



# What is HTML?

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language and it is used to create webpages.
- It uses HTML tags and attributes to describe the structure and formatting of a web page
- HTML consists of various elements, that are responsible for telling search engines how to display page content. For example, headings, lists, images, links, and more.

HTML is a combination of Hypertext and Markup language.

- Hypertext defines the link between web pages.
- A markup language is used to define the text document within the tag to define the structure of web pages.




WEEK 1: INTRODUCTION TO HTML

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# Creating a Simple Webpage



- **Set up your HTML file:** Start by creating a new file with a .html extension (e.g., index.html). You can use any text editor such as Notepad, Sublime Text, or Visual Studio Code.
- **Basic HTML Structure:** Every HTML document starts with a `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration, which specifies the HTML version. Following that, the document is enclosed within `<html>` tags. Inside the `<html>` tags, there are two main sections: `<head>` and `<body>`.
- **Head Section:** The `<head>` section contains meta-information about the document, such as the title of the page, links to stylesheets, and metadata. The title of the page appears on the browser tab.
- **Body Section:** The `<body>` section contains the content of the webpage, such as text, images, links, and other elements.
- **Adding Content:** Within the `<body>` section, you can add various elements using HTML tags. Some common elements include:
  - >Headings (`<h1>` to `<h6>`)
  - >Paragraphs (`<p>`)
  - >Lists (`<ul>`, `<ol>`, `<li>`)
  - >Links (`<a>`)
  - >Images (`<img>`) etc.
- **Closing Tags:** Most HTML tags have opening and closing tags, except for self-closing tags like `<img>` and `<br>`. Make sure to close your tags properly to avoid rendering issues.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First Webpage</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
  <p>This is a simple webpage created using HTML.</p>
  
  <a href="https://www.example.com">Visit Example Website</a>
</body>
</html>
```



**Save your HTML file and open it in a web browser to see how it looks. You can make changes to the HTML file and refresh the browser to see the updates.**

EXAMPLE



DAY - 02



### Web Design vs. Web Development

**Web Design:** Focuses on the look and user experience (UX) of a website. This includes planning the layout, visual elements, and information architecture to ensure a user-friendly experience.

**Web Development:** Deals with the technical aspects of building the website. This involves writing code, integrating functionalities, and ensuring the website runs smoothly across different devices.

Web development is an exciting field that deals with creating and maintaining websites and web applications. It's like building the infrastructure and tools people use to navigate the vast world of the internet. text



### Front-End vs. Back-End Development

**Front-End Development:** Focuses on the user-facing side of the website. This includes creating the visual elements, and interactive features, and ensuring the website looks good and functions properly on a web browser. HTML, CSS, and JavaScript are the essential tools for front-end development.

**Back-End Development:** Works behind the scenes, handling server-side logic and database communication. It ensures data is processed correctly, website functionalities work as intended, and communicates with databases to store or retrieve information. Languages like Python, PHP, and Java are commonly used for back-end development.

**WEEK 1: INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT**

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