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FAIRFIELD
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# BBA(G) 4th Semester
# BBA 208: Computer Application – II
(Web Technology, HTTP and HTML concepts)

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# UNIT-I

## 1. An Introduction to the World Wide Web

### 1.1.Concepts of Web Technology

Web technology relates to the interface between web servers and their clients. It includes markup languages, programming interfaces and languages, and standards for document identification and display.

### 1.2.Web Browsers

A software application used to locate, retrieve and also display content on the World Wide Web, including Web pages, images, video and other files. As a client/server model, the browser is the client run on a computer that contacts the Web server and requests information. The Web server sends the information back to the Web browser which displays the results on the computer or other Internet-enabled device that supports a browser.

### 1.2.1 Internet Explorer

A Web browser that made its debut in 1995 as Microsoft's response to Netscape, one of the first graphical-based Web browsers and, at the time, the dominant browser in use with control of over 90 percent of the market.

Initially called **M**icrosoft **I**nternet **E**xplorer (MSIE), **I**nternet **E**xplorer (IE) has long held the title of most popular browser in use, despite strong competition from the likes of Mozilla Firefox, Apple's Safari, Opera and Google Chrome.

### 1.2.2 Netscape Navigator

Netscape Navigator was the first commercially successful Web browser Netscape Navigator helped influence the development of the Web into a graphical user experience rather than a purely text-based one.In the 1990s, Netscape Navigator was on the leading edge of innovations in Web browsing. Among the many features that became standard after Navigator pioneered them are:

- Displaying a Web page as it loads
- Using Javascript to create forms and interactive content
- Using cookies to keep session information

By 2002 its usage had almost disappeared. This was primarily due to the increased usage of Microsoft's Internet Explorer web browser software.

## 1. 3 Internet and Intranet

### Internet

- Internet is a world-wide / global system of interconnected computer networks.
- Internet uses the standard Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)
- Every computer in internet is identified by a unique IP address.
- A special computer DNS (Domain Name Server) is used to give name to the IP Address so that user can locate a computer by a name.
- Internet is accessible to every user all over the world.

### Intranet

- Intranet is system in which multiple PCs are networked to be connected to each other.
- PCs in intranet are not available to the world outside of the intranet.
- Usually each company or organizations have their own Intranet network and employees of that company can access the computers in their intranet.
- Each computer in Intranet is also identified by a IP Address which is unique among the computers in that Intranet.

### Similarities in Internet & Intranet

- Intranet uses the internet protocols such as TCP/IP and FTP.
- Intranet sites are accessible via web browser in similar way as websites in internet. But only members of Intranet network can access intranet hosted sites.
- In Intranet, own instant messengers can be used as similar to yahoo messenger/ gtalk over the internet.

### Differences in Internet & Intranet

- Internet is general to PCs all over the world where Intranet is specific to few PCs.
- Internet is wider access and provides a better access to websites to large population where as Intranet is restricted.
- Internet is not as safe as Intranet as Intranet can be safely privatized as per the need

## 1.4 Windows NT Server (IIS) Versus Linux (Apache) as a Web Server

Apache HTTP Server and Microsoft IIS (Internet Information Services) are two of the world's most popular web servers.

| | **Apache** | **IIS** |
|---|---|---|
| **Cost:** | Free | Bundled with Windows NT family |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | products |
| **Virtual hosting** | | |
| **ASP.Net support:** | Yes (via "mod_aspdotnet" module) | Yes |
| **Runs in user or kernel space:** | user space | kernel or user space |
| **Developed by:** | Apache Software Foundation | Microsoft Corp. |
| **Initial Release:** | 1995 | With Windows NT 3.51 |
| **Latest Release:** | 2.4.2 (released 2012-04-17) | 8.0 |
| **Portable configuration:** | Yes text/file | Yes (Import & Export ) binary |
| **Operating Systems supported:** | Cross-platform (Windows, Mac OS X, Linux, BSD, Solaris, eCS, OpenVMS, AIX, z/OS) | Windows |
| **License:** | Apache License 2.0 | Proprietary |

# 2. Planning your Web Site

## 2.1 Doing Business on the Web

Small business website design needs to look professional. The trick to getting what you want out of your small business website, such as leads and sales, is to have a website design that attracts the visitors you want and encourages them to do what you want them to do. Today the Internet is ubiquitous. It has radically altered the way we work, play, do business and interact; it has changed the way people think and the way people live. And its influence and capabilities continue to grow as technology advances and more and more individuals, businesses and organizations recognize the necessity of communicating and doing business over the Web.

## 2.2 An Overview of Internet Service Providers (ISP)

An ISP is a company that supplies Internet connectivity to home and business customers. ISPs support one or more forms of Internet access, ranging from traditional modem dial-up to DSL and cable modem broadband service to dedicated T1/T3 lines.

More recently, wireless Internet service providers or WISPs have emerged that offer Internet access through wireless LAN or wireless broadband networks. In addition to basic connectivity, many ISPs also offer related Internet services like email, Web hosting and access to software tools.

# 3 A Search Engine

A search engine is a web-based tool that enables users to locate information on the World Wide Web. Popular examples of search engines are Google, Yahoo!, and MSN Search. Search engines utilize automated software applications , referred to as robots, bots, or spiders, that travel along the Web, following links from page to page, site to site. The information gathered by the spiders is used to create a searchable index of the Web.

## 2.3.1 Types of search engine

"**search engine",** it is often used generically to describe both crawler-based search engines and human-powered directories. In fact, these two types of search engines gather their listings in radically different ways and therefore are inherently different.

**Crawler-based search engines**, such as Google, AllTheWeb and AltaVista, create their listings automatically by using a piece of software to "crawl" or "spider" the web and then index what it finds to build the search base. Web page changes can be dynamically caught by crawler-based search engines and will affect how these web pages get listed in the search results.

**Human-powered directories**, such as the Yahoo directory, Open Directory and LookSmart, depend on human editors to create their listings. Typically, webmasters submit a short description to the directory for their websites, or editors write one for the sites they review, and these manually edited descriptions will form the search base. Human-powered directories are good when you are interested in a general topic of search. In this situation, a directory can guide and help you narrow your search and get refined results.

**Meta-search engines**, such as Dogpile, Mamma, and Metacrawler, transmit user-supplied keywords simultaneously to several individual search engines to actually carry out the search. Search results returned from all the search engines can be integrated, duplicates can be eliminated and additional features such as clustering by subjects within the search results can be implemented by meta-search engines.

## 2.3.2 Working of a basic search engine

Internet search engines are special sites on the Web that are designed to help people find information stored on other sites. There are differences in the ways various search engines work, but they all perform three basic tasks:

- They search the Internet -- or select pieces of the Internet -- based on important words.
- They keep an index of the words they find, and where they find them.
- They allow users to look for words or combinations of words found in that index.

### 2.3.3 Searching Techniques

When conducting Internet searches, there are several very useful search techniques for finding the most reliable information available. Most people tend to respect messages which are backed up by information posted on websites of the major media, universities, or government sources. Below are a few key Internet research techniques to use search engines more effectively and find the most reliable sources. The tips covered are:

- Try to verify and find the strongest source for information
- Set your search results to 100
- Take advantage of the "Cache" link
- Find disappeared articles and older versions of webpages when you have the URL
- Use search engines to search a single website
- Find reliable sources when you only have text or video
- Search for reliable videos
- Consider a "What You Can Do" section

## 2.4 Making a Web Site Plan

**A three step guide:** A website is like an information flow, with you as the provider and your site visitors as the receivers of the information. If you don't plan your website with this in mind right from the start, you could find yourself with a brand new website that solves all your immediate needs, but not those of your site visitors.

1. website has to provide information that fulfils the immediate needs of your site visitors.
2. Create an information flow.
3. Once the website plan has been created, it's time to test it, this is called usability test.

### 2.4.1 Forming a Project Team

To form a team for the life of a particular project. How should you set about choosing your people and forming them into a well functioning group?

- **Selecting your team:** Take care to choose the right people. Pick them for their skills and abilities as they apply to your particular project
- **Set the Tone and Ground rules**: Do this at your very first team meeting. Make sure that you call this at the very start of your project and that everyone in your team comes to the meeting.
- **setting clear goals**: You must set clear achievable goals
- **Achievable early goals:** Make use of your goals to build team spirit and enthusiasm.
- **Communication:** Make it your duty to ensure that everyone within your team knows what is going on.

### 2.4.2 Setting Goals and Objectives

Well-chosen goals and objectives point a new on-line business plan in the right direction and keep an established company on the right track.

- ***Goals*** establish where you intend to go and tell you when you get there. They help improve your overall effectiveness as a company — whether you want to increase your share of the market, for example, or improve your customer service. The more carefully you define your goals, the more likely you are to do the right things and achieve what you wanted to accomplish in the first place.
- ***Objectives*** are the specific steps you and your company need to take in order to reach each of your goals. They specify what you must do — and when.

Set clear achievable goals. Set them for your team as a whole and you must set them for the individuals within project team. They must be unambiguous and they must be mutually attainable. That is to say, no one individual's goal should in any way conflict with that of another individual. Design the goals accordingly. You must try to build a team that works together with common aims, all working towards the same final goal.

