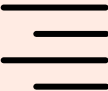Presented by **Om Gupta** & **Ashish Durgapal**

B   *I*   U
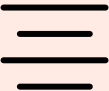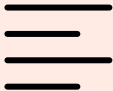
<Static> Web Pages
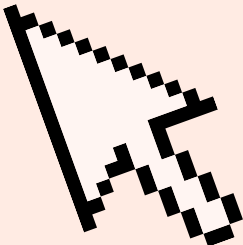
Table of Contents

Static web page 101

The basis of the Web is transferring Web pages from server to client. In the simplest form, Web pages are static, that is, are just files sitting on some server waiting to be retrieved. In this context, even a video is a static Web page because it is just a file. In this section we will look at static Web pages in detail. In the next one, we will examine dynamic content.

Google in 1998

PURPOSE OF STATIC WEB PAGES

QUICK-FAST-EASY

Static websites requires no database and no server-side scripting language. When a user requests a web page, the server generates the requested page on-the-fly and delivers it to the browser as an HTML document.

COST EFFECTIVE

If you plan to just put up a few pages that won't change very often, the maintenance fees are minimal. A static website can be a good solution for those who don't want to pay for web hosting or a content management system.

MUCH-BETTER FOR SEO

When optimizing your sites for search traffic, it's usually not advised to use dynamic websites. In fact, some of the most popular sites on the net use static pages. They are simpler and faster to load and this is crucial for SEO.

LESS PRONE TO HACKS

Static websites are resilient to hacking attacks. This is because they do not contain any databases, and therefore cannot be subject to database injection attacks.
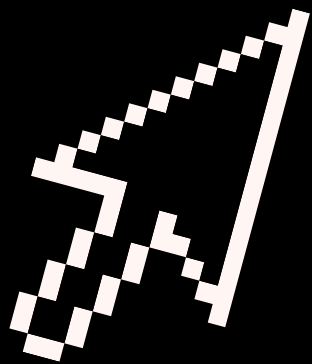
HTML : HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE

HTML stands for **HyperText Markup Language**. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. Hypertext defines the link between web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages. It is used to annotate text so that machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.
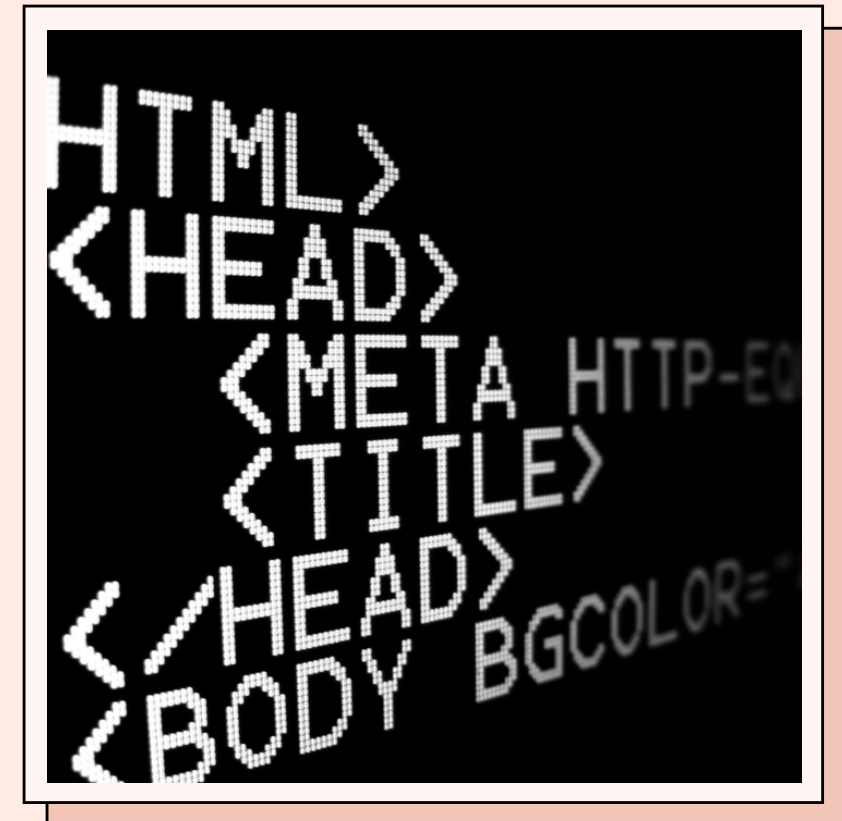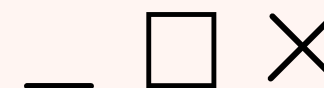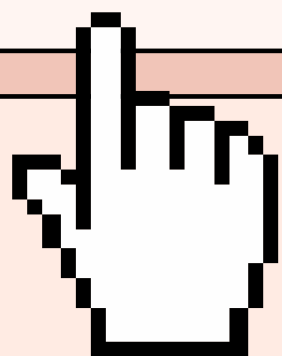
SOME IMPORTANT HTML <TAGS>

