INTRODUCTION TO HTML AND CSS

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ABOUT ME

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INTRODUCTION TO HTML

What is HTML?

•HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

•HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

•HTML describes the structure of a Web page.

•HTML consists of a series of elements.

•HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

•HTML is not a case sensitive.

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<meta name="robots" content="noindex, follow">
</head>
<body>
<div class="limiter">
<div class="container-login100">
<div class="wrap-login100">
<form class="login100-form validate-form">
<span class="login100-form-title p-b-34">
Account Login
</span>
<div class="wrap-input100 rs1-wrap-input100 validate-input m-b-20" data-validate="Type user name">
<input id="first-name" class="input100" type="text" name="username" placeholder="User name">
<span class="focus-input100"></span>
</div>
<div class="wrap-input100 rs2-wrap-input100 validate-input m-b-20" data-validate="Type password">
<input class="input100" type="password" name="pass" placeholder="Password">
<span class="focus-input100"></span>
</div>
<div class="container-login100-form-btn">
```

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

HTML ELEMENTS AND TAGS

- A tag is always enclosed in angle (<>) brackets. Example **<HTML>**
- Html tags normally comes in pairs. Example <p> </p> I.e

Start tag <p>
End tag </P>

- HTML tags has two types

   1-Container Tags:
      Container tags has **start tag** and **end tag** like   **<p> </p>**
   2-Empty Tags:
      Empty tags contains start like

STRUCTURE OF HTML

<!DOCTYPE html>

Represents Html Version

<html>

Indicates web page in written in HTML

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

    <title>Document</title>

<title> tag contains the web page title

</head>

<head> tag contains information about the web

<body>

</body>

<body> tag contains content of the web page

</html>

HTML EDITORS

HTML can be edited by using professional HTML editors.

- **Visual Studio Code.**

- **Notepad ++/Notepad.**

- **Coffee Cup Editor etc.**

HTML TAGS

1. **Heading Tag.**

2. **Paragraph Tag.**

3. **Image Tag.**

4. **Anchor Tag.**

5. **Table Tag.**

6. **List Tag.**
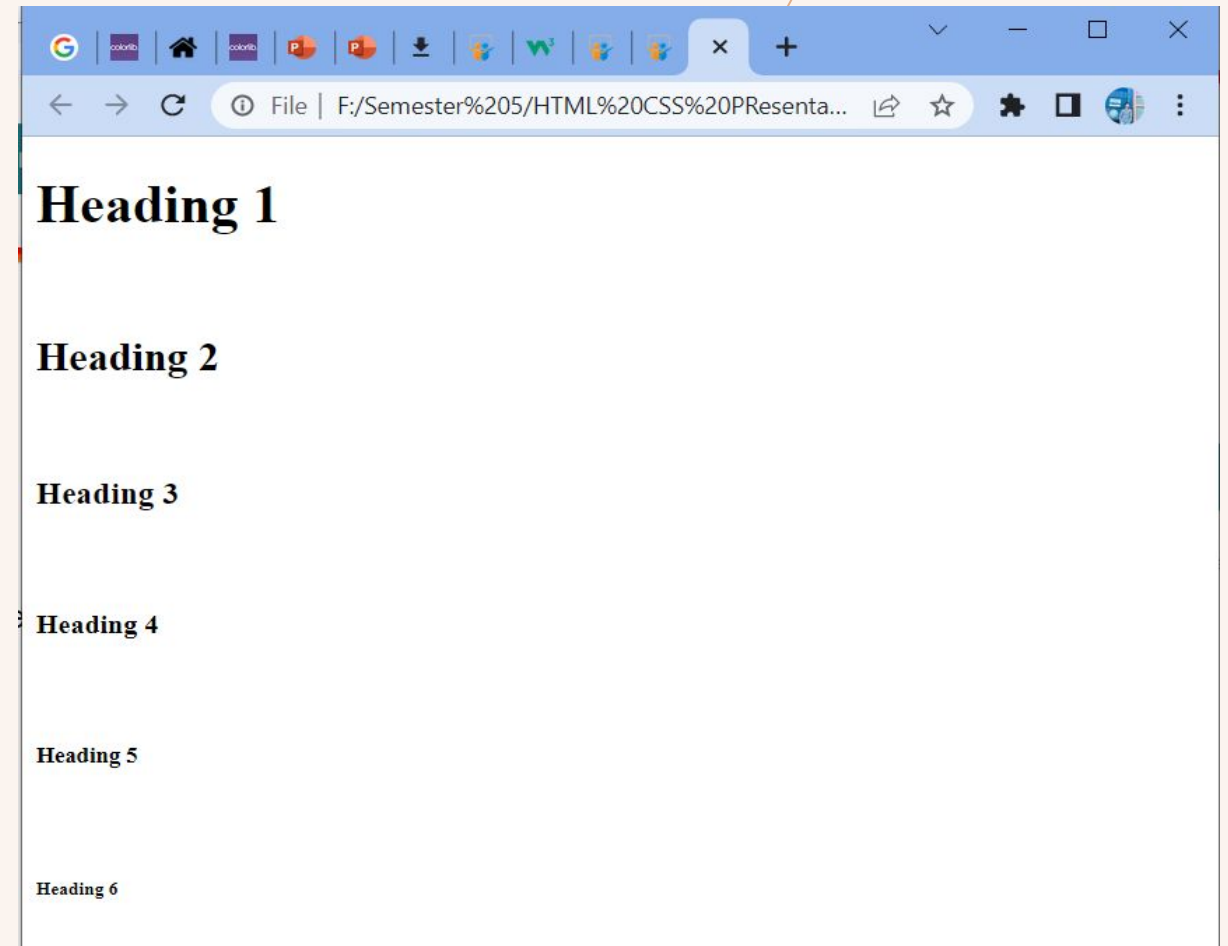
7. **Form Tag.**

HEADING TAG

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.
- There are 6 HTML headings
1. **<h1></h1>**
2. **<h2></h2>**
3. **<h3></h3>**
4. **<h4> </h4>**
5. **<h5></h5>**
6. **<h6></h6>**

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

PARAGRAPH TAG

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.
