

Morning Session (9 am - 11 am)

By ~ Sundeeep Charan Ramkumar

CC / Assignment Schedule :

Monday - CC → Need to submit and get it evaluated on the same day

Tuesday - CC → Need to submit and get it evaluated on the same day

Wednesday - CC + Assignment → **CC** - Need to submit and get it evaluated on the same day

Assignment → Need to submit and get it evaluated with in 3 days (last deadline Friday)

Thursday - CC + Assignment → **CC** - Need to submit and get it evaluated on the same day

Assignment → Need to submit and get it evaluated with in 3 days (last deadline Saturday)

Friday - Assignment → Need to submit and get it evaluated within 3 days (last deadline Sunday)

4 Coding Challenges from Monday to Thursday

3 Assignments from Wednesday to Friday

Today Topics:

- Introduction to HTML
- Common HTML Terms
- HTML Elements
- Attributes
- Comments in HTML
- Getting Started - HTML Structure
- Common HTML Tags
- title to add a title to page
- p for paragraphs
- em for emphasizing tags
- br for line breaks
- Headings
- Block vs Inline Elements
- Lists
- Links
- Images

Introduction to HTML:

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language
- 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 elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

As web pages and web applications grow more complex, the W3 Consortium updates the HTML specification to ensure that a webpage can be shown reliably on any browser. The latest version of HTML is HTML5.

HTML Tags or Element :

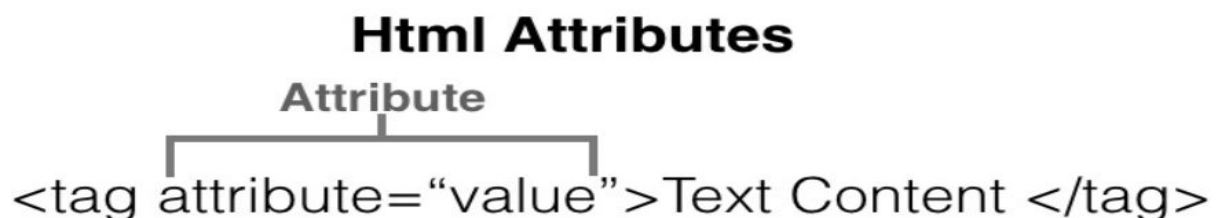
HTML tags are element names surrounded by angle brackets:

<tagname>content goes here...</tagname>

- HTML tags normally come in pairs like `<p>` and `</p>`
- The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag
- The end tag is written like the start tag, but with a forward slash inserted before the tag name
- HTML elements with no content are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag, such as the `
` element (which indicates a line break).

HTML Attributes:

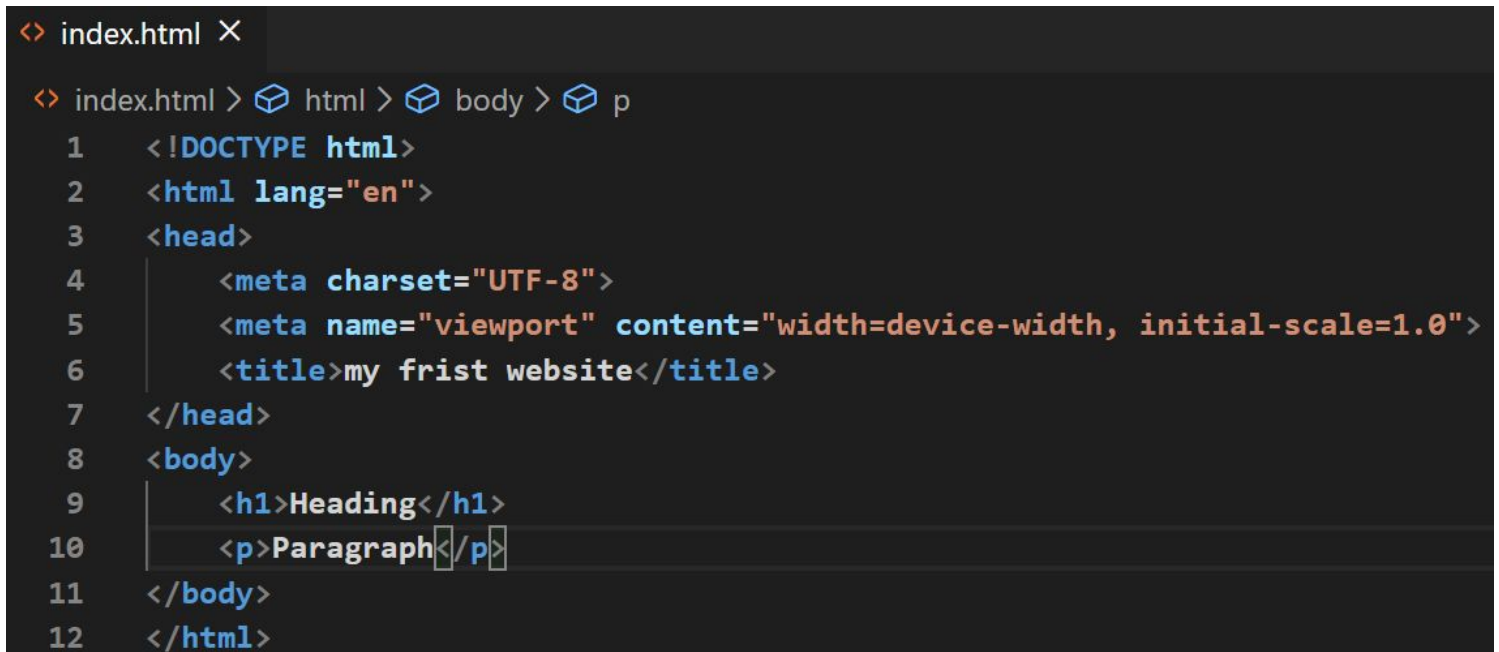
- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about an element
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: `name="value"`



Open Visual Studio Code → Open New Folder → Create an file index.html(Extension html)

Index.html is automatically consider every single server as the home page.