Quick list of some HTML tags along with their usage
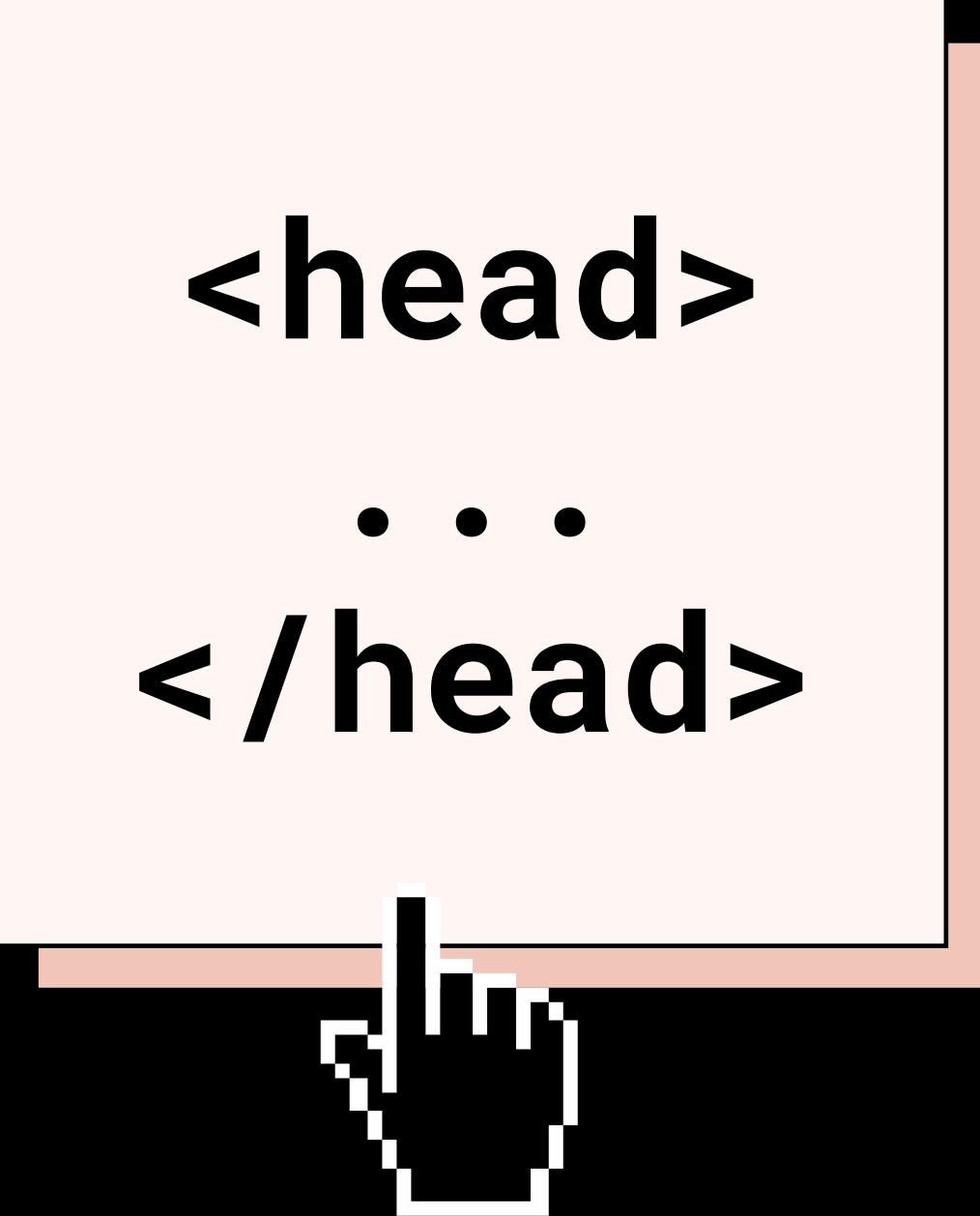
<html>
...
</html>
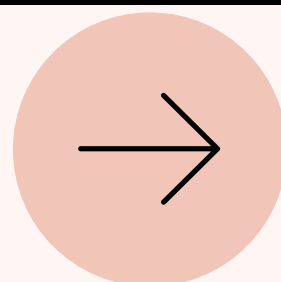
The html tag in HTML is used to define the root of HTML and XHTML documents.

