lakhanlucky04859@gmail.com
LAKHAN AMLEY
~~Lakhan lucky~~

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HTML :-

- HTML is a language for describing web pages
- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language.
- A markup language is a set of markup tags.
- HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages.

HTML Tags :-

- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by angle brackets like <html>
- HTML tags normally come in pairs like and

How to create web pags?

```
<html>
<head>
    <title> Welcome to HTML </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> Computer Science & Engineering </h1>
  <p> Hello, My Self Lakhan current I am
      pre doing engineering </p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML formatting Elements:-

	Italic text
	Bold text
<u> </u>	Underline
</Strong>	Important text
<small> </small>	Smaller text
	Text in center
_{..}	subscripted text
^{..}	superscripted text
<ins>.. </ins>	inserted text
<del>.... </del>	deleted text
<mark>... </mark>	marked / highlighted text
..	emphasized text.

Text HTML formatting Elements - Example:-

```
<html>
    <head> <title> Welcomes to HTML tags </title>
    </head>
    <body>
      <p> style = "color : red"> Computer Science </font></p>
      <p><i> computer Science </i> </p>
      <p><b> computer Science </b> </p>
      <p> <u> Computer Science </u> </p>
      <p> <strong> computer Science </strong></p>
```

<small> Computer Science </small>
 Science _{Computer Science} Name
 Science <sub> Computer Science </sup> Name
 Computer Science, <ins> Engineering </ins>
 Computer ~~Science~~ <del> Science </del>
</body>
</html>

- Hyperlink :- A hyperlink is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document.

<a> tag can be used in two ways :-

1. To create a link to another document, by using the href attribute.
2. To create a bookmark inside a document, by using the name attribute.

<a href = "url" > link text </a>

Example :-

<a href = "http://www.google.com/" > visit google
</a>

HTML <img> Tag and the Src Attribute :-

- In HTML, images are defined with <img> tags.
- The <img> tag is empty, which means that it

Contains attributes Only, and has no closing tag.

- HTML The Alt Attribute :-

The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text:-

```
<img src="boat.gif" alt="Big Boat"/>
```

- HTML Tables:-
- Table are defined with the <table> tag.
- A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (<td> tag).
- td stands for "table data", and holds the content of a data cell. A <td> tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms, other tables, etc.

- How the HTML code above looks in Browser:-

row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

Tables are defined with the <table> tag.

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td> row 1, cell 1 </td>
```

```
<td> row1, cell 2 </td>
</tr>
<td> row2, cell1 </td>
<td> row2, cell 2 </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

- HTML lists :-
- Ordered List
- Unordered List
- Definition List
- Nested List :-

- Example of HTML lists :-

```
<! DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> HTML Lists </title>
</head>
<body>
<b> Ordered List </b>
<ol>
<li> Milk </li>
<li> Coffee </li>
<li> Tea </li>
<li> Chai </li>
```

```
</ol>
<b> Unordered List </b>
<ul>
<li> Milk </li>
<li> Coeffe </li>
<li> Tea </li>
<li> chai </li>
</ul>
<b> Nested List </b>
<ol>
<li> Result </li>
<ul>
<li> Good </li>
<li> Very Good </li>
<ul>
<li> Nice </li>
<li> Very nice </li>
<ul> </li>
<li> Excellent </li>
</ul>
<li> Result </li>
<ul>
<li> Good </li>
<li> very good </li>
<li> Nice </li>
```

```
<li> very nice </li>
</ul>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-

Ordered List

1. Milk
2. Coeffe
3. Tea
4. Chai

Unordered List

- Milk
- Coeffe
- Tea
- Chai

Nested List

1. Result
   - Good
   - Very good
     - Nice
     - Very nice
   - Excellent

2. Result
- Good
- Very good
- Nice
- Very nice.

- HTML Forms :-
- HTML forms are used to collect user data/input.
HTML forms contain form elements.
It is defines as a:

```
<form>
  .....
</form>
```

A. <input> Element :-
The <input> element is used for collecting information from the user. It has many variations, depending on the type attribute.

