




# HTML COURSE



## BASICS

How Website Works?

HTML Document Structure

HTML Tags and Elements

HTML Headings

HTML Paragraphs

HTML Comments

Text Formatting in HTML

Links and Anchors

Images in HTML

Void Elements in HTML

Lists in HTML

Tables in HTML



# How the web works

When user types in the address of a website

**`https://www.google.com`**



**URL**



**HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol**

**HTTPS: HTTP + Encryption**

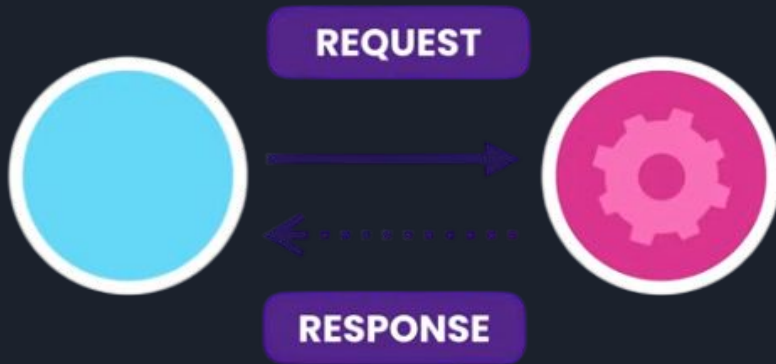


**CLIENT**



**SERVER**

Resources: Webpages / Images /  
Video Files



```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Date: 1 Jan 2021 09:00  
Content-Type: text/html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
...  
</html>
```

HTML Response => **DOM** in browser



# Inspect Network Traffic

- Developer Tools
- Docking Developer Tools
- Understanding a request
  - Remote Address
  - Content Type
  - Preview
- Using Filter



# Gear

Code Editor : VS Code

Extensions: Prettier, Server

Download & Install Node.



# HTML



## HyperText MarkupLanguage

`<p> Hypertext is text which contains links to other texts.</p>`

`<p> Markup Lang. it's a way to give instructions to a computer about how content should be organized and displayed.</p>`

`<p> This is a <strong>bold</strong> text.</p>`



# HTML Document Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

Let the browser know it's an HTML5.  
Appear once, at the top of the page

```
<html>
```

Root of an HTML Document

```
<head>
```

```
<title> Home page </title>
```

```
</head>
```

Title for the HTML page

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> Best HTML Course </h1>
```

```
</body>
```

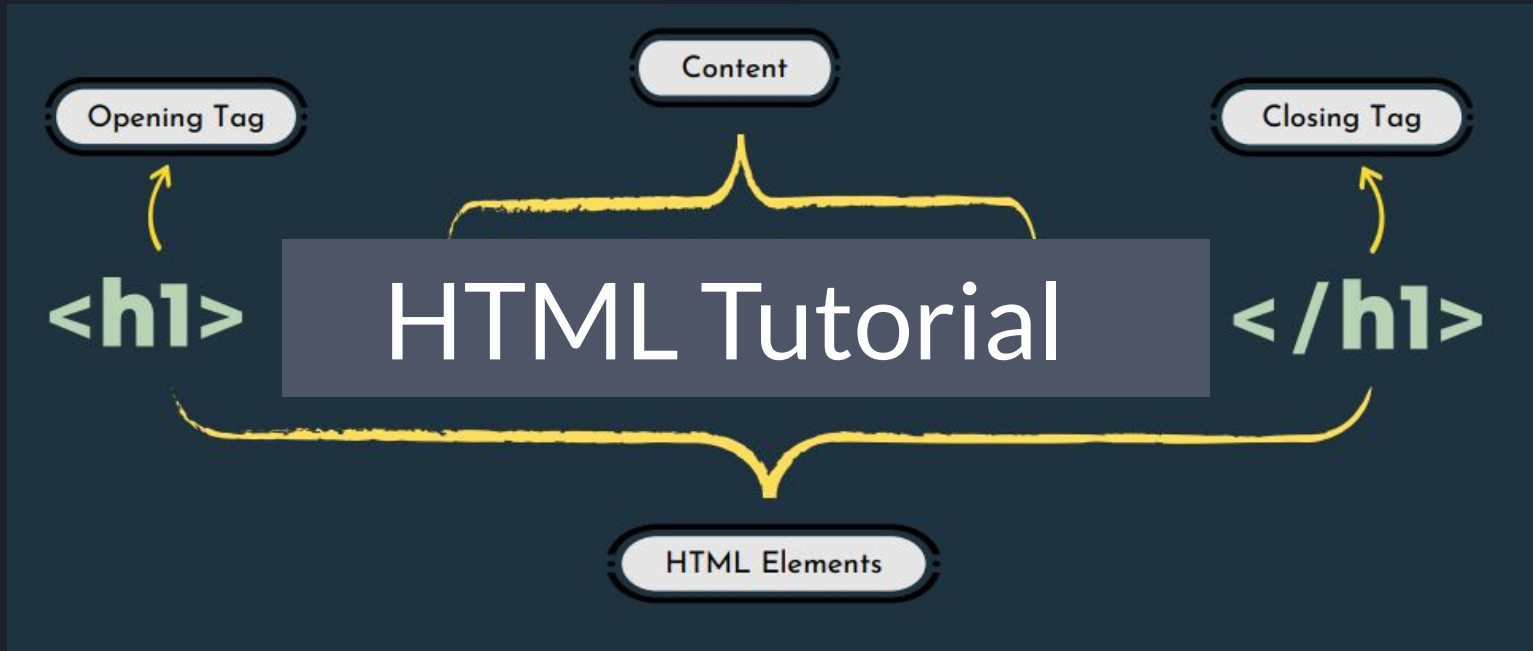
Defines a large heading

