Chapter 0 - Introduction

HTML → Hyper Text MarkUp Language

HTML is the language of the web. It is used to create websites
We use HTML tags to define look & feel of a website

With understanding of these tags, and How to put them together, we can create beautiful websites easily!

Then Why CSS & JavaScript
HTML is used for defining layout of a page - A barebone page structure

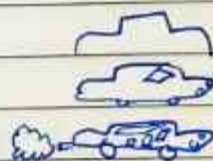CSS is used to add styling to that barebone page created using HTML

JavaScript is used to program logic for the page layout eg. What happens when a user hovers on a text, when to hide or show elements etc.

A Beautiful analogy

HTML = Car body (only metal)
CSS = Car paint, decoration etc.
JavaScript = Car engine + Interior logic

We will start learning how to build beautiful layouts in this course.

Installing VS Code

We can use any text editor of our choice. Here I am using VS Code because it is light weight, opensource & from Microsoft.

Go to google, type VS Code & install it

Note : You can write HTML even in Notepad. Text editors like VS Code just makes these things easier

Chapter 1 - Creating our first website

We start building a website by creating a file named index.html index.html is a special filename which is presented when the website root address is typed.

A Basic HTML Page

```
<! Doctype html>        → Specifies this is an html5 doc
<html>          → root of an HTML page
<head>      →  Contains page metadata
<title> Harry's Website </title>  →  Contains title
</head>
<body> → The main body of the page (rendered by the browser)
<h1> This is a heading </h1> → heading tag
<P> My paragraph </p>  →  paragraph tag
</body>  → Closing body tag
</html> →
```

A tag is like a container for either content or other HTML tags.

HTML Document   Browser   Rendered page

Imp Notes

- Head & body tags are children of HTML tag.
- HTML is the parent of Head & Body tags
- Most of the HTML elements have opening & closing tag with content in between opening & closing tags.
- Some HTML tags have no content. These are called Empty elements eg

→ We can either use .htm or .html extension
→ You can use "Inspect Element" or "View Page Source" option from chrome to look into a website's HTML Code.

HTML element = Start tag + Content + End tag

Comments in HTML
Comments in HTML are used to mark text which should not be parsed. They can help document the source code.

<!-- HTML Comment -->

Case Sensitivity
HTML is a case insensitive language. <H1> and <h1> tags are the same.

Chapter 1 - Practice Set

1. Inspect your favorite website and change something on the page which is displayed.

2. Go to your favorite website and try to view the page source and write the exact lines of code. Does it clone the website? why?

3. Write any HTML code inside a text file. Does it work if you write it using notepad?

Chapter 2 - Basic HTML Tags

We can add elements inside the body tag to define the page layout.

HTML Element
Everything from starting to the ending tag.

$<$ body $> \longrightarrow$ Opening tag
$\rightarrow$ Content $\leftarrow$
$</$ body $> \longrightarrow$ Closing tag

HTML Attributes
Used to add more information corresponding to an HTML tag.

anchor tag

Example : $\angle$ a href = "https:// codewithharry.com/" $>$ Harry $$

href attribute

We can either use single or double quotes in attributes

The Heading Tag
Heading tag is used to mark headings in HTML. From h_1 to h_6, we have tags for the most important to the least least important heading.

$<h_1>$ Most Important heading $</h_1>$ Note: We should not use
$<h_2>$ Another heading H_2 $</h_2>$ HTML headings to make
$<h_3>$ Another heading H_3 $</h_3>$ text thick or bold.
$<h_4>$ Another heading H_4 $</h_4>$
$<h_5>$ Another heading H_5 $</h_5>$
$<h_6>$ Another heading H_6 $</h_6>$

The Paragraph Tag

Paragraph tags are used to add paragraphs to an HTML page.

```
<p> This is a paragraph </p>
```

The Anchor Tag

The Anchor tag is used to add links to an existing content inside an HTML page.

```
<a href="https://google.com"> Click me </a>
```

The img Tag

img tag is used to add images in an HTML page

```
<img src="image.jpg">
```
→ relative url of an image

Bold, italic and underline tags

We can use bold, italic and underline tags to highlight the text as follows:

```
<b> This is bold </b>
<i> This is italic </i>
<u> This is underline </u>
```

br tag

The br tag is used to create line breaks in an HTML document.

big and small tags

We can make the text a bit larger and a bit smaller using big and small tags respectively.

hr tag

<hr> tag in HTML is used to create a horizontal ruler often used to separate the content.