### 2.4.3 Developing the Right Business Strategy

Developing effective strategy requires directors and senior managers exploring their value statements and learning how use tools like the Organizational Value Quadrant model. We separate strategy into two issues - the content of the strategy and the process of developing the strategy. We separate strategy into two issues - the content of the strategy and the process of developing the strategy. The content describes how an organization will achieve its vision or strategic intent. i.e. it is a blueprint for winning. As such there is no one best strategy. It ties together the different functional areas of the organization so that there is a consistency in action over time, and it drives the implementation and measures results so that there is strategic control. The process refers to how the strategy is developed. It starts with a definition of strategy, and then describes each of the following areas: external analysis, internal analysis, evaluation, implementation and control.

# UNIT-II

## 3. Designing and constructing your Web site

### 3.1 Developing Content

web developers either generated content themselves, or took existing documents and coded them into hypertext markup language (HTML). The field of web site development came to encompass many technologies, so it became difficult for web site developers to maintain so many different skills. Content developers are specialized web site developers who have content generation skills such as graphic design, multimedia development, professional writing, and documentation. They can integrate content into new or existing web sites without using information technology skills such as script language programming and database programming.

Content developers may also be search engine optimization specialists, or Internet marketing professionals. High quality, unique content is what search engines are looking for and content development specialists therefore have a very important role to play in the search engine optimization process.

## 3.2 Designing Individual Pages

Building a website requires that you work on one page at a time. To build your site you should be familiar with:

- **Design Basics** - The elements of good design and and how to use it on websites.
- **Learning HTML** - HTML is the building block of a Web page. While it's not absolutely required, you'll do better if you learn HTML than if you don't.
- **Learning CSS** - CSS is the building block of how pages look. And learning CSS will make it easier for you to change your site's look when you need to.
- **Web Page Editors** - Finding the perfect editor for your needs will help you learn design, HTML, and CSS.

## 3.3 Designing & Constructing your Web site

Design is more than just the act of creating. You want to actually create something good and useful and you just can't do that without first doing some preliminary work before starting to design. Once you are ready to start designing, keep in mind that you need to design more than just a home page. You'll need a design for the sub-pages of your site as well. It can sometimes be easy to design a home page concept, slice it up and start coding only to get to sub-pages and have no direction. The design phase itself is straightforward. Just open up Photoshop and start bringing your mock-up to life. Sweat the details. Make it pixel perfect. Link all pages.

Once you have a design, you'll need to turn it into a real, live website. A safe bet, no matter what content management system you are going to be working with, is to start with a generic HTML and CSS template.

## 3.4 Implementing your Web Site

In most cases, you will need to upload your pages to a hosting provider to test them effectively. But if you have done all your initial testing offline, you will want to upload them to your hosting

provider. Upload all the files for a website at one time, even if you have been adding them to the site periodically. This makes sure that the site has the most current versions of the pages when you launch.

To put your site on a Web server, you publish it. Publishing generally means copying all of the files to a remote location on a server. In most cases, the remote location is either an HTTP path or an FTP path. The path you use depends on what technologies your server supports.

**A server running FrontPage Server Extensions or SharePoint Services** If your Web server is running one of these technologies, you would publish your site to an HTTP location. For example: http://MyServer/MyWebSite.

**A server supporting FTP FTP (the File Transfer Protocol)** is another popular way to upload files to a remote server. If your server supports FTP, you would publish to an FTP location. For example, ftp://ftp.MyServer.com/myFolder.

**A server supporting WebDAV** Although not as common as the methods above, your server may support WebDAV (Web-based Distributed Authoring and Versioning). If this is the case, you would publish your site to an HTTP location, for example, http://MyServer/MyWebSite.

## 3.5 Netscape Extensions and HTML

Netscape and Microsoft have introduced their own special HTML extensions. All the Netscape extensions to **HTML** take the form of additional tags added to existing **HTML** elements.

**<ISINDEX>**

ISINDEX indicates that a document is a searchable index.

**<HR>**

The HR element specifies that a horizontal rule of some sort

**<HR WIDTH=number|percent>**

.

**<HR ALIGN=left|right|center>**

**<UL>**

Used for unordered list

**<OL>**

used for ordered list.

**<IMG>**

Used for adding image. The IMG tag is probably the most extended tag.

**<IMG WIDTH=value HEIGHT=value>**

**<BR>**

With the addition of *floating* images, we needed to expand the BR tag. Normal BR still just inserts a line break.

**<NOBR>**

The NOBR element stands for **NO BR**eak. This means all the text between the start and end of the NOBR elements cannot have line breaks inserted between them.

**<WBR>**

The WBR element stands for **W**ord **BR**eak. This is for the very rare case when you have a NOBR section and you know exactly where you want it to break.

**<FONT SIZE=value>**

You can change the font size. Valid values range from 1-7.

**<BASEFONT SIZE=value>**

This changes the size of the BASEFONT that all relative font changes are based on. It defaults to 3, and has a valid range of 1-7.

**<CENTER>**

All lines of text between the begin and end of CENTER are centered between the current left and right margins.

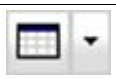
## 3.6 HTML Editor Tools

With the HTML editor, you can perform common word-processing tasks. The following outline describes each of the HTML editor tools in the upper toolbar. The table below indicates which tools are available in the partial toolset.


**Full HTML Editor toolset**


**Partial HTML Editor toolset**

| Icon | Menu/Tool | Description |
|---|---|---|
| | Collapse/Expand Toolbar arrow | Hide and display the HTML Editor toolbar |
| | Maximize the editor size icon | Maximize or restore the size of the editing area |
| | Macro icon | Insert commonly used problems, equations, images, form letter templates, etc. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  | Paste icon and Edit menu | Allows you to cut, copy, paste, undo/redo, find, replace, select all, formatting. |
|  | Bold, Italic, and Underline icons | Allows you to bold, italicize, and underline |
|  | Font Style menu (next to Underline) | Includes Strike Through, Subscript, and Superscript |
|  | Content Link icon | Link to pages in an ANGEL course and upload files. |
|  | External Link icon | Create links to Web pages outside ANGEL. |
|  | Link menu (next to External Link) | Remove links and create anchors for page-internal links. |
|  | Insert Image icon | Embed an image. |
|  | Google Tools icon | Integrate Web-based rich media content. |
|  | Media menu (next to Google Tools icon) | Insert Flash presentations. |
|  | Insert Equation icon | Open equation editor (symbols in menu may not display in all browsers but can be inserted). |
|  | Insert menu (next to Equation Editor) | Insert symbols, foreign language characters, horizontal lines, and templates. |
|  | Table icon and menu | Insert a table and adjust |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | columns and rows. |
| | Form icon and Form menu | Insert HTML forms. |
| | Numbered List icon | Insert a numbered list including indents for multiple levels. |
| | Bulleted List icon | Insert a bulleted list including indents for multiple levels. |
| | List menu (next to bulleted list) | Includes Increase Indent and Decrease Indent |
| | Left and Center align icons | Left align and center align text |
| | Justify menu (next to Center) | Includes Right align and Block Justify |
| | Text Color and Background Color icons | Change text color or change background color behind text. |
| Style | Style menu | Apply a predefined cascading style to an element on your page. |
| Format | Format menu | Apply different formats such as "Heading 1" to selected paragraphs. |
| Font Size | Font and Size menus | Change font face or size. |
| | Check Spelling icon | Opens spell checker |
| | Source icon | View the HTML source code. Toggle b/t |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | source and view. |
| | File menu | Includes a Preview option |

## 3.7 CGI Concepts

CGI, or Common Gateway Interface, is the standard programming interface between Web servers and external programs. It is one of the most exciting and fun areas of programming today. The CGI standard lets Web browsers pass information to programs written in any language. If you want to create a lightning-fast search engine, then your CGI program will most likely be written in C or C++. However, most other applications can use Perl.
The CGI standard does not exist in isolation; it is dependent on the HTML and HTTP standards. HTML is the standard that lets Web browsers understand document content. HTTP is the communications protocol that, lets Web servers talk with Web browsers.

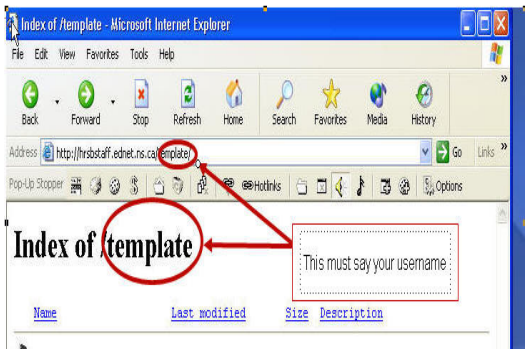
# 4. Creating your Web Site with FrontPage

## 4.1 Introducing FrontPage

**Step 1** After you turn on your computer, open Internet Explorer by clicking on the.

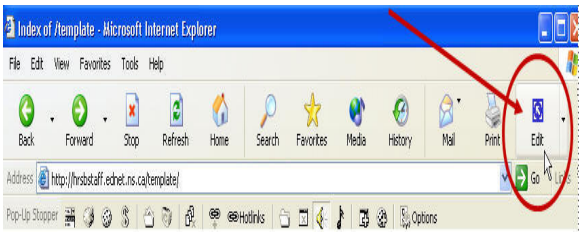
**Step 2** You will use your IMP staff email username to access your web space. In the address bar type **hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/template** replacing 'template' with your own username**:**


**Step 3** Hit the enter or return key on your keyboard. If you have not used your web space yet, you will see the basic listing with your username:

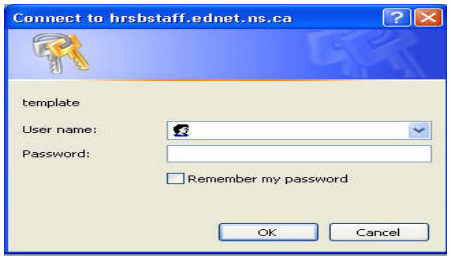


## 4.2 Editing Documents

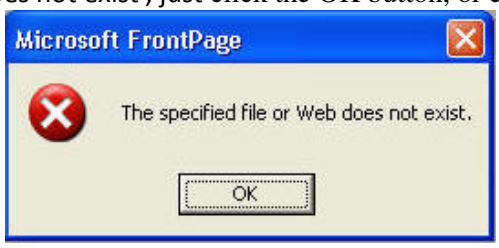
**Step 4** To begin work on your website, click the **Edit** button at the top of the screen:



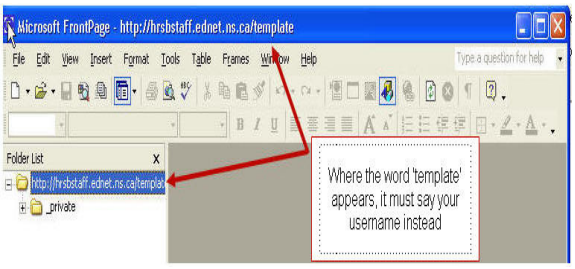

**Step 5** FrontPage will be opened, and a login box will pop up. Enter your username and password, then click the OK button:



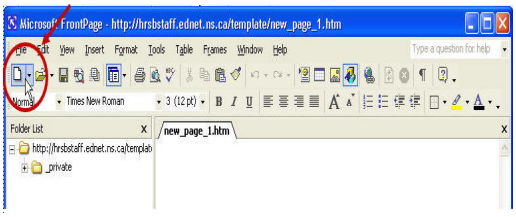

- Do not click in the "Remember my password" box if others have access to your computer.
- If this is the first time you are using this web space, you may get a message stating that 'the specified file or Web does not exist', just click the OK button, or click on the 'X':




Your screen will then look *similar* to this:



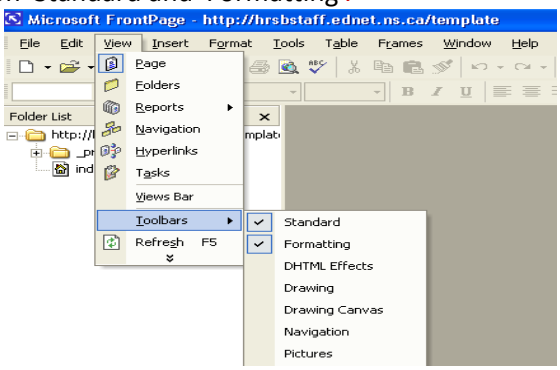
**Step 6** Now you're ready to begin! Click on the New Page icon, at the top left of your screen and a blank 'page' appears for you to work on:



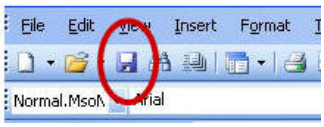

- If you are unsure of what the icons/pictures are at the top of your screen, hold your mouse cursor over the picture and wait for a text bar to appear that will name the icon:

Create a new normal page

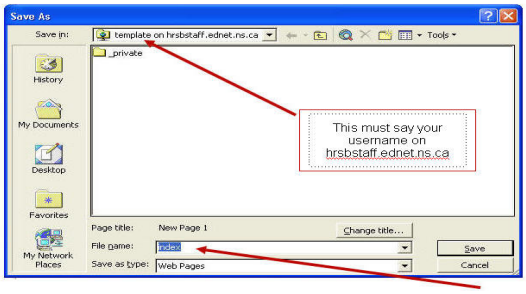
- If you are not seeing the toolbar you need at the top of your page, click on 'View', move down to 'Toolbars', and click on 'Standard and 'Formatting':




**Step 7** Click on the small *'Save'* disc icon at the top left of your screen:

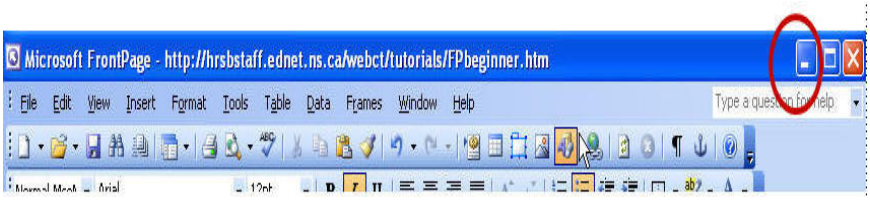



This window will appear:

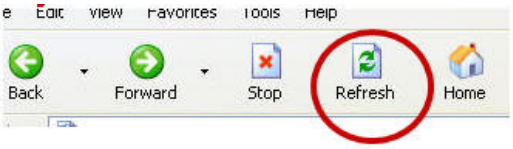



On the bottom of this new box, there will be a space for the 'File name'. In this area type the word index then click 'Save'. This will be the first page people see when they visit your site on the Internet.

- You also have an opportunity here to change the title of your page, which appears on the blue bar on the top of your screen when you are looking at the page on the Internet. Before you press save, click on the 'Change title' button and type in the title you wish to have..."Welcome to Mrs. Smith's website". "Grade 4 Website", etc. You can use capital letters, spaces, etc.
- Is it working? Minimize your FrontPage work using the bar on the right hand corner of your screen



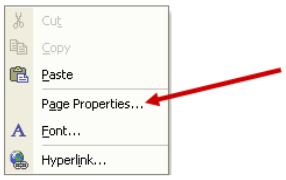

Reopen Internet Explorer by clicking on the  , and type your website address into the address bar ,hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/your username. Instead of the original page that you started with, it should now be a blank white page. If you do not see the changes, click the 'Refresh' button on the top of your screen:



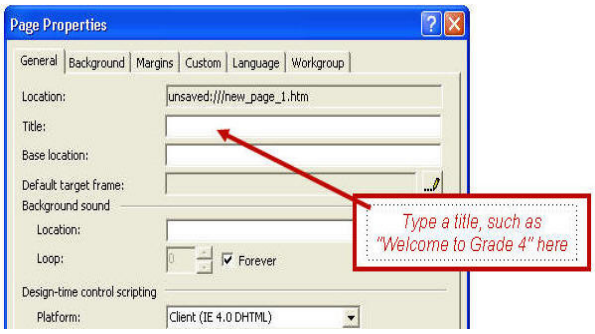

## 4.3 Formatting Pages

### Background Colour

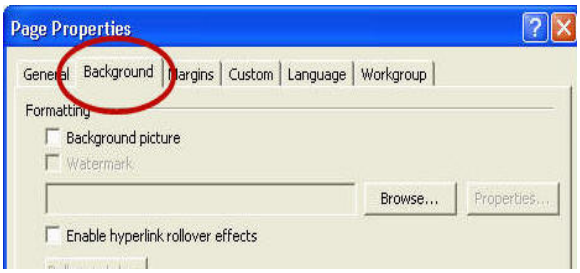
**Step 1** Click anywhere on your new page, and then click the right mouse button. From the menu that appears, click (left button) on 'Page Properties':



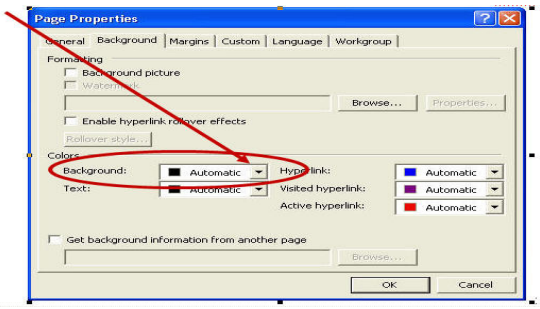

- On the first part of this new window, under the tab 'General', you can 'Type a Title' for your web page. This will appear in the very top of screen when someone visits your web page on the Internet .Your title should match your topic, such as "Grade 4 Health", "My Class Web Page" or "Zany Zoo Webquest":



