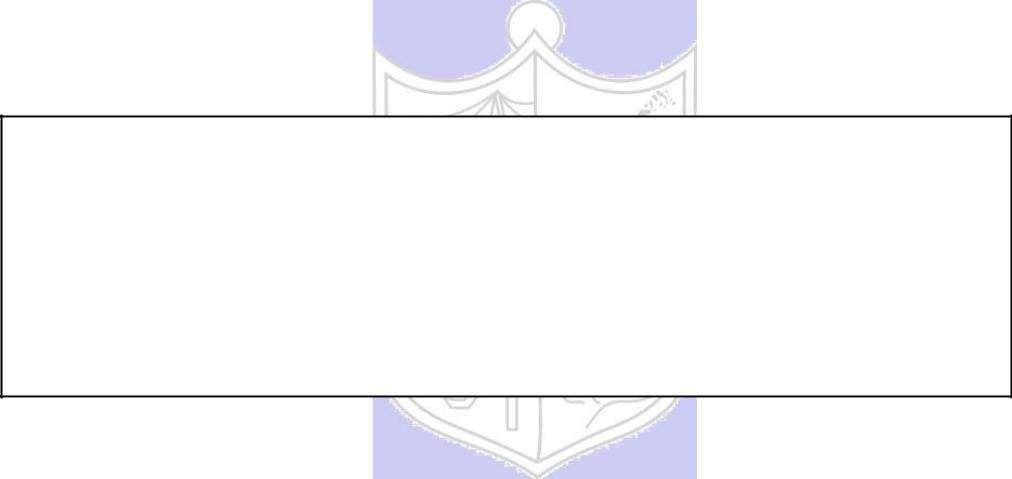
KJSCE/IT/SYBTech/SEM IV/WP-I/2022-23



**Experiment No. 01**

**Title**

:

Design a Website Home page using HTML5 tags.

**Batch: B2 Roll No: 16010421119 Experiment No: 1**

**Aim:** To plan and design Home page for Website using HTML5 tags.

**Resources needed:** Notepad++, Bracket, Sublime Text, any Web Browser and Internet.

**Theory:**

HyperText Markup Language, commonly referred to as HTML, is the standard markup language used to create web pages. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language, rather than a programming language. HTML is the Web’s core language for creating documents and applications for everyone to use, anywhere.

The language is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of *tags* enclosed in angle brackets (like <html> ). Browsers do not display the HTML tags and scripts, but use them to interpret the content of the page. HTML can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML web pages. HTML can be edited by using professional HTML editors like: Microsoft WebMatrix, Sublime Text etc. However, for learning HTML we recommend a text editor like Notepad (PC) or TextEdit (Mac).

All HTML documents must start with a type declaration: **<!DOCTYPE html>**.

The HTML document itself begins with **<html>** and ends with **</html>**.

The visible part of the HTML document is between **<body>** and **</body>**.

**Sample HTML Document**

<!DOCTYPEhtml>

<html>

<head>

<title>PageTitle</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>MyFirstHeading</h1> <p>Myfirstparagraph.</p>

</body> </html> KJSCE/IT/SYBTech/SEM IV/WP-I/2022-23

**HTML Tags**

The basic structure of an HTML document includes tags, which surround content and apply meaning to it. HTML tags are **keywords** (tag names) surrounded by **angle brackets**.