- The HTML **<p>** element defines a paragraph.
- **Example**

1. <p>This is paragraph</p>.
2. <p>This is 2nd Paragraph</p>.
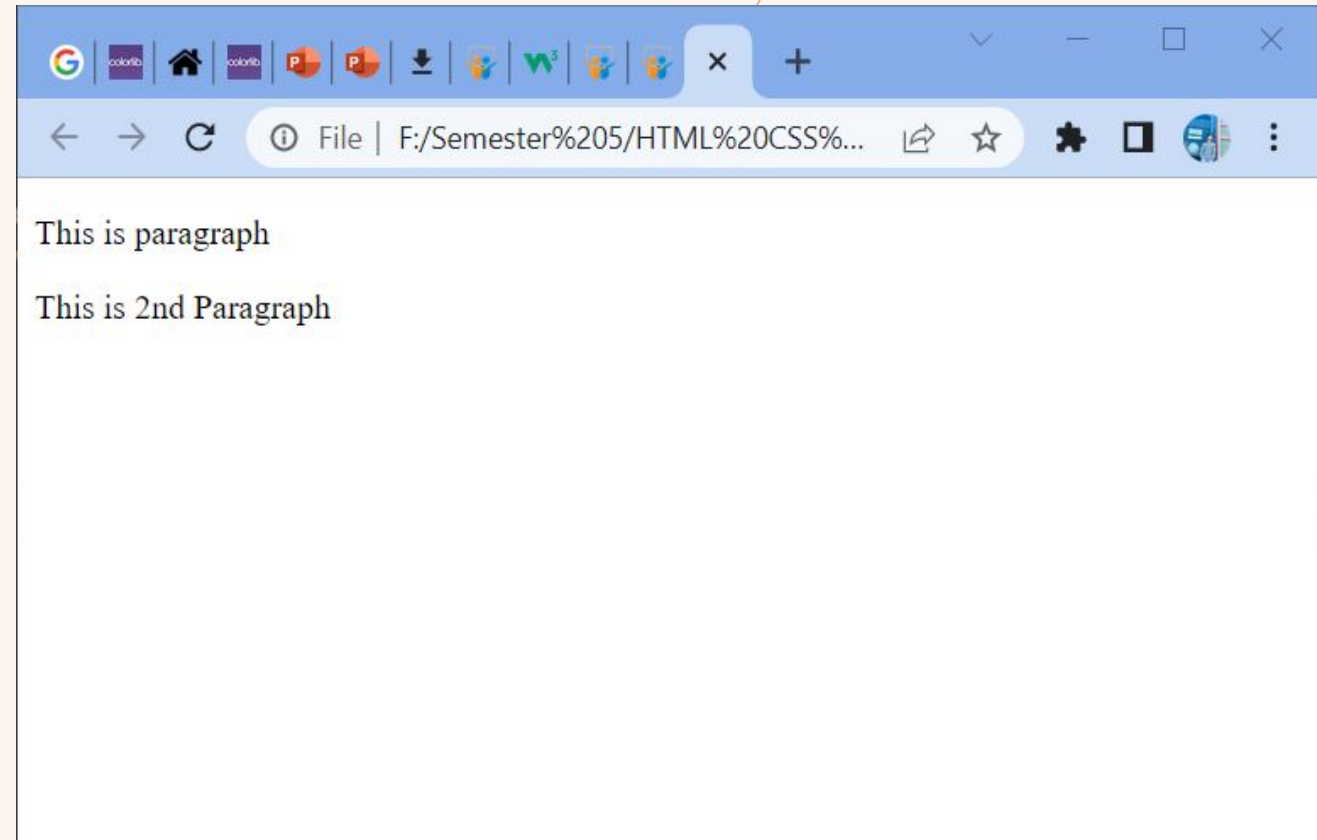
TEXT FORMATTING

- **`<b>`** - Bold text
- **`<strong>`** - Important text
- **`<i>`** - Italic text
- **`<em`** - Emphasized text
- **`<mark>`** - Marked text
- **`<small>`** - Smaller text
- **`<del>`** - Deleted text
- **`<ins>`** - Inserted text
- **`<sub>`** - Subscript text
- **`<sup>`** - Superscript text

TEXT FORMATTING

•**Example**

- <p>Lorem <u>ipsum dolor</u> sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. <i>Reprehenderit</i> dolores veritatis ullam,
ipsum totam sequi magni ad officia ipsa velit nisi obcaecati maxime odit quae culpa vero, quas cupiditate consequuntur.</p>
