

What is HTML?

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Hyper Text Markup Language.

→ HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages.

→ HTML describes the structure of web pages using markup.

→ HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on.

* HTML Links → hyperlinks

→ You can click on a link and jump to another document.

→ A link does not have to be text. It can be an image or any other HTML element.

(child) + (parent) {id}

{ad} " " {ad}

{ead} " " {ead}

{hd} " " {ad}

{ad} " " {ad}

{fbad}

{main}

parent tag to size {ad} or {id}

HTML 5 - it means latest version of HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html> + is it enough  
<head>  
and now back <title> simple html document </title>  
. so back <head> and back to <body>  
<body> contains "text"  
so <h1> simple html document </h1>  
</body> or back to <body>  
</html>
```

so back to coding local computer with ←

"about" "about" "friday" "friday" "friday" "friday" "friday"

Heading, Paragraphs & Links

① Heading tag

give browser no styling info for ↗

<html> body contains sections of

listings <head>

. so at start <title> Heading </title>

start has <head> and end has + ↗

<body> . contains with

<h1> welcome to html </h1>

<h2> — " — </h2>

<h3> — " — </h3>

<h4> — " — </h4>

<h5> — " — </h5>

<h6> — " — </h6>

</body>

</html>

<h1> to <h6> size of font increases

Highest

smallest

Paragraph and links (marked)

```

<html> <head> established </head>
  <head>
    <title> Paragraph & links. </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p> You are in paragraph. </p>
    <a href="https://www.google.com">
      link <!-- description --> Google </a>
    </body>
</html>
  
```

↓
This link
is added
in the
web page

This is
description

<a>

For adding
links.

DIFF b/w elements and tags =)

An element is a set of opening and closing tags in use. Tags are labels you use to markup the beginning and end of element

HTML Attributes

Page:

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<html lang="en"> //lang=english
<head>

<title> Attributes </title> (contd)
</head>

<body background="blue">

<h1> Welcome to home. </h1>

<h2> ----- </h2>

<h3> <h3> ----- </h3>

<p> <p title="this is paragraph"> this is
paragraph. </p>

Google

</body>

</html>

Attributes + Elements used in HTML
but sometimes do not use attributes of
elements as they can not provide
but required and question of can we
use them to this

HTML Line Breaks

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<html> contains head & body elements.

<head>

<body>

<title> HTML line break session
(`display = block`) </title>

<head>

<body>

(`display = block`) <p> This is paragraph. Hello

Welcome to HTML.
 Welcome to HTML <p>

</body>

</html>

 tag used to change the line.

pre tag in html

<html>

<head>

<title> Welcome to HTML </title>

<head>

<body>

<pre> This is pre tag example. </pre>

</body>

</html>

* The HTML <pre> element represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in HTML file.

HTML - style Attributes

```

<html> <head> <body> (cont'd)
    <head>
        <body bgcolor="yellow">
            <p> I am red </p>
            <h1> <p style="color:blue">
                I am blue </p> </h1>
            <p style="font-family:algerian">
                I am green </p>

```

</body>

</html>

We can also do like

```

<p style="font-size: 300%> I am blue </p>

```

* generalize * (6 min)

