

HTML

⇒ What is HTML?

- Hypertext Markup Language.
- Markup Language consist of set of symbols inserted in a text document to control its structure.
- HTML describes the structure of a webpage.
- HTML document consist of series of elements.

⇒ `<!DOCTYPE html>` ^{declaration}

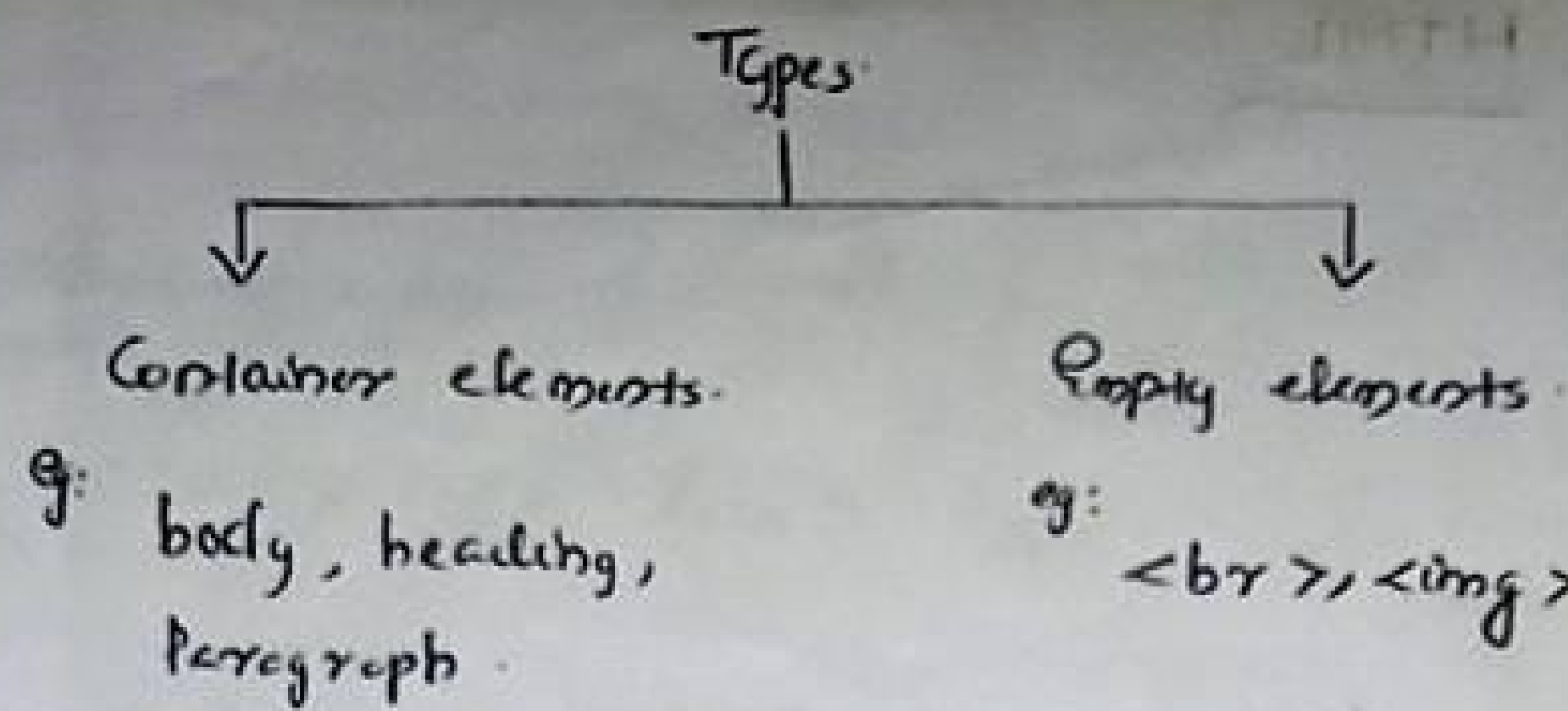
- It is a declaration which defines that this document is ^{an} HTML 5 document.
- `<html>` : is the root element.
- `<head>` : It contains the ^{meta} information about the HTML page.
- `<title>` : The title element specifies title for the HTML page.
- `<body>` : It defines the document's body, and it is a container for all visible elements.
- `<h1>` : defines the heading of the webpage (most prioritized one).
- `<p>` : defines the paragraph.
- `<a>` : anchor tags for links.

