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1. What is Web

- * Web
- → A small entity (subset) of a bigger entity called Internet.
- called Internet.

 A system of interconnected resources which we can access via internet.
 - * Internet
- Interconnected network of networks around the world.
 - * Development
 - → building on creation process

website: static content (sead only) (negligible uses interaction)
webapp: dynamic content

- * Network
- system of machines which are connected
- -> scale : LAN, MAN, WAN, etc.
- * Ip Address
- Unique Identification for a machine which is an address of that machine across internet.

- From Domain name to Ip address conversion is called Domain Name Resolution (DINR) -> Is address for Domain names are stored at Domain Name Seaver (DNS). - Our Ip is provided by ISP (Internet service Provider) * Browser - A tool (software) to access data resources on web

- For the use of to render (visual representation something on the window * Texelepment etc. * Client - Server -> client sends request and server sends response based on requests. Requests mostros morarello : goodsin get - fetch post - create put - udate * Victorial delete - remove * Packets TO LIAM, CHAM, COAS I STADE ! - Big data breaks into small chunks are called packets * TO Address TY The william of the one working the water are adjusted to the problems of

2. HTML Introduction

- * What is HTML ?
- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages.
- HTML describes the structures of a web page.
- * Example
 - K! DOCTYPE html >
 - < html>
 - < head?
 - < title> Page Title </title>
 - Thead>
 - <body>

<h1> First Heading </h1>
First Paragraph

4body>

K/html>

* Element

start 1 Tog

Tag 1

< tag Name? content </ tag Name?

element

- → <! DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document.
- <html> element is the root element of HTML page.

about the HTML page - <title> element specifies a title for the HIML page (which is shown in the browser's title base on in the page's tab) -> <body> element defines the document's body and is sto a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphe, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc. -> Some elements have no content and these empty elements do not have an end tag. (e.g.

cbr> - defines a line break) * Boilesplate Code -> Type ! and press enter, default autocomplete HIML code will be filled on text editor. → Website: emmet cheat sheet - different auto complete codes, it's called emmet abbreviation (an extension) (taghlomes concept & staghlames <!DOCTYPE html> < html lang="en"> (head) < meta charset = "UTF-2"> < meta http-equiv="x-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" > < meta name = "viewport" content = " width = device - width, initial-scale = 1.0"?

</pre

one has assessed and it is applicable

</body>
</html>

> here, charset is an attribute of meta tag, and is we for character encoding of the web page.

If to dot to made and this sustance -

> http-equiv attribute is for browser compatibility. It is now needed became IE browser is discontinued.

suppose, for mobile device content width will be device-width and scale (zoom) will be 1.0.

"ori no shortent icen" Lack = "faviron ira" cype = "image/x-ican" >

on the of baseures, along with alle you can

as ican lite department than laties were

when with my day have not any hard or haven not have

when , you share some link suppose on whateapp,

can see a box; in that box you can see on indi

a little and description, it's comes from of the

an image car line automatic unionite and you

3. Head Tag

- * <head> ... </head>
- head tag contents will be not shown for user interaction, it is for browser and SEO (search the optimization). A container of meta-data

blassmite

- -> title tag:

 <title> content </title>

 content will be shown at tab of the browser
- -> < meta name = "description" content = "white description here">
 - when you search some website and you see after limk there are some text below link, which describes about the website, it's comes from here
- → < meta property = "og: image" content = "image link here" >

 <meta property = "og: title" content = "some website title >

 <meta property = "og: description" content = "white description here" >
 - when, you share some link, suppose on whatsapp, an image (on link) automatic unfugls and you can see a box; in that box you can see an image, a title and description, it comes from og (open graph protocol)
- → > → | Ael = "imm shortcut icon" haef = "favicon.ico" type = "Image/x-icon" >
 - on icon.
 - here, icon file downloaded from favicon generator weblit and renamed to favicon, ico and put in with . html file (or can be a path of icon).

Page Page

4. Headings

- > <h1> heading content </h1>
 - there are 6 (six) type of headings. < hry, <h2><h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>.
 - It is accommended to we he heading only one time in one web page.
 - Font size decreases from he to he and all content will be bold type.

