Date :

Unit - I

Introduction of HTML

HTML or Hypertext Markup language is the standard language used to create web pages.

It provides the structure for content on the web.

what is HTML?

- Markup language: HTML uses tags to tell the web browser how to display content.
- Structure: It organizes text, images, links and other content into a web page.

Structure of HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html> -> Declares the document type and version of HTML
<html> -> The root element that contains all html elements.
<head> -> Contains meta-information about the document.
    <title> Page Title </title> -> Sets the title of the page
</head>
<body> -> Contains visible content of the page.
    <h1> This is heading </h1>
        <p> This is paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

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2 HTML 5 Semantic Structure Elements.

HTML 5 introduced several semantic structure elements that are used to define the different parts of a web page in meaningful way.

1. <header>
2. <nav>
3. <section>
4. <article>
5. <footer>

1. <header>

The <header> element is used to define the introductory content at the top of a page.

2. <nav>

The <nav> element is used to define a section that contains navigation links.

3. <main>

The <main> element represents the main content of a webpage where the primary information is located.

4. <Section>

The <Section> element defines a used to divide a web page into different sections.

5. <article>

The <article> element is used for news articles or individual comments.

6. <footer>

The <footer> element defines the footer section of a webpage.

Example:

```
<!Doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Simple webpage </title>
</head>
<body>
<header>
<h1> Welcome to my webpage </h1>
</header>
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href = "#home"> Home </a></li>
<li><a href = "#About"> About </a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
<Section>
<h2> About </h2>
<p> This is a Simple webpage </p>
<article>
<h3> Article 1: Introduction </h3>
</article>
</Section>
<footer>
<p> All rights reserved </p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

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3 Describe the html documents for the following table structure.

	Average		Red eyes
	height	weight	
Male	1.9	0.003	40%
Female	1.7	0.002	43%

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head> <title> Document </title>
</head>
  <body>
    <center> <i> A test table with merged Cells </i> </center>
    <center> <table border="1">
      <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th>
      <th colspan="2"> Average </th>
      <th rowspan="2"> Red eyes </th> </tr>
<tr> <th> height </th> <th> weight </th> </tr>
<tr> <th> Males </th>
    <td> 1.9 </td>
    <td> 0.003 </td>
    <td> 40% </td> </tr>
<tr> <th> Females </th>
      <td> 1.7 </td>
      <td> 0.002 </td>
      <td> 43% </td>
</tr>
</table> </center>
</body>
</html>
```

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what is CSS.

Cascading Style Sheet is a language - used to style and layout web pages. while HTML structures the content, CSS defines how that content should look.

why used CSS ?

- Separation of content and design.
- Consistency
- Flexibility.
- Saves time
- Easy maintainance.

Syntax: Selector
{
    property : value;
}

C.S.S Selectors.

CSS Selectors are pattern used to select element for styling. Common type of CSS selectors includes

1. Element Selector:
   -> Target HTML elements.
   -> eg: p { color : blue }

2. Class Selector:
   -> Targets elements with specific class.
   -> eg: class-name { font-size : 16px }

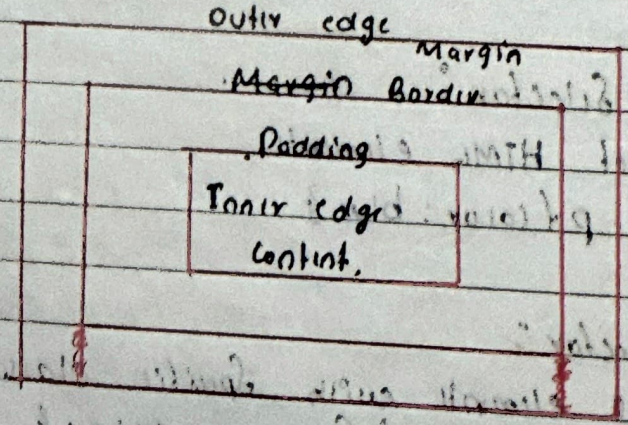
3. ID Selector:
   -> Targets elements with specific ID.
   -> eg: #unique-id { background-color : yellow }

4. Attribute Selector:
-> Targets elements based on attributes.
-> eg: input [type = "text"] { border: 1px solid black; }

5. Pseudo Class Selector:
-> Targets elements based on their state
-> eg: a:hover { color: red; }

5 The Box Model

- On a given web page or a document all the ~~border~~ elements can have borders.
- The borders have various styles, colors and width
- The amount of space between the content of the element and its border is known as Padding
- The space between border and element is known as margin.



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example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head> <style>
    div {
        width: 200px;
        padding: 20px;
        border: 5px solid black;
        margin: 10 px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div> This is a box model example </div>
</body>
</html>
```

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Unit - II

1 Javascript

- Java Script is a client side scripting language.
- Javascript is a dynamic computer programming language.
- It is mainly for enhancing the interaction of user with web page.

Benefits of javascript :

1. Easy to learn and Simple Implimentation.
2. Attractive and Beautiful website with rich interface by javascript.
3. Java Script is used in every website or web and Application
4. Used in both Front-End and Back-End programming.
5. Client Side execution
6. validation on Browser
7. Easy language

Example :
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
<script type="text/javascript">
let a = prompt("enter first no");
let b = prompt("enter second no");
var c = parseInt(a) + parseInt(b);
document.writeline("The Sum :" + c);
</script>
</head>
<body></body>
</html>
```

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Array

- Array is a group of objects
- It stores multiple values in a single variable.
- It is used to store collection of data.

Syntax: Var arr = {
[1, 2, 3],
['a', 'b', 'c']
};

Example:

```
function Show-array(arr)
{
    for (var i=0; i< arr.length; i++)
    {
        document.write(array[i]);
        document.write("<br>");
    }
}

var arr1 = [1,2,3];
Show-array(arr1);
```