**HTML**

**1.Structure:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

**2.Title,Paragraph**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head> <title> ------ </title>

</head>

<body> <p> ------ </P>

</body>

</html>

**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>

**3. Line break:**

**<p>Hello<br />**

**You delivered your assignment on time.<br />**

**Thanks<br />**

**Mahnaz</**p>

Example:

Hello

You delivered your assignment on time.

Thanks

Mahnaz

**4. Attributes /Centering Content**

**<p align="left">This is left aligned</p>**

**<p align="center">This is center aligned</p>**

**<p align="right">This is right aligned</p>**

**Example:**

This is left aligned

This is center aligned

**5.Horizontal Lines:**

**<p>This is paragraph one and should be on top</p>**

**<hr />**

**<p>This is paragraph two and should be at bottom</p**>

**Example:**

This is paragraph one and should be on top

This is paragraph two and should be at bottom

**6.** **Nested HTML Elements**

**<h1>This is <i>italic</i> heading</h1>**

**<p>This is <u>underlined</u> paragraph</p>**

**Example:**

This is *italic* heading

This is underlined paragraph

**7.The title Attribute:**

**<h3 title="Hello HTML!">Titled Heading Tag Example</h3>**

This will produce the following result:

**Titled Heading Tag Example**

Now try to bring your cursor over "Titled Heading Tag Example" and you will see that whatever title you used in your code is coming out as a tooltip of the cursor.

8. **The class Attribute**

**<p style="font-family:arial; color:#FF0000;">Some text...</p>**

**9.Formatting**

<p>The following word uses a **<b>bold</b>** typeface.</p>

Example:

The following word uses a **bold** typeface.

Following this formula : <sub>...</sub>,<sup>...</sup>,<tt>...</tt>,<strike>...</strike>,<u>...</u>,<i>...</i>,<b>...</b>,<ins>...</ins>,<del>...</del>,<big>...</big>,<small>...</small>,<em>...</em>,<mark>...</mark>,<strong>...</strong>

10. **Text Abbreviation**

<p>My best friend's name is **<abbr title="Abhishek">Abhy</abbr>**.</p>

Example: My best friend's name is Abhy.

for Abbreviations

**<abbr =" ----">----</abbr>**

<p>The <abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> was founded in 1948.</p>

Example: The WHO was founded in 1948.

**11. Text Direction**

**<p><bdo dir="rtl">This text will go right to left.</bdo></p>**

**12. Quoting Text**

>

<p>The following description of XHTML is taken from the W3C Web site:</p>

**<blockquote>XHTML 1.0 is the W3C's first Recommendation for XHTML, following on from earlier work on HTML 4.01, HTML 4.0, HTML 3.2 and HTML 2.0.</blockquote>**

**13. Short Quotations**

**<p>Amit is in Spain, <q>I think I am wrong</q>.</p>**

**14. Address Text**

**<address>388A, Road No 22, Jubilee Hills - Hyderabad</address>**

Example: 388A, Road No 22, Jubilee Hills – Hyderabad

**15.Metatag:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Meta Tags Example</title>

**<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata"**

**/>**

**16. Image formula**

**<img src=”img/ “ alt=” “/>**

**17.Click here :**

**<a href=”#”> Click Here</a>**

**CSS:**

1. **Inline CSS:**

**<h1 style ="color:#36C;"> This is inline CSS </h1>**

**Example: This is inline CSS**

All formulas:

1.For External CSS

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

Mention here which is the extension:

P{font-weight:bold;color:red}

In a simple text the following things must be present

1. <title>--- </title>
2. <h1>---</h1>
3. <h2>---</h2>
4. <P>------ <i>---</i> ---- <cite>----</cite>…</p>
5. <p>----- <q>…..</q>…..<abbr title=” ---“>….</abbr>--

<em>---</em>--</P>

Example:

**15.Image in background:**

<link rel=”stylesheet”href=”style.css”/>

P{background-image:url(“ Image name “);

background-repeat:no-repeat;

background-repeat:repeat-X;

background-repeat:no-repeat-Y;

background-size:cover;

background-size:250px 150px;}

**meta**

To display an HTML page correctly, a web browser must know the character set used in the page.

