PROJECT TITLE: INDIAN ELECTRICITY WEBSITE

SECTION: K20QA

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INTRODUCTION OF PROJECT

This project is based on Indian electricity website. It contains four webpages:

I. HOME PAGE-> It consist of Login box, ways to save electricity, Quick links, Quotes, FAQs and State-wise Per Capita Consumption of Electricity in India.
II. CONSUMPTION HISTORY->It consist of table.
III. NEW CONNECTION->It consist of a form to buy new connection.
IV. PAY BILL->It consist of form to pay your bill.

Languages used in this project are:

I. HTML->For written text of pages
II. CSS-> For designing
III. JAVASCRIPT-> For interactive page

COMMON TAGS

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page.
- The `<meta>` element is typically used to specify the character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph
- The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. The `href` attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.
- The `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.
- The HTML `<br>` element defines a line break.
- The HTML `<pre>` element defines preformatted text. The text inside a `<pre>` element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks
- The `<link>` element to link to an external CSS file.
- The `<div>` element is a block-level and is often used as a container for other HTML elements
- The HTML `<script>` tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript).

COMMON ATTRIBUTES

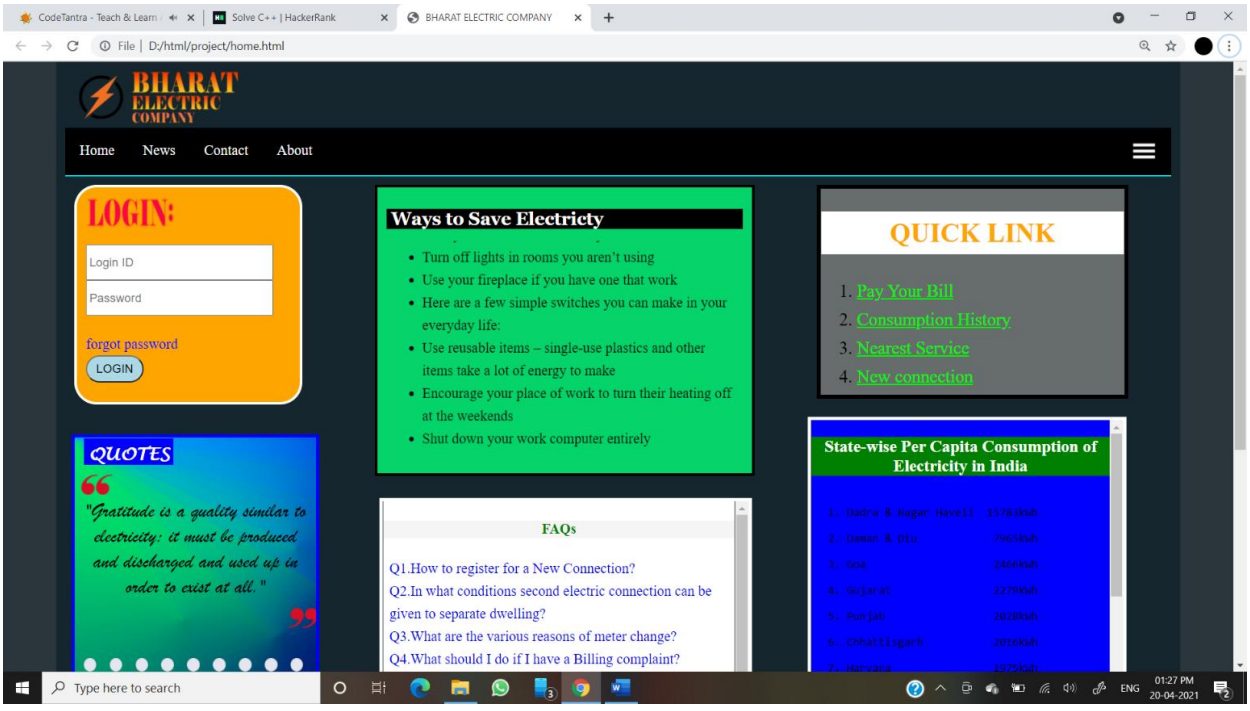
- The `lang` attribute of the `<html>` tag declares the language of the Web page.
- The `href` attribute of `<a>` specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
- The `src` attribute of `<img>` specifies the path to the image to be displayed
- The `width` and `height` attributes of `<img>` provide size information for images
- The `alt` attribute of `<img>` provides an alternate text for an image
- The `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more
- The `target` attribute specifies where to open the linked document
- The HTML `class` attribute specifies one or more class names for an element
- The HTML `id` attribute is used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.

