

# HTML START

Date: 1-7-2024 Lecture 1

M T W T F S S

HTML :

Qn01: what is HTML ?

Ans = HTML is the standard markup language for web pages. With HTML you can create your own website.

HTML is easy to learn - You will enjoy it.

1> HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

2> HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages

3> HTML describes the structure of a web page

4> HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

A sample code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> FCP </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> First program</h1>
<p> Hello sir </p>
</body>
</html>
```

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

HTML = root element of an HTML

head = contain meta information about HTML

title = browser's title bar in the page

body = define everything of your content

= h1 = large Heading

= P1 = paragraph

Q2 = What is an HTML Element?

Ans = An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

<P1> Hello world </P1>

But some tag are not close.

<br>

Q3 = History of HTML

- In 1989 Tim Berners-Lee invented  
www.

In 1991, Tim Berners-Lee invented  
HTML

Date:

## Lecture 2

M T W T F S

Q No1 = How HTML Editors work and How we use and install.

Ans = Step 1 = Open your browser and search VS code Editors.

Step 2 = Install VS code open it make a folder.

Step 3 = Save the HTML page the name of the file is index.html

Key components of VS Code.

① Install VS Code - Icons  
used for good icons.

② GitHub Theme

③ Jellyfish Theme

④ Material Theme

⑤ Prettier

⑥ ESL used for React

⑦ Live Server = Live Preview

directly access your web page.

Q No2 = How we connect CSS and Javascript

Ans = In <Head> tag just right =

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

And the javascript link to HTML use in body.

<script src="script.js"></script>

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Q No 3 = What is communication between server and client, HTML, CSS, Javascript

Ans = So this types of communication between server and client done through javascript without loading the page and the styling can do by CSS And all that is written is HTML.

X — X — X — X — X — X — X — X

### Lecture 3

Q No 1 = discuss about HTML Basic.

= All HTML document must start with type declaration: <!DOCTYPE HTML>

→ There is two types of tag

① Self close

② closing tag

① the self close tag is like

Meta tag <br> tag and a lot

② the closing tag is like Heading

<H1> Hi </H1>

→ live preview on your phone:

① open terminal ② right. ipconfig

③ you will see IPv4 address 192.168.231.

123 ④ open setting in vs code in search livepre

past the IP address ⑤ go to wifi setting

check the network privet ⑥ search on

google in your phone

Date:

## Lecture 4

M T W T F S

Q No 1 - What is HTML Headings?

Ans - HTML heading are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>`

`<h1>` is most important heading `<h6>` is the least important heading.

`<h1> FCP </h1>`

Q No 2 - What is HTML Paragraphs?

Ans - HTML paragraphs are define with the `<p>`  
`<p> This is my first website </p>`

Q No 3 - What is HTML Links?

Ans - HTML link are define with the `<a>` tag.

`<a href = "http://www.google.com"> google </a>`  
The link destination is specified in the `href` attribute. Attribute are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.

Q No 4 - What is HTML Images?

Ans - HTML images are defined with the `<img>` tag. The source file (`src`) alternative (`alt`), width and height are provided as attributes.

`<img src = "1.jpg" alt = "cosmatic" width = "104" height = "142" />`

Q No 5 - What is HTML Elements?

Ans - The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag.

`<h1></h1> <p></p>`

Nested HTML element can be nested (means that element can contain other element)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Never skip the End Tag Some Html element will display correctly even if you forget end tag  
e.g. Hi sir unexpected results error occur

→ Empty Html Elements =

The `<br>` tag defined a line break

→ Html is not case sensitive

Project Bookmarks Manager

I just write the body text:

`<body>`

`<h1> Bookmarks manager </h1>`

`<p><a href="www.FCP.com">FCP</a><p>`

`<p><a href="www.google.com">Google</a></p>`

`</body>`

### Short Key in VS code

① If you press alt + move the cursor where you want to change or delete and Add some think.

② alt + shift down arrow key to duplicate

③ lorem to generated Random word  
lorem so so word.

## Image, List, and Table Attributes

### HTML Style, HTML Paragraphs, Heading

Q No 1: What is Image?

Ans - Image play a crucial role in enhancing web page by providing a visual content that complements textual content. In HTML the `<img>` tag is used to embed image into web page.

Syntax =

```

```

src attribute = specifies the path to the image file.

alt attribute = provides a text description for the image.

There are two other attributes.

Setting Image Dimension using width and height.

Setting the width and height attribute for image in HTML can have a positive impact on (SEO).

Image as a link =

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

```
<a href="hi">

</a>
```

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

## Common Image Formats

Here are the most common image file types, which are supported in all browsers (Chrome, Edge, Firefox)

- 1) APNG = Animated portable Network Graphics  
.apng
- 2) GIF = Graphics Interchange Format  
.gif
- 3) ICO: Microsoft Icon.  
.ico, .cur
- 4) JPEG: Joint photographic Expert Group  
.jpg, .jpeg, .jfif, .pjpeg, .pjp
- 5) PNG: portable Network Graphics  
.png
- 6) SVG: Scalable Vector Graphics

## Background Image on a Html

To add a background img on an Html element, use the Html style attribute and the CSS background-image property

## Example

```
<P style="background-image:
```

```
<P style="background-image: url('pi.p')
```

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Q No 2 = what is HTML Lists:

Ans = Our day-to-day lives often involve the use of List. For example, when we go shopping, the bill we receive includes a list of all the items we are purchased. In a similar manner, web developers use list to neatly display data on website.

### Types of HTML Lists

HTML provides different types of list to display forms. Each list contains one or more list items.

① Unordered List: Display item using bullets

② Ordered List: Display item in a numerical sequence, and support various numbering styles like Arabic numerals, Roman and so on.

③ Definition List: Organizes item in a format similar to a dictionary, with terms and their corresponding definitions.

① An Unordered List:

An unordered list uses bullets to display item: for example,

<ul>

output

<li> Pen </li>

• Pen

<li> Pencil </li>

• Pencil

</ul>

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

## Key Characteristics of unorderd list

- No specific sequence is required
- Typically displayed as bullet point
- Defined using `<ul>` tag
- Individual item use the `<li>` tag

## Customizing Bullet point with type Attr

You can specify the style of bullet point using the 'type' attribute.

It support three values.

- ① disc - default bullet style
- ② square
- ③ circle

for example, out put

```
<ul type = "square">
    <li> Khan </li>
    <li> Furqan </li>
</ul>
```

## (2) Html ordered list:

An ordered list is a list of item that are arranged in a specific, sequential order. Each item in the list is usually numbered to indicate its position in the sequence. Ordered list are commonly used when the sequence of the item is important such as in step by step instruction or rankings.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Syntax:

<ol>

<li> Mango </li>      Output  
                        1: Mango

<li> Orange </li>      2: Orange

<li> Litchi </li>      3: Litchi

</ol>

Key Points:

- ordered list are used for item that follow a sequence.
- They are created using the <ol> tag
- List item are enclosed with <li> tag

Setting the 'type' Attribute

The 'type' attribute specifies the style of numbering. You have several option

(1) Uppercase Roman Numerals Use type="I"

(2) Lowercase Roman Numerals Use type="i"

(3) Arabic Numerals Use type="1" default

(4) Lowercase Alphabetical letter : use type="a"

(5) Uppercase Alphabetical letter : use type="A"

=> Control list Counting

using "start" <ol start = "10">

The list item start from 10

=> Nested Html list

List can be Nested (list inside list)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

### (3) HTML Definition Lists

A Definition List in HTML is used to represent a list of terms along with their corresponding description or definition. The Definition List is created using the `<dl>` (Definition List) element, which wraps around one or more pairs of `<dt>` (Definition Term) and `<dd>` (Definition Description).

Syntax:

`<dl>`

`<dt> HTML </dt>`

`<dd> HTML is good </dd>`

`</dl>`

understanding the syntax.

in this example-

- `<dl>` is the container for the list.
- `<dt>` define the term that you want to explain.
- `<dd>` contains the definition or explanation.

This creates a clean, organized way to present a list of terms and their corresponding definition much like a glossary or dictionary.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Q No 3 - What is HTML Tables?

Ans = HTML tables allow you to arrange data like text, images, and links in rows and columns. You use the <table> to start and end a table.

Key Elements of HTML Table

- <table> : Define the table itself;
- <tr> : Define for table rows;
- <th> : Define for table Head;
- <td> : Define for table data (data)

Basic Table Structure

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th> Name </th>
    <th> Age </th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td> Furqan </td>
    <td> 21 </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Rowspan and Colspan Attributes

① Rowspan: If you want a table cell to span multiple rows, you can use the rowspan attribute.

