

CODING BUGS NOTES GALLERY

(20 Jan)

more :- Scrolling with Commit (20 Jan)

more :-

[HTML]

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Hyper Text Markup Language

Hyper text

CODING BUGS NOTES GALLERY

Link between web pages.

(Jumping to the another page (Called Link))

Markup Language

Text between tags which defines structure.

- It is a language to create web pages
- HTML defines how the web page looks and how to display content with the help of elements
- It forms DB defines the structure of our web page
- Need to save your file with .html extension

HTML Skeleton

→ [already present in all web pages] — Skeleton

If you want HTML 4.0
Date: Search in google,
Page No.: Home page
Find in place
of HTML

this think define versions of HTML

(automatic
come)

<!DOCTYPE html> → tells browser you are using HTML 5

<html> → root of the an HTML document

<head> → container for metadata

[meta] not include display <title></title> → page title

</head>

<body> → contains all data rendered by the browser

↳ data show
in web pages

→ paragraph tag
(Hollow world)

Display

</body>

</html>

• <!DOCTYPE html>

CODING BUGS NOTES GALLERY

→ Instructions to the Browsers about the HTML version.

• <html> ↴ Container (working as)

→ Root element which acts as a container to hold all the codes.

→ Browser should know that this a HTML document permitted content : One head tag followed by One body tag.

● <head> (it is not display)

→ Everything written here will never be displayed in the browser.

→ It contains general information about the document title, definitions of CSS and Scripts sheets meta data (information about the document).

● <body>

CODING BUGS NOTES GALLERY

→ Everything written here will be displayed in the browser.

→ Contains text, Images, links which can be achieved through tags.

Example :-

• <p> This is our first paragraph. </p>

• Go To google

•

#

Comments and HTML Elements.

↓
for make your
Code Understandable

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- Comments Don't render on the browser
- Helps to understand our code better and makes it readable.
- Helps to debugging our code

• Three ways to Comment :-

- Single line] more uses
- multiple line]
- Comment tag // Supported by IE

Internet
Explorer

HTML Element

Basic Structure

< p color = "red" > This is our first Paragraph </p>

- Contains following things :-
- Start tag : <p>
- Attributes : color = "red"
- End tag : </p> // optional
- Content : This is our first paragraph

HTML in PW Skills

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- used to create and structure content on the web
- it not a language means — not have the capability force decision

Structure → markup

- what is look in web page, you can structure with the HTML
- layout of any idea
- HTML Code → view page source of any website
- tag → there are so many available, like image, paragraph, sound, you can chose any tag according to the your requirement

importance of HTML :-

what come first and last

- Structure and Layout → after involving CSS, JS
- Accessibility and SEO How it actually works
- Compatibility
 - ↳ using meta tag, and involves SEO tag
 - ↳ compatible with all web browsers [90%]

Reason to learn HTML :-

- Essential building block of web and widely used
- Easy to learn — no need to remember all tags
- Versatile

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HTML vs web in different contexts —

- Web apps
- Emails Create different emails structure
- mobile apps

→ If you want to look others website web pages HTML code then click on

in View page Source

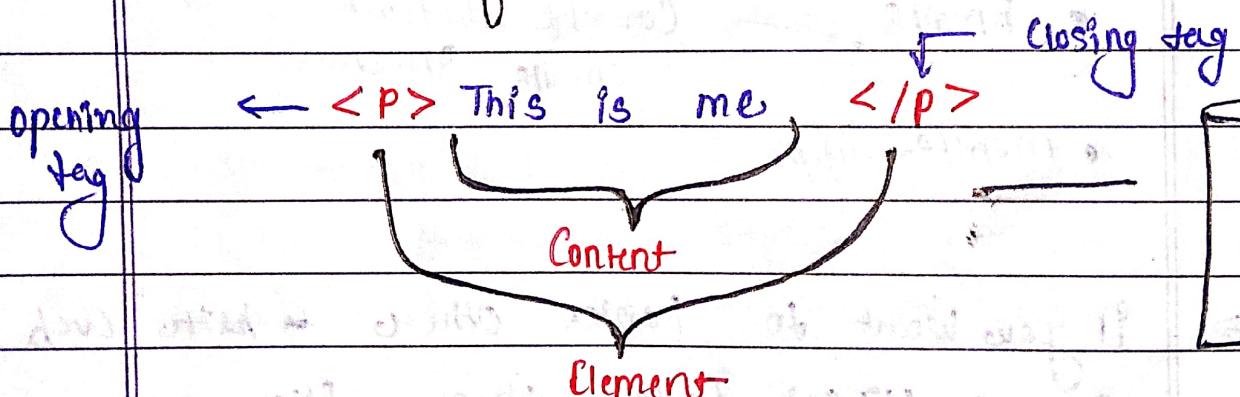
HTML Tags

The Components used to design the Structure of websites are called HTML Tags

index.html → Home page

HTML tags

A Containers of Some Content over others HTML tags



points always be remembered :— $\langle \text{tag name} \rangle$ $\langle / \text{tag name} \rangle$

