

What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Document</title>
  </head>

  <body>

    //Body part.

  </body>

</html>
```

What is Metadata ?

- additional important information about a document in a variety of ways.
 - author,
 - language,
 - expiry date, etc.
- but in general, meta tags do not impact physical appearance of the document so from.

HTML Elements

- An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.
- `<start_tagname>Content goes here...</end_tagname>`
- For Example:
 - `<h1> </h1>`
 - `<p> </p>`
 - ` `
 - `<a> `
- but some element not follow this rule.

HTML Attributes

- All HTML elements can have attributes
- Attributes provide additional information about elements
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"
- For Example
 - class Attributes
 - id Attributes
 - width and height Attributes

Html block and Inline element

- A block-level element:-
 - always starts on a new line, and the
 - browsers add some space before and after the element.
 - takes up the full width available
 - Example <p> and <div>.
- Inline Elements
 - An inline element does not start on a new line.
 - An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.
 - Note: An inline element cannot contain a block-level element!

HTML Lists Element

- HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information.
 - Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
 - all the list items are marked with numbers by default.
 - Ordered list starts with `` tag and list items start with ``
 - Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
 - all the list items are marked with bullets.
 - Unordered list starts with `` tag and list items start with ``

HTML Iframes Element

- **iframe** is used to embed another document within the current HTML.

- **Syntax**

`<iframe src="iframe.html" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe" </iframe>`

- <iframe> tag specifies an frame.
- height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.
- The src attribute defines the URL of the page to embed
- Always include a title attribute (for screen readers)

HTML Div Element

- used to group the large section of HTML elements together.
- just like a container which is used to encapsulate other elements
- divides the HTML documents into sections.
- used to apply CSS styles to many elements at once

HTML span Element

- used as a generic container of inline elements.
- It is used for styling purpose to the grouped inline elements.
- To change the color, font, background of a part of text using CSS
- To apply the scripts to the particular part of the text

HTML Layouts

- HTML layouts provide a way to arrange web pages in well-mannered,
- Following are different elements which are used to define the different parts of a webpage.
 - <header>
 - <nav>
 - <section>
 - <article>
 - <aside>
 - <footer>:

HTML Forms Element

- An HTML form is used to collect user input.
- The `<form>` element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text
- fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc

The input Element

- An `<input>` element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.
 - `<input type="text">`
 - `<input type="number">`
 - `<input type="email">`
 - `<input type="password">`
 - `<input type="file">`
 - `<input type="checkbox">`
 - `<input type="radio">`
 - `<input type="button">`

The label Element

- The <label> element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read
- The <label> element also help users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions
- (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) - because when the user clicks the text within the

The select Element

- The <select> element defines a drop-down list:
- select tag used create drop down
- The <option> elements defines an option that can be selected.
- By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected.
- To define a pre-selected option, add **selected** attribute to the option:

The textarea Element

- The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area):
- The rows attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.
- The cols attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

```
<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30"> </textarea>
```


Radio Button Element

- The radio button is used to select one option from multiple options.
- It is used for selection.
- If you use one name for all the radio buttons, only one radio button can be selected at a time.
- Using radio buttons for multiple options, you can only choose a single option at a time.

```
<input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male" />Male
```

Checkbox Control Element

- The checkbox control is used to check multiple options from given checkboxes.

```
<input type="checkbox" id="football" name="football" value="football" />
```

The button Element

- The <button> element defines a clickable button:

```
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button>
```

The fieldset and legend Elements

- The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.
- The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

The button Element

- The <button> element defines a clickable button:

```
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button>
```

HTML Input Attributes

1. The value Attribute
2. The disabled Attribute
3. The size Attribute
4. The maxlength Attribute
5. The min and max Attributes
6. The multiple Attribute
7. The placeholder Attribute .
8. The required Attribute
9. The height and width Attributes

Thanks