



Bharathidasan University

Centre for Differently Abled Persons

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- Programme Name: Bachelor of Computer Applications
- Course Code : 20UCA1CC1
- Course Title : Computer Fundamentals and Internet Applications & HTML
- Unit : Unit III
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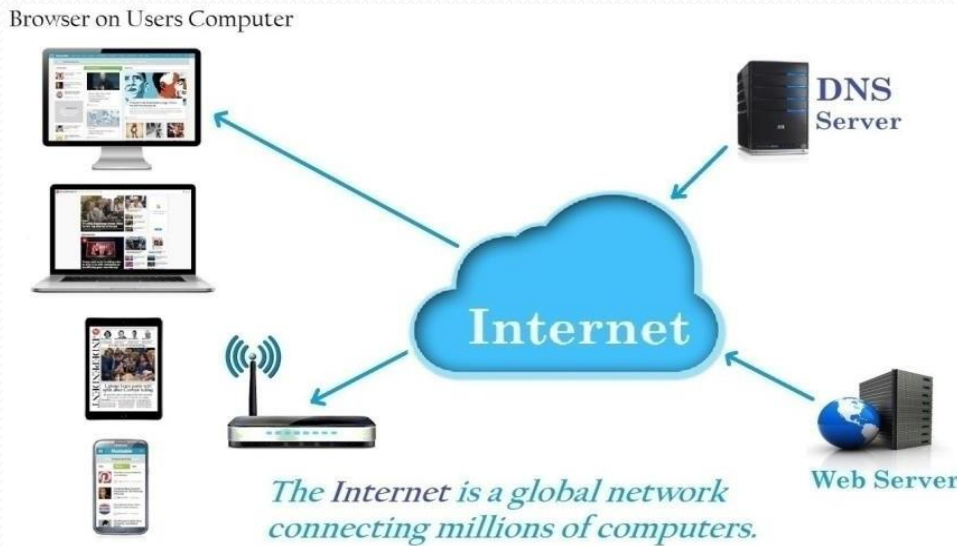


INTERNET

Unit - III – Internet and Email

Internet - Introduction

- Internet is a collection of computers
- Computers are connected by network cables or through satellite links.
- Internet is a network of networks

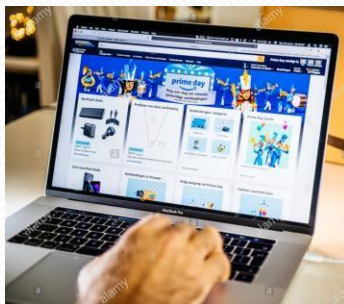


WWW

- WWW- World Wide Web
- The WWW is a part of the internet
- It is a virtual network of web sites connected by hyperlinks



Website



- A group of WWW pages
- It containing hyperlinks to each other
- Made available online by an individual, company, etc.
- There are various types

Website Type	Definition	Example
Personal Websites	Used for sharing personal information.	http://www.sachintendulkar.in
Photo Sharing Websites	Used for sharing photographs.	https://www.flickr.com
Blogs	A Website for sharing information, ideas and views.	http://www.narendramodi.in
Informational Websites	Provides information on various topics.	https://www.wikipedia.org
Directory Websites	A Source to access all Websites at all levels and from all sectors.	https://goidirectory.nic.in
E-commerce Websites	Business Websites	https://www.ircrc.co.in

