

# UNIT 1 : WORKING WITH HTML5 AND CSS

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## 1.1 concepts of CSS:

1.1.1 Adding CSS (Inline, Internal, External)

1.1.2 HTML Links and attribute.(\_self, \_blank, \_parent, \_top)

1.1.3 Absolute URL and Relative URL in <href>

1.1.4 <img> tag and its attributes (src, alt, style, width, height)

## 1.2 HTML forms :

### 1.2.1 form Elements and their attributes :

1.2.1.1 form (action, method, novalidate, autocomplete, target)

1.2.1.2 label, input (text, radio button, Checkboxes, submit/reset button)

1.2.1.3 select(id, name, <option>),

1.2.1.4 textarea (name, rows, cols),

1.2.1.5 button(type, onclick)

1.2.1.6 datalist

### 1.2.2 Media : Video, Audio

# Introduction

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- ❑ **HTML** stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- ❑ It is used to design web pages using markup language.
- ❑ HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language.
  - Hypertext defines the link between the web pages.
  - Markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages.

# HTML Versions

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<b>HTML Version</b>	<b>Year</b>
HTML 1.0	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML 5	2014

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# Difference between HTML and HTML5

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HTML	HTML 5
It works with all old browsers.	It supported by all new browser like Firefox, Mozilla, Chrome, Safari, etc.
Older version of HTML are less mobile-friendly.	HTML5 language is more mobile-friendly.
Doctype declaration is too long and complicated.	Doctype declaration is quite simple and easy.
It didn't support audio and video without the use of flash player support.	It supports audio and video controls with the use of <audio> and <video> tags.
It uses cookies to store temporary data.	It uses SQL databases and application cache to store offline data.