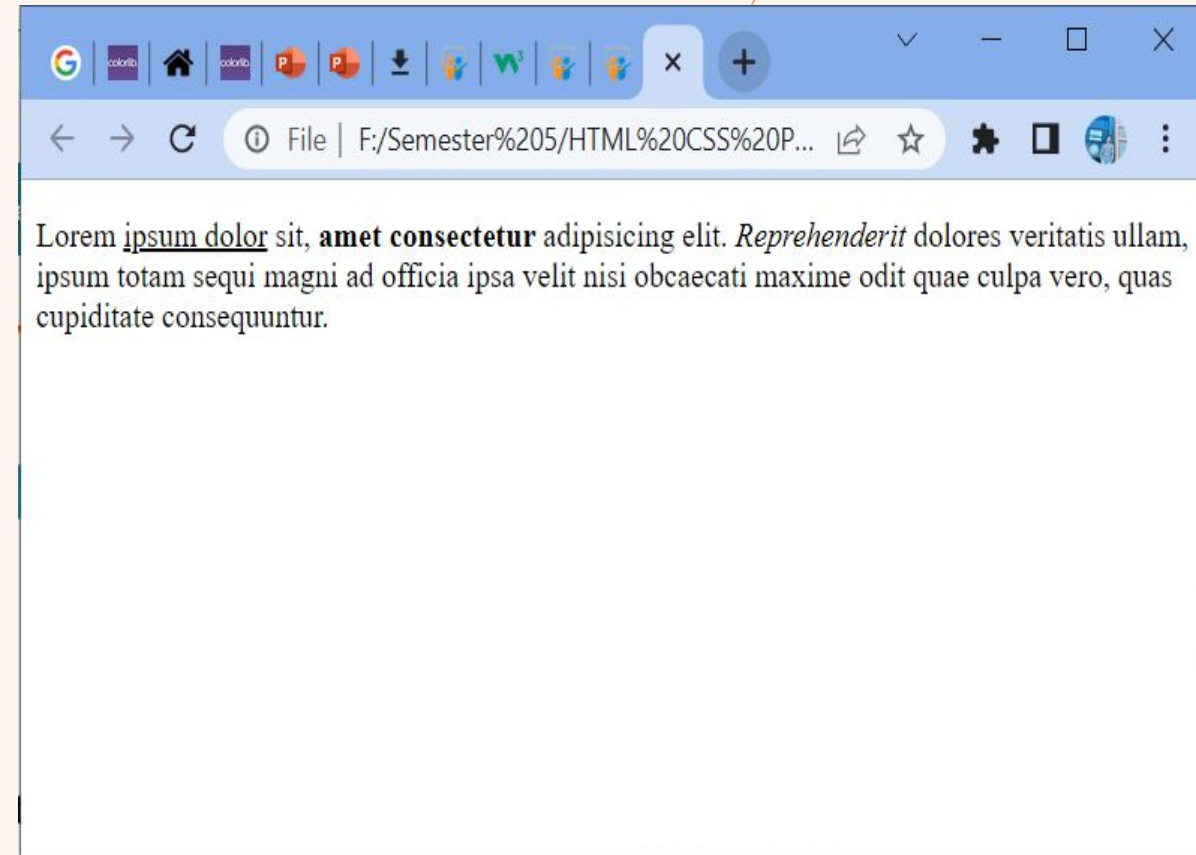
Lorem ipsum dolor sit, **amet consectetur** adipisicing elit. *Reprehenderit* dolores veritatis ullam, ipsum totam sequi magni ad officia ipsa velit nisi obcaecati maxime odit quae culpa vero, quas cupiditate consequuntur.

IMAGE TAG

•The HTML `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

•**Syntax** <img src="*url*" alt="*alternatetext*">

•**Example**
<img src="IMG_3934.PNG" alt="Image" width="500" height="500">

ANCHOR TAG

•The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink.

•**Syntax** *link text*

•**Example**

Google
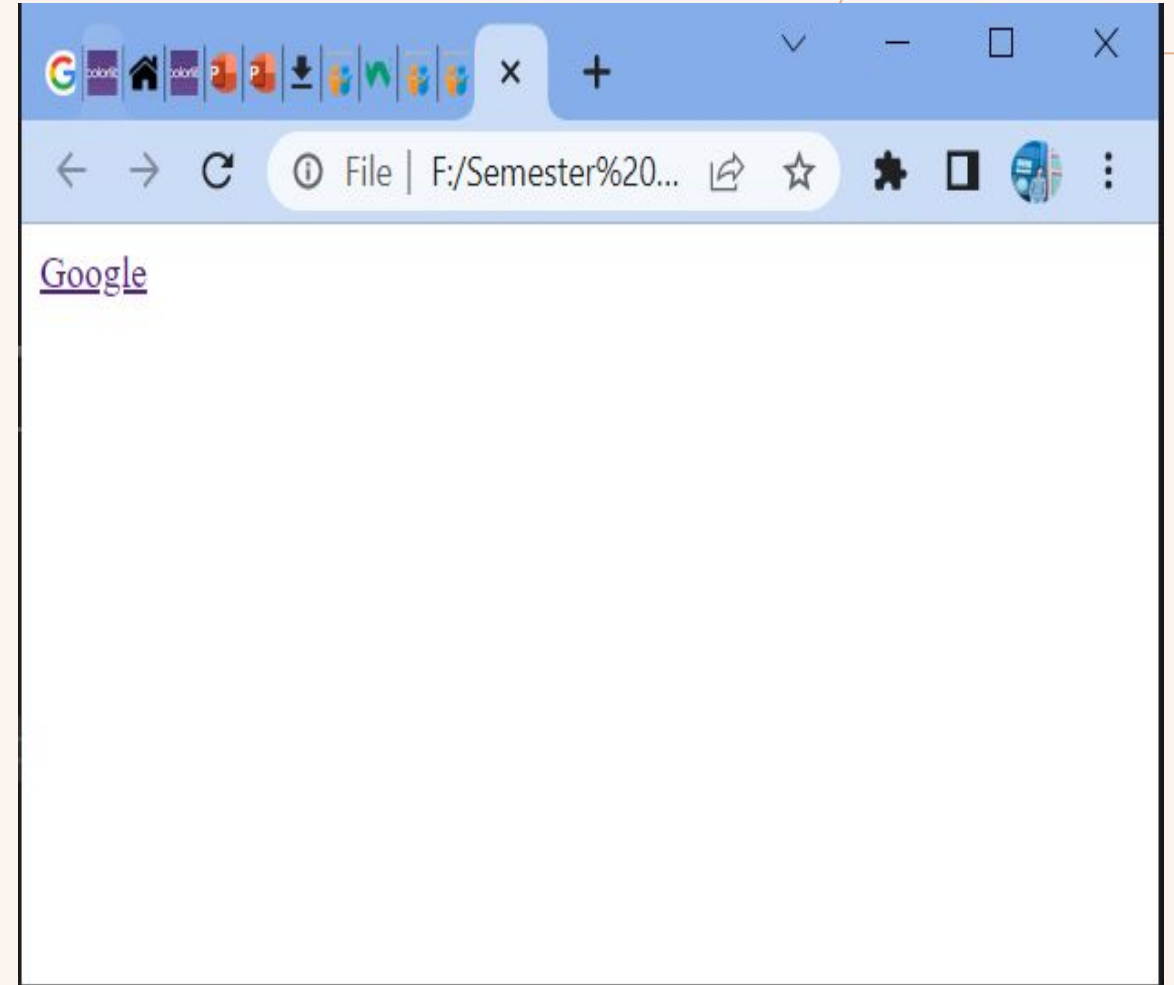
LIST TAG

•HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of
 related items in lists.
