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# DSSSB

DELHI SUBORDINATE SERVICES SELECTION BOARD

# WEB TECHNOLOGY

# UGC NET



## HTML INTRODUCTION

1. HTML first developed by TIM BERNERS LEE in 1991.
2. HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
3. HTML stands for *Hyper Text Markup Language*
4. **Hypertext** refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.  
HTML is a **Markup Language** tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.

## HTML TAGS AND ELEMENTS

### 1. HEADING TAG

- Any document starts with a heading.
- You can use different sizes for your headings.
- HTML also has six levels of headings.
- Headings are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>`.
- `<h1>` defines the most important heading and `<h6>` defines the least important heading.

## HTML TAGS AND ELEMENTS

### 2. PARAGRAPH TAG

- `<p>` tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs.
- Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening `<p>` and a closing `</p>` tag.

### 3. LINE BREAK TAG

- `<br>` defines the line break without starting a new paragraph.
- `<br>` tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

## HTML TAGS AND ELEMENTS

### 4. CENTER TAG

- **<center>** tag use to put any content in the center of the page .

### 5.HORIZONTAL TAG

- **<hr/>** tag are used to visually break-up sections of a document.
- **<hr />** tag is an example of the **empty** element.

## FORMATTING ELEMENTS

- Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text like:
  - ✓ **<b>** tag for bold text
  - ✓ **<strong>** tag for strong text
  - ✓ **<i>** tag for italic text
  - ✓ **<u>** tag for underlined text
  - ✓ **<mark>** tag for marked/highlighted text
  - ✓ **<small>** tag for small text

## FORMATTING ELEMENTS

- ✓ `<ins>` tag for inserted text
- ✓ `<del>` tag for deleted tag
- ✓ `<sub>` tag for subscript tag
- ✓ `<sup>` tag for superscript tag

## HTML ATTRIBUTES

- Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- All attributes are made up of two parts – a **name** and a **value**
- The **name** is the property you want to set and the **value** is what you want the value of the property to be set.



## HTML ATTRIBUTES

### 1. Id Attribute

- The **id** attribute of an HTML tag can be used to uniquely identify any element within an HTML page.
- The id value can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks.
- In CSS, to select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

### 2. Src Attribute

- Specifies the URL (web address) for an image.

## HTML ATTRIBUTES

### 3. Alt attribute

- Specifies an alternative text for an image, when the image cannot be displayed.
- Value of the attribute can be read by user.

### 4. href attribute

- Specifies the URL (web address) for a link.
- HTML link defined with `<a>` tag.

### 5. Width and height attribute

- Specifies the width and height of tables, images or table cells.

## HTML ATTRIBUTES

### 6. lang attribute

- Allow to indicate the main language used in a document.
- This attribute can be declared in `<html>` tag.

### 7. title attribute

- This tag gives a suggested title for the element.
- Title attribute is added to the `<p>` element.
- It displays the extra information about an element as a “tool tip”.

## 8. Style attribute

- This attribute used to specify styling of an element like:
  - ✓ background-color for background color
  - ✓ Color for text color
  - ✓ Font-size for text size etc

## COMMENT

- This tag used to insert comments in the HTML source code.
- Comments helps to understand code and increases code readability.
- Content placed within `<!-- ... -->` tags will be treated as comment and will be completely ignored by the browser.
- HTML supports multi-line comments as well.

## HTML QUOTATIONS

- `<abbr>` tag for abbreviations.
- `<address>` tag for contact information.
- `<cite>` tag for work title.
- `<q>` tag for short inline quotation.

## Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, in prints paper etc.
- CSS provide easy and effective alternatives to specify various attributes for the HTML tags.
- Use CSS in three ways in your HTML document :
  - 1) **External Style Sheet**- use external css file
  - 2) **Internal Style Sheet** - use `<style>` tag in header section
  - 3) **Inline Style Sheet** - use style attribute in HTML elements

## LINKS

- Links allow users to click their way from page to page.
- These links are known as hyperlinks.
- A link is specified using HTML tag `<a>`. This tag is called **anchor tag**
- Syntax: `<a href="url">link text</a>`
- A webpage can contain various links like (Text, Image, Email links)



## LINKS

- **HTML Link- Colors**

- 1) link: unvisited link is underlined and black
- 2) vlink: visited link is underlined and orange
- 3) alink: active link is underlined and purple

- **HTML Link-Titles**

- ✓ Title attribute specifies extra information (often shown as a tooltip text) when the mouse moves over element.

- **HTML Link-Image**

- ✓ It's simple to use an image as hyperlink.
- ✓ Use an image inside hyperlink at the place of text

## LINKS

- **HTML Link –Target attributes**

- ✓ Target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

- ✓ Target attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_blank` - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
- `_self` - Opens the linked document in the same frame
- `_parent` - Opens the linked document in the parent frame
- `_top` - Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
- *framename* - Opens the linked document in a named frame

## TABLES

- In HTML tables allow to arrange data like (text,images,links) into rows and columns of cells.
- HTML table is defined with :
  - ✓ **<table>** tag is used to create tables
  - ✓ **<tr>** tag is used to create table rows
  - ✓ **<td>** tag is used to create data cells.
  - ✓ **<th>** tag is used to create table header

By default, Tables headings are bold and centered

## TABLES

- **Table- Header, Body, and Footer**

- ✓ **<thead>** used to create a separate table header
- ✓ **<tbody>** used to indicate the main body of the table
- ✓ **<tfoot>** used to create a separate table footer

- **Table-Height and Width**

You can set a table width and height using **width** and **height** attributes

- **Table - Adding a Border**

Use the CSS border property to add a border to the table.

## TABLES

- **Table - Adding Cell Padding**

Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders

- **Table - Adding Border Spacing**

Border spacing specifies the space between the cells.

- **Table - Cells that Span Many Columns**

To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute

- **Table - Cells that Span Many Rows**

To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute

## LISTS

- HTML offers three ways for specifying lists of information.
- Lists may contain –
  - ✓ <ul> An unordered list: collection of related items that have no sequence.
  - ✓ <ol> An ordered list: put items in a numbered list instead of bulleted
  - ✓ <dl> A definition list: where entries are listed like in a dictionary
- Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

## LISTS

- **Unordered list:** Type attribute
  - ✓ `<ul type="square">` Sets the list item marker to a square
  - ✓ `<ul type="circle">` Sets the list item marker to a circle
  - ✓ `<ul type="disc">` Sets the list item marker to a bullet
  - ✓ `<ul type="none">` The list items will not be marked
- **Ordered list:** Type attribute
  - ✓ `<ol type="1">` The list items will be numbered with numbers
  - ✓ `<ol type="A">` The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
  - ✓ `<ol type="a">` The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
  - ✓ `<ol type="i">` The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

## LISTS

- Definition Lists

- Definition List makes use of following three tags:
  - ✓ `<dl>` tag defines the description list
  - ✓ `<dt>` tag defines the term (name)
  - ✓ `<dd>` tag describes each term



## BLOCKS AND INLINE ELEMENTS

- All the HTML elements can be categorized into two categories :
  - a) Block Level Elements
  - b) Inline Elements
- The default display value for most elements is block or inline.

### Block level elements

- A block-level element always starts on a new line and anything that follows them appears on its own new line
- Block level elements are: `<p>`, `<h1>`, `<ul>`, `<ol>`, `<dl>`, `<pre>`, `<hr />`, `<address>`, `<div>`

## BLOCKS AND INLINE ELEMENTS

### Inline level Elements

- An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.
- Inline level elements are: `<b>`, `<i>`, `<u>`, `<em>`, `<strong>`, `<sup>`, `<sub>`, `<big>`, `<small>`, `<li>`, `<ins>`, `<del>`, `<code>`

## BLOCKS AND INLINE ELEMENTS

- HTML Grouping Tags

**<div>** tag defines a section in a document (block-level)

**<span>** tag defines a section in the document(line- level)

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