⇒ Elements:

`<tagname> Content </tagname>`

↓
Start tag
opening tag

end tag
closing tag



used to separate sections in webpage horizontally.

Address (location) of image/links in webpage
out path to address url (e.g. `http://www.abc.com`)
(3) External links: `http://www.abc.com`
ways to create links

title = "Page Title"

⇒ Structure:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> ... </h1>
    <p> ... </p>
    ...
  </body>
</html>

```

⇒ File extension:

- the file extension of webpage document is (.html).

⇒ nested elements:

```

<body>
  <h1> heading </h1>
</body>

```

U₀ = uniform resource allocation
and ϵ across the data
from the internal
groups.

98.4
m/h
(m)
is m
98.5
97.

↓ Attribute ↓ Value

Name = "value"

(i) href = used to specify the url of the page. The link goes to.

(iii) width = sets the width of the image.

(v) ~~Also~~ Alt = ^{if} ~~given~~ the image is not displayed for some reason, then the Alt attribute specifies alternate text for that image.

Relative \Rightarrow eg: "images/image1.jpg"
"../images/image1.jpg"

eg: `<html lang="en-US">`

<p title = "hi" >hello world</p>

Comment on Vs code

Ctrl + /

$\angle \frac{1}{\circ}$ $\frac{-7}{-}$

// //

/ * */

- Scanned by TapScanner*

=> <mark> </mark>

=>

=>

=> <abbr title=" " > </abbr>

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

=>

=> <i> </i>

=> Background image:

online
~~system~~

<body style="background-image: image.jpg">

external.

<body style="background-image: url('https://...');">

=> Comments:

<!-- comments -->

=> Colors:

HTML colors are specified with predefined color names or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA or HSLA values.

(i) rgb (red, green, blue)

eg: (255, 0, 0) => red

rgba (a stands for alpha).
channel:
(opacity)

(ii) Hex (#rrggbb):

eg: #ff0000 (red).

(iii) HSL (hue, saturation, lightness)

hsl (0, 100%, 50%)

hue
sat
light

Saturation

0% -> gray

100% -> full color

Lightness

0% -> black

100% -> white

Hue

0 -> red

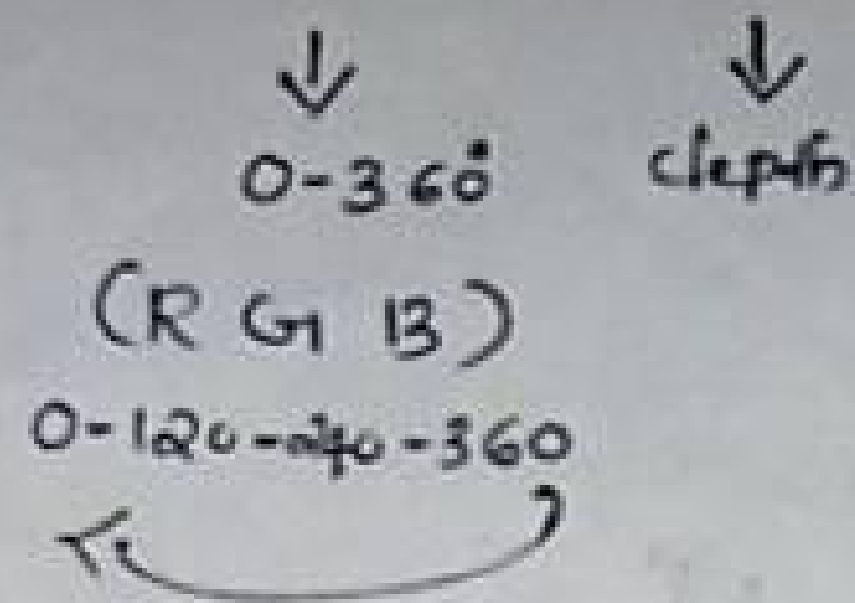
↓

120 -> green

↓

240 -> blue

HSL => (Hue, Saturation, Lightness)



bsla => a: alpha (transparent)

=> CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)

(i) Inline CSS: `<p style = " " > </p>`

(ii) Internal: `<style> </style> . P {`

(iii) External: style.css color: red;
3. `</style>`

html entities-

