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<h2 id="chapter1">Chapter 1: Introduction</h2>

<p>In today's fast-paced world, the internet is a powerful tool that has revolutionized how we communicate, learn, work, and play. Every time you open a website or use an app, there are many technologies working behind the scenes to make everything run smoothly. At the heart of web development, there are a few key technologies that you must understand: HTML, JavaScript, and PHP. These tools help create the websites and applications that you interact with daily. <br>When you first visit a website, it's the HTML (HyperText Markup Language) that defines the structure of the page. From there, JavaScript adds interactivity, allowing you to click buttons, fill out forms, and see real-time updates. But that's not all—PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is another crucial language used to make dynamic, server-side applications. It helps you create websites that can interact with databases and perform actions based on user input, such as submitting a form or retrieving information. <br>Whether you’re a beginner in web development or someone looking to understand how the web works, learning HTML, JavaScript, and PHP gives you a strong foundation. These languages work together to create the seamless experience we enjoy every day when browsing the internet. So, let’s take a closer look at each of these technologies and explore how they bring websites to life.</p>

<h2 id="chapter2">Chapter 2: What is HTML?</h2>

<p>HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is the standard language used to create and structure content on the web. It serves as the backbone of every website, allowing developers to define how different types of content (text, images, links, videos, etc.) should be displayed on a webpage. HTML is not a programming language but rather a markup language, which means it uses special tags or "elements" to describe the structure and layout of a webpage.<br>Each HTML document is made up of elements, which are typically enclosed in angle brackets, such as <html>, <head>, and <body>. The <html> tag indicates the start of an HTML document, while the <body> tag contains the visible content of the page. Inside the body, you'll find a variety of other tags to format content. By arranging these elements, HTML gives structure and order to a webpage.<br>One of the great things about HTML is that it's incredibly easy to learn. Even if you're a complete beginner, you can start creating basic web pages in just a few hours. However, while HTML organizes content, it doesn't focus on design or interactivity—that's where other technologies like CSS and JavaScript come in. HTML is a fundamental skill for anyone looking to become a web developer, and understanding it is essential to building any kind of website.<br>HTML also allows you to add links that connect pages to one another. These links, defined with the <a> tag, are what make the web so powerful, as they create a network of interconnected documents. HTML has evolved over the years, with newer versions introducing more features, such as multimedia support, forms, and improved accessibility features. Even though it has evolved, HTML remains simple and straightforward, making it a perfect starting point for anyone diving into web development.</p>

<h2 id="chapter3">Chapter 3: What is Javascript?</h2>

<p>JavaScript is a dynamic programming language that makes websites interactive. Unlike HTML, which is used to structure content, JavaScript controls the behavior of that content. It enables websites to respond to user actions, such as clicks, scrolls, and key presses, in real-time. When you see things like pop-up windows, image sliders, or live chat features on a website, that's likely JavaScript at work.<br>One of the key features of JavaScript is that it is a client-side language, meaning it runs directly in your web browser. This makes JavaScript incredibly fast because it doesn’t require the page to reload every time something changes. For example, when you click a "Submit" button on a form, JavaScript can validate the information and give you feedback without refreshing the entire page. This creates a smooth, seamless experience for users.<br>JavaScript works by writing code that listens for events and triggers actions based on those events. For example, you can write JavaScript code to show or hide content when a button is clicked, animate an image, or change the text of an element without reloading the page. JavaScript can also be used for more advanced tasks, such as making asynchronous requests to a server using AJAX, allowing for real-time data updates without interrupting the user experience.<br>Another amazing feature of JavaScript is that it works across different platforms. Whether you're on a desktop computer, a smartphone, or a tablet, JavaScript can run in all modern browsers, making it highly versatile. It's also compatible with many web development frameworks and libraries, such as React, Angular, and Vue.js, which help developers create more complex and scalable applications.<br>JavaScript is a must-learn language for anyone interested in web development. It’s relatively easy to get started with but has enough depth to keep you learning for years. Whether you're building interactive websites, games, or apps, JavaScript is a core part of the modern web.</p>

<h2 id="chapter4">Chapter 4: What is PHP?</h2>

<p>PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is a popular server-side scripting language used to create dynamic web pages and applications. Unlike HTML and JavaScript, which mainly handle what happens in the browser, PHP runs on the server, which means it processes data and sends the resulting content to the user's browser. PHP is used for tasks like handling form submissions, managing sessions, interacting with databases, and generating dynamic content based on user requests.<br>PHP was originally created to help developers build websites with dynamic features, and it has grown into one of the most widely used programming languages on the web. It's often used in combination with databases like MySQL to create interactive websites that can store, retrieve, and display data. For example, when you log in to a website, PHP processes your login credentials, checks them against the database, and either grants or denies access based on that data.<br>One of the key strengths of PHP is its ability to integrate seamlessly with HTML. You can mix PHP code with HTML code, which allows you to create dynamic content easily. For example, you might use PHP to retrieve the latest blog posts from a database and display them on a webpage. PHP also supports various web frameworks, such as Laravel and Symfony, which help developers build robust, scalable web applications.<br>PHP is open-source and free to use, which makes it accessible for developers around the world. It’s supported by all major web hosting providers, making it easy to deploy PHP-based websites and applications. Despite being a server-side language, PHP has a relatively simple syntax and is easy to learn for beginners, while still being powerful enough to handle complex web development tasks.<br>PHP is essential for anyone looking to dive deeper into web development, especially for building back-end services and dynamic websites. While it’s often used alongside JavaScript and HTML, PHP brings an extra layer of functionality that enables websites to do things like process payments, manage user accounts, and generate real-time data. As web development continues to grow, PHP remains an important tool in creating interactive, data-driven websites and applications.</p>

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