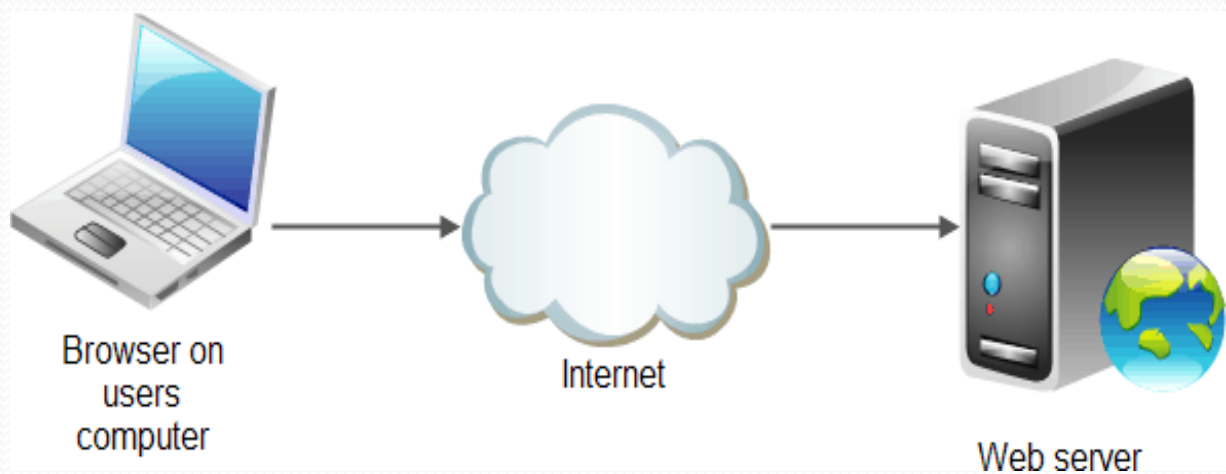
Web Applications

- It is a computer program
- It utilizes web browsers and web technology
- Used to perform tasks over the Internet



Web Server

- It is a computer that runs websites
- It's a computer program
- It distributes web pages
- The objective is to store, process and deliver web pages to the users



Web Browser

- A browser is a software application
- It retrieves information from web
- And displays it on the desktop or mobile device
- Examples are Mozilla firefox, Internet explorer, Google chrome etc.



Opera



Google Chrome



Mozilla Firefox



Internet Explorer

Domain

- A domain is the location of a website
- It contains minimum of 1 character and maximum of 63 characters to the IP
- For example, the domain name "google.com" points address "216.58.216.164"

<https://www.computerhope.com/jargon/u/url.htm>

Protocol

Subdomain

Domain and domain suffix

Directories

Web page

Search Engine

- It is a web based tool
- It is used to search internet content using keywords
- Examples are Google, Yahoo etc.

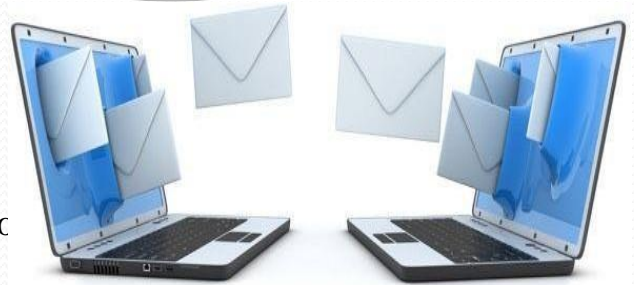




EMAIL

Email

- Email, short for "electronic mail"
- Email is like sending a letter
- Email means sending and receiving mails electronic computers
- You can send and receive messages in few seconds.



- Email has 3 components,
 - Message envelope - Receiver Email ID
 - Message header - Subject
 - Message body - Text and attachments



Creating Email Account

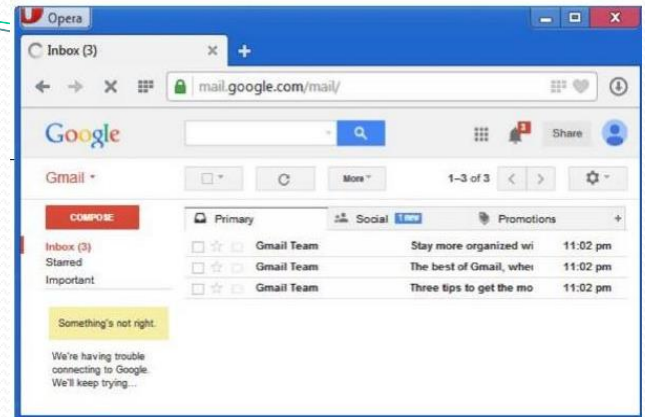
- Open gmail.com
- Click create an account
- Fill your details in a form
- Click Next Step.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "accounts.google.com/SignUp". The page title is "Create your Google Account". The form contains the following fields:

- Name:** Two input fields containing "Rahul" and "Kalotra".
- Choose your username:** An input field containing "rahulkalotra20" and a dropdown menu showing "@gmail.com".
- Create a password:** An input field with masked characters "*****".
- Confirm your password:** An input field with masked characters "*****".
- Birthday:** A date picker showing "August", "18", and "1989".
- Gender:** A label for the gender selection field.

- If you want add your picture
- Click Next Step
- Click Continue to Gmail
- Welcome window appears



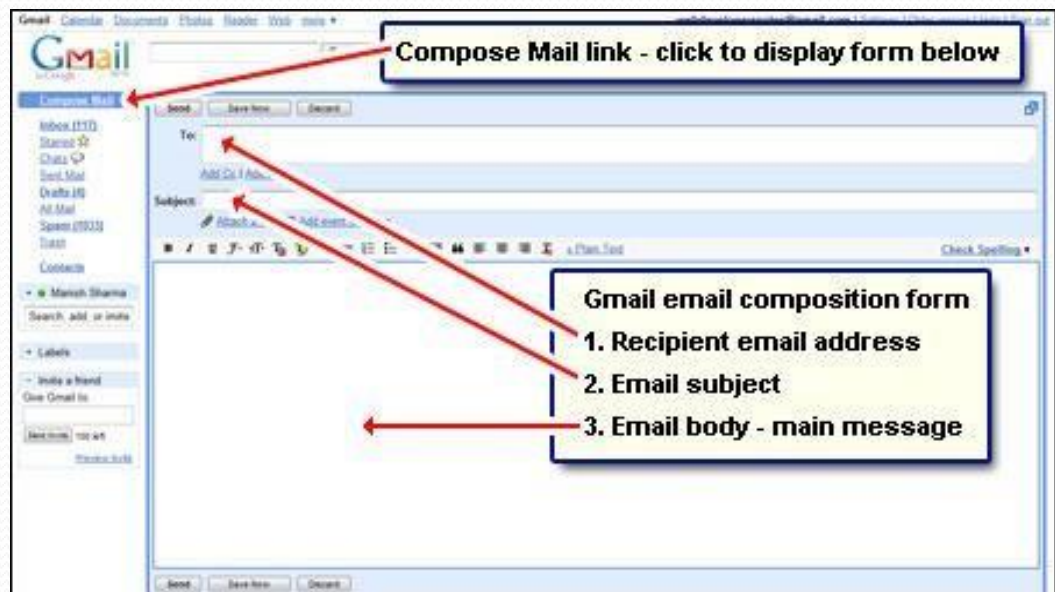
- Gmail manages 3 categories

1. Primary 2. Social 3. Promotions

- Compose option is given at the right to compose an email message.
- Inbox, Starred, Sent mail, Drafts options are available on the left pane

Composing and Sending Email

- Before sending an email, we need to compose a message.
- Sender's address in To field
- Subject of email message
- Email body
- Once you have specified all the above parameters, click Send



Replying Email

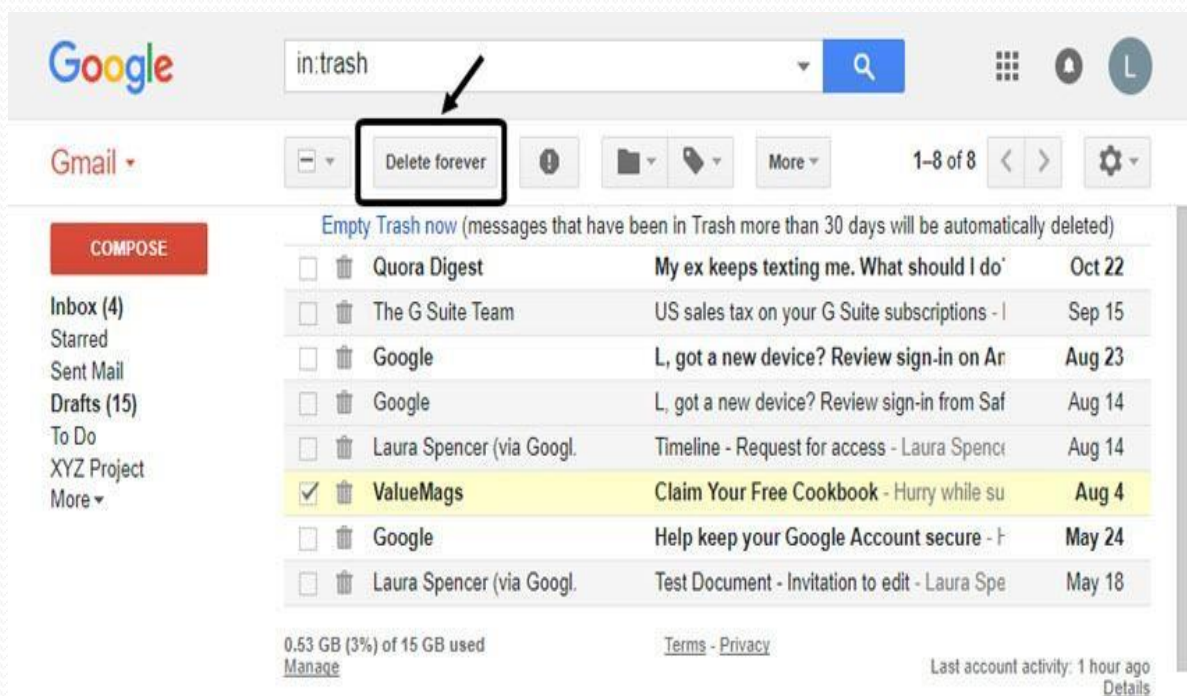
- After reading an email, you may have to reply that email.
- To reply an email, click Reply option shown at the bottom of the opened email