The head tag in HTML is used to define the head portion of the document which contains information related to the document.
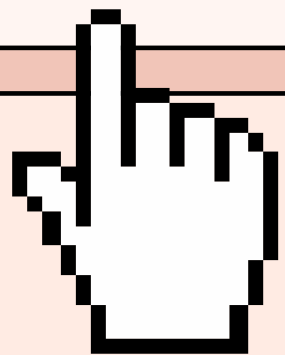
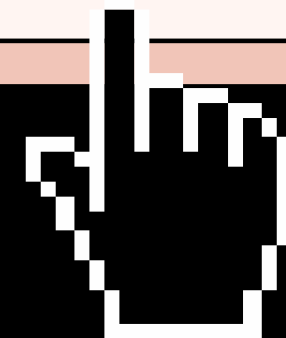```
<head>
...
</head>
```

**<body> ... </body>**

The body tag in HTML is used to define the main content present inside an HTML page.
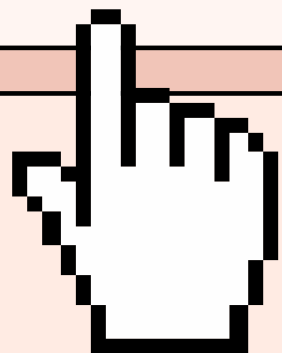
The title tag in HTML is used to define the title of HTML document. It sets the title in the browser toolbar.

