

17/5/21

Day 2

Absolute URL — full web address in "href"
Relative URL — local link (link to a page within same website)

Ex: `W3C `
↓
Absolute URL

`CSS `
↓
Relative URL.

⇒ Link to an email address:

`Send `

* Link Bookmarks:

If a webpage is very long, to jump to certain sections, links can be used.

Ex: `<h2 id = "c4">Chapter 4 </h2>`
`Jump to Ch 4 `

* Images:

`src = "url"`
→ The image should be present over the url.

⇒ Images are not technically inserted into a webpage, rather they are linked to webpages.

⇒ `alt = "alt text"` is very useful for visually impaired people who use screen readers to view webpage.

⇒ ``
⇒ ``
→ This is more preferable so that style tags will not override them.

⇒ Animated images are also supported by HTML
ex: ``

⇒ Supported image formats:

- 1) PNG → portable network graphics → .png
- 2) APNG → Animated portable network graphics → .apng
- 3) JPEG → Joint photographic expert group image
↳ .jpeg, .jpg, .jif, .jpe, .jif
- 4) GIF → Graphics Interchange Format → .gif
- 5) ICO → Microsoft Icon → .ico, .cur
- 6) SVG → Scalable Vector Graphics → .svg

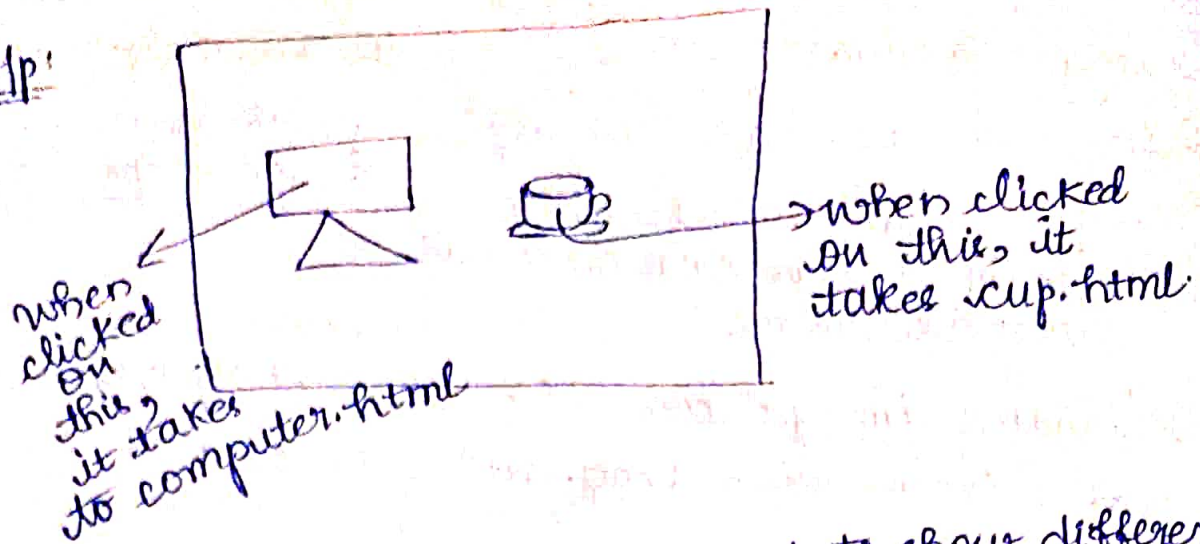
⇒ Image tags

- 1) ``
- 2) `<map>` — defines an image map
- 3) `<area>` — defines a clickable area inside HTML image map
- 4) `<picture>` — defines a container for multiple image resources.

* Image map `<map>` `</map>` and `<area>` tags:

Ex: ``
`<map name="workmap">`
`<area shape="rect" coords="34, 44, 270, 350" href="computer.html">`
`<area shape="circle" coords="337, 300, 44" href="coffee.html">`
`</map>`

O/p:



* Picture tag — used if we want to show different images for different screens.

`<picture>`

`<source media = "(min-width : 650px)"`
`srcset = "img-food.jpg">`

`<source media = "(max min-width : 465px)"`
`srcset = "img-car.jpg">`

``

`</picture>`

→ backup image if `<picture>` tag is not supported by browser or if any resolution is not matched.

⇒ picture element can be used when the image format is not supported by all devices.

→ The device will use the first image format it supports, & ignore rest of the images.

* 2 reasons to use picture tag:

- 1) Bandwidth — instead of loading large image file.
- 2) Format support

↓
some browsers may not support all formats.

* HTML tables

- 1) `<table>` `</table>`
- 2) `<tr>` `</tr>` → table row
- 3) `<th>` `</th>` → table header → default → bold & centered.
- 4) `<td>` `</td>` → table data
 - ↳ default → regular & left-aligned.
 - ↳ can be text, image, list etc.

Ex:

```

<table>
<tr>
  <th> Name </th>
  <th> Age </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Chandu </td>
  <td> 20 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Shary </td>
  <td> 16 </td>
</tr>
</table>
  
```

O/p:

Name	Age
Chandu	20
Shary	16

To get border,
table, th, td {
border: 1px solid black;
}
border-collapse:
collapse;
← single border.