Forwarding Email

- It is also possible to send a copy with your own comments
- This can be done using forward button available in mail

Deleting Email

- If you don't want to keep email into your inbox, you can delete it
- Simply selecting the message from the message list and clicking delete



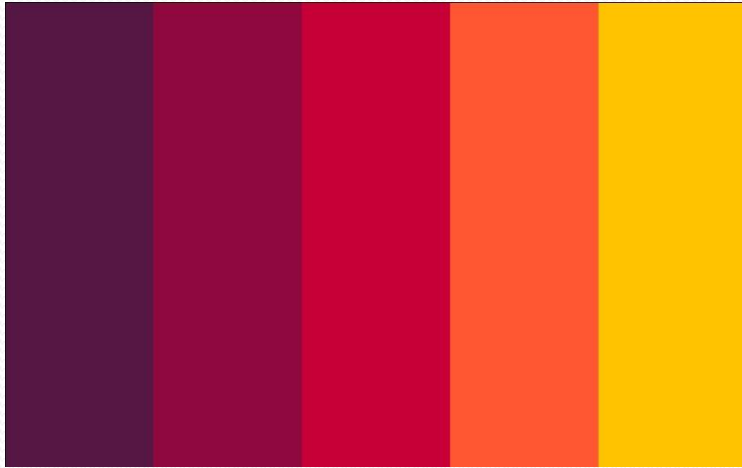
The screenshot shows the Gmail interface with the search bar containing 'in:trash'. The 'Delete forever' button is highlighted with a red box, and an arrow points to it from the search bar area. The email list shows several messages, with the 'ValueMags' message selected (checked box).

Message	Sender	Subject	Date
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Quora Digest	My ex keeps texting me. What should I do'	Oct 22
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The G Suite Team	US sales tax on your G Suite subscriptions - I	Sep 15
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Google	L, got a new device? Review sign-in on An	Aug 23
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Google	L, got a new device? Review sign-in from Saf	Aug 14
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Laura Spencer (via Googl.	Timeline - Request for access - Laura Spenc	Aug 14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	ValueMags	Claim Your Free Cookbook - Hurry while su	Aug 4
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Google	Help keep your Google Account secure - I	May 24
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Laura Spencer (via Googl.	Test Document - Invitation to edit - Laura Spe	May 18

0.53 GB (3%) of 15 GB used
[Manage](#)

[Terms](#) - [Privacy](#)

Last account activity: 1 hour ago
[Details](#)