Subscript & superscript

We can add subscript and superscripts in HTML as follows:

< sub > this </sub> is subscript
^{this} is superscript

pre tag

HTML always ignores extra spaces and newlines. In order to display a piece of text as is, we use pre tag

```
<pre>
      This    is written
      using   pre
      tag
</pre>
```

⇒ Rendered as-is

Chapter 2 - Practice Set

1. Create an HTML page with a heading (title heading), a primary heading, and a sub-heading. Which tags did you use?

2. Create a page with 5 wallpaper images taken from the internet

3. Use br and hr tags to display a piece of text with linebreaks.

4. Try to write the following Chemical equation using HTML.

$$C + O_2 \longrightarrow CO_2$$

5. Try to write a wikipedia article using HTML.

Chapter 3 - Creating a page layout

When we use the right tag in right place, it results in a better page layout, better indexing by search engines and better user experience.
We use the following tag to get the job done

<header>   → Contains nav tag
<main>   } Website layout
<footer>

Inside the main tag we insert the following tags:

<main>   → The main opening tag
<section> → A page section
<article> → a self contained content
<aside>   → Content aside from the content (eg Ads etc)
</main>   → The main closing tag

Creating a page like this is not necessary but it creates a readable & structured layout.
Also they are useful for SEO.

Link attributes

 Contact us → Contact page opens in Same tab
 Contact us
                                        ↳ opens in a new tab

We can put any content inside an anchor tag (images, headings etc are all allowed)

If the page is inside a directory, we need to make sure that we link to the correct page.
→ Same applies to img tag as well

We can add links to images like this

```
<a href = "/about"> <img src = 'a.jpg' width = "120"> </a>
```
→ Height will be set automatically

The Div tag
div tag is often used as a container for other elements.
div is a block level element.
→ Always takes full width

The Span tag
Span is an inline container.
→ Takes as much width as necessary

Chapter 3 - Practice Set

1. Create an SEO friendly wesbite using HTML.

2. Create an HTML page which opens google when clicked on an image.

3. Create a website which has your 5 top used websites bookmarked. The links should open in a new tab.

Chapter 4 - Lists, tables & forms

Lists

Lists are used to display content which represents a list

Unordered list: Used to list unordered items

```
<ul>
    <li> Home </li>
    <li> About </li>
        :
        :
</ul>
```

ordered list: used to list ordered items

```
<ol>
    <li> Phone </li>
    <li> Pc </li>
    <li> Laptop </li>
</ol>
```

Tables

The <table> tag is used to define tables in HTML.
It is used to format & display tabular data.

tr tag: used to display table row
td tag: used to display table data

th tag: used in place of table data for displaying
table headers

We can define as many table rows as we want.

To add a caption to the table, we use < caption > tag inside table.

thead tag: used to wrap table head (caption & tr with th)
tbody tag: used to wrap the table body.

Colspan attribute
This attribute is used to create cells spanning multiple columns.

    < th Colspan = "3" > Harry </th>
                    ↳ Spans 3 Columns

HTML forms
An HTML form is used to collect input from the user
form tag is used for the same

    < form >
    -- Element of the form --
    </ form >

There are different form elements for different kinds of user input

→ input element : Can be of type text, checkbox, radio, button and submit. We also have a 'file' type

→ textarea element : Defines a multi line text input cols and rows attributes can be used to size the textarea.

→ select element : Defines a drop down list

Note : you dont have to remember all the tags, you will automatically memorize them with practice

Embedding Videos
Video tag is used to play videos in HTML

<Video src = 'harry.mp4' > Error </Video>

Attribute for video
We can use :
↗ Width : To adjust width of a video (Height automatically adjusts)
↗ We can use autoplay/loop to autoplay or loop the video.

Chapter 4 - Practice Set

1. Create an HTML page with video embedded inside it.

2. Replace this video in 1 with a YouTube video.

3. Create an HTML form for a travel website to book a vacation

4. Create a table displaying score of cricket players in a match using HTML.

Chapter 5 - SEO

We will focus only on HTML standpoint of SEO. We will not be looking into keyword building and content optimize aspect of SEO

Types of SEO
↗ On page SEO ⟶ Can be done by HTML developers
↗ Off page SEO

HTML SEO
HTML developers can implement SEO using the following techniques :

1> Set the title very nice & to the point

2> Set the meta description

    < meta name = "description" content = " ..." >

3> Set a nice URL slug

4> Set the meta keywords tag.

5> Set the meta author tag

    < meta name = "author" content = "Harry" >

6> Set a favicon

7. Compress images & other resources

8. Remove unused HTML/CSS & Js files + Compress them

9. Add alt text to images