What is Frontend? Learn HTML basics.

Front-end Development is the development or creation of a user interface using some markup languages and other tools. It is the development of the user side where only user interaction will be counted. It consists of the interface where buttons, texts, alignments, etc. are involved and used by the user.

## Chapter 1: Basics

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It defines the meaning and structure of web content.

<!DOCTYPE html> tells the browser which HTML version you are using.

<html> represents the root element. It contains <head> which defines the meta information about the document such as <title> tag which represents the title of the document and the <body> tag which displays the content to the user.

Heading tags – <h1> being the most important and <h6> the least important.

Paragraph tags - <p>

Line breaks - <br>

Horizontal rule for dividing the page section by section - <hr>

Comments for adding notes to yourself or other developers - <!- -This is a comment -->

## Chapter 2: Hyperlinks

Anchor tags - <a href=”<https://google.com>” target=”\_blank” title=”Search google” >Google</a>

href – location you want to link the document

target – specifies the link to open in a new tab/window

title – specifies the text that is displayed when we hover on the element.

For linking emails – we use <a href=”<mailto:example@gmail.com>”> [example@gmail.com</a](mailto:example@gmail.com%3c/a)> - It will take you to the default mail provider.

## Chapter 3: Images

Syntax: <img src=”example.png” width=”300px” height=”250px” alt=”This is an example picture.”>

src attribute specifies the location/url of the image you want to link.

width attribute specifies the width of the image.

height attribute specifies the height of the image.

alt attribute specifies the alternate text for the image if in case it is not displayed.

You can also add a title attribute for the image too.

You can make an image a hyperlink by wrapping the <img> tag within <a> tag.

## Chapter 4: Audio

Syntax: <audio controls autoplay muted loop src=”example.mp3”>

controls attribute for play/pause buttons

autoplay – starts playing automatically

muted – default plays on mute

loop – plays repeatedly

If you want backup audio files to be supported, then use <source> tags inside <audio>

<audio controls autoplay>

<source src = “example.mp3”>

<source src = “example.wav”>

This browser does not support HTML5 audio.

</audio>

The text after <source> tags will be displayed if any of the formats are not supported in the browser.

## Chapter 5: Video

Syntax: <video controls autoplay muted loop src=”example.mp4” width=”500”>

controls attribute for play/pause buttons

autoplay – starts playing automatically

muted – default plays on mute

loop – plays repeatedly

If you want backup audio files to be supported, then use <source> tags inside <video>

<video controls autoplay>

<source src = “example.mp4”>

<source src = “example.ogg”>

This browser does not support HTML5 video.

</video >

The text after <source> tags will be displayed if any of the formats are not supported in the browser.

## Chapter 6: Text Formatting

Bold texts - <b></b>

Italic texts - <i></i>

Big texts - <big></big>

Small texts - <small></small>

Subscript - <sub></sub>

Superscript - <sup></sup>

Inserted text - <ins></ins>

Deleted text - <del></del>

Marked text - <mark></mark>

## Chapter 7: Lists

There are 3 types of lists in HTML.

1. Unordered list – displayed in bullet points

<ul>

<li>apple</li>

<li>orange</li>

</ul>

1. Ordered list – can specify type using type attribute. Values can be 1, A, a, i, I

<ol type=”A”>

<li>banana</li>

<li>pineapple</li>

</ol>

1. Description list – terms and definitions

<dl>

<dt>HTML</dt>

<dd>It is used to structure the content of the web page.</dd>

</dl>

## Chapter 8: Tables

Syntax: <table bgcolor=”black” width=”200”>

<tr bgcolor=”darkgrey”>

<th width=”100”>Header 1</th>

<th width=”100”>Header 2</th>

<tr>

<tr bgcolor=”lightgrey” align=”center”>

<td>Data 1</td>

<td>Data 2</td>

<tr>

</table>

th – table header

td – table data

bgcolor attribute specifies the background color.

width sets the width of the table and the cells.

align attribute with value as center sets the text to center.

## Chapter 9: Colors

To add colors to your elements, use a style attribute.

For example, <body style=”background-color: black”>

You can use color names, rgb values or hex codes to define a color property.

## Chapter 10: span & div

span adds markup to text or portion of a document.

div defines a division of a document.

## Chapter 11: meta tags

The meta element represents various kinds of metadata that cannot be expressed using title, base, link and script elements. It is data about data.

<meta charset=”UTF-8”>

<meta name=”description” content=”Free HTML Tutorial”>

<meta name=”keywords” content=”HTML, tutorial, beginners”>

<meta name=”author” content=”Shana”>

<meta name=”viewport” content=”width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0”>

<meta http-equiv=”refresh” content=”30”>

## Chapter 12: iframes

iframes embed content from another source into an HTML document.

Ex: used for ads, used in many hacking techniques.

Syntax: <iframe src=”https://www.bing.com” width=”700” height=”300”>

Some websites like Google do not allow iframes because of security issues.

To remove iframe border, you can use the style attribute and set the border property to zero.

## Chapter 13: buttons

Syntax: <button>Click me</button>

You can wrap the buttons inside an <a> tag and create a button hyperlink.

Also, to give functionality to a button, you can use languages like JavaScript.

Example:

<button onclick=”doSomething()”>Click</button>

<p id=”demo”>Good day</p>

Inside the <script> tags, you can define the function.

function doSomething() {

document.getElementById(“demo”).innerHTML = “Good night”

}

So, when the button is clicked, the paragraph text changes to “Good night”.

## Chapter 14: Forms

Basic form input types are text, email, password, number, date, checkbox, radio, tel, reset, submit.

A dropdown menu can be created using <select> tag and <option> tags within <select>.