HTML - HTML notes from basic to advance.

Web Development (Html & Css) (University of Delhi)

HTML Introduction

HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

Our HTML tutorial is developed for beginners and professionals.

HTML is used to create web pages and web applications.

Technically, HTML is a Markup language rather than a programming language.

HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

HTML describes the structure of a Web page.

HTML was created by **Tim Berners-Lee** in 1991.

The first-ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1999.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

This tutorial follows the latest HTML5 standard.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

How to run HTML code?

Follow below steps to see output of your HTML code.

Step 1: Open Notepad or any other text editor like Visual Studio Code, Adobe Dreamweaver etc.
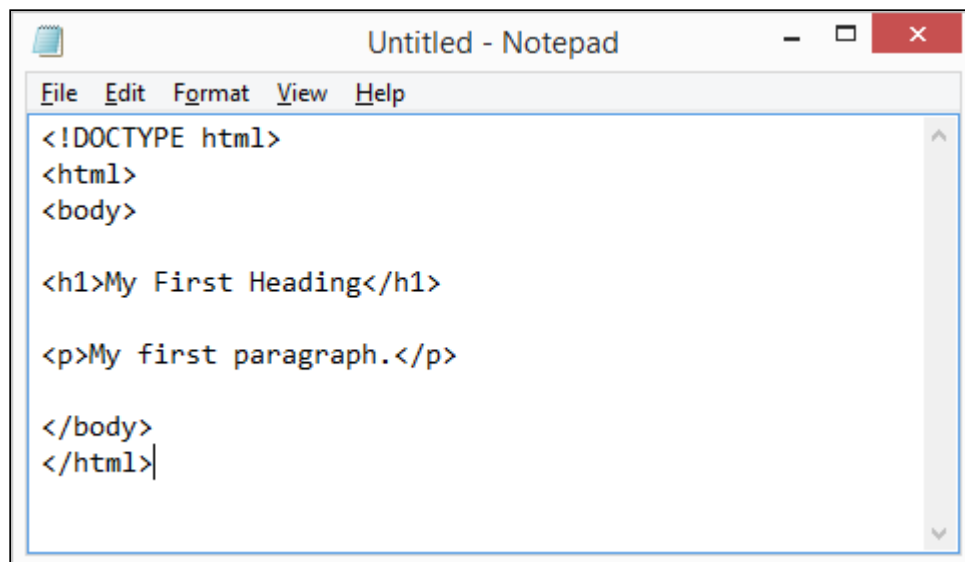
Step 2: Write Some HTML or copy from below.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```
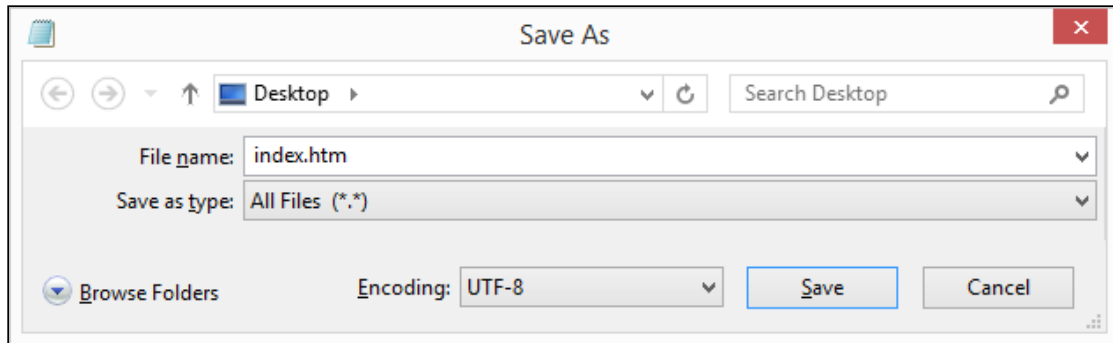
Step 3: Save the file as your-file.html.

Before saving the file, make sure that you have changed your "Save as type" to "All files" (if needed) and click "Save".

Save HTML file in Notepad with .html extension.

You can use either .htm or .html as file extension.

Step 4: Open the saved HTML file in your favorite browser. To run a HTML file on your computer you must have a browser.

You just need to double click on the file, or right-click – and choose "Open with" (Select your favorite browser from open with options).

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

Output of HTML code

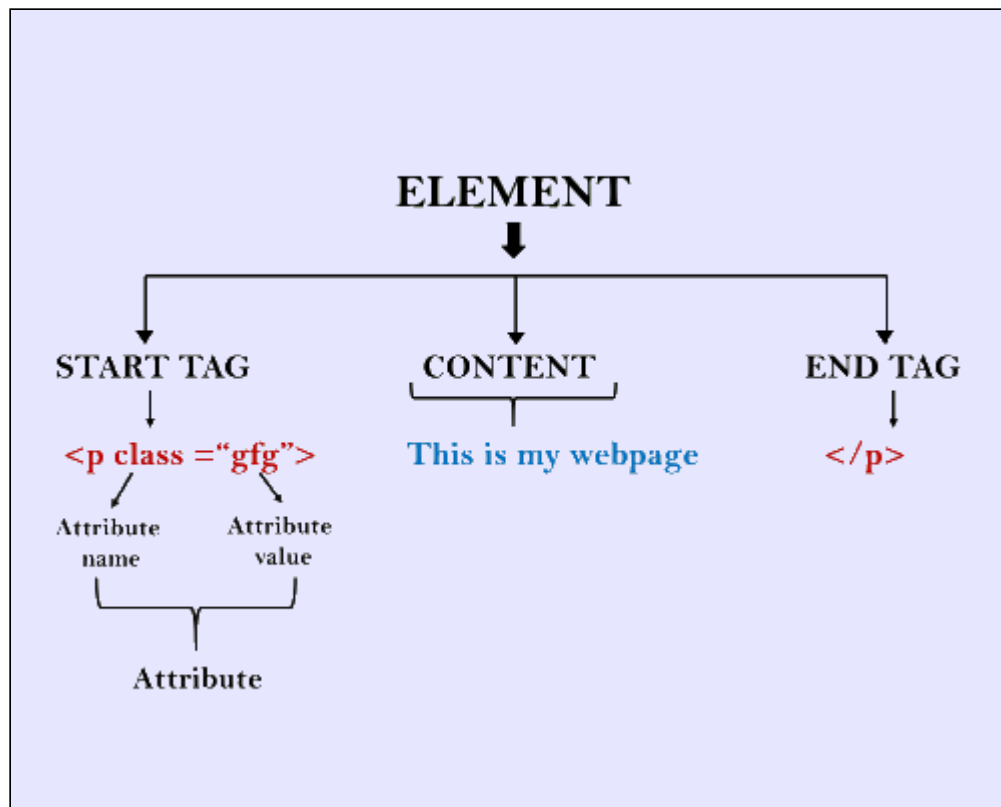The browser automatically interprets your coding and displays it.

The location of the file will be displayed in the address bar.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

Building blocks of HTML

An HTML document consists of its basic building blocks. The basic building blocks of an HTML document are **tags**, **attributes** and **elements**.

- **Tags:** An HTML tag surrounds the content and apply meaning to it.
  - It act as a container for different types of contents.
  - It is written between < and > brackets.
  - Each tag has its own specific meaning, and the same applies to the content within it.
- **Attribute:** An attribute in HTML provides extra information about the element, and it is applied within the start tag.
  - An HTML attribute contains two fields: name & value.
- **Elements:** An element in an HTML document can be understood as an individual component of an HTML file.
  - In an HTML file, everything written within tags are termed as HTML elements.
  - In more simple words, the elements are everything written within tags, including the tags, attributes and the contents.

Building blocks of HTML

The basic building blocks of HTML

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>The basic building blocks of HTML</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h2>The building blocks</h2>
    <p>This is a paragraph tag</p>
    <p style="color: red">The style is attribute of paragraph tag</p>
    <span>The element contains tag, attribute and content</span>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Heading – Complete Explanation

The `<h1>` to `<h6>` HTML elements represent six levels of section headings. `<h1>` is the highest section level and `<h6>` is the lowest.

Headings tell us about the structure of the document.

A heading element implies all the font changes, paragraph breaks before and after, and any white space necessary to render the heading.

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

Headings are used for highlighting important topics.

The heading elements are H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, and H6 with H1 being the highest (or most important) level and H6 the least.

Contents

HTML Headings Example
Notes to remember!

HTML Headings Example

HTML Headings Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Headings Example</title>
</head>

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

</html>
```

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

HTML Headings Example

Notes to remember!

- Heading information can be used to construct a table of contents (TOC) for a document automatically.
- Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a heading.
- Do not use heading elements to resize text. Instead, use the CSS `font-size` property.
- De not skip heading levels: always start from `<h1>`, followed by `<h2>` and so on.
- Search engines use the headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.
- Use only one `<h1>` per page or view.
- `<h1>` or first heading should concisely describe the overall purpose of the content.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Paragraph

`<p>` indicates the start of a new paragraph. The **\<p>** tag in HTML defines a paragraph. Anything mentioned within **\<p>** and **\</p>** is treated as a paragraph.

Generally paragraph element is used to publish text on the web pages.

Contents

Syntax

```
<p> Content </p>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Paragraph</title>
</head>

<body>
    <p>This is first paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is second paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is third paragraph.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

The <p> tag automatically adds space before and after any paragraph, which is basically margins added by the browser.

Browsers automatically add a single blank line before and after each <p> element.

Paragraphs are block-level elements, and notably will automatically close if another block-level element is parsed before the closing </p> tag.

A paragraph always starts on a new line.

Space inside HTML Paragraph

If you put a lot of spaces inside the HTML <p> tag, browser removes extra spaces and extra line while displaying the page.

Example

Space inside HTML Paragraph Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Space inside HTML Paragraph Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <p>
        I am
        going to provide
        you a tutorial on HTML
        and hope that it will
        be very beneficial for you.
        HTML is very easy.
    </p>
    <p>
        Look, I put here a lot

        of spaces but I know, Browser will ignore it.
    </p>
    <p>
        You cannot determine the display of HTML</p>
    <p>because resized windows may create different result.
    </p>
</body>

</html>
```

I am going to provide you a tutorial on HTML and hope that it will be very beneficial for you. HTML is very easy.

Look, I put here a lot of spaces but I know, Browser will ignore it.

You cannot determine the display of HTML

because resized windows may create different result.

Output of Space inside HTML Paragraph Example

© 2022 EyWiah.com

How to Comment in Html?

In this tutorial, we are going to explore how to write comments in HTML. Comments are not displayed by the browser. To write HTML comments **put <!— and —>** at either end of the comment.

Here is the syntax for a basic HTML comment tag:

How to Comment in Html?

```
<!-- This is a comment.
When our web page is opened, this code will not appear on our web page.
Instead, the code will appear in our source code for us to read.-->
```

Notice that there is an exclamation point (!) in the start tag, but not in the end tag.

Syntax is same for single line and multiple line comment in HTML.

HTML comments are notes to keep HTML code organized.

HTML comments are ignored by the browser.

HTML Comment Example

HTML Comment Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

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

<!-- <p>This is another paragraph </p> -->

<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output of HTML Comment Example

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph too.

Output of HTML Comment Example

Why should you use comment?

Writing comments allows you to make your code more readable and explain what specific parts of a program are doing. Comments can also help speed up the development process because it is easier for you to understand your code.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

When should you add comments to your code?

- To describe the intended outcome of code.
- To explain why code has been written.
- Comments can be used to hide parts in the middle of the HTML code.
- To clarify a complex line or lines of code.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Text Formatting

Formatting is used for better look and feel. HTML provides the ability of formatting text just like you do it in MS Word or any text editing software. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS.

Contents

\<b> Tag

The HTML `<b>` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

\<strong> Tag

The HTML `<strong>` element defines text with strong importance.

The content inside **\<strong>**.... **\<strong>** element is typically displayed in bold.

\<i> Tag

The content inside **\<i>**..... **\</i>** element is typically displayed in italic.

The `<i>` tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, etc.

\ Tag

The HTML `<em>` element defines emphasized text. A screen reader will pronounce the words in `<em>` with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

The content inside ****....**** is typically displayed in italic.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on [WhatsApp](#) or [Telegram](#) app.

\<mark\> Tag

If you want to mark or highlight a text, you should write the content within \<mark\>.........\</mark\> element.

\<u\> Tag

If you want underlined text write anything within \<u\>.........\</u\> element.

\<strike\> Tag

Anything written within \<strike\>......................\</strike\> element is displayed with strikethrough. It is a thin line which cross the statement.

\<tt\> Tag

It is used for Monospaced Font. Monospaced font provides similar space among every letter. In a monospaced font, each letter has the same width.

\<sup\> Tag

If you put the content within \<sup\>..............\</sup\> element, is shown in superscript; means it is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1].

<sub> Tag

If you put the content within _{..............} element, is shown in subscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height below the other characters.

Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H_2O

<del> Tag

Anything written within ~~..........~~ element is displayed as deleted text.

The HTML `<del>` element defines text that has been deleted from a document.

Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text.

<ins> Tag

Anything written within <ins>..........</ins> element is displayed as inserted text.

The HTML `<ins>` element defines a text that has been inserted into a document.

Browsers will usually underline inserted text.

<big> Tag

The HTML `<big>` element defines larger text.

`<small>` Tag

The HTML `<small>` element defines smaller text.

HTML Text Formatting Example

HTML Text Formatting Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Text Formatting Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>
    <p><strong>This text is important!</strong></p>

    <p><i>This text is italic.</i></p>
    <p><em>This text is emphasized.</em></p>

    <p><small>This is some smaller text.</small></p>
    <p><big>This is some larger text.</big></p>

    <p><mark>This is some marked text.</mark></p>

    <p><strike>This is some striked text.</strike></p>

    <p><tt>This is some Monospaced text.</tt></p>

    <p>This is <sup>sup</sup> text.</p>
    <p>This is <sub>sub</sub> text.</p>

    <p>This is <del>del</del> text.</p>
    <p>This is <ins>ins</ins> text.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This text is bold.

This text is important!

This text is italic.

This text is emphasized.

This is some smaller text.

This is some larger text.

<mark>This is some marked text.</mark>

~~This is some striked text.~~

`This is some Monospaced text.`

This is ^{sup} text.

This is $_{sub}$ text.

This is ~~del~~ text.

This is <u>ins</u> text.

HTML Text Formatting Example

HTML
 Tag

HTML br (line break) element creates a line break or carriage-return in text within an HTML document. It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant.

HTML br element is an inline element.

The `<br>` tag inserts a single line break. The text after the `<br>` begins again at the start of the next line of the text block.

HTML br element requires start tag only. The `<br>` element is classified as a "void element" as it has no content.

HTML br element can reside within inline as well as block level elements.

The `<br>` tag is an empty tag which means that it has no end tag.

If you place the <br> tag in the HTML code, then it works the same as pressing the enter key in a word processor.

Contents

HTML
 Tag Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML <br> Tag Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>A Poem</h1>

    <p>Be not afraid of greatness.<br>
        Some are born great,<br>
        some achieve greatness,<br>
        and others have greatness thrust upon them.</p>

    <p><em>-William Shakespeare</em></p>
</body>

</html>
```

A Poem

Be not afraid of greatness.
Some are born great,
some achieve greatness,
and others have greatness thrust upon them.

-William Shakespeare

*HTML
 Tag Example Output*

What is the correct way of using <br>, <br/>, or <br /> in HTML?

You can use HTML br tag three ways: <br> or <br/> or <br />. It is recommended to use closed br tag <br/> because it is supported in HTML and XHTML both.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

In XHTML, the valid way is to use <br/> or
</br> as mentioned in the XHTML guidelines.

As per w3 guidelines, a space should be included before the trailing / and > of empty elements, for example, <br />.

In HTML, use <br> tag.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Phrase tag

HTML Phrase tag defines the structural meaning of a block of text or semantics of text.

- Abbreviation tag : <abbr>
- Definition tag: <dfn>
- Quoting tag: <blockquote>
- Short quote tag : <q>
- Marked tag: <mark>
- Address tag: <address>
- Strong tag: <strong>
- Emphasized tag : <em>
- Code tag: <code>
- Keyboard tag: <kbd>

Contents

<abbr> – Text Abbreviation tag

<dfn> – Definition tag

<blockquote> – Quoting text

<q> – Short Quotations

<abbr> – Text Abbreviation tag

This tag is used to abbreviate a text. The `<abbr>` tag defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".

The optional `title` attribute can provide an expansion or description for the abbreviation. This `title` text is often presented by browsers as a tooltip when the mouse cursor is hovered over the element.

The content written between <abbr> tags renders with dotted underline in some browser.

<dfn> – Definition tag

The `<dfn>` tag stands for the "definition element". It specifies a term that is going to be defined within the content. The <dfn> tag requires a starting as well as an ending tag.

The definition for the term must be found within the parent of the <dfn> tag. Browsers traditionally render the text found within the <dfn> tag as italicized text.

<blockquote> – Quoting text

The HTML <blockquote> element shows that the enclosed content is quoted from another source. Browsers usually indent `<blockquote>` elements.

The Source URL can be given using the cite attribute, and text representation of source can display using **<cite> ..... </cite> element**.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

\<q> – Short Quotations

An HTML \<q> .... \</q> element defines a short quotation. The \<q> HTML element indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.

If you put any content between \<q> .... \</q>, then it will enclose the text in double quotes. The \<q> tag requires a starting as well as end tag.

We have already discussed other HTML Phrase tag in this chapter.

HTML Phrase tag example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Phrase tag example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h6>&lt;abbr&gt; tag example</h6>
    <abbr title="HyperText Markup language">HTML</abbr>

    <h6>&lt;dfn&gt; tag example</h6>
    <p><dfn>HTML</dfn> is the standard markup language for creating web pages.</p>

    <h6>&lt;blockquote&gt; tag example</h6>
    <blockquote cite="https://eywiah.com/"><p>The first step toward success is taken when you refuse to be a captive of the environment in which you first find yourself.</p></blockquote>
    <cite>-Mark Caine</cite>

    <h6>&lt;q&gt; tag example</h6>
    <p>Steve Jobs said: <q>My favorite things in life don't cost any money. It's really clear that the most precious resource we all have is time.</q></p>
</body>
</html>
```

<abbr> tag example

HTML

<dfn> tag example

HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages.

<blockquote> tag example

> The first step toward success is taken when you refuse to be a captive of the environment in which you first find yourself.
>
> *-Mark Caine*

<q> tag example

Steve Jobs said: "My favorite things in life don't cost any money. It's really clear that the most precious resource we all have is time."

HTML Phrase tag example output

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML hr Tag

The <hr> tag in HTML stands for horizontal rule or line.

HTML <hr> Tag is used to insert a horizontal rule or a thematic break in an HTML page to divide or separate document sections. It is used when you abruptly change your topic in your HTML document.

The <hr> tag is an empty tag, and it does not require an end tag.

The HTML <hr> tag is mainly used for creating a horizontal line.

It is a block-level element. It transfers all the elements after it to another line.

Example

HTML hr Tag Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML <hr> tag</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h2>HTML</h2>
    <p>HTML is a language for describing web pages.</p>
    <hr>
    <h2>HR Tag </h2>
    <p> HR tag is used to draw a horizontal line within the texts to sepate
content.
    <p>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

HR Tag

HR tag is used to draw a horizontal line within the texts to sepate content.

HTML hr Tag Example Output

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Computer code

In HTML there are various tags which help us to show output result, error message, or coding part to user on a webpage.

Contents

HTML <code> element

The HTML `<code>` element is used to define a piece of computer code. It is used to display some programming code on website. The content written between <code>....</code> tag will be displayed in default monospace font.

Notice that the `<code>` element does not preserve extra whitespace and line-breaks. To fix this, you can put the `<code>` element inside a `<pre>` element.

HTML <kbd> element

It is used to represent user input, keyboard input, voice command etc. The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.

HTML <samp> element

The `<samp>` tag is used to define sample output from a computer program. Text written within samp element is typically displayed in the browser's default monospace font.

HTML <var> element

The HTML <var> element is used to define a variable. The variable could be a variable in a mathematical expression or a variable in programming context. The content inside is typically displayed in *italic*.

HTML <pre> element

The <pre> element defines preformatted text, which displays the content within it in a fixed-width font and the text preserves both spaces and line breaks. The text will be displayed exactly as written in the HTML source code.

HTML Computer code Example

HTML Computer code Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=
    , initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Computer code example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h3>Define some text as computer code in a document:</h3>
    <code>
        x = 5;
        y = 6;
        z = x + y;
    </code>

    <p>Notice that the &lt;code&gt; element does not preserve extra whitespace
and line-breaks. To fix this, you can put
        the &lt;code&gt; element inside a &lt;pre&gt; element:</p>
    <pre><code>
        x = 5;
        y = 6;
        z = x + y;
    </code></pre>

    <h3>HTML &lt;var&gt; For Variables</h3>
    <p>The area of a triangle is: 1/2 x <var>b</var> x <var>h</var>, where
<var>b</var> is the base, and <var>h</var> is the vertical height.</p>

    <h3>HTML &lt;kbd&gt; For Keyboard Input</h3>
    <p>Save the document by pressing <kbd>Ctrl + S</kbd></p>
    <p>Press <kbd>Cmd</kbd> + <kbd>C</kbd> to copy text (Mac OS).</p>

    <h3>HTML &lt;samp&gt; For Program Output</h3>
    <p>Message from my computer:</p>
    <p><samp>File not found.<br>Press F1 to continue</samp></p>

    <h3>Preformatted text:</h3>
    <pre>
        Text in a pre element
        is displayed in a fixed-width
        font, and it preserves
        both        spaces and
        line breaks
    </pre>

</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Define some text as computer code in a document:

`x = 5; y = 6; z = x + y;`

Notice that the <code> element does not preserve extra whitespace and line-breaks. To fix this, you can put the <code> element inside a <pre> element:

```
x = 5;
y = 6;
z = x + y;
```

HTML <var> For Variables

The area of a triangle is: 1/2 x *b* x *h*, where *b* is the base, and *h* is the vertical height.

HTML <kbd> For Keyboard Input

Save the document by pressing `Ctrl + S`

Press `Cmd - C` to copy text (Mac OS).

HTML <samp> For Program Output

Message from my computer:

```
File not found.
Press F1 to continue
```

Preformatted text:

```
Text in a pre element
is displayed in a fixed-width
font, and it preserves
both      spaces and
line breaks
```

HTML Computer code Example Output

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Ordered List

 tag is used for ordered list. An ordered list can be numerical or alphabetical.

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

The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>.

Contents

When to use HTML Ordered List?

We can use ordered list to represent items either in numerical order format or alphabetical order format, or any format where an order is emphasized.

If you are required to put your items in a numbered list instead of bulleted, then HTML ordered list should be used.

Different types of numbered list

- Numeric Number (1, 2, 3)
- Capital Roman Number (I II III)
- Small Romal Number (i ii iii)
- Capital Alphabet (A B C)
- Small Alphabet (a b c)

The list items will be marked with numbers by default.

To represent different ordered lists, there are 5 types of attributes in <ol> tag.

Type	Description
Type "1"	This is the default type. In this type, the list items are numbered with numbers.
Type "I"	In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case roman numbers.
Type "i"	In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case roman numbers.
Type "A"	In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case letters.
Type "a"	In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case letters.

5 types of attributes in <ol> tag.

HTML Ordered List Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Ordered List Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>HTML Ordered List Example</h1>
    <h3>default type</h3>
    <ol>
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="I"</h3>
    <ol type="I">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="i"</h3>
    <ol type="i">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="A"</h3>
    <ol type="A">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="a"</h3>
    <ol type="a">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>
</body>

</html>
```

Output is shown in below image.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

HTML Ordered List Example

default type

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript

ol type="I"

I. HTML
II. Java
III. JavaScript

ol type="i"

i. HTML
ii. Java
iii. JavaScript

ol type="A"

A. HTML
B. Java
C. JavaScript

ol type="a"

a. HTML
b. Java
c. JavaScript

HTML Ordered List Example Output

"start" attribute of HTML ordered list

The start attribute is used with ol tag to specify from where to start the list items. By default, an ordered list will start counting from 1.

- **<ol type="1" start="5">** : It will show numeric values starting with "5".
- **<ol type="A" start="5">** : It will show capital alphabets starting with "E".
- **<ol type="a" start="5">** : It will show lower case alphabets starting with "e".
- **<ol type="I" start="5">** : It will show Roman upper case value starting with "V".

HTML Ordered List Example with start attribute

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Ordered List Example with start attribute</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>HTML Ordered List Example with start attribute</h1>
    <h3>default type</h3>
    <ol start="5">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="I" start="5"</h3>
    <ol type="I" start="5">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="i" start="5"</h3>
    <ol type="i" start="5">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="A" start="5"</h3>
    <ol type="A" start="5">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="a" start="5"</h3>
    <ol type="a" start="5">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Ordered List Example

default type

    5. HTML
    6. Java
    7. JavaScript

ol type="I" start="5"

    V. HTML
   VI. Java
  VII. JavaScript

ol type="i" start="5"

    v. HTML
   vi. Java
  vii. JavaScript

ol type="A" start="5"

   E. HTML
   F. Java
   G. JavaScript

ol type="a" start="5"

   e. HTML
   f. Java
   g. JavaScript

HTML Ordered List Example with start attribute

"reversed" Attribute of HTML <ol> tag

This is a Boolean attribute of HTML <ol> tag, and it is new in HTML5 version. If you use the reversed attribute with <ol> tag then it will numbered the list in descending order (7, 6, 5, 4......1).

"reversed" Attribute of HTML ol tag Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Ordered List Example with reversed attribute</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>HTML Ordered List Example with reversed attribute</h1>
    <h3>default type</h3>
    <ol start="5" reversed>
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="I" start="5" reversed</h3>
    <ol type="I" start="5" reversed>
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="i" start="5" reversed</h3>
    <ol type="i" start="5" reversed>
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="A" start="5" reversed</h3>
    <ol type="A" start="5" reversed>
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>

    <h3>ol type="a" start="5" reversed</h3>
    <ol type="a" start="5" reversed>
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
        <li>JavaScript</li>
    </ol>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Ordered List Example with reversed attribute

default type

    5. HTML
    4. Java
    3. JavaScript

ol type="I" start="5" reversed

    V. HTML
   IV. Java
  III. JavaScript

ol type="i" start="5" reversed

    v. HTML
   iv. Java
  iii. JavaScript

ol type="A" start="5" reversed

    E. HTML
   D. Java
   C. JavaScript

ol type="a" start="5" reversed

    e. HTML
   d. Java
   c. JavaScript

"reversed" Attribute of HTML <ol> tag Example

Nested HTML Lists

Lists can be nested (list inside list).

Nested HTML Lists Example

Nested HTML Lists Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Nested HTML Lists</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Nested HTML Lists</h1>
    <ol>
        <li>Coffee</li>
        <li>Tea
            <ol>
                <li>Black tea</li>
                <li>Green tea</li>
            </ol>
        </li>
        <li>Milk</li>
    </ol>
</body>

</html>
```

Nested HTML Lists

1. Coffee
2. Tea
      1. Black tea
      2. Green tea
3. Milk

Nested HTML Lists

Summary

- HTML `<ol>` tag is used to define an ordered list.
- Use the HTML `type` attribute to define the numbering type.
- HTML `<li>` tag is used to define a list item.
- List items can contain other HTML elements.
- Lists can be nested.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Description List OR HTML Definition List

HTML Description List or Definition List displays elements in definition form like in dictionary.

The <dl>, <dt> and <dd> tags are used to define description list.

The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines terms/names) and <dd> (describes each term/name).

The 3 HTML description list tags are given below:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the description list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines data term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines data definition (description).

When to use HTML Description List OR HTML Definition List?

Common uses for this element are to implement a glossary or to display metadata (a list of key-value pairs).

Definition lists are typically formatted with the term on the left with the definition following on the right or on the next line.

A definition list is a list of terms and corresponding definitions.

The definition text is typically indented with respect to the term.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on [WhatsApp](#) or [Telegram](#) app.

HTML Description List OR HTML Definition List Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Description List | HTML Definition List Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <dl>
        <dt>HTML</dt>
        <dd>is a markup language</dd>
        <dt>Java</dt>
        <dd>is a programming language and platform</dd>
        <dt>JavaScript</dt>
        <dd>is a scripting language</dd>
        <dt>SQL</dt>
        <dd>is a query language</dd>
        <dt>PHP</dt>
        <dd>PHP is a general-purpose scripting language geared towards web
 development.</dd>
    </dl>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML
    is a markup language
Java
    is a programming language and platform
JavaScript
    is a scripting language
SQL
    is a query language
PHP
    PHP is a general-purpose scripting language geared towards web development.

HTML Description List OR HTML Definition List Example

Notes

Do not use this element (nor `<ul>` elements) to merely create indentation on a page. It is a bad practice and obscures the meaning of description lists. Each screen reader announces `<dl>` content differently. To change the indentation of a description term, use the CSS `margin` property.

HTML Unordered List | HTML Bulleted List

The HTML `<ul>` tag is used for the unordered list. An unordered list typically is a bulleted list of items.

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

Contents

When to use HTML Unordered List or HTML Bulleted List?

We can use unordered list where we do not need to display items in any particular order. You may have to list shopping cart items, the order of students based on their grades, etc. Listing items on a web page is a common task you'll have to do as a web developer.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

Unordered HTML List Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>An unordered HTML list</h2>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

The output looks like this:

An unordered HTML list

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Unordered HTML List Example

Types of Unordered HTML List

To represent different unordered lists, there are 4 types of attributes in <ul> tag.

Note: The type attribute is not supported in HTML5, instead of type you can use CSS property of list-style-type.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

The CSS `list-style-type` property is used to define the style of the list item marker. It can have one of the following values:

Value	Description
disc	This is the default style. In this style, the list items are marked with bullets.
circle	In this style, the list items are marked with circles.
square	In this style, the list items are marked with squares.
none	In this style, the list items are not marked .

Types of Unordered HTML List

Types of Unordered HTML List Example

Types of Unordered HTML List Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Unordered List Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h3>list-style-type: square;</h3>
    <ul style="list-style-type: square;">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
    </ul>

    <h3>list-style-type: disc;</h3>
    <ul style="list-style-type: disc;">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
    </ul>

    <h3>list-style-type: circle;</h3>
    <ul style="list-style-type: circle;">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
    </ul>

    <h3>list-style-type: none;</h3>
    <ul style="list-style-type: none;">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
    </ul>

    <p>Note: The type attribute is not supported in HTML5, instead of type you
can use CSS property of list-style-type.
    </p>

    <h3>ul type="square"</h3>
    <ul type="square">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
    </ul>

    <h3>ul type="circle"</h3>
    <ul type="circle">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>Java</li>
    </ul>
```

```
    </body>

    </html>
```

Output of "Types of Unordered HTML List Example".

list-style-type: square;

- HTML
- Java

list-style-type: disc;

- HTML
- Java

list-style-type: circle;

- HTML
- Java

list-style-type: none;

HTML
Java

Note: The type attribute is not supported in HTML5, instead of type you can use CSS property of list-style-type.

ul type="square"

- HTML
- Java

ul type="circle"

- HTML
- Java

Types of Unordered HTML List Example

Nested HTML Lists

Lists can be nested (list inside list).

Nested HTML Lists

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>A Nested List</h2>
<p>Lists can be nested (list inside list):</p>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
    <ul>
      <li>Black tea</li>
      <li>Green tea</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

A Nested List

Lists can be nested (list inside list):

- Coffee
- Tea
  - Black tea
  - Green tea
- Milk

Nested HTML Lists

Note: A list item (`<li>`) can contain a new list, and other HTML elements, like images and links, etc.

Example

HTML Unordered List of Links

```html
<ul>
    <li><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></li>
    <li><a href="https://www.facebook.com/">Facebook</a></li>
    <li><a href="https://www.apple.com/">Apple</a></li>
    <li><a href="https://www.microsoft.com/">Microsoft</a></li>
    <li><a href="https://yahoo.com/">Yahoo!</a></li>
</ul>
```

© 2022 EyWiah.com

Images in HTML

HTML <img> tag is used to display image on the web page.

HTML <img> tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only. Closing tags are not used in HTML image element.

Contents

Why use images in webpages?

Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

The `<img>` tag has two required attributes:

- **src** – Specifies the path to the image
- **alt** – Specifies an alternate text for the image

Example of HTML image

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Example of HTML image</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h2>HTML Image Example</h2>
    <img src="https://eywiah.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/image-
1024x995.png" alt="Good Morning Friends" />
</body>

</html>
```

Attributes of HTML <img> tag

1) src

It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image. It instructs the browser where to look for the image on the server.

The broken link icon and the `alt` text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.

The required `src` attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.

The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

2) alt

The alt attribute defines an alternate text for the image, if it can't be displayed because of slow connection or an error in the **src** attribute.

The value of the alt attribute describe the image in words. The alt attribute is considered good for SEO prospective. The value of the `alt` attribute should describe the image.

Remember if a browser cannot find an image, it will display the value of the `alt` attribute.

3) width and height

The `width` and `height` attributes always define the width and height of the image in pixels.

The `width` and `height` attributes are not recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of these attributes.

Always try to insert the image with height and width, else it may flicker while displaying on webpage.

Use of alt, height and width attribute with <img> tag example

Use of alt, height and width attribute with tag example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Example of HTML image</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h2>HTML Image Example</h2>
    <img src="https://eywiah.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/image-
1024x995.png" alt="Good Morning Friends" height="180" width="300"/>
</body>

</html>
```

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML <a> Tag

The <a> tag (anchor tag) in HTML is used to create a hyperlink on the webpage. An anchor tag requires the *href* attribute which specifies the URL to be linked to.

HTML Links – Syntax

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

The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.

href attribute of HTML anchor tag

The href attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In other words, it indicates the link's destination.

Href stands for **h**ypertext **ref**erence.

HTML anchor tag example

HTML anchor tag example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML anchor tag example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>
        Welcome to
        <a href="https://www.thenewtutorial.com/">
          TheNewTutorial.com
        </a>
    </h1>
    <h2>This is anchor Tag</h2>
</body>

</html>
```

Welcome to TheNewTutorial.com

This is anchor Tag

HTML anchor tag example

What is use of hyperlink?

Hyperlink is used to link the webpage to other webpages as well as files, location, or any URL.

The link can wrap around text, images, or as buttons, so that users can interact with it and visit the link's destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An **unvisited link** is displayed underlined and blue.
- A **visited link** displayed underlined and purple.
- An **active link** is underlined and red.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

> Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image, button or any other HTML element!

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

HTML Links – The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. You can change this behavior by using target attribute.

The target attribute specifies how the destination page or the target document should be opened.

`'target'` attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_self` – Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked.
- `_blank` – It opens the link in a new window or tab.
- `_parent` – Opens the document in the parent frame.

- _top – It opens the linked document in the full body of the window.

HTML anchor tag target attribute example

HTML anchor tag target attribute example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML anchor tag target attribute example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>
        Welcome to
        <a href="https://www.thenewtutorial.com/" target="_blank">
          TheNewTutorial.com
        </a>
    </h1>
    <h2>Above link will open in new tab.</h2>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML Table

HTML <table> tag is used to display data in tabular form (row * column). HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns. Each table row starts with a `<tr>` and end with a `</tr>` tag.

A table is a structured set of data made up of rows and columns (**tabular data**).

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns. Each table cell is defined by a `<td>` and a `</td>` tag. Everything between `<td>` and `</td>` are the content of the table cell. They can contain all sorts of HTML elements; text, images, lists, other tables, etc. The elements under `<td>` are regular and left aligned by default.

Tables can be divided into three portions – a header, a body, and a foot.

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

Contents

HTML Table Tags

Tag	Description
\<table\>	It defines a table.
\<tr\>	It defines a row in a table. **tr** stands for table row.
\<th\>	It defines a header cell in a table. **th** stands for table header. By default, the text in `<th>` elements are bold and centered, but you can change that with CSS.
\<td\>	It defines a cell in a table. **td** stands for table data.
\<caption\>	It defines the table caption. The main use of a caption is to provide a description about the data presented in a table.
\<colgroup\>	It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
\<col\>	It is used with \<colgroup\> element to specify column properties for each column.
\<tbody\>	It is used to group the body content in a table.
\<thead\>	It is used to group the header content in a table.
\<tfoot\>	It is used to group the footer content in a table.

HTML Table Tags

You can use border attribute of table tag in HTML to specify border. However this is not recommended now. You can use CSS for that purpose. You will study about it in CSS lesson.

HTML Table Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Table Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <table border="1">

            <tr>
                <th>Name</th>
                <th>Salary</th>
            </tr>

            <tr>
                <td>James Watson</td>
                <td>5000$</td>
            </tr>

            <tr>
                <td>William Smith</td>
                <td>7000$</td>
            </tr>

            <tr>
                <td>Nil Jack</td>
                <td>17000$</td>
            </tr>

    </table>
</body>

</html>
```

Name	Salary
James Watson	5000$
William Smith	7000$
Nil Jack	17000$

HTML Table Example

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Table – colspan and rowspan

If you want to make a cell span more than one column, you can use the colspan attribute and if you want to make a cell span more than one row, you can use the rowspan attribute. HTML tables can have cells that spans over multiple rows and/or columns.

colspan – will divide one cell/row into multiple columns, and the number of columns depend on the value of colspan attribute.

rowspan – will divide a cell into multiple rows. The number of divided rows will depend on rowspan values.

HTML Table - colspan and rowspan example

```html
<html>
    <head>
        <style>
            table, th, td {
                border: 1px solid black;
                width: 100px;
                height: 50px;
            }
        </style>
    </head>

    <body>
        <h1>HTML Table - colspan and rowspan example</h1>
        <table>
            <tr>
                <th colspan="2"></th>
                <th></th>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td></td>
                <td></td>
                <td rowspan="3"></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td></td>
                <td></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td></td>
                <td></td>
            </tr>
        </table>
    </body>
</html>
```

HTML Table - colspan and rowspan example

HTML Forms

An HTML form is used to collect user input. It is *a section of a document* which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc. It is required when you want to collect some data from the site visitor.

HTML Forms are used when you want to create a simple email signup, a moderately complex checkout and payment page, or a richly interactive web application.

The user input is most often sent to a server for processing. An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc. The back-end application (PHP) will perform required processing on the passed data based on defined business logic inside the application.

The <form> element is used to create an HTML form. It does not actually create form fields, but is used as a parent container to hold form fields such as <input> and <textarea> elements. It is block level element. There are various form elements available like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.

Contents

HTML Form Syntax

```
<form action="server url" method="get|post">
  //input controls e.g. textfield, textarea, radiobutton, button
</form>
```

Input Element in HTML Forms

The HTML <input> element is fundamental form element. It is used to create form fields, to take input from user. Various user input fields can be created such as text field, check box, password field, radio button, submit button etc.

HTML TextField Control

The **type="text"** attribute of input tag creates text field control also known as single line text field control. The name attribute is optional, but it is required for the server side component such as JSP, ASP, PHP etc. Text Field input controls are created using the "input" element with a type attribute having value as "text". If you will omit 'name' attribute then the text filed input will not be submitted to server.

Example

HTML TextField Control Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML TextField Control</title>
</head>

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

</html>
```

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

HTML TextField Control

We will learn about all HTML form elements in next chapter.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Forms – Part 2 – Text area and label tag

This is part 2 of HTML Form series. You can read first part here. In this part you will learn about <textarea>, <label> and password field in forms.

Contents

<textarea> element of HTML form

The <textarea> tag in HTML is used to insert multiple-line text in a form. This is used when the user is required to give details that may be longer than a single sentence.

The size of <textarea> can be defined by using "rows" or "cols" attribute or by CSS. The `rows` attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area. The `cols` attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

Example

HTML form textarea example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML form textarea example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        Enter your address:<br>
        <textarea rows="2" cols="20"></textarea>
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Enter your address:

HTML form textarea example

\<label> element of HTML form

The `<label>` HTML element represents a caption for an item in a user interface.

The `<label>` element defines a label for several form elements. When a user clicks or touches/taps a label, the browser passes the focus to its associated input control. It is more worthy with touchscreens.

The `for` attribute of the `<label>` tag should be equal to the `id` attribute of the `<input>` element to bind them together.

Example

HTML form label example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML form label example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label for="firstname">First Name: </label> <br>
        <input type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname" /> <br>
        <label for="lastname">Last Name: </label><br>
        <input type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname" /> <br>
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML form label example

In above example tap on label "First Name" or "Last Name" as soon as you touch on label it will shift focus on its associated input control.

HTML Password Field Control

The password is not visible to the user in password field control. This is also a single-line text input but it masks the character as soon as a user enters it.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

Password fields are a type of text field in which the text entered is masked using asterisk or dots for prevention of user identity from another person who is looking onto the screen. It also created using HTMl <input> tag by setting type attribute to **password**.

Example

HTML Password Field Control

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML form password example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label for="password">Password: </label> <br>
        <input type="password" id="password" name="password" />
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Password:

●●●

HTML Password Field Control

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Forms – Part 3 – Email Field Control, Radio Button and Checkbox Control

This is part 3 of HTML Form series. You can read previous parts here. In this part you will learn about Email Field Control, Radio Button and Checkbox Control.

Contents

HTML 5 Email Field Control

The email field control is in new in HTML 5. `<input>` elements of type `email` are used to let the user enter and edit an e-mail address, or, if the `multiple` attribute is specified, a list of e-mail addresses.

It validates the text for correct email address. You must use @ and . in this field. If user does not enter the correct email, then it will display error. The input value is automatically validated to ensure it is a properly formatted e-mail address.

Example

HTML 5 Email Field Control

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML 5 Email Field Control</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label for="email">Email: </label>
        <input type="email" id="email" name="email" /> <br />
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Email: example.com

! Please include an '@' in the email address. 'example.com' is missing an '@'.

HTML 5 Email Field Control Example

Radio Button Control

The radio button is used to select one option from multiple options. It is used for selection of gender, quiz questions etc. It allows the user to select one option from a range of options.

`<input>` elements of type `radio` are generally used in **radio groups**—collections of radio buttons describing a set of related options.

Only one radio button in a given group can be selected at the same time. The radio group must have share the same name (the value of the `name` attribute) to be treated as a group. You can have as many radio groups on a page as you want, as long as each group has its own name.

Once the radio group is created, selecting any radio button in that group automatically deselects any other selected radio button in the same group.

The `<input type="radio">` defines a radio button. Radio buttons are typically rendered as small circles, which are filled or highlighted when selected.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

The `value` attribute defines the unique value associated with each radio button. It is not shown to the user, but is the value that is sent to the server on "submit" to identify which radio button that was selected.

Example

Radio Button Control

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Radio Button Control</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label for="gender">Gender: </label>
        <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male" />Male
        <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female" />Female
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Gender: ● Male ○ Female

Radio Button Control Example

Radio Buttons vs Checkboxes

It's important to understand the difference between radio buttons and checkboxes.

Checkboxes are similar to radio buttons, but with an important distinction: radio buttons are designed for selecting one value out of a set, whereas checkboxes let you turn individual values on and off.

Checkboxes differ from radio buttons, in that, checkboxes allow the user to select any number of options, whereas radio buttons allow the user to select one option only.

Radio buttons are better suited when you only want the user to select one option (eg, Male/Female, Yes/No, etc).

Checkbox Control

`<input>` elements of type `checkbox` are rendered by default as boxes that are checked (ticked) when activated. It is a form element which allows users to select one or more options from the given options.

These are similar to radio button except it can choose multiple options at a time and radio button can select one button at a time, and its display.

checked attribute

You can set a default value by using the `checked` attribute. It is a Boolean attribute indicating whether or not this checkbox is checked by default (when the page loads).

Example

Checkbox Control Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Checkbox Control</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        Programming Languages: <br>
        <input type="checkbox" id="C" name="C" value="C" />
        <label>C</label> <br>
        <input type="checkbox" id="Java" name="Java" value="Java" checked />
        <label>Java</label> <br>
        <input type="checkbox" id="Python" name="Python" value="Python" />
        <label>Python</label> <br>
        <input type="checkbox" id="PHP" name="PHP" value="PHP" />
        <label>PHP</label>
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Programming Languages:
- [ ] C
- [x] Java
- [ ] Python
- [ ] PHP

Checkbox Control Example

Radio buttons allow the user to select one option only. Checkboxes allow the user to select any number of options.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Forms – Part 4 Submit button control and field set element

This is part 4 of HTML Form series. You can read previous parts here. In this part you will learn about Submit button control and <fieldset> element.

Contents

Submit button control

<input type="submit"> is used to add a submit button on web page. When user clicks on submit button, then the form gets submitted to the server. The form-handler is typically a server page with a script for processing the input data. The form-handler is specified in the form's `action` attribute.

Syntax

```html
<input type="submit" value="submit">
```

- The type = submit , specifies that it is a submit button.
- The value attribute can be any text which will be shown on button. If you don't specify a `value`, the button will have a default label, chosen by the user agent.
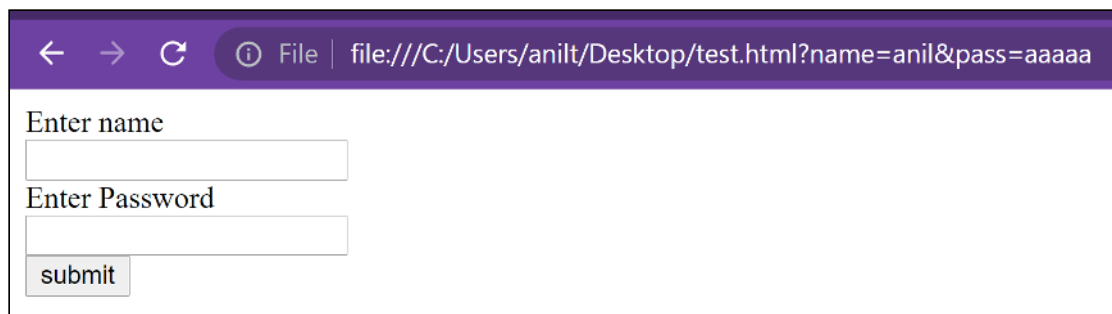
Example

Submit button control example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Submit button control example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label for="name">Enter name</label><br>
        <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br>
        <label for="pass">Enter Password</label><br>
        <input type="Password" id="pass" name="pass"><br>
        <input type="submit" value="submit">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```
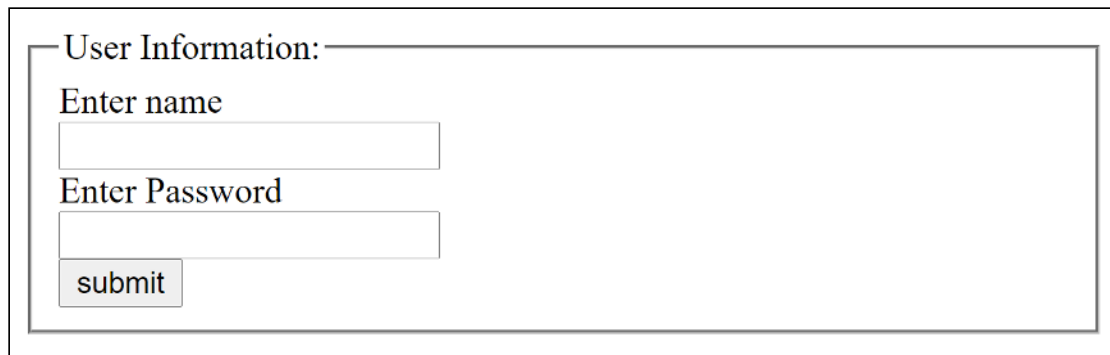

Submit button control example

HTML <fieldset> element

The <fieldset> element in HTML is used to group the related information of a form. It is used with <legend> element which provide caption for the grouped elements.

The `<fieldset>` tag draws a box around the related elements.

Example

fieldset example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>fieldset example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <fieldset>
            <legend>User Information:</legend>
            <label for="name">Enter name</label><br>
            <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br>
            <label for="pass">Enter Password</label><br>
            <input type="Password" id="pass" name="pass"><br>
            <input type="submit" value="submit">
        </fieldset>
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

fieldset example

`disabled` attribute of `fieldset`

This is a Boolean attribute. If it is set, all form controls that are descendants of the `<fieldset>`, are disabled, meaning they are not editable and won't be submitted along with the `<form>`.

They won't receive any browsing events, like mouse clicks or focus-related events. By default browsers display such controls grayed out.

HTML Forms – Part 5 – Reset button control

This is part 5 of HTML Form series. You can read previous parts here. In this part you will learn about reset button control in HTML form.

The `reset` input type creates a button that resets the form to the default values.

If the `value` attribute is present, the value of that attribute will be the text on the button. If not, the default wording on the reset button is "Reset".

input type reset button

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type reset button</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label>User id: </label>
        <input type="text" name="user-id" value="user">
        <label>Password: </label>
        <input type="password" name="pass" value="pass"><br><br>
        <input type="submit" value="login">
        <input type="reset" value="Reset">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

User id:	user	Password:	••••
login Reset			

input type reset button example

Try to change the input values of user id and password, then when you click on reset, it will reset input fields with default values.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Forms – Part 6 – Button control, file control and image button control

This is part 6 of HTML Form series. You can read previous parts here. In this part you will learn about button control, file control and image button control in HTML form.

Input type= "button"

The <input> type "button" defines a simple push button, which can be programmed to control a functionally on any event such as, click event.

The **HTML <input type = "button">** is used to define a *clickable Button in a Document*. It mainly works with JavaScript.

An `<input type="button">` elements' `value` attribute contains a `DOMString` that is used as the button's label.

Example

input type button example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type button example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <input type="button" value="Clcik me " onclick="alert('you are
learning HTML')">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```
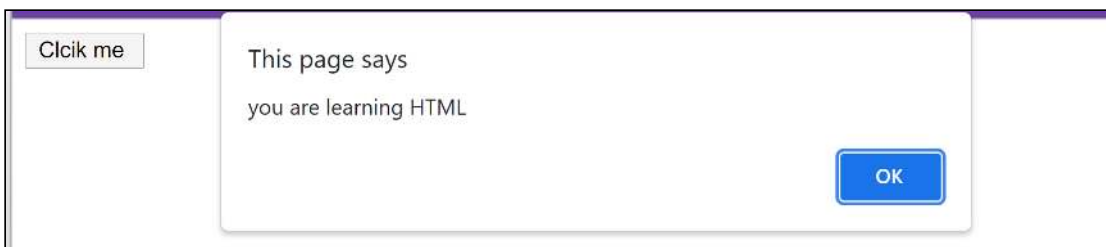

input type button example

When you click on button it will show alert dialog.

To add a keyboard shortcut to a button — just as you would with any `<input>` for which it makes sense — you use the `accesskey` global attribute.