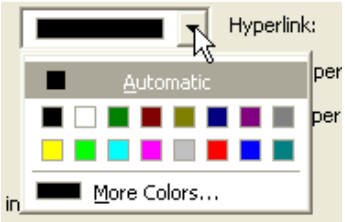

**Step 2** Click on the 'Background' tab at the top of the properties box:



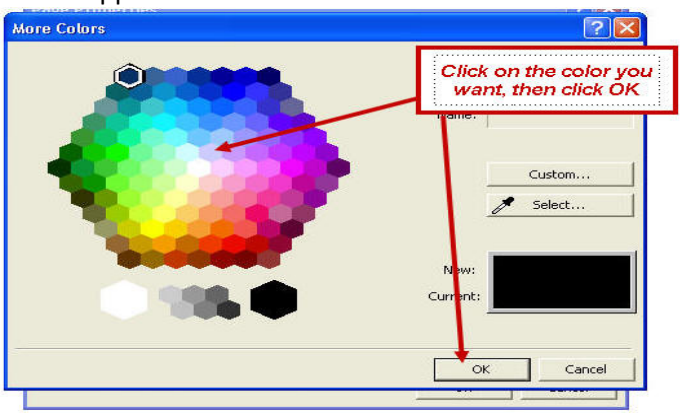

**Step 3** Click on the arrow beside 'Automatic' next to the word 'Background' to choose your colour:



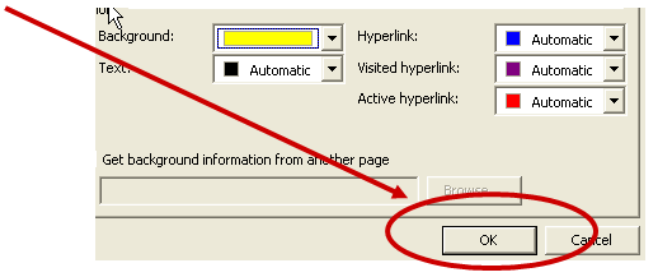

Click on the color you want:



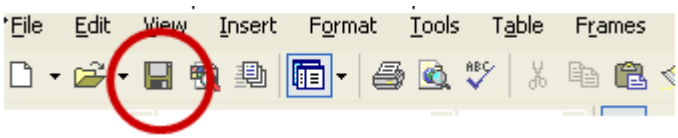

- Remember lighter shades are generally better for backgrounds and darker shades are better for text.
- If you do not like the choices offered, you may click on 'More Colors' and choose from the hexagon of colors that appears:



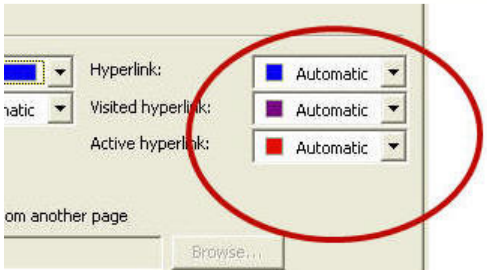

Then click on OK:



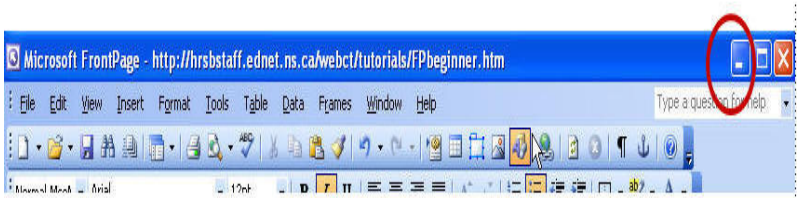

**Step 4** Save your work by clicking on the disc icon/picture on the top left hand corner of your screen:



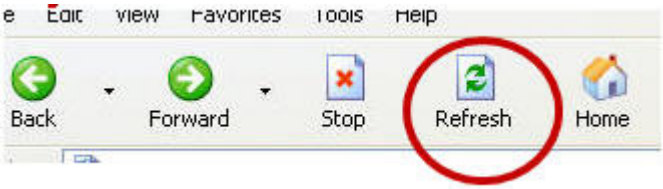

- If you have chosen royal blue as a background, you MUST change you hyperlink colors before you click OK:




- Once you have clicked off all of your 'OK' buttons, your page should be the colour you chose. If you change your mind, you can just start at Step 1 again; you can change the colour of your pages as many times as you like.
- Is it working? Minimize your FrontPage work using the bar on the right hand corner of your screen

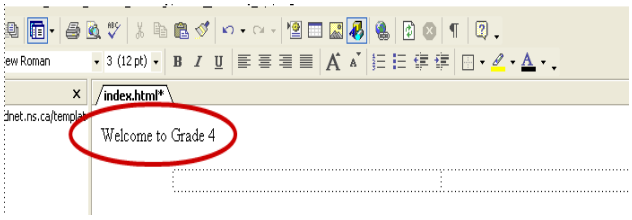



Reopen Internet Explorer by clicking on the  , and type your website address into the address bar . If you do not see the changes, click the 'Refresh' button on the top of your screen:

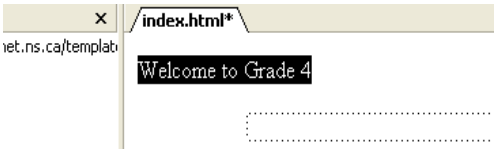



## Text: Font Style, Size, and Color

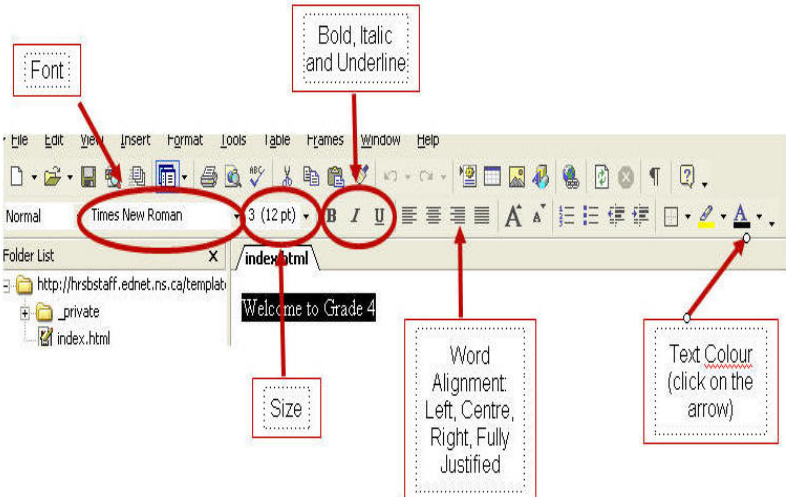
**Step 1**Because your mouse is inside the left hand cell (box) of the table, press 'enter or return on your keyboard to put your mouse above the table. Type a title for you page:



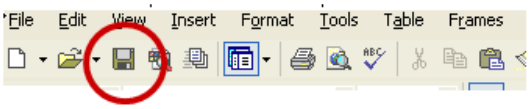
**Step 2** Highlight the text you want to change by clicking your mouse at the beginning of the first word, holding your mouse button down and dragging it over the words:



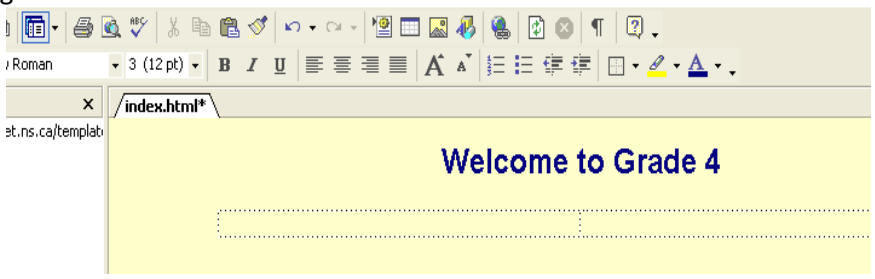

From the tool bar, you can choose the font style, size, alignment and color, in some cases by using the 'drop down arrows':



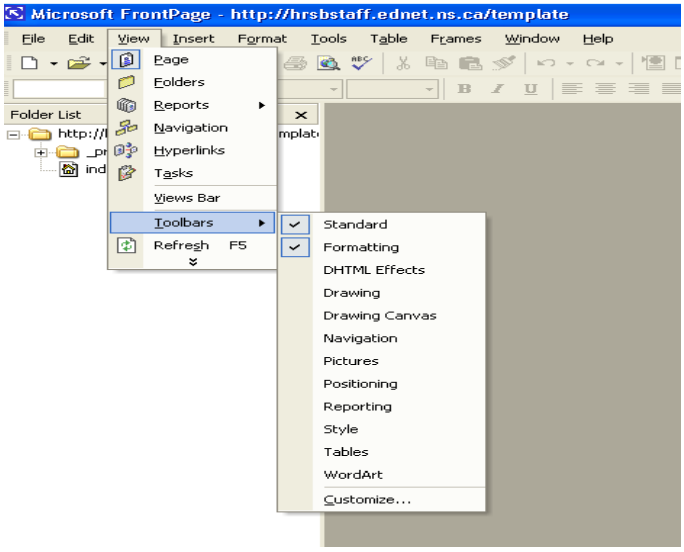

**Step 3** Save your work by clicking on the disc icon/picture on the top left hand corner of your screen:



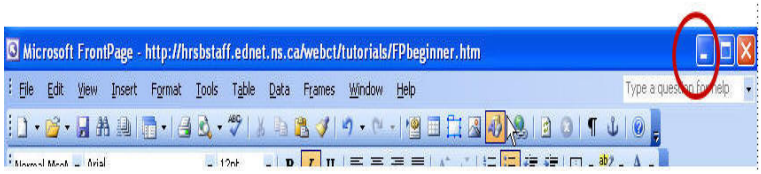

- Your page now looks similar to this:



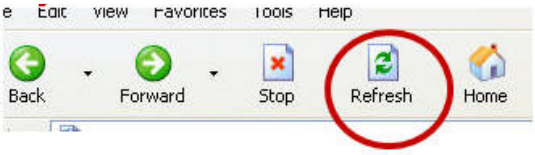

- If you are not seeing the toolbar you need at the top of your page, click on 'View', move down to 'Toolbars', and click on 'Standard and 'Formatting':