- HTML tag is parent of head and body tag
- Most of HTML elements have opening and closing tags with content in between
- Some tags have no content in between, e.g. -

- We can use inspect element / view page source to edit html. pure activity

→ only change in browser not in actual code

Level 2

Basic HTML Tags

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 make works
 easier
 easier

HTML Attributes

Attributes are used to add more information to the tag

<html lang = "en" > </en> also
Attributes

name → lang means language

① Heading Tag

used to display heading in html

h1 (most important)

h2

h3

h4

h5

h6 (less important)

Size

Variation

Note := never only using heading tag for importance, not for size analysis

because it's create problem in SEO

② Paragraph tag → <p>

Showng Compute line in screen →

Setting > Commons panel
 > Toggle word wrap

③

Anchor Tags

→ Used to add links to your page

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` google `

attribute

means
link

→ google → Output
come

Note :- `
` → for next page
↳ empty tag

HTML Entities

→ >, < etc

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<

>

</

>

Reserved

Keywords of HTML

but if you want to
Print these think, then how
to print in browser.

Without as Reserved keywords

like : 5>3

→ How these print

but you don't write it directly :—

→ You have to use some syntax of
the particular symbol & entities

Example : = <p> 5>3 </p> = <p>>3</p>

= > 3

(5>3)

→ every reserved keyword

symbol have particular symbol syntax
to print

> — emperors

< — less than

 — then

How to Give long Space

Example 5 → - - - - - [The words come]

→ — this Syntax give you the extra
Space

→ Syntax & no. of space

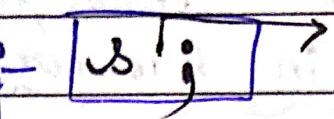
S — em person
nb — non-breaking
S — Space
P

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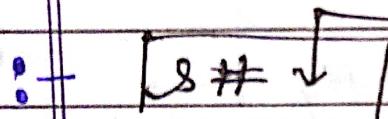
→ it where we need more space.

Another way :-

Note:-



If you write between this symbol, so, you have to write the same of the particular symbol/entities.



If you don't want to write the name, then write code of the particular entity.

For example :— S# 67 → =

S# 62 → >

S# 63 → <

→ go to more than 100

Tip: = name is more good
to remember then number.

last part of emmet chapter :-

Understand the
boiler plate :-

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(1) =>

Parents Child Grouping :-

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understand how to write speedily

div > p > li

div > p > li

tap

↓ parent

<div>

<p>

child

</p>

</div>

→ See how

</body>

to automatic

Come, this

will increase
the Speed

</html>

→

You can write it more as

more → div > div > p > p > li

(3)

• If you want to write ~~3~~ same thing ~~6~~ multiple
time (~~then~~ multiplication)

div * 5

→

<div></div>

<div></div>

<div></div>

<div></div>

<div></div>

- 5 times

also write as :- div > div > p > li * 5

۲

(Sibling) Brotherhood Method

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- $\text{div} > \text{p} + \text{p} + \text{p} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} <\text{div}> \\ <\text{p}></\text{p}> \\ <\text{p}></\text{p}> \\ <\text{p}></\text{p}> \\ </\text{div}> \end{array}$ Siblings

4

Cowpings

Navigation

- $\text{div} > (\text{nav} > \text{ul} > \text{li} * 2 > \text{a}) + 4 \text{ footer} > \text{p}$

<div>

< hav >

<UI>

 x/a

` /a > `

</UI>

</bar>

< Footer >

Bonus tips :-

$\langle p \rangle \langle /p \rangle$

</ifooter>

< /div >

How the dubitative
line is →

~~(Cotton + shaft)~~

Introduction To Emmet

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- Emmet is a **plugin** for text editors that allows you to write HTML and CSS faster by using abbreviations that expand into full code.
 - It can save a lot of time when writing code because you can type a few characters and then expand them into a long block of code with a single keyboard key stroke.
 - In simple work → HTML codes are placed on ~~multiple lines~~.
 - Emmet help the developer by giving shortcut of HTML.
 - Includes theabbreviation
- Emmet already installs in VS Code.

Features of emmet :-

- (1) abbreviation expansion
- (2) code formatting
- (3) code snippets
- (4) customization
- (5) cross - editor compatibility

Understands structure of

HTML (~~Emm~~ First Emmu)

- `< HTML lang = "en" >`

→ English language use,

→ tell the browser whatever

the information come inside

and what the code is in English

language,

- Meta → information about information

— जानकी की जानकी

Ex :- ~~Mr~~ Priyanka — information

→ जी Priyanka की information की
उसी के बारे में

8 - character set

- UTF → uniform transfer format

means :- whenever you write down

is come, exactly as that,

→ no more change,

(no ~~change~~ ही फिरता)

- name = "viewport" Content = " width = device-width"

initial-scale = 1.0" ↘

→ means :- not screen size dimensions

→ it means , if you visit any website , then ~~not~~ capture the device ~~size~~ , and initialize with 1.0 (zoom in, zoom out)

• `viewport` — — — Content = "1k = edge"

— means whenever we write plz also show in external explore.

↳  because MS code Microsoft created

★ Easier and Speedy HTML

① Know the tag name , so write it fast. `Rx = <h1>` `<p>`

② Adding ID and Class attributes

classname \Rightarrow #idname

help to capture the CSS code
used

Called

Class

`fx = P.PW1 — tab \Rightarrow <p class = "pw1"></p>`

tagname. Classname — tab \Rightarrow

`<tagname class = "classname" ></tagname>`

ID = h2#id1 → tab
<h2 id="id1></h2>

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↳ See how Emmet Plugins help you

→ generally used in div

- dot → means class
- # → means ID

Remember

Adding Custom Attributes

element [attribute = value]

→ Using Emmet, we may construct a tag with a certain attribute and pass its value. To accomplish this, we must enclose the element name in square bracket []. We can include the name(s) of one or more attributes inside the bracket along with the value.

Px := p [title = "Hello"] → tab

<p title = "Hello"></p>

→ any name

#

Adding Text

using emmet, we may also add

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Sentences or para inside of tags . To do this , we must write the element name inside the curly brackets.

P { I am adding text }

<p> I am adding text </p>

but if you want 10, 20 words !—

↳ you have to use

<p> [10 words] 10 </p> →

10 words comes

↳ dummy text

↳ parent child grouping

setting " " " "

multiplication " "

next
understanding

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①

An Old Style Blog App

(Heading, paragraph, Paragraphing etc.)

- Heading

H₁, H₂, H₃ → mostly used

- Text formatting

→ HTML refers to the way in which you can control the appearance of text on a web page.

→ HTML for bold, italic, font-size etc.

 makes text bold

bold

- Screen
readers
→ code
readers

 makes text bold

 italicizes text

italic

Screen
readers

<i> italicize text

more ~~bold~~ ~~italic~~ because it helps readers

to reads, **Strong** words show more importance to the particular word / sentence

and also help to screen reader, they

emphasis more on **Strong** words

strong words

<u> ⇒ underline text

<s> → strikes through it

<strike> → " → (20,000) → ~~(20,000)~~

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→ how day is not used in modern HTML

<sub>, makes text Subscript ($\frac{0}{n}$)

<sup> " ($\overline{0} \overline{343}$)

in
math
[like log
System]

<small> makes text Small

<big> " " big

→ yellow colour

<mark> Highlights text blue form

<abbr> represents an abbreviation

<acronym> " " acronym X (not supported)

Root creators <dfn> represents a definition → green purple font

<ins> The <ins> tag in HTML is used to represent inserted text.

20,000 20K — for Screen readers

→ in blog website

(अंतर्गत वर्ग)

(प्रारंभिक वर्ग)

(2)

Inline Vs Block Element

House Wall

Inline (एक खंड)

Blocks
(Slab)

पैमाने की टुकड़ा

- Block element

→ a block element always begins on a new line, and browsers add a margin (a space) before and after the element by default.

→ <P> and <div> are most used block components.

will always start in a new line and take up the full width available.

- Inline Block element

Block level |

also take the whole space

inline

→ not take whole space

most popular

inline element :-

Heading
so many
<h>
<p> etc

Others :- <a>, <i>, <big>, <var> etc.

