

Web Programming notes-13 Oct

Radio Button:

```
<input type="radio" name="gender">Male<input type="radio" name="gender">Female
```

Date Function

```
<input type="date">
```

Option

```
<option>B Tech</option>
```

Sample HTML Program

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My First Web Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Heading</h1>
<h2>Heading</h2>
<h1>Hello World</h1>
<a href="web.html">Go back</a>
<!--<p align="center">Hello World</p-->
<a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/my-drive">visit google drive</a>

<p>Bahubali and<br> Katappa</p>
<form>
<form action="url">
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter name">
<br><br>
<input type="email" placeholder="Email">
<br><br>
<input type="password" placeholder="Password">
<input type="text" placeholder="enter value">
<input type="radio" name="gender">Male<input type="radio" name="gender">Female
```

```

<input type="date">
<input type="time">
<label>Choose your Qualification</label>
<select>
<option value=".">----qualification----</option>
<option value="1">B Tech</option>
<option value="2">B Sc</option>
<option value="3">BPharm</option>
<option value="4">MBBS</option>
</select>
<textarea placeholder="address" rows="10" cols="20"></textarea>
<input type="checkbox">I accept terms and conditions
<input type="button" value="submit" >
  <input type="submit" value="Sign Up">
<input type="reset">
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

<input type="text"> can only be used for single word input.
 <textarea placeholder="address" rows="10" cols="20"></textarea>

Refer: In any registration form- uploading of files, images,etc.
 How to take file input from the user.

Types of buttons displayed in HTML:

1. Plain Button:

The functionality of this button is not predefined. It is the developer's discretion to define what happens when the user clicks it. JavaScript is used to check the functionality of the plain button.

Ex: <input type="button" value="click" >

2. Submit Button:

Functionality: -submit the form data
 - upon its click, the form's action gets executed.

Ex: <input type="submit">

<button></button>- by default it refers to Submit button.

3. Reset Button:

Functionality: - used to erase data in input fields (clearing data in input fields).

Ex : `<input type="reset">`

Go Back

To redirect from the referred url page. we can use the tag.

`Go back`

 - Non breakable space.- to give a large amount of space.

div and nav have the same function. nav is more readable. They are also called Semantic tags. Div is not readable compared to nav as well as footer.

HTML Table:

Table- A collection of rows and columns.

```
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
<table border="1" cell padding="10 " cellspacing="6 ">
<tr>
<td>Id</td>
<td>name</td>
<td>phone</td>
<td>marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Suresh</td>
<td>+91-8888</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Ramesh</td>
<td>+91-6666</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

To display id, name,ph no,marks, we require 4 rows.

Cell Border:

Displaying the boundaries of the table.

<table border="1">

Cell-Padding

Representing the internal spaces of any cell.

Ex: <table cell padding="10 " >

Cell- spacing

Spaces between the cells.

Ex: <table cell cellspacing="6 ">

Output:

Id	Name	Phno	marks
101	Suresh	+91-8888	90
102	Ramesh	+91-6666	96

<th></th> - Bolder font in characters.

<thead>-Semantic Naming in our Table.

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Id</th>

<th>name</th>

<th>phone</th>

<th>marks</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr>

<td>101</td>

<td>Suresh</td>

<td>+91-8888</td>

<td>90</td>

</tr>

```
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Ramesh</td>
<td>+91-6666</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
```

</tbody>

List:

Collection of data

In HTML, there are two kinds of lists:

1. Ordered List:

In ordered list, all the items that are to be displayed in a sequence. The order of insertion will be maintained. It is displayed by

Ex:

```
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <ol type="A" start="1">
    <ol type="I">
      <ol type="I">
        <li>Mumbai</li>
        <li>Delhi</li>
        <li>Chennai</li>
        <li>Jaipur</li>
      </ol>
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>
```

Supports attributes as 1, a, A, i, I. In other cases it will follow default attribute (1, 2, 3, 4).

The start value is always an integer. It indicates the starting position of the list.

2. Unordered List:

Inside the unordered list, there will be no symbols of alphabet or numeric value. Instead, symbols will be displayed. The order of insertion will be maintained. It is displayed by

Ex:

```
<html>
```

```

<head></head>
<body>
<ul type="A" start="square ">
    <ul type="I">
        <ul type="I">
            <li>Mumbai</li>
            <li>Delhi</li>
            <li>Chennai</li>
            <li>Jaipur</li>
        </ul>
    </ul>
</body>
</html>

```

Disc, circle and square will be displayed. Other shapes will not be displayed.

Displaying video on Webpage

```

<video controls>
    <source src="videos/recording.mp4" type="video/mp.4">
</video>
<iframe width="942 height="530" src="https://..... title.....></iframe>

```

I frame-

used to display the content of another web page into our web page.

Right click on YouTube channel->copy embed code.

For listening to audio.

```

<audio controls>
    <source src="music/mysong.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
</audio>

```

Cascading Style Sheets(CSS)

Cascading Style Sheets(CSS): Used to style our web page.

Ways to write CSS.

1. Create a style tag, inside the style tag place all CSS.
Selector- identifies which HTML component,we want to apply CSS.

HTML program to demonstrate CSS.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
#p1{
color:red;
}
#p2{
color:blue;;
}
#p3{
color:green;
}

</style>

</head>
```

```
<body>
<p id="p1"><span>Hello</span> World</p>
<p id="p2">This is CSS example</p>
<p id="p3">Lorem ipsum....</p>
```

```
</html>
```

#- considered as the identity of the element on which the color would be applied.

```
Selector{
  property:value;
}
p{
  color:red;
}
```

Types of Selectors:

Tag Selector	Selects all the matching tags.
id selector	Selects the id with which the change is to be applied.