Getting started with HTML and Emmet Assignment

- 01 . Write a simple program in HTML that displays the heading "I am happy   to Learn Web Development" on the web browser

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`

- `<html lang="en">`

-

- `<head>`
- `    <title>I am happy to Learn Web Development</title>`
- `</head>`

-

- `<body>`
- `    <h1>"I am happy to Learn Web Development"</h1>`

-

- `</body>`

-

- `</html>`

•02. Write a simple program in HTML, the webpage must contain the heading "Comments" and below the heading add some information about comments. The webpage must be rendered on the web browser as below image.

```
•<!DOCTYPE html>

•<html lang="en">

•<head>

•    <title>HTML Comments</title>

•</head>

•<body>

•    <h1> HTML Comments </h1>

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

•      .You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

•      <!-- Write your comments here -->

•     <h1> Add Comments </h1>

•      With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code:

•      Example

•      <!-- This is a comment -->

•      <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

•       <!-- Remember to add more information here -->

•     </p>

•</body>
</html>
```

- ## 03. Write a short note on tags, elements, and attribute along with relevant examples

- # 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>

- The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

- <h1>My First Heading</h1>

- <p>My first paragraph.</p>

- **Note:** Some HTML elements have no content (like the <br> element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

- **HTML Attributes**

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**

- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements

- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**

- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

- The href Attribute

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

- The src Attribute

- **HTML Tags**

- HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

- **04.List out any 3 tags we learned in this module and give a brief explanation about the tags.**

I. Anchor Tag

- The **<a> tag (anchor tag)** in HTML is used to create a hyperlink on the webpage. This hyperlink is used to link the webpage to other web pages or some section of the same web page. It's either used to provide an absolute reference or a relative reference as its "href" value.

- **Syntax:**

- `<a href = "link"> Link Name </a>`

II. HTML Image tag

- **HTML img tag** is used to display image on the web page. HTML img tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image element.

- Let's see an example of HTML image.

- **<h2>**HTML Image Example**</h2>**

- **<img** src="good_morning.jpg" alt="Good Morning dear"**/>**

- <u>Attributes of HTML img tag</u>

- **1) src**

- It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image.

- **2) alt**

- The alt attribute defines an alternate text for the image, if it can't be displayed. The value of the alt attribute describe the image in words.

- **3) width**

- It is an optional attribute which is used to specify the width to display the image.

- **4) height**

- The HTML height attribute also supports iframe, image and object elements.

- <u>**III. HTML Table**</u>

- **HTML table tag** is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). There can be many columns in a row.

- We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using <table> element, with the help of <tr> , <td>, and <th> elements.

Tag	Description
<table>	It defines a table.
<tr>	It defines a row in a table.
<th>	It defines a header cell in a table.
<td>	It defines a cell in a table.
<caption>	It defines the table caption.
<colgroup>	It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
<col>	It is used with <colgroup> element to specify column properties for each column.
<tbody>	It is used to group the body content in a table.
<thead>	It is used to group the header content in a

- ## 05. What is emmet ? List some of the advantages emmet offers.

- ## What is Emmet?

- Emmet is a free add-on for your text editor that allows you to type shortcuts that are then expanded into full pieces of code. By using Emmet, email designers type less, saving both keystrokes and time when building a campaign. Also, relying on Emmet's autocompletion means fewer typos and missing tags, leading to more robust emails.

- **advantages of Emmet?**

- **Ans:** Some of the advantages are-

- Saves a lot of time.

- Increase productivity.

- Efficient Programming.

- Allows to type shortcuts that are then expanded into full pieces of code after auto suggestive letter pops up.

- **06. Using emmet create another webpage similar to questions 1 and 2.**

- I . Write a simple program in HTML that displays the heading "I am happy to Learn Web Development" on the web browser

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`

- `<html lang="en">`

- `<head>`

- `<title>I am happy to Learn Web Development</title>`

- `</head>`
  `<body>`

- `<!-- This is emmet h1 {"I am happy to Learn Web Development"} -->`

-

- `<h1>"I am happy to Learn Web Development"</h1>`

-

- `</body>`

- `</html>`

- **II. Write a simple program in HTML, the webpage must contain the heading "Comments" and below the heading add some information about comments. The webpage must be rendered on the web browser as below image.**

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`

- `<html lang="en">`

- `<head>`

- `    <title>HTML Comments</title>`

- `</head>`

- `<body>`

- `<!-- This is emmet h1{`HTML Comments`}p{`.HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

- `        `.You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

- `        <!-- Write your comments here -->`

- `} h1{`Add Comments`}p{` With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code:

- `        `Example

- `        <!-- This is a comment -->`

- `} -->`

- `<h1>` **HTML Comments** `</h1>`

- `<p>`.HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

- .You can add comments to your HTML source by using the following syntax:

- `<!-- Write your comments here -->`

- `<h1>` **Add Comments** `</h1>`

- With comments you can place notifications and reminders in your HTML code:

- Example

- `<!-- This is a comment -->`

- `<p>`This is a paragraph.`</p>`

- `<!-- Remember to add more information here -->`

- `</p>`

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

- **07.Exppain in brief about the nesting operators in emmet?**
- Nesting operators
- Nesting operators are used to position abbreviation elements inside generated tree: whether it should be placed inside or near the context element.

