

# The Complete HTML Cheat Sheet



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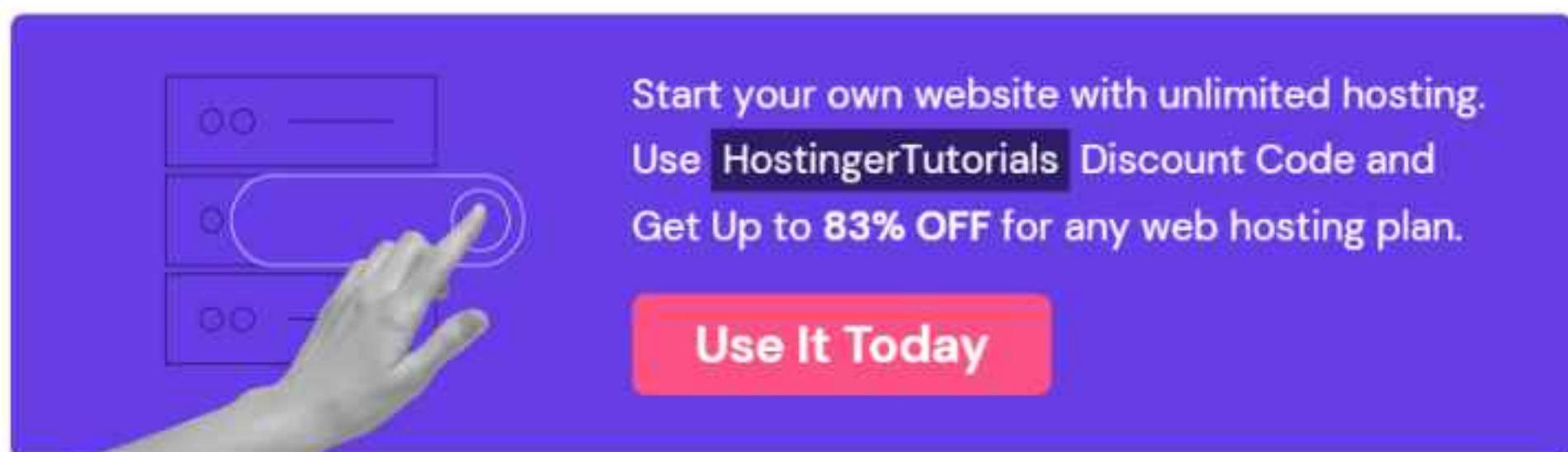
## Introduction

If you want to be a web developer, it's crucial to be proficient in HTML – the language of the internet. A good solution, therefore, is to always have a cheat sheet at hand to help you in your most troubling moments.

You will find a fairly basic yet comprehensive **HyperText Markup Language (HTML)** cheat sheet in this document.

We will go through each major HTML tag and explain how to use them. This document is also a good starting point for people who want to learn HTML, with easy-to-understand examples.

So, let's get started!



## Document Summary

### `<html> ... </html>`

Specifies that the webpage is written in HTML. It appears on the very first and last line of the webpage. It's mainly used to show that the page uses HTML5 – the latest language version. Also known as the root element, this tag acts as a parent tag for every other tag used on the page.

### `<title> ... </title>`

Contains the title/name of the webpage. You can see this in your web browser's title bar for every web page. Search engines use this tag to extract the topic of the webpage, which is quite convenient when ranking relevant search results. Keep in mind that including this tag in your document is mandatory.

**<head> ... </head>**

Used to specify metadata about the webpage. It includes the webpage's name, its dependencies (JS and CSS scripts), font usage, etc.

**<body> ... </body>**

Everything the user sees on a webpage is written inside this tag. It's a container for all the contents of the webpage.

## ▶ Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Website</title>
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

## Document Information

**<base>**

Used to specify the base URL of your site. This tag makes linking to internal links on your site systematized. Remember that this tag can only be used once and only in the **<head>** tag.

**<meta>**

Metadata tag for the webpage. It can help highlight the page's author, keywords, original published date, etc.

**<style> ... </style>**

It can be used as an alternative to an external style sheet or complement it. Includes the webpage's appearance information.

**<script> ... </script>**

Used to add code snippets, typically in JavaScript, to make a web page dynamic. It can also be used to just link to an external script.

**<link>**

Used to link to scripts external to the webpage. Typically utilized for including stylesheets.

## ▶ Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <base href="http://myfirstwebsite.tld" target="_blank" />
    <title>My Beautiful Website</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/master.css">
    <script type="text/javascript">
      var dummy = 0;
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>

  </body>
</html>
```

## Document Structure

`<h1-h6> ... </h1-h6>`

Six different variations of writing a heading. `<h1>` has the largest font size, while `<h6>` has the smallest.

`<br>`

A single line break for webpages. It's used to write a new line.

`<hr>`

Similar to the `<br>` tag. In addition to switching to the next line, `<hr>` tag also draws a horizontal bar to indicate the end of the section.

`<span> ... </span>`

This tag injects inline elements, like an image, icon, or emoticon, without ruining the formatting or styling of the page.

`<div> ... </div>`

A web page's content is usually divided into blocks specified by the `<div>` tag.

`<p> ... </p>`

Plain text is placed inside this tag.

## ▶ Example

```
<div>
  <h1>Top 10 Greatest Films</h1>
  <p>These are considered the greatest movies of all time.</p>
  <hr>
  <h2>The Godfather</h2>
  <p>This 1972 classic stars Marlon Brando and Al Pacino.</p>
</div>
```

## Text Formatting

`<strong> ... </strong>`

Makes text **bold**. Used to emphasize a word or phrase.

`<b> ... </b>`

Alternative to the `<strong>` tag. Generates **bold** text.

`<em> ... </em>`

Another emphasis tag, but displays text in *italics*.

`<i> ... </i>`

Used to display text in italics but does not emphasize it like the `<em>` tag.

`<cite> ... </cite>`

A tag for citing the author of a quote.

`<ins> ... </ins>`

Denotes text that has been added to the webpage.

`<blockquote> ... </blockquote>`

Quotes often go into this tag. Is used in tandem with the `<cite>` tag.

`<pre> ... </pre>`

Pre-formatted, monospaced font text laid out, with whitespace inside the element, remained intact.

`<q> ... </q>`

Similar to the above tag, but for shorter quotes.

`<address> ... </address>`

A tag for specifying the author's contact details.

`<abbr> ... </abbr>`

Denotes abbreviations or acronyms.

`<dfn> ... </dfn>`

A tag dedicated to mark definitions.

`<code> ... </code>`

Used to display code snippets within a paragraph.

`<sub> ... </sub>`

Used to write a subscript. It's smaller font just below the mid-point of regular fonts. **Example:** a<sub>x</sub>

`<sup> ... </sup>`

Similar to the `<sub>` tag, but used to write a superscript. **Example:** a<sup>x</sup>

`<small> ... </small>`

Reduces text size. In HTML5, it often refers to redundant or invalid information.

## ▶ Example

```
<p>Here's <strong>some bold text</strong> and here's <em>some text in  
italics</em> compared to regular text.</p>
```

```
<blockquote>
```

Anyone who has never made a mistake has never tried anything new.

```
<cite>- Albert Einstein</cite>
```

```
</blockquote>
```

```
<pre>
```

Here's what pre-formatted text looks like.

```
</pre>
```

```
<p>A code snippet example: <code>Three. Two. Online</code></p>
```

## Links

`<a href="mailto:"> ... </a>`

A tag dedicated to sending emails.

`<a href=""> ... </a>`

An anchor tag. Primarily used to include hyperlinks.

`<a href="#name"> ... </a>`

A variation of the `<a name="name">` tag.  
Used to navigate to the web page's `<div>` section only.

`<a href="tel://###-###"> ... </a>`

An anchor tag for mentioning contact numbers.  
The numbers are clickable, which can be particularly beneficial for mobile users.

## Images

### <img>

A tag to display images on a web page.

### alt="text"

A text is displayed when the user hovers the mouse over an image. It can be used to give additional details about the image.

### border=""

Specifies the border thickness of the image. If not mentioned, the default value is 0.

### width=""

Specifies image width in pixels or percentages.

### shape=""

The shape of an area.

### <map name=""> ... </map>

Name of the map associated between an image and a map.

### <area>

Specifies image map area.

### coords=""

Coordinates vital information about the shape. **Example:** vertices for rectangles, center or radius for circles.

### src="url"

A URL or path where the image is located on your drive or the web.

### height=""

Specifies image height in pixels or percentages.

### <map> ... </map>

Denotes an interactive (clickable) image.

### align=""

The relative alignment of an image. It can change parallel to other elements on a web page.

## ▶ Example

```


<map name="solarmap">

  <area shape="circle" coords="572,322,100" href="solar-system.htm" alt="The Solar
  System">

</map>
```

## Lists

`<ol> ... </ol>`

A tag for an ordered or numbered list of items.

`<li> ... </li>`

An individual item as part of a list.

`<ul> ... </ul>`

Opposed to the `<ol>` tag. Used for an unordered list of items.

`<dt> ... </dt>`

A definition of a single term that is in-line with body content.

`<dl> ... </dl>`

A tag for a list of items with definitions.

`<dd> ... </dd>`

A description of the defined term.

## ▶ Example

```
<ol>
  <li>Monday</li>
  <li>Tuesday</li>
  <li>Wednesday</li>
</ol>
<ul>
  <li>France</li>
  <li>Germany</li>
  <li>Italy</li>
</ul>
<dl>
  <dt>Toyota</dt>
  <dd>A Japanese car brand</dd>
  <dt>Armani</dt>
  <dd>An Italian fashion brand</dd>
</dl>
```

## Forms

`<form> ... </form>`

A parent tag for an HTML form.

`action="url"`

Where the form data will be submitted once the user fills it.

**method=""**

Specifies which HTTP method (POST or GET) will be used to submit the form.

**autocomplete**

Determines if the form has auto-complete enabled.

**accept-charset**

Determines character encodings when a form is submitted.

**<fieldset> ... </fieldset>**

Identifies groups of all fields on the form.

**<input>**

Used to take input from the user. The input type is determined by a number of attributes.

**enctype=""**

Used only for the POST method. It dictates the data encoding scheme when a form is submitted.

**novalidate**

Determines whether a form should be validated before submission.

**<label> ... </label>**

Used to label a field in the form.

**<legend> ... </legend>**

Operates as a caption for the <fieldset> element.

**target**

After submission, the form response will be displayed wherever this refers to. Usually has the following values: \_blank, \_self, \_parent, \_top.

## Input Type Attribute

**type=""**

Determines which type of input (text, dates, password) is requested from the user.

**name=""**

Specifies the name of the input field.

**value=""**

Specifies the value currently contained in the input field.

**width=""**

Determines the width of the input element in pixel values.

**size=""**

Determines the input element width (number of characters).

**maxlength=""**

Specifies the most input field characters allowed.

**required**

Makes an input field compulsory. The form cannot be submitted if a required field is left empty.

**height=""**

Determines the height of the input element in pixel values.

**placeholder=""**

This tag can be used to provide a hint to the user about the nature of the requested data.

**min=""**

The minimum value allowed for an **<input>** element.

**autofocus**

Forces focus on the input element when a web page loads completely.

**<textarea> ... </textarea>**

Applied for longer strings of input. It can be used to get a multi-sentence text from the user.

**pattern=""**

Specifies a regular expression that can be used to look for patterns in the user's text.

**max=""**

The maximum value allowed for an **<input>** element.

**disabled**

Disables an input element. The user can no longer enter data.

**<select> ... </select>**

Specifies a list of options that the user can choose from.

## Select Attributes

**name=""**

A name for a particular list of options.

**multiple**

States if the user can choose multiple options from the list.

**autofocus**

Specifies that a drop-down list will automatically come into focus after the page loads.

**size=""**

A total number of options given to the user.

**required**

Specifies if choosing an option(s) is necessary for form submission.

**<option> ... </option>**

A tag for listing individual items on the list of options.

## Option Attributes

**value=""**

A text visible to the user for any given option.

**selected**

Determines which option is selected by default when a form loads.

