



CORPORATE CULTURE

TECHNICAL SKILLS



HTML

- ▶ HTML(Hyper Text Mark Up Language) is a standard mark up language that defines the structure and meaning of content on a web page.
- ▶ In HTML , the mandatory tags are `<html>`,`<head>`,`<title>`and `<body>`.
- ▶ `<html>` :This is the root element.
 - ▶ `<head>` : Contains metadata about the document , like the title , character set and other information not directly displayed on the page.
 - ▶ `<title>` : Defines the title of the web page , which appears in the browser tab and search engine results.
 - ▶ `<body>` : This is where the visible content of the web page , like text , images and links are placed.

HTML

Example :-

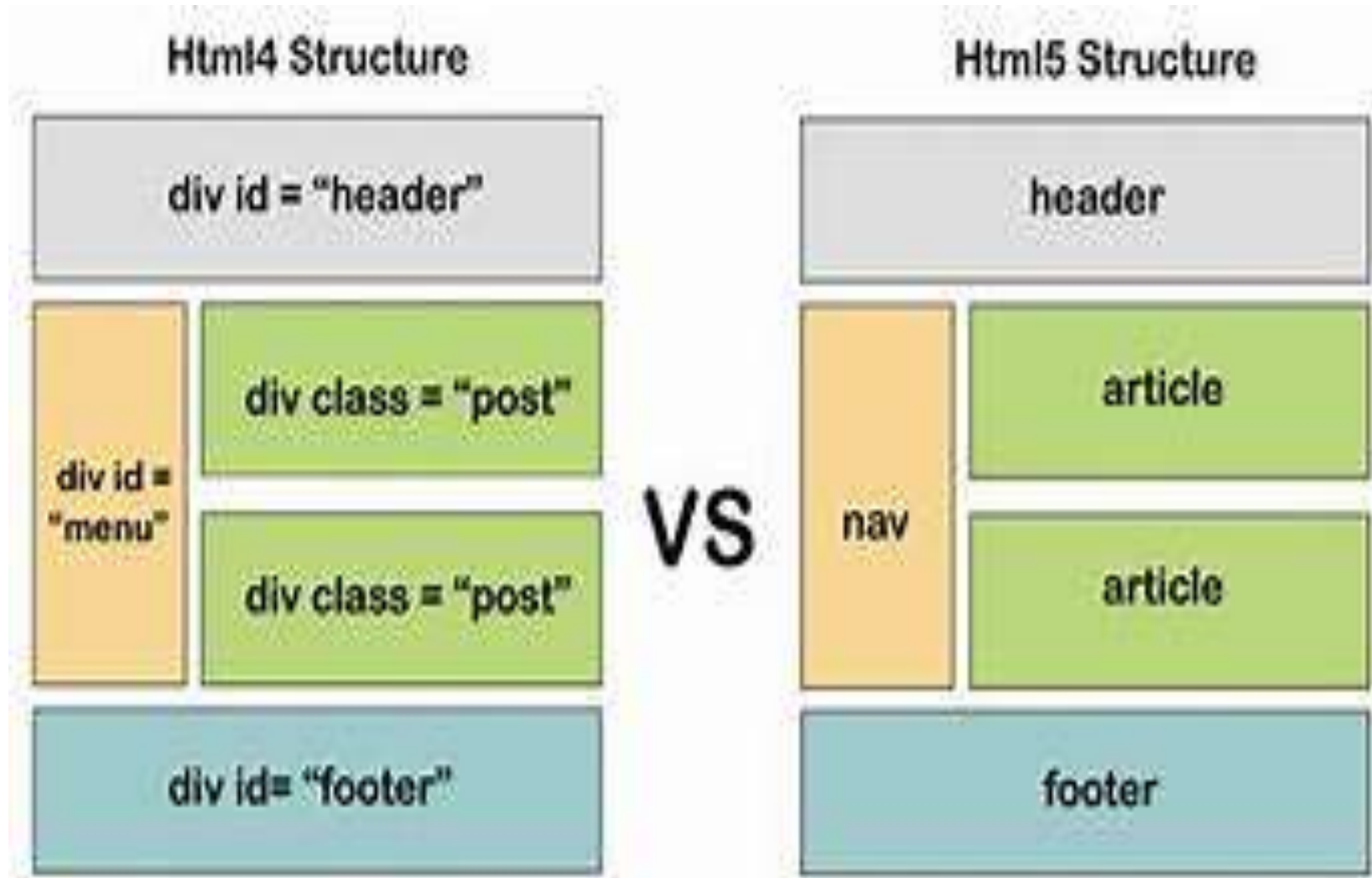
- ▶ <!DOCTYPE html>
- ▶ <html>
- ▶ <head>
- ▶ <title>HTML 5</title>
- ▶ <style>
- ▶ h1 {
- ▶ font-size:50px;
- ▶ }
- ▶ </style>
- ▶ </head>
- ▶ <body>
- ▶ <h1>Geeks for Geeks</h1>
- ▶ </body>
- ▶ </html>

