

Attribute Selectors

CSS



"To earn more, you must learn more "

10 Main Selectors a front-end developer must know.

To know one of those selectors

START LEARNING

≡ Attribute Selector Definition

≡ Simple Attribute Selector

≡ Example HTML Document

≡ Styling using Exact Value Attribute Selector

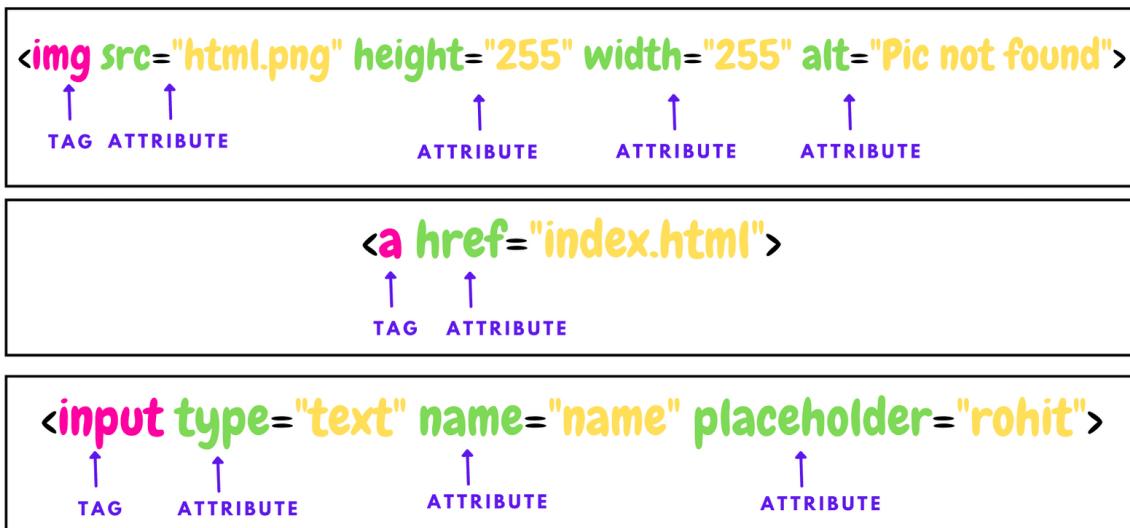
≡ Lang Attribute

Attribute Selector Definition

There many tags in HTML which has attributes within that particular tags, few of them are `` tag, `<a>` tag, `<input>` tag etc.,

These tags has its own attributes.

- tag has src i.e., source attribute, height attribute, width attribute, alt attribute and so on.
 - <a> tag has href attribute
 - <input> tag has type attribute, name attribute, placeholder attribute and so on.



Using these attributes or value of these attributes in HTML tag we can design HTML file. There are three different attribute selectors

Attribute Selector

Simple Attribute
Selector

Exact Value
Attribute Selector

Partial Value
Attribute Selector

Example 1

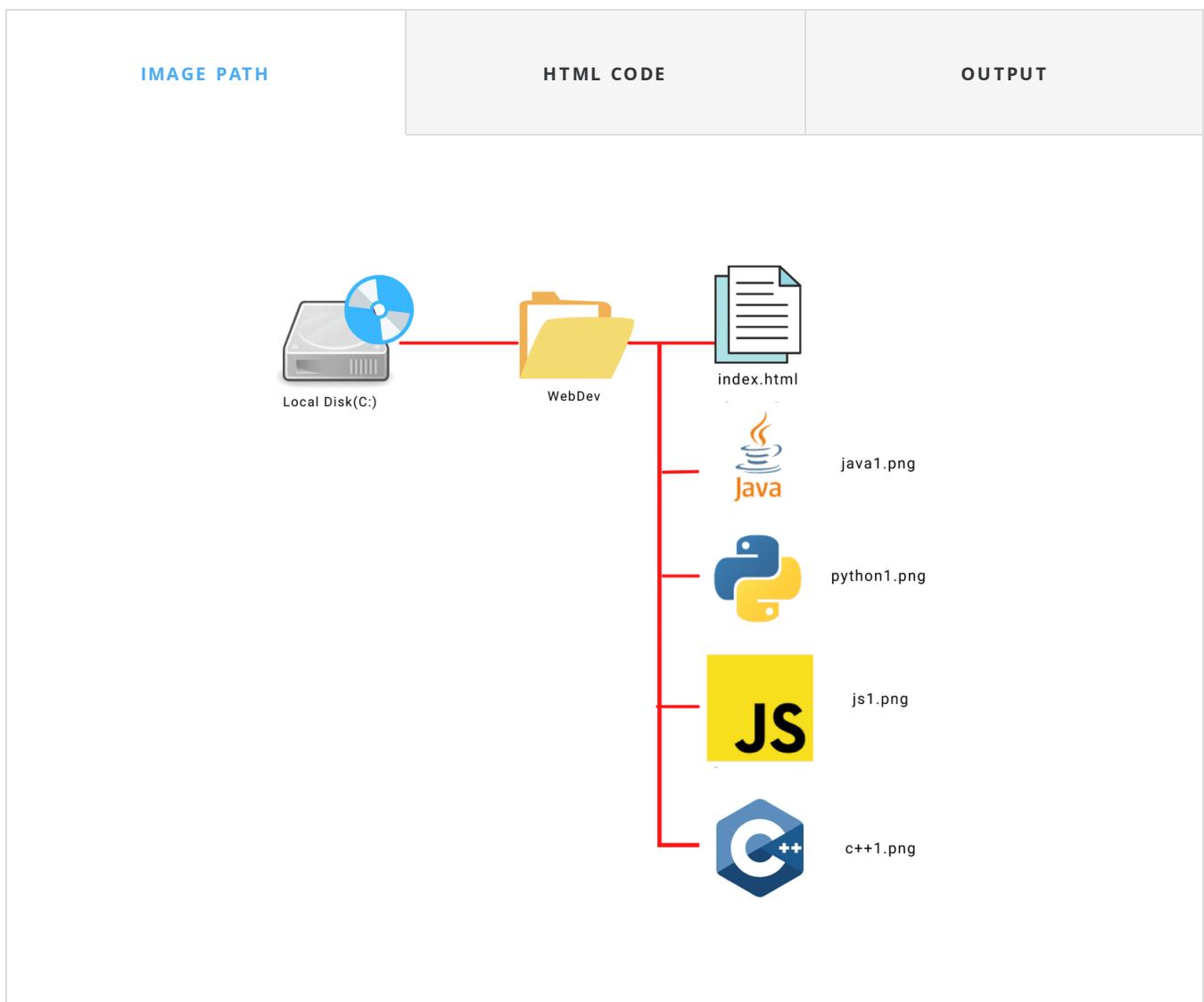


IMAGE PATH	HTML CODE	OUTPUT
	<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Example</title> </head> <body> </body> </html></pre>	

IMAGE PATH	HTML CODE	OUTPUT
Here if we notice in the output the images are placed in same line i.e., one next to another because tag is inline tag. So to over come this we have to explicitly break the line by using tag.		



HTML CODE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>Example</title>
</head>

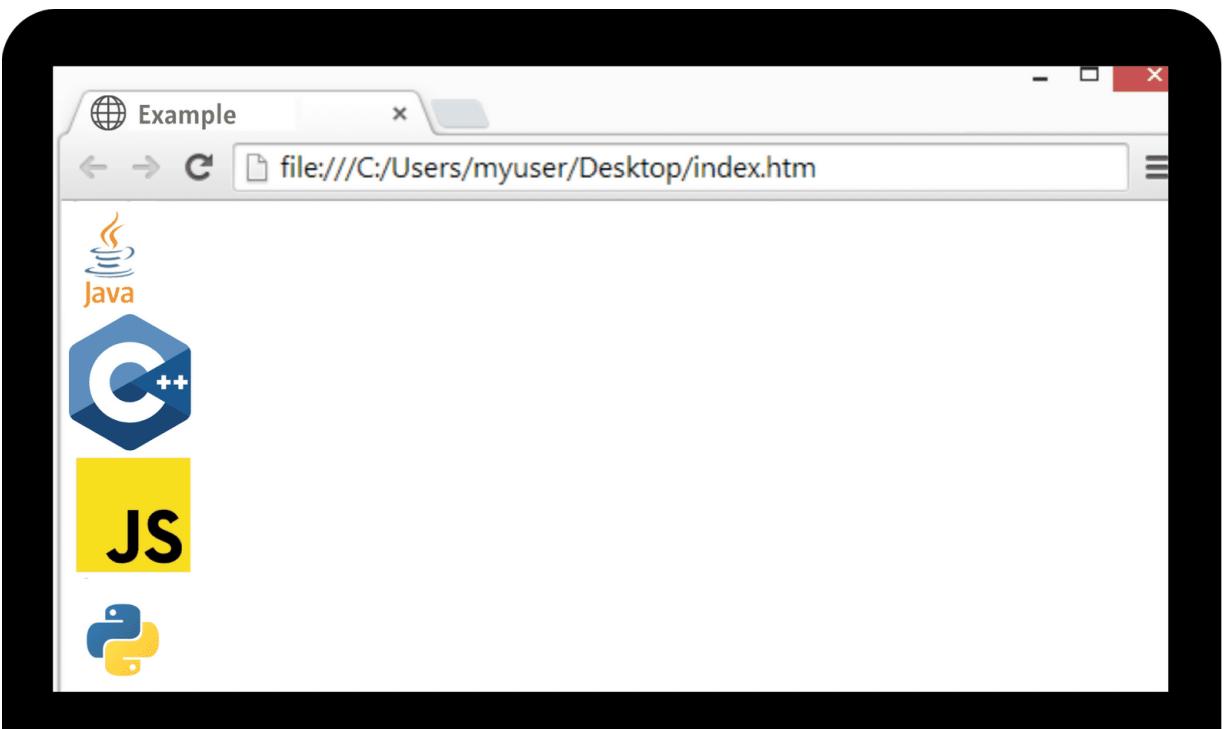
<body>
    <br>
    <br>
    <br>
    <br>
```

OUTPUT

