There main skeleton for a website HTML CSS java script

Css adds beauty , makeup, lipstick etc

Javascript ,add life to it ,the ability to work , think , function

html is the body having hands , legs

javascript tells how to walk and how to use lega and to walk well fun aside

cascading style sheets , style sheets language that used to handle the presentation of webpage containing html

java script is known as js is a high level dynamic interpreted programming language , it allows slient side scripting to create completely dynamic web application and websites

focus three at one time

the layot of any html

starts with !doctype html which tell that this file is of html file then

on after that what every you are doing related to html you have to open two html tags now we are going to write whatever we want related to html in these tags ,then after than in those tags there are two tags to open one is head tag and body tags , head is basically like library like how you do to classify or import stuff body is the place where main content is written

metat tags are mainly used to SEO and to show up the website infrot of browsers

<h1></h1> (this means that this is a heading in text format)

<p></p> (this means between these you can put paragraphs into this

<strong></strong> (actually whatever text you write between this is viewed as bold

<em>this is emphasized </em> (the text which is written here is emphasized means Shown in a different way ,actually bends the words

<br> (this means that this is a method to give line breaks , using this in the middle of a paragraph will give make the text after that to appear in the next line this is a self closing tag

Using lorem40 gives you 40 words as a data,

h\*4 (this actually gives <h1></h1> 4 times just a way of multiplying)

<hr> (this insertes a ruler , a horizontal line there )

<b></b> (writing any text between tags will make the text bold )

<a href=""></a> (this allows us to attach links , we have to put link between the “” and then between >< you have can cover it up with some text ex :

<a href="https://www.google.com">click this to google</a><br>\

target="\_blank" ("target="\_blank"" is an HTML attribute that is used to specify that a link should open in a new browser window or tab when clicked. When you add the "target="\_blank"" attribute to a hyperlink in your website or application, it creates a new browsing context for the link. This means that when a user clicks on the link, a new tab or window will be opened, which will load the destination page. This can be useful in situations where you want to provide additional information or resources without disrupting the user's current browsing session or when you want to link to an external website while keeping your own website open in the background.)

example : <a href="https://www.google.com" target="\_blank">click this to google</a> , this opens google.com in new tab

The HTML code <img src="" alt=""> creates an empty image element. In order to display an image on a webpage, you need to specify the image source (URL) in the src attribute and add alternative text in the alt attribute. For example, <img src="example.jpg" alt="Example image"> will display an image named "example.jpg" and the alternative text "Example image" will be displayed if the image cannot be loaded or for visually impaired users who use screen readers to access the content.

How to make a table

So inside a

<table></table> (you have to write the contents >

As how we use html tag in the main beginning there are two more tags in that ,head and body so inside table use head and body there is not much difference between head and body asper now

<table>

<head>

</head>

<body>

</body >

</table>

So we will be writing heading which are the lables in head ,

<!DOCTYPE html>

<head>

  <title>this is table</title>

</head>

<body>

  <table>

    <head>

      <tr>

        <th> this is the first row </th>

        <th> this is the first row second column </th>

        <th> this is the first row 3rd column </th>

      </tr>

    </head>

    <body>

      <tr>

        <td>this is the second row first colomn</td>

        <td>this is the second row second colomn </td>

        <td>this is the second row third colomn</td>

      <tr>

      <tr>

        <td>this is the third row first colomn</td>

        <td>this is the third row second colomn</td>

        <td>this is the third row third colomn</td>

      </tr>

    </body>

  </table>

</body>

</html>

Anyways you wrote this fucking code

Forms

<div></div> is used to detach the new command from last command ,

Firstly to call out forms

When you type form between body , then it basically gets

<forms action =”here you enter the place the data from the forms saved ”></forms>

<forms action=”backend.php”>

Between here you write all the data

</forms>

So firstly to actually shart putting the first input

Inside forms comments .