1. Text Input :- It define a non-line input.

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> Welcome to form </h1>
<form> first name : <br>
<input type = "text" name = "firstname">
<br>
```

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```
Last name : <br>
<input type = "teset" name = "lastname">
</form></body>
</html>
```

2. Radio Button Input :- It is used to select one of many given choices. you can select only one at same time.

```
<html>
 <body>
  <p> Welcome </p>
  <form>
  <input type = "radio" name = "sex" value = "male">
  Male <br>
  <input type = "radio" name = "sex" value = "female">
  female
  </form>
  </body>
  </html>
```

3. The Submit Button :- It is used for submitting a form data to a form-handler.

```
<html><body>
<form action = "action_Page.php">
<h1> Welcome </h1>
```

```
first name : <br>
<input type = "text" name = "firstname" value =
"Mickey">
<br>
Lastname : <br>
<input type = "text" name = "Lastname" value =
"Mouse">
<br><br>
<input type = "submit" value = "submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

4. Checkbox :- It is used for select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

```
<html><body>
<form>
<h1> Welcome </h1>
<input type = "checkbox" name = "vehicle" value = "Pen">
I have a Pen <br>
<input type = "checkbox" name = "vehicle" value = "Pencil">
I have a Pencil <br>
<input type = "checkbox" name = "vehicle" value =
"Eraser">I have a Eraser
<br><br>
<input type = "submit">
</form>
<body>
</html>
```

(B) Button :- The <button> element represents a clickable button It is used to submit forms.

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
<h1> Welcome </h1>
<input type="button" onclick="alert('Welcome to Technology!)"> click </button>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

(C) <select> Element (Drop-Down List) :- HTML <select> tag is used to create drop down list of options. -

```
<html> <body>
<form>
<select name="country">
<option value="India"> India </option>
<option value="Canada"> Canada </options>
<option value="London"> London </option>
<option value="Australia"> Australia </option>
</select>
<br> <br> <br>
```

```
<input type="submit" value="submit">
</form></body>
</html>
```

(8) <textarea> Element:- It is defines a multi-line input field.

```
<html><body>
<form>
<textarea name="messege" rows="25" cols="40">
Web Designing and development is used to create
dynamic website.
</textarea>
<br>
<br>
<input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

- HTML frames:- With frames, you can display more than one HTML document in the same browser window. Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent of the others.

Q.5 Add audio & video in web page using <audio> and <video> tag & explain all attributes using code.

Ans :- Code :-

```
<! DOCTYPE html>
<html lang = "en">
<head>
    <Meta charset = "UTF-8">
    <Meta http-equiv = "X-UA-Compatible"
     Content = "IE-edge">
    <Meta name = "Viewport" Content = "width=
     device-width, initial-scale = 1.0">
    <title> Audio and video tag </title>
</head>
<body>
    <p> Parul University </p>
    <audio width = "100% height = "100%"
     Control>
```

```
<source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mp3>
</audio>
<video width="100%" height="100%" controls>
<source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4>
</video>
</body>
</html>
```

- Attributes:-
- Autoplay :- The video/audio will automatically start without stopping to finish loading the data.

- controls :- User can control audio/video like pause/resume, volume, seeking.

- autobuffer :- The audio/video automatically begin buffering even don't set to automatically play.
- height :- It is specify the height of the audio/video display area.
- width :- It is specify the width of the audio/video display area.

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- Loop :- It will allow audio/video automatically seek back to the start after reaching at the end.

- poster :- This is the URL of the image to display until the user plays or seeks.

- preload :- It is specifies that the audio/video will be Loaded at page Load, and ready to run if autoplay is present then ignore this.