```
</body>  
</html>
```

HTML CODE

OUTPUT



HTML CODE

OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  
<head>
```

```
<title>Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <br>
    <br>
    <br>
    <br>

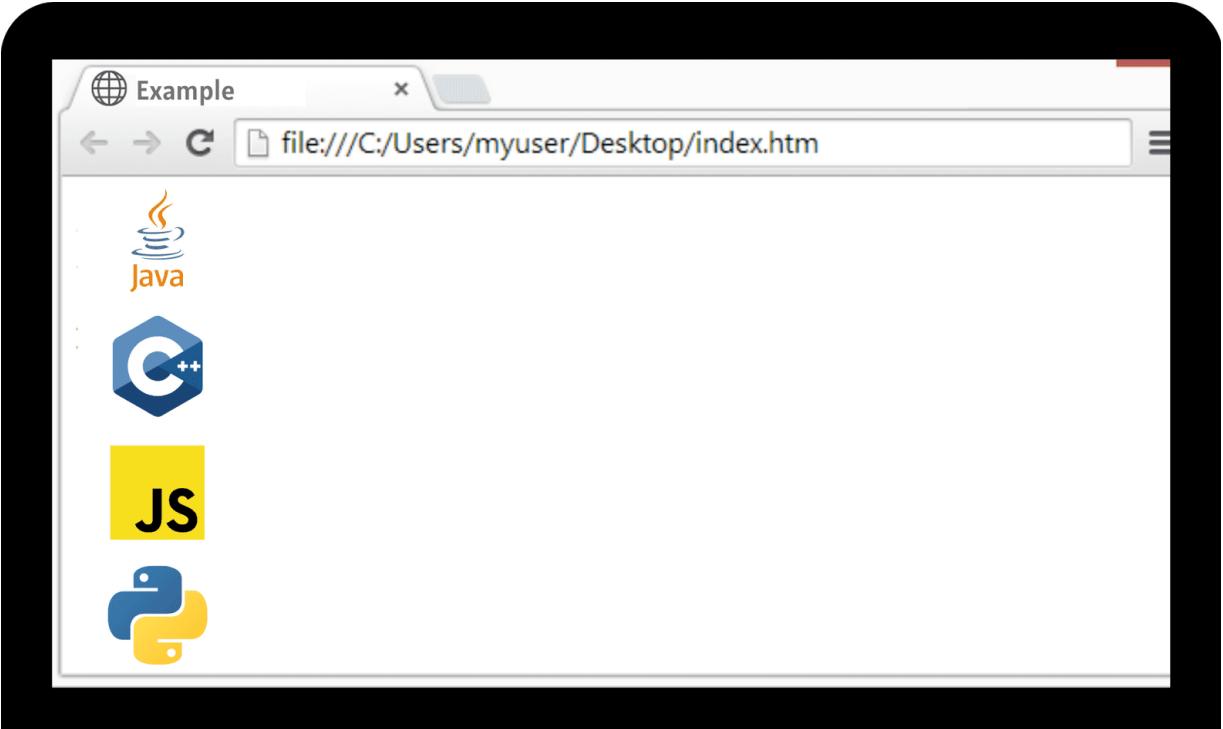
</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

After adding break statement, we are also defining the dimensions of the images in which it should display in the output using height and width attribute.

When we are designing in HTML we must maintain some standards that is we have used images over here what if the source image gets corrupted or deleted or misplaced. So, as an alternative in this case we must define alternative statement using alt attribute.



How can we do this ?

Imagine, you have 100 images in your HTML file but you have forgot to give a alt attributes to few tags.

In CSS designing, we will pick all the tags which has a alt attribute and provide border to image in output.

So its nothing but we are selecting alt attribute inside image tag.

Step 1

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <br>
    <br>
    <br>
    <br>
</body>
</html>
```

THIS IMG TAG HAS ALT ATTRIBUTE

THIS IMG TAG HAS ALT ATTRIBUTE

In this HTML code only 2 img tag has alt attribute i.e., first img tag and last img tag. So we have to select img tag based on alt attribute.

Step 2



INTERNAL CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>Example</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        img[alt]{
        }
    </style>
</head>
```

Syntax to select attributes is

```
tag[attribute]{  
}
```

Step 3

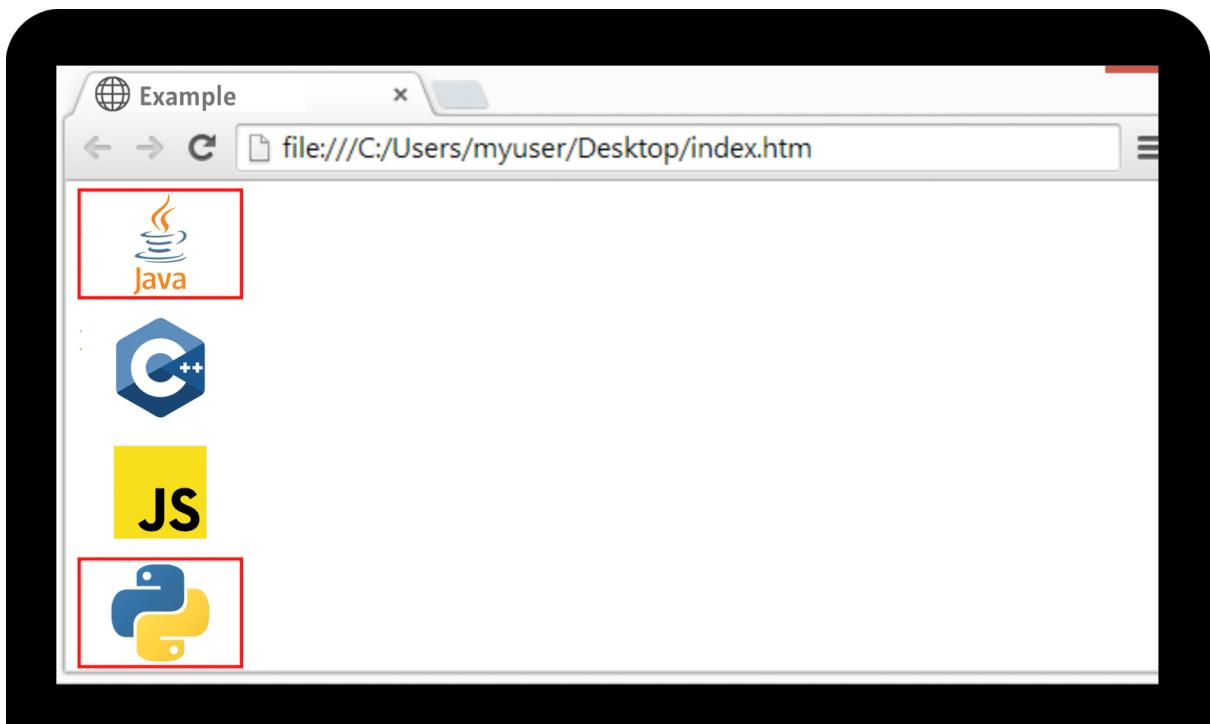


The image shows a purple book titled "INTERNAL CSS". The title is displayed in a white, bold, sans-serif font at the top center of the book's cover. The book is open, revealing two pages of code. The left page contains the following HTML and CSS code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>Example</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        img[alt]{
            border:2px solid red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
```

After selecting img tag in terms of alt attribute, we have to design a border for the image so inside `img[alt]` we say border and size of the border must be 2 pixel, then the border type must be solid.



OUTPUT

CONTINUE

Simple Attribute Selector

Example HTML Form

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

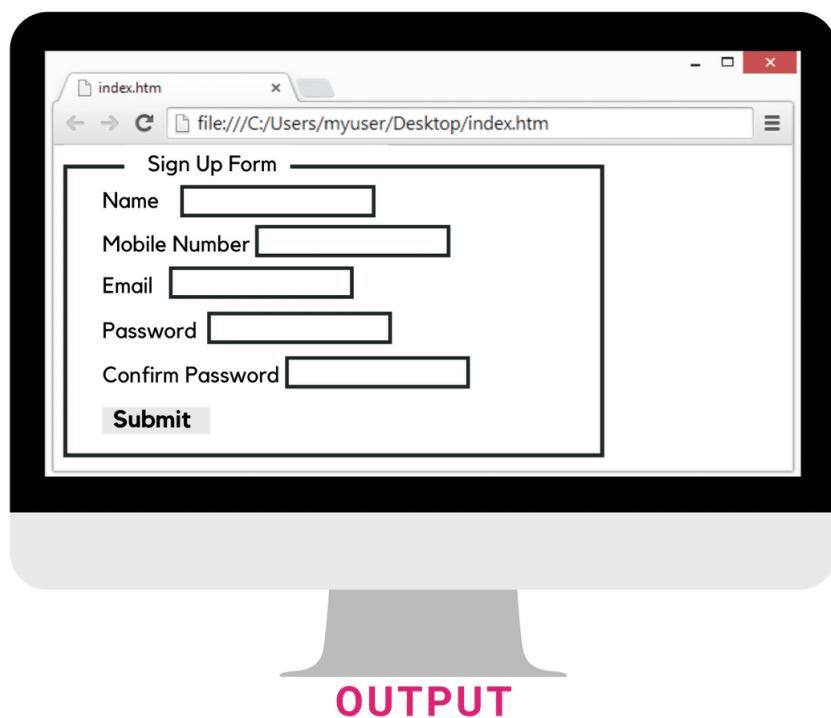
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Example</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        </style>
</head>

<body>
    <fieldset>
        <legend>Sign Up Form</legend>
        <form>
            <label>Name: </label>
            <input type="text" name="name"><br>
            <label>Mobile: </label>
            <input type="tel" name="mob"><br>
            <label>Email: </label>
            <input type="Email" name="mail"><br>
            <label>Password: </label>
            <input type="Password" name="pwd"><br>
            <label>Confirm Password: </label>
```

```
<input type="Password" name="cpwd"><br>
<input type="Submit">
</form>
</fieldset>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

OUTPUT



OUTPUT

To style the **<input>** tag which has the **type** attribute.

