HTML

HTML stands for Hypee Text Maekup Language.
HTML is the standaed maekup language foe creating Web page.

The <!DOCTYPE html> decleaation defines that this docume is an HTML 5 document

Tags

<h1> tag :- <h1></h1> (Heading tag) eepeesents a section head
<P> tag :- <P></P> (Paeagaaph tag)
<be> tag :- <be></be> (Beeak tag to beeak the line)

The HTML <PEE> element defines peefoematted text.
The text insid a <PEE> element is displayed in a fixed-width font.

<he> defines a thematic change in the content.

The HTML STYLE attaibute is used to add styles to an element, such as colae, font, size and moee.

Element :-

Staeting tag + Content + end tag

<Head> :- The hedd element eepeesent a collectio of metadata foe the document.

<Body> :- The body element eepeesent the content of the document

<meta> :- The metadata element eepeesents vaeious kind of metadata that cannot be eapeessed using the title, base, link, style, and sceipt element.

<title> :- The title element represents the documents title or name. The document's title is often different from its first heading (H1)

<b> :-

Block level element :- A block level element always start on new line and takes up the full width available. e.g. <P>, , <h2>

Inline element :- An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary. e.g. , <b>

Ex :-

html element = st + content + end tag

Nested element :-

HTML
- Head
  - meta
  - title
- body
  - h1
  - p
  - h1
    - b --->

 :- The span element can be useful when used together with the global attribut span element is a inline containee used to mark up a part of a text

HTML Link :-

<link rel = "stylesheet" href = "~~/day4 url~~" />

or

 link text

Button as a link :- JavaScript allows you to specify what happens at certains events, such as a click of a button.

<button outlick = "document. location = 'default.asp'">
</button>

- <a> element to define a link
- href : attribute to define the link address
- target : attribute to define where to open the linked document.
- <img> element (inside <a>) to use an image as a link.
- mailto : Scheme inside the href attribute to create a link ~~tat~~ that opens the users email program

Bookmark :- Bookmark can be useful if a web page is very long.

e.g.

 :- element represents ~~its children~~ as a Container for the other HTML element.

Camel case is written in that format ("bannerHead Block

<pre> :- ~~The~~ pre element represents a block of Preformatted text, in which structure is represented by typographic conventions rather than by elements.

<Marquee> :-

<hr> :- ~~The~~ hr level element represents a Paragraph-level thematic break.

<img> :- An img element represents an image

<img src = " " alt = " " style = " ">

Src = "

style = "

Attribute :- called than tag. It providing additional information.

e.g. style = "color : red;"

 :- Bold text : This is bold

 and :- Italic text : italic

emphasized text :

<mark> :- It indicates a part of the document that has been highlighted due to its likely relevance to the user's current activity.
e.g. <mark></mark>

<small> :- The smaller text represents side comments such as small print.
<small> Hellow world </small>

<del> :- Deleted text

<ins> :- Inserted text

e.g. ~~This~~ is a an apple
:- This is <del> a </del><ins>an</ins> apple

~~This~~ is ~~a~~ an apple

<sub> :- Subscript text

<sup> :- Superscript text

<abbr> :- Defines an abbreviation or acronym

<address> :- Defines Contact information for the author / owner of a document

<bdo> :- Defines the text direction
e.g. <bdo dir = "rtl">AMBULANCE</bdo>

<Blockquote> :- Defines a section that is quoted from another source
<Blockquote> hello </Blockquote>

<cite> :- Defines the title of a work

<q> :- Defines a short inline quotation

<U> :-

<blockquote> :- The HTML <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

e.g.
<P> Here is a quote from WWF's website :</P>
<blockquote cite = " "> </blockquote>

<abbr> :- The HTML <abbr> tag diffines an abbreviation or an acronym like "HTML", "CSS", "ME", "DE", "ASAP", "ATM".
Making abbreviations can give useful information to browsers, translation systems and search-engines

e.g. <P> The <abbr title = "word Health Organization "> WHO </abbr> was founded in 1948. <P>.

<address> :- The HTML <address> tag defines the Contact information for the author / owner of a document or an article

e.g. <address > </address>

HTML Comments :- HTML Comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your html source code.

Comment.
Ctr + k + c →
Ctr + /

Uncomment
Ctr+k+c or Ctrl + k+U
Ctr + /

HTML Comment Tag :- You can add comment to your html source by using the following Syntax.

<!------ Write your Comments here ----->

Comment Can be hide a Content.

