

16/5/21

Day - 1 (HTML) → Not case-sensitive

HyperText Markup language - describes structure of the webpage.

HTML consists of a series of elements which tell the browser how to display the content.

- * Hypertext: → Text which is not constrained to be linear. It can contain links to other texts.
- * Markup: HTML marks the information by tagging the content, it marks it as a specific type of the text.

Sample format:

`<!DOCTYPE HTML>` → Not case-sensitive
→ By default the current version of HTML is specified.

Everything inside is HTML.

`<html>`
`<head>`
`</head>` } contains meta inform? about HTML page.
`<body>`
`</body>` } defines document's body which is to be displayed on the browser.
`</html>`

* HTML element:

`<starttag> Content </endtag>`

Ex: `<h1>` This is content `</h1>`

- `
` element has no content → Empty elements
∴ They don't have end tag.

Versions:

1989 → Tim Berners Lee invented WWW.

1991 → " " " " " " HTML.

2014 → HTML5 recommended by W3C

Tags:

1) Heading

`<h1>` This is largest heading `</h1>`

`<h2>` `</h2>`

`<h3>` `</h3>`

`<h4>` `</h4>`

`<h5>` `</h5>`

`<h6>` This is smallest `</h6>`

Most important heading

Least important heading

2) Paragraph

`<p>` Lorem ipsum paragraph `</p>`

3) Link

`` ``

Hypertext Reference

4) Images — (Self closing)

``

5) Break tag (Self closing)

`<p>` This is a `
` paragraph with line break `</p>`

Attributes: They provide additional information about elements.

→ Specified in the `<start tag>` only.

→ They come in `name="value"` pairs.

Ex: ``

Attribute

`` ``

Attribute

* Style Attribute:

`<p style="color:red;">This is a red para</p>`

* lang attribute:

`<html lang="en">`

↳ to declare language of webpage.

(or)

`<html lang="en-us">`

language. ↳ country code.

** title attribute:

`<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is para</p>`

This is para

I'm a tooltip

* Both single/double quotes can be used for attributes.

ex: `<p title='John "ShotGun" Nelson'>`
(or)

`<p title="John 'ShotGun' Nelson">`

⇒ Horizontal Rule `<hr>` → Thematic break in a HTML page

`<p> This is para </p>`

`<hr>`

`<p> This is para2 </p>`

o/p:

This is para

This is para2.

⇒ Poem problem and pre-text:

The poem lines are displayed in same line in HTML. Solution: `<pre>` element ⇒ defines preformatted text

* The text inside `<pre>`/`</pre>` element is displayed in a fixed-layout and preserves both spaces and line breaks.

* HTML styles:

style attribute is used to specify fonts, colors etc.

ex: `<p style="color: red;"> I am red </p>`

`<tagname style="property: value;">`

`<body style="background-color: powderblue;">`

* HTML formatting elements:

Text formatting elements

1) `` - Bold text

`<p> This is to be bold line </p>`

2) `` - Important text

` This text is important `

3) `<i>` - Italic text

4) `` - emphasized text

5) `<small>` - smaller text

6) `<mark>` - highlights text

`<p> This text <mark> to be highlighted </mark>`

↓
will be yellow highlighted like a marker.

7) `` - text has been deleted from a document.

⇒ Usually strike a line over text.

ex: `<p> This is blue color </p>`

or: This is ~~blue~~ color

8) `<ins>` - text has been inserted into document.
↳ usually shown with underline.

Ex: `<p> My favourite color is <ins>red </ins> </p>`

Op: My fav color is red.

9) `<sub>` - subscript text.

Ex: `<p> H ₂ O </p>`

Op: H₂O

10) `<sup>` - superscripted text

`<p> a ² </p>`

Op: a²

⇒ HTML Quotation and Citation elements:

1) `<blockquote>` → defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Ex: `<blockquote cite="http://index.html">`
for 50 years, WWF has been protecting nature.
`</blockquote>`

→ Browsers usually indent blockquote elements.

2) `<q>` - defines a short quotation

`<p> This is a short <q> quotation </q> </p>`

Op: This is a short "quotation".

3) `<abbr>` - defines an abbreviation/acronym.

`<p> The <abbr title="World Health Organization">
WHO </abbr> was founded in 1948 </p>`

Op: The WHO was founded in 1948
A World Health Organization

4) `<address>` - defines the contact information for the author/owner of doc or article.

Ex: `<address>`
Written by John Doe `
`
Visit us at: `
`
Example.com `
`
USA
`</address>`

(O/p comes in static format)

5) `<cite>` - defines title of a creative work.
Ex: `<p><cite> The scream </cite> by`
Edvard Munch `</p>`

O/p: The scream by Edvard Munch

6) `<bdo>` for Bi-Directional Override

`<bdo dir="rtl">This line </bdo>`

O/p: enil siHT (Right to left (rtl))

* HTML Comments:

`<!--` write your comments here `-->`

* HTML Colors

1) can be specified directly.

`<p style="color: Tomato;" > </p>`

2) HEX color format \Rightarrow `#rrggbb`

3) RGB / RGBA format \rightarrow 0 to 255 for each
`rgb(r, g, b)` `rgba(r, g, b, a)`

`rgb(r, g, b)`
red green blue

alpha or
opacity

4) HSL or HSLA

Hue
Saturation
Lightness

Hue - 0 to 360

⇒ 0

120

240

↓
red

↓
green

↓
blue

Saturation - 0% - 100%

↓
gray
shade

↪ full color

Lightness - 0% - 100%

↓
black

↓
white.

⇒ HTML links are Hyperlinks.

→ A link can be image/text/HTML element.

Unvisited link → underlined and blue

Visited link → underlined and purple

Active link → underlined and red.

* Target attribute in links — specifies where to open the document.

values:

- 1) - self → opens doc in same window
- 2) - blank → opens doc in new window
- 3) - parent → opens doc in parent frame
- 4) - top → opens doc in full body of window.