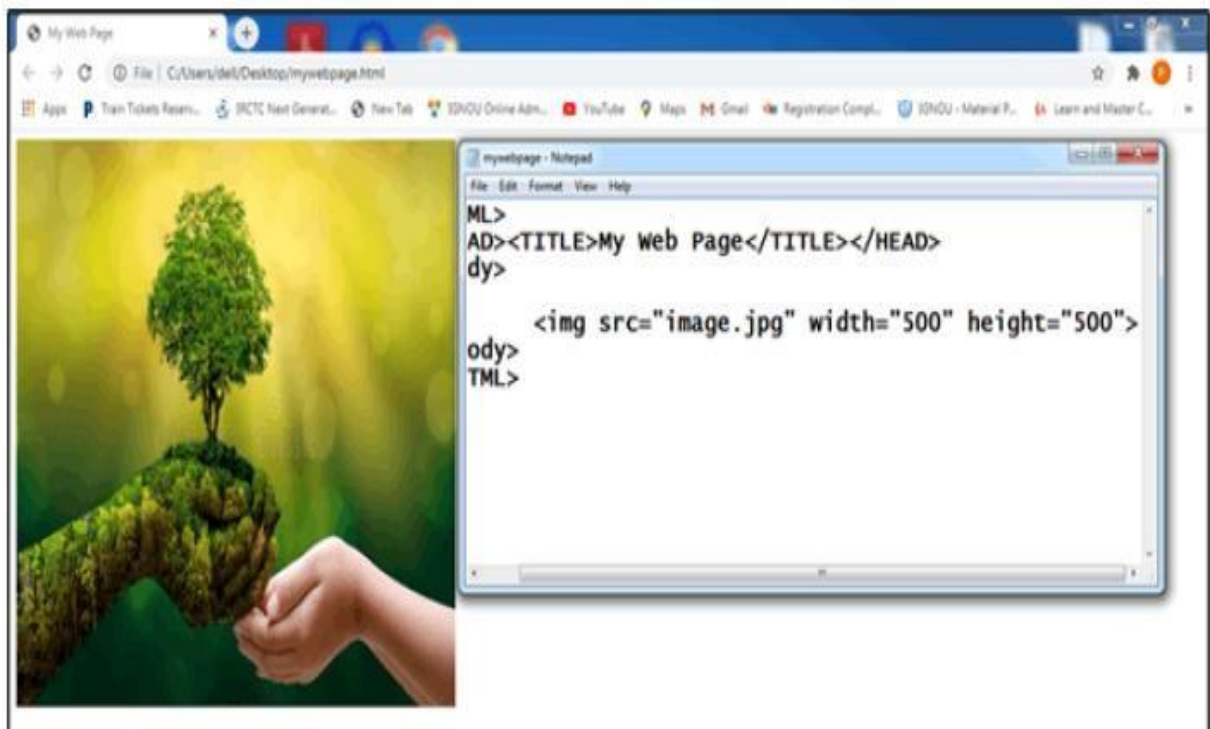
HTML COLORS & COMMENTS

HTML Comments

- Comment is a non-executable code
- It make the code more readable and understandable
- Comments are ignored by the browser
- Comments are not displayed but remains in the coding
- Example : `<!-- This is a comment -->`

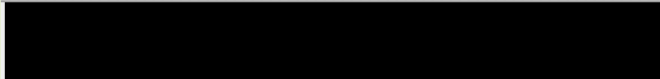








HTML Images

- `` tag is used to set an image on the webpage
- Attributes of an Image Tag
 - SRC= It specifies the image url.
 - ATL= It specifies an alternate text for the image.
 - WIDTH= It specifies the width of the image.
 - HEIGHT= It specifies the height of the image



HTML Colors

- HTML colors are defined using a hexadecimal (hex) notation
- It is the combination of Red, Green, and Blue color values (RGB)
- The lowest value is 0 (hex 00) and the highest value is 255 (hex FF)
- Hex values are written as 3 double digit numbers, starting with a # sign

Color Values		
Color	Color HEX	Color RGB
	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)
	#00FF00	rgb(0,255,0)
	#0000FF	rgb(0,0,255)
	#FFFF00	rgb(255,255,0)
	#00FFFF	rgb(0,255,255)
	#FF00FF	rgb(255,0,255)
	#C0C0C0	rgb(192,192,192)
	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)

HTML Fonts

- Font element is used to apply formatting effects on Fonts.
- Formatting Effects that you can apply like Font Color, Font Style, Font Effect or Font Size

•Attributes of Font Element

- Size - defines the size of font. The maximum font size that can be displayed in browser is 7
- Color - defines the color of font
- Face - applies the font style (in-built) like “Times New Roman

```
mywebpage - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
  <head>
    <title> My web page </title>
  </head>
  <body topmargin="100">
    <FONT SIZE="6" FACE="MONOTYPE CORSIVA" COLOR="RED">
    <p>Computer is an electronic machine that takes input
    and produce result that is called output.</p>
    </FONT>
  </body>
</html>
```



