Day 1

# Tags:

Tag based learning from the website. Going sequentially. (p,span,div,img,h1-h6,hr,br,a,lists)

-Illustrate on ordered and unordered list. Difference between them and how we can start from any position.

-Difference between span and div tags keeping the website in mind. Illustrate live.

-Highlight the need for the image to be in the same folder as the website.

-hr and br

-Anchor tag (1 line theory)

-background image. How to apply. What options are available.

-h1-h6-->What are they, how to use them.

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
   * The <!DOCTYPE> declaration must be the very first thing in your HTML document, before the <html> tag.
   * The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of HTML the page is written in.
   * In HTML 4.01, the <!DOCTYPE> declaration refers to a DTD, because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML. The DTD specifies the rules for the markup language, so that the browsers render the content correctly.
   * HTML5 is not based on SGML, and therefore does not require a reference to a DTD.
   * **Tip:** Always add the <!DOCTYPE> declaration to your HTML documents, so that the browser knows what type of document to expect.
2. <meta>
   * Metadata is data (information) about data.
   * The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.
   * Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.
   * The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.
   * HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport (the user's visible area of a web page), through the <meta> tag (See "Setting The Viewport" example below).
   * Note: <meta> tags always go inside the <head> element.
   * Note: Metadata is always passed as name/value pairs.
   * You should include the following <meta> viewport element in all your web pages:
   * <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
   * A <meta> viewport element gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.
   * The width=device-width part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).
   * The initial-scale=1.0 part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.
3. <title>
   * The <title> tag is required in all HTML documents and it defines the title of the document.
4. <body>
   * The <body> tag defines the document's body.
   * The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.
5. <h1>-<h6>
   * The <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define HTML headings.
   * <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
6. <hr>
   * The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic).
   * The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.
7. <center>
   * Align text in center
8. <p>
   * The <p> tag defines a paragraph.
   * Browsers automatically add some space (margin) before and after each <p> element. The margins can be modified with CSS (with the margin properties).
9. <img>
   * The <img> tag defines an image in an HTML page.
   * The <img> tag has two required attributes: src and alt.
     1. Note: Images are not technically inserted into an HTML page, images are linked to HTML pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.
     2. Tip: To link an image to another document, simply nest the <img> tag inside <a> tags.
10. Block Level elements vs Inline elements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Block Level | Inline |
| * Render to begin in new line | * Same Line |
| * May contain inline or other block level elements | * May contain only other inline elements |
| * Flow Content | * Phrasing Content |
| * Eg: <p>, <div> | * Eg: <span>, <a>, <img> |

1. <div>
   * The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
   * The <div> tag is used to group block-elements to format them with CSS.
   * By default browsers render div and add line before and after div tag
2. <span>
   * The <span> tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.
   * The <span> tag provides no visual change by itself.
   * The <span> tag provides a way to add a hook to a part of a text or a part of a document.
3. <a>
   * The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
   * The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
   * By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:
     1. An unvisited link is underlined and blue
     2. A visited link is underlined and purple
     3. An active link is underlined and red
4. Href
   * The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.
   * If the href attribute is not present, the <a> tag is not a hyperlink.
5. Closing
6. <br>
   * The <br> tag inserts a single line break.
   * The <br> tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.
   * Tip: The <br> tag is useful for writing addresses or poems.
   * Note: Use the <br> tag to enter line breaks, not to separate paragraphs.
7. Lists:
   * The <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.
   * Use the <ul> tag together with the <li> tag to create unordered lists.
   * The <li> tag defines a list item.
   * The <ol> tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.