

HTML For Beginners

<http://www.wix.com/my-account/sites/>

Create your website easily without codes and programs.

What is HTML?

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- HTML is a **markup** language
- A markup language is a set of markup **tags**
- The tags **describe** document content
- HTML documents contain HTML **tags** and plain **text**
- HTML documents are also called **web pages**

HTML Page Structure

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

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

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Versions

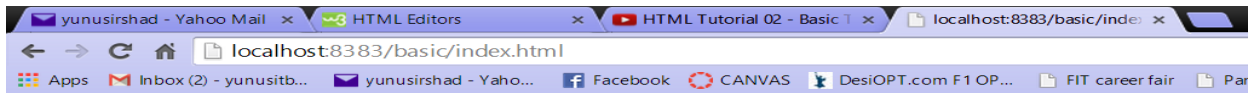
Since the early days of the web, there have been many versions of HTML:

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML+	1993
HTML 2.0	1995

HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2012

FIRST HTML Code: Introduction

```
<html>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



My First Heading

My first paragraph.

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags

```
<html>
<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>
```

Result:

This is heading 1

This is heading 2

This is heading 3

This is heading 4

This is heading 5

This is heading 6

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is First paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is Second paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is Third paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Note: Browsers automatically add an empty line before and after a paragraph.

Result:

This is First paragraph.

This is Second paragraph.

This is Third paragraph.

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<a href="http://www.facebook.com">
```

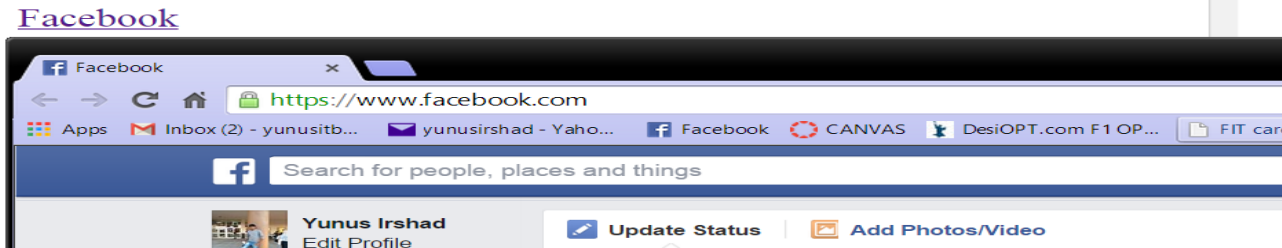
```
Facebook</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

- If the link is in the same directory, declare (` This is XHTML program `)

Result:



HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the `` tag. You can find the width and height by right clicking the properties of the image..... RESIZE AN LARGE IMAGE use Photoshop.... But if you need to enter large image in small way in websiteIt is best use in ebay and amazon.... `height = "30"`

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Result:



You can use the **style** attribute to specify the **width** and **height** of an image.

The values are specified in pixels (use px behind the value)

```

```

Image Maps

For an image, you can create an image map, with clickable areas:

```
<p>Click on the sun or on one of the planets to watch it closer:</p>
```

```

```

```
<map name="planetmap">
```

```
<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" alt="Sun" href="sun.htm">
```

```
<area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" alt="Mercury" href="mercur.htm">
```

```
<area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" alt="Venus" href="venus.htm">
```

```
</map>
```

Click on the sun or on one of the planets to watch it closer:

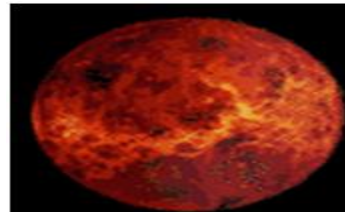
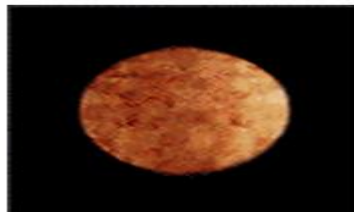
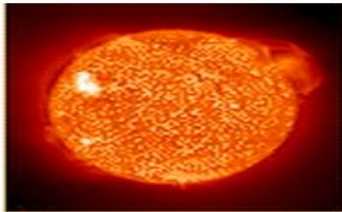
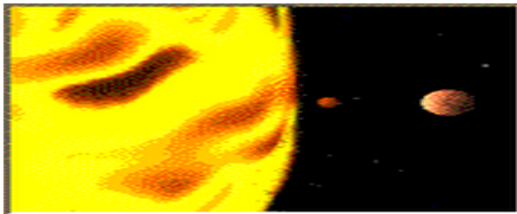


Image Floating

You can let an image float to the left or right of a paragraph