HTML 5

► New Added Elements in HTML 5:

- **<article>** : The <article> tag is used to represent an article. More specifically, the content within the <article> tag is independent from the other content of the site (even though it can be related).
- **<aside>** : The <aside> tag is used to describe the main object of the web page in a shorter way like a highlighter. It basically identifies the content that is related to the primary content of the web page but does not constitute the main intent of the primary page. The <aside> tag contains mainly author information, links, related content and so on.
- **<figcaption>** : The <figcaption> tag in HTML is used to set a caption to the figure element in a document.
- **<figure>** : The <figure> tag in HTML is used to add self-contained content like illustrations, diagrams, photos or codes listing in a document. It is related to main flow, but it can be used in any position of a document and the figure goes with the flow of the document and if it is removed it should not affect the flow of the document.
- **<header>** : It contains the section heading as well as other content, such as a navigation links, table of contents, etc.
- **<footer>** : The <footer> tag in HTML is used to define a footer of HTML document. This section contains the footer information (author information, copyright information, carriers etc.). The footer tag is used within body tag. The <footer> tag is new in the HTML 5. The footer elements require a start tag as well as an end tag.

Difference between HTML & HTML 5



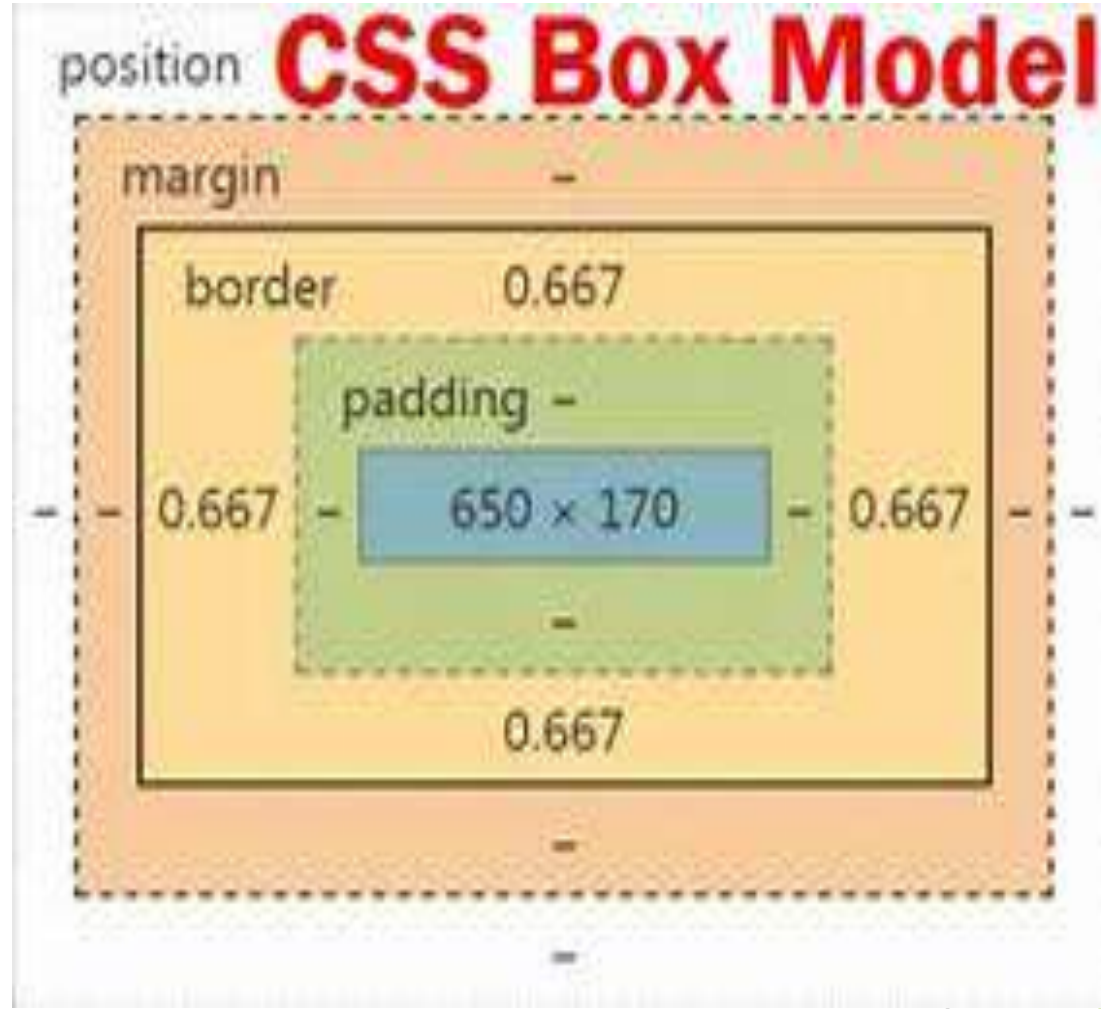


CSS

- ▶ CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a language designed to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.
- ▶ It allows you to apply styles to HTML documents by prescribing colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning.
- ▶ The main advantages are separation of content (in HTML) and styling (in CSS) and the same CSS rules can be used across all pages and not have to be rewritten.
