HTML Tutorial

With HTML you can create your own Web site.

This tutorial teaches you everything about HTML.

HTML is easy to learn - You will enjoy it.

Examples in Each Chapter

This HTML tutorial contains hundreds of HTML examples.

With our online HTML editor, you can edit the HTML, and click on a button to view the result.

Example

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Try it yourself »

Click on the "Try it yourself" button to see how it works

Start learning HTML now!

HTML Introduction

« Previous Next Chapter »

Example

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Try it yourself »

What is HTML?

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- HTML is not a programming language, it is a **markup language**
- A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
- HTML uses **markup tags** to describe web pages

HTML Tags

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by **angle brackets** like <html>
- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like and
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag,** the second tag is the **end tag**
- Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**

HTML Documents = Web Pages

- HTML documents **describe web pages**
- HTML documents **contain HTML tags** and plain text
- HTML documents are also **called web pages**

The purpose of a web browser (like Internet Explorer or Firefox) is to read HTML documents and display them as web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page:

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Example Explained

- The text between <html> and </html> describes the web page
- The text between <body> and </body> is the visible page content
- The text between <h1> and </h1> is displayed as a heading
- The text between and is displayed as a paragraph

HTML - Getting Started

What You Need

You don't need any tools to learn HTML at W3Schools.

- You don't need an HTML editor
- You don't need a web server
- You don't need a web site

Editing HTML

HTML can be written and edited using many different editors like Dreamweaver and Visual Studio.

However, in this tutorial we use a plain text editor (like Notepad) to edit HTML. We believe using a plain text editor is the best way to learn HTML.

Create Your Own Test Web

If you just want to learn HTML, skip the rest of this chapter.

If you want to create a test page on your own computer, just copy the 3 files below to your desktop.

(Right click on each link, and select "save target as" or "save link as")

mainpage.htm

page1.htm

page2.htm

After you have copied the files, you can double-click on the file called "mainpage.htm" and see your first web site in action.

Use Your Test Web For Learning

We suggest you experiment with everything you learn at W3Schools by editing your web files with a text editor (like Notepad).

Note: If your test web contains HTML markup tags you have not learned, don't panic. You will learn all about it in the next chapters.

.HTM or .HTML File Extension?

When you save an HTML file, you can use either the .htm or the .html file extension. There is no difference, it is entirely up to you.

HTML Basic - 4 Examples

Don't worry if the examples use tags you have not learned.

You will learn about them in the next chapters.

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

Example

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>
```

Try it yourself »

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

Example

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

Try it yourself »

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.

Example

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
```

Try it yourself »

Note: The link address is specified in the href attribute.

(You will learn about attributes in a later chapter of this tutorial).

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

Example

```
<img src="w3schools.jpg" width="104" height="142" />
```

Try it yourself »

Note: The name and the size of the image are provided as attributes.

HTML Elements

HTML documents are defined by HTML elements.

HTML Elements

An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

Start tag *	Element content	End tag *
	This is a paragraph	
	This is a link	

***** The start tag is often called the **opening tag**. The end tag is often called the **closing tag**.

HTML Element Syntax

- An HTML element starts with a **start tag / opening tag**
- An HTML element ends with an **end tag / closing tag**
- The **element content** is everything between the start and the end tag
- Some HTML elements have **empty content**
- Empty elements are **closed in the start tag**
- Most HTML elements can have **attributes**

Tip: You will learn about attributes in the next chapter of this tutorial.

Nested HTML Elements

Most HTML elements can be nested (can contain other HTML elements).

HTML documents consist of nested HTML elements.

HTML Document Example

```
<html>

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

</html>
```

The example above contains 3 HTML elements.

HTML Example Explained

The element:

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

The element defines a paragraph in the HTML document.
The element has a start tag and an end tag .
The element content is: This is my first paragraph.

The <body> element:

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

The <body> element defines the body of the HTML document.
The element has a start tag <body> and an end tag </body>.
The element content is another HTML element (a p element).

The <html> element:

```
<html>

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

</html>
```

The <html> element defines the whole HTML document.
The element has a start tag <html> and an end tag </html>.
The element content is another HTML element (the body element).

Don't Forget the End Tag

Some HTML elements might display correctly even if you forget the end tag:

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

The example above works in most browsers, because the closing tag is considered optional.

Never rely on this. Many HTML elements will produce unexpected results and/or errors if you forget the end tag .

Empty HTML Elements

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

 is an empty element without a closing tag (the
 tag defines a line break).

Tip: In XHTML, all elements must be closed. Adding a slash inside the start tag, like
, is the proper way of closing empty elements in XHTML (and XML).

HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Tags

HTML tags are not case sensitive: <P> means the same as <p>. Many web sites use uppercase HTML tags.

W3Schools use lowercase tags because the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) **recommends** lowercase in HTML 4, and **demands** lowercase tags in XHTML.

HTML Attributes

Attributes provide additional information about HTML elements.

HTML Attributes

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

Attribute Example

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:

Example

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>
```

Try it yourself »

Always Quote Attribute Values

Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes.

Double style quotes are the most common, but single style quotes are also allowed.

Tip: In some rare situations, when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes: name='John "ShotGun" Nelson'

HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Attributes

Attribute names and attribute values are case-insensitive.

However, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase attributes/attribute values in their HTML 4 recommendation.

Newer versions of (X)HTML will demand lowercase attributes.

HTML Attributes Reference

A complete list of legal attributes for each HTML element is listed in our:

Complete HTML Reference

Below is a list of some attributes that are standard for most HTML elements:

Attribute	Value	Description
class	*classname*	Specifies a classname for an element
id	*id*	Specifies a unique id for an element
style	*style_definition*	Specifies an inline style for an element
title	*tooltip_text*	Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip)

HTML Headings

Headings are important in HTML documents.

HTML Headings

Headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

Example

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a heading</h2>
<h3>This is a heading</h3>
```

Try it yourself »

Note: Browsers automatically add some empty space (a margin) before and after each heading.

Headings Are Important

Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

Search engines use your headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Since users may skim your pages by its headings, it is important to use headings to show the document structure.

H1 headings should be used as main headings, followed by H2 headings, then the less important H3 headings, and so on.

HTML Lines

The <hr /> tag creates a horizontal line in an HTML page.

The hr element can be used to separate content:

Example

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

Try it yourself »

HTML Comments

Comments can be inserted into the HTML code to make it more readable and understandable. Comments are ignored by the browser and are not displayed.

Comments are written like this:

Example

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

Try it yourself »

Note: There is an exclamation point after the opening bracket, but not before the closing bracket.

HTML Tip - How to View HTML Source

Have you ever seen a Web page and wondered "Hey! How did they do that?"

To find out, right-click in the page and select "View Source" (IE) or "View Page Source" (Firefox), or similar for other browsers. This will open a window containing the HTML code of the page.

Examples From This Page

Headings
How to display headings in an HTML document.

Hidden comments
How to insert comments in the HTML source code.

Horizontal lines
How to insert a horizontal line.

HTML Tag Reference

W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about these tags and their attributes.

You will learn more about HTML tags and attributes in the next chapters of this tutorial.

Tag	Description
<html>	Defines an HTML document
<body>	Defines the document's body
<h1> to <h6>	Defines HTML headings
<hr />	Defines a horizontal line
<!-->	Defines a comment

HTML Paragraphs

HTML documents are divided into paragraphs.

HTML Paragraphs

Paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

Example

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

Try it yourself »

Note: Browsers automatically add an empty line before and after a paragraph.

Don't Forget the End Tag

Most browsers will display HTML correctly even if you forget the end tag:

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph
<p>This is another paragraph
```

Try it yourself »

The example above will work in most browsers, but don't rely on it. Forgetting the end tag can produce unexpected results or errors.

Note: Future version of HTML will not allow you to skip end tags.

HTML Line Breaks

Use the
 tag if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

Example

```
<p>This is<br />a para<br />graph with line breaks</p>
```

Try it yourself »

The
 element is an empty HTML element. It has no end tag.

---

 or

In XHTML, XML, and future versions of HTML, HTML elements with no end tag (closing tag) are not allowed.

Even if
 works in all browsers, writing
 instead is more **future proof**.

HTML Output - Useful Tips

You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed. Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.

With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.

The browser will remove extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed. Any number of lines count as one line, and any number of spaces count as one space.

Try it yourself

(The example demonstrates some HTML formatting problems)

HTML Tag Reference

W3Schools' tag reference contains additional information about HTML elements and their attributes.

Tag	Description
<p>	Defines a paragraph
 	Inserts a single line break

HTML Text Formatting

« Previous Next Chapter »

HTML Text Formatting

This text is bold

This text is big

This text is italic

`This is computer output`

This is subscript and superscript

Try it yourself »

```
<html>
<body>

<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><strong>This text is strong</strong></p>
<p><big>This text is big</big></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p><em>This text is emphasized</em></p>
<p><code>This is computer output</code></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is bold

This text is strong

This text is big

This text is italic

This text is emphasized

`This is computer output`

This is $_{\text{subscript}}$ and $^{\text{superscript}}$

HTML Formatting Tags

HTML uses tags like <b> and <i> for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text.