5. Paragraph

-> content

- content will be displayed on the page, but it will dispegard extra spaces and line breaks within contents

- You want content to be in new line then write another p tog or type < br>
content

> Text in this pre element is displayed in a fixed-width font, and it preserves both spaces and line breaks

write lorem 10 and press enter, you will have 10 random words from lorem ipsum website. It's an emmet.

<h#> horizontal line (divider)

<6>... <16> bold text ... <1strong> bold emphasized text <i>:>... </i> italic text

... italic emphasized text

<mark>...</mark> highlighted text ... strikethrough text

(sub)... <1 sub> subscript text (sup)... <1 sup> superscript text

6. Lists

* Unordered List:

* Oadered List: <01> <117 ... </117 ... </01>

- → You can also use nested list.

 e.g. another three items under items, also set items inside heading.
- → In Ordered List, you can change type of series.

 default type = 1,2,3,...

7. Attributes, Anchor

- * Attributes attributes name
- -> Attributes are used to add more information to the tag.
- * Anchor <ay ...
- -> Used to add links to your page
 - Text for Clicking
 Thypertext reference
 - e.g. Google Hetflix output: Google Netflix
- -> Absolute Link unl from Internet
- -> Relative Link path from File Folder (for multiple page link)
- → Instead of content (text for clicking), you can also write tag, then it will become clickable pic.
- → haef = " mailto : mremail@example.com" => for mail
- → haef="tel: +919376543210" → for telephone
- -> haef="#myID" => for navigate to "myID" element in same page
- -> haref="#top" => for back to top ("#top" is default)

8. Image and a statistical to

- * < img > 2 studistia .
- -> Used to add image to your page
 -
- We have here given only name of image because this is relative und and image is in mesame folder as html tile.
- -> As source, we can also use absolute link (unl from internet)
- → alt attribute used, when image did not display for some reason then this text will be displayed.
- height = "100 px" width = "100 px" these attributes can be used to resize images (but do it in css).

cally man year (while file and type) to the

4 Black Elements

stude dam neveline

classmate

| 9. | BA. | Bold | Ttalic | und | egline | , Comments |
|----|-----|------|--------|-----|--------|------------|
|----|-----|------|--------|-----|--------|------------|

- * Breaking Line < br
- -> Used to add next line (line breaks) to your page. - Doesn't stort from well line

- Takes up the full midtle available I what block

- * Bold Text ... <16>
- -> (b) write text here (/b)
- * Italic Text (i) ... (/i) the product respect to the product of the
- -> (i) write text here (11)
- * Undegline Text (4) ... (14)
- -> (4) write text here </ 4>
- * Comments
- > This is part of code that should not be parsed <!-- write comments here -->

* Inline Elements > Takes up only necessary width -> Doesn't start from new line - Anchor, Image,... * Block Elements CONFLIGHT WERE LESS (15) > Takes up the full-width available (whole block) -> starts from new line -> Heading, paragraph, ... e.g. < h1 > heading text1 < 1 h1 > Output: < h1> heading text2 </h1> heading text1 heading text2 + Underline Test on Stury ... Stury CUAD WELL THE CALL CALL Streaments)

11. Div and Span Element

- * Div (content Division) Element Kliv> ... < 1 div>
- The elements on group elements together
- > Div is Block element

e.g. (div)

(a haef="www.google.com"> Google <1a>

(a haef="www.youtube.com"> Youtube <1a>

(1 div)

(a haef = "www.facebook.com") Facebook (10)

Output: Google Youtube

Facebook

- * Span Element (span) ... (Ispan)
- → Span is also a generic container used to hold other HTML elements or group elements together.
- -> Span is Inline element.
 - e.g. In above example replace div with span. Output: Google Youtube Facebook

12. Sementic Markup

- of content (meaning is already in its name).
 - -> Benefits of using sementic markups:
 - meaningful code and structured layout

STORY A. HARF "WWW google com" > Google <10 >

- SEO (Search Engine Optimization) friendly
- readable and can we screen reader (better UX-User experience)

→ semantic Tags:

header - Top content

footer - Bottom content

main - Main content

nav - navigation (different pages navigation links)

