

Module -1

Foundation

Website: Website is the collection of the webpage's where the user can get the information on the same place for the particular website.

HTTP: Stands for Hyper text transfer Protocol. It is used for secure connection over the network through encryption. HTTP is not secure as compare to HTTPS

HTTPS: Stands for Hyper text transfer Protocol Secure

URL: URL stands for uniform resource locator. URL is nothing but its use to give the unique name for each website name written in URL.

Example: www.google.com

Module -2

Fundamentals of I.T.

Domain: In the internet domain mean to identity of the particular company's website.

E.g. google.com --- Where Google is the name of the company and

.com is the extension of the company and can identified easily form of company

If .com comes at last then mean it is commercial website

.edu means education purpose. And so on..... And domain name should be written in browser's URL.

Hosting: Websites are stored – or “hosted” – on a publicly-accessible computer (a server). Some websites require an entire server to themselves. Others can share a server with 100s of other websites. The storage space, and the features that come with it, make up your hosting plan.

SEO: Stands for , Search Engine Optimization—is about helping search engines understand your content, and helping users find your site and make a decision about whether they should visit your site through a search engine

Module -3

H.T.M.L.

1. HTML Tag and elements are not same because HTML tag is used for to hold the HTML element

E.g <html> This is HTML tag written in this format

</html> this tag indicates the end of the TAG.

Same like many HTML Tag available in html from this some of the tag has itself closing and some of not e.g.
 has no ending close.

While,

HTML Elements contain a starting tag, content, and an ending tag. If there is no content in an HTML Element, it is called an Empty HTML Element.

2. HTML Tag and Attributes:

HTML attributes are used to describe the characteristic of an HTML element in detail. Whatever written within a HTML tag are HTML elements. HTML attributes are found only in the starting tag. HTML tags are almost like keywords where every single tag has unique meaning

3. Void element in HTML : if any tag in HTML has no ending knows as void elements in html

E.g : The img element is a void element. An img element must have a start tag but must not have an end tag.

4. HTML Entities: Is a reserved keyword in HTML documents. And represent as & , < , > , © and many more available in HTML.

5. HTML List: In HTML there are 3 different types of list available as follow.

5. 1. OL List: Ordered List ; Ol tag is starting with tag and ending with

E.g ``

` ABC`

Output will be → 1. ABC

` CDE`

2. CDE

``

5. 2. UL List: Ordered List ; UL tag is starting with tag and ending with

E.g

 ABC

Output will be→ . ABC

 CDE

. 2 CDE

5. 3. Description List: The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

e.g <dl>

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>

And output looks like as follow

A Description List

Coffee

- black hot drink

Milk

- white cold drink

6. Class Attributes: The class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element. The class attribute is mostly used to point to a class in a style sheet. However, it can also be used by a JavaScript (via the HTML DOM) to make changes to HTML elements with a specified class.

Example:

```
<style>
  Btn{
    Height =20px;
    Width =15px;
    Color=white;
  }
<body>
  <Input type="button" class="Btn">
</body>
```

7. Id attributes and Class attributes: in HTML class attributes point out in style sheet same also used Id attributes but the declaration style in style sheet in diff-diff method as below with example.

Example:

```
<style>
  Btn{
    Height =20px;
    Width =15px;
    Color=white;
  }
  .txt{
    Color="red"
  }
</body>
  <Input type="button" class="Btn">
  <Input type="text" class="txt">
</body>
```

8. Formatting TAG In HTML: In HTML there are many formatting tag and all have their own diff-diff functionality.

Example:

 OR Both are same and out of the text is in bold formate
<i> </i> OR Output will be in italic format.

9. Cell Padding and cell spacing :

Cellpadding	Cellspacing
It specifies the space between the border of	It specifies the space between adjacent cells.

a table cell and its contents.	
It is created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellpadding.	It is also created by using HTML <table> tag but type attribute is set to cellspacing.
The default cellpadding value is 1	Whereas, the default cellspacing value is 2
Cellpadding is widely used and considered to be an effective mean	Cellspacing is less effective than Cellpadding.
Cellpadding is an attribute	Cellspacing is also an attribute.

10. Club row or column in HTML Table: In HTML if you want to club more than one row or column then you have to use rowspan or colspan depends on your requirement

Example:

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <td>Jill</td>
  </tr> colspan="2"
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
    <td>555-1234</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">contact no</th>
    <td>1234567890</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>555-8745</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

11. Block level and inline element:

1. **Block Level element** : Block level element cover the width of 100%.

<h1>heading tag 1. </h1> To <h6> </h6>

<div></div> , <p> </p>

Example : <h1> HTML Heading Tag 1 </h1>

HTML Heading Tag 1

2. Inline element : Inline element cover the width of according to size of text.

 for use bold tag

 is used for break line

 is used also for bold style

<i> </i> OR

Example: `<h1> HTML Heading Tag 1 </h1>`

HTML Heading Tag 1

12. Hyper link in html : if you want to create hyper link in HTML you have to use a tag with its attributes values as per your requirement. Its use to jump from one webpage to another

Example:

```
<body>
```

```
<a href="google.com"> Visit google</a>
```

```
</body>
```

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

13. Iframe tag in HTML : iframe tag is inline tag in HTML. An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

Example :

```
<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>
```

You can also add its many iframe attributes like height, width target link and many more.

14. Span Tag in HTML: span tag is a generic inline container element. You use this element to wrap sections of text for styling purposes or to add attributes to a section of text without creating a new line of content. It is similar — but not the same as — the `<div>` tag

Example: `<p>My mother has blue eyes.</p>`

15. Insert picture in background in webpages : To insert picture in webpages as a back ground you can use the BODY tag

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
    body {
        background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Example of back ground images </h2>

<p>By default, the background image will repeat itself if it is smaller than the element.....</p>

</body>
</html>
```

16. Active link and Normal link : If you left or right-click any one of the links Visited or Unvisited, it will turn into Red and Underline. Active Links shows that the browser is in the process to load a new resource

While, in normal link (un-visited link) the default color is blue color and underlined

17. Separate sections of text, diff Tags are: There are many tags that are used to do separation of the text in html

Example:

 tag – It is used to separate the line of text. It breaks the current line and shifts the flow of the text to a new line.

<p> tag–This tag is used to write a paragraph of text.

<blockquote> tag–This tag is used to define large quoted sections.

18. What is SVG in html: SVG stands for scalable vector graphics, is used to define vector-based graphics for the Web.

19. Difference HTML and XHTML: HTML stands for Hyper text markup language is used to designing the web-pages while XHTML stands for Extended hyper text markup language is also used to develop and design the WebPages but XHTML has more features and functionality compare to HTML.

20. Logical and Physical Tag in HTML :

Physical Tag : Are used to provide the visual appearance to the text

Example : <address> <pre> and many more

Logical Tag : are used to add some logical or semantic value to the tag.

Example : , <sup>, <sub>, <u> and many more....