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Web technology

* Web Technology :- It is used to create applications or software.
  - It is used to access web pages.
  - To create web application we need HTML, CSS, Java Script.

* Application :- It is a set of programmers or operations performed on web pages.

* Types of Applications :-
  1) Standalone Application.
  2) Web Application.

1) Standalone Application :- This application which is present in our system and this application Runs without internet. All the codes and logics are inbuilt in the operating system.

* Two types of standalone appl :- ~~e.g.~~ record, camera^
  i) Mobile app :- Calculator, Note, clock ^

  ii) desktop app :- paint, ms-excel, ms-word, vscode, eclips etc.

* Web based application :- This application runs on a web pages. using internet and browser.
  These applications are not present in our system. Ex :- Gmail, Instagram, facebook etc.

* To access web based applications we required :-
  i) Network.
  ii) Browser.

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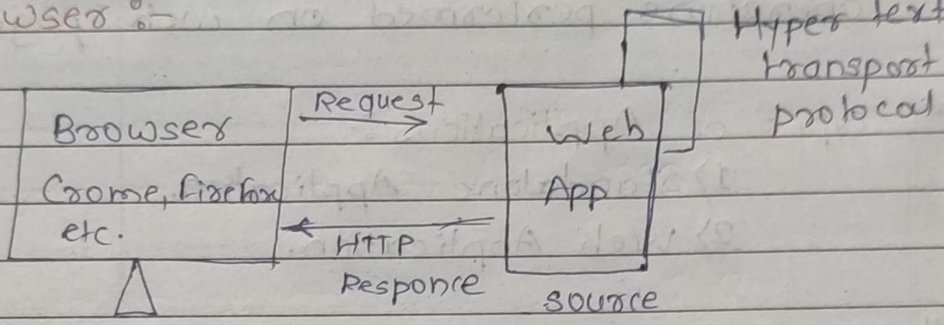
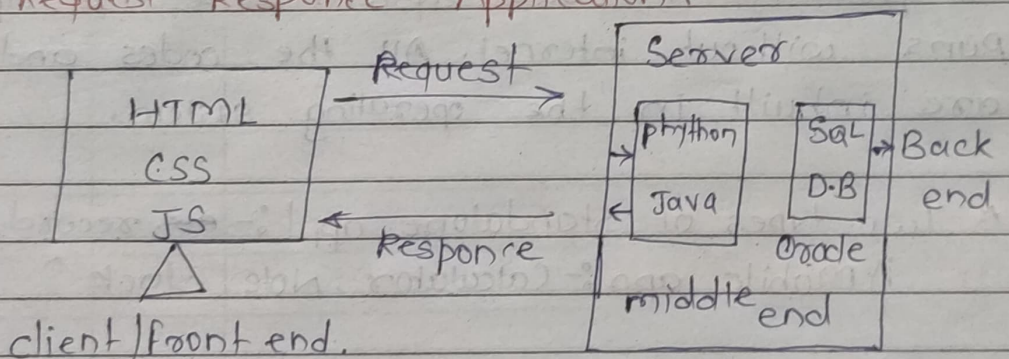
* Network :- Group of computers or combination of many systems together. Exchange information etc.

1) Intranet (Private) :- Wifi, hotspot etc.
2) Internet (Public) :- Mobile data.

* Browser :-



* Request Responce Application :-



1) HTML = is used to display content in web pages using tags.

2) CSS = is used to style or design HTML page or HTML document.

3) Java Script :- dynamic programming long for development responsive webpage.

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* Editors :-

To Write Code :- (Note pad, Word pad, Edit plus...).

Advanced version

VS-code- visual code.

To run code :- Browser (chrome, firefox, Edge etc.)

* How to create Extension :-

- .html
- .css
- .js

★ Hyper Text Mark-up Language ★

★ HTML ★

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★ Introduction :-

<text> (tags)

< (opening tag)

> (closing tag)

★ HTML was introduced by Sir timburners Lee in 1991.

1st version of Html is HTML 1.0 introduced in year 1993.