~~~~ ` <ge; ` ≥

` <le; ` ≤

` <copy; ` ©
(`<#169; >`)

` <lt; ` <

` <gt; ` >

` <amp; ` &

~~~~

`<quote> this is a paragraph </quote>`

o/p "this is a paragraph"

`<apos; = Bismi <apos; s`

o/p: Bismi's

`<p> <small> this is a paragraph </small> </p>`

: smaller size than default size of P tag

line-height: 25px; ↑
 letter-spacing: 1px; ↔

⇒ Border:

[inline]

<h1 style = "border: 2px solid blue;" >Heading </h1>

O/p:

Heading

types:

Solid

Dashed

→ Show border property.

[external]

<style>

h1 {

border: solid;

border-width: 2px;

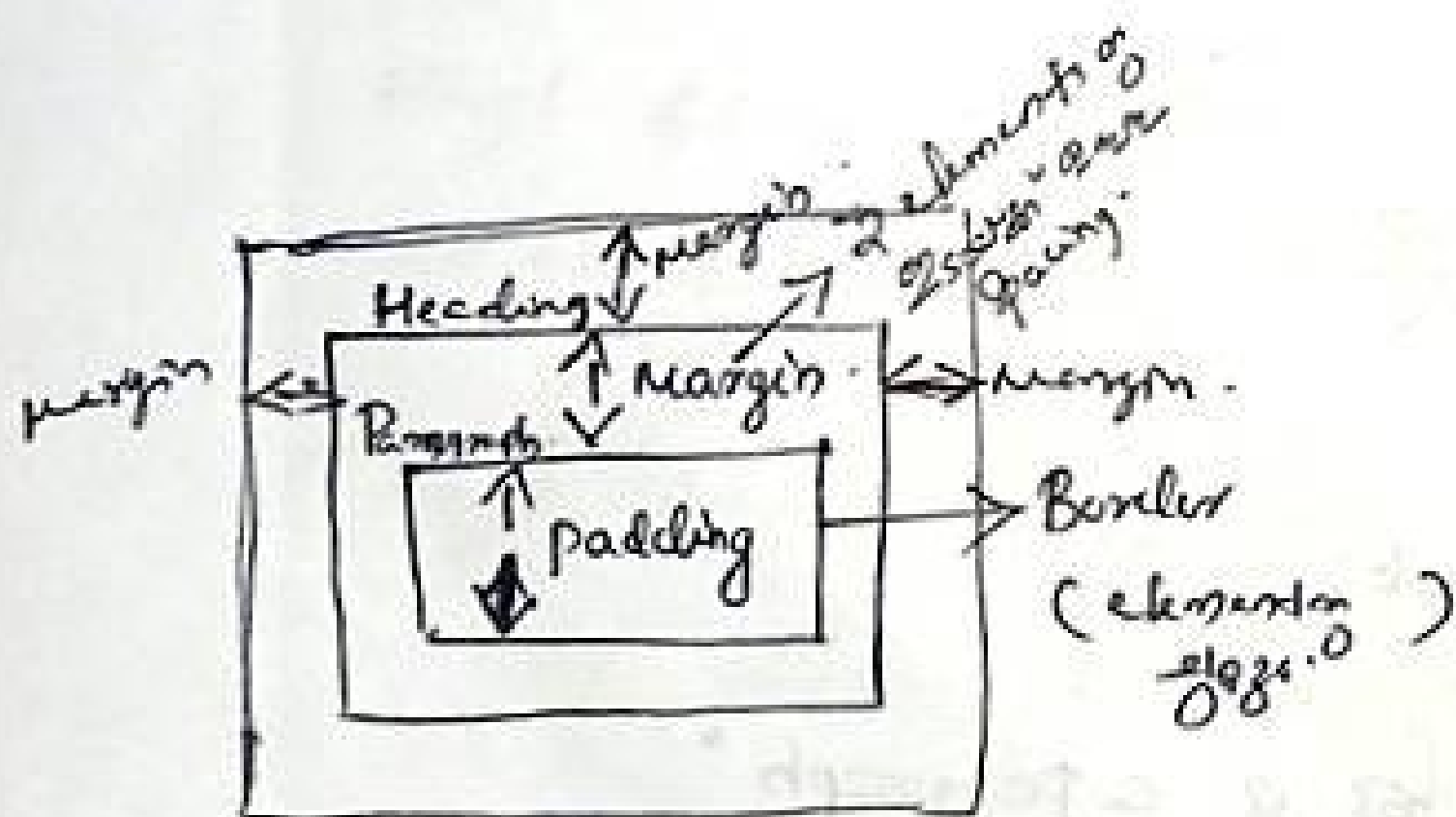
border-color: blue;

}

</style>

→ external assignment
 type assignment: 2px
 value assignment: blue

* → universal operator



HTML

⇒ opening link on new tab:

* 'target' attribute is used.

target = "_blank"

⇒ ` `