```
</html>
```

Contains the information about the HTML document

Contains everything you want to display on the Web Page.

# HTML Tags & Elements





# Text Elements

**<p>** - Paragraph

**<span>** - Inline Container

**<a>** - Anchor (Link)

**<strong>** - Strong

Importance

**<abbr>** - Abbreviation

**<mark>** - Marked

**<h1> to <h6>** - Headings

**<code>** - Code



# Link

- Linking to an External Website
- Opening a Link in a New Tab/Window (using target attribute)
- Linking to a Page Within the Same Website
- Linking to an Email Address
- Linking to a Specific Section Within the Same Page



# Anchor Tag

The tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.

```
<a
```

```
href="https://github.com/devrampat/Training">Git</a>
```

```
<a href="mailto:info@example.com">Contact Us</a>
```

# Image Tag

## HTML Image Tag

Specifies the path  
to the image

Specifies an alternate text for the  
image, if the image for some reason  
cannot be displayed

```

```


Relative URL



# Void Elements / Empty Elements

Not all parts of a web page use the usual pattern of having an opening tag, some content, and then a closing tag.

Some parts only need a single tag to work. These are called "void elements" or "Empty Elements".



<b>&lt;br&gt;</b>	-	Line	break
<b>&lt;img&gt;</b>	-	Image	Element
<b>&lt;input&gt;</b>	-	Input	Element
<b>&lt;link&gt;</b>	-	Linking	external docs
<b>&lt;meta&gt;</b>	-	Metadata	
<b>&lt;embed&gt;</b>	-	Embed	external content





# Lists

## **Ordered Lists**

An ordered list is used to create a list of items in a specific order, typically indicated by numbers.

## **Unordered Lists**

An unordered list is used to create a list of items that are not in any particular order. Each list item is marked with a bullet point.



# Assignment

Explain the concept of nested lists



Create a nested unordered list of product categories

Amazon.com



# Tables

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns. We must write everything inside the table tag.



**<table> Element:** Defines an HTML table, which is used to organize data into rows and columns.

**<tbody> Element:** Groups the main content (data rows) of an HTML table.

**<thead> Element:** Groups the header content (table headings) of an HTML table.

**<th> Element:** Defines a header cell (table heading) within a table.

**<td> Element:** Represents a data cell within an HTML table.

**<tr> Element:** Defines a row within an HTML table.

# Assignment 1

TIME TABLE						
Hours	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon	Mon
	Math	Math	Math	Math	Math	Math
	Science	Science	Science	Science	Science	Science
	Lunch					
	SST	SST	SST	SST	SST	Games
	CS	CS	CS	CS	CS	



## Assignment 2

Create a Table of Products displaying 5 columns and 5 rows. Make all the table headers bold. Last row of the table should not have any columns. It should display Product details.(Footer Row).



# Iframe tag

The <iframe> HTML element represents a nested browsing context, embedding another HTML page into the current one.

The src attribute defines  
the URL of the page to embed

```
<iframe src="url" title="abc"></iframe>
```

For screen readers



# Assignment

Create an iframe in the HTML page and try to embed any other site in your HTML page.

Try to understand what problems you face.





# Picture tag

The <picture> HTML element contains one or more <source> elements and one <img> element to offer alternative versions of an image for different scenarios/devices.

