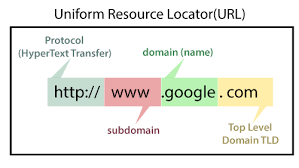
# Module 2) Fundamentals of IT

### What is domain?

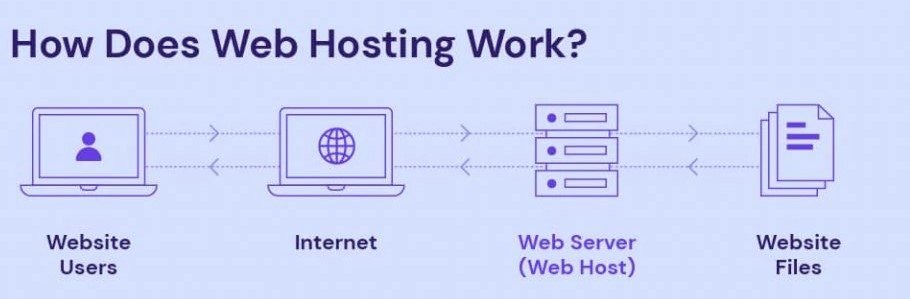
Specific to the [internet](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/Internet), the term domain can refer to how the internet is structured, and domain also refers to how an organization's network resources are organized. In general, a domain is an area of control or a sphere of knowledge.

For example:-



## What is web hosting?

Web hosting is an online service that enables you to publish your website or web application on the internet. When you sign up for a web hosting service, you basically rent some space on a physical server where you can store all the files and data necessary for your website to work properly.



WHAT IS SEO ?

Search engine optimization, or SEO, is the process of improving your website so that it achieves a higher ranking in search engine SERPs, and so that more search engine users click on your website listing in the search engine results.

MODULE 3) HTML

ARE THE HTML TAG AND ELEMENTS THE SAME THING ?

HTML tags are used to hold the HTML element. HTML element holds the content. HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail. Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements

**HTML Tags:** Tags are the starting and ending parts of an HTML element. They begin with < symbol and end with > symbol. Whatever written inside < and > are called tags.  
**Example:** 

* html

|  |
| --- |
| <b> </b> |

**HTML elements:** Elements enclose the contents in between the tags. They consist of some kind of structure or expression. It generally consists of a start tag, content and an end tag.  
**Example:** 

* html

|  |
| --- |
| <b>This is the content.</b> |

WHAT ARE ATTRIBUITS IN HTML ?

**HTML Attributes:** It is used to define the character of an HTML element. It always placed in the opening tag of an element. It generally provides additional styling (attribute) to the element.  
**Example:** 

* html

|  |
| --- |
| <p align="center">This is paragraph.</p> |

WHAT ARE THE VOID ELEMENT IN HTML ? WITH EXAMPLE.

Void element: All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements does not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. These elements are also called as unpaired tag.

Example:

area , base , br , col , command , embed , hr , img , input , keygen , link , meta , param , source , track , wbr.

WHAT ARE HTML ENTITIES ? WITH EXAMPLE.

An HTML entity is used to display invisible characters and reserved characters that would otherwise be interpreted as HTML code. It is a piece of text, or string, that begins with an ampersand ( & ) and ends with a semicolon ( ; ).

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF LISTS IN HTML ? WITH EXAMPLE.

**There are 3 types of lists in HTML**

* Unordered List.
* Ordered List.
* Description List.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Ordered List Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Ordered List Types</h1>