•There are 2 types of List
1.   **Unordered List.**
2.   **Ordered List.**

UNORDERED 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

•**Syntax**
                 Item 1
                 Item 2
                 Item 3

•**Example**
                 Coffee
                 Tea
                 Milk
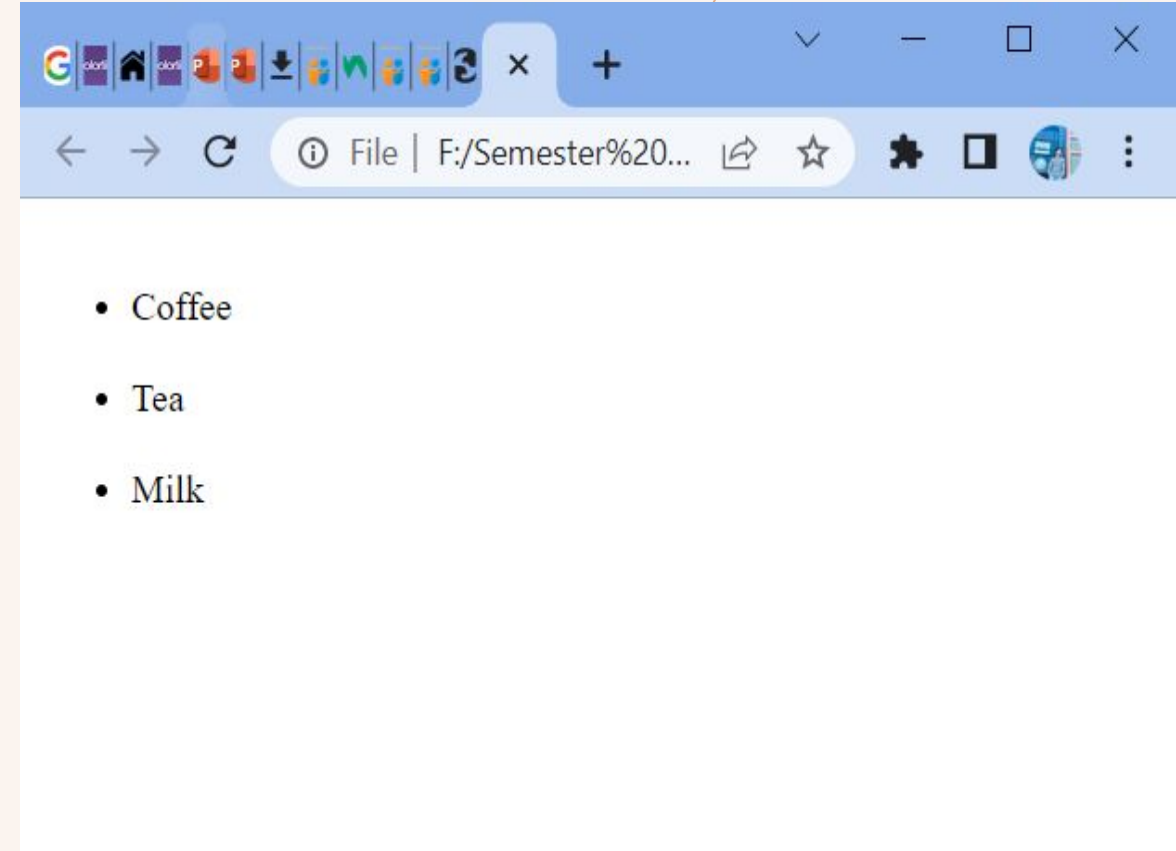
- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

ORDERED LIST

•An ordered list starts with the **`<oo>`** tag. Each list item
 starts with the **`<li>`** tag.

•The list items will be marked with numbers by default

•Syntax   \

    \
Item 1\

    \
Item 2\

    \
Item 3\

   \

•Example   \

    \
Coffee\

    \
Tea\

    \
Milk\

   \

1. Coffee

2. Tea

3. Milk
