Day 1 – Git Version Control + HTML Basics (6 Hours Detailed Plan)

Session 1: Concept Clarification

PART 1: Introduction to Version Control (Git)

⊠ Concepts:

- What is Version Control?
 - Version Control is a system that keeps track of changes in your files (like code, documents, etc.) over time.
 - It helps you go back to an older version if something goes wrong.
 - Think of it like:
 Undo/Redo option in MS Word but for your entire project!
- Why Git?
 - Git is the most popular version control tool.
 It helps you save, manage, and share your code easily.
 - X It works locally on your computer and also with online platforms like

 GitHub.
 - Git keeps your entire project history safe and helps multiple people work together.
- Benefits: Track changes, revert mistakes, collaborate easily.
 - **Track Changes** See what was changed, when, and by whom.
 - Revert Mistakes Go back to a previous working version anytime.
 - Collaborate Easily Work with teammates without overwriting each other's work.
 - Solution of the same of the s

Real Life Example:

"Google Docs version history" ≠ Static Word Doc. Similarly, Git tracks file changes over time.

Important Git Commands:

git init # Initialize git repository
git status # Show current status
git add <filename> # Stage file
git commit -m "message" # Commit file to repo
git log # Show commit history

Step-by-Step Example:

mkdir mca-git-demo cd mca-git-demo echo "Hello Git!" > index.txt git init git add index.txt git commit -m "Initial commit" git status git log

PART 2: Branching, Merging, Conflict Resolution – 25 mins

Concepts

- Create new feature branch
 - A branch is like a copy of your project where you can work on new features separately.

 - **P** Command:
 - o git checkout -b feature-name
- Merge to main
 - Once your feature is ready, you merge it into the main project (main branch).
 - lt's like saying: "I've completed the new part now add it to the main copy."
 - **P** Command:
 - o git checkout main
 - o git merge feature-name

- Handle conflicts
 - If two branches changed the **same line** of code, Git gets confused this is called a **conflict**.
 - You have to manually decide which version to keep, then continue.
 - After fixing:
 - o git add <file>
 - git commit -m "Resolved conflict"
 - **Think of it like:** Two people edited the same sentence you must choose the final version.

Commands:

git branch # List branches
git checkout -b feature-1 # Create + switch to new branch
Make some changes
git commit -am "Changes from feature-1"
git checkout main # Go back to main branch
git merge feature-1 # Merge feature-1 into main

X Conflict Example:

- Modify same line in index.txt on both main and feature-1
- Git will show conflict
- Use VS Code or CLI to resolve manually

git add index.txt # After resolving git commit -m "Resolved conflict"

PART 3: GitHub Repo and Remote – 20 mins

Concepts:

- GitHub = remote version control
 - GitHub is an **online platform** where you can **store your Git projects** safely on the cloud.
 - Think of it like: Google Drive but for your code.
 You can share, view, and manage your code from anywhere.

- Create repo on GitHub
 - o A **repo (repository)** is like a folder for your project on GitHub.

 - o to: https://github.com → Click New → Name your repo → Click Create Repository
- Link with local project
 - After creating the repo on GitHub, you need to connect it with your local Git project.
 - This link lets you push (upload) and pull (download) code between your computer and GitHub.
 - Command Example:
 - o git remote add origin https://github.com/yourname/project-name.git
 - o git push -u origin main

Commands:

git remote add origin https://github.com/yourname/demo.git git push -u origin main # First push git pull origin main # Pull changes git clone https://github.com/yourname/demo.git # Clone project

Ö Session 2: HTML Basics (1 Hour)

Topics Covered:

- HTML Boilerplate
- Headings, Paragraphs
- Lists: Ordered & Unordered
- Links and Images
- Text formatting

1 HTML Boilerplate

```
Code Example:
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>My First Page</title>
</head>
<body>
    <!-- Content goes here -->
</body>
</html>
```

Quick Notes:

- <!DOCTYPE html> → Declares HTML5
- <html> → Root element
- <head> → Page setup (title, metadata)
- <body> → Visible content (text, images, etc.)

