any formatting or structure.
2. It does not display any content as a webpage.
3. In simple words it is just a container for a plain text.

Html file:

1. Contains html code that defines the structure and layout of a webpage with a .html extension.

* **HTML Tags and Elements:**

1. Html uses tags enclosed in angle brackets to define elements. These elements structure the web content.

They are:

1. Headings:

Html provides six levels of headings from <h1> to <h6> being the highest level.

1. <p>, <br>,<hr>:

<p>Defines a paragraph, <br> Inserts a line break, <hr> Inserts a horizontal line.

1. Links:

<a> Defines a hyper link.

Href- is the attribute used in anchor tag indicates link destination.

1. Image (self-closing tag):

<img> embeds an image.

Src(source)-used to specify path of image.

Alt (alternate text)-to describe about image.

Note: width,height must be mentioned.

1. Lists:

<ul> unorder list, <ol> ordered list, <li> list of items.

1. Tables:

<table> define table, <tr> define a table row, <td> define table cell,<th> define table header.

1. Forms:

Collects user input.

<form> define form, <input> define input field, <label> define label for input field.

For attribute in the label tag should be equal to the id attribute of <input> element to bind them together.

<textarea> define multi line input field, <button> clickable button.

1. Semantic Elements:

Clearly defines about its content like <header>, <nav>,<section>,<footer>,<forms>,<table> etc..

1. Multimedia Elements:

<audio> embeds audio content.

<video> embeds video content.

1. Inline vs block elements:

Inline: do not start at new line,takes necessary width.example <span>used to clr a part of text,<a>,<img> etc…

Block: starts new line and take full width available.example <div>, <p>,<h1>.

* **Attributes:**

1. Attributes provide additional information about html elements they are always included in opening tag and usually come in name/value pairs.
2. Global attributes: id, class, style, tittle. used on any html element.
3. Specific attributes: href, target, rel. used on specific html elements.
4. Form attributes: type-type of input, name-name of input element, value-default value of input field, placeholder-hint that describes the expected value in input field, required-specifies that input field must be filled before submitting.
5. Event attributes: onclick-triggers a script when element is clicked, onmouseover-triggers a script when mouse pointer is over the element.

* **Formatting Elements**

Designed to display special types of text.

1. <b> </b>

text is displayed in bold without any extra importance.

1. <strong> </strong>

text is displayed with strong importance.

1. <i> </i>

text is displayed in Italic.

1. <em> </em>

emphasis, content is displayed in italic.

1. <small> </small>

text is displayed in smaller size.

* **Padding:**

Padding is the space between the content of an element and its border. Specified using CSS properties.

* **Spacing:**

Spacing refers to amount of space between elements and webpages. It can be achieved using margins, padding or combination of both.

* **Colspan:**

To make a cell span over multiple columns.

* **Rowspan:**

To make a cell span over multiple rows.

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