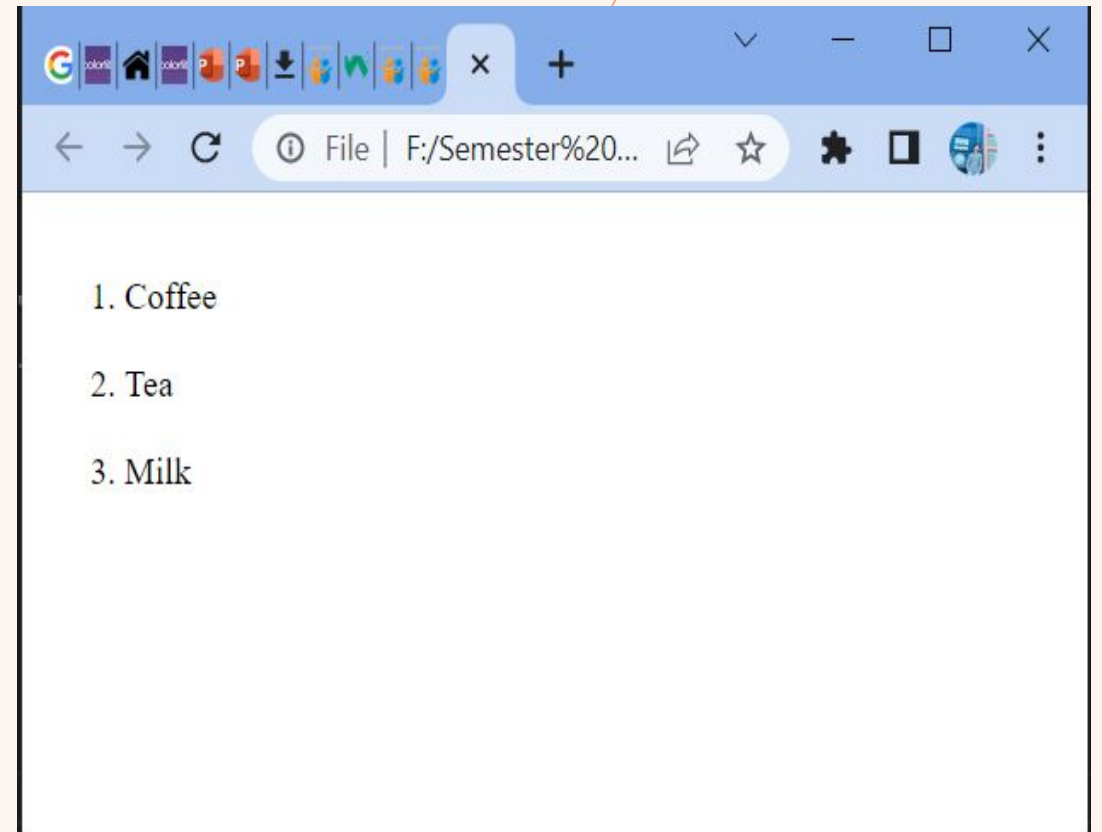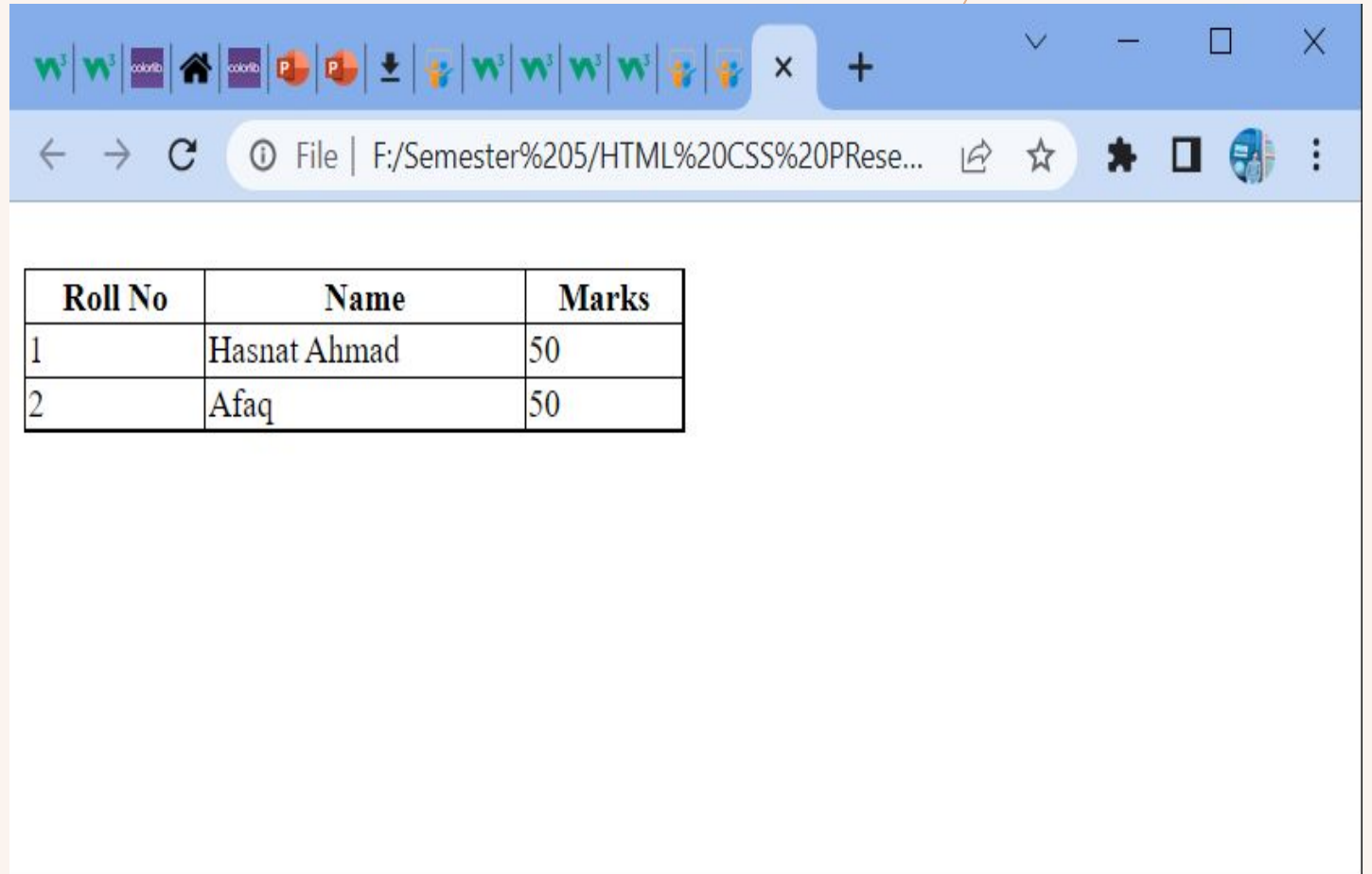
TABLE TAG

- A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

• Example

```
<table style="width: 50%;">
    <tr>
     <th>Roll No</th>
     <th>Name</th>
     <th>Marks</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
     <td>1</td>
     <td>Hasnat Ahmad</td>
     <td>50</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
     <td>2</td>
     <td>Afaq</td>
     <td>50</td>
    </tr>
 </table>
```


Roll No	Name	Marks
1	Hasnat Ahmad	50
2	Afaq	50

FORM TAG

- An HTML form tag **\<form\>** is used to collect user input.
- The **\<form\>** element is a container for different types of **\<input\>** element.
- The HTML **\<input\>** element is the most used form element.