```
<button> ... </button>
```

Tag for creating a button for form submission.

## ▶ Example

```
<form action="form_submit.php" method="post">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Bio:</legend>
    First name:<br>
    <input type="text" name="first-name" value="John"
      placeholder="Please enter your first name here"><br>
    Last name:<br>
    <input type="text" name="last-name" value="Doe"
      placeholder="Please enter your last name here"><br><br>
    Favorite sport:<br>
    <select>
      <option value="basketball">Basketball</option>
      <option value="soccer">Soccer</option>
      <option value="tennis">Tennis</option>
    </select>
    <textarea name="description"></textarea>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

## Tables

```
<table> ... </table>
```

Marks a table on a webpage.

```
<caption> ... </caption>
```

A description of a table is placed inside this tag.

```
<tfoot> ... </tfoot>
```

Determines the footer of a table.

```
<tbody> ... </tbody>
```

The body of a table where the data is held.

```
<tr> ... </tr>
```

Denotes a single row in a table.

```
<thead> ... </thead>
```

Specifies information about specific columns of a table.

`<th> ... </th>`

The value of a heading of a table's column.

`<td> ... </td>`

A single cell of a table. Contains the actual value/data.

`<colgroup> ... </colgroup>`

Used for grouping columns together.

`<col>`

Denotes a column inside a table.

## ▶ Example

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2">
    <col>
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Major</th>
    <th>GPA</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Bob</td>
    <td>Law</td>
    <td>3.55</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alice</td>
    <td>Medicine</td>
    <td>3.61</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

## Objects and iFrames

`<object> ... </object>`

Used to embed an additional multimedia object into a web page. This can be an audio/video file, document (.pdf), etc.

`<iframe> ... </iframe>`

An inline block of content. It's used as a container for multimedia objects in a flexible manner. It floats inside a web page, meaning it's placed relative to other webpage items.

`height=""`

Determines object height in pixel values.

`width=""`

Determines object width in pixel values.

`type=""`

The type/format of the object's contents.

## iFrame Attributes

`name=""`

The name of an iFrame.

`srcdoc=""`

Any HTML content to be displayed inside an iFrame.

`src=""`

The source URL/path of the multimedia object to be held inside an iFrame.

`<param />`

Used for iFrame customization. This includes additional parameters to go along with the content.

`height=""`

Determines the height of an iFrame.

`width=""`

Determines the width of an iFrame.

`<embed> ... </embed>`

Used to embed external objects, such as plugins.

## Embed Attributes

`height=""`

Determines the height of an embedded item.

`width=""`

Determines the width of an embedded item.

`src=""`

The URL/path of an embedded item.

`type=""`

The type or format of an embedded content.

## ▶ Example

```
<object width="1000" height="1000"></object>
<iframe src="other-web-page.html" width="500" height="500"></iframe>
<embed src="video-file.swf" width="500" height="500"></embed>
```

## HTML5 New Tags

`<header> ... </header>`

Specifies the webpage header. It can also be used for objects inside the web page.

`<main> ... </main>`

Marks the main content of a web page.

`<aside> ... </aside>`

Denotes content displayed in a sidebar of a web page.

`<figure> ... </figure>`

A tag reserved for figures (diagrams, charts) in HTML5.

`<dialog> ... </dialog>`

Used to create a dialog box.

`<figcaption> ... </figcaption>`

A description of the figure is placed inside.

`<nav> ... </nav>`

Navigation links for the user in a web page.

`<meter> ... </meter>`

Measures data within a given range.

`<footer> ... </footer>`

Specifies the webpage footer. It can also be used for objects inside the web page.

`<article> ... </article>`

Denotes an article.

`<details> ... </details>`

Used for additional information. The user has the option to view or hide these details.

`<summary> ... </summary>`

Used as a heading for the `<details>` tag. It's always visible to the user.

`<section> ... </section>`

Specifies a particular section in a webpage.

`<mark> ... </mark>`

Used to highlight a particular portion of a text.

`<menuitem> ... </menuitem>`

A particular item from a list or menu.

`<progress> ... </progress>`

Typically used as a progress bar. This is used to track progress.

`<rp> ... </rp>`

Shows text for web browsers without **Ruby annotation** support.

`<ruby> ... </ruby>`

Describes a **Ruby annotation** for East Asian typography.

`<rt> ... </rt>`

Displays East Asian typography character details.

`<time> ... </time>`

A tag for formatting date and time.

`<wbr>`

A line-break within the content.

## Collective Character Objects

`&#34; &quot;`

Quotation Marks ("")

`&#38; &amp;`

Ampersand (&)

`&#60; &lt;`

Less than sign (<)

`&#62; &gt;`

Greater than sign (>)

`&#160; &nbsp;`

Non-breaking space ( )

`&#169; &copy;`

Copyright symbol (©)

`&#64; &Uuml;`

@ Symbol (@)

`&#149; &ouml;`

Small bullet (•)

`&#153; &ucirc;`

Trademark symbol (™)

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## What is HTML?

- HTML stands for hyper text mark up 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 HTML elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is heading", "this is paragraph" etc.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Page title </title>
  <body>
```

```
    <h1> My first heading </h1>
    <p> My first paragraph </p>
```

```
  </body>
</html>
```

My first HEADING

My first paragraph.

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- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that the 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.
- 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 the large heading.
- The `<p>` element defines the paragraph.

Q. What is an HTML Element?

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

`<tagname> Content goes here... </tagname>`

<br>

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

<h1> My first heading </h1>

<p> My first paragraph </p>

<!DOCTYPE> Declaration

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type and helps the browser to display the web page correctly.

<!Doctype> declaration is not case sensitive.

Nested HTML Elements

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

All HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

## Example Explained

- The `<html>` element is the root element and it defines the whole HTML document.
- It has a start tag `<html>` and an end tag `</html>`
- Then inside

### HTML Attribute

- HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifiers of the HTML element.
- Each element or tag can have attributes which defines the behaviour of that element.
- Attribute should always applied with start tag.
- The attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair

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Syntax

9    <element attrib.name = "value">  
    content  
10    </element>

11    <p style = "color: red"> hello </p>

12    <p style = "height: 50px; color: blue">

HTML Element

1    An HTML file is made of elements. These elements are responsible for creating web pages and define content in that web page.

An element in html usually consist of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them.

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<p> Hello World </p>

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Void element: All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some element does not have content and end tag. such elements are known as void elements or empty elements. These are also known as unpaired tag.

<br> represents a line break.

<hr> represent horizontal line

Nested HTML Elements :

### HTML formatting

It is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to formal text without using CSS. There are many formatting text in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized or underlined.

HTML formatting is divided into two categories :

- Physical tag : These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.

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Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

## Elements

**<b>** This is a physical tag which is used to bold the text written between it.

**<strong>** This is a logical tag, which tells the browser that that text is important.

**<i>** This is a physical tag which is used to make text italic.

**<em>** This is a logical tag which is used to display content in italic.

**<mark>** This tag is used to highlight text.

**<u>** This tag is used to underline text written between ::

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<sup>9</sup> **<sup>** It display the content slightly above the normal line.

<sup>10</sup> **<sub>** It display the content slightly below the normal line.

<sup>11</sup> **<del>** This tag is used to display the deleted content.

<sup>12</sup> **<ins>** This tag displays the content which is added

<sup>13</sup> **<big>** This tag is used to increase the font size by one conventional unit.

<sup>14</sup> **<small>** This tag is used to decrease the font size by one unit from base font size.

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## HTML Heading

- A html heading or html h tag can be defined as a title or a subtitle which you want to display on the webpage. When you place the text within the heading tags `<h1> ... </h1>` it is displayed on the browser in the bold format and size of the text depends on the number of headings
- There are six different html headings which are define with `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags. from ~~to~~ highest level `h1` (main heading) to the least level `h6` (least imp. heading)

<!-- This is comment -->

## • HTML paragraph

• HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph in a web page.

<p> Paragraph </p>

## Space Inside HTML Paragraph

If you put a lot of space inside the HTML p tag, browser will remove extra spaces and extra line while displaying the page. The browser counts number of spaces and lines as a single one

<p>

Hello, My  
name is

Rom

</p>

<p>

I am pursuing btech  
from KIT.

</p>

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How to use `<br>` and `<hr>` tag with paragraph?

```

9
10 <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
11 <title>
</title>
12 <body>
<h1> Using br <h1>
1 <p> <br> Hello Ram and Shyam,
<br> How are you,
2 <br> Hope you are good.
</p>
3 </body>
</html>

```

`<hr>` An HTML `<hr>` is used to apply a horizontal line between two statements or two paragraphs

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```

<body>
<h2> Example of hr tag </h2>
<p> hello Ram Shyam <hr>
    how are you </p>
</body>
</html>

```

## Basic Principles of Website Development

- Purpose: for every page in the website should have a clear purpose, which fulfill the need of your website users.
- Well Structured: Organize the information using headings and sub headings, using bullet points instead of long windy sentences. and cutting
- Typeface: Mostly, Sans Serif fonts are used to write the content of website as it is easy to read online such as Times new Roman , Arial, Verdana.

Note: • Sans Serif fonts are simple looked fonts without any decorative finishes.

- for online reading 16 px is ideal font size and it is considerable to use maximum 3 typefaces.

4. Colors: In order to make content of your website easier to read for eye using <sup>and</sup> contrasting colors for the text <sup>and</sup> background is better option and "for button and other focusing things Vibrant Colors are preferable

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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

- Images: In order to improve Ranking of website and to connect with target audience it is very necessary to use right images for website.

10

It is preferable to add caption to image which helps improving google ranking

12

- Navigation: Navigation is related to how people take action and move around website. Some effective way to navigation includes a logical page hierarchy, using bread crumbs, designing clickable buttons.

- Grid based layout: Placing content randomly on your web page give a weird appearance to website which seems so messy to the user. So, it is suggested to use Grid based layout means arrange the content into sections, columns and boxes that line up the content of website and result in a better looking website design.

	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
13	14	15	16	17	18
20	21	22	23	24	25
27	28	29	30		

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- Pattern Design Load Time: Everybody hates a website that takes large time to load the content. It is suggested that make web page whose load time is less and more effective which can be achieved by optimizing image sizes make use of centralized CSS or Javascript file to reduce HTTP request.

## Planning Process

Research and Goal Setting: As with any project it is important to do proper research and set goal before beginning. By setting goals for your website you will be helping the site to have a clear direction and purpose.

When setting your goal you should think about outlining what you would like the rest of the steps to look like. It will guide you through the rest of the process smoothly.

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S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Do research like use some of the website of your competitors. This can help you to determine what you want and don't want your website to have.

Also research on the target audience you hope to draw in.

Planning the site

Planning the website involves creating a sitemap.

