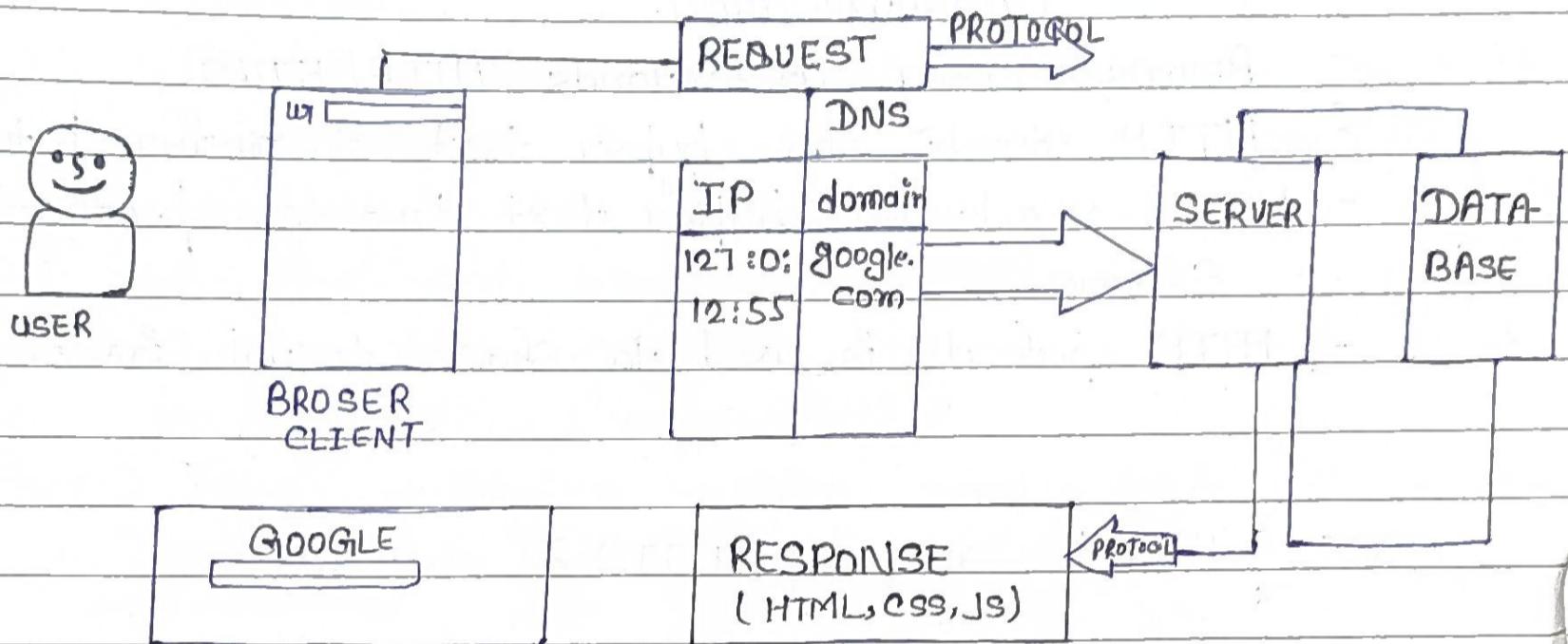


## Web technology (HTML)

Working principle of web :-



\* DNS ( DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM ).

It converts domain name into IP address.

1.) What is Server?

- It is server is the place where all the resources are present.

- It accepts all incoming request.

- Compare to normal computer - it has higher configuration.

Eg:- Google, Facebook, amazon etc.

Teacher's Sign .....

2) What is protocol?

- Protocol is set of rules provided for communication.
- Browser only understands HTTP/HTTPS.
- HTTP stands for hyper text transfer protocol.
- HTTPS stands for hyper text transfer protocol Secure.
- HTTP protocol is used to share textual information.

3) What is actually HTTP?

- HTTP stands for hyper text transfer protocol
- It is a protocol used to access the data in the form of plain text, hyper text, audio, video so on.
- HTTP is similar to the FTP + also transfer the files from one host to other host, But HTTP is similar to FTP as HTTP uses only one connection i.e. control connect to transfer the file.

4.) What is actually HTTPS?

- HTTPS stands for hypertext transfer protocol secure.
- It is a secure extension or version of HTTP.
- This protocol is mainly used for providing security to the data sent b/w a website & the web browser.
- It is widely used on the internet & used for secure communication.
- Those websites which need login credentials should use the HTTPS protocol.

5.) What is Web-Browser?

- Browser is an application used to communicate with websites.
- Only browser can understand web languages.
- Different browser contains different compilers.

Eg :- Chrom, Microsoft edge etc.

6.) What is meant by request?

- Request is a data-exchange from browser (client) to website (server).
- Request can be send in different ways.

## 6.) Typing will make a link.

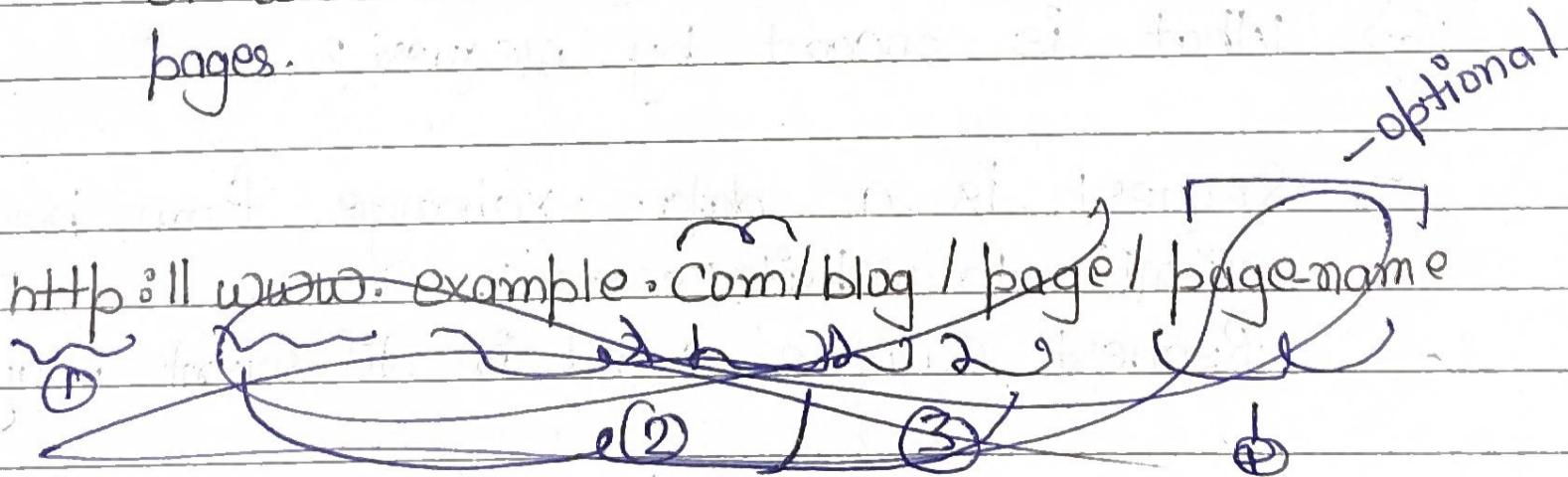
- i) Clicking On hyperlink.
- ii) Submitting responses.
- iii) Request can share user.

## 7.) What is response?

- Response is data exchange from website (server) to browser (client).
- Response can be divided into two types.
  - i) Static
  - ii) Dynamic.

## 8.) What is URL?

- A URI (Universal Resource Locator) is a type of uniform resource identifier, f. is address of a resources.
- On the world wide web + the protocol used to access it.
- It is used to indicate the location of web resource to access the web pages.

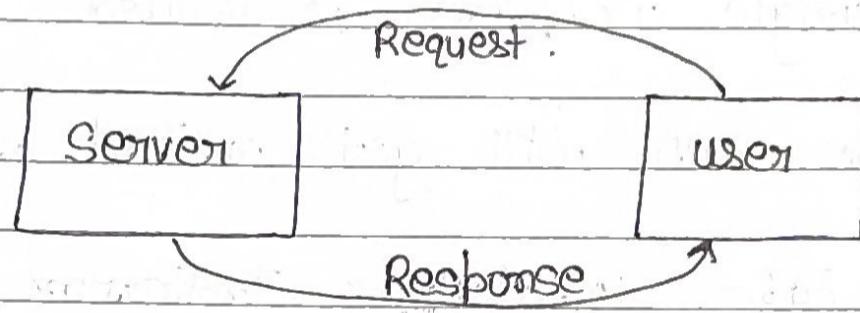


## Types of application :-

- i) Inlab application
- ii) Stand-alon application
- iii) Client - server application.

### 1.) Web application.

Application which can used from browser  
is called web application.



\* There are four types of web application :-

- i) Static application
- ii) Dynamic application
- iii) Single page application
- iv) Multi-page application.

i) static appln:- The appln in which the data is fixed or constant is called as static appln

Eg :- Wikipedia  
W3 school.

ii) Dynamic appn :- The appn in which the data will change all the time, user by user or over the time is called dynamic appn.

Eg :- Myntra, Amazon etc.

iii) Single-page Application (SPA) :-

The appn which will operate over the single webpage is called SPA.

- The SPA will get reload only once.

Eg :- WhatsApp, Instagram etc.

iv) Multi-page Application (MPA) :-

The appn which will operate over the multiple webpages is called as multi-page appn.

- The multipage appn will get reload on every action.

Eg :- Amazon, Flipkart etc.