(3)

BRING IN IMAGE

Date: _____ Number of diff. purposes on website
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2 uses → Give the look to web page
(different purpose) → add your describing

Note :- add common to beauty becomes good developer

img - tag

means does not have closing tag

→ self closing tag

<img src = "" alt = ""
(source)

</>

→ you should add this

• How to take from local System

→ instead download in vs code

→ paste img in src

→ Set the height and width — in px

Note :- link should be origin

you can also add title title = " "

if you go in image — name will pop up

Atributes :- src

alt

height
width

<img

src = " " "

alt = " " "

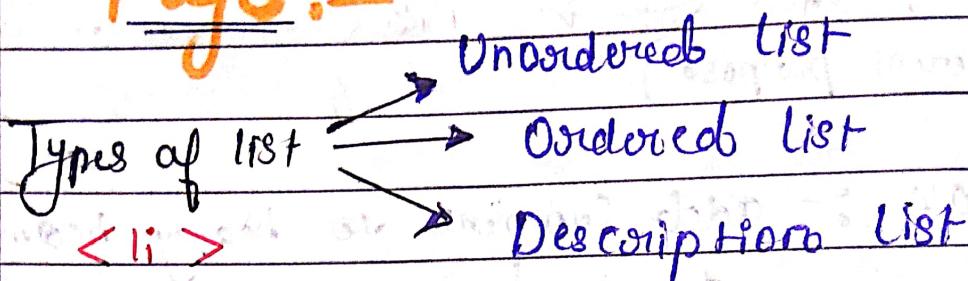
width = " " "

height = " 800 " "

(4)

Lists AND Intoblinking

Page :-



#

 (Ordered List)

 One

1. One

 two

2. two

also, use —

A, B, C
— a, b, c
— I, II, III

by defining type

#

Unordered list

 One

One

more available

 two

two

#

Description list: <dl> and <dd> (description data)

<dl>

term — <dt> iPhone 13 </dt> (description term)

term data — <dd> This phone contains A13 </dd>

<dt> iPhone 13 </dt>

<dd> This phone contains A13 </dd>

</dl>

Iphone 14

This phone contains A1B

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Iphone 13

This phone contains A13

Interlinking (संतोषित)

a - tag

< a href = " " > < /a >

< a href = " " > Google < /a >

Link paste

Google

Attributes

1. href

2. target - specifies where the linked document should open

- blank

- self

- parent

- top

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video tags are
inline

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① Getting a Video on the Page

why video

advertisement / market

addn

your portfolio to attract

SEO

pass information

influ

Brief resource to take videos :-

① pexels — most popular

② pipebay

(copy video address)

③ unsplash

Same with image

How take video your & code

two ways

①

video tag

add controls

<video src = " " ></video>

paste the

address

but there is a mistake

→ browser don't know

How to process that

more useful

method :-

So add

- Controls

- Controls autoplay

(video automatic play)

- Controls autoplay muted — (silent video play)

Q

Getting an Audio On page

also inline elements

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① way

audio-tab

⇒ <audio src=" " > </audio>

99%

Successful

<audio src=" " controls > </audio>

▶ 0.00 / 0.00 — → :)

Without control, if you paste the link, it will show nothing because browser not understand what should I do; to this audio.

So must add "controls"

- Controls muted
- Controls autoplay etc

② way

<audio>

<source>

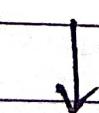
<source>

</audio>

if first monoch

fail, then

use this way



Poor understanding waves video

Table and its Properties

• HTML Jan

• Properties

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rows and

columns

combinator

<table>

depends on Content otherwise
it's give blank result like

tr - table row = audio

th - table heading

td - table data //

<table border> — ~~with~~ will give you
line in the

<table border cellpadding = "16px" style



जाहू देना
मगर अंतके से

Margin → जाहू देना मगर
बाहर से

Cellspacing → Cell के अंतर तोड़ी जाए है तो
तोड़ी

• bordercolor



but colors generally not done
with HTML, use CSS

④

Walkthrough of Forms

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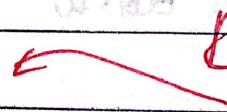
Form
tag

give Questions to
the user, as

Client

→ then user response
according to the
Questions.

Take
data



Ex: ~~chat box~~ Google Map
Create your Google
account

Most Important and Useful Concept
in HTML is (forms)

→ Connect to the Server

→ This types of pages available in
Flipkart, Pwskills etc.

