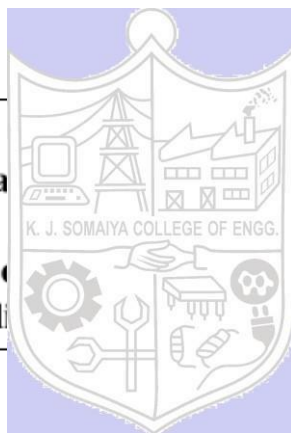


Tutorial

**Basics of
Hyperli**



**Table, List, Image,
HTML5 Audio tag, Video tag**

Batch:A2

Roll No:16010421063

Tutorial no: 2

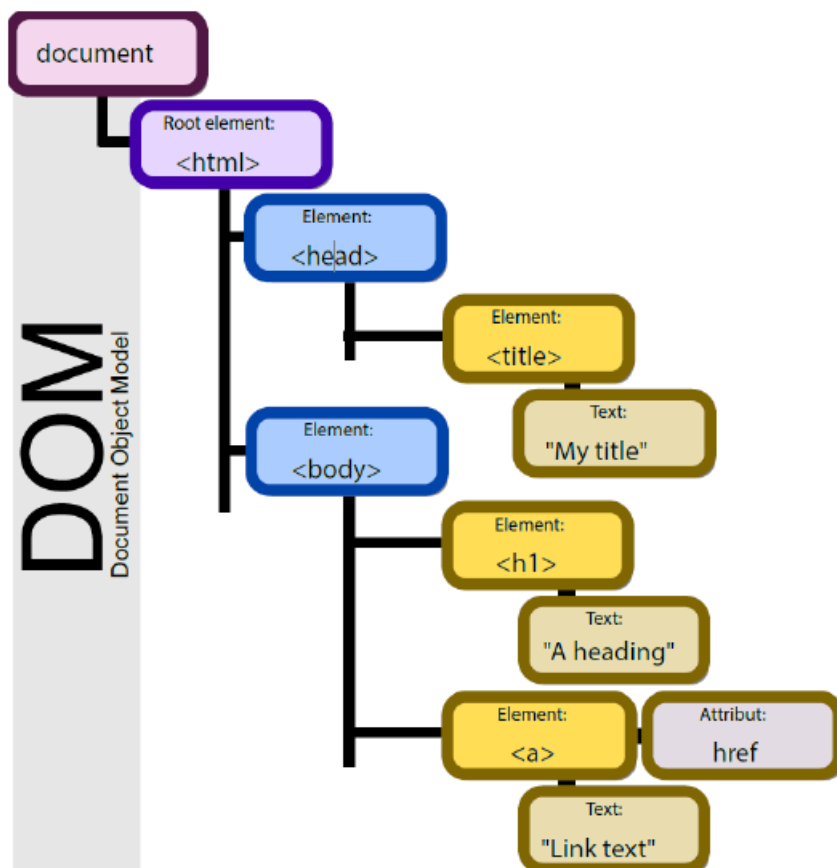
Aim: Basics of HTML and CSS- Table, List, Image, Hyperlink, Class and ID, HTML5 Audio tag, Video tag

Resources needed: Web browser , HTML Editor/Notepad ++, Bracket, and Sublime Text

Theory:

HTML (HyperText Markup Language). This language specifies the *structure* and *content* of a web page. You can think of it as the flesh and bones of a site.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). This language specifies the *appearance*, *presentation* or *style* of a web page. You can think of it as the clothes, though sometimes the metaphor of skin is used.



software or programming
face methods and
id behavior of attributes of
DOM, effectively, is what

gives rise to the tags we are about to study below. Languages that use the DOM, however, are not required to include all of its features and may generate additional features of their own.

Figure above depicts an example of a document's model in a tree format, with nested elements appearing to the right and below their parents. In this example, we are shown an HTML page with a section for the head and the body, which includes a page title and a link as its contents. This structure provides the ability for us to traverse, or move around the document, by referring to an object's name or attribute.

HTML Documents:

All HTML documents must start with a document 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>`.

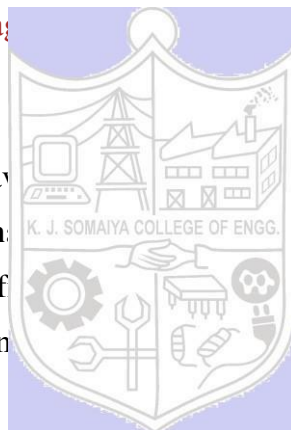
HTML Elements:

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

`<tagname>`Content goes here...`</tagname>`

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have attributes.
- Attributes provide **additional information** about the elements.
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
- Attributes usually come in name-value pairs: `name="value"`



The HTML **style**

The HTML **style** attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

HTML Text Formatting:

HTML Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text

<sup> - Superscript text

HTML Quotation and Citation Elements

- <abbr>** - Defines an abbreviation or acronym
- <address>** - Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
- <bdo>** - Defines the text direction
- <blockquote>** - Defines a section that is quoted from another source
- <cite>** - Defines the title of a work
- <q>** - Defines a short inline quotation

HTML Comment Tags

You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

<!-- Write your comments here -->

What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

With CSS, you can control the color, text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and background images or background colors are to be used, different displays and screen sizes, and much more!

