

# HTML/CSS/JavaScript

Computer science club

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# Languages use to make Website

- Html
- Css
- JavaScript
- PHP
- Java Web
- Oracle
- Sql

# HTML label

<p>, <div>, <a>, <h1> - <h6>, <span>, <img>, <html>, <body>, <head>, <style>, <form>, <input>, <table>, <tbody>, <thead>, <td>, <tr>, <ul>, <li>, <select>, <option>, <br>, <script>, <meta>, <link>

Block label: <p> <div>, <h1> - <h6>, <html>, <body>, <head>, <table>, <tbody>, <thead>, <tr>, <ul>, <li>, <br>, <form>, <select>, <option>

Inline-block label: <a>, <span>, <img>, <input>, <td>

Other: <style>, <script>, <meta>, <link>

## Elements that have end tag

- `<p>`, `<div>`, `<a>`, `<h1>` - `<h6>`, `<span>`, `<html>`, `<body>`,  
`<head>`, `<style>`, `<form>`, `<table>`, `<tbody>`, `<thead>`,  
`<td>`, `<tr>`, `<ul>`, `<li>`, `<select>`, `<option>`, `<script>`

## Elements that have no end tag

- `<img>`, `<input>`, `<br>`, `<meta>`, `<link>`

# P

- The `<p>` tag defines a paragraph.
- Browsers automatically add some space (margin) before and after each `<p>` element.
- `<p></p>`

# Div

- The `<div>` tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
- The `<div>` element is often used as a container for other HTML elements to style them with CSS or to perform certain tasks with JavaScript.
- `<div></div>`

a

- The `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another.
- The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.
- By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:
- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red
- `<a></a>`



## H1 – h6

- The `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags are used to define HTML headings.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.
- `<h1></h1>`
- `<h2></h2>`
- `<h3></h3>`
- `<h4></h4>`
- `<h5></h5>`
- `<h6></h6>`

# span

- The `<span>` tag is used to group inline-elements in a document.
- The `<span>` tag provides no visual change by itself.
- The `<span>` tag provides a way to add a hook to a part of a text or a part of a document.
- `<span></span>`

# img

- The `<img>` tag defines an image in an HTML page.
- The `<img>` tag has two required attributes: `src` and `alt`.
- The full name of `img` is `image`
- `<img />`

# html

- The `<html>` tag tells the browser that this is an HTML document.
- The `<html>` tag represents the root of an HTML document.
- The `<html>` tag is the container for all other HTML elements
- `<html></html>`

# body

- The `<body>` tag defines the document's body.
- The `<body>` element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as text, hyperlinks, images, tables, lists, etc.
- `<body></body>`

## head

- `<head></head>`
- `<head>` element is a container for all the head elements.
- The `<head>` element can include a title for the document, scripts, styles, meta information, and more.
- The following elements can go inside the `<head>` element:
- `<title>` (this element is required in an HTML document)
- `<style>`
- `<base>`
- `<link>`
- `<meta>`
- `<script>`
- `<noscript>`

# style

- The `<style>` tag is used to define style information for an HTML document.
- Inside the `<style>` element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.
- Each HTML document can contain multiple `<style>` tags.
- `<style></style>`

- `<form>`
- The `<form>` tag is used to create an HTML form for user input.
- The `<form>` element can contain one or more of the following form elements:
  - `<input>`
  - `<textarea>`
  - `<button>`
  - `<select>`
  - `<option>`
  - `<optgroup>`
  - `<fieldset>`
  - `<label>`
  - `<output>`



## input

- The `<input>` tag specifies an input field where the user can enter data.
- `<input>` elements are used within a `<form>` element to declare input controls that allow users to input data.
- An input field can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute.
- Properties: placeholder, type, value
- Value of type: text, number, checkbox, button, submit, password, radio
- `<input />`

# table

- The `<table>` tag defines an HTML table.
- An HTML table consists of the `<table>` element and one or more `<tr>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` elements.
- `<table></table>`

## thead

- The `<thead>` tag is used to group header content in an HTML table.
- The `<thead>` element is used in conjunction with the `<tbody>` and `<tfoot>` elements to specify each part of a table (header, body, footer).
- Browsers can use these elements to enable scrolling of the table body independently of the header and footer. Also, when printing a large table that spans multiple pages, these elements can enable the table header and footer to be printed at the top and bottom of each page.
- The `<thead>` tag must be used in the following context: As a child of a `<table>` element, after any `<caption>`, and `<colgroup>` elements, and before any `<tbody>`, `<tfoot>`, and `<tr>` elements.
- `<thead></thead>`

## tbody

- The `<tbody>` tag is used to group the body content in an HTML table.
- The `<tbody>` element is used in conjunction with the `<thead>` and `<tfoot>` elements to specify each part of a table (body, header, footer).
- Browsers can use these elements to enable scrolling of the table body independently of the header and footer. Also, when printing a large table that spans multiple pages, these elements can enable the table header and footer to be printed at the top and bottom of each page.
- The `<tbody>` tag must be used in the following context: As a child of a `<table>` element, after any `<caption>`, `<colgroup>`, and `<thead>` elements.
- `<tbody></tbody>`

## tr

- The `<tr>` tag defines a row in an HTML table.
- `<tr></tr>`

# td

- The `<td>` tag defines a standard cell in an HTML table.
- The text in `<td>` elements are regular and left-aligned by default.
- `<td></td>`

# ul

- The `<ul>` tag defines an unordered (bulleted) list.
- Use the `<ul>` tag together with the `<li>` tag to create unordered lists.
- `<ul></ul>`

li

- The `<li>` tag defines a list item.
- The `<li>` tag is used in ordered lists(`<ol>`), unordered lists (`<ul>`), and in menu lists (`<menu>`).
- `<li></li>`



## select

- The `<select>` element is used to create a drop-down list.
- The `<option>` tags inside the `<select>` element define the available options in the list.
- `<select></select>`

# option

- The `<option>` tag defines an option in a select list.
- `<option>` elements go inside a `<select>` or `<datalist>` element.
- `<option></option>`

# br

- The `<br>` tag inserts a single line break.
- `<br />`

## script

- The `<script>` tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript).
- The `<script>` element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the `src` attribute.
- Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.
- `<script></script>`

# How to write it

- Form + div + table \*3
- Table 1: input type: text
- Table 2: input type: number
- Table 3: input type: password
- Td's Class: row + row number, line + line number, table + table number
- For example: class="line1 row1 table1"
- Id: English letter in order, the last one is aa.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

  

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

  

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

◆ notice: English character only