

# Micro Project (Web Designing - CM2104)

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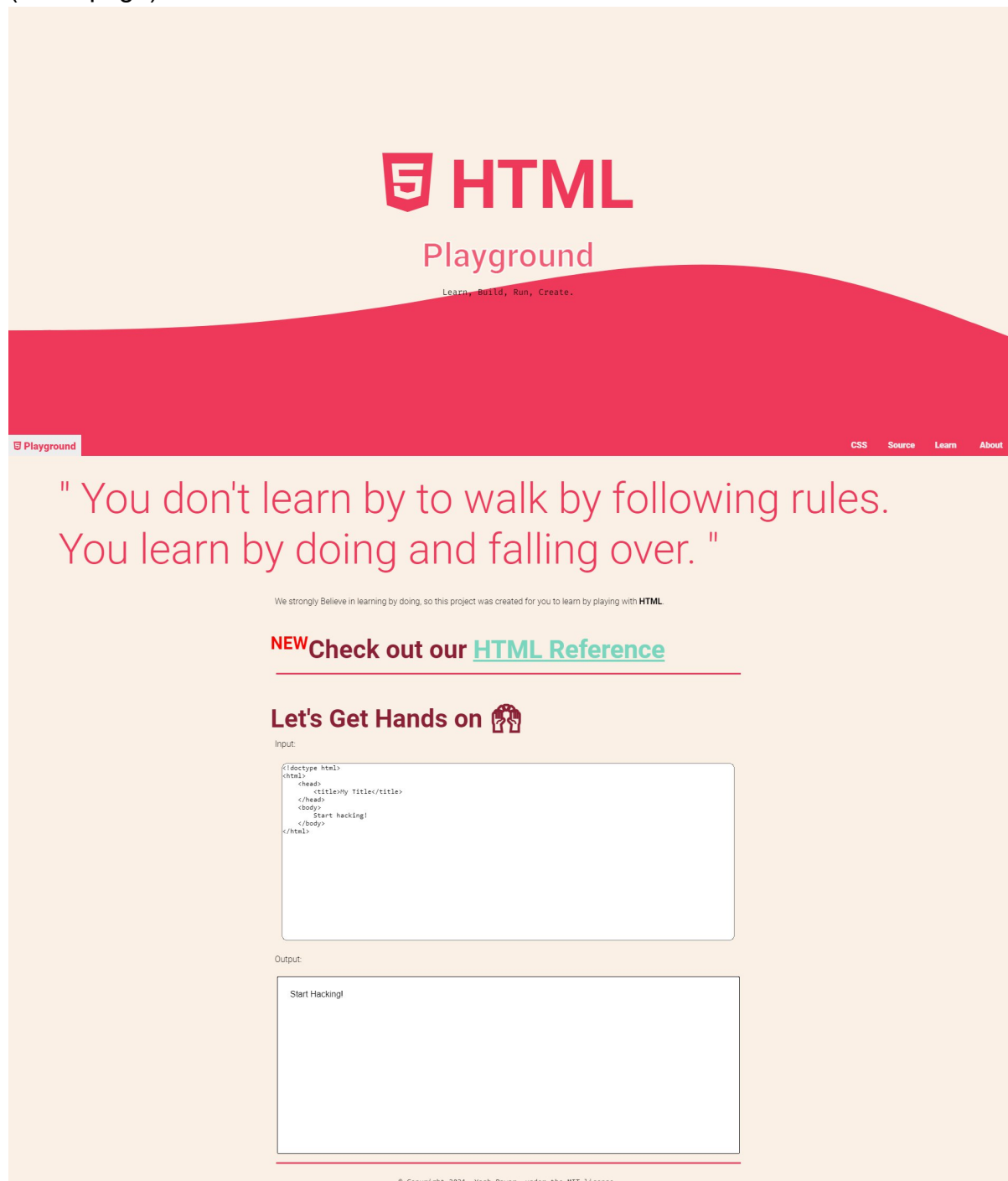
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Project Title:- HTML Playground

A website, made using HTML and CSS to help learn HTML by writing the code, or to be used as a reference

URL:- [HTML Playground](#) | [GitHub](#) [Hosted using GitHub Pages]


Output Screenshots:  
(Homepage)



## (About Page)

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
# About



This Project is created by [Yash Pawar](#) as a Micro Project for the **Web Designing Using HTML** course [@GEPune](#) during first Semester. Using the Web technologies (HTML & CSS), taught in the course. Yash is an aspiring Web Developer learning new things everyday and trying to get closer towards achieving the main goal.