<p> Default </p>

<ol>

<li>Orange</li>

<li>Mango</li>

<li>Banana</li>

<li>Apple</li>

</ol>

<p>Lower Alphabets</p>

<ol type="a">

<li>Red</li>

<li>Blue</li>

<li>Green</li>

<li>Yellow</li>

</ol>

<p>Upper Alphabets</p>

<ol type="A">

<li>Food</li>

<li>House</li>

<li>Water</li>

<li>Electricity</li>

<li>Transportation</li>

</ol>

<p>Lower Roman</p>

<ol type="i">

<li>CEO</li>

<li>Manager</li>

<li>Supervisors</li>

<li>Workers</li>

</ol>

<p>Upper Roman</p>

<ol type="I">

<li>Football</li>

<li>Cricket</li>

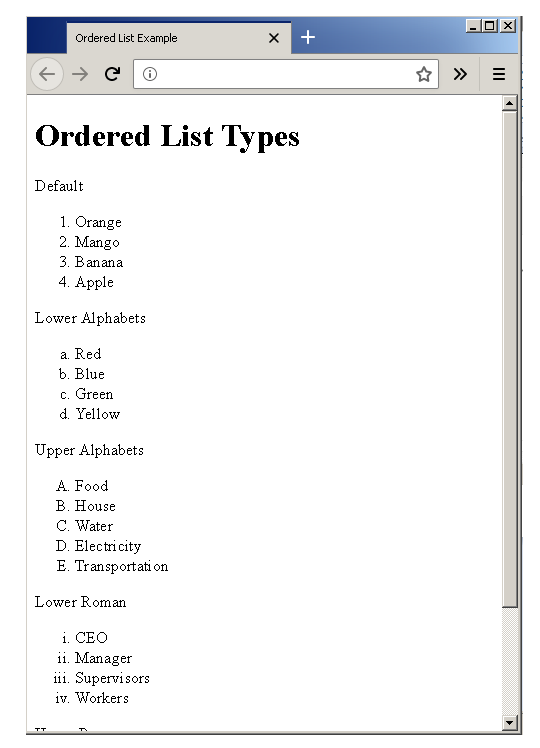
<li>Shooting</li>

<li>Athletics</li>

</ol>

</body>

</html>



## Unordered List

Unordered list is a bulleted list with different shapes for the bullets.  The different types of bullets are as follows.

1. Default (bullet)
2. Circle
3. Disc
4. Square

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Unordered List </title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Unorder List Types</h1>

<p>Default bullets</p>

<ul>

<li>Pink</li>

<li>Green</li>

</ul>

<p>Disc</p>

<ul style="list-style-type:disc">

<li>Pink</li>

<li>Green</li>

</ul>

<p>Circle</p>

<ul style="list-style-type:circle">

<li>Lion</li>

<li>Tiger</li>

</ul>

<p>Square</p>

<ul style="list-style-type:square">

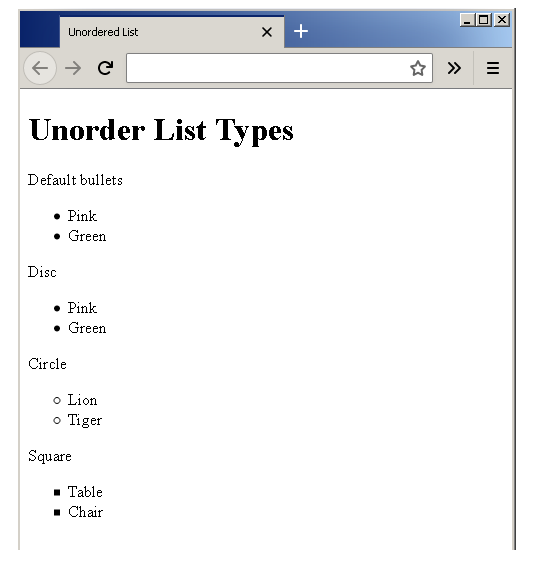
<li>Table</li>

<li>Chair</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>



**HTML Description List** or Definition List displays elements in definition form like in dictionary. The <dl>, <dt> and <dd> tags are used to define description list.