\* Differences b/w SPA & MPAs :-

	<u>SPAs</u>	<u>MPAs</u>
i) PERFORMANCE	Faster loading time	Slower loading time.
ii) DEBUGGING	More difficult	Well supported by debugging tools.
iii) DEVELOPMENT	Fast	Slower, more complex
iv) MAINTENANCE	Fast + easy	Slower
v) SECURITY	Simplified	More challenging
vi) SEO	Limited	Easier + More effective.
vii) COST	More expensive	Less expensive
viii) SCALABILITY	Not scalable	Scalable.

\* SEO :- Ans

- \* Webpage :- Any document in a browser is called webpage.
- \* Hypertext :- A text or content which is displayed on the web page i.e. called as hypertext.
- \* Markup Lang :- Any language which consists of tags i.e. markup language.
  - \* There are two types of markup language :-
    - i) XML (Extensible Markup Language)
    - ii) HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

\* Differences b/w XML & HTML :-

<u>HTML</u>	<u>XML</u>
i) HTML stands for Hypertext-markup Lang.	i) XML stands for extensible markup Lang.
ii) HTML is used to create structure of the website.	ii) XML is used to share or transfer the data.
iii) HTML only supports pre-defined tags.	iii) XML can supports custom tags.

**Tag :-** Any thing which is inclosed within angular bracket (<>) is called as tags.

- \* The data inside the tags that is called element.
- \* **Formatting Tags :-**

Formatting is a process that allows us to format text to increase its visual appeal.

### Types of formatting tags :-

- <b> - Defines bold text.
- <strong> - Defines important text.
- <em> - Defines emphasized text (italic).
- <i> - Defines a part of text inside the html element is displayed in italic.
- <sub> - Defines subscripted text.
- <sup> - Defines superscripted text.
- <ins> - Defines inserted text (underline).
- <u> - It is use to give underline the text inside the html element.
- <del> - Defines deleted text.
- <strike> - It give strike to text inside the html but it is deprecitated.

## \* History or time-line of HTML -

Tim Burner Lee was the person who introduce the HTML in they 1991.

In 1993 they introduce the first version

1993 - HTML-1

1995 - HTML-2

1997 - HTML-3

1999 - HTML-4

2014 - HTML-5 (current version)

## \* Difference b/w HTML-4 & HTML-5 :-

### HTML - 4

### HTML - 5

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| i) The declaration statement is DTD (document type definition) | ii) HTML-5 declaration statement is <!DOCTYPE html> |
| iii) Doesn't have any semantic tag.                            | iv) It has semantic tags.                           |
| v) Doesn't have any media tag.                                 | vi) It is having media tags.                        |
| vii) Less secure.  | viii) More secure.                                  |
| v) No browser compatible.                                      | v) It is a browser compatible.                      |

\* A Simple HTML Format :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Document </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> My First Heading </h1>
<p> My First Paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

<!DOCTYPE html> :- It is the declaration statement in html5.

It tells the browser that particular html document belongs to html-5 version.

\* <html> element :-

<html>

</html>

- It's a wrapper in which have to write down the html code.
- It is the root element in html.
- The default font of html element is 16px.

## \* <head> element :-

<head> </head>

The head element is used to store the information of the complete html ~~file~~ file.

\* Meta tag :- It holds the complete information of html document basically it holds the meta data.

\* Meta data is data about data.

\* Charset :- It is set of characters.

there are two types.

UTF-8, UTF-16 for 16 bit

\* UTF :- Unicode Transformation.

UTF-8 :- support all the browser.

\* <body> element :-

<body> </body>

The Content which we display on the browser that Content will be written down inside to body tag.

## INTRODUCTION OF HTML :-

- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages.
- HTML describe the structure of a web page.
- HTML elements tells the browser how to display the Content.

\* There are two types of html tags:-

- I) Pair tags have an opening tag & a closing tag with Content in b/w, such as `<p> Content </p>`.
- II) Unpair tags also known as Self-Closing or void ~~tags~~ tags, don't enclosed Content & end a slash, such as `<img>`, `<br/>` + `<input />`

## ATTRIBUTE :-

- \* Attributes gives extra information about html element.

\* There are two types of html attributes.

i) Global Attributes :- Global Attributes are attributes that can be used with any html element which describe globally inside the html code.

The Core attribute of global attribute are id, class, title, style.

ii) Element specific Attribute :- Element specific attribute are attributes which is describe to find specific element inside the html code.

\* W3C :- W3C stands for world wide web Consortium, it is the organization which has give some standard rules & regulation to html.

→ W3C introduce in the year 1994.

1) Global attribute / core attribute

id, class, style, title

2) Element specific attribute.

### Id attributes :-

id attribute is used to target any element uniquely.

id names should be unique that means we should not pass same id name to multiple elements.

### Class attribute :-

It is used to target multiple element at the same time.

We can pass the same class name to multiple elements.

### Style attributes :-

Style attribute is used to provide in-line styling in CSS i.e. use of style attribute.

