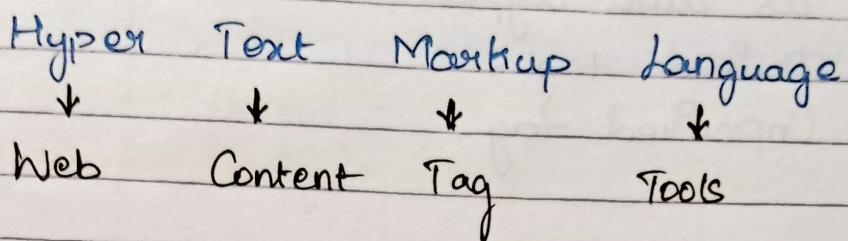


## HTML

- \* HTML stands for HyperText Markup language.
- \* It is used to give a command or instruction to the browser to create or develop web applications.



## Hyper :

The word Hyper means web which is establishing a connection between one web page to another or one web application to another web application.

## Text :

Define the user defined content that should be displayed in a webpage.

## Markup :

The markup like a keyword which is used to give a command or instruction to the browser. How the content should be displayed in a web page.

## Language :

Language is the tool for communication that helps to interact with browser engine.

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## TAG

- \* Tag is like a keyword which is used to insert different kinds of tags in a webpage and it helps to create structure of the webpage.
- \* All the tags are enclosed with angular brackets.
- \* The tags as two types:
  1. Paired tag
  2. Unpaired tag.

### 1. Paired tag:

- \* The tag which having separate opening tag and separate closing tag is known as paired tag.
- \* Paired tag is also called as double body tag.

### 2. Unpaired tag:

- \* The tag which doesn't having separate opening tag and separate closing tag.
- \* The unpaired tag is also known as single body tag.

→ VS Code Installation

→ Setup AutoSave

→ Create File

→ Extension

    1. Live Server

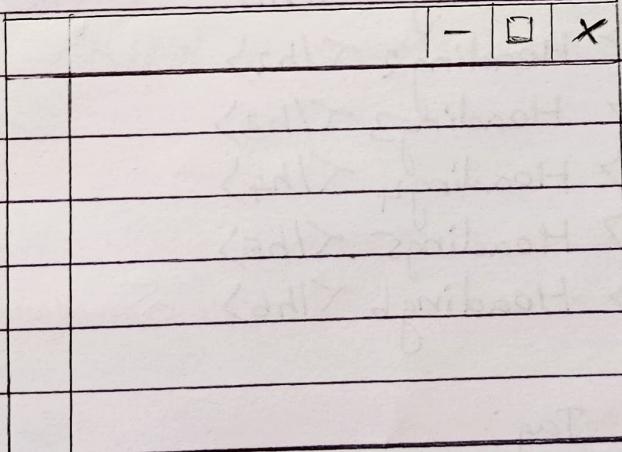
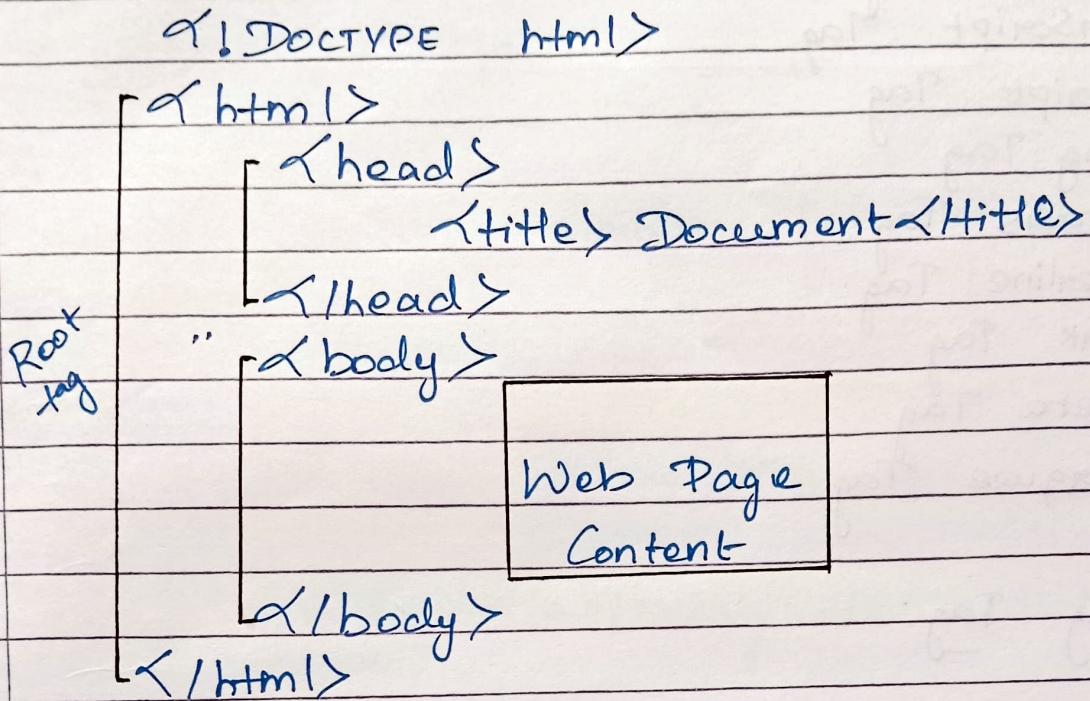
    2. Live Preview

