

Day 2

* Introduction to HTML and CSS.

HTML:- Hypertext Markup language

- first web page created in 1991 by Sir Tim Berners-Lee
- The first HTML version released in 1991
- .html file extension
- Each HTML element consists of an opening tag enclosed in angle bracket
- HTML elements usually have some content inside them.
- The rules and structure for elements and tags are known as HTML specification
- The HTML specification is maintained by world wide web consortium or W3C
- The current version is HTML5

HTML document :-

HTML structure starts with a DOCTYPE declaration.

That notifies the web browser that it is a HTML document.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- head tag :- Inside a head tag we always create the title element.
- body tag : Inside a body tag it contain elements such as headings, paragraphs, images and videos.

Simple HTML tags.

1) Headings

`<h1> _____ </h1>`

`<h2> _____ </h2>`

`<h3> _____ </h3>`

`<h4> _____ </h4>`

`<h5> _____ </h5>`

`<h6> _____ </h6>`

2) Paragraph

`<p> _____ </p>`

3) Line breaks

`
`

4) strong

` _____ `

5) Bold

` _____ `

6) Emphasis

` _____ ` ` _____ `

7) Italic

`<i> _____ </i>`

8) Lists

` _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ `

``

` _____
 _____ `

``

9) Div tags.

`<div> _____ </div>`

`</div>`

10) Comments

`<!-- This is comment -->`

* Linking documents

Anchor tag

` _____
or
"filename.html"`

T70 - Badam mist

* Adding images

`
`

* HTML Tables

<table>

<tr>

<td> </td>

<td> </td>

</tr>

<tr> <td> </td> <td>

<tr>

<td> </td> <td>

<td> </td>

<td> </td>

</tr>

</table>

<tr> <td> </td>

<td> </td>

<td>

<table>

<tr>

<th> </th>

<th> </th>

</tr>

</table>

<td>

* HTML forms

<form>

</form>

<form action = "registration" method = "POST">

</form>

form method - GET
POST<input type = "text" name = "name" value = "John" />
<input type = "text" name = "age" value = "20" />

Text Field

```
5 <form action = "/registration" method = "POST">  
<input type = "text" name = "username">  
</form>
```

Label

```
10 <form action = "/registration" method = "POST">  
    <label for = "username">username: </label><br/>  
    <input type = "text" name = "username">  
</form>
```

* Checkbox

```
15 <input type = "checkbox" name = " " value = " " />
```

* Radio button

```
<input type = "radio" name = " " value = " " />
```

* Textarea

```
20 <input type = "text" name = " " />
```

* Drop-down list

```
25 <select name = " " />
```

```
</select>
```

* Introduction to the DOM

DOM :- Document object model

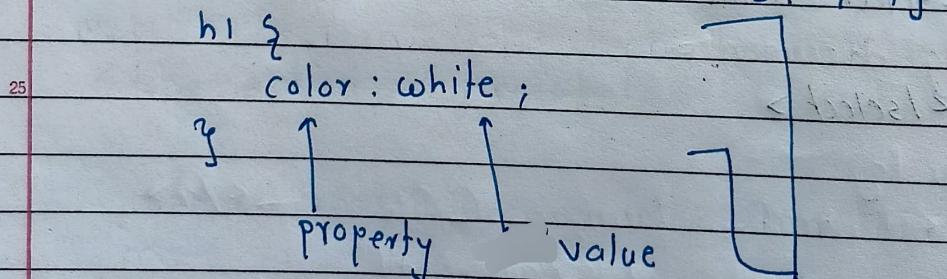
- It is simply or model of the object in our html file.
- All the elements in the HTML file are represented as object in document object model
- Many javascript libraries and frameworks rely on the DOM. e.g react and angular

- * Web accessibility aims to allow people with disabilities to understand navigate and interact with websites
- Web accessibility initiative developed specifications and supporting resource for accessibility.

- Screen reader software
- Speech recognition software
- Subtitle and scripts

* Selecting & styling

1) Selector 2) Declaration-block 3) property & value.



id selector - #

Class selector - .

* Box model Introduction :-

Content size - width :

min-width :

max-width :

height :

min-height :

max-height :

Padding - It extends the content size. Its size is known as padding box width & padding box height.

The thickness is determined by padding top, padding bottom, padding left and padding right.

Padding box width = content width + padding left side + padding right side

The border goes around the padding and content. Its size is known as border box width and border box height.

Different types of border - solid border
dash border.

Border box width = padding width + border left side + border right side

Margin -

margin-top

margin-bottom

margin-left

margin-right

margin box width = Border box width + margin-left side + margin right-side

Document flow -

[] Block [] Inline