Web project

A web project is the process of developing and creating a Web site, activities in a network which are aimed at a pre-defined goal. The network can be both accessible for everyone, as in the Internet. The goal of Web projects is the transfer of static and dynamic content - both directly to end users, as well as indirectly through means of various kinds of interfaces. Web projects are based on TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) technology and concern the transfer of static and dynamic content.

Web project involves many aspects:

- Programming
- Accompanying software development
- Web server
- network administration
- hosting
- graphics/design
- development and administration of databases,
- construction of interfaces
- project management and quality assurance
- maintenance of data in content management/editing systems.

Model and Structure of a Web site:
You need to know what the following terms mean and how they apply to the body of work you're developing for the Web:

- **Website:** A collection of one or more web pages linked together in a meaningful way that, as a whole, describes a body of information or creates an overall effect.
- **Web server:** A computer on the Internet that delivers Web pages and other files in response to browser requests.
- **Web page:** A single document on a website, usually consisting of an HTML document and any items that are displayed within that document such as inline images.
- **Home page:** The entry page for a website, which can link to additional pages on the same website or pages on other sites.
- **Developing websites:** Designing a website, like designing a book outline, a building plan, or a painting, can sometimes be a complex and involved process. Web pages, including the following:
  • Deciding what sort of content to present
  • Coming up with a set of goals for that content
  • Deciding on a set of topics
  • Organizing and storyboarding the website

- **Basic HTML:** HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. The idea here is that most documents have common elements for example, titles, paragraphs, and lists. Before you start writing, therefore, you can identify and define the set of elements in that document and give them appropriate names.

  HTML stands for **H**yper**t**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage, and it is the most widely used language to write Web Pages.

  Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.

  HTML is a **Markup Language** which means you use HTML to simply "mark-up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.

- **How Markup Works**
  HTML is a markup language. Writing in a markup language means that you start with the text of your page and add special tags around words and paragraphs. The tags indicate the different parts of the page and produce different effects in the browser. HTML has a defined set of tags you can use. You can't make up your own tags to create new styles or features.

Basic HTML Document

In its simplest form, following is an example of an HTML document −

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>Document title</title>

  </head>

<body>

    <h1>This is a heading</h1>

    <p>Document content goes here…</p>

 </body>

</html>
```
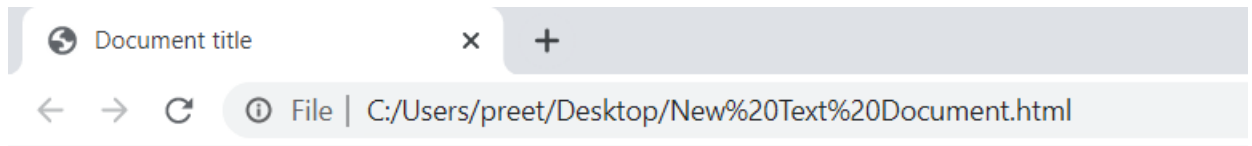
This is a heading

Document content goes here…

HTML is a markup language which uses different tags to format the text. These tags are enclosed inside < Tag Name > angle braces. The majority of tags have their corresponding closing tags except for a few tags. For instance, < html > has its closing tag < /html > and its closing tag < /body > tag etc.
Tags & description

<!DOCTYPE...>

This tag specifies type of document and version of HTML.

<html>

This tag contains the entire HTML document and consists primarily of a document header represented by < head> ... </head > and a document body defined by the tags < body> ... </body >.

<head>

This tag represents the header of the document which can contain other HTML tags, such as < title >, < link > etc.

<title>

The tag < title > is used for specifying the document title within the tag < head >.Goes on browser title bar and may not appear in printout.

<body>

This tag reflects the body of the document preserving other HTML tags such as < h1 >, < div >, < p > etc.

\<h1\>

This tag represents the heading.

\<p\>

This tag represents a paragraph.

Heading Tags

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements \<h1\>, \<h2\>, \<h3\>, \<h4\>, \<h5\>, and \<h6\>. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

    <title>Heading Example</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>This is heading 1</h1>

    <h2>This is heading 2</h2>

    <h3>This is heading 3</h3>

    <h4>This is heading 4</h4>

    <h5>This is heading 5</h5>

    <h6>This is heading 6</h6>

</body>

</html>
```
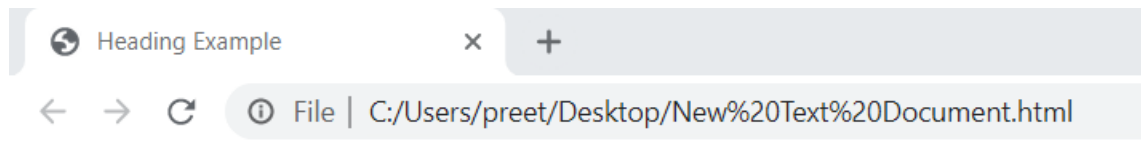
This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is heading 3