    3. Auto Rename tag

    4. Intent Rainbow

    5. Bracket Pair Colorizer.

## Basic Structure of HTML



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## TEXT FORMATTING TAGS:

1. Heading Tag
2. Paragraph Tag
3. Superscript Tag
4. Subscript Tag
5. Strong Tag
6. Emphasis Tag
7. Underline Tag
8. Mark Tag
9. Delete Tag
10. Marquee Tag

### 1. Heading Tag:

There are 6 types in Heading Tag.

<h1> Heading1 </h1> Higher Font Size  
<h2> Heading2 </h2>  
<h3> Heading3 </h3>  
<h4> Heading4 </h4>  
<h5> Heading5 </h5>  
<h6> Heading6 </h6> Smaller Font Size

### 2. Paragraph Tag:

<p> ... Content ... </p>

3. Superscript Tag :

$\langle \sup \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /sup \rangle$

eg :  $(a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab$

4. Subscript Tag :

$\langle \sub \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /sub \rangle$

eg :  $H_2 SO_4$

5. Strong Tag :

$\langle \strong \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /strong \rangle$  [It bolds and makes as keyword]  
(or)

$\langle b \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /b \rangle$  [It only bolds the text]

6. Emphasis Tag :

$\langle em \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /em \rangle$  [This can be mainly used blind people]  
(or)

$\langle i \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /i \rangle$  [It converts text to italic format]

7. Underline Tag :

$\langle u \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /u \rangle$

8. Mark Tag :

$\langle mark \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /mark \rangle$  [It highlights the text]

9. Delete Tag :

$\langle del \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /del \rangle$  [It strikes the text]

10. Marquee Tag :

$\langle \marquee \rangle \dots \text{Content} \dots \langle /marquee \rangle$  [It makes floating text]

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## HTML TABLE

- ① It is used to insert table format Content in a Webpage.

`<table>`

`<head>`

`<body>`

`<foot>`

`</table>`

| STUDENT |            |            |
|---------|------------|------------|
| SID     | SNAME      | BRANCE     |
| S01     | DEEPAK RAJ | CSE        |
| S02     | HARIHARAN  | CSE        |
| S03     | INDHU      | STATISTICS |
| S04     | JAYADEEPA  | IT         |

HTML Structure:

`<table>`

`<caption> STUDENT </caption>`

`<thead>`

`<tr> → 1st row`

`<th> SID </th>`

`<th> SNAME </th>`

`<th> BRANCE </th>`

`</thead>`

`<tbody>`

`<tr> → 2nd row`

`<td> S01 </td>`

`<td> DEEPAK RAJ </td>`

`<td> CSE </td>`

`</tbody>`

`<td> → 3rd row`

`<td> So2 </td>`

`<td> HARIHARAN </td>`

`<td> CSE </td>`

`</tr>`

`</tbody>`

`</table>`

### EMPLOYEE

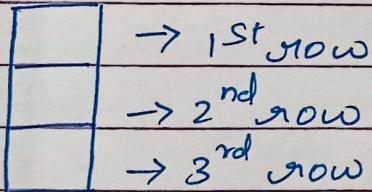
Q2

| ENAME     | DESIGNATION | CTC   |       |       |  |
|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
|           |             | SAL   | COMM  | BONUS |  |
| THARAN    | DEVELOPER   | 10L   | 15K   | 15%   |  |
| HARIHARAN |             | 12.5L | 23K   | 18%   |  |
| SRIMAN    | TESTER      | 10.6L | 18.5K | 18%   |  |
| JAYADEEPA | CEO         | 25L   | 50K   | 25%   |  |

NOTE: SALARY DENOTES PER MONTH

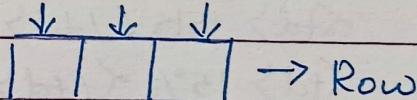
1. Row Span.