This is specified in the <meta> tag: For HTML5: <meta charset="UTF-8">

**16. padding**

An element's padding is the space between its content and its border.

The padding property is a shorthand property for the

[padding-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp),

[padding-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp),

[padding-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp),

[padding-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp) properties.

**Note:** Padding creates extra space within an element, while margin creates extra space around an element.

This property can have from one to four values.

1. padding:10px 5px 15px 20px;
2. padding:10px 5px 15px ;
3. padding:10px 5px;
4. padding:10px;

**17. margin**

The margin property sets the margins for an element, and is a shorthand property for the following properties:

* [margin-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp)
* [margin-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp)
* [margin-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp)
* [margin-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp)

This property can have from one to four values

1. margin: 10px 5px 15px 20px;
2. margin: 10px 5px 15px;
3. margin: 10px 5px;
4. margin: 10px;

**18. hover**

The :hover selector is used to select elements when you mouse over them.

Use this class to add special effect to an element when you mouse over it

**Tip:** The :hover selector can be used on all elements, not only on links.

**Tip:** Use the [:link](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) selector to style links to unvisited pages, the [:visited](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) selector to style links to visited pages, and the [:active](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp)selector to style the active link.

**Note:** :hover MUST come after :link and :visited (if they are present) in the CSS definition, in order to be effective!

p:hover, h1:hover, a:hover {

background-color: yellow;

}

**19. text-align**

The text-align property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.Sets the text alignment style for an element

text-align: left|right|center|justify|initial|inherit;

div.a {text-align: center;}

div.b {text-align: left;}

div.c {text-align: right;}

div.d {text-align: justify;}

**20. float**

Determines if an element floats to the left or right, allowing text to wrap around it or be displayed inline

The float property specifies how an element should float.

**Note:** Absolutely positioned elements ignores the float property!

**Note:** Elements after a floating element will flow around it. To avoid this, use the [clear](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_clear.asp) property or the clearfix hack (see example at the bottom of this page).

float: none|left|right|initial|inherit;

**21.display**

Controls how an element is displayed

he display property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box) of an element.

In HTML, the default display property value is taken from the HTML specifications or from the browser/user default style sheet. The default value in XML is inline, including SVG elements

p.ex1 {display: none;}

p.ex2 {display: inline;}

p.ex3 {display: block;}

p.ex4 {display: inline-block;}

**1.div**

The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements to style them with CSS or to perform certain tasks with JavaScript

**2. href**

The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.If the href attribute is not present, the <a> tag is not a hyperlink.

<a href="*URL*">----</a>

**3. \* (reset code)**

**4. The float Property**

The float property is used for positioning and layout on web pages.

The float property can have one of the following values:

* left - The element floats to the left of its container
* right- The element floats to the right of its container
* none - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
* inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent

In its simplest use, the float property can be used to wrap text around images.

Example - float: right;

5. text-decoration:none; (To cancel the underline)

6. margin-right: 0px; (to cancel the margin}

**7. hover**

The :hover selector is used to select elements when you mouse over them.

Tip: The : hover selector can be used on all elements, not only on links.

Tip: Use the :link selector to style links to unvisited pages, the :visited selector to style links to visited pages, and the :active selector to style the active link.

Note: :hover MUST come after :link and :visited (if they are present) in the CSS definition, in order to be effective!

**8.HTML <ul> Tag**

The <ul> tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.

Use the <ul> tag together with the [<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp) tag to create unordered lists.

<ul>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

An Unordered List:

* Coffee
* Tea
* Milk

**# tag is use to select the id from html for css**

**9**.HTML <hr> Tag

The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page (e.g. a shift of topic).

The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.

**10.** <br> Tag

**Tip:** The <br> tag is useful for writing addresses or poems.

**Note:** Use the <br> tag to enter line breaks, not to separate paragraphs.

11. At vs code type c to get <!-- -->