

HTML

Date

No

<html> → open tag

</html> → close tag

How to use brackets

([{ }])

* Head section is used for setting related things, topics, search engines.

Basic Structure of HTML

① <html>

② <head>

③ <title> NSBM WEB </title>

</head>

④ <body> NSBM Green University </body>

</html>

Heading Tag - 6 different headings

<h1> NSBM </h1> → largest

<h2> NSBM </h2>

<h3> NSBM </h3>

<h4> NSBM </h4>

<h5> NSBM </h5>

<h6> NSBM </h6> → smallest

Underline

<u> NSBM **</u>**

got nooo ← **<u>** got nooo ← **</u>**

Bold

**** NSBM ****

(F E 3 7) 11

Italic

<i> NSBM **</i>**

<ital>

<bold>

Attributes

<body bgcolor = "red">

<body>

<body bgcolor = "# AA 00 44">

Red Green Blue
in in in
hexa hexa hexa
decimal decimal decimal

Font Tag

<body> NSBM </body>

<body> NSBM </body> ProMate

Additional Spaces

NSBM green university
1 space 1 space 1 space

MEAN <"box"> "Join" = = no braking space

Next Line

NSBM
 Green
 University

*no close tag for

Paragraph

<p> NSBM Green University </p>

Ex:

NSBM Green University - Heading 1 / Red color / Arial font
Mahenwatte - Paragraph / Blue color / Impact font
Pitipana - Paragraph / Blue color / Impact font
0115445000 - Paragraph / Blue color / Impact font / Underline

```
<html>
<head>
<title>nsbm</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1><font face="arial" color = "red"> NSBM
Green University </font> </h1> <br>
<p><font color = "blue" face = "impact">
Mahenwatte <br>
Pitipana <br>
0115445000 </font> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Background Image.

```

```

name & format of image.

background - background-color

background-image - background-image

Background Image Size

```

```

width - height of image
alt - alt text of image
appears when the image doesn't load.

background-size - background-size

Website Name

dot layout

<*<a> → hyperlink.

 nsbm

Webpage Name

 nsbm

Ex:

<html>

<head>

<title>nsbm</title>

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

index.

nsbm.

Unordered List

Date

No

Crystal Tab

```
<ul type="circle">
```

< li > circle

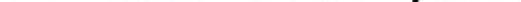
</i> modern <"all so modern you will begin to feel like a </u> old >

```
<ul type="square">
```

 circle

$\langle |i\rangle \text{ square } |i\rangle$

 disc

 Output: 

< /i > square < /i >

 disc

</uh>

~~body~~

2. $\text{In} \rightarrow \text{B} \rightarrow \text{A} \rightarrow \text{B} \rightarrow \text{C} \rightarrow \text{D} \rightarrow \text{E}$ • Square

- ~~Discord~~

- $\text{Int}_1 \times \text{Int}_2 \times \text{Int}_3 \times \dots \times \text{Int}_n$ (oder $\text{Int}_1 \times \text{Int}_2 \times \dots \times \text{Int}_n$)

Ordered List

<ok>

</i> nsbm </i>

</i>nsbm </i>

<pi>n\$bm</pi>

</ok>

<Ind.8> = Ind.8>

"people" = one person

◀ D / ▶

Radio Output:

1-25shm

3 nsbm

2. 7500

Numbered List

Ex

starting number

```
<ol type="A" start=200>
<li> nsbm </li>
<li> nsbm </li>
<li> nsbm </li>
</ol>
```

Output:

- A. nsbm
- B. nsbm
- C. nsbm

Definition List

```
<dl>
<dt> nsbm </dt>
<dd> national school of business management </dd>
<dt> nsbm </dt> <dd> nseb<br> omb </dd>
<dd> national school of business management </dd>
</dl>
```

Table Tag