`` // image copy address not of domain of target website

⇒ `target = "_self"` Don't pay visit more on open browser

`target = "_parent"`
`target = "_top"` } frame use get from top of browser by opening use of domain.

⇒ frames.

`<iframe src = "http://..."> </iframe>`

⇒ Link states:

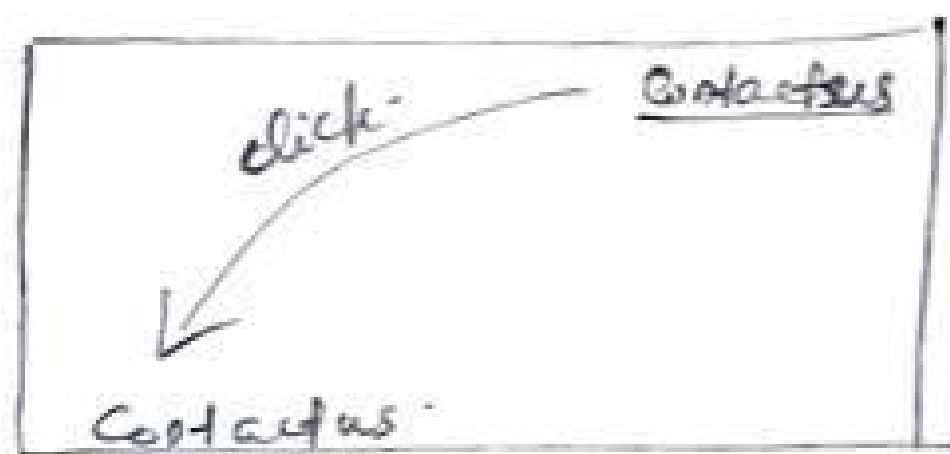
Active state - red
 visited state - purple
 unvisited state - blue.

Mail
` Contact Bismi `

⇒ Book mark

index.html
 eg: `<h3 id = "contact">`
` Contact us `

O/p:



division (Bookmark)
 The referred page is at another page.

Login.html `<h3 id = "login"> Login here </h3>`

index.html

` Login `

⇒ GIF (Graphic Interchange Format).

⇒ HTML Tables

<table>

<tr>

<th> Name </th>

<th> Age </th>

<th> Place </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Bismi </td>

<td> 23 </td>

