

MARCH 2017

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SATURDAY

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7th Week - 042-323

FEBRUARY

① [bioub.github.io/dom-visualizer/](https://bioub.github.io/dom-visualizer/)  
 Dom tree visualizer

HTML

SUNDAY 12

CESC

Camlin  
Exam



① HTML is not a programming language.

A language is termed as programming language, if and only if it has decision making capabilities.

② Markup means medium of writing and formatting documents.

③ Hyper text means a special type of text document where you can add hyperlinks of other documents.

④ Tags.  
`<tagname>` Some info `</tagname>`

Self closing `<tagname />`

⑤ Heading Tags:- h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6.

⑥ Para Tag:- `<p>` `</p>`

⑦ Lists

- Unordered lists. (• one • two) arbitrary symbols. (Bulleted)  
Unordered
- Ordered lists. seq. exists

1. Part 1  
 2. Part 2  
 :  
 :

`<ul>`  
`<li>` Item 1 `</li>`  
`<li>` Item 2 `</li>`  
`</ul>`

⑧ Ordered lists.

```

<ol>
  <li> Item 1 </li>
  <li> Item 2 </li>
</ol>
  
```



## ⑧ img tag :- Self closing

`<img src = "img address" alt = " " />`  
 ↓  
 copy image address.

Put description of that image  
 ex "This is an img of Sri Krishna".

Attributes :- Extra info about the tags. (metadata)

## ⑨ Inline Vs Block :-

Block tag will always put the info of the next tag in a new line.

eg:- div, h1, ... h6

`<h1> my name is </h1> <h2> Subhadip </h2>`

or  
 my name is  
 Subhadip.

Inline tag will always put the info of the next tag in the same line.

`<span> my name is </span> <span> Subhadip </span>` } → my name is Subhadip

## ⑩ Marquee :-

Sometimes we have seen ~~text~~ go some text going from left to right, up to down.

`<marquee behavior = "scroll" direction = "left"> Sample text </marquee>`

↓  
 Sample Text  
 default behavior is scroll.



⑪ Doctype html

8th Week - 046-319

FEBRUARY

Signal your Browser that expect a html 5 document.

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(A) Body Tag:- You write your main content here.

(B) Head Tag:- Adding extra piece of info. to your html document.

⑫ Forms

&lt;form

&lt;input type = "text" placeholder = "name"&gt;

&lt;input type = "text" placeholder = "address"&gt;

&lt;input type = "number" placeholder = "age"&gt;

&lt;input type = "submit" value = "click me"&gt;

this input tag will create a button named as click me

&lt;/form&gt;

\* When you try to click this button in the UI, it will try to  
submit the form.  
You can see some actions in the related page.

Same thing will happen if instead we wrote

&lt;button&gt; click me &lt;/button&gt;

Whereas if we put [ 
 <input type = "submit" value = "Click me">  
 OR  
 <button> click me </button>
  ]

outside of form tag we will see no such actions.



# HTML Tag Vs HTML Element :-

THURSDAY 2017

HTML Tag is a syntax you use to write

Html code.

8th Week - 047-318

FEBRUARY

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When, the html tag is rendered on the browser it becomes a Html element.

signifies all the html tags

i.e. Whenever we write HTML, we write it in terms of Html tags.

⊙ placeholder!- Temporary display value

⊙ `<input type = "submit" value = "click me">`

??

A lot of html inputs come with a default text.

eg if we just write

`<input type = "submit">`

UI

Submit

→ This button will be seen in the ui

So, if we want custom predefined actual text we can use value attribute.

⊙ `<input type = "text" placeholder = "name" value = "Subhadip">`

In the UI, we will see

Subhadip

**\* Note \***

placeholder won't be

visible in this box.

⊙ If we do "backspace" on this box placeholder value will be visible.



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8th Week - 048-317

FEBRUARY

## ① Disabled attribute.

If we put this property in any input tags that tag is not clickable/editable.

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eg ①  $\langle \text{input type} = \text{"submit"} \text{ value} = \text{"clickme"} \text{ disabled} \rangle$

UI

click me → This button is not clickable.

eg ②  $\langle \text{input type} = \text{"text"} \text{ value} = \text{"Subhadip"} \text{ disabled} \rangle$

UI

Subhadip

→ You cannot edit this field in the UI

+  
Because of using value attribute the field will be pre-filled.

## ② Name attribute.

name

Subhadip

User types in these values in the given I/P fields

address

X12 - Lucknow.

Submit.

and clicks on Submit button.

In the Business Logic, how will we be able to differentiate that for name field the user wrote "Subhadip" and for the address field the user wrote "X12 - Lucknow".

