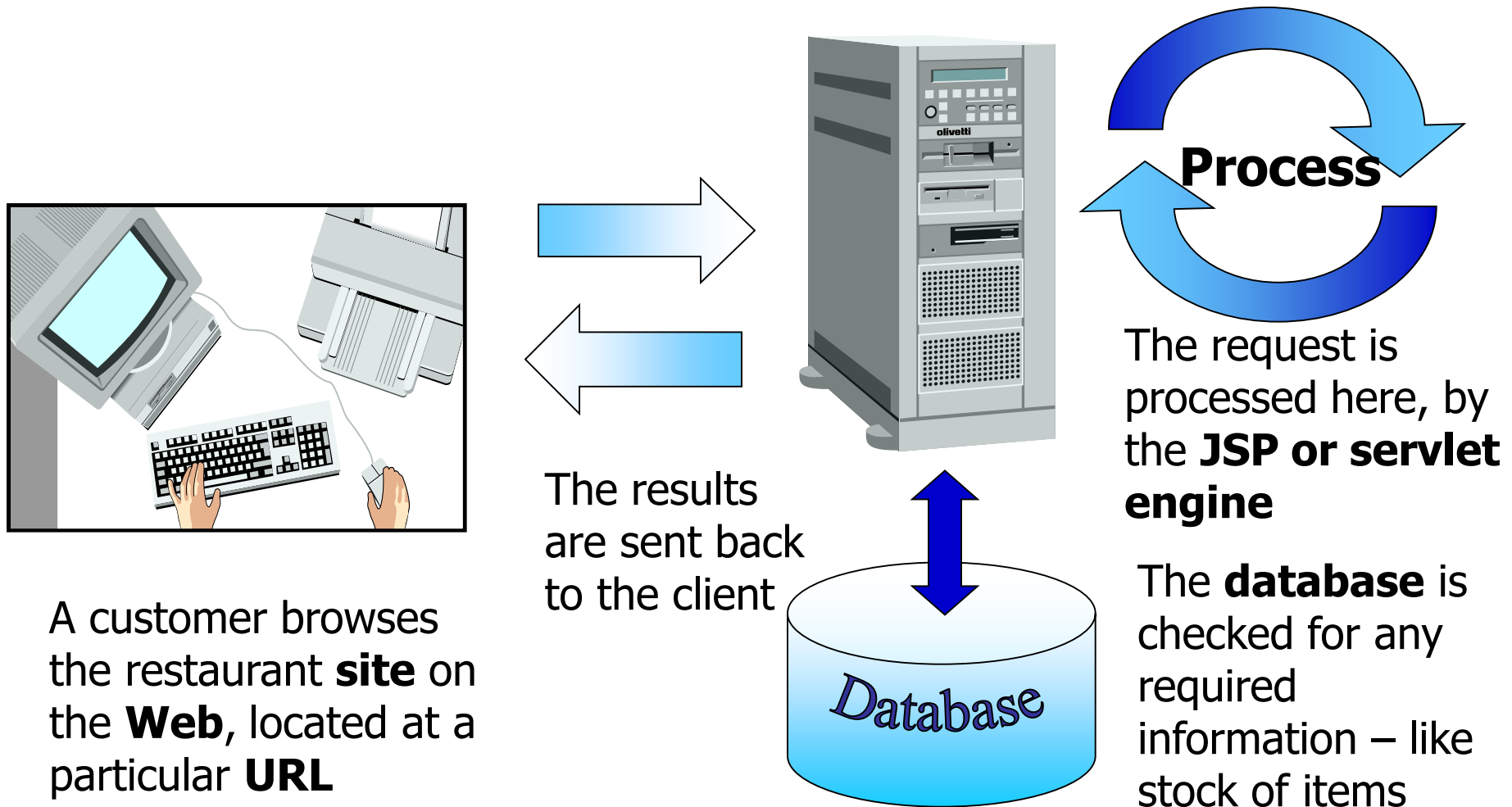


# HTML and CSS



- World Wide Web (WWW)
- Website
- Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
  - Request
  - Response
- Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

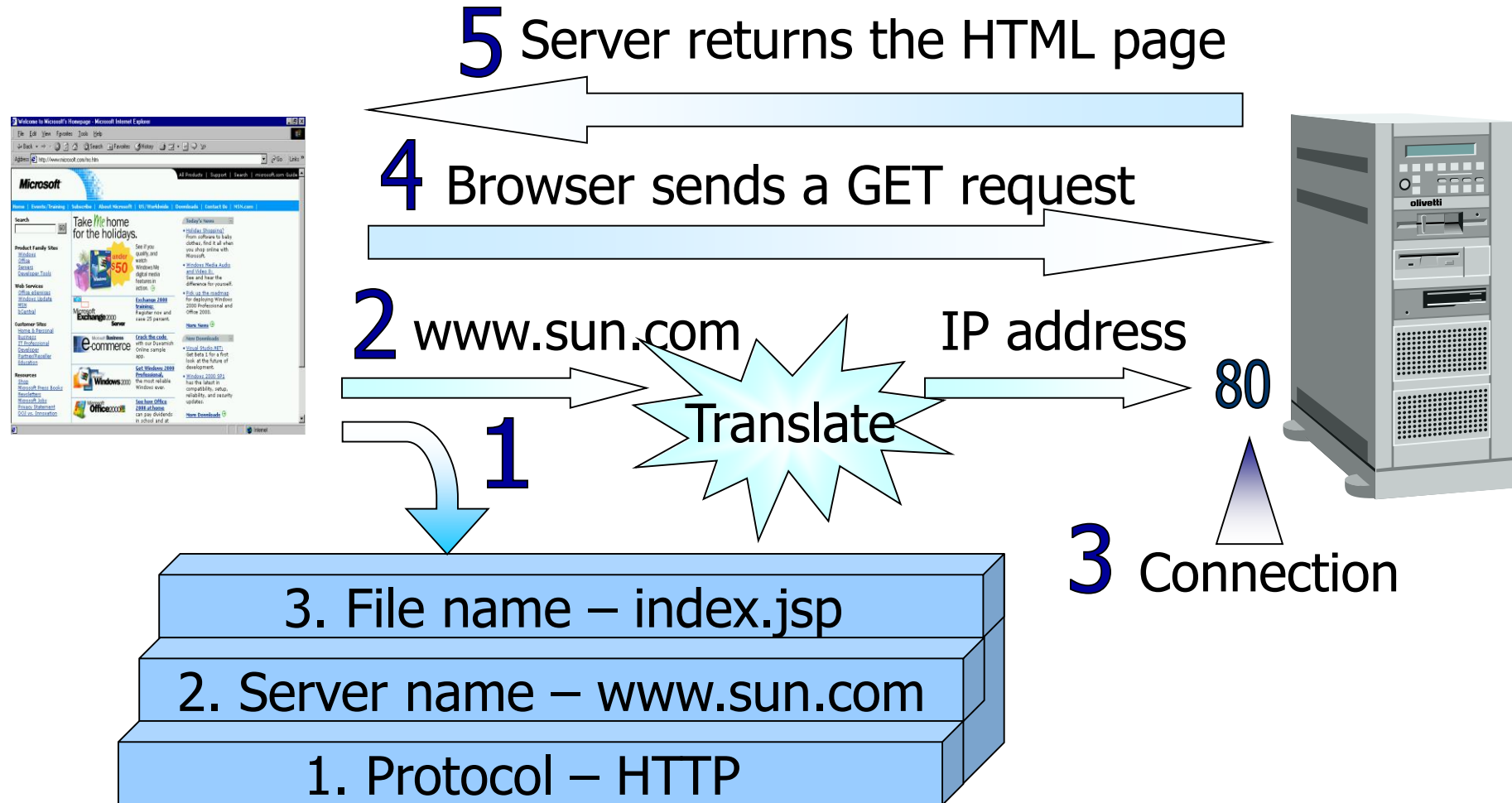
# The Web Based Solution



- Web Page
  - simple text file consisting of text and HTML tags
- Web Browser
  - connects to a Web Server, sends a request for a page and receives and displays the result
  - interprets HTML tags to display the page exactly the way the designer wanted it to be

- TCP/IP is a protocol suite that drives the Internet
- Handles network communications between nodes
- It is composed of layers:
  - Internet Protocol
  - Transmission Control Protocol
  - Sockets

# How does a Internet work?



- Start-tags begin with < and end-tags begin with </.
- Both of these are followed by the name of the element and are closed by >.
- The names of the tags generally reflects how that content will be formatted