# Doctype

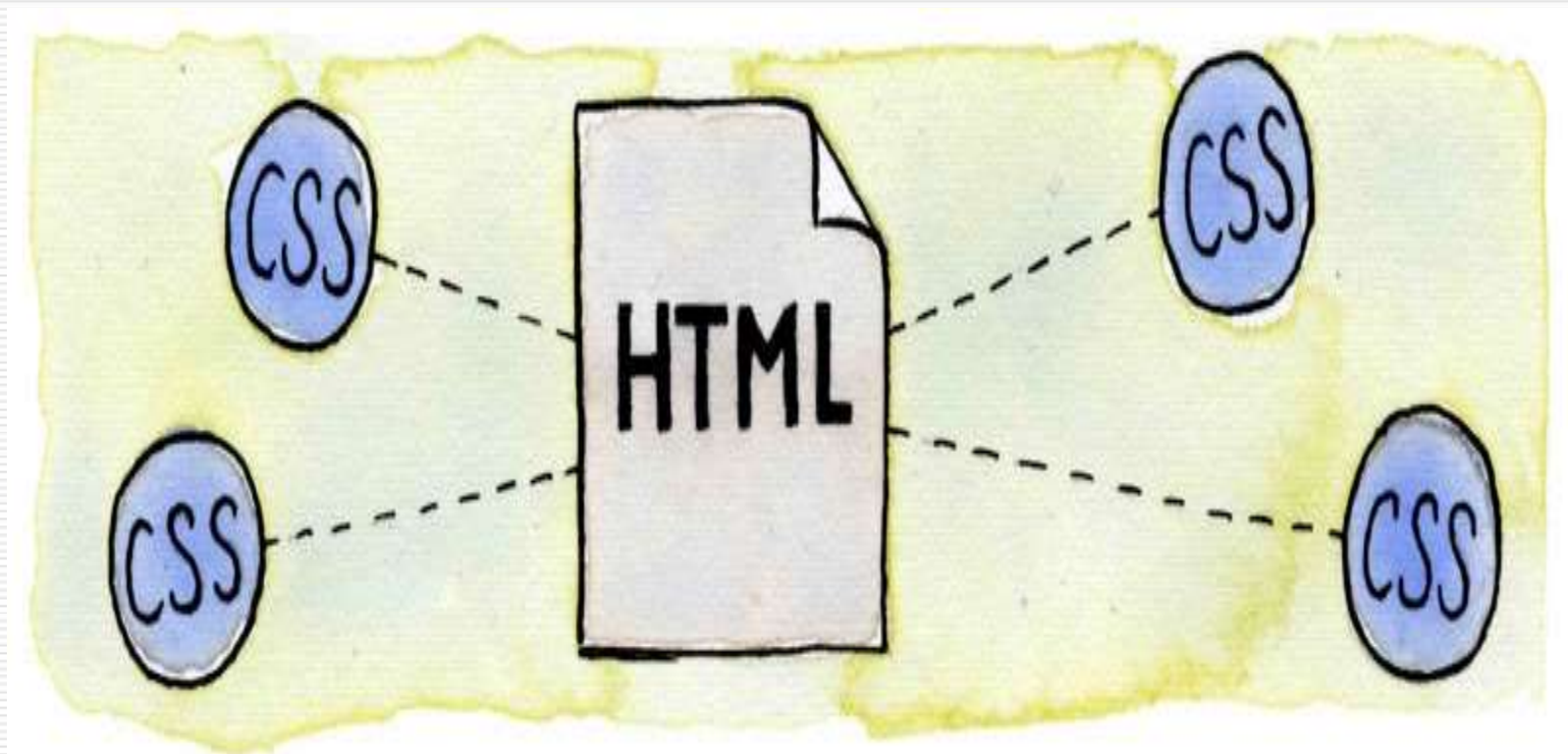
---

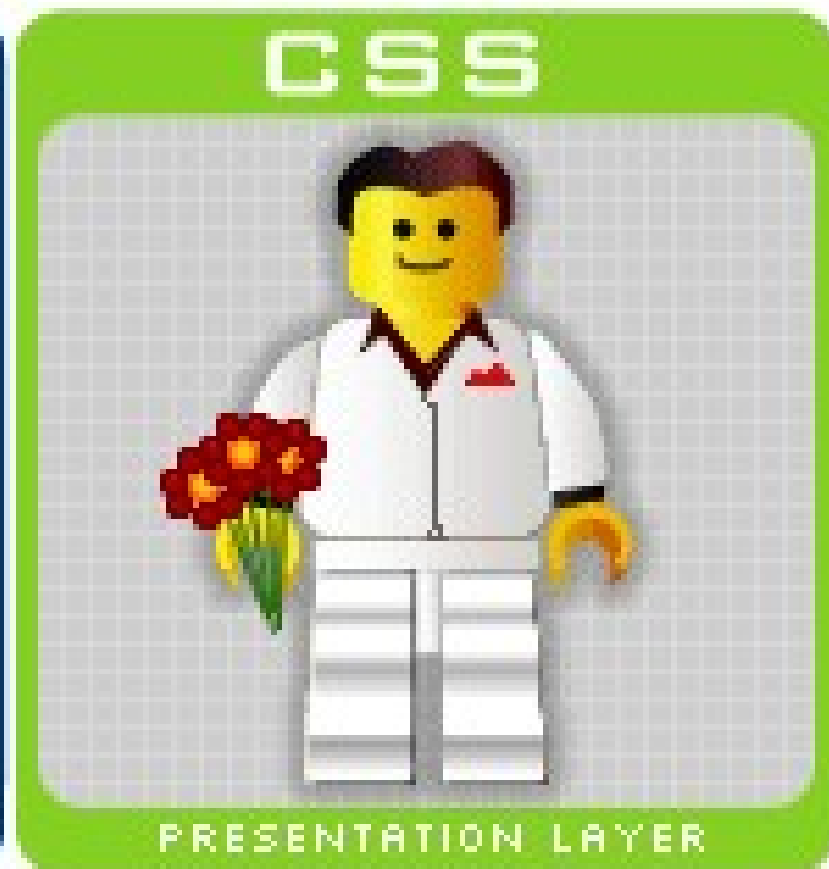
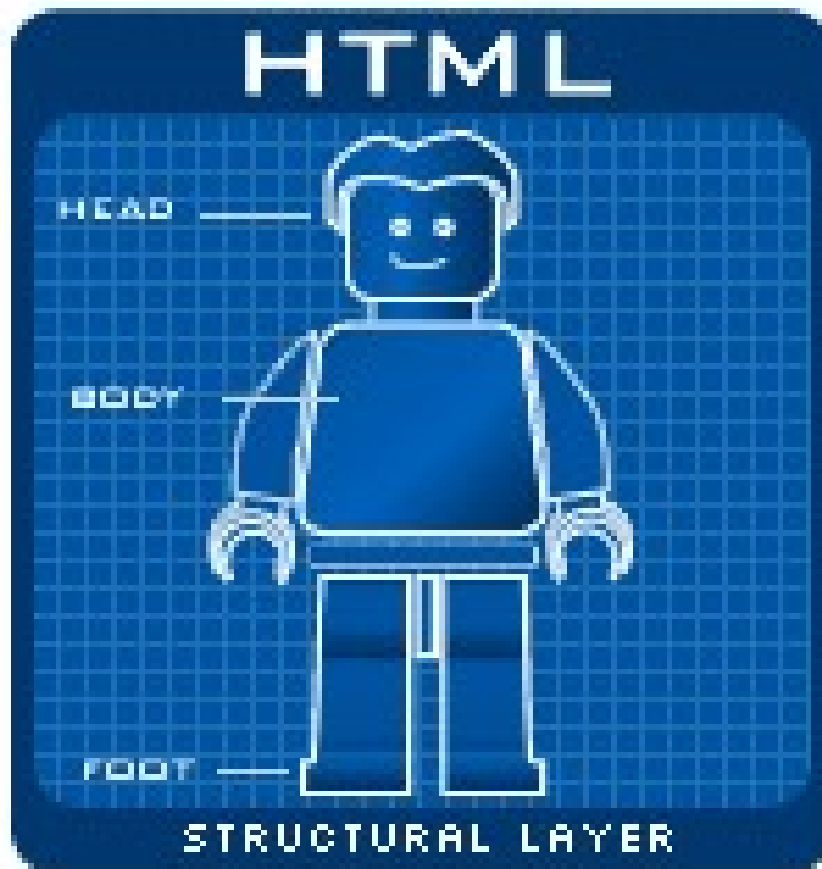
- ❑ The **HTML document type** declaration, also known as **DOCTYPE**, is the first line of code required in every **HTML** or XHTML document.
  - ❑ The **DOCTYPE** declaration is an instruction to the web browser about what version of **HTML** the page is written in.
-