(mostly we find at in the header tag)

section - group of related content

aside - related links (indirect content - not the main unite

a summer so strenged of MININ TANAS blad

anticle - introd single

13. Entities

- -> An HTML entity is a piece of text("string")

 that begins with an ampersand (k) and ends

 with a semicolon (;).
- Just to display reserved characters (which would otherwise be interpreted as HIML code) and invisible characters (like non-breaking spaces).
- are difficult to type with a standard keyboard.
- -> Browser interprets them and renders connect character

wultiplication a ul > 11 x 3 a

e.g. - non-breaking space < - < > - >

khearts; - W - k#9829;

& bigstar; - * - &# 9733;

Ramp; - &

(may >

kguot; - "

(MDN Las list of entities - for decimal convert unicode to decimal)

8377 - 7

14. Emmet

- -> A toolkit for web-developers (shortcuts for codes)
- -> visit emmet.io -> cheat sheet (left-bottom in nav)

e.g. parent-child >> nav > ul > li >> < nav>

LOW SILVER LAND ON CALLED THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

(lib...

</nav >

Siblings >> p> div + img > (p>

(div) ... (/div)

(img)

3 sufities

Is a profession of the property of the propert

multiplication => ul> li *3 =>

وجزاال ... جزاا عدم المعاملة ا

(11) ... (/11)

<11>...</11>

a succession of

(/ul)

15. Table

slope at 2 Harris * Table ... A cthroad ... (I thread > To your told -> > -> > -> > -> > -> > -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < -> < <tr>< -> < <tr>< -> < <tr>< </t>< </tr>< </t>> < </t>> < </t>> </ >> </t/>> </t/>> </t/>> </t/>> </t/>> </t/> </t/>> </t/>> </t/>> </t/>> </t/>> </ta> -> (td) ... - To display table data --> (th) ... - To display table header (which has default formatting of bold and center CHY Premiles H. CHY 7 2.9. (Kath) reviling & Clth ? < table 7 bonden = "black" - not recommended, do it in css (caption) Table Caption (Title) </ caption) (th) > Headen Text 1 (/th>> > Header Text 2 (1 th>) </ta> (th) > data 1 (td) data 2 rategory = " " > Price (14ha) (th) CHEY THE CHEY > data 3 data 4 <1th>> (Itable) no bonder for caption and no book, only Table Caption (Title) - Output: Headen Text 1 Headen Text 2+ bold + center data 1 data 2 data 3 data 4

* Semantics in Table when employ ... english -> < thead> ... < I thead> - To wrap table header > ... - To wany table body > (thoot) ... (Ithoot) - To wrap table tooter Cherry all the year through the -> e.g. (thead) <+A7 > Heading 1 (th) Heading 2 (1th) (1th) (not) Their Contin (moity) 今也分为四十年 四年十八日十多 * Colspan & Rowspan Attributes -> Used to create cells which spans over multiple rows & columns. (default cell has 1 howspan & 1 colspan.) ctd > data -> e.g. Item Price (1th) INR (/th) (th) USD (1th) Output: 1 tables

16. FORM

- * FORM < form> ... <1 form>
- Form are used to collect data from the user
- Action Attribute
- Used to define what action needs to be performed when a form is submitted or where the form data should be sent
 - eg. (form action = "/action.php") ... </form> (form action = "https://youtube.com/"> ... (/form>
- * Input (Form Element) < input>
- -> Used to create multiple form controls.
- There are multiple types of inputs that can be created using type attribute.
 - <input type = "text">
- -> There are various types: text, password, email, number, decimal, time, colon, etc
- >> Placeholder Attribute (Input Element)
- > hint text (in gazy color)
 - -> (imput type = "text" placeholder = "enter text here")

output: (enter text here)

- * Label < label > ... </ label >
- -> Label element represents a caption for an item in a user interface.

< label > " state" - sular "timodue" = sout tugai>

Enter Your Name:

(input type = "text" placeholder = "Enter Name here") (/label) (transit tront) studiethy small

Output: Enter Your Name: (Enter Name here)

-> classical approach: and the fi amoreous this way, when mouse hover over label it will remain arrow and when click on label, Mrson will be shown in input box.

