



## INTRODUCTION TO HTML

### What is HTML?

HTML (HyperText Markup Language) is the standard language for creating and structuring content on the web. It defines the structure and content of web pages using a series of elements and tags. HTML is the backbone of web development and is often used in conjunction with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and JavaScript to create interactive and visually appealing websites.

### HTML Structure:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Page title </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Hello World!
  </body>
</html>
```

### THE FOLLOWING ARE THE BASIC TAGS THAT DEFINE THE BASIC HTML STRUCTURE –

#### DOCTYPE Declaration

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration informs the web browser about the HTML version being used. The latest version is HTML5. But if this changes in the future (maybe 10 years down the line), the doctype declaration will be helpful!

#### HTML Root Element

```
<html> </html>
```

The `<html>` tag is the root element that encapsulates all the content on the page.

The `</html>` tag marks the end of the `<html>` section.

#### Head Section

```
<head> </head>
```

The `<head>` tag contains metadata and links to external resources like CSS and JavaScript files.

The `</head>` tag marks the end of the `<head>` section.

**Title Tag****<title> </title>**

The **<title>** tag sets the title of the web page, which is displayed in the browser's title bar or tab.

**Body Tag****<body> </body>**

The **<body>** tag contains the visible content of the web page. This is where text, images, and other elements go.

## Steps to create an HTML file using Notepad:

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### ◆ Step 1: Open Notepad

Click **Start/Windows** → **Search "Notepad"** → **Open it**

### ◆ Step 2: Write Basic HTML Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>My First HTML Page</title>
</head>
<body>
    Hello, World!
</body>
</html>
```

### ◆ Step 3: Save the File as .html

1. Click on **File** → **Save As**
2. In the **File name** box, type →myfile\_name.html
3. In **Save as type**, choose: All Files (\*.\*)
4. In **Encoding**, choose: UTF-8
5. Click **Save**

 This will save your file as an HTML file.

### ◆ Step 4: Open the HTML File in a Browser

1. Go to the folder where you saved the file
2. Right-click on **myfile.html**
3. Choose **Open with** → **Your Browser (like Chrome, Edge, Firefox)**

 Your HTML page will open and show the content: **Hello, World!**

## **HTML Basic Tags:**

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

```
<tagname> Content goes here... </tagname>
```

### ➤ **Headings tag:**

The HTML heading tags are used to create headings for the content of a webpage. These tags are typically placed inside the body tag. HTML offers six heading tags, from `<h1>` to `<h6>`, each displaying the heading in a different font size.

#### **Syntax:**

```
<h1></h1>
.....
.....
.....
<h6></h6>
```

#### **HTML:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title> Headings </title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1> This is Heading 1 </h1>
    <h2> This is Heading 2 </h2>
    <h3> This is Heading 3 </h3>
    <h4> This is Heading 4 </h4>
    <h5> This is Heading 5 </h5>
    <h6> This is Heading 6 </h6>
</body>
</html>
```

#### **Output:**



### ➤ **HTML Paragraph and Break Elements**

HTML `<p>` tags are used to write paragraph statements on a webpage. They start with the `<p>` tag and end with `</p>`.

```
// for Paragraph
```

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

The HTML <br> tag is used to insert a single line break and does not require a closing tag. In HTML, the break tag is written as <br>.

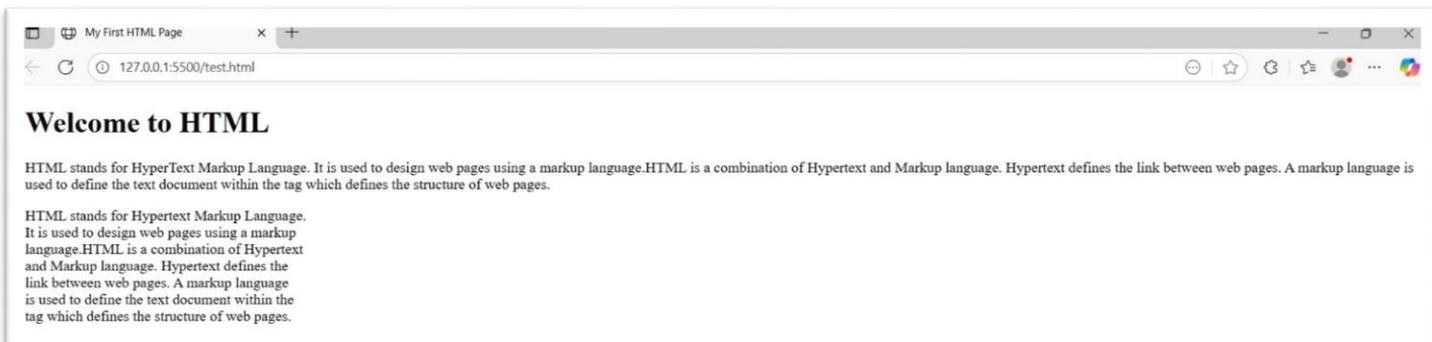
```
// for Break
<br>
```

## HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>My First HTML Page</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to HTML</h1>
<p>
    HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
    It is used to design web pages using a markup
    language. HTML is a combination of Hypertext
    and 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.
</p>
<h2>Second Paragraph Using Line Break</h2>
<p>
    HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.
    It is used to design web pages using a markup
    language. HTML is a combination of Hypertext
    and 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.
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<br>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<br>
<br>
```

## Output:



Welcome to HTML

HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language. HTML is a combination of Hypertext and 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.

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## HTML Text Formatting Tags

HTML text formatting tags are used to **style** and **emphasize** parts of text. Below is a list of commonly used formatting tags in HTML, along with their descriptions and examples:

Tag	Description
<b>	This tag makes the enclosed text <b>bold</b> .
<u>	This tag <u>underlines</u> the text
<i>	This tag is used to make the enclosed text <i>italic</i> .
 	Break line
<strong>	The tag is used for semantically important text.
<center>	The tag is used to center text
<em>	The <em> tag is used to <i>emphasize</i> text.
<sub>	The <sub> tag is used for <sub>script</sub> text.
<sup>	The <sup> tag creates super <sup>script</sup> text.
<strike>	The <strike> tag shows text with a <del>strikethrough</del> effect.
<mark>	The <mark> tag <b>highlights</b> or marks text.
<pre>	The <pre> tag is used for preserving formatting

### ○ Bold Text

Anything that appears within ... element, is displayed in **bold** as shown below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>

    <p> This text is <b>bold</b> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

### ○ Underlined Text

Anything that appears within ... element, is displayed with **underline** as shown below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
    <p> This text is <u> underlined </u> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

## ○ Italic Text

Anything that appears within ... element is displayed in *italicized* as shown below:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
    <p> This text is <i> italic </i> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

## ○ Break line

The <br> tag in HTML is used to insert a **line break**, allowing text or content to continue on the next line. It is an empty tag, meaning it does not have a closing tag.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
    <p> Line 1 using break tag <br> Line 2 after break tag for line break </p>
</body>
</html>
```

## ○ Strong Text

The tag is used for **semantically important** text.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
    <p> This is a <strong>very important</strong> message. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

## ○ Center Text

The <center> tag in HTML was historically used to center-align text or other elements. However, it is deprecated in HTML5 and should no longer be used in modern web development.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```

<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
    <p>    <center>This text is centered </center> </p>
</body>
</html>

```

## ○ Emphasize Text

The `<em>` tag in HTML is used to *emphasize text*. By default, browsers render the text inside the `<em>` tag in *italic* style. It is also semantically meaningful, as it indicates that the text has stress emphasis, which can be useful for screen readers and accessibility.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
    <p>    This text is <em>emphasized </em> </p>
</body>
</html>

```

## ○ Superscript Text

The content of a `<sup>` element is written in superscript (e.g.  $X^2$ ) the font size used is the same size as the characters surrounding it but is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
    <p>    E = mc<sup>2</sup> </p>
</body>
</html>

```

## ○ Subscript Text

The content of a `<sub>` element is written in subscript (e.g.  $X_2$ ) the font size used is the same as the characters surrounding it, but is displayed half a character's height beneath the other characters.