```
<p>
```

```

```

A paragraph with an image. A paragraph with an image.

```
</p>
```



A paragraph with an image. A paragraph with an image. A paragraph with an image. A paragraph with an image. A paragraph with an image.

Empty HTML Elements ----- HTML Line Breaks

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.

Use the
 tag if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph

```
<html>
<body>
<p>This is<br>a para<br>graph with line breaks</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is
a para
graph with line breaks

Always Quote Attribute Values

Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes.

Double style quotes are the most common, but single style quotes are also allowed.



Tip: In some rare situations, when the attribute value itself contains quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes: name='John "ShotGun" Nelson'

HTML Lines

The <hr> tag creates a horizontal line in an HTML page.

```
<html>
<body>
<p>The hr tag defines a horizontal rule:</p>
<hr>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<hr>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

The hr tag defines a horizontal rule:

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

HTML <!--.....--> Tag

This is used for comments such as // in java.

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

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

```
<!-- Comments are not displayed in the browser -->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Invalid Comments

```
< !-- This is not a valid comment -->
```

HTML Output - Useful Tips

You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed. Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.

With HTML, you cannot change the output by adding extra spaces or extra lines in your HTML code.

The browser will remove extra spaces and extra lines when the page is displayed. Any number of lines count as one line, and any number of spaces count as one space.

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>
```

```
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
```

```
My Bonnie lies over the sea.
```

```
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
```

```
Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
```

</p>

<p>Note that your browser ignores the layout in the HTML source code!</p>

</body>

</html>

Result:

My Bonnie lies over the ocean. My Bonnie lies over the sea. My
Bonnie lies over the ocean. Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.

Note that your browser ignores the layout in the HTML source code!

HTML Text Formatting Tags

Tag	Description
	Defines bold text James bond
	Defines emphasized text
<i>	Defines italic text <i>James bond</i>
<small>	Defines smaller text <small>James bond</small>
	Defines important text same as bold
<sub>	Defines subscripted text This text contains subscript text.
<sup>	Defines superscripted text This text contains superscript text.
<ins>	Defines inserted text <u>red</u>
 or <strike>	Defines deleted text blue
<mark>	Defines marked/highlighted text. Do not forget to buy milk today.
<tt>monospaced</tt>	The following word uses a monospaced typeface.
<big>big</big>	The following word uses a big typeface.

** element**

<p>This is the example of span tag</spa>

This is the example of span tag and the div tag alongwith CSS

HTML "Computer Output" Tags

Tag	Description
<code><code></code>	Defines computer code text Computer code
<code><kbd></code>	Defines keyboard text Keyboard input
<code><samp></code>	Defines sample computer code Sample text
<code><var></code>	Defines a variable Computer variable
<pre><pre> for i = 1 to 10 print i next i </pre></pre>	Defines preformatted text for i = 1 to 10 print i next i

HTML Citations, Quotations, and Definition Tags

Tag	Description
<code><abbr></code>	Defines an abbreviation or acronym <code><abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr></code> When you keep the cursor above WHO it displays the title.
<code><address></code>	Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document Written by W3Schools.com Email us Address: Box 564, Disneyland Phone: +12 34 56 78
<code><bdo></code> <code><bdo dir="rtl"></code> Here is some Hebrew text <code></bdo></code>	Defines the text direction Rtl is nothing but right to left direction. displays as txet werbeH emos si ereH
<code><blockquote></code>	Defines a section that is quoted from another source
<code><q></code>	Defines an inline (short) quotation
<code><cite></code>	Defines the title of a work <code><cite>The Scream</cite></code> by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.



The Scream by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.

`<dfn>`

Defines a definition term

`<dfn>Definition
term</dfn>
`

Definition term

Code:

```
<body>

<h2>The blockquote Element</h2>
<p>The blockquote element specifies a section that is
quoted from another source.</p>
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>
<blockquote
cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of
nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF
works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million
members in the United States and close to 5 million
globally.
</blockquote>
<p><b>Note:</b> Browsers usually indent blockquote
elements.</p>
```

Result:

The blockquote Element

The blockquote element specifies a section that is quoted from another source.

Here is a quote from WWF's website:

For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.

Note: Browsers usually indent blockquote elements.

```
<h2>The q Element</h2>
<p>The q element defines a short quotation.</p>

<p>WWF's goal is to:
<q>Build a future where people live in harmony with
nature.</q>
We hope they succeed.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> Browsers insert quotation marks around the
q element.</p>
```

The q Element

The q element defines a short quotation.

WWF's goal is to: "Build a future where people live in harmony with nature." We hope they succeed.

Note: Browsers insert quotation marks around the q element.

HTML Meta Tags

You can use `<meta>` tag to specify important keywords related to the document and later these keywords are used by the search engines while indexing your webpage for searching purpose.

Following is an example where we are adding HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata as important keywords about the document.

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, Meta Tags, Metadata" />
<meta name="description" content="Learning about Meta Tags." />
```

HTML Links

How to use an image as a link.

<p>Create a link of an image:

```
<a href="default.asp"></a></p>
```

<p>Note: For IE 9 and earlier versions, the image-link above will show a border around the image. To remove the border around the image, add style="border:0;" to the img element.</p>

<p>Image-link: Still a link, but with no borders:

```
<a href="default.asp"></a></p>
```

Result:

Create a link of an image:



Note: For IE 9 and earlier versions, the image-link above will show a border around the image. To remove the border around the image, add style="border:0;" to the img element.

Image-link: Still a link, but with no borders:



HTML Links - The id Attribute

The id attribute can be used to create a bookmark inside an HTML document.

Tip: Bookmarks are not displayed in any special way. They are invisible to the reader.

Example

An anchor with an id inside an HTML document:

```
<a id="tips">Useful Tips Section</a> or <a name="yunus">
```

The title Attribute

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

In this example, the <p> element has a **title** attribute. The value of the attribute is "About W3Schools":

```
<p title="About W3Schools">
```

When you move the mouse over the element, the title will be displayed as a tooltip.

HTML by Yunus Akbar Basha

Create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" inside the same document:

```
<a href="#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Or, create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" from another page:

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html_links.htm#tips">
Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
```

Link to a location on the same page

How to link to a bookmark.

Code:	Result:
<pre><p> See also Chapter 3. </p> <h2>Chapter 1</h2> <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p> <h2>Chapter 2</h2> <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p> <h2>Chapter 3</h2> <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p> <h2>Chapter 4</h2> <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p></pre>	<p>See also Chapter 3.</p> <p>Chapter 1</p> <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>

Break out of a frame

How to break out of a frame (if your site is locked in a frame).

```
<p>Locked in a frame?</p>
```

```
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/" target="_top">Click here!</a>
```

Closes this frame and opens the w3schools.com frame in java we text dispose();

_blank	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab
_self	Opens the linked document in the same frame as it was clicked (this is default)
_parent	Opens the linked document in the parent frame
_top	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window
framename	Opens the linked document in a named frame

Result:

Locked in a frame?

[Click here!](#)

Create a mailto link

How to link to a mail message (will only work if you have mail installed).

<p>

This is an email link:

```
<a href="mailto:someone@example.com?Subject=Hello%20again" target="_top">
```

```
Send Mail</a>
```

</p>

Result:

This is an email link: [Send Mail](mailto:someone@example.com?Subject=Hello%20again)

Note: Spaces between words should be replaced by %20 to ensure that the browser will display the text properly.