(label for = "name ID" > Enter Your Name: </ label > (input type = "text" placeholder = "Enter Name Here" id = "nameID) " search Texts " Search on You The extle

- * Button (button) ... (1button)
- > If button inside "form", then on click event of "submit" button will be performed as per "action" attribute of "form" element.

<button type = "submit" > Submit </button > (button type: " reset" > Reset </ button> (button type = "button" > text inside button (/ button > no need to white this if a simple button of him

| , | button can also be in input element as "type" attribute will be "submit" but this is not recommended. |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <pre><input type="submit"/> (submit) <input type="submit" value="click me"/> (click me)</pre> |
| = | Name Attribute (Input Element) |
| ٦ | Name of the form control, submitted with the form as part of a name/value pair |
| - | meaning, if you have given 'name" attribute as "username" in "input" element then whatever text inside of that "input" will become "username = sometext (name/value pairs) and will be shown in url after click of "submit" button and "action" attribute |
| 7 | e.g. < form action = "https://youtube.com/results"> |
| | <pre></pre> <pre> Search on YouTube:</pre> <pre> <input <="" pre="" type="text"/></pre> |
| | placeholder = "Enter text here" id = "search TextID" porture search un has this portured, so we have to do some have to do some name = "search query" > as poulube search result |
| | <pre></pre> |
| | Output: Search On Youtube: [Enter text hose] = here. The use will (Submit) Youtube. com/nesults? scarch -query = apple |
| | (Submit) Youtube. com / results? scarch_query = apple |

classmute

* checkbox (Imput Element) (type value) <input type = "checkbox" name = "age" id = "ageID" > < label for = "ageID" > I am 18+ </ label> Output: 1 I am 18+ Slabel for " sender" > Gender: 4/ lalely -> After submit, passed data will have namelvalue paix as age=on "sibate and fugris - If you want already checked box then write "checked" in "input" element <input type: "checkbox" checked> Clabel for " matern" > Male at lalely > Now, If we want group of checkboxes, then data will not be passed as "on" but we will give specific "value" as attribute value and all "input" will have same "name". (label time " temple TD" > Ferrale (/label) (label for = "subject" > subject selection: </label> <input type = "checkbox"</pre> name = "subject" id = "physicsID" value = " physics" > < label for = "physics ID" > physics </ label> (input type: "checkbox" name: "subject" id = "Maths DD" value = "maths" > < label for = "mathe ID" > Mathe </ label>

Output: Subject Selection: 1 Physics 1 maths

```
* Radio (Input Element) (type value)
- Difference between cheekbox and Radio is that
  checkbox can pass multiple value but radio con
  only pass one value.
 < label for= "gender" > Gender: </ label>
 <input type="radio"</pre>
                    00=020 = 00 =10
       name = "gender"
    id = "maleID"
value = "male" >
 <a href="maleID"> Male </a>(label)
 <input type = "Radio"</pre>
      name = "gender"
 id = "femaletp"
      value = "female
 <label for = "temaleID" > Female </label>
 Clayed hour "subject 2> subject setection: </break
                    Osemale
Output: Gender: O Male
```

- * Select (select) ... (1 select)
- a dropdown selection (menu)

 Country: (/ label)

< label for + "feel park TO"; Parvide Your Feed Huck of Kills

(select name="country" id="countryID)

<option> -- select an option -- </option>

<option value="india"> India </option>

<option value="canada"> Canada </option>
</select>

- -> If you want to show selected default then write "selected" in open tag of "option"
- * Range (Input Element) (type value)
- -> a progress bar

(label for = "volumeID" > Volume </label>

<input type = "range" min = "0" max = "100" name = "volume"
</pre>

id = "volumeID >

- Output, Volume
- step = "10" for increasing range on one swipe
- value = "70" for value (initial) when screen first opens or "reset" is clicked.

* TextArea (textorea)...(1 textorea) < label for = "feedbackID"> Provide Your Feedback: </ label) < textarea id = "feedbackID"> (/textarea) (select name = "country" ide " country D) -> Default textatea will be of 2 nows & 10 column coption values a india" > Tadia </ epiton > -> ROWS = "5" - for more rows > cols = "20" - for more columns -> placeholder="enter text here" - for hint text year war to chara Output: Provide Your Feedback: