**Assignment :613**

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**Hyper text markup language (HTML)**

HTML stands for Hyper Text Mark-up Language.  
HTML is the standard Mark-up language for creating Web pages.  
HTML describes the structure of a Web page.  
HTML consists of a series of elements.  
HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content

**HTML Elements Used in the Website :-**

**< !DOCTYPE html>**

It shows that this is a html document.

**<html>**

This element represent the root of an html document.

**<head>**

It represents a collection of metadata for the document , and title , and internal style.

**<meta>**

It represents various kinds of metadata.

**<title>**

It represents title of the document.

**<charset=”UTF-8”>**

It is an attribute which declares the page’s character encoding.

**<body>**

It represents the content of the document.

**<header>**

The <**header**> **element** represents a container for introductory content or a set of navigational links

**<span>**

The **HTML** <**span**> element is a generic inline container for phrasing content, which does not inherently represent anything. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes (using the class or id attributes), or because they share attribute values, such as lang.

**<li>**

The **HTML** <**li**> **element** is used to represent an item in a list. It must be contained in a parent **element**: an ordered list ( <ol> ), an unordered list ( <ul> ), or a menu ( <menu> ). In menus and unordered lists, list items are usually displayed using bullet points.

**<input>**

The <input> tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.

The <input> element is the most important form element.

The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

**<! - - comment - - >**

For comment,

**<link rel=” “ href=”” >**

To include external css

**<script src=”” > </script>**

To include external js.

**<h1> to <h6>**

Heading tags

**<p>** paragrapgh tag

**<strong>** to bold characters.

**<br>** to break line

**<ul>**

The **HTML** <**ul**> **element** represents an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list

**<nav>**

The <nav> tag defines a set of navigation links.

Notice that NOT all links of a document should be inside a <nav> element. The <nav> element is intended only for major block of navigation links.

Browsers, such as screen readers for disabled users, can use this element to determine whether to omit the initial rendering of this content.

**<a href=”” alt=””> </a>**

Anchor tag : It is used to define the beginning and end of **a** hypertext link. Search engines use the **tag** to determine the subject matter of the destination URL. Users click on the **anchor** text to reach the link target.

**<style>**

The <**style**> **tag** is used to define **style** information (CSS) for a document. Inside the <**style**> element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.

**Block Element:**

The <**div**> **tag** defines a division or a section in an HTML document. The <**div**> **tag** is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript. The <**div**> **tag** is easily styled by using the class or id attribute

**Inline Element:**

An inline element does not start on a new line and it only takes up as much width as necessary.

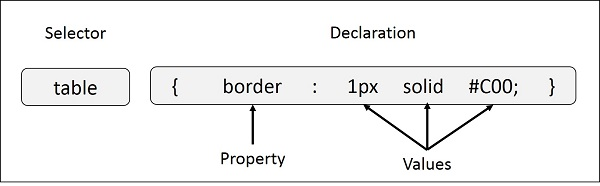
This is a <span> element inside a paragraph.

**Cascading stylesheet ( CSS ) :**

CSS stands for Cascading Stylesheets.  
CSS is used to give style to our web pages.  
CSS is used to make website responsive.  
CSS takes responsibility of design.

**CSS Elements used in this Website:-**

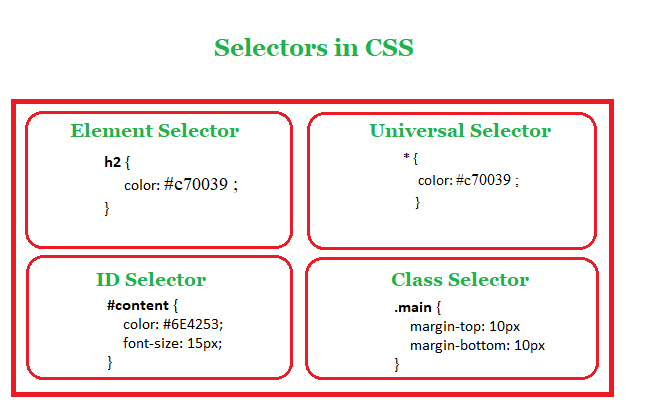
**Css syntax:**



**Three ways to add css to the markup**INLINE CSS :  
CSS is added to the element directly using style attribute.  
INTERNAL CSS :  
CSS is kept inside the head tags in style tag.  
EXTERNAL CSS:  
CSS is kept separately inside a .css stylesheet.



**CSS Selectors**  
CSS Selector are used to find the element whose properties will be set.  
Selector are used to target the HTML.



**CSS Margin :**

The **CSS margin** properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. With **CSS**, you have full control over the **margins**. There are properties for setting the **margin** for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

**CSS Padding:**

The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders. With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

**CSS Fonts:**

The **CSS font** properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

**CSS Border:**

The **border** property is a shorthand property for: **border**-width · **border**-style (required); **border**-color.

**CSS Background :**

The **background** property in **CSS** allows you to control the **background** of any element (what paints underneath the content in that element). It is a shorthand property, which means that it allows you to write what would be multiple **CSS** properties in one.

**CSS Display:**

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

**CSS Text Formatting:**

CSS text formatting properties is used to format text and style text.  
CSS text formatting include following properties:  
1.Text-color  
2.Text-alignment  
3.Text-decoration  
4.Text-transformation  
5.Text-indentation  
6.Letter spacing  
7.Line height  
8.Text-direction  
9.Text-shadow  
10.Word spacing

**onclick event in javascript**

**onclick**

The onclick event occurs when the user clicks on an element.