

HTML & CSS

*HTML stands for hyper text markup language

*It is not a programming language it is used to structure content on a web

*The structure content is done by using html tags

For eg: <p> content </p>

<a> link

<image>

*These tags will tell the browser the type of content we want at each part of document and the order of content

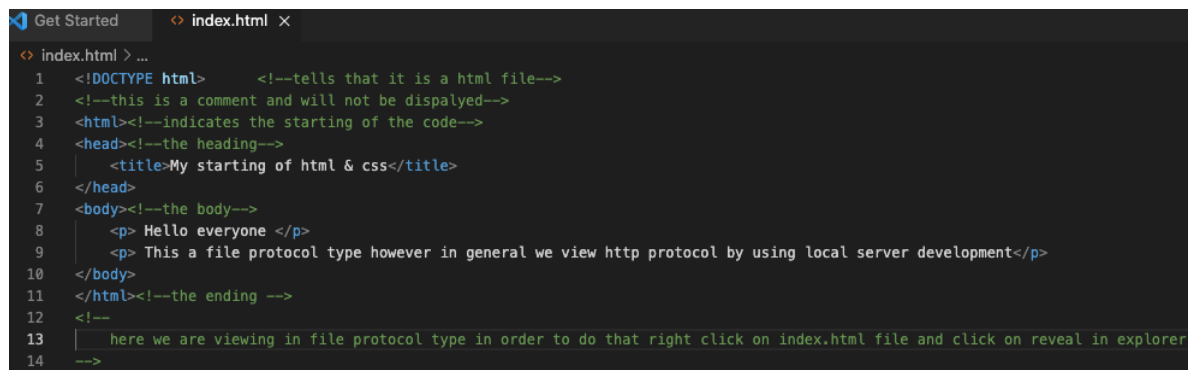
*CSS stands for cascading style sheets

*HTML alone will be providing the structure of the web page and CSS will help to make content of the web browser to look better

*These two go hand in hand

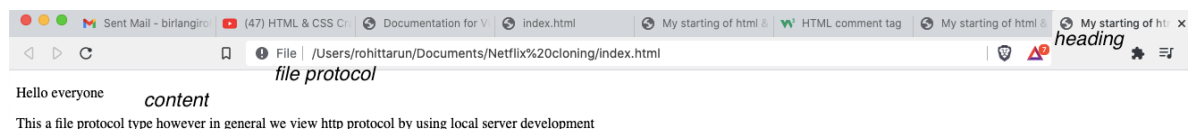
*It tells the browser what should be the colour of font ,font size ,whether the image should be in right or left ,etc so as html will be providing the structure and content and css will be providing styling they both go hand in hand

File type protocol:



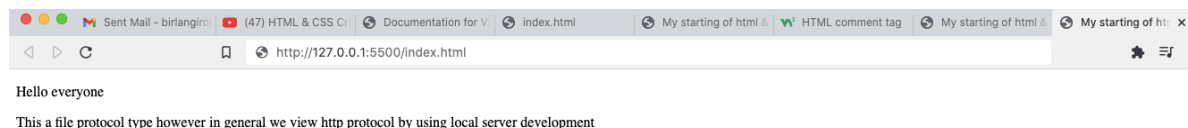
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>      <!--tells that it is a html file-->
2 <!--this is a comment and will not be displayed-->
3 <html><!--indicates the starting of the code-->
4 <head><!--the heading-->
5 |   <title>My starting of html & css</title>
6 </head>
7 <body><!--the body-->
8 |   <p> Hello everyone </p>
9 |   <p> This a file protocol type however in general we view http protocol by using local server development</p>
10 </body>
11 </html><!--the ending -->
12 <!--
13 |   here we are viewing in file protocol type in order to do that right click on index.html file and click on reveal in explorer
14 -->
```

Output

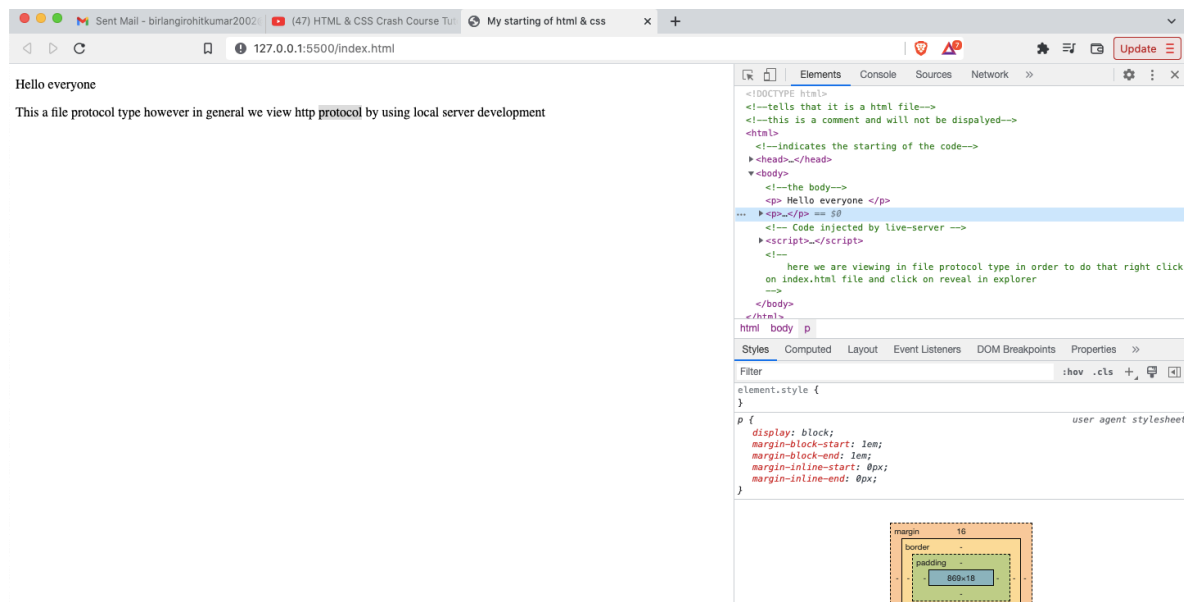


In order to view in http protocol install live server extension in vs code
By using this no need to refresh multiple times

Output



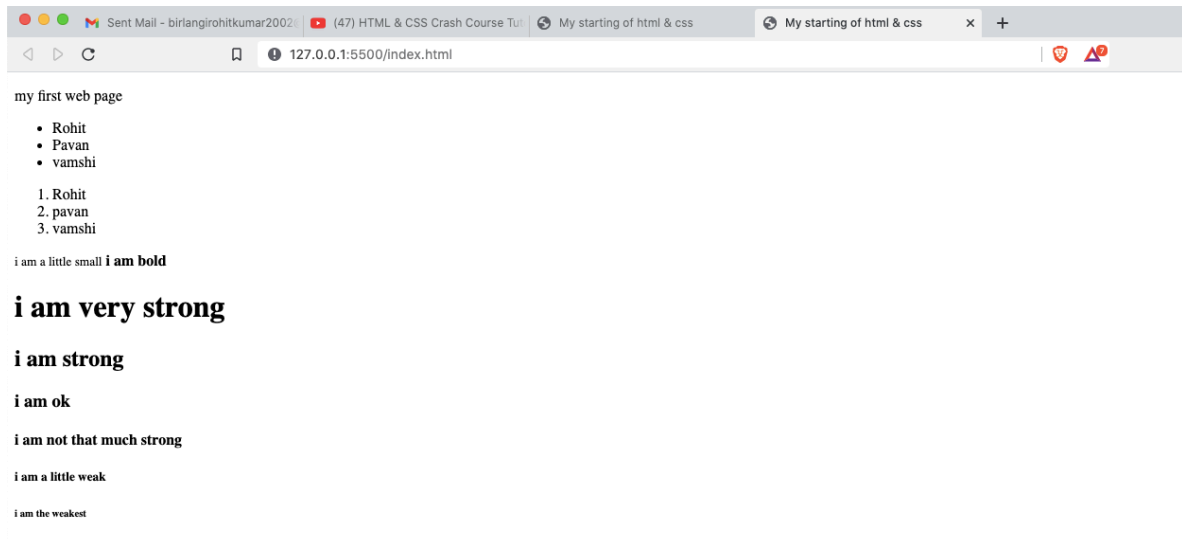
In order to inspect an element in the web page click on the element and right click which shows us an inspect option .



It shows something like this
Using different types of tags