### Title attributes :-

title attribute is used to provide the title to the particular html element.

\* We can use bold ~~text~~ text

<b>

<strong>

Since **<b>** tag was not given the clarity to the browser since which is effecting to SEO to overcome this drawback w3c introduce the new tag that is **<strong>**.

2.) **<strong>** :- It is used to define text that has strong importance, used to make text bold.

3.) **<em>** :- It is used to define emphasized text browser render the text inside in italic style.

4) **<i>** :- used to display text as italic style.

**<p>** This is **<i>** vandu **</i>** **</p>**

Since **<i>** tag not giving the clarity to browser which is effecting to SEO to overcome this drawback w3c introduce the new tag is **<em>**.

5.) **<u>** :- used to underline text.

6.) **<ins>** :- stands for inserted tag, used to underline the text.

We can use `<ins>` tag, this is Difference is same as others.

7) `<del>` :- Shows deleted / remove content , often in document or edits.

8) `<s>` :- Shows text that is no longer correct or relevant.

9) `<strike>` :- (Deprecated in html).  
Shows a strikethrough line.

\* Difference b/w title tag & title element:-

▷ `<title>` tag :- A tag in HTML means the syntax you write in code to define something.

II) `<title>` element :- An element means the entire structure.

10) `<sub>` :- used to display text as subscripted (slightly above the normal text line & smaller in size).

11) `<sub>` :- It is used to display formatted text.

It is used to display content as it is which is written inside it.

### \* Pore tag :-

- Pore tag is a pore formated tag.
- It is used to display the content as it is which is return inside in it.

### \* Semantic tag :-

Semantic tag will use describe to the browser as well as developers.

#### types of semantic tag -

< article>

< aside>

< details>

< figcaption>

< figure>

< footer>

< header>

< main>

< mark>

< nav>

< section>

< summary>

< time>

## \* features & importance of semantic tag-

It maintains our increase the SEO.

It is used to maintain the code readability.

`<Article>` / `<Section>` - For Create big container.

`<main>` - For create medium container.

`<div>` - for create small container.

`<aside>` - It is used for section, it is rapper for side element.

`<Footer>` :- It is for lower/footer section, it is a rapper for lower element.

`<header>` :- It is for upper/header section. It is rapper for upper element.

`<figure>` :- represent diagram, photo etc.

`<figcaption>` :- provided a caption for `<figure>`.

`<img>` :- It is used to display the image on web page.

`<mark>` :- Highlights text.

`<time>` :- represent date or time.

<abbr> - Represent an abbreviation.

<city> - the title of Creative work.

<dfn> - the define a term

<address> - represent contact information

<strong> - Define strong importance.

<em> - Define emphasized text (italic).

\* There are two types of path-

▷ Absolute path

i) Relative path.

▷ Absolute path :- will take the reference from root dictionary we shouldn't used absolute path.

ii) Relative path :- It will take the reference from current dictionary.

•/ use to open current dictionary.

../ use to open parent dictionary.

Note :- we should always prefer relative path

alt :- the alt attribute (short for alternative text) is used to inside the `<img>` tag to provide a text description of the image.

### \* Types of element in HTML :-

- i) Block level element
- ii) Inline element
- iii) Inline-block element.

#### i) Block level element :-

- Block level element by default take Number.
- It will always start from new line.
- We can modify the size of block level element.

# Any element which will satisfied this three point that level consider as a block level element.

Eg :- `div`, `section`, `article`, `main`, all heading tag.

### ii) Inline element :-

The inline element will contain

It will start from the same line.

We can't modify the size of inline element.

Eg :- span tag, b tag, mark tag, sub tag etc.

### iii) Inline - Block element :-

It will contain the

It will start from the new line

We can modify the size of element.

Eg :- img, video, audio, & all media tag.

#### \* list in html

html list allow web developers to group of a set of related items in list.

\* There are four types of list :-

#### 1) ordered list <ol>

- 2) unordered list <ul>
- 3) Nested list
- 4) described / Definition list.

### 1) ordered list <ol> :-

- To start list specific number or character.
- For ordered list the default marker type is number.

### \* Boolean attribute :-

- i) reverse is the boolean attribute.
- ii) For the boolean attribute no need to pass any kind of values

### ii) unordered list <ul> :-

- For unordered list the default type of marker is bullet.
- Since in unordered list it's no ordered that's why we can't use 'start + reverse' attribute.

Circle, Square,

Type :- It is used to change the number or character.

Type - 'A'; 'a'; 'I'; 'i'; 'T'

Start :- To start the list from specific character or number.

Start = "16" reversed

Reversed attribute :- To reverse the markup tag.

Boolean attribute :- Reversed is a boolean A type :- Bullets, Circle, Square.