```
<td rowspan="value">
```

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Colspan : if you want a table cell to span multiple columns, you can use the `colspan` attribute `colspan="value"`

Visual Representation of Rowspan and Colspan

→	Colspan	→		Rowspan
→		→		

Colspan merged Two cell of columns

Rowspan merged Two cell in Rows

More on Table:

Let's take a closer look at HTML table and delve into some more aspects of using tables in HTML.

Adding a Caption: To add a title to your table, you can use the `<caption>` element. This element help both in term of 'SEO' and accessibility.

`<table>`

`<caption> title of table </caption>`

`</table>`

Table Headers and footers

Beside `<th>` for individual header cell, HTML table allows you to group header or footer content using `<thead>` and `<tfoot>`

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Structure:

<table>

<thead>

<!-- Header content -->

</thead>

<tfoot>

<!-- Footer content -->

</tfoot>

</table>

Column Group = You can use the <colgroup> and <col> element to apply styles to an entire column in an HTML table.

Structure:

<table>

<colgroup>

<col style="background-color: yellow">

</colgroup>

</table>

Accessibility in Table:

To make your table more accessible you can use the 'scope' attributes in <th> element to specify if they are header for columns row, or group of columns or row.

<th scope="col"> Name </th>

<th scope="col"> Age </th>

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Q1 NO 4 = What is HTML Attributes?

Ans = HTML attribute provide additional information about HTML element.

- All HTML element can have attribute.
- Attributes provide addition information about element.
- Attribute are always specified the start tag.
- Attributes usually come in name / value pair like : name = "value".

All HTML element can have attribute

- The 'href' attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to.
- The 'src' attribute of <img> specifies the path to the image to be display.
- The 'width' and 'height' attributes of <img> provide size information for images.
- The 'alt' attributes of <img> provide an alternate text for an image.
- [The 'style' attributes of <img> provide an alternate~~X~~ text for an img.]
- The 'style' attributes is used to add style to an element, such as color, font, size and more.
- The 'lang' attribute of the <html> tag.
- The title attribute define some extra information about an elements.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

QNO 5 = What is HTML styles.

Ans = The HTML 'style' attribute is used to add style to an element, such as color, size and more.

The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value. we also called Inline CSS.

Background - Color: The CSS background-color property define the Background color for an HTML element.

```
<body style="background-color: Black;">
```

Text Color: The CSS color property define the text color for an HTML element.

```
<h1 style="color: blue;"> Hellow world </h1>
```

Text color: The CSS color property define the text color for an HTML element.

