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Web Programming

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Week # 1 Lectures Summary

- Part I: Introduction to Web programming course
  - Course Contents & Evaluation criteria of this course
  - Goals/leaning-outcomes of this course
  - Assumed Background
- Part II: Basic concepts and definitions
  - Basic Definition
  - Types of Web applications
  - Architecture of Web Programming
  - Promising Applications
- Part III: Why study Web Programming?
  - Web-based systems are everywhere
  - To satisfy humanity needs
  - To understanding working of web-based systems
  - To get a better job.
  - To get to know about advanced programming concepts used in web development
  - Etc
- Part IV: Software Installation for Web Programming Course
  - Notepad++
  - XAMP

Kick start the Web Programing

Programming Language to be used in this course

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript
- PHP
- SQL
- 3rd party libraries
- Database tools
- Design patterns

HTML Language Introduction

- Initially, we will focus on HTML language.
  - HTML is the standard markup language for Web pages.
  - With HTML, you can create your Website.

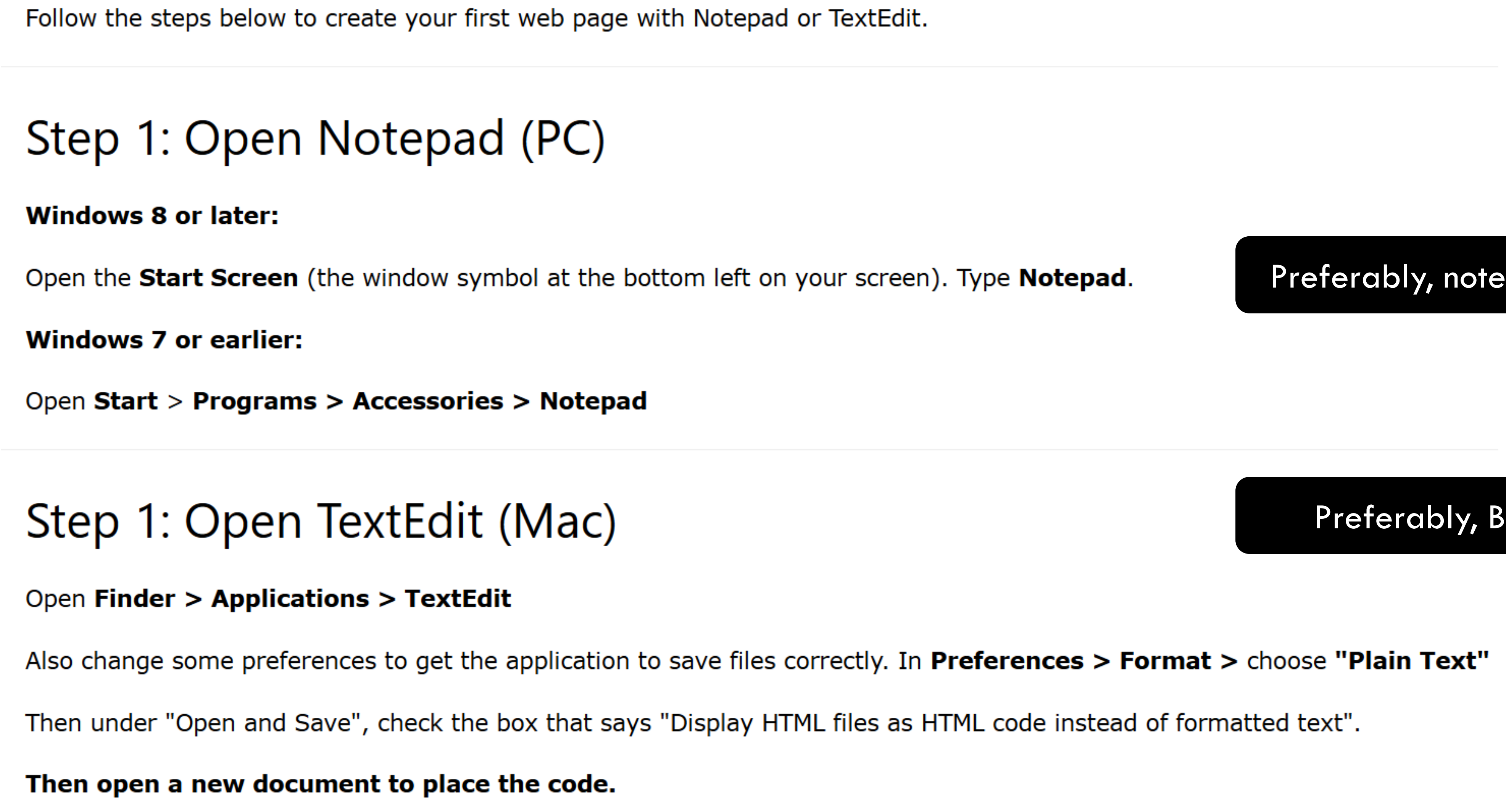
✓ HTML describes the structure of a Web page

✓ HTML consists of a series of elements

✓ HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content

✓ HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

Writing the Web Programming Code



Follow the steps below to create your first web page with Notepad or TextEdit.

Step 1: Open Notepad (PC)

Windows 8 or later:

Open the **Start Screen** (the window symbol at the bottom left on your screen). Type **Notepad**.

Windows 7 or earlier:

Open **Start** > **Programs > Accessories > Notepad**

Preferably, notepad ++

Step 1: Open TextEdit (Mac)

Preferably, BBedit

Open **Finder > Applications > TextEdit**

Also change some preferences to get the application to save files correctly. In **Preferences > Format >** choose **"Plain Text"**

Then under "Open and Save", check the box that says "Display HTML files as HTML code instead of formatted text".

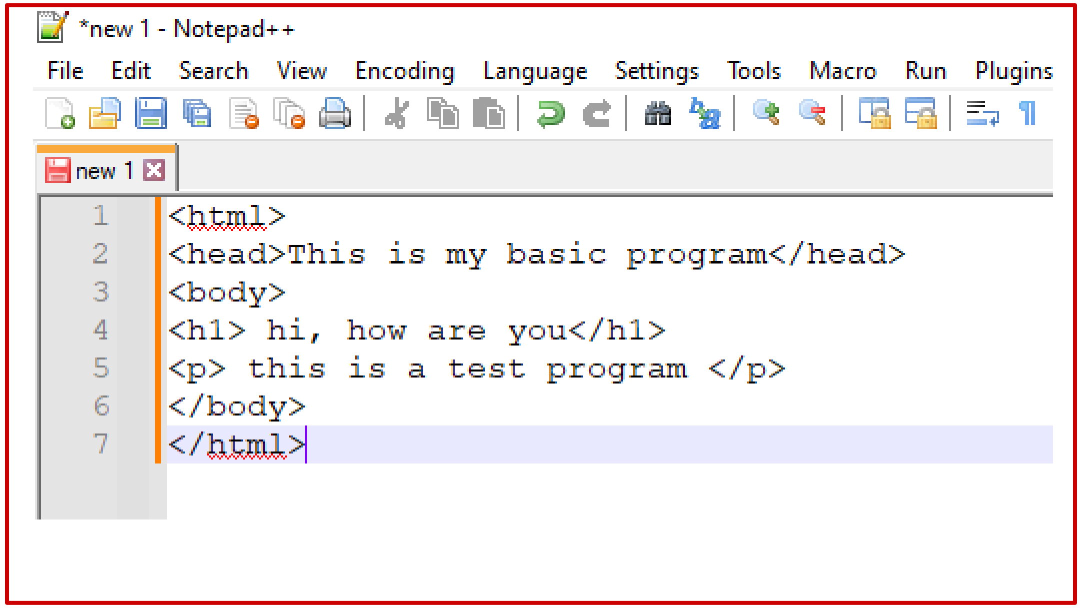
Then open a new document to place the code.

Writing the Web Programming Code

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

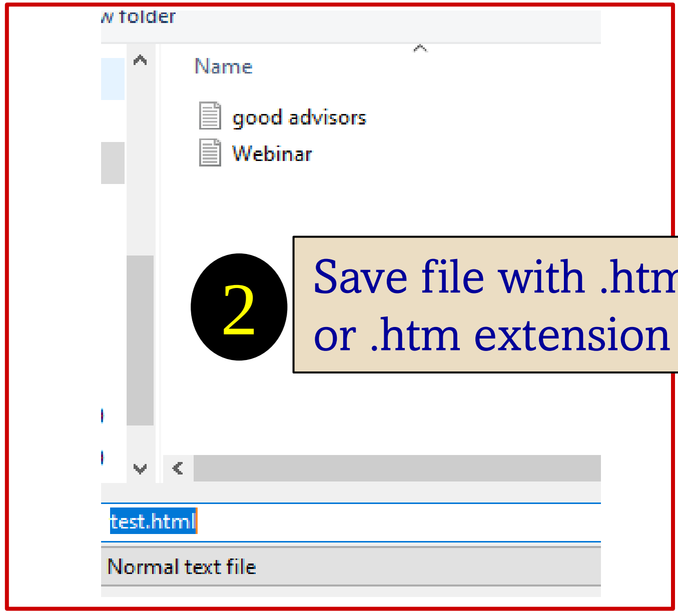
A very simple HTML program.

Kick start the web programming- Program Writing


*new 1 - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins
new 1

```
<html>
<head>This is my basic program</head>
<body>
<h1> hi, how are you</h1>
<p> this is a test program </p>
</body>
</html>
```

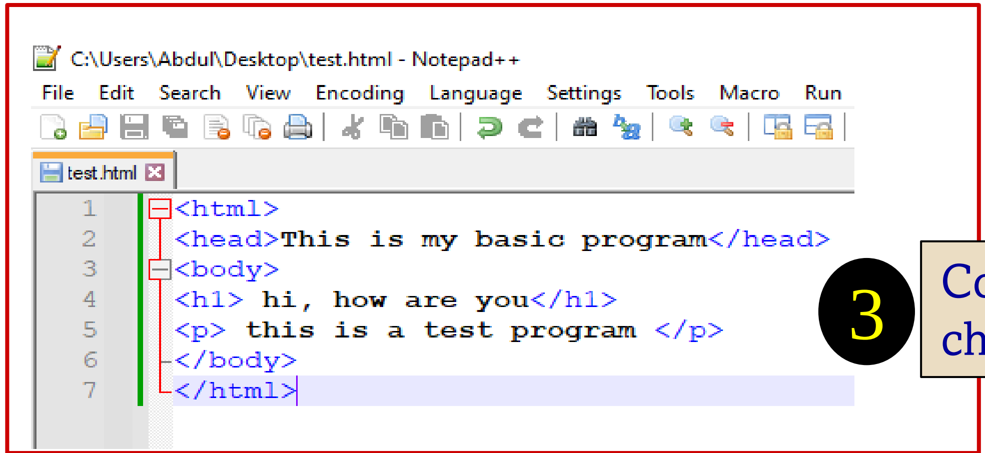
1 Open notepad & write code.



test.html

Normal text file

2 Save file with .html or .htm extension


C:\Users\Abdul\Desktop\test.html - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run
test.html

```
<html>
<head>This is my basic program</head>
<body>
<h1> hi, how are you</h1>
<p> this is a test program </p>
</body>
</html>
```

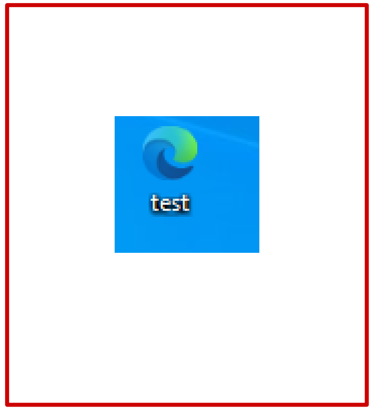
3 Code layout will change

4 Saved file.

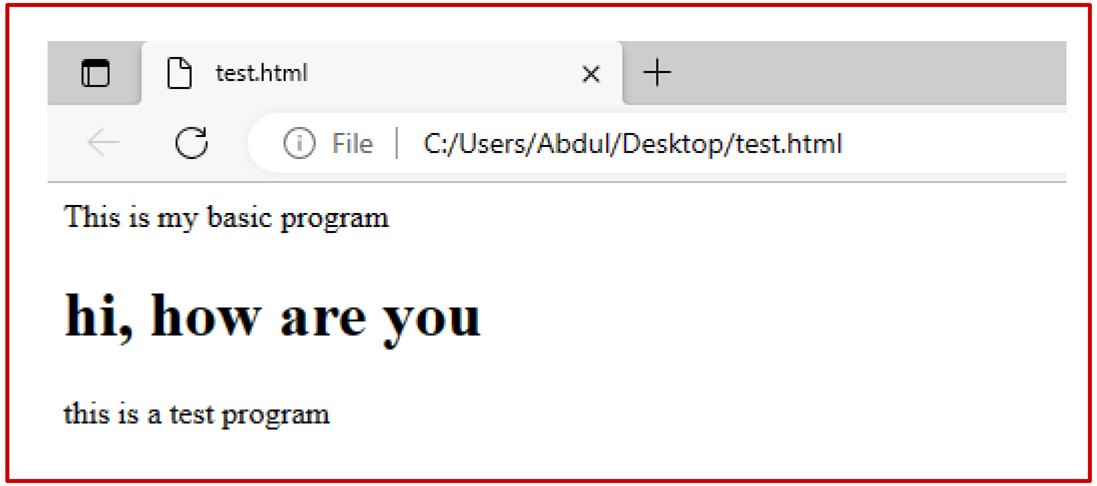
Executing the Web Codes

Two ways to execute!!!

Kick start the web programming-1st Way



5 Double click on file



This is my basic program

hi, how are you

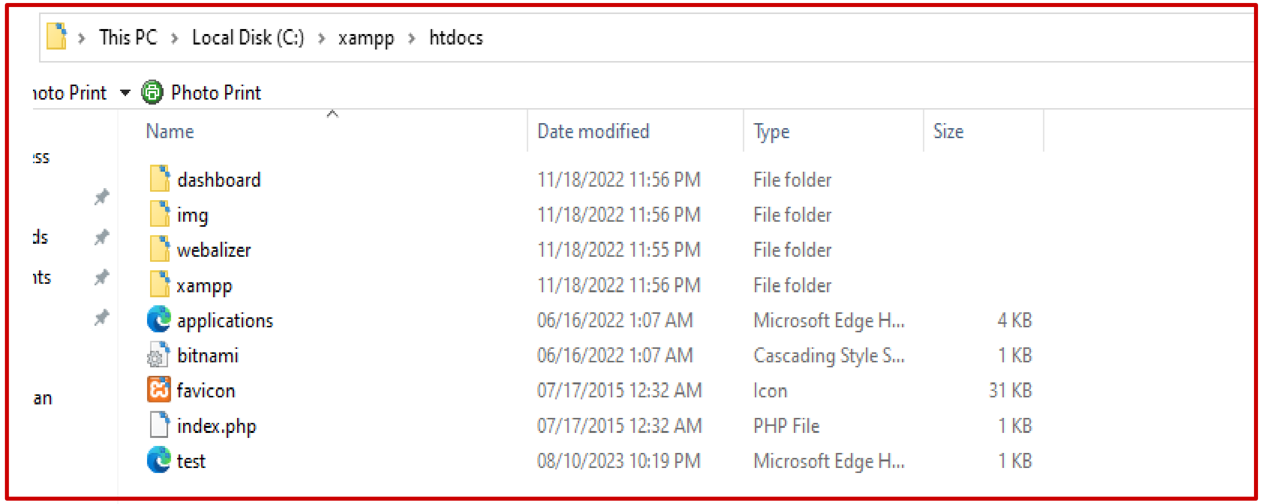
this is a test program

6 Output of the web program

Web page

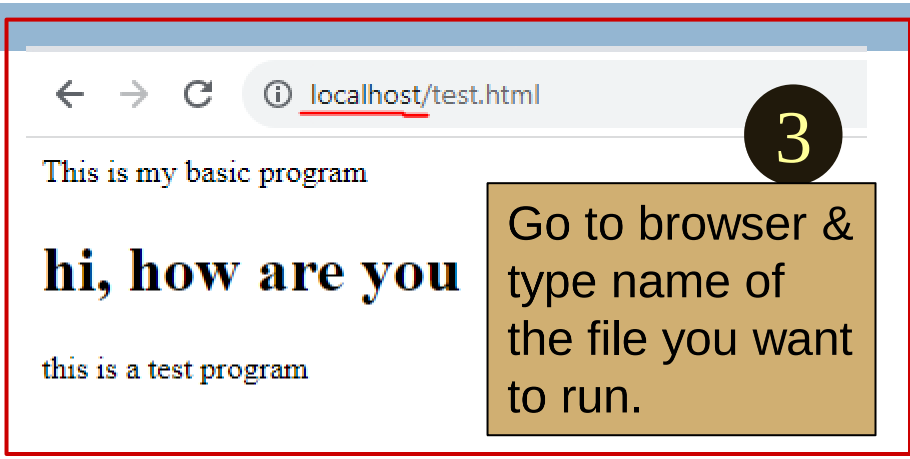
Congratulations! You have written and developed your first web page.