## Mission

**HTML Playground** is a free public and open source website which allows people to learn HTML by playing around with it and learning on own, which is the best thing according to the creator.

*Hosted with  using GitHub pages*

## Register

Your Information

Your Name:

Username:

Password:

Confirm Password:

Interests: ☐ HTML ☒ CSS

I will use HTML Playground for:  


To Learn HTML & CSS

☐ I Agree all terms and conditions

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## (CSS Playground page)

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# CSS Playground

Learn, Style, Build, Beautify.

## Comming Soon!

*Not really*

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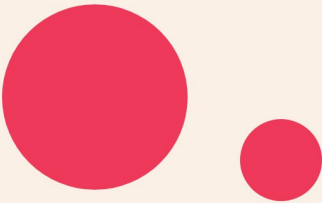
## (HTML Reference page)

## HTML Reference

Tag Name	Syntax	Description
Basic		
doctype	<!doctype html>	Used to define the document type.
html	<html> ... </html>	Wraps around the whole HTML code
head	<head> ... </head>	Contains the metadata about the HTML document, like the title, linked documents, Open Graph.
title	<title> My Page </title>	Used to define the title of the document, which will be displayed in the browser's tab bar.
body	<body> ... </body>	The actual content which is to be displayed to the user is written here.
Text Formatting		
bold	<b> Some Text </b>	Increases the font weight to make it bold.
italic	<i> Some Text </i>	Italicizes the text.
underline	<u> Some text </u>	Underlines the text.
strong	<strong> Some Text </strong>	used to mark text important.
emphasize	<em> Some Text </em>	Used to emphasize text.
small	<small> Some Text </small>	Decreases the size of Text
mark	<mark> Some Text </mark>	Gives a highlighting effect.
delete	<del> Some Text </del>	adds a strikethrough line.
insert	<del> Old text </del> <ins> New Text </ins>	Usually used after delete tag to insert new text instead of it, will underline the new text to highlight it.
Superscript	X <sup> 2 </sup>	Displays the given text as superscript.
Subscript	X <sub> 2 </sub>	Displays the given text as subscript.
Quote	<q> Some Text </q>	Adds double quotes around the text.
Headings		
Heading 1	<h1> Heading 1 </h1>	Displays text as heading 1 (largest)
Heading 2	<h2> Heading 2 </h2>	Displays text as heading 2
Heading 3	<h3> Heading 3 </h3>	Displays text as heading 3
Heading 4	<h4> Heading 4 </h4>	Displays text as heading 4
Heading 5	<h5> Heading 5 </h5>	Displays text as heading 5
Heading 6	<h6> Heading 6 </h6>	Displays text as heading 6 (smallest)
Lists		
List Item	<li> Some Item </li>	li tag is used inside the ordered/unordered list to add items to it.
Ordered list	<ol> <li> Item 1 </li> <li> Item 2 </li> </ol>	Items in ordered list have a particular order, displayed using numbers or other selected style.
Unordered list	<ul> <li> Item 1 </li> <li> Item 2 </li> </ul>	Items in unordered list are without order, displayed using bullets or other chosen style.
Description term	<dt> Term </dt>	Used inside definition lists, defines the term/name.
Description	<dd> Description </dd>	The description of the term inside the description term tag.
Description List	<dl> <dt> Term 1 </dt> <dd> Description 1 </dd> <dt> Term 2 </dt> <dd> Description 2 </dd> </dl>	a description list is a list in which terms are there and their definition is also given.
Tables		
table	<table> ... </table>	Allows to arrange data in rows and columns.
table row	<tr> ... </tr>	The individual row of table.
table header	<th> Header </th>	The header data to be displayed in cells of the table.
table data	<td> Data </td>	The data to be displayed in the cells of the table.
Forms		
form	<form> ... </form>	Used to create forms in HTML.
label	<label for="id"> Text Label </label>	Used to give a label to input element.
input	<input type="type">	Defines an input element of the given type, possible types values include 'text', 'submit', 'reset', 'checkbox', 'radio', etc.
textarea	<textarea> Text </textarea>	A much larger text area for text input.
option	<option value="some-value"> Display Value </option>	Option for dropdown, to be used inside the select tag.
select	<select id="dropdown"> <option value="v1"> V1 </option> <option value="v2"> V2 </option> </select>	Used to create a dropdown menu
Others		
image	alt="my-image">	Used to display images. Attributes: src → Specifies the URL/Path to the image. alt → If there is some reason image is not displayed, the alt text will be displayed. height → Specifies the height of the image. width → Specifies the width of the image. style → Specifies the CSS styles for the image. hspace → Specifies the horizontal empty space around the image. vspace → Specifies the vertical empty space around the image.
anchor tag	<a href="url"> Text </a>	Used to create Hyperlinks in HTML.
break	 	Used to add line breaks.
horizontal rule	<hr>	Used to add a horizontal line.
comments	<!-- some comment -->	Used to write comments to explain the code.
blockquote	<blockquote> Some text </blockquote>	Used to quote text from a different source.
abbreviation	<abbr title="full"> short </abbr>	Used to display abbreviations.
address	<address> My Address </address>	this tag can be used to display the address.
bi-directional override	<bdo dir="rtl"> Text </bdo>	Used to change the direction of text.