These HTML tags are called formatting tags (look at the bottom of this page for a complete reference).

Often renders as <b>, and renders as <i>.

However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags:

<b> or <i> defines bold or italic text only.

 or means that you want the text to be rendered in a way that the user understands as "important". Today, all major browsers render strong as bold and em as italics. However, if a browser one day wants to make a text highlighted with the strong feature, it might be cursive for example and not bold!

Try it Yourself - Examples

Text formatting
How to format text in an HTML document.

Preformatted text
How to control the line breaks and spaces with the pre tag.

"Computer output" tags
How different "computer output" tags will be displayed.

Address
How to define contact information for the author/owner of an HTML document.

Abbreviations and acronyms
How to handle abbreviations and acronyms.

Text direction
How to change the text direction.

Quotations
How to handle long and short quotations.

Deleted and inserted text
How to mark deleted and inserted text.

HTML Text Formatting Tags

Tag	Description
<b>	Defines bold text
<big>	Defines big text
	Defines emphasized text
<i>	Defines italic text
<small>	Defines small text
	Defines strong text
<sub>	Defines subscripted text
<sup>	Defines superscripted text
<ins>	Defines inserted text
<del>	Defines deleted text

HTML "Computer Output" Tags

Tag	Description
<code>	Defines computer code text
<kbd>	Defines keyboard text
<samp>	Defines sample computer code
<tt>	Defines teletype text
<var>	Defines a variable
<pre>	Defines preformatted text

HTML Citations, Quotations, and Definition Tags

Tag	Description
<abbr>	Defines an abbreviation
<acronym>	Defines an acronym
<address>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document
<bdo>	Defines the text direction
<blockquote>	Defines a long quotation
<q>	Defines a short quotation
<cite>	Defines a citation
<dfn>	Defines a definition term

HTML Styles - CSS

« Previous Next Chapter »

CSS is used to style HTML elements.

Look! Styles and colors

This text is in Verdana and red

This text is in Times and blue

This text is 30 pixels high

Try it yourself

Styling HTML with CSS

CSS was introduced with HTML 4, to provide a common way to style HTML elements.

CSS styling can be added to HTML in the following ways

- in **separate style sheet files** (CSS files)
- in the **style element** in the HTML head section
- in the **style attribute** in single HTML elements.

Using the HTML Style Attribute

It is time consuming and not very practical to style HTML elements using the style attribute.

The preferred way to add CSS to HTML, is to put CSS syntax in separate CSS files.

However, in this HTML tutorial we will introduce you to CSS using the style attribute. This is done to simplify the examples. It also makes it easier for you to edit the code and try it yourself.

You can learn everything about styles and CSS in our CSS Tutorial.

HTML Style Example - Background Color

The background-color property defines the background color for an element:

Example

```
<html>

<body style="background-color:yellow">
<h2 style="background-color:red">This is a heading</h2>
<p style="background-color:green">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

Try it yourself »

The style attribute makes the "old" bgcolor attribute obsolete.

Try it yourself: Background color the old way

HTML Style Example - Font, Color and Size

The font-family, color, and font-size properties defines the font, color, and size of the text in an element:

Example

```
<html>

<body>
<h1 style="font-family:verdana">A heading</h1>
<p style="font-family:arial;color:red;font-size:20px;">A paragraph.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

Try it yourself »

The style attribute makes the old <font> tag obsolete.

Try it yourself: Fonts the old way

HTML Style Example - Text Alignment

The text-align property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element:

Example

```
<html>

<body>
<h1 style="text-align:center">This is a heading</h1>
<p>The heading above is aligned to the center of this page.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

Try it yourself »

The style attribute makes the old "align" attribute obsolete.

Try it yourself: Centered heading the old way

Deprecated Tags and Attributes

In HTML 4, several tags and attributes are deprecated. Deprecated means that they will not be supported in future versions of HTML and XHTML.

The message is clear: Avoid using deprecated tags and attributes!

These tags and attributes should be avoided:

Tags	**Description**
	Deprecated. Defines centered content
<font> and <basefont>	Deprecated. Defines HTML fonts
<s> and <strike>	Deprecated. Defines strikethrough text
<u>	Deprecated. Defines underlined text
Attributes	**Description**
align	Deprecated. Defines the alignment of text
bgcolor	Deprecated. Defines the background color
color	Deprecated. Defines the text color

For all of the above: Use styles instead!

HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all Web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

Try it Yourself - Examples

HTML links
How to create links in an HTML document.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page)

HTML Hyperlinks (Links)

A hyperlink (or link) is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document.

When you move the cursor over a link in a Web page, the arrow will turn into a little hand.

Links are specified in HTML using the <a> tag.

The <a> tag can be used in two ways:

1. To create a link to another document, by using the href attribute
2. To create a bookmark inside a document, by using the name attribute

HTML Link Syntax

The HTML code for a link is simple. It looks like this:

```
<a href="url">Link text</a>
```

The href attribute specifies the destination of a link.

Example

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/">Visit W3Schools</a>
```

which will display like this: Visit W3Schools

Clicking on this hyperlink will send the user to W3Schools' homepage.

Tip: The "Link text" doesn't have to be text. You can link from an image or any other HTML element.

HTML Links - The target Attribute

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The example below will open the linked document in a new browser window:

Example

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

Try it yourself »

HTML Links - The name Attribute

The name attribute specifies the name of an anchor.

The name attribute is used to create a bookmark inside an HTML document.

Note:
The upcoming HTML5 standard suggest using the id attribute instead of the name attribute for specifying the name of an anchor.
Using the id attribute actually works also for HTML4 in all modern browsers.

Bookmarks are not displayed in any special way. They are invisible to the reader.

Example

A named anchor inside an HTML document:

```
<a name="tips">Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" inside the same document:

```
<a href="#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Or, create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" from another page:

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html_links.htm#tips">
Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

Note: Always add a trailing slash to subfolder references. If you link like this: href="http://www.w3schools.com/html", you will generate two requests to the server, the server will first add a slash to the address, and then create a new request like this: href="http://www.w3schools.com/html/".

Tip: Named anchors are often used to create "table of contents" at the beginning of a large document. Each chapter within the document is given a named anchor, and links to each of these anchors are put at the top of the document.

Tip: If a browser does not find the named anchor specified, it goes to the top of the document. No error occurs.

More Examples

An image as a link
How to use an image as a link.

Link to a location on the same page
How to link to a bookmark.

Break out of a frame
How to break out of a frame (if your site is locked in a frame).

Create a mailto link
How to link to a mail message (will only work if you have mail installed).

Create a mailto link 2
Another mailto link.

HTML Link Tags

Tag	Description
<a>	Defines an anchor

HTML Images

« Previous Next Chapter »

Example

Norwegian Mountain Trip

Try it yourself »

```
<html>
<body>

<h2>Norwegian Mountain Trip</h2>
<img border="0" src="/images/pulpit.jpg" alt="Pulpit rock" width="304" height="228" />

</body>
</html>
```

Try it Yourself - Examples

Insert images
How to insert images into an HTML document.

Insert images from different locations
How to insert an image from another folder or another server.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page).

HTML Images - The <img> Tag and the Src Attribute

In HTML, images are defined with the <img> tag.

The <img> tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag.

To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute. Src stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display.

Syntax for defining an image:

```
<img src="url" alt="some_text"/>
```

The URL points to the location where the image is stored. An image named "boat.gif", located in the "images" directory on "www.w3schools.com" has the URL: http://www.w3schools.com/images/boat.gif.

The browser displays the image where the <img> tag occurs in the document. If you put an image tag between two paragraphs, the browser shows the first paragraph, then the image, and then the second paragraph.

HTML Images - The Alt Attribute

The required alt attribute specifies an alternate text for an image, if the image cannot be displayed.

The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text:

```
<img src="boat.gif" alt="Big Boat" />
```

The alt attribute provides alternative information for an image if a user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

HTML Images - Set Height and Width of an Image

The height and width attributes are used to specify the height and width of an image.

The attribute values are specified in pixels by default:

```
<img src="pulpit.jpg" alt="Pulpit rock" width="304" height="228" />
```

Tip: It is a good practice to specify both the height and width attributes for an image. If these attributes are set, the space required for the image is reserved when the page is loaded. However, without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the image. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the images load).

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

Note: If an HTML file contains ten images - eleven files are required to display the page right. Loading images take time, so my best advice is: Use images carefully.

Note: When a web page is loaded, it is the browser, at that moment, that actually gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the images actually stay in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon is shown if the browser cannot find the image.

More Examples

Aligning images
How to align an image within the text.

Let the image float
How to let an image float to the left or right of a paragraph.

Make a hyperlink of an image
How to use an image as a link.

Create an image map
How to create an image map, with clickable regions. Each of the regions is a hyperlink.

HTML Image Tags

Tag	Description
<img />	Defines an image
<map>	Defines an image-map
<area />	Defines a clickable area inside an image-map

HTML Tables

« Previous Next Chapter »

HTML Tables

Apples	44%
Bananas	23%
Oranges	13%
Other	10%

Try it Yourself - Examples

Tables
How to create tables in an HTML document.

Table borders
How to specify different table borders.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page).

HTML Tables

Tables are defined with the <table> tag.

A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag). td stands for "table data," and holds the content of a data cell. A <td> tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms, other tables, etc.

Table Example

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

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

HTML Tables and the Border Attribute

If you do not specify a border attribute, the table will be displayed without borders. Sometimes this can be useful, but most of the time, we want the borders to show.

To display a table with borders, specify the border attribute:

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<td>Row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>Row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

HTML Table Headers

Header information in a table are defined with the <th> tag.

All major browsers will display the text in the <th> element as bold and centered.

```
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Header 1</th>
<th>Header 2</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

How the HTML code above looks in your browser:

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

HTML Lists

« Previous Next Chapter »

The most common HTML lists are ordered and unordered lists:

HTML Lists

An ordered list:

1. The first list item
2. The second list item
3. The third list item

An unordered list:

- List item
- List item
- List item

Try-It-Yourself Examples

Unordered list
How to create an unordered list in an HTML document.

Ordered list
How to create an ordered list in an HTML document.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page).

HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

```
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

- Coffee
- Milk

HTML Ordered Lists

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items are marked with numbers.

```
<ol>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

1. Coffee
2. Milk

HTML Definition Lists

A definition list is a list of items, with a description of each item.

The <dl> tag defines a definition list.

The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines the item in the list) and <dd> (describes the item in the list):

```
<dl>
<dt>Coffee</dt>
```

```
<dd>- black hot drink</dd>
<dt>Milk</dt>
<dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Coffee

- black hot drink

Milk

- white cold drink

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

Tip: Inside a list item you can put text, line breaks, images, links, other lists, etc.

More Examples

Different types of ordered lists
Demonstrates different types of ordered lists.

Different types of unordered lists
Demonstrates different types of unordered lists.

Nested list
Demonstrates how you can nest lists.

Nested list 2
Demonstrates a more complicated nested list.

Definition list
Demonstrates a definition list.

HTML List Tags

Tag	Description
	Defines an ordered list
	Defines an unordered list
	Defines a list item
<dl>	Defines a definition list
<dt>	Defines an item in a definition list
<dd>	Defines a description of an item in a definition list

HTML Forms and Input

« Previous

Next Chapter »

HTML Forms are used to select different kinds of user input.

Try-It-Yourself Examples

Create text fields
How to create text fields. The user can write text in a text field.

Create password field
How to create a password field.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page)

HTML Forms

HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.

A form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form:

```
<form>
.
input elements
.
</form>
```

HTML Forms - The Input Element

The most important form element is the input element.

The input element is used to select user information.

An input element can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute. An input element can be of type text field, checkbox, password, radio button, submit button, and more.

The most used input types are described below.

Text Fields

<input type="text" /> defines a one-line input field that a user can enter text into:

```
<form>
First name: <input type="text" name="firstname" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname" />
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

First name:

Last name:

Note: The form itself is not visible. Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.

Password Field

<input type="password" /> defines a password field:

```
<form>
Password: <input type="password" name="pwd" />
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Password: 

Note: The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

Radio Buttons

<input type="radio" /> defines a radio button. Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE one of a limited number of choices:

```
<form>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" /> Male<br />
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

 Male

 Female

Checkboxes

<input type="checkbox" /> defines a checkbox. Checkboxes let a user select ONE or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike" /> I have a bike<br />
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" /> I have a car
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

 I have a bike

 I have a car

Submit Button

<input type="submit" /> defines a submit button.

A submit button is used to send form data to a server. The data is sent to the page specified in the form's action attribute. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input:

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">
Username: <input type="text" name="user" />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Username: Submit

If you type some characters in the text field above, and click the "Submit" button, the browser will send your input to a page called "html_form_action.asp". The page will show you the received input.

More Input Examples

Radio buttons
How to create radio buttons.

Checkboxes
How to create checkboxes. A user can select or unselect a checkbox.

Simple drop-down list
How to create a simple drop-down list.

Drop-down list with a pre-selected value
How to create a drop-down list with a pre-selected value.

Textarea
How to create a multi-line text input control. In a text-area the user can write an unlimited number of characters.

Create a button
How to create a button.

Form Examples

Fieldset around form-data
How to create a border around elements in a form.

Form with text fields and a submit button
How to create a form with two text fields and a submit button.

Form with checkboxes
How to create a form with three checkboxes and a submit button.

Form with radio buttons
How to create a form with two radio buttons, and a submit button.

Send e-mail from a form
How to send e-mail from a form.

HTML Form Tags

Tag	Description
<form>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<input />	Defines an input control
<textarea>	Defines a multi-line text input control
<label>	Defines a label for an input element
<fieldset>	Defines a border around elements in a form
<legend>	Defines a caption for a fieldset element
<select>	Defines a select list (drop-down list)
<optgroup>	Defines a group of related options in a select list
<option>	Defines an option in a select list
<button>	Defines a push button

HTML Frames

« Previous Next Chapter »

With frames, several Web pages can be displayed in the same browser window.

ATTENTION. Do not expect frames to be supported in future versions of HTML.

Try-It-Yourself Examples

Vertical frameset
How to make a vertical frameset with three different documents.

Horizontal frameset
How to make a horizontal frameset with three different documents.

(You can find more examples at the bottom of this page)

HTML Frames

With frames, you can display more than one HTML document in the same browser window. Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent of the others.

The disadvantages of using frames are:

- Frames are not expected to be supported in future versions of HTML
- Frames are difficult to use. (Printing the entire page is difficult).
- The web developer must keep track of more HTML documents

The HTML frameset Element

The frameset element holds one or more frame elements. Each frame element can hold a separate document.

The frameset element states HOW MANY columns or rows there will be in the frameset, and HOW MUCH percentage/pixels of space will occupy each of them.

The HTML frame Element

The <frame> tag defines one particular window (frame) within a frameset.

In the example below we have a frameset with two columns.

The first column is set to 25% of the width of the browser window. The second column is set to 75% of the width of the browser window. The document "frame_a.htm" is put into the first column, and the document "frame_b.htm" is put into the second column:

```
<frameset cols="25%,75%">
  <frame src="frame_a.htm" />
  <frame src="frame_b.htm" />
</frameset>
```

Note: The frameset column size can also be set in pixels (cols="200,500"), and one of the columns can be set to use the remaining space, with an asterisk (cols="25%,*").

Basic Notes - Useful Tips

Tip: If a frame has visible borders, the user can resize it by dragging the border. To prevent a user from doing this, you can add noresize="noresize" to the <frame> tag.

Note: Add the <noframes> tag for browsers that do not support frames.

Important: You cannot use the <body></body> tags together with the <frameset></frameset> tags! However, if you add a <noframes> tag containing some text for browsers that do not support frames, you will have to enclose the text in <body></body> tags! See how it is done in the first example below.

More Examples

How to use the <noframes> tag
How to use the <noframes> tag (for browsers that do not support frames).

Nested framesets
How to create a frameset with three documents, and how to mix them in rows and columns.

Frameset with noresize="noresize"
How to use the noresize attribute. Move the mouse over the borders between the frames and notice that you cannot move the borders.

Navigation frame
How to make a navigation frame. The navigation frame contains a list of links with the second frame as the target. The file called "tryhtml_contents.htm" contains three links. The source code of the links:
Frame a
Frame b
Frame c
The second frame will show the linked document.

Jump to a specified section within a frame
Two frames. One of the frames has a source to a specified section in a file. The specified section is made with <a name="C10"> in the "link.htm" file.

Jump to a specified section with frame navigation
Two frames. The navigation frame (content.htm) to the left contains a list of links with the second frame (link.htm) as a target. The second frame shows the linked document. One of the links in the navigation frame is linked to a specified section in the target file. The HTML code in the file "content.htm" looks like this: Link without Anchor
Link with Anchor.

HTML Frame Tags

Tag	Description
<frameset>	Defines a set of frames
<frame />	Defines a sub window (a frame)
<noframes>	Defines a noframe section for browsers that do not handle frames

HTML Iframes

« Previous Next Chapter »

An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

Syntax for adding an iframe:

```
<iframe src="URL"></iframe>
```

The URL points to the location of the separate page.

Iframe - Set Height and Width

The height and width attributes are used to specify the height and width of the iframe.

The attribute values are specified in pixels by default, but they can also be in percent (like "80%").

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" width="200" height="200"></iframe>
```

Try it yourself »

```
<html>
<body>

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" width="200" height="200"></iframe>

<p>Some older browsers don't support iframes.</p>
<p>If they don't, the iframe will not be visible.</p>


</body>
</html>
```

Iframe - Remove the Border

The frameborder attribute specifies whether or not to display a border around the iframe.

