

Web Tech

Heading Tags

--->The heading tag is used in HTML to define headings of a page.

---->The following are the six HTML tags for different heading sizes.

----->it is a block level element and paired tag

<h1>Heading 1</h1> - (Most Important)

<h2>Heading 2</h2>

<h3>Heading 3</h3>

<h4>Heading 4</h4>

<h5>Heading 5</h5>

<h6>Heading 6</h6> - (Least Important)

paragraph tag

----->The <p> tag defines a paragraph of text. It is a block-level element and always starts on a new line.

----->The <p> tag comes in pairs. The content is written between the opening (<p>) and closing (</p>) tags

static page

* In static web pages, Pages will remain same until someone changes it manually.

* In static web pages,
Information are change rarely.

* no-page reloading

* In Static Web Pages, database is not used.

* eg:google,blogs

dynamic page

* In dynamic web pages, Content of pages are different for different visitors.

* In dynamic web pages,
Information are change rapidly.

* dyanmic Web Page takes more time for loading than static web page because of more content.

* In dynamic web pages, database is used.

* eg:stock price , weather information

single-page-application

*only one html page

*modern approach to app development

*A SPA is an app that works inside a browser and does not require page reloading during use

* eg:google,twitter,gmail,airbnb,maps

Multi-page-application

* multiple html pages

*classical approach to app developemnt

*the multi-page design pattern requires a page reload every time the content change.

*eg:ebay,amazon,flipkart

Formatting Tags

---->it is used to Changes format of the text

---->all formatting tags are paired tags

---->, <big>, <i>,<small>, ,
<sub>, <sup>, <u>, <ins>,,<strike>

Deprecated Tags

---->Tags which are not in use they are better handled by css

Eg: strike, centre, link, big, font, u

HTML Attributes

---->It Provides additional information

---->Always specified in start tag

---->Name and value pair

eg <h1 style = "background-color : red" > hello </h1>

Core Attributes

---->Functionality of the element

ID : it should be unique

TITTLE : it gives page-reference

CLASS : it should have a same name

STYLE : it provides styling for web-pag

Grouping Content/ Element

Two Columns-:

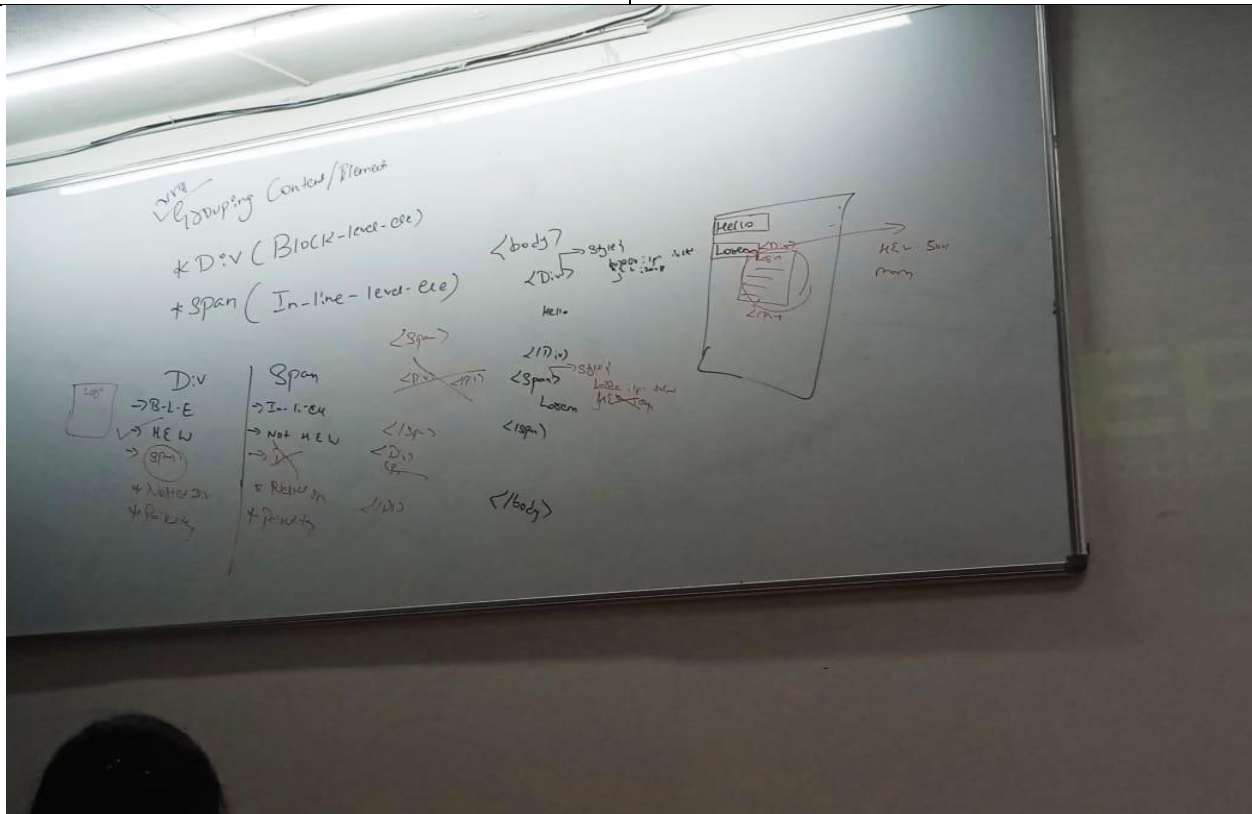
- 1.Div
- 2.Span

Div

1. It is a Block level Element.
2. It will take integer width of web page.
3. It will except height and width.
4. Span can be return inside a div tage.
5. Nested div can be create.
6. It is a Pair tag.

Span

1. It is a In-line-tag.
2. It will take a width of the particular content only.
3. Span will not take height and width.
4. Div can not be return Inside a span tag.
5. Nested span can be created.
6. It is a pair tag.



HTML Lists

---->A list in HTML is a collection of items that are displayed in a list format

---->There are three different types of HTML lists:

Ordered List (ol)

Unordered List (ul)

Description List or Definition List (dl)

---->Ordered Lists

The tag creates an ordered list.

List items are added with nested tags.

---->The type Attribute

Use the type attribute on the tag to define the item numbering type.

TYPE

DESCRIPTION

type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

----->start attribute : it specifies from which value should list of items should start

----->reversed attribute : it displays the list items in a reversed order

---->Unordered Lists

---->The tag creates an unordered list.

---->List items are added with nested tags.

TYPE

DESCRIPTION

disc	Sets the list item to a bullet (default)
circle	Sets the list item to a circle
square	Sets the list item to a square
none	The list items will not be marked

----->Description Lists

To create a description list use the <dl> tag.

Terms and descriptions can then be added with <dt> and <dd> tags respectively.

eg: -

```
<dl>
  <dt>Paper</dt>
  <dd>- great for pencil drawing</dd>
  <dt>Pencils</dt>
  <dd>- draw on paper or canvas</dd>
</dl>
```

image tag

--->image tag is used to display image on a web-page
--->image tag is a empty tag that contains attribute only, closing tag are not used in image elements.
--->the tag is used to embed an image in a HTML page.
--->note:-images are not technically instead into a webpage; images are linked to webpages.

--->the tag has two required attribures:
src(source) = specifies the path to the image.
alt(alternate) = specifies an alternative type of image.

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

--->An absolute path refers to the complete details needed to locate a file or folder, starting from the root element and ending with the other subdirectories.
eg:- URL

--->A relative path starts from the current directory.

---->./(single dot) denotes the current directory in the path.
../(two dots) denotes the parent directory, i.e., one level above

Anchor Tag

--->The HTML anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another page. It can create hyperlink to other web page as well as files, location, or any URL.

--->When we click on the link, it will jump to another document. When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand

--->The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink.
Syntax:
link text

--->Appearance of HTML anchor tag:
By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue

- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

Anchor tag Attributes

--->1. href - The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

--->2.target - The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

target - The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

- 1) _self :- it opens page in same tab/window.
- 2) _blank :- it opens page in new tab/window.
- 3) _top :- it opens page in a top of window.
- 4) _parent :- it opens pages in a parent window.

TABLE

---->A table is a structured set of data made up of rows and columns (tabular data).

---->The content of every table is enclosed by these two tags : <table></table>. Add these inside the body of your HTML

---->the <tr> element ('tr' stands for 'table row')

----><td> element creates a single cell.

---->CELLPADDING:

Determines the distance between the border of a cell and the contents of the cell

Example: <TABLE CELLPADDING = "30px">

---->CELLSPACING:

---->Determines the empty spacing between the borders of two adjacent cells

Example: <TABLE CELLSPACING = "10px">

---->ROW-SPAN :merging of more than two rows.

eg:- <td rowspan="2" >hello</td>

---->COL-SPAN :merging of more than two columns.

eg:- <td colspan="2" >hello</td>

PARTICULER -TAG

<Q> QUOTE TAG

---->We use <q> tag, to add short quotation marks in HTML.

eg:-<q>The content to be quoted</q>

blockquote tag

---->The <blockquote> tag in HTML is used to display the long quotations.

eg :-<blockquote>The multiple line content to be quoted </blockquote>

MARQUEE TAG

---->The Marquee HTML tag is a non-standard HTML element which is used to scroll a image or text horizontally or vertically.