CSS :-

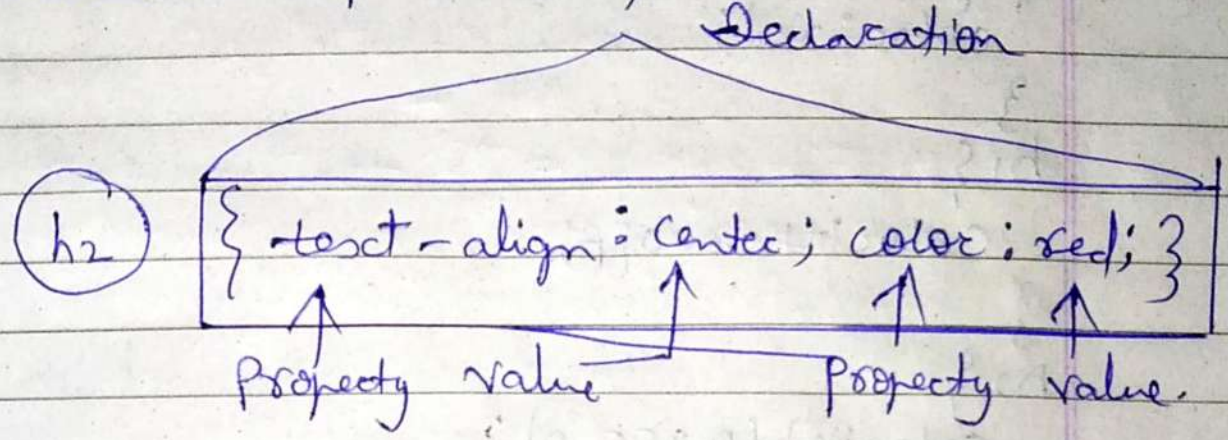
Style Sheets

Introduction of CSS :- It stand for Cascading Style sheets. It is presentation language.

- It is used for a decorate a webpage.
- It is used for describing the presentation of a document.
- CSS defines how HTML elements are to be displayed.
- It is combined with the markup languages HTML or XHTML.
- What is requirement CSS :-
- CSS saves time & work.
- Easy maintenance.
- Page Loading faster.
- Superior styles of HTML.
- Multiple device compatibility.

- Basic syntax and structure :-
- A CSS document containing a selector & a declaration block.

- The selector points to be HTML tag your want to style.
- The declaration block contains number of declaration separated by semicolons.



- CSS background :- CSS background properties are used to define the background effects.

Properties	Deviption
background	Sets all the background properties at one time.
background-image	Sets the background color of an element.
background color	Sets the background color of an element.
background position	Sets the starting position of a background image.
background-repeat	Sets how a background image will be repeated.

- Manipulating Texts :-

1. Text color :- It is used to set the color of the text.

```
p{
 color: red;
}
h1{
 color: #0000ff;
}
h2{
 color: rgb(0,255,0);
}
```

2. Text Alignment :- The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text. Text can be justified, or aligned to the left or r

```
p{
text-align: right;
}
h1{
 text-align: justify;
}
h2{
 text-align: left;
}
```

(3) Text Decoration :- It is used to set or remove decorations from text.

```
p {
  text-decoration: line-through;
  }
a {
  text-decoration : none;
  }
h1 {
  text-decoration : overline;
  }
h2 {
  text-decoration : underline;
}
```

(4) Text Transformation :- It is used to specify uppercase & lowercase letters in a text.

```
p {
  text-decoration : line-through;
  }
a {
  text-
h1, uppercase {
  text. transform : uppercase;
}
```

```
h2.lowercase{
  text-transform: lowercase;
}
h3. capitalize{
  text-transform: capitalize;
}
```

5. Text Indentation:- The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

```
p{
  text-indent:70px;
}
```

- Using fonts in CSS:-

1. Font Family:- The font family of a text is set with the font-family

```
<html><head><style>
p{
  font-family:"Times New Roman";
}
h1{
  font-family: Arial;
}
</style></head><body>
```

```
<p> Welcome </p>
<h1> CSS font family </h1>
</body> </html>
```

(2) ~~Using~~ font Style:- It is used to specify italic text.