```
index.html > html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4    <title>My starting of html & css</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7    <div><!--this tag will divide into sections however it can't be visualised now it comes handy while using css-->
8      <p>my first web page</p>
9    </div>
10
11    <div>
12      <ul><!--it is tag for unordered list no numbers will be shown-->
13        <li>Rohit</li>
14        <li>Pavan</li>
15        <li>vamshi</li>
16      </ul>
17      <ol><!--it is tag for ordered list numbers will be included-->
18        <li>Rohit</li>
19        <li>pavan</li>
20        <li>vamshi</li>
21      </ol>
22    </div>
23    <div>
24      <p><small>i am a little small</small><strong> i am bold</strong> </p>
25    </div>
26    <div>
27      <!--thiese h1 h2 h3 h4 h5 h6 indeicates strength of heading-->
28      <h1>i am very strong</h1>
29      <h2>i am strong</h2>
30      <h3>i am ok</h3>
31      <h4>i am not that much strong</h4>
32      <h5>i am a little weak</h5>
33      <h6>i am the weakest</h6>
34    </div>
35  </body>
36 </html>
```

Output



*Span tag appears as p tag but they are completely different.

*Br tag gives a line break and it doesn't required closing.

*Hr tag gives horizontal line and it doesn't require closing .

*Img tag is also an example which doesn't have a closing tag but it will be having an attribute I.e.. it posses more information inside tag in img tag attribute is scr(source) attribute which says about the source of image.

*Syntax:

*And to increase the code accessibility and readability in img tag we also use another attribute known as alt to show the description of the image we are using.

*Syntax:

*Anchor tag which is used to tag links and it will be having href as attribute

*Syntax: the name of link

*<blockquote cite="reference link"> quote</blockquote>

*Style attribute which says about its style eg <p style="colour: orange> style me </p> it prints style me in orange.

FORMS:

*It takes the data from user to login

*Forms are basically made up of different input fields

My first form

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>My first web form</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <!--in order to initiate the forms we shall be using form tag-->
```

```
    <form>
```

```
      <!--lable tag will be labelling the input required by the user at that pointand for attribute pairs the label with the input id specified-->
```

```

<label for="username">Enter Username: </label>
<input type="text" id="username">
<br><br>
<!--id attribute just helps us to pair up the label and input whereas
name tag will be helpful for the php server inorder to access that particular
input data-->
<label for="email">Enter email: </label>
<input type="email" name="email">
<br>
<br>
<!--email type provides different keypad and password type will be
providing the data privacy at the user end-->
<label for="password">Password: </label>
<input type="password" name="password">
<!--name tag also is very useful in grouping the common data -->
<!--the radio type allows us to make the type as choosing one from
many in that particular name group-->
<p>select your age:</p>
<input type="radio" name="age" value="0-16" id="option-1">
<label for="option-1">0-16</label><br>
<input type="radio" name="age" value="17-25" id="option-2">
<label for="option-2">17-25</label><br>
<input type="radio" name="age" value="25-40" id="option-3">
<label for="option-3">25-40</label><br>
<input type="radio" name="age" value="above 40" id="option-4">
<label for="option-4">above 40</label><br>
<!--drop box-->
<!--for this we will be using select and option tags-->
<br>
<label for="question">Security question:</label>
<select name="question" id="question">
  <option value="q1">what is your favourite sport?</option>
  <option value="q2">who is your favourite actor?</option>
  <option value="q3">what is your favourite street food?</option>
</select>
<br>
<label for="answer">Security answer:</label>
<input type="text" name="answer" id="answer">
<br>
<!--now we can also provide the box of required size for writing
answer using textarea name tag and placeholder name tag is a tag which
appears in answer but the user can write over it-->
<label for="bio">Your bio:</label>
<br>
<textarea name="bio" id="bio" cols="30" rows="10"
placeholder="Your bio"></textarea>

```

```

        <br>
        <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </form>
</body>
</html>

```

Output

Enter Username:

Enter email:

Password:

select your age:

☐ 0-16
☐ 17-25
☐ 25-40
☐ above 40

Security question:

Security answer:

Your bio:

Your bio

*In the above the submission will be done even without filling the data so in order to avoid that we can use attribute required at the required inputs.

*What happens when we submit a data?

In the form tag we will be providing some backend link with an action attribute and it will send all the data to that back end.

*Style sheet-a list of css rules/rule sheets

Syntax: p{

Color: orange; here this is a syntax of rule set and p is a selector
 }

*Now css can be done to each html file or in an external folder and providing the directory of that folder using link tag.