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

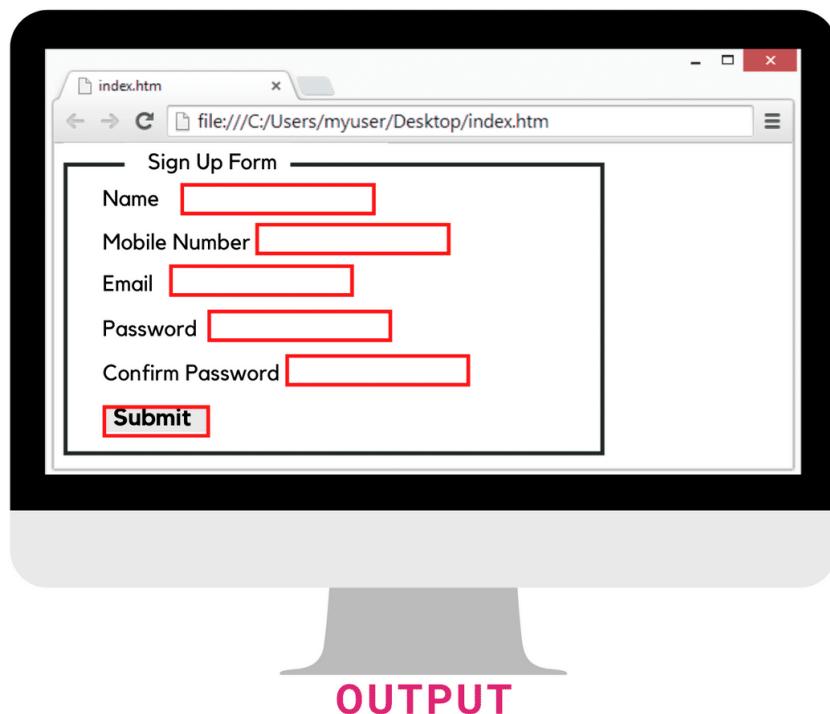
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Example</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        input[type]{
            border:2px solid red;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <fieldset>
        <legend>Sign Up Form</legend>
        <form>
            <label>Name: </label>
            <input type="text" name="name"><br>
            <label>Mobile: </label>
            <input type="tel" name="mob"><br>
            <label>Email: </label>
            <input type="Email" name="mail"><br>
            <label>Password: </label>
            <input type="Password" name="pwd"><br>
            <label>Confirm Password: </label>
            <input type="Password" name="cpwd"><br>
            <input type="Submit">
        </form>
    </fieldset>
</body>
```

</html>

HTML CODE

OUTPUT



To style the <input> tag which has the 3 attributes such as **type**, **name**, **placeholder**.

HTML CODE

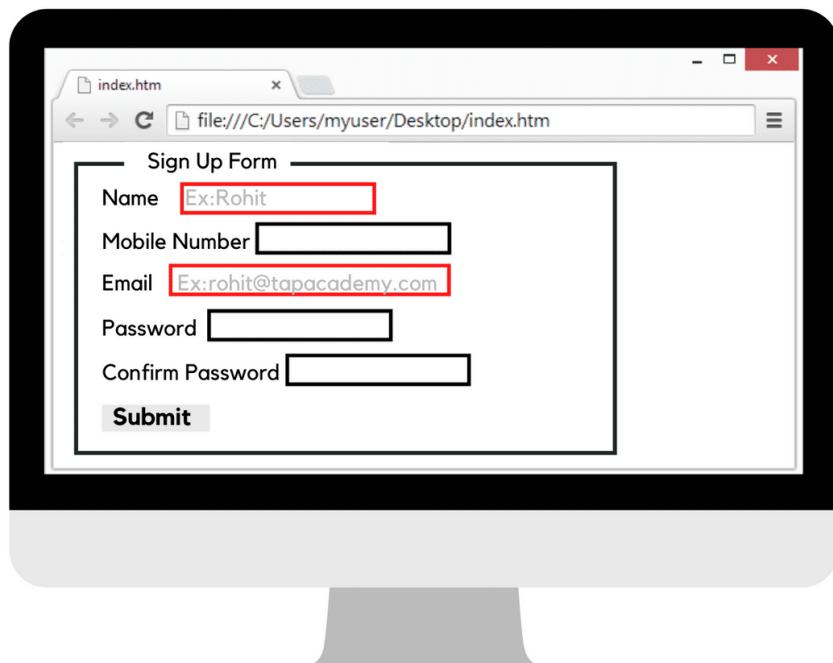
OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Example</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        input[type][name][placeholder]{
            border:2px solid red;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <fieldset>
        <legend>Sign Up Form</legend>
        <form>
            <label>Name: </label>
            <input type="text" name="name"
placeholder="Ex:Rohit"><br>
            <label>Mobile: </label>
            <input type="tel" name="mob"><br>
            <label>Email: </label>
            <input type="Email" name="mail"
placeholder="Ex:rohit@tapacademy.com"><br>
            <label>Password: </label>
            <input type="Password" name="pwd"><br>
            <label>Confirm Password: </label>
            <input type="Password" name="cpwd"><br>
            <input type="Submit">
        </form>
    </fieldset>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

OUTPUT



OUTPUT

Example HTML Document

Example

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Tap Academy</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Web Development</h1>
    <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a
    Web Site for the <a href="">Internet</a> (World Wide Web) or an
    intranet (a private network). Web development can range from
    developing a simple single <a href="">static page</a> of plain text
    to complex Web-based Internet applications (Web apps), electronic
    businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive
    list of the tasks to which Web development commonly refers, may
    include Web engineering, Web designing, Web content
    development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting, <a
    href="">Web server</a>and network security configuration, and e-
    commerce development.</p>
```

[To google about web development click here](#)

<h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>

[Front-end](#)

[Back-end](#)

[Database](#)

<h2>Front-End</h2>

<h3>Front End is the visible part of website or web application which is responsible for user experience. The front end stack is made up of many different languages and libraries. While these vary from application to application, there are only a few generic languages understood by all web browsers. These three main front-end coding languages are HTML, CSS and JavaScript. </h3>

<h3>HTML is the first layer of any website and creates the code version of a wireframe on a web page. These wirelesses exist for the styles in CSS and all the bells and whistles in JavaScript.</h3>

<h3>Cascading Style Sheets, or CSS, is what gives our HTML visual appeal and draws in the user. To put it simply, style sheets dictate the presentation of HTML elements on a page. </h3>

<h3>JavaScript is a runtime language for web browsers. This means that when you en a web page, the page will load both the foundational JavaScript that is standard with the page and any new JavaScript added to a page. The new JavaScript will load in parallel with it and can perform actions and make decisions. </h3>

<h2>Back-End</h2>

<h3>The back end is everything that happens, well, backstage. It contains servers where your web pages are located and the underlying logic that governs the website's function and processes. Back-end developers are involved in constructing the actual logic on which an application or a website works. Some of the key skills

they should have include: an in-depth knowledge of the back-end programming language/frameworks. </h3>

<h3>In order to handle the back end of the given application, programmers or back-end developers have to deal with back-end technologies that includes languages like java, python, C, C#, PHP, .NET etc. </h3>

<h2>Data Base</h2>

<h3>A database is an organised collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modelling techniques.</h3>

<h3>The databases management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users , applications and the databases itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additional encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the databases. The sum total of database the database, the DBMS and the associated application can be referred to as a "databases system". Often the term "database" is also used to loosely refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.</h3>

<h3>As a developer, we have lots of choices for the databases. We can have mainly two types of database. The most popular databases are</h3>

<h3>SQL - Examples: Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL </h3>

<h3>NoSQL - Examples: MongoDB, Redis</h3>

<h4>Also read about:</h4>

Artificial Intelligence

Software Testing

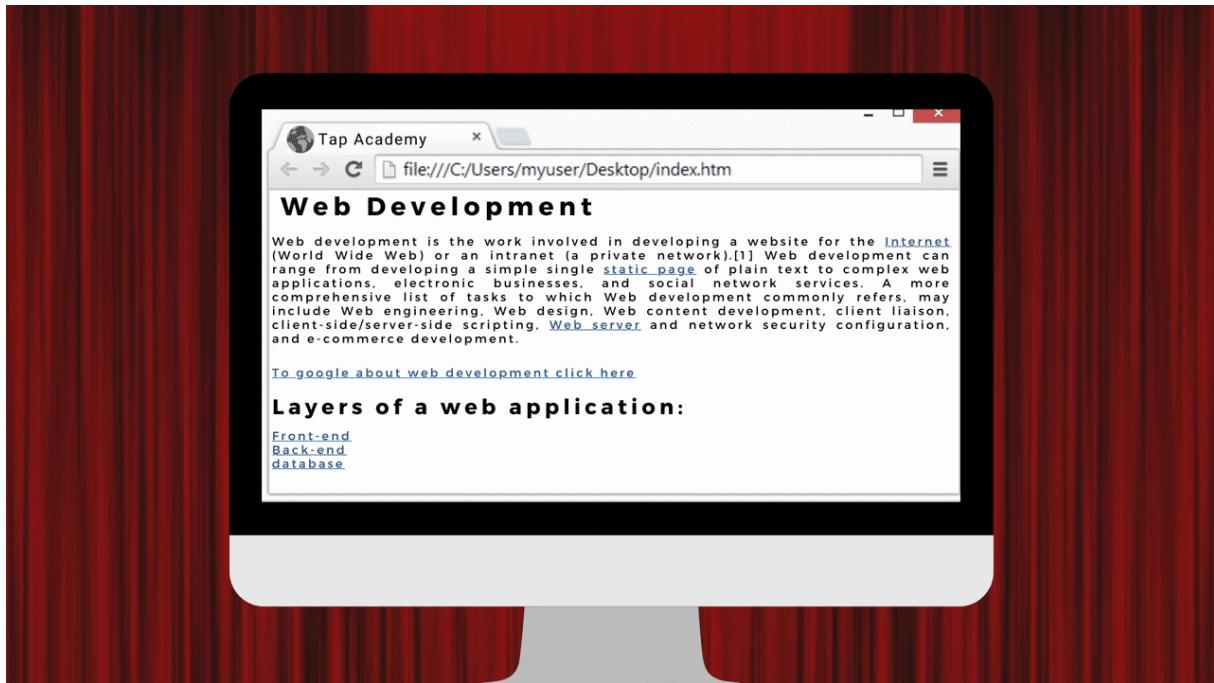

```
<h4>Useful PDF's for download</h4>
<a href="">Full Stack Java Developer</a><br>
<a href="">Web Development Intro</a><br>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

Output of this HTML Document



Adding source link to hypertext "Internet","static page" and "Web server".

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Tap Academy</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Web Development</h1>
    <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a
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    /a> (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web
    development can range from developing a simple single
    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static">static page</a> of
    plain text to complex Web-based Internet applications (Web apps),
    electronic businesses, and social network services. A more
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    commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web designing,
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    scripting,
    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server">Web
    server</a>and network security configuration, and e-commerce
    development.</p>

    <a href="">To google about web development click here</a>
```

```
<h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>
<a href="">Front-end</a><br>
<a href="">Back-end</a><br>
<a href="">Database</a></br>
```

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<**###

###**

<**img** src="BE.png" alt="pic not found">

<**## Data Base**>

<**###

###**

<**###

###**

<**###

###**

<**###

###**

<**###

###**

<**img** src="DB.png" alt="pic not found">

<**#### Also read about:**

<**a href="">Artificial Intelligence
**

<**a href="">Software Testing
**

<**#### Useful PDF's for download**

```
<a href="">Full Stack Java Developer</a><br>
<a href="">Web Development Intro</a><br>

</body>
</html>
```