This is heading 4

This is heading 5

This is heading 6

Paragraph Tag

The <p> tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and a closing </p> tag as shown below in the example –

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>Paragraph Example</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <p>Here is a first paragraph of text.</p>

    <p>Here is a second paragraph of text.</p>

    <p>Here is a third paragraph of text.</p>

  </body>
```
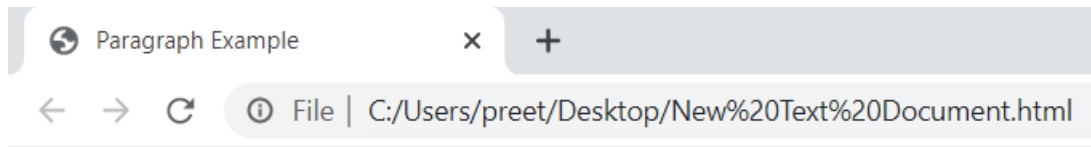
```
</html>
```


Here is a first paragraph of text.

Here is a second paragraph of text.

Here is a third paragraph of text.

Line Break Tag

Any time you use the < br/ > element, the next line starts with everything that follows it. This tag is an example of an empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

The <br /> tag has a space between the characters br and the forward slash. If you omit this space, older browsers will have trouble rendering the line break, while if you miss the forward slash character and just use <br> it is not valid in XHTML.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>Line Break  Example</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <p>Hello<br />

      This is an example of line break in paragraph .<br />

      Line break<br />

      End </p>

  </body>

</html>
```
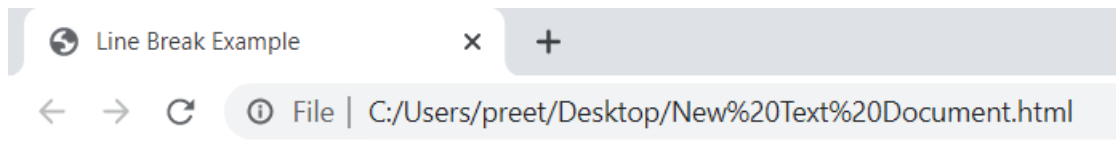
Hello
This is an example of line break in paragraph .
Line break
End

HTML - Lists

HTML provides three ways for Web writers to define lists of details. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain −

<ul> − An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.

<ol> − An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.

<dl> − A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML <ul> tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>HTML Unordered List</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <ul>

      <li>ABC</li>

      <li>DEF</li>
```
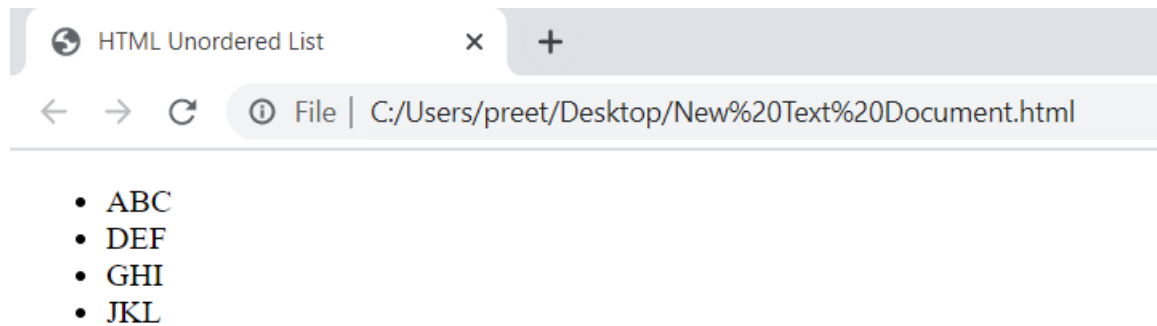
```
        <li>GHI</li>