```

<p style="property:value"> I am blue </p>

```

```

<body>

```

```

<body>

```

```

<body>

```

```

<body>

```

classed tags takes tags with class &
attribute id of the id's first bottom
with with no id or class

HTML Text Formatting

Page:

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```
<html>
  <head> head
    <title> HTML Text Formatting </title>
  </head>
  <body> body
    <h1> <b> This is bold text </b> </h1>
    <h1> <i> This is italic text </i> </h1>
    <h1> <em> my text is emphasized </em> </h1>
    <h1> <small> I am small </small> </h1>
    <h1> <mark> my text is marked. </mark> </h1>
    <h1> <del> my text is deleted </del> </h1>
    <h1> <sub> my text is subscripted </sub>
      You can see it </h1>
    <h1> <sup> my text is superscripted </sup>
      You can see it </h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

Address, bdo & quotation tag

Example :-

<html>

<head>

<title> HTML tutorials </title>

<head>

<body>

<div> <p> This is a quotation paragraph.

<div> <a <q> original quotation. </q> </p>

<div> <address>

Written by patil

<div> (normal) Visit us at: <a href> </div>

<div> bostonexample.com

<div> boston example .com

changing each

<div> <address>

<div> <bdo dir="rtl"> This is bdo tag </bdo>

<div> <bdo dir="ltx"> This is bdo tag </bdo>

</body>

</html>

<body>

rtl = right to left

ltx = left to right.

HTML comment

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+ space +

<html>

<head>

<meta>

<title> HTML tutorialspoint </title>

<head>

<body>

<body>

for comment <!-- this is comment section -->
<p> This is paragraph </p>

</body>

</html>

HTML color

HTML colors support types:

- By color name (color = "red")
- By an RGB valuergb(255, 0, 0)
- By a Hex value #FFFF00

color Name	RGB Value	Hex Value
Red	rgb(255, 0, 0)	#FF0000
orange	rgb(255, 255, 0)	#FFFF00
Yellow	rgb(0, 255, 0)	#00FF00
Cyan	rgb(0, 255, 255)	#00FFFF
Blue	rgb(0, 0, 255)	#0000FF

★ Example ★

`<html>`

`</head>`

`</html>`

`<body>`

`<p style="color: Red;">This is
paragraph</p>`

`<p style="background-color: #ff0000">This is paragraph</p>`

`<p style="background-color: #Ff0000">This is HEX value color</p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

HEX value conversion = $\frac{16}{16} \times 16 + 5 = 25$

000000 # (0,0,0) dark blue

00008B # (0,0,138) dark slate blue

008000 # (0,128,0) dark green

3CB371 # (202,195,189) dark olive green

800000 # (128,0,0) dark red

CSS



Cascading style sheet

- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper or in other media.
- CSS saves a lot of work.
It can control the layout of multiple ~~old~~ web pages all at once.
- CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways.

inline → by using the `style` attribute in HTML elements

internal → by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section.

external → by using an external CSS file.

↓
HTML inline & internal styling.

atoms with style attribute
<html> not being styled by external CSS
<head> is styled by internal CSS
<!-- HTML inline CSS -->
<style> is used to add inline CSS
internal CSS for paragraph <p> tag
> #int { background-color: yellow; }
</style> is part of atom
<head> is part of atom
<body> is part of atom
<p style="background-color: red; font-size: 50px;"> This is a internal paragraph </p>
<p style="background-color: red; font-size: 50px;"> This is a internal paragraph </p>
<p class="internal"> this is a internal paragraph CSS example </p>
<p id="int"> This is p TAG </p>
</body>
</html>

External stylesheet \Rightarrow body {background-color: yellow;}

External styling # (in file)