<td> Pk </td>

</tr>

</table>

Name	Age	Place
Bismi	23	Pk

⇒ CSS Combinators

table, th, tr, td {

border: solid 2px;

};

O/P:

Name	Age	Place
Bismi	23	Pk



table {

}

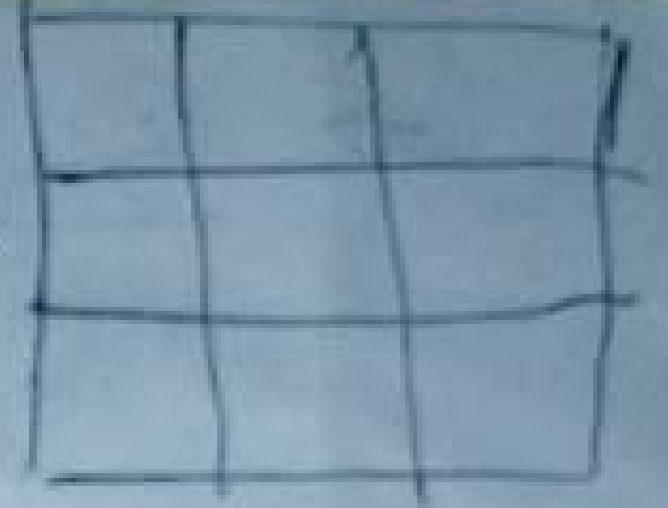
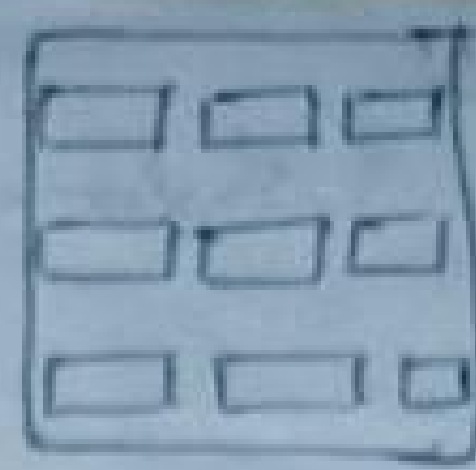
border: solid 2px;

};

O/P:

Name	Age	Place
Bismi	23	Pk

`border-collapse: collapse;`



\Rightarrow `table, th {`

\downarrow Short hand property or
Zamom way...

`border-width: 3px;`

`border-color: aqua;`

`border-style: solid;`

`border-collapse: collapse;`

`}`

\Rightarrow `<table width="90%">`

\Rightarrow width first column is starting by

So,

\Rightarrow `th, td {`

`- - -`

`- - -`

`- - -`

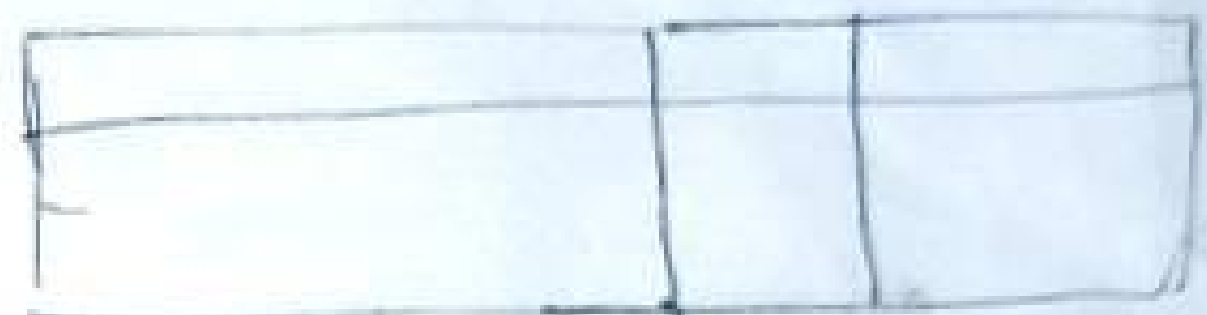
`}`

`table {`

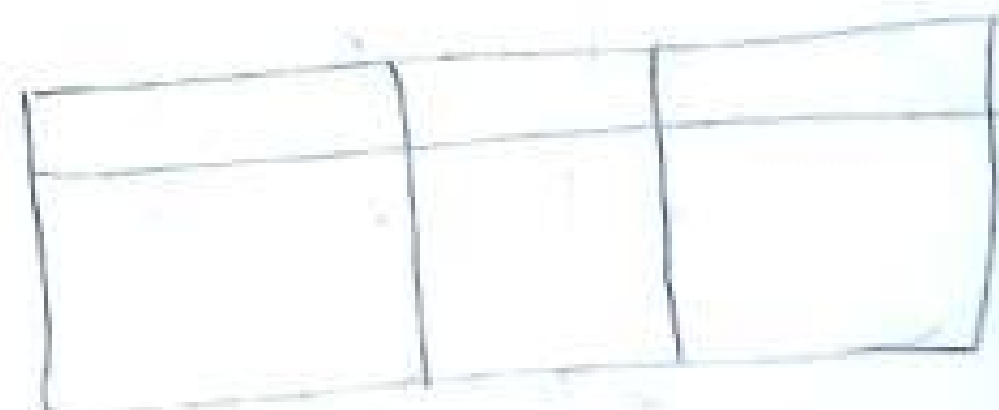
`width: 90%;`

`}`

or `900px` / `width: 900px;`



in Pr. set Group
[Pr] Example Table width Pixel.
of Browser's browser version is not
same. So Browser's version is not
same. In 900px width, it is possible.
[Ex] Example Browser's Browser's
table set Group. Browser's Browser's
change 300px parent Group `<table>`
of Browser's set Group.



`th {`

`width: 90%;`

`}`

Zamom Example Browser's Browser's width
apply Browser's.

⇒ style.css (external).

img {

width: 160px;

}

inline.html (inline).
(priority 2nd)

⇒ Colspan

Merge 2 Columns.

eg: ~~td~~ <th colspan = "2" >

[2 Column merge Bhai]

⇒

Name	Bismi	Ansi	Aswathy	Amma
Age	23	25	22	25
Place	PL	TRM	TRM	TRM
Rolls	1	2	3	4

<table>

<tr>

<th> Name </th>

<td> Bismi </td>

<td> Ansi </td>

<td> Aswathy </td>

<td> Amma </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th> Age </th>

<td> 23 </td>