It has three values:-

normal - The text is shown normally

Italic - The text is shown in italics

oblique - The text is "leaning".

```
h1: normal{
    font-style: normal; }
h2: Italic{
    font-style: italic; }
h3: oblique{
    font-style: oblique; }
```

(3) Font size:- It is set the size of the text:- The font-size value can be an absolute, or relative size.

```
p{
    font-size: 15px;
}
h1{
    font-size: 20px;
```

```
}
h2{
    font-size : 25px;
  }
```

- Border & Boxes :-

1. Border - Style :-
   The Border style values are :-
   none : Defines no border
   dotted : Defines a dotted border
   dashed : Defines a dashed border
   double : Defines two border.

2. Border width :- It is used to set the width of the border. We can set width in pixels, or by using this three pre defined values.

```
h1{
    border-style : dotted
    border-width : 7px;
  }
p
  {
    border-style : Solid;
    border-width : thin;
  }
```

(3) Border color :- It is used to set the color of the border.

```
h1{
 border-style : dashed;
 border-color : green;
}
p{
 border-style : solid;
 border-color : #95be25;
}
```

(4) Border - Individual sides :-
It is possible to specify different borders for different sides :-

```
p{
 border-top-style : solid;
 border-right-style : dashed;
 border-bottom-style : solid;
 border-left-style : dashed;
}
```

(5) Border - Shorthand property :- we can use all the individual border properties in one property. It is called shorthand

Q.2 What is Advanced CSS Selector? List and explain any 3 selectors with example.

Ans:- Selectors are used for selecting the HTML elements in the attributes.

Different types of selectores are:-

1. Adjacent Sibling selector
2. Attribute Selector
3. nth-of-type Selector
4. Direct Child selector

5. General Sibling selector
6. State selector
7. Decendant selector

1. nth-of-type selector :-
It selects an element from its position and types.
Example :-

```
<html><head>
<tittle> Advanced selectors types </tittle>
<style>
ul:nth-of-type(3){
}
</style><head>
<body>
<ul>
  <li> DAA </li>
  <li> DSA </li>
</ul>
<ul>
  <li>HTML</li>
  <li> CSS</li>
</ul>
<ul>
   <li> DBMS <li>
   <li> OS </li>
</ul>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-

- DAA
- DSA

- HTML
- CSS

- DBMS
- OS

(2) Star Selector :- The changes made will be made to whole page.

Ex :-
```
<html><head><tittle>AS type</tittle>
<style>
 * {
   border : 3px dotted ~~red~~ blue;
 }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p> Parul University </p>
```

```
<p> Advanced Selectors type </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-

Parul University

Advanced Selector type

(3) Decendant Selector :-

It makes changes only to those elements which are inside the other elements.

Ex :-

```
<html><head><tittle> Advanced Selectors type
</tittle>
<style>
  ul li a
  {
  color : blue;
  }
</style>
</head>
```

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```
</head>
<body>
  <ul>
  <li><a href="www.parulniversity.com
      Parul university</a></li>
  <li>Web programming</li>
  <li>Unit-2 CSS</li>
  <li>Advanced Selectors type</li>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-

- Parul University
- Web programming
- Unit-2 CSS
- Advanced Selectors type.

Q.3 How set different List property using CSS? Explain with example.

Ans The List can be Categorized into 2 types.

- Unordered List: In unordered lists, the list items are marked with bullets, i.e small black circles by default.

- Ordered List :- In ordered list, the list items are marked with numbers & an alphabet.
List Item Marker :- This property specifies the type of item marker i.e unordered list or ordered list.
The list-style-type property specifies the appearance of the list item marker (such as disc, character or custom)