Automated Execution of the Web code- 2nd Way



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
dashboard	11/18/2022 11:56 PM	File folder	
img	11/18/2022 11:56 PM	File folder	
webalizer	11/18/2022 11:55 PM	File folder	
xampp	11/18/2022 11:56 PM	File folder	
applications	06/16/2022 1:07 AM	Microsoft Edge H...	4 KB
bitnami	06/16/2022 1:07 AM	Cascading Style S...	1 KB
favicon	07/17/2015 12:32 AM	Icon	31 KB
index.php	07/17/2015 12:32 AM	PHP File	1 KB
test	08/10/2023 10:19 PM	Microsoft Edge H...	1 KB

1 Save code in htdocs folder of xamp.

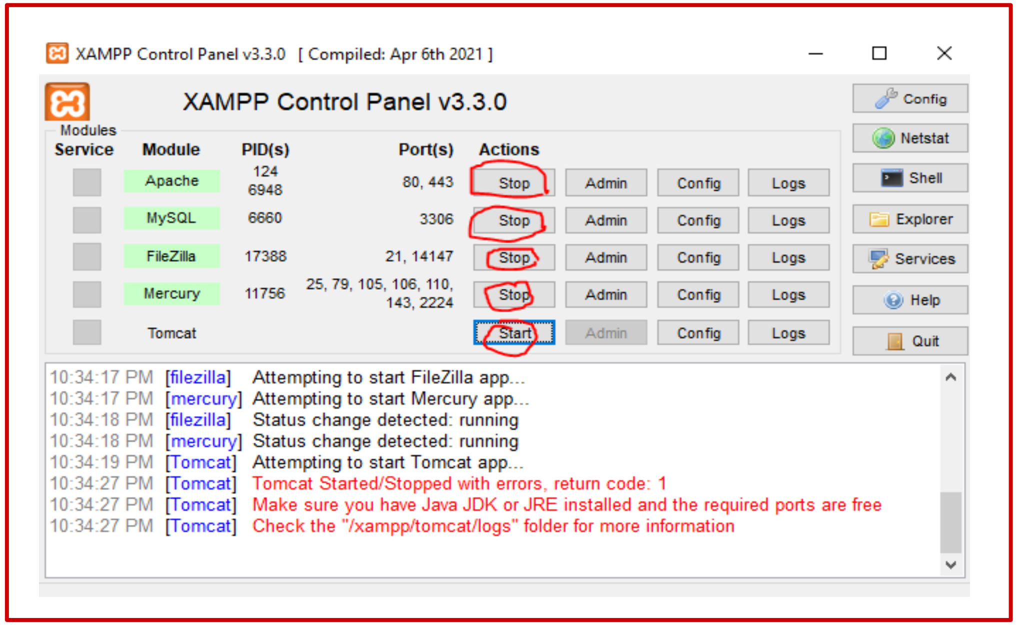


This is my basic program

hi, how are you

this is a test program

3 Go to browser & type name of the file you want to run.


XAMPP Control Panel v3.3.0 [Compiled: Apr 6th 2021]
XAMPP Control Panel v3.3.0
Config
Netstat
Shell
Explorer
Services
Help
Quit

Modules Service	Module	PID(s)	Port(s)	Actions			
	Apache	124 6948	80, 443	Stop	Admin	Config	Logs
	MySQL	6660	3306	Stop	Admin	Config	Logs
	FileZilla	17388	21, 14147	Stop	Admin	Config	Logs
	Mercury	11756	25, 79, 105, 106, 110, 143, 2224	Stop	Admin	Config	Logs
	Tomcat			Start	Admin	Config	Logs

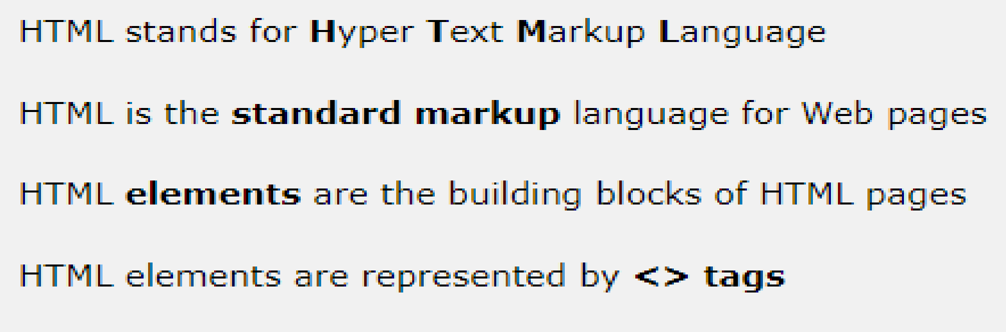
```
10:34:17 PM  [filezilla]   Attempting to start FileZilla app...
10:34:17 PM  [mercury]     Attempting to start Mercury app...
10:34:18 PM  [filezilla]   Status change detected: running
10:34:18 PM  [mercury]     Status change detected: running
10:34:19 PM  [Tomcat]      Attempting to start Tomcat app...
10:34:27 PM  [Tomcat]      Tomcat Started/Stopped with errors, return code: 1
10:34:27 PM  [Tomcat]      Make sure you have Java JDK or JRE installed and the required ports are free
10:34:27 PM  [Tomcat]      Check the "/xampp/tomcat/logs" folder for more information
```

2 Start relevant services from the control panel of xamp.

Basic HTML Coding Examples

HTML- Main Component of This Course

Hyper Text Markup Language



HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage

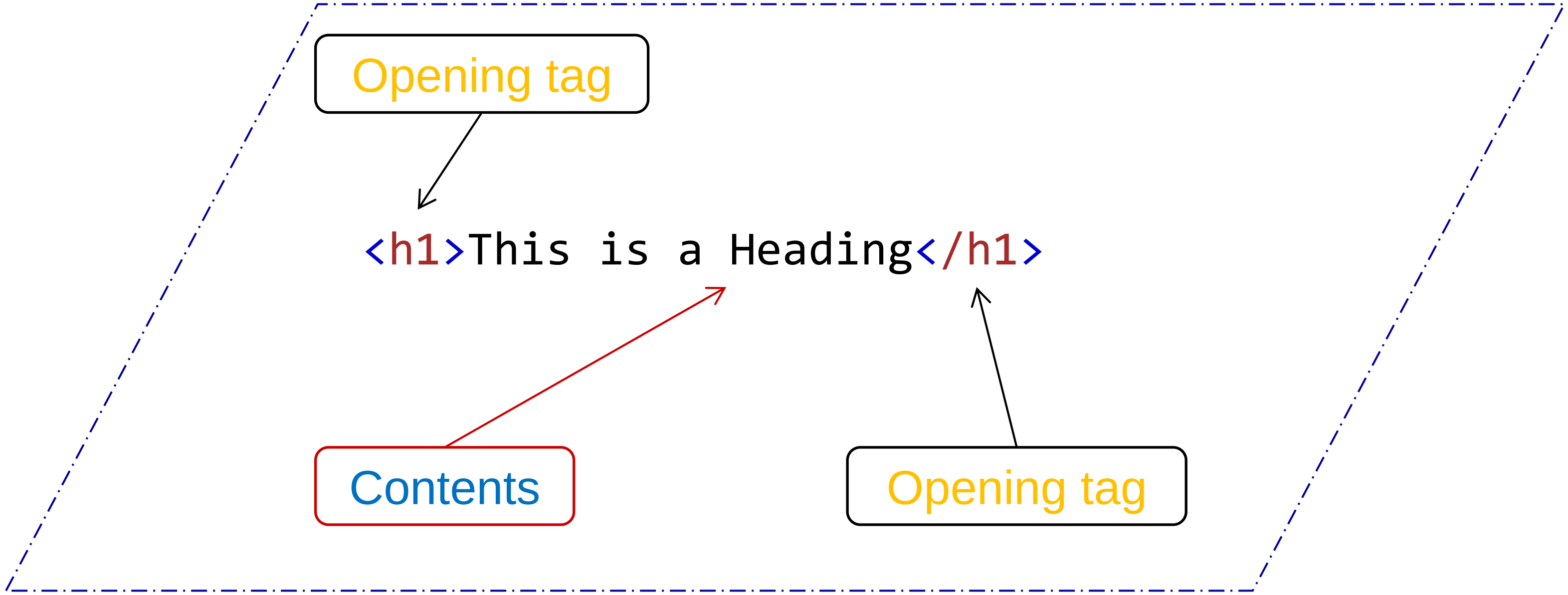
HTML is the **standard markup** language for Web pages

HTML **elements** are the building blocks of HTML pages

HTML elements are represented by **<> tags**

Kick start the HTML Programming- Basics

An HTML element is a **start** tag and an **end** tag with content in between.

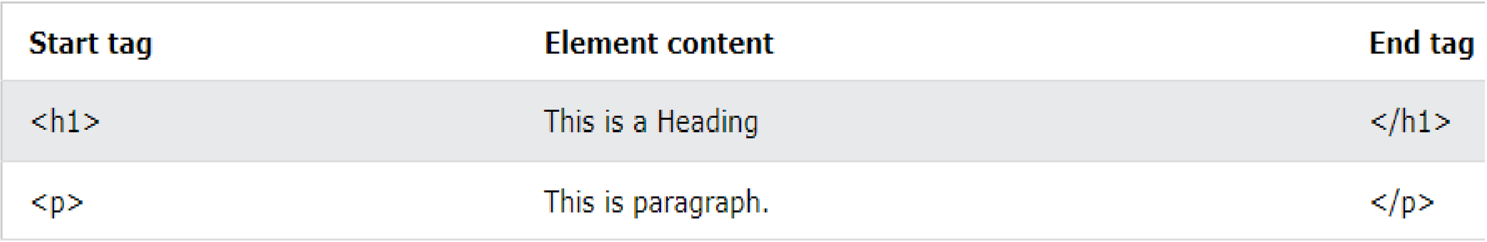


Opening tag

```
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
```

Contents

Opening tag

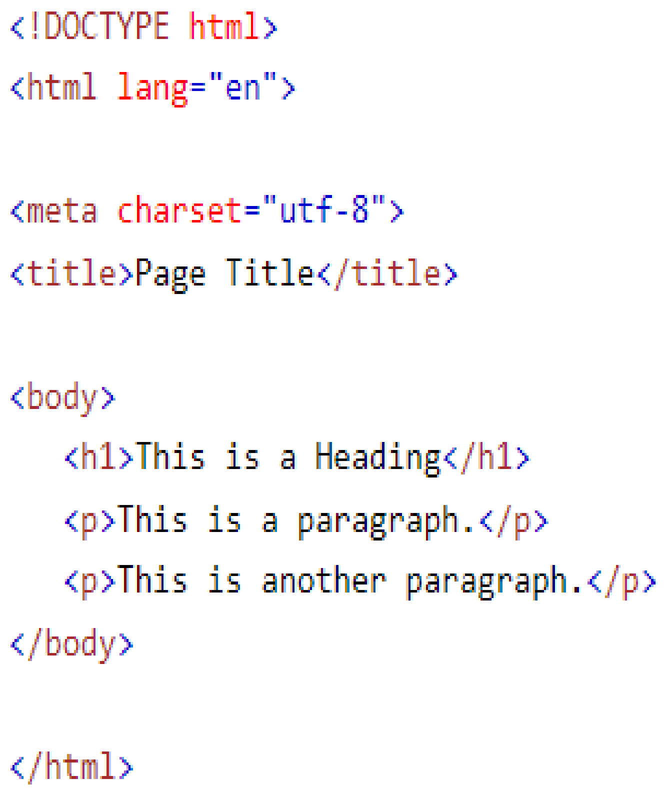


Start tag	Element content	End tag
<h1>	This is a Heading	</h1>
<p>	This is paragraph.	</p>

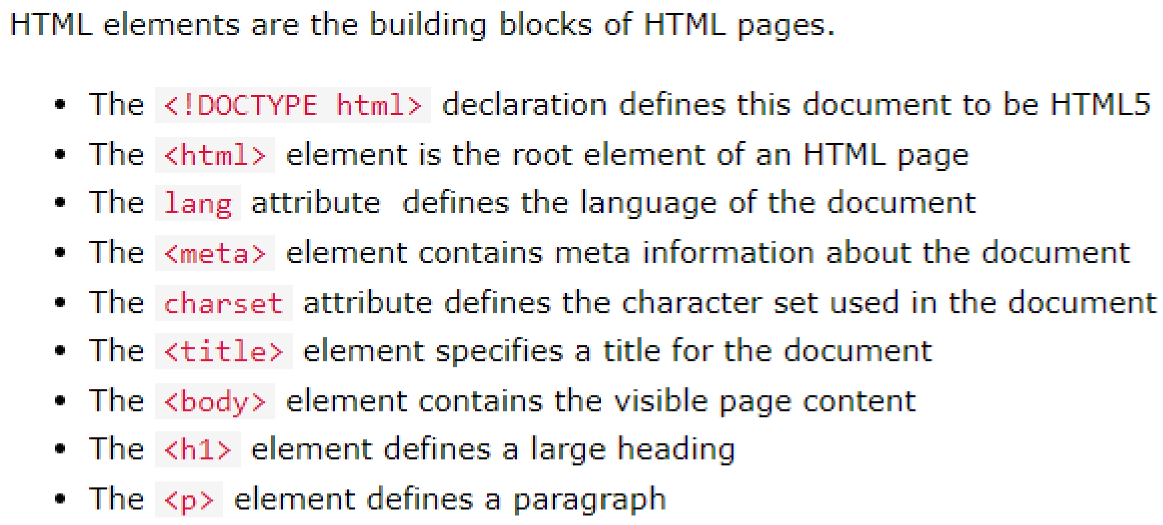
Kick start the HTML- Basic Syntax

Basic example

Explanation of the example



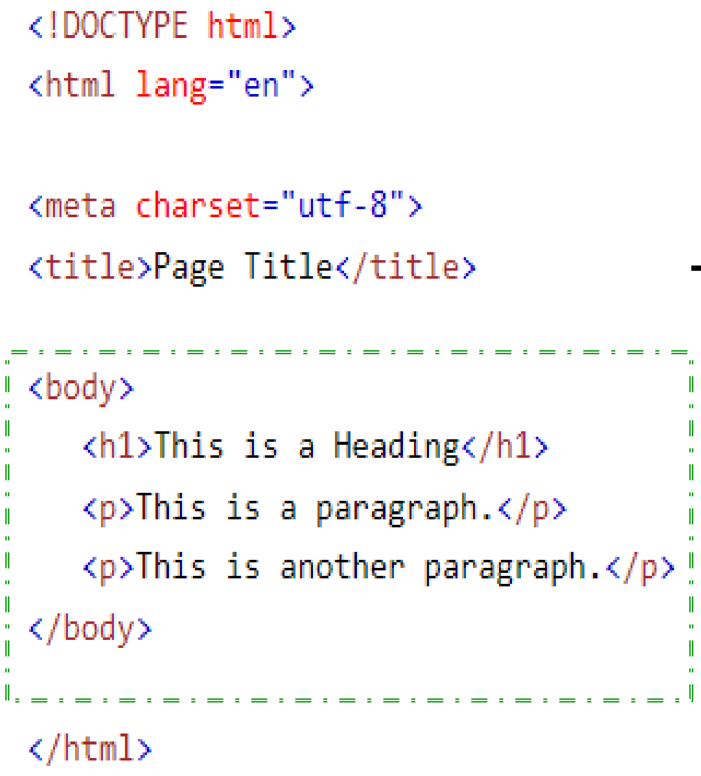
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Page Title</title>