```html
<form>
  <input type="button" value="Start machine" accesskey="s">
        <!--Press alt+s -->
</form>
```

Input type= "file"

The `<input>` element with type "file" is used to select one or more files from user device storage.

The `<input type="file">` defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

To define a file-select field that allows multiple files to be selected, add the `multiple` attribute.

Once chosen, the files can be uploaded to a server using form submission, or manipulated using JavaScript code and the File API.

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type file example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label>Select file to upload:</label>
        <input type="file" name="newfile">
        <input type="submit" value="submit">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Select file to upload: Choose File No file chosen   submit

input type file example

Input type= "image"

The <input> type "image" is used to define an image as the submit button. The image path is defined in the *src* attribute.

<input type="image"> elements do not accept `value` attributes.

Example

input type image example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type image example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label>User id:</label><br>
        <input type="text" name="name"><br><br>
        <input type="image" alt="Submit" src="https://eywiah.com/wp-
content/uploads/2021/12/image-29.png">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```


input type image example

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Forms – Part 7 – Input type color control

This is part 7 of HTML Form series. You can read previous parts here. In this part you will learn about input type color control.

Contents

input type="color"

The <input> type "color" is used to define an input field which contains a colour.

The `<input type="color">` defines a color picker.

It allows the user to specify the colour by the visual colour interface on a browser.

The "color" type only supports color value in hexadecimal format, and the default value is #000000 (black).

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Show a Color Picker</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Show a Color Picker</h1>

    <form>
        <label for="favcolor">Select your favorite color:</label>
        <input type="color" id="favcolor" name="favcolor" value="#ff0000"><br>
<br>
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Show a Color Picker

Select your favorite color:

Color Picker Example

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Forms – Part 8 – Input type date and input type number control

This is part 8 of HTML Form series. You can read previous parts here. In this part you will learn about input type date and input type number control.

Contents

input type= "date"

The <input> element of type "date" generates an input field, which allows a user to input the date in a given format.

The resulting value includes the year, month, and day, but *not* the time.

The `<input type="date">` defines a date picker.

A user can enter the date by text field or by date picker interface.

Example

input type date example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type date example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        Select Start and End Date: <br><br>
        Start date:<input type="date" name="Startdate"><br><br>
        End date:<input type="date" name="Enddate">
        <input type="submit">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

input type date example

max attributes

The latest date to accept in `yyyy-mm-dd` format.

min attributes

The earliest date to accept in `yyyy-mm-dd` format.

If both the `max` and `min` attributes are set, this value must be a date string **later than or equal to** the one in the `min` attribute.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on [WhatsApp](#) or [Telegram](#) app.

input type= "number"

The <input> element type number creates input filed which allows a user to enter the numeric value. It includes built-in validation to reject non-numerical entries.

You can also restrict user to enter a minimum and maximum value using min and max attribute.

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type number example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label>Enter your age: </label>
        <input type="number" name="num" min="50" max="80">
        <input type="submit">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Enter your age: 33 ⬍ Submit

! Value must be greater than or equal to 50.

input type number example

max attribute

The maximum value to accept for this input.

min attribute

The minimum value to accept for this input.

step attribute

It specifies the legal number intervals. When this is used if you use up or down arrow the value will increase or decrease according to step value. The `step` attribute works with the following input types: number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Forms – Part 9 – Input type url and input type search control

This is part 9 of HTML Form series. You can read previous parts here. In this part you will learn about input type url and input type search control.

Contents

input type="url"

The `<input>` element of type "url" creates an input filed which enables user to enter the URL.

The `<input type="url">` defines a field for entering a URL.

The input value is automatically validated to ensure that it's either empty or a properly-formatted URL before the form can be submitted.

Example

input type="url" example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type="url"</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label>Enter your website URL: </label>
        <input type="url" name="website" placeholder="http://example.com"><br>
        <input type="submit" value="send data">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Enter your website URL: dd

send data

! Please enter a URL.

input type="url" example

input type="search"

The <input> type "search" creates an input filed which allows a user to enter a search string like a site search, or Google search. It is functionally symmetrical to the text input type, but may be styled differently.

It is required to set a name for the search field, otherwise nothing will be submitted. The most common name for search inputs is q.

The `<input type="search">` defines a text field for entering a search string.

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type="search"</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label>Search here:</label>
        <input type="search" name="q">
        <input type="submit" value="search">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Search here: ss ✕ search

input type="search" example

HTML Forms – Part 10 – Input type tel and input type week control

This is part 10 of HTML Form series. You can read previous parts here. In this part you will learn about input type tel and input type week control.

Contents

input type= "tel"

The <input> element of type "tel" creates an input filed to enter the telephone number.

Browsers that do not support "tel" fall back to being a standard "text" input.

The "tel" type does not have default validation such as email, because telephone number pattern can vary worldwide.

Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type="tel"</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label><b>Enter your Telephone Number(in format of xxx-xxx-xxxx)</b>
</label><br>
        <input type="tel" name="telephone" pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{3}-[0-9]
{4}" required>
        <input type="submit">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Enter your Telephone Number(in format of xxx-xxx-xxxx)

6838jmm   Submit

⚠ Please match the requested format.

input type="tel" example

pattern attribute

It is a regular expression that the input's `value` must match in order for the value to pass constraint validation. It must be a valid JavaScript regular expression. No forward slashes should be specified around the pattern text.

input type= "week"

The `<input>` type week creates an input field which allows a user to select a week and year form the drop-down calendar without time zone.

The `<input type="week">` defines a week and year control (no time zone).

Example

input type="week" example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type="week"</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label><b>Select your best week of year:</b></label><br><br>
        <input type="week" name="bestweek">
        <input type="submit" value="Send data">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```
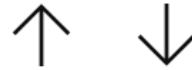
Select your best week of year:

Week --, `----` 🗓 | Send data

December 2021 ▼   ↑   ↓

Week	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
48	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
49	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50	12	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**
51	**19**	20	21	22	23	24	25
52	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Clear   This week

input type="week" example

HTML Forms – Part 11 – Input type datetime-local and input type month control

This is part 11 of HTML Form series. You can read previous parts here. In this part you will learn about input type datetime-local and input type month control.

Contents

input type= "datetime-local"
   Example
input type= "month"
   Example

input type= "datetime-local"

The control is intended to represent *a local date and time*, not necessarily *the user's local date and time*.

The <input> element of type "datetime-local" creates input filed which allow a user to select the date as well as local time in the hour and minute without time zone information.

The `<input type="datetime-local">` defines a date picker.

The resulting value includes the year, month, day, and time.

The control's UI varies in general from browser to browser.

Example

input type="datetime-local" example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type="datetime-local" example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label>
            Select the meeting schedule.<br>
            Select date & time: <input type="datetime-local"
name="meetingdate"> <br><br>
        </label>
        <input type="submit">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Select the meeting schedule.
Select date & time: mm/dd/yyyy --:-- -- 📅

Submit

December 2021 ▾   ↑   ↓

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	**14**	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8

08	07	PM
09	08	AM
10	09	
11	10	
12	11	
01	12	

input type="datetime-local" example

input type= "month"

The <input> type "month" creates an input field which allows a user to easily enter month and year in the format of "MM, YYYY" where MM defines month value, and YYYY defines the year value.

The `<input type="month">` defines a month and year control.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

The format is "YYYY-MM".

Example

input type="month" example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>input type="month" example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <form>
        <label>Enter your Birth Month-year: </label>
        <input type="month" name="newMonth">
        <input type="submit">
    </form>
</body>

</html>
```

Enter your Birth Month-year: [- - - - - - - - - - - - - 📅] [Submit]

2021

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Sep	Oct	Nov	**Dec**

Clear   This month

input type="month" example

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML form Attributes

In this chapter you will learn about HTML <form> element attributes.