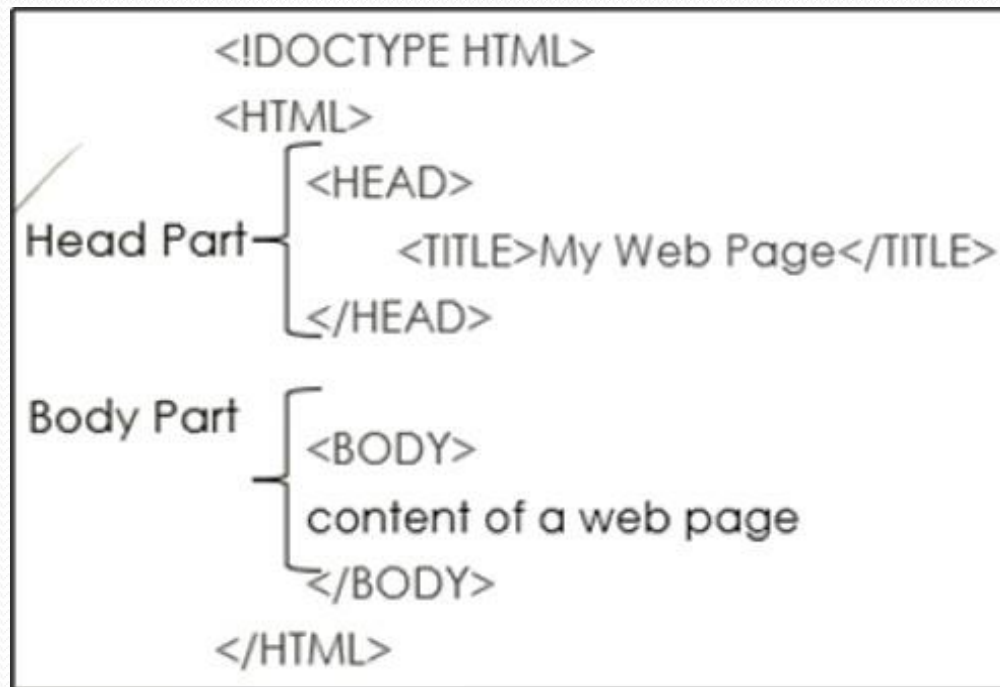


HTML

INTRODUCTION

HTML - Overview

- HTML stands for Hypertext Mark-up Language
- It was introduced by Sir Tim Berners Lee in 1993.
- It is a mark-up language that is used for web page designing.
- It is an easy to learn/write language.
- It is not a case sensitive language.
- It does not require any specific software to write HTML code.
- HTML code can be written in NOTEPAD
- **HTML File Structure & Example**

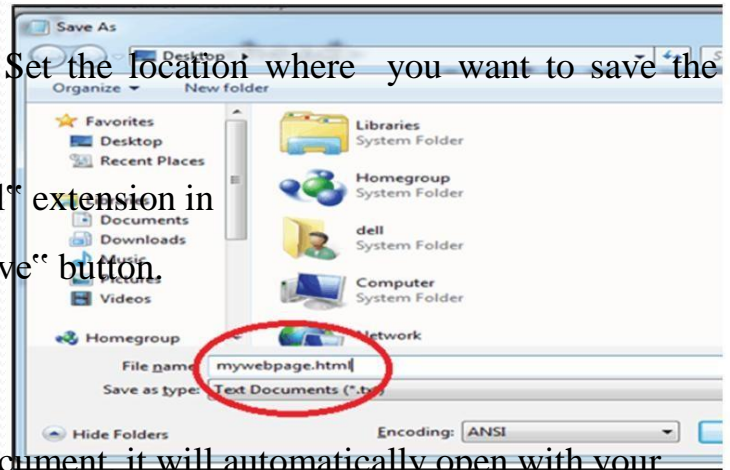


Explanation of Tags

- `<!DOCTYPE HTML>` It informs the web browser about the version of the HTML
- `<HTML>` tag indicates that the web page is written in HTML
- `<TITLE>` tag contains the title of the web page
- `<BODY>` tag contains the content of a web page that displays in web browser