- Well designed web pages do not use the underline button. Only links should be underlined on web pages.
- If you use decorative fonts, you may view them without a problem, but other users may not. Choose a fairly common font to make sure everyone who views your site sees the style you intended. Times New Roman, Comic Sans, Ariel and New Courier are on most computers though some Macs may not have them all.
- A 10 to 12 point size is best for text intended to be read.
- Is it working? Minimize your FrontPage work using the bar on the right hand corner of your screen



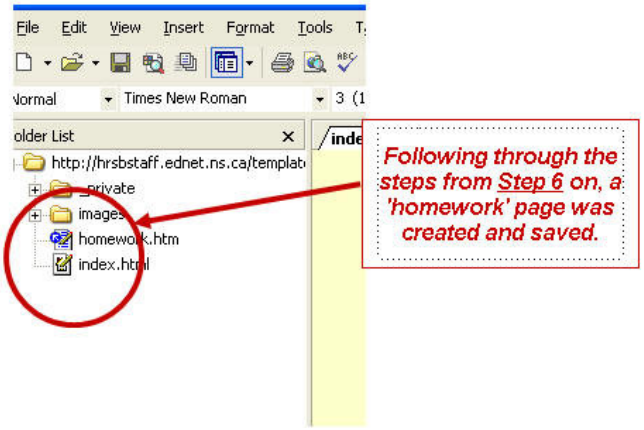

Reopen Internet Explorer by clicking on the  , and type your website address into the address bar If you do not see the changes, click the 'Refresh' button on the top of your screen:



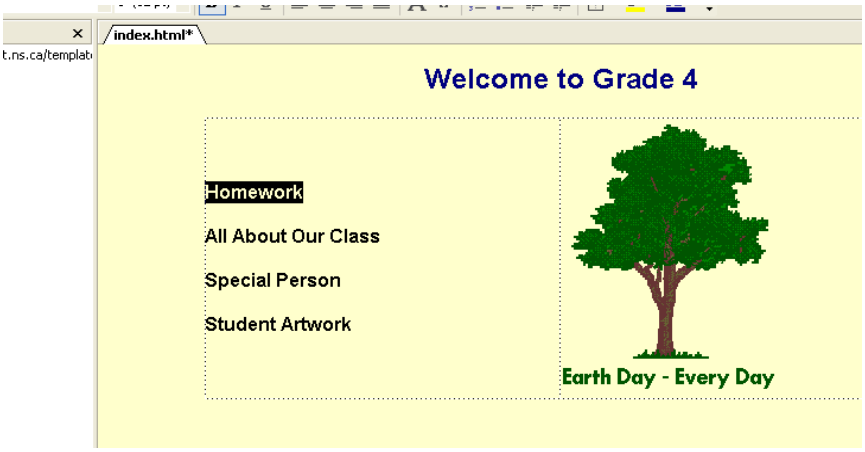

## 4.4 Linking Pages to the World

Creating Other Pages/Hyperlinks

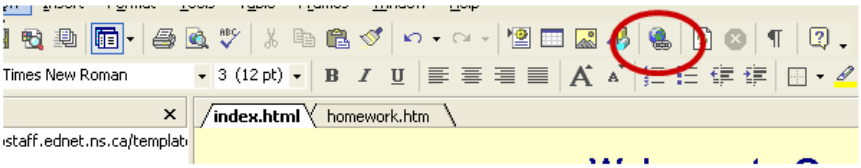
- You can now go back to Step 6 of Accessing Your Teacher Web Space to create a more pages...each of these would be saved as the subject of the page, such as homework, newsletter, calendar, etc. As you create and save each page, they should be showing up under the Folder List on the left hand side of your FrontPage screen:



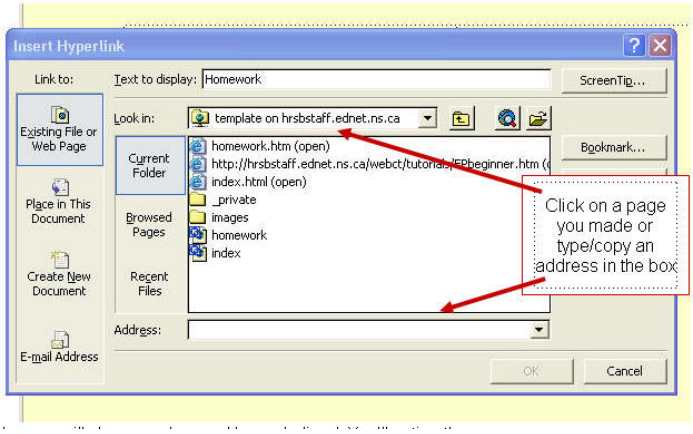

**Step1** Enter text into the left hand cell/box in your table indicating the other pages on your web site (homework, calendars, etc.). Select highlight the text you want to be the link:



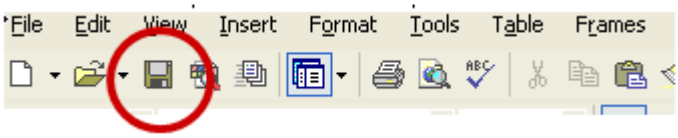

**Step 2** Click on the link button in the toolbar:



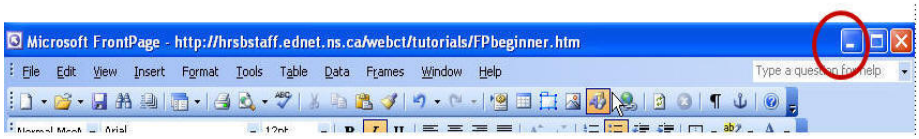

**Step 3** The 'Insert Hyperlink' box appears. Select a file (a page you created, such as homework) or type a web address, then click OK:



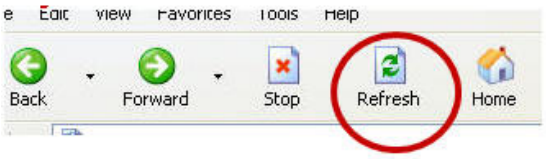

**Step 4** Save your work by clicking on the disc icon/picture on the top left hand corner of your screen:




- The text on the web page will change colour and be underlined.
- Is it working? Minimize your FrontPage work using the bar on the right hand corner of your screen




Reopen Internet Explorer by clicking on the  , and type your website address into the address bar (hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca/your username). If you do not see the changes, click the 'Refresh' button on the top of your screen:

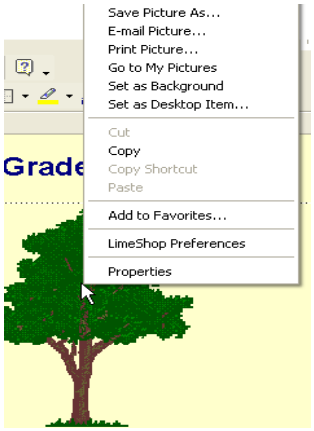



- You will want to put a 'Back' or 'Home' hyperlink on your secondary pages to allow readers/viewers to navigate between your home page and your other pages. By following Step 1 through to 3 of Creating Other Pages/Hyperlinks, you should be able to establish a link.

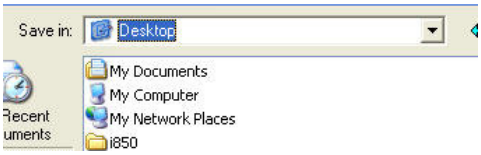
## 4.5 Displaying Images in Pages

### Inserting Pictures

You need to have a picture saved somewhere on your computer or on a disc in order to put it onto your web page. If the desired picture is on a web site that has given permission, right click on top of the image and then left click on 'save picture as':



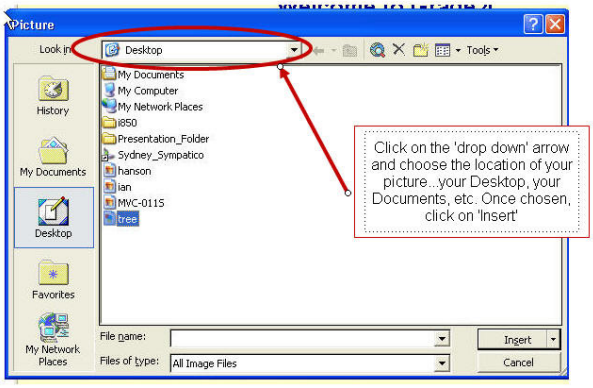

It is often most convenient to save the picture to your 'Desktop' if you are going to use it right away:



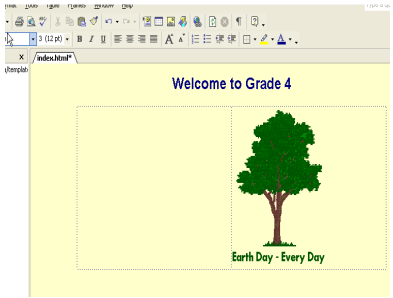

**Step1** Place the cursor in the right hand cell/box of your table and then click on the **Insert Picture** button:


- **If possible, organize the pictures you want to use, before you start your web page.**

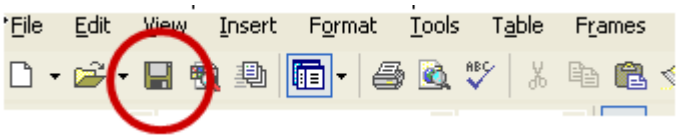
**Step 2** From the 'Picture' window, you must go looking for the picture you want to insert



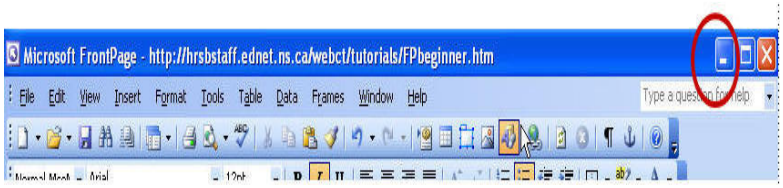
and the result is *similar to :*



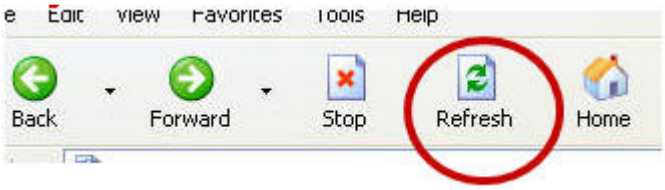

**Step 3** Save your work by clicking on the disc icon/picture on the top left hand corner of your screen:




- Pictures used on web sites are generally jpegs and gifs often drawn pictures.
- Is it working? Minimize your FrontPage work using the bar on the right hand corner of your screen




Reopen Internet Explorer by clicking on the  , and type your website address into the address bar If you do not see the changes, click the 'Refresh' button on the top of your screen:



# UNIT-III

## HTML

The Hypertext Mark-up Language (or HTML) is the language used to create documents for the World Wide Web. As the name implies it is a mark-up language - the original (ASCII) text is edited and new (text) codes i.e. tags are added to indicate how (and where) the text should appear.
**HTML** is short for Hyper Text Markup Language.

**Hypertext:** Hypertext is simply a piece of text that works as a link.

**Features of HTML**

**1. Simple:** It is simplest web developer tools. All the tags are self explanatory i.e. their meaning is clear from their name. For, example 'B' means bold, 'I' means italics and U means underline.

**2. Supports all types of documents:** It can support all types of documents like text documents, sound and multimedia.

**3. Need no compilation:** The languages like C/C++ requires compilation before doing anything with programs but HTML codes are automatically complied and results are displayed on screen.

**4. Supported by browser:** All most all types of browsers supports the HTML code like Microsoft internet explorer 'and Netscape navigation' gold.

**5. Compatibility with other web tools:** The code written in HTML can be pasted in other web tools and run efficiently without any change. For example HTML code can be pasted in Front page 2000, flash, dream weaver etc.

**6. Extendibility:** adding features in it can enhance The HTML code. We can extend it using DHTML etc.

**7. Internet Base:** It is the first web tool and all the Internet tools are based upon the idea of HTML.

**8. Developing intranet or extranet sites:** HTML is commonly used to develop intranet and extranet sites, which are accessed by company people from one or more locations.

**9. Developing help files:** It is used to develop on-line help files and help the developers to produce help documentation that is accessible from any computer and platform.

10. **Developing network applications**: It is used to develop all types of applications such as training programs interactive charts or databases that are available," from web.

**Structure of an HTML Document**

An HTML document has two main parts: the head and the body. But firstly every HTML document should start by declaring that it is an HTML document. All normal web pages consist of a head and a body.

| |
|---|
| **Head** |
| **Body** |

The head is used for text and tags that do not show directly on the page.
The body is used for text and tags that are shown directly on the page.
Finally, all web pages have an <html> tag at the beginning and the end, telling the browser where the document starts and where it stops.

```
<html>
<head> <!— This section is for the title and technical info of the page—> </head>
<body>
<!— This section is for all that you want to show on the page. —>
</body> </html>
```

These tags are of the form:
<html>: Should appear at the beginning of your document.
</html>: Should appear at the end of your document.

A document consists of a head and a body. The head begins with <HEAD> and ends with </HEAD>.
For the time being, the only thing that will appear in the head is the title of the document, which begins with <TITLE> and ends with </TITLE>. The title of the document appears at the top of the browser window.

The body, which begins with <BODY> and ends with </ BODY>, contains the text of the document that is displayed by the browser.