Name:<input type=”text” name=”shravan”

<div> name:<input type=”8”

So next is we have number

<div> age:<input type “number” name =”shravan”><div>

<>

<html>

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>forms</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h2>this is forms tutorial</h2>

    <form action="backend.txt">

        <div> Name :<input type="text" name="myname"> </div> <br>

        <div> Role :<input type="text" name="Role"> </div> <br>

        <div> email : <input type="email" name="mymail"> </div> <br>

        <div> age : <input type="number" name="age"> </div><br>

        <div> date of birth:<input type="date" name="date of birth" id=""></div><br>

        <div> scholaship:<input type="number" name="" id="amount"></div><br>

        <div>agree : <input type="checkbox" name="agreed"></div><br>

        <div> date : <input type="date" name="date"></div><br>

        <div> gender : male <input type="radio" name="gender"> female<input type="radio" name="gender">other <input

            type="radio" name="gender"> <br>

            <div> comments :  <textarea> </textarea>

                <div> date : <input type="date" name="date"></div><br>

            <div> password: <input type="url" value="password ">

            </div><br>

            <div> <input type="submit" value="submit now"> <input type="reset" value="reset now"> </div>

    </form><br>

</body>

</html>

Complete new updated

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>forms</title>

</head>

<body>

    <h2>this is forms tutorial</h2>

    <form action="backend.txt">

        <div> Name :<input type="text" name="myname"> </div> <br>

        <div> Role :<input type="text" name="Role"> </div> <br>

        <div> email : <input type="email" name="mymail"> </div> <br>

        <div> age : <input type="number" name="age"> </div><br>

        <div> date of birth:<input type="date" name="date of birth" id=""></div><br>

        <div> scholaship:<input type="number" name="" id="amount"></div><br>

        <div> date : <input type="date" name="date"></div><br>

        <div> gender : <input type="radio" checked="checked" name="gender">male <input type="radio"

                name="gender">female<input type="radio" name="gender">other<br><br>

            <div> date : <input type="date" name="date"></div><br>

            <div> password: <input type="text" value="">

            </div><br>

            our logo :<br><img

                src="https://media.licdn.com/dms/image/C560BAQEBmVVLfZtSdQ/company-logo\_200\_200/0/1602173507066?e=1690416000&v=beta&t=WCSA7TEQWe5DZmB7dr5ZzSW0bu36AmP39Gl2MWLKyy0"

                width="40" height="40" alt="h"><br>

            <div> fav item :

                <input type="hidden">

                <select>

                    <option>chappal</option>

                    <option selected>shoes</option>

                    <option>tshirts</option>

                    <option>laptop</option>

                </select>

            </div>

            <div><br>

                car you own :

                <input type="hidden">

                <select>

                    <option>indica</option>

                    <option>hayer</option>

                    <option selected>kia</option>

                    <option>audi</option>

                </select>

            </div>

            <div><textarea name="Comment" rows="10" cols="40"></textarea>

    </div>

    <div>agree to terms and conditions : <input type="checkbox" name="agreed"></div><br>

    <div> <input type="submit" value="submit now"> <input type="reset" value="reset now"> </div>

    </form>

</body>

</html>

&emsp; (this is used to inser space where ever you want )

<span> Name\* :<input type="text" required name="myname"> </span>

If you observe required means makes this input important and submission can be done with leaving this alone

This is a new page and new chapter like wise

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration tag is used by the web browser to understand the version of the HTML used in the document. Current version of HTML is 5 and it makes use of the following declaration –

Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements **<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>,** and **<h6>**. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

The **<p>** tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening <p> and a closing </p> tag as shown below in the

Whenever you use the **<br />** element, anything following it starts from the next line. This tag is an example of an **empty** element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

Centering Content

You can use **<center>** tag to put any content in the center of the page or any table cell.

## Horizontal Lines

Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document. The **<hr>** tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly. Again **<hr />** tag is an example of the **empty** element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

## Preserve Formatting

Sometimes, you want your text to follow the exact format of how it is written in the HTML document. In these cases, you can use the preformatted tag **<pre>**.

Any text between the opening **<pre>** tag and the closing **</pre>** tag will preserve the formatting of the source document.

## Nonbreaking Spaces

Suppose you want to use the phrase "12 Angry Men." Here, you would not want a browser to split the "12, Angry" and "Men" across two lines −

An example of this technique appears in the movie "12 Angry Men."

In cases, where you do not want the client browser to break text, you should use a nonbreaking space entity **&nbsp;** instead of a normal space

## Nested HTML Elements

It is very much allowed to keep one HTML element inside another HTML element −

An attribute is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and is placed inside the element's opening tag. All attributes are made up of two parts − a **name** and a **value**

* The **name** is the property you want to set. For example, the paragraph **<p>** element in the example carries an attribute whose name is **align**, which you can use to indicate the alignment of paragraph on the page.
* The **value** is what you want the value of the property to be set and always put within quotations. The below example shows three possible values of align attribute: **left, center** and **right**.

We have seen few HTML tags and their usage like heading tags **<h1>, <h2>,** paragraph tag **<p>** and other tags. We used them so far in their simplest form, but most of the HTML tags can also have attributes, which are extra bits of information.

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* The **name** is the property you want to set. For example, the paragraph **<p>** element in the example carries an attribute whose name is **align**, which you can use to indicate the alignment of paragraph on the page.
* The **value** is what you want the value of the property to be set and always put within quotations. The below example shows three possible values of align attribute: **left, center** and **right**.

## Core Attributes

The four core attributes that can be used on the majority of HTML elements (although not all) are −

* Id
* Title
* Class
* Style

### **The Id Attribute**

The **id** attribute of an HTML tag can be used to uniquely identify any element within an HTML page.

### **The title Attribute**

The **title** attribute gives a suggested title for the element. They syntax for the **title** attribute is similar as explained for **id** attribute −

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The **title** attribute gives a suggested title for the element. They syntax for the **title** attribute is similar as explained for **id** attribute −

### **The style Attribute**

The style attribute allows you to specify Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) rules within the element.

[Live Demo](http://tpcg.io/FreFRI)

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>The style Attribute</title>

</head>

<body>

<p style = "font-family:arial; color:#FF0000;">Some text...</p>

</body>

</html>

### **The dir Attribute**

The **dir** attribute allows you to indicate to the browser about the direction in which the text should flow. The dir attribute can take one of two values, as you can see in the table that follows −

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Meaning** |
| ltr | Left to right (the default value) |
| rtl | Right to left (for languages such as Hebrew or Arabic that are read right to left) |

## Bold Text

Anything that appears within **<b>...</b>** element, is displayed in bold as shown below

## Italic Text

Anything that appears within **<i>...</i>** element is displayed in italicized as shown below −

## Underlined Text

Anything that appears within **<u>...</u>** element, is displayed with underline as shown below −

## Strike Text

Anything that appears within **<strike>...</strike>** element is displayed with strikethrough, which is a thin line through the text as shown below −

## Monospaced Font

The content of a **<tt>...</tt>** element is written in monospaced font. Most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters are of different widths (for example, the letter 'm' is wider than the letter 'i'). In a monospaced font, however, each letter has the same width.

## Superscript Text

The content of a **<sup>...</sup>** element is written in superscript; the font size used is the same size as the characters surrounding it but is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

## Subscript Text

The content of a **<sub>...</sub>** element is written in subscript; the font size used is the same as the characters surrounding it, but is displayed half a character's height beneath the other characters.

## Deleted Text

Anything that appears within **<del>...</del>** element, is displayed as deleted text.

## Larger Text

The content of the **<big>...</big>** element is displayed one font size larger than the rest of the text surrounding it as shown below −

## Smaller Text

The content of the **<small>...</small>** element is displayed one font size smaller than the rest of the text surrounding it as shown below −

## Grouping Content

The **<div>** and **<span>** elements allow you to group together several elements to create sections or subsections of a page.

## Emphasized Text

Anything that appears within **<em>...</em>** element is displayed as emphasized text.

## Marked Text

Anything that appears with-in **<mark>...</mark>** element, is displayed as marked with yellow ink.

## Strong Text

Anything that appears within **<strong>...</strong>** element is displayed as important text.

## Short Quotations

The **<q>...</q>** element is used when you want to add a double quote within a sentence

HTML META TAGS (for keywords , content )

<meta name = "keywords" content = "HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata" />

<meta name = "description" content = "Learning about Meta Tags." />

## Document Description

You can use <meta> tag to give a short description about the document. This again can be used by various search engines while indexing your webpage for searching purpose.

<meta name = "description" content = "Learning about Meta Tags." />

## Document Revision Date

You can use <meta> tag to give information about when last time the document was updated. This information can be used by various web browsers while refreshing your webpage

<meta name = "revised" content = "Tutorialspoint, 3/7/2014" />

## Document Refreshing

A <meta> tag can be used to specify a duration after which your web page will keep refreshing automatically.