Nested list :-

List inside the list we can do this with ordered lists `<ol>` & unordered list `<ul>`

Syntax :- `<ol></ol>`

`<ol>-1`

`<ol></ol>`

`<li></li>-1`

`<li></li>-2`

`<li></li>-3`

`<ol></ol>`

#### iv) Description / Definition list :-

It is used to define terms + their description.

It is used to three tag -

<dl> description list (container)

<dt> description term (title or name)

<dd> description definition (explanation of the term)

Syntax:-

<dl>

<dt> Term1 </dt>

<dd> Description T-1 </dd>

<dt> T<sub>2</sub> </dt>

<dd> D<sub>T2</sub> </dd>

</dl>

in HTML numbered with description with

list item

## Hyper Link :-

- \* Hyper links are used to navigate from one web page to another web page.
- \* Anchor tag(s) :- Anchor tag is used to create the hyper link on the web page.
- \* href :- It's stands for hyper reference in which we will pass the address or url.
- \* States of hyper link :-
  - i) Link - default color is blue
  - ii) Active - default color is red.
  - iii) visited - default colour is purple.

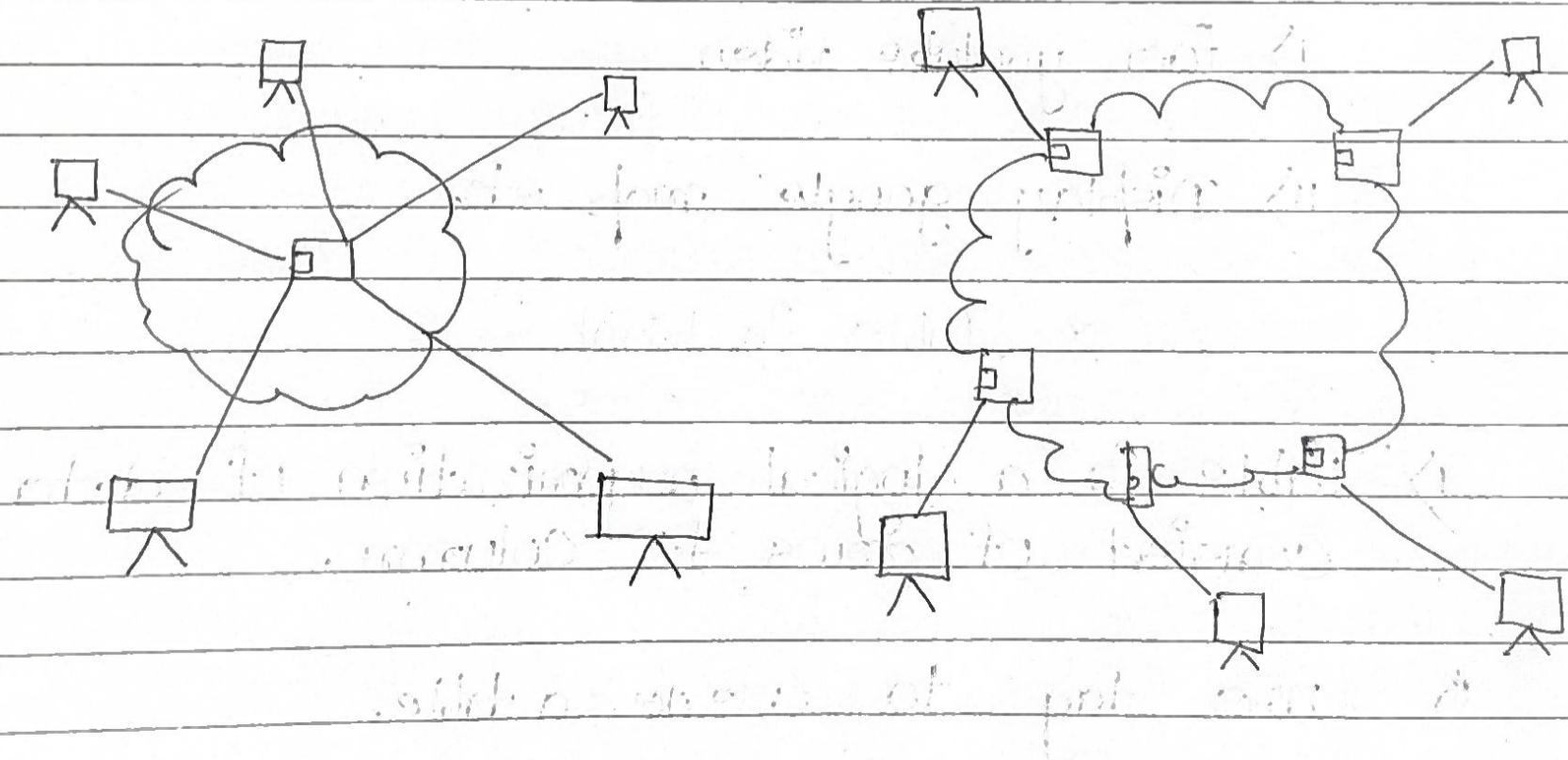
## \* Cdn

Cdn :- It's stands for Content delivery network.