Set the attribute value to "0" to remove the border:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" frameborder="0"></iframe>
```

Try it yourself »

```
<html>
<body>

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" frameborder="0"></iframe>

<p>Some older browsers don't support iframes.</p>
<p>If they don't, the iframe will not be visible.</p>


</body>
</html>
```

Use iframe as a Target for a Link

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

The target attribute of a link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

Example

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a"></iframe>
<p><a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>
```

Try it yourself »

```
<html>
<body>

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a"></iframe>
<p><a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>

<p><b>Note:</b> Because the target of the link matches the name of the iframe, the link will open in the iframe.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML iframe Tag

Tag	Description
<iframe>	Defines an inline sub window (frame)

HTML Colors

« Previous Next Chapter »

Colors are displayed combining RED, GREEN, and BLUE light.

Color Values

HTML colors are defined using a hexadecimal notation (HEX) for the combination of Red, Green, and Blue color values (RGB).

The lowest value that can be given to one of the light sources is 0 (in HEX: 00). The highest value is 255 (in HEX: FF).

HEX values are specified as 3 pairs of two-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)

Try it yourself »

---

16 Million Different Colors

The combination of Red, Green, and Blue values from 0 to 255, gives more than 16 million different colors (256 x 256 x 256).

If you look at the color table below, you will see the result of varying the red light from 0 to 255, while keeping the green and blue light at zero.

To see the full list of color mixes when RED varies from 0 to 255, click on one of the HEX or RGB values below.

Red Light	Color HEX	Color RGB
	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#080000	rgb(8,0,0)
	#100000	rgb(16,0,0)
	#180000	rgb(24,0,0)
	#200000	rgb(32,0,0)
	#280000	rgb(40,0,0)
	#300000	rgb(48,0,0)
	#380000	rgb(56,0,0)
	#400000	rgb(64,0,0)
	#480000	rgb(72,0,0)
	#500000	rgb(80,0,0)
	#580000	rgb(88,0,0)
	#600000	rgb(96,0,0)
	#680000	rgb(104,0,0)
	#700000	rgb(112,0,0)
	#780000	rgb(120,0,0)
	#800000	rgb(128,0,0)
	#880000	rgb(136,0,0)
	#900000	rgb(144,0,0)
	#980000	rgb(152,0,0)
	#A00000	rgb(160,0,0)
	#A80000	rgb(168,0,0)
	#B00000	rgb(176,0,0)
	#B80000	rgb(184,0,0)
	#C00000	rgb(192,0,0)
	#C80000	rgb(200,0,0)
	#D00000	rgb(208,0,0)
	#D80000	rgb(216,0,0)
	#E00000	rgb(224,0,0)
	#E80000	rgb(232,0,0)
	#F00000	rgb(240,0,0)
	#F80000	rgb(248,0,0)
	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)

Shades of Gray

Gray colors are created by using an equal amount of power to all of the light sources.

To make it easier for you to select the correct shade, we have created a table of gray shades for you:

Gray Shades	Color HEX	Color RGB
	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
	#080808	rgb(8,8,8)
	#101010	rgb(16,16,16)
	#181818	rgb(24,24,24)
	#202020	rgb(32,32,32)
	#282828	rgb(40,40,40)
	#303030	rgb(48,48,48)
	#383838	rgb(56,56,56)
	#404040	rgb(64,64,64)
	#484848	rgb(72,72,72)
	#505050	rgb(80,80,80)
	#585858	rgb(88,88,88)
	#606060	rgb(96,96,96)
	#686868	rgb(104,104,104)
	#707070	rgb(112,112,112)

	#787878	rgb(120,120,120)
	#808080	rgb(128,128,128)
	#888888	rgb(136,136,136)
	#909090	rgb(144,144,144)
	#989898	rgb(152,152,152)
	#A0A0A0	rgb(160,160,160)
	#A8A8A8	rgb(168,168,168)
	#B0B0B0	rgb(176,176,176)
	#B8B8B8	rgb(184,184,184)
	#C0C0C0	rgb(192,192,192)
	#C8C8C8	rgb(200,200,200)
	#D0D0D0	rgb(208,208,208)
	#D8D8D8	rgb(216,216,216)
	#E0E0E0	rgb(224,224,224)
	#E8E8E8	rgb(232,232,232)
	#F0F0F0	rgb(240,240,240)
	#F8F8F8	rgb(248,248,248)
	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)

Web Safe Colors?

Some years ago, when computers supported max 256 different colors, a list of 216 "Web Safe Colors" was suggested as a Web standard, reserving 40 fixed system colors.

The 216 cross-browser color palette was created to ensure that all computers would display the colors correctly when running a 256 color palette.

This is not important today, since most computers can display millions of different colors. Anyway, here is the list:

000000	000033	000066	000099	0000CC	0000FF
003300	003333	003366	003399	0033CC	0033FF
006600	006633	006666	006699	0066CC	0066FF
009900	009933	009966	009999	0099CC	0099FF
00CC00	00CC33	00CC66	00CC99	00CCCC	00CCFF
00FF00	00FF33	00FF66	00FF99	00FFCC	00FFFF
330000	330033	330066	330099	3300CC	3300FF
333300	333333	333366	333399	3333CC	3333FF
336600	336633	336666	336699	3366CC	3366FF
339900	339933	339966	339999	3399CC	3399FF
33CC00	33CC33	33CC66	33CC99	33CCCC	33CCFF
33FF00	33FF33	33FF66	33FF99	33FFCC	33FFFF
660000	660033	660066	660099	6600CC	6600FF
663300	663333	663366	663399	6633CC	6633FF
666600	666633	666666	666699	6666CC	6666FF
669900	669933	669966	669999	6699CC	6699FF
66CC00	66CC33	66CC66	66CC99	66CCCC	66CCFF
66FF00	66FF33	66FF66	66FF99	66FFCC	66FFFF
990000	990033	990066	990099	9900CC	9900FF
993300	993333	993366	993399	9933CC	9933FF
996600	996633	996666	996699	9966CC	9966FF
999900	999933	999966	999999	9999CC	9999FF
99CC00	99CC33	99CC66	99CC99	99CCCC	99CCFF
99FF00	99FF33	99FF66	99FF99	99FFCC	99FFFF
CC0000	CC0033	CC0066	CC0099	CC00CC	CC00FF
CC3300	CC3333	CC3366	CC3399	CC33CC	CC33FF
CC6600	CC6633	CC6666	CC6699	CC66CC	CC66FF
CC9900	CC9933	CC9966	CC9999	CC99CC	CC99FF

CCCC00	CCCC33	CCCC66	CCCC99	CCCCCC	CCCCFF
CCFF00	CCFF33	CCFF66	CCFF99	CCFFCC	CCFFFF
FF0000	FF0033	FF0066	FF0099	FF00CC	FF00FF
FF3300	FF3333	FF3366	FF3399	FF33CC	FF33FF
FF6600	FF6633	FF6666	FF6699	FF66CC	FF66FF
FF9900	FF9933	FF9966	FF9999	FF99CC	FF99FF
FFCC00	FFCC33	FFCC66	FFCC99	FFCCCC	FFCCFF
FFFF00	FFFF33	FFFF66	FFFF99	FFFFCC	FFFFFF

HTML Color Names

« Previous Next Chapter »

Color Names Supported by All Browsers

147 color names are defined in the HTML and CSS color specification (17 standard colors plus 130 more). The table below lists them all, along with their hexadecimal values.

Tip: The 17 standard colors are: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, grey, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow.

Click on a color name (or a hex value) to view the color as the background-color along with different text colors:

Sorted by Color Name

Same list sorted by hex values

Color Name	HEX	Color	Shades	Mix
AliceBlue	#F0F8FF		Shades	Mix
AntiqueWhite	#FAEBD7		Shades	Mix
Aqua	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
Aquamarine	#7FFFD4		Shades	Mix
Azure	#F0FFFF		Shades	Mix
Beige	#F5F5DC		Shades	Mix
Bisque	#FFE4C4		Shades	Mix
Black	#000000		Shades	Mix
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD		Shades	Mix
Blue	#0000FF		Shades	Mix
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2		Shades	Mix
Brown	#A52A2A		Shades	Mix
BurlyWood	#DEB887		Shades	Mix
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0		Shades	Mix
Chartreuse	#7FFF00		Shades	Mix
Chocolate	#D2691E		Shades	Mix
Coral	#FF7F50		Shades	Mix
CornflowerBlue	#6495ED		Shades	Mix
Cornsilk	#FFF8DC		Shades	Mix
Crimson	#DC143C		Shades	Mix
Cyan	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
DarkBlue	#00008B		Shades	Mix
DarkCyan	#008B8B		Shades	Mix
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B		Shades	Mix
DarkGray	#A9A9A9		Shades	Mix
DarkGrey	#A9A9A9		Shades	Mix

DarkGreen	#006400		Shades	Mix
DarkKhaki	#BDB76B		Shades	Mix
DarkMagenta	#8B008B		Shades	Mix
DarkOliveGreen	#556B2F		Shades	Mix
Darkorange	#FF8C00		Shades	Mix
DarkOrchid	#9932CC		Shades	Mix
DarkRed	#8B0000		Shades	Mix
DarkSalmon	#E9967A		Shades	Mix
DarkSeaGreen	#8FBC8F		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateBlue	#483D8B		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateGray	#2F4F4F		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateGrey	#2F4F4F		Shades	Mix
DarkTurquoise	#00CED1		Shades	Mix
DarkViolet	#9400D3		Shades	Mix
DeepPink	#FF1493		Shades	Mix
DeepSkyBlue	#00BFFF		Shades	Mix
DimGray	#696969		Shades	Mix
DimGrey	#696969		Shades	Mix
DodgerBlue	#1E90FF		Shades	Mix
FireBrick	#B22222		Shades	Mix