Create a mailto link 2

Another mailto link.

<p>

This is another mailto link:

```
<a href="mailto:someone@example.com?cc=someoneelse@example.com&bcc=andsomeoneelse@example.com&subject=Summer%20Party&body=You%20are%20invited%20to%20a%20big%20summer%20party!" target="_top">Send mail!</a>
```

</p>

Result:

This is another mailto link: [Send mail!](mailto:someone@example.com?cc=someoneelse@example.com&bcc=andsomeoneelse@example.com&subject=Summer%20Party&body=You%20are%20invited%20to%20a%20big%20summer%20party!)

Note: Spaces between words should be replaced by %20 to ensure that the browser will display the text properly.

HTML Styles - CSS

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {background-color: lightgreen}
```

```
h1 {color: red}
```

```

p {color: blue}

p{line-height:130% }           // line spacing

</style>

</head>

<h1>Heading</h1>

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

</body>

</html>

```



CSS styling can be added to HTML elements the following 3 ways:

- Inline - using the style **attribute** in HTML elements
- Internal - using the **<style> element** in the **<head>** section
- External - using external CSS **files**

Internal Style Sheet

If you want to apply Style Sheet rules to a single document only then you can include those rules in header section of the HTML document using **<style>** tag. Rules defined in internal style sheet overrides the rules defined in an external CSS file.

Let's re-write above example once again, but here we will write style sheet rules in the same HTML document using **<style>** tag:

```

<style type="text/css">

.red{

  color: red;

}

.thick{

  font-size:20px;

}

.green{

  color:green;

}

```

```

</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="red">This is red</p>
<p class="thick">This is thick</p>
<p class="green">This is green</p>
<p class="thick green">This is thick and green</p>
</body>
</html>

```

This will produce following result:

This is red

This is thick

This is green

This is thick and green

Inline Styles

This line styling changes the text color and the left margin of single paragraph:

```
<p style="color:black; margin-left:20px;">This is a paragraph</p>
```

This is a paragraph

CSS Font Family

```
<p style="font-family: courier">This is a Font paragraph</p>
```

This is a Font paragraph

CSS Font Size

```
<p style="font-size: 300%">This is new font size</p>
```

Font Size

```
<font size="1">Font size="1"</font><br />
```

This is new font size

The <basefont> Element:

The <basefont> element is supposed to set a default font size, color, and typeface for any parts of the document that are not otherwise contained within a tag. You can use the elements to override the <basefont> settings.

The <basefont> tag also takes color, size and face attributes and it will support relative font setting by giving size a value of +1 for a size larger or -2 for two sizes smaller.

```
<basefont face="arial, verdana, sans-serif" size="2" color="#ff0000">
```

```
<p>This is the page's default font.</p>
```

```
<h2>Example of the &lt;basefont&gt; Element</h2>
```

```
<p><font size="+2" color="darkgray">
```

This is darkgray text with two sizes larger

```
</font></p>
```

Result

This is the page's default font.

Example of the <basefont> Element

This is darkgray text with two sizes larger

It is a courier font, a size smaller and black in color.

CSS Text Alignment

```
<p style="text-align: left">This is left alignment</p>
```

```
<p style="text-align: right">This is right alignment</p>
```

```
<p style="text-align: center">This is center alignment</p>
```

This is left alignment

This is center alignment

This is right alignment

External CSS

External style sheet are ideal when the style is applied to many pages.

With external style sheets, you can change the look of an entire site by changing one file.

External styles are defined in the **<head>** section of an HTML page, in the **<link>** element

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
```

I am formatted with an external style sheet

Me too!

HTML Links

Remove the underline from this link:

```
<p><a href="html_images.asp" style="text-decoration:none">HTML Images</a></p>
```

Remove the underline from this link:

[HTML Images](#)

Tip: Use an inline style.

Remove the underline from this link:

[HTML Images](#)

Tip: Use an inline style.