- I) It is a group of geographically distributed servers that speed up the delivery of the content by bringing it closer to where user is.
- II) Data Center across the global uses a Caching process to temporarily store.
- III) That we can access internet content from a web enabled device like browser.

#### \* Advantages of Cdn :-

- i) Improving website load time.
- ii) Reducing band width cost.
- iii) Increasing Content availability + redundancy.
- iv) Improving website security.



\* How to open web page in a new tab

- By using target attribute we can open the web page site in a specific tab.

< a href = " " " - blank "> spiders </a>

" - parent" tab

" - top" main

" - self"

\* Frame tag & it is used to display another document in our website of different website.

\* use case :-

i) For youtube video

ii) Display google map etc.

\* Table in html -

i) Table is a logical organization of data  
Consist of rows + column.

ii) Use tag to create a table.

<table>

table element

<th> - table head

<tr> - table rows

<td> - table data

<thead> - It is just a container for heading

<tbody> - It is just a container for body tag.

\* Rows :- A rows is a horizontal arrangement of data or elements. In html tables , it is defined using the <tr> tag . A row contains one or more cells (columns).

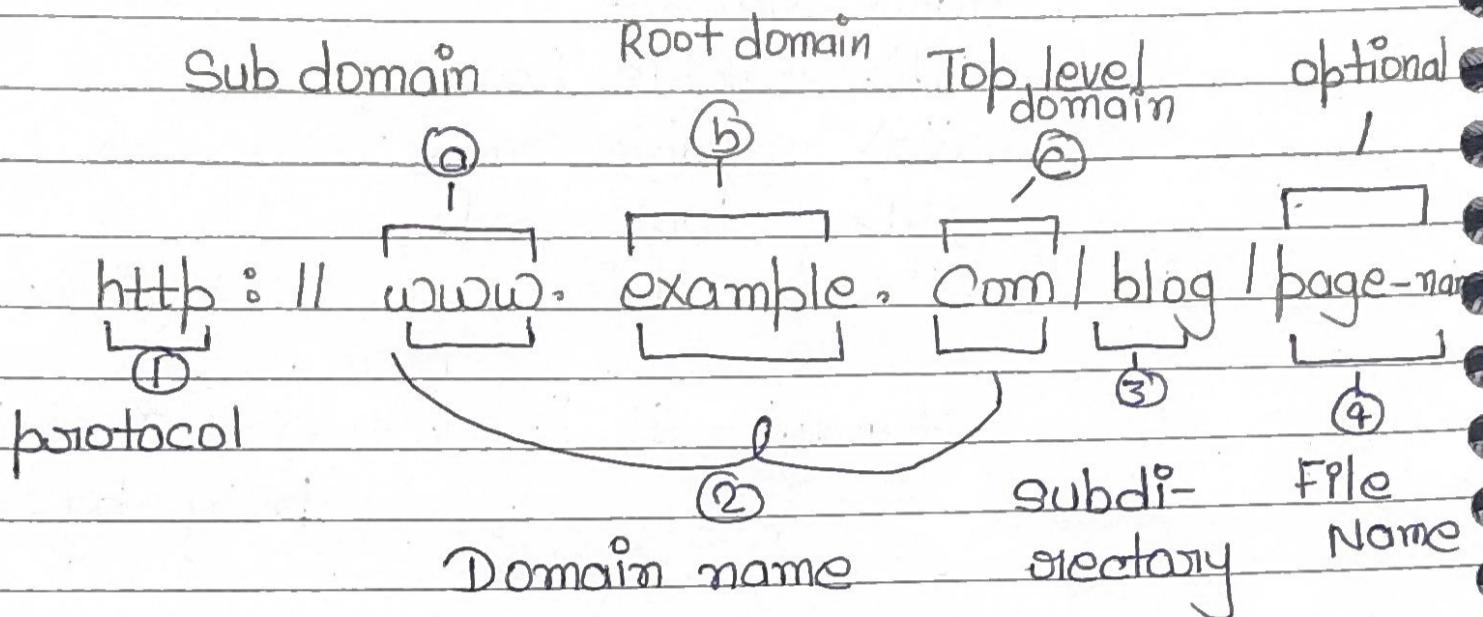
\* Columns :- A Columns is a vertical arrangement of data or element. In html tables , columns are formed by the cells (<td> or <th>) that are stacked on top of each other across multiple rows.

Row = horizontal line (left to right)

Column = vertical line (top to bottom)

What is the difference between table and matrix?

## URL structure / syntax



The domain can be subdivided in the following manner:

Q What is www.google.com related to?

A It is the website of Google.

The worldwide web is another way to describe the internet, which is a network of computers which are connected & which share information & allow communication & collaboration around the world.

Q What is webpage? (definition required)

- A document which can be displayed in a web browser or structure by any markup language is nothing but the webpage.