COMMON CSS PROPERTIES

- The CSS `color` property defines the text color to be used.
- The CSS `background-color` property defines the background colour.
- The CSS `background-image` property defines the background image.
- The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used.
- The CSS `font-size` property defines the text size to be used.
- The CSS `border` property defines a border around an HTML element.
- The CSS `border-radius` property defines the radius of an element's corners.
- The CSS `height` and `width` properties are used to set the height and width of an element.
- The CSS `padding` property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border.
- The CSS `margin` property defines a margin (space) outside the border.
- Use the CSS `text-align` property to align cell text
- The `display` property specifies if/how an element is displayed.
- The `position` property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, fixed, absolute or sticky).
- The CSS `overflow` property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area.
- The CSS `:hover` property select links on mouse over.
- The CSS `:focus` property select the <input> element that has focus.

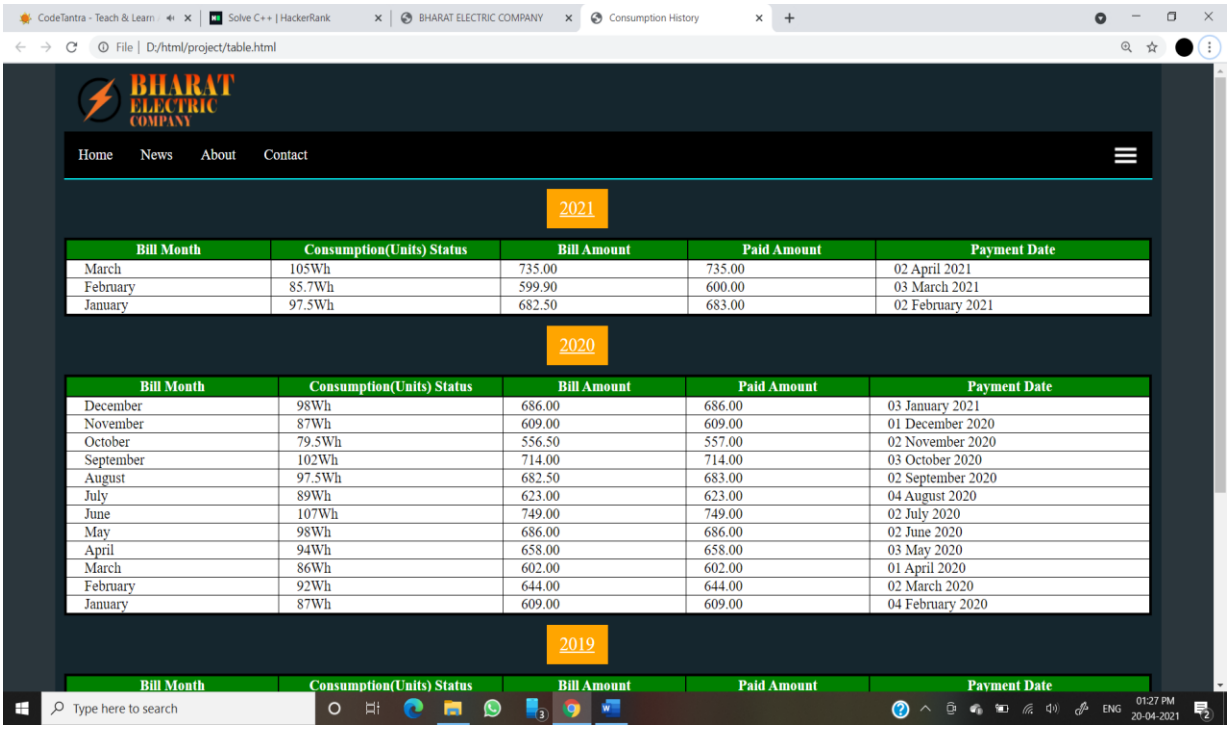
HOME PAGE