↓ Column



2. Col Span

1<sup>st</sup> col 2<sup>nd</sup> col 3<sup>rd</sup> col



<table>

<caption> EMPLOYEE </caption>

<thead>

<tr> → 1<sup>st</sup> row

<th rowspan="2"> ENAME </th>

<th rowspan="2"> DESIGNATION </th>

<th colspan="3"> CTC </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<th> SAL </th>

<th> COMM </th>

<th> BONUS </th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

<tr> → 2<sup>nd</sup>

<td> THARAN </td>

<td> DEVELOPER </td>

<td> 10L </td>

<td> 15K </td>

<td> 15% </td>

</tr>

<tr> → 3<sup>rd</sup> row

<td> HARIHARAN </td>

<td rowspan="2"> TESTER </td>

<td> 12.5L </td>

<td> 23K </td>

<td> 18% </td>

</tr>

`<td>` → 4<sup>th</sup> row

`<td> SRIMAN </td>`

`<td> 10.6 </td>`

`<td> 18.5K </td>`

`<td> 18% </td>`

`</tr>`

`<tr>` → 5<sup>th</sup> row

`<td> JAYADEEPA </td>`

`<td> CEO </td>`

`<td> 25L </td>`

`<td> 50 </td>`

`<td> 25% </td>`

`</tr>`

`</tbody>`

`<tfoot>`

`<tr>`

`<td colspan="5">`

`NOTE : SALARY DENOTES PER MONTH`

`</td>`

`</tr>`

`</tfoot>`

`</table>`

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## HTML LINK

- \* HTML Link is also called as Hyper Link.
- \* HTML Link is used to establish a connection between a 2 web document over the web.
- \* It allows a user to navigate from a source to destination.

HyperLink  
↑ Reference

`<a href = "path of the file" target = "value">... content </a>`

↓  
Anchor tag  
i) - Self  
ii) - blank ⇒ Using target = "blank" for New tab  
iii) - parent  
iv) - top

### Href :

- \* href It indicates text ref the destination of the hyperlink.
- \* Without the href attribute the anchor tag will not work.

### Target :

- \* The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document in a web browser engine.

### HTML Image:

- HTML Image tag is used to insert Images in a Web page.

`<img src = "path of the file" alt = "value" >`

### HTML Audio:

- HTML Audio tag is used to insert audio file in a Web page.

`<audio src = "path of the file" > </audio>`

Same for  
Audio      1.) Control → Used to control the browser  
                to play the audio.  
&            2.) loop → Repeating.  
Vedio      3.) Autoplay → It can play automatically  
                4.) muted

### HTML Vedio:

- HTML Vedio tag is used to insert Vedio file in a Web page.

`<video src = "path of the file" > </video>`

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## HTML FORM

HTML forms is used to get the input values from the end user during the execution of the application.

Syntax:

```
<form>
  <input type="value">
  :
</form>
```

INPUT TAG TYPE ATTRIBUTE VALUE:

1. text (default)
2. number
3. password
4. email
5. date
6. datetime-local
7. range
8. color
9. checkbox
10. radio
11. file
12. button
13. reset
14. Submit

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9. checkbox
10. radio
11. file
12. button
13. reset
14. submit

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### Select Tag :-

Select tag is used to create a dropdown content in a webpage.

To insert a content inside a dropdown use `<option>` tag  
Syntax:

`<Select>`

`<option> ... CONTENT ... </option>`

`</Select>`

Example:

`<Select multiple>`

`<option> INSTAGRAM </option>`

`<option> FACEBOOK </option>`

`<option> X </option>`

`<option> SPOTIFY </option>`

`<option> YOUTUBE </option>`

`</Select>`

### Datalist Tag :-

- DataList tag is a combination of select tag and input tag.

- Here a text box is the editable and we enter similar values as a option than we get recommendation based on that.

- To create a datalist we make use of datalist  
→ `<datalist></datalist>` to provide option to make list  
we make use of option tag `<option>...</option>`

- To create a link between the datalist another list

- (i) We provide ID attribute inside a dataList  
(ii) we provide same ID as a value for list attribute  
inside Pinput.