**Attributes**

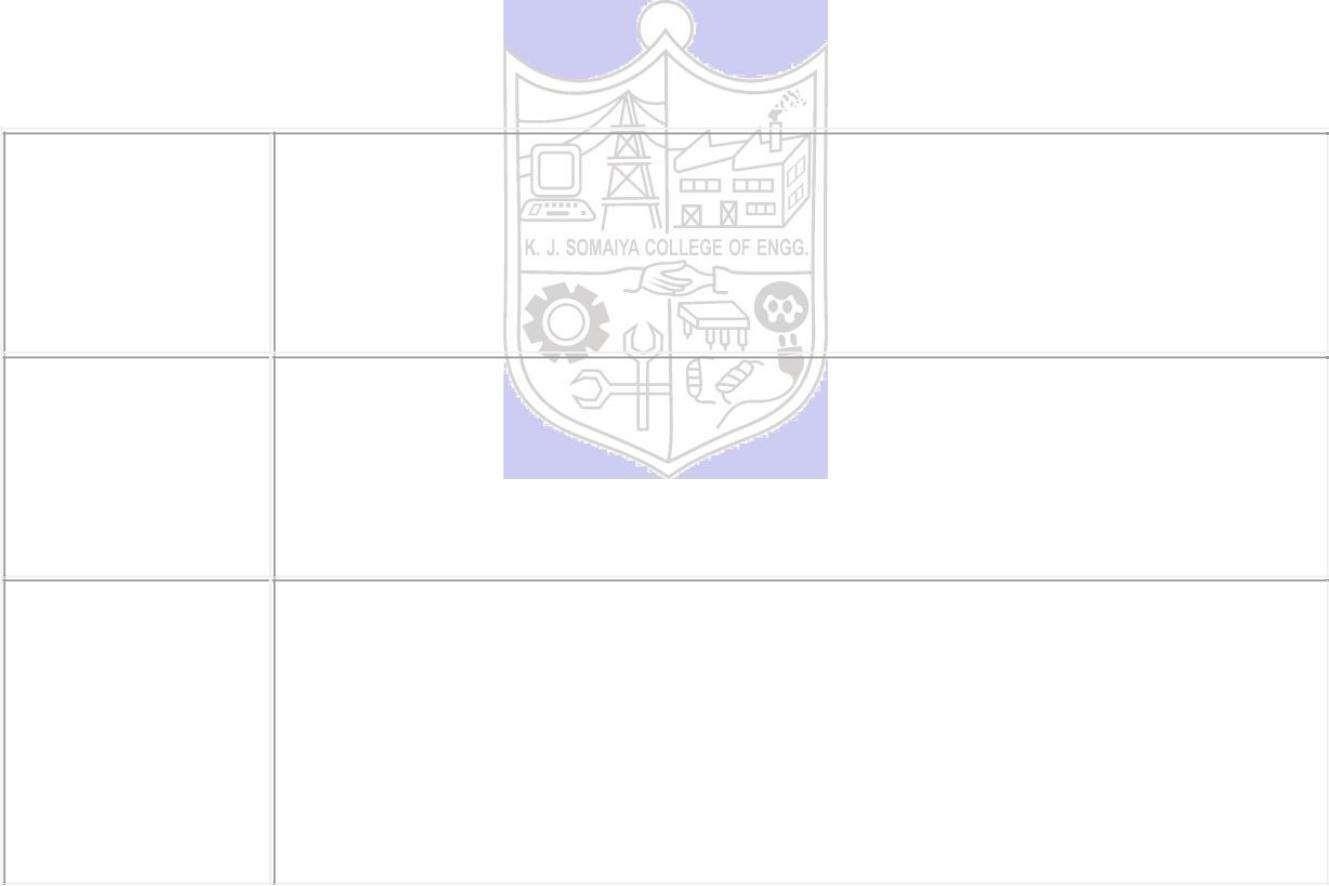
Tags can also have **attributes**, which are extra bits of information. Attributes appear inside the opening tag and their values sit inside quotation marks. They look something like <tag attribute="value">Margarine</tag>.

# Heading Tags

Any document starts with a heading. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements **<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, and <h6>**  *Format:* <h1> A Heading </h1>

**Body Tags**

The BODY tag surrounds all the content of your site. It allows you to set the look and feel of your site through **its attributes**.



The TEXT attribute allows you to set the color of the text:

TEXT <BODY TEXT=red>

A page with that body will have red text.

The BGCOLOR attribute allows you to set the color of the background:

BGCOLOR <BODY BGCOLOR=blue>

A page with that body will have a blue background.

The BACKGROUND attribute allows you to set an image as the background:

BACKGROUND <BODY BACKGROUND=monkey.jpg>

A page with that body will have a monkey for a background (if there was an image monkey.jpg in the same folder as it).

# Paragraph Tag

The **<p>** tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and a closing </p> tag *Format:* <p> Some text </p>

**Font Tag**

The FONT tags allow you to set the color and size of a specific piece of text. Unlike the BODY tag the FONT tag only changes the text between the opening <FONT> and closing </FONT> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| COLOR | The COLOR attribute allows you to set the color of the text:    <FONT Color=red>Red Text </FONT> |
| SIZE | The SIZE attribute allows you to set the size of the text:    <FONT SIZE=6>Big Text </FONT> |

# Line Break Tag

The BR tag inserts a line break in the page.