FloralWhite	#FFFAF0		Shades	Mix
ForestGreen	#228B22		Shades	Mix
Fuchsia	#FF00FF		Shades	Mix
Gainsboro	#DCDCDC		Shades	Mix
GhostWhite	#F8F8FF		Shades	Mix
Gold	#FFD700		Shades	Mix
GoldenRod	#DAA520		Shades	Mix
Gray	#808080		Shades	Mix
Grey	#808080		Shades	Mix
Green	#008000		Shades	Mix
GreenYellow	#ADFF2F		Shades	Mix
HoneyDew	#F0FFF0		Shades	Mix
HotPink	#FF69B4		Shades	Mix
IndianRed	#CD5C5C		Shades	Mix
Indigo	#4B0082		Shades	Mix
Ivory	#FFFFF0		Shades	Mix
Khaki	#F0E68C		Shades	Mix
Lavender	#E6E6FA		Shades	Mix
LavenderBlush	#FFF0F5		Shades	Mix
LawnGreen	#7CFC00		Shades	Mix
LemonChiffon	#FFFACD		Shades	Mix
LightBlue	#ADD8E6		Shades	Mix
LightCoral	#F08080		Shades	Mix
LightCyan	#E0FFFF		Shades	Mix
LightGoldenRodYellow	#FAFAD2		Shades	Mix
LightGray	#D3D3D3		Shades	Mix
LightGrey	#D3D3D3		Shades	Mix
LightGreen	#90EE90		Shades	Mix
LightPink	#FFB6C1		Shades	Mix
LightSalmon	#FFA07A		Shades	Mix
LightSeaGreen	#20B2AA		Shades	Mix
LightSkyBlue	#87CEFA		Shades	Mix
LightSlateGray	#778899		Shades	Mix
LightSlateGrey	#778899		Shades	Mix
LightSteelBlue	#B0C4DE		Shades	Mix
LightYellow	#FFFFE0		Shades	Mix
Lime	#00FF00		Shades	Mix
LimeGreen	#32CD32		Shades	Mix
Linen	#FAF0E6		Shades	Mix

Magenta	#FF00FF		Shades	Mix
Maroon	#800000		Shades	Mix
MediumAquaMarine	#66CDAA		Shades	Mix
MediumBlue	#0000CD		Shades	Mix
MediumOrchid	#BA55D3		Shades	Mix
MediumPurple	#9370D8		Shades	Mix
MediumSeaGreen	#3CB371		Shades	Mix
MediumSlateBlue	#7B68EE		Shades	Mix
MediumSpringGreen	#00FA9A		Shades	Mix
MediumTurquoise	#48D1CC		Shades	Mix
MediumVioletRed	#C71585		Shades	Mix
MidnightBlue	#191970		Shades	Mix
MintCream	#F5FFFA		Shades	Mix
MistyRose	#FFE4E1		Shades	Mix
Moccasin	#FFE4B5		Shades	Mix
NavajoWhite	#FFDEAD		Shades	Mix
Navy	#000080		Shades	Mix
OldLace	#FDF5E6		Shades	Mix
Olive	#808000		Shades	Mix
OliveDrab	#6B8E23		Shades	Mix
Orange	#FFA500		Shades	Mix
OrangeRed	#FF4500		Shades	Mix
Orchid	#DA70D6		Shades	Mix
PaleGoldenRod	#EEE8AA		Shades	Mix
PaleGreen	#98FB98		Shades	Mix
PaleTurquoise	#AFEEEE		Shades	Mix
PaleVioletRed	#D87093		Shades	Mix
PapayaWhip	#FFEFD5		Shades	Mix
PeachPuff	#FFDAB9		Shades	Mix
Peru	#CD853F		Shades	Mix
Pink	#FFC0CB		Shades	Mix
Plum	#DDA0DD		Shades	Mix
PowderBlue	#B0E0E6		Shades	Mix
Purple	#800080		Shades	Mix
Red	#FF0000		Shades	Mix
RosyBrown	#BC8F8F		Shades	Mix
RoyalBlue	#4169E1		Shades	Mix
SaddleBrown	#8B4513		Shades	Mix
Salmon	#FA8072		Shades	Mix
SandyBrown	#F4A460		Shades	Mix
SeaGreen	#2E8B57		Shades	Mix
SeaShell	#FFF5EE		Shades	Mix
Sienna	#A0522D		Shades	Mix
Silver	#C0C0C0		Shades	Mix
SkyBlue	#87CEEB		Shades	Mix
SlateBlue	#6A5ACD		Shades	Mix
SlateGray	#708090		Shades	Mix
SlateGrey	#708090		Shades	Mix
Snow	#FFFAFA		Shades	Mix
SpringGreen	#00FF7F		Shades	Mix
SteelBlue	#4682B4		Shades	Mix
Tan	#D2B48C		Shades	Mix
Teal	#008080		Shades	Mix
Thistle	#D8BFD8		Shades	Mix
Tomato	#FF6347		Shades	Mix
Turquoise	#40E0D0		Shades	Mix
Violet	#EE82EE		Shades	Mix
Wheat	#F5DEB3		Shades	Mix
White	#FFFFFF		Shades	Mix

WhiteSmoke	#F5F5F5		Shades	Mix
Yellow	#FFFF00		Shades	Mix
YellowGreen	#9ACD32		Shades	Mix

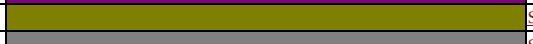
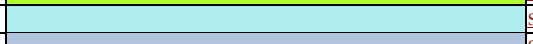
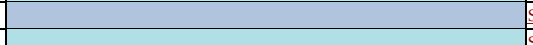
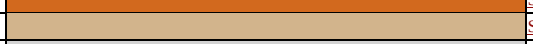
HTML Color Values

« Previous Next Chapter »

Sorted by Hex Value

Same list sorted by color name

Color Name	HEX	Color	Shades	Mix
Black	#000000		Shades	Mix
Navy	#000080		Shades	Mix
DarkBlue	#00008B		Shades	Mix
MediumBlue	#0000CD		Shades	Mix
Blue	#0000FF		Shades	Mix
DarkGreen	#006400		Shades	Mix
Green	#008000		Shades	Mix
Teal	#008080		Shades	Mix
DarkCyan	#008B8B		Shades	Mix
DeepSkyBlue	#00BFFF		Shades	Mix
DarkTurquoise	#00CED1		Shades	Mix
MediumSpringGreen	#00FA9A		Shades	Mix
Lime	#00FF00		Shades	Mix
SpringGreen	#00FF7F		Shades	Mix
Aqua	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
Cyan	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
MidnightBlue	#191970		Shades	Mix
DodgerBlue	#1E90FF		Shades	Mix
LightSeaGreen	#20B2AA		Shades	Mix
ForestGreen	#228B22		Shades	Mix
SeaGreen	#2E8B57		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateGray	#2F4F4F		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateGrey	#2F4F4F		Shades	Mix
LimeGreen	#32CD32		Shades	Mix
MediumSeaGreen	#3CB371		Shades	Mix
Turquoise	#40E0D0		Shades	Mix
RoyalBlue	#4169E1		Shades	Mix
SteelBlue	#4682B4		Shades	Mix
DarkSlateBlue	#483D8B		Shades	Mix
MediumTurquoise	#48D1CC		Shades	Mix
Indigo	#4B0082		Shades	Mix
DarkOliveGreen	#556B2F		Shades	Mix
CadetBlue	#5F9EA0		Shades	Mix
CornflowerBlue	#6495ED		Shades	Mix
MediumAquaMarine	#66CDAA		Shades	Mix
DimGray	#696969		Shades	Mix
DimGrey	#696969		Shades	Mix
SlateBlue	#6A5ACD		Shades	Mix
OliveDrab	#6B8E23		Shades	Mix
SlateGray	#708090		Shades	Mix
SlateGrey	#708090		Shades	Mix
LightSlateGray	#778899		Shades	Mix
LightSlateGrey	#778899		Shades	Mix
MediumSlateBlue	#7B68EE		Shades	Mix
LawnGreen	#7CFC00		Shades	Mix
Chartreuse	#7FFF00		Shades	Mix
Aquamarine	#7FFFD4		Shades	Mix
Maroon	#800000		Shades	Mix

Purple	#800080		Shades	Mix
Olive	#808000		Shades	Mix
Gray	#808080		Shades	Mix
Grey	#808080		Shades	Mix
SkyBlue	#87CEEB		Shades	Mix
LightSkyBlue	#87CEFA		Shades	Mix
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2		Shades	Mix
DarkRed	#8B0000		Shades	Mix
DarkMagenta	#8B008B		Shades	Mix
SaddleBrown	#8B4513		Shades	Mix
DarkSeaGreen	#8FBC8F		Shades	Mix
LightGreen	#90EE90		Shades	Mix
MediumPurple	#9370D8		Shades	Mix
DarkViolet	#9400D3		Shades	Mix
PaleGreen	#98FB98		Shades	Mix
DarkOrchid	#9932CC		Shades	Mix
YellowGreen	#9ACD32		Shades	Mix
Sienna	#A0522D		Shades	Mix
Brown	#A52A2A		Shades	Mix
DarkGray	#A9A9A9		Shades	Mix
DarkGrey	#A9A9A9		Shades	Mix
LightBlue	#ADD8E6		Shades	Mix
GreenYellow	#ADFF2F		Shades	Mix
PaleTurquoise	#AFEEEE		Shades	Mix
LightSteelBlue	#B0C4DE		Shades	Mix
PowderBlue	#B0E0E6		Shades	Mix
FireBrick	#B22222		Shades	Mix
DarkGoldenRod	#B8860B		Shades	Mix
MediumOrchid	#BA55D3		Shades	Mix
RosyBrown	#BC8F8F		Shades	Mix
DarkKhaki	#BDB76B		Shades	Mix
Silver	#C0C0C0		Shades	Mix
MediumVioletRed	#C71585		Shades	Mix
IndianRed	#CD5C5C		Shades	Mix
Peru	#CD853F		Shades	Mix
Chocolate	#D2691E		Shades	Mix
Tan	#D2B48C		Shades	Mix
LightGray	#D3D3D3		Shades	Mix
LightGrey	#D3D3D3		Shades	Mix
PaleVioletRed	#D87093		Shades	Mix
Thistle	#D8BFD8		Shades	Mix
Orchid	#DA70D6		Shades	Mix
GoldenRod	#DAA520		Shades	Mix
Crimson	#DC143C		Shades	Mix
Gainsboro	#DCDCDC		Shades	Mix
Plum	#DDA0DD		Shades	Mix
BurlyWood	#DEB887		Shades	Mix
LightCyan	#E0FFFF		Shades	Mix
Lavender	#E6E6FA		Shades	Mix
DarkSalmon	#E9967A		Shades	Mix
Violet	#EE82EE		Shades	Mix
PaleGoldenRod	#EEE8AA		Shades	Mix
LightCoral	#F08080		Shades	Mix
Khaki	#F0E68C		Shades	Mix
AliceBlue	#F0F8FF		Shades	Mix
HoneyDew	#F0FFF0		Shades	Mix
Azure	#F0FFFF		Shades	Mix
SandyBrown	#F4A460		Shades	Mix
Wheat	#F5DEB3		Shades	Mix
Beige	#F5F5DC		Shades	Mix
WhiteSmoke	#F5F5F5		Shades	Mix
MintCream	#F5FFFA		Shades	Mix
GhostWhite	#F8F8FF		Shades	Mix
Salmon	#FA8072		Shades	Mix
AntiqueWhite	#FAEBD7		Shades	Mix
Linen	#FAF0E6		Shades	Mix
LightGoldenRodYellow	#FAFAD2		Shades	Mix
OldLace	#FDF5E6		Shades	Mix

Red	#FF0000		Shades	Mix
Fuchsia	#FF00FF		Shades	Mix
Magenta	#FF00FF		Shades	Mix
DeepPink	#FF1493		Shades	Mix
OrangeRed	#FF4500		Shades	Mix
Tomato	#FF6347		Shades	Mix
HotPink	#FF69B4		Shades	Mix
Coral	#FF7F50		Shades	Mix
Darkorange	#FF8C00		Shades	Mix
LightSalmon	#FFA07A		Shades	Mix
Orange	#FFA500		Shades	Mix
LightPink	#FFB6C1		Shades	Mix
Pink	#FFC0CB		Shades	Mix
Gold	#FFD700		Shades	Mix
PeachPuff	#FFDAB9		Shades	Mix
NavajoWhite	#FFDEAD		Shades	Mix
Moccasin	#FFE4B5		Shades	Mix
Bisque	#FFE4C4		Shades	Mix
MistyRose	#FFE4E1		Shades	Mix
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD		Shades	Mix
PapayaWhip	#FFEFD5		Shades	Mix
LavenderBlush	#FFF0F5		Shades	Mix
SeaShell	#FFF5EE		Shades	Mix
Cornsilk	#FFF8DC		Shades	Mix
LemonChiffon	#FFFACD		Shades	Mix
FloralWhite	#FFFAF0		Shades	Mix
Snow	#FFFAFA		Shades	Mix
Yellow	#FFFF00		Shades	Mix
LightYellow	#FFFFE0		Shades	Mix
Ivory	#FFFFF0		Shades	Mix
White	#FFFFFF		Shades	Mix

HTML 4.01 Quick List

« Previous Next Chapter »

HTML Quick List from W3Schools. Print it, fold it, and put it in your pocket.

HTML Basic Document

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of document goes here</title>
</head>

<body>
Visible text goes here...
</body>

</html>
```