        <li>JKL</li>

    </ul>

  </body>

</html>
```


Type Attribute

You can use type attribute for <ul> tag to specify the type of bullet you like. By default, it is a disc. Following are the possible options –

<ul type = "square">

<ul type = "disc">

<ul type = "circle">

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>HTML Unordered List</title>
```
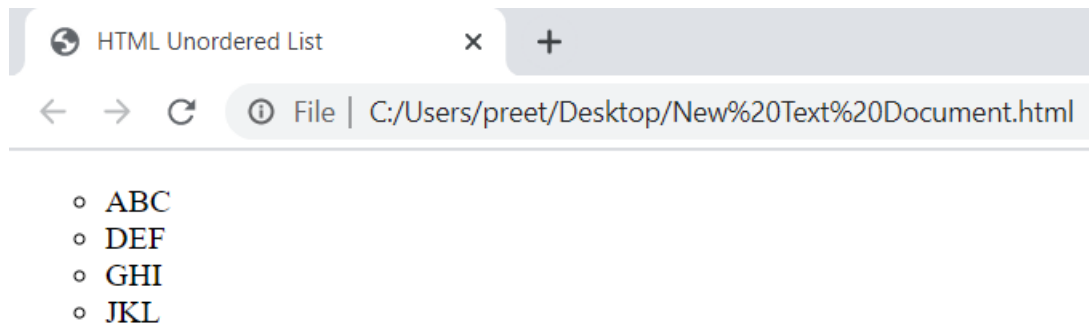
```
  </head>

  <body>

    <ul type="circle">

      <li>ABC</li>

      <li>DEF</li>

      <li>GHI</li>

      <li>JKL</li>

    </ul>

  </body>

  </html>
```
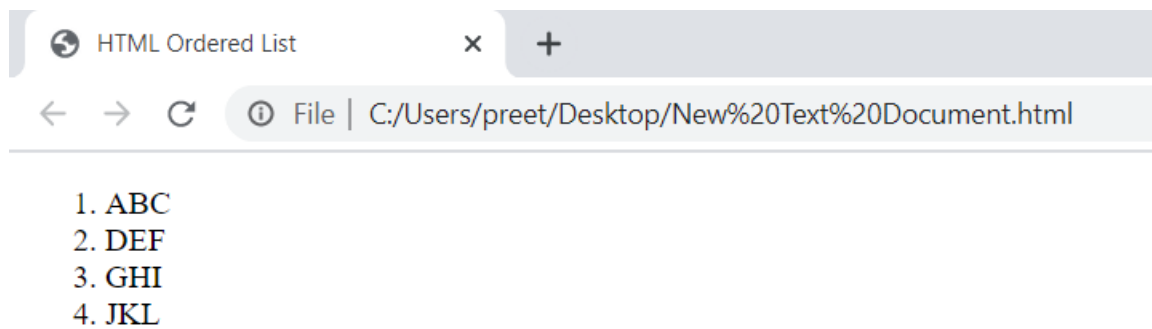

HTML Ordered Lists

If you are expected to position the items in a numbered list instead of a bulleted list, then the ordered HTML list is used. This list is created by using <ol> tag. The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>.

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

```
    <title>HTML Ordered List</title>

  </head>

  <body>

   <ol>

     <li>ABC</li>

     <li>DEF</li>

     <li>GHI</li>

     <li>JKL</li>

   </ol>

  </body>

</html>
```


Type Attribute

You can use type attribute for <ol> tag to specify the type of numbering you like. By default, it is a number. Following are the possible options −

<ol type = "1"> - Default-Case Numerals.

<ol type = "I"> - Upper-Case Numerals.

<ol type = "i"> - Lower-Case Numerals.

<ol type = "A"> - Upper-Case Letters.

<ol type = "a"> - Lower-Case Letters.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>HTML Ordered List</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <ol type="I">

      <li>ABC</li>

      <li>DEF</li>

      <li>GHI</li>

      <li>JKL</li>

    </ol>

  </body>

</html>
```
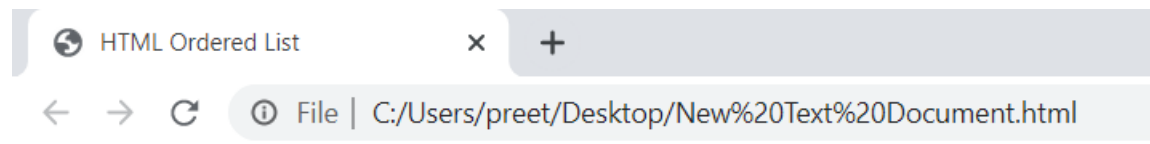

I. ABC
II. DEF
III. GHI
IV. JKL

The start Attribute

You can use start attribute for <ol> tag to specify the starting point of numbering you need. Following are the possible options −

<ol type = "1" start = "3">   - Numerals starts with 3.

<ol type = "I" start = "5">   - Numerals starts with V.

<ol type = "i" start = "6">   - Numerals starts with vi.

<ol type = "a" start = "3">   - Letters starts with c.

<ol type = "A" start = "5">   - Letters starts with E.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>HTML Ordered List</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <ol type="I" start="3">

      <li>ABC</li>

      <li>DEF</li>

      <li>GHI</li>

      <li>JKL</li>

    </ol>

  </body>

</html>
```

III. ABC
IV. DEF
 V. GHI
VI. JKL