## 1.1 concepts of CSS:

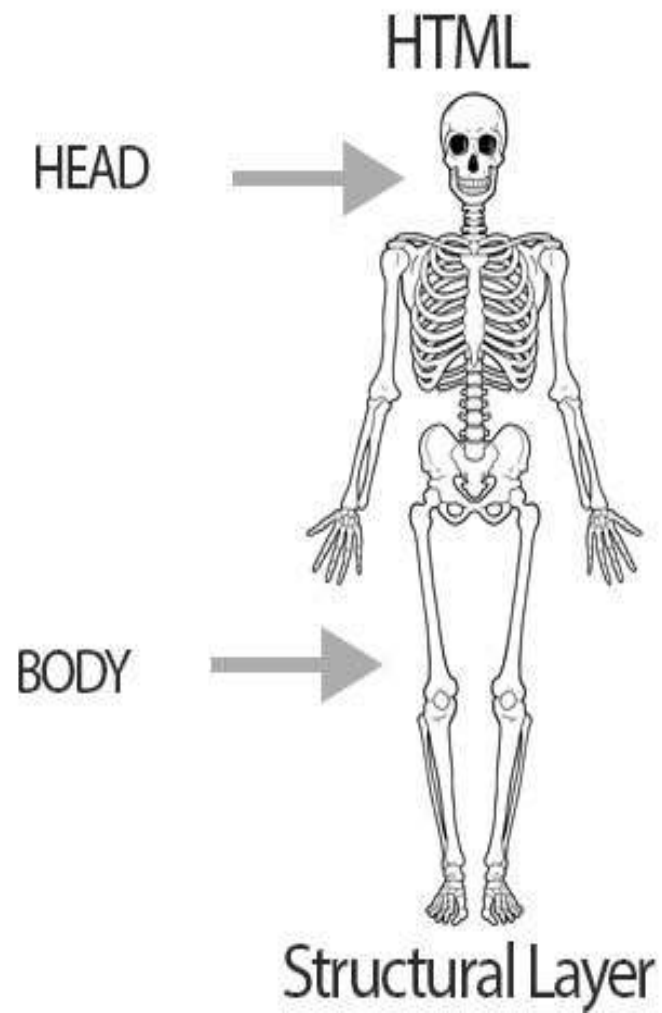
---

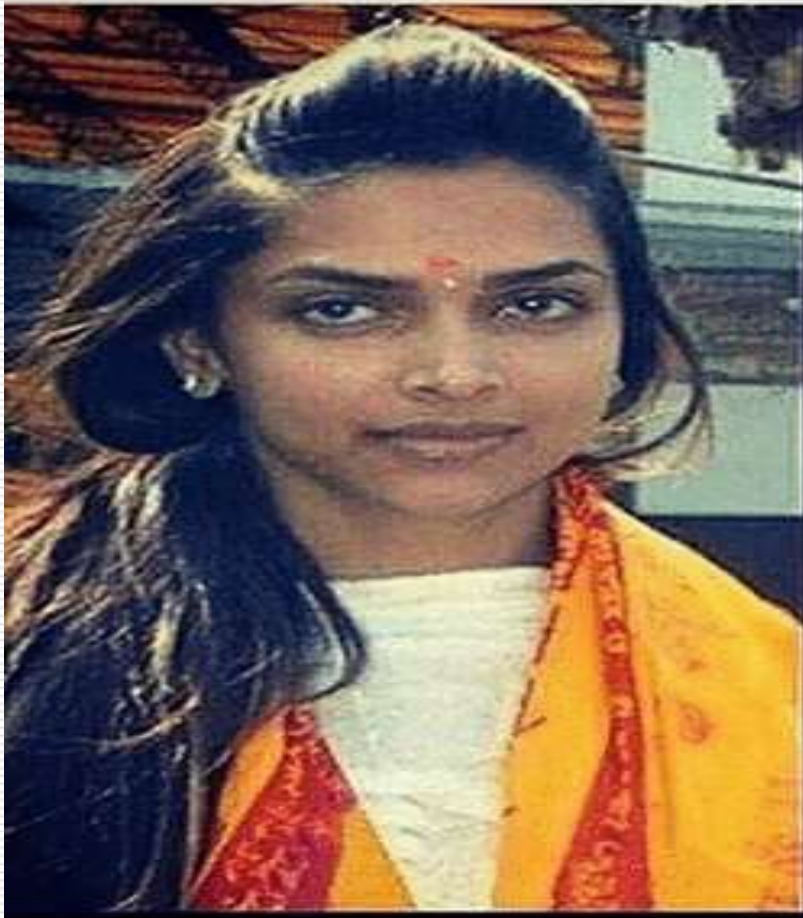
- ❑ **CSS stands** for Cascading Style Sheets
- ❑ It enhance overall look and presentation of website
- ❑ Style defines how to display HTML elements
- ❑ Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve problem
- ❑ External Style sheets can save a lot of work
- ❑ External style sheets are stored in CSS files











**HTML**



**HTML + CSS**

CS engineer can relate 😊

# HTML

# CSS

<head>

</head>

head{

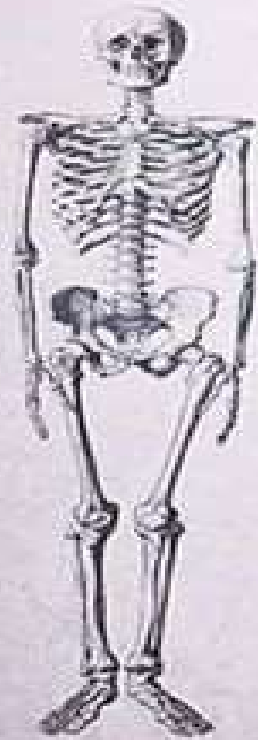
};

<body>

</body>

body{

};





## 1.1.1 Adding CSS (Inline, Internal, External)

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1. Inline Style Sheet
  2. Internal Style Sheet (Embedded)
  3. External Style Sheet (Linking to a separate Style Sheet)
  4. Importing CSS
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# 1. Inline Style Sheet

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- ❑ An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
  - ❑ An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.
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# Example

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```
<HTML>
```

```
  <BODY>
```

```
    <H1 STYLE="COLOR:RED">SYBCA</H1>
```

```
    <H1>THE GREAT CLASS</H1>
```

```
    <A HREF="#" STYLE="COLOR:RED;TEXT-  
    DECORATION:NONE">
```

```
      CLICK ME</A>
```

```
  </BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

---

## 2. Internal Style Sheet (Embedded)

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- ❑ An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
  - ❑ An internal CSS is defined in the `<head>` section of an HTML page, within a `<style>` element:
-



# Example:

---

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <STYLE>
      H1
      {
        COLOR:RED;
      }
      A
      {
        COLOR:RED;
        TEXT-DECORATION:NONE;
      }
    </STYLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    <H1>SYBCA</H1>
    <H1>THE GREAT CLASS</H1>
    <A HREF="#">CLICK ME</A>
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

---

### 3. External Style Sheet

(Linking to a separate Style Sheet)

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- ❑ An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.
  - ❑ **With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!**
  - ❑ To use an external style sheet, add a `<link>` to it in the `<head>` section of the HTML page:
-