```
<table> or <table border=1>
<tr>
<th> Name </th> <th> RNO </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Ravi </td> <td> 4 </td>
```

| Name | RNO |
|------|-----|
| Ravi | 4 |

</tr>
- 11 -

Ex:

| RNO | Name | |
|-----|------|---|
| 1 | R | |
| 2 | S R | |
| 3 | S | R |

<html>

<head>

<title>nsm</title>

</head>

<body>

<table border=1>

<tr><th>RNO </th><th colspan=2>Name </th></tr>

<tr><td>1 </td><td rowspan=2 colspan=2>R </td></tr>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>2 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>3 </td><td>S </td><td>R </td>

</table>

</body>

</html>

* How do align

Date

No

Control Tags (Div Tag / Span Tag)

<div>

solojkfhsjkol

</div>

7

Introduction

Ex:

| Pic | |
|-----|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Date

No

11

Form.

`<form name="reg" method="post" action="nsbm.php">`

User Name:

`<input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Name">
`

Password:

`<input type="password" name="pass" placeholder="Name">`

`<input type="submit" name="b1" value="click">`

submit → action will be performed

button → no action → to be programmed to perform

`<input type="reset" name="c1" value="clear">`

`</form>`

Radio Button.

Gender: ♂ Male ♀ Female

`<input type="radio" name="g" value="M"> Male`

`<input type="radio" name="g" value="F"> Female`

give same
name to
select one

for OB purpose
(not for display)

Check box

Qualifications:

`<input type="checkbox" name="p" value="01"> O/L`

`<input type="checkbox" name="g" value="a1"> A/L`

`<input type="checkbox" name="r" value="ug"> Bachelor`

Mate

Select List

<"Country"> = <select> "deq" = border
<option value = "0"> Select First option is the most default.
<option value = "1"> Sri Lanka
<option value = "2"> India
<option value = "3"> China
</select>

Text Area

elements <"T"> = <input type="text" value="Hello World" />
elements <"M"> = <input type="text" value="Hello World" style="width: 200px; height: 100px; border: 1px solid black; margin-top: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px; font-size: 16px; font-family: sans-serif; padding: 5px; border-radius: 5px;"/>

Check Box

elements <"checkbox"> = <input type="checkbox" checked="checked" value="checkbox" />
elements <"radio"> = <input type="radio" checked="checked" value="radio" />
elements <"checkbox"> = <input type="checkbox" value="checkbox" />

Ex:**Form**User name: Password: Retype Password: Gender: Male FemaleQualifications O/L A/L BachelorCountry: Address: Country: [Select]

Date

No

CSS

Date

No

4 different Styles

- 01) Browser default style.
- 02) Inline style. (within html tag)
- 03) Internal style. (within the page)
- 04) External style. (outside the page)

01) Browser Default Style

<h1>nbsbm</h1>

*color, size, font → default

02) Inline Style

<h1 style = "color: red;">nbsbm</h1>

<h1 style = "color:red; font-family:arial;">nbsbm</h1>

*no spaces allowed. Use - .

<h1 style = "color:red; font-family:arial; text-align:center;">nbsbm</h1>

03.) Internal Style.

* Inside head section

<head>

<style>

h1

{

color: red;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>nsm </h1>

<h1>nsm </h1> den "nsm" = style id

<h1>nsm </h1>

</body> "nsm" = style id

<html> </html>

<head>

<style>

"h1" style="color: red; text-align: center;" = style id

</style> </head>

color: red;

text-align: center;

}

```

</style> (align is absolute - app in line about 260)
</head> (align is relative and absolute - align 222)
<body> (align is relative - align is 25. May affect)
<h1> nsbm </h1>
<h1 style="color: blue;"> nsbm </h1>
<h1> nsbm </h1>

```

* Inline vs Internal

↑
Powerful

04.) External Style.

```

<head> <style> </style> </head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="new.css" />

```

* Inside head section.

new.css file → inside the same folder.

```

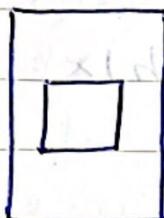
h1
{
  color: red;
}

```

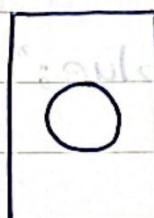
Advantage of external style is number of files can be controlled by 1 CSS file.

ProMate

(Q1.) Create a html page. Include a photo. Applying CSS, output should be center aligned and displayed as a profile picture. (Circle border)



HTML



CSS

```
<html>
<head>
<title>nsbm</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="nsbm.css">
</head>
<body>
<center></center>
</body>
</html>
```

