

HTML

HTML:

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

It is used to design & create web pages.

Hypertext defines the link between web pages.

Markup language defines the text between tags.

HTML file extension can be .html or .htm.

It is a standard markup language to design documents & to be displayed in a web browser.

It is often assisted by technologies CSS & Java Script.

HTML latest version is 5 & it was developed by WHATWG.

WHATWG stands for Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group.

It is a community of html & related technologies.

Old versions of html developed by World Wide Web Consortium(W3C).

HTML is called as presentation language.

It is also called as formatting language.

HTML was introduced in 1990.

HTML is a browser dependent.

HTML is a platform independent.

HTML is not a case sensitive.

HTML was developed by Tim Berners Lee.

To write html program we require code editors & to run html program we require browsers.

List of Code Editors

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1) UltraEdit | 2) NoteTab |
| 3) Notepad | 4) Notepad++ |
| 5) Editor | 6) TextPad |
| 7) Eclipse | 8) NetBeans |
| 9) Sublime Text | 10) Visual Studio Code |
| 11) Edit Plus | 12) Atom |
| 13) BlueFish | 14) Dreamweaver, .. etc., |

Browser:

A browser is a software that executes web pages containing text, image, graphics, animation, audio, video, .. etc.,

List of Browsers:

- 1) Internet Explorer
- 2) Netscape Navigator
- 3) Neo Planet
- 4) Hot Java
- 5) Eye Browse
- 6) Cyber Dog
- 7) America Online

8) Mozilla Firefox

9) Mosaic

10) Opera

11) Mac Web

12) Win Web

13) Lynx

14) Google Chrome

Browser is called as web client.

Client:

A client is a software that sends the request to server to get the response.

Server:

A server is a software that receives request from the client, process the request, constructs the response and sends the response back to a client.

Web Application:

A web application is a distributed application which runs on browser & server.

Distributed Application:

An application that is installed on one computer and runs on many computers is called distributed application.

Application:

An application is a program in which we interact with on the desktop.

There are two types of web applications:

- 1) Static Web Applications
- 2) Dynamic Web Applications

1) Static Web Applications:

A web application that is already prepared and placed in server is known as static web application.

Static web applications are common to all users.

Static web application resides in server & runs in browser.

The server sends the program to a browser whenever request comes to a static web application.

Static web applications can be developed by using HTML, CSS, Java Script, Angular JS, Angular, Bootstrap, React JS, Applets, .. etc.,

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

2) Dynamic Web Applications:

A web application that is prepared dynamically whenever request comes to a server is known as dynamic web application.

Dynamic web applications are specific to user.

Dynamic web application resides in server & runs in server only.

The server executes the program & sends the output to a browser whenever request comes to a dynamic web application.

Dynamic web applications can be developed by using Servlets, JSP, Struts, JSF, Spring MVC, PHP, CGI, ASP, .. etc.,

JSP stands for Java Server Pages.

JSF stands for Java Server Faces.

MVC stands for Model View Controller.

PHP stands for Personal Home Page.

CGI stands for Common Gateway Interface.

ASP stands for Active Server Pages.

HTML Elements:

HTML elements are used to write html programs.

HTML elements are also called tags.

There are two types of tags:

1) Body tags

2) Empty tags

Body tag contains both open & close tags.

Example:

<tag-name>

=====

=====

</tag-name>

Empty tag contains open tag only.

Example:

<tag-name>

Attributes:

Attributes are used to provide additional information to html elements.

Attributes must be used in open tag only.

There are two types of attributes:

1) Attribute with value

Example: attribute-name=attribute-value

2) Attribute without value

Example: attribute-name

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