**HTML AND CSS Tutorial**

<!doctype> -- Generally represents, what type of document it is. Just a formality.

Anything is between <html> and </html> is going to be in your website.

It has 2 parts:

1. Head: The head holds all the browser information, the technical stuff, you wont see, when web page opens.
2. Body:

* <h1> - headers
* <p> - paragraphs
* <head> - define titles etc.
* <body> - define body in tags.
* <title> - to define web page title
* <br/> - line break
* <hr/> - Horizantal Line
* <strong> -- Bold
* <em> -- Italisized (em stands for emphasie)
* <!-- 🡪 -- Used for comments. Only for developer purpose. These are ignored by the browser.
* <a> -- Used for Links (‘a’ stands for Anchor)
* <img> -- Used to add images to Web Page

**Attributes** – A tag needs more information to make the tag works.

<a>

* href – Location of the website that you wanna locate it to. (‘href’ stands for hyperlink reference)
* name – Which represents identification to the tag.Used in navigation in same page. We can call this name by representing with ‘#’ followed by name given in the tag.
* mailto – helps in sending emails (<a href="mailto:spala@apple.com">Mail me</a>)
* title – on mouse over to the link, suggestion box is shown(tool tip)

<img>

* src – Used to provide the address of the image.
* Height – To set the height of the image

**Tables:**

Tables help us to easy to organize the data.

<table>

<tr> -- for a row

<td> -- for a column

<table border=”1”> -- to represent the border of the table.

<th> - Table headers. They are bold and center aligned.

Colspan – To make table more dynamic. Merge 2 or more columns.

Cellpadding – It provides space between border and text.

Cellspacing – Provides spaces between cells.

**List:**

ul – Unordered List

li – List item

ol – Ordered List (To show instructions in order. It is numbering)

**Difference between XHTML and CSS?**

Xhtml is the basic boarding for the building a website. Core foundations of website.

CSS - Takes care for designer.

When you need CSS, you have to add below lines in head tag:

<style type = “text/css”></style>

color

line-weight:130%

font-family:arial;

font-weight:bold;

font-style:italic

font-size: 20px;

text-align:center

text-indent:25px

background-color;

color: changes the text color in the body

background-image

background-repeat:no-repeat – Will not repeat the background image.

Background-repeat:repeat-x/repeat-y

Background-position:10px(10Px right) 60px(60px down):

**You don’t know the screen size, then how will you align into center?**

You can use “%” to center aligned.

Background-position: 50% 60px.

Padding- Basically, space between text and border.

Padding-top

Padding-bottom

Padding-left

Padding-right

Border has 3 properties:

Border-Color:red;

Border-width:3px;

Border-style:dashed;

Margins:

**Difference between Padding and Margin:**

Padding is inside the border and Margin is outside the border.

Text-decoration:none – Disbales link for anchor tag.

a:link {

color:red;

text-decoration:none;

}

a:visited {

color:green;

}

a:hover {

background-color:blue;

color:white;

text-decoration:underline;

font-weight:bold;

}

a:active{

background-color:orange;

}

ul {

list-style-type: circle;

}

If we want to apply CSS for particular word in a paragraph, we can use **span**.

**Div** elements give you an ability to give you sections on web site.

For more customization of the website, we use **class**. Example: If we have 2 paragraphs, we want one paragraph in red and other in green. You can achieve this using **class**.

**Web site is the collection of Web Pages.**

**Difference between Absoulte & Realtive:**

Absoulte calculates from Top most corner. Where as relative is calculated from the position of the text.

**Difference between Fixed and Absolute positioning:**

Whenever you scroll your screen the element absolutely positioned will be scrolled with the screen. But in Fixed positioned element will not be moved when scrolled.