---

□ **<link** rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

---

# Example:

---

mycss.css

H1

{

    COLOR:RED;

}

A

{

    COLOR:CYAN;

    TEXT-DECORATION:NONE;

}

---

```
<HTML>
```

```
  <HEAD>
```

```
    <LINK HREF="mycss.css"  
    REL="STYLESheet">
```

```
  </HEAD>
```

```
  <BODY>
```

```
    <H1>SYBCA</H1>
```

```
    <H1>THE GREAT CLASS</H1>
```

```
    <A HREF="#">CLICK ME</A>
```

```
  </BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

---

## 4. Importing CSS

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- ❑ The `@import` [CSS](#) is used to import style rules from other style sheets.
-

---

```
@import "mycss1.css";
```

```
H1
```

```
{
```

```
    COLOR:RED;
```

```
}
```

```
A
```

```
{
```

```
    /*COLOR:CYAN;*/
```

```
    TEXT-DECORATION:NONE;
```

```
}
```

---

## 1.1.2 HTML Links and Attributes

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- ❑ Links are given using Anchor Tag <A>.
  - ❑ Anchor tag is used to open another HTML file(Web page), image or anyother document.
  - ❑ Anchor tag is paired tag so we must have to close the tag by using </A>.
  - ❑ All webpages of website are connected to each other by using <A> Tag.
  - ❑ When mouse pointer goes on link, we got hand symbol and we can click the text.
  - ❑ The hyperlink tag is in blue color with underline.
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# Attributes of Anchor Tag <A>

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- ☐ Href
  - ☐ Name
  - ☐ **Target**
  - ☐ Download
  - ☐ mailto
  - ☐ title
-

## 1.1.3 Absolute URL and Relative URL in HREF

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- An absolute URL - points to another web site (like `href="http://www.example.com/theme.css"`)
  - A relative URL - points to a file within a web site (like `href="/themes/theme.css"`)
-

## 1.1.4 <img> tag and its attributes(src, alt, style, width, height)

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- ☐ **Src**
  - ☐ **Height**
  - ☐ **Width**
  - ☐ Border
  - ☐ Title
  - ☐ **Alt(alternate)**
  - ☐ Align
  - ☐ Hspace
  - ☐ Vspace
  - ☐ style
-

## 1.2 HTML Forms

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- ❑ A form is an area that contain form elements.
  - ❑ Form elements are the elements which allow user to input or to enter information.
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## 1.2.1 form Elements and their attributes

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## 1.2.1.1 Attributes of <FORM> Tag

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- ☐ Name
  - ☐ **Method**
  - ☐ **Action**
  - ☐ Enctype(Encryption)
  - ☐ Onsubmit
  - ☐ Onreset
  - ☐ **Autocomplete**
  - ☐ **Novalidate**
  - ☐ **target**
-

# Example:

---

1.2.1.2 label, input (text, radio button,  
Checkboxes, submit / reset button)

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# Form Elements

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1. Textbox
  2. Checkbox
  3. Radio button
  4. Combo box
  5. Textarea
  6. File
  7. Password
  8. Hidden
  9. Button
  10. Submit
  11. Reset
  12. label
-

# HTML5 form Elements

---

1. Color
  2. Date
  3. Datetime
  4. Datetime-local
  5. Email
  6. Month
  7. Number
  8. Range
  9. Search
  10. Tel
  11. Time
  12. url
  13. Week
-

1.2.1.3 `select(id, name, <option>)`

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1.2.1.4 textarea (name, rows, cols),

---

## 1.2.1.5 `button(type, onclick)`

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## 1.2.1.6 datalist

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- ❑ A datalist with pre-defined options (connected to an `<input>` element):
- ❑ Example:

```
<input list="browsers" name="browser" id="browser">
<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Edge">
  <option value="Firefox">
  <option value="Chrome">
  <option value="Opera">
  <option value="Safari">
</datalist>
```

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## 1.2.2 Media : Video, Audio

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# Audio Tag

---

- ☐ Src
  - ☐ Controls
  - ☐ Autoplay
  - ☐ Loop
  - ☐ muted
-



# Video Tag

---

- ☐ Src
  - ☐ Controls
  - ☐ Autoplay
  - ☐ Loop
  - ☐ Muted
  - ☐ Height
  - ☐ Width
  - ☐ poster
-

# Marquee

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- ❑ It is used to move text, image on screen.
  - ❑ Attributes
    - Bgcolor
    - Height
    - Width
    - Direction
    - Behavior
    - Scrolldelay
  - loop
-