Name :- Dinesh Dattatray chimanshette

Roll No :- A 13   Subject :- Web page Designing.

Division :- BSC. SE. FY.

Q. 1. Explain structure of HTML with example.

- In this structure of HTML

There are four basic tags :

1. <HTML> :

→ <HTML> tag is a main tag contains all other tags which is a structure and skeleton of HTML code.

→ The first tag in your HTML doccument is <HTML>. This tag tell your browser that this is a start of an html doccument. the last tag in your doccument is </HTML>

→ This tag tells your browser that this is the end of the html doccument.

→ this is the standard structure tag of an HTML.

→ Make sure that you see < HTML > element an once in whole html page it never repeat and placed in between code or more than one tim

→ it is compulsory kind of tag to make webpag

→ HTML contains all other basic tags which is head, title body.

2. <HEAD>:

→ The <head> is just a container for all other header elements.

→ It should be the first things to appear after the opening <html> tag.

→ head element should contain a <title> element indicating the title of the document

→ Other tags under head: <script><style><link>.

3. <TITLE>:

→ <Title> tag is used to display webpage title name. page title are very useful to know just what subject data is on your website.

→ there can only be one title per page.

→ it is one of the tag tat that will go within the head HEAD tags.

→ it display at the very top of a browser window.

4. <BODY>:

→ The <body> element appears after the <head> element and contains the part of the web page that you actually see in the main browser window. Which is some times reffered to as body content.

→ All tags which apply some effects to text, image or anything that means everything you see and appearing on web page that are placed between under <body> tag and </body> tag.

*. Example of structure of HTML document.

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> Butterfly </title>
    </head>

    <body>
        "Open your heart and mind like the
        wings of a butterfly. see then How
        high you can Fly"
    </body>

</html>
```

S.2 Explain List tags in Detail.

*. List tags :-

      - List tags is to create lists in webpage.
HTML offers some tags for specifying lists
of information. All lists must contain one
or more list elements

* Three types of Lists

1) Ordered List - <OL>

2) Unordered List - <UL>

3) Definitions List - <DL>

— List are especially useful in webpages to
draw attention to short pieces of information

— Make the list as short as possible.

1. Ordered List - <OL> tag!

→ An ordered list is one in which each item is presented by a number or letter.

→ ordered list ~~Has~~ always represent data in sequence or order either it is number or alphabet.

*. <OL> tag : Values of TYPE Attributes :

Value of TYPE Attribute.	Numbering Style.	Example.
1	Numbers	1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
a	Lowercase Alphabate	a, b, c, d, e
A	Uppercase Alphabete	A, B, C, D, E
i	Lowercase Roman numbers	i, ii, iii, IV, y
I	Uppercase Roman numbers	I II III IV y

2. Unordered list <UL> tag !

→ The second type of list is similar to the First, except unordered lists don't use numbers or letters. As the name suggests,

→ Unordered lists means it is & Not follow order (Number sequence) for element of list.

→ UL lists use bullet symbol to represent each list item.

→ As OL lists, UL also use <LI> tags to represent each list item.

*. Three possible options exist for bullet style:

. < UL TYPE = "disc">

● disc usually displayed as a small, filled in
   < UL TYPE = "disc">

O circle usually displayed as an open circle
   < UL TYPE = "circle">

▢ square usually displayed as an square.
   < UL TYPE = "square">

→ initially, all unordered list default to the
   disc style, which is usually represented as a
   small, filled-in circle.

→ However, if you nest unordered lists — that is,
   if you include an unordered lists in another
   unordered list — the default value changes.

3. Definition lists <DL> tag:

   → The third type of list you can create
   in HTML is called a definition list. As it's
   name suggests, you might use a definition
   list to show items & their definitions.

   → For example, in the following list, the term
   is listed on the first ~~time~~ line, and then
   the definition is on the line below the term.

<DL> Definition List
< DT > Definition ~~Data~~ title.
< DD > Definition Data.

Code:

```
<dl>
    <dt> Butterfly </dt>
    <dd> an insects that has a slender body &
        large colored wings covered with tiny
        overlapping scales & that flies mostly
        in the day time.
    </dd>
</dl>
```

output:

Butterfly:

    an inseet that has a slender body &
large colored wings covered with tiny
overlapping scales & that flies mostly
in the day time.

Q.3   Explain Heading tags, paragraph tags, Hr tag.
with examples.

1). Heading Tags.

Heading tag = <h?> Text </h?>

→ one of the earliest means of formatting text was the heading tag. it is available in six levels of importance from <h1> down to <h6>

→ if you have document with genuine headings, then there are HTML tags specifically designed just for them.

They are h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6, being the biggest of headings and h6 being the smallest.

Program:
```
<html>
    <head><title> Size of Headings </title></head>
    <body>
        <h1> Heading 1 </h1>
        <h2> Heading 2 </h2>
        <h3> Heading 3 </h3>
        <h4> Heading 4 </h4>
        <h5> Heading 5 </h5>
        <h6> Heading 6 </h6>
    </body>
</html>
```

Output.   Size of Headings.

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

2) Paragraph Tag = <p>.

→ The paragraph tags are used to define a block of text as a paragraph.

→ When a block of text is surrounded by the paragraph tags, the browser automatically adds new line before and after the paragraph text.

→ The <p> element offers a way to structure your text. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and closing </p> tag.

* <p>The Contents of the paragraph </p>

→ if you are using an empty paragraph tag like this <p></p> it will create new line.

→ Whenever you write <p> tag after paragraph tag automatically single new line will appear means it you use two <p> tag one after one then two paragraph apear on new line.

→ Also, if you have extra spaces in between your words the browser ingnores that, extra spaces are automatically ingnored through the html except appeared in <pre> tag.

→ But if you want extra space after it or if this is what you want as the Formatting for all paragraphs, use   if you want extra space in between text.

Ex: <p>Butterfly nbsp; nbsp; nbsp; cute </p>
Output: Butterfly   'Cute.

* Paragraph tag Attributes:-
  - Attribute = align
  - Value = left, right, center.

Ex: <p align ="center"> Butterfly </p>

3. Horizontal Rule - <hr>

→ The HTML <hr> element represents the page break between paragraph-level elements (for example, a change of scence in a story, or a shift of topic with a section)

→ In previous versions of HTML, it represented a horizontal rule. it may still be displayed as a horizontal rule in visual browsers, but is now defined in semantic terms, rather than presentational terms.

● it is an empty tag

● Tag <hr> must have start tag, but must not have an end tag.

* Attributes :   * Values,

    Color   " color name "

    Size   " Set haight in .. Pixel or Percentage "

    width   " set width in, .. Px. or % "

    Align   " left" or "Right" or "center" "

Example <p> if you're always trying to get better,
writing will never be easy. </p>

<hr align="center", size="10%", width="30%" color="skyblue">

Output: if you're always trying to get better,
writing will never be easy.

―――――――――――――――

output: