
HTML WORKSHOP

The Basic Of HTML

RULES

- Thou shall asketh thy question if thou hast one
- Thou shall not laugh at questions of others
 - The world existeth no stupid questions
 - Existeth only people who brave not to asketh
- Do unto other as thou would do unto thyself
- Thou shalt covenant to follows the common rules

INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT

- AKA web programming
- Social networking sites (Facebook) / e-commerce sites (Amazon)
- 2 broad divisions of web development:
 - i. **Front-end development / client-side development (Browser)**
 - ii. **Back-end development / server-side development (Server)**

FRONT-END DEVELOPMENT

- Able to view when loading a web application

- content, design & how you interact with it

1) Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)

- 'marking up text' to turn into a web page

2) Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

- code for setting style rules for appearance of web pages

3) JavaScript

- widely used ➡ add functionality & interactivity to web pages

BACK-END DEVELOPMENT

- Business logic and data persistent
 - How do you sell your product on e-commerce website?
 - How do you search and buy product?
 - How to determine the hot product?
 - Advertisement?
- Examples: PHP, Node.js, Python

HOW DO WE CREATE NEW HTML ELEMENT?

HTML Element

```
<opening tag>  
content  
</closing tag>
```

Opening Tag Content Closing Tag

`<h1>` HTML for Beginners `</h1>`

h1 element

TAG AND ELEMENT

Tags:

This is a opening tag. `<p>`

This is a closing tag. `</p>`

This is a self-closing tag. `
`



Elements:

This is an element. `<p></p>`

We call it `<p>` element

Tags create Elements

MAIN ROOT

Element	Description
<html>	The root (top-level element) of an HTML document (root element).

HEAD ELEMENTS

- Provides general information (metadata) about the document, including its title and links to its scripts and stylesheets
- `<title>`, `<link>`, `<meta>`, `<script>`
- Hidden from the user
- **`<head>`**
 `<title>`Home**`</title>`**
`</head>`

BODY ELEMENTS

- The content of an HTML document
- Can be only one <body> element in a document
- Able to view by users
- **<body>**
 - <h1>**Welcome To My Website**</h1>**
 - **
 - <p>**Hello, Nice to meet you**</p>****</body>**

DOCUMENT METADATA

Element	Description
<link>	Specifies relationships between the current document and an external resource. This element is most used to link to style sheets .
<meta>	<u>Metadata</u> that cannot be represented by other HTML meta-related elements, like <base> , <link> , <script> , <style> or <title> .
<style>	Contains style information for a document, or part of a document.
<title>	Defines the title of the document, shown in a browser's title bar or on the page's tab.

SECTIONING ROOT

Element	Description
<body>	Content of an HTML document. There can be only one <body> element in a document.

CONTENT SECTIONING

Element	Description
<footer>	Contains information about the author of the section, copyright data or links to related documents.
<header>	Introductory content, typically a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain some heading elements but also other elements like a logo, a search form, an author name, and so on.

<h1>, <h2> <h3>, <h4> <h5>, <h6>	Six levels of section headings. <h1> is the highest section level and <h6> is the lowest.
<hgroup>	Multi-level heading for a section of a document. It groups a set of <u><h1>-<h6></u> elements.
<nav>	Provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples: menus, tables of contents, and indexes.
<section>	A standalone section — which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it — contained within an HTML document.

TEXT CONTENT

Element	Description
<blockquote>	The enclosed text is an extended quotation. Rendered visually by indentation.
<dd>	Provides the details about or the definition of the preceding term (<dt>) in a description list (<dl>).
<dl>	A description list. The element encloses a list of groups of terms (specified using the <dt> element) and descriptions (provided by <dd> elements). Common used to display a list of key-value pairs.

<dt>	Display a term in a description or definition list, and as such must be used inside a <dl> element.
<div>	Generic container for flow content. It has no effect on the content or layout until styled using CSS.
	An item in a list. It must be contained in a parent element: an ordered list (), an unordered list (), or a menu (<menu>). In menus and unordered lists, list items are usually displayed using bullet points. In ordered lists, they are usually displayed with an ascending counter on the left, such as a number or letter.
<main>	Dominant content of the <body> of a document, portion of a document or application. Contents in <main> related to or expands upon the central topic of a document, or the central functionality of an application.

	Ordered list of items, typically rendered as a numbered list.
	Unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list.
<p>	A paragraph of text.

INLINE TEXT SEMANTICS

Element	Description
<a>	Anchor element which use for hyperlink to other web pages, files, locations within the same page, email addresses or other URLs
	Bold

	A line break in text (carriage-return). Useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant.
	Marks text that has stress emphasis
<i>	Display words in italic

<mark>	Text which is marked or highlighted for reference or notation purposes
<small>	Text <i>font size</i> one size smaller (for example, from large to medium, or from small to x-small) down to the browser's minimum font size.
	Bold
	Generic inline container for phrasing content. Used to group elements for styling purposes (using the class or id attributes).

IMAGE & MULTIMEDIA

Element	Description
<audio>	Embed sound content in documents. May contain one or more audio sources, use src attribute or the <source> element: browser will choose the most suitable one.
	Embeds an image into the document
<video>	Embeds a media player which supports video playback into the document

TABLE CONTENT

Element	Description
<caption>	Specifies the caption (or title) of a table in the first child of the <table>
<table>	Represents tabular data, information presented in a two-dimensional table comprised of rows and columns of cell containing data
<col>	A column within a table
<td>	Cell of a table that contains data
<th>	A cell as header of a group of table cells
<tr>	A row of cells in a table

FORMS

Elements	Description
<button>	A clickable button
<fieldset>	Used to group several controls as and labels within a web form
<form>	A document section that contains interactive controls for submitting information to a web server
<input>	Use to create interactive controls for web-based forms to accept data from the user
<label>	A caption for an item in a user interface

<legend>	Caption of the content of its parent <fieldset>
<option>	Menu items in popups and other lists of items in an HTML document
<select>	A control that provides a menu of options:
<textarea>	Multi-line plain0text editing control



PRACTICAL TIME



HTML

VS

HTML & CSS

Example page to show CSS styling

Web browsers will apply some basic formatting to an HTML document without any style declarations.

CSS ability

Cascading Style Sheets allow you to control the appearance of any element within your HTML document. You can, for example, change font sizes, colors, backgrounds, add borders or spacing in and around elements.

EXAMPLE PAGE TO SHOW CSS STYLING

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HTML & CSS METAPHOR

