

APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT PRACTICES

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TO KNOW

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language, It is used to design a web pages

pageURL: Uniform Resource Locator, a web address that indicates the location of a web resource

Client side technologies: Such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, which don't depend on the web server to function

Server side: Actions that happen on the web server's side when a user is interacting with a website such as PHP

SEARCH BAR: When you want information about a product or just about anything, use the SEARCH BAR,
but if you know the exact address of the website you want to visit use the ADDRESS BAR

HTTPS:

HTTPS, meaning Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure, is the primary way to securely send data from a web browser to a website.

HTML :



- HTML Basics
- Understand the structure of an HTML page,
- New Semantic Elements in HTML 5,
- Learn to apply physical/logical character effects,
- Learn to manage document spacing.

HTML Basics :

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup 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 elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

HTML DOCUMENT STRUCTURE:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Page Title</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
  
    <h1>My First Heading</h1>  
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
  </body>  
</html>
```

HTML Element:

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

Syntax:

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

Example:

`<h1>`My First Heading`</h1>`

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

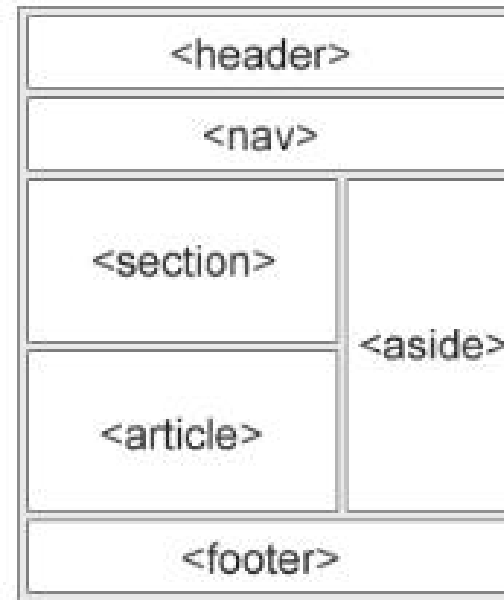
Semantic Elements:

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

- Non-semantic ex:div,span
- Semantic ex:form,article,table

Semantic:

- <article>
- <aside>
- <details>
- <figcaption>
- <figure>
- <footer>
- <header>
- <main>
- <mark>
- <nav>
- <section>
- <summary>
- <time>
- <address>



Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<h1>WWF</h1>
```

```
<p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is an international organization working on issues regarding the conservation, research and restoration of the environment, formerly named the World Wildlife Fund. WWF was founded in 1961.</p>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<h1>WWF's Panda symbol</h1>
```

```
<p>The Panda has become the symbol of WWF. The well-known panda logo of WWF originated from a panda named Chi Chi that was transferred from the Beijing Zoo to the London Zoo in the same year of the establishment of WWF.</p>
```

```
</section>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```


Physical and Logical Tags in HTML:

Logical Tags :

Logical Tags are used in HTML to display the text according to the logical styles. Following are the Logical tags commonly used in HTML.

<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation
<acronym>	Defines an acronym
<address>	Defines an address element
<cite>	Defines citation
<code>	Defines computer code text
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation

	Defines text
<dfn>	Defines a definition term
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<pre>	Defines preformatted text
<q>	Defines short quotation

<samp>	Defines sample computer code
	Defines strong text
<var>	Defines a variable

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> Logical Tags </h1>
Welcome to <abbr title="amypo"> GFG</abbr> <br>
This is <acronym title="sample of logical tag">GFG</acronym> <br>
<address>5th & 6th Floor, Royal Kapsons, A- 118, Sector- 136</address> <br>
<cite> Amypo </cite> is my favourite. <br>
<code> Sample code: system.out.println(); </code>
<blockquote cite="https://www.google.com/">
It contains well written, well thought and well
explained computer science and programming articles, and quizzes.
</blockquote>
<del> This contains deleted content.</del>
<ins> Newly inserted content.</ins>
<p>
<dfn> Amypo</dfn> It contains well
written, well thought and well explained computer science and programming articles,
and quizzes.
</p>
```

<kbd> amypo - This is a Keyboard input </kbd>

<pre> Dear User,

Congratulations !!

We are delighted to inform you that you are going to be part of amypo journey.

Thanks,
amypo Team

This is a predefine formatted text </pre>

</body>

</html>

Physical Tags :

Physical Tags are used in HTML to provide actual physical formatting to the text. Following are the Physical tags commonly used in HTML.
 break used for create new line <hr> horizontal ruler create new line

Tag	Description
	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
<i>	Defines <i>italic</i> text
<small>	Defines small text
<sup>	Defines ^{superscripted} text
<sub>	Defines _{subscripted} text
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<u>	Deprecated. Use styles instead

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Physical Tags</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1> Physical Tags </h1>
Text without any formatting <br>
<b> Amypo- This is Bold text </b> <br>
<big> Amypo- This is BIG text </big> <br>
<i> Amypo- This is Italic text </i> <br>
<small> Amypo- This is Small text </small> <br>
1<sup>st </sup> <br>
H<sub>2</sub>O <br>
<tt> Amypo- This is teletype text </tt> <br>
<u> Amypo- This is underlined text</u> <br>

</body>
</html>
```

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:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>The href Attribute</h2>
<p>HTML links are defined with the a tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:</p>
<a href="https://www.amypo.com">Visit amypo</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Image tag attribute:

```

```

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>Width and Height Attributes</h2>
```

```
<p>The width and height attributes of the img tag, defines the width and height of the image:</p>
```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Width and Height Attributes

The width and height attributes of the img tag, defines the width and height of the image:



Table:

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

Syntax:

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>.....</th>
    <th>....</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1111</td>
    <td>2222</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>11111</td>
    <td>22222</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Tag	Description
<u><table></u>	Defines a table
<u><th></u>	Defines a header cell in a table
<u><tr></u>	Defines a row in a table
<u><td></u>	Defines a cell in a table
<u><caption></u>	Defines a table caption
<u><colgroup></u>	Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting
<u><col></u>	Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element
<u><thead></u>	Groups the header content in a table
<u><tbody></u>	Groups the body content in a table
<u><tfoot></u>	Groups the footer content in a table

Cell Spanning:

- row Span
- column span

NAME		

APRIL		

2022		
FIESTA		

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border:1px solid black;
}
</style>
<body>

<h2>A basic HTML table</h2>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>43</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
```

```
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</table>
<br>
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="3">Company</th>
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>
  </tr>
</table>
<p>To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Table border spacing:

we can change table size and border space and also padding

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}
```

Table background:

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid white;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
th, td {  
    background-color: #96D4D4;  
}
```

Type of table Border:

- dotted
- dashed
- solid
- double
- groove
- ridge
- inset
- outset
- none
- hidden