NAME: ALALADE PAUL

ASSIGNMENT.

1. Inside your Lesson1.html file, add the following elements:

(i) A TABLE (ii) A FORM

(Answer)

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-color:

powderblue;

}  
</style>

<title>ADMISSION FORM</title>

</head>

<body >

<div>

<img src="breezy.jpg" alt="rccgLogo" style="float:left;width:42px;height:42px;/>

<h1 style="font-size:60px;">R C C G</h1>

<h2 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">TWS Parish</h2>

<p style="color:red;">Admission! Admission!! Admission!!!</p>

<table style="width:100%">

<tr>

<th>Certificate</th>

<th>Course</th>

<th>Duration</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>HND</td>

<td>HTML,xHTML,XML,C++,C#</td>

<td>2Yrs</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>OND</td>

<td>Desktop Publishing, Website designing,.NET FrameWork</td>

<td>18months</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>WASSCE/NECO</td>

<td>NETWORKING,JAVA,Database</td>

<td>12months</td>

</tr>

</table>

<form action="/action\_page.php">

<label for="fname">First name</label><br>

<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="Paul"><br>

<label for="lname">Last name</label><br>

<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Vic"><br>

<label for="dob">D.O.B</label><br>

<input type="text" id="dob" name="dob" value="10/17/90"><br>

<label for="address">Address</label><br>

<input type="text" id="address" name="address" value="21b Crescent Avenue"><br>

<label for="cellNumber">Cell Number</label><br>

<input type="text" id="cellNumber" name="cellNumber" value="07040686372"><br><br>

<p style="font-size:160;">Gender</p>

<input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="male">

<label for="male">Male</label><br>

<input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="female">

<label for="female">Female</label><br>

<input type="radio" id="other" name="gender" value="other">

<label for="other">Other</label><br><br>

<p style="font-size:160;">Passport Class</p>

<input type="checkbox" id="passportType" name="passportType" value="ClassA">

<label for="passportType"> ClassA</label><br>

<input type="checkbox" id="passportType1" name="passportType1" value="ClassB">

<label for="passportType1"> ClassB</label><br><br>

<input type="submit" value="Submit">

<input type="checkbox" id="T&C" name="T&C" value="termsAndCondition">

<label for="T&C"> By selecting the box, you automatically accept our terms and condition.</label><br><br>

</form>

</div>

</body>

</html>

2. What does HTML stand for?

(Answer)

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language

3. What does the <!DOCTYPE html> signify?

(Answer)

All HMTL documents begin with the <!DOCTYPE html> declaration. This

tells the browser that this document is a .html document.

4. What is the root element of every web page?

(Answer)

The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page

5. Go to w3schools.com/html and read more about HTML. Write some short notes

on what you learn.

(Answer)

What is HTML-HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language and it describes the structure of a web page.

HTML consists of series of elements and HTML tell the browser how to display the content.

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

Syntax for an HTML Tag- <tagname>Content goes here..</tagname>

Start tag Element content End tag

<h1> My First Heading </h1>

<p> My first paragraph </p>

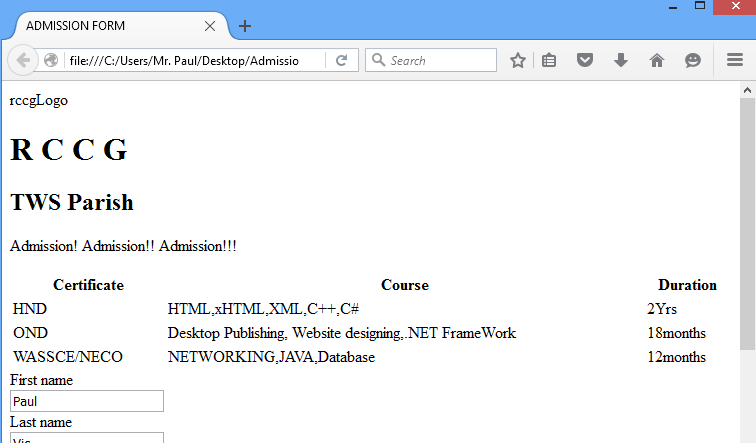
<br> none no end tag

\*Some HTML elements have no content e.g the <br> element.They are referred to as empty elements and do not have an end tag..