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML Tags Example</title>

```

```
</head>
<body>
  <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
  <p>    H<sub>2</sub>O </p>
</body>
</html>
```

## ○ Strike Text

The `<strike>` tag in HTML is used to display text with a ~~strikethrough~~ effect, indicating that the text is no longer relevant or has been "crossed out." However, it is considered deprecated in HTML5. Instead, the `<s>` tag is recommended for similar purposes.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
  <p>    This text is <strike>strikethrough </strike> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

## ○ Mark Text

The `<mark>` tag in HTML is used to **highlight** or emphasize text, typically by applying a yellow background color to the enclosed content. It is often used to indicate relevance or importance, such as search results or key points in a document.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
  <p>    This text is <mark>highlighted </mark> </p>
</body>
</html>
```

## ○ Preserve Formatting

Sometimes, you want your text to follow the exact format of how it is written in the HTML document. In these cases, you can use the preformatted tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Tags Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  ..
```

```
<h1>HTML Formatting Tags Example</h1>
<pre>
    This text is inside a pre tag. It keeps formatting like
        spaces,      tabs,      and line breaks.
    function testFunction( strText )
    {
        alert (strText)
    }
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

### Practice Task:

Create an HTML file and **use as many text formatting tags as possible** to display the following content exactly as shown.

## HTML Text Formatting Tags

**1<sup>st</sup> Paragraph:** HTML allows us to make text look **bold**, *italic*, and underlined. We can also **highlight important words** and show corrections like ~~Wrong Word~~ and Correct Word.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Paragraph:** You can write chemical formulas like H<sub>2</sub>O and mathematical powers such as X<sup>2</sup>. Also, HTML supports small text for footnotes or disclaimers.

### Preformatted Text Example (Program Code):

```
function greet() {
    let name = "Student";
    console.log("Hello, " + name + "!");
}
greet();
```

## HTML attributes

HTML attributes provide additional information about elements. They are always written in the start tag of an element.

### Syntax: -

```
<tag attribute_name = "value"> ..... </tag>
```

#### ⚠ Note:

- Always use **quotes** " around attribute values.
- Attributes are written **inside the start tag** of an element)

Tag	Attributes	Value
Body	bgcolor	blue,red,green,pink
	background	"image_location/path"
	text	"blue"
<h1> to <h6>	align	"left" or "right" or "center"
	title	"any text"

## bgcolor

The **HTML bgcolor attribute** sets background colors for elements like `<body>`, `<table>`, `<td>`, and `<tr>`. While it accepts color names, hex, or RGB values, it is deprecated in HTML5. CSS's `background-color` property is now preferred for styling backgrounds.

⚠ Note: It is deprecated in HTML5.

### Syntax:

```
<body bgcolor="color_name">
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>bgcolor Example</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="green">
  <h2> HTML bgcolor attribute </h2>
  <p> sets background colors for elements like body</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## text

The **text** attribute is used to set the **text color** of the entire `<body>` content.

⚠ Note: It is only work in body tag (not in h1 or p)

```
<body text="color_name">
```

#### HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML text Example</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="darkblue" text="yellow">
  <h1> The text attribute is used to set the text color of the entire body content.</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

## background

The background attribute of the `<body>` tag sets a background **image** for the web page.

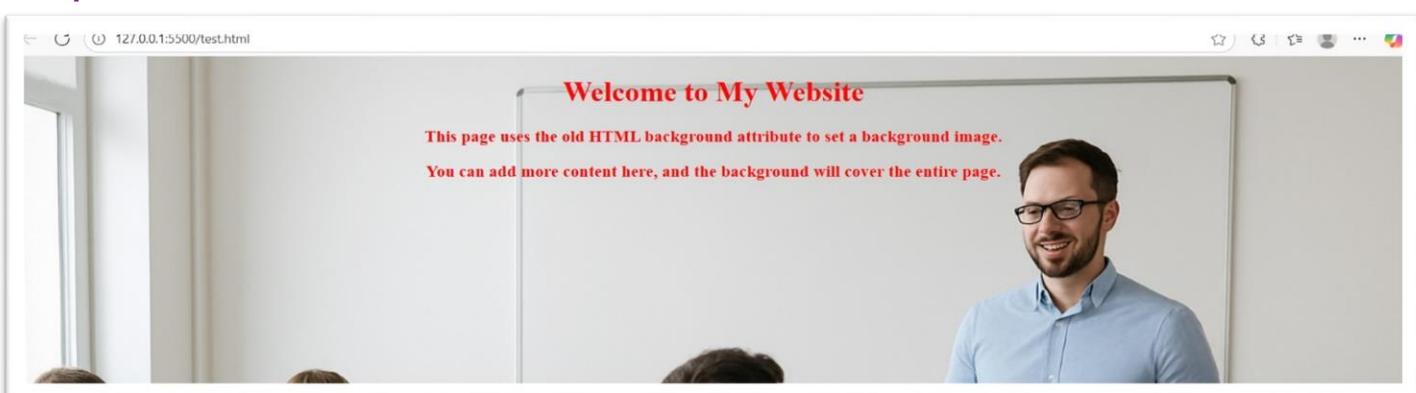
#### Syntax:

```
<body background="example.jpg">
```

#### HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Background Example</title>
</head>
<body background="example.jpg" align="center" text="red">
  <h1> Welcome to My Website</h1>
  <p>This page uses the old HTML <b>background</b> attribute to set a background image.</p>
  <p>You can add more content here, and the background will cover the entire page.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

#### Output:



## align

The **align** attribute is used to set the **alignment** of the text or paragraph.

**HTML:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>HTML align Example</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="darkblue" text="yellow">

<h1 align="center" title="Main heading">Heading 1 Center Aligned</h1>
    <h2 align="left" title="Subheading">Heading 2 Left Aligned</h2>
        <p align="right" title="Another Heading">Heading 3 Right Aligned</p>
</body>
</html>
```

### Practice Task:

Create a basic HTML webpage with **background color blue and text color white** to display the following content exactly as shown.

### HTML background color and text color

The HTML **bgcolor** attribute sets background colors for elements like body, table, td, and tr. While it accepts color names, hex, or RGB values, it is deprecated in HTML5. CSS's **background-color** property is now preferred for styling backgrounds.