- The HTML `<q>` tag defines a short quotation. Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation
- Use the HTML `<ul>` element to define an unordered list
- Use the CSS `list-style-type` property to define the list item marker
- Use the HTML `<li>` element to define a list item.
- Use the HTML `<ol>` element to define an ordered list
- Use the HTML `type` attribute to define the numbering type
- Use the HTML `<li>` element to define a list item
- The `grid-column` property defines on which column(s) to place an item.
- The `grid-row` property defines on which row to place an item.
- Use the HTML `<marquee>` element to define scrolling text



CONSUMPTION HISTORY PAGE

- 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 `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

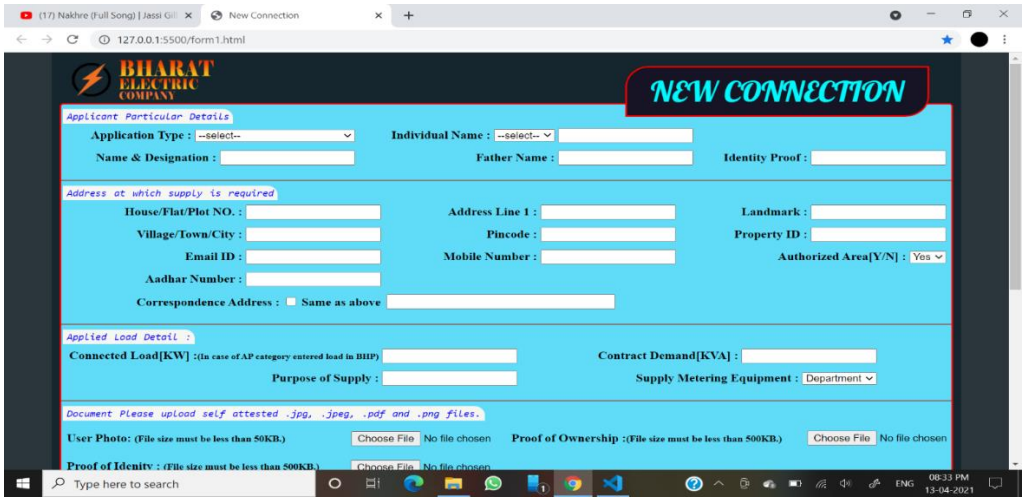


NEW CONNECTION PAGE

- The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input.
- The `action` attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.
- The `method` attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data.
- The `autocomplete` attribute specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off.
- An `<input>` element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the `type` attribute.