```
<h1 style="color: black;"> Khan </h1>
```

### Summary

- use the 'style' attribute for styling in HTML
- use "background-color" for background color
- use "color" for text color
- use "font-family" for text font
- use "font-size" for text size
- use "text-align" for text alignment

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Q No 6 - What is HTML Paragraphs?

Ans = A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

- ⇒ The HTML <P> element defines a paragraph.
- ⇒ You cannot change the display by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code. The browser will automatically remove any extra space and line.

### Horizontal Rules:

The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page. <hr> element is used to separate content.

<hr> — make line — line break

### Line Break:

use <br> if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.

### <Pre>

The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.

The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier) and it preserves both space and line breaks.

M T W T F S

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Qn07:- What is heading in HTML.

Ans= HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

The HTML heading are define with `<h1>` to `<h6>`.

The `<h1>` define the most important heading. `<h6>` define the least important.

note= Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a heading.

Heading Are Important=

Search engines use the heading to index the structure and content of your web pages. User often skim a page by its heading. It is important to use heading to show the document structure.

note= Use HTML heading for heading only. Don't use heading to make text BIG or bold.

# core web vitals

Date: 1-9-2024 lecture 6

M T W T F S

SEO , CLS , LCP , FID , FCP,  
meta tag and meta Description

Q No -1 what is SEO?

Ans ⇒ SEO stands for (Search Engine Optimization). It is a set of practices and techniques used to optimize websites or online content so that it can be easily discovered, indexed, and ranked by search engines like Google, Bing, and Yahoo. The primary goal of SEO is to improve a website's visibility in search engine result pages (SERP) for relevant and targeted keywords.

SEO involves various strategies:

1) Keyword Research: Identifying and using relevant keyword that potential user might search for.

2) On-Page Optimization: Optimization individual web pages with relevant and high-quality content, proper HTML tag, meta description, and other elements.

3) off-page Optimization: Building high quality backlinks from other websites, social media signals, and other external factors that contribute to

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

a site's authority and credibility.

4) Technical SEO: Ensuring that the technical aspects of a website, such as site speed, mobile-friendliness, and proper indexing, are optimized for search engines.

5) User Experience: Creating a positive experience for website visitors, as user engagement and satisfaction are increasingly important factors for search engines.

### Summary

By implementing effective SEO strategies, websites can improve their search engine rankings, attract more organic traffic, and ultimately enhance their online visibility.

Qn 2 = What is CLS?

Ans = CLS stands for Cumulative Layout Shift. It is a metric used in web performance measurement, specifically focusing on the visual stability of a web page. CLS measures the amount of unexpected layout shifts that occur during the loading of a web page.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Layout shifts can be disruptive for user, especially when element on a page move unexpectedly, causing them to click on the wrong button or lose their place while reading, CLS is expressed as a score where lower scores indicate better visual stability.

Factors that contribute to Cumulative

① Image and Media: If image or videos on a webpage don't have specified dimensions, the browser might need to readjust the layout as these elements that hold the image.

② Ads and Embeds: The inclusion of ads or embedded element that load asynchronously can lead to unexpected shift as they are rendered.

③ Web fonts: If web font load after the initial page rendering, text may shift as the font apply.

It is represented as a value between 0 and 1 where lower score indicate better visual stability.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Qn3- What is LCP?

Ans= The Largest Contentful Paint (LCP) metric report the render of the largest image or text block visible within the viewport, relative to when the page first started loading.

⇒ what is good LCP Score?

The provide is good user experience site should strive to have largest Contentful Paint of 2.5 second or less

Qn4- What is FID?

Ans⇒ FID (First Input Delay) measures the time from when the user first interact with a page (that is when they click a link, tap a button or use a custom, JavaScript-powered control) to the time when the browser is actually able to begin processing event handlers in response to that interaction.

⇒ what is good FID score?

To provide a good user experience site should strive to have a first Input Delay of 100 millisecond or less.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Point 1 for SEO =

<title> tag: If your title reflects the content of your page that it is a good SEO. Whenever you page is changed, make the title so that it reflects the content of your page.

Point 2: Meta desc

<meta name = "description" content = "discuss about the body" >

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Lecture 7

M T W T F S

Topic 1 = HTML Formatting : Topic 2 = Quotation

Topic 3 = HTML Comment : Topic 4 = Form  
and Input.

Q No 1 = What is HTML Formatting?

Ans = HTML contains several element  
for define text with a special meaning

HTML Formatting Elements:

Formatting element were designed to  
display special type of text:

- ① `<b>` = Bold text F
- ② `<strong>` = Important text F
- ③ `<i>` = Italic text Furqan
- ④ `<em>` = Emphasized text Furqan
- ⑤ `<mark>` = Marked text Furqan
- ⑥ `<small>` = Smaller text Furqan
- ⑦ `<del>` = Deleted text Furqan
- ⑧ `<ins>` = Inserted text underline
- ⑨ `<sub>` = Subscript text Furqan
- ⑩ `<sup>` = Super script text Furqan

Q No 3 = What is HTML Quotation?

Ans = `<abbr>`: Define an abbreviation or acronym Tag Description

`<address>`: Define information about author:

- ③ `<bd>` Define the text Direction
- ④ `<blockquote>` : section that is quote from authors
- ⑤ `<cite>` Define the title of a work
- ⑥ `<q>` Define a short inline quotation

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

QNo3 = What is HTML comments.

Ans = HTML comment are not display in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

HTML Comment Tag -

You can add comment to your HTML source by using the following syntax.

<!-- write your comments -->

QNo4 = what is HTML form and input

Ans = Introduction to HTML forms:

HTML form are essential for collecting user input on web pages, whether it's a search bar, a login screen, or a multi-field registration form.

HTML form play a key role in user interaction. They enable user to submit data, which can be processed, stored, or returned by a server.

⇒ Why Do we use Forms?

Form serve as the gateway between the user and the server, allowing for dynamic, interactive web experience. They are crucial for tasks such as user authentication, data submission.

M T W T F S

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

feedback collection, and more. Simply put, form, make website more engaging and functional.

⇒ Html forms structure:

The fundamental structure of an Html form is encapsulated within the `<form>` tags. Inside these tag, you'll place various form control like text-field, checkboxes, radio buttons and buttons for submitting the form.

Example =

```
<form>
<label for="fname"> First Name : </label>
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
<label for="Pass"> Password : </label>
<input type="text" id="Pass" name="Password">
</form>
```

Output

First Name

Passsword

The Html `<form>` element

The Html `<form>` element can contain one or more of the following element.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

<form> The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements such as 'text field' checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

### The <input> Element

The HTML <input> element is the most used form element.

An <input> element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the 'type' attribute.

Here are some examples:

Type : Description

<input type="text"; Display a single-line text input field

<input type="radio"; Display a radio button  
(for selecting one of many choices)

<input type="checkbox"; (for selecting zero or  
many more of many choices)

<input type="submit"; for submitting the form

<input type="button"; Display a clickable button.

And there is a lot more type of input.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

## The <label> Element

Notice the use of the <label> element in the example above.

- ⇒ The <label> tag defines a label for many form elements.
- ⇒ The <label> element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen reader will read out loud the label when the user focuses on the input element.
- ⇒ The for attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the <input> element to bind them together.

## Text area and Select Element

In addition to the basic input type HTML form other controls like 'textarea' and 'select' for richer user interaction. These elements allow for more complex data collection and provide a better user experience. In the blog, we will dive into these form controls and provide examples!

## The Textarea Elements

The 'textarea' element is used when you need multiline text input from the user. This is particularly useful

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Syntax=

<text name="comment" rows="4" cols="80">  
Enter your comment.

</text area>

The rows and cols attributes define the visible dimension of the textarea

The Select Element:

The select element creates a dropdown menu for the user. It is useful when you have a predefined list of option for the user to choose from.

```
<select name="Fruits">
  <option value="apple">Apple</option>
  <option value="orange">Orange</option>
  <option value="Cherry">Cherry</option>
</select>
```

# Each option inside the select tag represent an item in the dropdown list.

More Element

- <button>
- <Fieldset>
- <legend>
- <datalist>
- <output>
- <option>
- <optgroup>

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

## HTML Form

## Attribute

1) The Action Attribute = The 'action' attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted. Usually, the form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

In the example below, the form data is sent to a file called "action\_page.php". The file contains a server-side script that handles the form data.

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

Tip: If the 'action' attribute is omitted the action is set to the current page.

2) The target Attribute = The 'target' attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.

The 'target' attribute can have one of the following:

value	Description
-------	-------------

- blank : The response is displayed in a new window

- self : The response is displayed in the current window

- parent : The response is displayed in the parent frame

- top : The response is displayed in the full body of window

- framename : The response is displayed in named ifram

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Example:

<form action = "action.php" target = "\_blank"

The default value is self!

3) The Method Attribute: The 'method'

attribute specifies the HTTP method

to be used when submitting the

form data. The form-data can be sent

as 'URL' variable (with method = "get")

or as HTTP post transaction (with method  
= "post").

The default HTTP method when submitting  
form data is GET.

Example:

<form action = "action.php" method = "get"

Note on Get = ① Never use Get to send

sensitive data. ② The length of URL is limited

(2048 character) ③ Get is not secure data.

Note on Post = ① the submitted form data

is not shown in the URL ② no size limit

③ use large amount of Data

Tip = Always use Post : if the form

contain sensitive or personal information.

4) The Autocomplete Attribute:

5) The Novalidate Attribute

## HTML Favicon, HTML Div, Block and Inline HTML

QNo1 = what is HTML Favicon.

Ans = A Favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab.

Syntax -

```
<head>  
    <title> My Favicon </title>
```

```
    <link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon"  
        href="/image/favicon.ico" />
```

```
</head>
```

QNo2 => What is HTML Div Element?

Ans => The `<div>` element is used as a container for other HTML.

The `<div>` element is by default a block element, meaning that it takes all available width, and comes with line break before and after.

Furaaan is good `<div>` boy but sometimes they `</div>` smoke its not big matter

Furaaan is good

boy but sometimes - - -

smoke its not

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Q No 3 ⇒ What is HTML Block and inline?

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

The two most common display values are block and inline.

Block-Level Elements: A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browser automatically adds some space (a margin) before and after the element.

A block-level element always takes up the full width available.

Two commonly used block elements  
`<P>` and `<div>`

The take the whole line.

`<P>`

`<P>`

here are the block-level Element in HTML

- ① address ② article ③ aside ④ blockquote
- ⑤ dl ⑥ canvas ⑦ dd ⑧ div
- ⑨ dt ⑩ fieldset ⑪ figcaption ⑫ figure
- ⑬ footer ⑭ form ⑮ h1 to h6 ⑯ header
- ⑰ hr ⑱ li ⑲ main ⑳ nav
- ㉑ noscript ㉒ ol ㉓ <P> ㉔ pre
- ㉕ section ㉖ table ㉗ tfoot ㉘ ul
- ㉙ video

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Inline Elements = An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only take up as much width as necessary.

This is a `<span>` element inside a paragraph.

`<span> Hello world </span>`

Web page

Hello world

Here are the inline elements in HTML:

- ① `<a>`
- ② `<abbr>`
- ③ `<acronym>`
- ④ `<b>`
- ⑤ `<bdot>`
- ⑥ `<big>`
- ⑦ `<br>`
- ⑧ `<button>`
- ⑨ `<city>`
- ⑩ `<code>`
- ⑪ `<dfn>`
- ⑫ `<em>`
- ⑬ `<i>`
- ⑭ `<img>`
- ⑮ `<input>`
- ⑯ `<kbd>`
- ⑰ `<label>`
- ⑱ `<map>`
- ⑲ `<object>`
- ⑳ `<output>`
- ㉑ `<q>`
- ㉒ `<samp>`
- ㉓ `<script>`
- ㉔ `<select>`
- ㉕ `<small>`
- ㉖ `<span>`
- ㉗ `<strong>`
- ㉘ `<sub>`
- ㉙ `<sup>`
- ㉚ `<textarea>`
- ㉛ `<time>`
- ㉜ `<tt>`
- ㉝ `<var>`

Note = An inline element cannot contain a block-level element.

Goal 10 HTML ID and HTML class.

Q No 1 => What is HTML ID?

Ans => An ID is an attribute, a unique identifier assigned to only one HTML element within a page. It is often used for unique styling and JavaScript manipulations.

Syntax =

```
<div id="myuniqueID"> Hi people </div>
```

Q No 2 => What is Class?

Ans => The class attribute lets you give the same name to multiple HTML elements. That way, you can easily change their look or behavior all at once. Classes are not unique and can be assigned to multiple elements. They are generally used for applying the same style or behaviour to a group of elements.

