9/12/2022

APPLICATION:

* Application is a set of programs which performs a particular task.
* In application we have 4 types:

1. Stand-alone application
2. Mobile application
3. Distributed application
4. Web application

Standalone application: Standalone application runs locally on a device and doesn’t require any external support like internet. All the logics are built into the application.

Ex: notepad, torch, alarm, calculator etc.

Mobile application: Mobile application is a software which is designed and developed to run on mobile platform like android, iOS etc. this is developed by using flutter technology.

Ex: pubg, face book, Instagram, snapchat etc.

Distributed application: The application which are interconnected are knows as distributed application.

Ex: mail id is connected with google drive, google photos, spread sheet, google mail service etc.

Web application: web application is a software that is stored in a server and can be accessed by using internet through a browser.

Ex: Wikipedia, face book web etc.

In web application we have 2 types

1. Static web application
2. Dynamic web application

Static web application: Static web application is a application which is directly delivered to the users without any server side changes.

Ex: Wikipedia, blogs, university websites.

Dynamic web application: Dynamic web application is a application which generates the pages or data in real time based on user request.

Ex: Instagram, face book, snapchat etc.

* Examples of browsers: chrome, fire fox, brave, safari etc.
* Examples of servers: AWS, Apache tom cat, nginx etc.

Q. why cisco have their own server?

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Components:

We have two components for the web page

1. Front end
2. Back end

Front end: the component which are visible to the user we call it as front end and also known as user interface.

To develop a front end we use the technologies like HTML, CSS and java script.

Back end: the component which is not visible to the user we call it as back end.

The technologies used to create the back end are Java, SQL, python etc.

What is html?

Html stands for hyper-text markup language. It is a markup language which is used to create the building block of my web page.

* Html contains pre-defined elements or tags which is used to marking up the web page.
* All the tags must be represented with in angular brackets (< >).

Syntax for html tag: <tag name>: open tag or starting tag

</tag name>: close tag or end tag

Html template:

<!DOCTYPE Html> This represents the document belongs to html version 5.

<html> This is my root tag where html coding starts.

<head> It contains all the meta information along with that it contains those tags which are not visible int the front end.

<title>title name</title> This represents title for the web page.

</head> This represents closing of head tag.

<body> Body act as container for those elements which are visible in the front end.

</body> This represents end of body tag.

</html> This represents closing of html tag or end of html coding.

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Heading:

* Heading tag is used to have heading in html page, headings are defined between <h1> to <h6>.
* <h1> got the most importance.
* <h6> got the least importance, which is based on their size.

Ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <title>Csr</title>

</head>

<h6>csr</h6>

<h5>csr</h5>

<h4>csr</h4>

<h3>csr</h3>

<h2>csr</h2>

<h1>csr</h1>

<body>

</body>

</html>

Output:

**csr**

**csr**

**csr**

**csr**

**csr**

**csr**

paragraph: paragraph tag is used to have paragraph in the web page which is represented by using <p></p>.

* In paragraph tag we can not have multiple spaces the web browser .
* In paragraph we can not have next line just by using enter.

Ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <title>Csr</title>

</head>

<p>anime is my only

redemption</p>

<p>anime <br> is <br> my<br>only<br> redemption</p>

<p>anime is &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp; my only redemption</p>

<body>

</body>

</html>

Break:

* To break the html elements, we use break tag which is represented as <br>.
* <br> is self-closing tag which means there is no need of closing tag.

Ex:<p>anime <br> is <br> my<br>only<br> redemption</p>

Non breaking space:

To have a single space in the paragraph we have to use &nbsp; in between the paragraph.

Center tag:

To align the html content in the centre we use centre tag which is represented by using <center>.

Pre tag:

Pre tag represents html content in fixed manner. We can have multiple spaces without using <br> we can go for next line.

Horizontal rule:

To have horizontal rule in a web page we use <hr> tag which is self-closing tag which divides the web page in horizontal way for n+1 times.

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ATTRIBUTES:

Attributes provide additional information about html elements.

Syntax: <tag\_name Attribute\_name=”value ; value “>

</tag\_name>

Attribute must and should be written inside the starting tag or open tag. It applies the attribute for entire tag.

