



Prep Smart. Score Better.



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~~HTML And XML~~

ABOUT ME : NAVNEET GUPTA

- 8 years teaching experience.
- AIR 92 in GATE 2008
- Qualified UGC-NET 2012, Raj.-SET 2012, CSIR-Recruitment-Exam in 2011
- Achieved 3rd Rank in NPTEL-DBMS Course
- Achieved Silver Medal in CSIR on ERP Project in 2013
- Area of Expertise : DBMS, Programming, Algorithms, Discrete Math, Computer Networks, Operating system



HTML History

In 1989, Tim Berners Lee invented www

1991, " " " " HTML

2014 HTML 5 was invented

2017 HTML 5.2 n introduced.

HTML 5

A Simple HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <title> Today is HTML Day </title>
  </HEAD>
  <body>
    <h1> First heading </h1>
    <p> Para -1 </p>
  </body>
</HTML>
```

Example Explained

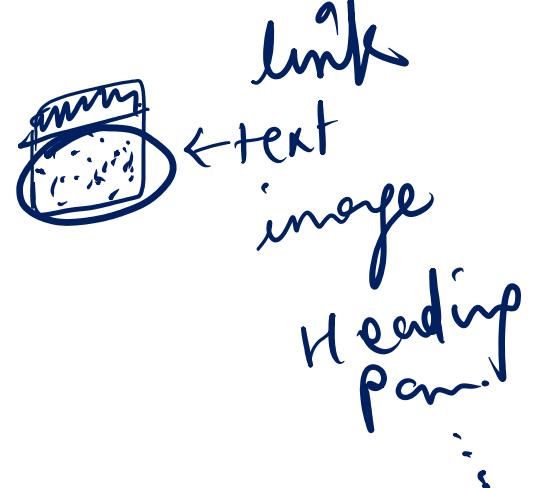
<!DOCTYPE> declaration defines that this document is HTML document.

<HTML> → root element of HTML page.

<Head> → it contains meta data. (meta information)

<title> → title is shown on browser's title bar
or in Page's tab

<body> → document's body.



What is an HTML Element?

*) An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some contents and end tag.

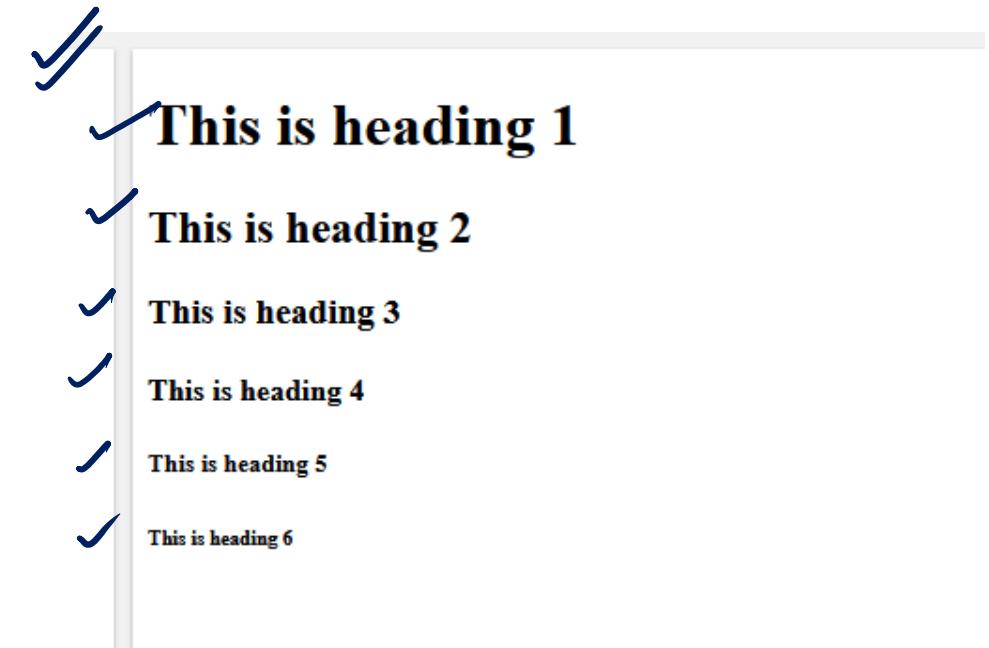
Syntax: <tagname> content --- </tagname>

NOTE! Some HTML element have no content (eg {
}). These elements are called empty element & empty elements do not have end tag.

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

`<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading:



HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag:

Example:-

A handwritten diagram illustrating the structure of an HTML link. It shows the code ` Me gradeup `. A blue arrow points from the word "element" above the opening tag `<a` to the tag itself. Another blue arrow points from the word "attribute" above the attribute `href` to the value `"gradeup.co"`. The URL `gradeup.co` is underlined.

A handwritten diagram showing the output of the HTML code. It displays the text "Me gradeup" in blue, where "Me" and "gradeup" are underlined. Below this, the word "Blue" is written in blue ink.

HTML Images

``

① ``

② `

Attributes

(i) src

source of the image

width

(v) style

(ii) alt

alternate text

(iv) height

HTML Attributes

- (*) All HTML elements can have attributes.
- (*) Attributes provides additional information about elements.
- (*) Attributes are always specified in start tag.
- (*) They usually come in name - value pair:
$$\text{name} = \text{"Value"}$$

HTML Styles - CSS

(*) It is used to format the layout of a webpage .

Using CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

(i) Inline

(ii) Internal

(iii) External

Inline CSS

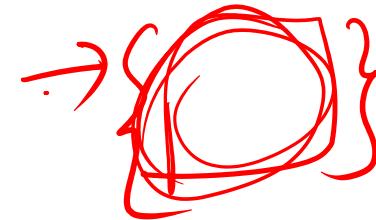
- * An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
- (*) This uses "style" attribute of an HTML ~~ele~~ element.

e.g. <h1 style="color: Red"> My Red cat </h1>

Output

My Red Cat

ii) Internal CSS



- * It is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
- * Internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of HTML page within a <style> element.

meta data : data about data



Internal CSS-Example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
```

```
<HTML>
```

```
<Head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body { background-color: powderblue; }
```

```
h1 { color: blue; }
```

```
p { color: red; }
```

```
</style>
```

```
</Head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> This is my heading </h1>
```

```
<p> This is para -1 </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</HTML>
```