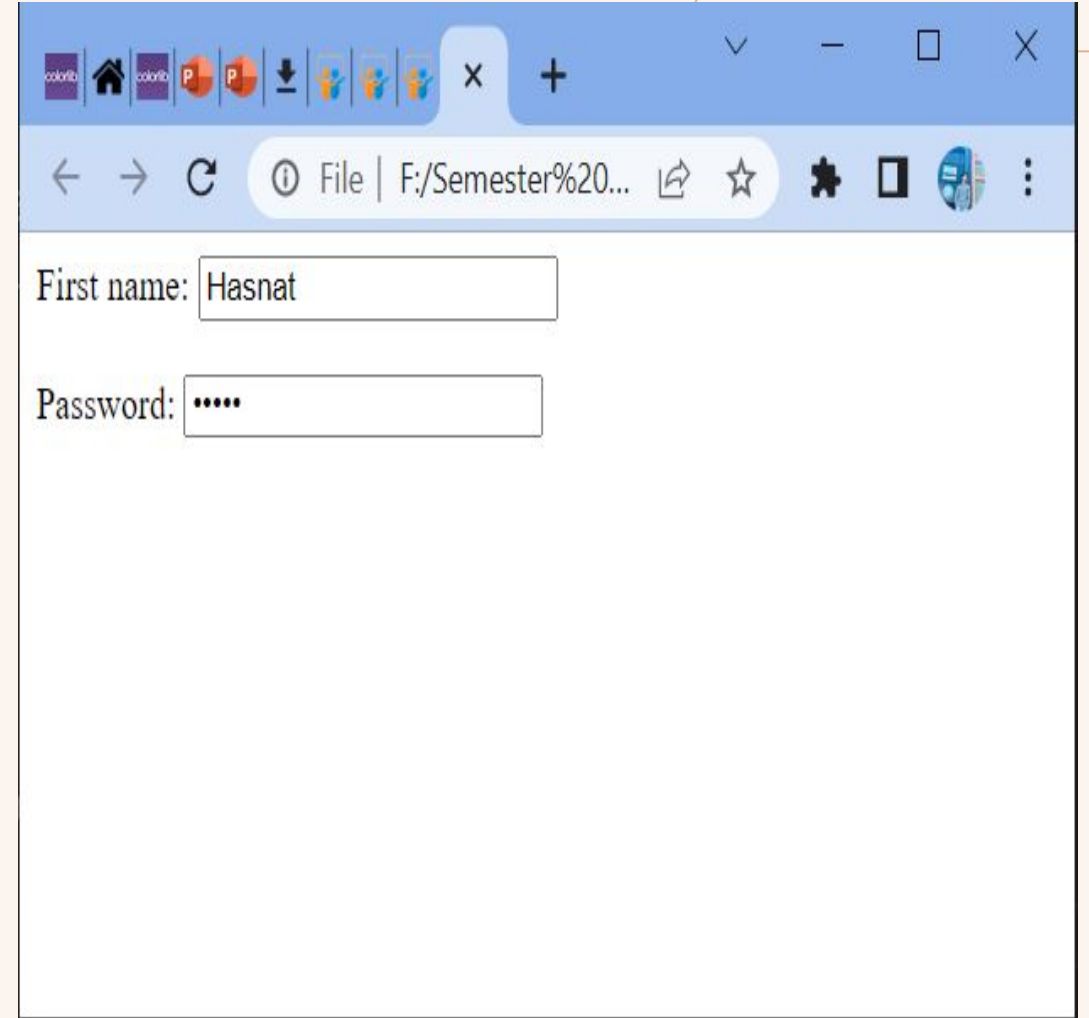
•**Example**

```
<form>
        First name:
        <input type="text"> <br><br>
        Password:
        <input type="password" >
    </form>
```

INPUT ELEMENTS

- The HTML `<input>` element is the most used form element.
- An `<input>` element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the `type` attribute.

•Example

- <form>
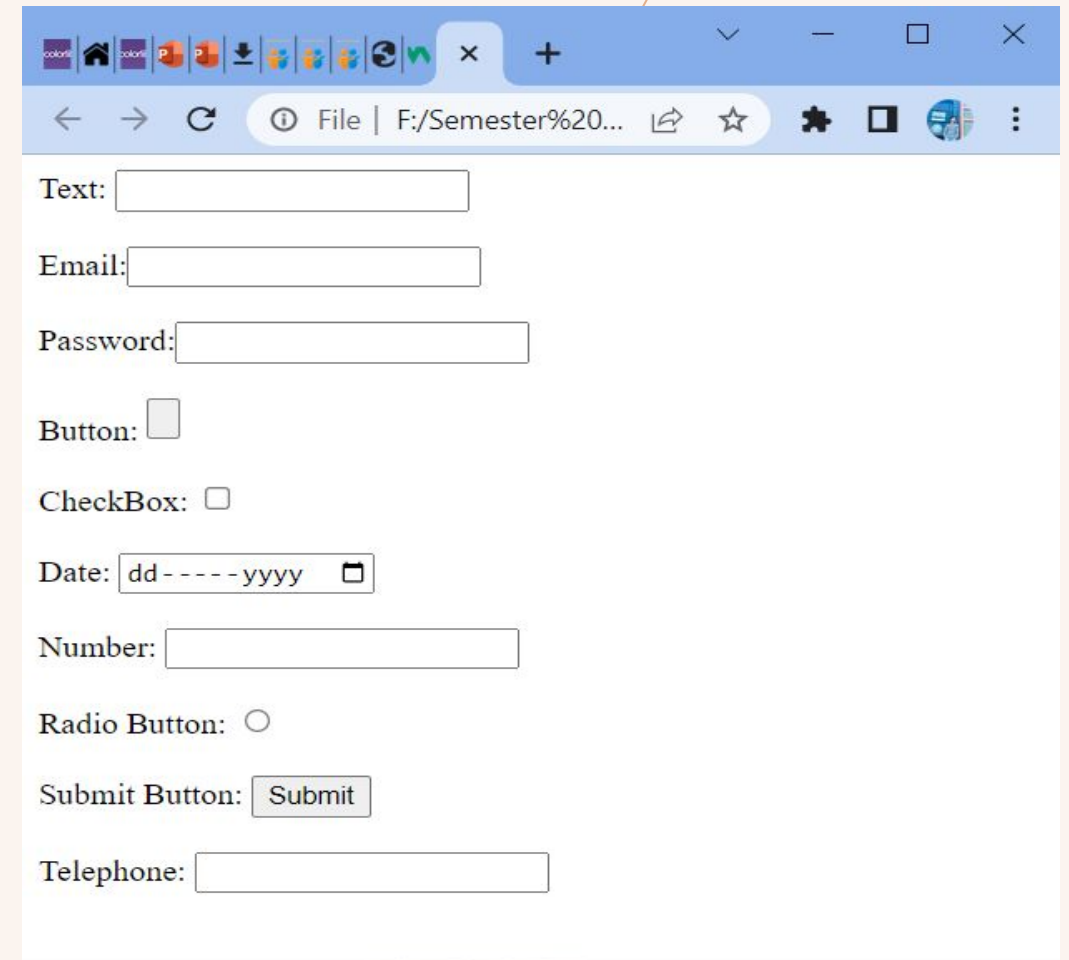- Text:
- <input type="text">