Ex: <h1 styl=”background-color:red;color:blue> csr</h1>

Q? name as heading <hr>

Sub heading about your life

Name italic

Places bold

Worst movement in your life

Name italic

Places bold

Text formatting:

Text formatting in html contains several tags for defining the text in different meaning

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| TAGS | DESCRIPTION |
| <b> | It gives |
| <strong> |  |
| <i>or<em> |  |
| <sub> | Sub stands for sub script. It gives the values in base. |
| <sup> | Sup stands for super script .it gives the values in power. |
| <del> | This tag is used for delete effect. |
| <mark> | To highlight the text, we use mark tag. |
| <small> | It gives the text in small font size. |
| <q> | It gives double quotes. |

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <span> | Span tag is a tag which is used to mark up a part of text of a document. |

Ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <b><P>HAPPY BIRTHDAY MODI</P></b>

    <STRONG>WHERE IS THE PARTY</STRONG>

    <P><I>BJP</I>IS MY <EM>PARTY</EM></P>

    <DEL><P>BHRAMASTRA MOVIE HERO RANVEER SINGH</P></DEL>

    <P>BHRAMASTRA HERO RANBIR KAPOOR</P>

    <P><MARK>GOOD</MARK>STUDENTS</P>

    <p>(a+b)<sup>2</sup>=a<sup>2</sup>+b<sup>2</sup>+2ab</p>

    <p><strong>H</strong><SUB>2</SUB><strong>O</strong><SUB>2</SUB>=<B>2H<SUB>2</SUB></B<B>O</B></p>

    <P>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet <SMALL>consectetur adipisicing elit.</SMALL> Temporibus sint cum, ea labore delectus porro <Q STYLE="COLOR:RED;">vitae quidem </Q>harum cupiditate obcaecati!</P>

    <P>Lorem ipsum dolor<SPAN STYLE="COLOR:BLUE">sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.</SPAN>  Quisquam, facilis?</P>

</body>

</html>

MULTI MEDIA TAGS

* We use multimedia tags to enhance the design of our web page.
* Multimedia tags comes in 3 different ways.

1. Image
2. Video
3. Audio

Image:

To have image in the web page we have to use image tag which is represented as <img>, </img> image tag is self-closing tag.

* If the image unable to load to display an alternate message for the image tag we have to use an attribute called as alt.

Ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <IMG SRC="CHERRY BLOSSOM.jpg"

     STYLE="WIDTH:1000PX; HEIGHT:500PX">

</body>

</html>

Video:

To have video in the web page we have to use video tag which is represented as <video></video>

* To specify which video to be displayed we have to use source. To have control for the video we use controls attribute.
* To play a video automatically we have to use 2 attributes together which is auto play and muted.
* To play a video in a loop we have to use loop attribute.
* To have thumbnail for the video we have to use poster attribute.

Ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body style="background-color:blue;">

    <video SRC="V1.mp4" style="width: 200PX;" controls></video>

    <video SRC="V2.mp4" style="width: 200PX;" controls POSTER="CHERRY BLOSSOM.jpg"></video>

</body>

</html>

Audio:

To have an audio file in the browser we have to use audio tag which is represented as <audio></audio>.

* In audio tag we have to use source and controls along with these if necessary means we can use muted and loop.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <AUDIO SRC="A1.mp3" CONTROLS ></AUDIO>

    <AUDIO SRC="A2.mp3" CONTROLS MUTED LOOP></AUDIO>

    <AUDIO SRC="A3.mp3" CONTROLS></AUDIO>

</body>

</html>

Marquee:

* <marquee> tag is used to give scrolling effect for html element.
* To increase the speed of scrolling effect we have to use one attribute called as scrollamount.
* To change the direction of the scrolling effect we use an attribute called as direction, for this direction we can give values like right, left, up and down.
* To change the scrolling behaviour of html element we have to use behaviour attribute where we can give the values like scroll, alternate and slide.

<body>

<marquee scrollamount =``60`` behaviour =``alternate``

Direction=``right``

Style=``height:500px``>

<h1>CSR</h1> </marquee>

File path:

In file path we have 2 types

1. Absolute file path
2. Relative file path

Absolute file path:

Absolute file path is the full url of the file from the root directory.

<img src=’ C:\Users\chand\Pictures\Screenshots/csr.png>

Relative file path:

Relative file path points to a file relative to the current html page.