✉ @

$\langle \text{input type} = \text{"text"} \text{ placeholder} = \text{"name"} \text{ name} = \text{"firstname"} \rangle$

f

$\langle \text{input type} = \text{"text"} \text{ placeholder} = \text{"address"} \text{ name} = \text{"address"} \rangle$



Now,

What the Name attribute does is,  
 whenever we click on Submit button

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8th Week - 049-316

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in the Business Logic place, we will be able to see response

in the form of following:-

firstname : Subhadip.

address : X12 - Xuknow.

ie whatever, ~~what~~ we mentioned inside name attribute will act as  
 a Key, and whatever the user types in for that particular  
 field will be serving as the value for that particular Key

① Min/Max attribute.

Applicable to Input tag of type = "number".

<input type = "number" placeholder = "age" min = "10" max = "100">

② MaxLength

Applicable to Input tag of type = "text".

<input type = "text" placeholder = "name" ~~name~~ name = "firstname"  
maxLength = "10">

☒ @ 2

\* Note \*

You won't be even able to type something > 10.



2017 MONDAY ① Autofocus attribute

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9th Week • 051-314

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Whenever we click on a I/P field in the UI this green box shifts to the I/P field where you are at currently.

Use case:- Upon landing on a page, if we want to signal the user that which field he should first try filling, then we can put autofocus on that particular I/P field.

Let say, we want autofocus on age upon landing.

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

```
<input type="number" placeholder="age" name="age" autofocus>
```

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

Upon landing in the UI

name

age

address.

Now, if we click on other I/P fields, autofocus shifts over there.

② Size attribute:-

```
<input type="text" placeholder="name" size="50">
```

In the UI, the width of the I/P field gets increased.



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## Preliminary understanding of "action" &amp; "method"

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9th Week - 052-313

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&lt;form action = " " method = " " &gt;

&lt;/form&gt;

**action** - Server address (where you want to send your data)**method** - either GET/POST (how you want to send your data)15 **Anchor Tag**

Using Anchor Tags, we can provide hyperlinks to other webpages.

&lt;span&gt; I work @ &lt;a href = "www.redfin.in"&gt; Redfin &lt;/a&gt; &lt;/span&gt;

U1

I work @ Redfin This word will be bluish in color (hyperlink) and if you click on this word

then you will be redirected to the official site of Redfin.

## \* Note \*

This redirection will be happening in the same page itself.

If we want to open our hyperlink in a separate tab altogether then,

&lt;span&gt; I am currently working @ &lt;a href = "www.redfin.in" target = "\_blank"&gt; Redfin &lt;/a&gt;

16 **Hor tag**

☒ @ ☒ If we want to get a horizontal line in between 2 sections.



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WEDNESDAY 17

Semantic HTML

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9th Week - 053-312

FEBRUARY

While writing HTML code, and everywhere you write

`div` then crawlers, screen-readers, accessibilityreaders they won't be able to distinguish which `div` is

representing what. This is one of the core reasons as to why semantic HTML comes into picture.

Semantic HTML :- Making logical Segregation in your code.

`<article>``<header>``<h1> Dodo </h1>``<time> 08.12.2014 </time>``</header>``<p> The bird went extinct in the 18th century. The Portuguese explorers used to shoot them as part of their games </p>``</article>`

Dodo

Header.

08.12.2014

The bird went extinct in the 18th century. The Portuguese explorers used to shoot them as part of their games.

Description of the header.

⊙ Code readability increases, SEO increases.

# Note

✉ @ When you render a HTML inside a browser, then browser parses that HTML and creates the DOM tree.

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## 18 id vs class :-

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9th Week - 054 - 311

FEBRUARY

The id attribute helps you to uniquely identify a html element in the dom

ie id will help you to identify a single html element.

Use case of id attribute:-

While writing css, JS, we might want to select one particular element and write some particular logic to it.

`<button id = "new-btn"> Submit </button>`

\* Always, make sure that ID does not repeat. \*

Class I want to identify a group of html elements in the dom.

Eg I want to apply styling to all the buttons of my page.

Note:-

One element can belong to multiple classes.

`<input class = "btn primary-btn" type = "submit" value = "Click me">`

This button named as "Click Me" belongs to class btn as well as class primary btn.

This doesn't belong to any group.

Example - `<p> Random text </p>`

`<p class = "note editorial"> Above point sounds a bit obvious </p>`

`<p class = "note"> lights go up and wind blows </p>`

@

Both the (p) tags belong to class "note".

BUT

only (p) belongs to class "editorial".



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∴ In a nutshell,

If you want to uniquely identify an element → **ID**

If you want to group a bunch of HTML elements together → **Class**.