```
<div class="MyClass"> Hello sir </div>
```

```
<p class="MyClass"> This is me </p>
```

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

Using ID and classes in CSS  
In CSS, elements with ID are selected using (#) symbol before the ID, and elements with classes are selected using a dot (.) before the class name.

	* CSS for ID */ #myuniqueID{ color: yellow; } .myclass{ font-size: 18px
--	--

### Different Between IDs and Classes

① Uniqueness= ID are unique and class can be reused;

② JavaScript= ID are often used for JavaScript operations

③ Styling Both can be used for styling, but ID have higher specificity.

Date: 1-10-2022 Lecture 10

M T W T F S

HTML video, audio, media SVG, ifram

Q No 1 = what is HTML video?

Ans = The <video> tag is used to embed video file in an HTML document. It supports multiple attribute to control the video playback.

Example usage =

<video src="video.mp4" controls></video>

Attribut for <video> Tag

① src : Specifies the path to the video file

② controls : Adds video control, like play, pause, and volume.

③ autoplay : Automatically start playing the video when the page loads.

④ loop : Repeats the video once it done.

⑤ muted : Mutes the video by default.

⑥ poster : Specifies an image to be displayed before the video starts.

⑦ width and height =

Specifies the dimension of the video.

M T W T F S

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Ques 2: What is The <audio> Tag.

Ans → The <audio> tag is used to embed audio file in an Html document. It also supports multiple attribute for control.

<audio src = "audio.mp3" controls></audio>

Note: Only MP3, WAV, and Ogg audio are supported by the Html standard.

audio Attribute = audio attribute are same like video but one is different.

preload = specifies if and how the audio should be loaded when the page loads ('auto', 'metadata', 'none')

Ques 3: What is SVG in Html:

Ans → Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG)

has become an indispensable part of modern web development. SVG enables developer to create high-quality, Scalable graphics that look crisp at any size or resolution. In this blog post, we'll explore the basic of using SVG in Html, its benefits and some practical example.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

What is SVG?

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graph. Unlike raster images like PNG or JPEG, SVG are not pixel-based. They're composed of vector-math formulas that describe "shape", path and . This means SVGs can be rescaled without losing quality.

Why use SVG?

- (1) Scalability = SVG image can be scaled indefinitely without losing quality which is ideal for responsive web design.
- (2) File Size:  
SVG file are often smaller than their raster counterpart, especially for simple shapes and icons.
- (3) Flexibility =  
SVG can be styled, animated and manipulated using CSS and JavaScript.

How to embed SVG in HTML

SVG can be embedded in HTML in several ways:

- 1) Inline SVG: Directly writing the SVG code within HTML.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

2) Using an `<img>` tag: Point the `src` attribute to an SVG file.

3) Using CSS: Setting SVG as a background image in a CSS file.

① Inline SVG Example

```
<svg height="100" width="100">  
  <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="black"  
        stroke-width="3" fill="red"/></svg>
```

② `<img>` Tag example:

```

```

③ CSS Background Example:

```
:background {  
  background-image: url('image.svg');  
}
```

SVG Attribute:

SVG come with a set of attribute to control its behavior.

① width and height: To set the dimensions.

② View Box: To set the coordinate system.

③ fill and stroke: To set the color, creating complex shapes.

Note: SVG can also be used to create complex shape like

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F

Q No 4 = what is iframe?

Ans = An iframe is an HTML element that enables an inline frame for the embedding of external content. Essentially, you can load another web page within a designated area of your current webpage.

Why use iframe

Iframe offer a variety of use-cases.

- Content Isolation: Iframe allow you to isolate third-party content, which can improve security.
- Modularity: Easily embed external plugins, widget or content.
- Resource Separation: Content within an iframe can load separately from the rest of the page.

Basic Syntax:

<iframe src="Url" width="100" height="100"></iframe>

Attribute of iframe.

- ① Src: Specifies the URL of the page to embed.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

- height and width : Define the dimensions.
- frameborder : Indicates whether to display a border.
- scrolling : control the scrollbars.
- name : for targeting the ifram in javascript

## HTML Semantic Tags

HTML5 introduced a range of semantic tags that provide meaning to the structure of web content. This blog will guide through the importance and usage of these tags.

Ques: What are Semantic Tags?

Ans -> Semantic tags add meaning to your HTML. They tell both the browser and the developer what kind of content is being presented.

Here are some of the key semantic tags:

- 1) `<header>` = used to represent the top section of a web page, often containing heading, logos, and navigation.
- 2) `<nav>` = signifies a navigation menu on a web page.
- 3) `<article>` = indicate a self-contained piece of content, such as a blog post or news article.
- 4) `<section>` = represents a thematic group of content on a webpage.
- 5) `<aside>` = typically used for sidebars or content that is tangentially related to the main.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

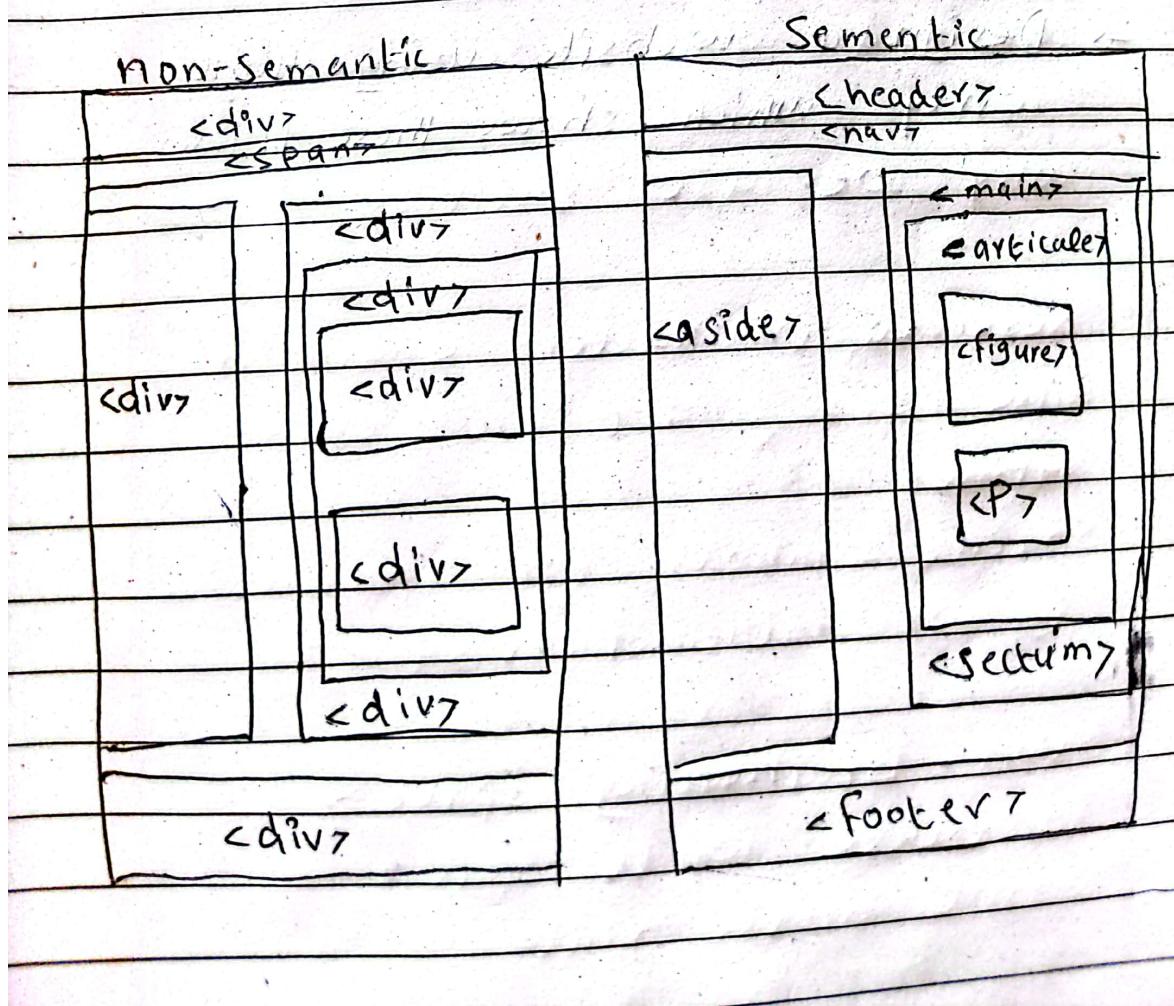
6) `<footer>` = Represents the footer of a web page, usually containing copyright information and contact details.

7) `<figure>` = and `<figcaption>` = used for embedding images, diagram, or chart, along with caption =