Folder structure:

FAMILY TREE

Family photo

GRAND FATHER FOLDER

Grandfather photo

FATHER

Father photo

YOUR FOLDER

Your photo

Current html file

YOUR CHILD FOLDER

Your child photo

Ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <H1>FAMILY PICTURE</H1>

    <IMG SRC="../../../family.jpeg" STYLE="WIDTH=200PX;height: 100PX;">

        <H1>GOKU</H1>

        <IMG SRC="../../goku.jpeg" STYLE="WIDTH=200PX;height: 100PX;">

            <H1>GOKU PICTURE</H1>

            <IMG SRC="../goku.jpeg" STYLE="WIDTH=200PX;height: 100PX;">

                <H1>GOHAN PICTURE</H1>

                <IMG SRC="./gohan.jpeg" STYLE="WIDTH=200PX;height: 100PX;">

                    <H1>PAN</H1>

<IMG SRC="./YOUR CHILD/pan.jpeg" STYLE="WIDTH=200PX;height: 100PX;">

</body>

</html>

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HTML LIST:

* Html list allows us to group the set of related items.
* In html lists we have 2 types:

1. Ordered list
2. Un ordered list

Ordered list:

* It allows us to group the related items in a order by giving numbering to the item.
* To change the numbering of list item we have to use an attribute called as type for which we can give values like 1, A, a, i, I.
* To start the numbering of numbers from middle we have to use a attribute called as start.

Ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <ol>

        <li>Items to buy</li>

        <ol type="a">

            <li>dresses</li>

            <li>shoes</li>

        </ol>

        <li>grocery</li>

        <li>trip</li>

    </ol>

</body>

</html>

Unordered list:

* It is a collection of related items that have no order.
* In UL we can have 3type-disc, circle, square.

Ex:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

    <ul type="disc">

    <li>fruits</li>

    <ul type="square">

        <li>mango</li>

        <li>apple</li>

    </ul>

    <li>vegetables</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>

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Div tag:

* A div tag is used to divide the web page as our requirement.
* Div tag is defined as <div></div>
* We have to specify width and height for the div tag and to make div tag visible use background color property.

Ex:

<body>

    <div style="width:100%;height:200px;background-color:orange;"></div>

    <hr>

<img src="1.png">

    <hr>

    <div style="width:100%; height:200px; background-color: green;"></div>

    <audio src="1.mp3" controls></audio>

</body>

Ex:

<body>

   <BR> <div style="width:100%; height:100px;background-color: aqua; text-align: CENTER;"><PRE ><H1>CHANDRASHEKAR REDDY</H1></PRE></div>

    <DIV STYLE="WIDTH:15%; HEIGHT:1000PX; background-color: rgb (66, 235, 145); float: LEFT;"><IMG SRC="IMG.jpg"></DIV>

        <DIV STYLE="WIDTH:85%; HEIGHT:1000PX; background-color: WHITE; float: LEFT;">

            <UL TYPE="DISC"><LI><H2>ACADEMICS</H2></LI></UL>

            <HR>

                <UL TYPE="SQUARE"><li><h3>10th Class</h3></li></UL>

                <p>BHASHYAM HIGH SCHOOL</p>

        </DIV>

</body>

Ex:

<body>

   <BR> <div style="width:100%; height:100px;background-color: aqua; text-align: CENTER;"><PRE ><H1>CHANDRASHEKAR REDDY</H1></PRE></div>

    <DIV STYLE="WIDTH:15%; HEIGHT:1000PX; background-color: rgb (66, 235, 145); float: LEFT;"><IMG SRC="IMG.jpg">

        <DIV STYLE="WIDTH:85%; HEIGHT:1000PX; background-color: WHITE; float: LEFT;">

        </DIV>

</DIV>

</body>

Table:

* Table allows web developers to arrange the data in rows and columns.
* In table we have <tr></tr> tag which represents table row, in row wise we create the table.
* For table heading we use <th></th> tag, the heading will be having bold effect.
* To have data inside table we use <td></td> tag which represents table data.
* All these 3 tags <tr> <th> <td> must and should written inside <table> tag.
* To have border for the table we have to use border property which must be written inside style attribute.

Ex:

<body>

    <table style="border: solid 4px red; border-collapse">

    <tr>

        <th style="border: solid 2px blue">S NO</th>

        <th style="border: solid 2px blue">NAME</th>

        <th style="border: solid 2px blue">YEAR</th>

        <th style="border: solid 2px blue">DURATION</th>

    </tr>

    <TR>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">1</TD>

    <TD style="border:solid 2px blue">AISHWARYA</TD>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">2013-2016</TD>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">3YEARS</TD>

</TR>

<TR>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">2</TD>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">SHIVANI</TD>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">2016-2016</TD>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">6MONTHS</TD>

</TR>

<TR>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">3</TD>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">SRUJANA</TD>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">2017-2020</TD>

    <TD style="border: solid 2px blue">3 YEARS</TD>

</TR>

    </table>

</body>

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Colspan:

TO merge the cells in different columns we use colspan.

Rowspan:

To merge the cells which are in different rows we use rowspan.

