

# ★ HTML ★

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup language.  
It is used for creating web pages.

`<!DOCTYPE html>` Defines that this document is an HTML5 document.

`<html>` is the root elements of an html page

`<head>` contains meta information about html page

`<title>` specifies the title for HTML page.

`<body>` defines documents body, & is the container for all the contents.

HTML elements :- defines by a start tag, some contents, and end tag.

`<tagname> content </tagname>`

e.g:- `<h1> Hello </h1>`

Nested HTML elements :- that means that elements can contain other elements.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta>
    <title>
  <body>
    <h1>
    <p>
    <b>
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

Some tag is there that doesn't belong to HTML 5  
<center> <acronym> this tag in HTML 5 define ~~class~~ ~~ubb~~  
<big>  
attribute :- "align"

Empty HTML elements :- element with no content are called empty elements.

e.g. <br>

## \* Tags :-

<h1> to <h6> Defines HTML headings

e.g :- Heading 1  
Heading 2  
-  
-  
-

<p> --- </p> defines a paragraph.

<br> defines a break in an HTML pages and displayed as a horizontal line.

<br> defines a line break, insert a single line break.

<pre> ----- </pre> which preserves the text spaces, line breakers, tabs and other formatting characters.

## HTML Text formatting elements :-

<b> - Bold text } work same

<strong> - Important text }

<i> - Italic text }

<em> - Emphasized text }

<mark> - Marked text → highlight the word/series

<small> Smaller text

- <del> - Deleted text ---- eg. <del>hello</del> => ~~hello~~
- <ins> - Inserted text ---- eg. <ins> An </ins> => An
- <sub> - Subscript text ---- eg. <sub> eco </sub> =>  $\underline{e}co$
- <sup> - Superscript text ---- eg. <sup> 40 </sup> =>  $4^0$
- <u> - underline text

### ★ others

- ① <blockquote> add the space in ~~feant~~ feant.
- ② <q>----</q> " hello "
- ③ <abbe> - Abbreviations.  
used to show the description of the abbreviation.  
when you mouse over the elements  
eg. <abbe title = "World Health Organization"> WHO </abbe>  
=> WHO World health organization
- ④ <address> defines the contact information for the owner  
of a document or an article  
usually sended in italic.
- ⑤ <cite> defines the title of work
- ⑥ <bdo> Bi-directional Overide is used to override the  
current text direction (~~image~~ image)  
eg. AMBULANCE → ECNALUBMA  
<bdo dir = "rtl" > Ambulance </bdo>  
Attribute

Comment tags & also called as Hide contents  
ctrl + /                                    ctrl + K + C

uncomment tags :-                            ctrl + /                                    ctrl + K + C

# CSS - Cascading style sheets.

## \* HTML Styles Attributes

styles attribute is used to add styles to an element such as size, color, fonts & more

### \* style attribute syntax :-

```
<tagname style="property : value;">
```

⇒ Attribute :- extra than tag, it providing additional information  
⇒ by default Attribute :- style, title, id, class