---->Attribute are:-

behavior:-scroll, slide and alternate.
:direction:-defines direction for scrolling content.
It may be left, right, up and down.
:scrollamount:-defines scroll amount in number.

HTML PRE TAG

---->The HTML <pre> tag is used to specify pre formatted texts.
Texts within <pre>.....</pre> tag is displayed in a fixed-width font.

FORMS

---->HTML forms are required to collect data from the user.

---->Html form is a Document which stores information of a user on a webserver.

---->Collecting information from the user through electronic format

---->form attriutes :

action : used for storing form-data in webserver through url
method : used for security purpose.
: values are :-
:get :- which is unsecure
:post :- which is secure

TYPE

DESCRIPTION

button: A push button with no default behavior displaying the value of the attribute,empty by default.

checkbox: A check box allowing single/multiple values to be selected/deselected.

color: A control for specifying a color; opening a color picker when active in supporting browsers.

date: A control for entering a date (year, month, and day, with no time).

datetime-local:A control for entering a date and time, with no time zone.

email: A field for editing an email address.

file: A control that lets the user select a file.
Use the accept attribute to define the types of files that the control can select.

hidden: A control that is not displayed but whose value is submitted to the server.There is an example in the next column, but it's hidden!

image: A graphical submit button. Displays an image defined by the src attribute. The alt attribute displays if the image src is missing.

month: A control for entering a month and year, with no time zone.

number: A control for entering a number. Displays a numeric keypad in some devices with dynamic keypads.

password: A single-line text field whose value is obscured. Will alert user if site is not secure.

radio: A radio button, allowing a single value to be selected out of multiple choices with the same name value.

range: A control for entering a number whose exact value is not important.

reset: A button that resets the contents of the form to default values. Not recommended.

search: A single-line text field for entering search strings.

submit: A button that submits the form.

tel: A control for entering a telephone number.

text: The default value. A single-line text field. Line-breaks are automatically removed from the input value.

time: A control for entering a time value with no time zone.

url: A field for entering a URL. Looks like a text input,

week: A control for entering a date consisting of a week-year number and a week number with no time zone.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION
autofocus	Automatically focusing a form control
autocomplete	The source of the suggested values is generally up to the browser; typically values come from past values entered by the user
pattern	it's like a rule eg: '12345' , [a-z]{5} , [A-Z]{8} , [a-z]{3}[A-Z]{3}

required before	it specifies that an input field must be filled out submitting the form.
min-length	it should be taken minimum length of character
max-length	it should be taken maximum length of character
read-only	the input-field cannot be re-write.
placeholder input box,	The placeholder attribute places text inside an usually in a light gray color, as a placeholder
checked checkbox and	the value will be checked by default used for radio button
hidden	the input field will not be visible on UI
disabled	the input field is no longer used

SEMANTIC TAGS

----> it gives a clear understanding for the web-browser as well as programmer

TAG	DESCRIPTION
<article>	defines an self contained composition and independent in a web page
<aside>	Defines content aside from the page content
<details>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<figcaption>	Defines a caption for a <figure> element
<figure>	Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos.
<footer>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<header>	Specifies a header for a document or section
<main>	Specifies the main content of a document
<mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text

<code><nav></code>	Defines navigation links
<code><section></code>	Defines a section in a document
<code><summary></code>	Defines a visible heading for a <code><details></code> element
<code><time></code>	Defines a date/time

HTML MEDIA

Multimedia elements (like audio or video) are stored in media files.

The most common way to discover the type of a file is to look at the file extension.

Note: Only MP4 and Ogg video are supported by the HTML standard.

VIDEO

The HTML `<video>` element is used to show a video on a web page.

VIDEO ATTRIBUTES

- controls - The controls attribute adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume.
- autoplay - It is used To start a video automatically.
- muted - It is used to mute the video.
- Note: Chrome browsers do not allow autoplay in most cases. However, muted autoplay is always allowed.
- loop - It is used to play the video in loop.

AUDIO

The HTML `<audio>` element is used to play an audio file on a web page.

Audio Attributes

- controls - The controls attribute adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume.
- autoplay - It is used To start an audio automatically.
- muted - It is used to mute the audio.
- Note: Chrome browsers do not allow autoplay in most cases. However, muted autoplay is always allowed.

- loop - It is used to play the audio in loop.
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IFRAME

---->The <iframe> HTML element represents embedding another HTML page into the current one.

---->An iframe is inline frame

---->the attributes of iframe are :src , frameborder and style

HTML ENTITIES

---->entities are used to display reserved characters(symbols) in HTML

	non-breaking space	
<	less than	<
>	greater than	>
©	copyright	©
®	registered	®