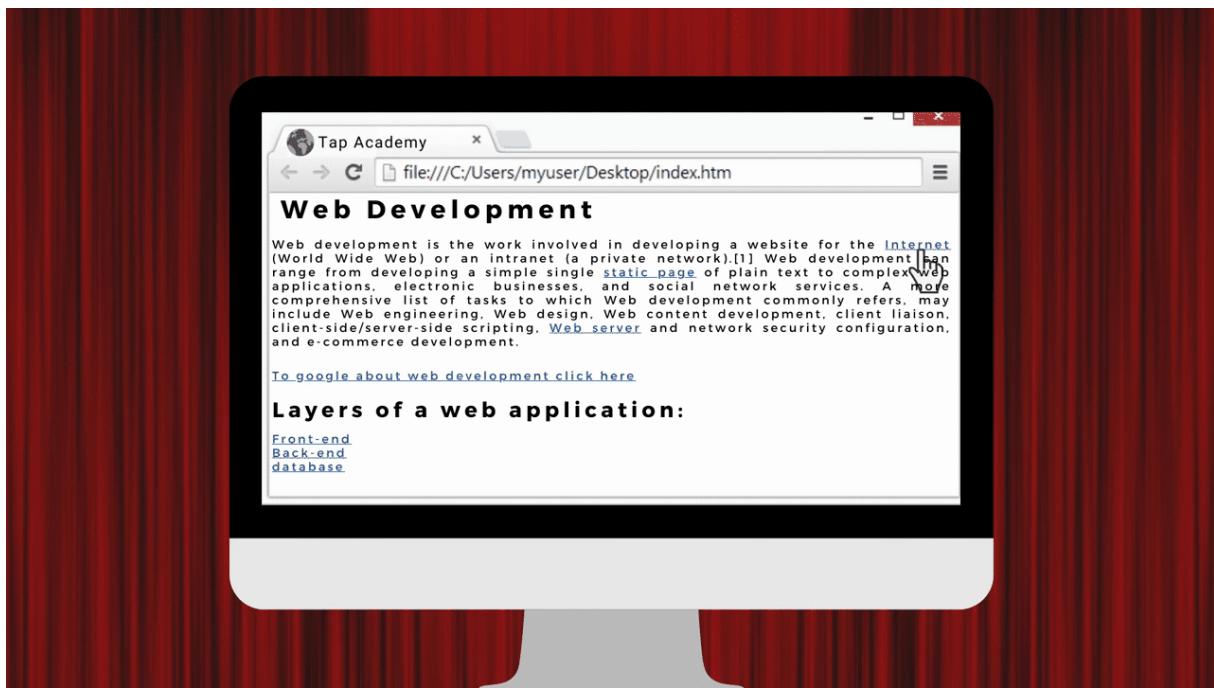
HTML CODE

OUTPUT

If "Internet" , "Static" and "Web server" hypertext is clicked then it has to take you to other website.

For this we must add website link at href of anchor tag.

Output of adding source link to hypertext Internet, Static and Web server.



Adding source link to hypertext "[To google about web development click here](#)".

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Tap Academy</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Web Development</h1>
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    Web Site for the <a
    href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/Internet">Internet<
    /a> (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web
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    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static">static page</a> of
    plain text to complex Web-based Internet applications (Web apps),
    electronic businesses, and social network services. A more
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    scripting,
    <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server">Web
    server</a>and network security configuration, and e-commerce
    development.</p>

    <a href="https://www.google.com/">To google about web
    development click here</a>
```

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Front-end

Back-end

Database</br>

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<**###

###**

<**img** src="BE.png" alt="pic not found">

<**## Data Base**>

<**###

###**

<**###

###**

<**###

###**

<**###

###**

<**###

###**

<**img** src="DB.png" alt="pic not found">

<**#### Also read about:**

<**a href="">Artificial Intelligence
**

<**a href="">Software Testing
**

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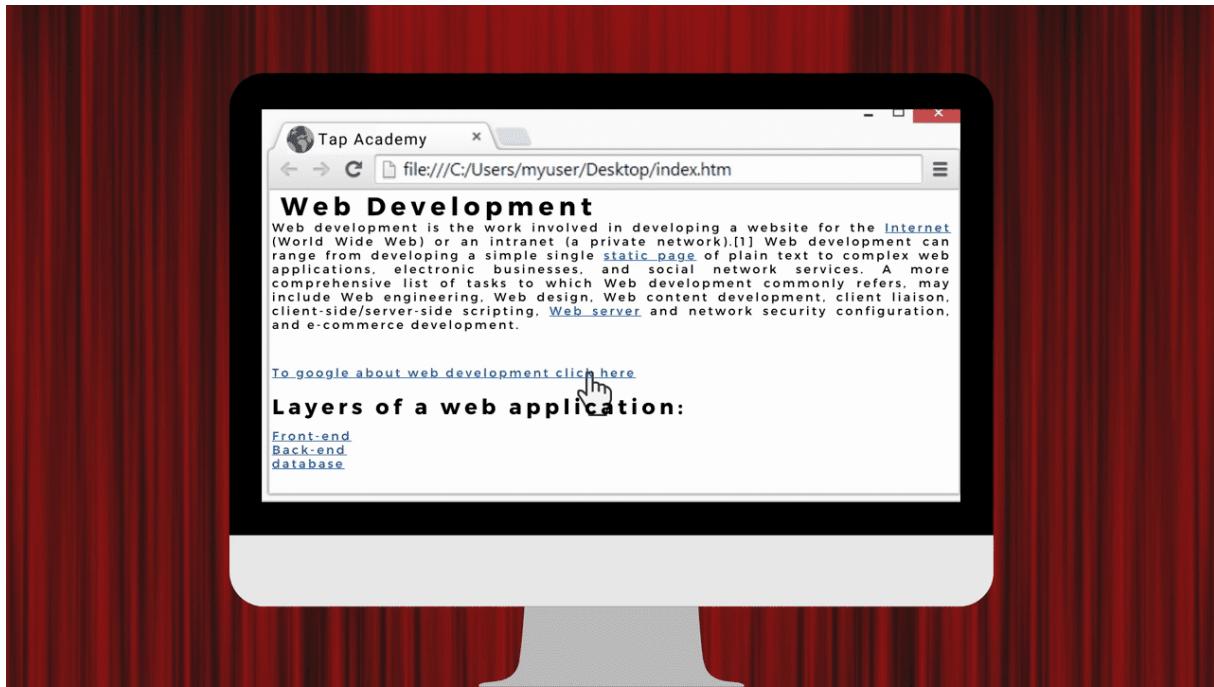
```
<a href="">Full Stack Java Developer</a><br>
<a href="">Web Development Intro</a><br>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

If "To google about web development click here" hypertext is clicked then it has to take you to google home page website.
For this we must add google home page link at href of anchor tag.



When hypertext are clicked then website must open on new tab

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Tap Academy</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Web Development</h1>
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[To google about web development click here](https://www.google.com/)

<h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>

[Front-end](#)

[Back-end](#)

[Database](#)</br>

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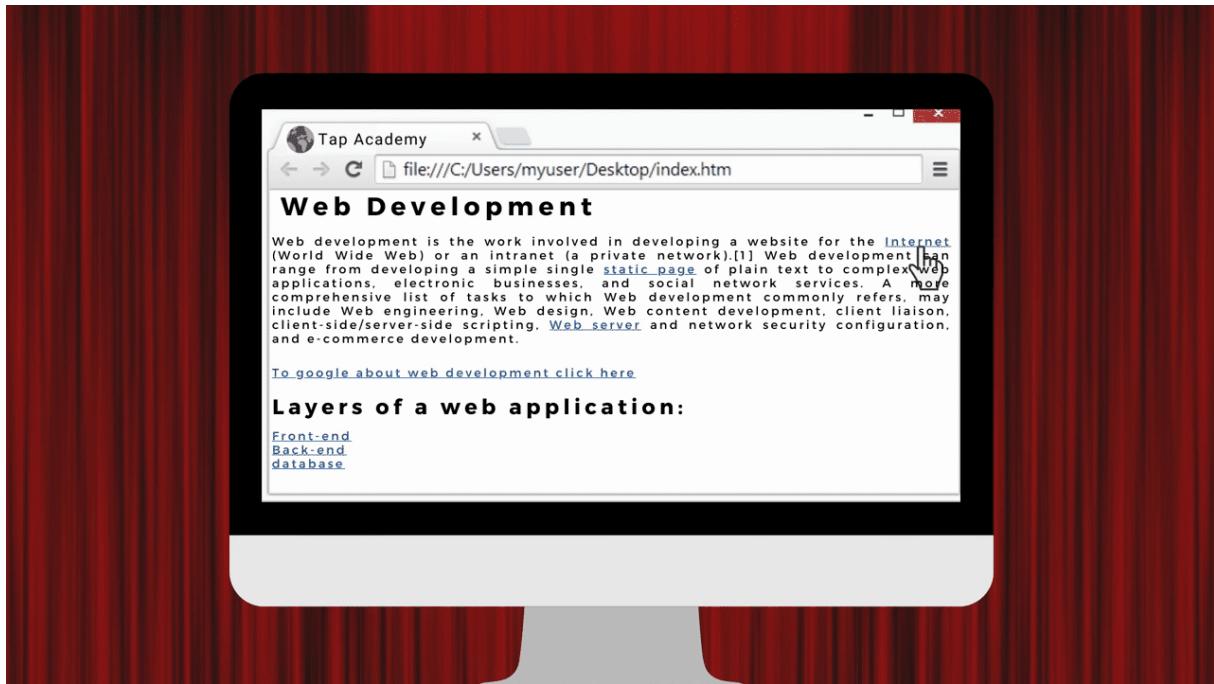

```
<h4>Useful PDF's for download</h4>
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<a href="">Web Development Intro</a><br>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

When hypertext are clicked the website must open on new tab, so we must inform the anchor tag by using another attribute called as target. within target we can declare _blank to open hyperlinked website in new tab.



To navigate "Front End", "Back End" and "Data Base" within the same page.

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
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    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
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    <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a
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    <a
        href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server" target="_blank">
```

Web serverand network security configuration, and e-commerce development.</p>

To google about web development click here

<h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>

**Front-end>
**

**Back-end
**

Database</br>

<h2 id="FE">Front-End</h2>

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underlying logic that governs the website's function and processes. Back-end developers are involved in constructing the actual logic on which an application or a website works. Some of the key skills they should have include: an in-depth knowledge of the back-end programming language/frameworks. </h3>

<h3>In order to handle the back end of the given application, programmers or back-end developers have to deal with back-end technologies that includes languages like java, python, C, C#, PHP, .NET etc. </h3>

<h2 id="DB">Data Base</h2>

<h3>A database is an organised collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modelling techniques.</h3>