The 3 HTML description list tags are given below:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the description list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines data term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines data definition (description).
4. **<dl>**
5. **<dt>**HTML**</dt>**
6. **<dd>**is a markup language**</dd>**
7. **<dt>**Java**</dt>**
8. **<dd>**is a programming language and platform**</dd>**
9. **<dt>**JavaScript**</dt>**
10. **<dd>**is a scripting language**</dd>**
11. **<dt>**SQL**</dt>**
12. **<dd>**is a query language**</dd>**
13. **</dl>**

Output:

HTML

is a markup language

Java

is a programming language and platform

JavaScript

is a scripting language

SQL

is a query language

WHAT ARE THE CLASS ATTRIBUTE IN HTML ? WITH EXAMPLE.

The class attribute specifies one or more classnames for an element.

The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class

Use of the class attribute in an HTML document:

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
h1.intro {  
    color: blue;  
}  
  
p.important {  
    color: green;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1 class="intro">Header 1</h1>  
<p>A paragraph.</p>  
<p class="important">Note that this is an important paragraph. :)</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

OUTPUT

# Header 1

A paragraph.

Note that this is an important paragraph. :)

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ‘ID’ ATTRIBUITE AND THE ‘CLASS’ ATTRIBUIT OF HTML ELEMENTS ? WITH EXAMPLE

**HTML id Attribute:** The id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a certain task for a unique element. In CSS, the id attribute is written using the # symbol followed by id.

**Syntax:**

<element id="id\_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

#id\_name {

// CSS Property

}

**Example:**

* html

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>    <head>      <title>          HTML id attribute      </title>        <style>          #geeks{              color: green;              font-size: 25px;          }      </style>  </head>    <body style="text-align: center">      <h1>Geeks for Geeks</h1>      <p id="geeks">Welcome to Geeks for Geeks</p>      <p>A Computer Science portal for geeks</p>  </body>    </html> |

**HTML class Attribute:** The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name. The class name in CSS stylesheet using **“.”** symbol.



**Syntax:**

<element class="class\_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

.class {

// CSS Property

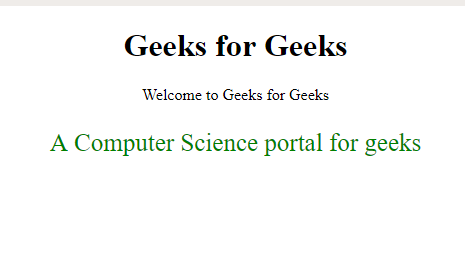
}

**Example:**

* html

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE html>  <html>    <head>      <style>          .geeks{              color: green;              font-size: 25px;          }      </style>  </head>    <body style="text-align: center;">      <h1>Geeks for Geeks</h1>      <p> Welcome to Geeks for Geeks</p>      <p class="geeks">          A Computer Science portal for geeks      </p>  </body>    </html> |

**Output:** 



WHAT ARE THE VARIOUS FORMATTING TAGS IN HTML ?

## HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

## HTML <b> and <strong> Elements

The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

EXAMPLE –

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT

This text is normal.

**This text is bold.**

The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><strong>This text is important!</strong></p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT

This text is normal.

**This text is important!**

## HTML <i> and <em> Elements

The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><i>This text is italic.</i></p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT-

This text is normal.

*This text is italic.*

The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>

<p><em>This text is emphasized.</em></p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT-

This text is normal.

This text is emphasized.

## HTML <small> Element

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

### Example

<html>

<body>

<p>This is some normal text.</p>

<p><small>This is some smaller text.</small></p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT-

This is some normal text.

This is some smaller text.

## HTML <mark> Element

The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT-

Do not forget to buy milk today.

## HTML <del> Element

The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT-

My favorite color is  red.

## HTML <ins> Element

The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT-

My favorite color is  red.

## HTML <sub> Element

The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O:

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT-

This is subscripted text.

