

Role of HTML:

- stands for Hypertext Markup Language
- It is basically a standard markup language for giving a static skeleton to web application and websites.
- It is a well standardized system.

Role of CSS:

- Cascading Style Sheets which is known as CSS is a style sheet language that used to handle the presentation of the web page containing HTML.
- It makes our websites beautiful and modern looking.

Role of JavaScript:

- Javascript which is often known as JS, it is a high level dynamic interpreted programming language.

- It allows client-side scripting to create completely dynamic web applications and websites.

`<!DOCTYPE HTML>` → Document of HTML

`<html lang="en">` → english language

`<head>` `<meta>` → ^{used for} descriptions, data, external sheet, title.

`<body>` → content of web page

`<!-- " " " " -->` → for comment
 ctrl + forward slash
 for comment

`<big>` `</big>` → show text as big
`<small>` `</small>` → " " " small

- how to include external css
`<link rel="stylesheet" href="name.css">`

- how to include external js
`<script src="name.js"></script>`

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`<h1>` Fayeen `</h1>` → heading

`<h2>` " `</h2>` → small size
than `<h1>`

`<p>` " " " `</p>` → paragraph

'Lorem 4' → use for four words.

`` " `` use for bold

`` " `` use for italic

`
` → line break

↓
self-closing tag
(no need to close tag)

ctrl+enter → to jump new line

<hr> → horizontal rule / line
↓
self closing tag

 -- → bold
<i> -- </i> → italic

- but use strong for bold and em for italic.

 → use for links

e.g.:

Go to google
↑
attribute

subscript and superscript tags:-
(p) CO₂</p> → CO₂
(p) a²x + b x + c</p> → a²x + bx + c

unsplash sauce → images for random files.

target = "_blank" → an attribute which provides a new tab.

For internal file to link we use this

e.g.:

``

For images:

``

↓
this attribute is used to show a useful text whenever an image is not uploaded.

width = "200" } used for in
height = "400" } img tag but
it is not a good practice. We use CSS for manage width and height.

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`` → unordered list used for
`` bullets

`` - `` → ~~line~~ some text.

`` → numbers / letters etc.
``

`` - ``

use 'type' attribute in ul or ol tag for user defined type like:

`<ul type="circle">` → ○
" " disk → ●
" " square → ■

`<ol type="a">` → a, b, c
" " A → A, B, C

`<pre>` ↓ `</pre>`

exact same text show hoga with
new lines extra spaces.

`colspan = "3"` → an attribute which is used for 1 heading in a table having 3 columns.

$\langle \text{thead} \rangle \rightarrow$ Does table lead

$\langle tr \rangle \rightarrow$ table row

$\langle th \rangle \rightarrow$ head of row

<tbody> → body of table

`<tr>` → table body row

`<td>` → text in row

`<div>` `</div>` → Do next line

<label for="name">Name:</label>
 ∴ {this ↓ is always same as id.}

`<div><input type="text" name="myname" id="name">`

`<label for="car"> Car : </label>`

`<select name="mycal" id="cal">`

<option value="Corolla">Corolla
2 4 4 4

input type="submit" value="submit now" reset

<p> → paragraph is a block element.

 → span is an inline element.

block element → takes whole space

inline element → takes limited space how much required.

(10)

id = " " → attribute to identify.

Class = " " → use for color, margin, padding, pixel
e.g.
class = "redBg black Border">

• is for class
is for id.

creating multiple elements using
enamel:

&span=myClass.myClass1.myClass2
& then enter.

(11)

 → non breaking space

< > → < >

£ → for pound symbol

© → for copyright symbol.

(12)

Semantic → meaning.

Semantic elements

<header>

<nav>

<section>

<aside>

<article>

<footer>

• div, span are nonsemantic elements.

1. `<!DOCTYPE html>` - Defines the document type as HTML.
2. `<html>` - Defines the root element of an HTML page.
3. `<head>` - Contains metadata about the document, such as the title and links to stylesheets.
4. `<title>` - Defines the title of the document, which appears in the browser's title bar.
5. `<body>` - Contains the visible content of the document, such as text and images.
6. `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, `<h6>` - Heading elements that define different levels of headings.
7. `<p>` - Defines a paragraph of text.
8. `<a>` - Defines a hyperlink to another web page or a specific part of the same page.
9. `` - Defines an image to be displayed on the page.
10. `` - Defines an unordered list.
11. `` - Defines an ordered list.
12. `` - Defines a list item.
13. `<div>` - Defines a section of the document for styling purposes.
14. `` - Defines a small section of the document for styling purposes.
15. `<table>` - Defines a table to display data.
16. `<tr>` - Defines a row in a table.
17. `<th>` - Defines a header cell in a table.
18. `<td>` - Defines a standard cell in a table.

19. `<form>` - Defines a form for user input, such as text fields and buttons.
20. `<input>` - Defines an input field where users can enter text or make selections.
21. `<label>` - Associates a label with an input field to describe its purpose.
22. `<select>` - Defines a drop-down list of options.
23. `<option>` - Defines an option within a drop-down list.
24. `<textarea>` - Defines a multi-line input field for longer text.
25. `<button>` - Defines a clickable button.
26. `
` - Inserts a line break within a block of text.
27. `<hr>` - Inserts a horizontal line to visually separate content.
28. `` - Defines text that should be displayed as bold.
29. `` - Defines text that should be displayed as emphasized.
30. `<blockquote>` - Defines a block of quoted text.
31. `<cite>` - Defines the title of a work being cited, typically within a `<blockquote>` tag.
32. `<code>` - Defines a block of code or programming language syntax.
33. `<pre>` - Defines pre-formatted text that should be displayed exactly as written, with spacing and line breaks preserved.
34. `<sup>` - Defines superscript text.
35. `<sub>` - Defines subscript text.
36. `<header>` - Defines the header section of a web page or a section of the page.
37. `<footer>` - Defines the footer section of a web page or a section of the page.

- 38. `<nav>` - Defines a set of navigation links.
- 39. `<aside>` - Defines content that is related to the main content but not directly part of it.
- 40. `<section>` - Defines a section of content within a web page.

41. `<article>` - Defines a self-contained article or piece of content that could stand alone on a page.
42. `<main>` - Defines the main content of a web page, which may contain several sections.
43. `<audio>` - Defines an audio file to be embedded in a web page.
44. `<video>` - Defines a video file to be embedded in a web page.
45. `<source>` - Defines a media source for use within an `<audio>` or `<video>` element.
46. `<iframe>` - Defines a frame or inline window within a web page.
47. `<canvas>` - Defines an area in which to draw graphics, animations, and other visual elements using JavaScript.
48. `<datalist>` - Defines a set of options for an input field.
49. `<progress>` - Defines a progress bar to display the completion of a task or process.
50. `<meter>` - Defines a gauge to display a measurement or value within a range.