

UNIT-4

* Internet:- The internet is a vast network that connects computers all over the world.

* WWW (world wide web):- WWW is a collection of different websites you can access through the internet.

or

It is internet across ^{the} world.

* webpage:- It is a collection of text, image, audio, video etc.

* website:- A website is a place on world wide web, which contains combination of web pages.

* HTML (Hype text markup language):- HTML is used for creating web

pages and web application,

Hyper Text means Text within Text.

markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic.

→ Simple HTML Code:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title> web page title </title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1> first heading </h1>
    <p> first paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

→ **DOCTYPE** defines document type.

→ **head html** tag informs the browser that it is an HTML document.

→ **head**: It should be first element inside <html> element.

→ **title** tag used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the top of the browser window.

→ **body**: Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to end users.

→ **h1**: Text between h1 tag describes the first level of heading of the webpage.

→ **p**: <p> tag describes the paragraph of web page.

* HTML Tags:-

- (i) `<h1>` to `<h6>` is heading tag `<h1>` is largest and `<h6>` is smallest.
- (ii) `<p>` is a paragraph tag.
- (iii) `
` tag is used to break the line.
- (iv) `<center>` tag is used to put any content in the center of the page. or any table cell.

* HTML Attributes:-

- (i) Align Attribute: Align attribute use to indicate the alignment of paragraph on the page.
e.g. `<p align="left">` This is left Aligned. `</p>`
value of align attribute can be left, center, Right.
- (ii) id Attribute:- id Attribute can be used to uniquely identify any element within an HTML page.
e.g. `<p id="html">` This para explains what is HTML `</p>`
- (iii) class Attribute:- The class attribute is used to associate an element with a style sheet, and specify the class of element.
`class = "className1 className2 className3"`

(iv) Style attribute:- Style attribute allows you to specify Cascading style sheet (CSS) rules within the element.

* HTML Lists:- HTML list allows web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

e.g. `<!DOCTYPE html>`
`<html>`
`<body>`
`<h2> Unordered HTML Lists </h2>`
``
` coffee `
` Tea `
` milk `
``
`</body>`
`</html>`

output:- Unordered HTML Lists

- coffee
- Tea
- milk

→ ordered List

```
<ol>
  <li> coffee </li>
  <li> Tea </li>
  <li> milk </li>
</ol>
```

output:-

1. coffee
2. Tea
3. milk

→ Attributes of ordered list:-

- (i) reversed
- (ii) start = "Number"
- (iii) type = "1 or A or a or I or i"

* img tag :- `` tag is used to embed an element in an HTML page.

e.g. ``

Attributes: width, Height, sizes, src etc.

* video tag :- video tag is used to embed video content in a document.

e.g. `<video width="320" height="240" controls>`
`<source src="path" type="video/mp4">`
`</video>`

Attributes: autoplay, loop, muted, src, controls etc.

* audio tag :- audio tag is used to embed sound content in a document.

e.g. `<audio controls>`
`<source src="path" type="audio/ogg">`
`</audio>`

* Tables in HTML:- <table> tag defines HTML table.

e.g. <table border="1" px solid black>
 <tr>
 <td> Name </td>
 <td> Enrollment </td>
 <td> Roll No </td>
 </tr>
 </table>

Name	Enrollment	Roll. No.
------	------------	-----------

Attributes of table: border, bgcolor, cell padding, cell spacing, frame, width.

Table Tag:- tr, td, th.

code:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
  <table border="1" px solid black>
    <tr>
      <td> UG </td>
      <td> PG </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>
        <ul>
          <li> BCA </li>
          <li> B.Tech </li>
          <li> B.Com </li>
        </ul>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
```

</td>

 mca

 ~~BCA~~ m.com

 m.tech

</td>

</table>

</body>

</html>

Output:-

UG	PG
• BCA	1. mca
• B.Com	2. m.com
• B.tech	3. m.tech

* HTML Links - Hyperlink:- The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink.

Syntax: Link text

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

* Frames in HTML:- An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

Syntax: <iframe src="A.Html" name="A"> </iframe>

* DHTML:- DHTML is a collection of technologies.

HTML is used to create static web pages while

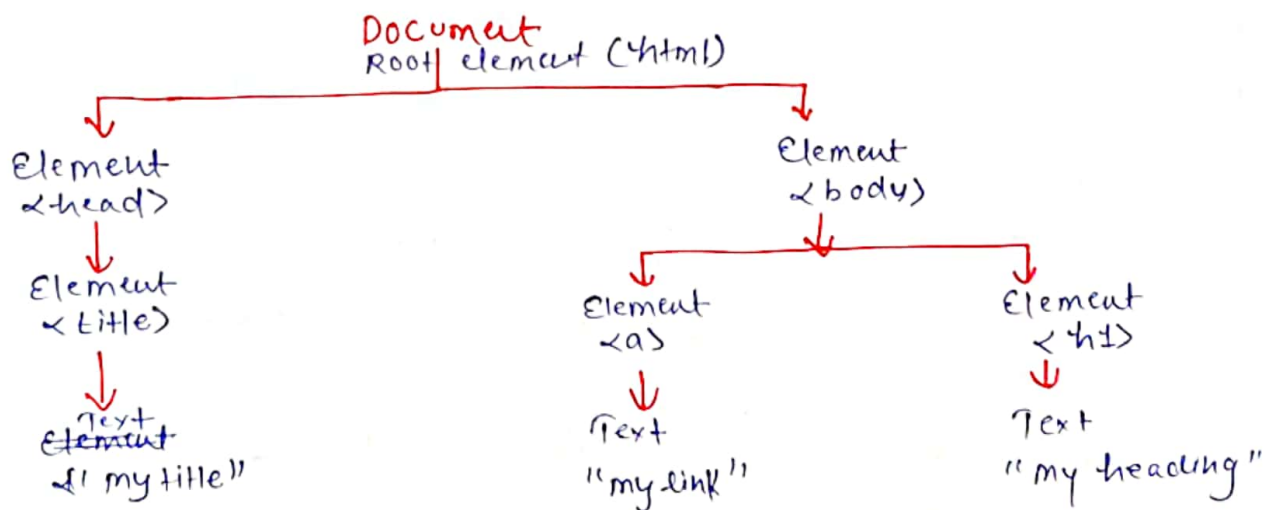
DHTML is capable of creating dynamic pages.

DHTML stands for dynamic HTML.

DHTML enables a web page to react to user input without sending a request to web server.

It is a combination of HTML, CSS, and scripts that allow documents to animate.

* Dom (Document object model):- When a web page is loaded, the browser creates a document object model of the page. Dom model is constructed as tree objects.



* CSS (Cascading Style sheets) :- CSS handles look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS we can control the color of the text, style of the fonts, spacing b/w paragraphs. etc.

There are three types of CSS.

(i) Inline CSS :- An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element by using style attribute.

Syntax: `<P style="color: Red"> Irshad Akaram </P>`

output: Irshad Akaram will be displayed in Red color.

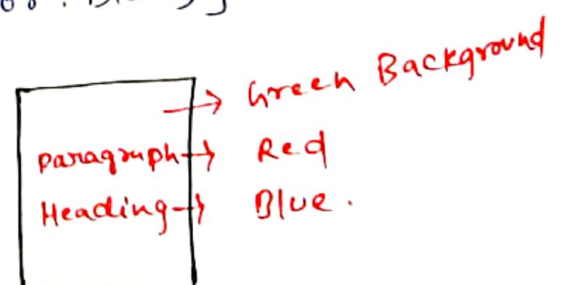
(ii) Internal CSS :- An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS define in `<head>` section of an HTML page, within a `<style>` element.

```

<html>
  <head>
    <style> body{ background color: green;}
            p { color: Red;}
            H1{ color: Blue;}
    </style>
  </head>
</html>

```



(ii) External CSS:- An external CSS is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external CSS, we have to add a link of CSS ~~page~~ in <head> section.

Syntax:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="A.css">
  </head>
</html>
```

* ID Attribute:- ID Attribute used to define the style for one special element.

e.g.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      #p01 { color: red; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> ABC </h1>
    <p> A </p>
    <p> B </p>
    <p id="p01"> C </p>
  </body>
</html>
```