Using CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in three ways:

- **Inline** - by using the **style** attribute on individual elements
- **Internal** - by using a **<style>** section in the HTML document
- **External** - by using a **<link>** element to link to an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files. However, in this tutorial we will use inline and internal styles, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

Activity:

Students are required to

1. Tables:

Explore following tags and style the HTML Tables

Use the HTML **<table>** element to define a table

Use the HTML **<tr>** element to define a table row

Use the HTML **<td>** element to define a table data

- Use the HTML `<th>` element to define a table heading
- Use the HTML `<caption>` element to define a table caption
- Use the CSS `border` property to define a border
- Use the CSS `border-collapse` property to collapse cell borders
- Use the CSS `padding` property to add padding to cells
- Use the CSS `text-align` property to align cell text
- Use the CSS `border-spacing` property to set the spacing between cells
- Use the `colspan` attribute to make a cell span many columns
- Use the `rowspan` attribute to make a cell span many rows
- Use the `id` attribute to uniquely define one table

2. Lists:

Explore following tags of HTML Lists

- `` Defines an unordered list
- `` Defines an ordered list
- `` Defines a list item
- `<dl>` Defines a description list
- `<dt>` Defines a term in a description list
- `<dd>` Defines a description list

3. Images:

Explore following

- Use the HTML `` element to define an image
- Use the HTML `src` attribute to define the URL of the image
- Use the HTML `alt` attribute to define an alternate text for an image, if it cannot be displayed
- Use the HTML `width` and `height` attributes or the CSS `width` and `height` properties to define the size of the image
- Use the CSS `float` property to let the image float to the left or to the right

4. Block and Inline Elements

- The `<div>` element is a block-level and is often used as a container for other HTML elements
- The `` element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document

5. Class Attribute:**Explore the Use of class Attribute:**

Create multiple `<div>` elements with the same class attribute. Style all the class Elements equally using `.className` style definition in head section.

6. Compare ID and Class**7. Use the id attribute to style a specific element using CSS.****8. Make use of Audio tag `<audio controls>` and Video tag with `controls`, `width` and `height` attributes to include media in your webpage****Index.html**

```
<!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" />
    <title>Arya Nair</title>
    <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" />
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="#D4F1F4" text="#05445E">
    <h1>Arya Nair</h1>

    <table>
      <caption>
        Hola mi amigo
      </caption>
      <tr>
        <th colspan="2" rowspan="2">lorem</th>
        <!-- <th>ipsum</th> -->
        <th>dolor</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <!-- <td>sit</td> -->
        <!-- <td>amet</td> -->
        <td>dolor</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td id="randomElement">sit</td>
        <td>amet</td>
        <td>dolor</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
    <ol type="A" class="unordered">
      <li>Coffee</li>
```

```

        <li>Tea</li>
        <li>Milk</li>
    </ol>
    <ul>
        <li>item</li>
        <li>item</li>
        <li>item</li>
        <li>item</li>
    </ul>
    <dl>
        <dt>Coffee</dt>
        <dd>Black hot drink</dd>
        <dt>Milk</dt>
        <dd>White cold drink</dd>
    </dl>

    <div class="Container">
        
        <iframe
            width="560"
            height="315"
            src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/pNQ_hDhdGBE"
            title="YouTube video player"
            frameborder="0"
            allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write;
encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share"
            allowfullscreen
        ></iframe>
    </div>
    <span class="highlight">Arya </span><span>Nair</span>

    <audio controls>
        <source src="./sample-3s.mp3" type="audio/mpeg" />
    </audio>
    <video controls>
        <source src="./SampleVideo_1280x720_1mb.mp4" type="video/mp4"
/>
    </video>
</body>
</html>

```

Style.css

```

* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    box-sizing: border-box;

```



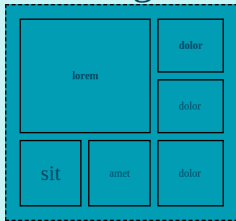
```
}  
body {  
    padding: 2%;  
}  
table {  
    border: 2px dashed black;  
    background-color: #189ab4;  
    border-collapse: separate;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border-spacing: 10px;  
}  
  
th,  
td {  
    border: 2px solid black;  
    padding: 30px;  
}  
table > caption {  
    font-size: 4rem;  
}  
#randomElement {  
    font-size: 2rem;  
}  
.unordered {  
    font-size: 2rem;  
    padding: 5vw;  
}  
li {  
    display: list-item;  
    list-style-position: inside;  
}  
dl {  
    width: 50vw;  
}  
.Container {  
    width: 100%;  
    display: flex;  
    flex-direction: row;  
    justify-content: space-around;  
    align-items: center;  
    padding: 10%;  
}  
.Container > img {  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 200px;  
}
```

```
span {
    font-size: 4.5rem;
}
.highlight {
    font-weight: 900;
    font-size: 5rem;
    color: #189ab4;
}
```

Class	Id
We can apply a class to various elements so that it could be numerous times on a single page.	The Id is unique in a page, and we can only apply it to one specific element.
The class is assigned to an element and its name starts with "." followed by the name of the class.	The name of the Id starts with the "#" symbol followed by a unique id name.
We can attach multiple class selectors to an element.	We can attach only one ID selector to an element.
Syntax: .class{ // declarations of CSS }	Syntax: #id{ // declarations of CSS }

Arya Nair

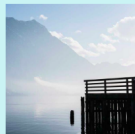
Hola mi
amigo



- A. Coffee
- B. Tea
- C. Milk

• item

- item
- item
- item
- item
- Coffee
- Black hot drink
- Milk
- White cold drink



Arya Nair

▶ 0:00 / 0:03



Outcome:

CO 2 Create Web pages using HTML 5 and CSS.

Conclusion:

Implemented the basic HTML tags and applied CSS by using class and id as selectors

References:

1. [https://eng.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Computer_Science/Book%3A_Web_Development_and_Programming_\(Mendez\)/02%3A_Document_Makeup/2.01%3A_Markup_Languages](https://eng.libretexts.org/Bookshelves/Computer_Science/Book%3A_Web_Development_and_Programming_(Mendez)/02%3A_Document_Makeup/2.01%3A_Markup_Languages)
2. <https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>