Web Browsers

The purpose of a web browser e.g Chrome,Firefox,Edge is to read HTML documents and display them correctly.

A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document.



HTML Page Structure  
<!DOCTYPE html> (This tells the browser that this document is a .html document.)  
<html> (The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page)  
<head> (Opening tag for the head element)  
<title></title>(open and close tag for title element and their content are shown in the browsers title bar or in the pages tab)  
</head>(closing tag for the head element)  
<body>(opening tag for body element)  
<div></div>  
<h1></h1>   
<p></p>  
</body>(closing tag for body element)  
</html>(The closing tag for html)

They are all embedded in the body tag

HTML History  
YEAR VERSION  
1989 Tim Berners -Lee invented www  
1991 Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML  
1993 Dave Raggett drafted HTML+  
1995 HTML Working Group defined HTML 2.0  
1997 W3C Recommendation: HTML 3.2  
1999 W3C Recommendation: HTML 4.01  
2000 W3C Recommendation: XHTML 1.0  
2008 WHATWG HTML5 First Public Draft  
2012 WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard  
2014 W3C Recommendation: HTML5  
2016 W3C Candidate Recommendation: HTML 5.1  
2017 W3C Recommendation: HTML5.1 2nd Edition  
2017 W3C Recommendation: HTML5.2   
  
HTML Headings  
HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.  
Syntax: <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

HTML Links  
HTML links are defined with the <a> tag known as the anchor tag.  
Syntax: <a href=”http://www.w3schools.com”>Click here</a>  
The link’s destination is specified in the href attribute.  
attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Images  
HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.  
The source file (src), alternative text(alt), width and height are provided as attributes.  
Syntax: <img src=”w3schools.jpg” alt=”w3schools.com” width=”104” height=”142”>

To View An HTML Code On A Browser, Right Click on an HTML Page and select “View Page Source”. This will open a window containing the HTML source code of the page.

HTML Elements  
An HTML elements is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.  
The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag

Nested HTML Elements  
HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).  
All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.  
The following example contains four HTML elements(<html>, <body>, <h1> and <p>)  
The <html> elements is the root element and it defines the whole HTML docment.  
It has a start tag <html> and an end tag </html>.  
Then, inside the <html> element there is a <body> element:  
Syntax: <body>  
 <h1>My First Heading</h1>  
 <p>My first paragraph</p>  
 </body>  
The <body> element defines the documents body.  
It has a start tag <body> and an end tag </body>.  
Then inside the <body> elements: <h1> and <p>.

HTML Tag Reference  
W3Schools tag reference contains additional information about these tags and their attributes.  
Tag Description  
<html> Defines the root of an HTML document  
<body> Defines the documents body  
<h1>to<h6> Defines HTML headings

HTML Attributes  
HTML attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.  
All HTML elements can have attributes  
Attributes provide additional information about elements   
Attributes are always specified in the start tag  
Attributes usually come in name/value parts like:  
name=”value”

The href Attribute  
The <a> tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.

The <img > tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The src attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed  
Syntax: <img src=”img\_girl.jpg”>  
There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:  
1. Absolute URL – Links to an external image that is hosted on another website.   
Syntax: src=<https://www.w3schools.com/images/>  
Note: External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; it can suddenly be removed or changed.