<body>
   <h1>This is a Heading</h1>
   <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
   <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>

</html>
```



HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages.

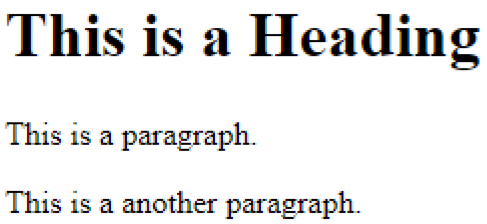
- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this document to be HTML5
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `lang` attribute defines the language of the document
- The `<meta>` element contains meta information about the document
- The `charset` attribute defines the character set used in the document
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the document
- The `<body>` element contains the visible page content
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

Kick start the HTML- Basic Syntax



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>Page Title</title>

<body>
   <h1>This is a Heading</h1>
   <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
   <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

Output of the code



This is a Heading

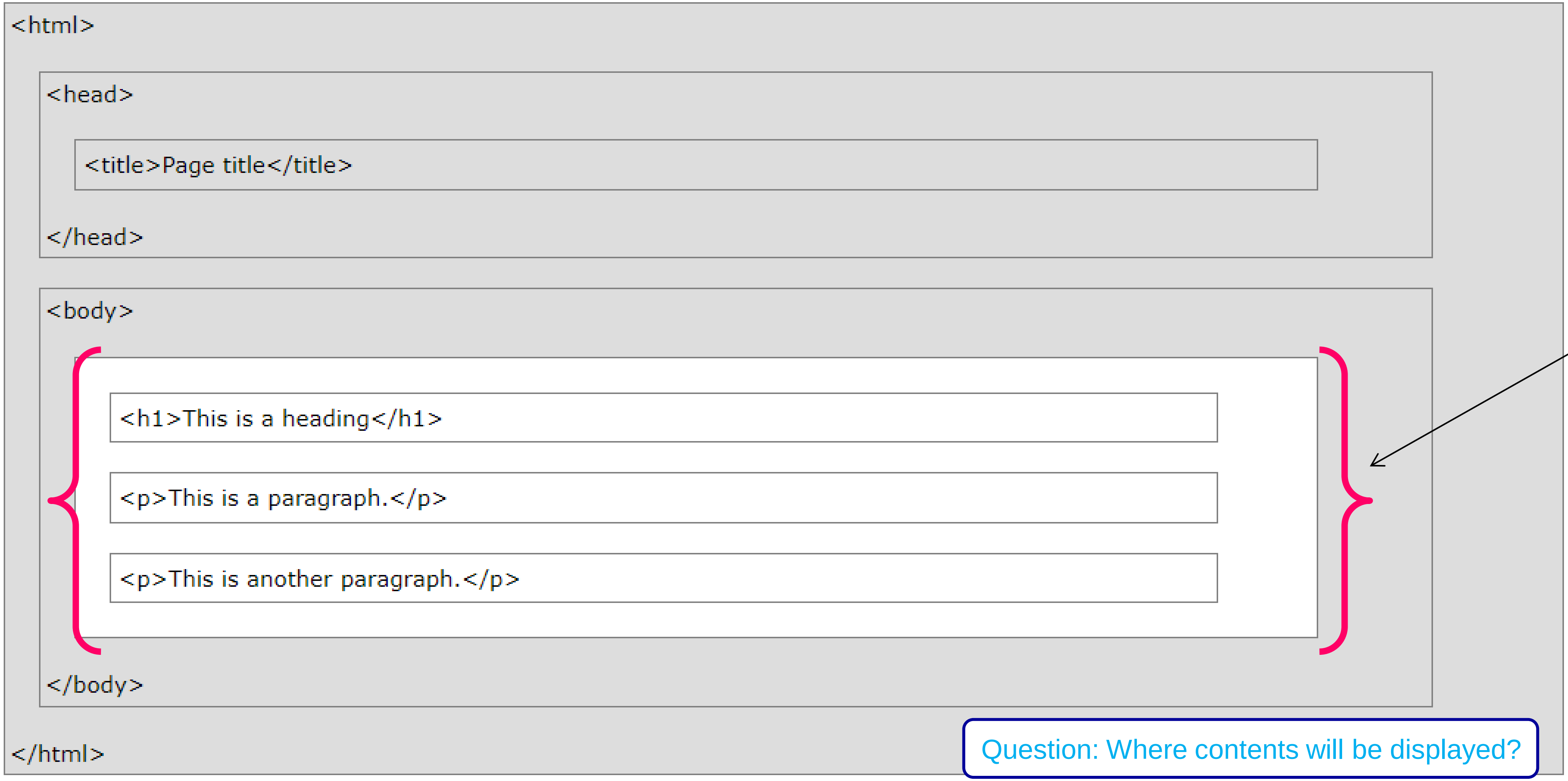
This is a paragraph.

This is a another paragraph.

Kick start the HTML- Things to Remember

- ❑ 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>.

Kick start the HTML- Illustration of the example

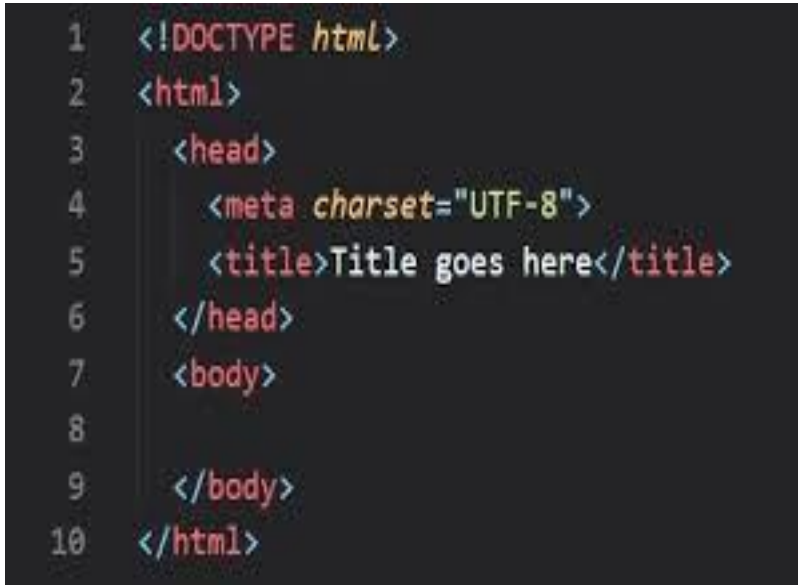


```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Page title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Contents to be displayed

Question: Where contents will be displayed?

HTML Coding Example



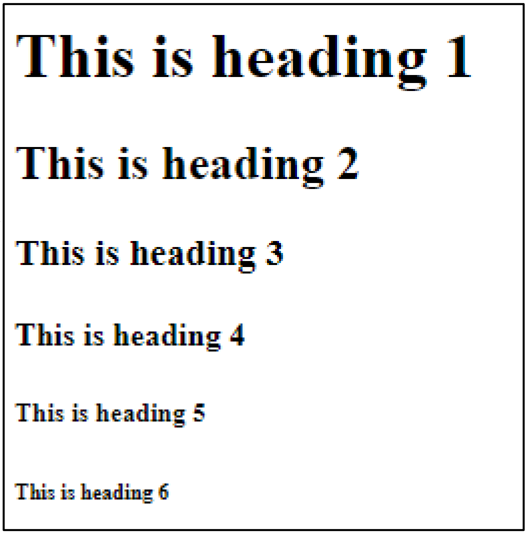
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Title goes here</title>
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Coding Example-Heading Size

- HTML headings are defined with <h1> to <h6> tags.
- <h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.
- SIX levels of heading in HTML language.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
</body>
</html>
```

Output of the code



This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is heading 3

This is heading 4

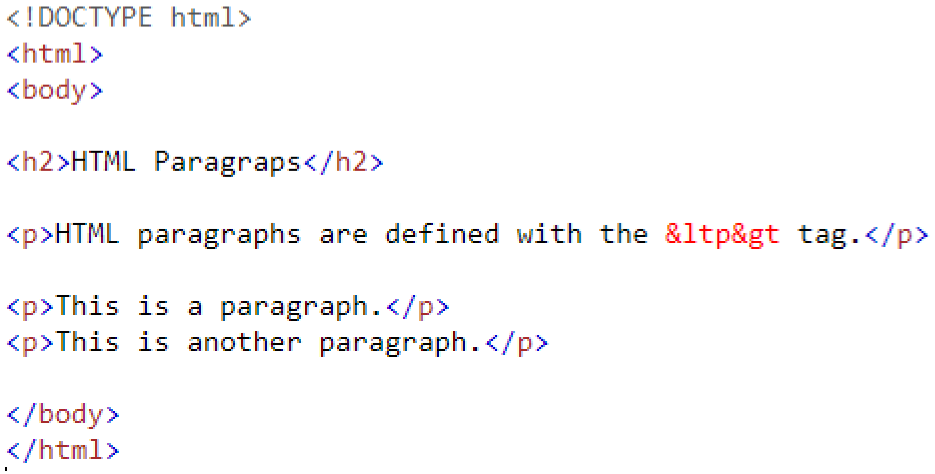
This is heading 5

This is heading 6

HTML Coding Example- Paragraphs

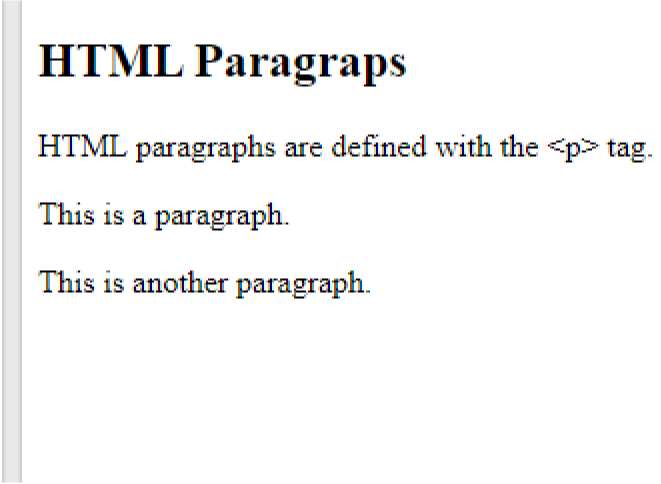
- HTML paragraphs are defined with <p> tags.

HTML code



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Paragraps</h2>

<p>HTML paragraphs are defined with the &ltp&gt tag.</p>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output of the code



HTML Paragraps

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

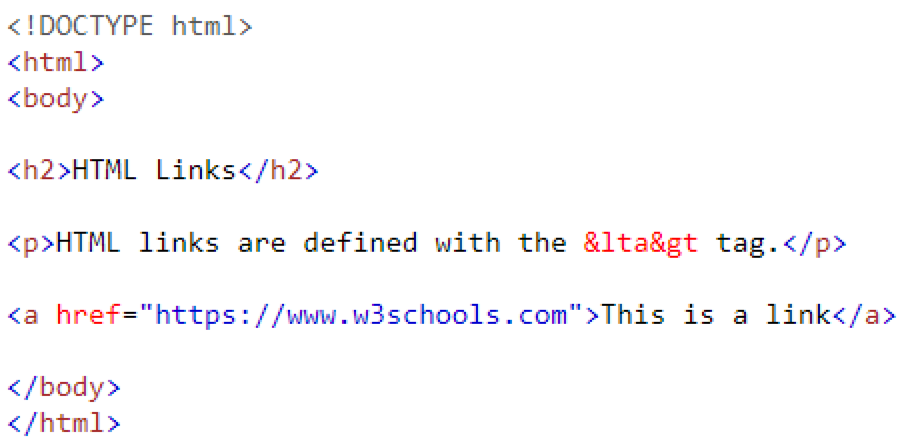
This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

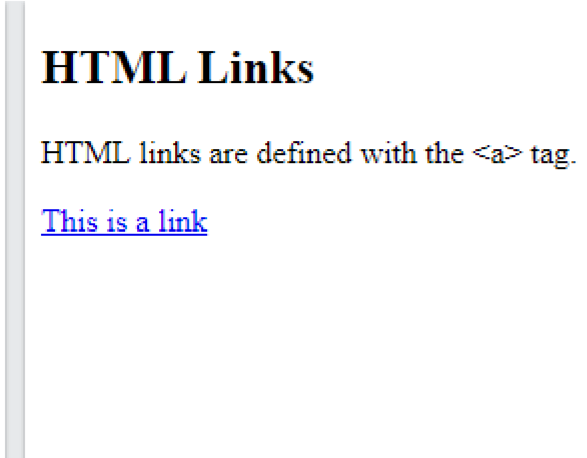
HTML Coding Example- Links

- HTML links are defined with <a> tags.
- Also known as anchor tag.

Output of the code



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Links</h2>

<p>HTML links are defined with the &lta&gt tag.</p>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

</body>
</html>
```



HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.

This is a link

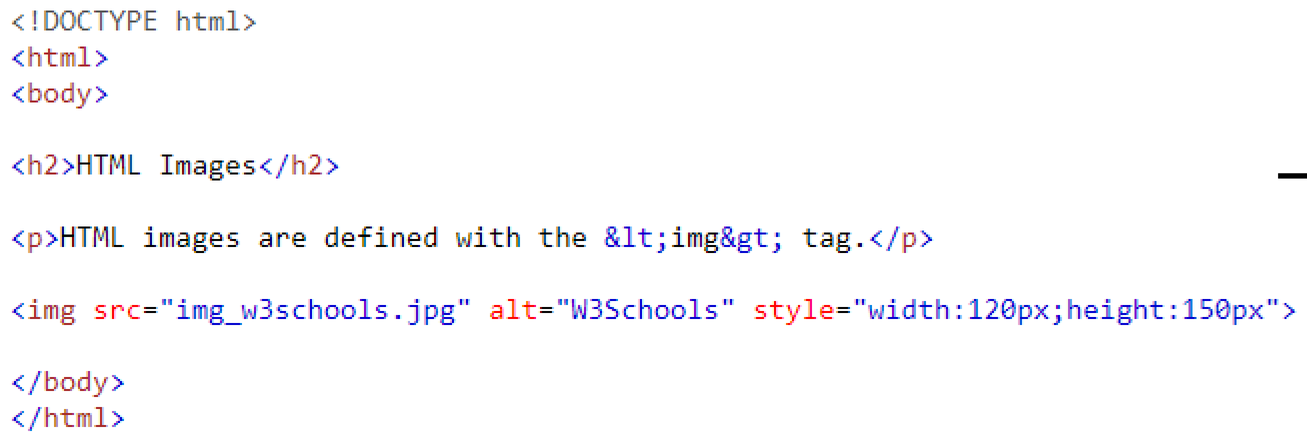
- The link's destination is specified in the href attribute.

HTML Coding Example- Images

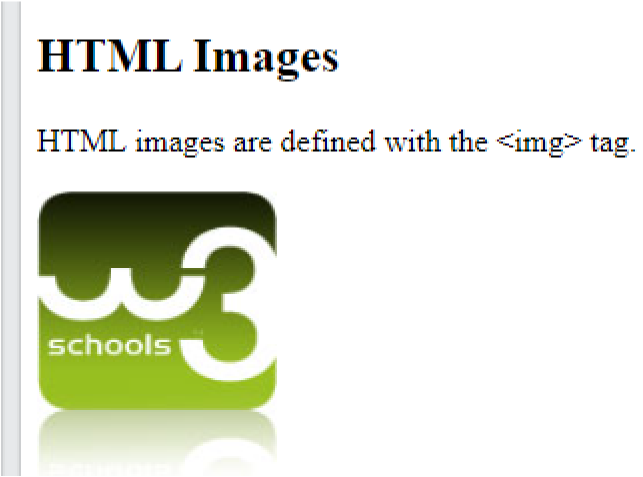
⌘ HTML images are defined with <img> tags.

