HTML AND CSS

Dr. A. Antony Prakash

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PREFACE

Learning HTML is similar to learning any new language, whether it be computer or human. Most students start by becoming fully immersed in examples. Learning comes naturally when we observe others, which makes it simple and enjoyable.

Anyone interested in learning HTML is advised to use an appropriate browser to explore the Web and determine for themselves what appears appealing, what is efficient, and what functions for them. Look over other people's documents and consider your options. Many of the contemporary webmasters learnt the language through mimicking others.

The road to linguistic fluency has one more stop. You must create your own style if you want to truly master the language. That requires understanding both what is appropriate and what is effective. Layout is crucial. The arrangement of information within a document, across papers, and among document collections also matters.

In order to help you become proficient in HTML and completely aware of its syntax, semantics, and stylistic components, we wrote this book.

Every component of HTML 4.01 and all of the current extensions supported by the most widely used browsers are covered in detail, with an explanation of how each component functions and how it interacts with the other components.

In short, this book is a definitive guide to creating documents using HTML starting with basic syntax and semantics and finishing with broad style guidelines to help you create beautiful, informative, accessible documents that you'll be proud to deliver to your readers.

Dr. A. Antony Prakash

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank the Almighty God, the Almighty for bestowing me with abundant grace especially when I waded through great obstacles in my life. Foremost, word cannot suffice to express my gratitude to the God Almighty which flows from the depth of my heart for the privilege granted to me to complete my book.

We feel honoured for having had opportunity to bring out this edited volume on HTML and CSS which is based on web site designing. First we express our sincere gratitude towards authorities of St. Joseph's college for giving me the opportunity to publish a book and encouragement. Finally we thank my wife and parents for encouraging to publish.

Dr. A. Antony Prakash

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1. INTRODUCTION TO HTML

Hypertext Markup Language or HTML is a popular programming language used to create online pages. Web pages are made using HTML a markup language. It specifies how a web page should look and how to present content using elements. It accordingly creates or specifies the structure of our web page. Make sure to save your file with the.html extension, as always. This language is used to annotate (add notes to) material so that a computer can comprehend it and modify the content as necessary. Most markup languages, like HTML, can be read by people. The language employs tags to specify what text processing is required.

- ✓ **Hypertext** is just text that has the ability to jump between various locations. You have used hypertext if you have ever clicked a hyperlink on a page (try this: yahoo.com).
- ✓ **Markup** is a means to organize content so that we can distinguish between distinct text blocks.
- ✓ **Language** is the only difference between real-world languages like English and German and computer languages is the strictness of their syntax.

1.1 Html overview

Web page creation and editing are done using HTML text editors. Any text editor, even notepad, can be used to create HTML codes. Simply type HTML in any text editor and save the document with the ".html" or ".htm" extension.

HTML was initially created with the goal of specifying the structure of documents, such as headings, paragraphs, lists, and other elements, to make it easier for academics to share scientific data. Now With the help of the various tags offered by HTML, websites are now frequently formatted using this language.

The following list of well-liked HTML text editors includes:

✓ Notepad

✓ Notepad++

✓ Sublime Text

Basic HTML Document

HTML tags function similarly to keywords in that they specify how a web browser will format and present text. A web browser can tell the difference between plain content and HTML content with the aid of tags. Opening tag, content, and closing tag are the three essential components of an HTML tag. However, some HTML tags are not closed.

✓ All HTML tags need to be enclosed inside these brackets (< >).

✓ Every HTML tag has a different function.

✓ open tag used like this <tag> and then closing tag is used </tag> (except some tags)

In its simplest form, following is an example of an HTML document –

Syntax

<tag> content </tag>

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>This is document title</title>
</head>
<body>
Content page here….
</body>
</html>
```

<html> → The whole HTML page is included within this tag, which is mostly made up of the

document's header (represented by the <head>...</head> tags) and body

(represented by the <body>...</body> tags).

<head> → This tag denotes the document's header and can contain additional HTML tags

like <title> and <link> etc.

<title> → It is used inside the <head> tag to mention the document title.

<body> → This tag denotes the body of the page, which also contains other HTML tags like

<h1>, div>, p>, etc.

1.2 Basic tags

"Tags" give web browsers information about a webpage, such as where to place images and the organization of the text, through instructions.

Tags are made up of characteristics and elements. A heading, paragraph, or image is an example of an element, and attributes are characteristics that describe that element, such as its width and height.

Tags frequently move in pairs. A chunk of page content is introduced with an opening tag and concluded by a closing tag. For instance, to mark up a section of text as a paragraph, you would use the opening paragraph tag (p) and the closing paragraph tag (/p) to begin and end the paragraph, respectively. (Closing tags always come after an element that begins with a /).

1.2.1 Heading Tags

Every document has a heading at the top. Your headings might be different sizes. Additionally, HTML contains six levels of headings, which are represented by the elements h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, and h6. The browser adds a line before and a line after any heading when displaying it.

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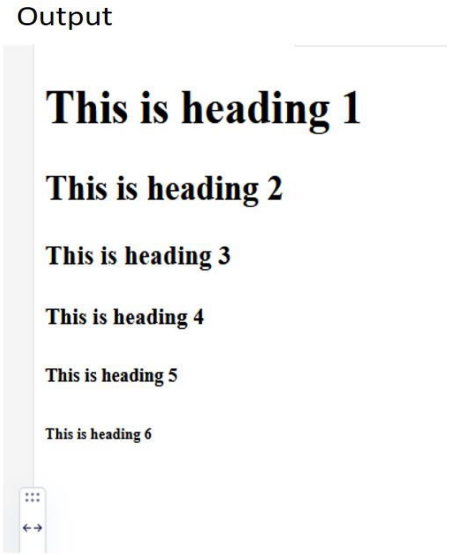
```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Heading Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
    <h2>This is heading 2</h2>
    <h3>This is heading 3</h3>
    <h4>This is heading 4</h4>
    <h5>This is heading 5</h5>
    <h6>This is heading 6</h6>
  </body>
</html>
```

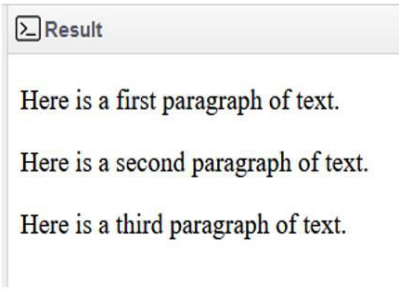
Output



1.2.2 Paragraph Tag

The element provides a mechanism to divide your text into paragraphs. As seen in the sample below, each paragraph of text should be separated by an initial and a closing tag.

```
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Paragraph Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Here is a first paragraph of text.</p>

    <p>Here is a second paragraph of text.</p>

    <p>Here is a third paragraph of text.</p>

  </body>

</html>
```



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1.2.3 Line Break Tag

Any text that comes after the <br /> element always begins on the next line. This tag is an example of an empty element because there is nothing in between the opening and closing tags. The forward slash (/) and the br letters are separated by a space in the <br /> tag. Older browsers will have difficulties rendering the line break if you skip this space, and XHTML won't recognize the break if you use just <br> instead of the forward slash character.

```
<html>

  <body>
    <p>Hello<br />
      You are using break statement .<br />
      Thanks<br />
      antony</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

Result

Hello
You are using break statement.
Thanks
antony

1.2.4 Centering Content

Any content can be placed in the page's or a table cell's center by using the element.

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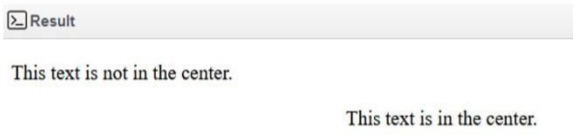
```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Centring Content Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>This text is not in the center.</p>

    <center>
      <p>This text is in the center.</p>
    </center>
  </body>

</html>
```



1.3 HTML Elements and Attribute

Elements:

A group of start and end tags with content added in-between them make up an element of HTML.

Start Tag	Content	End Tag
	This is paragraph content.	
<h1>	This is heading content.	</h1>
	This is division content.	

So, in this case, <h1> is an HTML element, and ...Another HTML element is</h1>. Some HTML elements, like the <img.../>, <hr />, and <br /> elements, do not require closing. They are referred to as void elements. They define how HTML documents should be constructed and what types of material should go where in an HTML document. An HTML document is made up of a tree of these elements.

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Syntax:

<tagname > Contents... </tagname>

HTML **element: An** HTML element consists of **three** parts.

- ✓ **Start** tag: used to tell the browser where the content starts.
- ✓ **End** tag: used to tell the browser where the content ends.
- ✓ Content: **This** is the actual content **of** the opening and closing **tags.**

Example :

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output

The <html>element is the root element and defines the entire HTML document. It has an opening tag <html> and a closing tag </html>. Then inside the <html> element is the <body> element.

Block-level and Inline HTML elements

Standard HTML presentation and styling divides all elements into two categories.

- ✓ Block-level element
- ✓ Inline element

Block-Level Element:

These are the elements that structure the body of a web page, dividing the page into coherent blocks. Block-level elements always start on a new line and occupy the entire width of the web page from left to right.

These elements can contain both block and inline elements. Subsequent are the block-level elements in HTML.

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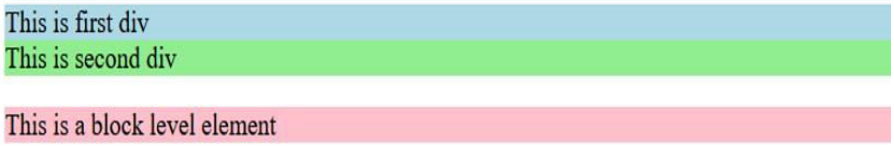
<address>, <article>, <aside>, <blockquote>, <canvas>, <dd>, , <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, <li>, <main>, <nav>, <noscript>, <ol>, <output>, <p>, <pre>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, <ul> and <video>.

Example:

```
<html>

<body>
    <div style="background-color: lightblue">This is first div</div>
    <div style="background-color: lightgreen">This is second div</div>
    <p style="background-color: pink">This is a block level element</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output



Inline Elements:

An inline element is an element that distinguishes a specific piece of text and gives it a specific function. These elements never start on a new line and take up width as needed. Inline elements are most often used with other elements.

<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <b>, <bdo>, <big>, <br>, <button>, <cite>, <code>, <dfn>, , <i>, <img>, <input>, <kbd>, <label>, <map>, <object>, <q>, <samp>, <script>, <select>, <small>, , , <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>, <time>, <tt>, <var>.

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Example

```
<html>

<body>
    <a href="https://www.javatpoint.com/html-tutorial">Click on link</a>
    <span style="background-color: lightblue">this is inline element</span>
    <p>This will take width of text only</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

Output

Click on link this is inline element

This will take width of text only

Html Attributes

An HTML attribute is a special word that provides additional information about an element, or an attribute is a modifier of an HTML element. Each element or tag can have attributes that define the behavior of that element. Attributes should always be applied with an opening tag. Attributes should always be applied with name-value pairs. Attribute names and values are case sensitive. The W3C recommends using only lowercase letters. You can add multiple attributes to an HTML element, but you must leave a space between the two attributes.

Syntax:

<element attribute_name="value">content</element>

Example:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Align Attribute  Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p align = "left">This is left aligned</p>
    <p align = "center">This is center aligned</p>
    <p align = "right">This is right aligned</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Result

This is left aligned

This is center aligned

This is right aligned

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The href Attribute in HTML

Description: The href attribute is the main attribute of the anchor tag. This attribute indicates the link address specified for this link. The href attribute provides hyperlinks. If empty, stay on the same page.

```
<html>
  <head>
 </head>
<body>

  <h1>Display of href attribute</h1>
  <p>Below is the link of anchor tag, click the link and see the next page</p>
  <a href="https://www.google.com/html-anchor">This is a link</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Result

Display of href attribute

Below is the link of anchor tag, click the link and see the next page

This is a link

The src Attribute

The src attribute is one of the important and required attributes of the element. The source of the image required for display in the browser. This attribute can contain images in the same directory or in different directories. Image name or source must be correct. Otherwise the browser will not display the image.

Example:

```
<html>
<body>
   <h1>Example of src attribute</h1>
   <p>HTML images can be diplayed with the help of image tag and its
      attribute src gives the source for that image</p>
   <img src="https://images/whitepeacock.jpg"  height="400" width="600">
 </body>
</html>
```

Example of src attribute

HTML images can be diplayed with the help of image tag and its attribute src gives the sourc for that image

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1.4 HEADING AND PARAGRAPH

HTML Heading: A title or subtitle that you wish to appear on the webpage can be defined as an HTML heading or HTML h tag. When text is inserted between the heading tags (h1>...../h1>), the browser displays it as bold type, with the size of the text varying according to the number of headings.

From the highest level h1 (primary heading) to the lowest level h6 (least important heading), there are six different HTML headings that are specified by the h1> to h6> tags.

The biggest heading tag is h1, and the smallest is h6. Therefore, the most significant heading is h1, while the least important is h6.

Example

Heading 1 Heading 2 Heading 3 Heading 4 Heading 5 Heading 6	**Heading no. 1** **Heading no. 2** **Heading no. 3** **Heading no. 4** **Heading no. 5** **Heading no. 6**

HTML Paragraphs:

A paragraph in HTML is defined by the element.

Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph, which always begins on a new line.

Example:

<html> <body> This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. </body> </html>	This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph. This is a paragraph.

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1.5 HTML LISTS

Information lists are specified using HTML Lists. One or more list components may be present in every list. Three different categories of HTML lists exist:

- ✓ Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
- ✓ Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
- ✓ Description List or Definition List (dl)

HTML Ordered List or Numbered List

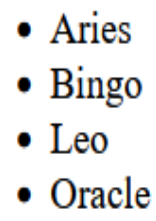
All of the list items are by default designated with numbers in ordered HTML lists. It is also referred to as a numbered list. The <ol> tag denotes an ordered list, and the <li> tag denotes a list item.

Example:

<html> <body> - Aries - Bingo - Leo - Oracle </body> </html>	Output 1. Aries 2. Bingo 3. Leo 4. Oracle

HTML Unordered List or Bulleted List

All of the list items in an HTML unordered list are indicated by bullets. It is also referred to as a bulleted list. List items begin with the <li> tag and the unordered list begins with the <ul> tag.

<html> <body> - Aries - Bingo - Leo - Oracle </body> </html>	Output 

HTML Description List or Definition List

Both HTML and XHTML support the list style known as the HTML Description list. The entries are listed as those in a dictionary or encyclopaedia, giving rise to the name definition list.

When you want to provide a glossary, list of words, or other name-value list, the definition list is ideal.

The HTML definition list contains following three tags:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the start of the list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines a term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines the term definition (description).

Example

<html> <body> <dl> <dt>Aries</dt> <dd>-One of the 12 horoscope sign.</dd> <dt>Bingo</dt> <dd>-One of my evening snacks</dd>	Aries -One of the 12 horoscope sign. Bingo -One of my evening snacks Leo -It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign. Oracle -It is a multinational technology corporation.

<dt>Leo</dt> <dd>-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.</dd> <dt>Oracle</dt> <dd>-It is a multinational technology corporation.</dd> </dl> </body> </html>	

1.6 HTML TABLE

Data is shown in tabular form (row * column) using the HTML table tag. Several columns could be arranged in a row. Using the <table> element plus the <tr>, <td>, and <th> components, we can make a table to display data in tabular form. The <tr>, <th>, and <td> tags in each table describe the table row, table header, and table data, respectively.

The layout of the page, including the header area, navigation bar, body text, and footer section, is controlled by HTML tables. However, it is advised to utilize div tags rather than tables to control the page's layout.

HTML Table Tags:

Tag	Description
<table>	It defines a table.
<tr>	It defines a row in a table.
<th>	It defines a header cell in a table.
<td>	It defines a cell in a table.
<caption>	It defines the table caption.
<colgroup>	It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
<col>	It is used with <colgroup> element to specify column properties for each column.
<tbody>	It is used to group the body content in a table.
<thead>	It is used to group the header content in a table.
<tfooter>	It is used to group the footer content in a table.

HTML Table Example:

```
<html>
<body>
<table border="1">
<tr><th>First_Name</th><th>Last_Name</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>Joel</td><td>Albino</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rakesh</td><td>Kumar</td><td>75</td></tr>
<tr><td>Srini</td><td>vasan</td><td>82</td></tr>
<tr><td>Arun</td><td>Kumar</td><td>72</td></tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Result

First_Name	Last_Name	Marks
Joel	Albino	80
Rakesh	Kumar	75
Srini	vasan	82
Arun	Kumar	72

Table Cells:

Each table cell is defined by a <td> and a </td> tag. Here td stands for table data.

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Example:

```
<table>
<tr>
<td>Emil</td>
<td>Tobias</td>
<td>Linus</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

output

Emil	Tobias	Linus

Table Rows:

Each table row starts with a <tr> and ends with a </tr> tag. Here tr stands for table row.

Example:

```
<table>
<tr>
<td>Emil</td>
<td>Tobias</td>
<td>Linus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

output

Emil	Tobias	Linus
16	14	10

Table Headers:

You might occasionally want your cells to act as table header cells. Use the <th> tag in place of the <td> tag in those situation.

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Example:

```
<table
style="width:100%">
<tr>
<th>Person 1</th>
<th>Person 2</th>
<th>Person 3</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emil</td>
<td>Tobias</td>
<td>Linus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Output

Person 1	Person 2	Person 3
Emil	Tobias	Linus
16	14	10

Summary:

In this chapter discuss about the topics basic tags, Elements and attribute, different types of heading and paragraph, Html lists and Html tables. It gives the basic ideas about basic tags and design.

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2. HTML FORMS

2.1 HTML FORMS

The HTML Form document uses interactive controls to save user data on a web server. Various types of information, including login, password, contact information, email address, etc., are contained in an HTML form. The check box, input box, radio buttons, submit buttons, and other components are used in HTML forms. These components are used to submit a user's information to a web server. An HTML form is made using the form tag.

Why use Html Form

If you wish to collect data from a site visitor, HTML forms are necessary.

As an example, if a user wants to buy something online, he or she must fill out the form with the shipping address and credit/debit card information so that the item may be delivered to the specified address.

Three Ways to Insert CSS

- ✓ External CSS
- ✓ Internal CSS
- ✓ Inline CSS

External CSS

External style sheets allow you to change the look of your entire website by changing one file. Each HTML page should contain a reference to the external style sheet file in an element in the header section.

Example

External styles are distinct within the <link> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
```

```
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

External style sheets can be created in any text editor and must be saved with a .css extension. Do not include HTML tags in your external CSS file. The mystyle.css file looks like this.

Internal CSS

Internal style sheets can be used when you have unique styles for a single HTML page. Internal styles are defined in the <style> element, inside the head section.

Example

Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
 background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
 color: maroon;
 margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Inline CSS

Inline styles allow you to apply your own style to a single element. To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the appropriate elements. The style attribute can contain arbitrary CSS properties.

Example

Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:

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

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

2.2 HTML FORMS ATTRIBUTE

The Action Attribute

When a form is submitted, an action is defined by the action attribute. When a user clicks the submit button on a form, the form's data is typically transmitted to a file on the server.

The data from the form is delivered to a file called "index.php" in the example below. A server-side script that manages the form data is contained in this file:

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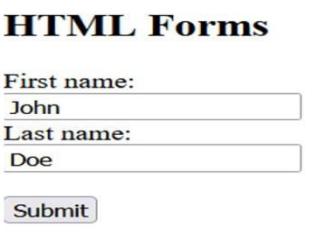
```
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Forms</h2>

<form action="index.php">
 <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
 <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
 <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
 <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```



The Method Attribute

The HTTP method to utilize when submitting form data is specified by the method property. Both URL variables (with method="get") and HTTP post transactions (with method="post") may be used to send the form data. When submitting form data, the default HTTP method is GET.

Example

This example uses the GET method when submitting the form data:

```
<form action="/index.php" method="get">
```

Example

This example uses the POST method when submitting the form data:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" method="post">
```

The Autocomplete Attribute

The autocomplete attribute specifies whether autocomplete should be turned on or off for a given form. When autocomplete is enabled, the user's previous input is used by the browser to automatically complete values.

Example

A form with autocomplete on:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" autocomplete="on">
```

2.3 HTML FORMS ELEMENT

The HTML <form> Elements

One or more of the form elements listed below may be present in an HTML <form> element:

<input> <label> <select> <textarea> <button> <fieldset> <legend>

<datalist> <output> <option> <optgroup>

The <input> Element

The <input> element is one of the most popular form elements. Depending on the type attribute, the input> element can be displayed in a number of different ways.

Example:

```
<label for="fname">First name:</label>
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
```

The <label> Element

Several form elements have labels defined by the <label> element.

Users of screen readers can benefit from the <label> element because the label will be read aloud when the user focuses on the input element.

Users who have trouble clicking on tiny regions (like radio buttons or checkboxes) can also benefit from the <label> element because it toggles the radio button or checkbox when the user clicks its text.

To connect them, the for attribute of the <label> tag and the id attribute of the input element must both be equal.

Example:

```
<label for="html">HTML</label><br>

<label for="css">CSS</label><br>
```

The <select> Element:

The <select> element defines a drop-down list:

Example

```
<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
<select id="cars" name="cars">
<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
<option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

An option that can be chosen is defined by the <option> elements. The drop-down list's first item is always chosen by default. Add the selected attribute to the option to define a pre-selected option.

The <textarea> Element:

The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area):

Example

```
<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```

The **rows** attribute defines the number of lines that are visible in a text area.

The visible width of a text area is determined by the **cols** attribute.

The <button> Element:

The <button> element defines a clickable button:

Example

```
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me! </button>
```

The <datalist> Element:

A list of pre-defined options for an <input> element are specified by the <datalist> element. As they enter data, users will see a drop-down list of the pre-defined options. The list attribute of the input element must make reference to the datalist element's id attribute.

Example

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
<input list="browsers">
<datalist id="browsers">
<option value="Internet Explorer">
<option value="Firefox">
<option value="Chrome">
<option value="Opera">
<option value="Safari">
</datalist>
</form>
```

2.4 HTML INPUT TYPES

The various input types available in HTML are listed below:

<input type="button">	<input type="checkbox">	<input type="color">
<input type="date">	<input type="email">	<input type="file">
<input type="hidden">	<input type="image">	<input type="month">
<input type="number">	<input type="password">	<input type="radio">
<input type="range">	<input type="reset">	<input type="search">
<input type="submit">	<input type="tel">	<input type="text">
<input type="time">	<input type="url">	<input type="week">

Input Type Text : <input type="text"> defines a single-line text input field:

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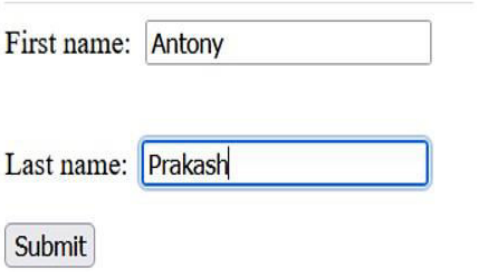
```
<html>
<body>

<form action="index.php" method="post">
First name:<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
Last name:<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

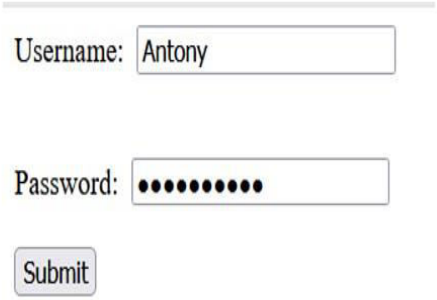


Input Type Password : <input type="password"> defines a password field:

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="index.php" method="post">
Username:   <input type="text" name="uname"><br><br><br>
Password:   <input type="password" name="pwd"><br><br>
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```



Input Type Submit

The button for submitting form data to a form-handler is defined by the <input type="submit"> tag. A server page with a script for processing input data serves as the form-handler in most cases. The action attribute of the form specifies the form-handler:

Example:

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Input Type Radio: <input type="radio"> defines a radio button. Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices:

Example:

```
<html>
<body>

<h2>Radio Buttons</h2>

<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
 <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav_language" value="HTML">
 <label for="html">HTML</label><br>
 <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav_language" value="CSS">
 <label for="css">CSS</label><br>
 <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language" value="JavaScript">
 <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label><br><br>
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Input Type Checkbox: <input type="checkbox"> defines a checkbox**.**

Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

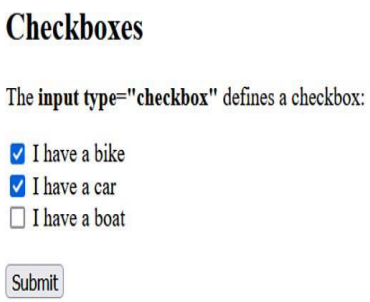
Example:

```
<html>
<body>

<h2>Checkboxes</h2>
<p>The <strong>input type="checkbox"</strong> defines a checkbox:</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
 <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">
 <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>
 <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">
 <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>
 <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">
 <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label><br><br>
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```



Input Type Date

The <input type="date"> is used for input fields that should contain a date.

Example:

```
<html>
<body>

<h2>Date Field</h2>

<p>The <strong>input type="date"</strong> is used for input fields that should contain a
date.</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
 <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>
 <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday">
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Input Type Email

For input fields that need to include an email address, the <input type="email"> tag is used. The email address may be automatically validated when submitted, depending on the browser support.

Some smartphones add ".com" to the keyboard to match email input when they detect the type of email being sent.

Example:

```
<html>
<body>

<h2>Email Field</h2>

<p>The <strong>input type="email"</strong> is used for input fields that should contain an
e-mail address:</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="email">Enter your email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email">
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

IInput Restrictions: ***Here is a list of some common input restrictions:***

Attribute	Description
checked	Specifies that an input field should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio")
disabled	Specifies that an input field should be disabled
max	Specifies the maximum value for an input field
maxlength	Specifies the maximum number of character for an input field
min	Specifies the minimum value for an input field
pattern	Specifies a regular expression to check the input value against
readonly	Specifies that an input field is read only (cannot be changed)
required	Specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out)
size	Specifies the width (in characters) of an input field
step	Specifies the legal number intervals for an input field
value	Specifies the default value for an input field

2.5 HTML CANVAS

Using JavaScript, the HTML "canvas" element is used to create graphics instantly. The canvas element serves only as a holding area for images. The graphics must be created with JavaScript. There are numerous ways to draw paths, boxes, circles, text, and add images on a canvas.

A canvas is a rectangular area on an HTML page. By default, a canvas has no border and no content.

The markup looks like this:

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100"></canvas>
```

Example:

```
<html>
<body>
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100" style="border:1px solid #000000;">
Your browser does not support the HTML canvas tag.
</canvas>
</body>
</html>
```

Result

Stroke Text

```
<html>
<body>
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100" style="border:1px solid #d3d3d3;">
Your browser does not support the HTML canvas tag.</canvas>
<script>
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
```

Result

```
ctx.font = "30px Arial";
ctx.strokeText("Hello World",10,50);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Draw Linear Gradient

```
<html>
<body>
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100" style="border:1px solid #d3d3d3;">
Your browser does not support the HTML canvas tag.</canvas>
<script>
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
// Create gradient
var grd = ctx.createLinearGradient(0,0,200,0);
grd.addColorStop(0,"red");
grd.addColorStop(1,"white");
// Fill with gradient
ctx.fillStyle = grd;
ctx.fillRect(10,10,150,80);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Result

2.6 HTML SVG

SVG stands for Scalable Vector Graphics. SVG images are contained in the HTML <svg> element. There are numerous ways to draw paths, boxes, circles, text, and graphic images using SVG.

Example

<html> <body> <svg width="100" height="100"> <circle cx="50" cy="50" r="40" stroke="green" stroke-width="4" fill="yellow" /> Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG. </svg> </body> </html>	Result 

SVG Rectangle

Example:

<html> <body> <svg width="400" height="100"> <rect width="400" height="100" style="fill:rgb(0,34,135);stroke- width:10;stroke:rgb(0,0,0)" /> Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG. </svg> </body> </html>	Result 

SVG Rounded Rectangle

<html> <body> <svg width="400" height="180"> <rect x="50" y="20" rx="20" ry="20" width="150" height="150"	Result

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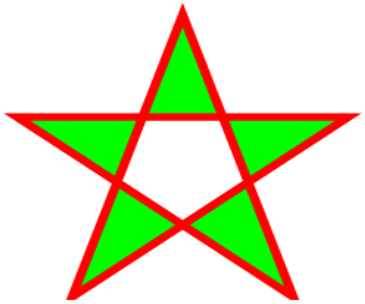
style="fill:green;stroke:black;stroke-width:5;opacity:0.5" /> Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG. </svg> </body> </html>	

SVG Star

<html> <body> <svg width="300" height="200"> <polygon points="100,10 40,198 190,78 10,78 160,198" style="fill:lime;stroke:red;stroke-width:5;fill-rule:evenodd;" /> Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG. </svg> </body> </html>	Result 

SVG Logo

<html> <body> <svg height="130" width="500"> <defs> <linearGradient id="grad1" x1="0%" y1="0%" x2="100%" y2="0%"> <stop offset="0%" style="stop-color:rgb(255,255,0);stop-opacity:1" /> <stop offset="100%"	Result 

```
style="stop-color:rgb(255,0,0);stop-opacity:1" />
</linearGradient>
</defs>
<ellipse cx="100" cy="70" rx="85" ry="55" fill="url(#grad1)" />
<text fill="#ffffff" font-size="25" font-family="Verdana"
x="50" y="86">ANTONY</text>
Sorry, your browser does not support inline SVG.
</svg>
</body>
</html>
```

Comparison of Canvas and SVG

Canvas	SVG
• Resolution dependent • No support for event handlers • Poor text rendering capabilities • You can save the resulting image as .png or .jpg • Well suited for graphic-intensive games	• Resolution independent • Support for event handlers • Best suited for applications with large rendering areas (Google Maps) • Slow rendering if complex (anything that uses the DOM a lot will be slow) • Not suited for game applications

Summary:

In this chapter discuss about the topics forms, elements and attribute, different types of input types, Html canvas and Html SVG. It gives the ideas about creating registration page, login page etc. Canvas and SVG topic provide the different styles using in html.

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3. HTML MEDIA

3.1 Html Media

There are numerous formats available for multimedia. Almost anything that you can see or hear qualifies, including pictures, audio, music, videos, records, movies, animations, and more. Multimedia components of various types and formats are frequently found on web pages.

Common Video Formats

Format	File	Description
MPEG	.mpg .mpeg	MPEG. Developed by the Moving Pictures Expert Group. The first popular video format on the web. Not supported anymore in HTML.
AVI	.avi	AVI (Audio Video Interleave). Developed by Microsoft. Commonly used in video cameras and TV hardware. Plays well on Windows computers, but not in web browsers.
WMV	.wmv	WMV (Windows Media Video). Developed by Microsoft. Commonly used in video cameras and TV hardware. Plays well on Windows computers, but not in web browsers.
QuickTime	.mov	QuickTime. Developed by Apple. Commonly used in video cameras and TV hardware. Plays well on Apple computers, but not in web browsers.
RealVideo	.rm .ram	RealVideo. Developed by Real Media to allow video streaming with low bandwidths. Does not play in web browsers.
Flash	.swf .flv	Flash. Developed by Macromedia. Often requires an extra component (plug-in) to play in web browsers.
Ogg	.ogg	Theora Ogg. Developed by the Xiph.Org Foundation. Supported by HTML.
WebM	.webm	WebM. Developed by Mozilla, Opera, Adobe, and Google. Supported by HTML.
MPEG-4 or MP4	.mp4	MP4. Developed by the Moving Pictures Expert Group. Commonly used in video cameras and TV hardware. Supported by all browsers and recommended by YouTube.

Common Audio Formats

Format	File	Description
MIDI	.mid .midi	MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface). Main format for all electronic music devices like synthesizers and PC sound cards. MIDI files do not contain sound, but digital notes that can be played by electronics. Plays well on all computers and music hardware, but not in web browsers.
RealAudio	.rm .ram	RealAudio. Developed by Real Media to allow streaming of audio with low bandwidths. Does not play in web browsers.
WMA	.wma	WMA (Windows Media Audio). Developed by Microsoft. Plays well on Windows computers, but not in web browsers.
AAC	.aac	AAC (Advanced Audio Coding). Developed by Apple as the default format for iTunes. Plays well on Apple computers, but not in web browsers.
WAV	.wav	WAV. Developed by IBM and Microsoft. Plays well on Windows, Macintosh, and Linux operating systems. Supported by HTML.
Ogg	.ogg	Ogg. Developed by the Xiph.Org Foundation. Supported by HTML.
MP3	.mp3	MP3 files are actually the sound part of MPEG files. MP3 is the most popular format for music players. Combines good compression (small files) with high quality. Supported by all browsers.
MP4	.mp4	MP4 is a video format, but can also be used for audio. Supported by all browsers.

3.2 Html Video

The HTML <video> element is used to show a video on a web page.

Example

<html> <body> <video width="320" height="240" controls> <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4"> <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg"> Your browser does not support the video tag. </video> </body> </html>	Result 

Video controls like play, pause, and volume are added by the controls attribute. Always including width and height attributes is a good idea. The page might flicker while the video loads if the height and width are not specified.

You can specify alternative video files that the browser may select from by using the <source> element. The first format that the browser recognizes will be used. Only browsers that do not support the video> element will display the text in between the <video> and /video> tags.

HTML <video> Autoplay: To start a video automatically, use the autoplay attribute:

Example

```
<video width="320" height="240" autoplay>
<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
<source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
   Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Add muted after autoplay to let your video start playing automatically (but muted):

Example

```
<video width="320" height="240" autoplay muted>
<source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
<source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
      Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

3.3 Html Audio

The HTML <audio> element is used to play an audio file on a web page.

Example

```
<audio controls>
<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
 <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
     Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Play, pause, and volume controls for audio are now added thanks to the controls attribute. You can specify alternative audio files that the browser may select from by using the <source> element. The first format that the browser recognizes will be used. Only browsers that do not support the <audio> element will display the text in between the <audio> and </audio> tags.

HTML <audio> Autoplay: *To start an audio file automatically, use the autoplay attribute:*

Example

```
<audio controls autoplay>
<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
    Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Add muted after autoplay to let your audio file start playing automatically (but muted):

Example

```
<audio controls autoplay muted>
<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
    Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

HTML Audio - Media Types

File Format	Media Type
MP3	audio/mpeg
OGG	audio/ogg
WAV	audio/wav

3.4 Html Plug-in

Plug-ins were created with a variety of uses in mind:

- ✓ To run Java applets
- ✓ To run Microsoft ActiveX controls
- ✓ To display Flash movies
- ✓ To display maps
- ✓ To scan for viruses
- ✓ To verify a bank id

The <object> Element

All browsers support the <object> element. An HTML document's embedded object is defined by the <object> element. It can be used to include HTML in HTML and was created to allow plug-ins (like Java applets, PDF readers, and Flash Players) to be embedded in web pages:

Example

```
<object data="audi.jpeg"></object>
```

The <embed> Element

All popular browsers support the <embed> element. An embedded object in an HTML document is also defined by the <embed> element. The <embed> element has been supported by web browsers for a very long time. Prior to HTML5, it was not included in the HTML specification.

Example

```
<embed src="audi.jpeg">
```

3.5 Html EMOJIS

Emojis appear to be pictures or icons but are not. They are letters from the Unicode (UTF-8) character set.

The HTML Charset Attribute

To display an HTML page correctly, a web browser must know the character set used in the page. This is specified in the <meta> tag:

<html> <head> <meta charset="UTF-8"> </head> <body> I will display A B C I will display A B C </body> </html>	Result I will display A B C I will display A B C

The character set is specified by the meta charset="UTF-8"> element. The numbers 65, 66, and 67 represent the letters A, B, and C.

Emoji Characters: Emoji's are also characters from the UTF-8 alphabet:

□ is 128516, □ is 128525, is 128151

<html> <head> <meta charset="UTF-8"> </head> <body> My Emoji 😀 😄 😍 💗 </body> </html>	Result **my Emojis** 

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Some Emoji Symbols in UTF-8

Emoji	Value
🌋	🗻
🗼	🗼
🗽	🗽
🗾	🗾
🗿	🗿
😀	😀
😁	😁
😂	😂
😃	😃
😄	😄
😅	😅

Summary:

In this chapter discuss about the topics multimedia tags and events. It will help to include video, audio file through the Html tags and also insert emoji's in your web design pages.

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4. NTRODUCTION TO CSS

4.1 Introduction to CSS

The process of making web pages presentable is made easier with the use of CSS, also known as cascading style sheets. Students and working professionals who want to excel as software engineers, particularly those in the web development field, MUST learn CSS.

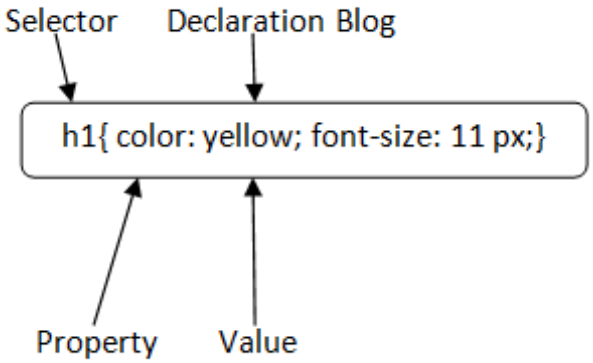
Create Magnificent Webpages - CSS controls how a web page looks and feels. The color of the text, the font style, the spacing between paragraphs, the size and arrangement of columns, the background images or colors used, layout designs, variations in display for various devices and screen sizes, and a variety of other effects can all be controlled using CSS.

Become a web designer - HTML and CSS design are essential skills if you want to launch a career as a professional web designer.

Control web - Although CSS is simple to grasp and learn, it offers strong control over how an HTML document is presented. CSS is most frequently used in conjunction with HTML or XHTML as markup languages.

4.2 CSS Syntax

A CSS rule set contains a selector and a declaration block.



Selector: The HTML element you want to style is identified by the selector. Any tag, like

<h1> or <title >could be used

Declaration Block: A semicolon is used to denote a space between each declaration in the declaration block. There are two declarations in the aforementioned illustration:

1. Color: yellow;
2. Font-size: 11 px;

Each declaration contains a property name and value, separated by a colon.

Property: A property is a particular kind of HTML element attribute. It might be the border, color, etc.

Value: CSS properties are given values. The color property in the example above has the value "yellow" assigned to it.

4.3 CSS Selector

The content you want to style is chosen using CSS selectors. The CSS rule set includes selectors. HTML elements are chosen using CSS selectors based on their id, class, type, attribute, etc. There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

- ✓ CSS Element Selector
- ✓ CSS Id Selector
- ✓ CSS Class Selector
- ✓ CSS Universal Selector
- ✓ CSS Group Selector

The CSS element Selector

Based on the element name, the element selector chooses HTML elements.

<html> <head> **<style>** **p {** **text-align: center;** **color: red;** **}**	Result Every paragraph will be affected by the style. Me too! And me!

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</style> </head> <body> Every paragraph will be affected by the style. Me too! And me! </body> </html>	

The CSS id Selector

The id selector chooses a particular HTML element by using the id attribute.

The id selector is used to choose a single distinct element because each element's id is distinct within a page. A hash (#) character should be written after the element's id in order to select it.

<html> <head> **<style>** **#para1 {** **text-align: center;** **color: red;** **}** **</style>** </head> <body> Hello World! This paragraph is not affected by the style. </body> </html>	Result Hello World! This paragraph is not affected by the style.

The CSS Class Selector

HTML elements with a specific class attribute are chosen using the class selector. Put a period (.) after the class name to select elements that belong to that class.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.center {
text-align: center;
color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>
<p class="center">Red and center-aligned paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Result

Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

The CSS Universal Selector

All HTML elements on the page are selected by the universal selector (*).

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
* {
text-align: center;
color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
```

Result

Welcome

Every element on the page will be affected by the style.

Me too!

And me!

<body> Welcome Every element on the page will be affected by the style. Me too! And me! </body> </html>	

The CSS Grouping Selector

All HTML elements that share the same style definitions are chosen by the grouping selector. The h1, h2, and p elements all have the same style definitions in the CSS code below.

<html> <head> **<style>** **h1, h2, p {** **text-align: center;** **color: red;** **}** **</style>** </head> <body> Hello World! Smaller heading! This is a paragraph. </body> </html>	Result **Hello World!** **Smaller heading!** This is a paragraph.

4.4 CSS COLORS

HTML elements can have their colors changed using the CSS color attribute. This attribute is typically used to change an element's background or font color. Color values are used in CSS to specify the color. This parameter can also be used for ornamental effects like border color.

It can define the color of an element by using the following ways:

- ✓ RGB format.
- ✓ RGBA format.
- ✓ Hexadecimal notation.
- ✓ HSL.
- ✓ HSLA.
- ✓ Built-in color.

RGB Format

Simply by supplying the values of R, G, and B that are in the range of 0 to 255, an HTML element's color can be defined using the "RED, GREEN, and BLUE" (or RGB) format.

The rgb() parameter is used to specify the color values for this format. There are three possible values for this attribute, and they can either be integer numbers (0–255) or percentage values.

Syntax: color: rgb(R, G, B);

<html> <body> ** Specify colors using RGB values ** ** rgb(255, 0, 0) ** **<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0, 0,**	Result **Specify colors using RGB values** rgb(255, 0, 0) rgb(0, 0, 255) rgb(60, 179, 113) rgb(238, 130, 238) rgb(255, 165, 0) rgb(106, 90, 205)

255);"> rgb(0, 0, 255)</h2> **<h2 style="background-color:rgb(60, 179, 113);"> rgb(60, 179, 113)</h2>** **<h2 style="background-color:rgb(238, 130, 238);"> rgb(238, 130, 238)</h2>** **<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255, 165, 0);"> rgb(255, 165, 0)</h2>** **<h2 style="background-color:rgb(106, 90, 205);"> rgb(106, 90, 205)</h2>** </body> </html>	

CSS Background Color: *You can set the background color for HTML elements:*

<html> <body> Welcome to our webpage Sport pertains to any form of physical activity or game, often competitive and organized, that aims to use, maintain, or improve physical ability and skills ... </body> </html>	Result 

CSS Text Color: You Can Set the Color of Text:

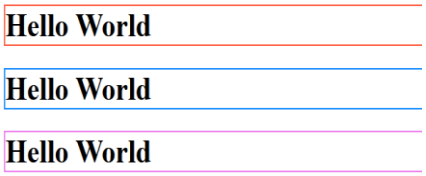
<html> <body> <h3	Result

```
style="color:Tomato;">Welcome</h3>

<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Sport pertains to any form of physical activity or game, often competitive and organized, that aims to use, maintain, or improve physical ability and skills ... volutpat.</p>

<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Sports can, through casual or organized participation, improve participants' physical health. Hundreds of sports exist, from those between single contestants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Border Color : You can set the color of borders:

```
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="border: 2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
<h1 style="border: 2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
<h1 style="border: 2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Result



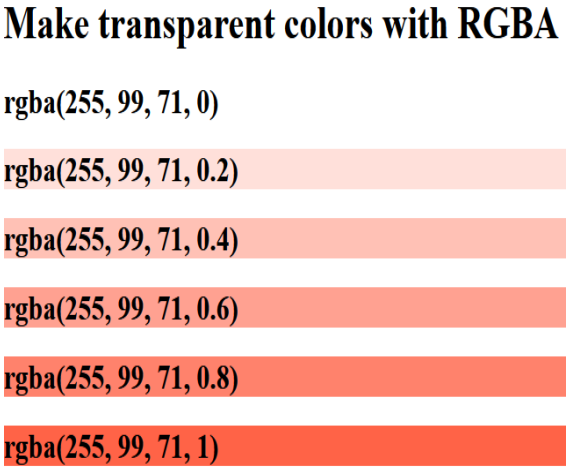
RGBA Format

Except that RGBA contains an A (Alpha) that indicates the element's transparency, it is virtually identical to the RGB format. The range of alpha values is 0.0 to 1.0, with 0.0 denoting complete transparency and 1.0 denoting complete lack of transparency.

Syntax: color:rgba (R, G, B, A);

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>Make transparent colors with RGBA</h1>
<h2 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.2);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.2)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.4);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.4)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.6);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.6)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.8);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.8)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 1);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 1)</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

Result



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Hexadecimal Notation

Hexadecimal is a six-digit system for representing colors. The # sign precedes the six characters in this notation, which range from 0 to F. The first two digits in hexadecimal notation stand for the red (RR) color value, the following two digits for the green (GG), and the final two digits for the blue (BB) color value.

Hexadecimal representations of the colors black and white are #000000 and #FFFFFF respectively. Hexadecimal notation has several codes, including #FF0000, #00FF00, #0000FF, and #FFFF00.

Syntax: color:#(0-F)(0-F)(0-F)(0-F)(0-F)(0-F);

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>Specify colors using HEX values</h1>
<h2 style="background-color:#ff0000;">#ff0000</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:#0000ff;">#0000ff</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:#3cb371;">#3cb371</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:#ee82ee;">#ee82ee</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:#ffa500;">#ffa500</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:#6a5acd;">#6a5acd</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

Result

Specify colors using HEX values

#ff0000

#0000ff

#3cb371

#ee82ee

#ffa500

#6a5acd

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HSL

The phrase is an abbreviation for Hue, Saturation, and Lightness. Let's examine each of them separately.

Hue: The range from 0 to 360 on the color wheel can be used to describe hue. Red, green, and blue are represented by 0, 120, and 240, respectively.

Saturation: This quantity is measured as a percentage, with 100% denoting fully saturated (i.e., no shades of gray), 50% denoting 50% gray but with still-visible color, and 0% denoting entirely unsaturated (i.e., completely gray and color invisible).

Brightness: The amount of light that we want to give a hue can be expressed as a percentage, with 0% standing in for black (there is no light), 50% for neither dark nor light, and 100% for white (complete brightness).

Syntax: color: hsl (H, S, L);

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>Specify colors using HSL values</h1>
<h2 style="background-color:hsl(0, 100%, 50%);">hsl(0, 100%, 50%)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsl(240, 100%, 50%);">hsl(240, 100%, 50%)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsl(147, 50%, 47%);">hsl(147, 50%, 47%)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsl(300, 76%, 72%);">hsl(300, 76%, 72%)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsl(39, 100%, 50%);">hsl(39, 100%, 50%)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsl(248, 53%, 58%);">hsl(248, 53%, 58%)</h2>
```

Result

Specify colors using HSL values

hsl(0, 100%, 50%)

hsl(240, 100%, 50%)

hsl(147, 50%, 47%)

hsl(300, 76%, 72%)

hsl(39, 100%, 50%)

hsl(248, 53%, 58%)

</body> </html>	

HSLA Value

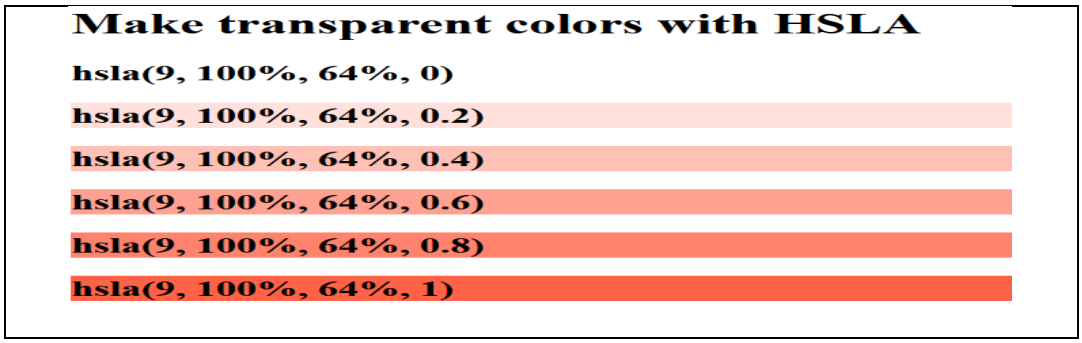
HSLA color values are an extension of HSL color values that include an alpha channel to indicate color opacity. HSLA color values are specified as follows:

- ✓ hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha)

The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (not completely transparent).

Example:

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>Make transparent colors with HSLA</h1>
<h2 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0);">hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.2);">hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.2)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.4);">hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.4)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.6);">hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.6)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.8);">hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.8)</h2>
<h2 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 1);">hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 1)</h2>
</body>
</html>
```



4.5 CSS BORDER AND MARGIN

CSS border is a shortcut property used to set the border of an element. CSS border properties are used to set the border style, color and size of an element. The CSS border properties are listed below.

- ✓ border-style
- ✓ border-color
- ✓ border-width
- ✓ border-radius

Css Border-Style

The Border Style property is used to specify the type of border displayed on the web page.

<style>	Result
p.none {border-style: none;} p.dotted {border-style: dotted;} p.dashed {border-style: dashed;} p.solid {border-style: solid;} p.double {border-style: double;} p.groove {border-style: groove;} p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}	No border. A dotted border. A dashed border. A solid border. A double border. A groove border. A ridge border. An inset border. An outset border.

p.inset {border-style: inset;} p.outset {border-style: outset;} p.hidden {border-style: hidden;} </style>	

There are several border style values that are used with the border-style property to define the border.

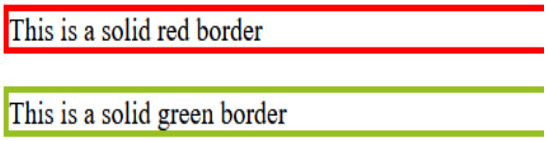
CSS Border-Color: There are three ways to set the border color.

Name: Specify the color name. For example: "red".

RGB: Specifies the RGB values of the color. For example: "rgb(255,0,0)".

Hex: Specifies the hexadecimal value of the color. For example: "#ff0000".

There is also a border color called "Transparent". If the border color is not specified, it will be inherited from the element's color property.

<html>
<head>
<style>
p.one {
border-style: solid;
border-color: red;
}
p.two {
border-style: solid;
border-color: #98bf21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
 This is a solid red border
	Result
	 

This is a solid green border </body> </html>	

4.6 CSS Padding

The CSS Padding property is used to define the spacing between an element's content and the element's border. The difference with CSS borders is that CSS borders define the space around the element. CSS padding is affected by background color. This will erase the area around the content.

The top, bottom, left, and right padding can be changed independently using separate properties. You can also use the abbreviated padding property to change all properties at once.

CSS Padding Properties

Property	Description
padding	It is used to set all the padding properties in one declaration.
padding-left	It is used to set left padding of an element.
padding-right	It is used to set right padding of an element.
padding-top	It is used to set top padding of an element.
padding-bottom	It is used to set bottom padding of an element.

CSS Padding Values

Value	Description
length	It is used to define fixed padding in pt, px, em etc.
%	It defines padding in % of containing element.

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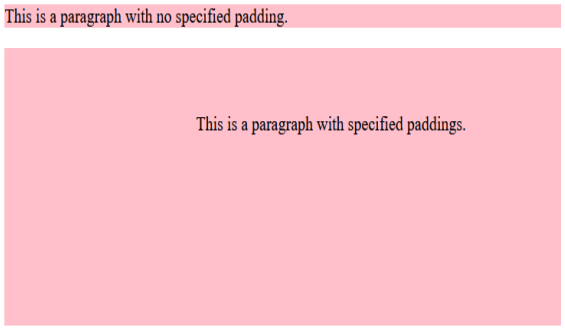
Example

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
background-color: pink;
}
p.padding {
padding-top: 50px;
padding-right: 100px;
padding-bottom: 150px;
padding-left: 200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph with no specified padding.</p>
<p class="padding">This is a paragraph with specified paddings.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Result



4.7 CSS Height/ Width

CSS height and width properties are used to established the height and width of an element. The CSS max-width property sets the maximum width of an element.

Height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element. Height and width properties do not include padding, margins and margins. Sets the height/width of an element's padding, border, and area within the border.

You can specify the following values for the height and width properties:

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Auto - This is the default setting. Browser will calculate height and width

Length - define the height/width in px, cm, etc.

% - defines the height/width of the containing block in percent.

Initial - Sets the height/width to default values.

Inherited – Height/Width are inherited from parent values.

<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
height: 200px;
width: 50%;
background-color: powderblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
 Set the height and width of an element
 This div element has a height of 200px and a width of 50%.
</body>
</html>
	Result
	Set the height and width of an element
	This div element has a height of 200px and a width of 50%.

Setting Max-Width

The max-width property sets the maximum width of the element. The maximum width can be specified as a length value such as px, cm, or as a percentage (%) of the containing block, or it can be set to none

The above issue occurs when the browser window is smaller than the element's width (500 pixels). The browser then adds a horizontal scrollbar to the page. Using max-width in this situation allows the browser to better handle small windows.

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Summary

In this chapter discuss Cascading Style Sheets and is used to apply styles to web pages. CSS helps define text alignment, colors, fonts, size, spacing, margins, layout, and many other typographic features. All this can be done independently in both screen and print views. There are three ways to start learning CSS: inline CSS, internal CSS, and external CSS. CSS syntax consists of a set of rules. These rules consist of three parts: properties, selectors, and values.

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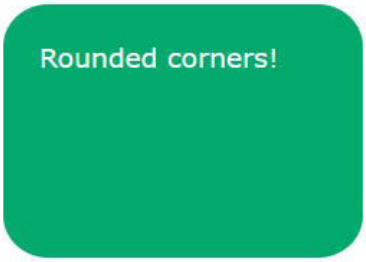
5. ADVANCED CSS

5.1 CSS Rounded Corner

The border-radius CSS property defines the corner radius of an element.

Here are three examples:

1. Rounded corners for an element with a specified background color:



2. Rounded corners for an element with a border:

3. Rounded corners for an element with a background image:

Example:

<html> <head> <style> #rcorners1 { border-radius: 25px;	Result

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```
background: #73AD21;
padding: 20px;
width: 200px;
height: 150px;
}
#rcorners2 {
border-radius: 25px;
border: 2px solid #73AD21;
padding: 20px;
width: 200px;
height: 150px;
}
#rcorners3 {
border-radius: 25px;
background: url(paper.gif);
background-position: left top;
background-repeat: repeat;
padding: 20px;
width: 200px;
height: 150px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The border-radius Property</h1>
<p>Rounded corners for an element with a specified background color:</p>
<p id="rcorners1">Rounded corners!</p>
```

Rounded corners for an element with a specified background color:

Rounded corners!

Rounded corners for an element with a border:

Rounded corners!

Rounded corners for an element with a background image:

Rounded corners!

Rounded corners for an element with a border: Rounded corners! Rounded corners for an element with a background image: Rounded corners! </body> </html>	

5.2 CSS Text effort

In this section you will learn about the following properties:

- ✓ text-overflow
- ✓ word-wrap
- ✓ word-break
- ✓ writing-mode

CSS Text Overflow

CSS text overflow properties specify how users are notified of overflowed content that is not displayed.