I. Child: >

- You can use > operator to nest elements inside each other:
- `div>ul>li`
- ...will produce
- `<div>`
- `    <ul>`
- `        <li></li>`
- `    </ul>`
- `</div>`

II. Sibling: +

- **Use + operator to place elements near each other, on the same level:**
- `div+p+bq`
-

- ...will output
- `<div></div>`
- `<p></p>`
- `<blockquote></blockquote>`

- **III.Multiplication: ***

- With * operator you can define how many times element should be outputted:

- ...outputs to

- `<ul>`

- `<li></li>`

- `<li></li>`

- `<li></li>`

- `<li></li>`

- `<li></li>`

- `</ul>`

- **IV. Grouping: ()**

- Parenthesises are used by Emmets' power users for grouping subtrees in complex abbreviations:

- `div>(header>ul>li*2>a)+footer>p`

-

- ...expands to

```
<div>
    <header>
        <ul>
            <li><a href=""></a></li>
            <li><a href=""></a></li>
        </ul>
    </header>
    <footer>
        <p></p>
    </footer>
</div>
```

- **V. Attribute operators**

- Attribute operators are used to modify attributes of outputted elements. For example, in HTML and XML you can quickly add `class` attribute to generated element.

- **08. build a simple webpage using any 2 emmet abbreviations and above the elements mention the emmet**
- **abbreviation using HTML comments. The below image is for reference.**

- **<u>Abbreviations</u>**
-

- Abbreviations are the heart of the Emmet toolkit: these special expressions are parsed in runtime and transformed into structured code block, HTML for example. The abbreviation's syntax looks like CSS selectors with a few extensions specific to code generation. So every web-developer already knows how to use it.
- Here's an example: this abbreviation
- `#page>div.logo+ul#navigation>li*5>a{Item $}`
-

- ...can be transformed into

```
<div id="page">
    <div class="logo"></div>
    <ul id="navigation">
        <li><a href="">Item 1</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Item 2</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Item 3</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Item 4</a></li>
        <li><a href="">Item 5</a></li>
```

- ...with just a single key stroke. In many editors (such as Eclipse, Sublime Text 2, Espresso etc.) plugins will also generate proper *tabstop marks* so you can quickly traverse between important places of generated code with the Tab key.

- Abbreviations are optimised for, but not limited to, HTML and XML generation, and make writing tedious markup code a breeze. You can start learning [syntax](#) to unleash the full power of Emmet abbreviations.

- **09. what are self closing tags? Write a brief note on meta tags?**

- **Self Closing HTML tags**

- Some HTML tags (like img and br) don't have their own content. These are known as self closing tags or empty tags. They look like this: A simple example:
 The br tag inserts a line break (not a paragraph break).

- **Meta tags**

- A meta tag is an element that provides information about the metadata of an HTML document. This information could be the keywords, author, page description or any other details about the specific page. Unlike other HTML tags, however, a meta tag is not visible or displayed in the concerned page.

- **10. what are global attributes ? List any 5 global attributes.?**
- **<u>Global Attributes</u>**
- HTML global attributes refer to the attribute common to all HTML elements although they may have no effect on some elements. Global attributes specified on both standard and non-standard elements.

- **<u>List of Global Attributes:</u>**
- **accesskey:** It is the keyboard shortcuts to activate/focus specific elements.
- **autocapitalize:** It is used to capitalize the text entered/edited by the user automatically.
- **autofocus:** The autofocus attribute in HTML is used to specify that the element should get focus when the page loads. It is a boolean attribute.
- **class:** It specifies one or more class names for an HTML element.

- **contenteditable:** It is used to specify whether the content present in the element is editable or not. When this attribute is not set in an element, this element will inherit from its parent element.

- **contextmenu**: It is the id of a <menu> that provide contextmenu for this element.
- **data-***: It can be used to define our own custom data attributes.
- **dir**: It is used to specify the text direction of the element content.
- **draggable**: It is used to specify whether an element is draggable or not. Links and images are by default draggable