⌘ The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes

Output of the code



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Images</h2>

<p>HTML images are defined with the &lt;img&gt; tag.</p>

<img src="img_w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools" style="width:120px;height:150px">

</body>
</html>
```



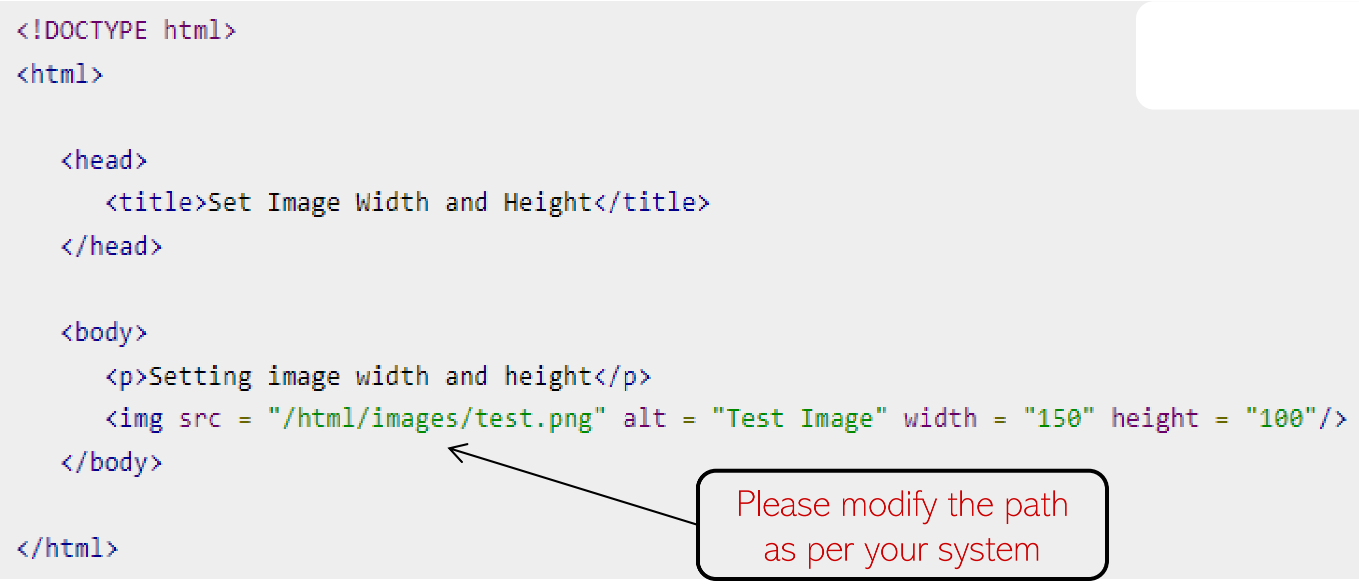
HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

HTML Coding Example- Images [Width + Height]

- You can set image width and height based on your requirement using width and height attributes.

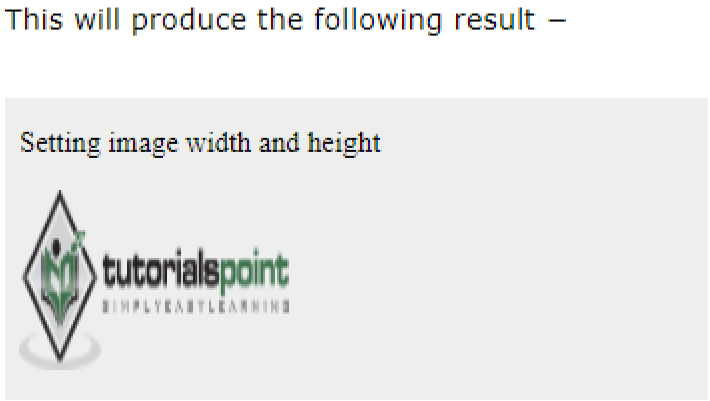
- You can specify width and height of the image in terms of either pixels or percentage of its actual size.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Set Image Width and Height</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>Setting image width and height</p>
      <img src = "/html/images/test.png" alt = "Test Image" width = "150" height = "100"/>
   </body>

</html>
```

Please modify the path as per your system

Output of the code

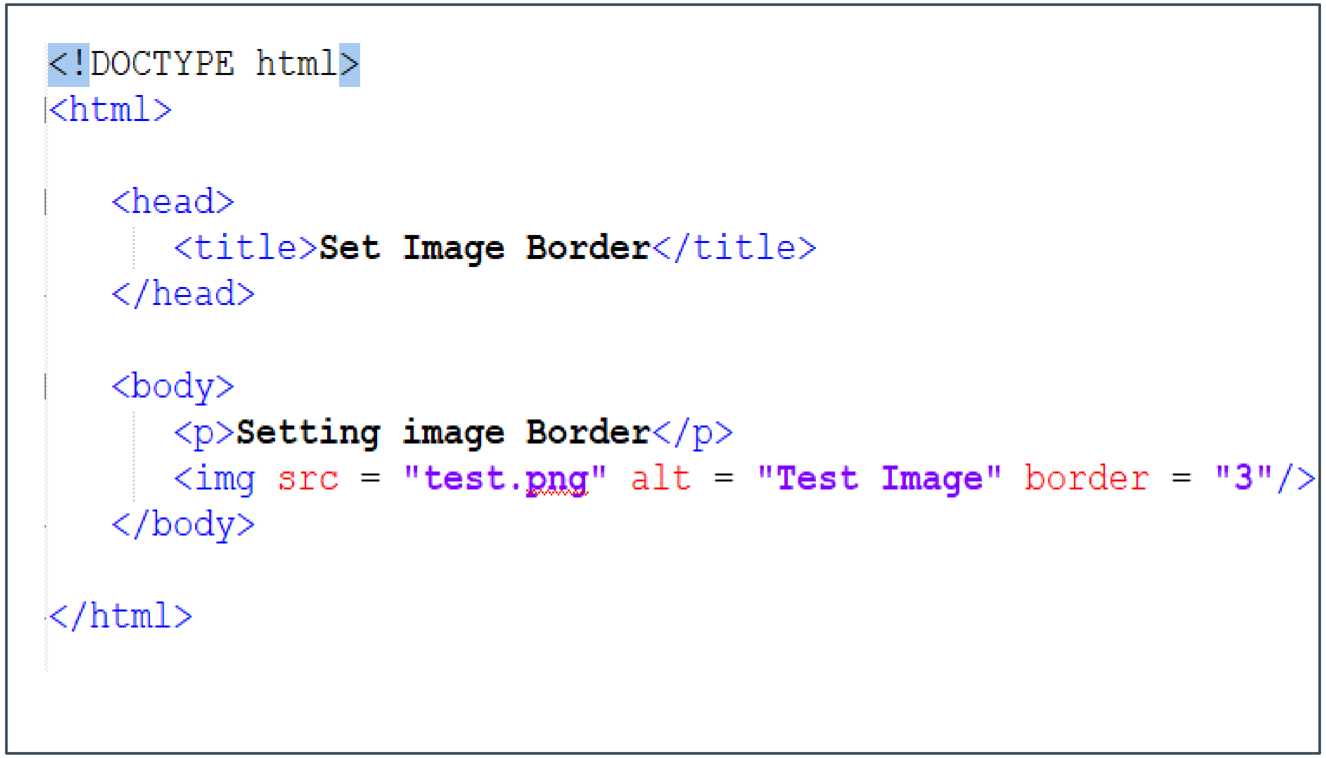


This will produce the following result –

Setting image width and height

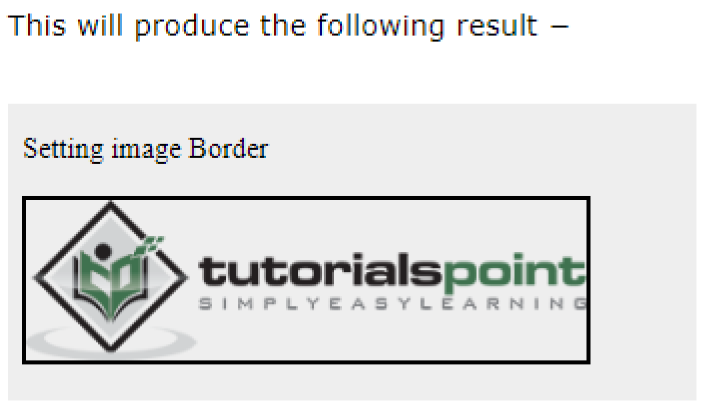
HTML Coding Example- Images [Border]

⌘ By default, image will have a border around it, you can specify border thickness in terms of pixels using border attribute. A thickness of 0 means, no border around the picture.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Set Image Border</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>Setting image Border</p>
      <img src = "test.png" alt = "Test Image" border = "3"/>
   </body>

</html>
```

Output of the code

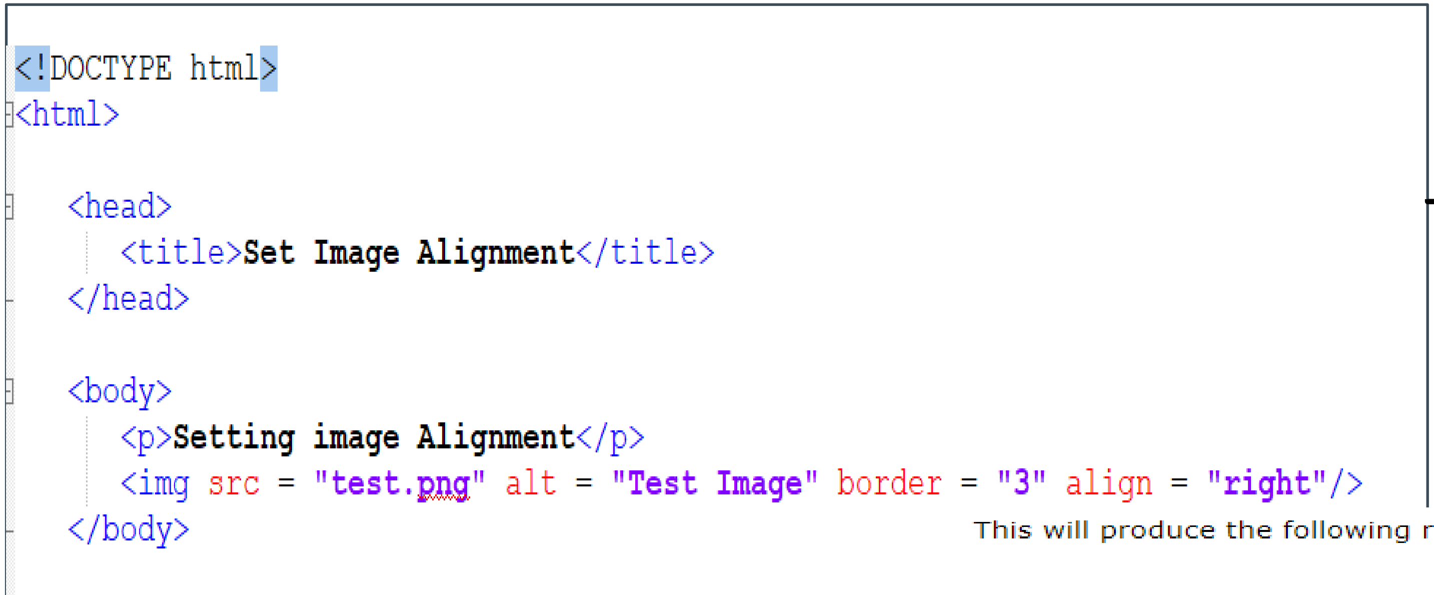


This will produce the following result –

Setting image Border

HTML Coding Example- Images [Alignment]

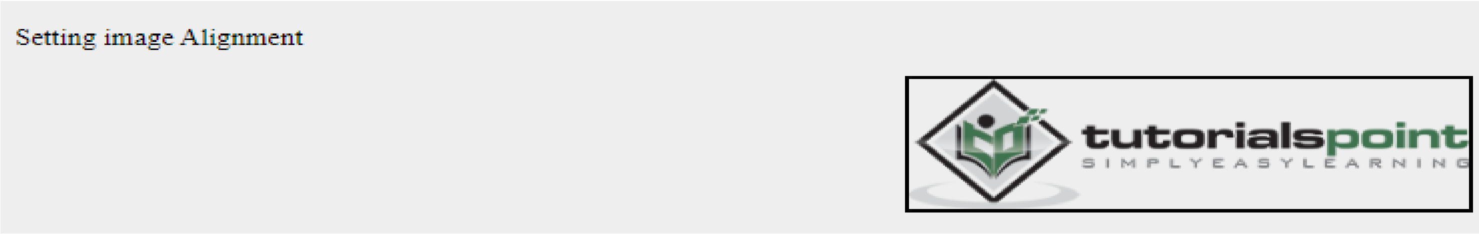
⌘ By default, image will align at the left side of the page, but you can use align attribute to set it in the middle or right side of the web page.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Set Image Alignment</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>Setting image Alignment</p>
      <img src = "test.png" alt = "Test Image" border = "3" align = "right"/>
   </body>

</html>
```

Output of the code

This will produce the following result –

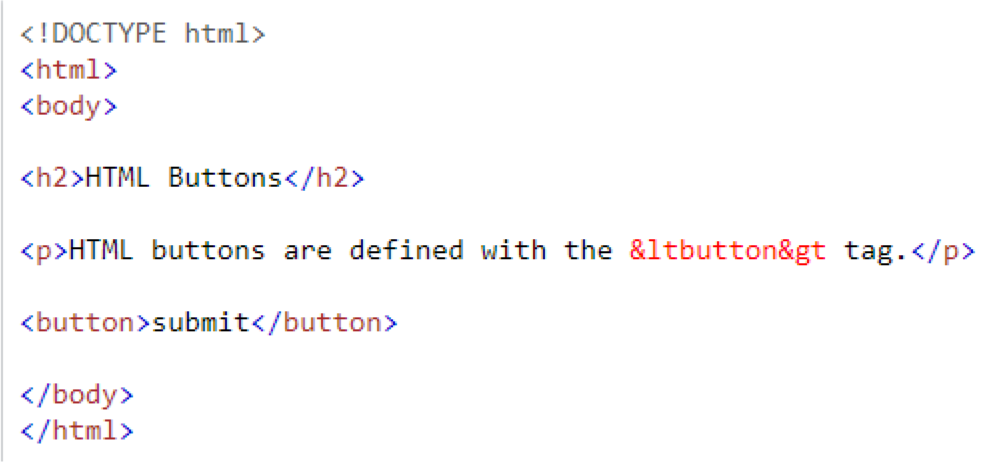


Setting image Alignment

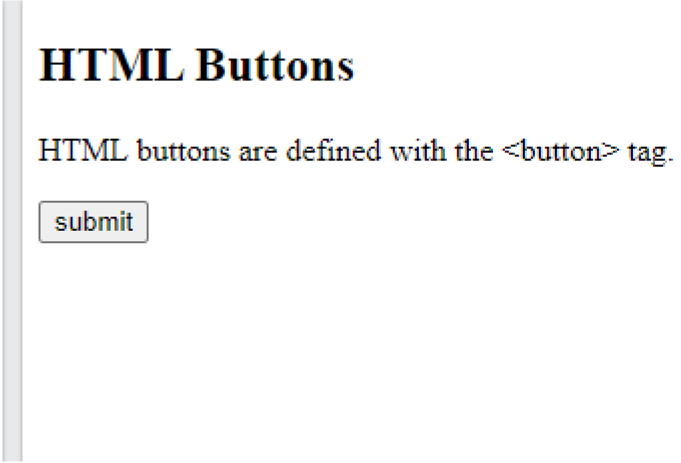
HTML Coding Example- Buttons

- HTML buttons are defined with <button> tags.