- ▶ HTML uses tags and CSS uses rule sets.
- ▶ CSS styles are applied to the HTML element using selectors.

CSS box model

- ❖ The CSS Box Model is a layout model that describes how different components of a web element (content, padding, border, and margin) are structured and positioned. Each web element generates a rectangular box that encompasses these components, and the Box Model allows developers to control the element's size and spacing effectively.



CSS 3

CSS 3

<main> : Delineates the main content of the body of a document or web app.

<mark> : The <mark> tag in HTML is used to define the marked text. It is used to highlight the part of the text in the paragraph.

<nav> : The <nav> tag is used to declaring the navigational section in HTML documents. Websites typically have sections dedicated to navigational links, which enables user to navigate the site. These links can be placed inside a nav tag.

<section> : It demarcates a thematic grouping of content.



CSS3

- ▶ A significant change in CSS3 compared to CSS2 is the introduction of modules. This functionality has the advantage of expediting the finalization and acceptance of specifications, as segments can be finalized and accepted incrementally. Also, this allows the browser to support segments of the specification.
 - ▶ Some of the key modules of CSS3 are:
 - ▶ Box model
 - ▶ Image values and replaced content
 - ▶ Selectors
 - ▶ Backgrounds and borders
 - ▶ Animations
 - ▶ Text effects
 - ▶ User interface (UI)
 - ▶ Multiple column layouts
 - ▶ 2D/3D transformations

CSS V/S CSS 3

- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to style web pages, while CSS3 is its advanced version with new features and modules. CSS3 introduces enhanced styling capabilities like animations, transitions, media queries, and rounded corners, providing more flexibility and functionality for web design.