- Example :-

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body>
    <ul style = " list-style-type:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
  ul.a{
      list-style-type : Square;
  }
  ol.c {
      list-style-type : lower-alpha;
```

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```
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>
        Web programming
  </h2>
<p> Unordered Lists </p>
  <ul class = "a">
  <li>one</li>
  <li> two </li>
  <li> three </li>
  </ul>
  <ul class = "b">
   <li> one</li>
   <li> two </li>
   <li> three </li>
</ul>
<p> ordered Lists </p>
<ol class = "c">
  <li> one </li>
  <li> two</li>
  <li> three</li>
</ol>
<ol class = "d">
   <li> one</li>
   <li> two</li>
   <li> three</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-

Unordered Lists

- one
- two
- three

- one
- two
- three

Ordered Lists

a. one
b. two
c. three

1. one
2. two
3. three.

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Q.6 What is CSS? Why it is required?

Ans:- CSS Stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is presentation language.

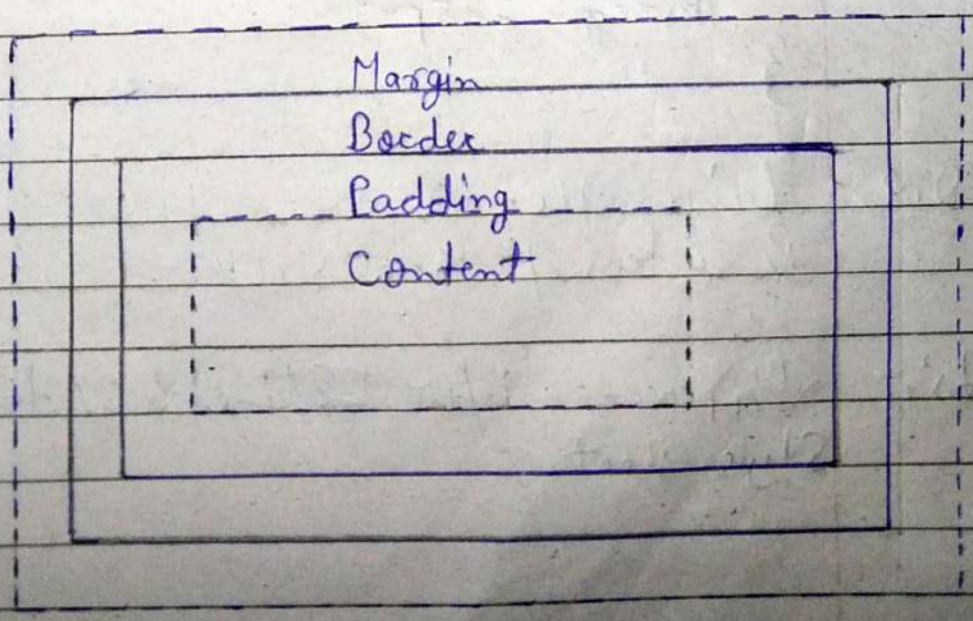
- It is used for a decorate a webpage
- It is used for describing the presentation of a document. CSS defines how HTML elements are to be displayed.
- It is combined with the markup languages HTML or XHTML.
- It is use for change/control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing b/w paragraphs.

- CSS required :-
Cascading style Sheets are required to control how your web pages look. CSS control the fonts, text, colors, backgrounds, margins, and layout. CSS offers several significant advantages over alternative approaches to web design.

There a lot of web designers who will build your website or your CSS for you. But paying someone else to maintain your website or blog can get expensive.

Q.7 ~~What~~ What is CSS Box Model?

Ans:- CSS Box Model :-
When we talking about design & layout then box model is used. It is a box that wraps around HTML elements, and it consists of : margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.



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- Content :- The content of the box, where text and images appear.

- Padding :- Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- Border :- A Border that goes around the padding and content.

- Margin :- Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent.

