



# HTML/CSS

*Aditya Lohia*  
*Mayank Sharma*

# What is HTML?

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage – used to display content in web pages
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a **markup language**
- A markup language is a set of **markup tags** - called **HTML tags** - **display page content**
- HTML tags are keyword pairs - <start tag> and </end tag> e.g <html> </html> ,<b> </b>
- Short tags like <br /> <img />

# HTML Page Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
    <h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

```
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg1.html>

# HTML elements

- HTML element - everything between the start tag and the end tag, including the tags

Example :- `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`

- Types of Elements

1)Block level element

2)Inline Element

- Paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag.
- Browsers automatically add an empty line before and after a paragraph.

Example :-

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

# <body> Element

- The <body> element defines the body of the HTML document.
- The element content is another HTML element (<p> element).

Example :—

```
<body>  
<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>  
</body>
```

# HTML Attributes

- Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes come in name/value pairs : **name="value"**

Example :-

```
<a href="http://www.google.com">Google</a>
```

- href is an attribute of <a> tag

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg2.html>

# HTML Headings

- <H1 ...> text </H1> -- largest of the six
- <H2 ...> text </H2>
- <H3 ...> text </H3>
- <H4 ...> text </H4>
- <H5 ...> text </H5>
- <H6 ...> text </H6> -- smallest of the six

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg3.html>

# HTML Images <img> Tag

- In HTML, images are defined with the <img> tag.
- The <img> tag contains only attributes and has no closing tag.

Example:-

```

```

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg4.html>



# HTML Tables <table>

- Tables are defined with the <table> tag.
- A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag).
- A <td> tag can contain other elements.

```
<table border="1">
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <th>Header 1</th>
```

```
    <th>Header 2</th>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <td>row 1, cell 1</td>
```

```
    <td>row 1, cell 2</td>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
  <tr>
```

```
    <td>row 2, cell 1</td>
```

```
    <td>row 2, cell 2</td>
```

```
  </tr>
```

```
</table>
```

Header 1	Header 2
row 1, cell 1	row 1, cell 2
row 2, cell 1	row 2, cell 2

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg5.html>

# HTML Unordered Lists

- An Unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.
- The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Coffee</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

- Coffee
- Milk

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg6.html>

# HTML Ordered Lists

- An ordered list starts with the `<ol>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.
- The list items are marked with numbers.

```
<ol>
```

```
    <li>Coffee</li>
```

```
    <li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

1. Coffee
2. Milk

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg7.html>

# The HTML <div> Element

- <div> is a block level element that can be used as a container for grouping other HTML elements.
- When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to set style attributes to large blocks of content.

Example

```
<div>
```

```
    <h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

```
    <p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg8.html>

# The HTML `<span>` Element

- `<span>` is an inline element that can be used as a container for text.
- When used together with CSS, the `<span>` element can be used to set style attributes to parts of the text.

Example:-

```
<span style='color:red;'>This is the text in span tag</span>
```

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg9.html>

# HTML Forms

- HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.
- A form can contain elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit, select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, label etc.

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg10.html>

# The HTML <head> Element

- The <head> element is a container for all the head elements.
- Elements inside <head> can include scripts, instruct the browser where to find style sheets, provide meta information, and more.
- The following tags can be added to the head section: <title>, <base>, <link>, <meta>, <script>, and <style>.

# What is CSS?

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- Styles define **how to display** HTML elements
- Styles were added to HTML 4.0
- **External Style Sheets** can save a lot of work
- External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**



# CSS Syntax

- A CSS rule has two main parts: a **selector**, and one or more **declarations**.
- The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style.
- Each declaration consists of a property and a value.
- The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

Example: -

```
p {color:red;text-align:center;}
```

# The id Selectors

- The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.
- The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".

Example :-

```
#para1  
{  
text-align:center;  
color:red;  
}
```

# The class Selectors

- The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of elements.
- The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."

Example :-

```
.center {text-align:center;}
```

# Three Ways to Insert CSS

- External Style Sheet

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />  
</head>
```

- Internal Style Sheet

```
<head>  
<style type="text/css">  
p {margin-left:20px; color:red}  
</style>  
</head>
```

- Inline Styles

```
<p style="color:blue;margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph in blue text  
color.</p>
```

<http://158.144.1.158/Orientation/HTML/eg11.html>

Thank You