2nd version of HTML is HTML 2.0. introduced in year 1995

3rd version of HTML is 3.0 introduced in year 1997

4th version of HTML is 4.0 introduced in year 1999

5th version of HTML 5.0 is introduced in year 2012

- It describes the structure of webpages.
- It consists of series of elements or tags.
- Elements or tags tells the browser how to display the data.
- It is used for creating web pages or own web sites.

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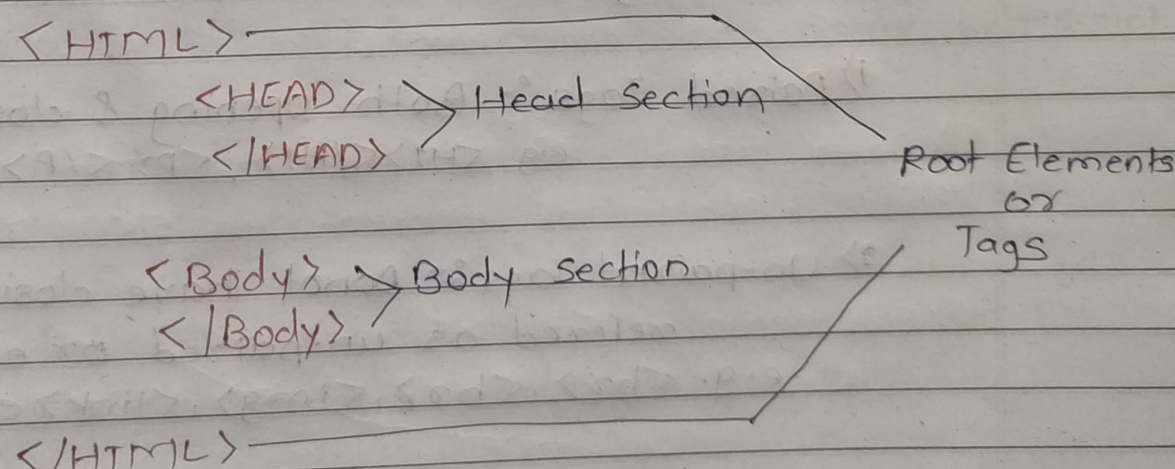
* Contents :-

1) Basic HTML Tags, Head section, Body section.
2) Attributes.
3) Lists.
4) Tables.
5) Multimedia.
6) Hyperlink.
7) Forms.
8) Character Entities
9) HTML 5 (latest tags)

Extensions :-
1) live Source
2) HTML/CSS Support
3) Java Script ES6 Code snippet
4) Material icon theme
5) Better Comments.

* Structure of HTML (Syntax) (Shift + 1)

<! DOC Type HTML > Declaration, indicates current version of HTML (Not a HTML tag)



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* Short Cut :-

Word wrap = Alt + Z

Comment = ctrl + / (not recognised by browsers)
But taken by HTML code.)

* HTML tages or Elements :-
- HTML elements consists of both opening and closing tags.
- The closing tag should be indicated using forward slash (/).

< > - oppening tags.
</> - closing tags.

* Types of Tags :-

1) Paired Tags :- Both opening & closing tag
e.g. <H1></H1>, <P></P>, <U></U>.

2) Un-paired Tags :- Donot have closing tags.
refered as un-paired or empty tag.
e.g.
, <hr>, <img>, <link> etc.

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* Head Section :-

<Head>

<Meta>

- Contains small info about HTML page.

<Title></Title>

- It is used to provide title or name for web page.

<link> :- It is used to apply icons to webpage.

ref = accepts icon as value.

href = accepts image as path.

It is used to link some external file.

<Style> </Style> :- It is used to apply css designs to web pages.

<script> </script> : It is used to apply java script to web pages.

</Head>

* Body Section :-

1) Heading Elements :-

<H1> </H1> upto <H6> </H6>

<H2> </H2>

Add headings to web pages.

2) Paragraph tags :-

<P> </P>

Add paragraph to web pages.

<lorem> (dummy content)

3) Underline :-
<U> </U>
It helps in adding underline to content.

4) Bold :- <B> </B> It helps to make content bold.

