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# HTML

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

## Example

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

Learn HTML Using Notepad or TextEdit

Web pages can be created and modified by using professional HTML editors.

However, for learning HTML we recommend a simple text editor like Notepad (PC) or TextEdit (Mac).

We believe that using a simple text editor is a good way to learn HTML.

Follow the steps below to create your first web page with Notepad or TextEdit.

Open Notepad (PC)

Write Some HTML

Save the HTML Page

View the HTML Page in Your Browser

## HTML TEXT FORMATS

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `<b>` - Bold text
- `<strong>` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `<em>` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `<del>` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

## Html basics

All HTML documents must start with a document type declaration: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.

The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`.

The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>`.

The `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

HTML headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.

HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag:

HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag:

HTML images are defined with the `<img>` tag.

The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:

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

HTML elements can be nested (this means that elements can contain other elements).

All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

The following example contains four HTML elements (`<html>`, `<body>`, `<h1>` and `<p>`):

### HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to:

The `<img>` tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page. The `src` attribute specifies the path to the image to be displayed:

The `<img>` tag should also contain the `width` and `height` attributes, which specify the width and height of the image (in pixels):

The `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

You should always include the `lang` attribute inside the `<html>` tag, to declare the language of the Web page. This is meant to assist search engines and browsers.

The `title` attribute defines some extra information about an element.

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

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

The `<hr>` tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.

The HTML `style` attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

The CSS `background-color` property defines the background color for an HTML element.

The CSS `font-family` property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

In this chapter we will go through the `<blockquote>`, `<q>`, `<abbr>`, `<address>`, `<cite>`, and `<bdo>` HTML elements.

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

# CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

## USING CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- **External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

# JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript is the world's most popular programming language.

JavaScript is the programming language of the Web.

JavaScript is easy to learn.

This tutorial will teach you JavaScript from basic to advanced.

## USES

We recommend reading this tutorial, in the sequence listed in the menu.

If you have a large screen, the menu will always be present on the left.

If you have a small screen, open the menu by clicking the top menu sign

JavaScript is one of the **3 languages** all web developers **must** learn:

1. **HTML** to define the content of web pages
2. **CSS** to specify the layout of web pages
3. **JavaScript** to program the behavior of web pages

In this example JavaScript changes the value of the src (source) attribute of an <img> tag:

Changing the style of an HTML element, is a variant of changing an HTML attribute:

Hiding HTML elements can be done by changing the display style:

JavaScript can "display" data in different ways:

- Writing into an HTML element, using innerHTML.
- Writing into the HTML output using document.write().
- Writing into an alert box, using window.alert().
- Writing into the browser console, using console.log().

# SAMPLE PROJECT CODE

## LOGIN FORM

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Form Site</title>

<style type="text/css">

form{

padding-top: 70px;

text-align: center;

font-size: 30px;

}

input{

width: 250px;

height: 40px;

font-size:30px;

}

</style>

</center>

</head>

<body>
```

```
<form method="POST" action="connect.php">

Username:<input type="text" name="username"><br><br>

Password:<input type="password" name="password"><br><br>

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

</form>

</body>

</html>
```

## CONNECTIVITY

A database connection is **a facility in computer science that allows client software to talk to database server software, whether on the same machine or not**. A connection is required to send commands and receive answers, usually in the form of a result set. Connections are a key concept in data-centric programming.

### **we connect MySQL to HTML By**

**Using PHP to connect an HTML form to a MySQL database.** We'll use XAMPP as the server software to create a database and run PHP. We'll use the below steps to create a connection: Set up XAMPP and configure a PHP development environment.

### **STEPS:**

1. Create Database.
2. Create a Folder in htdocs.
3. Create Database Connection File In PHP.
4. Create new php file to check your database connection.
5. Run it.



## PHP CODE.

```
<?php
$username =filter_input(INPUT_POST, 'username');
$password =filter_input(INPUT_POST, 'password');
if(!empty($username))
{

if(!empty($password))
{
$host="localhost";
$dbusername="root";
$dbpassword="";
$dbname="projectnew";
$conn=new mysqli($host,$dbusername,$dbpassword,$dbname);
if(mysqli_connect_error())
{
die('Connect Error(' . mysqli_connect_error() . ') ' . mysqli_connect_error());
}

else
{
$sql="INSERT INTO form (username,password) values
('$username','$password)";
if($conn->query($sql))
{
echo "New record is inserted sucessfully";
}
}
Else
```

```
{  
echo"Error: " . $sql . "<br>" . $conn->error;  
}  
$conn->close();  
}  
}
```

Else

```
{  
echo"Password should not be empty";  
die();  
}  
}
```

Else

```
{  
echo"Username should not be empty";  
die();  
}  
}  
?>
```

# OUTPUT SCREENSHOT

## LOGIN FORM



Username:

Password:

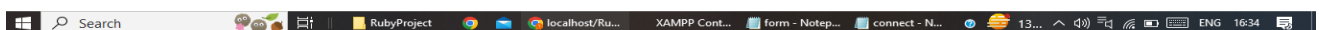


This is LOGIN FORM by entering username and password click submit button

## MESSAGE PAGE



New record is inserted successfully



The new details is added successfully

# DATABASE

The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin web interface in a browser window. The address bar shows the URL: `localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&pos=0&db=projectnew&table=form`. The interface includes a sidebar with a database tree on the left, a top navigation bar with tabs like 'Browse', 'Structure', 'SQL', 'Search', 'Insert', 'Export', 'Import', 'Privileges', and 'More'. The main content area shows the 'form' table with two rows of data. A status bar at the bottom indicates 'Showing rows 0 - 1 (2 total, Query took 0.0007 seconds.)'. The console at the bottom shows the SQL query: `SELECT * FROM `form``.

Database: projectnew » Table: form

Showing rows 0 - 1 (2 total, Query took 0.0007 seconds.)

`SELECT * FROM `form``

☐ Profiling [ Edit inline ] [ Edit ] [ Explain SQL ] [ Create PHP code ] [ Refresh ]

☐ Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by key: None

Extra options

				id	username	password
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	1	ruby	2720
<input type="checkbox"/>	Edit	Copy	Delete	2	aabu	1234

☐ Check all | With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

Console

Press Ctrl+Enter to execute query

>