BackgroundColor & TextColor

## Horizontal Line ( <hr> tag ):

The Horizontal Rule tag (<hr>) is used to insert horizontal lines in the HTML document to separate sections of the document. It is an empty or unpaired tag, meaning there is no need for a closing tag.

	attributes	value
<hr>	color	blue,red,green,pink
	width	“50%” or “100”
	size	“10”
	align	“left” or “right” or “center”

### HTML: hr

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
  <title>Horizontal line </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Horizontal line using various attributes</h1>
  <hr>
  <p>The Horizontal Rule tag "hr" is used to insert horizontal lines in the HTML document to
  separate sections of the document. It is an empty or unpaired tag, meaning there is no need for a
  closing tag.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

### HTML: hr >> color

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Horizontal line </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Horizontal line using various attributes</h1>
  <hr color="red">  <p>This is the first section of content. </p>
  <hr color="blue">  <p>This is the second section of content. </p>
  <hr color="green">
  <p>The Horizontal Rule tag "hr" is used to insert horizontal lines in the HTML document to
  separate sections of the document. It is an empty or unpaired tag, meaning there is no need for a
  closing tag.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

### HTML: hr >> width

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

```

<title>Horizontal line </title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Horizontal line using various attributes</h1>
    <hr color="red" width="25%"> <p>This is the first section of content. </p>
    <hr color="blue" width="50%"> <p>This is the second section of content. </p>
    <hr color="green" width="80%">
    <p>The Horizontal Rule tag "hr" is used to insert horizontal lines in the HTML document to
    separate sections of the document. It is an empty or unpaired tag, meaning there is no need for a
    closing tag.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

### HTML: hr >> size

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Horizontal line </title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Horizontal line using various attributes</h1>
    <hr color="red" width="25%" size="4"> <p>This is the first section of content. </p>
    <hr color="blue" width="50%" size="8"> <p>This is the second section of content. </p>
    <hr color="green" width="80%" size="12">
    <p>The Horizontal Rule tag "hr" is used to insert horizontal lines in the HTML document to
    separate sections of the document. It is an empty or unpaired tag, meaning there is no need for a
    closing tag.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

### HTML: hr >> align

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Horizontal line </title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Horizontal line using various attributes</h1>
    <hr color="red" width="25%" size="4" align="left"> <p>This is the first section of content. </p>
    <hr color="blue" width="50%" size="8" align="center"> <p>This is the second section of content </p>
    <hr color="green" width="80%" size="12" align="right">
    <p>The Horizontal Rule tag "hr" is used to insert horizontal lines in the HTML document to
    separate sections of the document. It is an empty or unpaired tag, meaning there is no need for a
    closing tag.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

## Marquee Tag:

The <marquee> tag in HTML creates a scrolling text or image effect within a webpage. It allows content to move horizontally or vertically across the screen, providing a simple way to add dynamic movement to elements. Although this tag is deprecated in HTML5, it is still useful to understand its functionality for legacy projects.

### Syntax:

```
<marquee>
    <!-- contents -->
</marquee>
```

	attributes	value
<marquee>	direction	"up" "down" "right" "left"
	behavior	"scroll" or "alternate"
	scrollamount	"50%" or "100"
	bgcolor	blue,red,green,pink

**direction:** Direction of movement: left, right, up, down.

**behavior:** Sets the type of scroll. Options: scroll, slide, alternate.

**scrollamount:** This specifies the speed of marquee text. This can have a value like 10 etc.

**bgcolor:** Background color of the marquee area.

### HTML: marquee

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Marquee Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee>
        <h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1>
    </marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

### HTML: marquee >> direction

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Marquee Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee direction="left"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee direction="right"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee direction="up"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee direction="down"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

## HTML: marquee >> behavior

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Marquee Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee direction="left" behavior="alternate"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee direction="right" behavior="scroll"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee direction="up" behavior="alternate"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee direction="down" behavior="scroll"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>

    <marquee direction="down" width="250" height="200" behavior="alternate" bgcolor="red">
        <marquee behavior="alternate">This text will bounce</marquee>
    </marquee>

</body>
</html>
```

## HTML: marquee >> scrollamount

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Marquee Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee scrollamount="7"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee scrollamount="14"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee scrollamount="21"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee scrollamount="30"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

## HTML: marquee >> bgcolor

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Marquee Tag</title>
</head>
<body text="white">
    <marquee scrollamount="7" bgcolor="red"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee scrollamount="14" bgcolor="blue"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee scrollamount="21" bgcolor="pink"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
    <marquee scrollamount="30" bgcolor="green"><h1>Techno IT Kokrajhar</h1></marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

## Practice Task:

Create a webpage with scrolling text that:

- a) Scrolls left to right.
- b) Has a welcome message-  
“Welcome to Techno IT Computer Institute – Learn and Grow with Us!”
- c) Use a background color **red** and text color white.

## HTML image:

The **HTML <img> tag** is used to embed an image in web pages by linking them. It creates a placeholder for the image, defined by attributes like **src**, **width**, **height**, and **alt**, and does not require a closing tag.

There are **two ways** to insert the images into a webpage:

- By providing a full path or address (URL) to access an internet file.
- By providing the file path relative to the location of the current web page file.

### Syntax:

```

```

The **src** (source) attribute **specifies the path (URL or location)** to the image file you want to display.

### HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
    <title> images </title>
</head>
<body>
    
</body>
</html>
```

### HTML: image+marquee

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee behavior="scroll" direction="left" scrollamount="10">
        <!-- Set 1 -->
    ..
```

```







<!-- Set 2 (duplicate) -->



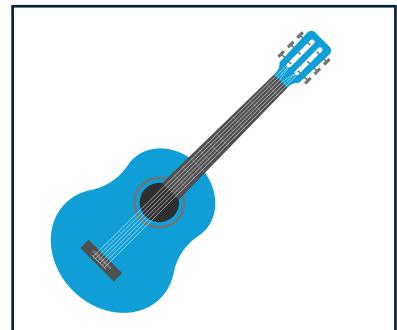
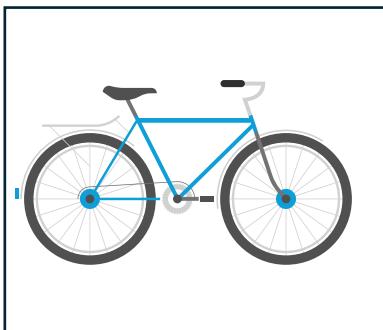
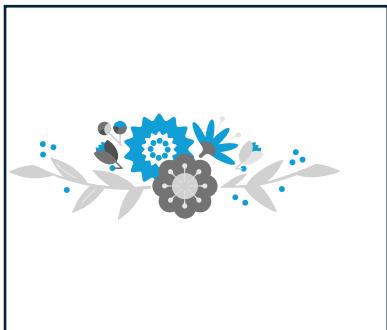


</marquee>
</body>
</html>

```

## Practice Task:

Create an image gallery with 3 different images in a **single row**, each image has a **border**



## HTML Video:

The `<video>` element in HTML is used to add video content to web pages. It supports various video formats, including MP4, WebM, and Ogg. Video and audio tags are introduced in HTML5.

### Syntax:

```
<video src="path/video_name.mp4" controls> </video>
```

- The **src** (source) attribute **specifies the path (URL or location) to the image file you want to display.**
- The **controls** attribute adds default video controls (play, pause, volume, etc.).