<meta http-equiv = "refresh" content = "5" />

## Page Redirection

You can use <meta> tag to redirect your page to any other webpage. You can also specify a duration if you want to redirect the page after a certain number of seconds.

<meta http-equiv = "refresh" content = "5; url = http://www.tutorialspoint.com" />

HOW to write or print using SCRIPT TAGS IN HEAD :

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Commenting Script Code</title>

<script>

<!--

document.write("Hello World!")

//-->

</script>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello , World!</p>

</body>

</html>

## Insert Image

You can insert any image in your web page by using **<img>** tag. Following is the simple syntax to use this tag.

<img src = "Image URL" ... attributes-list/>

The <img> tag is an empty tag, which means that, it can contain only list of attributes and it has no closing tag.

## Set Image Location

Usually we keep all the images in a separate directory. So let's keep HTML file test.htm in our home directory and create a subdirectory **images** inside the home directory where we will keep our image test.png.

## Set Image Width/Height

You can set image width and height based on your requirement using **width** and **height** attributes. You can specify width and height of the image in terms of either pixels or percentage of its actual size.

# **HTML - Tables**

The HTML tables allow web authors to arrange data like text, images, links, other tables, etc. into rows and columns of cells.

The HTML tables are created using the **<table>** tag in which the **<tr>** tag is used to create table rows and **<td>** tag is used to create data cells. The elements under <td> are regular and left aligned by default

the **border** is an attribute of <table> tag and it is used to put a border across all the cells. If you do not need a border, then you can use border = "0".

AD

## Table Heading

Table heading can be defined using **<th>** tag. This tag will be put to replace <td> tag, which is used to represent actual data cell. Normally you will put your top row as table heading as shown below, otherwise you can use <th> element in any row. Headings, which are defined in <th> tag are centered and bold by default.

## Cellpadding and Cellspacing Attributes

There are two attributes called *cellpadding* and *cellspacing* which you will use to adjust the white space in your table cells. The cellspacing attribute defines space between table cells, while cellpadding represents the distance between cell borders and the content within a cell.

## Colspan and Rowspan Attributes

You will use **colspan** attribute if you want to merge two or more columns into a single column. Similar way you will use **rowspan** if you want to merge two or more rows.

## Tables Backgrounds

You can set table background using one of the following two ways −

* **bgcolor** attribute − You can set background color for whole table or just for one cell.
* **background** attribute − You can set background image for whole table or just for one cell.

You can also set border color also using **bordercolor** attribute.

## Table Height and Width

You can set a table width and height using **width** and **height** attributes. You can specify table width or height in terms of pixels or in terms of percentage of available screen area.

## Table Caption

## The caption tag will serve as a title or explanation for the table and it shows up at the top of the table. This tag is deprecated in newer version of HTML/XHTMLTable Header, Body, and Footer

Tables can be divided into three portions − a header, a body, and a foot. The head and foot are rather similar to headers and footers in a word-processed document that remain the same for every page, while the body is the main content holder of the table.

The three elements for separating the head, body, and foot of a table are −

* **<thead>** − to create a separate table header.
* **<tbody>** − to indicate the main body of the table.
* **<tfoot>** − to create a separate table footer.

A table may contain several <tbody> elements to indicate *different pages* or groups of data. But it is notable that <thead> and <tfoot> tags should appear before <tbody>

HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain −

* **<ul>** − An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.
* **<ol>** − An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.
* **dl>** − A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

## HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML **<ul>** tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

## The type Attribute

You can use **type** attribute for <ul> tag to specify the type of bullet you like. By default, it is a disc. Following are the possible options −

## HTML Ordered Lists

If you are required to put your items in a numbered list instead of bulleted, then HTML ordered list will be used. This list is created by using **<ol>** tag. The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>

## HTML Definition Lists

HTML and XHTML supports a list style which is called **definition lists** where entries are listed like in a dictionary or encyclopedia. The definition list is the ideal way to present a glossary, list of terms, or other name/value list.

Definition List makes use of following three tags.

* <dl> − Defines the start of the list
* <dt> − A term
* <dd> − Term definition
* </dl> − Defines the end of the list