

ACADGILD

LEARN. DO. EARN

FRONTEND WEB DEVELOPMENT FUNDAMENTALS





HTML

Front End Web Development (Basic)

Sl No	Agenda Title
1	HTML Forms
2	Form Element – input
3	Form Element – textarea
4	Form Element – select
5	HTML Headings
6	HTML Formatting Elements
7	HTML Lists
8	HTML Table
9	Example to Create HTML Table
10	HTML Images
11	HTML iframes
12	Meta Tag

- **HTML Forms** are required when you want to collect some data from the site visitor.
- The HTML **<form>** tag is used to create an HTML form and it has following syntax:

Syntax:

```
<form action="Script URL" method="GET|POST"> (form  
elements like input, textarea etc.)  
</form>
```

- The **<input>** element is the most important form element.
- The **<input>** element may vary depending on the type attribute.

Input Tag	Description
<code><input type="text"></code>	Defines normal text input. It defines a one-line input field for text input . This can also have a value attribute, which sets the initial text in the textbox.
<code><input type="password"></code>	Is similar to the textbox but the characters are masked. (Text will be shown as asterisks or circles)
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	Defines a checkbox, which can be toggled on and off by the user. This can also have a checked attribute (<code><input type="checkbox" checked></code> - the attribute doesn't require a value and makes the initial state of the check box to be switched on).

Input Tag	Description
<code><input type="radio"></code>	Defines a radio button. It lets a user select ONLY ONE value from a list of values. This can also have a checked attribute.
<code><input type="submit"></code>	<p>Defines a button for submitting form input to a form-handler. It is a button that when selected will submit the form.</p> <p>You can control the text that appears on the submit button with the value attribute.</p> <p>For example: <code><input type="submit" value="Update"></code> (Text on the button – Update)</p>

- The **<textarea>** element is basically a large, multi-line textbox.
- The size of text area can be specified by cols and rows attributes or through CSS's height and width properties.

Syntax:

```
<textarea rows="5" cols="20">(A big load of text)  
</textarea>
```

- The **<select>** element works with the **<option>** tag to make drop-down list.
- The list will normally show the first item to be selected.

Syntax:

```
<select name = "name">  
<option value="first option">Option 1</option>  
<option value="second option">Option 2</option>  
<option value="third option">Option 3</option>  
</select>
```


- **HTML** heading are defined with `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines as the most important heading and `<h6>` defines the least important heading
- Search engines use your headings to index the structure and content of your web pages:
 - `<h1>This is a H1 heading</h1>`
 - `<h2>This is a H2 heading</h2>`
 - `<h3>This is a H3 heading</h3>`
 - `<h4>This is a H4 heading</h4>`
 - `<h5>This is a H5 heading</h5>`
 - `<h6>This is a H6 heading</h6>`

- **HTML** defines special elements for defining texts with a special meaning.
- **HTML** uses elements like `` , `<i>` for formatting output
- Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:
 - Bold text
 - Important text
 - Italic text
 - Emphasized text
 - Marked text
 - Small text
 - Deleted text
 - Inserted text
 - Subscripts
 - Superscripts

- **Lists** are used to organize items in the browser window.
- **HTML supports two types of list:**
 - **Unordered list:** Bulleted list. Is the most popular type of list. It lists items in no particular order. e.g. bullets
 - **Ordered list:** Numbered list. This type of list is used when the items need to be listed in a particular order. e.g. 1,2,3

Syntax:

```
<UL>  
<LI>Item 1</LI>  
  <LI>Item 2 <LI>  
</UL>
```

- The **HTML Table** allows web authors to arrange data like text, images, links, other tables, etc. into rows and columns of cells.
- The **HTML Table** is created using:
 - **Table tags:** `<TABLE> </TABLE>`
 - **Row tags:** `<TR> </TR>`
 - **Cell tags:** `<TD> </TD>`
- **Colspan and Rowspan attributes:**
 - **colspan** attribute is used when you want to merge two or more columns into a single column.
 - **rowspan** attribute is used when you want to merge two or more rows into a single row.

```
<TABLE>
  <TR>
    <TD>Data 1</TD>
    <TD>Data 2</TD>
  </TR>

  <TR>
    <TD>Data 3</TD>
    <TD>Data 4</TD>
  </TR>

  <TR>
    <TD>Data 5</TD>
    <TD>Data 6</TD>
  </TR>
</TABLE>
```

Output once the code is executed

Data 1	Data 2
Data 3	Data 4
Data 5	Data 6

- In HTML, **images** are defined with the **** tag.
- The **** tag is empty.
- It contains attributes only and does not have a closing tag.

Syntax:

```

```

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

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

Example:

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

- HTML lets you specify **metadata**.
- **Metadata** is information about data.
- Additional important data about a document can be specified using metadata in several ways.
- The **<meta>** tag is kept inside the **<head>** element.
- The **<meta>** tag provides metadata about the HTML document.

- **Metadata** is not displayed on the web page.
- **Meta elements** are used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified and other metadata.
- It is used to provide information about data to browsers, web services and search Engines.
- **Metadata** can be used by browsers, search engines or other web services.



Questions?



THANK YOU

For more details contact us at:

Support - +91 8884666874

Email us at - support@acadgild.com