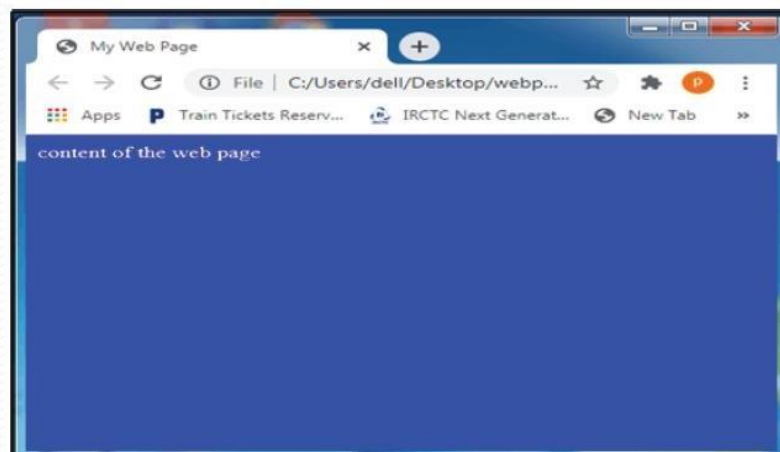
Saving an HTML Document

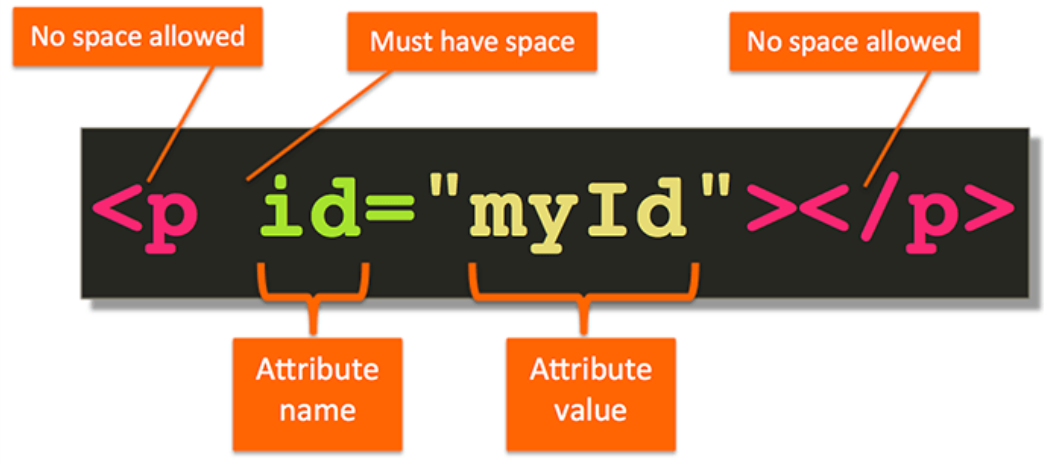
- Write the code in Notepad application and press CTRL+S key combination or File->Save.
- A Save as dialog box will open, Set the location where you want to save the document.
- Write the suitable name with „.html“ extension in „File name“ box. Then Click on „Save“ button.



Open an HTML Document

- Double click on your saved html document, it will automatically open with your default web browser.
- If you open your file manually on a specific web browser:
 - Double click on web browser icon-> Click on Open or Press CTRL+O
 - An open dialog box will appear, choose your file to open on browser. -> Click on Open button





HTML TAGS & ATTRIBUTES

Tags in HTML

- HTML tags are pre-defined keywords within a web page that define how your web browser displays the content.
- These keywords are enclosed with angle brackets „<>.“
- There are two types of tags available in HTML
 - **Container Tags-** It is also called Paired tag. It has a start tag and an end tag. For Example: <html>...</html>
 - **Empty Tags-** It is also called singular tags. It does not have an end tag. For Example: „
„, break tag is a singular tag

Block level Elements

- HTML block level elements can appear in the body of an HTML page.
- It can contain another block level as well as inline elements.
- By default, block-level elements begin on new lines.
- Block level elements create larger structures
- List of block level elements
 - p,h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6,ol, ul, pre, address
 - blockquote, dl, div, fieldset, form, hr, table

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum scelerisque mollis nisl, vel posuere nulla convallis non.

Aenean lacus ligula, suscipit a fringilla id, laoreet nec tortor. Fusce pharetra interdum mauris quis mollis.

Both of the paragraphs began with a new line

↑
New Line
↑
New Line

```
<html>
  <head>
  <body>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum scelerisque mollis nisl, vel posuere nulla convallis non.</p>
    <p>Aenean lacus ligula, suscipit a fringilla id, laoreet nec tortor. Fusce pharetra interdum mauris quis mollis.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```


Inline Elements

- HTML inline level elements can appear in the body of an HTML page.
- It can contain data and other inline elements.
- By default, inline elements do not begin on new lines.
- Inline elements create shorter structures (than block level elements).
- List of inline elements
 - b, big, i, small, tt
 - abbr, acronym, cite, code, dfn, em, kbd, strong, samp, var

w3resource HTML tutorial.



Short and did not begin with a new line

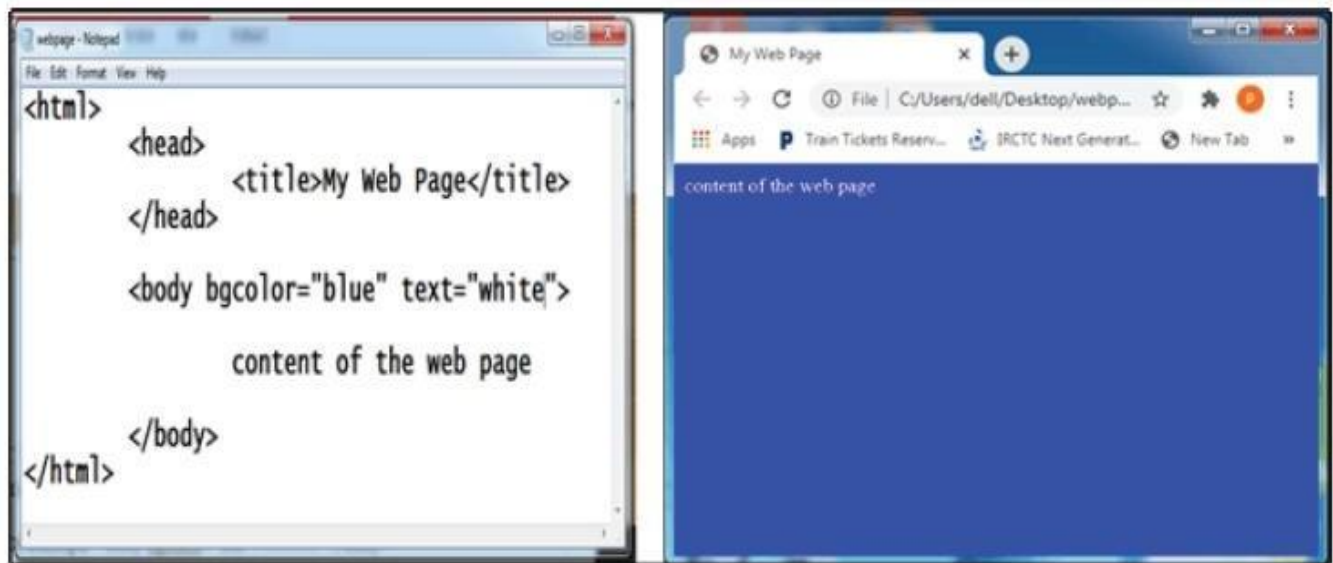
```
<html>
  <head>
  <body>
    <p>
      w3resource
      <abbr title="Hyper Text Markup Language">HTML</abbr>
      tutorial.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Div and span tag

