
HTML
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render() {
return (
<React.Fragment>

<Title name="our" title= "product

<ProductConsumer>
{(value) => {
console.log(value)
}}
</ProductConsumer>

</React.Fragment>

Introduction

- HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) uses a markup system composed of elements which represent specific content. Markup means that with HTML you declare what is presented to a viewer, not how it is presented. Visual representations are defined by Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and realized by browsers. Still existing elements that allow for such, like e.g. font, "are entirely obsolete, and must not be used by authors"[1].
- HTML is sometimes called a programming language but it has no logic, so is a markup language. HTML tags provide semantic meaning and machine-readability to the content in the page.
- An element usually consists of an opening tag (<element_name>), a closing tag (</element_name>), which contain the element's name surrounded by angle brackets, and the content in between: <element_name>...content...</element_name>
- There are some HTML elements that don't have a closing tag or any contents. These are called void elements. Void elements include <img>, <meta>, <link> and <input>.
- Element names can be thought of as descriptive keywords for the content they contain, such as video, audio, table, footer.

Element insight

Let's break down a tag...
The tag represents a common paragraph.
Elements commonly have an opening tag and a closing tag. The opening tag contains the element's name in angle

brackets ( ). The closing tag is identical to the opening tag with the addition of a forward slash (/) between the opening bracket and the element's name ( ).
Content can then go between these two tags: This is a simple paragraph. .

Creating a simple page

The following HTML example creates a simple "Hello World" web page.
HTML files can be created using any text editor. The files must be saved with a .html or .htm[2] extension in order
to be recognized as HTML files.
Once created, this file can be opened in any web browser.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

    <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <title>Hello!</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        <h1>Hello World!</h1>
        <p>This is a simple paragraph.</p>
    </body>

</html>
```

Simple page break down

Tag	Meaning
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the HTML version used in the document. In this case it is HTML5.
<html>	Opens the page. No markup should come after the closing tag (</html>). The lang attribute declares <html> the primary language of the page using the ISO language codes (en for English).
<head>	Opens the head section, which does not appear in the main browser window but mainly contains information about the HTML document,called metadata. It can also contain imports from external stylesheets and scripts. The closing tag is **</head>**.
<meta>	Gives the browser some metadata about the document. The charset attribute declares the character encoding. Modern HTML documents should always use UTF-8, even though it is not a requirement. In HTML, the **<meta>** tag does not require a closing tag.
<title>	The title of the page. Text written between this opening and the closing tag (</title>) will be displayed on the tab of the page or in the title bar of the browser.

<body>	Opens the part of the document displayed to users, i.e. all the visible or audible content of a page. No content should be added after the closing tag </body>.
<h1>	A level 1 heading for the page.
<p>	Represents a common paragraph of text.

Headings

Headings can be used to describe the topic they precede and they are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags. Headings support all the global attributes.

- <h1> defines the most important heading.
- <h6> defines the least important heading.

Defining a heading:

```
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>
```

Paragraphs

The HTML element defines a paragraph:

- This is a paragraph.
- This is another paragraph.

Display-
You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed.
Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.
With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code. The browser will remove any extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed:

This is another paragraph, extra spaces will be removed by browsers

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag:

Example:
This is a link

The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.
Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.
The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

Example:
<img src="rohit_sharma.jpg" alt="RohitImg" width="104" height="142">

HTML Elements

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

Examples of some HTML elements:

- <h1>My First Heading</h1>
- My first paragraph.

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.
The
 tag defines a line break, and is an empty element without a closing tag:

Example
This is a
 paragraph with a line break.

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about elements
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

The src Attribute

The <img> tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

Example
<img src="img_girl.jpg">

The width and height Attributes

The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):

Example
<img src="img_girl.jpg" width="500" height="600">

The alt Attribute

The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to a slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.

Example
<img src="img_girl.jpg" alt="Girl with a jacket">

The style Attribute

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example
This is a red paragraph.

The lang Attribute

ou should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.
The following example specifies English as the language:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Horizontal Rules

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is some text.</p>
<hr>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>
<hr>
```

HTML Line Breaks

Example

This is
a paragraph
with line breaks.