## HTML <sup> Element

The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]:

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

</body>

</html>

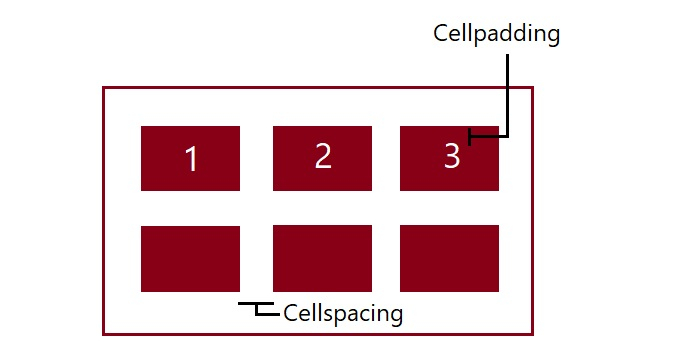
OUTPUT-

This is superscripted text.

## HTML Text Formatting Elements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp) | Defines bold text |
| [<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp) | Defines emphasized text |
| [<i>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp) | Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood |
| [<small>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp) | Defines smaller text |
| [<strong>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp) | Defines important text |
| [<sub>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp) | Defines subscripted text |
| [<sup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp) | Defines superscripted text |
| [<ins>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ins.asp) | Defines inserted text |
| [<del>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp) | Defines deleted text |
| [<mark>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_mark.asp) | Defines marked/highlighted text |

HOW IS CELL PADDING DIFFERENT FROM CELL SPACING ? WITH EXAMPLE



The most basic difference between cellpadding and cellspacing is that the cellpadding is used to set the whitespace between cell edge and cell content, whereas cellspacing is used to set the whitespace between two cells.

EXAMPLE-

 <table border="1"

       cellpadding="4"

       cellspacing="5">

  <thead>

  <td><span>Name</span></td>

  <td><span>Age</span></td>

  </thead>

  <tbody>

  <tr>

    <td>Rani</td>

    <td>30</td>

  </tr>

   <tr>

    <td>Rajan</td>

    <td>35</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <td>Akshaya</td>

    <td>17</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

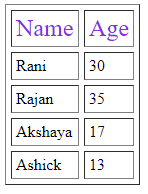
    <td>Ashick</td>

    <td>13</td>

  </tr>

</body>

</html>

**Output:**  


HOW WE CAN CLUB TO OR MORE ROWS OR COLUMNS INTO A SINGLE ROW OR COLUMN IN AN HTML ? WITH EXAMPLE

We use the colspan and rowspan attribute, to merge cells in HTML. The rowspan attribute is for the number of rows a cell should merge, whereas the colspan attribute is for the number of columns a cell should merge.

### Example

Following is the example program to merge the row cells of the table in HTML.

<body>

    <h2>Tables in HTML</h2>

    <table border="1">

       <tr>

          <th >First Name </th>

          <th>Job role</th>

       </tr>

       <tr>

          <td >Tharun</td>

          <td rowspan="2">Content writer</td>

       </tr>

       <tr>

          <td >Akshaj</td>

       </tr>

    </table>

Outpu-

## Tables in HTML

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **First Name** | **Job role** |
| Tharun | Content writer |
| Akshaj |

### Example

Following is the example program to merge column cells of the table in HTML.

 <h2>Tables in HTML</h2>

    <table border="1">

       <tr>

          <th >First Name </th>

          <th>Last Name</th>

          <th>Job role</th>

       </tr>

       <tr>

          <td colspan="2" >Tharun chandra</td>

          <td >Content writer</td>

       </tr>

       <tr>

          <td colspan="2">Akshaj Vank</td>

          <td >Content writer</td>

       </tr>

       </table>

Output-

## Tables in HTML

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **First Name** | **Last Name** | **Job role** |
| Tharun chandra | | Content writer |
| Akshaj Vank | | Content writer |

### Example

Following is the example program where we are performing both rowspan and colspan on a HTML table.