### HTML:

```

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

```
<video autoplay>
  <source src="example.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Sample Video.
</video>
</body>
</html>
```

### HTML: width & height

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<body>
  <video width="420" height="340" autoplay>
    <source src="example.mp4" type="video/mp4">
    Sample Video.
  </video>
</body>
</html>
```

### HTML: controls

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<body>
  <video width="420" height="340" controls>
    <source src="example.mp4" type="video/mp4">
    Sample Video.
  </video>
</body>
</html>
```

## HTML audio:

The `<audio>` tag in HTML5 is used to embed audio content on a webpage. It allows you to play audio files like MP3, OGG, or WAV directly in the browser.

The `<audio>` element provides attributes for **controlling playback**, such as **play**, **pause**, and **volume**.

### Syntax:

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="sample.mp3" type="audio/mp3">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

- Using the `<source>` element enables the specification of various audio files, allowing the browser to choose the compatible format.
- The `<audio>` element allows integration with JavaScript, enabling the creation of custom audio controls and behaviors.
- The '`controls`' attribute provides buttons for managing audio, like **play**, **pause**, and **volume** adjustment.

- Any text contained between the <audio> tags is visible only on browsers that can't render or support the <audio> element.

## ⌚ HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Audio Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>My Audio Sample</h2>
<p>Click play to hear the sound:</p>

<audio controls>
<source src="sample.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
<source src="sample.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```

## HTML <font> tag:

The **HTML <font> Tag** plays an important role in the web page to create an attractive and readable web page. The font tag is used to change the **color**, **size**, and **style** of a text and it was used in HTML4. The base font tag is used to set all the text to the same **size**, **color**, and **face**.

**⚠ Note:** The <font> tag is deprecated in HTML5. Use CSS instead.

## Syntax:

```
<font
size="value"
face="font_family_name"
color="color_name"
>content.....</font>
```

## ⌚ HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML fonts </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>HTML font tag</h1>
<hr>
<font face="Times New Roman" size="6">
This line uses font face "Times New Roman" and size "6".
</font><br />
<font face=" Monotype Corsiva" size="4" color="red">
This line uses font face "Monotype Corsiva" and size "4" and color "red".
</font>
```

```

</font><br />
<font face="Comic sans MS" size=" 6" color="blue">
    This line uses font face "Comic sans MS" and size "4" and color "blue".
</font><br />
<font face="Bradley Hand ITC" size="10" color="green">
    This line uses font face="Bradley Hand ITC" and size "10" and color "green".
</font><br />
<font face=" Freestyle Script" size="7" color="violet">
    This line uses font face "Freestyle Script" and size "7" and color "violet".
</font><br />
</body>
</html>

```

## Output:

### HTML font tag

This line uses font face="Times New Roman" and size="6".

This line uses font face="Comic sans MS" and size="4" and color="blue".

This line uses font face="Bradley Hand ITC" and size="10" and color="green".

This line uses font face="Freestyle Script" and size="7" and color="violet".

## HTML:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <font color="blue" size="20">G</font>
    <font color="red" size="20">o</font>
    <font color="orange" size="20">o</font>
    <font color="blue" size="20">g</font>
    <font color="green" size="20">l</font>
    <font color="red" size="20">e</font>
</body>
</html>

```



# HTML Lists

HTML lists are used to group related items in a web page. Lists make content easier to read and understand, and they can be styled with bullets, numbers, or other custom formats.

There are 3 main types of lists in HTML:

**1. Ordered List:**

An **ordered list** displays items in a specific **sequence** using **numbers or letters** (e.g., 1, 2, 3 or A, B, C). It is useful when the order of items matters — like steps in a recipe, instructions, or rankings.

**2. Unordered List:**

An unordered list displays items with bullets. It is used when the order does not matter — like shopping lists, features, or options.

**3. Definition list:**

A description list is defined by `<dl>` tag along with the `<dt>` and `<dd>` tags. Where `<dt>` tag defines the definition term, and `<dd>` tag defines the corresponding definition.

◆ **Unordered List Example:**

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML List Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Unordered List - Grocery Items (circle)</h2>
  <ul type="circle">
    <li>Milk</li>
    <li>Eggs</li>
    <li>Bread</li>
    <li>Butter</li>
  </ul>
  <hr>

  <h2>Unordered List - Stationery Items (disc)</h2>
  <ul type="disc">
    <li>Pen</li>
    <li>Notebook</li>
    <li>Highlighter</li>
    <li>Sticky Notes</li>
  </ul>
  <hr>

  <h2>Unordered List - Fruits (square)</h2>
  <ul type="square">
    <li>Apple</li>
    <li>Banana</li>
    <li>Mango</li>
    <li>Orange</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>

```

## ◆ Ordered List Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Ordered List Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Ordered List - Steps to Make Tea (type="1")</h2>
  <ol type="1"> <!-- Numbers -->
    <li>Boil Water</li>
    <li>Add Tea Leaves</li>
    <li>Add Sugar</li>
    <li>Pour into Cup</li>
  </ol>
  <hr>

  <h2>Ordered List - Morning Routine (type="a")</h2>
  <ol type="a"> <!-- Lowercase letters -->
    <li>Wake up</li>
    <li>Brush Teeth</li>
    <li>Take a Shower</li>
    <li>Have Breakfast</li>
  </ol>
  <hr>

  <h2>Ordered List - Assignment Submission Steps (type="i")</h2>
  <ol type="i"> <!-- Lowercase Roman numerals -->
    <li>Write the Assignment</li>
    <li>Review Content</li>
    <li>Make Final Edits</li>
    <li>Submit to Teacher</li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```

## ◆ Definition List Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
  <title>definition list</title>
</head>
<body>
  <dl>
    <dt>Term 1</dt>
    <dd>Definition for Term 1</dd>
    <dt>Term 2</dt>
    <dd>Definition for Term 2</dd>
    <dt>Term 3</dt>
    <dd>Definition for Term 3</dd>
  ..
```

```
</dl>
</body>
</html>
```

### Practice Task:

Create a webpage that shows the following output:

#### **Our Courses:**

- ADCA
- PGDCA
- CCA
- DTP

#### **Favorite movies:**

- a. Captain America
- b. Iron Man
- c. Bat Man
- d. Black Panther

#### **Computer terms:**

##### **HTML:**

HyperText Markup Language used to create webpages,

##### **CSS:**

Cascading Style Sheets used to style webpages,

##### **PHP:**

Server-side scripting language used for web development.

## HTML Tables

An HTML table is used to organize data into **rows** and **columns**—just like in spreadsheets. Tables are ideal for displaying structured information such as **schedules, price lists, reports**, and more.

Tag	Description
<table>	To Create a table
<tbody>	To Create the group the body content of a table.
<thead>	To Create the group of table header
<tr>	To Create a Table <b>row</b>
<td>	To Create Table <b>column</b>
<th>	To create a Table <b>heading</b>

### Syntax:

Row 1, Column 1	Row 1, Column 2
Row 2, Column 1	Row 2, Column 2

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Tables</title>
</head>
<body>

<table border="1" align="center">
<tr id= "row1">
<td>Row 1, Column 1</td> <td>Row 1, Column 2</td>
</tr>
<tr id= "row2">
<td>Row 2, Column 1</td> <td>Row 2, Column 2</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>

```

### HTML:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Table Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>HTML Table Example</h1>
<table border="1">
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
..
```

```

<th>Age</th>
<th>Course</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>John</td>
  <td>21</td>
  <td>ADCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Mary</td>
  <td>22</td>
  <td>CCA</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

### Output:

Name	Age	Course
John	21	ADCA
Mary	22	CCA

## Table Tag Attributes

HTML table attributes are used to control the **appearance, spacing, and structure** of tables

### CellPadding & CellsSpacing:

HTML tables can adjust the padding inside the cells, and also the space between the cells.