Ex:

<body STYLE="background-color: BLACK;">

    <TABLE STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 3PX BLACK; border-collapse: collapse;">

        <TR STYLE="background-color: rgba (255, 0, 0, 0.645); border-collapse: collapse;" >

            <TH STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE" ROWSPAN="2">CLASS</TH>

            <TH STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE" COLSPAN="4">TERM</TH>

        </TR>

        <TR STYLE="background-color: red;" >

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE" >I TERM</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE" >II TERM </TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE" >III TERM </TD>

        </TR>

        <TR STYLE="background-color: BLUE;">

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">HTML</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">100</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">100</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">100</TD>

        </TR>

        <TR STYLE="background-color: YELLOW;">

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">JAVA</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">100</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">100</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">100</TD>

        </TR>

        <TR STYLE="background-color: green;">

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">SQL</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">100</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">100</TD>

            <TD STYLE="BORDER: SOLID 1PX WHITE">100</TD>

        </TR>

    </TABLE>

</body>

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Html form:

* As a programmer we use html forms to take the value from the users.
* Html form consist of 2 components <label></label> and <input> which must and should written inside <form>.

1. Label:

* labels are direction provided for the user to enter appropriate value.
* Labels are indicated by using label tag.

1. Input:

* Input box are used to get the appropriate type of data from the user and it is represented by <input>, input tag is one of the self-closing tag.

Ex:

<form>

        <label>select the date</label>

        <input type="date">

        <br><br>

</form>

To restrict the user to create different type of input field on web page we have to use type attribute inside input tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TYPE** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| text | User can enter alphabets, numbers and special character (default). |
| password | User can enter alphabets, numbers and special character which will be replaced with solid sphere. |
| date | This gives calendar view for the user to select date, month and year and also user can enter them. |
| email | User have to enter the input in email format. |
| radio | This gives radio button for user to make single selection. In this we have to use name attribute to relate the radio buttons. |
| checkbox | This gives check box to the user to make multiple selection. |
| month | This gives user to select month and year by providing calendar view. |
| time | User can select hours, minutes and am, pm. |
| submit | This gives submit button to submit the form |
| file | This enables the user to upload the file of any format. |
| Tel | It gives telephone keypad for the mobile users. |
| range | This gives range bar to give the range. |
| button | This gives button for the user. To give name to the button we have to use value attribute. |
| reset | It resets the form. |

Ex:

<form>

        <label>select the date</label>

        <input type="date">

        <br>

        <label>select the month</label>

        <input type="month">

        <br>

        <label>select the time</label>

        <input type="time">

        <br>

        <label>enter name</label>

        <input type="name">

        <br>

        <input type="button" value="login">

        <input type="reset">

<input type="radio" name="g" >

    </form>

Ex:

<form>

<label>select the date</label>

        <input type="date">

        <br>

        <label>select the month</label>

        <input type="month">

        <br>

        <label>select the time</label>

        <input type="time">

        <br>

</form>

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Placeholder:

* Placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes expected value in the input field.
* The placeholder will be holding the message until the user enters the value inside input box.

Ex:

<body>

    <form>

        <input style="color: red; background-color: black;" placeholder="enter a user id" type="name">

        <br><br>

</form>

</body>

Min:

Min attribute is used to take the minimum value from the user.

Max:

Max attribute is used to take maximum value from the user.

Ex:

<input placeholder="enter a date" type="date" min="1997-05-19" max="2050-05-19">

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Minlength:

To have minimum number of characters we use minlength attribute.

Maxlength:

To have maximum number of characters we use maxlength attribute.

Ex:

<input placeholder="user id" type="email" style="background-color: blue; color: red;" minlength="5" maxlength="16">

Required:

To make the field mandatory we use required attribute.

Ex:

<input placeholder="user id" type="email" style="background-color: blue; color: red;" required >

<sup style="color: red;">\*</sup>

Title:  
To give extra information about input box we have to use title attribute.

Ex:

<input placeholder="user id" type="email" style="background-color: blue; color: red;" required minlength="5" maxlength="16" TITLE="ENTER A PROPER EMAIL">

<sup style="color: red;">\*</sup>

**Pattern:**

To make the user to enter proper data and to evaluate the data we use regular expression in pattern attribute.