 <h2>Tables in HTML</h2>

   <table border="1">

      <tr>

         <th >First Name </th>

         <th>Job role</th>

      </tr>

      <tr>

         <td >Tharun</td>

         <td rowspan="2">Content writer</td>

      </tr>

      <tr>

         <td >Akshaj</td>

      </tr>

      <tr>

         <td colspan="2">Welcome to the company</td>

      </tr>

</body>

</html>

Output-

## Tables in HTML

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **First Name** | **Job role** |
| Tharun | Content writer |
| Akshaj |
| Welcome to the company | |

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENT AN INLINE ELEMENT ?

## Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div>.

The <p> element defines a paragraph in an HTML document.

The <div> element defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The <p> element is a block-level element.

The <div> element is a block-level element.

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p style="border: 1px solid black">Hello World</p>

<div style="border: 1px solid black">Hello World</div>

<p>The P and the DIV elements are both block elements, and they will always start on a new line and take up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).</p>

</body>

</html>

Output-

Hello World

Hello World

The P and the DIV elements are both block elements, and they will always start on a new line and take up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Here are the block-level elements in HTML:

[<address>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp)

[<article>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_article.asp)

[<aside>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_aside.asp)

[<blockquote>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp)

[<canvas>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_canvas.asp)

[<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp)

[<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp)

[<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp)

[<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp)

[<fieldset>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_fieldset.asp)

[<figcaption>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figcaption.asp)

[<figure>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_figure.asp)

[<footer>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_footer.asp)

[<form>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp)

[<h1>-<h6>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hn.asp)

[<header>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_header.asp)

[<hr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_hr.asp)

[<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp)

[<main>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_main.asp)

[<nav>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_nav.asp)

[<noscript>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_noscript.asp)

[<ol>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp)

[<p>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_p.asp)

[<pre>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_pre.asp)

[<section>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_section.asp)

[<table>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp)

[<tfoot>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tfoot.asp)

[<ul>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp)

[<video>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_video.asp)

## Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is a <span> element inside a paragraph.

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<p>This is an inline span <span style="border: 1px solid black">Hello World</span> element inside a paragraph.</p>

<p>The SPAN element is an inline element, and will not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.</p>

</body>

</html>

Output-

This is an inline span Hello World element inside a paragraph.

The SPAN element is an inline element, and will not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

[<a>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp)

[<abbr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_abbr.asp)

[<acronym>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_acronym.asp)

[<b>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp)

[<bdo>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_bdo.asp)

[<big>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_big.asp)

[<br>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_br.asp)

[<button>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_button.asp)

[<cite>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_cite.asp)

[<code>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_code.asp)

[<dfn>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dfn.asp)

[<em>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp)

[<i>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp)

[<img>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp)

[<input>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp)

[<kbd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_kbd.asp)

[<label>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_label.asp)

[<map>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_map.asp)

[<object>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_object.asp)

[<output>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_output.asp)

[<q>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_q.asp)

[<samp>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_samp.asp)

[<script>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_script.asp)

[<select>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_select.asp)

[<small>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp)

[<span>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_span.asp)

[<strong>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp)

[<sub>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp)

[<sup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp)

[<textarea>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_textarea.asp)

[<time>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_time.asp)

[<tt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tt.asp)

[<var>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_var.asp)

HOW TO CREATE A HYPERLINK IN HTML ? WITH EXAMPLE.

Use the <a> element to define a **link** · Use the href attribute to define the **link** address ·

## HTML Links - Syntax

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

<a href="*url*">*link text*</a>

Example-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>HTML Links</h1>

<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools.com!</a></p>

</body>

</html>

Output-

# HTML Links

[Visit W3Schools.com!](https://www.w3schools.com/)

WHAT IS THE USE OF IFRAME TAG ? WITH EXAMPLE

The iframe in HTML stands for **Inline Frame**. The ” iframe ” tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document

**Example:**This example illustrates the use of an iframe tag which is used to display a webpage inside the current web page.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>The iframe element</h1>

<iframe width="560" height="315" src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/WRo2XtA3GeM?si=WecvjoekUWtmH2Gh" title="YouTube video player" frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share" allowfullscreen></iframe>

</body>

</html>

Output-



https://youtu.be/WRo2XtA3GeM

WHAT IS THE USE OF SPAN TAG ? EXPLAIN WITH EXAMPLE

## Definition and Usage

The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

The <span> tag is much like the [<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

### Example

A <span> element which is used to color a part of a text:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>The span element</h1>

<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>

</body>

</html>

Output**- The span element**

My mother has **blue** eyes and my father has **dark green** eyes.