Heading Elements

```
<h1>Largest Heading</h1>
```

```
<h2> . . . </h2>
<h3> . . . </h3>
<h4> . . . </h4>
<h5> . . . </h5>


<h6>Smallest Heading</h6>
```

Text Elements

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<br /> (line break)
<hr /> (horizontal rule)
<pre>This text is preformatted</pre>
```

Logical Styles

```
<em>This text is emphasized</em>
<strong>This text is strong</strong>
<code>This is some computer code</code>
```

Physical Styles

```
<b>This text is bold</b>
<i>This text is italic</i>
```

Links

```
Ordinary link: <a href="http://www.example.com/">Link-text goes here</a>
Image-link: <a href="http://www.example.com/"><img src="URL" alt="Alternate Text" /></a>
Mailto link: <a href="mailto:webmaster@example.com">Send e-mail</a>


A named anchor:
<a name="tips">Tips Section</a>
<a href="#tips">Jump to the Tips Section</a>
```

Unordered list

```
<ul>
  <li>Item</li>
  <li>Item</li>
</ul>
```

Ordered list

```
<ol>
  <li>First item</li>
  <li>Second item</li>
</ol>
```

Definition list

```
<dl>
  <dt>First term</dt>
    <dd>Definition</dd>
  <dt>Next term</dt>
    <dd>Definition</dd>
</dl>
```

Tables