It can be clipped:
This is some long text that
or it can be rendered as an ellipsis (...):
This is some long text t...
The CSS code is as follows:
	Example
	p.test1 {
	white-space: nowrap;
	width: 200px;
	border: 1px solid #000000;
	overflow: hidden;
	text-overflow: clip;
	}

	p.test2 {
	white-space: nowrap;
	width: 200px;
	border: 1px solid #000000;
	overflow: hidden;
	text-overflow: ellipsis;
	}

CSS Word Wrapping

You can wrap long words to the next line by using the CSS property "Wrap lines". If the word is too long to fit in the space, it will be expanded outwards.

This paragraph contains a very long word: thisisaveryveryveryveryveryverylongword. The long word will break and wrap to the next line.
 	
The word-wrap property allows you to force the text to wrap - even if it means splitting it in the middle of a word:
 	
This paragraph contains a very long word: thisisaveryveryveryveryveryveryverylongword. The long word will break and wrap to the next line.
 	
Result
	<style>
	p.test {
	width: 11em;
	border: 1px solid #000000;
	word-wrap: break-word;
	}
	</style>

CSS Writing Mode

The CSS writing-mode property specifies whether lines of text are laid out horizontally or vertically. Some text with Span elements in vertical-rl writing mode. The following examples show several different write modes.

Example

```
p.test1 {
  writing-mode: horizontal-tb;
}
```

```
span.test2 {
  writing-mode: vertical-rl;
}
p.test2 {
  writing-mode: vertical-rl;
}
```

5.3 CSS 2D Transforms

Elements can be moved, rotated, scaled, and skewed using CSS transforms. Hover your mouse over the items below to see the 2D transformation.

translate() rotate() scaleX() scaleY() scale() skewX()

skewY() skew() matrix()

The translate() Method

The Translate () method translates the element from its current position (according to the parameters specified for the x and y axis).

Example

```
div {
  transform: translate(50px, 100px);
}
```

The rotate() Method

The rotate() method rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise by the specified angle. The following example rotates a element clockwise 20 degrees.

Example

```
div {
  transform: rotate(20deg);
}
```

The Scale() Method

The scale() method increases or decreases the size of the element (according to the given width and height parameters). The following example stretches an element to twice its original width and three times its height.

Example

```
div {
  transform: scale(2, 3);
}
```

The scaleX() Method

The scaleX() method increases or decreases the width of the element. The following example stretches a element to double its original width.

Example

```
div {
  transform: scaleX(2);
}
```

The ScaleY() Method

The scaleY() method increases or decreases the height of an element. The following example stretches an element to three times its original height.

Example

```
div {
  transform: scaleY(3);
}
```

5.4 CSS 3D Transforms

Using the CSS transform property, you can use the following 3D transform methods:

- ✓ rotateX()
- ✓ rotateY()
- ✓ rotateZ()

The RotateX() Method

The rotateX() method rotates an element around the X axis by the specified angle.

Example

```
#myDiv {
 transform: rotateX(150deg);
}
```

The Rotatey() Method

The "rotateY()" method rotates an element around the Y axis by the specified degree.

Example

```
#myDiv {
 transform: rotateY(150deg);
}
```

The RotateZ() Method

The rotateZ() method rotates an element around the Z axis by the specified degrees.

Example

```
#myDiv {
  transform: rotateZ(90deg);
}
```

5.5 CSS Animation

Animations gradually change an element from one style to another. CSS properties can be changed any number of times. To use CSS animations, you first need to specify some keyframes for the animation. Keyframes determine what style an element has at a particular point in time.

The @keyframes Rule

If you specify CSS styles within the @keyframes rule, the animation will gradually transition from the current style to the new style at specific times. For animations to work, they must be bound to an element. The following example binds the "example" animation to a element. The animation lasts 4 seconds and gradually changes the background color of the element from 'red' to 'yellow'.

Example

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
  from {background-color: red;}
  to {background-color: yellow;}
}

/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
}
```

The animation-duration property defines how long the animation will take to complete. If the anime-duration property is not specified, it defaults to 0s (0 seconds), so no animation occurs.

In the example above, I used the keywords "from" and "to" (representing 0% (beginning) and 100% (done)) to indicate when to change styles.

You can also use percentages. Percentages allow you to add as many style changes as you like. The following example changes the background color of a element when the animation is 25% complete, when it is 50% complete, and again when the animation is 100% complete.

Example:

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
  0%   {background-color: red;}
  25%  {background-color: yellow;}
  50%  {background-color: blue;}
```

```
  100% {background-color: green;}
}
/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
}
```

Delay an Animation

The Animation Delay property specifies the delay before the animation starts. In the following example he has a 2 second delay before the animation starts.

Example:

```
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
  animation-delay: 2s;
}
```

5.6 CSS Tooltip

This generator will help you learn how to design and create CSS tooltips. This generator will save you time and effort in creating the perfect CSS Tooltips for your website.

Tooltips are a great way to display information about links before the user reaches their destination. Tooltips are often used to provide additional information about something when the user hovers the mouse over an element.

Basic Tooltip

Create a tooltip that appears when the user moves the mouse over an element:

Example:

```
<style>
/* Tooltip container */
.tooltip {
  position: relative;
  display: inline-block;
  border-bottom: 1px dotted black; /* If you want dots under the hoverable text */
}
/* Tooltip text */
.tooltip .tooltiptext {
  visibility: hidden;
  width: 120px;
  background-color: black;
  color: #fff;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 5px 0;
  border-radius: 6px;
   /* Position the tooltip text - see examples below! */
  position: absolute;
  z-index: 1;
}
/* Show the tooltip text when you mouse over the tooltip container */
.tooltip:hover .tooltiptext {
  visibility: visible;
}
</style>
<div class="tooltip">Hover over me
  <span class="tooltiptext">Tooltip text</span>
</div>
```

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HTML: Use a container element (like) and add the tooltip class to it. When the user hovers the mouse over this, the tooltip text will be displayed.

Tooltip text is placed in an inline element such as with class="tooltiptext" .

CSS: The tooltip class uses position:relative, which is required to position the tooltip text (position:absolute). Note: Below is an example of tooltip placement. The TooltipText class contains the actual tooltip text. It is hidden by default and will show when hovered over (see below). I also added some basic styles: 120 pixels wide, black background, white text, centered text, 5 pixels top and bottom spacing.

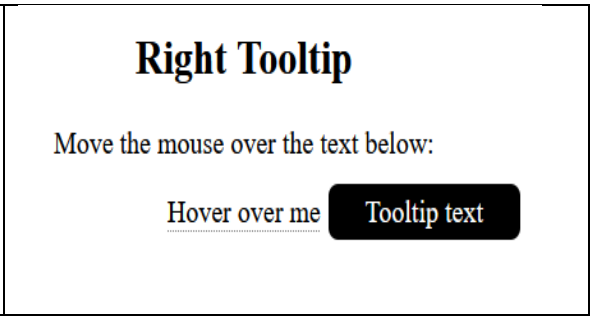
The border-radius CSS property is used to add rounded corners to the tooltip text. The :hover selector is used to show tooltip text when the user hovers over a with class="tooltip" .

Positioning Tooltips

In this example, the tooltip is positioned to the right (left: 105%) of the "floating" text ( ). Also notice that top:-5px is used to center the container element. Use the number 5 because there is 5 pixels of padding above and below the tooltip text. When you increase the padding, also increase the value of the Top property to ensure centering (if that's what you want). The same is true for placing the tooltip on the left.

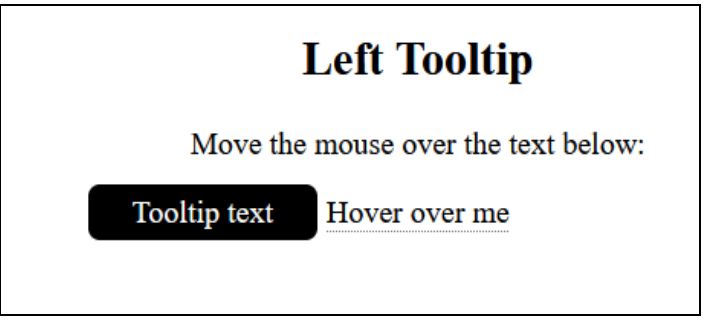
Right Tooltip

```
.tooltip .tooltiptext {
top: -5px;
left: 105%;
}
```



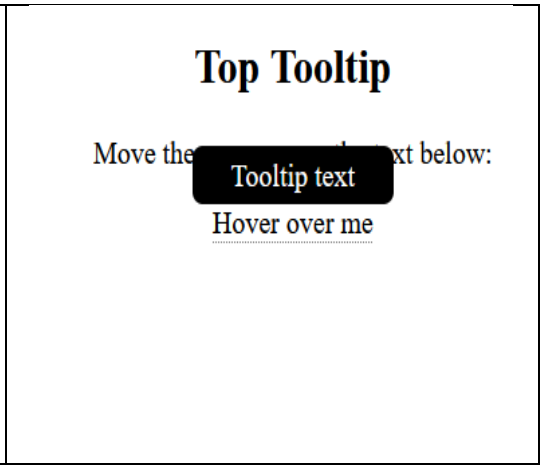
Left Tooltip

```
.tooltip .tooltiptext {
top: -5px;
right: 105%;
}
```



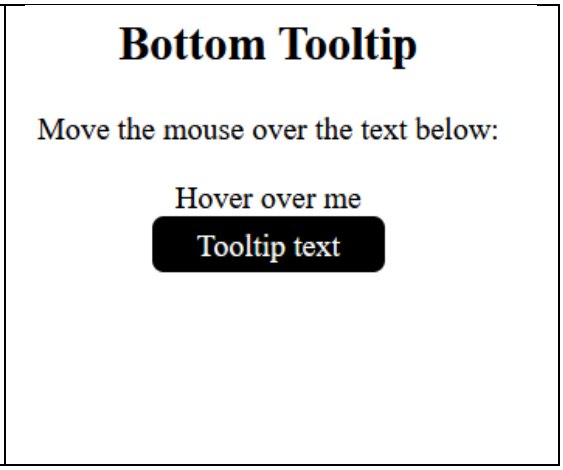
Top Tooltip

```
.tooltip .tooltiptext {
width: 120px;
bottom: 100%;
left: 50%;
margin-left: -60px; /* Use half of
the width (120/2 = 60), to center
the tooltip */
}
```



Bottom Tooltip

```
.tooltip .tooltiptext {
width: 120px;
top: 100%;
left: 50%;
margin-left: -60px; /* Use half
of the width (120/2 = 60), to
center the tooltip */
}
```



Position is now specified in the data flow attribute. Also updated the two-tip text. This is now written to the data-tooltip attribute. This way you can create many tooltips, each with different positions.

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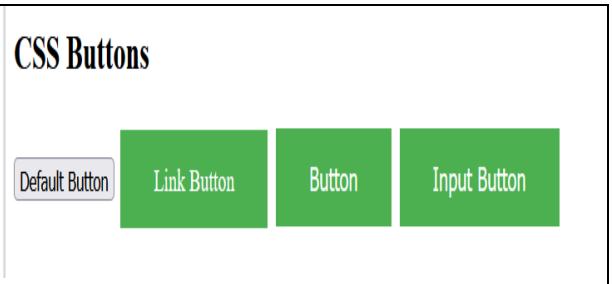
5.7 CSS Buttons

CSS buttons are styled HTML buttons that developers customize to match the design of their website. You can also manipulate colors, text size, spacing, and change style properties when the button goes into different states.

Basic Button Styling

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.button {
background-color:
#4CAF50;
border: none;
color: white;
padding: 15px 32px;
text-align: center;
text-decoration: none;
display: inline-block;
font-size: 16px;
margin: 4px 2px;
cursor: pointer;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>CSS Buttons</h2>
<button>Default
Button</button>
<a href="#"
class="button">Link
Button</a>
```

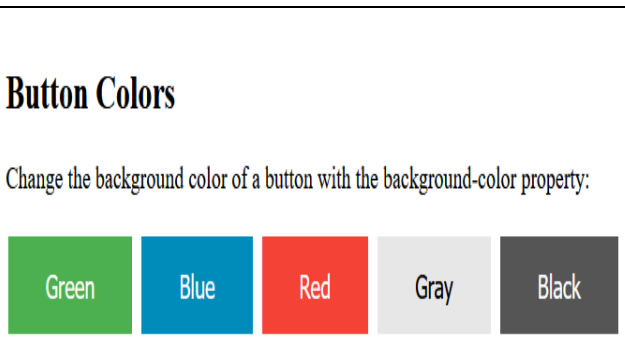


<button class="button">Button</button> <input type="button" class="button" value="Input Button"> </body> </html>	

Button Colors

To change the background color of the button, use the Background Color property.

Example

.button1 {background-color: #4CAF50;} /* Green */ .button2 {background-color: #008CBA;} /* Blue */ .button3 {background-color: #f44336;} /* Red */ .button4 {background-color: #e7e7e7; color: black;} /* Gray */ .button5 {background-color: #555555;} /* Black */	

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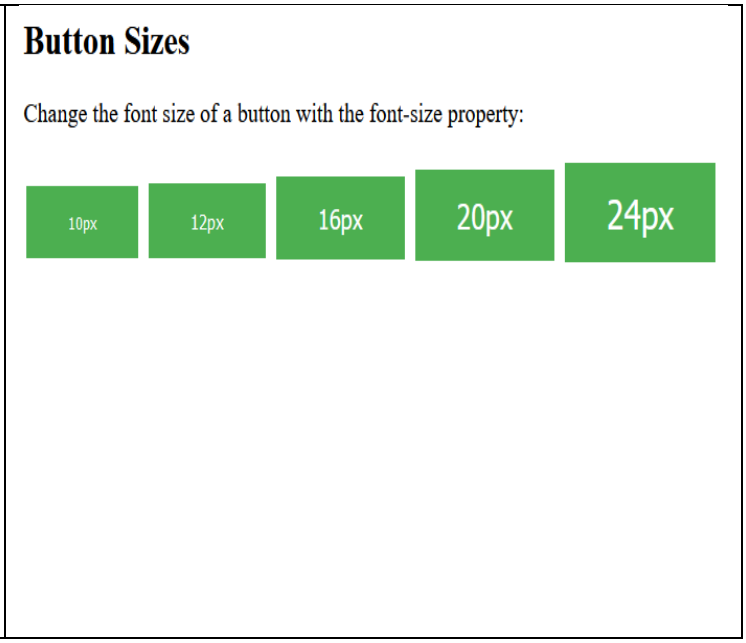
Button Sizes

Change the font size of the button using the font-size property.

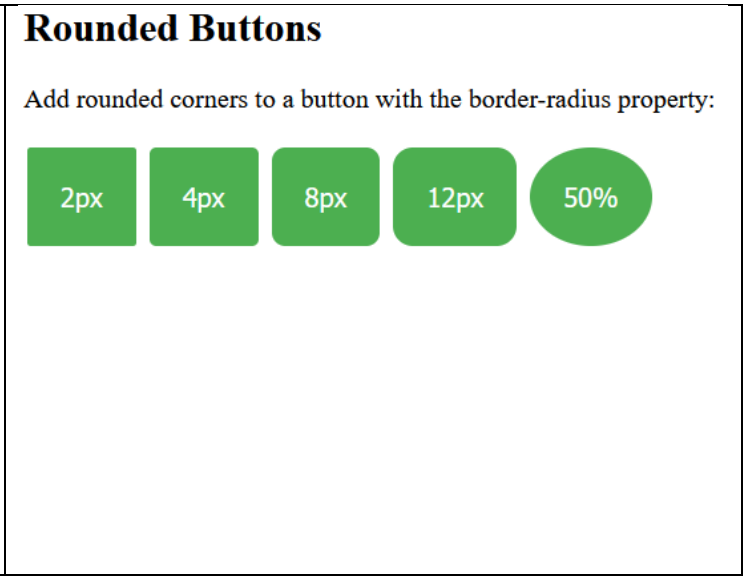
```
.button1 {font-size: 10px;}
.button2 {font-size: 12px;}
.button3 {font-size: 16px;}
.button4 {font-size: 20px;}
.button5 {font-size: 24px;}
```



Rounded Buttons

Add rounded corners to the button using the border-radius property.

```
.button1 {border-radius: 2px;}
.button2 {border-radius: 4px;}
.button3 {border-radius: 8px;}
.button4 {border-radius: 12px;}
.button5 {border-radius: 50%;}
```



Colored Button Borders

Use the border property to add a colored border to a button:

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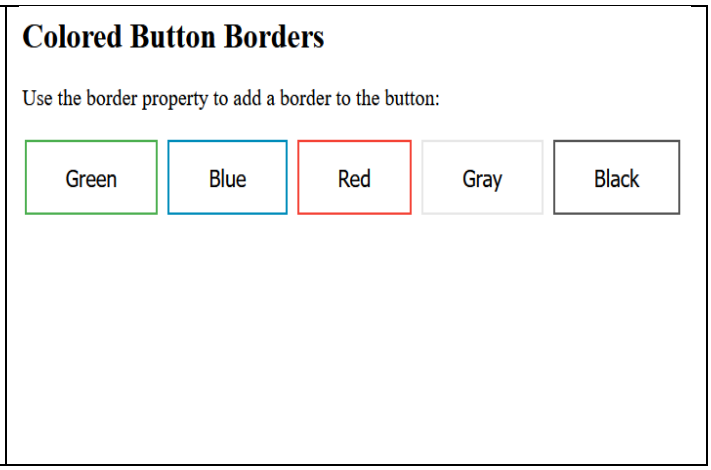
```
.button1 {
background-color:
white;
color: black;
border: 2px solid
#4CAF50; /* Green
*/
}
```



Summary

This chapter is discuss about the advanced topic used in css like rounded corner border, different types of text effort, 2d transformation, 3d transformation, animation, tooltip and different shapes button. It is useful for creating a web page using css and Html.

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6. Html Layout Samples

SAMPLE LAYOUT - I

Program start here

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>CSS Template</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<style>
* {
box-sizing: border-box;
}

body {
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

/* Style the header */
header {
background-color:green;
padding: 30px;
text-align: center;
font-size: 35px;
color: white;
}
/* Create two columns/boxes that floats next to each other */
nav {
float: left;
width: 30%;
```

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```
height: 300px; /* only for demonstration, should be removed */
background: white;
padding: 20px;
}
/* Style the list inside the menu */
nav ul {
list-style-type: none;
padding: 0;
}
article {
float: left;
padding: 20px;
width: 70%;
background-color: blue;
height: 300px; /* only for demonstration, should be removed */
}
/* Clear floats after the columns */
section::after {
content: "";
display: table;
clear: both;
}
/* Style the footer */
footer {
background-color:black;
padding: 10px;
text-align: center;
color: white;
}
p
{
```

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```
color: white;
}
/* Responsive layout - makes the two columns/boxes stack on
top of each other instead of next to each other, on small screens
*/
@media (max-width: 600px) {
nav, article {
width: 100%;
height: auto;
}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2 align=center>HTML LAYOUT</h2>
<header>
<h2>Advertisement</h2>
</header>
<section>
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href="#">Home</a></li><br>
<li><a href="#">About us</a></li><br>
<li><a href="#">Gallery</a></li><br>
<li><a href="#">Hospital</a></li><br>
<li><a href="#">Contact us</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
<article>
<h1 align="center">Hospital</h1>
<p>Welcome to our new website. We encourage you to find out
```

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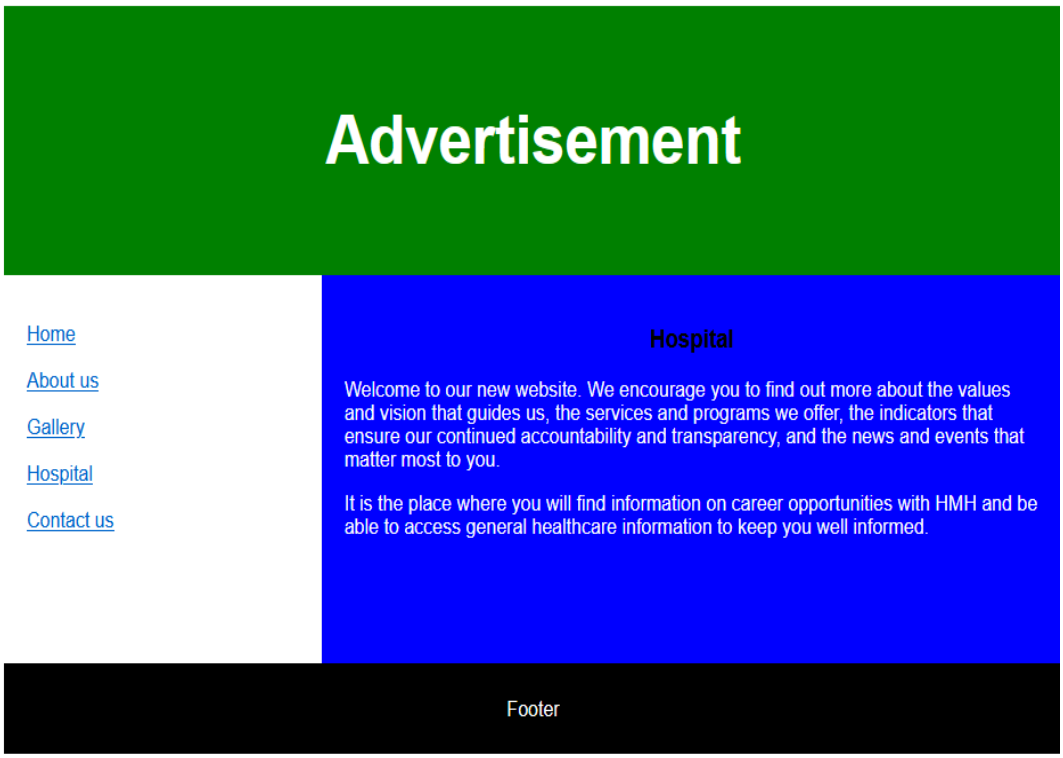
```
more about the values and vision that guides us, the services and
programs we offer, the indicators that ensure our continued
accountability and transparency, and the news and events that
matter most to you. </p>
<p>It is the place where you will find information on career
opportunities with HMH and be able to access general
healthcare information to keep you well informed.</p>
</article>
</section>
<footer>
<p>Footer</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT DESING

HTML LAYOUT



7. CSS Layout Samples

SAMPLE LAYOUT - II

```
<html>
<head>
<title>my template</title>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="">
<style>
body {font-family: "Times New Roman", Georgia, Serif;}
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {
font-family: "Playfair Display";
letter-spacing: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<!-- Navbar (sit on top) -->
<div class="w3-top">
<div class="w3-bar w3-white w3-padding w3-card" style="letter-spacing:4px;">
<a href="#home" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">Gourmet au Catering</a>
<!-- Right-sided navbar links. Hide them on small screens -->
<div class="w3-right w3-hide-small">
<a href="#about" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">About</a>
<a href="#menu" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">Menu</a>
<a href="#contact" class="w3-bar-item w3-button">Contact</a>
</div>  </div>
</div><!-- Header -->
<header class="w3-display-container w3-content w3-wide" style="max-
width:1600px;min-width:500px" id="home">
```

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```
<img class="w3-image" src="/w3images/hamburger.jpg" alt="Hamburger Catering" width="1600" height="800">
<div class="w3-display-bottomleft w3-padding-large w3-opacity">
<h1 class="w3-xxlarge">Le Catering</h1>
</div>
</header>
<!-- Page content -->
<div class="w3-content" style="max-width:1100px">
<!-- About Section -->
<div class="w3-row w3-padding-64" id="about">
<div class="w3-col m6 w3-padding-large w3-hide-small">
<img src="/w3images/tablesetting2.jpg" class="w3-round w3-image w3-opacity-min" alt="Table Setting" width="600" height="750">
</div>
<div class="w3-col m6 w3-padding-large">
<h1 class="w3-center">About Catering</h1><br>
<h5 class="w3-center">Tradition since 1889</h5>
<p class="w3-large">The Catering was founded in blabla by Mr. Smith in lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. <span class="w3-tag w3-light-grey">seasonal</span> ingredients.</p>
<p class="w3-large w3-text-grey w3-hide-medium">Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum consectetur adipiscing eit, <p>  </div>  </div>
<hr>
<!-- Menu Section -->
<div class="w3-row w3-padding-64" id="menu">
<div class="w3-col l6 w3-padding-large">
<h1 class="w3-center">Our Menu</h1><br>
<h4>Bread Basket</h4>
<p class="w3-text-grey">Assortment of fresh baked fruit breads and muffins
```

```
5.50</p><br>
<h4>Honey Almond Granola with Fruits</h4>
<p class="w3-text-grey">Natural cereal of honey toasted oats, raisins, almonds and dates 7.00</p><br>
<h4>Belgian Waffle</h4>
<p class="w3-text-grey">Vanilla flavored batter with malted flour 7.50</p><br>
<h4>Scrambled eggs</h4>
<p class="w3-text-grey">Scrambled eggs, roasted red pepper and garlic, with green onions 7.50</p><br>
<h4>Blueberry Pancakes</h4>
<p class="w3-text-grey">With syrup, butter and lots of berries 8.50</p>
</div>
<div class="w3-col l6 w3-padding-large">
<img src="/w3images/tablesetting.jpg" class="w3-round w3-image w3-opacity-min" alt="Menu" style="width:100%">
</div>
</div>
<hr>
<!-- Contact Section -->
<div class="w3-container w3-padding-64" id="contact">
<h1>Contact</h1><br>
<p>We offer full-service catering for any event, large or small. We understand your needs and we will cater the food to satisfy the biggerst criteria of them all, both look and taste. Do not hesitate to contact us.</p>
<p class="w3-text-blue-grey w3-large"><b>Catering Service, 42nd Living St, 43043 New York, NY</b></p>
<p>You can also contact us by phone 00553123-2323 or email catering@catering.com, or you can send us a message here:</p>
<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank">
<p><input class="w3-input w3-padding-16" type="text" placeholder="Name" required name="Name"></p>
```

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```
<p><input class="w3-input w3-padding-16" type="number" placeholder="How many people" required name="People"></p>
<p><input class="w3-input w3-padding-16" type="datetime-local" placeholder="Date and time" required name="date" value="2020-11-16T20:00"></p>
<p><input class="w3-input w3-padding-16" type="text" placeholder="Message \ Special requirements" required name="Message"></p>
<p><button class="w3-button w3-light-grey w3-section" type="submit">SEND MESSAGE</button></p>
</form>
</div>
<!-- End page content -->
</div>
<!-- Footer -->
<footer class="w3-center w3-light-grey w3-padding-32">
<p>Powered by <a href="" title="W3.CSS" target="_blank" class="w3-hover-text-green">my.css</a></p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