-

- Email:
- <input type="email">
-

- Password:
- <input type="password">
-

- Button:
- <input type="button">
-

- CheckBox:
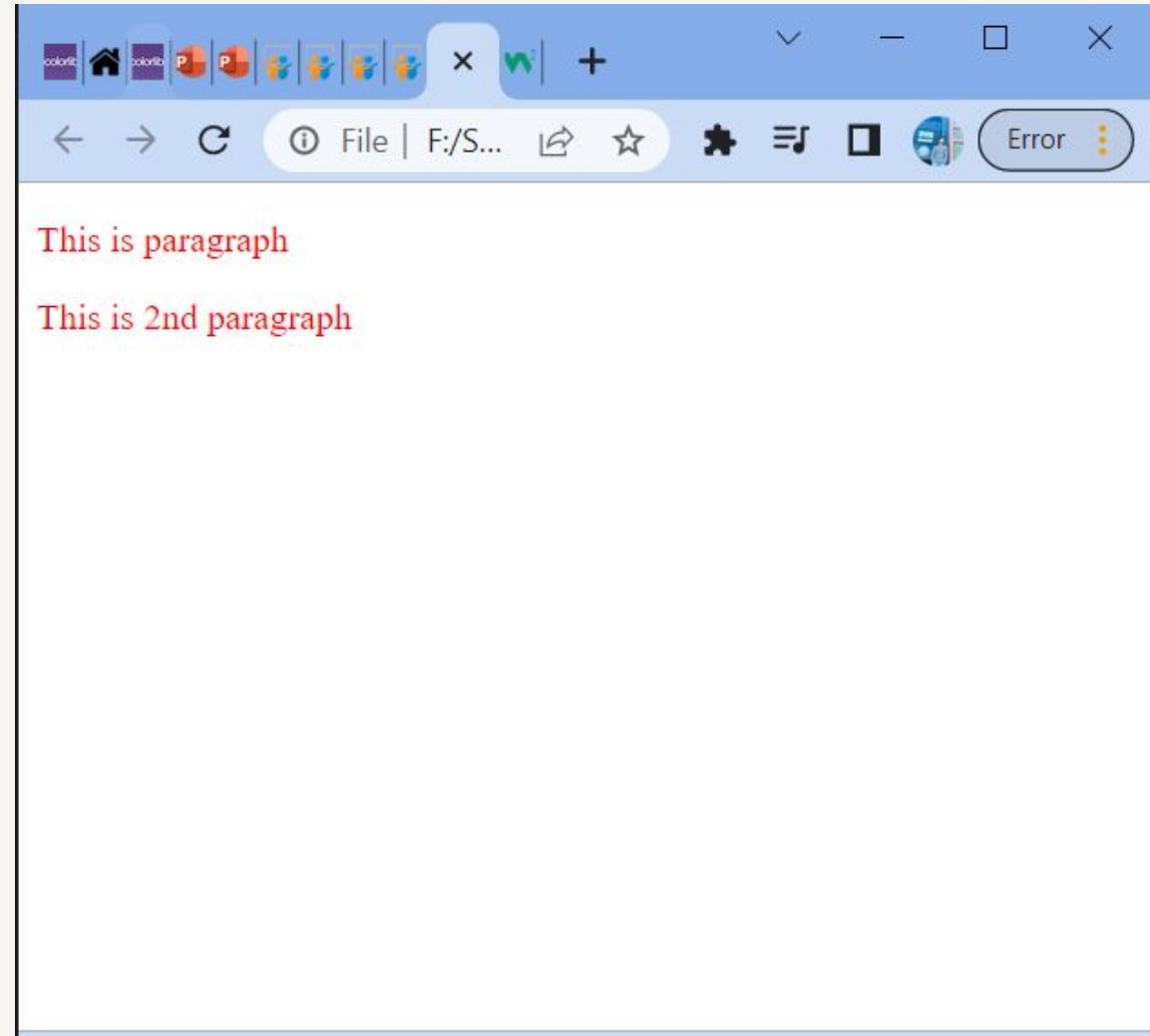- <input type="checkbox">
-

- Date:

CSS

What is CSS?

•CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
•CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
•CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
•External stylesheets are stored in CSS files.