```
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Tableheader</th>
    <th>Tableheader</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>sometext</td>
    <td>sometext</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Frames

```
<frameset cols="25%,75%">
  <frame src="page1.htm" />
```

```
  <frame src="page2.htm" />
</frameset>
```

Forms

```
<form action="http://www.example.com/test.asp" method="post/get">


<input type="text" name="email" size="40" maxlength="50" />
<input type="password" />
<input type="checkbox" checked="checked" />
<input type="radio" checked="checked" />
<input type="submit" value="Send" />
<input type="reset" />
<input type="hidden" />

<select>
<option>Apples</option>
<option selected="selected">Bananas</option>
<option>Cherries</option>
</select>


<textarea name="comment" rows="60" cols="20"></textarea>

</form>
```

Entities

```
&lt; is the same as <
&gt; is the same as >
&#169; is the same as ©
```

Other Elements

```
<!-- This is a comment -->


<blockquote>
Text quoted from a source.
</blockquote>


<address>
Written by W3Schools.com<br />
<a href="mailto:us@example.org">Email us</a><br />
Address: Box 564, Disneyland<br />
Phone: +12 34 56 78
</address>
```

HTML Doctypes

« Previous Next Chapter »

A doctype declaration refers to the rules for the markup language, so that the browsers render the content correctly.

Example

An HTML document with a doctype of HTML 4.01 Transitional:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
```

```
</head>

<body>
The content of the document.....
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Different Doctypes

The doctype declaration is not an HTML tag; it is an instruction to the web browser about what version of the markup language the page is written in.

The doctype declaration refers to a Document Type Definition (DTD). The DTD specifies the rules for the markup language, so that the browsers render the content correctly.

The doctype declaration should be the very first thing in an HTML document, before the <html> tag.

Tip: Always add a doctype to your pages. This helps the browsers to render the page correctly!

HTML 4.01 Strict

This DTD contains all HTML elements and attributes, but does NOT INCLUDE presentational or deprecated elements (like font and center). Framesets are not allowed:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
```

HTML 4.01 Transitional

This DTD contains all HTML elements and attributes, INCLUDING presentational and deprecated elements (like font). Framesets are not allowed:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
```

HTML 4.01 Frameset

This DTD is equal to HTML 4.01 Transitional, but allows the use of frameset content:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Frameset//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/frameset.dtd">
```

Tips and Notes

Look at our table of all HTML/XHTML elements, and which DTD each element appear in.

Use W3C's Validator to check that you have written a valid HTML / XHTML document!

HTML DOCTYPE Element

Tag	Description
<!DOCTYPE>	Defines the document type. This declaration goes before the <html> start tag

HTML Styles

« Previous Next Chapter »

In HTML 4.0, all formatting can be removed from the HTML document, and stored in a style sheet.

Try-It-Yourself Examples

Using styles in HTML
How to add style information into the <head> section.

Link that is not underlined
How to make a link that is not underlined, with the style attribute.

Link to an external style sheet
How to use the <link> tag to link to an external style sheet.

How to Use Styles

When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the document according to it.

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline styles

External Style Sheet

An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the <head> section:

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

Internal Style Sheet

An internal style sheet can be used if one single document has a unique style. Internal styles are defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag, like this:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body {background-color:yellow}
p {color:blue}
</style>
</head>
```

Inline Styles

An inline style can be used if a unique style is to be applied to one single occurrence of an element.

To use inline styles, use the style attribute in the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example below shows how to change the text color and the left margin of a paragraph:

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

To learn more about style sheets, visit our CSS tutorial.

HTML Style Tags

Tag	Description
<style>	Defines style information for a document
<link />	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource

HTML head Elements

« Previous Next Chapter »

Try-It-Yourself Examples

The title of a document
The <title> tag defines the title of the document.

One target for all links
How to use the base tag to let all the links on a page open in a new window.

The HTML head Element

The head element is a container for all the head elements. Elements inside <head> can include scripts, instruct the browser where to find style sheets, provide meta information, and more.

The following tags can be added to the head section: <title>, <base>, <link>, <meta>, <script>, and <style>.

The HTML title Element

The <title> tag defines the title of the document.

The title element is required in all HTML/XHTML documents.

The title element:

- defines a title in the browser toolbar
- provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites
- displays a title for the page in search-engine results

A simplified HTML document:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>

<body>
The content of the document......
</body>

</html>
```

The HTML base Element

The <base> tag specifies a default address or a default target for all links on a page:

```
<head>
<base href="http://www.w3schools.com/images/" />
<base target="_blank" />
</head>
```

The HTML link Element

The <link> tag defines the relationship between a document and an external resource.

The <link> tag is most used to link to style sheets:

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

The HTML style Element

The <style> tag is used to define style information for an HTML document.

Inside the style element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body {background-color:yellow}
p {color:blue}
</style>
</head>
```

The HTML meta Element

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document.

The meta element will be explained in the next chapter.

The HTML script Element

The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script, such as a JavaScript.

The script element will be explained in a later chapter.

HTML head Elements

Tag	Description

<head>	Defines information about the document
<title>	Defines the title of a document
<base />	Defines a default address or a default target for all links on a page
<link />	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource
<meta />	Defines metadata about an HTML document
<script>	Defines a client-side script
<style>	Defines style information for a document

HTML Meta

« Previous Next Chapter »

Try-It-Yourself Examples

Document description
Use the meta element to describe the document.

Document keywords
Use the meta element to define the keywords of a document.

Redirect a user
How to redirect a user to a new web address.

The HTML meta Element

Metadata is information about data.

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

The <meta> tag always goes inside the head element.

The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

Keywords for Search Engines

Some search engines will use the name and content attributes of the meta element to index your pages.

The following meta element defines a description of a page:

```
<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML, CSS, XML" />
```

The following meta element defines keywords for a page:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML" />
```

The intention of the name and content attributes is to describe the content of a page.

Note: A lot of webmasters have used <meta> tags for spamming, like repeating keywords (or using wrong keywords) for higher ranking. Therefore, most search engines have stopped using <meta> tags to index/rank pages.

HTML Scripts

« Previous Next Chapter »

JavaScripts make HTML pages more dynamic and interactive.

Try-It-Yourself Examples

Insert a script
How to insert a script into an HTML document.

Use of the <noscript> tag
How to handle browsers that do not support scripting, or have scripting disabled.

The HTML script Element

The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script, such as a JavaScript.

The script element either contains scripting statements or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.

The required type attribute specifies the MIME type of the script.

Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.

The script below writes Hello World! to the HTML output:

Example

```
<script type="text/javascript">
document.write("Hello World!")
</script>
```

Try it yourself »

<html>

<body>

<script type="text/javascript">

document.write("Hello World!")

</script>

</body>

</html>

Hello World!

Tip: To learn more about JavaScript, visit our JavaScript tutorial!

The HTML noscript Element

The <noscript> tag is used to provide an alternate content for users that have disabled scripts in their browser or have a browser that doesn't support client-side scripting.

The noscript element can contain all the elements that you can find inside the body element of a normal HTML page.

The content inside the noscript element will only be displayed if scripts are not supported, or are disabled in the user's browser:

Example

```
<script type="text/javascript">
document.write("Hello World!")
</script>
<noscript>Sorry, your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>
```

Try it yourself »

```
<html>
<body>

<script type="text/javascript">
document.write("Hello World!")
</script>
<noscript>Sorry, your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>

<p>A browser without support for JavaScript will show the text in the noscript element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

A browser without support for JavaScript will show the text in the noscript element

HTML Script Tags

Tag	Description
<script>	Defines a client-side script
<noscript>	Defines an alternate content for users that do not support client-side scripts

HTML Entities

« Previous Next Chapter »

Reserved characters in HTML must be replaced with character entities.

HTML Entities

Some characters are reserved in HTML.

It is not possible to use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, because the browser will mix them with tags.

To actually display reserved characters, we must use character entities in the HTML source code.

A character entity looks like this:

```
&entity_name;

OR

&#entity_number;
```

To display a less than sign we must write: **<** or **<**

Tip: The advantage of using an entity name, instead of a number, is that the name is easier to remember. However, the disadvantage is that browsers may not support all entity names (the support for entity numbers is very good).

Non-breaking Space

A common character entity used in HTML is the non-breaking space ( ).

Browsers will always truncate spaces in HTML pages. If you write 10 spaces in your text, the browser will remove 9 of them, before displaying the page. To add spaces to your text, you can use the   character entity.

HTML Entities Example

Experiment with HTML character entities: Try it yourself

HTML Useful Character Entities

Note: Entity names are case sensitive!