(ask your id, number, name etc.)

★ Understand How to build this
kind of pages

used form tag :-

→ `<form> </form>`

Separate

`<form>`

Open

`<input type = "text">` -

tag

`</form>`

Form → What need to enter
Different tags
Sample

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→ <form> HTML element represents a document section containing interactive controls for submitting information.
→ CSS pseudo class use to style - form

Need :- If you wish to collect data from a web site visitors, HTML forms are necessary.

Ex :- Amazon, Flipkart

HTML Tags and elements

- (1) HTML 2 <form> element
- (2) HTML Text Field Control
- (3) HTML <textarea> in <form>
- (4) Label in form
- (5) HTML password field Control - Password
- (6) Radio button Control Gender : Male Female
- (7) Checkbox Control HTML
 JS
- (8) Submit button Control
- (9) HTML <fieldset> elements
- (10) A Sample HTML form

Form - HTML |

accept - characters = "4ff>84"

auto complete = "0ff"

enctype = ""

<input>

Input (Form Input) — element

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The `<input>` HTML element is used to create interactive controls for web-based forms in order to accept data from the user, there is variety of data input data and control are available, depending upon the device and user agent.

The `<input>` element is one of the most powerful and complex in all of HTML due to the Sh

In HTML

→ we use input tags to collect user inputs.

`<input type = "text" >`

Input tag attributes :-

`src = image`

Placeholder - hidden, color, checkbox, map

Value → all except image multiple - email, file

readonly → all except

disabled → all type - hidden, range, color, checkbox, radio

name → all

`size` → email, password, url, tel, text, search

`maxlength` → text, search, url, email, password
auto complete

`min` - date, month, week, time, or range

Note :- If this attribute is not

specified, the default type
adopted is text

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Input types :-

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------|
| (1) button | (11) number | (21) url |
| (2) checkbox | (12) password | (22) week |
| (3) color | (13) radio | (23) |
| (4) date | (14) orange | (24) |
| (5) datetime-local | (15) outset | (25) |
| (6) email | (16) search | |
| (7) file | (17) submit | |
| (8) hidden | (18) tel | |
| (9) image | (19) text | |
| (10) month | (20) time | |

SEMANTIC TAGS

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In Programming, Semantics refers to the meaning of a piece of code.

- If you use normal HTML tags but they has no give semantic value, so it will not get any extra benefits.
- The great therefore
a good idea to use the right HTML element
for the right job.

- ★ HTML should be coded to represent the data that will be populated and not based on its default presentation styling.
Presentation (how it should look), is the sole responsibility of CSS.

Benefits of writing semantic markup

- SE will consider its contents as important keywords to influence the page's search ranking
- Screen readers can use it as a signpost to help visually impaired users navigate a page.

- Known as easily understand what is written.
- Suggests to the developer the type of data that will be populated.
- help to developers to read the code and understand it well.

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Semantic Elements

Roughly 100 Semantic element available:-

- ① <article>
- ② <aside> Works as Sidebar, portion of doc which not necessarily ~~overlap~~
- ③ <details> ▶ Detail / Summary [] open and closed
- ④ <FigCaption> Ex. An elephant at sunset [] FigCaption
- ⑤ <Figure> adding Image [] Figure diagram, etc
- ⑥ <Footer> / Copyright data or links related to documents.
- ⑦ <header> headings parts come under header
- ⑧ <main> Some paragraph are important which come under main (dominant content)
- ⑨ <mark> for highlighting [] yellow
- ⑩ <narr> Provide navigation links
- ⑪ <Section> give section to the document → - Introduction - Conclusion - Application etc.
- ⑫ <Summary> give summary of any part
- ⑬ <time> represent specific period
(Date) include → <date time>

{HTML / HTML 5}

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- HTML 5 is the latest version of HTML and includes new features that allows web developers to create more interactive and engaging content for the web.

HTML 5

Events Dynamic

Advantages

- Easy and simple to use
- almost support all browsers
- Standard language
- code is very lightweight, this provide faster better speed
- free to use, no need to buy paid application.

Disadvantages

- only capable of static web
- complex to use/understand for normal people
- no feature after long error detection.
- Security feature is very limited/none
- long code,

- In past HTML used was used for documentation

HTML 5

Advantages :-

- so many attributes
- also support for audio, video and other multimedia content by using tags
- HTML5 supports SEO
- Semantic tags