With Padding		
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello

It defines the **padding inside** a table cell.

With Spacing		
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello
hello	hello	hello

It defines the **space between** table cells.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Table Attributes Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2 align="center">HTML Table
cellpadding</h2>
<table border="1" cellpadding="10"
align="center">
<tr>
<td colspan="3">With padding</td>
</tr><tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
</tr><tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
</tr><tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML Table Attributes Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2 align="center">HTML Table
cellspacing</h2>
<table border="1" cellspacing="15"
align="center">
<tr>
<td colspan="3">With cellspacing</td>
</tr><tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
</tr><tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
</tr><tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

## Colspan & Rowspan:

HTML tables can have cells that span over multiple rows and/or columns.

colspan="2"		

rowspan="3"		

colspan="3"		
colspan="2"		rowspan="2"

## HTML:

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

```
<title>HTML Table Attributes Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2 align="center">HTML Table Attributes Demo</h2>
<table border="3" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="0" width="80%" height="200" align="center"
bgcolor="khaki" bordercolor="red">
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th colspan="2">Details</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td rowspan="2">Alice</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location </td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob</td>
<td colspan="2">Single Cell for Bob's Info</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

**Output:**

Name	Details	
Alice	Age	25
	Location	New York
Bob	Single Cell for Bob's Info	

# Image Gallery Using Table:

Design a simple image gallery using HTML `<table>` and `<img>` tags.

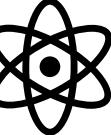
## HTML:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>image gallery</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="pink">
    <table border="1" align="center" bgcolor="black" height="100" width="150">
        <tr>
            <td></td>
            <td></td>
            <td></td>
            <td></td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td></td>
            <td colspan="2" rowspan="2"></td>
                <td></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td></td>
                <td></td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td></td>
                <td></td>
                <td></td>
                <td></td>
            </tr>
        </table>
    </body>
</html>

```

## Output:

### Practice Task:

Write a html program to show the following results

<b>Love</b>	<b>Love</b>	<b>Love</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>India</b>

STATE OF HEALTH	FASTING VALUE		AFTER EATING
	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	
HEALTHY	70	100	2 HRS AFTER EATING
PRE-DIABETES	101	126	LESS THAN 140
DIABETES	MORE THAN 216	N/A	MORE THAN 200

## HTML Forms and Input Elements

HTML **forms** are used to collect user input such as text, selections, and button clicks. Forms are essential for **login pages, registrations, feedback forms, and more.**

### Syntax:

```
<form>
  <!-- input fields go here -->
</form>
```

### Common Input Types

HTML provides a variety of input types to create interactive and user-friendly forms. Here's a concise list of commonly used input types:

#### Input Type: **text** and **number**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML form Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
  <!-- Text input: Accepts a line of text -->
  <label>Name:</label>
  <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name" required>
```

```
<br><br>

<!-- Number input: Only allows numeric input -->
<label>Age:</label>
<input type="number" max="100">
<br><br>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

- `type="text"`: For text input. `maxlength`, `placeholder`, `required`, and `size` are common attributes.
- `type="number"`: Accepts only numbers. You can use `min`, `max`, and `step`.

### Input Type: **date** and **time**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML form Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<!-- Date input: Select a calendar date -->
<label>Date:</label>
<input type="date">
<br><br>

<!-- Time input: Select a time (optional) -->
<label>Time:</label>
<input type="time">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

### Input Type: **email** and **password**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML form Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<!-- Email input: Must be a valid email address -->
<label>Email:</label>
<input type="email" placeholder="example@mail.com">
<br><br>

<!-- Password input: Text is hidden -->
<label>Password:</label>
```

```
<input type="password" maxlength="12">
<br><br>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

### Input Type: **radio** and **checkbox**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML form Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<!-- Radio buttons: Choose one option only --&gt;
&lt;label&gt;Gender:&lt;/label&gt;
&lt;input type="radio" name="gender"&gt; Male
&lt;input type="radio" name="gender"&gt; Female
&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;

<!-- Checkboxes: Select multiple options --&gt;
&lt;label&gt;Skills:&lt;/label&gt;
&lt;input type="checkbox" required&gt; HTML
&lt;input type="checkbox" required&gt; CSS
&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;

&lt;/form&gt;
&lt;/body&gt;
&lt;/html&gt;</pre>

```

- `type="radio"`: Used for selecting **only one** option in a group.
- `type="checkbox"`: Used to select **multiple** options.

### Other Useful Input Types

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>HTML form Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<!-- Multiline text input --&gt;
&lt;label&gt;Text area:&lt;/label&gt;
&lt;textarea rows="5" cols="40" placeholder="Type your message here."&gt;&lt;/textarea&gt;
&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;

<!-- Range slider --&gt;
&lt;label&gt;Rate:&lt;/label&gt;
&lt;input type="range" min="0" max="10"&gt;
&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;</pre>

```

```
<!-- Search input -->
<label>Search:</label>
<input type="search">
<br><br>

<!-- Color picker -->
<label>Pick Color:</label>
<input type="color">
<br><br>

<!-- File upload -->
<label>Upload File:</label>
<input type="file">
<br><br>

</form>
</body>
</html>
```

## Form Buttons

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML form Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
    <input type="text">
    <br><br>

    <!-- Button (does not submit form) -->
    <input type="button" value="Previous">
    <br><br>

    <!-- Submit button (sends form data) -->
    <input type="submit" value="Submit Form">

    <!-- reset: Button to reset the form fields. -->
    <input type="reset">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

## HTML select Tag

The HTML <select> tag is used to create a drop-down list for user input, containing <option> tags to display the available choices. It provides functionality for selecting one or multiple options from a list.