Ex:

<body style="background-color: greenyellow;">

    <center>

<form style="border: solid 2px">

    <label>enter name</label>

        <input placeholder="First Name" type="text" required pattern="[A-Z]{1}[a-z]{2,}"><sup style="color:red">\*</sup>

    <br><br><label>enter surname</label>

        <input placeholder="Sur name" type="text" required pattern="[A-Z]{1}[a-z]{2,25}"><sup style="color:red">\*</sup>

    <br><br> <label>enter mobile number</label>

        <input placeholder="000-000-0000" type="tel" required minlength="12" maxlength="12" pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{4}"><sup style="color:red">\*</sup>

    <br><br> <label>enter email</label>

        <input placeholder="Email" type="email" required><sup style="color: red">\*</sup>

    <br><br> <label>enter Aadhar card number</label>

        <input placeholder="0000-0000-0000" type="text" required minlength="14" maxlength="14" pattern="[0-9]{4}-[0-9]{4}-[0-9]{4}"><sup style="color:red">\*</sup>

    <br><br> <label>enter Pancard number</label>

        <input placeholder="XXXXX0000X" type="tel" required minlength="10" maxlength="10" pattern="[A-Z]{5}[0-9]{4}[A-Z]{1}"<sup  style="color: red">\*</sup>

    <br><br> <label>password</label>

        <input placeholder="password" type="password" required pattern="(?=.\*\d)(?=.\*[a-z])(?=.\*[A-Z]).{4,}"><sup style="color: red">\*</sup>

    <br><br><label>Gender <sup style="color: red;">\*</sup></label>

        <input type="radio" name="gender">male

        <input type="radio" name="gender">female

    <br><br>

        <input type="submit" style="color: red">

        <input style="background-color: red;" type="reset">

</form>

</center>

</body>

02-10-2022

**Select:**

* The select tag is used to create the dropdown list.
* Select tag is represented by using <select></select>.
* To have option inside the select tag we have to use option tag which is represented by using <option></option>.
* To create group of options we have to use optgroup tag which is represented as <optgroup></optgroup>
* To give a name for option group we have to use label attribute.
* To disable a option we have o use disabled attribute.

Ex:

<form>

        <select>

            <optgroup LABEL="WHISEY">

            <option>RED LABEL</option>

            <option>JACK DANIELS</option>

            <option>BALENTINE</option>

            <option>OLD MONK</option>

            <option>ANTIQUITY</option>

        </optgroup>

        <optgroup LABEL="BEER">

            <option disabled>KING-FISHER</option>

            <option>BUDVISER</option>

            <option>HAYWARDS5000</option>

        </optgroup>

        </select>

        <BR><BR>

            <H4>STUFF EM CHEPPAMANTAV</H4>

        <select >

            <optgroup LABEL="VEG">

            <option>CHIPS</option>

            <option>CORN</option>

            <option disabled>BOILED PALLI</option>

        </optgroup>

        <optgroup LABEL="NON-VEG">

            <option>CHICKEN 65</option>

            <option>CHICKEN MANCHURIA</option>

        </optgroup>

        </select>

        <INPUT TYPE="SUBMIT">

**</form>**

**Anchor tag:**

* Anchor tag is used to create the hyperlink of the webpage, this hyperlink is used to link the webpage to another webpage or some section of the same web page.
* To represent the anchor tag we have to use both open and closed tag <a></a>.
* To specify the hyperlink, we have to use href attribute which stands for hyperlink reference.

Ex:

<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naruto"><img src="naruto.jpg" ><h2>naruto</h2></a>

**Target:**

* We use target tag to specify where to open the hyperlink.
* For target we can give values like \_
* \_blank, \_top, \_self.

**\_blank:**

* To open the hyperlink in the new tab we have to use \_blank.

**\_top:**

* To scroll the webpage to the top we have to use \_top.

**\_self:**

* \_self is a default value for all the anchor tag which opens the webpage in same tab.

Ex:

<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naruto"><img src="naruto.jpg" ><h2>naruto</h2></a>

<a href="#" target="\_top" > </a>

**Fieldset:**

* Fieldset tag is used to group related elements in a form.
* We use fieldset tag to draw box around the related elements.
* We use <legend> to give title for the fieldset.

Ex:

<body>

    <fieldset style="width:200px; height: 200px;">

    <legend>csr</legend></fieldset>

</body>

**Link tag:**

* To link an external file to the current webpage we have to use link tag in which specifying the relationship is mandatory.
* To write the relationship we have to use rel attribute.
* To specify the external file URL, we have to use href attribute.

Ex:

Favicon: to have an icon in the browser tab we have to use link tag in which we have to specify the relationship as icon.

<head>

  <title>Document</title>

    <link rel="icon" href="naruto.jpg">

</head>

<body>

</body>