HTML Comment Tag

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

<!-- Write your comments here -->

HTML Tables

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Company</th>
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
    <td>Germany</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>
    <td>Mexico</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Unordered HTML List

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

Example

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

Ordered HTML List

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

Block-level Elements

Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

<address>	<article>	<aside>	<blockquote>	<canvas>	<dd>	
<dl>	<dt>	<fieldset>	<figcaption>	<figure>	<footer>	<form>
<h1>–<h6>	<header>	<hr>		<main>	<nav>	<noscript>
	<p>	<pre>	<section>	<table>	<tfoot>	
<video>						

Inline Elements

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

<a>	<abbr>	<acronym>	<b>	<bdo>	<big>	
<button>	<cite>	<code>	<dfn>		<i>	<img>
<input>	<kbd>	<label>	<map>	<object>	<output>	<q>
<samp>	<script>	<select>	<small>			<sub>
<sup>	<textarea>	<time>	<tt>	<var>		

HTML Forms

Radio Buttons

```
<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>

<form>
  <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav_language" value="HTML">
  <label for="html">HTML</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav_language" value="CSS">
  <label for="css">CSS</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language" value="JavaScript">
  <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>
</form>
```

Checkboxes

```
<form>
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">
  <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">
  <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">
  <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>
</form>
```

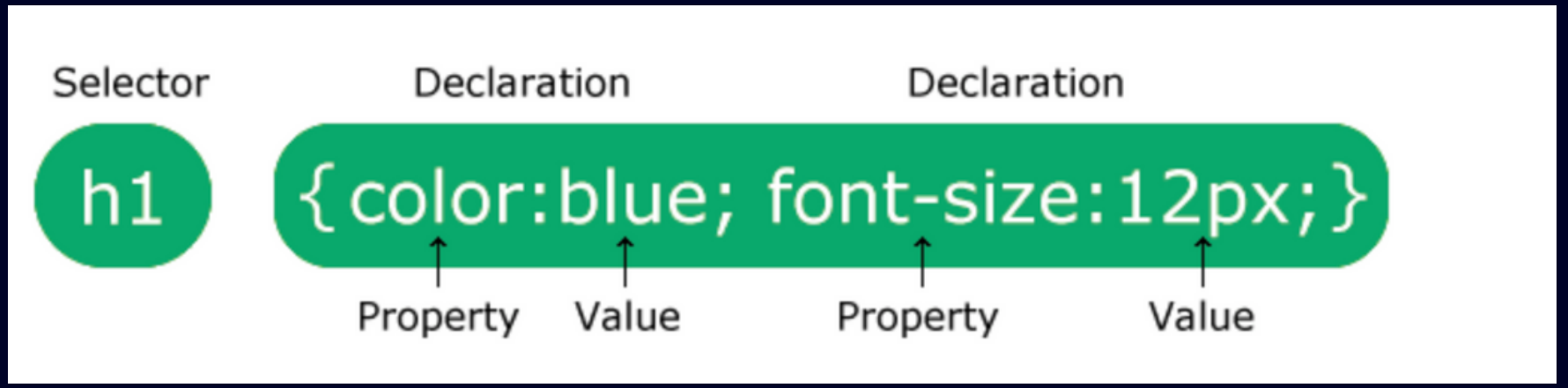
The HTML <form> Elements

The HTML <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements:

- <input>
- <label>
- <select>
- <textarea>
- <button>
- <fieldset>
- <legend>
- <datalist>
- <output>
- <option>
- <optgroup>


CSS

CSS Syntax



Example

In this example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```
p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
```

CSS Selectors

The CSS element Selector

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.
Example
Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

The CSS id Selector

Example
The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

```
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

The CSS class Selector

Example
In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

```
.center {
  text-align: center;
   color: red;
 }
```

All CSS Simple Selectors

Selector	Example	Example description
#id	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"
.class	.intro	Selects all elements with class="intro"
element.class	p.intro	Selects only <p> elements with class="intro"
*	*	Selects all elements
element	p	Selects all <p> elements
element,element,..	div, p	Selects all elements and all <p> elements

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

The CSS Box Model

some sample css styles

```
body {
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-position: right top;
  margin-right: 200px;
}
```

Fixed Background Image

```
body {
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-position: right top;
  margin-right: 200px;
  background-attachment: fixed;
}
```


THANK YOU