# Contents

- Basics
- Headings
- Text Formatting
- Images
- Lists
- Tables
- Forms
- Others



## Basics

When writing HTML, a basic layout is to be followed, it looks like:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title of the Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Content Goes here
  </body>
</html>
```

Let's try to understand what this template is, `<!doctype html>` is declaring the type of document you are writing, in this case we are writing html, it does not have any closing tag. The `<html>` tag wraps around the whole content of the webpage, it has a closing tag `</html>`. The `<head>` tag contains the metadata about the html document, `<title>` is one of the tag used inside the `<head>` which is used to define the title of the page which we are able to see on the tab of browser. the `<body>` is the tag in which the content which is to be displayed to the user is written. All these tags also have a closing tag.

## Headings

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to add to your webpage. there are 6 heading tags (`<h1>` `<h2>` `<h3>` `<h4>` `<h5>` `<h6>`) `<h1>` having the largest font size and `<h6>` having the smallest of them.

Let's have a look at an example program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Headings</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>My Heading 1</h1>
    <h2>My Heading 2</h2>
    <h3>My Heading 3</h3>
    <h4>My Heading 4</h4>
    <h5>My Heading 5</h5>
    <h6>My Heading 6</h6>
  </body>
</html>
```

My Heading 1

My Heading 2

My Heading 3

My Heading 4

My Heading 5

My Heading 6

## Text Formatting

There are many tags in html which help in formatting the text in different way.

### Bold

The `<b>` tag increases the weight of the font, example `<b>This text</b>` will look like **This Text**

### Italic

The `<i>` tag is used to have italic effect on the text, example `<i>text in italics</i>` will be rendered as *text in italics*.

### Strong

`<strong>` is used to mark some text important, example: `<strong>This is important!</strong>` will be rendered as **This is important!**

### Emphasize

The `<em>` tag is used to emphasize text, example `<em>emphasized text</em>` will be displayed as *emphasized text*.

### Underline

The `<u>` tag is used to underline the text, example `<u>Underlined text</u>` will be displayed as Underlined text.

### Small

`<small>` tag is used to make the font size to a smaller size, example `<small>small text</small>` will be displayed as: small text.

### Mark

To highlight some text, use the `<mark>` tag, example `<mark>Marked text</mark>` → **Marked text**

### Delete & Insert

`<del>` is same as strikethrough in MS Word and the `<ins>` underlines the inserted text, example `<del>deleted</del>` `<ins>inserted</ins>` → ~~deleted~~inserted

### Subscript

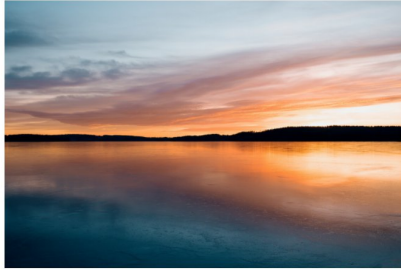
`<sub>` is used to insert a subscript, `H<sub>2</sub>` →  $H_2$ .

### Superscript

`<sup>` is used to insert a superscript, `X<sup>2</sup>` →  $X^2$ .

## Images

Images can be added in HTML using `<img>` tag, it is very simple `` is its basic syntax, it will output the following:



Lets try to understand in detail what is the `[src="images/image.jpg"]` the src is called the attribute, tags have multiple attributes, in the case of `<img>` tag, src is used to give the path/name of the image. there are many other attributes  
`src` → Specifies the URL/Path to the image.  
`alt` → If there is some reason image is not displayed, the alt text will be displayed.  
`height` → Specifies the height the image.  
`width` → Specifies the width the image.  
`style` → Specifies the CSS styles for the image.  
`hspace` → Specifies the horizontal empty space around the image.  
`vspace` → Specifies the vertical empty space around the image.

### Server Side image maps

A server side image map will allow you to get the coordinates of where the user clicked on an image. the x-coordinate and y-coordinate gets appended to the redirect url, and the `<a>` tag is necessary for it to work, also the `[ismap]` keywords, lets see a example:

```
<a href="a">  
  
```



If you click anywhere on the above image, it will add `[x-coordinate,y-coordinate]` to the URL, check the address bar.

## Lists

lists in HTML allow web developers to group items in lists. There are 3 different types of lists, Ordered lists, Unordered lists and Description lists.

### Ordered List

An ordered list starts with `<ol>` tag and each item in the list starts with the `<li>` tag, both have ending tag. The marker type can be changed using the type attribute `(type="1")` of `<ol>` tag.

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

Will be rendered as:

1. Item 1
2. Item 2
3. Item 3

### Unordered List

An unordered list starts with `<ul>` tag and each item in the list starts with the `<li>` tag, both have ending tag. The bullets type can be changed using the type attribute `(type="square")` of `<ul>` tag.

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

Will be rendered as:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

### Defination List

A defination list starts with `<dl>` tag and each term starts with `<dt>` tag and the definition of the term starts with `<dd>` all having ending tag.

```
<dl>  
  <dt>Term 1</dt>  
  <dd> Term 1 is the first term in this list</dd>  
  <dt>Term 2</dt>  
  <dd> Term 2 is not the first term in this list</dd>  
</dl>
```

Will be rendered as:

- Term 1
  - Term 1 is the first term in this list
- Term 2
  - Term 2 is not the first term in this list

# Tables

Tables in HTML allows us to arrange data in rows and columns. The `<table>` tag is used to define the table. A table row can be created using `<tr>` tag. The content in a cell can be in between the `<td>` (table data) and `<th>` (table header) tag.

Additional styles can be added using css in the `<style>` tag, use border property, to give border to the table.