```
p{
    background-color : Lightgrey;
    width : 300px;
    padding : 25px;
    border : 25px solid red;
    margin : 25px;
}
```

Q.8 :- Give the difference b/w Inline & Internal Style sheet :-

Ans :- Difference b/w Inline & Internal Style sheet :-

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	Inline	Internal
1.	Placed directly in the HTML element.	1. placed in the head section of the HTML.
2.	No selector used.	2. Uses the <style> tag.
3.	Inefficient only applies to the HTML element.	3. Only applies to the current HTML page.
4.	Inline CSS <h3 style="color"> heading with inline ~~cod~~ </h3>	4. Internal CSS <head><style> h3 { color : green; } </style></head>
5	The property/value pairs are in quotes.	5. The property/value pairs are placed inside curly braces.

Q. 5 Explain translate(), rotate(), scale(), skewX(), matrix(), skewY() methods with example.

Ans:- Translate()

Code:-

```
<html>
<head><style> div{height:100px;
width:
300px; background-color:
yellow; border:1px solid black;
}
div#my div{ transform: translate(30px,
                                 80px)

}
</style>
<body>
<h1> Transfer method </h1>
<p> Transfer method & element </p>
<div> Computer science & engineering
</div>
<div id="my div"> Computer science & engine
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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Rotate:-

```
<html>
<head><style> div { width: 300px;
height: 100px;
background color: yellow;
border: 1px solid black;
}
div#my div{ transform: rotate (45 deg);
}
</style>
<body>
<h1> rotate Method </h1>
<p> rotate moves and element </p>
<div> Matrix multiplication </div>
<div id = "my div"> Matrix multiplication
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Scale:-

```
<html>
<head><style> div { margin: 150px;
width: 300px;
height: 100px;
background color: yellow;
```

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```
border: 1px solid black;
transform: scale (2,3);
</style>
<body>
<h1> Scale Method </h1>
<p> Scale method moves and element
</p>
<div> Web programming </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-

Scale Method

Scale method moves and element

Web Programming.

Skew (x)

```
<html>
<head><style> div { width: 300px;
height: 100 px;
background-color: yellow;
border: 1px solid black;
}
```

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```
div#my div{transform:skew(30deg,
                          30deg);
}
</style>
<body>
<h1> Skew Method </h1>
<p> skew method moves & element</p>
Innovation and entrepreneship
</div>
<div id="my div"> Innovation &
entrepreship
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

- Skew(y):-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div{
   width: 300px;
   height: 100px;
   background-color: yellow;
   border: 1px solid black;
}
```

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```
div #my div{
   transform: skewY(20deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> The skewY() Method</h1>
<p> The skewY() method skews an
element along the Y axis by the
given angle.
</p>
<div> This is a normal div
</div>
<div id="my div">
This div element is skewed 20deg
along Y axis
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

- matrix();-

The matrix() methods combines all the 2D transform methods into one.

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div{
    width: 300px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: yellow;
    border: 1px solid black;
}
div#myDiv2 {
    transform: matrix(1, 0, 0.5, 1, 150, 0);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> The matrix() method </h1>
<p> Design and analysis of
        algorithm </p>
<div> Webpage required </div>
<div id="myDiv1">
Operating System
</div>
<div id="myDiv2">
Database and Management System
```

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```
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Bootstrap:-

Bootstrap is a framework which uses HTML, CSS & Javascript for the web design. It is supported by all the major browser. eg. firebox, opera & chrome etc. further Bootstrap includes several predefined classes for easy layouts eg:- dropdown button, navigation bar & alerts etc.

Setup:- Bootstrap needs atleast 3 files for its operation which can be downloaded from the Bootstrap website.

- bootstrap.css
- bootstrap.js
- jQuery.js

These files are downloaded & saved inside the asset folder. Next we need to include these files in the HTML document.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Bootstrap Tutorial</title>
```

```
<!... CSS>
<link href = "asset/CSS/ bootstrap.min.CSS"
 rel = "stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
   <!... Javascript -->
   <!-- put jQuery.js before bootstrap.min.js;
    and then add custom jquery -->
   ~~<script src = "https~~
   <script src = "asset/js/jquery-3.3.1.min.js">
   </script>
   <script src = "asset/js/ bootstrap.min.js">
   </script>
</body>
</html>
```

- Nested Columns;-

We can further divide a column into small colums by defining a class row.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title> Bootstrap Tutorial </title>
```

