Difference Between Website and Web Application

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Website	Web Application
1. It is collection of Web pages	It is a collection of Software Program
2. Webiste is used to promote or show the details of Products	Web App are used for variety of purpose like documene management, managing the business like ecommerce, edu tech,
3. Website are simple and easy to maintain	Web app are complex to maintain and build
4. website can be built using html css and JS	web app required variety technologies to build and maintain.

Attributes in HTML

In HTML, attributes are used to provide additional information about an HTML element. Attributes are defined within the start tag of an HTML element and provide extra information about that element. Some commonly used attributes in HTML are:

id: This attribute is used to give an identifier to an element on the page. It must be unique within the document.

class: This attribute is used to give a class to an element. Multiple elements can have the same class.

href: This attribute is used with the <a> tag to specify the URL of the page that the link goes to.

src: This attribute is used with the <img> tag to specify the location of the image file.

alt: This attribute is used with the <img> tag to provide alternative text for the image, which is used by screen readers and in cases where the image cannot be displayed.

title: This attribute is used to provide additional information about an element. It is displayed as a tooltip when the user hovers over the element.

style: This attribute is used to specify inline CSS styles for an element.

There are many other attributes that can be used in HTML, depending on the element being used. It's important to use attributes correctly and according to the HTML standard to ensure that your web pages are properly formatted and accessible.

HEADING ELEMENT

In HTML, there are six different levels of heading elements, from <h1> to <h6>, each with their own semantic meaning and level of importance.

The <h1> element is the highest level of heading and is typically used for the main heading of a page or section. The <h2> element is used for subheadings that are less important than the main heading, but still significant. The <h3> element is used for subheadings within <h2> sections, and so on, down to <h6>.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Example Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Main Heading</h1>
    <p>This is some text under the main heading.</p>
    <h2>Subheading</h2>
    <p>This is some text under the subheading.</p>
    <h3>Sub-Subheading</h3>
    <p>This is some text under the sub-subheading.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

In this example, the <h1> element is used for the main heading, <h2> for the subheading, and <h3> for the sub-subheading. This provides a clear hierarchy of headings and helps to organize the content of the page.

Paragraph Element

In HTML, the <p> element is used to define a paragraph of text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Example Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Main Heading</h1>
    <p>This is the first paragraph of text.</p>
    <p>This is the second paragraph of text.</p>
    <p>This is the third paragraph of text.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

In this example, three <p> elements are used to create three separate paragraphs of text. Each paragraph is surrounded by an opening and closing <p> tag.

The <p> element can contain any type of text content, including plain text, links, and other HTML elements. It is typically used to group together related text content, such as a block of text that describes a product or service, or a paragraph of text that introduces a section of a web page.

When displayed in a web browser, each <p> element is typically separated from the next by a small amount of space, providing visual separation between paragraphs. The exact appearance of paragraphs can be controlled using CSS styles, such as changing the font size or adding margins.

LIST ELEMENT

In HTML, there are three types of list elements that can be used to organize content on a web page: ordered lists, unordered lists, and definition lists.

Unordered Lists

An unordered list is created with the <ul> element. It is used to create a list of items where the order of the items is not important. Each item in the list is represented by a <li> element, which is contained within the <ul> element.

```
<ul>
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <li>Item 3</li>
</ul>
```

This would create an unordered list with three items.

The <ul> element has the following attributes:

type: Specifies the type of bullet point used for each item in the list. Valid values are disc, circle, and square. The default value is disc.
start: Specifies the starting number for the list. This is useful when you want to start a list at a number other than 1.

Here are some of the attributes commonly used with the <ul> element:

type: Specifies the type of marker used for each item in the list. The default marker is a solid bullet point (•), but you can change this to a hollow circle (◦), a square (▪), or another symbol. For example, to use a square as the marker, you would add the type attribute like this: <ul type="square">.

compact: Reduces the space between list items. By default, there is some space between list items, but you can reduce this space by adding the compact attribute like this: <ul compact>.

Ordered Lists

An ordered list is created with the <ol> element. It is used to create a list of items where the order of the items is important. Each item in the list is represented by a <li> element, which is contained within the <ol> element. Here's an example:

```
<ol>
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Second item</li>
  <li>Third item</li>
</ol>
```

This would create an ordered list with three items, numbered 1, 2, and 3.

The <ol> element has the following attributes:

type: Specifies the type of numbering used for each item in the list. Valid values are 1 (default), A (capital letters), a (lowercase letters), I (capital Roman numerals), and i (lowercase Roman numerals).
start: Specifies the starting number for the list.

In HTML, the <ol> element is used to create an ordered list, which is a list of items that are numbered in sequence. The <ol> element has several attributes that can be used to customize the appearance and behavior of the list.

Here are some of the attributes commonly used with the <ol> element:

start: Specifies the starting number for the list. By default, an ordered list starts at 1, but you can change this to any number you want. For example, if you want the list to start at 5, you would add the start attribute like this: <ol start="5">.

type: Specifies the type of numbering used for the list items. There are several values that can be used for this attribute:

"1": The items in the list are numbered with Arabic numerals (default)

"A": The items in the list are numbered with uppercase letters

"a": The items in the list are numbered with lowercase letters

"I": The items in the list are numbered with uppercase Roman numerals

"i": The items in the list are numbered with lowercase Roman numerals

For example, if you want the list items to be numbered with uppercase letters, you would add the type attribute like this: <ol type="A">.

reversed: Reverses the order of the list items. By default, the items are numbered in ascending order, but you can reverse this by adding the reversed attribute like this: <ol reversed>.

compact: Reduces the space between list items. By default, there is some space between list items, but you can reduce this space by adding the compact attribute like this: <ol compact>.

These attributes can be used individually or in combination to create a customized ordered list that meets your specific needs.

Definition Lists

A definition list is created with the <dl> element. It is used to create a list of terms and their definitions. Each term in the list is represented by a <dt> element, and each definition is represented by a <dd> element. Here's an example:

```
<dl>
  <dt>Term 1</dt>
  <dd>Definition of term 1</dd>
  <dt>Term 2</dt>
  <dd>Definition of term 2</dd>
  <dt>Term 3</dt>
  <dd>Definition of term 3</dd>
</dl>
```

This would create a definition list with three terms and their definitions.

The <dl> element has no attributes, but the <dt> and <dd> elements can be styled using CSS to control their appearance.