There is a shortcut in vs code by Pressing ! Mark and Press tab we will get basic Boilerplate



```
<> index.html X
<> index.html > html > body > p
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <title>my frist website</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9      <h1>Heading</h1>
10     <p>Paragraph</p>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this document to be HTML5
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the document
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the document
- The `<body>` element contains the visible page content
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

Other Recommended useful Vs code extensions

- Live Server
- Auto close tag
- Auto Rename tag
- Prettier - code formatter

HTML Comments:

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

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```

Or

Shortcut To comment anything in HTML just select everything and click (**Ctrl + / (forward slash)**)

```
<body>
  <!-- this is heading number 1 -->
  <h1>Heading</h1>
  <!-- this is Paragraph -->
  <p>Paragraph</p>
</body>
```

HTML Headings :

This element tells the browser about the structure of your website. h1 elements are often used for main headings, while h2 elements are generally used for subheadings. There are also h3, h4, h5 and h6 elements to indicate different levels of subheadings. <h1>, <h6>

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

this is Heading 1

this is Heading 2

this is Heading 3

this is Heading 4

this is Heading 5

this is Heading 6

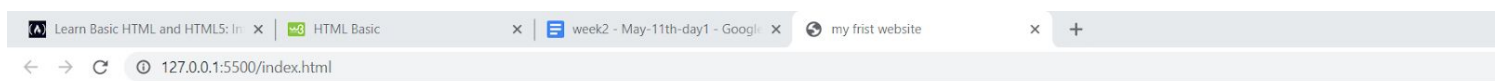
Paragraph :

p elements are the preferred element for paragraph text on websites. p is short for "paragraph".

Syntax:

```
<P>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Quis aspernatur exercitationem, culpa odio fugiat sit! Reprehenderit unde iure temporibus numquam est corporis provident ipsam modi quibusdam nihil! Optio, illum ipsam.</P>
```

Output:



Heading

Paragraph

this is Heading 1

this is Heading 2

this is Heading 3

this is Heading 4

this is Heading 5

this is Heading 6

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Quis aspernatur exercitationem, culpa odio fugiat sit! Reprehenderit unde iure temporibus numquam est corporis modi quibusdam nihil! Optio, illum ipsam.

HTML Line Breaks : (
)

 element which indicates a line break

Use
 if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph

Syntax:

```
<P>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Quis aspernatur  
exercitationem, culpa odio <br/> fugiat sit! Reprehenderit unde iure temporibus  
numquam est corporis provident ipsam modi quibusdam nihil! Optio, illum ipsam.</P>
```

Output:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Quis aspernatur exercitationem, culpa odio

fugiat sit! Reprehenderit unde iure temporibus numquam est corporis provident ipsam modi quibusdam nihil! Optio, illum ipsam.

HTML and Elements:

The HTML element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

The HTML element defines strong text, with added semantic "strong" importance.

Syntax:

```
<b>this is bold</b>  
<strong>this is strong</strong>
```

OutPut:

this is bold

this is strong

HTML <i> and Elements:

The HTML `<i>` element defines italic text, without any extra importance.

The HTML `` element defines emphasized text, with added semantic importance.

Syntax:

```
<i>this is italic</i>  
<em>this is emphasized</em>
```

Output:

this is italic

this is emphasized

HTML Block and Inline Elements:

Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is.

The two display values are: block and inline.

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

HTML Lists :

1. Unordered List
2. Ordered List

1) Unordered List :

An unordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default (li = list of items)

Syntax:

```
<ul>
  <li>HTML</li>
  <li>CSS</li>
  <li>JAVA SCRIPT</li>
</ul>
```

Output:

- HTML
- CSS
- JAVA SCRIPT

2) Ordered List :

An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default (li = list of items)

Syntax:

```
<ol>
  <li>MongoDB</li>
  <li>Express js</li>
  <li>Sql</li>
</ol>
```


Output:

1. MongoDB
2. Express js
3. Sql

HTML Links:

HTML links are hyperlinks, You can click on a link and jump to another document When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Hyperlinks are defined with the HTML `<a>` tag

Syntax:

```
<a href="https://google.com">this is anchor tag</a>
```

The **href** attribute specifies the destination address (https://google.com) of the link.

Output:

[this is anchor tag](https://google.com)

The link text is the visible part (this is the anchor tag)

Clicking on the link text will send you to the specified address

Local Links:

The example above used an absolute URL (a full web address).

A local link (link to the same web site) is specified with a relative URL (without <https://www....>).

```
<a href="https://google.com">this external link</a>  
<a href="hello.html">this is local link</a>
```

The target Attribute:

target is an anchor tag attribute that specifies where to open the link and the value "_blank" specifies to open the link in a new tab

```
<a target="_blank" href="https://google.com">this is google page</a>
```

HTML Images:

Syntax:

```
<img src="" alt="">
```

images are defined with the `` tag.

The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag

The **src** attribute specifies the URL (web address or local address) of the image

The **alt** attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader)

Syntax:

```

```

Output:

← → ↻ 127.0.0.1:5500/index.html

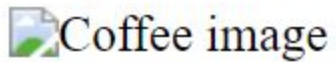
1. MongoDB
2. Express js
3. Sql

[this external link](#) [this is local link](#)

[this is google page](#)



alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it



And we can change img tag to anchor tag too by using <a>

```
<a href=""> </a>
```

Session - End
Thank -You