```
<!-CSS-->
<link href="asset/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel=
"stylesheet">
<style type="text/css">
    .col-xs-1, .col-xs-2., col-xs-3
    .col-sm-1, .col-sm-2 , .col-sm-3.
        background-color: green;
        font-weight: bold;
        border: 1px solid red;
        height 3em;
        text-align: center;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-xs-3 col-xs-3">
        col-xs-1, col-sm-1</div>
        <div class="col-sm-1 col-xs-2">
            <div class="row">
                <div class="col-xs-3"6> col-xs-3
                </div>
                <div class="col-xs-3"6>col-xs-3
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
```

```
<div class="col-sm-3 col-xs-2">
  col-xs-2, col-xs-1 </div>
</div>
<!--Javascript-->
<!--put jquery.js before bootstap.min.js and
  then add custom jquery-->
<script src="asset/js/jquery-3.3.1.min.
  js"></ script>
<script src="asset/js/bootstrap.min.js">
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

- Components :-

```
<body>
  <!... Javascript>
  <!..; put jquery.js before bootstrap.min.js;
    and then add custom jquery-->
  <script src="asset/js/jquery-3.3.1.min.js">
  </script>
  <script> src="asset/js/bootstrap.min.js">
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

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- Label :-
- The class 'Label' is used to create the Label
- The class 'Label-info' sets the color of the Label to 'blue'.
- The size of the 'Label's can be changes using 'element' tags.

Note :- Bootstrap provides 6 color option.

- danger
- default
- info
- primary
- success
- warning

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<Html>
<head>
<title> Bootstrap Tutorial </title>
<!--CSS-->
<Link href="asset/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel=
"Stylesheet">
<!-- Add custom CSS below -->
</head>
```

```
<body>
    <h3> Example heading <span class ="label
     label-info" > New </span> </h3>
    <hr>
    <!-- Javascript -->
    <!-- put jquery.js before bootstrap.min.js
      and custom jQuery -->
    <script src = "asset/js/jquery-3.3.1.min.js"
    </script>
    <script src = "asset/js/ bootstrap.min.js">
    </script>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :-

label example New

- Components :-
- Buttons :-
- forms :-

- Buttons:-

The Element button can be used to create the button in Bootstrap as shown below.

```
<h3> Button </h3>
<button type = "button" class= "btn-primary">
sign in <button>
<button type = "button" class = "btn - danger">
Delete <span class="glyphicon"> <span> </ button>
<button type = "submit" class = "btn btn-lg
btn - success"> submit </ button>
<button type = "submit class" btn btn-md btn-
succes"> submit </button>
<button type" = "submit class = "btn - gm btn-
success"> submit </button>
```

- Forms:- In this section, 4 types of forms are added.

- Basic form:-

```
<h2> Basic form </h2>
<div class = "row">
<div class = "col- xs-2" style = "background : pink">
<div class = "panel-body">
```

```
<div class="form-group">
    <label for="exampleInputEmail">Email
    address</label>
    <input class="form-control" id="exampleInp
    Email" placeholder="Enter email" type="email
</div>
<div class="form-group">
    <label for="exampleInputPassword1" Password
    </label>
    <input class="form-control" id="exampleInput
    Password" placeholder="Password" type="
    password">
    </div>
```

- Horizontal
- Inline
- Control size

- Navigation (nav):- for navbar, one more 'CSS file is added. This CSS will create the space at the top for the 'navbar' so that it will not overlap with the contents of the HTML page.

- Create a visible bar with navigation elements
- Ex :-

```
<body>
<nav class = "navbar navabar - default">
  <div class = container - fluid>
    <div class = "navbar - header">
      <a class = "navbar - brand" href = "#">
      WebsiteName </a>
  </div>
  <div>
      <ul class = "nav navbar - nav">
        <li class = "active"><a href = "#">
        Home </a><li>
        <li><a href = "#">page 1</a> </li>
        <li><a href = "#" Page 2</a> </li>
        <li><a href = "#" Page 3</a><li>
      </ul>
  </div>
</div>
</nav>
```