How to insert a picture into background image of web page? With example.

## Background Image on a Page

If you want the entire page to have a background image, you must specify the background image on the <body> element:

### Example

Add a background image for the entire page:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

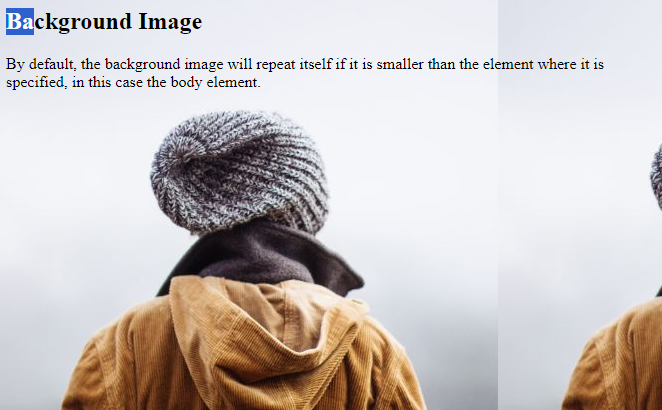
<h2>Background Image</h2>

<p>By default, the background image will repeat itself if it is smaller than the element where it is specified, in this case the body element.</p>

</body>

</html>

Output-



HOW ARE ACTIVE LINKS DIFFERENT FROM NORMAL LINKS ?

An HTML link is displayed in a different color depending on whether it has been visited, is unvisited, or is active.

## HTML Link Colors

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue
* A visited link is underlined and purple
* An active link is underlined and red

You can change the link state colors, by using CSS:

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

a:link {

color: green;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: none;

}

a:visited {

color: pink;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: none;

}

a:hover {

color: red;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: underline;

}

a:active {

color: yellow;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Link Colors</h2>

<p>You can change the default colors of links</p>

<a href="html\_images.asp" target="\_blank">HTML Images</a>

</body>

</html>

Output-

## Link Colors

You can change the default colors of links

[HTML Images](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_images.asp)

## Link Buttons

A link can also be styled as a button, by using CSS:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

a:link, a:visited {

background-color: #f44336;

color: white;

padding: 15px 25px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

}

a:hover, a:active {

background-color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Link Button</h2>

<p>A link styled as a button:</p>

<a href="default.asp" target="\_blank">This is a link</a>

</body>

</html>

Output-

## Link Button

A link styled as a button:

[This is a link](https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp)[This is a link](javascript:void(0))

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TAGS TO SEPARATE SECTIONS OF TEXT?

## Syntax

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

### Example of the HTML <section> tag:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Using the section tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<section>

<h2>Hypertext markup language HTML</h2>

<p>HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. Browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.</p>

</section>

<section>

<h2>CSS</h2>

<p>Formal language, which is used as a description zone, formatting the appearance of a web page, written by the help of markup languages HTML and XHTML, but it can be applied to any XML-document, for example, to SVG or XUL.</p>

</section>

</body>

</html>

Output-

## Hypertext markup language HTML

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. Browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

## CSS

Formal language, which is used as a description zone, formatting the appearance of a web page, written by the help of markup languages HTML and XHTML, but it can be applied to any XML-document, for example, to SVG or XUL.