Example:

<body>

<Pinput type="text" Pst="Capicket"

<dataList \* Pd="Capicket">

<option> Dhoni AGE </option>

" " "

" " "

" " "

" " "

<option> KOLU MATCH </option>

</dataList>

</body>

01/6/24 FieldSet:

Fieldset is used to create a border layout on a webpage for make a difference between one category content to another category content

<fieldset>

: <legend> CONTENT </legend>  
: \_\_\_\_\_  
: \_\_\_\_\_

</fieldset>

To define the specified category we make use of legend tag.

Example:

```
<body>
  <h1 style="color:red; font-style:italic;
background-color: gold;">
  <p style="color:darkblue; background-color: lightblue;">
```

Internal CSS:

It is a type of CSS that is used to give the CSS styling to the HTML elements in a webpage commonly by using style tag and with the help of selector tasks.

Syntax:

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

Selectors

property-name:value;

}

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

WEB TASK  
CONTENT

```
</body>
```

Example:

```
<style>
h2 {
    color: red;
    font-style: italic;
    background-color: gold;
}
p {
    color: darkblue;
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
```

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External CSS:

- \* It is a type of CSS that is used to give a common CSS style for entire application, web pages.
- \* For Extend CSS, create a separate CSS file with the extension of .css.
- \* While using link tag, we can link the CSS file to the HTML documents.

Selectors:

Selectors is used to find HTML element in a webpage to give a CSS style.

It has 5 types:

- ⇒ Element Selector
- ⇒ Id Selector
- ⇒ Class Selector
- ⇒ Group Selector
- ⇒ Universal Selector.

## (i) Element Selector:-

It is a type of Selectors that is used to find html element in a webpage for give a css style by using tag name is know as Element Selectors.

HTML:

Tag-name> --- CONTENT. --- </tag-name>

CSS:

tag-name {

    Property-name : value ;

}

Example:

<head>

<Style>

    th {

        color : darkblue ;

        background : lightblue ;

}

    tbody {

        color : darkgreen ;

        background-color : lightgreen ;

}

</Style>

</head>

Id Selector:

\* It is a type of Selectors, that is used to find html element in a webpage for give a css style by using Id attribute.

\* To define Id Selector in CSS, we should use #(hash) before of the Id value.

HTML:

<tag-name id="value"> --- CONTENT --- </tag-name>

CSS:

```
# id-value {  
    property-name: value;  
}
```

```
# head1 {  
    color: red;  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

```
# head2 {  
    color: green;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

```
# para1 {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

```
# para2 {  
    background-color: lightpink;  
}
```

Class Selector:

\* It is a type of selectors, that is used to find html element in a webpage for give a css style by using class attribute.

\* To define class Selector in css, we should use (.) dot before of class value.

HTML:

<tag-name class = "Value">--- . CONTENT --- .  
</tag-name>

CSS:

class - value {

property-name : value ;

3

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## Group Selector:

- The combination of more than one type of selector is known as group selector.

Syntax :

```
tagname, #id, .class {  
    Property-name : value;  
}
```

Example :

```
<style>
```

```
#head1, .para, th {  
    background-color: lightgreen;  
}  
</style>
```

## Universal Selector:

- \* It is a type of universal selector the entire webpage gives a.css.
- \* To define universal selector in css. it should use \*

Syntax:

```
*
```

```
Property-name : value ;
```

```
{
```

⇒ CSS Colors:

1. color Name

2. RGB Value  $0.255, 0.255, 0.255$

3. RGBA Value  $0.255 \text{ Red}, 0.255 \text{ Green}, 0.255 \text{ Blue}, 0.255 \text{ Alpha}$

4. Hexa  $0 - 9$   
 $A = \#$

⇒ CSS Fonts:

Colors:

font-size

266x266 x 266

font-weight

1,88,21,096

font-family

Serif E

Sans-Serif E

font-style: italic

⇒ CSS Text Properties:

color:

text-align: left (default)

right

center

justify

text-decoration: underline

overline

line-through

none

text-transform: uppercase

lowercase

capitalize

none

text-shadow: x-axis y-axis color

Example:

<style>  
  {

    color: blue;

  }

#rgb {

    background-color: rgb(150, 180, 245);

  }

#rgba {

    color: rgba(250, 220, 104, 0.2);

  }

#hexa {

    color: #1073af;

  }

</style>