DAY-1

TOPICS COVERED:

1. <p></p>
2. <br>
3. <pre>
4. <hr>
5. <h></h> - H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6
6. Attributes - style
7. Color : color, background-color
8. Fonts: Font-family, font-size
9. Text : text-align
10. <center></center>
11. <wbr>
12. PARAGRAPH:

The HTML <p> element Defines a paragraph:

1. HTML LINE BREAK:

Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

1. <pre> tag (Preformatted)

If Paragraph <p> tag is used then whichever format you write (either in same in line different line in a format) it is going to display in a single line itself.

So to maintain the format however we have written, we go for <pre> tag (Preformatted tag).

The Text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed width font, and preserve both spaces and line breaks.

1. hr(horizontal rule): It creates a horizontal rule line on the html webpage
2. headings

H1=32px,

H2=24px,

H3=18.72px,

H4=16px,

H5=13.28px,

H6=10.72px

1. ***Attributes:***

* Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.
* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes are always specified in the **start tag.**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**
* We always use **lower case for the attribute names**.

1. ***Styles:***

* Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the <style> attribute.
* The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

<tag name style=”property: value;”>

* style: The style attribute is used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size etc.

1. *HTML TEXT COLOR:*

Text Color examples: red,pink,yellow,green,black.

<p style=”color: red”> Hello ABC’ians </p>

1. *HTML Background Color:*

We can add the color to the body by writing style in the body tag

* Background color examples: red,green,pink,black,yellow.

1. *HTML Fonts:*

The font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element.

<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>

Font family examples: Times New Roman, Georgia, Arial, Verdana, Courier New, Lucida Console.

1. *HTML Text Size:*

The font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

<h1 style="font-size=300%;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="font-size=150%;">This is a paragraph.</p>

1. Center tag: It is denoted in one tag called as <center> </center> which is a paired tag. It aligns the content in the center.
2. Wbr (word break oppurtunity): Word break opportunity is a tag which checks first whether the content is able to display on the browser correctly or not if yes then it is going to break the line or else it wont break the line.

* It is referred by one tag called as <wbr> which is a singleton tag.

***PARAGRAPH:***

The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph:

Ex:

<html>

<body>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

Output:

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

HTML LINE BREAK:

* The HTML<br>element defines a line break.
* Use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

<html>

<body>

<p>Hiiii<br>Welcome to <br>ABC</p>

</body>

</html>

Output:

Hiiiii

Welcome to

ABC

If Paragraph <p> tag is used then whichever format you write (either in same in line different line in a format) it is going to display in a single line itself.

Ex:

<html>

<body>

<p>In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored:</p>

<p>

At ABC We Teach Full Stack.

At ABC We Teach Java.

At ABC We Teach Testing.

At ABC We Teach Python.

                </p>

</body>

</html>

Output:

In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored:

At ABC We Teach Full Stack. At ABC We Teach Java. At ABC We Teach Testing. At ABC We Teach Python.

* So to maintain the format however we have written, we go for <pre> tag (Preformatted tag).

*<pre> tag (Preformatted)* :

The Html <pre> element defines preformatted tag.

The Text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed width font, and preserve both spaces and line breaks.

<html>

<body>

<p>In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored:</p>

<pre>

At ABC We Teach Full Stack.

At ABC We Teach Java.

At ABC We Teach Testing.

At ABC We Teach Python.

</pre>

</body>

</html>

Output:

In HTML, spaces and new lines are ignored:

At ABC We Teach Full Stack.

At ABC We Teach Java.

At ABC We Teach Testing.

At ABC We Teach Python.

***Attributes:***

* Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.
* Attributes provide **additional information** about an element.
* Attributes are always specified in the **start tag.**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

Attributes related to the tags or elements:

1. style: The style attribute is used to specify the styling of an element, like color, font, size etc.

<p style=”color: red”> Hello ABC’ians </p>

\*This command sets the color of the text (Hello ABC’ians) as red.

 Note: We always use **lower case for the attribute names**.

***Styles:***

* Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the <style> attribute.
* The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

<tag name style=”property: value;”>

*HTML Background Color:*

We can add the color to the body by writing style in the body tag:

<html>

<body style="background-color:red;">

<h1>Welcome to ABC</h1>

<p>Hello ABC’ians</p>

</body>

</html>

* Background color examples: red,green,pink,black,yellow.

*HTML TEXT COLOR:*

We can change the text color of a text :

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;">Welcome to ABC</h1>

<p style="color:red;">Hello ABC’ians</p>

</body>

</html>

Text Color examples: red,pink,yellow,green,black.

*HTML Fonts:*

The font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element.

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

Font family examples: Times New Roman, Georgia, Arial, Verdana, Courier New, Lucida Console.

*HTML Text Size:*

The font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="font-size=300%;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="font-size=150%;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

***CSS Fonts***

The CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

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| --- |
|  |

**Font Family**

**Note**: If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".

More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list:

p {

  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

}

**Day-2**

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. <b>, <strong>
2. <i>, <em>
3. <mark>
4. <u>
5. <small>, <big>
6. <strike> or <s>
7. <del>, <ins>
8. <sup>, <sub>
9. title attribute
10. contenteditable
11. div & span
12. text: text-align, text-transform

**HTML Formatting Elements**

* HTML also defines special elements for defining text with a special meaning.
* HTML uses elements like <b> and <i> for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text.
* Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text like:
  1. <b> - bold Text.
  2. <strong>- Important Text.
  3. <i>- Italic Text.
  4. <em>- Emphasized Text.
  5. <mark>- Marked Text.
  6. <u> - underlined text
  7. <small>- Small Text.
  8. <big> - big text
  9. <strike> or <s>- strikethrough text
  10. <del>- Deleted Text.
  11. <ins>- Inserted Text.
  12. <sub>- Subscript Text.
  13. <sup>- Superscript Text.
  14. <tt> - monospaced fonts.
* The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.
* The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text, with added semantic importance.
* The HTML <i> element defines italic text, without any extra importance.
* The HTML <strong> element defines strong text, with added semantic strong importance.
* The HTML <small> element defines smaller text.
* The HTML <big> element defines bigger text.
* The HTML <mark> element defines marked or highlighted text.
* The HTML <u> element defines underlined text.
* The html <**strike**> or <s> element was deprecated in the 1999 **HTML** 4.01 standard, and replaced by the <del> tag, an element representing deleted text, which web browsers often render as a strikethrough.
* The HTML <del> element defines deleted (removed) text.
* The HTML <ins> element defines inserted (added) text.
* The HTML <sub> element defines subscripted text.
* The HTML <sup> element defines superscripted text..

Example:

<html>

<body>

<p> Hello ABC’ians </p>

<p> Hello <b> ABC’ians </b> to ABC </p>

<p> Hello <strong> ABC’ians </strong> to ABC </p>

<p> Hello <em> ABC’ians </em> to ABC </p>

<p> Hello <i> ABC’ians </i> to ABC </p>

<p> Hello <small> ABC’ians </small> to ABC </p>

<p> Hello <ins> ABC’ians </ins> to ABC </p>

<p> Hello <del> Spiderman </del> ABC’ians to ABC </p>

<p> Hello <sub> ABC’ians </sub> to ABC/p>

<p> Hello <sup> ABC’ians </sup> to ABC </p>

</body>

</html>

**HTML title Attribute**

The **title attribute** specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

**Contenteditable** : The contenteditable attribute specifies whether the content of an element is editable or not.

# **HTML Block and Inline Elements**

DIV & SPAN:

Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is.

The two display values are: block and inline.

**Block-level Elements**

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

The <div> element is a block-level element.

## **Inline Elements**

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is an inline <span> element inside a paragraph.

The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.

The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

When <div> tag used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to style blocks of content.

## The <span> Element

The <span> element is often used as a container for some text.

The <span> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

When used together with CSS, the <span> element can be used to style parts of the text.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. *HTML Text Alignment:*

*The text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:*

<h1 style="text-align=”center”;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="text-align:”center”;">This is a paragraph.</p>

*HTML Text Alignment:*

*The text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:*

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="text-align=”center”;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="text-align:”center”;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Text Transformation**

* The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

Syntax :

text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit;

p.uppercase {

  text-transform: uppercase;

}

p.lowercase {

  text-transform: lowercase;

}

p.capitalize {

  text-transform: capitalize;

}

**Day-3**

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. word-spacing, letter-spacing
2. text: text-indent, direction
3. <bdo dir=””>
4. column-count
5. class & id
6. Inline CSS & Internal CSS
7. text-align: justify
8. Font : font-style, font-weight, font-variant
9. text color : color-name, hex value, rgb
10. font-size : px,em, %

**Word Spacing**

The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.

h1 {

  word-spacing: 10px;

}

h2 {

  word-spacing: -5px;

}

**Text Indentation**

The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text:

p {

  text-indent: 50px;

}

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  |

**Text Direction**

The direction property is used to change the text direction of an element:

p {

  direction: rtl;

}

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Bidirectional Text Override element** (**<bdo>**) overrides the current directionality of text, so that the text within is rendered in a different direction.

<bdo dir="rtl">my name is myName</bdo>

**Property column-count**

The column-count property specifies the number of columns an element should be divided into.

If you need an exact numbers of columns when designing a multi-column layout, use column-count.

Given the number of columns, the browser will evenly distribute the content in exactly that number of columns.

Syntax :

column-count: number|auto|initial|inherit;

|  |
| --- |
| **Inline CSS** Inline CSS is used for a specific HTML tag. <style> attribute is used to style a particular HTML tag. Using CSS this way is not recommended, as each HTML tag needs to be styled individually.  <html>  <body style="background-color:black;">  <h1 style="color:white;padding:30px;">Hostinger Tutorials</h1>  <p style="color:white;">Something usefull here.</p>  </body>  </html>  **Disadvantages of Inline CSS:**   * Inline CSS must be applied to every element.   **Internal CSS**  Internal CSS code is put in the <head> section of a particular page. The classes and IDs can be used to refer to the CSS code, but they are only active on that particular page. CSS styles embedded this way are downloaded each time the page loads so it may increase loading speed.  Internal CSS is put in between <style></style> tags.  <head>  <style type="text/css">  p {  color:white;  font-size: 10px;  }  </style>  </head> |

**The id Selector**

* The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
* The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!
* To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.
* The style rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

#para1 {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>

<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Note:** An id name cannot start with a number!

**The class Selector**

* The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.
* To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.
* In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.center {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center">Hello</h1>

<p class="center">Hello World</p>

</body>

</html>

* You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.
* In the example below, only <p> elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

p.center {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}

* HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

**Note:** A class name cannot start with a number!

**Grouping Selectors**

* If you have elements with the same style definitions, like this:

h1 {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}

h2 {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}

p {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}

* It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.
* To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.
* In the example below we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

h1, h2, p {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}

**Text Color**

The color property is used to set the color of the text. The color is specified by:

* a color name - like "red"
* a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
* an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

The default text color for a page is defined in the body selector.

body {

  color: blue;

}

h1 {

  color: green;

}

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Text Alignment**

* The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
* A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.

h1 {

  text-align: center;

}

* When the text-align property is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers):

div {

  text-align: justify;

}

**Font Style**

The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:

* normal
* italic
* oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

p.normal {

  font-style: normal;

}

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Font Size**

**Note:** If you do not specify a font size, the default size for normal text, like paragraphs, is 16px (16px=1em).

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Set Font Size With Pixels**

h1 {

  font-size: 40px;

}

**Tip:** If you use pixels, you can still use the zoom tool to resize the entire page.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Set Font Size With Em**

To allow users to resize the text (in the browser menu), many developers use em instead of pixels..

The size can be calculated from pixels to em using this formula: *pixels*/16=*em*

h1 {

  font-size: 2.5em; /\* 40px/16=2.5em \*/

}

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Use a Combination of Percent and Em**

The solution that works in all browsers, is to set a default font-size in percent for the <body> element:

body {

  font-size: 100%;

}

h1 {

  font-size: 2.5em;

}

**Font Weight**

The font-weight property specifies the weight of a font:

p.normal {

  font-weight: normal;

}

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Font Variant**

The font-variant property specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font.

p.small {

  font-variant: small-caps;

}

**Day-4**

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. Images - src, alt, height, width
2. style - float
3. GIF
4. Audio - src, controls, autoplay, loop
5. Video - src, controls, height, width, autoplay, loop
6. plug-in : embed
7. <marquee>
8. CSS with images - filter: grayscale( ) | saturate( )
9. responsive images - width : 100%; height : auto;

***IMAGES:***

* In HTML, images are defined with the<img>tag.
* The src attribute specifies the URL (web address) of the image:

  <img src="*url*">

Example:

<img src="abc\_logo.jpg" alt="ABC Logo”>

*Image Size – Width and Height:*

<img src="abc\_logo.jpg" style=" width:500px; height:600px; ">

*Width and Height or Style:*

<style>

/\* This stylesheet sets the width of all images to 100%: \*/

img {

  width: 100%;

}

</style>

<img src="html5.gif" width="128" height="128">

<img src="html5.gif" style="width:128px; height:128px;">

*Image Floating:*

Use the CSS float property to let the image float to the right or left of a text.

<img src="smiley.gif" style="float:right;” width:42px; height:42px;">

float:left;

*Animated Images:*

HTML allows animated GIFs:

Example:

<img src="program.gif" alt="Comp" style="width:48px; height:48px;">

Example:

<html>

<body>

<h2>ABC image</h2>

<img src="abc\_logo.jpg" alt="ABC Logo" width="500" height="333">

</body>

</html>

*Animated Images:*

HTML allows animated GIFs:

Example:

<html>

<body>

<h2>Animated Images</h2>

<p>The GIF standard allows moving images.</p>

<img src="programming.gif" alt="Computer man" style="width:48px; height:48px;">

</body>

</html>

***HTML MEDIA:***

\* Multimedia on the web is sound, music, videos, movies and animations.

1. What is Multimedia?

Multimedia comes in many different formats.

Example: images, sounds, music, videos, animations etc.

2. Multimedia Format:

Multimedia elements (like audio or video) are stored in media files.

Multimedia files have formats and different extensions .swf,.wav,.mp3,.mpg,.wmv and .avi.

Mp4 recommended by YouTube.

Mp4 supported by flash player.

Mp4 is supported by HTML5

HTML Audio:

\* Before HTML5, audio files could be played in a browser with a plugin(like flash)

\* The HTML5 <audio> elements specifies a standard way to embed audio in a web page.

The HTML Audio Element:

<audio controls>

  <source src="path.ogg">

  <source src="path.mp3">

Your browser does not support the audio element.

</audio>

<audio controls Autoplay loop>

  <source src="path.ogg">

</audio>

Or

<audio src=”Path of the image” controls autoplay loop=”infinite”>

HTML Video:

\* Before HTML5, video files could be played in a browser with a plugin(like flash)

\* The HTML5 <video> elements specifies a standard way to embed video in a web page.

The HTML Audio Element:

<video controls>

  <source src="path.ogg">

  <source src="path.mp3">

Your browser does not support the video element.

</video>

<video controls Autoplay loop>

  <source src="path.ogg">

</video>

Or

<video src=”Path of the video” controls autoplay loop=”infinite”>

**CSS with Images**

**filter property**

The filter property defines visual effects (like blur and saturation) to an element (often <img>).

**grayscale**

Converts the image to grayscale. 0% (0) is default and represents the original image.

100% will make the image completely gray (used for black and white images).

Syntax :

filter: none | blur( ) | brightness( ) | contrast( ) | drop-shadow( ) | grayscale( ) | hue-rotate( ) | invert( ) | opacity( ) | saturate( ) | sepia( ) | url( );

**CSS Image with saturation**

**saturate**

0% (0) will make the image completely un-saturated. 100% is default and represents the original image. Values over 100% provides super-saturated results.

**CSS - Responsive Image**

**responsive image**

If the width property is set to 100%, the image will be responsive and scale up and down

Syntax :

<style>

img {

max-width: 100%;

height: auto;

}

</style>

**Marquee**

The **marquee tag** is a [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) element which causes text to scroll up, down, left or right automatically.

**Day-5**

**TOPICS COVERED**

**1. UL**

**2. OL**

**3. DL**

**4. Nested list**

**5. List with CSS**

**a. <ul type="disc|circle|square">**

**b. OL : list-style-type=”1|A|a|i|I”**

**6. counting - start attribute, li value=”1”**

**7. list-style-image: none|*url*|initial|inherit;**

**8. list-style-position: inside|outside**

**9. li - color**

***LIST:***

**There are two types of lists in HTML**

**a) Unordered list (<ul>)**

**b) Ordered list (<ol>)**

**Unordered list (<ul>): Unordered list in HTML is a block element which is used to group a list of related items, which doesn't have any particular order.**

**The list items of unordered list in HTML is by default marked with bullet points (.).**

**Ordered list (<ol>): Ordered list in HTML is a block element which is used to group a list of related items, which is displayed in a specific order by the browser.**

**The list items of ordered list in HTML is by default marked with numbers (1,2,3,...).**

**Note :**

**a) The <ul> & <ol> tags in HTML are always used along with the <li> tag.**

**b) If you do not specify whether it is ordered or unordered list, the browser by default considers it as an unordered list & displays it with bullet points.**

***HTML Description Lists:***

**\* A Description list is used to give a description of each item.**

**\* The <dl> tag defines the description list.**

**\* <dt> tag defines the terms/names**

**\* <dd> tag describes each term/name**

**Nested list:**

**An individual list item can contain another entire list, called a nested list.**

***Unordered HTML List:***

**The type attribute specifies the kind of marker to use in the unordered list.**

**<ul type="disc|circle|square">**

**1. disc**

**2. circle**

**3. square**

**4. none**

**Ordered List - <ol>- The list items are marked with numbers or letters.**

***Ordered HTML List- The Type attribute:***

**The type attribute of the <ol> tag, defines the type of the list:**

**Type:**

**1. type=”1” - The list items will be numbered with numbers.**

**2. type=”A” - The list items will be numbered with uppercase letter**

**3. type=”a” - The list items will be numbered with lowercase letter**

**4. type=”i” - The list items will be numbered with lower roman number**

**5. type=”I” - The list items will be numbered with upper roman number.**

***Control List Counting:***

**\* By default, an ordered list will start counting from 1.**

**\* If you want to start counting from a specified number, you can use the start attribute:**

**<li value="1">...</li>**

**<ol start="5">**

**<li value="5">HTML</li>**

**<li value="7">CSS</li>**

**<li value="9">Java</li>**

**<li>C</li>**

**<li>C++</li>**

**</ol>**

***Styling List with colors:***

**\* Anything added to the <ol> or <ul> tag, affects the entire list, while properties added to the <li> tag will affect the individual list items.**

***Position The List item Markers:***

**\* The list-style-position property specifies the position of the list-item markers.**

**list-style-position : outside, means that the bullet points will be outside the list item.**

**List-style-position : inside, means that the bullet points will be inside the list item.**

**Syntax : list-style-position: inside|outside|initial|inherit;**

**Day-6**

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. Link 1 - on clicking reloads on same page
2. Link 2 - on clicking reloads on new page
3. Link 3 - on clicking navigates in same page
4. Link states and its default color
5. Images as link
6. download attribute

**LINKS**

In html links are used in order to navigate from one position to another within same webpage or between different webpage.

* When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

<a> anchor tag

Href – hyper reference

Hyperlink – to goto next page

4 types of target attribute v can specify 4 values:

\_self : browser displays output on same page(in self i.e wherever a tag is present)

\_blank : browser displays output of in blank tab.

\_parent : output appears on parent tab

\_anyname : any iframe name can be specified as value.

Output will be appeared in specified iframe.

<a href=”1.jpg” target=”\_self”>CH</a>

<a href=”1.jpg” target=”\_blank”>CH</a>

*Images as a Link*

To use an image as a link, put the <img> tag inside the <a> tag.

Click here => image

To download a file:

<a href=”1.jpg” download>click here</a>

U can’t display image, u can only download.

Link states

1. a: link- a normal, unvisited link.

2. a: visited – a link the user has visited.

3. a: hover – a link when the user mouses over it.

4. a: active - a link when the moment it is clicked.

**: hover selector**

The :hover selector is used to select elements when you mouse over them.

The :hover selector can be used on all elements, not only on links.

Syntax :

:hover {

 css declarations;

 }

**: active selector**

The :active selector is used to select and style the active link.

 A link becomes active when you click on it.

Syntax :

 :active {

css declarations;

}

**: visited selector**

The :visited selector is used to select visited links.

Syntax :

 :visited {     }

*HTML Link Color:*

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

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

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. text-decoration
2. links with css - change default color for link states
3. display- inline| block
4. nav tag

* The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.
* The value text-decoration: none; is often used to remove underlines from links:
* a:link {
* color: green;
* background-color: transparent;
* text-decoration: none;
* }
* a:visited {
* color: pink;
* background-color: transparent;
* text-decoration: none;
* }
* a:hover {
* color: red;
* background-color: transparent;
* text-decoration: underline;
* }
* a:active {
* color: yellow;
* background-color: transparent;
* text-decoration: underline;
* }

display:block – Displaying the links as block elements make the whole  link is clickable (not just text), and it allows us to specify the width(and padding,margin,height...)

display: inline- by default <li> elements are block elements. Here, we remove the line breaks before and after each list item, to display them on one line.

li a {

  display: block;

  width: 60px;

  background-color: #dddddd;

}

Day-7

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. Iframe - src, height, width, scrolling, frameborder
2. name attribute
3. One iframe = link and image(image in same iframe)
4. One iframe = link and image(image on same webpage)
5. Two iframe = link in iframe 1 and image in iframe 2
6. external CSS

Inline frames-

Iframes are used to create partition on d webpage.

Iframe is used to create d partition, embed an external doc to iframe.

They are used to embed an external doc on to d webpage.

<Iframe></iframe>

<iframe src=”” height=”” width=”” scrolling=”no” frameborder=”0px” ></iframe>

Border cannot be changed in its size.

Either v can have the border by default or we have to remove it.

When u have multiple iframe, in order to identify iframe name has to be specified.

<iframe name=””></iframe>

Names and id’s are not visible, it is used only for programmers.

Secured websites shall not be embedded (google,fb)

1. One iframe = link and image(image in same iframe)

<iframe srcdoc="<a href=pet.jpg>click</a>"></iframe>

1. One iframe = link and image(image on same webpage)

<iframe srcdoc="<a href=pet.jpg target=\_parent>click</a>"></iframe>

1. Two iframe = link in iframe1 and image in iframe2

<iframe srcdoc="<a href=pet.jpg target=if2 >click</a>" ></iframe>

<iframe name=”if2”></iframe>

1. Four iframes = 1st iframe 3 links(for image, for audio, for video)

2nd iframe image

3rd iframe audio

4th iframe video

External css

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />

</head>

Day-8

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. Table, tr, td, th
2. border, border-collapse
3. colspan, rowspan
4. caption
5. border-spacing
6. vertical-align

 An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag.

* Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag.
* A table header is defined with the <th> tag.
* By default, tables heading are bold and centered.
* A table data /cell is defined with the <td> tag.
* Always remember <td> element are the data containers of the table.
* They can contain all sorts of HTML elements like text, images, lists, other tables.

*Adding a Border to HTML Table:*

* If you do not specify a border for the table, it will be displayed without borders.
* A border is set using the CSS border property:

*Adding Collapsed Borders to HTML Table:*

If you want the borders to collapse into one border, add the CSS border-collapse property.

*Cells that Span Many Columns to the HTML Table:*

\* To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute:

*Cell that span Many Rows in HTML Table:*

\* To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute.

*Adding a Caption to HTML Table:*

\* To add a caption to a table, use the <caption> tag.

*Adding Border Spacing to the HTML table:*

\* Border spacing specifies the spaces between the cells.

\* To set the border spacing for a table, use CSS border-spacing property

*Left Align Headings in the HTML table:*

\* By default as you know the table headings are bold and centred.

\* To left align the table heading, use the CSS Property text-align property.

*Vertical Alignment:*

\* The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment (like top, bottom or middle) of the content in <th> and <td>.

\* By default the vertical alignment of the content in a table is middle (for both <td> and <th>) elements.

Example:

<html>

<head>

<style>

table, td, th {

  border: 1px solid black;

}

table {

  border-collapse: collapse;

  width: 100%;

}

td {

  height: 50px;

  vertical-align: bottom;

}

</style>

</head>

**Day-9**

**Border**

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

Border Style

The border-style property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

p.one {

border-style: solid;

border-width: 5px;

}

p.two {

border-style: solid;

border-width: medium;

}

p.three {

border-style: solid;

border-width: 2px 10px 4px 20px;

}

**Border Color**

The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders.

The border-color property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

p.one {

border-style: solid;

border-color: red;

}

p.three {

border-style: solid;

border-color: red green blue yellow;

}

**Border - Individual Sides**

p {

border-top-style: dotted;

border-right-style: solid;

border-bottom-style: dotted;

border-left-style: solid;

}

or

p {

border-style: dotted solid;

}

p {

border: 5px solid red;

}

Left Border

p {

border-left: 6px solid red;

background-color: lightgrey;

}

p {

border: 2px solid red;

border-radius: 5px;

}

Note: The border-radius property is not supported in IE8 and earlier versions.

**Margin**

The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. (top, right, bottom, and left).

p {

margin-top: 100px;

margin-bottom: 100px;

margin-right: 150px;

margin-left: 80px;

}

p {

margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px; //(top right bottom left)

}

div {

width: 300px;

margin: auto;

border: 1px solid red;

}

**The inherit Value**

This example lets the left margin of the <p class="ex1"> element be inherited from the parent element (<div>):

div {

border: 1px solid red;

margin-left: 100px;

}

p.ex1 {

margin-left: inherit;

}

**Margin Collapse**

Top and bottom margins of elements are sometimes collapsed into a single margin that is equal to the largest of the two margins.

h1 {

margin: 0 0 50px 0;

}

h2 {

margin: 20px 0 0 0;

}

But due to margin collapse, the actual margin ends up being 50px.

**CSS Padding**

The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders

length - specifies a padding in px, pt, cm, etc.

% - specifies a padding in % of the width of the containing element

Inherit - specifies that the padding should be inherited from the parent element

div {

padding-top: 50px;

padding-right: 30px;

padding-bottom: 50px;

padding-left: 80px;

}

Padding - Shorthand Property

(top, right, bottom, and left).

div {

padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;

}

If the padding property has three values:

padding: 25px 50px 75px;

o top padding is 25px

o right and left paddings are 50px

o bottom padding is 75px

If the padding property has two values:

padding: 25px 50px;

o top and bottom paddings are 25px

o right and left paddings are 50px

If the padding property has one value:

padding: 25px;

o all four paddings are 25px

**CSS Box Model**

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

div {

width: 300px;

border: 15px solid green;

padding: 50px;

margin: 20px;

}

Width and Height of an Element

Assume we want to style a <div> element to have a total width of 350px:

div {

width: 320px;

padding: 10px;

border: 5px solid gray;

margin: 0;

}

Here is the calculation:

320px (width)+ 20px (left + right padding)+ 10px (left + right border)+ 0px (left + right margin)= 350px

**Day-10**

*CSS ICONS:*

\* The simplest way to add an icon to your HTML page, is with an icon library such as Font Awesome.

\* You can add the name of the specified icon class to any inline HTML element(like <i>,<b>,<em>,<sup>,<sub>,<span> etc...)

To Use the font awesome icons, add the following line inside the <head> section of your HTML page.

Link: <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.7.0/css/all.css">.

Note: No downloading or installation is required.

Example:

<html>

<head>

<title>Font Awesome Icons</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://use.fontawesome.com/releases/v5.7.0/css/all.css"

</head>

<body>

<p>Some Font Awesome icons:</p>

<i class="fas fa-cloud"></i>

<i class="fas fa-heart"></i>

<i class="fas fa-car"></i>

<i class="fas fa-file"></i>

<i class="fas fa-bars"></i>

 </body>

</html>

**Day-11**

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. Form- label, input type
2. text, autofocus, name
3. email
4. password
5. submit/reset, action, method
6. number
7. date
8. radio
9. checkbox
10. select option
11. range, color, file
12. week, month, time
13. textarea
14. button
15. datalist
16. search
17. caret-color, placeholder, maxlength

**FORMS**

* They are used to create interactive webpages.
* They are created using <form> tag.

<form>…</form>

* Inside any form we have 2 things

1. Label – used to describe what input has to be specified.
2. Input mechanism – describe the input.

* If you specify name, it shall be reflected in the URL(backend) for easy extraction.
* Labels are created using <label></label>
* Input are created using <input/> - singleton tag

1. Text: single line text

<input type=”text” autofocus name=”firstname”/>

1. Email : when u enter a mail id without .com/@ pop up msg will come.

<input type=”email” name=”email”/>

* Appears to be a normal textbox.

1. Password: to hide the password on URL, J2EE is req(backend)

[post to hide data in URL]

<input type=”password” autofocus name=”pwd”/>

1. Reset/submit :

<input type=”submit” />

<input type=”reset” />

1. Number :

<input type=”number” autofocus name=”age” max=”15” min=”0” step=”3”/>

* What is the first no increase spin=1 [no char allowed(accepts e)]
* Typing is allowed.
* Spin control box.

1. Date:

<input type=”date” name=”d”/>

* In URL yy-mm-dd
* Typing, spin, calendar
* Label is not mandatory in html5.

1. Radio button:

* No typing
* Single selection
* For every value you select – “on”[default value] will be displayed on URL
* If u want to select anyone out of multiple options use radio button.

male<input type=”radio” name=”g” value=”m” checked/>

female<input type=”radio” name=”g” value=”f”/>

others<input type=”radio” name=”g” value=”o”/>

* If g is not there, u can select all d radio buttons.

1. Checkbox: multiple selection

tea<input type=”checkbox” name=”b” value=”t” checked/>

coffee<input type=”checkbox” name=”b” value=”c”/>

milk<input type=”checkbox” name=”b” value=”m” checked/>

1. Menu items : only selection

Choose<select>

<option>mysore</option>

<option>bang</option>

</select>

1. Range [slider control box] : backend you can set the range.

* The range will be displayed on URL.

<input type=”range” name=”range”/>

1. Color : default color : black.

<input type=”color” name=”c”/>

* In URL – no.of color displays.

1. Week :

<input type=”week” name=”w”/>

1. Month :

<input type=”month” name=”m”/>

1. Time :

<input type=”time” name=”t”/>

* reset, scroll

1. Date-time-local:

<input type=”date-time-local” name=”dt”/>

1. File:

<input type=”file” name=”f” multiple/>

1. Textarea : it itself is a tag. [multiple line input].

It is not input tag alternatively it is a tag.

<textarea>enter address here</textarea>

1. Button :

<input type=”button” value=”login”/>

1. Datalist: both selection & insertion are possible [used to give hints (typing)].

choose<input type=”text” name=”fn” list=”dl”/>

<datalist id=”dl”>

<option> banglore </option>

<option> manglore </option>

</datalist>

1. Search :

<input type=”search” name=”s”/>

1. Telephone : can’t be used in HTML5 (same as number)

**Caret-Color Property**

The caret-color CSS property sets the color of the insertion caret i.e, the visible indicator of the point at which the next character typed by the user will be inserted within an element such as <input> or one with the contenteditable attribute set. The caret is typically a thin vertical line that flashes to help make it more noticeable. By default, it is black, but its color can be altered with this property.

Syntax :

caret-color: auto|color;

UN <input type="text" style="caret-color:cyan;" autofocus name="username" placeholder="name">

**Day-12**

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. Fieldset, legend
2. Forms with CSS
3. select option - selected, multiple, size
4. input type- hidden

*Grouping Form Data with <fieldset>:*

\* The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.

\* The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> name.

 Example:

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

  <fieldset>

<legend>Personal information:</legend>

First name:<br>

<input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey">

<br>

Last name:<br>

<input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse">

<br><br>

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

  </fieldset>

</form>

\* By default the first element in the drop down list is selected.

\* To define pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option.

Example:

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

  <select name="cars">

<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>

<option value="saab">Saab</option>

<option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>

<option value="audi">Audi</option>

  </select>

  <br><br>

  <input type="submit">

</form>

*Visible Values:*

\* use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values:

Example:

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

  <select name="cars" size="3">

<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>

<option value="saab">Saab</option>

<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>

<option value="audi">Audi</option>

  </select>

  <br><br>

  <input type="submit">

</form>

\* Here the size is 3 so at a time the 3 texts are visible and selected.

*Allow Multiple Selection:*

\* Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value:

Example:

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

  <select name="cars" size="4" multiple>

<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>

     <option value="saab">Saab</option>

<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>

<option value="audi">Audi</option>

  </select>

  <br><br>

  <input type="submit">

</form>

\* You can use (ctrl) for windows user and (command) for the Mac user in order to select multiple options.

*CSS Forms:*

\* The look of an HTML forms can be generally improved with CSS:

Example:

<html>

<style>

div {

  border-radius: 5px;

  background-color: red;

  padding: 20px;

}

</style>

<body>

<div>

  <form action="/action\_page.php">

    <label for="fname">First Name</label>

    <input type="text" id="fname" name="firstname" placeholder="Your name..">

    <label for="lname">Last Name</label>

    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lastname" placeholder="Your last name..">

    <label for="country">Country</label>

    <select id="country" name="country">

      <option value="australia">Australia</option>

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

      <option value="usa">USA</option>

    </select>

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

  </form>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**Day-13**

**TOPICS COVERED**

1. background-image : url()
2. background: color,repeat,attachment,position, size
3. gradients
4. canvas - width, height, border

*Background Image:*

To add a background image on an HTML element, use the CSS Property background-image:

Example:

<html>

<body style="background-image:url('clouds.jpg');">

<h2>Background Image</h2>

<p>By default the background image will repeat itself if it is smaller than the element where it is specified, in this case the BODY element.</p>

</body>

</html>

***Backgrounds***

The CSS background properties are used to define the background effects for elements.

* background-color
* background-image
* background-repeat
* background-attachment
* background-position

body {

  background-color: lightblue;

}

**Background Image**

The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

body {

  background-image: url("paper.gif");

  background-repeat: repeat-x;

}

**background-size: cover; // for full screen image or**

**background-size: 100% auto**

To repeat an image horizontally, set background-repeat: repeat-x;

To repeat an image vertically, set background-repeat: repeat-y;

ROUND ; SPACE; NO-REPEAT; REPEAT;

**Background Image - Set position and no-repeat**

**body {**

**background-image: url("img\_tree.png");**

**background-repeat: no-repeat;**

**background-position: right top;**

**}**

**Background Image - Fixed position**

To specify that the background image should be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page), use the background-attachment property:

body {

  background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

  background-repeat: no-repeat;

  background-position: right top;

  background-attachment: fixed;

}

**Background - Shorthand property**

body {

  background: #ffffff url("img\_tree.png") no-repeat right top;

}

**GRADIENTS**

Mixing colors

1. Linear gradient – horizontal mixing of colors
2. Radial gradient – circular

Body{

Background: linear-gradient(red,blue,green,silver,gold);

Background: radial-gradient(red,blue,green,silver,gold);

Background-repeat: no-repeat;

Background-attachment: fixed;

}

background:linear-gradient(to top right,red,yellow,black,violet);

***CANVAS:***

\* The HTML <canvas> element is used to draw graphics.

\* The <canvas> element is only a container for graphics.

\* You must actually use the JavaScript to draw graphics.

Canvas has several methods for drawing paths, boxes, circles, text and adding images.

A canvas is a rectangular area on an HTML page. By default, a canvas has no border and no contents.

<canvas id=”myCanvas” width=”200” height=”100”></canvas>

For the border:

<canvas id=”myCanvas” width=”200” height=”100” style=”border:1px solid #000000;”>

</canvas>

**Day-13**

**ANIMATIONS**

* Dynamic changes in your webpage.
* Animation are browser specific – chrome browsers.

**Using animation change the Red square to Blue Square:**

1. Define animation :@keyframes anim
2. Bind animation with selector :animation :anim

<style>

P{

background-color:red;

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

animation-name: anim1;

animation-duration: 4s;

animation-iteration-count: infinite;

box-shadow: 10px 10px 20px black;

}

@keyframes anim1

{

from{

background-color: red;

}

to{

background-color: blue;

}

}

</style>

COLOR AND SHAPE SHD BE CHANGED

<style>

P{

background-color:red;

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

animation-name: anim1;

animation-duration: 4s;

animation-iteration-count: infinite;

}

@keyframes anim1

{

from{

background-color: red;

border-radius: 0px;

}

to{

background-color: blue;

border-radius: 100px;

}

}

</style>

**Disappear**

From{

Bg: red; border-radius:0px; height: 200px; width:200px;

}

To{

Bg: red; border-radius:800px; height: 0px; width:0px;

}

<style>

P{

background-color:red;

width: 100px;

height: 100px;

animation-name: anim1;

animation-duration: 4s;

animation-iteration-count: infinite;

}

@keyframes anim1

{

from{

background-color: red;

border-radius: 0px;

height: 100px;

width: 100px;

}

to{

background-color: blue;

border-radius: 100px;

height: 0px;

width: 0px;

}

}

</style>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>form</title>

<style>

div{

background-color:red;

width:50px;

height: 50px;

/\* position:relative;\*/

animation-name: anim2;

animation-duration: 15s;

animation-iteration-count: 3;

/\* box-shadow: 10px 10px 10px black;\*/

}

@keyframes anim2{

0%{

margin-top: 0px;

margin-left: 0px;

background-color :red;

}

25%{

margin-top: 0px;

margin-left: 100px;

background-color:green;

}

50%{

margin-top: 100px;

margin-left:100px;

background-color:blue;

border-radius:25px;

}

75%{

margin-top:100px;

margin-left:0px;

background-color:yellow;

}

100%{

margin-top:0px;

margin-left:0px;

background-color:pink;

}

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div></div>

</body>

</html>

**TRANSFORMATION**

· Animation brings dynamism into webpage(change color, move something)

· But rotating an element is difficult using animation.

· Zooming is difficult.

· Transformation become effective when we use it with animation.

1. Translate – (-500px)(-500px){reverse direction}

25%{

Top:0px;

Left:400px;

Background: green;

transform:translateX(500px);

transform:translateY(500px);

}

2. Scale – zoom the element by specified no.of time.

50%{

Top:400px;

Left:400px;

Background: red;

transform:scaleX(2);

transform:scaleY(2);

}

3. Rotate – rotate element in clockwise & anti-clockwise direction. [360-clockwise, -360-anticlockwise]

50%{

Top:400px;

Left:400px;

Background: red;

transform:rotate(360deg);

transform:rotate(-360deg);

}

4. Skew – it is used in order to rotate the element in X-axis/ Y-axis

50%{

Top:400px;

Left:400px;

Background: red;

transform:skewX(90deg);

transform:skewY(90deg);

}

**Favicon for browser:**

By using this below link you an set the your favorite icon

[<link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/png" href="img/image\_name.png">](mailto:manjunathmoi43@gmail.com?subject=Notes)