```
<html> ss it does not affect this element  
<head> will affect the body element, since  
it contains <!-- HTML inline CSS -->  
<style>  
internal { font-size: 30px;  
background-color: green; }
```

internal { background-color: yellow; }

</style>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="c:\users\Rana\Desktop\html
abc.css" />

</head>

<body>

<p style="background-color: red;
font-size: 50px;"> This
is paragraph </p>

<p class="internal"> This is a internal
paragraph CSS example </p>

<p id="int"> This is P TAG</p>

</body>

</html>

→ <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="abc.css" />

HTML Links

Date: 11/10

<html> ==> digital presentation
<head>

<style> ==> (Lmtd)

body{color:blue;font-size:20px;
text-align:center;}

<style>

a:visited{color:red;text-decoration:
none;}

styling
of
CSS

a:hover{color:yellow;text-decoration:
none;}

<head>

<body>

:base{color:a href="https://www.google.com";}

google

google

</body>

</html>

(Body)

(Lmtd)

<li href="https://www.google.com" target="self">Google

<li href="https://www.google.com" target="blank">Google

* HTML link colors *

→ By default, a link will appear like this.

- ① An unvisited link is undetlined & blue
- ② A visited link is undetlined & purple
- ③ An active link is underlined & red.

Text decoration \Rightarrow Google

* HTML Links - The target Attribute

→ The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

- ① blank → opens the linked document in new window or tab.
- ② self → opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked.

HTML Links → Image as Link

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML link as image</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="http://www.google.com">
      <img alt="small.jpg" width="200px" height="200px"/>
    </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

"alt" = small.jpg

"width" = 200px

"height" = 200px

"alt" = target

"width" = 200px

"height" = 200px

"alt" = target

"width" = 200px

"height" = 200px

"alt" = target

"width" = 200px

"height" = 200px

"alt" = target

"width" = 200px

"height" = 200px

"alt" = target

HTML Form

Page:

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<html>

<html> <head> </head>

<body>

<form> <form action="/action_page.php"

target = "_blank" method="post"

<input type="text" name="name" value="Mike" />

<input type="text" name="email" value="mike@example.com" />

<input type="text" name="password" value="mike123" />

<input type="text" name="username" value="mike" />

<input type="text" name="username" value="mike" />

<input type="text" name="username" value="mike" />

Last Name : <input type="text" name="last_name" value="Doe" />

<input type="text" name="last_name" value="Doe" />

<input type="text" name="last_name" value="Doe" />

By just specifying

"novalidate" in <form> tag, the browser will understand that this form is invalid.

Form tag,

name = "gender"

will understand that this form is invalid.

Value = "male".

This form is

checked> male

invalid

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> male

If the name

name = "gender"

is same in form

Value = "female" >

then only one option

Female

we can select.

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female" checked> Female

Value = "female" >

Other

target = - blank, -self
- parent
- top

Page:

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<input type = "submit" value = "submit"/>

</fieldset>
</form>
</body>
</html>

Fieldset is for bonding the particular type of data.

- method = get or post

method attribute specifies how to send form-data (form-data is sent to the page specified in the action attribute)

URL is limited (about 2048 characters) on GET
has no size limitation on POST

have

we use post method to hide data in URL

write

in form tag
autocomplete = The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off

when autocomplete is on
the browser automatically complete values based on values that the user has entered before.

HTML Image

Page:

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<html>

<head>

<title> HTML Image </title>

</head>

<body>

</html>

"alt" is used if file doesn't exist
or path is not correct.

HTML TABLE

Page:

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→ Defining an HTML table

- ① Each table row is defined with ~~<tr>~~ tag ~~(+1)~~ ~~spa~~ ~~(+1)~~

- ② A table header is defined with the ~~<th>~~ tag. // By default, table headings are bold and centered.

- ③ A table data cell is defined with ~~<td>~~ tag. ~~(+1)~~ ~~data~~ ~~(+1)~~

<html>

<head>

<title> HTML Table </title>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 2px solid red;