* ColumnSpan

```

<table>
<tr>
  <th> Name </th>
  <th colspan="2"> No. </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Bill </td>
  <td> 557 </td>
  <td> 558 </td>
</tr>
</table>
  
```

O/p:

Name	No.	
Bill	557	558

* RowSpan

<table>

<tr>

<th> Name: </th>

<td> Bill </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<th rowspan="2"> No: </th>

<td> 552 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> 559 </td>

</tr>

</table>

O/p:

Name	Bill
No.	552
	559

* Table caption → <caption> </caption>

<table>

<caption> My Savings </caption>

<tr>

<th> Month </th>

<th> Savings </th>

</tr>

</table>

must be inserted
immediately to
table tag.

O/p:

My Savings
Month Savings.

⇒ <colgroup> → specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.

⇒ <col> → specifies col properties for each column within a <colgroup> element.

⇒ <thead> → Groups the header content in a table.

⇒ <tbody> → Groups the body content in a table.

⇒ <tfoot> → Groups the footer " " " " " "

* HTML lists

(list item \rightarrow ``)

1) Ordered list \rightarrow `` ``

Ex: ``

`` Hi ``

`` Hello ``

`` Hey ``

``

Op:

1. Hi
2. Hello
3. Hey

2) Unordered list \rightarrow `` ``

Ex: ``

`` Hi ``

`` Hello ``

`` Hey ``

``

Op:

- Hi
- Hello
- Hey

* *

3) Descriptive lists \rightarrow lists of terms with a description of each term.
(Description lists)

Ex: `<dl>` \rightarrow (description list) (term)

`<dt>` Coffee `</dt>`

`<dd>` - black hot drink `</dd>`

`<dt>` Milk `</dt>`

`<dd>` - white drink `</dd>`

`</dl>`

(describes each term)

Op:

Coffee

- black hot drink

Milk

- white drink

\Rightarrow Unordered list item markers

1) list-style-type: disc; \rightarrow • apple

2) list-style-type: circle; \rightarrow ○ apple

3) list-style-type: square; \rightarrow ■

4) list-style-type: none; \rightarrow apple

* Nested lists:

``
`` Coffee ``

``
`` Black ``

`` Green ``

``

`` Milk ``

``

Op:

• Coffee

○ Black

○ Green

• Milk

* Ordered list:

1) type attribute

i) `<ol type="1">`
``
``

1.
2.
3.

ii) `<ol type="A">`
``
``

A.
B.
C.

iii) `<ol type="a">`
``
``

a.
b.
c.

iv) `<ol type="I">`
``
``

I.
II.
III.

v) `<ol type="i">`
``
``

i.
ii.
iii.

2) start attribute → specifies starting count.

Ex! `<ol start="50">`
``
``

Op!

50.
51.
52.

* Display values

block-level element

always starts on a new line & takes up the full width available.

Ex! `<div>` → block container

`<article>`, `<aside>`, `<canvas>`,
`<h1>` - `<h6>`, ``, `<nav>`,
`<header>`, `<footer>`, `<table>`
 etc.

inline

Doesn't start on a new line, only takes up as much as width necessary.

Ex! `` → inline container

`<a>`
`<button>`
`` `<i>` ``
`<sub>` `<sup>` etc.

* class attribute on selectors.

- classes are used by CSS & JS to select & access specific elements.
- It can be used on any HTML element & are case-sensitive.
- when multiple classes are there, separate them by a space.

Ex: `<div class="abc xyz"></div>`
`<div class="abc"></div>`
`<div class="abc"></div>`

.abc

color: white;
background: black;

}

.xyz

text-align: center;

}

document.
getElementsByClass()

Opp:

London

Hyderabad

Chennai

* id attribute

- used to specify a unique id for an HTML element.
- There cannot be more than 1 element with same id, within HTML document.
- case-sensitive.
- must contain at least 1 char, cannot start with no., must not contain whitespaces.

Ex: `<div id="xyz"></div>`

#xyz

color: yellow;

}

→ used in JS as
document.getElementById();

- used to create HTML bookmarks → jumping to certain part of page.

HTML iframes → inline frame

→ HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a webpage.

Syntax:

`<iframe src="url" [title="description"] > </iframe>`
must → for screen readers
width=" " height=" " } can also be included.

→ By default, an iframe has a border around it.

To remove the border, add "style" attribute and CSS "border" property.

```
<iframe src="xy.html" style="border: none;"  
title="iframe example" > </iframe>
```

⇒ iframe - target for a link.

```
<iframe src="demo.html" name="a" > </iframe>
```

```
<a href="https:// " target="a" > </a>
```

i.e., on clicking this link, it gets opened in iframe.

* Javascript tags:

`<script>` → defines a client-side script

`<noscript>` → defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts

* File paths → used when ~~look~~ linking external files like -
web pages
images
style sheets
javascripts

`` → src in same folder
`` → src is located in a folder one level up from current folder.

* `<head>` tag → container of metadata → (data about data)
↓
data about document

container for

`<title>` → defines title for document in title bar.

`<style>` → styling

`<meta>` →

`<link>` → linking external files

`<script>` → writing javascript code.

`<base>`

`<meta>` → used to specify

i) charset

`<meta charset="UTF-8">`

ii) keywords for search engines

`<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JS">`

iii) description of your web page.

`<meta name="description" content="Free tutorials">`

iv) author of a page

`<meta name="author" content="John Doe">`

v) refresh document every 30 seconds

`<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">`

vi) setting viewport to make ur website look good on all devices:

`<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`

`<base>` → specifies base URL and/or target for all relative URLs in a page.

↳ There can be only single base element in HTML document.

⇒ `<head>`
`<base href = "https://w3.org/" target = "_blank">`
`</head>`

↓
defines a default address or
a default target for all links on
a page