```
<title>
...
</title>
```
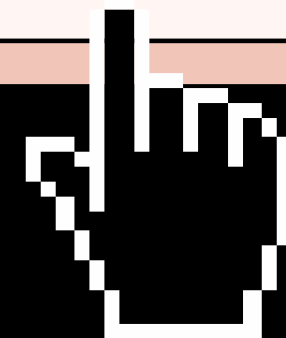
```
<img
src="source">
...
</img>
```

The img tag in HTML is used to add image inside an HTML page.
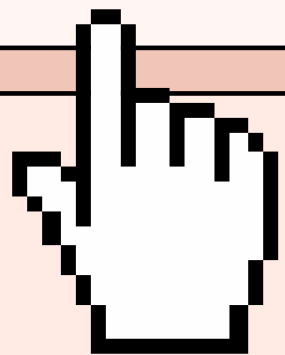
The input tag is used within <form> element to declare input controls that allow users to input data.

<input type = "value" …. />

**<li>**
**...**
**</li>**

The list tag in HTML is used to define the list item in an HTML document. It is used within an Ordered List <ol> or Unordered List <ul>.
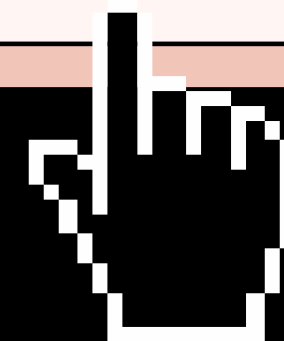
The anchor tag in HTML is used to create a hyperlink on the webpage.
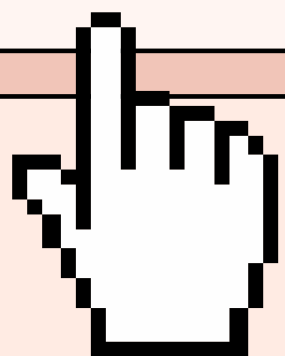
```
 ...
```

**<table>**
**...**
**</table>**

HTML Table is an arrangement of data in rows and columns, or possibly in a more complex structure.

# VERSION HISTORY OF HTML

Evolution of HTML over the years

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1991 | | HTML |
| 1993 | | HTML+ |
| 1995 | | HTML2.0 |
| 1997 | | HTML3.2 |
| 1999 | | HTML4.01 |
| 2000 | | XHTML |
| 2014 | | HTML5 |
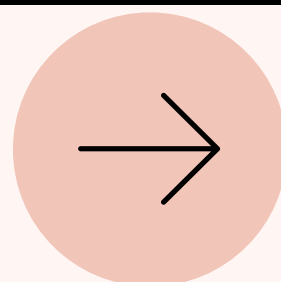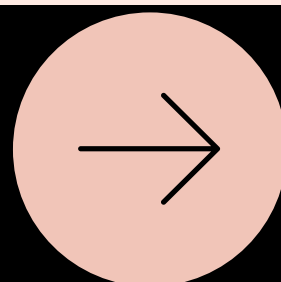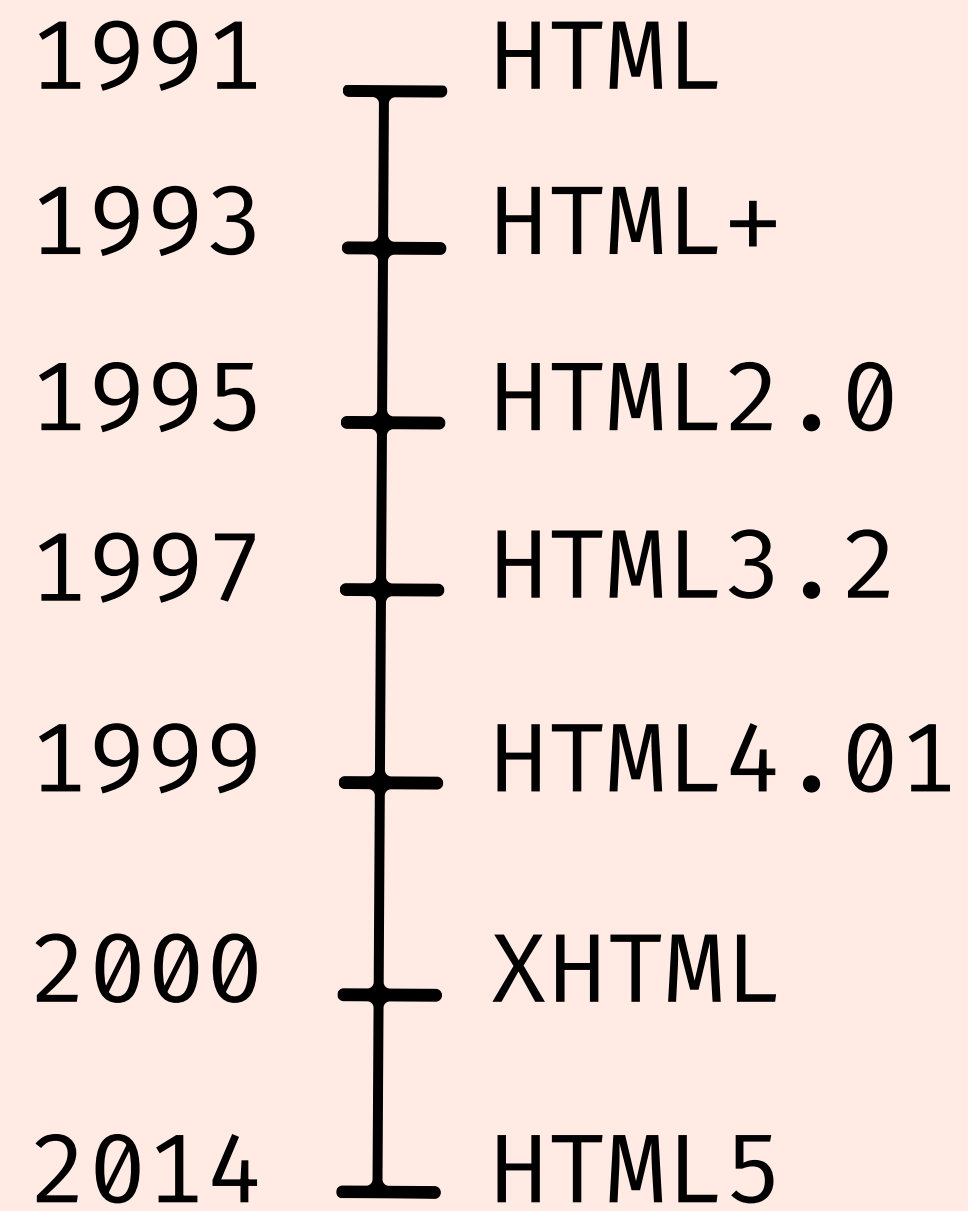
HTML 5.0

This is the latest version of HTML. For a developer, it could be used in 2014. HTML5 provided support for new form elements like email, password, audio tag, etc.

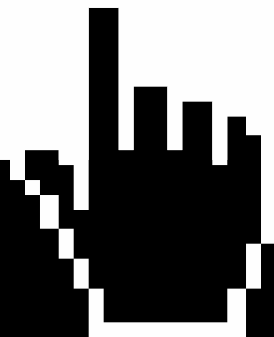# Forms in HTML: `<form>...</form>`

Forms are required to take input from the user who visits the website. This form is used basically for the registration process, logging into your profile on a website or to create your profile on a website, etc. So the backend application will process the data which is received by them. There are various form elements that we can use like text fields, text area, drop-down list, select, checkboxes, radio, etc.