Output of the code



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Buttons</h2>

<p>HTML buttons are defined with the &ltbutton&gt tag.</p>

<button>submit</button>

</body>
</html>
```

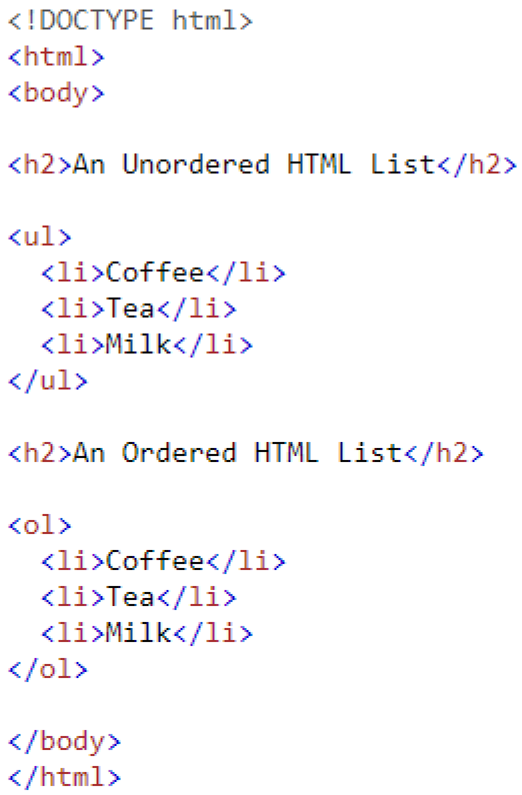


HTML Buttons

HTML buttons are defined with the <button> tag.

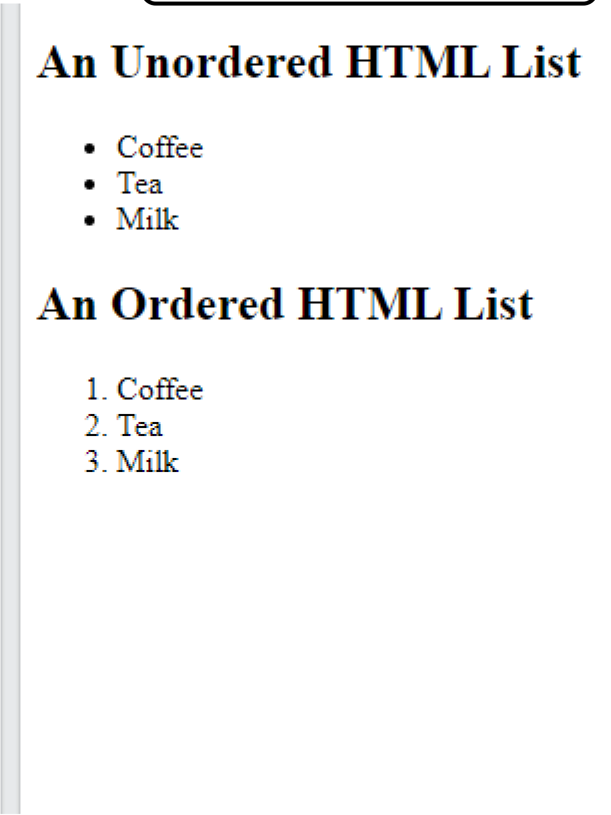
HTML Coding Example- List

⌘ HTML lists are defined with <ul> (unordered/bullet list) or <ol> (ordered/numbered list) tags, followed by <li> tags (list items).



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An Unordered HTML List</h2>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

<h2>An Ordered HTML List</h2>

<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

Output of the code



An Unordered HTML List

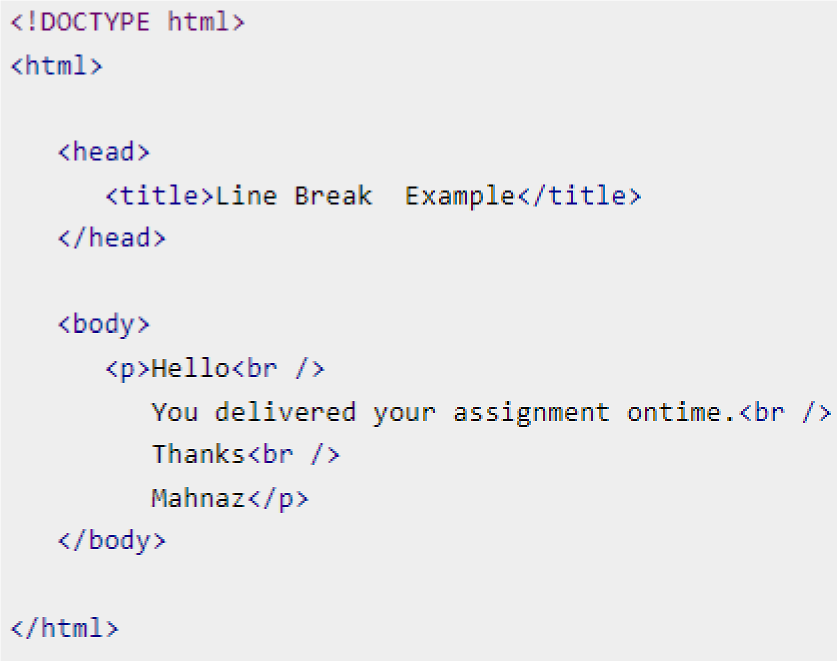
- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An Ordered HTML List

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

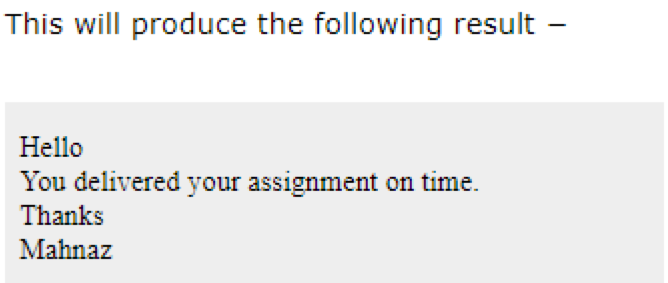
HTML Coding Example- Line Break

- Whenever you use the <br /> element, anything following it starts from the next line.
- This tag is an example of an **empty** element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Line Break  Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>Hello<br />
         You delivered your assignment ontime.<br />
         Thanks<br />
         Mahnaz</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

Output of the code

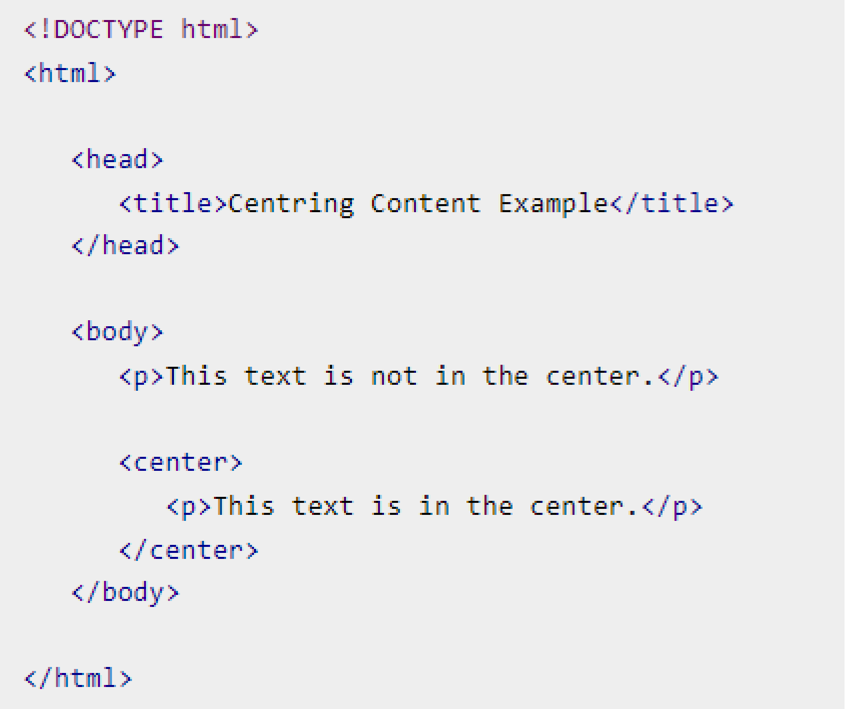


This will produce the following result –

```
Hello
You delivered your assignment on time.
Thanks
Mahnaz
```

HTML Coding Example- Centering Content

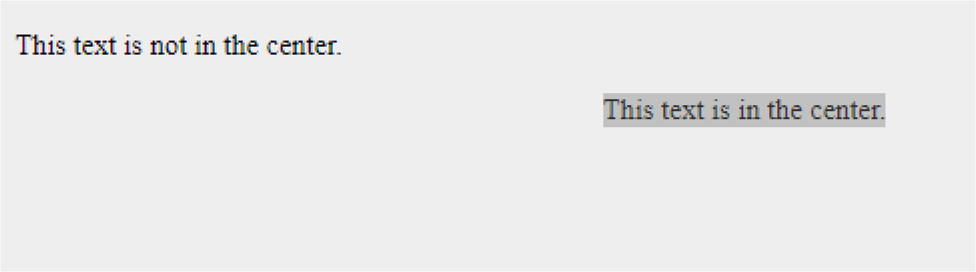
⌘ You can use **<center>** tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Centring Content Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>This text is not in the center.</p>

      <center>
         <p>This text is in the center.</p>
      </center>
   </body>

</html>
```

Output of the code

This will produce following result –



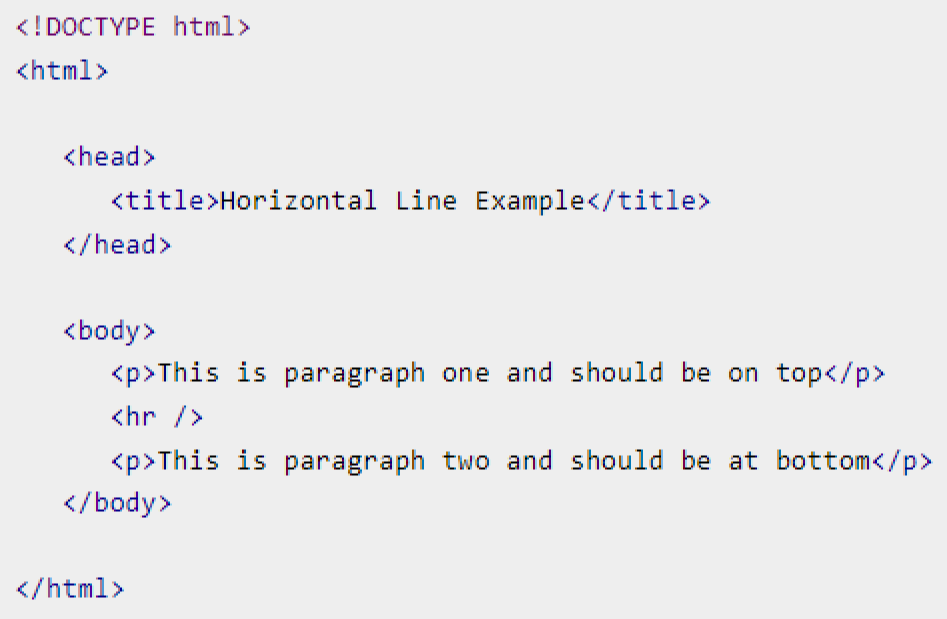
This text is not in the center.

This text is in the center.

HTML Coding Example- Horizontal Line

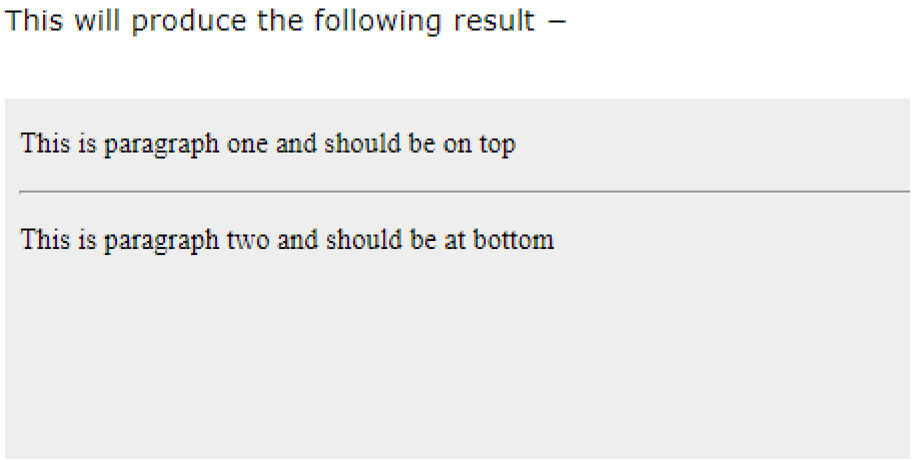
- Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document. The **<hr>** tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

- For example, you may want to give a line between two paragraphs as in the given example below.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Horizontal Line Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>This is paragraph one and should be on top</p>
      <hr />
      <p>This is paragraph two and should be at bottom</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

Output of the code



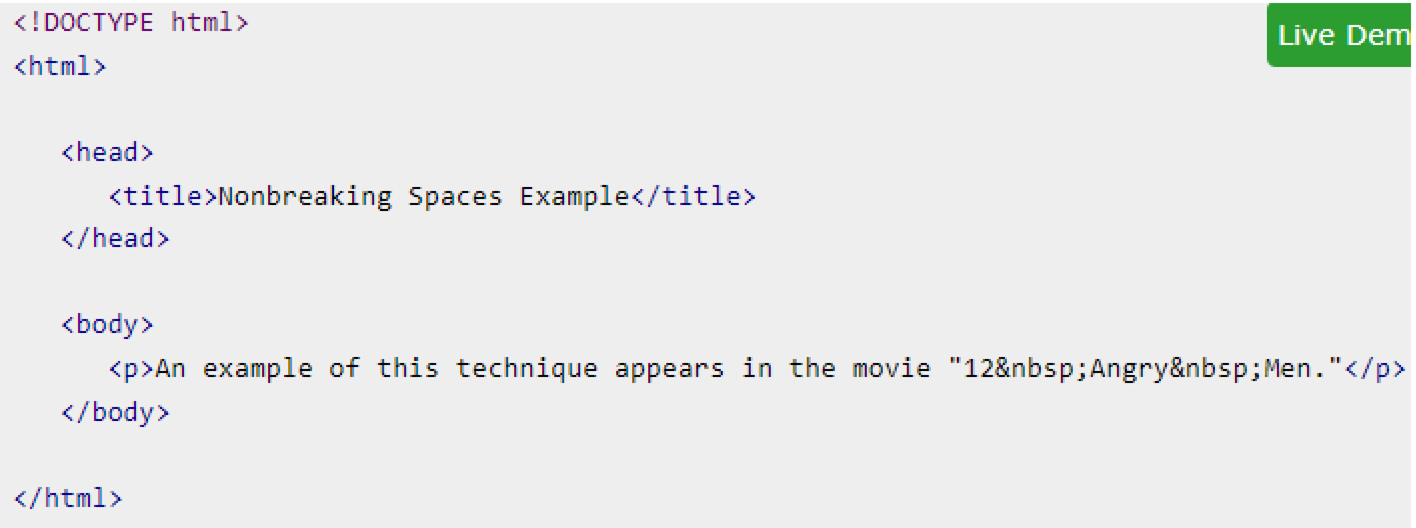
This will produce the following result –

This is paragraph one and should be on top

This is paragraph two and should be at bottom

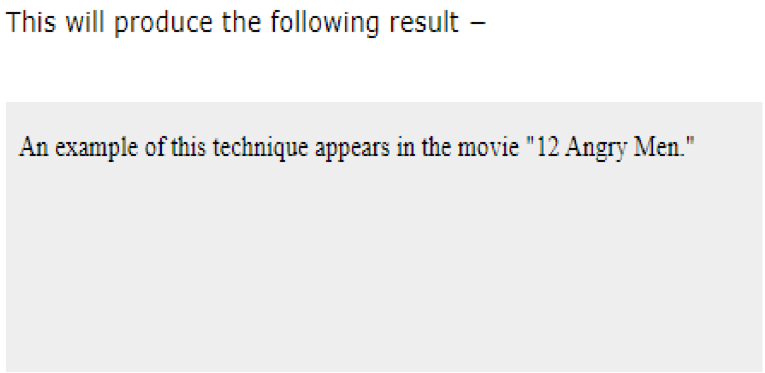
HTML Coding Example-Nonbreaking Spaces

- Suppose you want to use the phrase "12 Angry Men." Here, you would not want a browser to split the "12, Angry" and "Men" across two lines.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Nonbreaking Spaces Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>An example of this technique appears in the movie "12&nbsp;Angry&nbsp;Men."</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