It is an important step because it is kind of like the skeleton of your website.

The sitemap allows the developer to get an outline of what the website will look like, what web pages there will be and how they interact with each other.

## Conditional Comments

Conditional comments are conditional statements to hide or provide HTML source code from Internet Explorers.

11 <!-- [if IE 8]

Text or Code Here

12 <![endif]-->

1 <!-- [if IE 8]

2 <p> Your browser does not support <ip  
3 this formal  
<![endif]-->

## Domain

A domain name is the identity of one or more IP addresses ; for example, the domain name google.com points to

22 the IP address 74.125.127.147.

SUN Domain names are invented as it is easy to remember a name rather than a long string of numbers. It would be easy to enter a domain name in the search bar than a long sequence of numbers.

A domain name cannot have more than  
sixty three characters excluding .com,  
.net, .org etc. The minimum length of a  
domain is one character excluding the  
extensions.

11

## Working

12

When the domain name is entered in  
your web page browser, a request is  
sent to the global network of servers  
that form the Domain Name System (DNS) which is like phonebook  
of the internet.

The server then searches the name  
servers related to the domain and  
forwards the request to the name  
name servers. The name servers are  
big computers which are managed  
by hosting companies. The hosting  
company forward the request to  
the web servers where your site is  
stored. The web browser server  
fetches the requested web page  
or information and forwards it  
to the browser.

## Hosting

- Hosting refers to a service provided by the web host to websites to make them available for the users on the internet.
- It gives you space on its server that allows you to post your website on the internet. It gives you space on its server that allows you to post your website on the internet.
- Without a web host or web hosting you site cannot be viewed by the users, so after creating a site you will need a web hosting services.
- The web host stores your website or its webpages in high powered computers, which are known as servers. When internet users want to view your website, all they need to do is type your website address or domain into their browser. Their computer will connect to your server and your web pages will be delivered to them through the browser.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
06			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

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## Responsive Web Design

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Responsive web design is about using HTML and CSS automatically resize, hide, shrink or enlarge a website, to make it look good on all devices. A responsive website is a website that looks good and amazing on all devices i.e. desktops, tablets and cell phones. A website should have a responsive design to make it responsive.

It's

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MAY  
THUMarksheet  
HTML  
CSS  
JavaScript  
Bootstrapchange any  
dependent on  
APR '16Static Website

Date fixed  
 Client cannot  
 info. full  
 program make

S	M	W	T	F	S
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29

14

- Static website are those whose content and images do not change throughout the process.
- Static website does not require any kind of database to store any kind of information of the user or of the website.
- The loading and browsing of sites are faster than dynamic websites since the static websites have nothing to do with the server and therefore directly load on the client browser.

Dynamic Web Site

- Dynamic websites offers unique content to visitors each time they view the site.

This display changes depending on a number of factors like viewer, demographics, time of day, location etc

Dynamic websites are those whose content (data) and pages changes on regular basis.

JUN '16

Mi

Vivo

iPhone

Samsung

WK 22 • 14B-21B

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

PHP

Wordpress → dynamic

Laravel

MySQL

You can change profile pic

But cannot change logo.

Control panel will be  
for clientMAY  
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## HTML List

List tells us how many students studies in BTech 3- year.

In HTML, there are three types of list

HTML lists are used to specify lists of information. All list may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists :

- Ordered list or Numbered list (OL)
- Unordered list or Bulleted list (UL)
- Description list or Definition list (DL)

### Ordered list

In the ordered HTML list, all the list items are marked with numbers by default. It is known as numbered list also. The ordered list starts with `<ol>` tag and the list items starts with `<li>` tag.

28

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S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

&lt;ol&gt;

&lt;li&gt; Cricket &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;li&gt; football &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;li&gt; Hockey &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;/ol&gt;

1. Cricket

2. football

3. Hockey

Unordered list

- 2 In HTML unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets. It is also known as bulleted ~~list~~ list. The unordered list starts with <ul> tag and list items starts with the <li> tag.

&lt;ul&gt;

&lt;li&gt; cricket &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;li&gt; football &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;li&gt; hockey &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;/ul&gt;

• Cricket

• football

• Hockey.

9  
SUNDescription list or Definition list

HTML Description list is also a style which is supported by HTML and XHTML. It is also known as definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

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The HTML definition list contains following three tags:

- <dl> tag defines the start of the list
- <dt></dt> tag defines a term
- <dd> tag defines the term description (definition)

&lt;dl&gt;

```
<dt> fruits </dt>
<dd> Orange </dd>
<dd> Apple </dd>
<dt> vegetables </dt>
<dd> Potato </dd>
<dd> Lady finger </dd>
</dl>
```

Output

fruits

- Orange

- Apple

vegetable

- Potato

- Lady finger.

### HTML Nested List

A list within another list is termed as nested list. If you want a bullet list inside a numbered list then such type of list will be called nested list.

31

MAY  
TUE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

```

<!DOCTYPE>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Nested list </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p> List of Indian states with capital </p>
    <ol>
      <li> Deshoi UP
        <ul>
          <li> Lucknow </li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li> Gujrat
        <ul> Grandhi Nagar
          <li> Grandhi Nagar </li>
        </ul>
      </li>
      <li> Rajasthan
        <ul>
          <li> Jaipur </li>
        </ul>
      </li>
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>

```

List of Indian states with capital

1. UP
  - Lucknow
2. Gujrat
  - Grandhi Nagar
3. Rajasthan
  - Jaipur.

JUN

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unordered list

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

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&lt;body&gt;

List of BTech students &lt;br&gt;

&lt;ul type = "circle"&gt;

&lt;li&gt; Rahul &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;li&gt; Ravi &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;li&gt; Ram &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;/ul&gt;

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

List of BTech students &lt;br&gt;

&lt;ol type = "A"&gt;

&lt;li&gt; Rahul &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;li&gt; Ravi &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;li&gt; Ram &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;/ol&gt;

&lt;/body&gt;

type = "i" / "j"

type = "1" start = "10";

			1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
11	12	13	14	15	16
18	19	20	21	22	23

JUN  
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## Table in HTML

- 9. HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form. There can be many columns in a row.
- 10. In each table, table row is defined by <tr> tag, table header is defined by <th><th> tag and the table data is defined by <td> tag.
- 11. We can create a table to display data in tabular form using <table> element, with the help of the <tr>, <td>, <th> elements.

## HTML Table tags

- 12. <table> - It defines a table
- 13. <tr> - It defines row in a table
- 14. <th> - It defines a header cell in a table.
- 15. <td> - It defines a cell in a table
- 16. <caption> - It defines a table caption.

3

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FRI

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

student Details

	Name	Class	Roll no
9			
10			

&lt;body&gt;

centre"

<table border = "1", width = "500px", align = "center">  
<caption> student details </caption>

&lt;tr&gt;

&lt;th&gt; Name &lt;/th&gt;

&lt;th&gt; Class &lt;/th&gt;

&lt;th&gt; Roll no. &lt;/th&gt;

&lt;/tr&gt;

&lt;tr&gt;

&lt;td&gt;

Abhi

&lt;/td&gt;

&lt;td&gt;

Btech

&lt;/td&gt;

&lt;td&gt;

Btech 1

&lt;/td&gt;

&lt;/tr&gt;

&lt;tr&gt;

&lt;td&gt; Ram &lt;/td&gt;

<td> Shyam <sup>Btech</sup> </td>

&lt;td&gt; 2 &lt;/td&gt;

&lt;/tr&gt;

&lt;/table&gt;

9      <body>

10     <table border = "1" cellspacing = "0">

11     <tr>

12        <th colspan = "6"> Time Table </th>

</tr>

13     <tr>

14        <th rowspan = "6"> Hours </th>

15        <th> Mon </th>

16        <th> Tue </th>

17        <th> Wed </th>

18        <th> Thurs </th>

19        <th> Fri </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Science </td>

<td> Math </td>

<td> Science </td>

<td> Maths </td>

<td> Science </td>

</tr>

"

6

JUN  
MON

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

← tr colspan = 5 > Lunch

9      < tr >

< th colspan = "5" > Lunch < /th >

10     < /tr >

11     < tr >

< td > Science < /td >

< td > Math < /td >

< td > Science < /td >

< td > Math < /td >

← td > P.F

< td rowspan = "2" > Project < < /td >

< /tr >

12     < tr >

< td > Science < /td >

< td > Math < /td >

< td > Science < /td >

< td > Maths < /td >

13     < /tr >

< /table >

Time Table

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri
Hours	Sci	Math	Sci	Math	Science
	Sci	Math	Sci	Math	Sci
			LUNCH		
2016	Sci	Math	Sci	Math	Project
	Sci	Math	Sci	Math	

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

It divides your browser

JUN  
TUE

7

## HTML frames

- It can display one or more html document in the same browser window.
- Each html document is called frame and each frame independent of others.
- <frameset> tag is used to divide browser window.
- <body> tag is not required.

### Attributes of frameset tags:

- Rows
- Columns
- frame Border
- Border color
- Name

- ① Row. (Want to divide browser into rows)
- It divides browser window row size.

### A.html

```
<html>
<frameset rows = "30%, 70%">
<frameset rows = "30%, 10%, *">
</frameset>
</html>
```

frame source  
↓  
src.

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S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

② Columns

&lt;html&gt;

, &lt;frameset cols = "33%, 33%, 34%"&gt;

&lt;frame src = "a.html"&gt;

10 &lt;frame src = "b.html"&gt;

&lt;frame src = "c.html"&gt;

11 &lt;/frameset&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;

a.html

&lt;html&gt;

&lt;body bgcolor = "orange"&gt;

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;

b.html

&lt;html&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;

c.html

&lt;html&gt;

&lt;body bgcolor = "go"

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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9

## Hyperlink in HTML

- It is a connection from one web resource to another. A link has two ends, an anchor and direction. The link starts at the "source" anchor and points to the "destination" anchor, which may be any web resource such as an image, a video clip etc.
- This basically means by using the 'a' tag, one can link 1 element of the code to another element that may or may not be in your code.

### Syntax

```
<a href = "url" > Text link </a>
```

- Here, the href attribute is used to specify the destination address of the link used. href stands for hypertext reference

Text link is the visible part of the link

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

10

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## The target Attribute in links

9 The target attribute is used to specify  
the location where the linked document  
10 is opened. The various options that  
can be used in the targets are:

11 ① blank: The link will open in a new  
12 browser or tab.

13 <a href="" target="blank"> Google  
</a>

14 ② \_self: The link will open in a same tab

15 <a href="" target="self"> Google </a>

16 ③ Using Image as a link in HTML

17 <img src="" alt="Error loading image"

## Forms in HTML

```
9 <body>
10 <form action = "backend.php">
    <label for = "name"> Name </label>
11
    <div>
        Name : <input type = "text" name = "myName">
    </div>
1 <br>
<div>
2     Role : <input type = "text" name = "myRole">
</div>
3     <br>
<div>
4     Email: <input type = "email" name = "myEmail">
</div>
5     <br>
<div>
6     <input type = "Submit" value = "Submit" />
</div>
7     <br>
8     <div>
9     Date:<input type = "date", name = "myDate">
</div>
10    <br>
```

13

JUN

MON

number

number can  
take  
e characters

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

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&lt;div&gt;

Bonus: &lt;input type = "number" name = "mybonus"&gt;

&lt;/div&gt;

&lt;br&gt;

10

Radio button

&lt;div&gt;

Gender: Male &lt;input type = "radio" name = "myGender"&gt;

Female &lt;input type = "radio" name = "myGender"&gt;

&lt;/div&gt;

&lt;br&gt;

&lt;div&gt;

Are you eligible? : &lt;input type = "checkbox" name = "myEligible"&gt;

&lt;/div&gt;

&lt;div&gt;

&lt;input type = "reset" name = "resetNow"&gt;

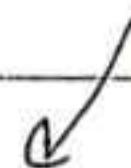
&lt;div&gt;

Text Area

&lt;div&gt;

write about yourself: &lt;textarea me name = "myta" cols = "10" rows = "5"&gt;&lt;/textarea&gt;

&lt;/div&gt;

~~to take large input from user.~~

**13**JUN  
MONnumber → number can  
be character

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

&lt;div&gt;

Bonus: &lt;input type = "number" name = "mybonus"&gt;

&lt;/div&gt;

&lt;br&gt;

10

Radio button

&lt;div&gt;

Gender: Male &lt;input type = "radio" name = "myGender"&gt;

Female &lt;input type = "radio" name = "myGender"&gt;

&lt;/div&gt;

&lt;br&gt;

&lt;div&gt;

Are you eligible?: &lt;input type = "checkbox" name = "myEligible"&gt;

&lt;/div&gt;

11

&lt;div&gt;

&lt;input type = "reset" name = "resetNow"&gt;

&lt;/div&gt;

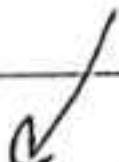
Text Area

&lt;div&gt;

Write about yourself: &lt;textarea me name = "myta" cols = "10" rows = "5"&gt;

&lt;/textarea&gt;

&lt;/div&gt;



~~to take large input from user.~~

JUL 16

WK 25 • 166-200

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

JUN  
TUE

14

label for = "name" > Name </label>  
 , <div>  
 <input type = "text" name = "myname" id = "name">  
 </div>

11 <div>  
 <label for = "car" > Car </label>  
 12 <select name = "myCar" id = "car" >  
 <option value = "Desire" > Desire </option>  
 <option value = "swf" > swift </option>  
 To select any option:  
 2 <option value = "swf" selected > swift </option>

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

## 10. The <form> Tag

11. The HTML form element is used to create an HTML form for user input.

12.

```
<form>
```

```
    . form element
```

```
: </form>
```

13. The form element is a container for different types of input elements such as text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons etc.

14.

## The <input> tag

15.

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

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

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JUN  
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16

## Type

## Description

9 <input type = "text">

Display a single line text input field.

10

<input type = "radio">

Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)

11

<input type = "checkbox">

Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)

12

3 <input type = "submit">

Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)

4

<input type = "button">

Display a clickable button.

5

<input type = "text">

Defines a single line input field for a text input.

17

JUN  
FRI

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

## The <label> Element

The <label> tag defines a label for many form elements.

The label element is help users who have difficulty on clicking on very small region (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) because when the user clicks the text within <label> element, it toggles the radio button / checkbox.

The for attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the <input> element to bind them together.

## Marquee Tag

An HTML marquee tag is a scrolling piece of text displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your webpage depending on the settings. This is created by using HTML <marquees> tag.

\* Deprecated in HTML 5

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

MAR  
MON

21

## \* CSS (Cascading Style sheet). \*

- Application of CSS:
- a) CSS save time
  - b) Page load faster
  - c) Easy Maintenance
  - d) Superior styles to HTML
  - e) Multiple Device Compatibility
  - f) Global web standards

### CSS Syntax :-

Selector { property: value }

Ex.

h1 { color: #36CFFF; }

Universal Selectors:- Rather than selecting elements to a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type.

\* { color: green; text-align: center; }

The Descendant Selectors:- Suppose you want to apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element.

ul em { color: black; text-align: left; }

22

MAR  
TUE

(-)

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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The Class Selector:- You can define style rule based on the class attribute of the elements. All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the defined rule.

10  
• `black { color:#000000; }`

11 This rule renders the content in black for every element with class attribute set to black in our document.

12 You can make it more particular -

13 `h1.black { color:#000000; }`

14 This rule renders the content in black for only `<h1>` elements with class attribute set to black.

15 `<P class="black" > ----- </P>`

16 (#)

The ID Selector:- You can define styles rules based on the 'id' attribute of the element. All the elements having that id will be formatted according to the defined rule.

17 `#black { color:#000000; }`

18 This rule renders the content in black for every element with Id attributes set to black in our document.

19 `h1#black { color:#000000; }`

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Child Selector:- This rule will render all the paragraph in given properties if they are direct child of `<body>` element. other paragraph put inside other elements like `<div>` or `<td>` would not have any effect of this rule.

`body > p { color: #000000; }`

Grouping Selector:- You can apply a style of many selector if you like.

Just separate the selector with a comma, as given in following example-

`h1, h2, h3 { color: #36C; text-transform: lowercase; }`

We can also use this technique with Id Selector.

Types of CSS:- There are 3 way of inserting a style sheet.

- 1) Inline CSS
- 2) Internal CSS
- 3) External CSS

1) Inline CSS:- An Inline CSS or style may be used to apply for a single element.

`<html>`

`<body>`

`<h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center"> -- </h1>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

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- 2) Internal CSS:- An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of HTML pag.

```

1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <style>
4       body { background-color: "green"; }
5       h1 { text-align : "center"; }
6     </style>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9     <h1> This is heading <h1>
10    </body>
11  </html>

```

- 3) External CSS:- with an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file. Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the `<link>` element, inside the head section.

```

<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> This is heading <h1>

```

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An external style sheet can be written in any text editor and must be saved with a ".css" extension.

The external .css file should not contain any html tag.

"myStyle.css":

```
body { background-color: blue; }
h1 { text-align: center; }
```

CSS Comments:- Many times, you may need to put additional comment in your

style sheet blocks, so it is very easy to comment any part in style sheet.

/\* --- \*/

CSS Background:-

- The background-color property is used to set the background color of an element.
- The background-image property is used to set the background image of an element.
- The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.
- The background-position property is used to control the position of an image in the background.
- The background-attachment property is used to control the scrolling of an image in the background.

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Set the Background Color! -

```

1 <html>
2   <head>
3     </head>
4   <body>
5     <p style="background-color: yellow;">Hello world</p>
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

Set the Background image! -

```

1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <style>
4       body { background-image: url ("1css/images/amb.jpg");
5           background-color: #cccccc;
6     }
7   </style>
8   </head>
9 <body>
```

27

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```

  <h1> Hello world </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

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25	26	27	28	29	30	

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## Repeat the Background Image

1. body { background-image: url ("less/image1am.jpg")  
           background-repeat: repeat;

11. background-repeat: repeat-y;  
     background-repeat: repeat-x;

(vertically fixed)  
 (horizontally fixed)

12. background-position: 100px; By (image position)

1. background-attachment: fixed; = Fixed Position  
 2. background-attachment: scroll; = Scroll Position

3. <p style="background: url (images/pattern1.jpg)  
           repeat (fixed);>

4. <ip>

⇒ } shorthand property

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MAR  
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02

CSS - Fonts :-

- A) The font-family property is used to change the face of a font.
- B) The font-style property is used to make a font italic or oblique.
- C) The font-variant property is used to create a small-caps effect.
- D) The font-weight property is used to increase or decrease how bold or light a font appears.
- E) The font-size property is used to increase or decrease the size of a font.

<body>

<P style = "font-family: georgia; This is  
font-style: italic; This is  
font-variant: small-caps; → THIS IS →

font-weight : It provides the functionality to specify how bold a font is. Possible values could be normal, bold, bolder, lighter, 100, 200, 300

<P style = " font-weight: bold;">  
font-weight: bolder;  
font-weight: 500;

font-size: 20px;  
font-size: small;  
font-size: large;

`<p style = "font-family: small-caps bold 1sp;">`

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Set the font stretch :- This property relies on the user's computer to have an expanded or condensed version of the font being used.

Possible values could be normal, wider, ultra-condensed, extra-condensed, condensed, semi-condensed, semi-expanded, expanded, extra-expanded, ultra-expanded.

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<head>`

`<body>`

`<p style = "font-stretch: ultra-expanded;"> --- </p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

CSS - Text :-

A) The `color` property is used to set the color of a text.

`<p style = "color: red;"> ----- </p>`

B) The `direction` property is used to set the text direction. Possible values are - `ltr` or `rtl`.

`<p style = "direction: rtl;"> ----- </p>`

C) The `letter-spacing` property is used to add or subtract space between the letters that make up a word.

`<p style = "letter-spacing: 5px;"> ----- </p>`

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- D) The word-spacing property is used to add or subtract space b/w the words of a sentence.  
 Possible values are normal or a number specifying space.

`<P style="word-spacing: 5px;"> — </P>`

- E) The text-indent property is used to indent the text of a paragraph. Possible values are % or a number specifying indent space.

`<P style="text-indent: 1cm;"> — Ram — </P>`  
 ⇒ Ram  
 Shyam

- F) The text-align property is used to align the text of a document. possible values are left, right, center, justify.

`<P style="text-align: right"> — </P>`

- G) The text-decoration property is used to underline, overline and strikethrough text.

`<P style="text-decoration: underline;"> — </P>`  
`<P style="text-decoration: line-through;"> — </P>`  
`<P style="text-decoration: overline;"> — </P>`

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i) The text-transform property is used to capitalize text or convert text to uppercase or lowercase letters.

`<P style="text-transform: capitalize; >` Capital each first letter

`<P style="text-transform: uppercase; >` all capital

`<P style="text-transform: lowercase; >` all small

ii) The white-space property is used to control the flow and formating of text. possible values are normal, pre, nowrap.

`<P style="white-space: pre; >` tell browser don't show extra

`<P style="white-space: nowrap; >` with browser when scroll bar add to window

iii) The text-shadow property is used to set the text shadow around a text. This may not be supported by all the browsers.

`<P style="text-shadow: 4px 4px 8px blue; >`

4px - from left side -

4px - move to value bottom or high

8px - far shadow distance - 1px normal shadow

blue - color show

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## CSS- Borders: →

The border properties allow you to specify how the border of the box representing an element should look. There are three properties of a border you can change -

- A) The border-color specifies the color of a border.
- B) The border-style specifies whether a border should be solid, dashed lines, double line, or one of the other possible values.
- C) The border-width specifies the width of a border.

A) Border Color Property: → Change the color of the border surrounding an element. You can individually change the color of the bottom, left, top and right side of an element's border using the properties.

- i) border-bottom-color
- ii) border-top-color
- iii) border-left-color
- iv) border-right-color

SUN 3

&lt;style type="text/css"&gt;