<h3>The databases management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users , applications and the databases itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additional encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the databases. The sum total of database the database, the DBMS and the associated application can be referred to as a "databases system". Often the term "database" is also used to loosely refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.</h3>

<h3>As a developer, we have lots of choices for the databases. We can have mainly two types of database. The most popular databases are</h3>

<h3>SQL - Examples: Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL </h3>

<h3>NoSQL - Examples: MongoDB, Redis</h3>


```

<h4>Also read about:</h4>
<a href="">Artificial Intelligence</a><br>
<a href="">Software Testing</a><br>

<h4>Useful PDF's for download</h4>
<a href="">Full Stack Java Developer</a><br>
<a href="">Web Development Intro</a><br>

</body>
</html>

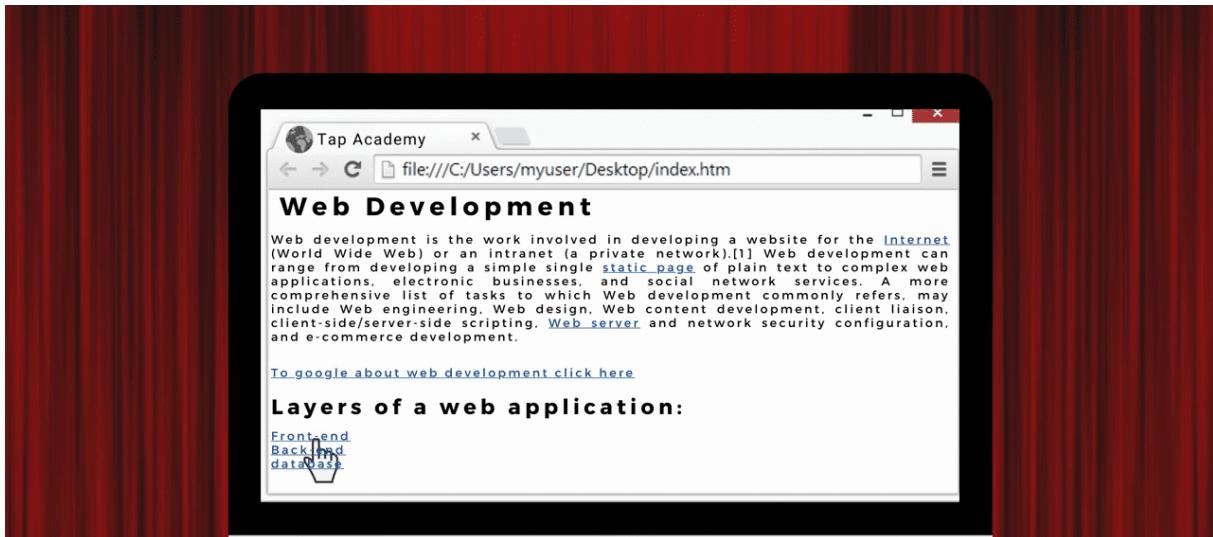
```

HTML CODE	OUTPUT

When hypertext "Front end", Back end", and "Database" hypertext then this hyperlink must navigate to front end section, back end section or data base section in this same page.

We can achieve this using ID selectors.

In anchor tag href if ID of that particular section is provided than this hypertext will work as navigation button.





Adding source link to hypertext "Artificial Intelligence" and "Software Testing".

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Tap Academy</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Web Development</h1>
    <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a
    Web Site for
    the <a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/Internet" tar
    get="_blank">Internet</a> (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a
    private network). Web development can range from developing a
    simple single
    <a
    href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static" target="_blank">static
    page</a> of plain text to complex Web-based Internet applications
    (Web apps), electronic businesses, and social network services. A
    more comprehensive list of the tasks to which Web development
```

commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web designing, Web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting,

Web serverand network security configuration, and e-commerce development.</p>

To google about web development click here

<h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>

Front-end
Back-end
Database</br>

<h2 id="FE">Front-End</h2>

<h3>Front End is the visible part of website or web application which is responsible for user experience. The front end stack is made up of many different languages and libraries. While these vary from application to application, there are only a few generic languages understood by all web browsers. These three main front-end coding languages are HTML, CSS and JavaScript. </h3>

<h3>HTML is the first layer of any website and creates the code version of a wireframe on a web page. These wireframes exist for the styles in CSS and all the bells and whistles in JavaScript.</h3>

<h3>Cascading Style Sheets, or CSS, is what gives our HTML visual appeal and draws in the user. To put it simply, style sheets dictate the presentation of HTML elements on a page. </h3>

<h3>JavaScript is a runtime language for web browsers. This means that when you run a web page, the page will load both the foundational JavaScript that is standard with the page and any new JavaScript added to a page. The new JavaScript will load in parallel with it and can perform actions and make decisions. </h3>

<h2 id="BE">Back-End</h2>

<h3>The back end is everything that happens, well, backstage. It contains servers where your web pages are located and the underlying logic that governs the website's function and processes. Back-end developers are involved in constructing the actual logic on which an application or a website works. Some of the key skills they should have include: an in-depth knowledge of the back-end programming language/frameworks. </h3>

<h3>In order to handle the back end of the given application, programmers or back-end developers have to deal with back-end technologies that includes languages like java, python, C, C#, PHP, .NET etc. </h3>

<h2 id="DB">Data Base</h2>

<h3>A database is an organised collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modelling techniques.</h3>

<h3>The databases management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users , applications and the databases itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additional encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the databases. The sum total of database the database, the DBMS and the associated application can be referred to as a "databases system". Often the term "database" is also used to loosely refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.</h3>

<h3>As a developer, we have lots of choices for the databases. We can have mainly two types of database. The most popular databases are</h3>

```

<h3>SQL - Examples: Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server,  

PostgreSQL </h3>  

<h3>NoSQL - Examples: MongoDB, Redis</h3>  

<h4>Also read about:</h4>  

<a href="ai.html" target="_blank">Artificial Intelligence</a><br>  

<a href="st.html" target="_blank">Software Testing</a><br>  
  

<h4>Useful PDF's for download</h4>  

<a href="full-stack-web-developer.pdf" target="_blank">Full Stack  

Java Developer</a><br>  

<a href="fend_intro.pdf" target="_blank">Web Development  

Intro</a><br>  
  

</body>  

</html>

```

HTML CODE

OUTPUT

When hypertext "Artificial Intelligence" and "Software Testing" is clicked, then this hyperlink must take to different html page which we have created. This html document is in same folder.

In anchor tag href if file name of that particular document is provided than this hypertext will work as navigation button.





Styling using Exact Value Attribute Selector

Styling the div section which has different classes.

- First we are dividing the HTML document into section by enclosing that inside div tag.
- Also addressing the div tags with individual class.

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT
<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Tap Academy</title> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css"> </head> <body> <div class="main font1"> <h1>Web Development</h1> <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a Web Site for the Internet (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing a simple single</pre>		

static page of plain text to complex Web-based Internet applications (Web apps), electronic businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of the tasks to which Web development commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web designing, Web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting,

Web serverand network security configuration, and e-commerce development.</p>

To google about web development click here

<h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>
Front-end

Back-end

Database

</div>

<div class="sub font2">
 <h2 id="FE">Front-End</h2>
 <h3>Front End is the visible part of website or web application which is responsible for user experience. The front end stack is made up of many different languages and libraries. While these vary from application to application, there are only a few generic languages understood by all web browsers. These three main front-end coding languages are HTML, CSS and JavaScript.</h3>

<h3>HTML is the first layer of any website and creates the code version of a wireframe on a web page. These wireframes exist

for the styles in CSS and all the bells and whistles in JavaScript.

</h3>

<h3>Cascading Style Sheets, or CSS, is what gives our HTML visual appeal and draws in the user. To put it simply, style sheets dictate the presentation of HTML elements on a page. </h3>

<h3>JavaScript is a runtime language for web browsers. This means that when you open a web page, the page will load both the foundational JavaScript that is standard with the page and any new JavaScript added to a page. The new JavaScript will load in parallel with it and can perform actions and make decisions. </h3>

</div>

<div class="sub font2">
 <h2 id="BE">Back-End</h2>
 <h3>The back end is everything that happens, well, backstage. It contains servers where your web pages are located and the underlying logic that governs the website's function and processes. Back-end developers are involved in constructing the actual logic on which an application or a website works. Some of the key skills they should have include: an in-depth knowledge of the back-end programming language/frameworks. </h3>

<h3>In order to handle the back end of the given application, programmers or back-end developers have to deal with back-end technologies that includes languages like java, python, C, C#, PHP, .NET etc. </h3>

</div>

<div class="sub font2">
 <h2 id="DB">Data Base</h2>
 <h3>A database is an organised collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where

databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modelling techniques.</h3>

<h3>The databases management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users , applications and the databases itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additional encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the databases. The sum total of database the database, the DBMS and the associated application can be referred to as a "databases system". Often the term "database" is also used to loosely refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.</h3>

<h3>As a developer, we have lots of choices for the databases. We can have mainly two types of database. The most popular databases are</h3>

<h3>SQL - Examples: Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL </h3>

<h3>NoSQL - Examples: MongoDB, Redis</h3>

</div>

<div class="end font3">

<h4>Also read about:</h4>

Artificial Intelligence

Software Testing

<h4>Useful PDF's for download</h4>

Full Stack Java Developer

Web Development Intro

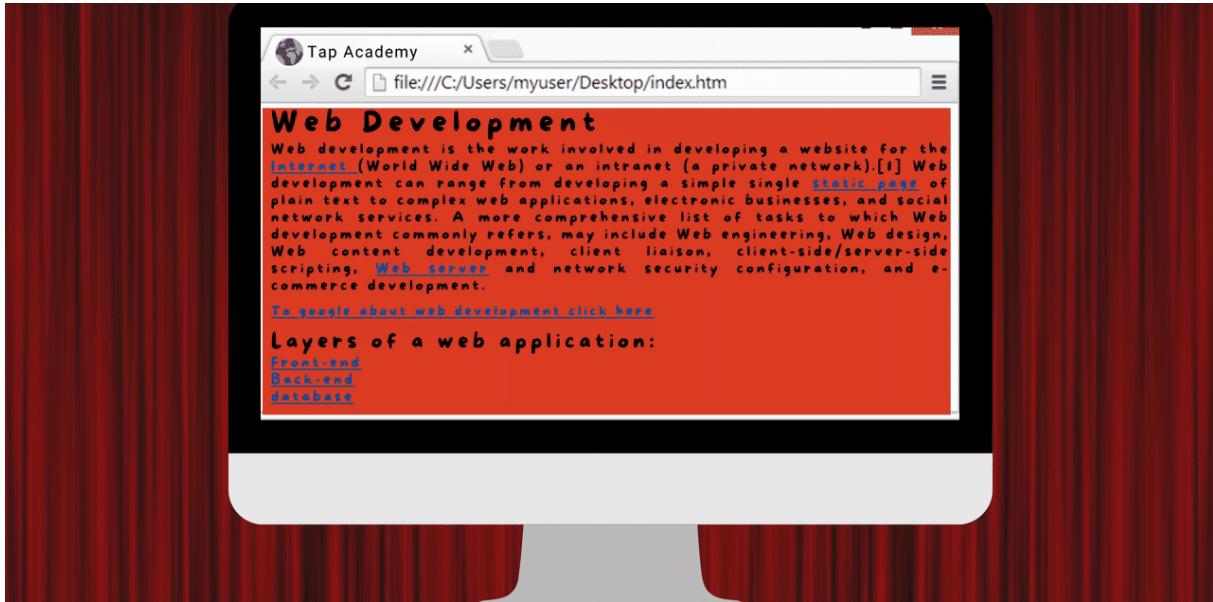
</div>

</body>

</html>

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT
	<h3>INDEX.CSS</h3> <pre>.main{ background-color:#DC3D24; color:#232B2B; } .font1{ font-family: cursive; font-weight:bolder; } .sub{ background-color:#221E1D; color:#ECEAE0; } .font2{ font-family: monospace; font-weight:bold; } .end{ background-color:#AC2832; color:#DFD297; } .font3{ font-family: sans-serif; font-weight:normal; }</pre>	

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT
		



To style the <a> tag which has the value of www.google.com inside href

We can select the value of which attribute hold within that this selection is called as exact value attribute. To select this we can make use of combinator symbol.

Name	Symbol
Exact match	=
Contains	*
starts with	^
ends with	\$

space-separated	~
-separated	

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT
<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Tap Academy</title> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css"> </head> <body> <div class="main font1"> <h1>Web Development</h1> <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a Web Site for the Internet (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing a simple single static page of plain text to complex Web-based Internet applications (Web apps), electronic businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of the tasks to which Web development commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web designing, Web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting,</pre>		