Contents

action attribute

It is a URL where form data is processed. If action attribute value is blank then form will be processed to the same page.

action attribute example

```html
<form action="action.html" method="post">
    <label>User Name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" name="name"><br><br>
    <label>User Password</label><br>
    <input type="password" name="pass"><br><br>
    <input type="submit">
</form>
```

When you click submit button in above example it will take you to action attributes URL. The form data is sent to a file on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

The `action` attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted.

method attribute

The method attribute defines the HTTP method that is used to submit the form.

post method

It does not display the submitted data in URL.

post method
`<form action="action.html" method="post">`

get method

The get value of method attribute is default value while submitting the form. This is not secure as it displays data in URL (in name/value pairs) after submitting the form.

get method
`<form action="action.html" method="get">`

It will show form data like *action.html?name=TheNewTutorial&pass=123*

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

target attribute

The target attribute defines where to open the response after submitting the form.

- **_self:** The response will display in current page only.

```
<form action="action.html" method="get" target="_self">
```

- **_blank:** It will load the response in a new page (new window or tab).

```
<form action="action.html" method="get" target="_blank">
```

- *framename*: The response is displayed in a named iframe.
- **_parent**: The response is displayed in the parent frame.
- **_top**: The response is displayed in the full body of the window.

autocomplete attribute

The HTML autocomplete attribute is a newly added attribute of HTML5. It enables an input field to complete automatically.

It can have two values "on" and "off" which enables autocomplete either ON or OFF. The default value of autocomplete attribute is "on".

It can be used with <form> element and <input> element both.

autocomplete attribute

```
<form action="action.html" method="get" autocomplete="off">

<form action="action.html" method="get" autocomplete="on">
```

enctype attribute

The HTML enctype attribute defines the encoding type of form-content while submitting the form to the server. It can have value from following.

- **application/x-www-form-urlencoded:** It is default encoding type if the enctype attribute is not included in the form. All characters are encoded before submitting the form.

application/x-www-form-urlencoded

```
<form action="action.html" method="post" enctype="application/x-www-form-urlencoded" >
```

- **text/plain (HTML5):** In this encoding type only space are encoded into + symbol and no any other special character encoded.

text/plain (HTML5)

```
<form action="action.html" method="post" enctype="text/plain" >
```

- **multipart/form-data:** It does not encode any character. It is used when our form contains file-upload controls.

multipart/form-data

```
<form action="action.html" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
```

novalidate attribute

The novalidate attribute is newly added Boolean attribute of HTML5.

If you apply this attribute in form then it does not perform any type of validation and submit the form.

Example

novalidate attribute

```html
<form action = "action.html" method = "get" novalidate>
```

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML "style" attribute

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. It describes the look of the webpage. It is used to format the layout of a webpage. In this chapter you will learn about "style" attribute in HTML.

CSS provides various style properties such as background-color, padding, margin, border-color, font-size and many more to style a webpage.

Each property in CSS has a name-value pair, and each property is separated by a semicolon (;). name-value pair is separated using ":" colon.

In this chapter, we have given a small overview of CSS.

You will learn everything in depth about CSS in our CSS tutorial.

Contents

"style" attribute

By using the `style` attribute inside HTML elements you can add CSS. This is known as **inline CSS**.

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element. It can apply style uniquely in each element.

To apply inline CSS, you need to use style attribute within HTML element.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

Example

HTML "style" attribute example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>"style" attribute</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>

    <p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>

<h3 style="color: red;
           font-style: italic;
           text-align: center;
           font-size: 50px;
           padding-top: 25px;">Learning HTML using Inline CSS</h3>

</body>

</html>
```

You can use as many properties as you want, but each property should be separated by a semicolon (;).

<div style="border: 1px solid black;">

A Blue Heading

A red paragraph.

Learning HTML using Inline CSS

</div>

HTML "style" attribute example – Output

There are other ways also to add CSS in webpage. You will learn everything about CSS in our CSS Tutorial.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Audio Tag

HTML audio tag is used to define sounds such as music and other audio clips. It is used to embed sound content in documents.

Supported file format for HTML 5 audio tag are: mp3, wav and ogg.

The `<audio>` tag contains one or more `<source>` tags with different audio sources. The browser will choose the first source it supports.

Contents

Attributes of HTML Audio Tag

Attribute	Description
controls	If this attribute is present, the browser will offer controls to allow the user to control audio playback, including volume, seeking, and pause/resume playback.
autoplay	A Boolean attribute: if specified, the audio will automatically begin playback as soon as it can do so, without waiting for the entire audio file to finish downloading.
loop	A Boolean attribute: if specified then the audio file will start over again, every time when it is completed.

muted	It is used to mute the audio output.
preload	It specifies the author view to upload audio file when the page loads.
src	It specifies the source URL of the audio file.

Attributes of HTML Audio Tag

The text between the `<audio>` and `</audio>` tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the `<audio>` element.

Example

HTML Audio Tag Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Audio Tag Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <audio controls loop>
        <source src="https://eywiah.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/koyal.mp3"
type="audio/mpeg">
    </audio>
    <br>
    <!-- OR -->
    <audio controls loop src="https://eywiah.com/wp-
content/uploads/2021/12/koyal.mp3"></audio>
</body>

</html>
```
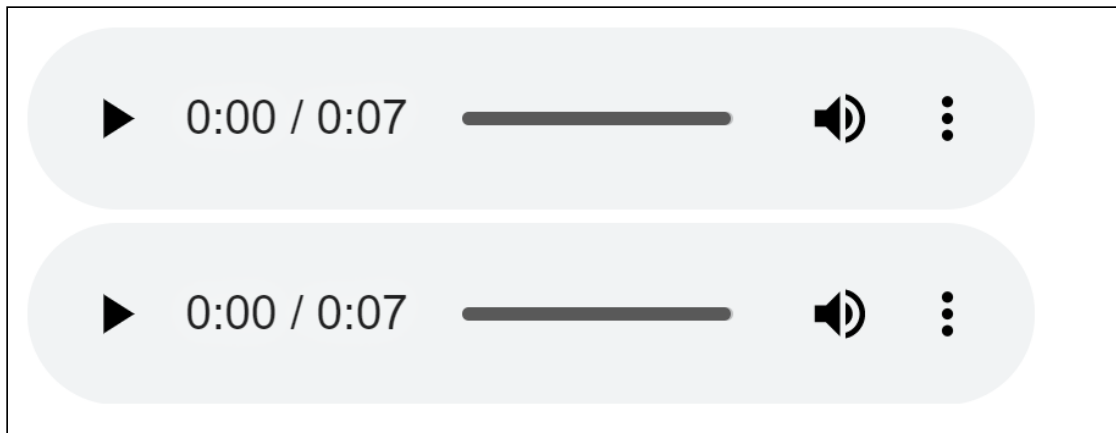
HTML Audio Tag Example – Output

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Video Tag

The `<video>` tag is used to embed video content in a document. It is used for streaming video files such as a movie clip, song clip on the web page.

HTML 5 supports `<video>` tag. The `<video>` tag contains one or more `<source>` tags with different video sources.

There are three video formats supported for HTML video tag: mp4, webM and ogg.

Contents

Attributes of HTML Video Tag

Attribute	Description
controls	Specifies that video controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc).
height	It is used to set the height of the video player.
width	It is used to set the width of the video player.
	Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the

poster	user hits the play button. URL for an image to be shown while the video is downloading.
autoplay	A Boolean attribute; if specified, the video automatically begins to play back as soon as it can do so without stopping to finish loading the data.
loop	If specified the video file will start over again, every time when it is completed.
muted	It is used to mute the video output.
preload	Specifies if and how the author thinks the video should be loaded when the page loads. Possible values are: auto, metadata and none.
src	It specifies the source URL of the video file.

Attributes of HTML Video Tag

The text between the `<video>` and `</video>` tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the <video> element.

HTML video element example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML video element</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>The video element</h1>

    <video width="320" height="240" controls>
        <source src="https://eywiah.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/movie.mp4"
type="video/mp4">
        Your browser does not support the video tag.
    </video>
</body>

</html>
```
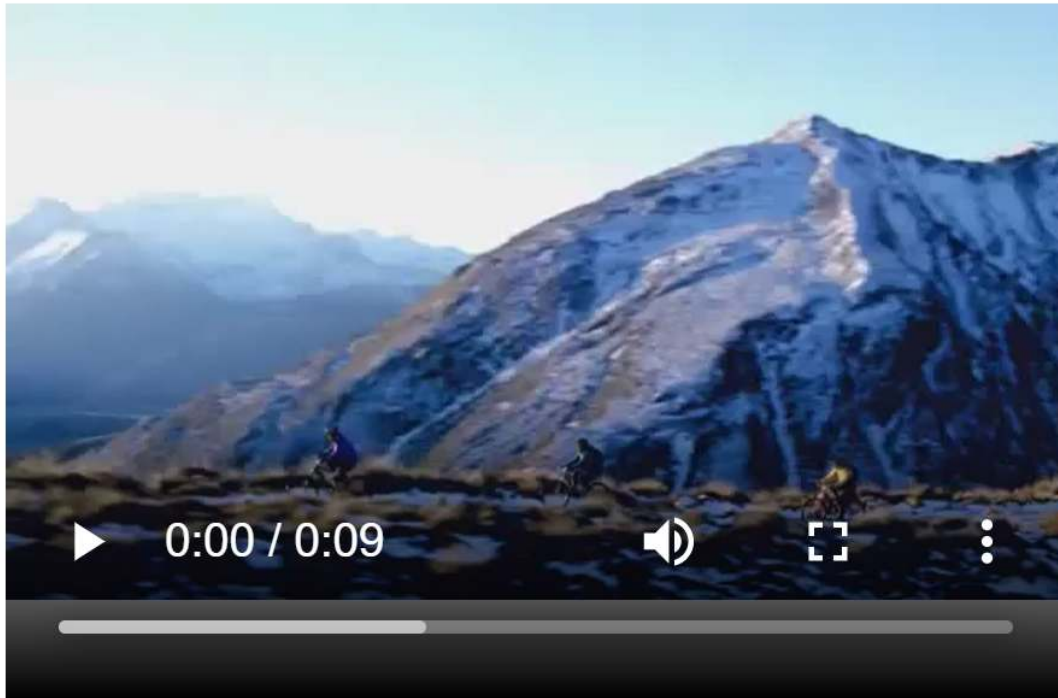
HTML video element example – Output

MIME Types for HTML Video format

Video Format	MIME Type
mp4	video/mp4
ogg	video/ogg
webM	video/webM

MIME Types for HTML Video format

HTML Progress Tag

HTML <progress> tag is used to display the progress bar on the website. It is HTML5 tag. It is used to represent the progress of a task. It is also used to define how much work is done and how much is left to download a thing.

It is not used to represent the disk space or relevant query. It is not used for gauging purposes.

Contents

Attributes of HTML Progress Tag
Example

Attributes of HTML Progress Tag

Tag	Description
value	Specifies how much of the task has been completed. It must be a valid floating point number between 0 and max, or between 0 and 1 if max is omitted.
max	It defines that how much work the task requires in total. Default value is 1

Attributes of HTML Progress Tag

If there is no value attribute, the progress bar is indeterminate; this indicates that an activity is ongoing with no indication of how long it is expected to take.

Example

HTML Progress Tag Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Progress Tag</title>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>The progress element</h1>

    <label for="file">Downloading progress:</label>
    <progress id="file" value="32" max="100"> 32% </progress>
    <br>
    Indeterminate progress: <progress></progress>

</body>

</html>
```

