

Web Development Course

APNA College
(Delta)

(Day-1)

* HTML

↳ HyperText Markup Language

↓
structure & formatting.
↳ It explains to the browser about the structure & formatting of a website

* HTML Element -

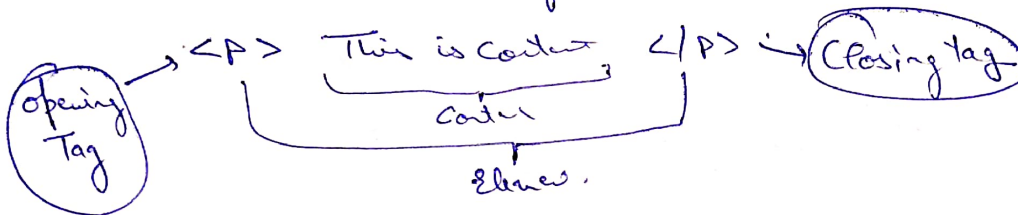
↳ Standard Elements that browser recognise -

- Paragraph → `<P>` `</P>`
- Heading → `<H1>` `</H1>`
- Image

The Component used to design the structure of websites are called HTML tags -

* HTML TAGS -

A Container for some content / other tags -



* Hello World in HTML

Simple write `<P> Hello World </P>` → Why this works? without HTML, there's no tag.
↳ Bcz browser itself places it in body tag.

* Paragraph Element P

`<P> paragraph </P>`

* Nested tags

↳ adding another tag in a tag

e.g. `<P> This is bold </P>`

* Heading Element -

↳ `<h1>` to `<h6>`

* Boiler plate code :-

`<!DOCTYPE html>` → Tells that HTML5 is being used

`<html>` → root tag.

`<head>` → meta data

`<title> First page </title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<P> Paragraph </P>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Note ! Press Enter

↳ It will generate the Boiler plate code

It's called Eno

* Lists in HTML

Unordered List

```
<ul>
  <li> Bana </li>
  <li> Butta </li>
</ul>
```

Ordered List

```
<ol>
  <li> — </li>
  <li> — </li>
</ol>
```

We can use attribute type = "A" for a specific number / Alphabet

* Attributes in HTML

Attributes are used to add more information to the tag.

Eg: `<html lang="en">` ; `<ol type="A">`
↓
Attribute

→ Anchor Element

Used to add links on our web page

```
<a href="https://google.com"> Google </a>
```

↓
Hyper text
reference

↓
Attribute

Two kinds of links we can add

↓
absolute link

↳ Internet

or
↳ Computer file or link

↓
relative link

↳ file in our
computer system
↳ Relative Path from the
folder our file is

Attribute: `target`
`target="blank"`
↳ opens link
in new tab

* Image tag

Used to add image to our page

```

```

↓
Link to our image

↓
If for some reason image is
not loaded, then this is
alt text

↳ It's a single tag, there
only open tag is there no
closing tag

Two attributes

→ `height="100px"`

→ `width="250px"`

* Br Tag → `
` → Used to add break / space in page
↳ single tag

* Bold Tag → ` bold `

* Italic Tag → `<i> Italic </i>`

* Underline Tag → `<u> Underline </u>`

* Comments in HTML :->

<!-- This is Comment -->

* Is HTML Case Sensitive

↳ No it's not case sensitive language

<html> = <HTML>

<p> = <P>

<body> = <BODY>

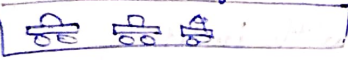
HTML (Level-2)

* Inline VS Block Element

Inline Element

→ Takes up only necessary width

→ Don't start from new line

Eg: 

→ ~~get tag~~ Anchor Tag, Image Tag

Block Element

→ Takes up the full-width available (whole block)

→ Start from new line

Eg: 

→ Heading Tag, Paragraph Tag

Div Elements

Content
Division
Element

↳ Div is a container used to hold HTML elements or group elements together.
↳ It is a block element.

→ Give add some elements in Div, they will occupy a whole block

SPAN Element :->

↳ Span is also a generic container used to hold other HTML elements or group elements together

↳ It is an inline element

HR Tag → Horizontal rule element

<hr> → Single tag

Sub & Sup Tag :->

²

₂

a^2 → Superscript
 H_2 → Subscript

Semantic Markup! →

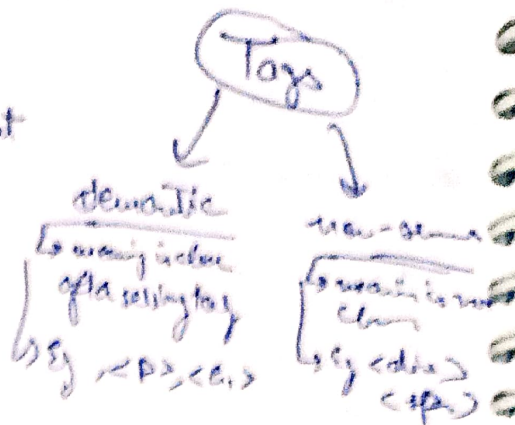
It is the markup that relates to the meaning of content

Imp: →

→ meaningful code / layout → structure

→ SEO Friendly

→ accessible + Screen readers



Semantic Tags! →

`<header> </header>` → used as header for Page

`<main> </main>` → contains main/important part

`<footer> </footer>` → bottom part of webpage

`<nav> </nav>` → used for navigation b/w web

`<article> </article>` →

`<section> </section>` → To group together related ~~tags~~ content

`<aside> </aside>` → Entry webpage with indirectly related ~~content~~ content

HTML Entities: →

→ Piece of text ("stuffs") that begins with ampersand (&) and ends with semicolon (;).

→ used to display reserved character (which will be interpreted as HTML) by invisible character (non-breaking space)

→ Can also be used for characters which are difficult to type with a standard key

→ browser interprets them & renders correct character

1) Space = ` ` → non breaking space

2) less than (<) = `<`

3) greater than (>) = `>`

4) heart (♥) = `♥`

5) quotes (") = `"`

6) ampersand (&) = `&`

NOTE: On MDN we will also find more of them. To use in HTML, follow these steps

Unicode → Decimal

Put in tag
`&#decimal;`

→ This we have to add

Ref To MDN for more entities

* UNDERSTANDING HTML5

HTML5 is a collection of set of modern web technologies.

new features/upgrades in HTML + other things/features not part of HTML.

* How HTML works?

Ag → HTML Standard

→ HTML Standard is a document that tells to the browser, how HTML should work.

* HTML LEVEL 3

* Tables in HTML ⚡

Syntax

Tables are used to represent real life table data

<table>

<caption> Table Caption </caption> → title

<tr>

<th> header 1 </th>

<th> header 2 </th>

</tr>

<tr> <td> data 1 </td>

<td> data </td>

</tr>

</table>

Table Caption

| Header 1 | Header 2 |
|----------|----------|
| data 1 | data 2 |

<tr> → used to create rows in table.

<td> → used to display table data

<th> → used to display header of table

To create table border! ⚡ attribute.

<table border="black">

→ although not a good way.

* Semantics in Table ⚡

<thead> → to wrap table header

<tbody> → to wrap table body

<tfoot> → to wrap table footer

→ Only used when scenario is like sum of columns.
Avg / Total

* Colspan & Rowspan Attributes.

↳ Used to create cells which spans over multiple rows or columns.

rowspan = " " * used with `<td>` or `<th>` tag

colspan = " "

Table with 2 columns and 2 rows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 |