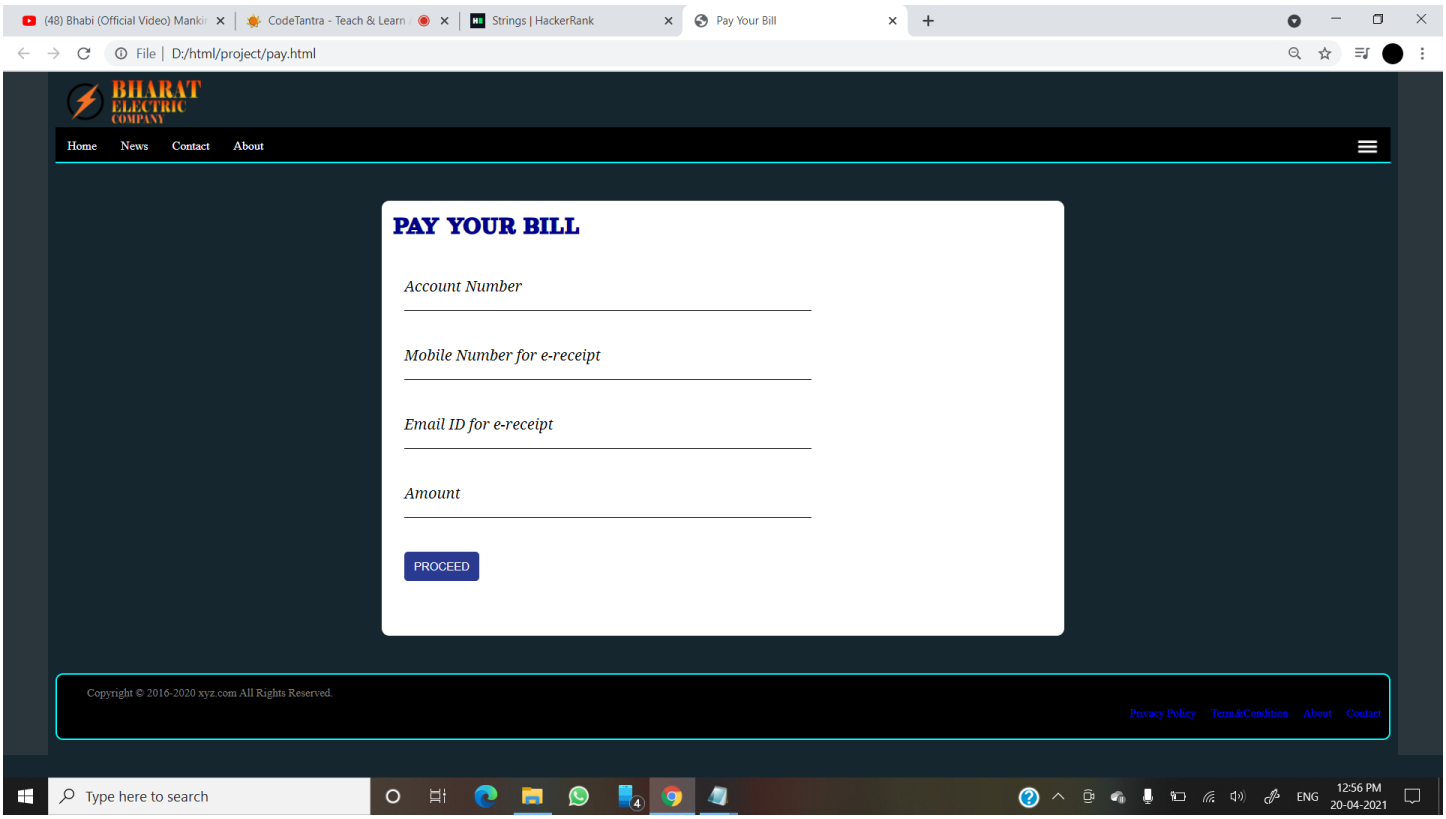
Type	Description
<input type="text">	Displays a single-line text input field
<input type="radio">	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<input type="checkbox">	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<input type="submit">	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<input type="button">	Displays a clickable button

- The `<label>` tag defines a label for many form elements.
- The `for` attribute of the `<label>` tag should be equal to the `id` attribute of the `<input>` element to bind them together.
- **`<input type="checkbox">:`** -The `<input type="checkbox">` defines a checkbox. The checkbox is shown as a square box that is ticked (checked) when activated. Checkboxes are used to let a user select one or more options of a limited number of choices
- The `<span>` element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document
- The `<button>` element defines a clickable button



PAY BILL PAGE

- Use the HTML `<ul>` element to define an unordered list
- Use the CSS `list-style-type` property to define the list item marker
- Use the HTML `<li>` element to define a list item.
- Use the HTML `<ol>` element to define an ordered list
- Use the HTML `type` attribute to define the numbering type
- Use the HTML `<li>` element to define a list item
- The `<button>` element defines a clickable button



THANK YOU