```
p.examples { border: 1px solid;
border-bottom-color: ;
border-top-color: ;
border-left-color: ;
border-right-color: ;}
```

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B) Border Style Property - The border style property allows you to select one of

- the following styles of border-

- none - No Border.

- Solid - Border in a single solid line

- Dotted - Border is a series of dots.

- Dashed - " " " " short lines.

- Double - " " two solid line.

- Groove - Border look as though it is carved into the page.

- Ridge - Border look the opposite of groove.

- Inset - Border make the box look like it is embedded in page.

- Outet - " " " " coming out of canvas

- Hidden - Same as none, except in terms of border-conflict resolution for table elements.

- You can individually change the style of the bottom, left, top, and right borders of an element using the following properties.

- border-bottom-style change the style of bottom border.

- border-top-style change the style of top border.

- border-left-style change the style of left border.

- border-right-style change the style of right border.

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- c) Border width Property: The border width property allows you to set the width of an element's border. The value of this property could be either a length in px, pt or cm or it should be set to thin, medium or thick.

"border-bottom-width" changes the width of bottom border

"border-top-width" changes = --- top border

"border-left-width" = --- left border

"border-right-width" = --- right border

L P style = "border-width: 4px;" > . - < IP >

L P style = "border-width: 4pt;" > . - < IP >

- - border-width: thin; > . - < IP >

- - border-width: medium; > . - < IP >

- - border-width: thick; > . - < IP >

L P style = "border-bottom-width: 4pt;"

border-top-width: 10pt;

border-left-width: 8px;

border-right-width: 10px;

border-style: solid" > . - - < IP >

## Shorthand Property :

L P style = "border: 4pt solid red;" > . - < IP >

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## CSS - Padding :-

- The padding property allows you to specify how much space should appear b/w the content of an element and its border.

The value of this attribute should be either a length, a percentage, or the word inherit. If the value is inherit, it will have the same paddings as its parent element. If the percentage is used, the percentage is of the containing Box.

- A) The padding-bottom specifies the bottom padding of an element. This can take a value in terms of length or %.

`<P style="padding-bottom: 15px; border: 1px solid black;> — </P>`  
`<P style="padding-bottom: 5%; border: 1px solid black;> — </P>`

- B) The padding-top property specifies the top padding space of an element.

`<P style="padding-top: 15px; border: 1px solid black; border-bottom: none; margin-bottom: 5%;> — </P>`

- C) The padding-left property specifies the left padding space of an element.

- D) The padding-right property specifies the right padding space of an element.

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`<P style="padding: 15px; border: 1px solid black;">`

↳ All four padding will be 15px.

CSS-Liste! ↗

Lists are very helpful in conveying a set of either numbered or bullet points.

A) The `list-style-type` property allows you to control the shape or style of bullet point in the case of unordered list and the style of numbering characters in ordered list.

<u>unordered</u>	none -	NA
	disc (default) -	A filled-in-circle
	circle -	An empty circle
	Square -	A filled in square

<u>decimal</u>	- Number -	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<u>decimal-leading-zero</u>	- 0 before the number -	01, 02, 03, 04, 05
<u>lower-alpha</u>	Lowercase alphanumeric chara.	a, b, c, d, e
<u>upper-alpha</u>	Uppercase alphanumeric chara.	A, B, C, D, E
<u>lower-roman</u>	Lowercase Roman numerals.	i, ii, iii, iv, v
<u>upper-roman</u>	Uppercase Roman numerals	I, II, III, IV
<u>lower-greek</u>	The number is lower greek.	alpha, beta, gamma
<u>lower-latin</u>	The number is lower latin	
<u>upper-latin</u>	The number is upper latin	
<u>hebber</u>	The number is traditional <sup>Hebber</sup> numbering	
<u>armenian</u>	The number is traditional Armenian numbers	2016

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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

&lt;html&gt;

&lt;head&gt;

• &lt;lh1&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

10 &lt;ul style="list-style-type: circle;"&gt;

&lt;li&gt; math &lt;/li&gt;

11   &lt;li&gt; Computer &lt;/li&gt;

&lt;/ul&gt;

12 &lt;ol style="list-style-type: lower-roman;"&gt;

&lt;li&gt; math &lt;/li&gt;

13   &lt;li&gt; Computer &lt;/li&gt;

B) The **list-style-position** property indicates whether the marker should appear inside or outside of the box containing the bullet point.

• **none** - NA

**inside** - If the text goes onto a second line, the text will wrap underneath the marker. It will also appear indented to where the text would have started if the list had a value of outside.

**outside** - If the text goes onto a second line, the text will be aligned with the start of the first line (to the right of the bullet).

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&lt;html&gt;

&lt;head&gt;

&lt;/head&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

10 <ul style="list-style-type: circle; list-style-position: outside">  
 11 <li> math </li>  
 11 <li> Computer </li>

&lt;/ul&gt;

12 <ul style="list-style-type: square; list-style-position: inside">  
 12 <li> math </li>  
 12 <li> Computer </li>

&lt;/ul&gt;

• math

• Computer

■ math

■ Computer

C) The `list-style-image` allows you to specify an image so that you can use your own bullet style. The syntax is similar to the `background-image` property with the letters `url` starting the value of the property followed by the URL in brackets. If it does <sup>SUN</sup> not find the given image then default bullet are used.

&lt;ul&gt;

<li style="list-style-image: url('images/bullet.gif');>—</li>



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D) The marker-offset property allows you to specify the distance between the marker and the text relating to that marker. Its value should be a length.

10 This property is not supported in IE 6 or ~~Microsoft~~

" list-style = "list-style-type: inside square; marker-offset: 2em;  
2cm

11

## CSS Tables:

A) border-collapse: This property specifies whether the browser should control the appearance of the adjacent borders that touch each other or whether each cell should maintain its style. This property can have two values collapse and separate.

" style type = "text/css">

table.one { border-collapse: collapse; }



table.two { border-collapse: separate; }



B) border-spacing: This property specifies the distance that separates adjacent cells border. It can take either one or two value; these should be unit of length.

If you provide one value, it will applies to both vertical and horizontal border. Or you can specify two values, in which case, the first

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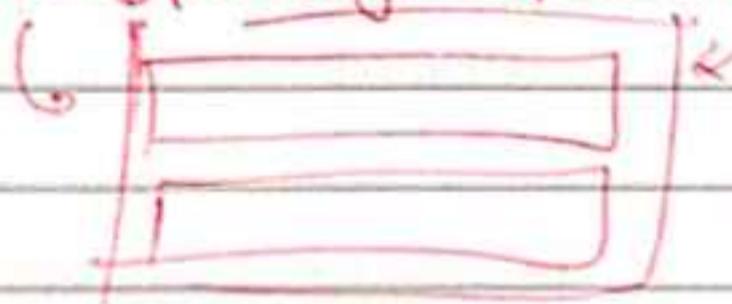
TUE

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refers to the horizontal spacing and second to the vertical spacing.  
(Netspace = or IEG x)

\* `<style> table { border-spacing: 10px; } table> tr { border-spacing: 50px; }`

`</style>`



C) `caption-side` :- It allows you to specify whether the content of a `<caption>` element should be placed in relationship to the table. The table that follows lists the possible values.

This property can have one of the four values `top`, `bottom`, `left` or `right`.

\* `<style type = "text/css">`

`caption { caption-side : top; }`

`caption { caption-side : bottom; }`

`caption { caption-side : left; }`

`caption { caption-side : right; }`

`</style>`

↳

`<table style = "border: 1px solid black;">`

`<caption style = "bottom;">`

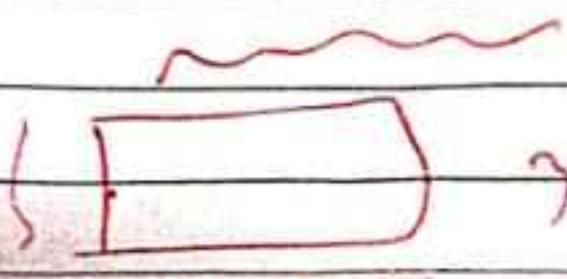
Thin caption will appear at the bottom `<caption>`

`<tr> <td> Cell A </td> </tr>`

`<tr> <td> Cell B </td> </tr>`

`</table>`

`<br/>`



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### D) Empty-cell -

This property indicates whether

- A cell without any content should have a border displayed.
- This property can have one of the three values - show, hide or inherit.

&lt;Style&gt;

```
11 table::empty { border-collapse: separate;
                  empty-cell: hide }
```

```
12 td::empty { }
```

### E) Table-layout -

This property can have one of the three values fixed, auto or inherit.

```
<Style type = "text/css">
```

```
table{table-layout: auto}
```

```
table-fixed { table-layout: fixed }
```

&lt;1 style&gt;

```
<table class = "auto" width = "100%" border = "1" >
```

&lt;tr&gt;

```
5   <td> — <td>
```

```
<td> — <td>
```

```
6   <tr>
```

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## CSS - Margin

- The CSS margin property is a shorthand for margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom and margin-left. It enables us to specify the space around elements.

&lt;html&gt;

&lt;head&gt;

&lt;Style&gt;

```

1 div { margin: 10px 50px 20px;
2   padding: 1rem;
3   border: 2px dashed;
4 }
5
5 p { text-align: center; }
6 #demo {
7   margin-left: 80px;
8   box-shadow: inset 0 0 10px brown;
9 }
```

&lt;Style&gt;

&lt;head&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

&lt;div&gt;&lt;/div&gt;

&lt;p id="demo"&gt; -- &lt;p&gt;

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;

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## CSS Floating Property -

- The CSS float property is used for positioning or formatting a box or content.

left - The element float to the left of its container.

right - " " , " " right " "

none - " " does not float. It's default value.

inherit - " " inherits the float value of its parent

<input type="button" value="float → left"

onclick = "floatDecider('left')">

Pseudo-Class - A Pseudo-class represents a state of a selector like :hover ; :active ; last-child etc. These start with a single colon(:)

:pseudo-class { attribute: value }

Pseudo-Element - Similarly, a pseudo-element is used to select virtual element like ::after , ::before , ::first-line . These start with a double colon (::)

::pseudo-element { attribute: value }

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## Pseudo class - Example.

&lt;Style&gt;

```
a:hover { padding: 3%;  
font-size: 1.4cm;  
color: tomato;  
background: bisque; }
```

&lt;/Style&gt;

&lt;/head&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

```
<a href="#"> Dummy link 1 </a>
```

```
<a href="#"> Dummy link 2 </a>
```

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/HTML&gt;

&lt;Style&gt;

Pseudo-class . P::after { content: "Boom!";  
background: green; }  
P: last-child {

font-size = 1.4cm;

color: red; }

17 SUN

&lt;/Style&gt;

&lt;/head&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

```
<P> Any more share? </P>
```

```
<P> Hit </P>
```

```
<P> Pop </P>
```

Any more share Boom!

Hit Boom!

Pop Boom!

2016

18

APR  
MON

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

CSS Image Sprites: CSS image sprite is a combined image file of all pictures in a document page. Image sprite come is useful as image resource will have to be loaded only once. Using the CSS background-position different parts of the combined image can be shown.

&lt;Style&gt;

```
12 •Sprite { background: url ("capture.png") no-repeat;
1 width: 280px;
1 height: 200px;
2 display: inline-block;
2 }
```

&lt;HTML&gt; 0 265 - 510 765

3 &lt;div class="sprik" --&gt; &lt;/div&gt;

MAY 16

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
29	30	31		1		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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29						

WK 12 \* 110-256

APR  
TUE

19

Unit-4Introduction to Client Side Scripting :→

Web browser execute client-side scripting. It's used when browser have all code. Source code is used to transfer from webserver to user's computer over the internet and run directly on browsers. It's also used for validation and functionality for user event.

It allows for more interactivity. It usually performs several actions without going to the user. It cannot be basically used to connect to database on a web server. This script can access the file system that resides in the web browser. It can also be used to create "cookies" that store the data on the user's computer.

Introduction to Java Script :→

Javascript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language. Java script is very easy to implement because it is integrated with HTML. It's open and cross-platform.

Java script usage has now extended to mobile app development, desktop app development and game development.

MAY 16

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APR  
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21

Javascript is "untyped" language. This means that a Javascript variable can hold a value of any data type.

### Java Script Variable Scope:-

**Global Variable:-** It has a global scope, which means it can be defined anywhere in Javascript code.

**Local Variable:-** It will be visible only within a function where it is defined. function parameters are always local to that function.

Within the body of a function, a local variable takes precedence over a global variable with the same name. If you declare a local variable or function parameter with the same name as a global variable, you effectively hide the global variable.

&lt;html&gt;

```
<body onload="checkscope();>
<script type="text/javascript">
var myVar = "global";
function checkscope()
{
    var myVar = "local";
    document.write(myVar);
}
</script>
```

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;

20

APR

WED

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
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27	28	29	30	31		

## Java Script Data Types :-

Java Script Variable :- like many other programming language, Java script has variable. Variable can be thought of as named containers. You can place data into these containers and then refer to the data simply by naming the container.

Before you use a variable in a Java script program, you must declare it. Variable are declared with the var keyword.

