

HTML Notes



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Introduction to HTML, CSS & JavaScript.

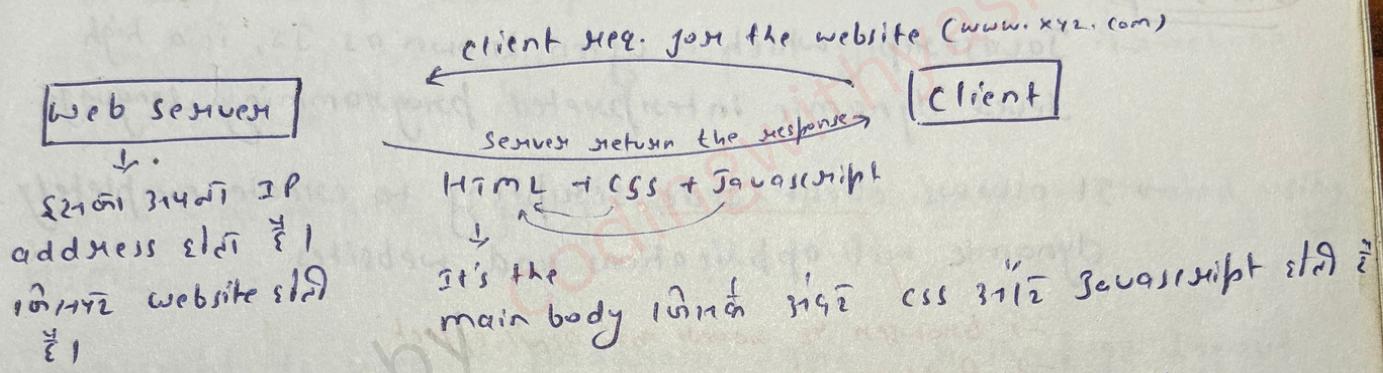
- * HTML, CSS and JavaScript are the basic requirement to build a website.

HTML → Used for making layout

CSS → Used for designing & styling

JavaScript → used to add brain functionality in website.

- * How website works?



- * Domain → www.xyz.com → It's the name of website.

- * 404 → Page not found → means the page is not available or not found.

- * Web browser → HTML + CSS + JavaScript in documents can receive and interpret them to manipulate and present the website.

HTML → ① HTML stands for hypertext markup language.

- ② It is basically a standard markup language for giving a static skeleton to web application & websites.

Standard markup language means it is a subset of a bigger family of all web lang. or we can say it is part of HTML. It adheres to the rules of XML lang. and acc. adherence is strict.

③ It's a well standardized system.

- CSS → ① cascading style sheets which is known as CSS is a style sheet language that used to handle the presentation of the web page containing HTML.
- ② It makes our websites beautiful & modern looking

JavaScript →

- JavaScript which is often known as JS, is a high level dynamic interpreted programming language.
- It allows client-side scripting to create completely dynamic web applications and websites.
- Browser \rightarrow hover and click effect
 - Buttons of actions
 - functionality

-x—x—x—x—x—x—x—x—x—x—x—x—x—x—

visual code studio \rightarrow isn't working

HTML → Hyper Text Markup Language.

HTML is the language of 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
e.g. what happens when a user hovers on a text, when to hide or show elements etc.

A Basic HTML Page.

<!DOCTYPE html> → specifies that this is an HTML 5 Doc.

<html> → root of an HTML page

<head> → contains page metadata.

<title> Yash's website </title> → contains title

</head>

<body> → The main body of the page.

</body>

</html>

A Tag is like a container for either content or other HTML Tags.

Imp Notes

- ⑦ Head & Body tags are children of HTML Tag
- ⑦ HTML is the parent of Head & Body Tags.
- ⑦ Most of the HTML elements have opening & closing tag with content in between opening & closing Tags.
- ⑦ Some HTML tags have no content. These are called empty elements eg.

- ⑦ We can either use .htm or .html extension.
- ⑦ 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

⑥ Comments in HTML

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

<!-- HTML comment -->

⑥ Case sensitivity

HTML is a case insensitive language. That means <H1> and <h1> tags are same.

Basic HTML Tags

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

① HTML Element

Everything from starting to the ending tag

<body> → opening tag

content

</body> → closing tag

② HTML Attributes

Used to add more information corresponding to an HTML tag.

example Harry
 ↓
 anchor Tag

We can either use single or double quotes in attributes.