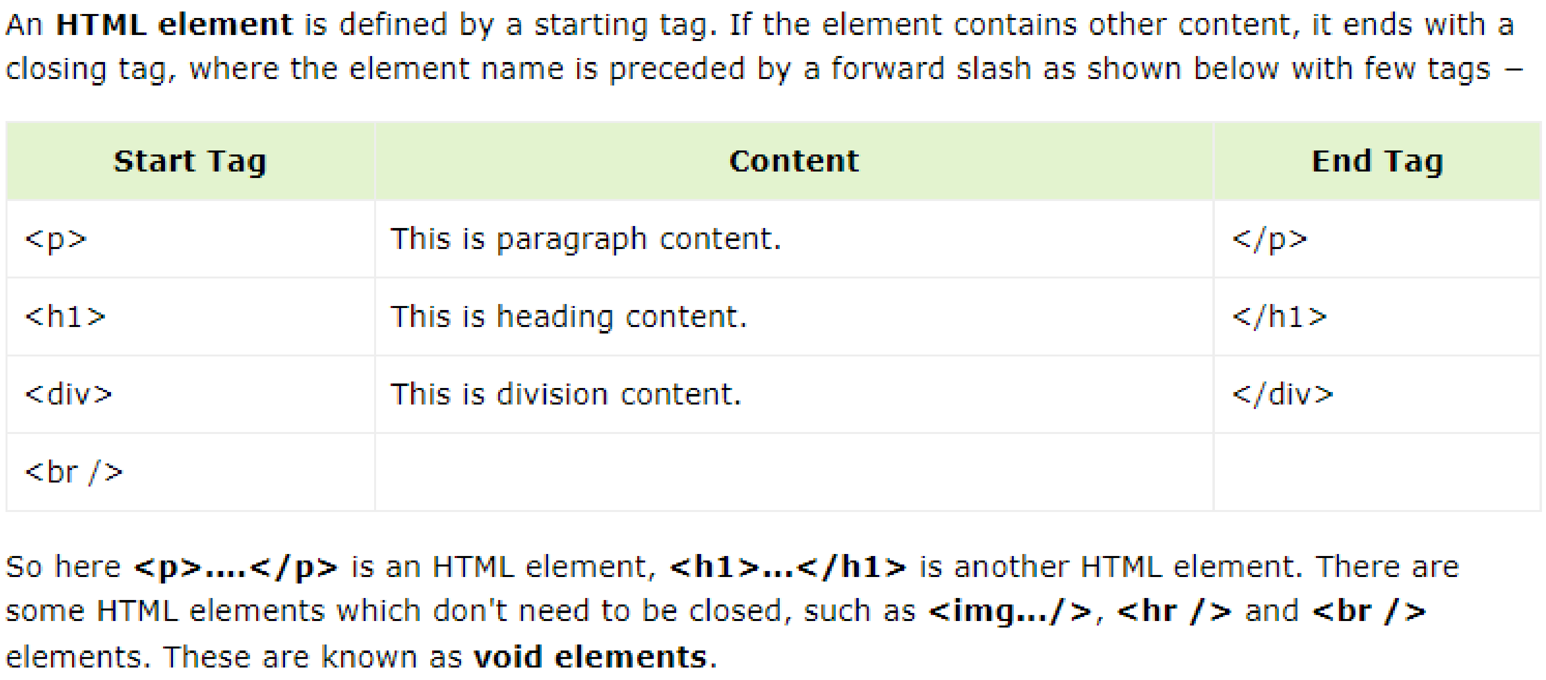
Output of the code



This will produce the following result –

An example of this technique appears in the movie "12 Angry Men."

HTML Concepts- Elements vs Tags



An **HTML element** is defined by a starting tag. If the element contains other content, it ends with a closing tag, where the element name is preceded by a forward slash as shown below with few tags –

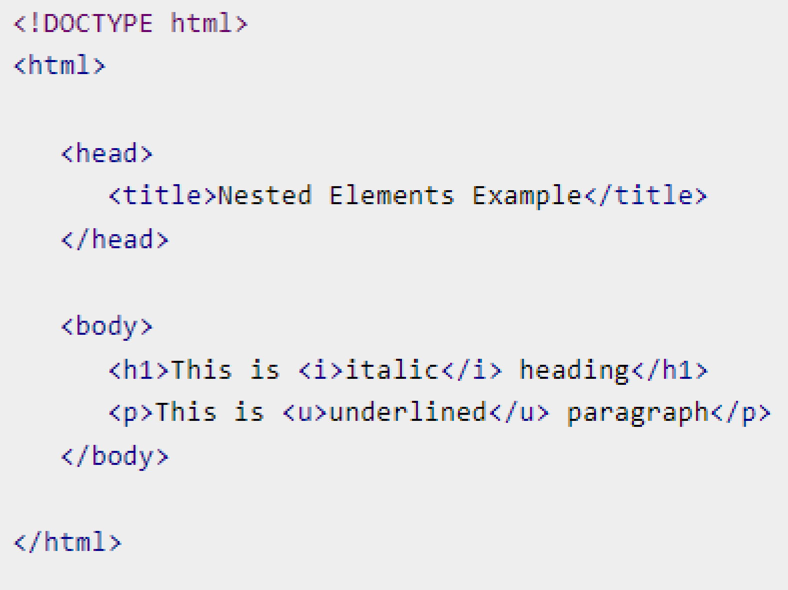
Start Tag	Content	End Tag
<p>	This is paragraph content.	</p>
<h1>	This is heading content.	</h1>
<div>	This is division content.	</div>
<br />		

So here **<p>....</p>** is an HTML element, **<h1>...</h1>** is another HTML element. There are some HTML elements which don't need to be closed, such as **<img.../>**, **<hr />** and **<br />** elements. These are known as **void elements**.

For example, <p> is starting tag of a paragraph and </p> is closing tag of the same paragraph but <p>This is paragraph</p> is a paragraph element.

HTML Coding Example- Nested Elements

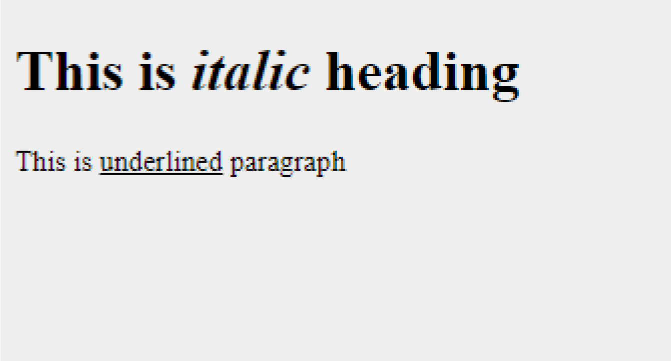
- An HTML element is defined by a *starting tag*. If the element contains other content, it ends with a *closing tag*.
- For example, <p> is starting tag of a paragraph and </p> is closing tag of the same paragraph but <p>This is paragraph</p> is a paragraph element.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Nested Elements Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <h1>This is <i>italic</i> heading</h1>
      <p>This is <u>underlined</u> paragraph</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

Output of the code

This will display the following result –



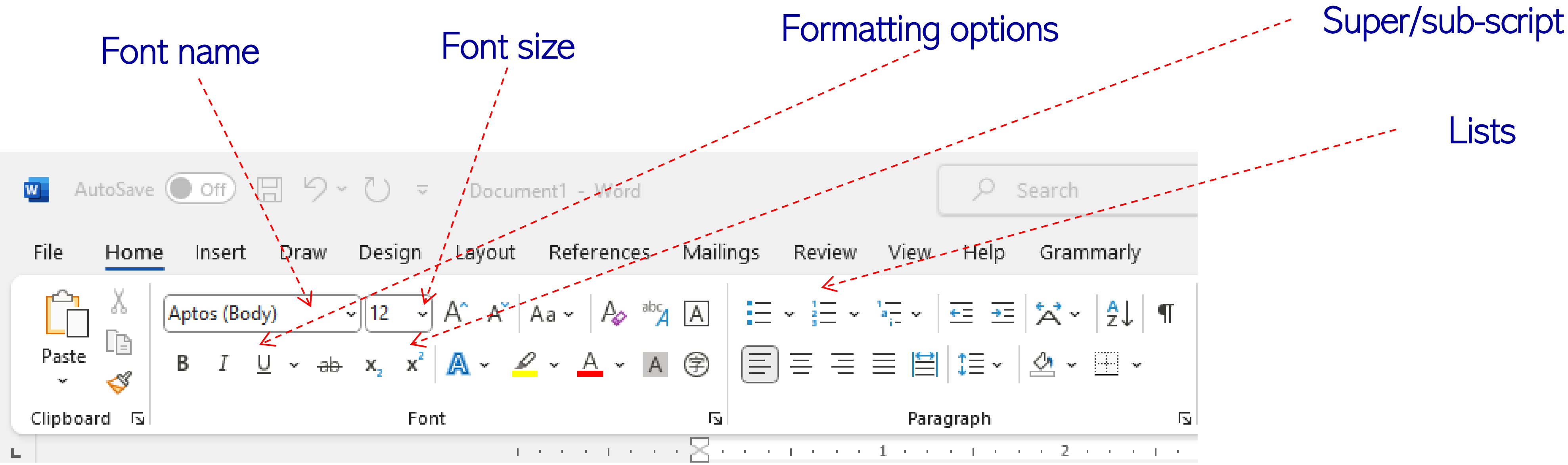
This is *italic* heading

This is underlined paragraph

HTML Formatting

HTML Concepts- HTML Formatting

- If you use a word processor, you must be familiar with the ability to make text bold, italicized, or underlined; these are just three of the ten options available to indicate how text can appear in HTML and XHTML.



Font name

Font size

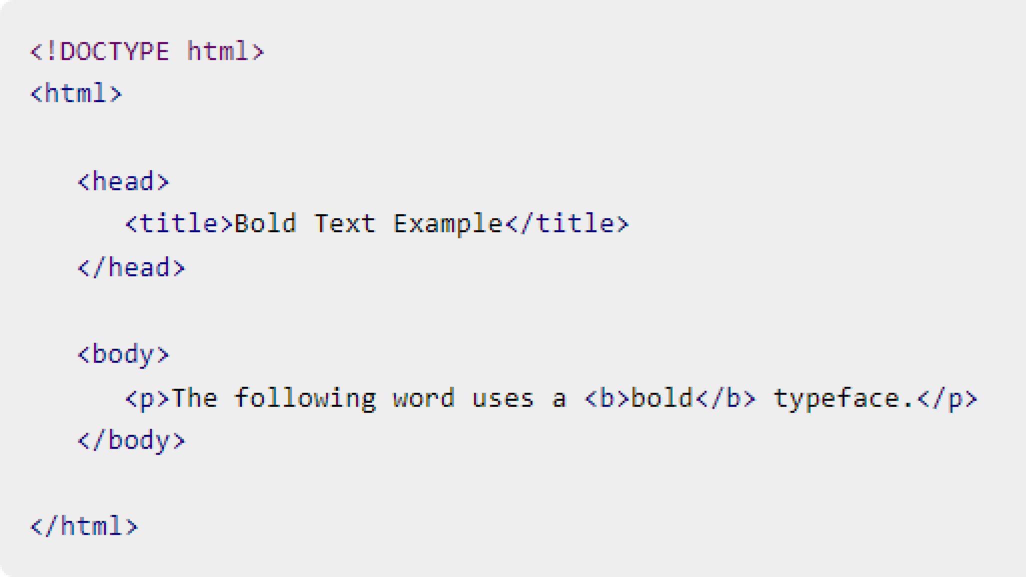
Formatting options

Super/sub-script

Lists

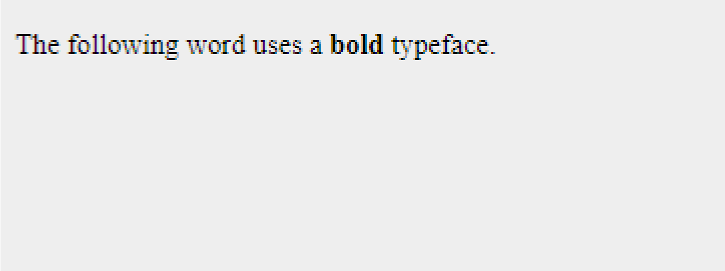
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Bold Text

⌘ Anything that appears within **<b>...</b>** element, is displayed in bold as shown below.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Bold Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>The following word uses a <b>bold</b> typeface.</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

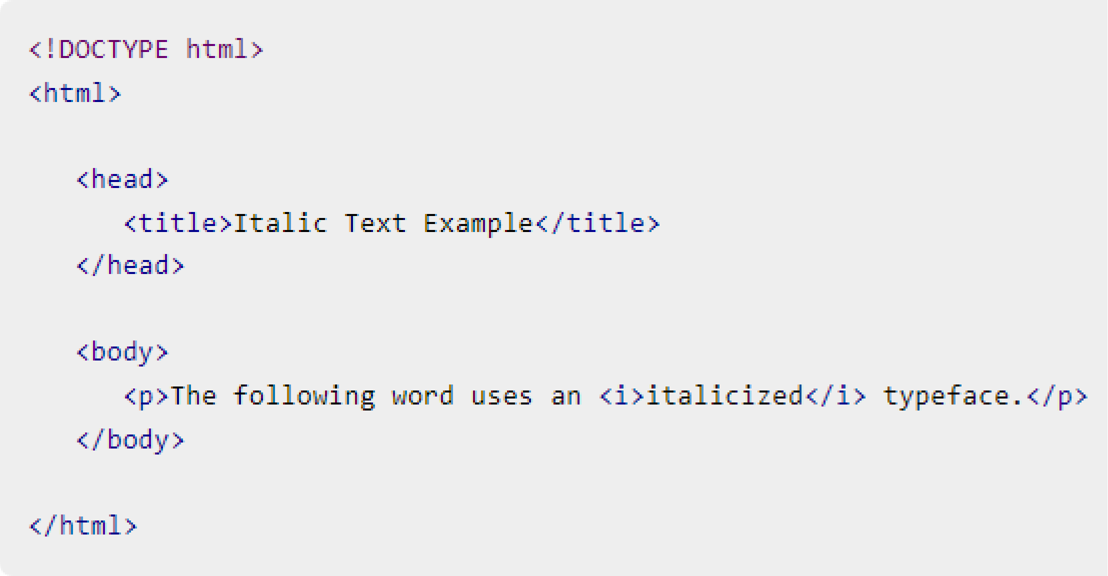
This will produce the following result –



The following word uses a **bold** typeface.