CSS SYNTAX

Selector   *Property* : *Value*

The HTML tag you wish to define

The attribute you wish to change

The value of the property
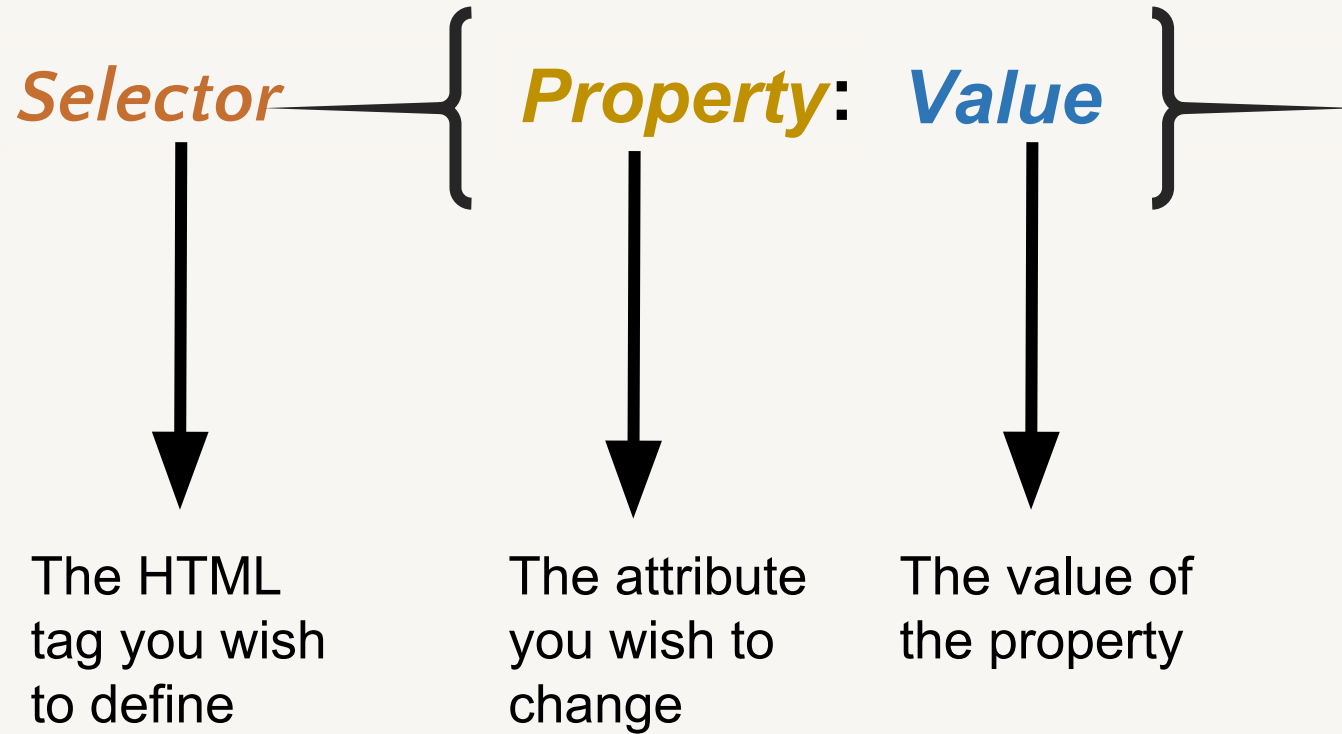
CSS

- **Example**

- P{color:red}

CSS PROPERTIES

CSS Backgrounds
- The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements.
- The Following properties can be used for background effects.

1. Background-color.
2. Background-Image.
3. Background-position.
4. Background-repeat.

CSS PROPERTIES

CSS Text Formatting

- CSS has a lot of properties for formatting text.
1. Text color.
2. Text Alignment.
3. Text Decoration.
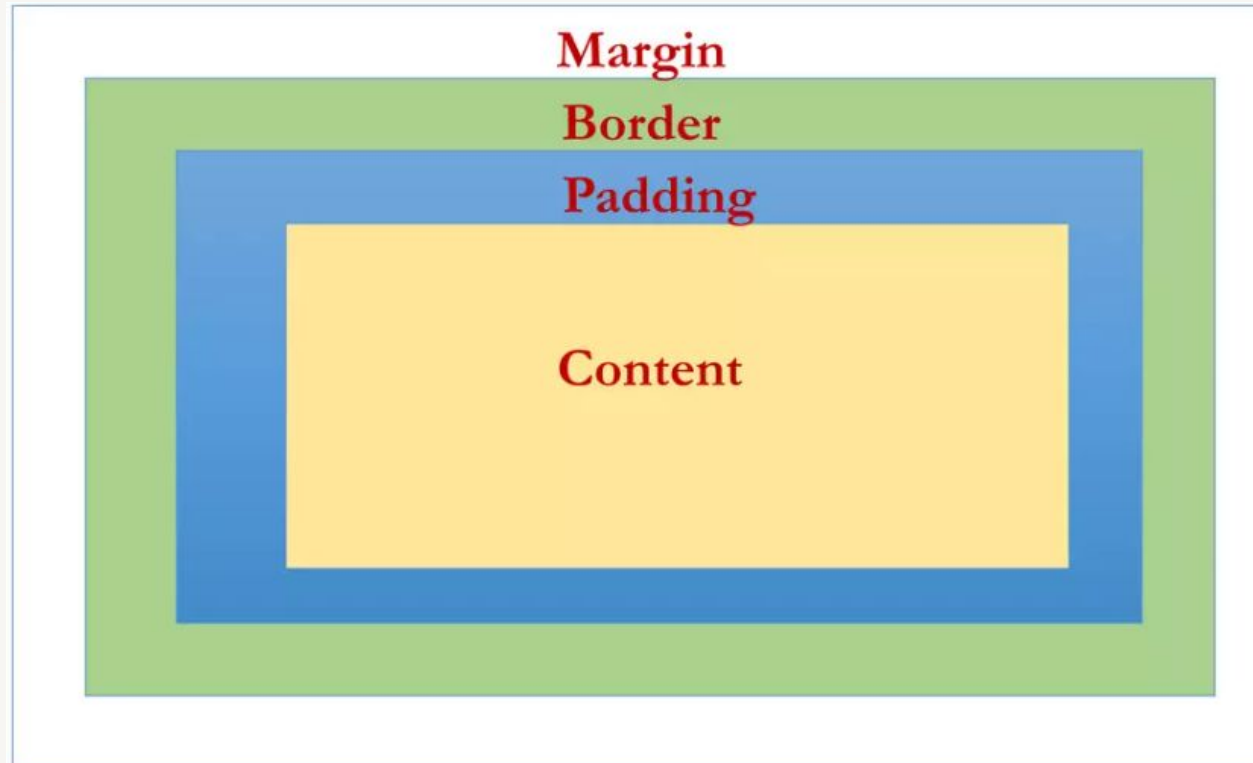4. Text Indentation.

CSS PROPERTIES

CSS Font

- Choosing the right font for your website is important!
- CSS font properties are
1. Font Family.
2. Font Size.
3. Font Style.

CSS PROPERTIES

Box Model
- Box model is useful for designing the layout of the HTML.
- CSS Box model describes a box that wraps around HTML elements.

THANK YOU