APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY

Exercise 1: Study Exercise: HTML

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HTML

Definition:

HTML, or HyperText Markup Language, is a computer language that defines the structure and meaning of content on a web page. It defines the content and structure of web content. It is often assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript, a programming language.

How it works?

HTML tells a web browser how to display text, images, and other content on a page. It's the basic building block of the web, and is used by all major web browsers. HTML uses markup, which is text between angle brackets (< and >), to annotate content. Each piece of markup is called an element, or tag. Some elements come in pairs to indicate when to start and stop a display effect.

Tags in HTML:

- **Body:** Contains the content of the web page, including text and images.
- **Head:** Contains information about the web page, such as tags, but is not displayed in the browser window.
- **DOCTYPE:** Indicates to search engines and web browsers that the page is an HTML document.
- Image: Embeds an image in the HTML document.
- Link: Used to create a menu or navbar that links different pages of a website.
- **Aside:** Marks up content that is indirectly related to the main article content of a page, such as glossaries, bibliographies, pull quotes, sidebars, or advertisements.
- **Fieldset:** Groups related elements in a form by drawing a box around them.

<html>, <head>, <body> tags:

- The <html> tag represents the root of an HTML document.
- The <html> tag is the container for all other HTML elements (except for the <!DOCTYPE> tag).
- The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag.

Code & Snapshot:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
This paragraph is written by Muza.
</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This paragraph is written by Muza.

k>:

- The tag defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource.
- The tag is most often used to link to external style sheets or to add a favicon to your website.

Link to an external style sheet:

```
<head>
link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
```

```
/ HTML
                                       # ×
                                                  * CSS
   <!DOCTYPE html>
                                                      .demo{
   <html lang="en">
                                                        color : green;
                                                        font-size : 18px;
   <head>
     <title>Title of the document</title>
                                                     }
   </head>
  <h1 class = "demo">This is a
   heading</h1>
  This paragraph is written by Muza.
   </body>
```

This is a heading

This paragraph is written by Muza.

(Ordered Lists):

- The tag defines an ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.
- The tag is used to define each list item.

Code & Snapshot:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="test">This is a heading</h1>
My favourite sport is Cricket
<h3 class="myfav">My favourite players are:</h3>

MS Dhoni
```

```
Virat Kohli
Suresh Raina

</body>
</bd>
</br/>
</br/>
</br/>
</br/>
</br/>
</br/>
</br/>
</br/>
</br/>
```

This is a heading

My favourite sport is Cricket

My favourite players are:

- 1. MS Dhoni
- 2. Virat Kohli
- 3. Suresh Raina

(Unordered Lists):

- The tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.
- Use the tag together with the tag to create unordered lists.

Code & Snapshot:

```
<h3 class="myfav"> My Favourite Sports :</h3>

    Badminton
    Tennis
    Cricket
```

My Favourite Sports:

- Badminton
- Tennis
- · Cricket

<dl> (Description Lists):

- The <dl> tag defines a description list.
- The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines terms/names) and <dd> (describes each term/name).

Code & Snapshot:

```
<dl>
<dd>DNA</dt>
<dd>The dna consists of hereditary information and characterisitics(Deoxy ribonucleic acid)</dd>
<dd>Mitochondria</dt>
<dd>Mitochondria is the powerhouse of the cell </dd>
</dl>
```

DNA

The dna consists of hereditary information and characterisitics(Deoxy ribonucleic acid) MITOCHONDRIA

Mitochondria is the powerhouse of the cell

<*table>*:

- The tag defines an HTML table.
- An HTML table consists of one element and one or more , , and elements
- The element defines a table row, the element defines a table header, and the element defines a table cell.

Code & Snapshot:

```
Player
Games Played
Won

Won

Ms Dhoni
200

2td>120

4td>120

4td>120

4td>120
```

```
150
150
4d>80

Applying table borders:
<style>
table, th, td {
border: 1px solid green;
}
</style>
```

Player	Games Played	Won
Ms Dhoni	200	120
Virat Kohli	150	80

Grouping Tags:

- Grouping plays a vital role in our web page because it helps the developer to target specific
 classes and id which makes it easier to position, style, or manipulate the web page with the
 help of HTML, CSS, or JavaScript.
- Grouping can be performed with the help of various tags such as <div>, <header>, <footer>, and <section>.

Code & Snapshot:

```
<footer>
This is footer information
<a href="mailto:22z239@gmail.com">Email</a>
</footer>
</body>
```

Player	Games Played	Won
Ms Dhoni	200	120
Virat Kohli	150	80

This is footer information

Email

Player	Games Played	Won
Ms Dhoni	200	120
Virat Kohli	150	80

This content belongs to cricket.

HTML is a hypertext markup language which is used to design the web pages

This is footer information

Email

Text-Formatting Tags:

HTML text formatting refers to the use of specific HTML tags to modify the appearance and structure of text on a webpage. It allows you to style text in different ways, such as making it bold, italic, underlined, highlighted, or struck-through

Tag	Purpose	
 and 	To Bold Text	
<i> and </i>	To italic Text	
	Defines subscripted text	
	Defines superscripted text	
<small></small>	Defines smaller text	
<big></big>	Defines bigger text	
<ins></ins>	Defines inserted text	
	Defines deleted text	
<mark></mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text	

Code & Snapshot:

```
</body>
    My name is <strong>
<em>Muzammil</em></strong>
    My favourite drink is

H<sub>2</sub>0
    <del>deleted msg</del>
    <ins>inserted rollno</ins>
        is 22z239
        <small>smaller text</small> are
used for representing
<small>note</small>
</body>
```

My name is Muzammil

My favourite drink is H_2O

deleted msg inserted rollno is 22z239

smaller text are used for representing note

Conclusion:

The basics of HTML has been studied and the tags were implemented and executed successfully.