HTML Tables

```
<table border="1" style="width:50%">
```

```
<th>CONTACTS </th>
```

```
<tr> <td>yunus</td>
```

```
<td>irshad</td>
```

```
<td>95</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr> <td>zakira</td>
```

```
<td>banu</td>
```

```
<td>85</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

CONTACTS		
yunus	irshad	95
zakira	banu	85

Tables are defined with the **<table>** tag.

Tables are divided into **table rows** with the **<tr>** tag.

Table rows are divided into **table data** with the **<td>** tag.

A table row can also be divided into **table headings** with the **<th>** tag.

A border can be added using the border attribute

To add borders, use the **CSS border** property:

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
```

HTML Table with Collapsed Borders

If you want the borders to collapse into one border, add **CSS border-collapse**:

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

Result:

Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

HTML Table with Cell Padding

Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders.

```
<table cellpadding = "10">>
```

Cell spacing specifies the space between the cell and its borders.

```
<table cellspacing = "10">>
```

If you do not specify a padding, the table cells will be displayed without padding.

To set the padding, use the **CSS padding** property:

```
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th,td {
  padding: 15px;
}
```

Result:

Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

HTML Table with Border Spacing

Border spacing specifies the space between the cells.

To set the border spacing for a table, use the **CSS border-spacing** property:

```
table {
  border-spacing: 5px;
}
```

Result:

Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

Table Cells that Span Many Columns

To make a cell span more than one column, use the **colspan** attribute:

```
<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
```

```

<th>Name</th>
<th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Gates</td>
<td>555 77 854</td>
<td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

Cell that spans two columns:

Name	Telephone	
Bill Gates	555 77 854	555 77 855

Table Cells that Span Many Rows

To make a cell span more than one row, use the **rowspan** attribute:

```

<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
<th>First Name:</th>
<td>Bill Gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
<td>555 77 854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555 77 855</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

Cell that spans two rows:

First Name:	Bill Gates
Telephone:	555 77 854
	555 77 855

HTML Table With a Caption

To add a caption to a table, use the **<caption>** tag:

```
<table style="width:100%">
<caption>Monthly savings</caption>
```

Monthly savings	
Month	Savings
January	\$100
February	\$50

Tables IMAGE Backgrounds

```
<table border="1" bordercolor="green" background="/images/test.png">
```

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1 Cell 1	Row 1 Cell 2	Row 1 Cell 3
Row 2 Cell 1	Row 2 Cell 2	Row 2 Cell 3
Row 3 Cell 1		

Different Styles for Different Tables

Most of the examples above use a style attribute (width="100%") to define the width of each table.

This makes it easy to define different widths for different tables.

The styles in the <head> section, however, define a style for all tables in a page.

To define different styles for different tables, add a class attribute to the table:

```
<table class="names">
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Now you can define a different styles for this table:

```
table.names {
width: 100%;
background-color: #f1f1c1;
}
```

And add more styles:

```
table.names tr:nth-child(even) {
  background-color: #f1f1c1;
}
table.names tr:nth-child(odd) {
  background-color: #ffffff;
}
table.names th {
  color: white;
  background-color: #333333;
}
```

Result:

First Name	Last Name	Points
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

First Name	Last Name	Points
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

HTML Lists

Unordered HTML Lists

An unordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.

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

```
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
```

```
<li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Result:

An Unordered List:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

Unordered HTML Lists - The Style Attribute

A **style** attribute can be added to an **unordered list**, to define the style of the marker:

```
<ul style="list-style-type:square">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Square bullets

- Apples
- Bananas
- Lemons
- Oranges

Circle bullets

- Apples
- Bananas
- Lemons
- Oranges

Style	Description
list-style-type:disc	The list items will be marked with bullets (default)
list-style-type:circle	The list items will be marked with circles
list-style-type:square	The list items will be marked with squares

Ordered HTML Lists

An ordered list starts with the **** tag. Each list item starts with the **** tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers.

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

An Ordered List:

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

```
<ol type="i" start="4">
```

Starts with 4.Coffee 5. Tea 6. Milk

HTML Ordered Lists - The Type Attribute

A **type** attribute can be added to an **ordered list**, to define the type of the marker:

```
<ol type="A">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

Type	Description
type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

HTML Description Lists

A description list, is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The **<dl>** tag defines a description list.