```
<script type="text/javascript">
```

```
var money;
```

```
var name;
```

```
</script>
```

or

```
<script>
```

```
var money, name;
```

```
</script>
```

Storing a value in variable is called variable initialization.

```
var name = "Ali";
```

```
var money;
```

```
money = 2000.50;
```

22

APR  
FRI

MAR16

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

## Operators in JavaScript:-

- $4+5=9$       4 and 5  $\Rightarrow$  operand  
 $+$   $\Rightarrow$  operator.

- 1) Arithmetic Operators
- 2) Comparison Operators
- 3) Logical Operators (or Relational)
- 4) Assignment operators
- 5) Conditional operators (or Ternary)

1) Arithmetic Operators  $\Rightarrow +, -, *, /, \%, ++, --$

2) Comparison Operators  $\Rightarrow ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=$

3) Logical operators  $\Rightarrow \&&$  (Logical AND),  $\|$  (Logical OR),  
 $!$  (Logical NOT)

4) Bitwise operators:-

$$A=2, B=3$$

a)  $\&$  (Bitwise AND) - It perform a boolean AND operation on each bit of its integer argument.  $(A \& B) = 2$

b)  $|$  (Bitwise OR) - It perform a boolean OR operation on each bit of its integer argument.  $(A | B) = 3$

c)  $^$  (Bitwise XOR) - It perform a boolean exclusive OR operation on each bit of its integer argument.  
 Exclusive OR means that either operand one is true or operand 2 is true, but not both

$$(A ^ B) \text{ is } 1$$

SUN	M	T	W	T	F	S	SAT
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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APR  
SAT

23

d)  $\sim$  (Bitwise NOT) - It performs a Boolean Exclusive OR operation on each bit of its integer argument. Exclusive OR means that either operand one is true or operand two is true, but not both.

 $(A \oplus B)$  is 1

d)  $\sim$  (Bitwise NOT) - It is a unary operator and operate by reversing all the bits in operand.

 $(\sim B)$  is -9

e)  $\ll$  (Left shift) - It moves all the bit in it's first operand to the left by the number of places specified in the second operand. New bits are filled with zero. Shifting a value left by one position is equivalent to multiplying it by 2; shifting two position is equivalent to multiplying by 4 and so on.

 $A \ll 1$  is 4

d)  $\gg$  (Right shift) - Binary Right shift operator. The left operand's value is moved right by the number of bits specified by the right operand.

 $A \gg 1$  is 1

e)  $\ggg$  (Right shift with zero) - This operator is just like the  $\gg$  operator, except that the bit shifted in on the left are always zero.

 $A \ggg 1$  is 1

24

25

APR  
MON

5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

## Assignment Operator

- a)  $=$  (Simple Assignment) :- Assign values from the right side operand to the left side operand.  $C = A + B$
- b)  $+=$  (Add and Assignment) :- It add the right operand to the left operand and assign the result of the left operand.  $C += A \Rightarrow C = C + A$
- c)  $-=$  (Subtract and Assignment) :-  $C -= A \Rightarrow C = C - A$
- d)  $*=$  (Multiply and Assignment) :-  $C *= A \Rightarrow C = C * A$
- e)  $/=$  (Divide and Assignment) :-  $C /= A \Rightarrow C = C / A$
- f)  $\%=($  Modulus and Assignment) :-  $C \%= A \Rightarrow C = C \% A$

Conditional Operator :- The conditional operator first evaluate an expression for a true or false value and then executes one of the two given statements depending upon the result of the evaluation. Syntax :-

(a < b) ? 100 : 200 ;

typeof Operator :- The typeof operator is a unary operator that is placed before its single operand, which can be of any type. Its value is a string indicating the data type of the operand.

MAY '16

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29

MAY 16 / 2016

APR  
TUE

26

The `typeof` operator evaluate to "number", "string", or "boolean". If its operand is a number, string, or boolean value and return true and false based on the evaluation.

Type	String return by <code>typeof</code>
Number	"number"
String	"string"
Boolean	"boolean"
Object	"object"
function	"function"
undefined	"undefined"
null	"object"



# How to Host a Website: 5 Simple Steps, Why You Need Web Hosting, and Tips to Choose It



Although hosting a website may sound intimidating, it doesn't require any technical expertise. With the right approach, you can set up and launch your own website in minutes.

[Web hosting is](#) a necessary service for your website to go live – it enables you to publish web pages, making them accessible to everyone online.

However, purchasing hosting can be challenging. Choosing incorrectly may result in performance issues, hindering the site's growth, as well as larger hosting bills.

With this in mind, we'll share five steps on how to host a site and tips for choosing the best web hosting service for your needs.

## Ready to Build Your First Website? Follow These 9 Easy Steps

[Read eBook Now](#)

- [Why Do You Need Web Hosting](#)
- [How to Host a Website – Video Guide](#)
- [5 Steps to Host a Website](#)
  - [1. Decide on Your Website Type](#)
  - [2. Choose a Web Hosting Provider](#)
  - [3. Select a Web Hosting Plan](#)
  - [4. Get and Register a Unique Domain Name for Your Website](#)
  - [5. Create or Upload Your Website](#)
- [Tips for Choosing a Web Host](#)
  - [Look for Reliable Performance](#)
  - [Pay Attention to the Security Measures](#)
  - [Check for Comprehensive Features](#)
  - [Assess the User Experience](#)
  - [Find the Best Value for Money](#)
  - [Look for 24/7 Customer Support](#)
  - [Ensure the Web Host's Scalability](#)
- [How to Host a Website FAQ](#)
  - [How Much Does It Cost to Host a Website?](#)
  - [Can I Host a Website Myself?](#)
  - [What Is the Easiest Way to Host a Website?](#)

- [Can I Get a Hosting and Domain Name From Two Providers?](#)

## Why Do You Need Web Hosting

To get your website online, you'll need to move your locally stored website files to [what's called a web server](#). This is where a web hosting service provider comes in handy.

A web hosting company provides servers to maintain website files for a monthly or yearly fee. It also typically handles server-side issues, so users with little to no experience don't have to worry about server maintenance. Besides providing tech support, here are other benefits of using web hosting services:

- **Cost-effective.** You only need to pay for the hosting plan's fixed price while the hosting company handles maintenance.
- **Performance-oriented.** Hosting companies typically include additional features and tools to ensure optimal website performance. For example, Hostinger offers multiple data centers with CDN integration to reduce latency.
- **Easy to use.** A control panel makes configuring your site and web hosting account simple.
- **Round-the-clock support.** Most web hosts have a customer support team. For instance, Hostinger's Customer Success team is ready to help you 24/7 via live chat.
- **Highly scalable.** If your current hosting plan can no longer keep up with the website's growth rate, you can upgrade it or switch to another type of hosting.
- **Time-efficient.** Your chosen hosting provider will take care of the technical aspects of hosting, server maintenance,

and security monitoring. Therefore, you will have more time to focus on your website.

Handle high traffic,  
and load pages fast

[Buy Web Hosting](#)



## How to Host a Website – Video Guide

Learn how to host a website and what to look for when choosing a hosting plan in our video tutorial.



SUBSCRIBE FOR MORE EDUCATIONAL VIDEOS! [Hostinger Academy](#)



[Subscribe](#)

## 5 Steps to Host a Website

Let's go through the proper steps on how to host a website.

## 1. Decide on Your Website Type

The first step of building a website is to decide whether you need a static or dynamic one. A [static website](#) delivers the same content to all visitors. On the other hand, a [dynamic site](#) adapts its content based on several factors, like geographical location and user behavior.

A static website is great for building a personal blog, an online resume, an [event website](#), or a portfolio website. As this type of website requires fewer server resources, website owners can start from a more basic web hosting plan and scale as the website grows.

Meanwhile, a dynamic website suits eCommerce shops, membership websites, streaming services, and web apps. As this website needs more flexibility and extensive features, you will need a hosting plan with more server resources.

Once you've determined the type of website to build, it's easier to estimate the resources it needs to perform optimally. From there, you can narrow down the web hosting services that meet your requirements.

Most web hosts offer various hosting plans for static and dynamic sites. Hostinger, for instance, provides shared, cloud, VPS, and WordPress hosting services.

## Everything You Need to Create a Website

Up to 75% off Hosting

 Free Domain [?](#)

 24/7 Customer Support

\$2.99/mo

+ 3 Months Free

02 : 19 : 07 : 14

[Claim Deal](#)

 30-Day Money-Back Guarantee

Each hosting plan has clearly defined features and functionality, making it easy to determine which meets your needs best.

## 2. Choose a Web Hosting Provider

As your chosen hosting provider plays a crucial role in your website's performance, carefully considering your options is essential.

Keep in mind that higher prices don't mean better quality. To get the perfect web hosting service for your project, read in-depth comparisons of different web hosting providers.

Such articles discuss a web host's technology, hosting features, and plans. They may also suggest what kind of project a specific web hosting plan is best for. Moreover, you can get real user insights into the web host's pros and cons.



With this in mind, we have written articles on why Hostinger is a great [alternative to Bluehost](#) and other renowned hosting providers today. Give them a read to make an informed decision.

- [Hostinger vs GoDaddy](#)
- [Hostinger vs Bluehost](#)
- [Hostinger vs SiteGround](#)
- [Hostinger vs Namecheap](#)

When [choosing a hosting provider](#), consider how user-friendly their site-creation tools are. Look for a hosting company that offers easy integration with popular content management systems (CMS) like [Hostinger's Joomla](#) or WordPress hosting. Make sure that the provider has an [easy website builder](#) if you are going to create your own website.

### 3. Select a Web Hosting Plan

[Choosing a web hosting plan](#) is an essential step when [planning out website](#) development, as each hosting type offers different resources. Storage space, memory, and CPUs are a few factors you should consider when picking a hosting service.

To ease your process, you should know which hosting type to get. Let's go through the popular hosting types that most hosting providers offer and see their pros and cons.

#### Shared Hosting



## Shared Hosting

Cost	● ○○○○
Performance	● ● ● ○○
Technical Knowledge	● ○○○○
Server Control	● ○○○○



The shared hosting solution enables multiple websites to share one server's resources. **Shared hosting** is ideal for running small to medium-sized websites with low traffic volume. This web hosting solution is also a good option when learning and testing the site.

Besides cost-effectiveness, shared hosting is beginner-friendly. Users with little to no technical skills can easily use a shared hosting service, as the web host handles the technical aspects like maintenance and administration. However, sharing one physical server means one website's performance can affect the rest. For example, if other websites on your server experience traffic spikes, your site may slow down or even crash.