**⚠ Note:** The <select> tag is used in a form to receive user responses.

### Syntax:

```
<select>
  <option> option 1 </option>
  <option> option 2 </option>
  ...
</select>
```

### ⌚ HTML:

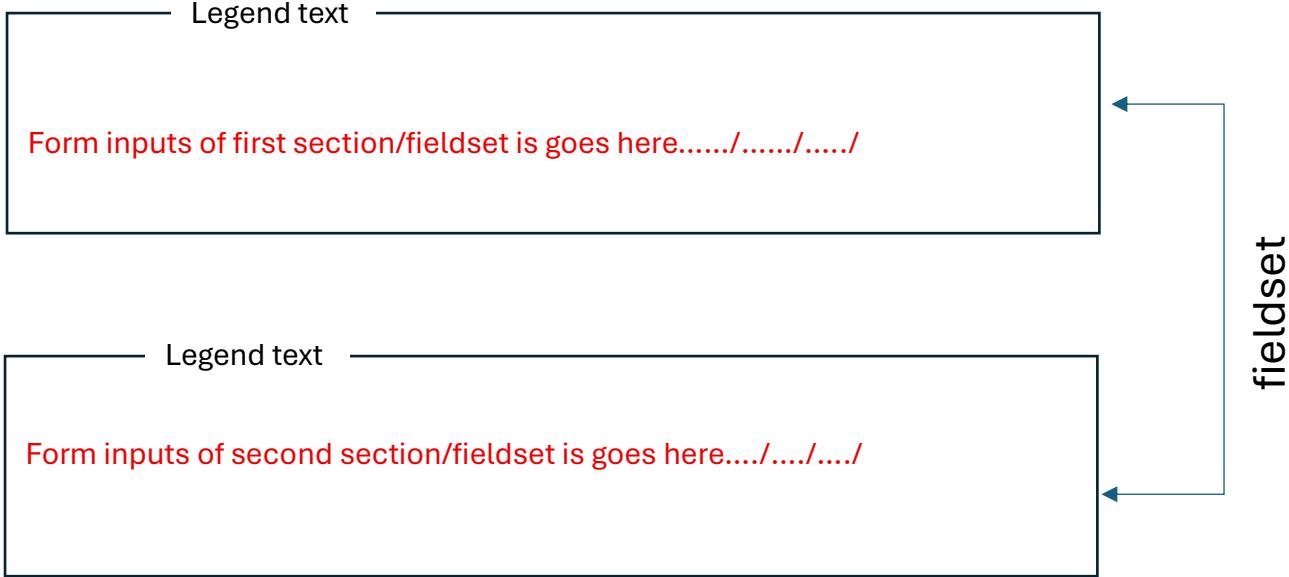
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Drop down list</title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
  Choose a color:
  <select>
    <option value="red">Red</option>
    <option value="green">Green</option>
    <option value="blue">Blue</option>
  </select>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

## HTML legend Tag

The HTML <legend> tag is used to provide a title or caption for its parent <fieldset> element. It must be the first child inside the <fieldset> to describe the grouped content clearly. The <legend> tag also supports the [Global Attributes](#) and [Event Attributes in HTML](#).

### Syntax:

```
<form>
<fieldset>
  <legend> Legend Text </legend>
  <!-- input fields go here -->
  .....
</fieldset>
</form>
```



## ⌚ HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
    <h1>HTML Legend Tag</h1>
    <form>
        <fieldset>
            <!-- Legend tag -->
            <legend>STUDENT DETAILS::</legend>
            <label>Name:</label>
            <input type="text" required>
            <br><br>
            <label>Email:</label>
            <input type="text">
            <br><br>
            <label>Date of birth:</label>
            <input type="text">
            <br><br>
            <label>Gender</label>
            <select>
                <option> Male</option>
                <option> Female</option>
            </select>
            <br><br>
            <label>Address:</label>
            <input type="text">
            <br><br>
            <label>Enroll No:</label>
            <input type="text">
        </fieldset>
        <input type="submit">
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

## ✓ Practice Task:

Create a html form to show the following output

### Student Form

#### Personal Details

Full Name:

Father's / Guardian's Name:

Date of Birth:

dd - mm - yyyy

Gender:

Male  Female  Other

Email:

Phone:

Address:

Upload Photo  Choose File No file chosen

#### Educational Qualification

Highest Qualification:

Institution / Board / University:

Year of Passing:

Percentage / GPA:

Other Qualification:

#### Bank Detail

Account Holder Name:

Account Number:

Bank Name:

Branch:

IFSC Code:

Account Type: Saving/Current/Other

--Select--

I agree to the Terms and Conditions

## Anchor tag

The <a> tag (anchor tag) in HTML is used to create a hyperlink on the webpage. This hyperlink is used to link the webpage to other web pages or some section of the same web page. It's either used to provide an absolute reference or a relative reference as its "href" value.

### Syntax:

```
< a href= "link" target="value">link_name </a >
```

#### Note:

- The **href** attribute defines the **URL or destination** of the link.
- The **target** attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

target	What It Does
_self	Opens the link in the <b>same tab</b> (default)
_blank	Opens the link in a <b>new tab or window</b>
_parent	Opens in the <b>parent frame</b> (if using frames)
_top	Opens in the <b>full body of the window</b>

### Link to External Website

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
    <title>Definition list</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This opens "example.html" when clicked on link.<br>
        Make sure the file exists in the same folder.</h1>
    <a href="example.html">Go to Page</a>
</body>
</html>
```

### Link to an Image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
    <title>definition list</title>
</head>
<body>
    <a href="example.jpg" target="_blank">
        
    </a>
    <h2>Make sure the -- image("example.jpg") -- exists in the same folder.</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

## Link to a PDF File

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>definition list</title>
</head>
<body>
    <a href="document.pdf" target="_blank">Open PDF File</a>
    <h2>Make sure the -- file(document.pdf) -- exists in the same folder.</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

## Link to a Video & audio File

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>definition list</title>
</head>
<body>
    <a href="video.mp4" target="_blank">Watch Video</a>
    <br>
    <a href="audio.mp3" target="_blank">Listen Audio</a>
    <h2>Make sure the -- "video.mp4 and audio.mp3" -- exists in the same folder.</h2>
    <h4>or you can give your custom video and audio file path/location/src</h4>
</body>
</html>
```

## Download a File (Any Type)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>definition list</title>
</head>
<body>
    <a href="notes.docx" download>Download Word Document</a><br>
    <a href="sheet.xlsx" download>Download Excel Sheet</a>
    <h2>Make sure the -- "notes.docx and sheet.xlsx" -- exists in the same folder.</h2>
    <h4>or you can give your file path/location/</h4>
</body>
</html>
```



## Html project using anchor tag:

**Preview:**

1. First create a folder  “HTML project 1 ”.
2. Inside this folder create following html files.
  - a) Index.html
  - b) About.html
  - c) Contact.html
1. Create a html file and save as “**index.html**”

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Home Page</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="lightblue" >
<center>
  <h1>Welcome to our Home Page!</h1>
  <p>This is the main page of our website.</p>
  <p>Click the link below to learn more about us:</p>

  <a href="about.html">Go to About Us Page</a>

  <p>You can also visit our </p>
  <a href="contact.html">Contact Page</a>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

1 of 3 (Continue.....)

2. Create another file in the same folder and save as “**about.html**”



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>About Us</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>About Our Company</h1>
  <p>We are a fictional company dedicated to providing excellent services.</p>
  <p>Learn more about our mission and values on this page.</p>

  <p><a href="index.html">Back to Home</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

2 of 3 (Continue.....)



### 3. Create another file in the same folder and save as “**contact.html**”

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Contact Us</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Contact Us</h1>
    <p>Have a question or want to get in touch? Fill out the form below!</p>
    <form action="#">
        <label>Name:</label><br>
        <input type="text" required>
        <br>
        <label>Message:</label><br>
        <textarea rows="5" required></textarea>
        <br>
        <button type="submit">Send Message</button>
    </form>
    <p>You can also reach us directly at:</p>
    <p>Email: info@example.com</p>
    <p>Phone: +1 (123) 456-7890</p>
    <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/">Facebook</a></p>

    <p><a href="index.html">Back to Home Page</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

3 of 3 (end)

## HTML <iframe>

An iframe, or Inline Frame, is an HTML element represented by the `<iframe>` tag. It functions as a 'window' on your webpage through which visitors can view and interact with another webpage from a different source.

Iframes are used for various purposes like:

- 1. Embedding Multimedia:** Easily integrate videos, audio, or animations from platforms like YouTube, etc.

#### How to Get Embed Code from YouTube:

- a. Make sure your computer is connected with internet
- b. Open the YouTube video.
- c. Click "**Share**" → "**Embed**".
- d. Copy the `<iframe>` code YouTube gives you.

Example:

```
<iframe width="560" height="315"
    src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/dQw4w9WgXcQ"
    title="YouTube video player"
    frameborder="0"
```

```
allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media;
gyroscope; picture-in-picture; web-share"
allowfullscreen>
```

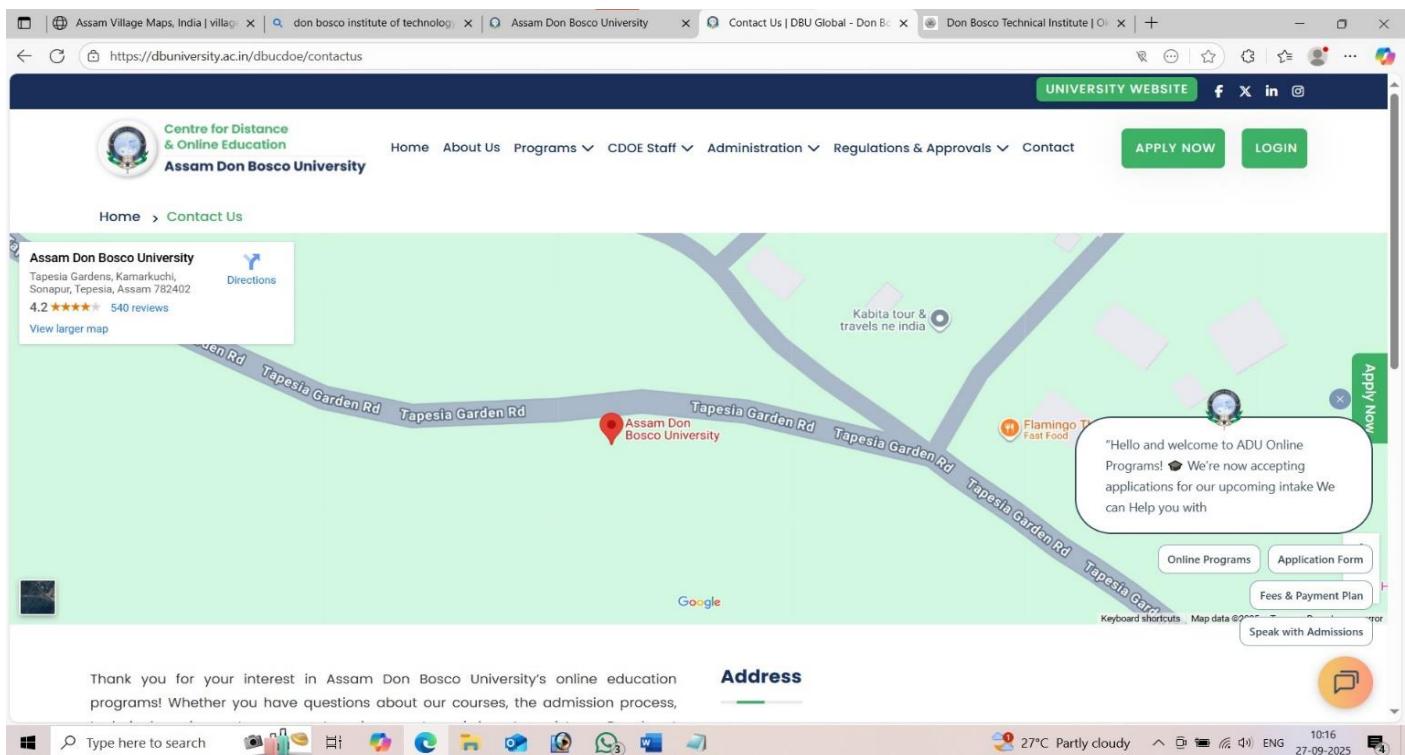
The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The main content area displays a video player for a course titled "Ch - 1 What is Computer ? - Fundamentals of Computer". The video title is "Fundamentals of Computer" and the specific chapter is "Ch - 1 What is Computer ?". The video player includes controls for play, volume, and progress (0:14 / 4:56). To the right of the video player is a sidebar titled "Adca Course" with a section for "All Videos List" containing a list of units: Unit 1 Fundamentals of Computer, Unit 2 Microsoft Paint, Unit 3 Wordpad, Unit 4 Microsoft Word, Unit 5 Microsoft Excel, Unit 6 Microsoft PowerPoint, and Unit 7 Internet. The sidebar has a dark theme with white text and icons. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.stpcomputereducation.com/courses/adca/hindi/ch-1-what-is-computer.html>. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and system status.

## 2. Including Maps: Embed maps from services like **Google Maps** directly into your site.

### How to Get the embed code:

- Go to [Google Maps](#)
- Search your desired place (e.g., "Techno IT Institute, Kokrajhar")
- Click the "**Share**" button → "**Embed a map**" tab
- Copy the <iframe> code