- Both <div> and is used to define parts of a web page
- The element shows the inline portion of a document
- The <div> elements show a block-level portion of a document
- A div is a block-level element and a span is an inline element
- The div should be used to wrap sections of a document
- Span is used to wrap small portions of text, images, etc.

HTML Attributes

- An attribute provides additional information about an HTML tag.
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- For Example, <body bgcolor= “blue” colour= “white”>..... </body>
- Here „bgcolor“ and „colour“ are the attributes of <body> tag that is used to define background colour and text colour of a web page

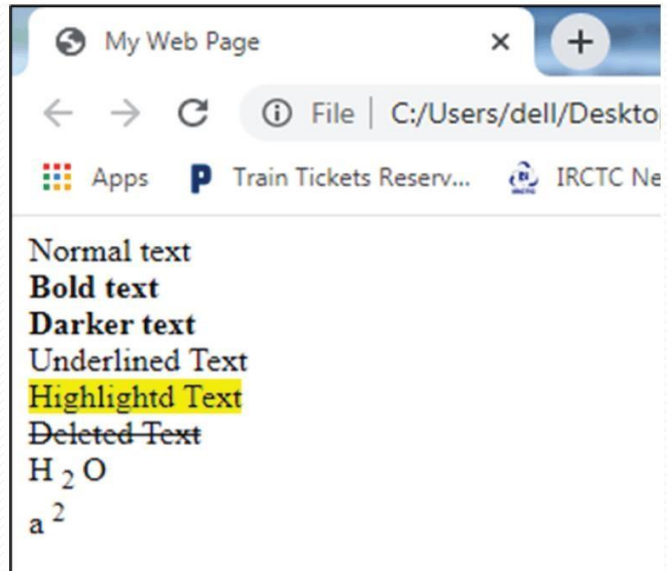


Formatting

- In HTML there are a few formatting elements which make a web page more attractive.
- These formatting elements are as follow:
 - bold or : Both tags make the text darker than the normal text
 - <i> italic: Italic tag makes the text slanted
 - <u>underline: It puts a line under the text
 - <mark> Marker: It highlights the text with yellow colour
 - delete: It displays the text as deleted
 - <sub> subscript: It displays the text slightly below the normal text
 - <sup> superscript: It displays the text slightly above the normal test.

○ Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My web Page</title>
</head>
<body>
Normal text
<b> Bold text</b>
<strong> Darker text </strong>
<u> underlined Text </u>
<mark> Highlightd Text </mark>
<del> Deleted Text </del>
H <sub> 2 </sub> 0
a <sup>2</sup>
</body>
</html>
```



Heading Levels

- Heading Levels are used to define headings.
- There are six types of heading levels in HTML.
- Their size is pre-defined.
- They are coded as <h1> to <h6>

```
<html>
<head>
<title>My web page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> HEADING -1 </h1> <br>
<h2> HEADING -2 </h2> <br>
<h3> HEADING -3 </h3> <br>
<h4> HEADING -4 </h4> <br>
<h5> HEADING -5 </h5> <br>
<h6> HEADING -6 </h6> <br>
</body>
</html>
```