border-collapse: collapse;

}

for space betw

th, td { padding: 5px; } word to table for

table { background-color: yellow; }

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table style="width: 400px">

1.

<html> Information about student </html>

<th> First Name </th>

<th> Last Name </th>

<th> Age </th>

<td> Bob </td>

<td> Singh </td>

<td> 23 </td>

<tr> <td> Ram </td> <td> Singh </td> <td> 21 </td>

<tr> <td> Singh </td> <td> 22 </td>

<td> 23 </td>

<tr> <td> Singh </td> <td> 24 </td>

<tr> <td> Singh </td> <td> 25 </td>

<td> Raju </td>

<td> Pathi </td>

<td> 25 </td>

<tr> <td> Raju </td> <td> Pathi </td>

<tr> <td> Pathi </td> <td> 26 </td>

<tr> <td> 27 </td> <td> Pathi </td>

<tr> <td> Pathi </td> <td> 28 </td>

</html>

Page: 6

HTML Table → Rowspan to caption tag.

<html>

<head>

<!DOCTYPE HTML> HTML Table </HTML>

<style>

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid red;

border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td { padding: 5px; text-align: left; }

table { background-color: yellow; }

<style>

</head>

<body>

<h2> cell that spans two rows: <h2>

<table style="400px">

<caption> Telephone Directory: </caption>

<tr>

<th> Name: </th>

<td> Bill Sore </td>

<th> </th> <th> </th>

<tr>

<th rowspan="2" telephone: </th>

<td> 785697070 </td>

<td> </td>

<td> 25670232 </td>

</th> </td>

</th>

</table>

</body>

</html>

HTML List

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* HTML List example *

(ord)

An unordered list An ordered list

→ item

→ first item

→ item

→ second item

→ item

→ third item

→ item

→ fourth item

<html><head> <body> <h1> missing </h1>

<head> </head>

<body>

<h2> un-ordered list </h2>

<ul style="list-style-type: circle">

 coffee

 milk

 tea

 sugar

 salt

 Vodka

 Nescafe

 Tea

 coffee

 milk

 Tea

</body>

</html>

<dl>

<dt> White </dt>

<dd> White stands for peace. </dd>

<dt>

<body>

</html>

→ dl → description list

The element encloses a list of group of terms (specified using the <dt> element) and descriptions (provided by <dd> elements)

HTML The class Attribute

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<html>

</html>

<head>

<title> first title </title>

<body>

<style> .para1 {background-color: yellow;

font-family: verdana; }

.para2 {background-color: green;
font-family: arial; }

</style>

<head>

* div tag is used to wrap all the content in it.

<body>

<div class = "para1">

<h2> paragraph: 1 </h2>

<p>

Paragraph are the building blocks
of paper

</p>

</div>

<div class = "para2">

<h2> paragraph: 2 </h2>

<p>

Paragraph are the building blocks
of paper

</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

HTML Iframes

Page:

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<html> <head> </head> <body>

<head>

<title> = title document

<body>

<iframe src="demos.html" height="600"
width="400" style="border:none
border: 2px solid red;">

</iframe>

</body>

</html>

<PFrame> tag is used to link more than
2 website to link on the same webpage.

HTML Marquee

Page:

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<html>

<head></head>

<body>

<marquee width = "100%" height = "100%">

<p> Welcome to HTML </p>

</marquee>

"size" = 10px </body> "color" = black

"font-size" = 20px </html> "font-family" = sans-serif

<body style="background-color: white; font-family: sans-serif; font-size: 20px;">

→ marquee tag is used to move or slide the text through different ways

→ ① different attribute can be used in marquee tag

① direction = "right" "left" "down" "up"

→ direction = scroll as scroll of shadow

② scrolldelay = "20"

③ scrollamount = "40"

④ behaviour = "alternate" "scroll" "slide"

⑤ bgcolor = "yellow"

scrolldelay = Define how long to delay between each jump

scrollamount = Define how far to jump

* HTML <div> tag *

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→ This tag is used to wrap the specific content.

* HTML <audio> tag *

used to add audio clip to web page.

<html> goes from document stuff

<head> goes from document head

<style>

</style>

</head>

<body>

(audio controls)

<source src = "music/chand.mp3"
type = "audio/ogg")

. Your browser not supported
audio tag plz update.

<audio>

</body>

</html>

There are three supported audio format in

HTML : MP3, OGG, WAV

HTML video tag

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> HTML Video Tag </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <video width="1000" controls>
      <source src="video/vpo.mp4"
             type="video/mp4"/>
    </video>
    If not played. ← Your browser not supported
  </body>
```