The progress element

Downloading progress: ▰▰▱▱▱▱▱

Indeterminate progress: ▱▱▰▱▱▱▱

HTML Progress Tag Example – Output

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Class Attribute

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element. Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name. The `class` attribute can be used on **any** HTML element.

A class attribute can be defined within <style> tag or in separate file using the (.) character. The class name is case sensitive.

Classes are used by CSS and JavaScript to select and access specific elements.

JavaScript can access elements with a specific class name with the `getElementsByClassName()` method.

Contents

The Syntax for Class in CSS

To create a class; write a period (.) character, followed by a class name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}:

Example – 1

HTML Classes Example - 1

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<!-- In the following example we have three <div> elements with a class
attribute with the value of "city". All of the three <div> elements will be
styled equally according to the .city style definition in the head section: --
>
<head>
    <style>
        .city {
            background-color: tomato;
            color: white;
            border: 2px solid black;
            margin: 20px;
            padding: 20px;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>

    <div class="city">
        <h2>London</h2>
        <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
    </div>

    <div class="city">
        <h2>Paris</h2>
        <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
    </div>

    <div class="city">
        <h2>Tokyo</h2>
        <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
    </div>

    <div class="city">
        <h2>Delhi</h2>
        <p>Delhi is the capital of India.</p>
    </div>

</body>

</html>
```

London

London is the capital of England.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

Delhi

Delhi is the capital of India.

HTML Classes Example – 1 Output

Example – 2

HTML Classes Example - 2

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <!-- In the following example we have two <span> elements with a class
attribute with the value of "note". Both <span> elements will be styled
equally according to the .note style definition in the head section: -->
    <style>
        .note {
            font-size: 120%;
            color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>

    <h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
    <p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

My **Important** Heading

This is some **important** text.

HTML Classes Example – 2 Output

Example – 3 Multiple Classes

To define multiple classes, separate the class names with a space, e.g. <div class="city main">. The element will be styled according to all the classes specified.

Example - 3 Multiple Classes Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<!-- In the following example, the first <h2> element belongs to both the city
class and also to the main class, and will get the CSS styles from both of the
classes: -->
<head>
    <style>
        .city {
            background-color: tomato;
            color: white;
            padding: 10px;
        }

        .main {
            text-align: center;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>

    <h2>Multiple Classes</h2>
    <p>Here, all three h2 elements belongs to the "city" class. In addition,
London also belongs to the "main" class,
        which center-aligns the text.</p>

    <h2 class="city main">London</h2>
    <h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
    <h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>

</body>

</html>
```

Multiple Classes

Here, all three h2 elements belongs to the "city" class. In addition, London also belongs to the "main" class, which center-aligns the text.

London

Paris

Tokyo

Example – 3 Multiple Classes Example Output

Example – 4 Different Elements Can Share Same Class

Example - 4 Different Elements Can Share Same Class

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<!-- In the following example, both <h2> and <p> points to the "city" class
and will share the same style: -->
<head>
    <style>
        .city {
            background-color: tomato;
            color: white;
            padding: 10px;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>

    <h2>Different Elements Can Share Same Class</h2>

    <p>Even if the two elements do not have the same tag name, they can both
point to the same class, and get the same
        CSS styling:</p>

    <h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
    <p class="city">Paris is the capital of France.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Different Elements Can Share Same Class

Even if the two elements do not have the same tag name, they can both point to the same class, and get the same CSS styling:

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Different Elements Can Share Same Class Example Output

Use of The class Attribute in JavaScript

Use of The class Attribute in JavaScript Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<body>

    <h2>Use of The class Attribute in JavaScript</h2>
    <p>Click the button to hide all elements with class name "city":</p>

    <button onclick="myFunction()">Hide elements</button>

    <h2 class="city">London</h2>
    <p>London is the capital of England.</p>

    <h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
    <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

    <h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
    <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
    <!-- JavaScript can access elements with a specific class name with the
getElementsByClassName() method: -->
    <script>
        function myFunction() {
            var x = document.getElementsByClassName("city");
            for (var i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
                x[i].style.display = "none";
            }
        }
    </script>

</body>

</html>
```

You can learn much more about CSS and JavaScript in our CSS and JavaScript tutorial .

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

© 2022 EyWiah.com

HTML Id Attribute

The **id attribute** is used to specify the unique ID for an element of the HTML document. It is used by **CSS** and **JavaScript** for performing certain tasks.

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

The value of the `id` attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The id name must not contain whitespaces (spaces, tabs, etc.).

The id name is case sensitive.

In the Cascading Style sheet (CSS), we can easily select an element with the specific id by using the # symbol followed by id.

JavaScript can access an element with the given ID by using the getElementById() method.

Contents

Difference Between Class and ID

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

HTML Id Attribute – CSS Example

HTML Id Attribute - CSS Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
  background-color: lightblue;
  color: black;
  padding: 40px;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The id Attribute</h2>
<p>Use CSS to style an element with the id "myHeader":</p>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

The id Attribute

Use CSS to style an element with the id "myHeader":

My Header

HTML Id Attribute – CSS Example Output

HTML Id Attribute – JavaScript Example

HTML Id Attribute - JavaScript Example

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML Id Attribute - JavaScript Example</title>
</head>

<body>

    <body>

        <h2>Using The id Attribute in JavaScript</h2>
        <p>JavaScript can access an element with a specified id by using the
getElementById() method:</p>

        <h1 id="myHeader">Hello World!</h1>
        <button onclick="displayResult()">Change text</button>

        <script>
            function displayResult() {
                document.getElementById("myHeader").innerHTML = "Have a nice
day!";
            }
        </script>

    </body>
</body>

</html>
```

HTML iframes

The iframe in HTML stands for **Inline Frame**. The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame, hence it is also called as an Inline frame. It is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage).

An HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region, including scrollbars and borders.

The iframe is basically used to show a webpage inside the current web page.

In this article, you will know **HTML Iframes**, their implementation through the examples.

Contents

Syntax

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

The **src** attribute is used to specify the URL of the document that occupies the inline frame.

Example

HTML iframe Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>HTML iframe Example</title>
</head>

<body>
    <p>Document content goes here...</p>

    <iframe src="https://eywiah.com/" width="555" height="200">
        Sorry your browser does not support inline frames.
    </iframe>

    <p>Document content also go here...</p>
</body>

</html>
```

The webpage content and iframe contents can interact with each other using JavaScript.

You can set the width and height of iframe by using "width" and "height" attributes.

Each embedded browsing context has its own session history and document.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

The browsing context that embeds the others is called the *parent browsing context*.

HTML File Paths – Absolute and Relative

A file path specifies the location of a file inside a web folder structure. File paths are like an address of file for a web browser.

File paths are used on webpages to link external files like: Web pages, Images, Videos, Style sheets, JavaScript, CSS etc. To insert a file in a web page its source must be known.

Contents

File Path Examples

- <img src="myPicture.jpg"> It specifies that myPicture.jpg is located in the same folder as the current page.
- <img src="images/myPicture.jpg"> It specifies that myPicture.jpg is located in the images folder in the current folder.
- <img src="/images/myPicture.jpg"> It specifies that myPicture.jpg is located in the images folder at the root of the current web.
- <img src="../myPicture.jpg"> It specifies that myPicture.jpg is located in the folder one level up from the current folder.

Types of File Paths

1. Absolute File Paths
2. Relative File Paths

Absolute File Paths

Absolute file path specifies full URL address.

Example

```
<img src="https://eywiah.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/image-65.png">
```

Relative File Paths

The relative file path specifies to a file which is related to the location of current page.

Examples

In following example file path points to a file in the images folder located at the root of the current web.

```
<img src="/images/nature-2.jpg">
```

In below example file path points to a file in the images folder located in the current folder.

```
<img src="images/nature-3.jpg">
```

- "/" means the root of the current drive.
- "./" means the current directory.
- "../" means the parent of the current directory.
- "../../" = Two directories back.

In the following example, the file path points to a file in the images folder located in the folder one level up from the current folder.

```
<img src="../images/picture.jpg" alt="Mountain">
```

You should use relative file paths, so that your code will be independent of URL.

Follow The New Tutorial updates on WhatsApp or Telegram app.

© 2022 EyWiah.com