Getting Started with HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE>

<html>
  <head>

  </head>

  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

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What is HTML?

- **HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language**
- **HTML describes the structure of a Web page**
- **HTML consists of a series of elements**
- **HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content**

Understanding <div>

<div>

The <div> tag is a block-level element used to group content together.

purpose: It helps organize and structure the webpage into sections.

Example:

<div>
<h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
<p>This is the introduction.</p>
</div>

<div> is like a box that holds multiple elements.

Why Use <div>?

<div>

- Organization: Helps divide content into sections to make the HTML easier to manage.
- Styling: Allows applying styles to multiple elements inside a <div> using CSS.
- Layout: Used in layout designs, like creating columns or grids.

class Attribute

class

- Definition: The class attribute is used to assign a name to an HTML element that can be used for styling or targeting specific elements with CSS or JavaScript.

Example:

<div class="header">
<h1>Welcome to My Site</h1>
</div>

Why Use class?

<class>

Why Use class?

- Styling: class allows you to apply styles to many elements at once using CSS.
- Reusability: You can apply the same class to multiple elements to keep the style consistent across your site.

The id Attribute

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document. The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.
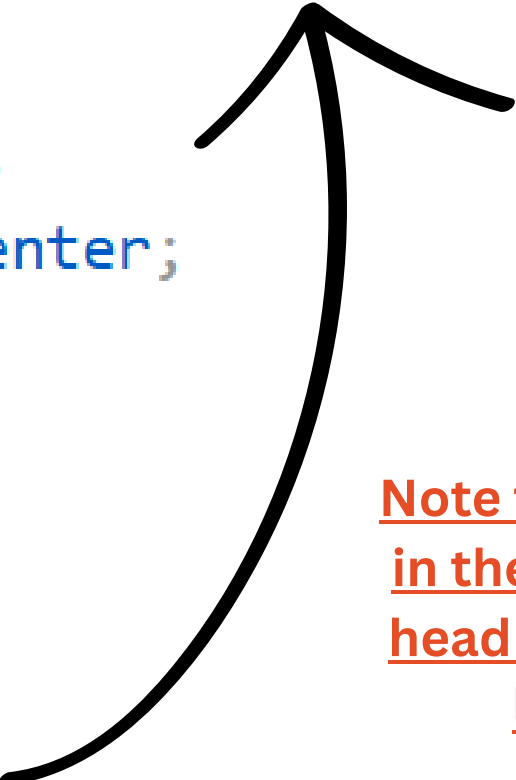
The syntax for id

write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
    background-color: lightblue;
    color: black;
    padding: 40px;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Note that the Id is defined in the style section in the head to make css formats linked to the id

Instructions:

Step 1: Open W3Schools HTML Editor
Visit the W3Schools Online HTML Editor: W3Schools HTML Editor.

Step 2: Write the Basic HTML Structure

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Simple Webpage</title>
</head>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```

Step 3: Add a div contains Heading and Paragraph.

Step 4: Add a Class to the Heading and ID to the Paragraph

HTML
CSS

What is CSS?
Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.
With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

HTML CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:
- **Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements**
- **Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section**
- **External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file**

HTML

CSS

Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

The following example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red:

This is inside the body section:

<h1 **style="color:blue;"**> A Blue Heading</h1>

<p **style="color:red;"**> A red paragraph.</p>

HTML
CSS

Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

The following example in the next page sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

HTML CSS

Internal CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p    {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is inside the head section