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PROJECTNAME:

SMART TAX COLLECTION

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WE HAVE MADE THIS PROJECT USING HTML,CSS & JAVA SCRIPT

INTRODUCTION OF HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most markup languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.

HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. The first-ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1995.

HTML page structure: The basic structure of an HTML page is laid out below. It contains the essential building-block elements (i.e. doctype declaration, HTML, head, title, and body elements) upon which all web pages are created.

: This is the document type declaration (not technically a tag). It declares a document as being an HTML document.

The doctype declaration is not case-sensitive. : This is called the HTML root element. All other elements are contained within it.

: The head tag contains the "behind the scenes" elements for a webpage. Elements within the head aren't visible on the front-end of a webpage. HTML elements used inside the element include:

<style>-This html tag allows us to insert styling into our webpages and make them appealing to look at with the help of CSS.

<title>-The title is what is displayed on the top of your browser when you visit a website and contains title of the webpage that you are viewing.

<base>-It specifies the base URL for all relative URL's in a document.

<nonscript>– Defines a section of HTML that is inserted when the scripting has been turned off in the users browser.

<script>-This tag is used to add functionality in the website with the help of JavaScript.

<meta>-This tag encloses the meta data of the website that must be loaded every time the website is visited. For eg:- the metadata charset allows you to use the standard UTF-8 encoding in your website. This in turn allows the users to view your webpage in the language of their choice. It is a self closing tag.

<link>-The 'link' tag is used to tie together HTML, CSS and JavaScript. It is self closing.

<body>-: The body tag is used to enclose all the visible content of a webpage. In other words, the body content is what the browser will show on the front-end.

An HTML document can be created using any text editor. Save the text file using .html or .htm. Once saved as an HTML document, the file can be opened as a webpage in the browser

What are html tags?

HTML tags are simple instructions that tell a web browser how to format text. You can use tags to format italics, line breaks, objects, bullet points, and more. These tags live in the HTML (or the Hypertext Markup Language) of every webpage. Put, HTML is the language of web pages.

An HTML tag must contain three parts:
 1. An opening tag — this will start with a < > symbol
2. Content — the short instructions on how to display the on-page element
3. A closing tag — this will end with a symbol

Examples Of HTML Tags

\<p>Paragraph Tag\</p>

The \<p> and \</p> are the HTML tags and "Paragraph Tag" is the HTML element, i.e. the on-page text.

This tag formats any text between the opening \<p> tag and the closing \</p> tag as a standard paragraph or main body text.

\<h2>Heading Tag \</h2>

In this example, \<h2> and \</h2> are the HTML tags and "Heading Tag" is the HTML element, i.e. the on-page heading. Using this tag will format any text between the opening \<h2> tag and the closing \</h2>tag as a Heading 2 (a type of subheading.)

Bold Tag

Here the and are the HTML tags and "Bold Tag" is the HTML element, i.e. the on page text. This tag will format any text between the opening tag and the closing tag as bold.

<i> Italic Tag</i>

Here, the <i> *and </i>* are the HTML tags and "Italic Tag" is the HTML element (the on-page text.) This tag will format any text between the opening <i> *tag and the closing </i>* tag as italic.

<u> Underline Tag </u>

Here the <u>and </u>are the HTML tags and "Underline Tag" is the HTML element, i.e. the on page text.

This tag will format any text between the opening <u> <u>tag and the closing </u> </u>tag as underline.

How to Check Your Site's HTML Tags

If you already have HTML tags on your web pages and want to check if they're used correctly, you can do so by looking at the HTML of your page. To do this, all you need is your web browser. To view your webpage's HTML, you should:

1. Right-click while on your webpage in Google Chrome .

2. Click 'Inspect'.

 3. You'll see the HTML code in a box at the side or bottom of your page.

4. Use Ctrl + F to find particular tags or elements.

INTRODUCTION OF CSS

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page. It describes how a webpage should look: it prescribes colors, fonts, spacing, and much more. In short, you can make your website look however you want. CSS lets developers and designers define how it behaves, including how elements are positioned in the browser. While html uses tags, css uses rulesets. CSS is easy to learn and understand, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

What is JavaScript ?

JavaScript is a dynamic computer programming language. It is lightweight and most commonly used as a part of web pages, whose implementations allow client-side script to interact with the user and make dynamic pages. It is an interpreted programming language with object-oriented capabilities.

JavaScript was first known as LiveScript, but Netscape changed its name to JavaScript, possibly because of the excitement being generated by Java. JavaScript made its first appearance in Netscape 2.0 in 1995 with the name LiveScript. The general-purpose core of the language has been embedded in Netscape, Internet Explorer, and other web browsers.

- JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language.
- Designed for creating network-centric applications.
- Complementary to and integrated with Java.
- Complementary to and integrated with HTML.
- Open and cross-platform.

Client-Side JavaScript

Client-side JavaScript is the most common form of the language. The script should be included in or referenced by an HTML document for the code to be interpreted by the browser.

It means that a web page need not be a static HTML, but can include programs that interact with the user, control the

browser, and dynamically create HTML content.

The JavaScript client-side mechanism provides many advantages over traditional CGI server-side scripts. For example, you might use JavaScript to check if the user has entered a valid e-mail address in a form field.

The JavaScript code is executed when the user submits the form, and only if all the entries are valid, they would be submitted to the Web Server.

JavaScript can be used to trap user-initiated events such as button clicks, link navigation, and other actions that the user initiates explicitly or implicitly.

Advantages of JavaScript

The merits of using JavaScript are −

- **Less server interaction** − You can validate user input before sending the page off to the server. This saves server traffic, which means less load on your server.
- **Immediate feedback to the visitors** − They don't have to wait for a page reload to see if they have forgotten to enter something.
- **Increased interactivity** − You can create interfaces that react when the user hovers over them with a mouse or activates them via the keyboard.
- **Richer interfaces** − You can use JavaScript to include such items as drag-and-drop components and sliders to give a Rich Interface to your site visitors.

Limitations of JavaScript

We cannot treat JavaScript as a full-fledged programming language. It lacks the following important features −

- Client-side JavaScript does not allow the reading or writing of files. This has been kept for security reason.
- JavaScript cannot be used for networking applications because there is no such support available.
- JavaScript doesn't have any multi-threading or multiprocessor capabilities.

Once again, JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language that allows you to build interactivity into otherwise static HTML pages.

JavaScript Development Tools

One of major strengths of JavaScript is that it does not require expensive development tools. You can start with a simple text editor such as Notepad. Since it is an interpreted language inside the context of a web browser, you don't even need to buy a compiler.

To make our life simpler, various vendors have come up with very nice JavaScript editing tools. Some of them are listed here −

- **Microsoft FrontPage** − Microsoft has developed a popular HTML editor called FrontPage. FrontPage also provides web developers with a number of JavaScript tools to assist in the creation of interactive websites.
- **Macromedia Dreamweaver MX** − Macromedia Dreamweaver MX is a

very popular HTML and JavaScript editor in the professional web development crowd. It provides several handy prebuilt JavaScript components, integrates well with databases, and conforms to new standards such as XHTML and XML.

- **Macromedia HomeSite 5** – HomeSite 5 is a well-liked HTML and JavaScript editor from Macromedia that can be used to manage personal websites effectively.

Thank you