Output

✓ This is a heading

✓ This is a paragraph.

← powder blue



(III) External CSS

- * It is used to define the styles for many HTML pages.
- (* To use external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each html page.

External CSS-Example:-

- ① font-size
- ② font-family
- ③ border
- ④ Padding
- ⑤ margin

styles.css.

```
body { font-size = "20" ;  
      background-color = "pink" ; }
```

```
h1 { color : Red ; }
```

```
p {  
    color : blue ;  
}
```

External CSS-Example:-

first.html

```
< HTML >  
< Head >  
  < link  
    rel = "stylesheet"  
    href = "styles.css" >  
  
  </head >  
< Body >  
  ...
```

~~External~~

rel = "stylesheet"
href = "styles.css" >

HTML Tables

rows + columns

①→	SNo	BookName	Author	Price	✓
②→	1	C++	X	100	✓
③→	2	C Pro	Y	200	✓
④→	3	HTML	Z	300	✓

<table>

<tr>

<td>

HTML Tables

Example:

<HTML>

<Body>

<table>

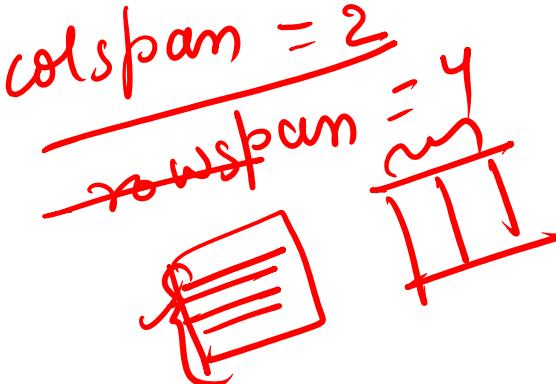
- <tr>

<th> SNo </th>

<th> BookName </th>

<th> Author </th>

<th> Price </th>



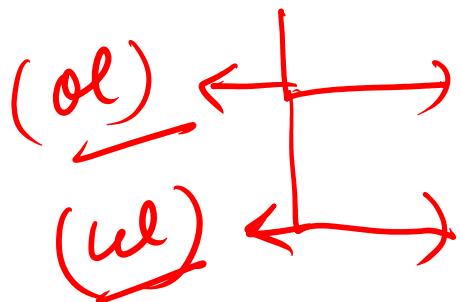
</td>
<tr>
<td> | </td>
<td> C++ </td>
<td> X </td>
<td> 100 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
|
</table>
</body>
</HTML>

HTML Table - Add a Border

```
< head >
< style > table , th , td {border: 1px solid
black ; }
< / style >
< / head >
< Body >
  :
```

HTML Lists

li



Ordered list

Unordered list

```
<ul>
<li> coffee </li>
<li> tea </li>
<li> Milk </li>
<li> Water </li>
</ul>
```

A. Animal
B. Birds
C. Camel

• Animal
• Birds
• Camel

 Animal

 Birds

~~ol~~

1. Animal
2. Birds

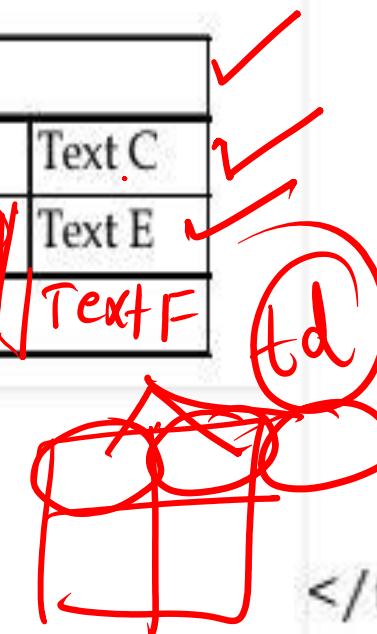
UGC-NET CS 2017 Nov – III

Text A	
Text B	Text C
Text D	
Text F	Text E

Text A	Text B
Text C	
Text D	Text E
	Text F

Text A	
Text B	Text C
Text E	
Text D	Text F

Text A	
Text B	Text C
Text D	
Text E	



<table border=1>

<tr>

<td colspan=2> Text A </td>

</tr>

<tr>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Text B </td>

<td> Text C </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td rowspan=2> Text D </td>

<td> Text E </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Text F </td>

</tr>

</table>

Text A	
Text B	Text C
Text D	
Text E	

1. How many standard color names does HTML supports?

- a) 120
- b) 130
- c) 140
- d) 90

140

2. Which of the following is not set with font-style property?

- a) font-style: normal
- b) font-style: italic
- c) font-style: oblique
- d) font-style: capitalize

✓
 Text-transform: Capitalize

Name Is Navneet Gupta

END,