```

<td> 23 </td>
<td> 22 </td>
<td> 25 </td>
</tr>

```

```

<tr>
  <th> place </th>
  <td> pl2 </td>
  <td> tvm </td>
  <td> tvm </td>
  <td> tvm </td>
</tr>

```

```

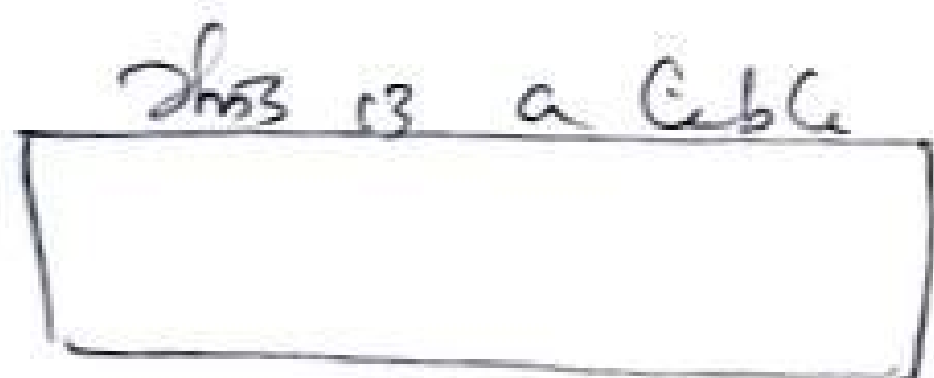
- - - - -
- - - - -

```

Comment in CSS / style
/x x/

⇒ using padding instead of text-align: center *Sometimes approximately*

⇒

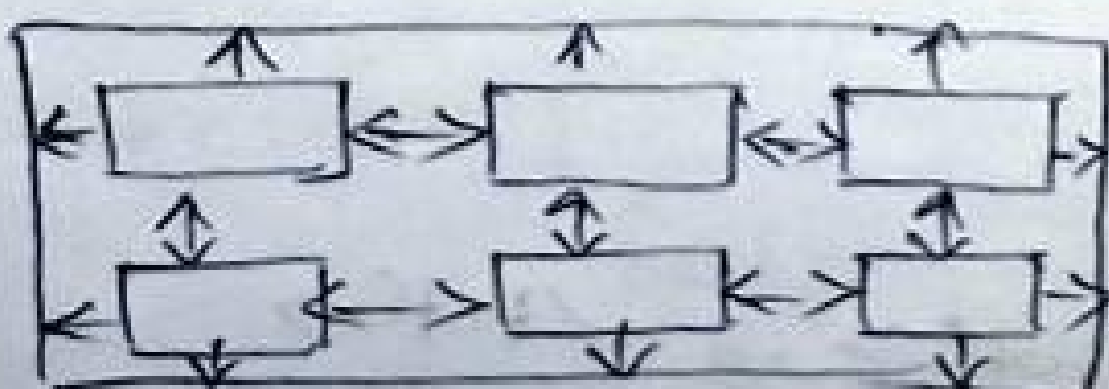


→ To avoid the space b/w table border & heading we can use
 <style="margin: 0">

and also there is a tag:

```
<caption> This is a table </caption>
```

⇒ Border - Spacing



```

table {
  border-spacing: 15px;
}

```

border-spacing: 15px;

or
 <table border="1" cellpadding="15px">
 </table>

⇒ Rowspan.

Name	Bismi
Phone	1234
	5678.

<tr>

<th> Name </th>

<td> Bismi </td>

</tr> .

<tr>

<th> rowspan = "2" > Phone </th> .

<td> 1234 </td> .

</tr> .

<tr>

<td> 5678 </td> .

</tr> .

tr m^o rowspan apply avaragam. Logically impossible namam.

<th> By default center aligned namam.

Cent. align avagamam.

should write like this ⇒

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title> .. </title>

</head> .

⇒ By color applying for specified `<td>` without any class styling:

```
tr, td: nth-child (even) {
```

```
background-color: #e5ba73;
```

```
}
```

```
tr, td: nth-child (odd) {
```

```
background-color: #faeab1;
```

```
tr: nth-child (odd) {
```

|| odd row color by color
Apply Bg.

```
background-color: #e5ba73;
```

⇒ ~~2nd~~ ~~row~~ Apply Bg-color only for 2nd row.

```
tr: nth-child (2) {
```

```
background-color: #faeab1;
```

```
}
```

Same for `td`.

⇒ Pseudo class.

⇒ To display (just) background color for `td`, `tr`.

```
td: hover {
```

```
background-color: #faeab1;
```

```
}
```

```
tr: hover {
```

```
background-color: #faeab1;
```

```
}
```

odd row
even row
odd.

=> Get border on the bottom side of each row:

tr {

table, th, td {

border-collapse: collapse;

} . assignment

2nd assignment with border;

border-bottom: 2px solid;

}

• border-bottom

• border-left

• border-top

• border-right