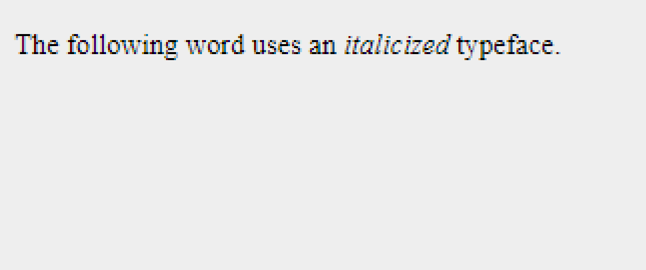
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Italic Text

- Anything that appears within <i>...</i> element is displayed in italicized as shown below.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Italic Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>The following word uses an <i>italicized</i> typeface.</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

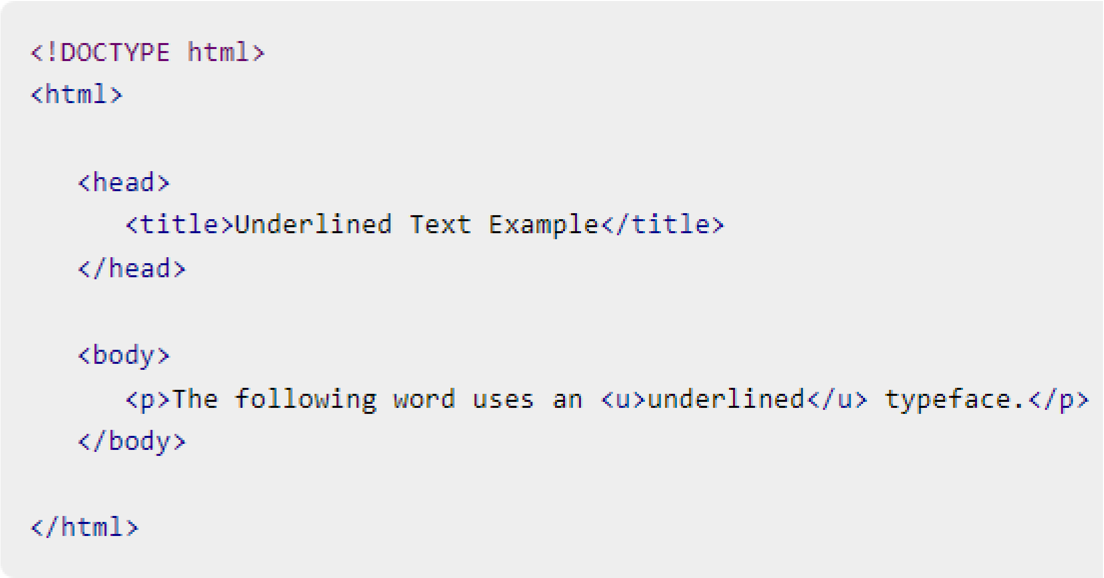
This will produce the following result –



The following word uses an *italicized* typeface.

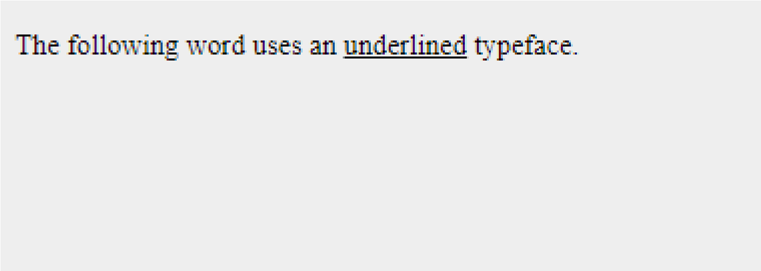
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Underlined Text

⌘ Anything that appears within **<u>...</u>** element, is displayed with underline as shown below.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Underlined Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>The following word uses an <u>underlined</u> typeface.</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

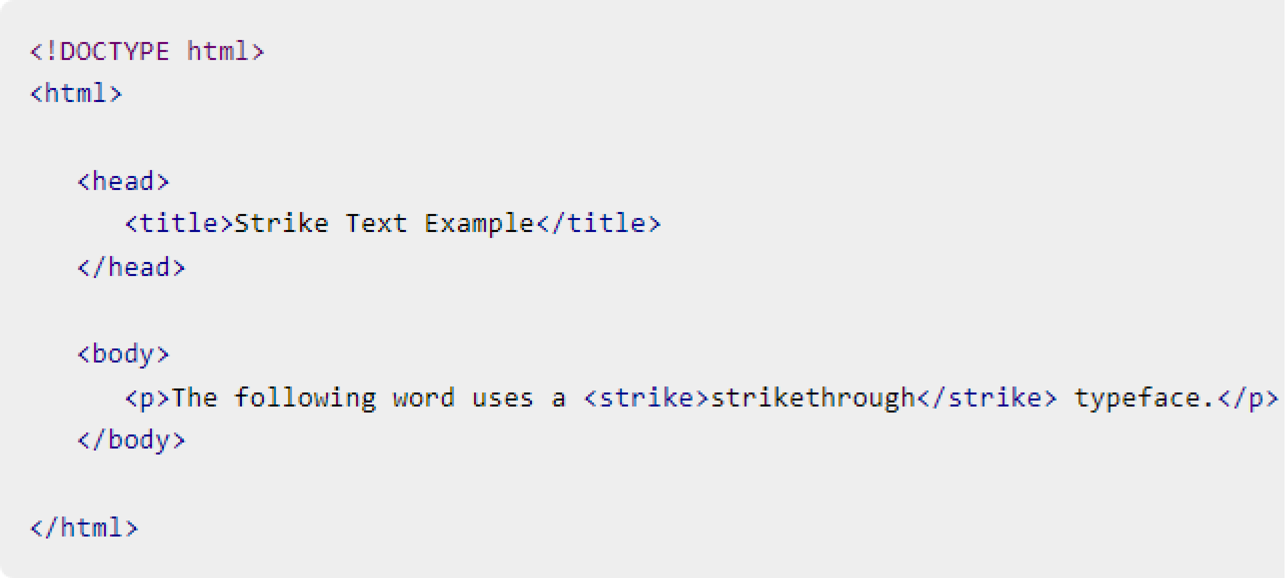
This will produce the following result –



The following word uses an underlined typeface.

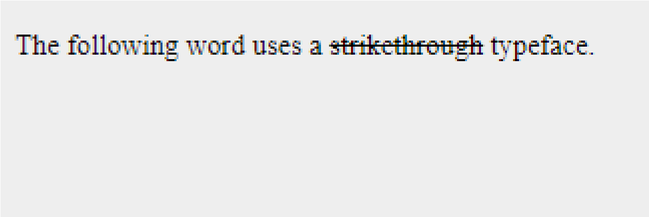
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Strike Text

⌘ Anything that appears within **<strike>...</strike>** element is displayed with strikethrough, which is a thin line through the text as shown below.



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

   <head>
      <title>Strike Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>The following word uses a <strike>strikethrough</strike> typeface.</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

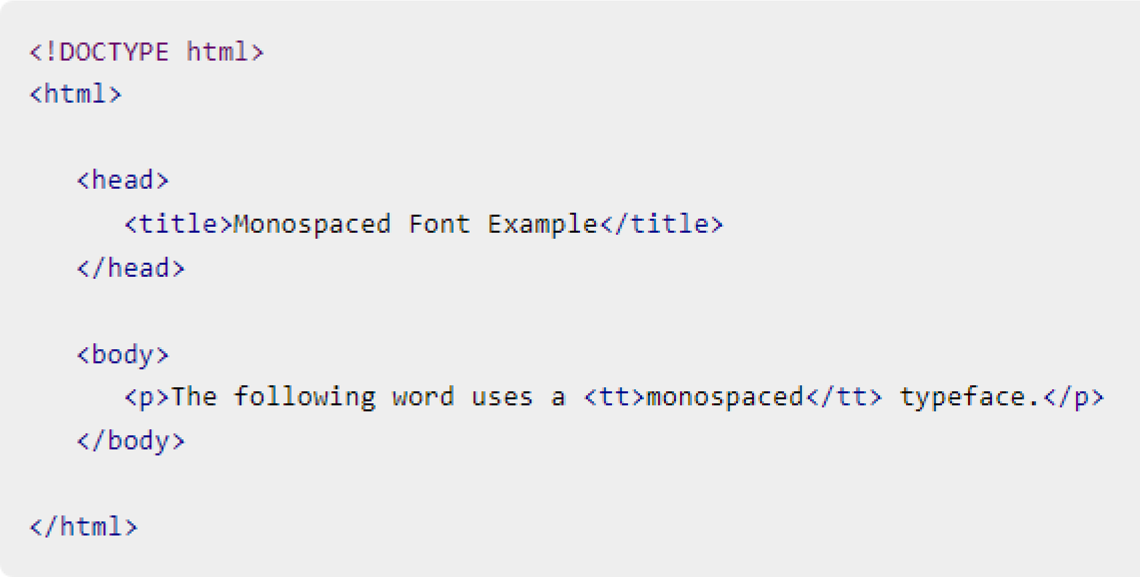
This will produce the following result –



The following word uses a ~~strikethrough~~ typeface.

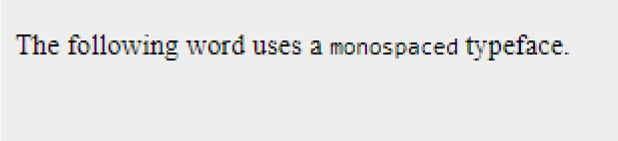
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Mono-Spaced Font

- The content of a <tt>...</tt> element is written in monospaced font. Most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters are of different widths (for example, the letter 'm' is wider than the letter 'i’).
- In a monospaced font, however, each letter has the same width.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Monospaced Font Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>The following word uses a <tt>monospaced</tt> typeface.</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

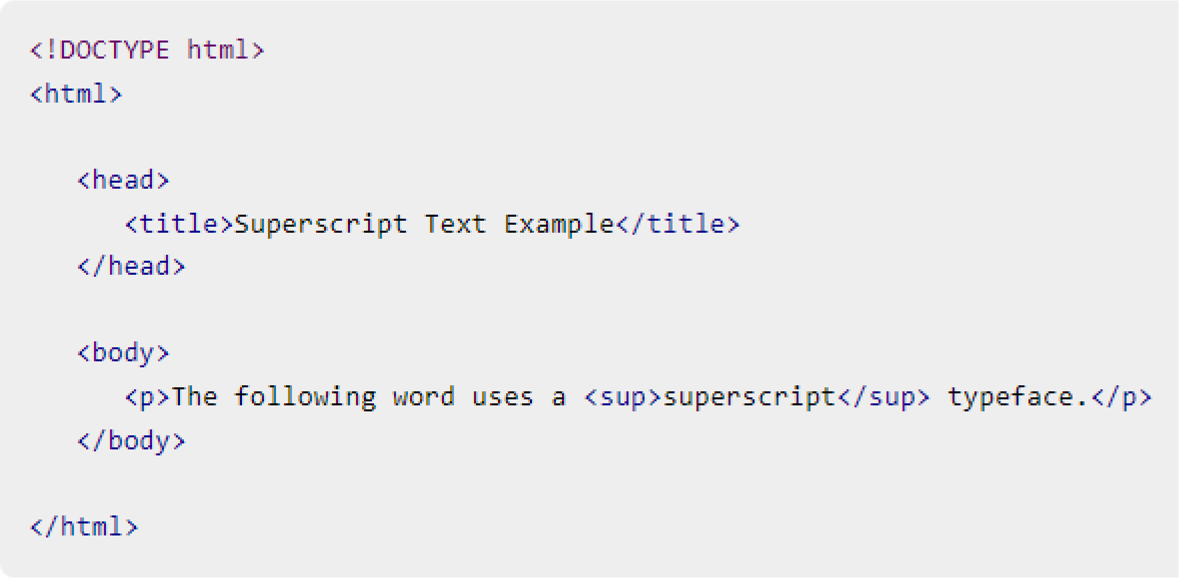
This will produce the following result –



The following word uses a monospaced typeface.

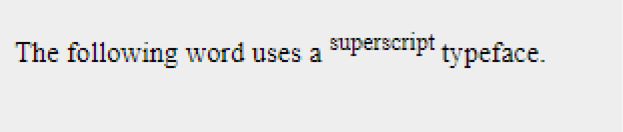
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Super-Script Text

⌘ The content of a **<sup>...</sup>** element is written in superscript; the font size used is the same size as the characters surrounding it but is displayed half a character's height above the other.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Superscript Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>The following word uses a <sup>superscript</sup> typeface.</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

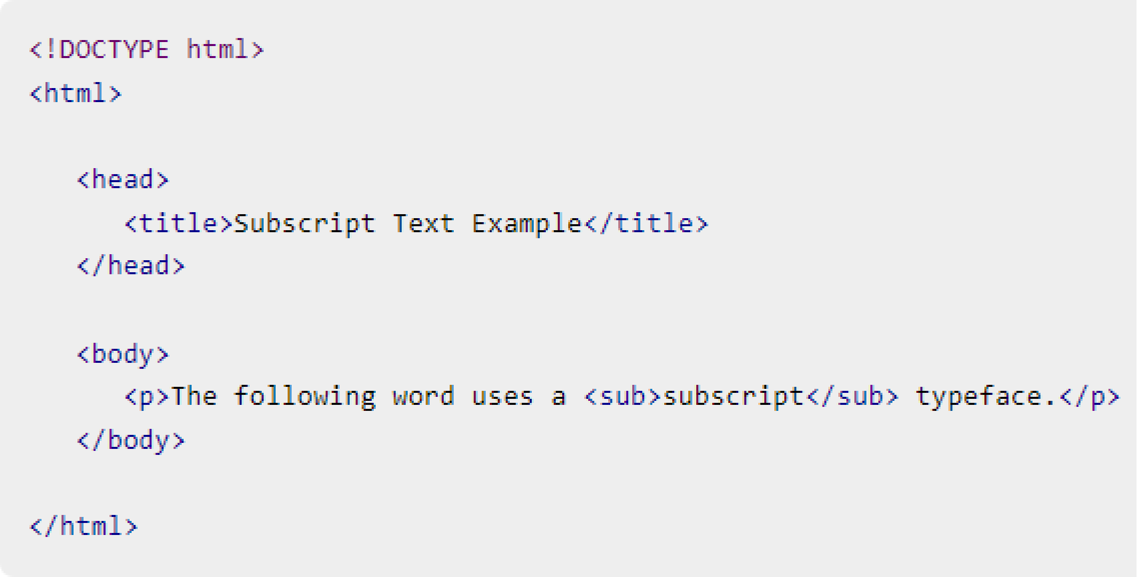
This will produce the following result –



The following word uses a $^{\text{superscript}}$ typeface.

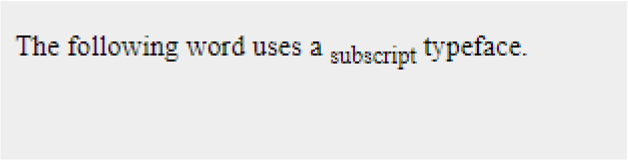
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Sub-Script Text

- The content of a **<sub>...</sub>** element is written in subscript; the font size used is the same as the characters surrounding it, but is displayed half a character's height beneath the other characters.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Subscript Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>The following word uses a <sub>subscript</sub> typeface.</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

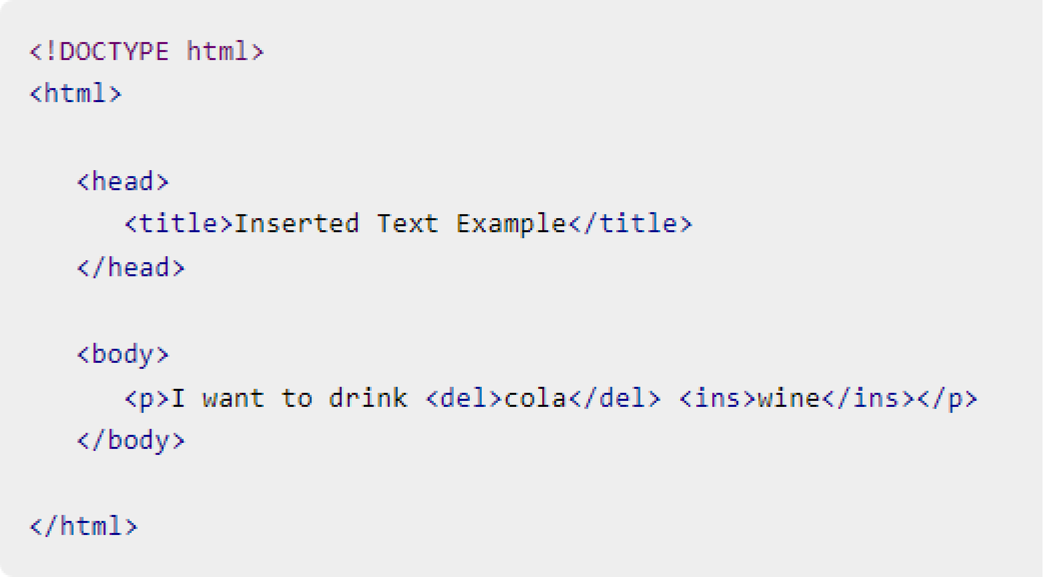
This will produce the following result –



The following word uses a $_{\text{subscript}}$ typeface.