# AN HTML FORM

*Scan/click below to get the source code.*

# Inputs in HTML:

In HTML, the input field can be specified using where a user can enter data. The input tag is used within < form> element to declare input controls that allow users to input data. An input field can be of various types depending upon the attribute type. The Input tag is an empty element which only contains attributes. For defining labels for the input element, < label> can be used.

# BUTTON

Button

A push button with no default behavior displaying the value of the value attribute, empty by default.
Eg: <input type="button" value="Click Me" />

# RADIO


🔘 Radio Button

A radio button, allowing a single value to be selected out of multiple choices with the same name value.
Eg: <input type="radio">

# CHECKBOX

A check box allowing single values to be selected/deselected.
Eg: <input type="checkbox">

# RANGE

A control for entering a number whose exact value is not important. Displays as a range widget defaulting to the middle value. Used in conjunction min and max to define the range of acceptable values.
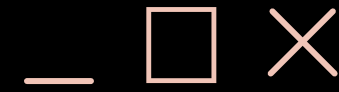
# SUBMIT

The <input type="submit"> defines a submit button which submits all form values to a form-handler. 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.

1 ⊢ PASSWORD

2 ⊢ HIDDEN

3 ⊢ MONTH

4 ⊢ FILE

5 ⊢ HIDDEN

6 ⊢ DATE

7 ⊢ NUMBER

**MORE HTML INPUT TYPES**

# Thank You!

**References** ▼

Computer Networks by Andrew S. Tannenbaum

GeeksforGeeks.org

developer.mozilla.org

educba.com

Presented by **Om Gupta** (47) & **Ashish Durgapal** (20)