**Document Structure Format**

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Title Text Goes Here </TITLE> </HEAD>
<BODY>
```

Body text goes here.
</ BODY>
</HTML>
Explanation
<HTML>
<HEAD>
Every document begins with <HTML> and ends with </HTML>
<TITLE>
<BODY>

**HTML Tags:**

HTML codes are referred to as tags. Tags open with a less-than sign and close with a greater-than sign. The less-than and greater-than signs are called brackets.

**<Tag>**

- An HTML file is basically just a text file, which may contain references to other files. Angle brackets (<, >) are used to set off tags, which give information about the structure of the page. For example, the tag <p> indicates the beginning of a new paragraph.
- Tags are instructions that are embedded directly into the text of a HTML document.
- Each HTML tag describes that the browser should do something instead of simply displaying

**Types of Tag:** There are two kinds of HTML tags; paired and unpaired.

**Paired Tag / Container Tag:** A tag is said to be a paired tag if the text is placed between a tag and its companion tag. In paired tags, the first tag is referred to as **Opening Tag** and the second tag is referred to as **Closing Tag**.
Paired tags require an opening tag that turns a formatting feature on and a closing tag that turns the feature off. Paired tags must surround the text you want formatted with that feature.

For example, <title> and </title> define a page's title. You must include the slash in the closing tag in order for the pair to work. Always remember to close paired tags.

Example:  This text is in italics. 
Here  is called opening tag and  is called closing tag.

| Paired / Container Tags | Function |
|---|---|
| **<html>, </html>** | Indicates the page is coded in HTML. |
| **<head>, </head>,** | Indicates part of the document that contains information about the page. |
| **<title>, </title>** | Always located in the head, the title provides the name of the document to be displayed by search engines and on browser title bars. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **<body>, </body>** | Indicates part of the document that contains formatted text, images, and links. |
| **<hi>,</hl>** | Level I heading; of the six heading levels, <hi> is the largest, <h2> is the next largest, etc. |
| **, ** | Emphasis accentuates text, usually by italicizing 1t. |
| **, ** | Strong stresses text, usually by making it bold. |
| **<a href>, </a>** | Links to another Web page or another location in the current Web page. |
| **<a name>, </a>** | Serves as an anchor for the <a href=> tag to link to. For more about <a name> and <a href=> |
| **<blockquote>,</blockquote>** | Indented margins; used for material quoted from an outside source. |
| **<ol>,</Ol>** | Ordered list (1, 2, 3, 4....); used with the <Ii> tag. |
| **<ul>, </ul>** | Unordered list (bullet points); used with the <Ii> tag. |
| **<li>,</li>** | List item; indicates mdividual items in an ordered list (<ol>) or an unordered list (<ul>). |
| ** , ** | Paragraphs break; creates a blank line before subsequent text. |

All paired tags in HTML must be properly nested. This means that every closing tag must match up with the nearest preceding unmatched paired tag.

**Unpaired Tag / Empty Tag:** Unpaired tags work alone, and are usually placed before the text you want formatted. An unpaired tag does not have a companion tag. Unpaired tags are also known as Singular or Stand-Alone Tags. An unpaired tag sometimes also called empty — that is, they do not affect a block of the document in some way. An example is the <HR> element, which draws a horizontal line across the page. This element would simply be entered as

**Example:** <br> , <hr> etc. This tag does not require any companion tag.
The paired and unpaired tags are also called <tag_on> that switches the tag sequence on. For example, to bold some text add a  at the beginning of the text and </tagoff> that switches the tag sequence off. The tag_on and tag_off tags are the same except the off tag has an / character in front of it. For example, to switch off the bolding add a  character sequence at the end of the text that is to be given the attribute of bolding.

| Unpaired /Empty Tag | Function |
|---|---|
| **<img>** | Inserts an image into your text. See below for more information. |
| **<br>** | Lines break; moves subsequent text to the beginning of the |

| | |
|---|---|
| | line. |
| **<hr>** | Horizontal rule; draws a line across the width of the page. |

**Elements:** Material between the tags is referred to as an element. An element is a fundamental component of the structure of a text document. Some examples of elements are heads, tables, paragraphs1 and lists. Elements can contain plain text, other elements, or both.

The HTML instructions, along with the text to which the instructions apply, are called HTML elements.
Some elements may include an attribute, which is additional information that is included inside the start tag. For example, we can specify the alignment of images (top, middle, or bottom) by including the appropriate attribute with the image source HTML code.

**Upper and Lower Case**
HTML is not case sensitive <title> is equivalent to <TITLE> or <TiTlE>. Element names are case insensitive. Thus, the the horizontal rule element can be written as any of <hr>, <Hr> or <HR>

**Unpaired Tag / Empty Tag:** Unpaired tags work alone, and are usually placed before the text you want formatted. An unpaired tag does not have a companion tag. Unpaired tags are also known as Singular or Stand-Alone Tags. An unpaired tag sometimes also called empty — that is, they do not affect a block of the document in some way. An example is the <HR> element, which draws a horizontal line across the page. This element would simply be entered as

| Unpaired /Empty Tag | Function |
|---|---|
| **<img>** | Inserts an image into your text. |
| **<br>** | Lines break; moves subsequent text to the beginning of the line. |
| **<hr>** | Horizontal rule; draws a line across the width of the page. |

The <BR> tag causes the browser to insert a line break (but not a blank line)

**Kinds of Text**
<B> boldface text goes here </B> <I> italicized text goes here </1> <TT> typewritten text goes here </TT> <B>

The <B> and </B> tags surround text that is to be displayed using boldface

<I>: The <I> and </1> tags surround text that is to be italicized.

**Text Size**

<BIG> big text goes here </BIG> <SMALL> small text goes here </SMALL> <BIG>
<BIG> and </BIG> surround text that is to be made bigger than usual.
<SMALL>
<SMALL> and </SMALL> surround text that is to be made smaller than usual.
To create a superscript, we put a <SUP> tag at the beginning of the superscript and a </SUP> tag at the end. Similarly, to create a subscript put a <SUB> tag at the beginning of the subscript and a </SUB> tag at the end.

**Superscript is Subscript**
<SUP> superscript goes here </SUP>
<SUB> subscript goes here </SUB>
**Explanation**
<SUP>
<SUP> and </SUP> surround text that is to be made into a superscript.
<SUB>
<SUB> and </SUB> surround text that is to be made into a subscript.

**TEXT EFFECT TAGS**

| EFFECT | TAG | EFFECT | TAG |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Bold** | <B>Bold</B> | Strong emphasis | <STRONG>Strong emphasis</STRONG> |
| ***Italic*** | <I>Italic</I> | Emphasis | <EM>Emphasis</EM> |
| **Keyboard text** | <KBD>Keyboard text</BD> | Typewriter text | <TT>Typewriter text</TT> |
| **A Subscript** | A<SUB>Subscript</SUB> | ASUPLPT | A<SUP>Superscript</SUP> |
| **Blink** | <BLINK>Blink</BLINK> | | |

**Headings**
HTML supports 6 levels of headings (numbered, surprisingly, 1 to 6). A heading level is declared by using the following tags:

<number> Should appear at the end of your heading.

Where number is the number of the required heading level.

**<u>Examples of heading settings</u>**

Text marked as follows:

<h1>Heading level 1</hi>
<h2>Heading level 2</h2>
<h3>Heading level 3</h3>
<h4>Heading level 4</h4>
<h5>Heading level 5</h5>
<h6>Heading level 6</h6>

**Would appear in the following styles:**

Heading level 1
Heading level 2
Heading level 3
Heading level 4
Heading level 5
Heading level 6

| Tags and Attributes | Description |
|---|---|
| <DIV>...</DIV> | A region of text to be formatted. |
| ALIGN"..." | Align text to CENTER, LEFT, or used with <P>, <HI>, <H2>, <H3>, etc.) |
| <OL>...</OL> | An ordered (numbered) list. |
| TYPE="..." | The type of numerals used to label the list. Possible values are A, a, I, i, 1. |
| START"..." | The value with which to start this list. |
| <UL>...</UL> | An unordered (bulleted) list. |
| TYPE="..." | The bullet dingbat used to mark list items. Possible values are DISC, CIRCLE, and SQUARE. |
| <LI> | A list item for use with <OL> or <UL>. |
| TYPE"..." | The type of bullet or number used to label this item. Possible values are DISC, CIRCLE, SQUARE, A, a, I, i, 1 |
| VALUE"..." | The numeric value this list item should have (affects this item and all below it in <OL> lists). |
| <DL>...</DL> | A definition list. (May also be used for any kind of indentation.) |
| <dt> | A definition term, as part of a definition list. |

| | |
|---|---|
| <DD> | The corresponding definition to a definition term, as part of a definition list. |

**Advanced Text, Formatting and Links**

| Tags and Attributes | Description |
|---|---|
| <EM>...</EM> | Emphasis (usually italic). |
| <STRONG>... </STRONG> | Stronger emphasis (usually bold). |
| <B>...</B> | Boldface text. |
| <I>.. </1> | Italic text. |
| <TT> </TT> | Typewriter (mono spaced) font |
| <PRE>...</PRE> | Preformatted text (Exact line endings and spacing will be preserved. Usually rendered in a mono spaced font) |
| <BIG>...</BIG> | Text is slightly larger than normal. |
| <SMALL>...</SMALL> | Text is slightly smaller than normal. |
| <SUB>...</SUB> | Superscript. |
| <SUP>...</SUP> | Subscript. |
| <STRIKE>.. .</STRIKE> | Puts a strikethrough line in text. |
| <FONT>...</FONT> | Controls the appearance of the enclosed text. |
| SIZE="..." | The Can size Also of Be the font, Specified from 1 to 7. Default is 3. As a value relative to the current size; for example, +2 Or -1. |
| COLOR="..." | Changes the color of the text. |
| FACE"..." | Name of font to use if it can be found on user's system. Multiple font names can separate by commas, and the first font on list that can be found will be used. |
| <BASEFONT> | Sets the default size of the font for the current page. |
| SIZE"..." | The default size of the font, from 1 to 7. |
| <A>...</A> | With the HREF attribute, creates a link to another document or anchor; with the NAME attribute, creates an anchor that can be linked to. |

| | |
|---|---|
| HREF="..." | The address of the document and/or anchor point to link to |
| NAME="..." | The name for this anchor point in the document. |

**Paragraphs**

HTML will treat all text as one paragraph unless paragraph markers are added around each physical paragraph markers. The following codes are used for paragraph markers
 ----------→ this marker should be type at the beginning of every paragraph
 ---------→ this marker should be typed at the end of every paragraph

**ADDRESS Element**

The ADDRESS element is used for address information, signatures statements of authorship, etc. It is often placed at the bottom (or top) of a document. The rendering of the contents of the ADDRESS is left up to the browser — most browsers render the

**ADDRESS in italics.** It may also be right justified1 or indented.

The **BLOCK QUOTION** element defines a block quotation of text. A typical browser will render this in an appropriate way, for example by slightly indenting the text, or by italicizing it. BLOCKQUOTE also causes a paragraph break, and typically forces white space both before and after the quotation.

**BLOCKQUOTE can** contain paragraphs and most standard markup.

In HTML 3.2 and up, BLOCKQUOTE can take the ALIGN attribute to specify how text inside BLOCKQUOTE should be aligned. The supported values are
• ALIGN="center" (center alignment)
• ALIGN="left" (left alignment — the default)
• ALIGN="right" (right alignment)
• ALIGN" justify" (left-right justification). Justify alignment is not widely supported.

**Preformatted Text**

The earlier versions of HTML did not support tables and, , HTML viewers will disregard any layout that we placed in an HTML document. If an HTML document requires the presentation of text say, in a tabular format, then the only way that it can be viewed is to use HTML's preformatted codes.
To keep the layout of text in an HTML document use the following codes:
Must be added before the first character of the preformatted text.
<pre>
</pre>

**HTML supports 3 types of lists**

1. **An Unordered List:**

The term "unordered list" may be a bit unfamiliar to us, but odds are we've heard of the "bullet list." That's exactly what an unordered list is — a list of items, each one preceded by a "bullet" (a distinctive character; typically, a small black circle).
The fist begins and ends with the tags <UL> and </UL> respectively. Each item in the list is marked using the <LI> tag, which stands for "List Item." <LI> has a corresponding </LI>, but this closing tag is not required to end the list item (although you could use one if you really wanted to). You can use as many list items as you like, up to your browser's built-in maximum, if any.
Here's the markup for a simple list:
<UL>
<LI> Monday
<LI>Tuesday
<LI> Wednesday
<LI>Thursday
<LI>Friday
</ul>
If we loaded an HTML page containing the markup above, we would see the days of the week, each one preceded by a "bullet."

**2. An Ordered List**

In order list inspite of writing <ul>. We will write <OL> for order list and then the days of the week comes in numeric format.

3. **A Definition List (or Glossary List)**
Definition list
<dl> and </dl>
**Definition Lists**
Ordered lists are as nestable as unordered lists, and we can nest unordered lists i ordered lists, as well as the other way around.
<DL>
Definition lists begin and end with the tags <DL> and </DL>. However, unlike the unordered and ordered lists, definition lists are not based on the items. They are instead based on term-definition pairs.

Example of a Definition List

• A **Definition List** has two parts: an element part and an element definition part. These are distinguished by the following HTML codes:
<dt>
This must appear at the beginning of the definition list's elements and a corresponding </ dt> must be added after the last character of the list element.

This must appear at the beginning of each elements definition and a corresponding </dd> must be added after the last character of the definition.

For example, the following HTML code will produce a definition list:

```
<dl>
<dt>Item 1</dt>
<dd>Text relating to item 1</dd>
<dd>
<dt>Item 2</dt>
<Dd>Text relating to item 2</dd>
```

This will have the following appearance:

Item I
Text relating to item 1
Item 2
Text relating to item 2

**Nested List**

The list entities can be combined to produce nested lists.

For example, the following contains two numbered lists within one unordered list

- **Departments in the B-Block of ABC college include**

1. Chemistry
2. Engineering
3. Geology

- **Departments in the C-Block of ABC College include**

1. Economics
2. Politics
3. Sociology

# UNIT-IV
## Graphics for web pages

There are many different ways for Choosing the correct Graphics File Format:-

1) Understand that file format means how the graphic is saved on your computer. Different programs save graphic files different ways. The file extension shows the format of the saved graphic. BMP stands for Bitmap, GIF stands for Graphics Interchange Format, TIFF stands for Tagged Image File Format, JPEG stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group and PING stands for Portable Network Graphic.
2) Use BMP if we want Windows compatible image files. These files are large, because they are not compressed. So these are not the best choice, if we want to email the images.
3) Choose GIF for logos, clip art and line art. The files are compressed but the quality is still good.

4) Pick TIFF for professional photos if we want retained in their original format. We have a larger range of colors, but they may not display on the Internet because not all web browsers support TIFF.
5) Save as a JPEG if we want to save photos on our hard drive or email them. The compressed files don't take up much room on our computer and are easy to send through the Internet. Use another format if we want top quality photos because they lose a bit of quality each time they are saved.
6) Use PING if we are concerned about violating any copyright laws regarding artwork. PING was created by a team of developers who wanted a file format that would not violate any copyright laws. We can save our images in PING format and use them for business purposes.

**Lossless Compression Formats**

- TIFF

  As a user option, TIFF files can be lossless compressed at the time of image storage using lossless compression algorithms such as RLE (run length encoding) or LZW (Lempel-Ziv-Welch). Data integrity is maintained and resulting file size is smaller.

- GIF

  GIF (Graphics Interchange Format) was developed by Unisys and licensed by CompuServe as a cross-platform image standard for its users on the Internet. Lossless compression is achieved with the proprietary LZW (Lempel-Ziv-Welch) algorithm. GIF files are limited to 256 different colors or shades of grey.

  GIF files do not store actual grey scale values in the image matrix. Instead, single numbers are used, each one of which corresponds to a specific grey scale value in the image.

- PNG

  The PNG (Portable Network Graphics) format is intended as a replacement for the GIF file format. PNG and GIF formats are particularly well suited for Internet graphics such as logos, where uniformity of color etc. leads to significant redundancy of data and high degrees of compression. PNG has additional advantages that are beyond the scope of this paper, although it has not had the widespread acceptance initially predicted.

- BMP

BMP (bitmapped picture) is Microsoft Windows(tm) device-independent bitmap standard. Users of this format can depend on their images being displayed on any Windows device. BMP supports 24-bit images.

## Inserting an Image into a Web Page

- Images inserted into a Web page are called **inline images**.
- The inline image tag consists of the code **img src=** (image source=) followed by the path and name of the image and its extension

  **<img src="graphics/smile.gif">**

- Define the size of an image by specifying what percentage of the screen it should occupy. For example, if the capitol.gif image should take up only ¼ of the screen's width, add the width attribute to the image tag as follows:

  **<img src="graphics/smile.gif" width="25%">**

- Determine where you want the image to appear on your Web page. We can choose between three alignment attributes to place an image on the page:

| | |
|---|---|
| align="left" | places the image at the left margin of the page |
| align="center" | centers the image on the page |
| align="right" | pushes the image to the right margin of the page |

**Scaling down an image**

Many image editing software tools provide the ability to resize our image. The most common resizing is to scale down the image. To resize the image, first open it via the File menu. Next, in the window containing the image, go to the Image menu and select Scale Image. It will then be presented with a dialog box. Under the Image Size category we can specify the width and height of the new image (typically in pixels, but you can also specify to resize by a percentage or to a specific size measured in other units such as inches or millimeters), as well as alter the native resolution of the image if you wanted to for some reason.

## The LINK Element

The A element is used to define source and destination anchors for hypertext links that users can choose to follow as they wish. In contrast, the LINK element can be used to bind HTML elements to various kinds of resources, e.g. style sheets, optimal color palettes, scripts,

alternative forms of the document, and navigation links (tables of contents, document index, previous and next pages, copyright notices).

The LINK element denotes a semantic link whose source anchor is the entire containing document or resource. The role of the link is expressed using the REL and/or REV attributes as

```
<head>
  <link rel=parent href="chapter2.html">
</head>
```

## Absolute Path Link

Absolute paths are called absolute because they refer to the very specific location, including the domain name. The absolute path to a web element is also often referred to as the URL. For example, the absolute path to this web page is:

http://webdesign.about.com/ a.htm

## Relative Path Link

Relative paths change depending upon the page the links are on. There are several rules to creating a link using the relative path:

- links in the same directory as the current page have no path information listed
  filename
- sub-directories are listed without any preceding slashes
  Weekly / filename
- links up one directory are listed as
  ../filename

### Link tag:-

The <link> tag defines the relationship between a document and an external resource and this tag is most used to link to style sheets. The <link> element is an empty element and it contains attributes only.

# Tables

Many Web pages contain sections in which data are organized into rows and columns. Within html, tables provide a convenient mechanism for organizing data within this type of structure. While many refinements are possible, the basic html tags for tables are:

| Command | Meaning | Note |
|---|---|---|
| <table> | begin a table | Requires corresponding </table> |
| <tr> | begin a row within the table | Requires corresponding </tr> |
| <th> | begin a header field within a row of the table | |
| <td> | begin a data field within a row of the table | |

# Frames

Just like tables, frames can divide a web page into separate windows the difference with tables is that each framed window contains a separate HTML document. Frames can divide the screen into separate windows.

**Each of these windows can contain an HTML document.**

A file that specifies how the screen is divided into frames is called a frameset.

If we want to make a homepage that uses frames then we should:

• Make an HTML document with the frameset

• Make the normal HTML documents that should be loaded into each of these frames.

• When a frameset page is loaded, the browser automatically loads each of the pages associated with the frames

EXAMPLE <HTML>

<HEAD> </HEAD>

<FRAMESET ROWS="50%,50%">

<FRAME SRC="C: \ Documents and Settings\students\My Documents\2.html"> <FRAME SRC="C: \Documents and Settings\students\My Documents\2.html"> </FRAMESET>

</HTML>

**ADVANTAGES OF FRAMES**

- Frames can make our site easier to navigate
- Frames can make our site faster because it can include the site theme (images, logo, etc..) and the navigation menu in frames that do not have to download each time a visitor looks at a new page. Only the contents page changes.
- Using frames can make it easier to design and maintain our site, especially if we have a large site.
- Frames can make our site more interesting and can also allow us to have permanently visible advertising banners.

**FORMS:**

Forms are one of the most popular, interactive features on the World Wide Web (WWW). They enable users to interact with the text and graphics that are displayed on our machine.

We can create forms by providing a number of fields in which a user can enter information or choose an option. Then, when the user submits the form, the information is returned to a server-side script. A script is a short program that is written specifically for each form.

## Working with HTML Forms Tags

The HTML tags which we use to display forms are straightforward There are three types of tags for creating fields <TEXTAREA>, <SELEC1>, and <INPUT> We can put any number of these tags between the <FORM> and </FORM> .

## Cascading Style sheets:-

Style sheets are the way that standards-compliant Web designers define the layout, look-and-feel, and design of their pages. They are called Cascading Style Sheets or CSS. With style sheets, a designer can define many aspects of a Web page. For example, CSS covers fonts, colors, margins, lines, height, width, background images, advanced positions and many other things.

### What is the difference between CSS and HTML

- HTML is used to structure content. CSS is used for formatting structured content
- HTML can be used to add layout to websites. But CSS offers more options and is more accurate and sophisticated. CSS is supported by all browsers today.

**CSS was a revolution in the world of web design. The benefits of CSS include:**

- Control layout of many documents from one single style sheet
- More precise control of layout
- Apply different layout to different media-types (screen, print, etc.)
- Numerous advanced and sophisticated techniques.

### Using CSS to an HTML document/ Types Of CSS:-

There are three ways that we can apply CSS to an HTML document:-

**Method 1: In-line (the attribute style)**
One way to apply CSS to HTML is by using the HTML attribute style.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Example</title>
  </head>
  <body style="background-color: #FF0000;">
    <p>This is a red page</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

**Method 2: Internal (the tag style)**

Another way is to include the CSS codes using the HTML tag <style>. For example

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title>Example</title>
  <style type="text/css">
   body {background-color: #FF0000;}
  </style>
 </head>
 <body>
  <p>This is a red page</p>
 </body> </html>
```

**Method 3: External (link to a style sheet)**

An external style sheet is simply a text file with the extension **.css**. Like any other file, we can place the style sheet on our web server or hard disk.

For example,


This is to create a link from the HTML document (default.htm) to the style sheet (style.css). Such link can be created with one line of HTML code.

---

**Text Books:**

1. C. Xavier " World Wide Web Design with HTML"- Tata Mcgraw Hil
2. HTML-4.0 Complete Reference-BPB Publication

**Reference Books:**

1. Internet Complete Reference- Tata McgrawHill
2. HTML-4.0 unleashed – Techmedia Publication
3. HTML,DHTML –Ivan Bayross

## Websites:

1) HTML-4.0 Complete Reference-BPB Publication
2) http://www.w3schools.com
3) www.htmlref.com
4) http://kb.its.psu.edu

5) http://www.wanttoknow.info/g/internet_search_techniques