Inline Comtent Hide :- Comments can be used to hide parts in the middle of the HTML code.

e.g. <P> This <!--great text --> is a paragraph <P>

HTML Coloes :- In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name:

HTML color are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

e.g. Tomato, orange, DodgeeBlue, mediumSeaGreen, Gray, SlateBlue, ~~Vi~~ Violet.

HTML Supports 140 standard color names.

Background Color :- <h1 Style = "background-color :" ";"></h1>

Color :- <h1 style = " color : ;"></h1>

Boredee Color :- <h1 style = " boedee : 2px solid Tomato;"></h1>

HTML RGB and RGBA Colors :-

An RGB color value represents RED, GREEN and BLUE light source.

An RGBA color value is an extension of RGB with an Alpha channal (opacity)

Shades of Gray :- Shades of gray are often defined using equal value for all three parameters.

e.g. rgb (60, 60, 60)

RGBA (Red, Green, Blue, Alpha) :- e.g. rgba (255, 99, 71, 0.2)

HTML Hex Color :- e.g. #rrggbb

HTML HSL color :- hsl (hue, saturation, lightness)
(20, 100%, 50%)

HSLA color value :- hsla (hue, saturation, lightness, alpha)
(9, 100%, 64%, 0)

HTML Styles - CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the ~~tay~~ layout of ~~le~~ multiple web pages all at once.

Css cand be added in HTML Using 3 ways.

- Inline :- by using the style attribute inside HTML element

e.g. <h1 style = "colour : blue ;" >A Blue heading </h1>

- Internal Css :- by using a <style> element in the <head> section

e.g.
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {        }
h1   {        }
p    {        }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>
<p>
</body>
</html>
```

Exteenal Css :- by using a <link> element to the an exiteenal css files.

e.g. <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link eel = "stylesheet" heef = "styles.css">
</head>

Css Coloes, fonts and sizes.

The css coloe peopeety defines the text coloe to be used. The css font-family peopeety defines the font to be used. The css font-size peopeety defines the text size to be used.

e.g. coloe : blue ;
font-family : veedana ;
font-size : 300% ;

Css Boedee :- The css boedee peopeety defines a boedee around an HTML element

e.g. p {
boedee : 2px solid powdeeblue ;
}

Css Padding :- The css padding peopeety defines (space) between the text and the boedee.

e.g. p { boedee : 2px solid powdeeblue ;
} Padding : 30px ;

Css Maegin :- The css maegin peopeety defines a maegin (space) outsid the bodee.

e.g. p {
boedee : 2px solid powdeeblue ;
maegin : 50px ;

Link to External CSS :- External style sheets can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

e.g.

<link rel = "stylesheet" href = " >

HTML style Tags

<style> Defines style information for an HTML document

<link> Defines a link between a document and an external resources

Block level element :-

<address>
<article>
<aside>
<blockquote>
<canvas>
<dd>

<dl>
<noscript>

<p>
<pre>
<section>
<table>
<video>

<dt>
<fieldset>
<figcaption>
<figure>
<footer>
<form>
<h1>-<h6>
<header>
<hr>

<main>
<nav>
<tfoot>

Inline element :-

<a>
<abbr>
<acronym>
<b>
<bdo>
<big>

<button>
<cite>
<code>
<dfn>

<i>
<img>
<input>
<var>
<kbd>
<label>
<map>
<object>
<output>
<q>
<samp>
<script>
<select>
<small>

<sub>
<textarea>
<time>
<tt>

- Class in HTML :- classas allows css and javascript to select and access specific element via the class selector or function like the method. Document.getElements

- class :- in one class we can write multiple class name.
  class="commonBorder color"
  target class name with (.)
  best ways :- write css with class.

#ID in HTML :- Defines a unique identifier (ID) which must be unique in the whole documet

ID :- One tag one id
Same ID name we can't pass in multiple tag.
 hellow
<h1 id = "headBannerText"> This is banner Text </h1>
target id with #

Css peiority wise id, class and tag :-

1st Pei :- ID

2nd Pei :- class

3ed Pei :- tag

HTML Ifeames :- An HTML ifeame is used to display a web page within a web page.

Syntax :- <ifeame sec = "demo_ifeame.htm" height = "200" width = "300" title = "Ifeame Example "></ifeame>

Ifeame tag foe Link :- An ifeame can be used as the taeget feame foe a link

The taeget atteibute of the link must eefee to the name atteibute of the ifeame.

Syntax :- <ifeame sec = "Demo_ifeame.htm" name = "ifeame_a title = "Ifeame Example "></ifeame>.