Note:

In the above each Server-side technology is associated with one programming languages. Because Request and Response handling by SST and rest of the processing by programming languages. Because they only provide datatypes, variables, control structures, operators, database API and others whatever required for processing (i.e. preparing the response as per client requirement). See the above hall ticket and result processing.

Note:

**JavaScript frameworks:** in brief they are used to make client-side processing, back ground request and response handling, data binding, to make web client behavior like windows client or windows application behavior (Asynchronous programming).

Example: **React, Angular, Vue, Ember, Backbone, \*Node**

**HTML – Part 1**

**Html – Hyper Text Markup Language**

1. Used to create webpages.
2. Formats information so HTML can be called as presentation language.
3. Free form language.
4. Standardized by W3C i.e. World Wide Web Consortium.
5. HTML parser is required to interpret html code.
6. Just a notepad is enough to code html.
7. Web browser is required to check html page output.
8. HTML parser ignores errors while parsing, so HTML can be called as error free language.
9. Extension of html page is .html.

HTML History

Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He created HTML in 1991.

Versions of HTML

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.No | Name | Year |
| 1 | HTML 1.0 | 1993 |
| 2 | HTML 2.0 | 1995 |
| 3 | HTML 3.0 | JAN - 1997  |
| 4 | HTML 4.0 | DEC - 1997 |
| 5 | HTML 4.01 | 1999 |
| 5 | HTML 5.0 | 2012 |
| 6 | HTML 5.1 | 2016 |
| 7 | HTML 5.2 | 2017 |

Html Elements:

1. Html is composed with tags and entities.
2. Tag is predefined keyword enclosed by < and > brackets.
3. Tags can be divided in to different types based on their usage type.
4. Container tags or Paired Tags. For every opening tag there will be closing tag.

Example: <html> ……</html>.

In this some tags allows placing of other tags inside them where as some don’t allow.

Example: <p>……….<b>…….</b>…….</p> .

1. Unpaired Tags: tag itself is open and close tag.

Example: <br> , <hr>

1. Tags used for layout and styling.

Example: <div> …. </div>, <font> ……</font>

HTML Entities:

Some predefined character of html are not allowed to use in normal text. To get such type of characters, special symbols in normal text HTML Entities are useful.

Format of Entities: &code or keyword;

To get > character entity is &gt;

 © symbol is &copy;

Basic Structure of Html page:

<html>

 <head>

 <title>…….<title>

 Other important link, seo , informative tags.

 </head>

 <body>

 </body>

</html>

About basic tags:

<html> ….</html> : starting and ending points of html page.

<head> ….</head> : includes so many tags which are related links to other

 resources (css, scripts,…), useful tags to SEO.

<body>….</body> : the visible content , formative content of webpage which is displayed in the display are of web browser. In Simple words, the actual webpage or area where client interacts (view, input and output).

Basic Editor: Notepad is enough.

Attribute: in html each tag is associated with attributes which are used styling and other purposes.

How to use attributes: There are three methods

1. Direct usage inside tag – attribute = value
2. Using ‘style’ – style=”attribute:value;…..”
3. Using CSS

Note: Approximately 120+ standard tags, 12+ standard entities are available in html.