③ The heading tag

Heading tag is used to mark headings in HTML. From h1 to h6, we have tags from the most important to the least important heading

<h1> most important heading </h1>

!

<h6> least important heading </h6>

Note:- We should not use HTML Headings to make text thick or bold.

⑥ The Paragraph Tag

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

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

⑦ The Anchor Tag

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

` Google `

⑧ The Img Tag

Img tag is used to add images in an HTML page

``

L) Relative url of an image.

⑨ Bold, italic and underline Tags.

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

` This is bold `

`<i> This is italic </i>`

`<u> This is underline </u>`

⑩ 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 a HTML page is used to create a horizontal ruler often used to separate the content.

* Subscript & superscript

We can add subscript and superscript in HTML as follows:

_{this} is subscript. this is subscript.

^{this} is superscript. this is superscript.

* pre tag.

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

<pre> This is written It will get printed as it is.

using here

Tag

</pre>

Creating a page layout

When we use the `<main>` 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 (e.g. Ads etc)

`</main>` → The main closing tag

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

⑦ Link attributes

` contact us ` Contact page opens in same tab.

` contact us `
opens in new tab

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

If the page is inside a directory, we need to make sure that we link to the correct page. (same thing applies to img tag)

We can add links to images like this

```
<a href="/about><img src='a.jpg' width="120px"></a>
```

(note) another slide point!
Hence height will get set automatically
and hence the aspect ratio will be maintained.

⑥ The Div tag

div tag is often used as a container for other elements.
div is a block level element that means it will take full width.

⑦ The span tag

span is an inline container that means it will use much width as necessary

List, tables & forms

—x —x —x —

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>
```

```
</ol>
```

Tables:

The `<table>` tag is used to defines tables in HTML. It is

used to format and display tabular data.

`<tr>` tag: used to display table row.

`<td>` tag: used to display table column. (data)

`<th>` tag: used in place of table data for displaying table headers.

We can define as many table rows as we want.

`<thead>` tag: used to wrap table head (caption of `<tr>` with `<th>`)

`<tbody>` tag: used to wrap the table body.

`colspan` attribute

This attribute is used to create cells spanning multiple

columns to make both horizontal and vertical alignment.

`<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>`

--- elements 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.

Text area element: Defines a multi-line text input area and rows attributes can be used to size the text area.

Select element: Defines a dropdown list.

Note: You don't have to remember all the tags, you will automatically memorize them with practice.

Basic syntax used in form tag

`<form action="backend.php">` ex. This is the database of form.

ex- `<div>`
Name: `<input type="text" name="myname">`
`</div>`

ex- `<div>`
Email: `<input type="email" name="myemail" id=" " >`

Backend
संग्रहीत एमेल

Backend of myemail at value एमेल
myemail at corresponding value at एमेल बैकेन्ड अपि

ex- `<input type="submit" value="submit now">`

ex- Are you eligible : <input type="checkbox" name="myEligibility" checked>

checked
checked treat it at by default
checked 28/11
at 1500 ft above sea level

ex -> Gender : Male <input type = "radio" name = "mygender" >
female <input type = "radio" name = "mygender" >

ex- <input type="reset" value="reset now">

`<input type="text" name="mytext" value="Hello" />`

Ex-1 Label added on id
<label for="name">Name </label>
<div> These both should be same
sin \neq value fetch
and label \neq click
and \neq this element
select \neq unit of test
click on same onunit /

ex- Select tag

<label for="car"> Car </label>

<select name="myCar" id="car">

<option value="ind"> India </option>

<option value="swf"> swift </option>

selected at first by default.

selected at second

</select>

another example.

<select name="fruits" id="fruit" size="1" multiple>

This shows how many elements are to be displayed in the dropdown.

to select multiple value.

ex- <input list="color">

<datalist id="color">

<option value="red">

—
—

</datalist>

← Domains practice for this.

HTML form elements. Most common HTML elements are

(i) Input → text, password, email, submit, reset, radio, checkbox

(ii) Select

(iii) Text area

(iv) Button

(v) DataList

6. Embedding Videos

④ Embedding Videos

Video tag is used to play videos in HTML.

```
<video src="harry.mpg"> Error </video>
```

Attributes for video:

We can use:

width: To adjust width of a video (Height automatically adjusts)

We can use autoplay to autoplay or loop the video.

Thank You !!!



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