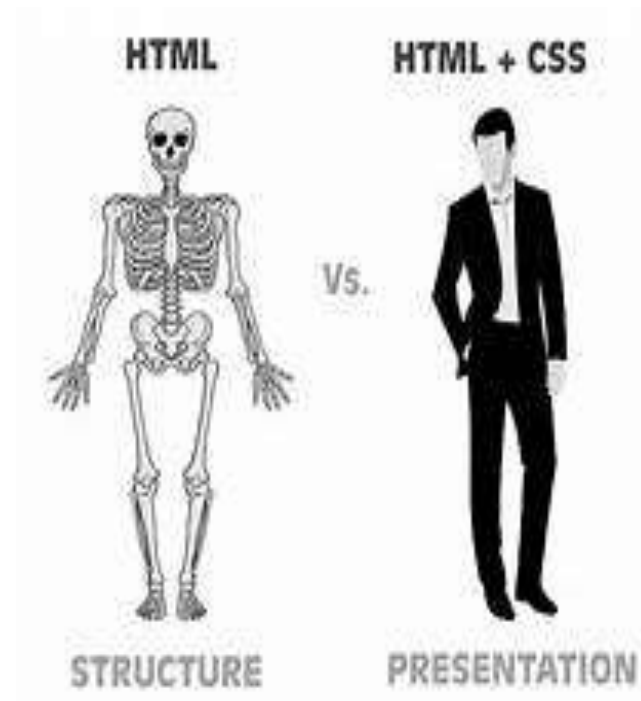
DIFFERENCE

HTML & CSS

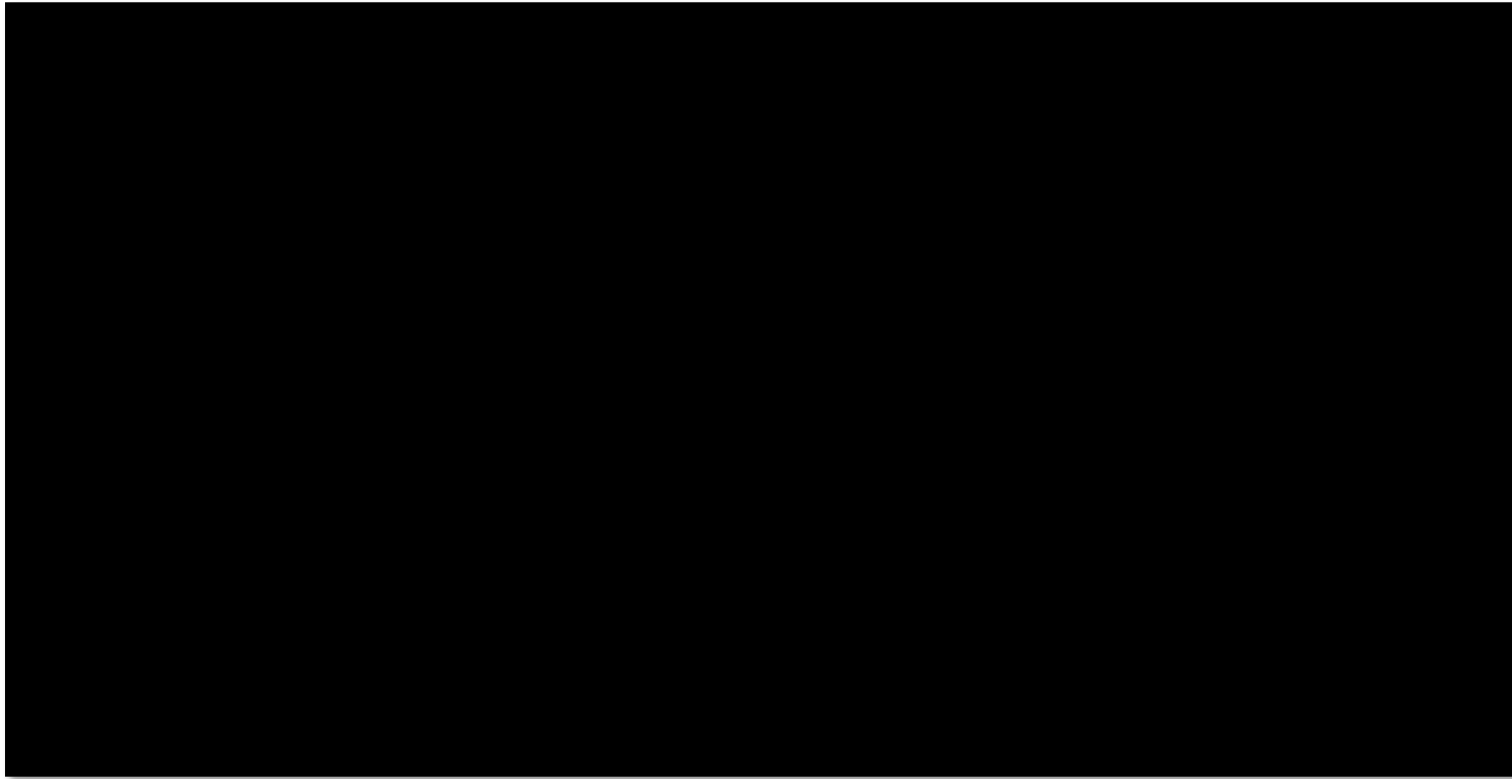


Difference between HTML & CSS

HTML	CSS
HTML is a markup language used to define a structure of a web page.	CSS is a style sheet language used to style the web pages by using different styling features.
It consists of tags inside which text is enclosed.	It consists of selectors and declaration blocks.
HTML doesn't have further types.	CSS can be internal or external depending upon the requirement.
We cannot use HTML inside a CSS sheet.	We can use CSS inside an HTML document.
HTML is not used for presentation and visualization.	CSS is used for presentation and visualization.



HTML AND CSS VIDEO



THANK YOU