8) `<main>` Signifies the main content area of a web page.

9) `<time>` used to represent time-related information, like date, and time.

What is Semantic vs non-Semantic



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

## Benefits -

using HTML's semantic tag can greatly benefit both your website's SEO and the maintainability of your code.

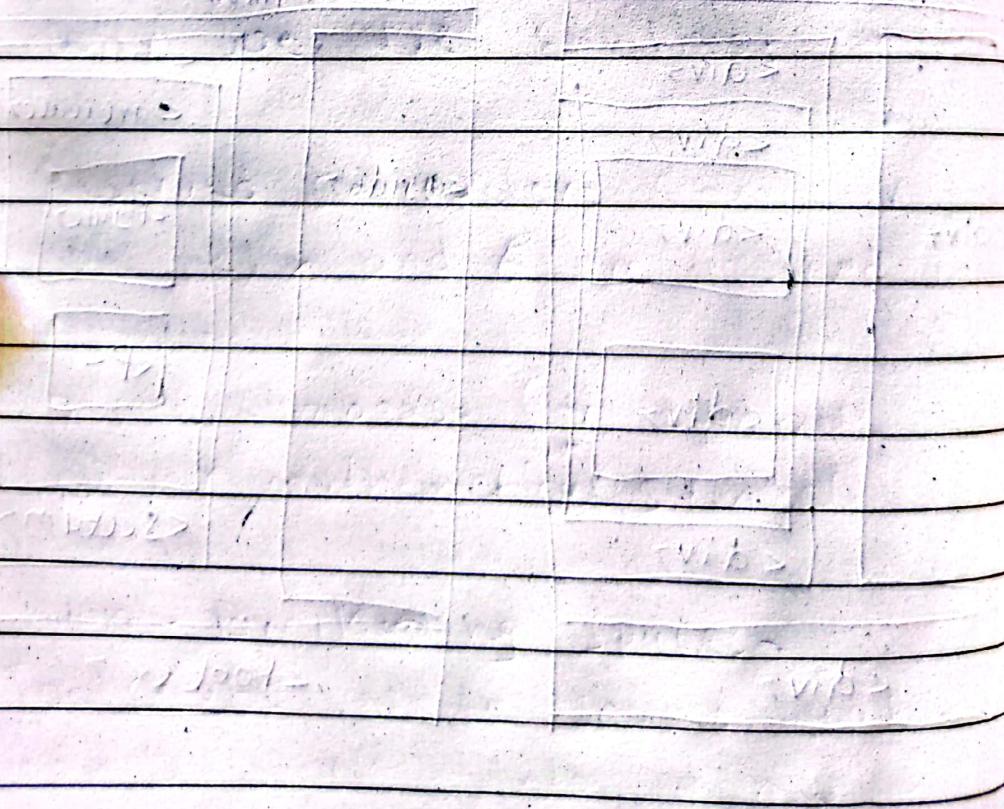
They offer a way to structure your HTML in a meaningful manner making your website more accessible and easier to understand.

## Lecture 12



Quiz 2 = you are given 12 files, 6 audio and 6 video.

→ Design a website using HTML only which shows these 12 files.



## Entities, code Tag,

Q No 1 => what is code Tag ?

Ans => The `<code>` tag is a semantic HTML tag that used for display code snippets. It can be used both inline and a block-level element like `<pre>`

Why use the `<code>` Tag ?

- Semantic Meaning => Provides Semantic value to the enclosed code.
- Readability => This makes it easier for both browser and developer to understand that the text is code.
- Styling => Easier to style and highlight with CSS or Javascript libraries like prism.

Syntax =

`<code> Welcome sir </code>`

using `<code>` with `<pre>`

for multiline code Snippet, its common to combin the `<code>` tag with the `<pre>` tag =

`<pre><code> Welcome sir </code></pre>`

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F

Q No 2 → What is HTML Entities?

Ans → HTML entities are a crucial part of HTML markup language. They enable you to display characters that are reserved in HTML or that aren't readily available on the keyboard.

What are HTML Entities?

HTML entities are used to represent special character in a format that the browser can understand. They start with an ampersand (&) and end with a semicolon (;).

Why we use Entities:

- Reserved characters - Character like <, > and & are reserved in HTML.
- Special symbols - For symbols like ©, or mathematical symbol.
- Non-Breaking Spaces - To create white spaces that won't break into a new line.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

M T W T F S

## Common HTML Entities -

&lt;; for <

&gt;; for <

&amp;; for &

&nbsp;; for a non-breaking space

&copy;; for ©

<P> Copyright © 2023 </P>



Conclusion =

HTML entities are essential for rendering special or reserved characters on a web page. Understanding how to use them effectively is key to creating web pages that display content as intended.

END HTML