```
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server" target="_blank">  
Web server</a>and network security configuration, and e-commerce development.</p>
```

```
<a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">To  
google about web development click here</a>
```

```
<h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>  
<a href="#FE" >Front-end</a><br>  
<a href="#BE" >Back-end</a><br>  
<a href="#DB" >Database</a><br>  
</div>
```

```
<div class="sub font2">  
  <h2 id="FE">Front-End</h2>  
  <h3>Front End is the visible part of website or web application which is responsible for user experience. The front end stack is made up of many different languages and libraries. While these vary from application to application, there are only a few generic languages understood by all web browsers. These three main front-end coding languages are HTML, CSS and JavaScript.  
</h3>
```

```
  <h3>HTML is the first layer of any website and creates the code version of a wireframe on a web page. These wirelesses exist for the styles in CSS and all the bells and whistles in JavaScript.  
</h3>
```

```
  <h3>Cascading Style Sheets, or CSS, is what gives our HTML visual appeal and draws in the user. To put it simply, style sheets dictate the presentation of HTML elements on a page. </h3>
```

```
  <h3>JavaScript is a runtime language for web browsers. This means that when you en a web page, the page will load both the foundational JavaScript that is standard with the page and any
```

new JavaScript added to a page. The new JavaScript will load in parallel with it and can perform actions and make decisions. </h3>

```
  
</div>
```

```
<div class="sub font2">  
  <h2 id="BE">Back-End</h2>
```

<h3>The back end is everything that happens, well, backstage. It contains servers where your web pages are located and the underlying logic that governs the website's function and processes. Back-end developers are involved in constructing the actual logic on which an application or a website works. Some of the key skills they should have include: an in-depth knowledge of the back-end programming language/frameworks. </h3>

<h3>In order to handle the back end of the given application, programmers or back-end developers have to deal with back-end technologies that includes languages like java, python, C, C#, PHP, .NET etc. </h3>

```
  
</div>
```

```
<div class="sub font2">  
  <h2 id="DB">Data Base</h2>
```

<h3>A database is an organised collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modelling techniques.</h3>

<h3>The databases management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users , applications and the databases itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additional encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the databases. The sum total of database the database, the DBMS and the associated application can be referred to as a "databases system". Often the term "database" is also used to

loosely refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.</h3>

<h3>As a developer, we have lots of choices for the databases. We can have mainly two types of database. The most popular databases are</h3>

<h3>SQL - Examples: Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL </h3>

<h3>NoSQL - Examples: MongoDB, Redis</h3>

</div>

<div class="end font3">

<h4>Also read about:</h4>

Artificial Intelligence

Software Testing

<h4>Useful PDF's for download</h4>

Full Stack Java Developer

Web Development Intro

</div>

</body>

</html>

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT

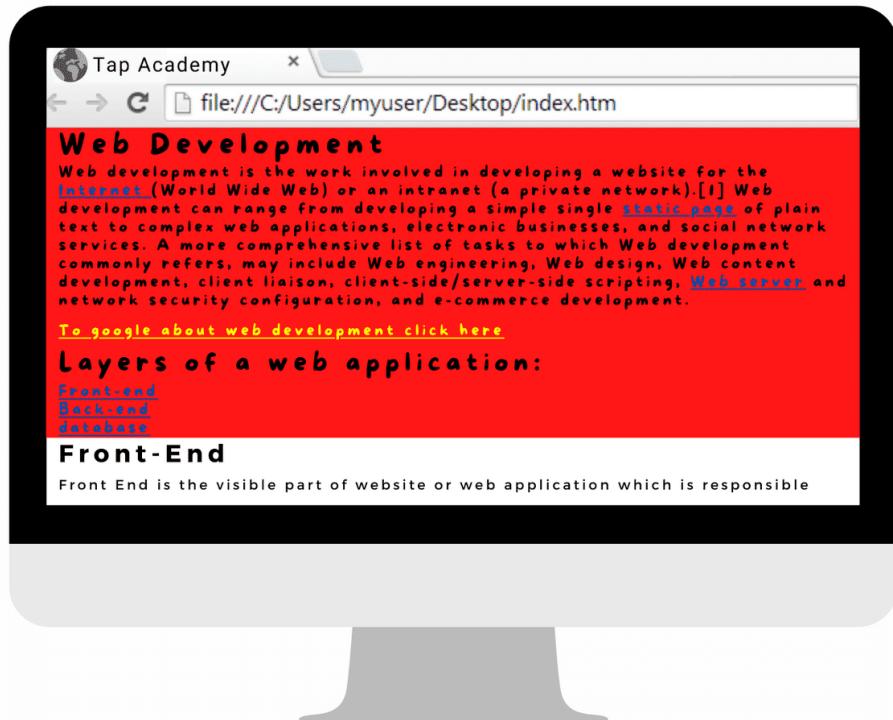
INDEX.CSS

```
.font3{  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    font-weight: normal;  
}  
  
.a[href = "https://www.google.com/"]{  
    color: yellow;  
}
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT



To style the <a> tag which has been linked to Wikipedia.

It is so sample that the link which href contains also has a word Wikipedia using this we can select the <a> tag which is linked to Wikipedia.

This selection of a word Wikipedia is nothing but selecting the partial value. Hence it is called as partial value attribute selectors.

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Tap Academy</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
    <div class="main font1">
        <h1>Web Development</h1>
        <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a Web Site for the <a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/Internet" target="_blank">Internet</a> (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing a simple single <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static" target="_blank">static page</a> of plain text to complex Web-based Internet applications (Web apps), electronic businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of the tasks to which Web development commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web designing, Web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server" target="_blank">Web server</a> and network security configuration, and e-commerce development.</p>
        <a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">To google about web development click here</a>
        <h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>
```

```
<a href="#FE" >Front-end</a><br>
<a href="#BE" >Back-end</a><br>
<a href="#DB" >Database</a></br>
</div>

<div class="sub font2">
    <h2 id="FE">Front-End</h2>
    <h3>Front End is the visible part of website or web application which is responsible for user experience. The front end stack is made up of many different languages and libraries. While these vary from application to application, there are only a few generic languages understood by all web browsers. These three main front-end coding languages are HTML, CSS and JavaScript.
    </h3>
    <h3>HTML is the first layer of any website and creates the code version of a wireframe on a web page. These wirelesses exist for the styles in CSS and all the bells and whistles in JavaScript.
    </h3>
    <h3>Cascading Style Sheets, or CSS, is what gives our HTML visual appeal and draws in the user. To put it simply, style sheets dictate the presentation of HTML elements on a page.
    </h3>
    <h3>JavaScript is a runtime language for web browsers. This means that when you open a web page, the page will load both the foundational JavaScript that is standard with the page and any new JavaScript added to a page. The new JavaScript will load in parallel with it and can perform actions and make decisions.
    </h3>
    
</div>

<div class="sub font2">
    <h2 id="BE">Back-End</h2>
    <h3>The back end is everything that happens, well, backstage. It contains servers where your web pages are located and the underlying logic that governs the website's function and
```

processes. Back-end developers are involved in constructing the actual logic on which an application or a website works. Some of the key skills they should have include: an in-depth knowledge of the back-end programming language/frameworks. </h3>

<h3>In order to handle the back end of the given application, programmers or back-end developers have to deal with back-end technologies that includes languages like java, python, C, C#, PHP, .NET etc. </h3>

</div>

<div class="sub font2">
 <h2 id="DB">Data Base</h2>
 <h3>A database is an organised collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modelling techniques.</h3>

<h3>The databases management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users , applications and the databases itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additional encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the databases. The sum total of database the database, the DBMS and the associated application can be referred to as a "databases system". Often the term "database" is also used to loosely refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.</h3>

<h3>As a developer, we have lots of choices for the databases. We can have mainly two types of database. The most popular databases are</h3>

<h3>SQL - Examples: Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL </h3>

<h3>NoSQL - Examples: MongoDB, Redis</h3>

</div>

```
<div class="end font3">
    <h4>Also read about:</h4>
    <a href="ai.html" target="_blank">Artificial Intelligence</a>
<br>
    <a href="st.html" target="_blank">Software Testing</a><br>

    <h4>Useful PDF's for download</h4>
    <a href="full-stack-web-developer.pdf" target="_blank">Full
Stack Java Developer</a><br>
    <a href="fend_intro.pdf" target="_blank">Web Development
Intro</a><br>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT

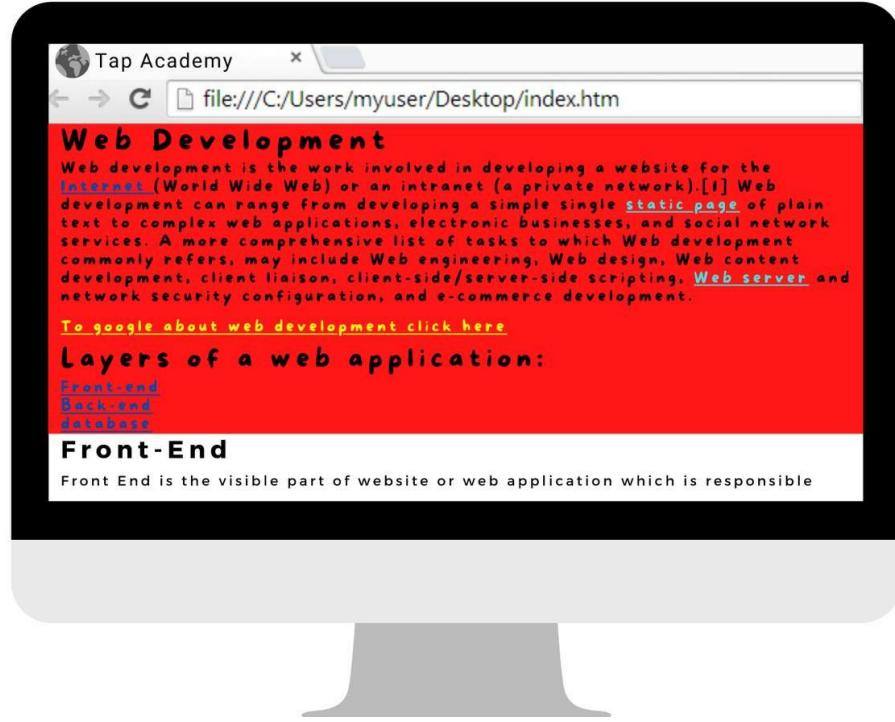
INDEX.CSS

```
.font3{  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    font-weight: normal;  
}  
  
.a[href = "https://www.google.com/"]{  
    color: yellow;  
}  
  
.a[href *= "wikipedia"]{  
    color: cyan;  
}
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT



To style the <a> tag which is navigating inside same HTML page.

It is so sample that the link which href begins with # using this we can select the <a> tag which is navigating inside same web page.

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT
<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Tap Academy</title></pre>		

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

<body>
  <div class="main font1">
    <h1>Web Development</h1>
    <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a Web Site for the <a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/Internet" target="_blank">Internet</a> (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing a simple single <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static" target="_blank">static page</a> of plain text to complex Web-based Internet applications (Web apps), electronic businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of the tasks to which Web development commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web designing, Web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server" target="_blank">Web server</a> and network security configuration, and e-commerce development.</p>
    <a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">To google about web development click here</a>
    <h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>
    <a href="#FE" >Front-end</a><br>
    <a href="#BE" >Back-end</a><br>
    <a href="#DB" >Database</a><br>
  </div>
```

```
<div class="sub font2">
  <h2 id="FE">Front-End</h2>
  <h3>Front End is the visible part of website or web application which is responsible for user experience. The front end stack is made up of many different languages and libraries. While these vary from application to application, there are only a few generic languages understood by all web browsers. These three main front-end coding languages are HTML, CSS and JavaScript.
```

```
</h3>
```

```
  <h3>HTML is the first layer of any website and creates the code version of a wireframe on a web page. These wirelesses exist for the styles in CSS and all the bells and whistles in JavaScript.
```

```
</h3>
```

```
  <h3>Cascading Style Sheets, or CSS, is what gives our HTML visual appeal and draws in the user. To put it simply, style sheets dictate the presentation of HTML elements on a page. </h3>
```

```
  <h3>JavaScript is a runtime language for web browsers. This means that when you open a web page, the page will load both the foundational JavaScript that is standard with the page and any new JavaScript added to a page. The new JavaScript will load in parallel with it and can perform actions and make decisions. </h3>
```

```
  
</div>
```

```
<div class="sub font2">
```

```
  <h2 id="BE">Back-End</h2>
```

```
  <h3>The back end is everything that happens, well, backstage. It contains servers where your web pages are located and the underlying logic that governs the website's function and processes. Back-end developers are involved in constructing the actual logic on which an application or a website works. Some of the key skills they should have include: an in-depth knowledge of the back-end programming language/frameworks. </h3>
```

<**###**In order to handle the back end of the given application, programmers or back-end developers have to deal with back-end technologies that includes languages like java, python, C, C#, PHP, .NET etc. </**###**

</div>

<**div** class="sub font2">
 <**h2** id="DB">Data Base</**h2**>
 <**h3**>A database is an organised collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modelling techniques.</**h3**>

<**h3**>The databases management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users , applications and the databases itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additional encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the databases. The sum total of database the database, the DBMS and the associated application can be referred to as a "databases system". Often the term "database" is also used to loosely refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.</**h3**>

<**h3**>As a developer, we have lots of choices for the databases. We can have mainly two types of database. The most popular databases are</**h3**>

<**h3**>SQL - Examples: Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL </**h3**>

<**h3**>NoSQL - Examples: MongoDB, Redis</**h3**>

</div>

<**div** class="end font3">
 <**h4**>Also read about:</**h4**>

```
<a href="ai.html" target="_blank">Artificial Intelligence</a>
<br>
<a href="st.html" target="_blank">Software Testing</a><br>

<h4>Useful PDF's for download</h4>
<a href="full-stack-web-developer.pdf" target="_blank">Full
Stack Java Developer</a><br>
<a href="fend_intro.pdf" target="_blank">Web Development
Intro</a><br>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT

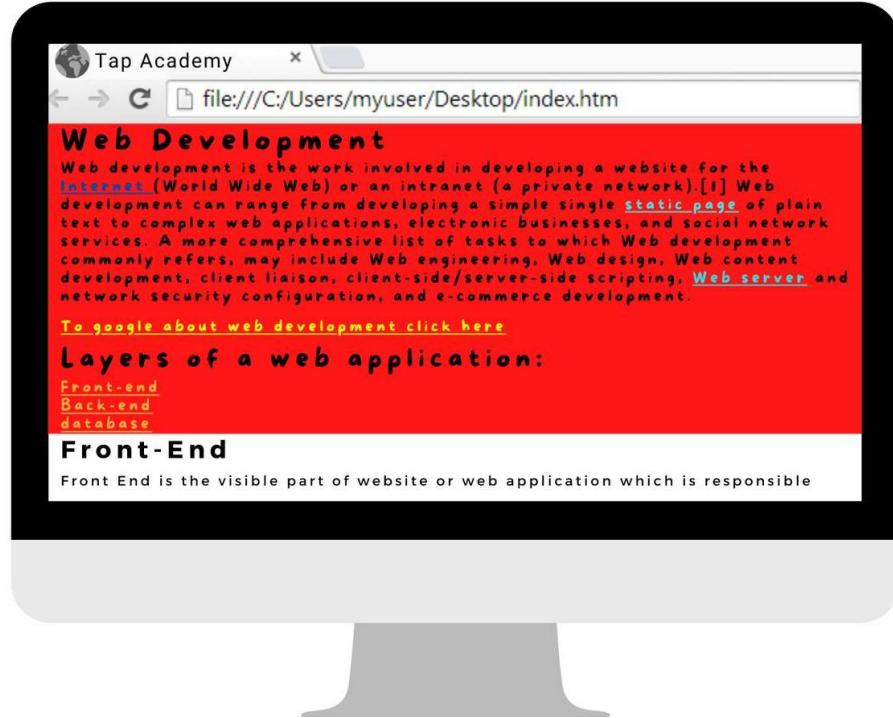
INDEX.CSS

```
.font3{  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    font-weight: normal;  
}  
  
.a[href = "https://www.google.com/"]{  
    color: yellow;  
}  
  
.a[href *= "wikipedia"]{  
    color: cyan;  
}  
  
.a[href ^= "#"]{  
    color: #F5AD42;  
}
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT



To style the <a> tag which is navigating to different HTML page and PDF

It is so sample that the link which href ends with .html and also .pdf using this we can select the <a> tag which is navigating to different html page and PDF. (take care of case sensitivity).

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT
<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head></pre>		

```
<title>Tap Academy</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
  <div class="main font1">
    <h1>Web Development</h1>
    <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a Web Site for the <a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/Internet" target="_blank">Internet</a> (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing a simple single <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static" target="_blank">static page</a> of plain text to complex Web-based Internet applications (Web apps), electronic businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of the tasks to which Web development commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web designing, Web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server" target="_blank">Web server</a> and network security configuration, and e-commerce development.</p>
    <p><a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">To google about web development click here</a></p>
    <h3>Layers of a web application:</h3>
    <a href="#FE" >Front-end</a><br>
    <a href="#BE" >Back-end</a><br>
    <a href="#DB" >Database</a><br>
  </div>
```

```
<div class="sub font2">
    <h2 id="FE">Front-End</h2>
    <h3>Front End is the visible part of website or web application which is responsible for user experience. The front end stack is made up of many different languages and libraries. While these vary from application to application, there are only a few generic languages understood by all web browsers. These three main front-end coding languages are HTML, CSS and JavaScript.
</h3>
```

<h3>HTML is the first layer of any website and creates the code version of a wireframe on a web page. These wirelesses exist for the styles in CSS and all the bells and whistles in JavaScript.

```
</h3>
```

<h3>Cascading Style Sheets, or CSS, is what gives our HTML visual appeal and draws in the user. To put it simply, style sheets dictate the presentation of HTML elements on a page. </h3>

<h3>JavaScript is a runtime language for web browsers. This means that when you open a web page, the page will load both the foundational JavaScript that is standard with the page and any new JavaScript added to a page. The new JavaScript will load in parallel with it and can perform actions and make decisions. </h3>

```

</div>
```

```
<div class="sub font2">
    <h2 id="BE">Back-End</h2>
    <h3>The back end is everything that happens, well, backstage. It contains servers where your web pages are located and the underlying logic that governs the website's function and processes. Back-end developers are involved in constructing the actual logic on which an application or a website works. Some of the key skills they should have include: an in-depth knowledge of the back-end programming language/frameworks. </h3>
```

<**###**In order to handle the back end of the given application, programmers or back-end developers have to deal with back-end technologies that includes languages like java, python, C, C#, PHP, .NET etc. </**###**

</div>

<**div** class="sub font2">
 <**h2** id="DB">Data Base</**h2**>
 <**h3**>A database is an organised collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modelling techniques.</**h3**>