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space		
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	£
¥	yen	¥	¥
€	euro	€	€
§	section	§	§
©	copyright	©	©
®	registered trademark	®	®
™	trademark	™	™

HTML Uniform Resource Locators

« Previous Next Chapter »

A URL is another word for a web address.

A URL can be composed of words, such as "w3schools.com", or an Internet Protocol (IP) address: 192.68.20.50. Most people enter the name of the website when surfing, because names are easier to remember than numbers.

URL - Uniform Resource Locator

When you click on a link in an HTML page, an underlying <a> tag points to an address on the world wide web.

A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is used to address a document (or other data) on the world wide web.

A web address, like this: http://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp follows these syntax rules:

scheme : / / host.domain : port / path / filename

Explanation:

- **scheme** - defines the **type** of Internet service. The most common type is **http**
- **host** - defines the **domain host** (the default host for http is **www**)
- **domain** - defines the Internet **domain name**, like w3schools.com
- **:port** - defines the **port number** at the host (the default port number for http is **80**)
- **path** - defines a **path** at the server (If omitted, the document must be stored at the root directory of the web site)
- **filename** - defines the name of a document/resource

Common URL Schemes

The table below lists some common schemes:

Scheme	Short for....	Which pages will the scheme be used for...
http	HyperText Transfer Protocol	Common web pages starts with http://. Not encrypted
https	Secure HyperText Transfer Protocol	Secure web pages. All information exchanged are encrypted
ftp	File Transfer Protocol	For downloading or uploading files to a website. Useful for domain maintenance
file		A file on your computer

HTML URL Encoding

« Previous Next Chapter »

URL encoding converts characters into a format that can be transmitted over the Internet.

URL - Uniform Resource Locator

Web browsers request pages from web servers by using a URL.

The URL is the address of a web page, like: **http://www.w3schools.com.**

URL Encoding

URLs can only be sent over the Internet using the ASCII character-set.

Since URLs often contain characters outside the ASCII set, the URL has to be converted into a valid ASCII format.

URL encoding replaces non ASCII characters with a "%" followed by two hexadecimal digits.

URLs cannot contain spaces. URL encoding normally replaces a space with a + sign.

Try It Yourself

If you click the "Submit" button below, the browser will URL encode the input before it is sent to the server. A page at the server will display the received input.

Hello Günter Submit

Try some other input and click Submit again.

URL Encoding Examples

Character	URL-encoding
€	%80
£	%A3
©	%A9
®	%AE
À	%C0
Á	%C1
Â	%C2
Ã	%C3
Ä	%C4
Å	%C5

HTML Web Server

« Previous Next Chapter »

To make your web site visible to the world, you'll have to store it on a web server.

Hosting your own Web site

Hosting your web site on your own server is always an option. Here are some points to consider:

Hardware Expenses

To run a "real" web site, you will have to buy some powerful server hardware. Don't expect that a low cost PC will do the job. You will also need a permanent (24 hours a day) high-speed connection.

Software Expenses

Remember that server-licenses often are higher than client-licenses. Also note that server-licenses might have limits on number of users.

Labor Expenses

Don't expect low labor expenses. You have to install your own hardware and software. You also have to deal with bugs and viruses, and keep your server constantly running in an environment where "everything could happen".

Using an Internet Service Provider

Renting a server from an Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a common option.

Most small companies store their web site on a server provided by an ISP. Here are some advantages:

Connection Speed

Most ISPs have very fast connections to the Internet.

Powerful Hardware

ISPs often have powerful web servers that can be shared by several companies. You can also expect them to have an effective load balancing, and necessary backup servers.

Security and Stability

ISPs are specialists on web hosting. Expect their servers to have more than 99% up time, the latest software patches, and the best virus protection.

Things to Consider with an ISP

24-hour support

Make sure your ISP offers 24-hours support. Don't put yourself in a situation where you cannot fix critical problems without having to wait until the next working day. Toll-free phone could be vital if you don't want to pay for long distance calls.

Daily Backup

Make sure your ISP runs a daily backup routine, otherwise you may lose some valuable data.

Traffic Volume

Study the ISP's traffic volume restrictions. Make sure that you don't have to pay a fortune for unexpected high traffic if your web site becomes popular.

Bandwidth or Content Restrictions

Study the ISP's bandwidth and content restrictions. If you plan to publish pictures or broadcast video or sound, make sure that you can.

E-mail Capabilities

Make sure your ISP supports the e-mail capabilities you need.

Database Access

If you plan to use data from databases on your web site, make sure your ISP supports the database access you need.

You Have Learned HTML, Now What?

« Previous Next Chapter »

HTML Summary

This tutorial has taught you how to use HTML to create your own web site.

HTML is the universal markup language for the Web. HTML lets you format text, add graphics, create links, input forms, frames and tables, etc., and save it all in a text file that any browser can read and display.

The key to HTML is the tags, which indicates what content is coming up.

Now You Know HTML, What's Next?

The next step is to learn XHTML and CSS.

XHTML

XHTML reformulates HTML 4.01 in XML.

If you want to learn more about XHTML, please visit our XHTML tutorial.

CSS

CSS is used to control the style and layout of multiple Web pages all at once.

With CSS, all formatting can be removed from the HTML document and stored in a separate file.

CSS gives you total control of the layout, without messing up the document content.

To learn how to create style sheets, please visit our CSS tutorial.

Cell padding (control the white space between cell content and the borders

```
<html>

<body>


<h4>Without cellpadding:</h4>

<table border="1">

<tr>

 <td>First</td>

 <td>Row</td>

</tr>

<tr>

 <td>Second</td>

 <td>Row</td>

</tr>

</table>
```

```
<h4>With cellpadding:</h4>

<table border="1"

cellpadding="10">

<tr>

  <td>First</td>

  <td>Row</td>

</tr>

<tr>

  <td>Second</td>

  <td>Row</td>

</tr>

</table>


</body>

</html>
```

Without cellpadding:

First	Row
Second	Row

With cellpadding:

First	Row
Second	Row

Cell spacing (control the distance between cells)

```
<html>
<body>

<h4>Without cellspacing:</h4>
<table border="1">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
</table>

<h4>With cellspacing:</h4>
<table border="1"
cellspacing="10">
<tr>
  <td>First</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Second</td>
  <td>Row</td>
</tr>
```

```
</table>


</body>

</html>
```

Without cellspacing:

First	Row
Second	Row

With cellspacing:

First	Row
Second	Row

HTML Forms and Input

Create text fields
Create password field
Checkboxes
Radio buttons
Simple drop-down list
Drop-down list with a pre-selected value
Textarea (a multi-line text input field)
Create a button
Draw a border around form-data
Form with text fields and a submit button
Form with checkboxes and a submit button
Form with radiobuttons and a submit button
Send e-mail from a form

```
<html>

<body>


<form action="">

First name: <input type="text" name="firstname" /><br />
```

Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname" />

</form>

Note: The form itself is not visible. Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.

</body>

</html>

First name:
Last name:

Note: The form itself is not visible. Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.

<html>

<body>

<form action="">

Username: <input type="text" name="user" />

Password: <input type="password" name="password" />

</form>

Note: The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

</body>

```
</html>
```

Username:
Password:

Note: The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike" /> I have a bike<br />
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car" /> I have a car
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

- [ ] I have a bike
- [ ] I have a car

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" /> Male<br />
```

```
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female

</form>


<p><b>Note:</b> When a user clicks on a radio-button, it becomes checked, and all other radio-buttons with equal name become unchecked.</p>


</body>

</html>
```


Male


Female

Note: When a user clicks on a radio-button, it becomes checked, and all other radio-buttons with equal name become unchecked.

```
<html>

<body>


<form action="">

<select name="cars">

<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>

<option value="saab">Saab</option>

<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>

<option value="audi">Audi</option>

</select>

</form>


</body>

</html>
```

Volvo

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
<select name="cars">
<option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
<option value="saab">Saab</option>
<option value="fiat" selected="selected">Fiat</option>
<option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Fiat

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
<input type="button" value="Hello world!">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<body>

<form action="">
<fieldset>
<legend>Personal information:</legend>
Name: <input type="text" size="30" /><br />
E-mail: <input type="text" size="30" /><br />
Date of birth: <input type="text" size="10" />
</fieldset>
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Personal information:Name:

E-mail:

Date of birth:

```
<html>
<body>

<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp" method="get">
```

```
First name: <input type="text" name="FirstName" value="Mickey" /><br />
Last name: <input type="text" name="LastName" value="Mouse" /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" />
</form>

<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page
called "html_form_action.asp".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

First name: Mickey

Last name: Mouse

Submit

If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "html_form_action.asp".