

WHAT IS HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML is used to create pages which are rendered over the web.
- HTML has tags used to navigate from one page to another.
- HTML pages work on all platform, mobile, tabs, desktop or laptops .
- Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.

BASIC HTML DOCUMENT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>THEKIRANACADEMY</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    .....
  </body>

</html>
```

Above example of HTML document uses the following tags –

SR NO	Tags	Description
1	<!DOCTYPE html>	Defines that this document is HTML5 document.
2	<html>.....</html>	Root element of HTML page.
3	<head> </head>	Contains meta information about HTML page
4	<title>.....</title>	used inside the <head> tag to mention the document title.
5	<body></body>	represents the document's body which keeps other HTML tags like <h1>, <p>,<table> etc.....

- You can type the above code in Notepad, Notepad++ or any HTML editor .
- Save the above file with .html extension and open it in any browser.
- The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and display them correctly.
- A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:
- HTML makes use of various tags to format the content.
- These tags are enclosed within angular braces <Tag Name>.
- Almost all the tags have their corresponding closing tags.
- Some HTML elements have no content (like the
 element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag.

COMMONLY USED HTML TAGS :-

Syntax:

<tag name attribute ="value" >

<tagname style="property:value;">

SR NO	Tags	Explanation	Commonly used Attributes
1	<html>	root element	
2	<head>	head section	
3	<title>	title for the page	

4	<body>	main document section	bbgcolor="red" <body style="background-color:red";>
5	 	breaking the line. It is known as empty tag.	
6	<p>	Used to start a paragraph	<p align="center/right/left"> <p style="text-align:center";>
7	<h1>..... <h6>	<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.	<h1 align="center/right/left"> <h1 style="text-align:center";>
8		make the text bold.	
9	<i>	make the text italic.	
10	<u>	make the text underline.	
11	<sup>	defines superscript text.	
12	<sub>	defines subscript text.	
13		create unordered list	
14		list the items in ordered or unordered list.	
15		create ordered list	
16	<a>	create hyperlink reference	
17		insert an image	
<input type="text">			
<input type="radio">			
<input type="checkbox">			
<input type="submit">			
<input type="reset">			
<input type="color">			
<input type="date">			
<input type="email">			
<input type="file">			
<input type="number">			
<input type="password">			
<input type="search">			
<input type="url">			
<input type="tel">			

```
<input type="time">
```

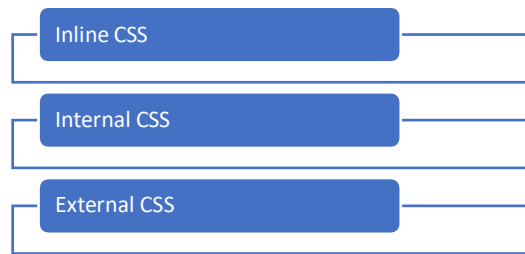
The different attributes that can be used with input are :-

- readonly – specifies that input field is readonly.
- disabled- specifies that input field should be disabled.
- size -specifies visible width in characters
- maxlength-specifies maximum no of characters allowed in input field.
- min and max -specifies the minimum and maximum values for an input field.
- multiple- specifies that the user is allowed to enter more than one value.
- pattern -specifies regular expression
- placeholder -specifies short hint
- required -specifies that input field is a mandate.
- autofocus- specifies that the input field should automatically get focused.
- height and width -specifies height and width of input control.
- autocomplete -specifies whether a form or an input field should have autocomplete on or off.

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS-CSS

- CSS is used to control the style of a web document in a simple and easy way.
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS promotes reusability.
- It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- It sets the font-size, font-family, color, background color on the page.
- It allows us to add effects or animations to the website.
- We use CSS to display animations like buttons, effects, loaders or spinners, and also animated backgrounds.

TYPES OF CSS



Inline CSS

- Inline CSS is used to style a specific HTML element.
- Add a **style attribute** to each HTML tag without using the selectors.

Example

```
<h1 style="text-align:center;color:red">Java By Kiran</h1>  
<h2 style="color:blue">A new way to enhance your programming skills</h2>
```

Internal CSS

The Internal CSS has **<style>** tag in the **<head>** section of the **HTML** document.

This CSS style is an effective way to style single pages.

Syntax :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

Element

```
{ property:value;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
.....
```

```
</html>
```

Example :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
background-color: red;
```

```
}
```

```
h1 {
```

```
color: white;
```

```
padding: 50px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
.....
```

External StyleSheet

1. In external style sheet we create a .css file and then we link the web pages to the external **.css** file.
2. Add a reference to the external **.css** file right after **<title>** tag in the **<head>** section of **HTML sheet**:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
```

File.css

```
Body{  
  background-color: blue;  
}  
h1 {  
  color: red;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

```
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="f1.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>TheKiranAcademy</h1>  
<p>Java Batch</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```