<**h3**>The databases management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users , applications and the databases itself to capture and analyze the data. The DBMS software additional encompasses the core facilities provided to administer the databases. The sum total of database the database, the DBMS and the associated application can be referred to as a "databases system". Often the term "database" is also used to loosely refer to any of the DBMS, the database system or an application associated with the database.</**h3**>

<**h3**>As a developer, we have lots of choices for the databases. We can have mainly two types of database. The most popular databases are</**h3**>

<**h3**>SQL - Examples: Oracle, MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, PostgreSQL </**h3**>

<**h3**>NoSQL - Examples: MongoDB, Redis</**h3**>

</div>

<**div** class="end font3">
 <**h4**>Also read about:</**h4**>

```
<a href="ai.html" target="_blank">Artificial Intelligence</a>
<br>
<a href="st.html" target="_blank">Software Testing</a><br>

<h4>Useful PDF's for download</h4>
<a href="full-stack-web-developer.pdf" target="_blank">Full
Stack Java Developer</a><br>
<a href="fend_intro.pdf" target="_blank">Web Development
Intro</a><br>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT

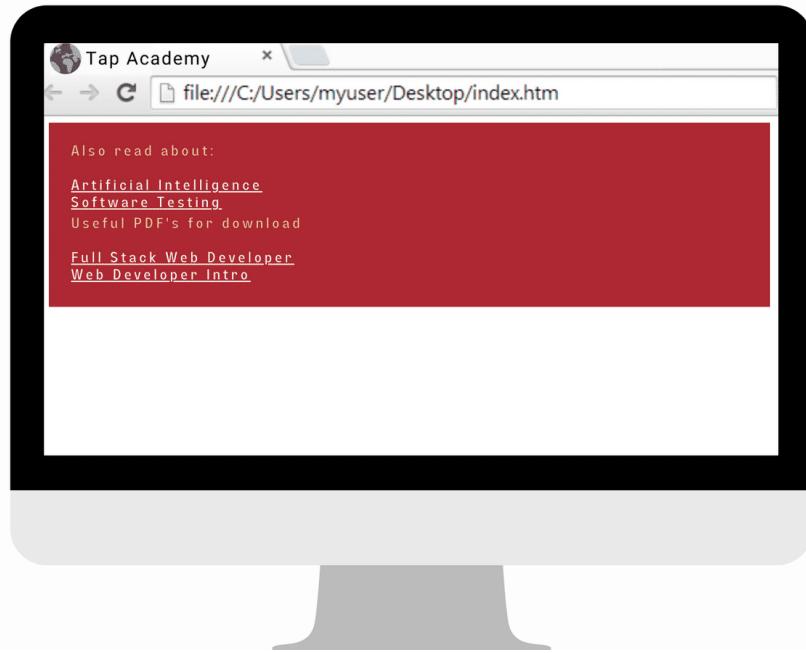
INDEX.CSS

```
.font3{  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    font-weight: normal;  
}  
  
.a[href = "https://www.google.com/"]{  
    color: yellow;  
}  
  
.a[href *= "wikipedia"]{  
    color: cyan;  
}  
  
.a[href ^= "#"]{  
    color: #F5AD42;  
}  
  
.a[href $= ".html"]{  
    color: white;  
}  
.a[href $= ".pdf"]{  
    color: white;  
}
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT



To style the division which has **class** font1 in that

It is so sample that we can design using space separated attribute selectors i.e., inside div tag then inside class attribute we must check the value of font1 but here font1 is space separated class.

So we can use ' \sim ' before equality check.

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT
<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html></pre>	<pre>.font1 ~ .font2 { color: red; }</pre>	

```
<head>
    <title>Tap Academy</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
    <div class="main font1">
        <h1>Web Development</h1>
        <p>Web development is the work involved in developing a Web Site for the <a href="https://www.britannica.com/technology/Internet" target="_blank">Internet</a> (World Wide Web) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing a simple single <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static" target="_blank">static page</a> of plain text to complex Web-based Internet applications (Web apps), electronic businesses, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of the tasks to which Web development commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web designing, Web content development, client liaison, client-side/server-side scripting, <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server" target="_blank">Web server</a> and network security configuration, and e-commerce development.</p>
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            <a href="#BE" >Back-end</a><br>
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        </p>
    </div>
</body>
```

```
</div>
```

```
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```

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</div>

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```
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<a href="fend_intro.pdf" target="_blank">Web Development
Intro</a><br>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT

INDEX.CSS

```
a[href = "https://www.google.com/"]{  
    color: yellow;  
}  
  
a[href *= "wikipedia"]{  
    color: cyan;  
}  
  
a[href ^= "#"]{  
    color: #F5AD42;  
}  
a[href $= ".html"]{  
    color: white;  
}  
a[href $= ".pdf"]{  
    color: white;  
}  
div[class ^= "font1"]{  
    border: 2px solid blue;  
}
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT



Lang Attribute

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT
<pre><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Tap Academy</title> <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css"> </head> <body> <h2 lang="en">Hello!</h2> <h2 lang="en-us" >Greetings!</h2> <h2 lang="en-au" >G'day!</h2> <h2 lang="fr" >Bonjour!</h2> <h2 lang="hi">Namaste!</h2> <h2 lang="es">Hola!</h2> </body> </html></pre>		

HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT

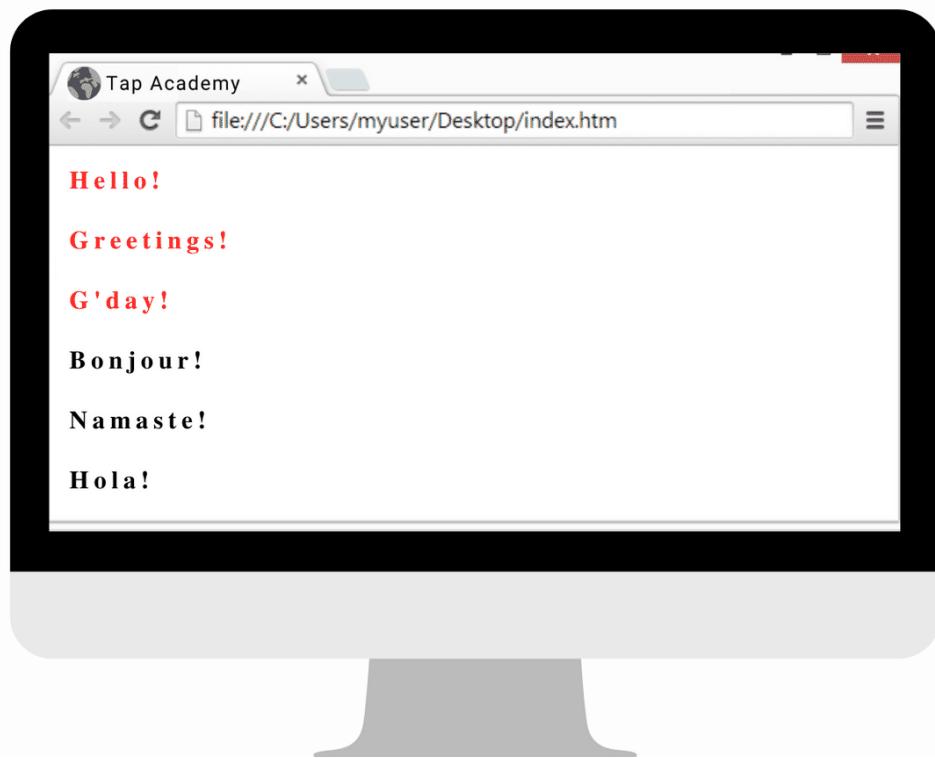
INDEX.CSS

```
h2[lang |= "en"]{  
    color: red;  
}
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT



HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Tap Academy</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="index.css">
</head>

<body>
    <h2 lang="en">Hello!</h2>
    <h2 lang="en-us" >Greetings!</h2>
```

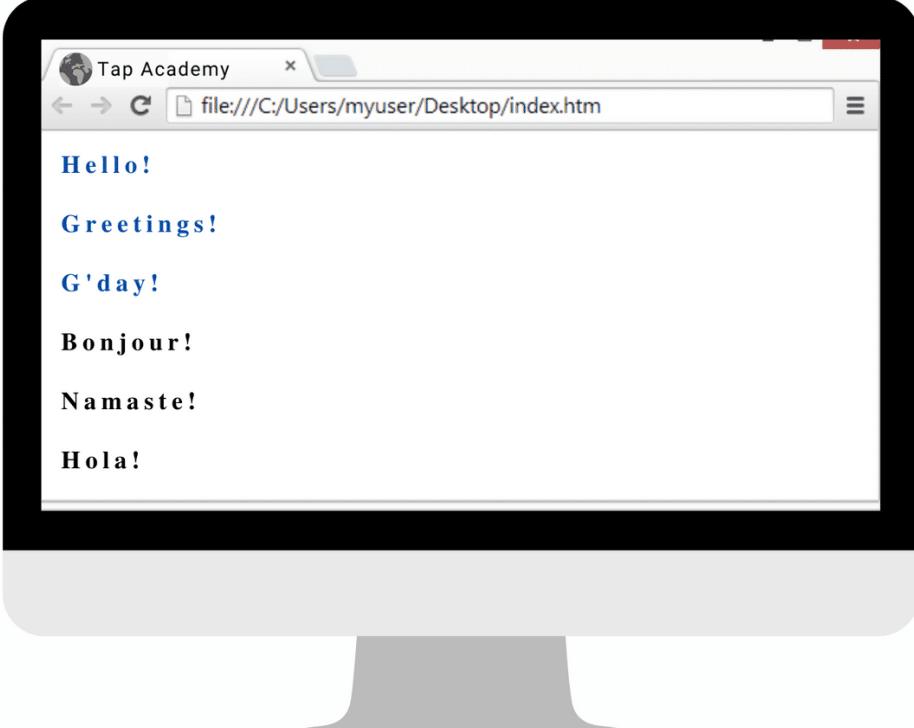
```
<h2 lang="en-au" >G'day!</h2>
<h2 lang="fr" >Bonjour!</h2>
<h2 lang="hi">Namaste!</h2>
<h2 lang="es">Hola!</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML CODE

CSS FILE

OUTPUT



HTML CODE	CSS FILE	OUTPUT
		

In the above two examples,

- starts with (^) - It matches only en.
- pipe character (|) - It matches en-.

Both will give the same result depending on the requirement you can make use of ^ or |

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

Point 1

The [attribute = “value”] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and value.

Point 2

The [attribute *= “value”] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value contains a specified value.

Point 3

The [attribute ^= “value”] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value begins with a specified value.

Point 4

The [attribute \$= “value”] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value ends with a specified value.

Point 5

The [attribute ~= “value”] selector is used to select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word.