2. Relative URL – Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash, it will be relative to the current page.   
Syntax: src=”img\_girl.jpg”  
 If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain.  
Syntax: src=”/images/img\_girl.jpg”

The width and height Attributes  
The <img> tag should also contain the width and height attributes, which specifies the width and height of the image (in pixels).  
Syntax: <img src=”img\_girl.jpg” width=”500” height=”600”>

The alt Attribute  
The required alt attribute for the <img> tag specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed. This can be due to slow connection, or an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader.  
Syntax: <img src=”img\_girl.jpg” alt=”Girl with a jacket”>

The style Attribute  
The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size and more.  
Syntax: <p style=”color:red;”>This is a red paragraph.</p>

The lang Attribute  
You should always include the lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.  
The following syntax specifies English as the language: <!DOCTYPE html>  
 <html lang=”en”>  
 <body>  
 ...  
 </body>  
 </html>  
Country codes can also be added to the language code in the lang attribute. So, the first two characters define the language of the HTML page and the last two characters define the country.  
The following Syntax specifies English as the language and United States as the country:  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang=”en-US”>  
<body>  
...  
</body>  
</html>

The title Attribute  
The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.  
The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element.  
Syntax: <p title=”I’m a tooltip”>This is a paragraph.</p>

HTML Headings  
HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.  
E.g: Heading 1  
 Heading 2  
 Heading 3  
 Heading 4  
 Heading 5  
 Heading 6

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.  
<h1> defines the most important heading  
<h6> defines the least important heading.  
Note: Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a heading.  
Headings Are Important  
Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.  
Users often skim a page by its headings. It is important to use headings to show the document structure.  
<h1> headings should be used for main headings, followed by <h2> headings, then the less important <h3> and so on.  
Bigger Headings  
each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the size for any heading with the style attribute, using the CSS font-size property.  
Syntax: <h1 style=”font-size:60px;”>Heading 1</h1>

HTML Paragraphs  
A paragraph always starts on a new line and is usually a block of text.  
The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.  
A paragraph always starts on a new line and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.  
Syntax: <p> This is a paragraph</p>

HTML Display  
You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed.  
Large or small screens and resized windows will create different results.  
With HTML, you cannot change the display by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.  
The browser will automatically remove any extra spaces and lines when the page is displayed.

HTML Horizontal Rules  
The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.  
The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.  
Syntax: <h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
 <p>This is some text.</p>  
 <hr>  
 <h2>This is heading 2</h2>  
 <p>This is some other text.</p>  
 <hr>  
The <hr> tag is an empty tag, which means it has no end tag.

HTML Line Breaks  
The HTML <br> element defines a line break.  
Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.  
Syntax: <p>This is <br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>  
The <br> tag is also an empty tag, which has no ending tag.

The Poem Problem  
This poem will display on a single line.  
Syntax: <p>My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
   
 My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
 My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
 Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.  
 </p>

Solution – The HTML <pre> Element  
The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.  
The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.  
Syntax: <pre>  
 My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
  
 My Bonnie lies over the sea.  
  
 My Bonnie lies over the ocean.  
 </pre>

HTML Styles  
The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element such as color, font, size and more.  
E.g I am Red  
 I am Blue  
 **I am Big**

The HTML Style Attribute  
Setting the style of an HTML elements, can be done with the style attribute.  
The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:  
<tagname style=”property:value;”>  
The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value.

Background Color  
The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.  
Syntax: <body style=”background-color:powderblue;”>  
 <h1>This is a heading</h1>  
 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
 </body>

---------------------------------------  
 <body>  
 <h1 style=”background-color:powderblue;”>This is a heading</h1>   
 <p style=”background-color:tomato;”>This is a paragraph.</p> Set background color for two </body> different elements

Text Color  
The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element.  
Syntax: <h1 style =”color:blue;”>This is a heading</h1>  
 <p style=”color:red;”>This is a paragraph.</p>

Fonts  
The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element.  
Syntax: <h1 style=”font-family:verdana;”>This is a heading</h1>  
 <p style=”font-family:courier;”>This is a paragraph.</p>

Text Size  
The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element.  
Syntax: <h1 style=”font-size:300%;”>This is a heading</h1>  
 <p style=”font-size:160%;”>This is a paragraph.</p>

Text Alignment  
The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element.  
Syntax: <h1 style=”text-align:center;”>Centered Heading</h1>  
 <p style=”text-align:center;”>Centered Paragraph.</p>

HTML Text Formatting  
HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.  
E.g **This text is bold**  
 *This text is italic*  
 This is subscript and superscript

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