### Virtual Private Server (VPS) Hosting



## VPS Hosting

Cost



Performance



Technical Knowledge



Server Control



VPS hosting or virtual machine hosting subdivides one physical server into several virtual ones.

Each partition comes with dedicated server resources for a particular user. It grants root access, resulting in more flexibility and autonomy over their server settings. Depending on the web host, users may also choose their preferred web server software.

Thanks to the dedicated resources, this hosting solution can deliver excellent performance. Between [shared hosting](#) and [VPS hosting](#), the latter is more suitable for larger websites, like eCommerce sites, [gaming servers](#), and high-traffic blogs.

This hosting type also costs less than dedicated server hosting.

Therefore, [virtual machine hosting](#) is ideal for those looking for more powerful performance than shared hosting and a lower price than renting a dedicated server.

## Buy the Best VPS Hosting Plan

Most popular

### VPS 1

- ✓ 1 GB RAM
- ✓ 20 GB SSD Disk space
- ✓ 1 TB Bandwidth
- ✓ 1 Snapshot
- ✓ Weekly Backups
- ✓ Dedicated IP Address
- ✓ Full Root Access

\$8.99 

**\$3.99** /mo

Add to cart

### VPS 2

- ✓ 2 GB RAM
- ✓ 40 GB SSD Disk space
- ✓ 2 TB Bandwidth
- ✓ 1 Snapshot
- ✓ Weekly Backups
- ✓ Dedicated IP Address
- ✓ Full Root Access

\$12.99 

**\$5.99** /mo

Add to cart

### VPS 3

- ✓ 3 GB RAM
- ✓ 60 GB SSD Disk space
- ✓ 3 TB Bandwidth
- ✓ 1 Snapshot
- ✓ Weekly Backups
- ✓ Dedicated IP Address
- ✓ Full Root Access

\$19.99 

**\$7.99** /mo

Add to cart

One of the drawbacks of [hosting a website on a VPS](#) is that it requires technical knowledge to manage the resources and server settings. Additionally, having a dedicated virtual server is more expensive than sharing one physical server with other users.

### Pro Tip

Read our article on [how to set up VPS hosting](#) to learn how to get started with this solution.

### Cloud Hosting



## Cloud Hosting

Cost



Performance



Technical Knowledge



Server Control



Cloud hosting enables a website to run on multiple cloud servers instead of just one physical server. If one server goes down, another takes its place. This type of hosting is a great option for high-traffic websites that require resource flexibility and cannot afford downtime. It's also suitable for those who want the ease of shared hosting and the performance of VPS hosting. Additionally, the [cloud hosting platform](#) offers excellent scalability. This hosting solution can dynamically adjust its server capacity in response to changes in demand.

## Choose Your Cloud Hosting Plan



Most popular

### Cloud Startup

\$9.99/mo SAVE 60%

**\$9.99**/mo

+3 months FREE

Add to cart

\$39.99/mo when you renew

### Cloud Professional

\$49.99 SAVE 70%

**\$14.99**/mo

+3 months FREE

Add to cart

\$39.99/mo when you renew

The drawback of cloud hosting is that it's more expensive than shared hosting. It also gives website owners less autonomy over server settings than VPS hosting.

**WordPress Hosting**



## WordPress Hosting

Cost	● ○ ○ ○ ○
Performance	● ● ● ○ ○
Technical Knowledge	● ○ ○ ○ ○
Server Control	● ○ ○ ○ ○



**WordPress hosting** is specifically optimized for WordPress sites.

This hosting solution usually comes with pre-installed plugins to handle technical setups, software updates, and [web hosting security](#) measures. Therefore, it's an excellent choice for those who want to build a WordPress website.

WordPress hosting, especially the managed type, is suitable for beginners with small to medium-sized websites.

Like shared hosting, managed WordPress hosting requires little to no technical knowledge. The hosting company handles all the technical factors like core updates and backups, allowing users to focus on growing their WordPress website.

## Choose the Best WordPress Hosting



Most popular

### WordPress Starter

Package for personal websites

\$14.99 **SAVE 75%**

**\$2.99**/mo

+3 months FREE

Add to cart

\$8.99/mo when you renew

### Business WordPress

Optimized for small businesses

\$14.99 **SAVE 73%**

**\$3.99**/mo

+3 months FREE

Add to cart

\$8.99/mo when you renew

Hostinger's [AI Website Builder for WordPress](#) makes it even easier to start. Available on **Business** and **Cloud** hosting plans, this tool can build your website in minutes. Just describe your desired website in a couple of sentences, and it will take care of the design and content. Keep in mind that the AI tool is currently optimized for building business and portfolio websites. That said, managed WordPress hosting is slightly more expensive than shared hosting. It also gives site owners less control over server settings than other types of hosting like VPS.

### Dedicated Hosting



## Dedicated Server Hosting

Cost



Performance



Technical Knowledge



Server Control



Dedicated hosting offers an entire server and its resources to one client. This means you get your own server that comes with dedicated resources, advanced server management tools, and complete operating software flexibility.

Dedicated server hosting offers the highest amount of resources, more customization options, and better performance than other types of hosting. It's best for large, high-traffic websites with extensive data, like subscription-based sites and large eCommerce stores.

To get the most out of a dedicated server, you must have advanced technical skills and server management knowledge. This makes dedicated server hosting the least beginner-friendly of the five hosting types listed here.

While you can get a managed dedicated hosting service, this option will be far costlier than others on the list.

## 4. Get and Register a Unique Domain Name for Your Website

A **domain name** is the address visitors type into their browsers to access a site.

It typically comprises a second-level domain (SLD) and a top-level domain (TLD). In **WordPress.org**, for example, **WordPress** is the second-level domain or the website's name. In contrast, **.org** is the top-level domain or the domain extension.

Website owners cannot change their domain names after registration. Therefore, it's important to decide carefully. Here are some tips for **choosing the right domain name**:

- **Study your niche.** Consider incorporating popular keywords related to your brand or industry into your domain name. Use an online **domain name generator** to help with the brainstorming process.
- **Choose [.com](#) over other TLDs.** This domain extension helps showcase a website's credibility. Furthermore, as it's the most popular extension, people often assume a website ends with it.
- **Avoid numbers, hyphens, and double letters.** These elements are often overlooked and increase the chances of typos.
- **Keep it simple.** A short and catchy domain name is memorable, making it easier for visitors to find your website. Thus, avoid using words and phrases that are lengthy and hard to spell.
- **Be original.** To avoid confusion, get a domain name that isn't tied to any existing company, organization, or brand. We recommend running a **trademark search** to avoid potential lawsuits.

Before finalizing your choice, check your desired domain name's availability using an online **domain name search**. If someone else has claimed your chosen domain name, pick one of the domain checker's alternatives or switch to another domain extension.

# Domain Name Checker

Instantly check domain name availability.

Next, it's time to buy the domain name. Even though [getting a domain name](#) and hosting separately is possible, the easiest way is to register through a web hosting provider that also acts as a domain name registrar. Hostinger is an accredited domain name registrar that offers useful features like a free [domain privacy](#) protection service. On top of that, most of our web hosting plans come with a [free domain name](#) upon purchase.

## Pro Tip

If you already have a registered domain name but want to host your website with us, simply [point your domain name to Hostinger](#).

You can also use our [domain transfer service](#) to migrate your domain name registration to Hostinger. However, note that this method will require you to pay a domain transfer fee.

## 5. Create or Upload Your Website

The final step is to go live. For an easier process, consider using a [CMS or a website builder](#).

The good news is that many web hosting companies, including Hostinger, offer a one-click installer for the most popular CMSs. As a result, you won't have to worry about [installing WordPress](#) on your hosting account. Some providers also have their own website builders. At Hostinger, the website builder package comes with hosting services, making it very convenient to build a website. The plan starts at **\$2.99/month**.

# Use AI to create a modern website

[Try Hostinger Website Builder](#)

Once you install your preferred platform, you can start building your site. This process may include choosing a website theme, installing supporting plugins, and creating the website content.

If you already have one, you can [upload the website to the web server](#). To help with the process, you can use handy tools like an FTP client, automatic website importer, migration plugins, and the file manager on the hosting control panel.

Once the upload is done, check if your domain name directs you to your website. Note that [DNS](#) changes can take up to 48 hours to propagate worldwide. Utilize a global DNS propagation checker to track the process.

## Suggested Reading

Check out these guides on picking the best website builder for your website:

[Easiest AI Website Builder](#)

[eCommerce AI Website Builder](#)

[Free AI Website Builder](#)

## Tips for Choosing a Web Host

Conducting in-depth research to choose a hosting solution is essential. This process helps you find the best hosting service that supports your site's growth and matches your budget.

In this section, we'll review seven tips for how to find the best website host for your needs.

## Look for Reliable Performance

With around [80% of users](#) not returning to web pages that take longer than four seconds to load, reliable performance is crucial in a web host. Page load time can affect everything from a website's conversion rates to [search engine optimization \(SEO\)](#) strategies.

In fact, page speed is one of [Google's confirmed ranking factors](#).

Therefore, sites with slow loading times and high bounce rates typically rank lower in the search engine results pages (SERPs).

To determine whether a web host provides reliable performance, look for the following factors:

- **Time to first byte (TTFB).** Measuring a website's responsiveness, TTFB shows how fast a web server responds to a visitor's HTTP request. Ideally, this timeframe should fall [under 200 milliseconds](#).
- **Component loading time.** It indicates how quickly a web server loads cached content, which shouldn't take longer than a few milliseconds.

A site testing tool is arguably the easiest way to measure a website's performance. [GTmetrix](#), one of the most popular site testing tools, utilizes different metrics to analyze site speed.

[Truba](#), one of Hostinger's clients, got the A [GTmetrix grade](#) with a 99% performance result.



## Latest Performance Report

<https://www.truoba.com/>

Report generated: Tue, Apr 18, 2023 10:23 AM -0700

Test Server Location: Vancouver, Canada