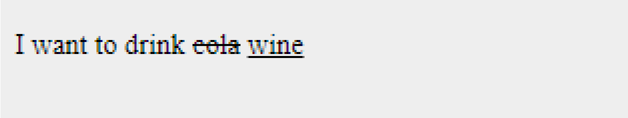
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Inserted Text

- Anything that appears within **<ins>...</ins>** element is displayed as inserted text.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Inserted Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>
   </body>

</html>
```

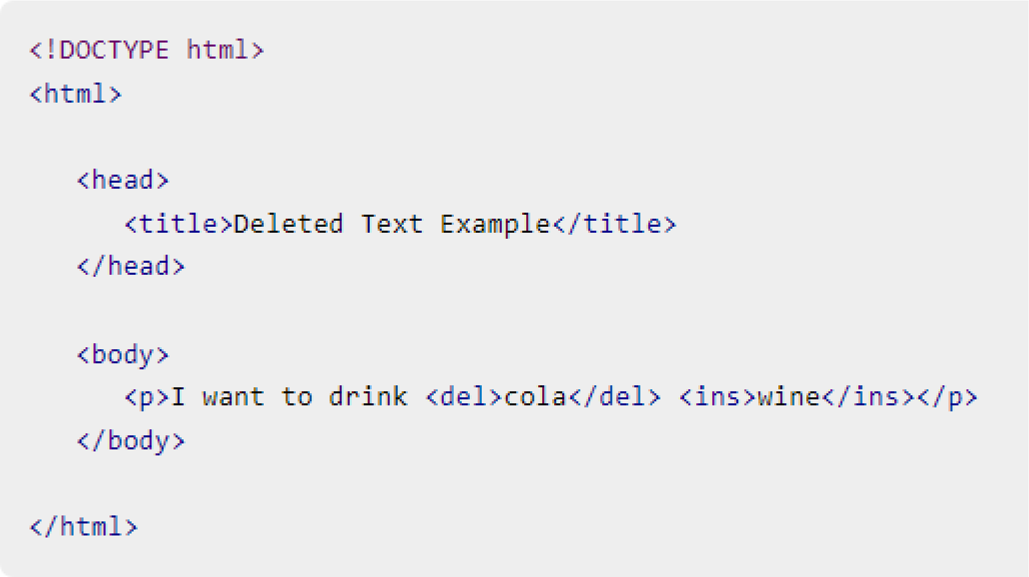
This will produce the following result –



I want to drink ~~cola~~ wine

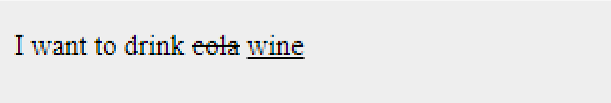
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Deleted Text

⌘ Anything that appears within **<del>...</del>** element, is displayed as deleted text.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Deleted Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>I want to drink <del>cola</del> <ins>wine</ins></p>
   </body>

</html>
```

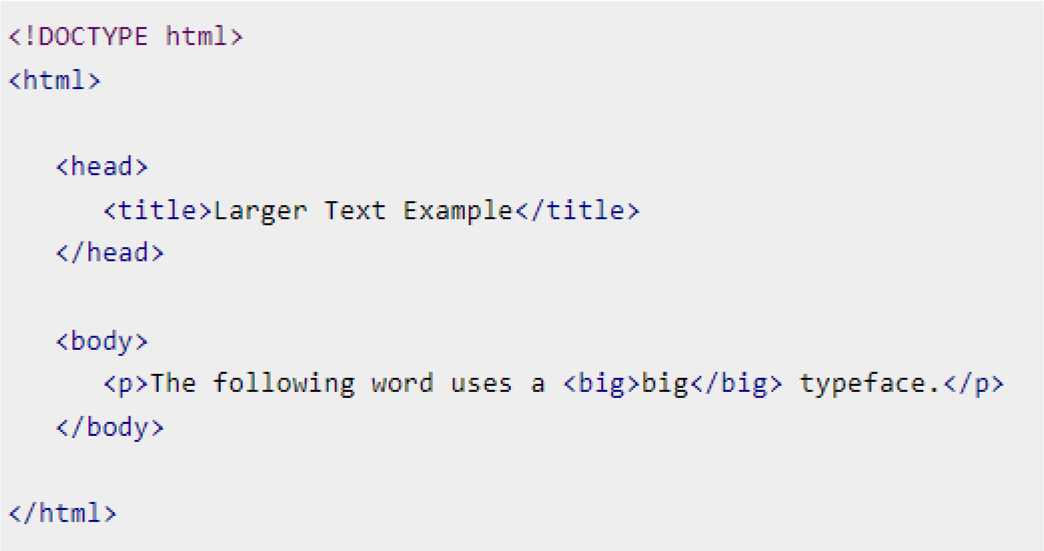
This will produce the following result –



I want to drink ~~cola~~ wine

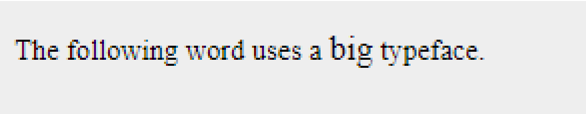
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Larger Text

- The content of the **<big>...</big>** element is displayed one font size larger than the rest of the text surrounding it as shown below.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Larger Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>The following word uses a <big>big</big> typeface.</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

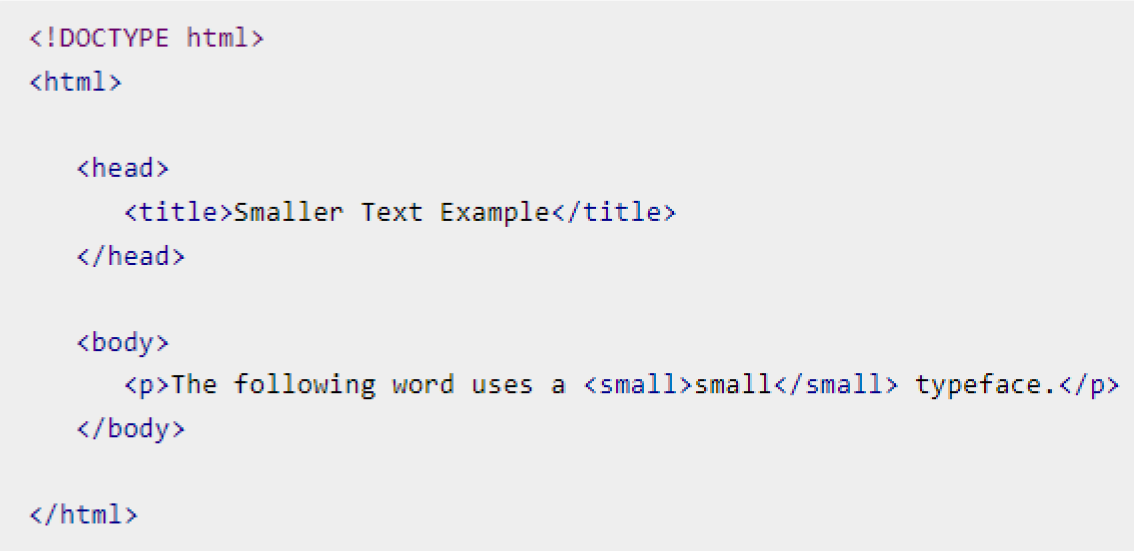
This will produce the following result –



The following word uses a big typeface.

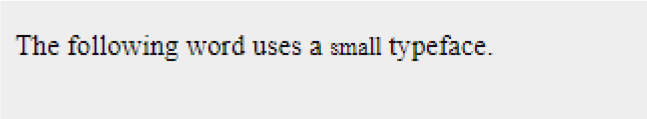
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Smaller Text

⌘ The content of the **<small>…</small>** element is displayed one font size smaller than the rest of the text surrounding it as shown below.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Smaller Text Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>The following word uses a <small>small</small> typeface.</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –

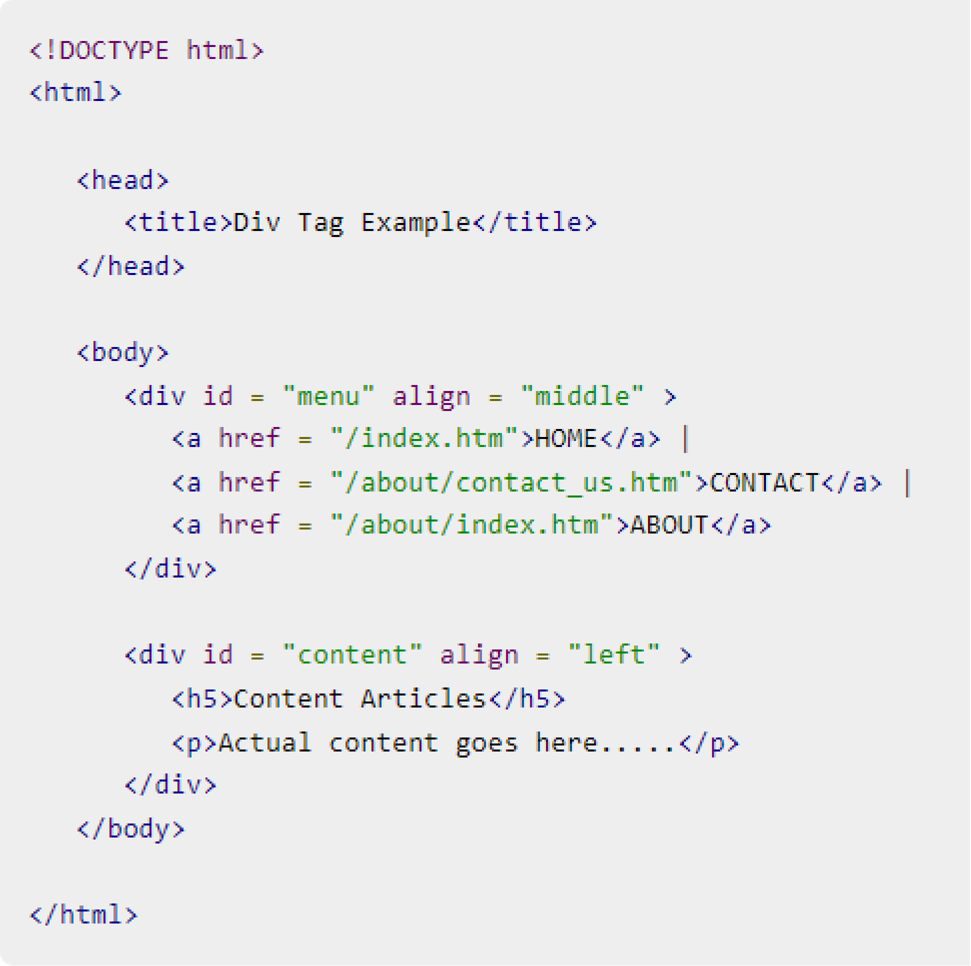


The following word uses a small typeface.

HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Grouping Contents

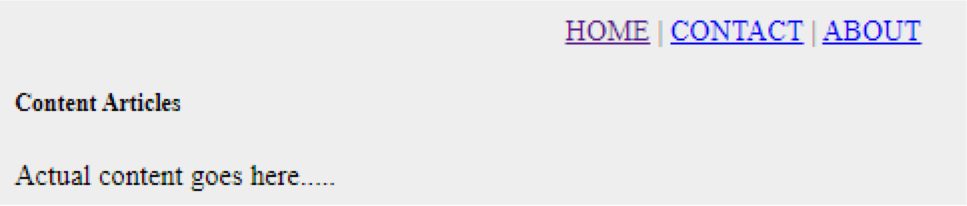
- The **<div>** and **<span>** elements allow you to group together several elements to create sections or subsections of a page.

- For example, you might want to put all of the footnotes on a page within a <div> element to indicate that all of the elements within that <div> element relate to the footnotes. You might then attach a style to this <div> element so that they appear using a special set of style rules.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Div Tag Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <div id = "menu" align = "middle" >
         <a href = "/index.htm">HOME</a> |
         <a href = "/about/contact_us.htm">CONTACT</a> |
         <a href = "/about/index.htm">ABOUT</a>
      </div>

      <div id = "content" align = "left" >
         <h5>Content Articles</h5>
         <p>Actual content goes here.....</p>
      </div>
   </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



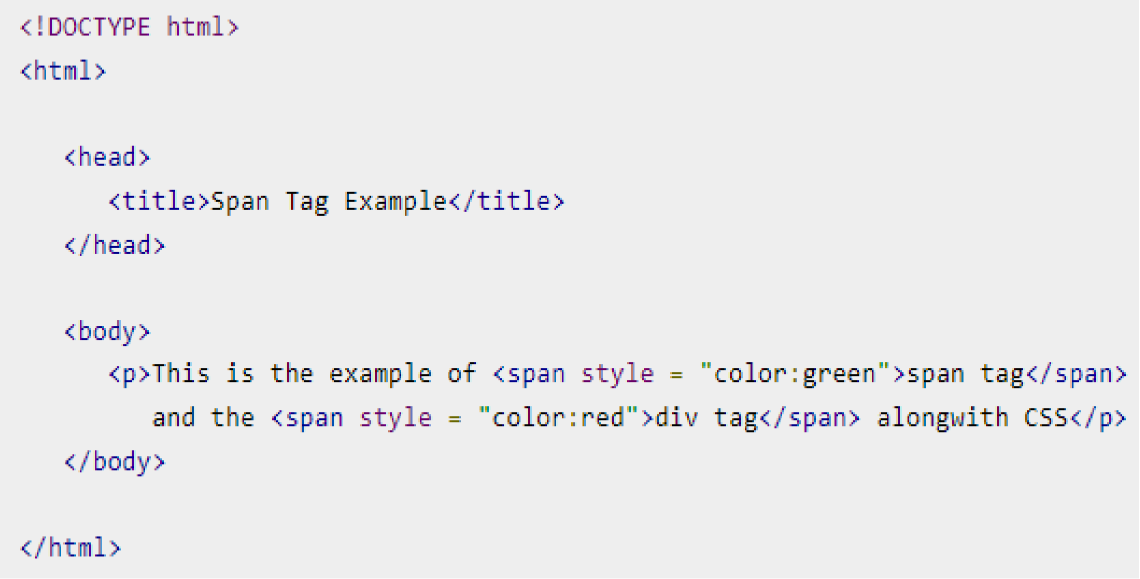
HOME | CONTACT | ABOUT

Content Articles

Actual content goes here.....

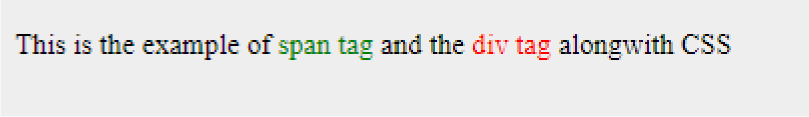
HTML Coding Example- Formatting-Grouping Inline

- The <span> element, on the other hand, can be used to group inline elements only.
- So, if you have a part of a sentence or paragraph which you want to group together, you could use the <span> element as follows.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Span Tag Example</title>
   </head>

   <body>
      <p>This is the example of <span style = "color:green">span tag</span>
         and the <span style = "color:red">div tag</span> alongwith CSS</p>
   </body>

</html>
```

This will produce the following result –



This is the example of span tag and the div tag alongwith CSS

Summary of the Today's Lesson

Part II

- HTML Basics
  - HTML Heading
  - HTML Paragraphs
  - HTML Images
  - Anchor tags
  - Singular/paired tags
  - Lines
- HTML Text Formatting
  - Bold, italic, underlines
  - Strike
  - Monospaced
  - Superscript
  - Subscript
  - Inserted
  - Deleted
  - Large & smaller
  - Grouping contents
  - Div & Span

Part I

- Web program execution
  - Double click
  - Via XAMP

Note: Please execute all codes at least once on your computers.