5) Strong :- It is also use to make content bold.

6) Italic :- It helps make content italic.
 It is also used to make content italic.

7) Mask :- <mask></mask> used to mask or high light content in web page.

8) Code :- <code></code> It will prowide monospace font family.

9) Super Script :- represent super script of element e.g. 5² 5^2

10) Sub script :- represent in sub script of element 5₂ 5_2

11) Small :- <small></small> to get small text composed to normal text.

12) Pre tag :- <pre></pre>

This tag will display pre formated text that is it will display code as it is written in HTML file.

```
<pre>
        J spider
                Q spider
                    Webspider
                        py spider
</pre>
```

pre tag will recognises extra spaces and line breaks.

13) Details and Summary :-

```
<Details>
        Cat says meow
<summary>
        CAT:
<summary>
</Details>
```

14)
 - To provide break after each content.

15) <Div></Div> - Division tag.

It is used to make division of content in web page.

(text, image, header, footer, navigation etc).

16) Navigation tag (<Nav></Nav>) :-

It is used for navigational section in HTML documents.

Websites will have some navigational links which enables user to navigate sites.

It is used to represent main menue

```
<HTML>
  <Body>
    <H1> Hi Good Morning </H1>
    <H2> Navigation Tag <H2>
    <Nav>
      <a href = "#" > Home </a>
                    Interview
                    Language
                    Services
                    Policies
    </Nav>
  </Body>
</HTML>
```

17) Option Group tag :- This tag is used to create group of some category option in drop down list

```
<opt Group> lable
  <option></option> values
</option group>
<select>
  <opt Group lable = "programming lang">
    <option values = "C" > C </option>
                  "C++"
                  "java"
  </opt group>
  <opt group lable = "Scripting Lang">
    <option value = "JS"></option>
```

"PHP"
"Shell"
</opt group>
</select>

18) section tag :- It is used to define section of document like chapters, headers etc.

This section tag is used to divide the content into section and subsection.

<section> </section>

```
<section>
    <H1> section 1 <H1>
    <p> lorum </p>
</section>

<section>
    <H1> section 2 <H1>
    <p> lorum </p>
</section>
<section>
    <H1> section 3 </H1>
    <p> lorum </p>
</section>
```

~~</opt group>~~

~~<opt group table = "Scripting lang">~~

~~<option~~

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text for better look & feel

* Formatting Tags :- formatting is a process of formatting
1) heading tag
2) Paragraph tag
3) Underline tag etc.
There are 14+ formatting tags in HTML

* Inline level tags :- The tags or elements which occupies only the required width based on added content.
- An inline level element does not start on a new line.
- An inline element only takes up as much as necessary.
e.g. , <a>, <img>.
 style = "Border : 2px solid BLACK" >
Hellow word .

* Block level elements tags :-
- Block level elements or tags always starts on a new line, the browsers add some space before and after the tag. add some space before and after the tag. Block level elements which occupies the full width of web page. They will have default margins.
E.g.) <P> and <dio>
<p style = "border : 2px solid Black" > Hello world </P
 Hello world </di

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* Semantic tags :- Semantic tags are the elements / tags which defines the content to display it on web page.

A semantic tag clearly describes it's meaning to both browser and developer.

e.g. <form>, <table>, <section>, <article>, <footer>

* Non-Semantic Tags :- Non-semantic tags are the elements / tags which do not define it's content, these ~~which do not define~~ it's content tags accepts any content rather than the specified one.

Non-semantic tags tells nothing about it's content to the user or browser.

Ex :- &

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* Attributes :- Attributes are the properties of HTML elements.
They are the additional functionalities of html elements.

* Types of Attributes :-
1) Global Attributes
2) Local Attributes.

1) Global Attributes :- These are attributes can be used in all the HTML tags.
Ex :- Style, class, id, title.

2) Local Attributes :- These tags can be used only in some specific tags.
e.g. SRC, href, height, width.

* List :- They are collection of short pieces of information and arrange them in list format

* Types of list :-
1) Ordered / Numbered list.
2) Unordered / bulleted list.
3) Nested list.
4) Discription list.