Q What is webserver?

- A Computer that hosts a website on the internet.

Q What is website?

- A collection of web-page are grouped together & usually connected together in various ways.

Q What is search engine?

- A web service that helps you to find other webpage, such as google, Bing etc.

Q What is Internet?

- Internet is a global network that connects billions of computers across the world with each other and to the world wide web.
- It's used standard internet protocol suit(IP) to connect billions of computer users worldwide.

Q What is extranet?

- Extranet is a part of a organization's intranet.
- It is a communication network that is based on IP. (internet protocol)
- It provided controlled access to firm's intranet to its trading partners, customer & other business.

## Q What is internet?

An internet is a private network of computers designed for a certain group of people & owned by a particular firm or organization.

Ans. An internet is a private network of computers designed for a certain group of people & owned by a particular firm or organization.

Ans. An internet is a private network of computers designed for a certain group of people & owned by a particular firm or organization.

Ans. An internet is a private network of computers designed for a certain group of people & owned by a particular firm or organization.

Ans. An internet is a private network of computers designed for a certain group of people & owned by a particular firm or organization.

Ans. An internet is a private network of computers designed for a certain group of people & owned by a particular firm or organization.

Ans. An internet is a private network of computers designed for a certain group of people & owned by a particular firm or organization.

## Media tag

Is a group of tag that help with creating multi-media experiences on a web page.

- Media tag is used to specified that the target URL.
- Media group tag include <audio>, <video>, <img>.
- Media tag have attribute like-  
src, control, autoplay, loop, ifrancme.

\* There are two types of path:-

- i) Relative path (./)(..)
- ii) Absolute path

## # Form in html.

- An html form is used to collect user input, the user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

Syn :- <form action = "method = " > </form>

i) Absolute path :- It will take the reference from the root dictionary.

Note :- We shouldn't use absolute path.

ii) Relative path :- It will take the reference from the current dictionary.

• / used to open current dictionary.

.. / use to open parent dictionary.

Note :- We should always prefer relative path.

alt :- The alt attribute (short for alternative text) is used inside the `<img>` tag to provide a text description of the img.

\* W3C :- Stands for World wide web Consortium.

It is organization which have given some standard rules & regulation in html.

W3C introduce in the year 1994.

## # Attribute inside Table tag :-

- Colspan :- It is used to merge two or more columns in a table. The value of the colspan attribute represent the number of columns to span.
- Rowspan :- It is used to merge two or more rows in a table. The value of the rowspan attribute represent the number of rows to span.
- Cell padding :- Is the space b/w the cell edges & the cell content by default the padding is set to 0.
- Cell spacing :- Is the space b/w each cell By default the space is set to 2 pixels.

## # What is an Anchor tag in HTML.

- The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. By default its behaviour is navigation.

`<a href = "https://www.w3schools.com" target = "_blank"> visit w3schools </a>`

\* Inside Anchor Tag we have one attribute.

> target → The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

> In target attribute we have four values:

- self → opens the same page with self
- parent

\* Method Attribute → method

Have some types:

- dialog
- get
- post

• Action Attributes

hidden, download or refresh etc. etc.

multiple Td - Cell

th - heading

DRY - don't repeat yourself

SOC - Separation of concerns.

- \* Colspan :- It is used to merge two or more columns.
- \* Rowspan :- It is used to merge two or more rows.
- \* Cellspacing :- It is used to provide the space between the cells.

We can pass the cellspacing attribute in table tag.

Cellspacing = "10px"

- \* Cell padding :- It provides the space inside the cell.

Cellpadding = "10px"

Note :- Cellspacing & Cellpadding attribute we can only use in table tag.

Note :- Rowspan & Colspan attribute can we only used with <th> & <td> tag.

<td> - table data

<th> - table header.

HTML Entities -

Result	Description	Name
<	Non-breaking space	&nbsp;
>	Less than	&lt;
&gt;	Greater than	&gt;
&#38;	ampersand	&amp;
"	double quotation mark	&quot;
'	single quotation mark	&apos;
¢	cent	&cent;
£	pound	&pound;
¥	yen	&yen;
€	euro	&euro;
©	copy right	&copy;
®	registered trade mark	&reg;
™	trademark	&trad;

HTML entities are used to display the special symbol of HTML on the web page.

# Css

Css :- Cascading style sheet.

It is used to make attractive website.

Css is used to design the website.

History or Timeline of Css -

- I) Hakon Wium Lie was the person who introduced the idea of css to w3c in 1994.
- II) In the 1996, w3c introduce, the first version of css that is CSS1.
- III) In the 1998, second version of css was introduced that is CSS2.
- IV) In 2011, third version of css was introduced that is CSS3.
- V) CSS3 is a version current.

Types of Css -

- 1) Inline Css → Putting css styles directly on a HTML element using the style attribute.
- 2) Internal or Embedded Css
- 3) External Css.