- `<html>`: The root tag of Web Page
- `<head>`: The Header of HTML Page
- `<body>`: The complete body of Page
- `<title>`: used in header to define title
- `<HX>`: The Heading Level from 1 to 6
- `<p>`: used to manage paragraphs in HTML
- `<font>`: used to manage font formatting



- An attribute is a name-value pair attached to the element's start-tag.
- Attribute is used to manage characteristics of tags
- Example:

```
<body bgcolor="red">
```

The Body Content

```
</body>
```

- Body Tag Attributes
  - bgcolor: to change the back color of the Page
  - background: to set image as background
- Heading tag Attribute
  - align: to manage the alignment of the text
- Font Tag Attribute
  - color: to manage the color of the text
  - size: to manage the size of the text
  - face: to manage the name of the font

- `<b>`: creates Bold Effect
- `<i>`: creates Italic Effect
- `<u>`: creates Underline Effect
- `<strike>`: strikes the text
- `<hr>`: for adding Horizontal rule
- `<br>`: adding a Line Break
- `<blockquote>`: to emphasize a text

- `<marquee>`: is used to embed scrolling text in the HTML document
- Attributes of Marquee:
  - `bgcolor`: changes the background color
  - `loop`: defines number of times
  - `direction`: the direction of the scrolling text
  - `behavior`: the style of animation
  - `scrollamount`: number of pixels to scroll
  - `scrolldelay`: number of milliseconds between animation

- `<ul>`: For creating unordered List
- `<ol>`: For creating numbered List
- `<li>`: each list item would be in this tag
- Attributes
  - `start`: gives the starting point for the OL
  - `type`: gives the type of UL

- `<img>`: This tag is used to add images in the web page
- Attributes:
  - `src`: the path of the image
  - `width`: the width of the image
  - `height`: the height of the image
  - `alt`: the alternative text for an image

- `<table>`: the root tag for the tabular data
- Attributes:
  - border: the border size for the table
  - width: The width of the table
  - height: The height of the table
  - cellpadding: distance between the text and border
  - cellspacing: border width of cells



- `<tr>`: used to add a row in the table
- `<th>`: used to add Header columns
- `<td>`: used to add data columns
- Attributes:
  - `align`: used to align the text in a cell
  - `bgcolor`: used for the background color
  - `rowspan`: used in table row for spanning more than one row
  - `colspan`: used in table columns for spanning more than one columns

- Hyperlinks are used to manage links between the document in the Website
- `<a>`: An Anchor tag is used to manage HyperLink
- Attributes:
  - href: It defines the path to be visited
  - name: to identify the Link
  - target: to signify where to open the link

- `<form>`: used to manage input from in an HTML page
- Attributes:
  - action: the resource to which the form data would be send
  - method: The HTTP method the form uses to send the data
  - name: Identification for a Form

- `<input>`: used to embed input fields in the page
- Attributes:
  - name: The name of the input field
  - type: The type of the input field, this can contain text | hidden | checkbox | radio
- `<textarea>`: used to add multiLine textfield
- `<select>`: used to add a List or Combobox
- `<option>`: represents each option in select

- `<frameset>`: used to group more than one frames
- Attributes:
  - rows: would define the horizontal division of frames
  - cols: would define the vertical division of frames
- `<frame>`: used to manage a frame in a frameset

## What is CSS?

- Style sheet for Markup Languages
- Additional Formatting for HTML content
- Easy to Manage and Maintain
- Simple syntax and usage
- Supported by both HTML and XML

## CSS Syntax

Not XML syntax but very straightforward

A list of elements with style information

For namespace-aware element, full qualified name is to be used



## Example of CSS

---

*/\* Defaults for the entire document \*/*

- H1 {font-family: "New York", "Times New Roman", serif; font-size: 12pt }

*/\* Make the dish look like a headline \*/*

- p{ display: block;
- font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
- font-size: 20pt;
- font-weight: bold;
- text-align: center
- }

## Style Rules

---

Each rule names an element or set of elements followed by set of style properties enclosed by { }

Each style property has name and value

Case insensitive

Not all elements have style rules

Child elements inherits style rules of parent

Reasonable default values are provided

## Levels of CSS

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Inline : using Style attribute

Embedded: using Style tag

Linked: using link Tag

## Style Sheet Examples

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Simple Style sheet using all the levels

Classes in style sheet

Font style sheet

Text style sheet

Border style sheet

Background style sheet

Visibility properties

List Display



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THANK YOU