```
{ img
{
border-radius: 50%;
```

(02.) Create a html page. Using html place NSBM logo at the center of page. Using CSS; logo should be center aligned. Logo cannot be duplicated. (1 copy) Logo should be fixed in the center. Only content should be scrolled.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>NSBM</title>
    <style>
      body {
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
        width: 100%;
        height: 100vh;
        display: flex;
        align-items: center;
        justify-content: center;
        font-family: sans-serif;
      }
      .logo {
        width: 100px;
        height: 100px;
        background-color: black;
        border-radius: 50%;
        position: relative;
        overflow: hidden;
      }
      .logo::before {
        content: '';
        width: 100px;
        height: 100px;
        background: url('nsbm-logo.png') no-repeat center;
        background-size: cover;
        position: absolute;
        left: 0;
        top: 0;
        z-index: -1;
      }
      .content {
        text-align: center;
        color: white;
        text-decoration: none;
        font-weight: bold;
        font-size: 1.2em;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="#" class="content">NSBM</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

(01.) Create a HTML page with a heading (`h1`) and use inline CSS to make it Red color and underline.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>nsbm</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="color:red; text-decoration:underline;">
    NSBM </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

(02.) Create a HTML page with 4 lines of "NSBM" in Red color using internal CSS.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>nsbm</title>
<style>
H1
{
    color:red;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> NSBM </h1>
<h1> NSBM </h1>
<h1> NSBM </h1>
<h1> NSBM </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Classes

- * For grouping purposes.
- * Using dot(.)

```
<html>
<head>
<title>nsbm</title>
<style>
h1 or
{
color:red; text-decoration:underline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1> NSBM </h1>
<h1> NSBM </h1>
<h1 class="r"> NSBM </h1>
<h1 class="r"> NSBM </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Combine Classes.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>nsbm</title>
<style>
h1.r
{
color:red;
}
h1.g
{
text-decoration:underline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> NSBM </h1>
<h1> NSBM </h1>
<h1 class="r g"> NSBM </h1>
<h1 class="r"> NSBM </h1>
```

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

- * Use just a space between classes.
- * no space between class names.

ID

- * ID can be used instead of classes.
- * Using hash (#).

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>new </title>  
<style>  
h1#r  
{  
color:red;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1 id="r">NSBM</h1>  
<h1 id="r">NSBM</h1>  
<h1> NSBM</h1>  
<h1> NSBM</h1>
```

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

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

Paragraph in Class

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>NSBM</title>  
<style>  
.r { color: blue; }  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1 class="r"> NSBM </h1>  
<h1> NSBM </h1>  
<p class="r"> NSBM Green University </p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

`r = h1.r`

paragraph works with classes

Paragraph in ID

```
<html>
<head>
<title>nsbm</title>
<style>
#r
{
color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 id="r"> NSBM </h1>
<h1>NSBM</h1>
<p id="r"> NSBM Green University </p>
</body>
</html>
```

#r = h1#r

paragraph works with ID

Ex:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>NSBM</title>
<style>
h1.x
{
color:blue;
}
h1.y
{
background-color:yellow;
}
h1.z
{
text-decoration:underline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class = "x"> NSBM </h1>
<h1 class = "x y"> NSBM </h1>
<h1 class = "x y z"> NSBM </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Ex:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>nsbm</title>
<style>
#gr {
    color: green;
}
#gr h1 {
    color: green;
}
#gr h3 {
    color: green;
}
#gr p {
    color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> NSBM </h1>
<h1 id="gr"> NSBM </h1>
<h1 class="gr"> NSBM </h1>
<h3 id="gr"> NSBM </h3>
<p class="gr"> NSBM Green University </p>
</body>
</html>
```

by the browser

Java Script

Pages (HTML)

Static

Dynamic

- * Can't change the output.
- * Output change according to screen size.
- * According to computer software / hardware output will change.
- * Create the output for number of possibilities.
- * Software, Fonts will be taken from the creators computer.
- * Will be asked for Fonts, software from other computers.
- * No Software, Fonts will be asked.
- * User will feel a personalized output.

* HTML → * not a language.

* a combination of HTML, CSS, Scripting

content/
structure formating dynamic

Scripting Languages

VB

(100% owned by MS)

Java

Advantages of JavaScript

01. Interpreted and not compiled.
02. Embedded directly into HTML Pages.
03. Consists of line of executable computer code.
04. Used to create dynamic web pages.
05. Kind of exe file. (Not exe)
06. Case sensitive.
07. Separate file.
08. Open source. (Can be run in any browser)
09. Small in size.
10. Easy & Powerful.

Syntax

* Using HTML <script> tag.