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> HTML Video Tag </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <video width="1000" controls>
      <source src="video/vpo.mp4"
             type="video/mp4"/>
    </video>
    If not played. ← Your browser not supported
  </body>
```

HTML Video Tag

progress tag in HTML

Page:

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→ used to show how much task is completed

for ex. downloading, form filling

<html>

<head>

<head>

<body>

<progress value="22" max="100">

<progress>

</body>

</html>

* summary tag in HTML *

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Welcome to IT </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <details>
      <summary> Welcome to IT </summary>
      will work like title
      { <p> learn c </p> <br>
        <p> learn CPP </p> <br>
        <p> learn HTML </p> <br>
        <p> learn CSS </p> <br>
      }
    </details>
  </body>
</html>
```

Text abbreviation in html

Page:

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```
<html>          (HTML)
  <head>          (Head)
    <title>        (Title)
    <head>          (Head)
  <body>          (Body)
    <p> Indian <abt title="Rammath Kovind">
      president </abt></p>
    <body>          (Body)
  <html>          (HTML)
```

cite tag in HTML

→ It will work like italic tag.

<html>

<body>

<head>

</head>

</head>

</body>

below is a <body> tag

<p> Indian <cite> PM </cite> </p>

</body>

</html>

code Tag

Page:

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<html>

It changes the font.

<head>

</head>

<style>

</style>

</style>

</style>

<body>

<p> Welcome to <code>HTML TUTORIAL
for beginner </code> </p>

</body>

</html>

* Keyboarded Text *

`<html>`

`<head>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<p> Regular text. <kbd> This
is inside keyboarded text </kb>`

`</p>`

Output in `<body>` is as follows `<q>`

`<q> <abct> </abct>
</body>`

`<body>`

* strong Tag *

same as Bold tag.

`<html>`

`<head>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

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

`</body>`

`</html>`

* Mack taught * taught

base of root stem

<html> <head>

→ to highlight the
text.

<head>

<body>

</head>

<body> content of body

<body>

"content" = area of body

root stem has <p>. This is <mark> paragraph </mark>

<p>

"content" = some text

don't think <body> = text

</body>

<html>

"content" = entire document

</html> = entire document

<body>

<body>

<div> block level </div>

content of body

content of body

<div> (block)

content block of text is static

backward will create figures

same content placed with figure

* Meta Tag in HTML *

meta tag is used
to describe the
web page.

```
><html>  
<head>
```

```
<title> meta tag </title>
```

```
<meta name = "key words"
```

```
><meta content = "HTML, CSS, meta tag" />
```

```
<meta name = "description"
```

```
content = "Learn about Web  
Design" />
```

```
<meta http-equiv = "refresh"
```

```
content = "5" />
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Hello world </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Note = The content in Head section
won't show in browser.

Only the body section shows

<html>

(content-type: text/html)

<head>

(script)

</head>

<body> <title> Email link </title>

<script> = b1 v1b </script>

<head> <script> = b1 v1b

<body>

(script)

<p> Hello world </p>

<script> = b1 v1b

<div> Click here <a>

(script)

</body>

<script> = b1 v1b

</html>

(script)

<script> = b1 v1b

<div> and some footer </div>

(script)

(script)

(script)

(script)

* Collapsing Header *

Page:

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```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<H1> collapsing header </H1>
```

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

```
type = "text/css" />
```

```
</head>
```

```
</body>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div id="container">
```

```
<header> footer </header>
```

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

```
</header>
```

```
</body>
```

```
<div id="banner">
```

```
<h2> This is my banner </h2>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div id="content">
```

```
<h2> content goes here </h2>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

External stylesheet

```
* { margin: 0; padding: 0; border: 0; font: inherit; vertical-align: baseline; }

body {
    text-align: center;
}
```

```
header {
    height: 100px;
    background: #dbdbdb;
    width: 100%;
    z-index: 10;
    position: fixed;
}
```

```
#banner {
    width: 100%;
    height: 500px;
    position: fixed;
    top: 100px;
    background: url(banner.png);
    background-size: cover;
}
```

CSS

Page: 1
Date: 1/1/20

→ A CSS rule-set consists of selector and declaration block.

property value.

h1 { color: blue; font-size: 15px; }

selector declaration

→ Selector

- ① Element selector
- ② Id selector
- ③ Class selector
- ④ Group selector

1] Element selector

```
h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

2] Id selector

```
#para {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```