Assignment No: 02

1) <u>Title</u>: Creating a Web page.

2) <u>Problem definition</u>:

Implement a web page index.html for any client website (e.g) a restaurant website project using following:

a) HTML Syntax: heading tags, basic tags & attributes, frames, tables, images, lists, links for text and images, forms etc.

b) Use of Internal CSS, Inline CSS, External CSS.

3) <u>Objectives</u>:

1) Students should learn different html versions and their significances.

2) Identify different html tags and their purpose.

3) Identify different types of cascading style sheets and use them in realtime.
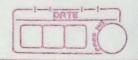
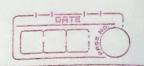4) Understand the basic structure for a website.

4) Theory

what is HTML ?

1) HTML stands for hyper text markup language
2) HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages.
3) HTML describes the structure of a webpage.
4) HTML consists of a series of elements.
5) HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.
6) HTML elements label pieces of contents such as "this is a heading", "this is a pargraph", this is a link", etc.

Some of very basic and important html tags

1) The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration define this documents is an HTML5 document
2) <html> element is the root elements of on HTML page
3) The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page.
4) The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page.(
5) The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraph, images, hyperlinks, tables, list, etc.
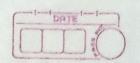
6) The `<h1>` elements define a Large heading.

7) The `<p>` elements defines a paragraph.

HTML Page Structure:

```
<html>

    <head>

        <title> Page title </title>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1> This is a heading <|h1>

        <p> This is a paragraph <|p>

        <p> This is another paragraph <|p>

    </body>

</html>
```
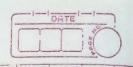
Difference between HTML and HTML 5.

HTML	HTML 5
1) Major mark-up language used to display web pages on the internet.	1) Major revision of html for describing the content and apperarxe of web pages.
2) Older version	2) New Version.
3) Works well in older browser	3) Works well in new browsers; also support older browser.
4) less detailed	4) More Detailed.
5) Supports vector graphics using other technologies or plugins.	5) Vector graphics are an integral part.
6) difficult to handle and include multimedia.	6) Easy to handle and include multimedia.
7) offline storage support is not good.	7) offline storage support is good.
8) Does not support geolocation	9) supports geolocation.

What is CSS?

CSS, cascading style sheet is the language we use to style a web page.

1) CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media

2) CSS saves a lot of work. it can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

3) External style sheets are stored in CSS files.

CSS Syntax

Ex:

```
         ┌─── Declaration ─┐
h1  { color : blue ; font-size : 12 px ; }
 └      └     └          └        └
selector   property   value   property   value.
```

The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each CSS value declaration includes a css property name and a value, separated by colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are seperated with semicolons, and declaration block are surrounded by curly braces.

Types of CSS in html.

1) Inline CSS
2) Internal / Embedded CSS.
3) External CSS.

1) Internal css inline css.

This css has `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section of the HTML document. and it contains whole css for various selectors inside `<style>` `</style>` tag.

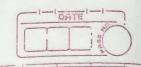### 2) Internal css

This is used to style a specific HTML element by adding a style attribute to each html tag without using the selectors.

ex: `<p style = " color: blue; "> Hi </p>`

3) External css

In external css, we link the web page to the external .css file. it is created by text editor.

To use the external css, we can follow below steps.

1) Create a .css file

2) add a reference to external .css file right after <title> tag in the <head> section of HTML sheet.

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

7] <u>Output:</u>

Therefore, created a web page that shows the use of various basic html tag and types of css.

9] <u>Conclusion:</u>

Understood the basic architecture of website, the role of css in beautifying the underlying html tags.