2 Headings & Paragraphs

- Headings are used to show titles or section names
- ← Paragraphs are used for regular text content

Code Example:

```
<h1>Main Title</h1>
<h2>Subheading</h2>
This is a paragraph. It gives information about the topic.
```

- 🧠 <h1> to <h6> H1 is biggest, H6 is smallest
- ≪ − Wraps a block of text

3 Lists: Ordered & Unordered

Unordered List (bullets)

```
HTML
CSS
JavaScript
```

Ordered List (numbers)

```
    Download VS Code
    Install Git
    Create GitHub Account
```

- < ul> = unordered
- < < ol> = ordered
- < < li> = list item

4 Links and Images

- ← Links let users click and go to other websites or pages

Example:

```
<a href="https://github.com">Visit GitHub</a>
```

Image Example:

```
<img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Placeholder Image">
```

- 🧠 <a> = Anchor tag
- href="" = Destination URL
- = Image tag
- src="" = Image link
- 🧠 alt="" = Text shown if image doesn't load

5 Text Formatting

the look of the text.

Examples:

```
<strong>This is bold text</strong><br>
<em>This is italic text</em><br>
<u>This is underlined</u><br>
```

- → Italic
- ≪ <u> → Underline
- ≪
 → Line break (no closing tag)

Sample Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My HTML Page</title>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello, MCA Students!</h1>
This is a paragraph.
<
 HTML
 CSS
<0|>
 Step One
 Step Two
</01>
<img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Placeholder Image">
<a href="https://github.com">Visit GitHub</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Quick Explanation:

- <!DOCTYPE html>: Declares HTML5
- <h1> to <h6>: Headings
- / : Lists
- <a>: Link tag
- : Image tag

🚫 Session 3: Hands-on Tasks (3 Hours)

🔽 Task 1: Git Practice (1 Hour)

- 1. Create folder mca-html-demo
- 2. Create README.md file
- 3. Initialize Git
- 4. Create new branch and merge
- 5. Commit all steps

echo "# My HTML Project" > README.md git init git add README.md git commit -m "Added README" git checkout -b html-page

Task 2: HTML Page Development (1.5 Hours)

- Create a simple profile page:
 - o Heading: Your Name
 - o Paragraph: About you
 - o Skills: List (ul)
 - o Image: Your photo or placeholder
 - o Link: GitHub profile

▼ Task 3: Push to GitHub (30 Mins)

- 1. Create GitHub Repo
- 2. Add remote origin
- 3. Push code
- 4. Share public repo link

git remote add origin https://github.com/yourname/html-demo.git git push -u origin main

💆 Session 4: Quiz (30 Minutes)

Quiz Format:

- 10 MCQs
- 5 Practical Questions

Sample MCQs:

- 1. What is the use of git add?
- 2. Which tag is used for an image?
- 3. What is git status used for?
- 4. Which tag makes text bold?
- 5. Command to push code to GitHub?

Sample Practical:

- Create a page with heading, image, and link
- Show git commit history
- Create a new branch
- Resolve a conflict
- Push to GitHub

Preparation Checklist:

- Install Git & VS Code
- Create GitHub Account
- Internet Access
- Placeholder images or use online URLs

Preparation Checklist:

VS Code Installed

- Download from: https://code.visualstudio.com
- Install with default settings
- Install Live Server Extension for HTML testing

Git Installed

- Download from: https://git-scm.com
- Install with Git Bash and GUI option checked
- Configure with:

git config --global user.name "Your Name"

git config --global user.email "your@email.com"

GitHub Account Ready

- Sign up at: https://github.com
- Use verified email ID
- Create your first test repo before class

Placeholder Images

- Use: https://via.placeholder.com
- Example:
- Or download images in advance and keep in project folder

Sample Repo Structure



- Keep simple and clean folder setup
- Ensure folder is Git initialized before pushing