The `<caption>` tag allows us to give title to the table.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Tables Example</title>
  <style>
    table, th, td {
      border: 1px solid;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <table>
    <caption>A random table</caption>
    <tr>
      <th>Column 1</th>
      <th>Column 2</th>
      <th>Column 3</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>row 1, Column 1</th>
      <th>row 1, Column 2</th>
      <th>row 1, Column 3</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>row 2, Column 1</th>
      <th>row 2, Column 2</th>
      <th>row 2, Column 3</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>row 3, Column 1</th>
      <th>row 3, Column 2</th>
      <th>row 3, Column 3</th>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
row 1, Column 1	row 1, Column 2	row 1, Column 3
row 2, Column 1	row 2, Column 2	row 2, Column 3
row 3, Column 1	row 3, Column 2	row 3, Column 3

# Forms

Forms can be created using the `<form>` tag, and the input elements can be placed inside it. The `<label>` tag defines a label for the element. Using forms taking input from the user becomes very easy.

The `<input>` tag is one of the elements which allow us to take input from the user, it has a type attribute which defines what type of input will it take, the values for type attribute are 'text', 'submit', 'reset', 'checkbox', 'radio', lets look at an example of input

```
<form>
  <label for="name">Name: </label>
  <input type="text" id="name">
</form>
```

Name:

`<textarea>` tag can be used to add a larger text input

```
<form>
  <label for="review">Review: </label>
  <textarea id="review"></textarea>
</form>
```

Review:

using the `<select>` and `<option>` tag a drop down list can be created.

```
<form>
  <label for="option">Option: </label>
  <select id="option">
    <option value="o1">Option 1</option>
    <option value="o2">Option 2</option>
    <option value="o3">Option 3</option>
  </select>
</form>
```

Option:

# Others

## Hyperlinks

using the anchor tag `<a>` hyperlinks can be entered into the webpage. The 'href' attribute is used to specify the URL.

```
<a href="https://duckduckgo.com">Click here to get redirected to duck duck go.</a>
```

[Click here to get redirected to duck duck go.](https://duckduckgo.com)

## Comments

Writing some text to explain the code to another developer is common, and comments help us do that, using comments you can write text which will get ignored by the browser.

```
<!-- Hello This is a comment -->
```

## Paragraph

using the `<p>` tag for paragraphs will add an empty space around the text

---

## Others

### Hyperlinks

using the anchor tag `<a>` hyperlinks can be entered into the webpage. The href attribute is used to specify the URL.

```
<a href="https://duckduckgo.com">Click here to get redirected to duck duck go.</a>
```

[Click here to get redirected to duck duck go.](https://duckduckgo.com)

### Comments

Writing some text to explain the code to another developer is common, and comments help us do that, using comments you can write text which will get ignored by the browser.

```
<!-- Hello This is a comment -->
```

### Paragraph

using the `<p>` tag for paragraphs, will add some space around the text.

```
<p>Some Text in paragraph tag</p>
<p>Some more Text in a different paragraph tag</p>
```

Some Text in paragraph tag  
Some more Text in a different paragraph tag

### Center

To center any element, `<center>` tag can be used.

```
<center>
  Some text/content here
</center>
```

Some text/content here

### Break

Sometimes you want to break the line and continue on the new line, the break tag `<br>` allows you to do that.

```
Some text<br>Some more text
```

Some text  
Some more text

### Horizontal line

The `<hr>` tag can be used to add a horizontal line in the page.

### Blockquote

To display text that is quoted on some other source, can be displayed using the blockquote tag.

```
<blockquote>
  Some quoted text here.
</blockquote>
```

Some quoted text here.

### Abbreviation

when writing any abbreviated text using the `<abbr>` tag can be a good choice, when hovering on the text the full form will be displayed, and has a dotted underline.

```
<abbr title="Artificial Neural Networks">ANN</abbr>
```

ANN

### Address

The contact information can be displayed using address tag, its displayed in italics and a block element.

```
<address>
  Street<br>
  City, State<br>
  India <br>
  +91 1233 122 333
</address>
```

Street  
City, State  
India  
+91 1233 122 333

### Bi-directional override

`<bdo>` tag can be used to override the text directional, to rtl (right to left) or ltr (left to right)

```
<bdo dir="ltr">Left To Right</bdo><br>
<bdo dir="rtl">Right To Left</bdo>
```

Left To Right  
tfeL oT thgR

---

## Thank You!

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