```
<picture>  
  <source srcset="photo.avif" type="image/avif" />  
  <source srcset="photo.webp" type="image/webp" />  
    
</picture>
```





# Form Tag

The `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.

The `<input>` HTML element is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms to accept data from the user. We must write inside the tag.

`<input attribute type="text" name="username">`

We have multiple values for the Type attribute.



# Assignment

Create a Registration Form with below fields

First Name

Last Name

Email

Mobile

Password

Submit Button    Cancel Button



# HTML Semantic Elements

Semantic elements = elements with a meaning.

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.





# Meta Tag

Meta tags are HTML elements that provide metadata about a webpage. They are placed within the section of an HTML document and are not visible to users but are used by browsers, search engines, and other web services to gather information about the page



```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,  
initial-scale=1.0">
```

Sets the viewport properties for responsive design.

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
```

Specifies the character encoding for the web page, ensuring proper rendering of characters.



```
<meta name="description" content="A brief description of the  
webpage">
```

Description of the page's content

```
<meta name="keywords" content="keyword1, keyword2">
```

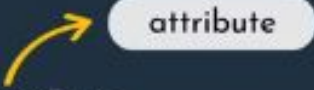
Relevant keywords for search engines



# Audio Tag

The audio tag is used to embed audio content in a webpage.

It supports various audio formats and provides controls for playback




```
<audio controls>  
  <source src=".sample_audio1.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />  
  <source src=".sample_audio2.wav" type="audio/wav" />  
  Your browser does not support the audio element.  
</audio>
```



# Video Tag

The video tag embeds a video player which supports video playback in the webpage.

```
<video controls autoplay loop muted poster="./images/html.png">  
  <source src="source1.mp4" type="video/mp4" />  
  <source src="sample_video.webm" type="video/webm" />  
  Your browser does not support the video element.  
</video>
```

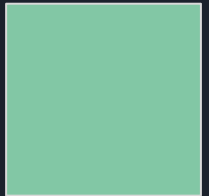




# Web Storage

Web storage refers to the various mechanisms available in web browsers for storing data locally within a user's browser. There are mainly two types of web storage commonly used:

1. Cookies
2. Web Storage APIs:
  - a. Local Storage
  - b. Session Storage

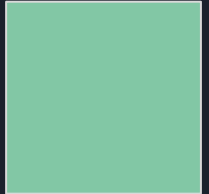




# Cookies

Cookies are small pieces of data stored in the user's browser by websites. They are typically used to store user preferences, session information, and other data.

Cookies have limitations such as size (usually limited to 4KB), and they are sent with every HTTP request, which can impact performance.





# Web Storage

Web Storage APIs provide a way to store key-value pairs locally in the user's browser.

**Local Storage** provides persistent storage, meaning the data stored will persist even after the browser is closed and reopened. Data stored in local storage remains available until explicitly cleared by the user or the website.

**Session Storage** session-based storage, meaning the data is available only for the duration of the page session. Once the user closes the tab or browser, the session storage data is cleared.



# Geo Location

Allows web applications to access the user's geographical location information.

```
navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition()
```



# Tutorial

Create a simple HTML Layout with header, footer and the content. Header should have a nav menu with links for 'About', 'Contact Us', 'Products'. It should have a profile image(any) with a name aside. Once user clicks on About or any of the link in header it should take user to the respective page. Home page content should have heading 'Home' and same for respective pages. Home page should have a random text elements and content. Home page should have a nav menu 'Section 1', 'Section 2', 'Section 3'. Each section should have a random content. Make use of random text generator. Each section when clicked should take user to that section directly.

Home page should have 'Go to Top' button at the last of page which should take user to the top of the page.