Using: Chrome (Desktop) 103.0.5060

### GTmetrix Grade [?](#)

	Performance <a href="#">?</a>	Structure <a href="#">?</a>
99%	99%	97%

### Web Vitals [?](#)

LCP <a href="#">?</a>	TBT <a href="#">?</a>
774ms	65ms

The speed index score, which determines the time needed to load the site content, is also considered good – 631ms. The benchmark of a good speed index score is 1000ms or lower.

[Summary](#)[Performance](#)[Structure](#)[Waterfall](#)[Video](#)[History](#)

## Performance Metrics

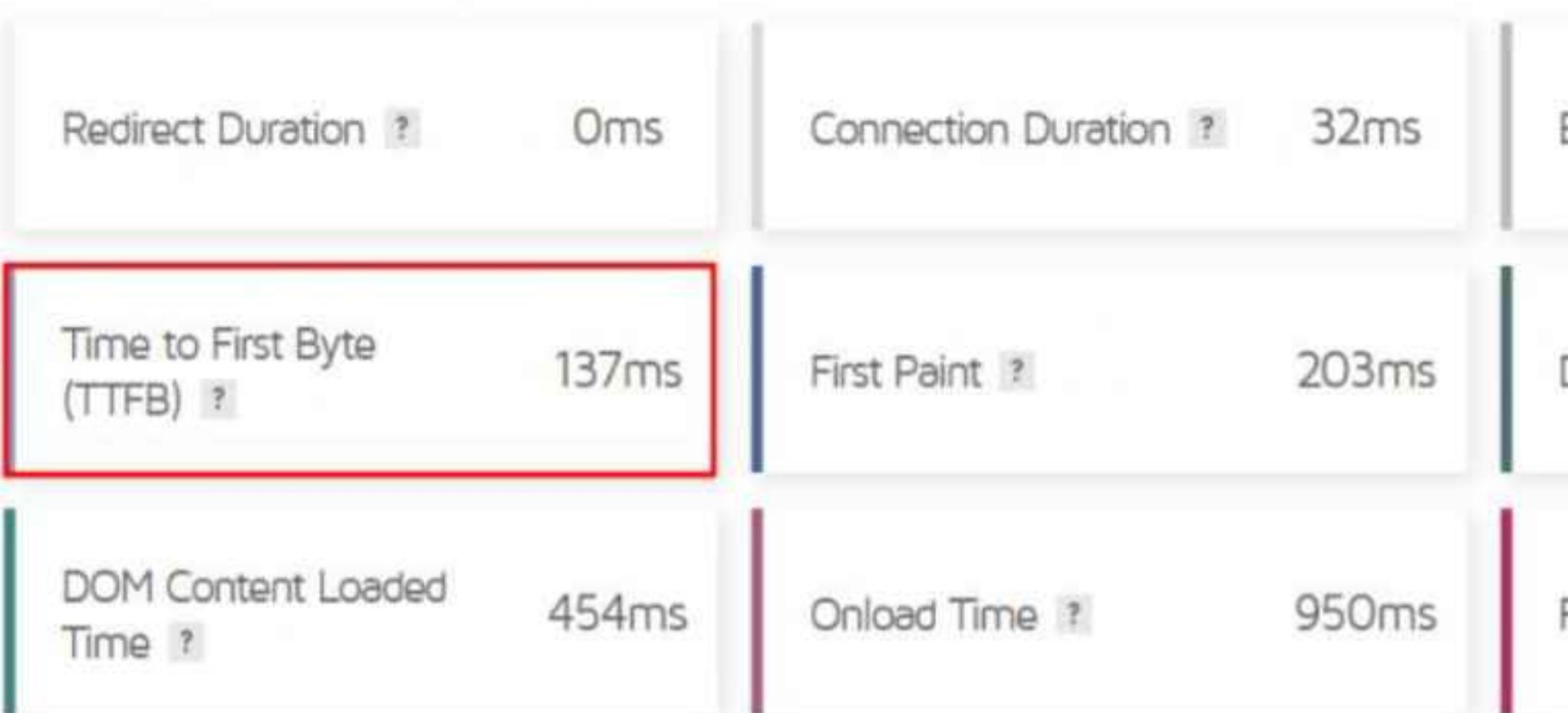
The following metrics are generated using Lighthouse Performance data.

Metric	Score	Description
First Contentful Paint	202ms	Good - Nothing to do here
Speed Index	631ms	Good - Nothing to do here
Largest Contentful Paint	774ms	Good - Nothing to do here

The same goes for Hostinger's TTFB. Scoring 137ms, it's far below Google PageSpeed Insights' recommended limit of 200ms for server response time.

## Browser Timings

These timings are milestones reported by the browser.



We achieve these results by using LiteSpeed for our primary server.

The [LiteSpeed cache](#) is pre-installed with all Hostinger accounts to ensure fast loading speed.

### Pro Tip

Learn [how to test website speed](#) to help you monitor and maintain an excellent website performance.

## Pay Attention to the Security Measures

Cyber attacks pose a threat to websites of all sizes. Their frequency keeps increasing every year – in fact, it reached almost [35,400,000 in 2022](#). As cyber attacks can also target web servers, hosting your website on a secure server is essential.

A good web hosting provider must have clear and comprehensive cybersecurity protocols. Here are some of the best security practices a web hosting company should follow:

- **Backups.** Your web host should store a copy of your website's files in a secure location and make it accessible whenever needed.
- **Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).** This protocol encrypts the communication between the web client and the server, protecting your data and identity.
- **Web application firewall (WAF).** Your web host should be able to monitor and block malicious HTTP traffic going to and from your web applications.
- **Software updates.** Keeping your plugins or other software up to date helps patch vulnerabilities that hackers can exploit.
- **Network monitoring.** A good web host monitors their internal network 24/7 for suspicious activity to catch the issue before it affects the network.
- **Antivirus and malware removal.** Each website file you upload to the web server must be scanned for malware and virus. Your hosting provider should also equip you with the necessary tools to identify and eliminate them.
- **Denial-of-service (DDoS) prevention.** Your hosting provider should be able to prevent bad actors from flooding its servers with traffic from multiple locations and causing site crashes.
- **Access restriction.** Your hosting account should come with a Secure Socket Shell protocol (SSH) and the ability to safelist IP addresses and set file permissions.

All Hostinger hosting plans include a free SSL certificate, backups, access control, DDoS protection, and a [99.9% uptime guarantee](#). As for malware protection, Hostinger uses [Imunify360](#) and [Monarx](#) to monitor servers and improve their security.

## Check for Comprehensive Features

Most hosting platforms offer various features to complement their hosting services. The idea is to provide a seamless website building and management experience.

The following are some helpful features to look for in a hosting provider:

- **Website building tools.** Having access to beginner-friendly web development tools make developing websites easy and cost-effective.
- **FTP account.** This feature streamlines file and directory transfer processes. You can schedule a file transfer and resume the process after losing the connection.
- **Email hosting.** The ability to create domain-based email accounts is particularly useful for businesses. Unlike free email hosting services like Gmail, paid [email host providers](#) generally have better security, more storage space, and greater scalability.
- **Domain name registration.** Going with a hosting provider that offers this service makes maintaining your domain name easy. It's even better if they provide a guide on [how to get a free domain name](#).
- **Software integrations.** Hostinger, for example, offers pre-installed plugins and an auto-installer, streamlining WordPress installation and integration processes.
- **Backups.** Look for a web hosting provider that offers weekly or daily backups – they will come in handy in case of an error.
- **Migration service.** If you already have a site, opt for a web host that offers a free migration service.
- **Staging tool.** A [staging environment](#) allows you to run tests, perform customization procedures, and detect bugs without jeopardizing your live website.

- [Managed hosting](#). A good hosting provider enables you to automate software updates and server configurations.

## Assess the User Experience

Since you'll be accessing a web provider's control panel daily to manage your website, it's best to look for an intuitive user interface. Ideally, you can access all the tools you need to maintain your website and hosting resources.

Many web hosting providers use [cPanel](#), since it is the most [popular hosting control panel](#) software. You may also find web hosts with a custom-built control panel.

Hostinger, for example, provides a custom control panel called [hPanel](#). It prioritizes ease of use and convenience in managing your web hosting account. Users can configure everything from FTP users, domains, site migration tools, MySQL databases, and email accounts all in one place.

## Dashboard

Home - Hosting - domain.tld



domain.tld

### Premium Web Hosting

Active

[See details](#)

### Domain

Active

[Manage](#)

### Shared Starter Email

Active

[Manage](#)

#### Performance score



Desktop device

Last scan on 2023-03-07

[Run speed test](#)

#### File manager

#### Databases

#### Website is safe

No malware found

[See details](#)

Your website is running sm

No issues were found



#### Suggested Reading

Check out our blog post comparing [hPanel vs cPanel](#) to see how the former holds up against the latter.

## Find the Best Value for Money

Web hosting is only one of the basic expenses of hosting a website. Domain names, SSL certificates, and regular maintenance processes such as backups and caching add to the [total cost of hosting](#).

Therefore, choosing a web host that offers excellent value for money can drastically decrease your expenses in the long run. Additionally, understanding the broader financial implications of website creation is crucial. If you're planning for a small business site, it's wise to look into [small business website costs](#). This can help you budget more accurately for both hosting and the overall website development.

For example, at **₹129.00/month**, our [Premium managed hosting plan](#) includes 24/7 customer support, a free SSL certificate, a free domain, weekly backups, Cloudflare protected nameservers, a 99.9% uptime guarantee, and an FTP account.

## Look for 24/7 Customer Support

An excellent hosting provider offers round-the-clock customer service via multiple communication channels, including live chat and the email ticketing system. This is especially critical if your website experiences unexpected lags, crashes, or security breaches.

Additionally, it's important to choose a hosting provider that offers other self-support resources, like [tutorials](#) and a [Youtube channel](#).

Going with a web host providing an [extensive database](#) of general web hosting information to support customer learning is also useful.

Hostinger's database, for example, offers quick solutions to common issues. It is also an excellent resource for users who want to expand their web hosting knowledge.

## Ensure the Web Host's Scalability

Your website will grow over time, so looking for a hosting provider that lets you scale it is important. With scalable web hosting, you can upgrade features and hosting resources to encourage sustainable long-term growth.

For example, Hostinger offers three shared hosting plans. Therefore, website owners can scale up the current plan once or twice before moving to a different type of hosting with more resources, such as cloud or virtual private server hosting.

## Conclusion

Going with a web hosting company is the most convenient and cost-effective approach to hosting a website.

With an excellent hosting provider, you don't have to worry about the technicalities behind your website management. It also helps ensure a website has optimal performance and higher security protocols than self-hosting.

Let's have a quick recap on how to host a website:

1. **Decide on your website type.** A site can be static or dynamic. Knowing the website type you want to build, you can estimate the resources needed for excellent performance.
2. **Choose a web hosting provider.** Don't rely on pricing when deciding on a web host. Compare features, plans, and user experience to get deeper insights into what a hosting company offers.
3. **Select a web hosting plan.** For this, you need to learn about the different types of web hosting solutions. Five of the most popular include shared, VPS, cloud, WordPress, and dedicated server hosting.
4. **Get a domain name for your site.** Aside from web hosting, a domain name is another web essential. For this reason, Hostinger includes a free domain name in most hosting plans.
5. **Create or upload your website.** You can install a CMS or a website builder on your web hosting account to create a website. Should you already have a website, you can

upload it to the web server using a file manager or an FTP client.

Remember that it's crucial to conduct proper research to choose the right web hosting service provider for your needs. Consider factors like scalability, value for money, and security to determine a web host's reliability.

We hope this article gives you a better understanding of how to host a website. If you have more questions about how to host a website, drop your questions in the comments section below.

## How to Host a Website FAQ

This section answers five of the most frequently asked questions about hosting a site.

### How Much Does It Cost to Host a Website?

Several factors, including the service provider, hosting type, and subscription period, determine the cost of hosting a website. Hostinger's hosting plans start at ₹129.00/month.

### Can I Host a Website Myself?

Yes, you can self-host a website, but it requires advanced technical skills to manage the server. You will also need infrastructure and a physical location to host the server's equipment, which you must acquire independently. If you can't meet these requirements, it's best to host your website via a web host.

### What Is the Easiest Way to Host a Website?

The easiest way to host a website is to choose from reputable, user-friendly web hosting companies. Such a service should come with 24/7 support and offer easy scalability. Most importantly, your chosen hosting provider must apply the best security practices to ensure your website's security.

### Can I Get a Hosting and Domain Name From Two Providers?

Yes. However, many hosting providers offer a one-year free domain name, including Hostinger. By choosing a provider offering free domain registration, you can save up to **\$9.99**.