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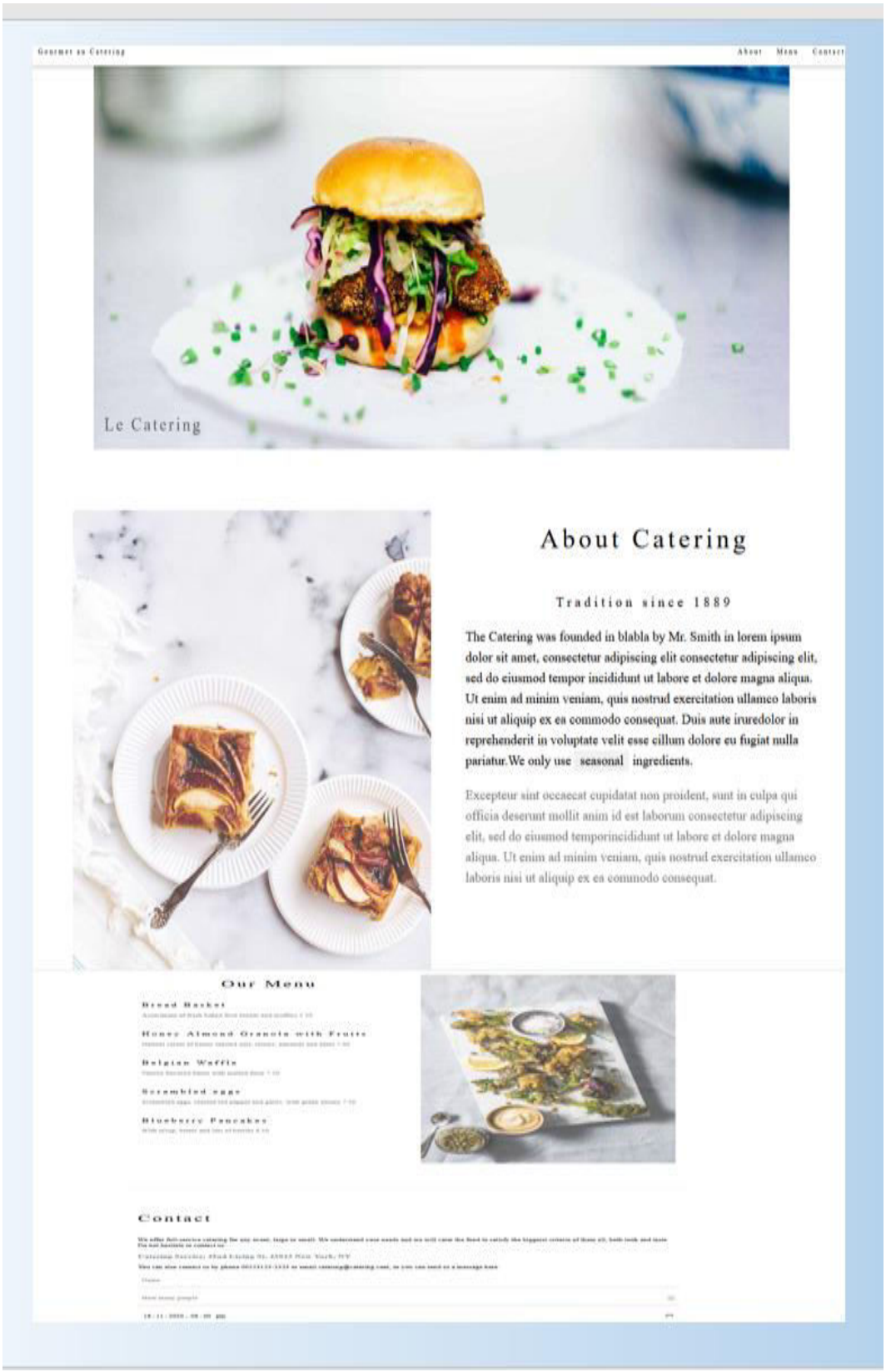
OUTPUT DESING



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SAMPLE LAYOUT – III

```
<html>
<title>W3.CSS</title>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/w3css/4/w3.css">
<body>
<div class="w3-container w3-teal">
<h1>Summer Holiday</h1>
</div>
<div class="w3-content">
<div class="w3-row w3-margin">
<div class="w3-third">
<img src="img_monterosso.jpg" style="width:100%;min-height:200px">
</div>
<div class="w3-twothird w3-container">
<h2>Taj Mahal</h2>
<p>
The Taj Mahal is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the right bank of the river Yamuna in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was commissioned in 1631 by the fifth Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan to house the tomb of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal; it also houses the tomb of Shah Jahan himself.
</p>
</div>
</div>
<div class="w3-row w3-margin">
<div class="w3-third">
<img src="img_vernazza.jpg" style="width:100%;min-height:200px">
</div>
<div class="w3-twothird w3-container">
<h2>Meenakshi Amman Temple</h2>
```

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```
<p>
Arulmigu Meenakshi Sundaraswarar Temple a.k.a Arulmigu Meenakshi Amman Thirukkovil is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India. It is dedicated to the goddess Meenakshi, a form of Shakti, and her consort, SuMeenakshi Amman Templendareshwarar, a form of Shiva
</p></div>
</div>
<div class="w3-row w3-margin">
<div class="w3-third">
<img src="img_manarola.jpg" style="width:100%;min-height:200px">
</div>
<div class="w3-twothird w3-container">
<h2>Mysore Palace</h2>
<p>
Mysore Palace, also known as Amba Vilas Palace, is a historical palace and a royal residence. It is located in Mysore, Karnataka, India. It used to be the official residence of the Wadiyar dynasty and the seat of the Kingdom of Mysore. The palace is in the centre of Mysore, and faces the Chamundi Hills eastward
</p>
</div>
</div>
<div class="w3-row w3-margin">
<div class="w3-third">
<img src="img_corniglia.jpg" style="width:100%;min-height:200px">
</div>
<div class="w3-twothird w3-container">
<h2>Amber Palace</h2>
<p>
Amer Fort or Amber Fort is a fort located in Amer, Rajasthan, India. Amer is a town with an area of 4 square kilometres located 11 kilometres from Jaipur, the
```

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```
capital of Rajasthan. Located high on a hill, it is the principal tourist attraction in Jaipur. Amer Fort is known for its artistic style elements.
</p>
</div>
</div>
<div class="w3-row w3-margin">
<div class="w3-third">
<img src="img_riomaggiore.jpg" style="width:100%;min-height:200px">
</div>
<div class="w3-twothird w3-container">
<h2>Sri Harmandir Sahib</h2>
<p>
The Golden Temple is a gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India. It is the preeminent spiritual site of Sikhism. It is one of the holiest sites in Sikhism, alongside the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur in Kartarpur, and Gurdwara Janam Asthan in Nankana Sahib
</p></div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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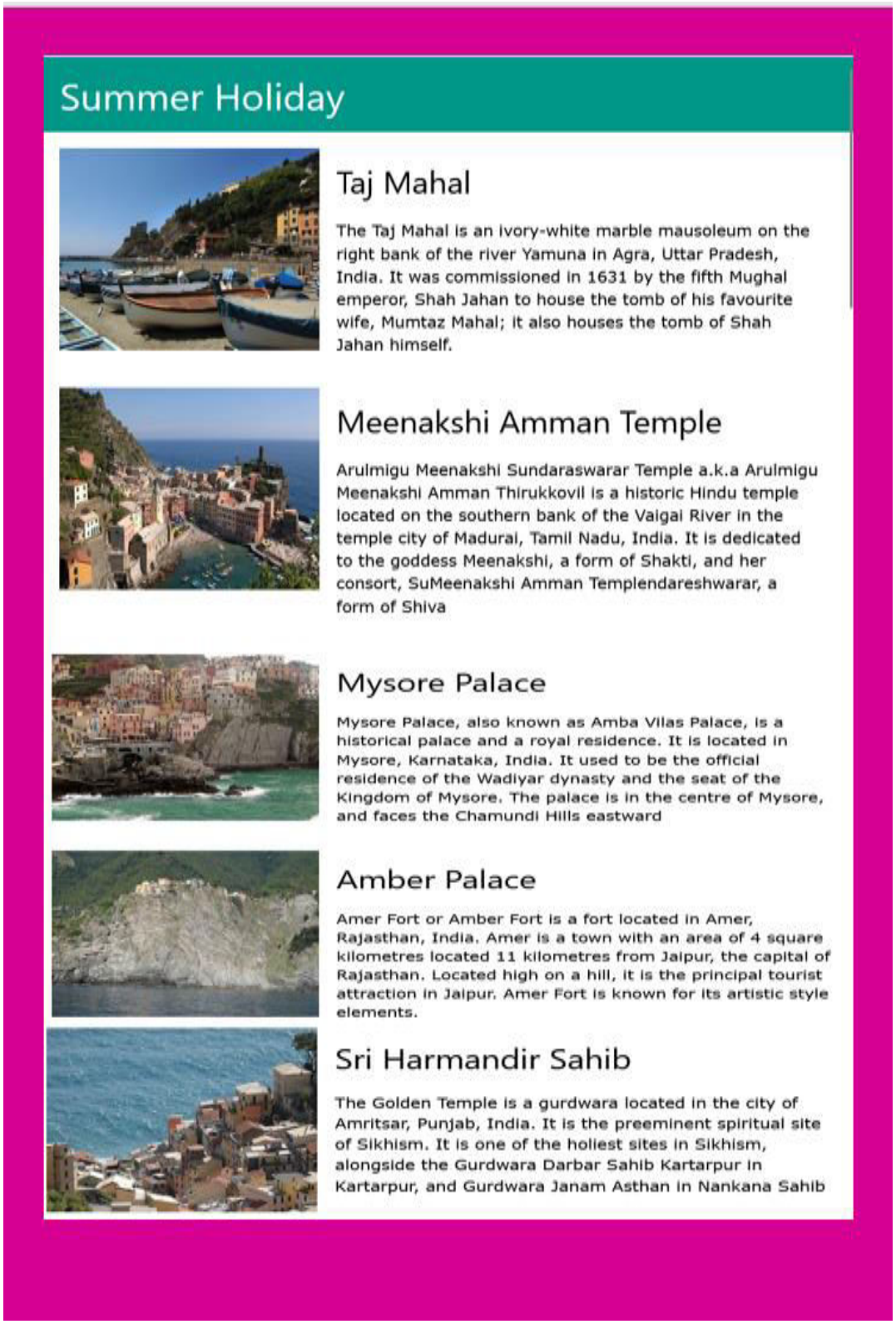
OUTPUT DESING



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SAMPLE LAYOUT – IV

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Free Css Layout 1</title>
<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<style>
html,body{margin:0;padding:0}
body{font: 76% arial,sans-serif;text-align:center}
p{margin:0 10px 10px}
a{padding:5px; text-decoration:none; color:#000000;}
div#header{background-color:#F3F2ED;}
div#header h1{height:80px;line-height:80px;margin:0;padding-left:10px;}
div#container{text-align:left}
div#content p{line-height:1.4}
div#navigation{background:#F6F0E0;}
div#navigation ul{margin:15px 0; padding:0; list-style-type:none;}
div#navigation li{margin-bottom:5px;}
div#extra{background:#CCC8B3;}
div#footer{background:#BFBD93;}
div#footer p{margin:0;padding:5px 10px}
div#container{width:700px;margin:0 auto}
div#wrapper{float:left;width:100%}
div#content{margin: 0 150px}
div#navigation{float:left;width:150px;margin-left:-700px}
div#extra{float:left;width:150px;margin-left:-150px}
div#footer{clear:left;width:100%}
</style>
</head>
```

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```
<body >
<div id="container">
<div id="header"><h1><a href="http://www.free-css.com/free-css-layouts.php">Free CSS Layouts</a></h1></div>
<div id="wrapper">
<div id="content">
<p><strong>Content here.</strong></p>
<p align="justify"> In classical antiquity, there is no real ancient analog of a modern scientist. Instead, well-educated, usually upper-class, and almost universally male individuals performed various investigations into nature whenever they could afford the time. Before the invention or discovery of the concept of phusis or nature by the pre-Socratic philosophers, the same words tend to be used to describe the natural "way" in which a plant grows, and the "way" in which, for example, one tribe worships a particular god. For this reason, it is claimed that these men were the first philosophers in the strict sense and the first to clearly distinguish "nature" and "convention".</p>