Background - Color: red; color: white;

Property name

Property value.

Teacher's Sign .....

External CSS → A CSS which is written in the separate CSS file.

- \* In which ever the CSS is closer to the element that will get more priority.

Syntax of CSS :-

- CSS syntax :-

selector; property, value;

|              ↓              ↓

P { color : blue; }

Selectors :- CSS Selectors targeting HTML Like a pool.

Types of selectors :-

- Simple selector
- Combinator selector
- Attribute selector
- Pseudo class selector
- Pseudo element selector

> Simple selector :- It is used to target the html element by its id, class or tag name.

- id selector (#) • class selector (.)
- universal selector (\*) • element selector (tag)
- Grouping selector.

> Id selector :-

> Id selector is used to target by its id name.

> The (#) symbol is used target the element by its id.

Eg:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html> <head>
<style>
#heading {
color: blue;
text-align: center;
}
```

Syntax :-

```
#idName {
property: value;
```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 id="heading"> This is styled with id selector

<p> This is a paragraph </p>

</body>

</html>

## Ques. 1) Class selector :-

Ans. It's a selector which

- > Class selector is used to target by its class name.
- > (dot) symbol is used to target elements by its class name.

Eg :-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <style>
            .title {
                color: Green;
                font-size: 24px;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
```

Syntax :-

- className
- Property: value;

```
<h1>Hello </h1>
<p> Hi </p>
<p> This paragraph is not affected. </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

### iii) Element selector :-

- > Element selector is used to target by its element name / specific html tag.
- > It directly uses the html tag name (like p, h1, div, a etc) as the selector.
- > It applies the same style to all elements of that type on the page.

Eg:- <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>-<

<head>

<style>

p {

color: red;

font-size: 18px;

3

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p> This is the first paragraph. </p>

<p> This is the second paragraph. </p>

<h1> This is a heading </h1>

</body>

</html>

Syntax:-

elementName {

property : value ;

}

## IV) Universal Selector:-

> It is used to target all the element present in the html.

> The (\*) asterisk symbol is used.

> It applies the given style to every element in the HTML document.

Eg:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html><head>
    <style>
        * {
            margin: 0;
            padding: 0;
            font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1> Heading </h1>
    <p> Paragraph text </p>
    <div> Div content. </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Syntax:-

```
* {  
    property: value;  
}
```

## Properties of simple selector :-

- ▷ First priority goes to id selector.
- ▷ Second priority goes to class selector.
- ▷ Third priority goes to element selector.
- ▷ Fourth priority goes to universal selector.

### \* Grouping selector :-

- > a grouping selector is used to apply the same style to multiple @selectors at once.
- > Multiple selectors are written together, separated by a comma (,)

Eg :- <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

Syntax :-

<head>

selector1, selector2,

<style>

selector3

h1, h2, p {

property : value ;

color : blue ;

{

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1> This is heading 1 </h1>

<h2> This is heading 2 </h2>

<p> This is a paragraph </p>

<div> This div is not affected </div>

</body>  
</html>

### \* Combinator Selector

> Combinator Selector is a Combinator of two or more selector.

> It is used to target the particular element based on its relationship with other elements to which it belongs.

### \* Adjacent Siblings Selector

The adjacent sibling Combinator (+) Separates two selectors & match the second element.

only if it immediately follows the first element & both are children of the same parent element.

Syntax :-

Former element + target element [style property].

## CHILD SELECTOR (>)

- Select the child element of specified element.
- It is placed b/w 2 CSS selectors, matches only those elements matched by second selector + direct children.

Syntax :-

Selector1 > Selector2 [properties]

## Descendant selector

It is used to target the particular element by taking reference of immediate parent.

parent → outer element

child → Inner element

Syntax :-

```
parent child {  
    property : value;  
}
```

div p {

color : blue;

}

## General sibling selector:-

The general sibling selector selects all the elements that share the same parent & come after a specified element.

### General sibling selector using (~) tilde.

Syntax:-

element 1 ~ element 2 {

element 1 → reference element

element 2 → target element

h1 ~ p {

color: red; h1 is reference

s p is target

## Attribute selector -

Attribute provided extra information to the tag.

It is used to target the html element by its attribute value.

Syntax :-

```
element [attribute] {  
    property: value;  
}
```

```
input [required] {  
    border: 2px solid red;  
}
```

```
input [type = "text"] {  
    background-color: red;  
}
```

\* Pseudo class selector :-

It is used to target the specified states of an element.

\* There are 3 types of pseudo class selector-

▷ Dynamic Pseudo class

- i) link
- ii) active
- iii) visited
- iv) focus
- v) hover

### 3) Structural pseudo class-

- i) First-child
- ii) last-child
- iii) nth-child()
- iv) First-of-type()
- v) Last-of-type()
- vi) nth-of-type()

### 3) UI element Pseudo class-

- i) Enabled
- ii) Disabled
- iii) Checked