

KARACHI EDU • GRADE 9 COMPUTER SCIENCE

Chapter 6: Web Development

Comprehensive study notes covering the World Wide Web, HTML structure, tags, attributes, and webpage publishing.



Introduction to Web Development



World Wide Web (WWW)

A global system of interconnected hypertext documents accessed via the internet.



Web Page & Website

A web page is a single document written in HTML; a website is a collection of linked web pages.



Web Hosting

Storing website files on a web server so they are accessible globally over the internet.

Core Concepts: HTML Fundamentals

Definition

HTML stands for *HyperText Markup Language*. It is the standard markup language used to create structural web pages.

It tells the web browser how to display text, images, and other multimedia elements.

HTML Structure

Tags: Enclosed in angle brackets like `<div>`.

Elements: Consist of a start tag, content, and end tag.

Attributes: Provide extra information inside start tags.

Basic HTML Document Structure

Anatomy of an HTML Page

- : Defines document type and HTML5 standard.
- : Root element containing all page content.
- : Contains meta-information and page title.
- : Contains visible content like text, images, and links.

```
</div>Karachi Edu Page
```

```
Welcome to Web Dev  
Learning HTML at Karachi Edu.
```

Essential HTML Tags & Formatting

Headings

to define six levels of headings, with h1 being the largest.

Paragraphs

defines blocks of text paragraphs on a web page.

Line Breaks

inserts a single line break without starting a new paragraph.

Formatting

for bold and for italic text styling.

Lists and Tables in HTML

HTML Lists

Unordered List (`<ul>`): Bulleted items created with `<li>`.

Ordered List (`<ol>`): Numbered items created with `<li>`.

HTML Tables

`<table>`: Container for table data.

`<tr>`: Table row.

`<th>` / `<td>`: Table header and table data cell.

Hyperlinks and Images

Hyperlinks 0

Used to connect web pages together.

[Google](#)

Images 0

Embeds images into web documents.

Introduction to CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

Styling Web Pages

CSS controls color, fonts, layout, and spacing of web pages.

Separates content (HTML) from visual presentation.

```
h1 {  
  color: #0284c7;  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
}  
p {  
  font-size: 18px;  
  color: #475569;  
}
```

Chapter Summary & Key Takeaways

Web Architecture

Understanding the World Wide Web and client-server model.

HTML Basics

Mastering tags, document structure, elements, and attributes.

Media & Links

Adding hyperlinks, images, lists, and tables.

Basic Styling

Introduction to CSS styling for clean web pages.

Questions & Answers

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