```
<iframe
src="https://www.google.com/maps/embed?pb=!1m18!1m12!1m3!1d3650.1646788504114!2
d90.40420987583855!3d23.811059678624438!2m3!1f0!2f0!3f0!3m2!1i1024!2i768!4f13.1!3m3!1m
2!1s0x3755c7a1e12e65cd%3A0xf5c7e5367dd3ff87!2sYour%20Institute!5e0!3m2!1sen!2sin!4v171
000000000!5m2!1sen!2sin"
width="600"
height="450"
style="border:0;"
allowfullscreen=""
loading="lazy"
referrerpolicy="no-referrer-when-downgrade">
```



### 3. Loading Forms and Widgets: Incorporate forms or widgets from other sources without writing complex code.

#### Syntax:

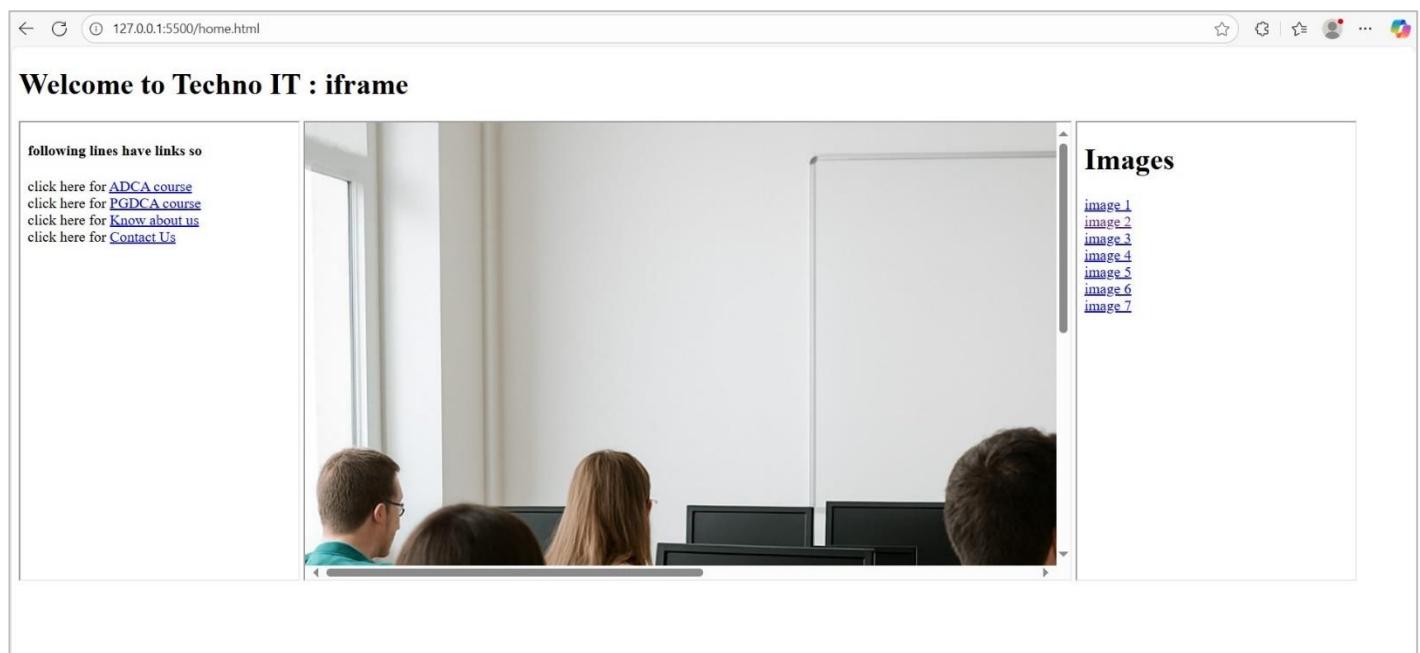
```
<iframe src="URL" title="description"></iframe>
```

- The **src** attribute specifies the **URL** of the document you want to embed.
- Iframes can include **videos**, **maps**, or **entire web pages** from other sources.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL 127.0.0.1:5500/test.html. Inside the browser, there is an iframe with the title 'Embedding example — site inside an iframe'. The content of the iframe is titled 'ADCA Course Content' and contains the following text:  
 Course: Advanced Diploma in Computer Application (ADCA)  
 course code: TITK-01 Duration: 1 Year  
 Total fee: 10000;  
 #computer fundamentals  
 #Information Technology

# Html project using <iframe>

## Preview:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL 127.0.0.1:5500/home.html. The page title is "Welcome to Techno IT : iframe". On the left, there is a sidebar with text: "following lines have links so click here for [ADCA course](#) click here for [PGDCA course](#) click here for [Know about us](#) click here for [Contact Us](#)". The main content area contains three iframes. The top-left iframe displays the sidebar text. The middle-right iframe shows a photograph of four people from behind, looking at a whiteboard in an office setting. The right sidebar is titled "Images" and lists "image 1", "image 2", "image 3", "image 4", "image 5", "image 6", and "image 7".

1. First create a folder  "HTML project".
2. Inside this folder create following html files.

- a) home.html
- b) hyperlink.html
- c) Image.html
- d) adca.html
- e) pgdca.html
- f) about.html
- g) contact.html

### a) home.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>home Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> Welcome to Tehno IT : iframe </h1>
  <iframe src="hyperlink.html" width="20%" height="500">for link show</iframe>
  <iframe width="55%" height="500" name="displayFrame">main Display</iframe>
  <iframe src="image.html" width="20%" height="500" >for image show</iframe>
</body>
</html>
```

1 of 7



### b) hyperlink.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```

<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h4>following lines have links so</h4>
    click here for <a href="adca.html" target="displayFrame">ADCA course</a> <br>
    click here for <a href="pgdca.html" target="displayFrame">PGDCA course</a> <br>
    click here for <a href="about.html" target="displayFrame">Know about us</a> <br>
    click here for <a href="contact.html" target="displayFrame">Contact Us</a> <br>
</body>
</html>

```

2 of 7



### c) image.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Images</h1>
    <a href="img1.png" target="displayFrame">image 1</a><br>
    <a href="img2.png" target="displayFrame">image 2</a><br>
    <a href="img3.png" target="displayFrame">image 3</a><br>
    <a href="img4.png" target="displayFrame">image 4</a><br>
    <a href="img5.png" target="displayFrame">image 5</a><br>
    <a href="img6.png" target="displayFrame">image 6</a><br>
    <a href="img7.png" target="displayFrame">image 7</a>
</body>
</html>

```

3 of 7



### d) adca.html

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Adca course</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee behavior="alternate" direction="right">ADCA Course Content</marquee>
    <pre>
Course:Advanced Diploma in Computer Application (ADCA)
course code: TITK-01 Duration: 1 Year
Total fee: 10000;
<hr>
#computer fundamentals
#Information Technology
#Ms-Office(MS-words, MS-excel, MS-powerpoint)
#DTP(Photoshop)
#Tally accounting
#Webpage designing with HTML and CSS

```

```
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

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**e) pgdca.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>PGDCA course</title>
</head>
<body>
    <marquee behavior="alternate" direction="right">PGDCA Course Content</marquee>
    <pre>
Course:Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Applications (PGDCA)
course code: TITK-01 Duration: 1 Year
Total fee: 10000;
<hr>
    #computer fundamentals
    #Information Technology
    #Ms-Office(MS-words, MS-excel, MS-powerpoint)
    #DTP(Photoshop)
    #Tally accounting
    #Webpage designing with HTML and CSS
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

5 of 7

**f) about.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>About Us</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>About Our Company</h1>
    <p>We are a fictional company dedicated to providing excellent services.</p>
    <p>Learn more about our mission and values on this page.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

6 of 7

**g) contact.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>Contact Us</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Contact Us</h1>
    <p>Have a question or want to get in touch? Fill out the form below!</p>
```

```

<form action="#">
    <label>Name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" required>
    <br>
    <label>Message:</label><br>
    <textarea rows="5" required></textarea>
    <br>
    <button type="submit">Send Message</button>
</form>
<p>You can also reach us directly at:</p>
<p>Email: info@example.com</p>
<p>Phone: +1 (123) 456-7890</p>
<p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/">Facebook</a></p>
</body>
</html>

```

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## ID Attribute

**HTML id attribute** provides a unique identifier for an element within a document. It allows targeted selection and manipulation of the element through **CSS** and **JavaScript**, facilitating specific styling and functionality. In CSS, the id attribute is used using the # symbol followed by id. quotes are not mandatory in tag=" " in all cases. But writing with quotes is a good practice.

### Syntax:

```
<tag id="any_id_name"></tag>
```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>id attributes</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 id="header">Welcome to My Website</h1>
<p id="paragraph">Unique: Each id must be unique within the document.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

**⚠ Note:** No two elements should have the same id in a single HTML document.

**✗ Don't Do:**

```

<p id="test">First</p>
<p id="test">Second</p> <!-- ✗ Duplicate id -->

```

## Class Attribute

The HTML **class attribute** is used to assign one or more **CSS classes** to an HTML element. By using classes, you can group elements together and apply consistent styles across them, streamlining both design and functionality.

### Syntax

```
<tag class="class_name"></tag>
```

You can also assign multiple classes in single element:

```
<tagname class="class1 class2">Content</tagname>
```

You can also assign same classes in different element:

```
<h2 class="country china">CHINA</h2>
<h2 class="country india">INDIA</h2>
<h2 class="country usa">UNITED STATES</h2>
```