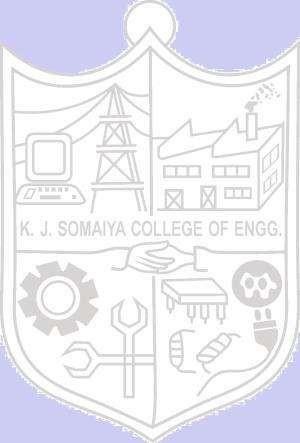
*Format*: <br>Some text

# Centering Content

The CENTER tags align the text between them in the center of the page

*Format: <*center>Some text</center>

# Horizontal Lines

Horizontal lines are used to visually break up sections of a document. The **<hr>**tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly. *Format:* <hr> Some text

**Links**

The A tag is used for links and anchors. If the link is to another page HREF is set equal to the URL of that page. If the NAME attribute is included instead of the HREF attribute then the A tag is being used to mark a spot in the page that can later be pointed to by a link.

*Format:* <a HREF=”a URL”>the link</a>

<a NAME=ANCHORNAME></a>

**Images**

This tag is used to insert an image into a page. The image is displayed where the <IMG> tag is inserted. The SRC tag tells the browser what image to insert. The width tag tells the browser what the dimensions of the image should be. If the dimensions of the image are different than what is given the browser stretches the image to make it fit. The height tag tells the browser what the dimensions of the image should be. If the dimensions of the image are different than what is given the browser stretches the image to make it fit. *Format:* <img src="photo.jpg">

**Tables**

The <table> tag must surround an entire table. It's attributes determine how the table looks.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BORDER | This defines how big the borders of a table will be. |
| CELLPADDING | This defines how far from the edge of a cell the content in that cell will be |
| CELLSPACING | This defines how far apart the cells of the table will be. |
| WIDTH | This defines the width of the table |
| BGCOLOR | This defines the background color of the table. If a color is specified in the TR or TD tags BGCOLOR is ignored for that row, or cell respectively. |

**List**

The LI tag creates a new element in an ordered or unordered list. The OL tags start and end an ordered list. All of the elements in the list must be inside these two tags. Format:

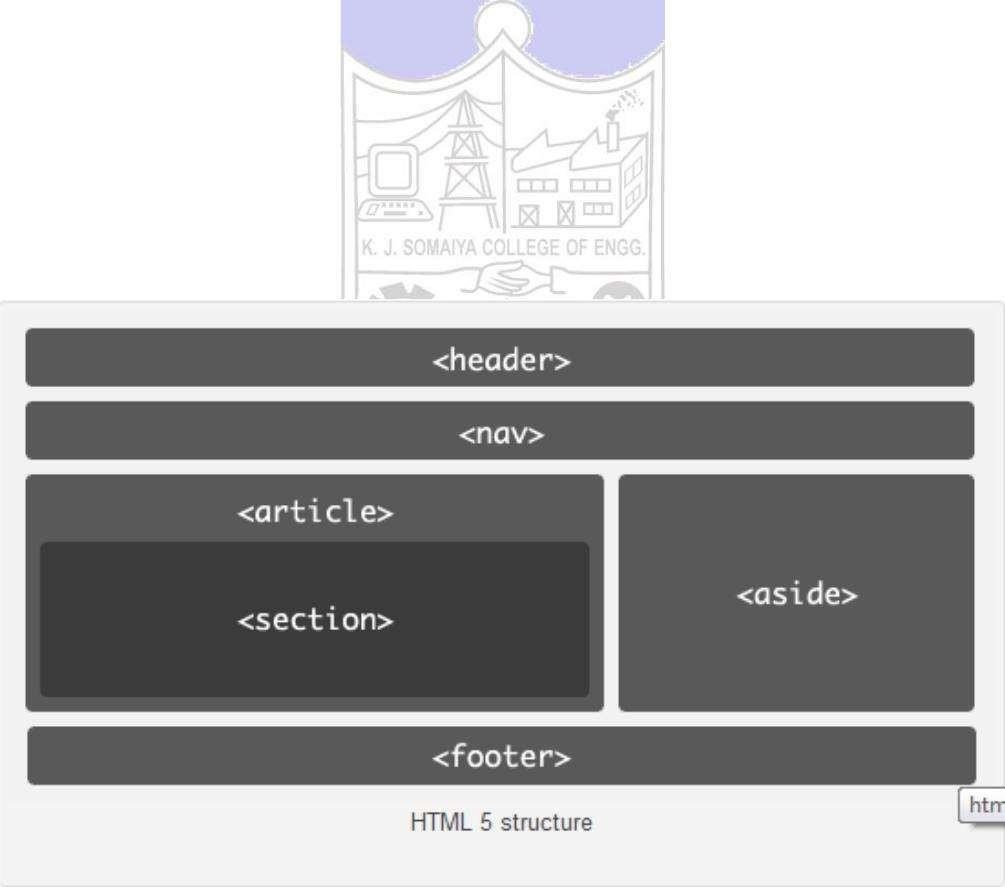
<OL>

<LI>element one.

<LI>element two.

</OL>

external plug-ins.



HTML 5 is latest version of HTML standard and is currently under development. HTML

is mark

-

up

language

–

provides a way to describe

structure

of

text and graphics on

a

web page using its set of

elements and

attributes, deals with alignment of elements

on the web page too, derived from

SGML

HTML 5.0 was started by World Wide Consortium (W3C) and the

Web Hypertext

Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG). HTML 5.0 reduces the need for

Fig 1. HTML 5 structure

**New features in HTML5.0**

* New content specific Structural elements like article, footer, header, nav

, section…etc

* New Form elements and attributes like calendar, date, time, email, url, search
* Canvas Element to draw graphic on a web page using JavaScript
* Video and Audio elements for media playback

* Geo Location

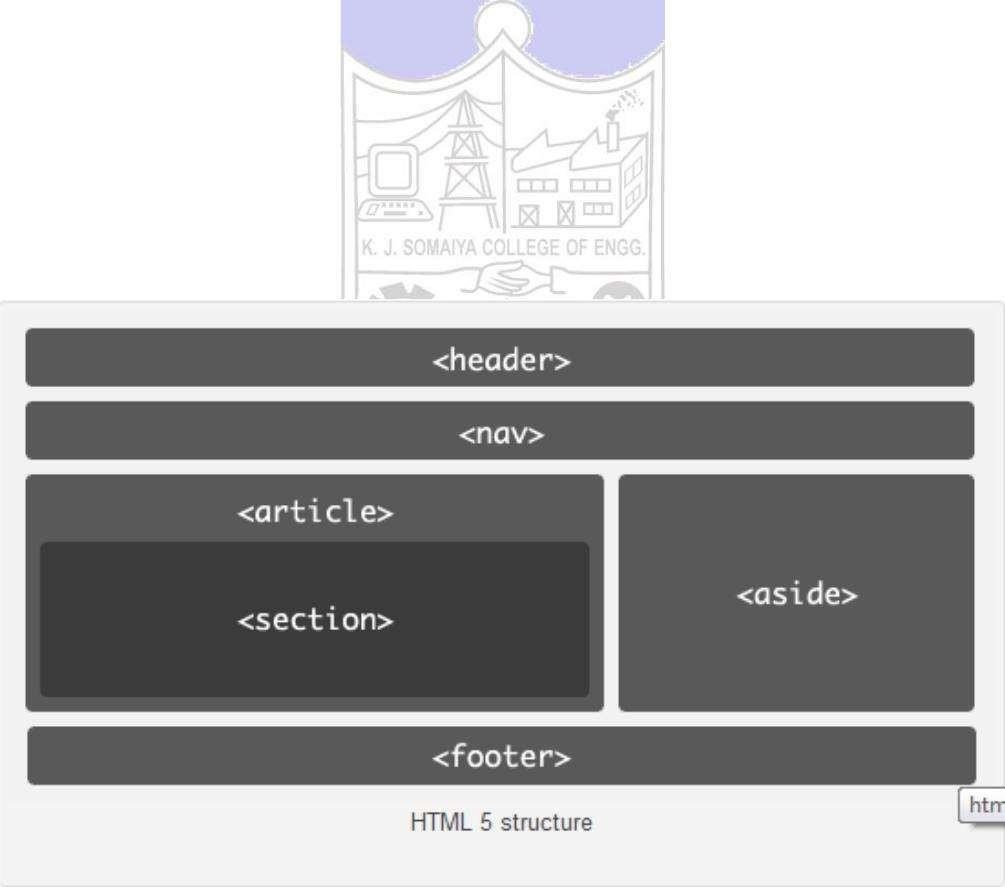
**Browser support:** HTML5 is not yet an official standard, and no browsers have full HTML5 support. But all major browsers (Safari, Chrome, Firefox, Opera, Internet Explorer) continue to add new HTML5 features to their latest versions. **Video Tag**

