Introduction to HTML – Lesson 1

Browser Compatibility

* How flexibly a website can adapt to different web browsers.
* SEO refers to enhancing your website to get more traffic.

HTML - STRUCTURE

* Hypertext Markup Language
* Describes how a page should be set up – there to mark up to the text.
* Defines the structure of your web content.
* If you don’t I clude <!DOCTYPE html> it wont show the page that it is a html page

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets - PRESENTATION

* Controls how your HTML looks – Design, font, colours and sizes as well as the layout.
* CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed – Can be used for graphics too.

1. Declare file as HTML (<!DOCTYPE html>)
2. (<html> to open your page, </html> to close your page
3. <head> - contains content that your user does not have to see
4. Metadata is used to give search engine in formation about your page

**Lesson 2**

\*\*Div\*\*: Think of it like a big box or container. It's used to group and organize things on a webpage. It starts on a new line and takes up the whole width.

\*\*Span\*\*: Imagine it as a highlighter for words or a small tag you can put on a piece of text. It doesn't start on a new line and only takes up as much space as needed for the text it's around.

In short:

- Use `<div>` for big sections or containers.

- Use `<span>` for small, specific bits of text or for adding styles to individual words or letters.

CSS

3 Ways to insert a style sheet

* External CSS – changes whole website
* Internal CSS – Used for any single HTML page with an aesthetic
* Iline CSS – Used to apply specific designs in a single element.

**External CSS**

Link it to the html – “Rel” attribute

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />

**Internal CSS**

**3 Basic Ways of Selecting Elements**

CSS Selectors are used to find (or select) the HTML elements you want to style. You can select more than one item at the same time.

ID Selectors

The ID selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific.

IDs are attributes which do just that; they uniquely identify HTML elements they must be unique within a document, so you cannot have more than one element with the same id. As such, this selector only selects a single element.

**Formatting Tags – Semantic**

**<Strong>** tags indicate importance which normally displays as bold text

<ul> - Unordered List

<ol> - Ordered List

**Lesson 3**

<form> - Use it to collect use input especially

<table> To create a table

<tr> - Tags indicate each table row

<td> - Tag wrap points/ cells – Regular and Left Aligned