The **<dt>** tag defines the term (name), and the **<dd>** tag defines the data (description).

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
```



```
<dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

A Description List:

```
Coffee
    - black hot drink
Milk
    - white cold drink
```

Nested HTML Lists

List can be nested (lists inside lists).

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

A nested List:

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

HTML Layouts

HTML Layout Using <div> Elements

The div element is a block level element, designed for grouping HTML elements.

But layout can be designed using <div> elements, because CSS can position and style <div> elements.

The following example uses five <div> elements to create a multiple column layout:

```
<div id="container" style="width:500px">

<div id="header" style="background-color:#FFA500;">
<h1 style="margin-bottom:0;">Main Title of Web Page</h1></div>

<div id="menu" style="background-color:#FFD700;height:200px;width:100px;float:left;">
```

```

<b>Menu</b><br>
HTML<br>
CSS<br>
JavaScript</div>

```

```

<div id="content" style="background-color:#EEEEEE;height:200px;width:400px;float:left;">
Content goes here</div>

```

```

<div id="footer" style="background-color:#FFA500;clear:both;text-align:center;">
Copyright © W3Schools.com</div>

```

```

</div>

```

HTML Layout Using Tables

The purpose of the <table> element is to display tabular data.

But layout can be designed using <table> element, because all table elements can be styled with CSS.

The following example uses a table with 3 rows and 2 columns - the first and last row spans 2 columns using the colspan attribute:

```

<table style="width:500px;" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
<td colspan="2" style="background-color:#FFA500;">
<h1 style="margin:0;padding:0;">Main Title of Web Page</h1>
</td>
</tr>

```

```

<tr>
<td style="background-color:#FFD700;width:100px;vertical-align:top;">
<b>Menu</b><br>
HTML<br>
CSS<br>
JavaScript
</td>
<td style="background-color:#eeeeee;height:200px;width:400px;vertical-align:top;">
Content goes here</td>
</tr>

```

```

<tr>
<td colspan="2" style="background-color:#FFA500;text-align:center;">
Copyright © W3Schools.com</td>
</tr>

```

</table>

Result:

Main Title of Web Page

Menu
 HTML
 CSS
 JavaScript

Content goes here

Copyright © W3Schools.com

HTML Forms

HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.

An HTML form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form:

```
<form>
.
input elements
.
</form>
```

HTML Forms - Text Fields

<input type="text"> defines a one-line input field that a user can enter text into:

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

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

First name:

Last name:

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Note: The form itself is not visible. Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.

Maxlength="5"

Allows to specify the maximum number of characters a user can enter into the text box.

Password Field

`<input type="password">` defines a password field:

```
<form>
Password: <input type="password" name="pwd">
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Password:

Note: The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

TEXT AREA:

```
<form>
Description : <br />
<textarea rows="5" cols="50" name="description">
Enter description here...
</textarea>
</form>
```

Description :

Enter description here...

Radio Buttons

`<input type="radio">` defines a radio button. Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices:

```
<form>
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male">Male<br>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female">Female
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

- ☐ Male
☐ Female

Checkboxes

`<input type="checkbox">` defines a checkbox. Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike">I have a bike<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car">I have a car
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

- ☐ I have a bike
☐ I have a car

Submit Button

`<input type="submit">` defines a submit button.

A submit button is used to send form data to a server. The data is sent to the page specified in the form's action attribute. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input:

```
<form name="input" action="demo_form_action.asp" method="get">
Username: <input type="text" name="user">
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Username:

```
<input type="reset" name="reset" value="Reset" />
<input type="button" name="ok" value="OK" />
<input type="image" name="imagebutton" src="/html/images/logo.png" />
```

This will produce following result:



Submit Reset OK

HTML HIDDEN form controls:

```
<p>This is page 10</p>
<input type="hidden" name="pagename" value="10" />
```

This will produce following result:

This is page 10

Submit Reset

HTML <fieldset> and <legend> Tag

Group related elements in a form:

```
<form>
<fieldset>
  <legend>Personalia:</legend>
  Name: <input type="text"><br>
  Email: <input type="text"><br>
  Date of birth: <input type="text">
</fieldset>
</form>
```

Result:

Personalia: —

Name:

Email:

Date of birth:

HTML <select> or <option> Tag

Create a drop-down list with four options:

```

<select>
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>

```

Result:

Volvo ▾

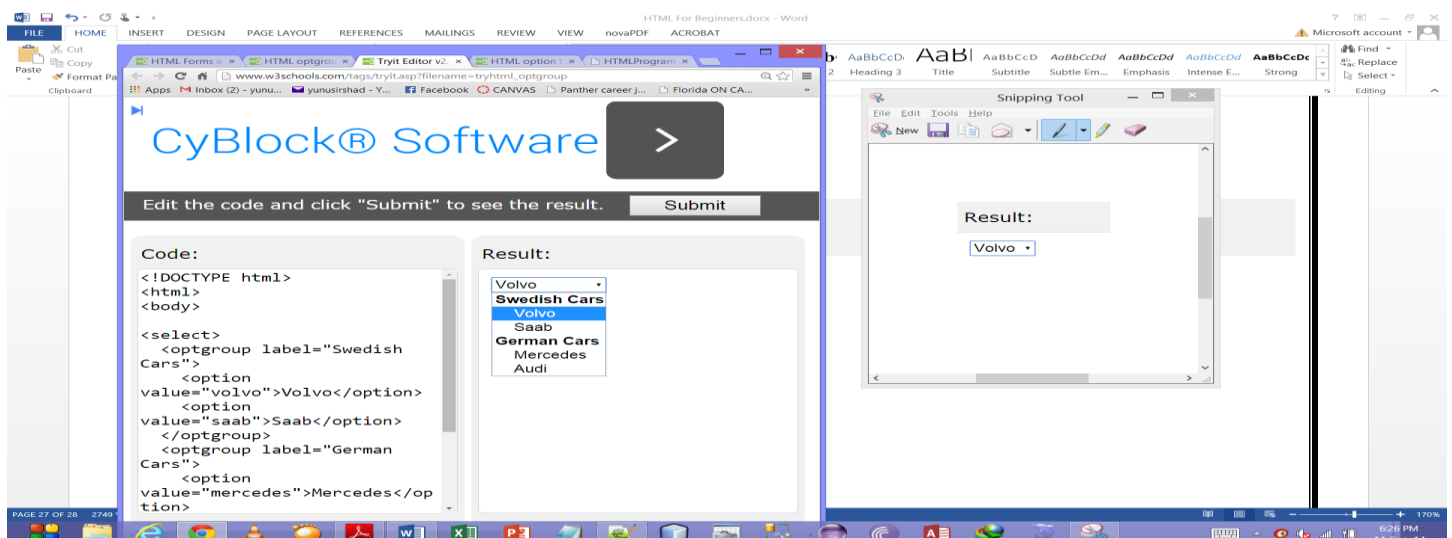
HTML <optgroup> Tag

Group related options with <optgroup> tags:

```

<select>
  <optgroup label="Swedish Cars">
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="German Cars">
    <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>


```



HTML FILE UPLOAD BOX BROWSE:

```
<form>
<input type="file" name="fileupload" accept="image/*" />
</form>
```

This will produce following result:



HTML Iframes

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

Syntax for adding an iframe:

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

The URL points to the location of the separate page.

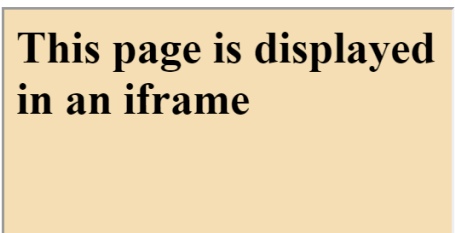
Iframe - Set Height and Width

The height and width attributes are used to specify the height and width of the iframe.

The attribute values are specified in pixels by default, but they can also be in percent (like "80%").

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" width="200" height="200"></iframe>
```

Result:



W3Schools.com

Iframe - Remove the Border

The frameborder attribute specifies whether or not to display a border around the iframe.