Video element is used for playing videos or movies. HTML 5 video element is a standard way to include video. You can play the video without the help of external plug- ins like flash player. **Syntax:** <video src="myvideo.mp4" controls=“controls”> Your Browser wont support this tag

</video> **Video Attributes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attributes** | **Value** | **Description** |
| src | url | Specify the location of the video file |
| height | pixels | Sets the height of the video player |
| width | pixels | Sets the width of the video player |

# Audio Tag

Audio element is used for playing audio files.Audio element represents a audio or sound stream HTML 5 audio element is a standard way to include audio You can play the audio without the help of external plug-ins like flash player. Content can be given between the opening and closing of the audio tag. This content should not be shown by the user agents and is intended for the older browsers which do not support audio tag. **Syntax:**

<audio src=“myvideo.mp3” controls=“controls”> Your Browser wont support this tag

</audio>

1. src attribute is used to identify the media
2. controls attribute is used to specify whether or not to display audio controls. **Audio attributes:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attributes** | **Value** | **Description** |
| src | url | Specify the location of the video file |
| controls | Boolean- any value sets this to true | If present, then the browser will display the default media controls |

**The different types of input types for selecting date and time are:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input Types** | **Description** |
| date | Selects date, month and year |
| month | Selects month and year |
| week | Selects week and year |
| Time | Selects time (hour and minute) |
| datetime | Selects time, date, month and year(UTC time) |

* **Search:**

Search input is used for search fields like Yahoo search, Google search or Site search. **Syntax:**

<input type="search" >

* **Color:**

Color input type is used for input fields that should contain a color. If you use color type , it will allow you to pick a color from the color picker. **Syntax:**

<input type="color" >

**Activities:**

* To design a web page illustrating the following tags heading, content, background color, table, list and image, HTML structural elements tags, audio and video tags,
* To set the values of minimum three attributes for the above mentioned tags.

**Results: (Document printout as per the format discussed by the faculty *t*)**

Display of the designed webpage along with the code.

HTML FILE:-

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html lang="en">**

**<head>**

**<meta charset="UTF-8">**

**<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">**

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

**<link rel="stylesheet" href="home.css">**

**<title>Fitera - Home</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<section id='navbar'>**

**<div class='navbar-section'>**

**<nav class='navbar-header'>**

**<ul class='navbar-list'>**

**<li id='navbar-item'>**

**<a href="#">Logo</a>**

**</li>**

**<li id='navbar-item'>**

**<a href="#">Blog</a>**

**</li>**

**<li id='navbar-item'>**

**<a href="#">Features</a>**

**</li>**

**<li id='navbar-item'>**

**<a href="#">About Us</a>**

**</li>**

**<li id='navbar-item'>**

**<a href="#">Contact Us</a>**

**</li>**

**<li id='navbar-item'>**

**<a href="login.html">Log In</a>**

**</li>**

**<li id='navbar-item'>**

**<a href="signup.html">Sign Up</a>**

**</li>**

**</ul>**

**</nav>**

**</div>**

**</section>**

**<section class='home'>**

**<div class='banner'>**

**<img src="fitness\_banner.png" alt="Banner" id ='banner-img'>**

**<div class='banner-row'>**

**</div>**

**</div>**

**</section>**

**<section class='footer'>**

**<div class='social-media-link'>**

**<p id='social-media-text'>**

**Get connected with us on social media..**

**</p>**

**<ul id='social-media-list'>**

**<li>**

**<a href="https://www.instagram.com/">**

**<img src='https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2017/11/10/05/04/instagram-2935404\_960\_720.png' alt=''**