### Example of the HTML <section> tag inside another <section> tag :

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Title of the document</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Example of the sectoin tag</h1>

<section>

<h2>Hypertext markup language HTML</h2>

<p>

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. Browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

</p>

<section>

<h3>Hypertext markup language HTML</h3>

<p>HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. Browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.</p>

</section>

</section>

<section>

<h2>CSS</h2>

<p>Formal language, which is used as a description zone, formatting the appearance of a web page, written by the help of markup languages HTML and XHTML, but it can be applied to any XML-document, for example, to SVG or XUL.</p>

</section>

</body>

</html>

Output-

# Example of the sectoin tag

## Hypertext markup language HTML

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. Browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

### Hypertext markup language HTML

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. Browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

## CSS

Formal language, which is used as a description zone, formatting the appearance of a web page, written by the help of markup languages HTML and XHTML, but it can be applied to any XML-document, for example, to SVG or XUL.

WHAT IS SVG ?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics.

SVG defines vector-based graphics in XML format.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>My first SVG</h1>

<svg width="100" height="100">

<circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" />

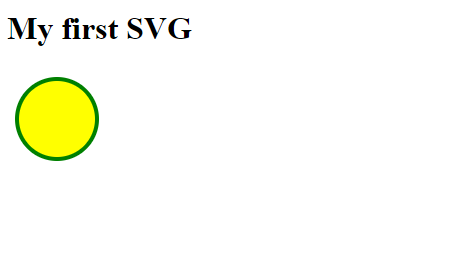
Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG.

</svg>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT-

  
WHAT IS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HTML AND XHTML ?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **HTML** | **XHTML** |
| **Full form** | HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language | XHTML stands for extensible hypertext markup language |

WHAT ARE LOGICAL AND PHYSICAL TAGS IN HTML ?

# FORMATTING TAGS IN HTML

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **TAG** | **USES** |
| <b> | Physical tag.  Used to bold the text written between it. |
| <strong> | Physical tag.  Used to inform the browser that the text is important. |
| <i> | Physical tag.  Used to make text italic. |
| <em> | Logical tag.  Used to display content in italics. |
| <mark> | Used to highlight text. |
| <u> | Used to underline text written between it. |
| <tt> | Used to appear a text in teletype. |
| <strike> | Used to draw a strikethrough on a section of text. |
| <sup> | Used to display the content slightly above the normal line. |
| <sub> | Used to display the content slightly below the normal line. |
| <del> | Used to display the deleted content. |
| <ins> | Used to display the content which is added |
| <big> | Used to increase the font size by one conventional unit. |
| <small> | Used to decrease the font size by one unit from base font size. |

***Types of HTML formatting tags:***

**Physical tag:**

Provides a visual appearance to the text.

**Logical tag:**

Adds some logical or semantic value to the text.

***Example 1a: Bold Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <p><b>Hello World!!</b></p>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

**Hello World!!**

***Example 1b: Bold Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <p><strong>Hello World!!</strong></p>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

**Hello World!!**

***Example 2a: Italic Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1><i>Hello World!!</i></h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

***Hello World!!***

***Example 2b: Italic Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1><em>Hello World!!</em></h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello World!!

***Example 3: HTML Marked Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello <mark>World</mark>!!</h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello World!!

***Example 4: Underlined Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello <u>World</u>!!</h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello World!!

***Example 5: Strike Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello <strike>World</strike>!!</h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello ~~World~~!!

***Example 6: Monospaced Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1><tt>Hello World!!</tt></h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello World!!

***Example 7: Superscript Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello <sup>World!!</sup></h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello World!!

***Example 8: Subscript Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello <sub>World!!</sub></h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello World!!

***Example 9: Deleted Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello <del>World!!</del></h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello

***Example 10: Inserted Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello <del>World!!</del><ins> Friends!!!</ins></h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello Friends!!!

***Example 11: Larger Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello <big>World!!</big></h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello World!!

***Example 12: Smaller Text.***

|  |
| --- |
| <!DOCTYPE>  <html>  <head>  <title>Example</title>  </head>  <body>  <h1>Hello <small>World!!</small></h1>  </body>  </html> |

***Output:***

# Hello World!!