<p align="justify">The early Greek philosophers of the Milesian school, which was founded by Thales of Miletus and later continued by his successors Anaximander and Anaximenes, were the first to attempt to explain natural phenomena without relying on the supernatural. The Pythagoreans developed a complex number philosophy and contributed significantly to the development of mathematical science.The theory of atoms was developed by the Greek philosopher Leucippus and his student Democritus. Later, Epicurus would develop a full natural cosmology based on atomism, and would adopt a "canon" (ruler, standard) which established physical criteria or standards of scientific truth. The Greek doctor Hippocrates established the tradition of systematic medical science and is known as "The Father of Medicine".</p>
</div>
```

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```
</div>
<div id="navigation">
<p><strong>Navigation Here</strong></p>
<ul>
<li><a href="http://www.free-css.com/">Free CSS Templates</a></li>
<li><a href="http://www.free-css.com/free-css-layouts.php">Free CSS Layouts</a></li>
</ul>
</div>
<div id="extra">
<p><strong>More stuff here.</strong></p>
<p>sit malesuada lacus pellus parturpiscing. Pellenterdumat maecenatoque cras a magna nibh et quis diam ames et. Laoremvolutpat ac dolor eget eget temper lacus vestibus velit lacus venean. Magnaipsum tellus morbi leo aliquat nulla convallis pellentesque.</p>
</div>
<div id="footer">
<p>Footer</p>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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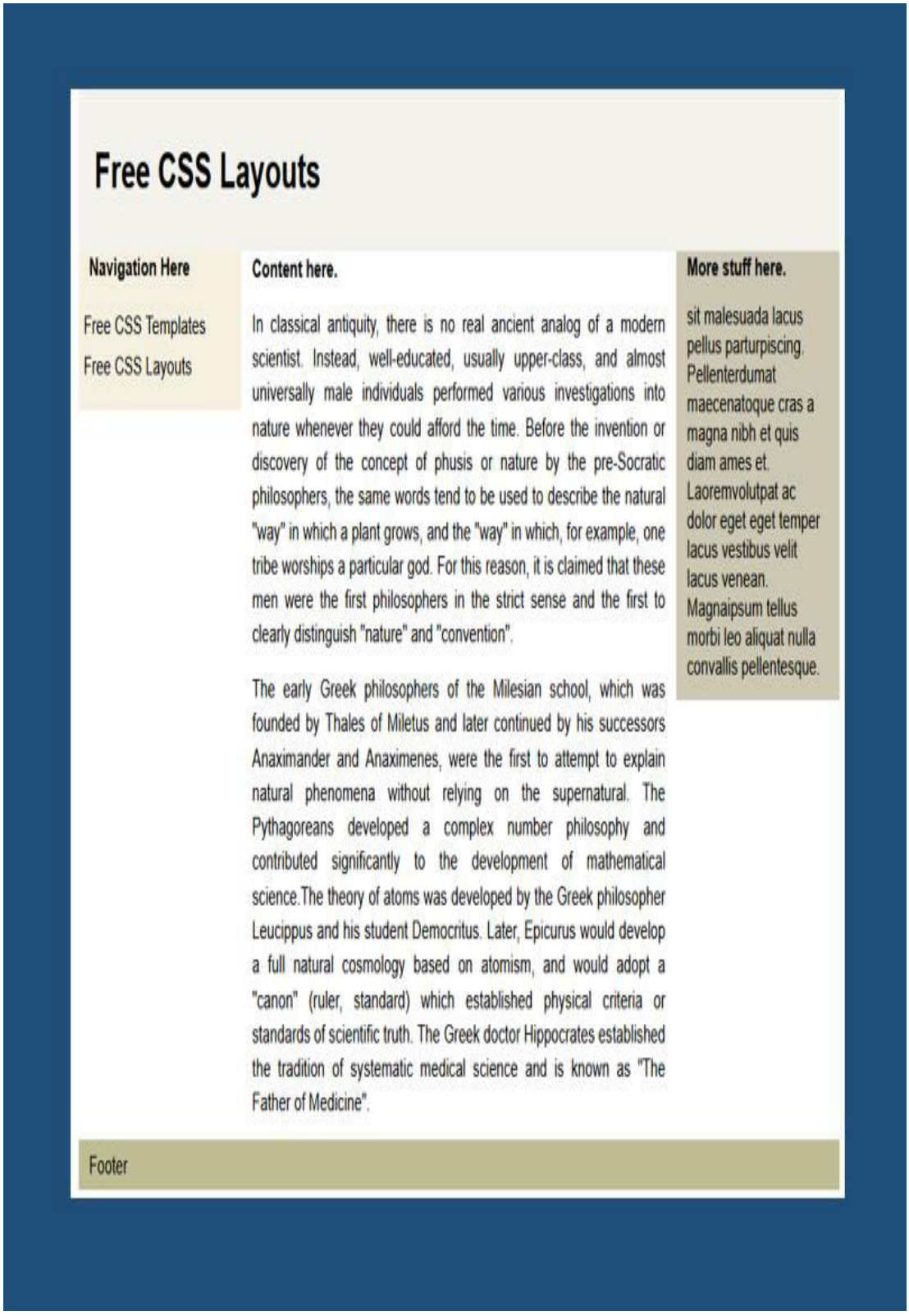
OUTPUT DESING



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SAMPLE LAYOUT – V

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Full Secondary Column, 2/3 x 1/3 Main Column.</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" >
<style>
/* for all templates and grids */
body{text-align:center;}
#ft{clear:both;}
/**/
/* 750 centered, and backward compatibility */
#doc,#doc2,#doc3,.yui-t1,.yui-t2,.yui-t3,.yui-t4,.yui-t5,.yui-t6,.yui-t7 {
margin:auto;text-align:left;
width:57.69em;*width:56.3em;min-width:750px;}
/* 950 centered */
#doc2 {
width:73.074em;*width:71.313em;min-width:950px;}
/* 100% with 10px viewport side matting */
#doc3 {
margin:auto 10px; /* not for structure, but so content doesn't bleed to edge */
width:auto;}
/* below required for all fluid grids; adjust widths and margins above
accordingly */
/* to preserve source-order independence for Gecko */
.yui-b{position:relative;}
.yui-b{_position:static;} /* for IE < 7 */
#yui-main .yui-b{position:static;}
#yui-main {width:100%;}
.yui-t1 #yui-main,
.yui-t2 #yui-main,
```

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```
.yui-t3 #yui-main{float:right;margin-left:-25em;/* IE: preserve layout at narrow widths */}
.yui-t4 #yui-main,
.yui-t5 #yui-main,
.yui-t6 #yui-main{float:left;margin-right:-25em;/* IE: preserve layout at narrow widths */}
.yui-t1 .yui-b {
float:left;
width:12.3207em;*width:12.0106em;}
.yui-t1 #yui-main .yui-b{
margin-left:13.3207em;*margin-left:13.0106em;
}.yui-t2 .yui-b {
float:left;
width:13.8456em;*width:13.512em;}
.yui-t2 #yui-main .yui-b {
margin-left:14.8456em;*margin-left:14.512em;
}.yui-t3 .yui-b {
float:left;
width:23.0759em;*width:22.52em;}
.yui-t3 #yui-main .yui-b {
margin-left:24.0759em;*margin-left:23.52em;
}
.yui-t4 .yui-b {
float:right;
width:13.8456em; *width:13.512em;}
.yui-t4 #yui-main .yui-b {
margin-right:14.8456em;*margin-right:14.512em;
}
.yui-t5 .yui-b {
float:right;
width:18.4608em;
```

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```
*width:18.016em;}
.yui-t5 #yui-main .yui-b {
margin-right:19.4608em;*margin-right:19.016em;
}
.yui-t6 .yui-b {
float:right;
width:23.0759em;*width:22.52em;}
.yui-t6 #yui-main .yui-b {
margin-right:24.0759em;*margin-right:23.52em;
}
.yui-t7 #yui-main .yui-b {
display:block;margin:0 0 1em 0;
}
#yui-main .yui-b {float:none;width:auto;}
/* GRIDS (not TEMPLATES) */
.yui-g .yui-u,
.yui-g .yui-g,
.yui-gc .yui-u,
.yui-gc .yui-g .yui-u,
.yui-ge .yui-u,
.yui-gf .yui-u{float:right;display:inline;}
.yui-g div.first,
.yui-gc div.first,
.yui-gc div.first div.first,
.yui-gd div.first,
.yui-ge div.first,
.yui-gf div.first{float:left;}
.yui-g .yui-u,
.yui-g .yui-g{width:49.1%;}
.yui-g .yui-g .yui-u,
.yui-gc .yui-g .yui-u {width:48.1%;}
```

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```
.yui-gb .yui-u,
.yui-gc .yui-u,
.yui-gd .yui-u{float:left;margin-left:2%;*margin-left:1.895%;width:32%;}
.yui-gb div.first,
.yui-gc div.first,
.yui-gd div.first{margin-left:0;}
.yui-gc div.first,
.yui-gd .yui-u{width:66%;}
.yui-gd div.first{width:32%;}
.yui-ge .yui-u{width:24%;}
.yui-ge div.first,
.yui-gf .yui-u{width:74.2%;}
.yui-gf div.first{width:24%;}
.yui-ge div.first{width:74.2%;}
#bd:after,
.yui-g:after,
.yui-gb:after,
.yui-gc:after,
.yui-gd:after,
.yui-ge:after,
.yui-gf:after{content:".";display:block;height:0;clear:both;visibility:hidden;}
#bd,
.yui-g,
.yui-gb,
.yui-gc,
.yui-gd,
.yui-ge,
.yui-gf{zoom:1;}
/* Basic Element Formatting */
#header{
height:100px;
```

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```
background-color:#F3F2ED;
margin:0;
padding:0;
}
#header h1{
font-size:1em;
margin:0;
padding:10px;
}
#header h1 a{
color:#000000;
background-color:#F3F2ED;
}
.content{
height:300px;
background:#CCC8B3;
border-top:#FFFFFF 2px solid;
margin:0;
padding:0;
}
#secondary{
height:300px;
background:#F6F0E0;
border-top:#FFFFFF 2px solid;
margin:0;
padding:0;
}
#secondaryFull{
height:50px;
background-color:#CFB59F;
border-top:#FFFFFF 2px solid;
```

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```
margin:0;
padding:0;
}
#footer{
height:50px;
background:#BFBD93;
border-top:#FFFFFF 2px solid;
margin:0;
padding:0;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="doc" class="yui-t7">
<div id="hd">
<div id="header"><h1><a href="">Free CSS Layouts</a></h1></div>
</div>
<div id="bd">
<div id="yui-main">
<div class="yui-b">
<div class="yui-gc">
<div class="yui-u first">
<div class="content">Content Here</div>
</div>
<div class="yui-u">
<div class="content">Content Here</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="yui-b">
```

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```
<div id="secondary">Secondary Column</div>
</div>
</div>
<div id="ft">
<div id="footer">Footer</div>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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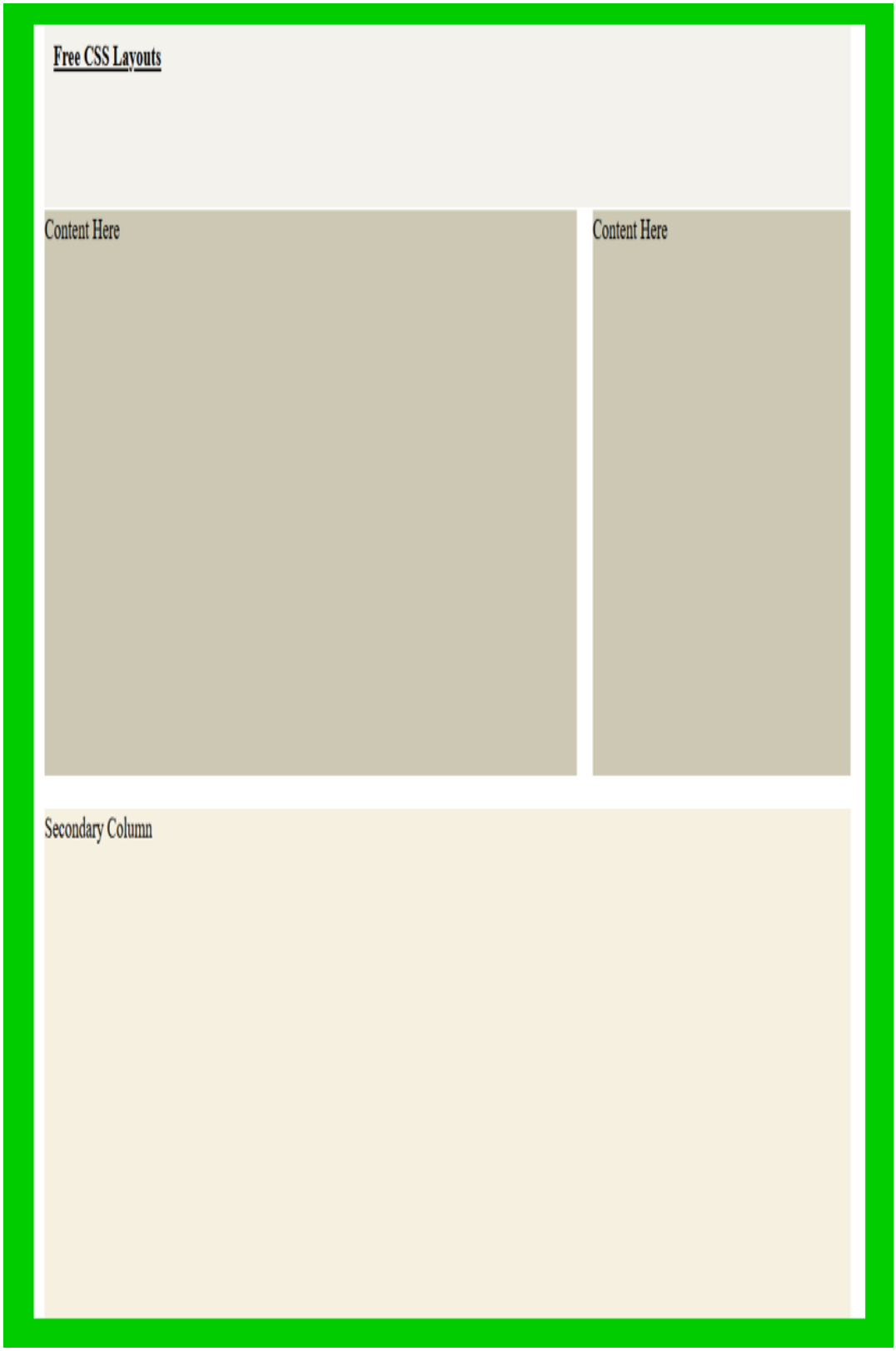
OUTPUT DESING



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8. CONCLUSION

The essential building component of the Web, HTML, is covered in detail in the first half of the book. You'll discover how to plan and write the content for your websites. The second half of the book then discusses CSS, demonstrating how to style and format your HTML contents. In essence, you will discover how to create websites from scratch that are both aesthetically pleasing and user-friendly. The book's last chapter includes a comprehensive section on how to approach, prepare, and better understand your target audience for a website project. Above chapters is actually very helpful for anyone who is just starting to design amazing web experiences. You'll essentially understand how to create a productive, expert website that will assist you in reaching your objectives.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. A. Antony Prakash, is currently working as a Assistant professor, Department of Information technology, St. Joseph's college Trichy, Tamilnadu, India. He has more than 12 years of teaching experience at PG level and more than 8 years of Experience in Research. He has published more than 19 articles in National and International Journals and also attended many national and international conferences, seminars and workshops. His field of specialization is computer science and the main area of research is Big Data, Data mining etc.

ABOUT THE BOOK

Writing an expressive and accurate essay can be a difficult task, and many times. Therefore, this book provides a roadmap for how to make a design using HTML and CSS. Many HTML and CSS instruction books resemble uninteresting manuals. We discarded the conventional publishing structure and completely reworked this book to make learning easier for you. People frequently comment on how complicated it looks or how smart I must be to grasp it when they see my screen, which is covered in code. The truth is that anyone can learn how to write web pages and comprehend the code that was used to create them; you don't even need to be a "programmer."

Anyone who works on the web can benefit from knowing HTML and CSS, including web designers and editors who can produce more appealing and usable websites, marketers who can communicate with their audience more effectively, and managers who can order better websites and get the best work from their teams.

The work is original, and efforts have been made to avoid plagiarism by appropriately citing all sources and data. This book is meant for understanding the HTML tags and CSS tags. I have also included useful information on how to approach the design and construction of a new website.

Finally, I hope by publishing this book, the desired benefit will spread from it and the

correct and optimal method for writing solid design work is clarified.

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