**id='social-media-img'>**

**</a>**

**</li>**

**<li>**

**<a href="facebook.com">**

**<img src='https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2017/11/10/05/04/facebook-2935402\_\_340.png' alt=''**

**id='social-media-img' />**

**</a>**

**</li>**

**<li>**

**<a href="linkedin.com">**

**<img src='https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2017/12/06/04/57/linkedin-3000959\_1280.png' alt=''**

**id='social-media-img' />**

**</a>**

**</li>**

**<li>**

**<a href="https://twitter.com/?lang=en-in">**

**<img src='https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2017/08/23/11/30/twitter-2672572\_1280.jpg' alt=''**

**id='social-media-img' />**

**</a>**

**</li>**

**<li>**

**<a href="tinder.com">**

**<img src='https://logos-world.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Tinder-Emblem.png' alt=''**

**id='social-media-img' />**

**</a>**

**</li>**

**</ul>**

**</div>**

**<div class='footer-links'>**

**<div class='row'>**

**<div class='column' id='c1'>**

**<span>Company name</span>**

**<p>**

**Here you can use rows and columns to organize your footer content. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur**

**adipisicing elit.**

**</p>**

**</div>**

**<div class='column' id='c2'>**

**<span>Products</span>**

**<p>**

**Here you can use rows and columns to organize your footer content. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur**

**adipisicing elit.**

**</p>**

**</div>**

**<div class='column' id='c3'>**

**<span>Useful Contact</span>**

**<p>**

**Here you can use rows and columns to organize your footer content. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur**

**adipisicing elit.**

**</p>**

**</div>**

**<div class='column' id='c4'>**

**<span>Location</span>**

**<p>**

**Here you can use rows and columns to organize your footer content. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur**