```
<script language = "JavaScript"  
type = "text/javascript" src = "url">  
.....  
.....  
</script>
```

First JavaScript Program

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>afsaan</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <script language = "JavaScript"  
      type = "text/javascript">  
      for → document.write ("hello");  
      print  
    </script>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

} this can be
also included
in body!

External JavaScript.

- * html file.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>afsaan</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">
      document.write("hello"); ← this won't be executed.
      src="afsaan.js"
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

- * javascript file → afsaan.js

```
document.write("How are you?"); ← Only this will be
executed.
```

- * Use either external or internal. Not both.

Alert Box

- * only ok. (No options)

```
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">  
alert("don't close the window");  
</script>
```

Confirm Box

- * ok & cancel (Options)

```
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">  
confirm("are you sure?");  
</script>
```

Prompt Box

- * asking for input.

```
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">  
prompt("enter your name", "Afsaani");  
</script>
```

Printing the entered name in Prompt Box in the Website.

```
<script language = "JavaScript" type = "text/javascript">  
document.write(prompt("enter your name", "Afsoon"));  
</script>
```

- if press ok → value will pass.
- if press cancel → null value will pass.

Printing Extra Words in Prompt Box.

```
<script language = "JavaScript" type = "text/javascript">  
document.write("Welcome" + prompt("enter your  
name", "Afsoon"));  
</script>
```

Java Script Related Variables.

```
Today = new Date();  
the_date = Today.getDate();  
the_day = Today.getDay();  
the_year = Today.getFullYear();  
the_hour = Today.getHours();  
the_month = Today.getMonth();  
the_minute = Today.getMinutes();
```

the-second = Today.getSeconds();

the-time = Today.getTime();

the-localYear = Today.getFullYear();

<!-- moving to next = next("longPoint") = original types -->

* No data types.

* No need a keyword to declare a variable
because it's dynamic.

Arithmatic Calculations.

x = 10

y = 5

a = x + y

b = x - y

c = x / y

d = x * y

document.write(a + "
", b + "
", c + "
",
(d + "
"));

Output: 15
5
2
50

JavaScript Functions

function(functionname(variables))

function

functionname(var1, var2, ..., varX)

{

{ some codes }

}

Ex:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>afsaan</title>
<script language = "JavaScript" type = "text/javascript">
Function X()
{
document.write("Hello");
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<script language = "JavaScript" type = "text/javascript">
x();
x();
x();
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Function with Argument.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>afsaan</title>
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">
function X(a)
{
    document.write(a);
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">
y = prompt("enter name","");
x(y);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Upper-lower case thing

Date

No

```
<html>
<head>
<title>afsaan</title>
<script language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript">
function x()
{
    alert("hello");
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<form name="S">
<input type="button" name="d" value="click" onClick=
    "x()"
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

* Javascript line can be used inside html.

* No need of script tag.

Each line should end with ;

Date

No

PHP

- * Server side scripting language for creating dynamic and interactive web pages.
- * Code is executed on the screen.
- * A PHP page will generally contain PHP elements with HTML tags & other textual content.
- * PHP is case sensitive.
- * PHP is a open source software.
- * Extension - .php

First PHP Program

```
<html>
<head>
<title>afsaan</title>
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

***echo → print**

```
<?php
echo "Hello World"
?>
```

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

Comments in PHP

Single line → `//` or `/* */`

Multi-line → `/*`

PHP Variables

* All variables starts with a \$ sign.

\$a

\$b

* Can contain letters, numbers, underscore.

* Can't start with a number.

\$2a X

\$a2 ✓

Ex: `<?php`

`$today = "thursday";`

`echo "<h2> Today is $today </h2>";`

`?>`

Arrays in PHP

- * The array() function can be used to define an array.

```
$array.name = array("value1", "value2"...);
```

Ex: <?php
\$colors = array ("Fire"=>"Red", "Sea"=>"Blue");
\$col = \$colors ["sea"];
echo "<h2> The Sky is \$col </h2>";
?>

Ex: <?php
\$colors = array ("Red", "Blue", "Green", "Yellow");
foreach (\$colors as \$value)
{echo "<h2> I like \$value </h2>";
}
?>

(Q1) Consider the following arrays and print the pass students names. (Pass mark<.35)

```
$name = array ("A", "B", "C", "D")  
$mark = array (88, 77, 66, 32)
```

```
<?php  
$name = array ("A", "B", "C", "D");  
$mark = array (88, 77, 66, 32);  
for ($i=0; $i < count($mark); $i++)  
{  
if ($mark[$i] >= 35)  
{  
echo "$name[$i]";  
}  
}  
?  
>
```

IF Condition in PHP

```
<?php  
$marks = 78;  
if ($marks >= 50)  
{  
echo "You got $marks Marks";  
}  
else  
{  
echo "You failed";  
}  
?  
>
```