#### ① Background color

```
<h1 style="background-color : blue;"> hello </h1>
```

#### ② Text color

```
<h1 style="color : red;"> hello </h1>
```

#### ③ Font

```
<h1 style="font-family : verdana;"> hello </h1>
```

#### ④ Text size :- its also declare in 3 ways :- %, px, em.

```
<h1 style="font-size : 300%;> hello </h1>
```

#### ⑤ Text Alignment :- horizontal text alignment.

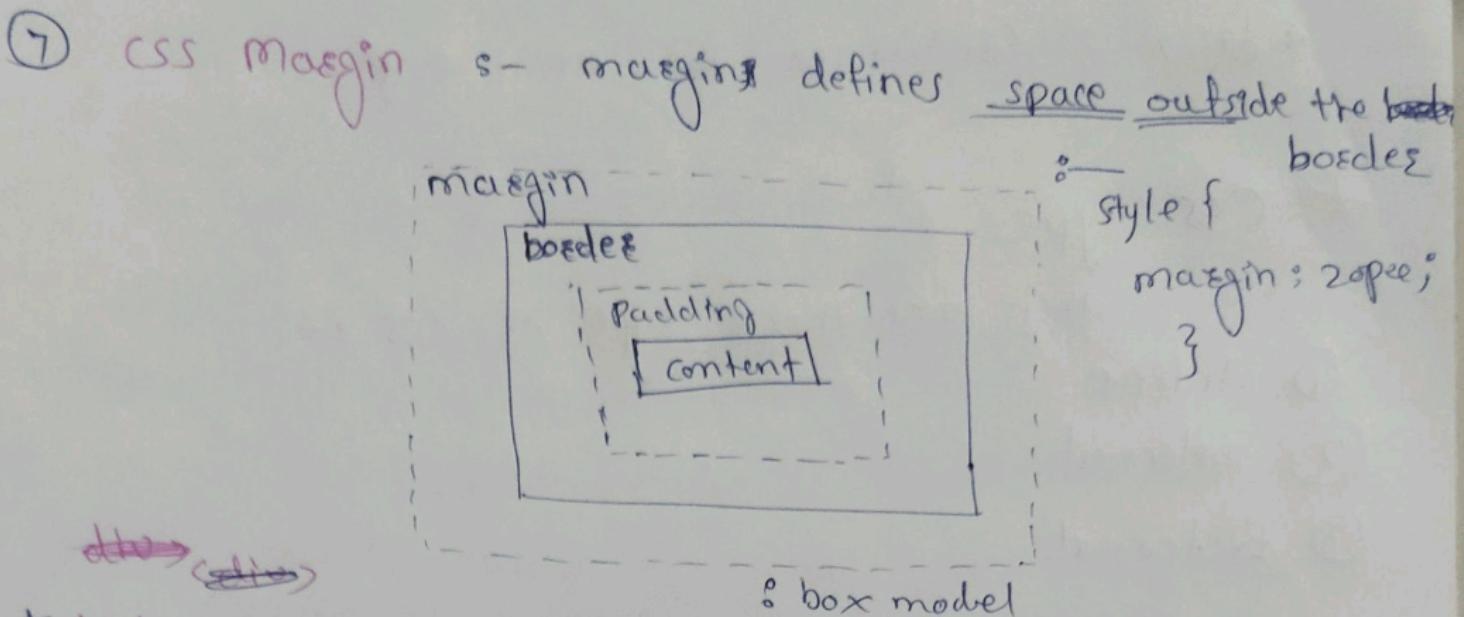
```
<h1 style="text-align : center;"> Centered heading </h1>
```

#### ⑥ Border :- use of css border

```
P {  
    border : 2px solid powderblue;  
}
```

#### ⑦ Padding :- padding (space) between the text & the border

```
<p style="border : 2px solid blue; padding : 30px;"> hello </p>
```



## ★ Link to external css

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="day1.css">
```

↑ path of css file

## ★ Block-level elements :-

Block level elements always takes up the full horizontal width available.  
Has also a top and bottom margin. If inline does not

eg: <h1> - <h6>  
<div>  
<h1>  
<p>  
<pre>

## ★ Inline elements :-

inline elements only takes up as much as width as necessary.

eg:- <span>  
<abbr>  
<b>  
<em>  
<i>

<div> - Container for HTML page

## \* CSS types :-

there are three types of CSS :-

- ① Inline
- ② Internal
- ③ External.

① Inline CSS :- This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag, using the style attribute.

e.g. <h1 style="color: red;"> Hello </h1>

② Internal CSS :- is within the HTML file in the head section.

```
eg. <html>
    <head>
        _____
        _____
    <style>
        h1 {
            color: red;
            font-size: 20px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
```

③ External CSS :- this written in a separate file with .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using link tag.

e.g. day1.css

```
body {  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}
```

id :- One tag one id.

Name id we can't pass in multiple tag.

e.g. `<span id="headBannerText"> Hello </span>`  
`<h1 id="headBannerText"> This is banner Text </h1>`

⇒ target id with (#) hash

class :- In one class we can write multiple class name.

e.g. : `<span class="commonBorder color"> hello </span>`

⇒ target class name with (.) dot

best ways to write css with class.

1st Priority :- id

2nd --- :- :- class

3rd --- :- tag.

CSS Priority wise :-

## Some Attribute :-

- ① **Outline :-** it gives the outline over the border  
eg `s outline: 2px solid red;`
- ② **outline-offset :-** it gives outline over border but gives some space in ~~out~~ between borders of outline.  
eg `outline-offset: 2px;`

## \* CSS Google fonts :-

If you don't want to use any of the standard fonts in HTML, you can use Google fonts.

(Just add ~~the~~ special stylesheet link in the `<head>` section and then refer to the fonts in the CSS).

```
:- <head>
  {<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://---">
   <style>
     body {
       font-family: "sofia", sans-serif;
     }
   </style>
  </head>
```

## HTML Iframe (iframe) :-

Syntax :- `<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>`

An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

Note :- By default, an iframe has a border around it. To remove border, add style attribute.

style = "border: none;"

An iframe can be used as the target for a link.

→ `<iframe src="demo_iframe.html" name="iframe-a" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>`

`<p><a href="https://---" target="iframe-a"> w3schools.com </a> </p>`

`<a> </a> anchor tag. } used for clickable contents of link`