**adipisicing elit.**

**</p>**

**</div>**

**</div>**

**<div class='copyright'>**

**<span>@2023BestCompanyEver</span>**

**</div>**

**</section>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**CSS FILE:-**

**Home.css**

**.navbar-header**

**{**

**text-align: center;**

**}**

**.navbar-list**

**{**

**list-style: none;**

**display:inline-flex;**

**}**

**#navbar-item**

**{**

**margin: 5px 20px 5px;**

**padding : 10px;**

**font-family:**

**}**

**#social-media-img**

**{**

**width: 50px;**

**height:50px;**

**margin: 10px;**

**border-radius: 10px;**

**}**

**#social-media-list**

**{**

**list-style: none;**

**display:inline-flex;**

**margin-left: auto;**

**align-items: center;**

**}**

**.social-media-link{**

**display: flex;**

**flex-direction: row;**

**align-items: center;**

**}**

**.row**

**{**

**display: flex;**

**}**

**.copyright**

**{**

**display: flex;**

**justify-content: center;**

**}**

**#banner-img{**

**width: 100%;**

**height: max-content;**

**object-fit: contain;**

**}**

**.banner**

**{**

**width: 100%;**

**height : 100vh;**

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

**background-position: center;**

**background-size: cover;**

**position: relative;**

**overflow: hidden;**

**}**

**#c1{**

**margin:10px;**

**padding:10px;**

**}**

**#c2{**

**margin:10px;**

**padding:10px;**

**}**

**#c3{**

**margin:10px;**

**padding:10px;**

**}**

**#c4{**

**margin:10px;**

**padding:10px;**

**}**

**.photo-text**

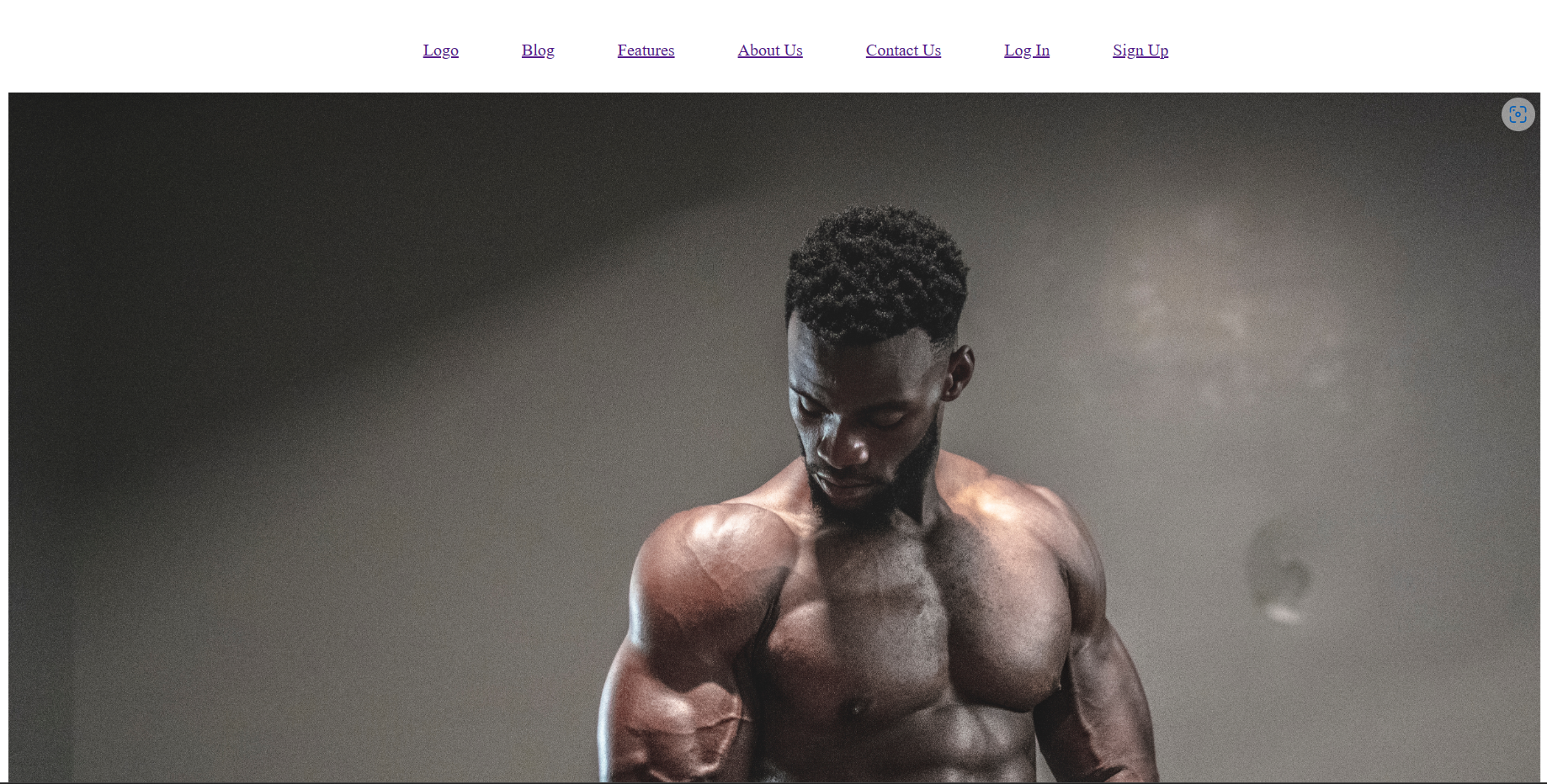
**{**

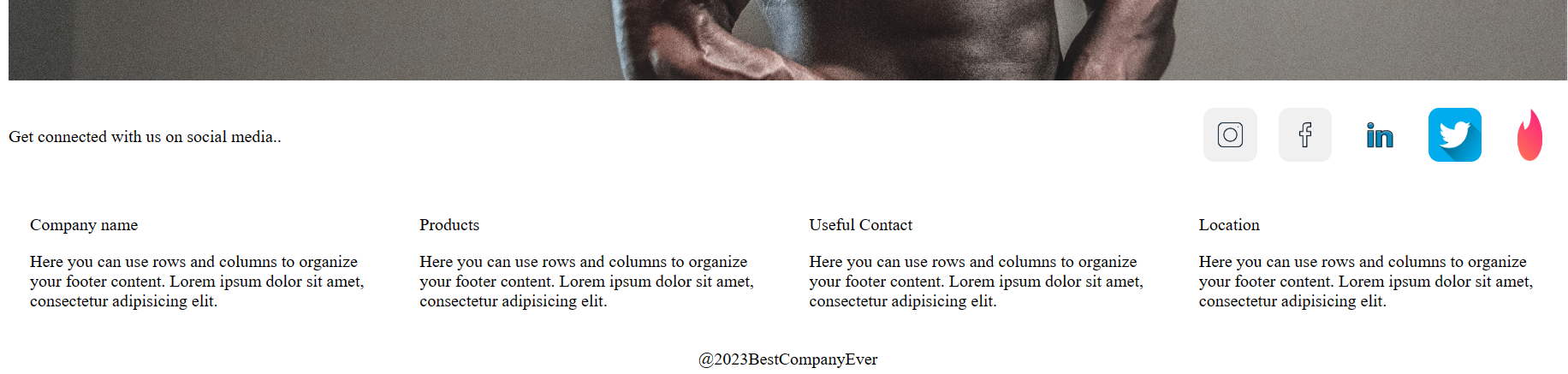
**position: absolute;**

**font-size: 50px;**

**color:white;**

**}**





Q1 . What is the difference between HTML and HTML5 Tags?

Ans:- [HTML](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/what-is-html) is short for Hypertext Markup Language. It is used to create websites and web applications. Let’s break it down.

* Hypertext: Hypertext refers to the “text wrapped within a text.” It is very similar to a hyperlink and contains an underlying text that, when clicked, redirects to a new webpage.
* Markup language: A markup language is not necessarily a programming language. Instead, it is used to apply formatting and layout to a simple text document. This leads to more interactive and dynamic text content.

# HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, the most widely used language for developing web applications. Berners-Lee created HTML in the year 1991, but it wasn’t until 1995 that it was first published. HTML4, which was published in 1999, was a popular breakthrough version. This article will discuss the difference between two versions: HTML vs HTML5.

**Difference Between HTML and HTML5**

**New Media Elements**

HTML5 offers new elements for media content compared to HTML, such as:

* <audio> - Defines sound content

<audio src = "simplilearn.mp3" controls autoplay>

   Your browser does not support the <audio> element.

</audio>

* <video> - Defines a video or movie

<video src = "simplilearn.mp4"  width = "300" height = "200" controls>

   Your browser does not support the <video> element.

</video>

* <source> - Defines multiple media resources for <video> and <audio>

<source src = "/html5/audio.mp3" type = "audio/mp3" />

* <embed> - Defines a container for an external application or interactive content (a plug-in)

<embed type="video/webm" src="simplilearn.mp4" width="400" height="300">

* <track> - Defines text tracks for <audio> and <video>

 <track src="subtitles\_en.vtt" kind="subtitles" srclang="en" label="English">

Q2. Write the HTML code to nest tables within a table.

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td>Outer Table Row 1, Column 1</td>

<td>Outer Table Row 1, Column 2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>

<table border="1">

<tr>

<td>Inner Table Row 1, Column 1</td>

<td>Inner Table Row 1, Column 2</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Inner Table Row 2, Column 1</td>

<td>Inner Table Row 2, Column 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

</td>

<td>Outer Table Row 2, Column 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

Q3. What are the different ways to organise web page contents?

**1.**

1. **Using headings and subheadings: This is a common method for organizing content on a web page. By using headings (<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, etc.), you can create a clear structure for your content, making it easier for users to understand and navigate.**
   1. **Using sections and divisions: You can use the <section> and <div> elements to create different sections of a web page, each with its own unique content and style.**
   2. **Using tables: Tables can be used to display data in a grid format, making it easy to compare information and see relationships between different pieces of data.**
   3. **Using lists: Lists (ordered or unordered) can be used to present information in a clear and concise manner, making it easy to scan and understand.**
   4. **Using images and graphics: Images and graphics can be used to break up large blocks of text and to visually represent information.**

**Outcomes:-**

**CO1: Comprehend basics of web technologies**

**Conclusion:**

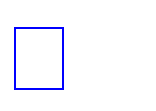
**(Conclusion to be based on objectives and outcomes achieved)**

**We have learnt about the basics of HTML and HTML5 Tags .**

**Grade: AA/AB/BB/BC/CC/CD/DD/FF**

**Signature of faculty in-charge with date**

**References: Books/ Journals/ Websites:**

* “Web Technologies: Black Book”, Dreamtech publication <http://www.w3schools.com/>