HTML Program

Layer

**Step 1: Type layer**

the are three layers of web

1. Structure layer
2. Presentation layer
3. Behavior layer

***Structure layer***

* Represents content of web page
* HTML is responsible to this layer

**Presentation layer**

* Decides look and feel of web page
* CSS is responsible to this layer

**Behaviour layer**

* Decides reaction for user interaction
* JavaScript is responsible to this layer

What is web page?

A file which holds the information is wed page.

What is HTML?

HTML is Hypertext markup language

**Anatomy of Tag**

Opening Tag -> <p>

Closing Tag -> </p>

< => Left angle bracket (less than symbol)

> => right angle bracket (greater than symbol)

/ => Forward slash

<p> hello</p>

Tag Element

**Attributes**

<h1 id=”primary-heading”>web </h1>

id => attributes

Name value

Frist web page:

Type of web page is

* Notepad ++
* Opera
* Google chrome
* Visual studio code

**Program :**

Step : 1

Text content in HTML

<h> =>heading

<p> =>paragraph

<b> =>bold

<i> =>italic

<sup> =>superscript =>(a+b)2

<sub> =>subscript => Al2 sup

Sub

<br> =>break

<hr> =>horizontal rule

<strong> =>strong

<em> =>emphasis

<q> => quote

<blockquote> => Blockquote

<abbr> =>abbreviation

<acronym> =>acronym

<cite> =>citation

<dfn> => Definition

<address> =>Address

<del> => delete

<ins> =>insert

<s> =>strikeout

<img> => image

<figure> => figure

<figcaption> =>figure caption

Basic Links

Anchor tag

Step :2 Basic Links

new page

<a> =>anchor

<href> =>link <a href=” ” target=”\_blank”>

<target >

Step :3 Email Links

mailto

friend email (or) company email

<a> =>anchor

<href> =>link <a html=”matlte:abc@gmail.com”>

**Paths**

**paths is two types**

Absolute Relative

Server

L/W - Linux / Windows Operating System

A - Apache Server

M - MySQL / MariaDB

P -PHP Programming Language

Byte

1. Bits => 0/1
2. Nibble =>4 bits
3. Byte => 8 bits
4. Kilobyte => 1024 byte
5. Megabyte => 1024 kb
6. Gigabyte => 1024 mb
7. Terabyte => 1024 gb
8. Petabyte =>1024 tb
9. Exabyte =>1024 pb
10. Zettabyte =>1024 eb
11. Yottabyte=>1024 zb

List

Type of Lists

1. Ordered list
2. Unordered list
3. Definition list

Unordered list

<ul> => Unordered list

<li> => list item

Ordered list

<ol> => ordered list

<li> => list item

Definition list

<dl> =>definition list

<dt> =>definition term

<dd> =>definition description

Nested lists

<ul>

=>nested list

<li>

Table

Basic Table

<table> => table

<tr> =>table row

<td> =>table data cell

or

<th> =>Information (created with the <th>element)data cells

Rowspan

colspan

<thead> =>group header content

<tbody> => group body content

<tfoot> => footer

**Form introduction**

<from>

<input>

<button> => submit

Action

**Textarea field**

<textarea>

**Redio inputs**

<input>

**Chechboxes**

**<label>**

**Grouping fields**

<fieldset>

**Legend Tag**

<legend>

**New from fields intro**

**Email & Number Fields**

**Date input fields**

**Elements**

1. Block – level elements
2. Inline elements

Grouping Related

* Header
* Content
* Footer

Mpp code => character entity reference chart

HTML - ( Hypertext Markup Language )

Opening tag

Ex: <html>

Closing tag

Ex: </html>

Html => The html element represents the root of an HTML document.

Head => The head element represents a collection of metadata for the Document.

Body => The body element represents the content of the document.

Meta => The Meta element represents various kinds of metadata that cannot be expressed using the title, base, link, style, and script elements.

Title => The title element represents the document's title or name. Authors should use titles that identify their documents even when they are used out of context, for example in a user's history or bookmarks, or in search results. The document's title is often different from its first heading, since the first heading does not have to stand alone when taken out of context.

This attribute declares the page's character encoding. It must contain a standard IANA MIME name for character encodings. Although the standard doesn't request a specific encoding, it suggests:

Authors are encouraged to use UTF-8.

Authors should not use ASCII-incompatible encodings to avoid security risk: browsers not supporting them may interpret harmful content as HTML. This happens with the JIS\_C6226-1983, JIS\_X0212-1990, HZ-GB-2312, JOHAB, the ISO-2022 family and the EBCDIC family.

Note: ASCII-incompatible encodings are those that don't map the 8-bit code points 0x20 to 0x7E to the 0x0020 to 0x007E Unicode code points)

Authors must not use CESU-8, UTF-7, BOCU-1 and/or SCSU as cross-site scripting attacks with these encodings have been demonstrated.

Authors should not use UTF-32 because not all HTML5 encoding algorithms can distinguish it from UTF-16.

Notes:

The declared character encoding must match the one the page was saved with to avoid garbled characters and security holes.

The <meta> element declaring the encoding must be inside the <head> element and within the first 1024 bytes of the HTML as some browsers only look at those bytes before choosing an encoding.

This <meta> element is only one part of the algorithm to determine a page's character set. The Content-Type header and any Byte-Order Marks override this element.

It is strongly recommended to define the character encoding. If a page's encoding is undefined, cross-scripting techniques are possible, such as the UTF-7 fallback cross-scripting technique.

The <meta> element with a charset attribute is a synonym for the pre-HTML5 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=\_IANAcharset\_">, where IANAcharset contains the value of the equivalent charset attribute. This syntax is still allowed, although no longer recommended.