Set the attribute value to "0" to remove the border:

```
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" frameborder="0"></iframe>
```


Result:

**This page is displayed
in an iframe**

Use iframe as a Target for a Link

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

The target attribute of a link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

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

**This page is displayed
in an iframe**

[W3Schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com)

CREATE FRAMES:-

```
<frameset rows="10%,80%,10%">
  <frame name="top" src="/html/top_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="main" src="/html/main_frame.htm" />
  <frame name="bottom" src="/html/bottom_frame.htm" />
</frameset>
<body>
  Your browser does not support frames.
</body>
</html>
```

This will produce following result:

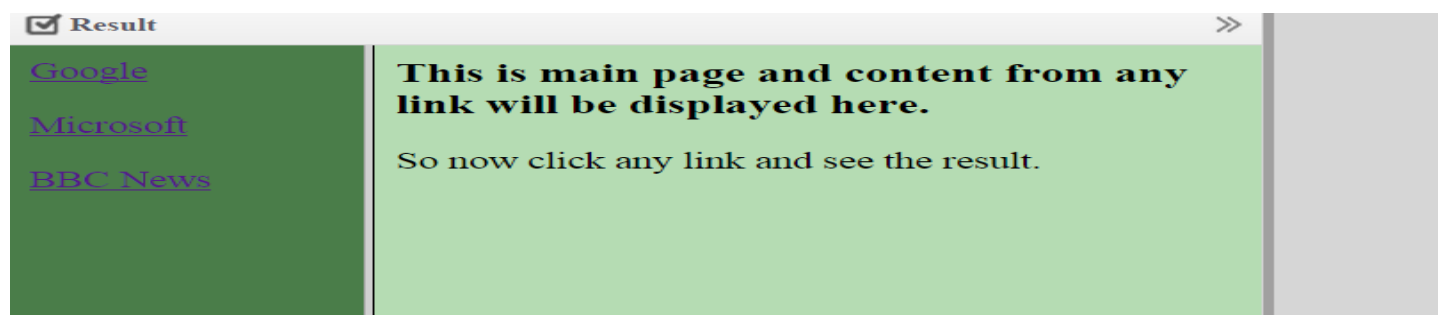


FRAME SET SIZE in WEB PAGE

`<frameset cols="200, *">` //200 is the size of the column on left side and * is the balance size of the page

`<frame src="/html/menu.htm" name="menu_page" />`

`<frame src="/html/main.htm" name="main_page" />`



HTML URL:

A URL is another word for a web address.

A URL can be composed of words (w3schools.com), or an Internet Protocol (IP) address (192.68.20.50).

Most people enter the name when surfing, because names are easier to remember than numbers.

URL - Uniform Resource Locator

Web browsers request pages from web servers by using a URL.

When you click on a link in an HTML page, an underlying `<a>` tag points to an address on the web.

A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is used to address a document (or other data) on the web.

A web address, like <http://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp> follows these syntax rules:

scheme://host.domain:port/path/filename

Explanation:

- **scheme** - defines the **type** of Internet service (most common is **http**)
- **host** - defines the **domain host** (default host for http is **www**)

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- **domain** - defines the Internet **domain name** (w3schools.com)
- **port** - defines the **port number** at the host (default for http is **80**)
- **path** - defines a **path** at the server (If omitted: the root directory of the site)
- **filename** - defines the name of a document or resource

Common URL Schemes

The table below lists some common schemes:

Scheme	Short for	Used for
http	HyperText Transfer Protocol	Common web pages. Not encrypted
https	Secure HyperText Transfer Protocol	Secure web pages. Encrypted
ftp	File Transfer Protocol	Downloading or uploading files
file		A file on your computer

ENABLE AND DISABLE INPUTS:

```
<input checked="checked">
```

```
<input readonly="readonly">
```

```
<input disabled="disabled">
```

HTML Embed Multimedia

Sometimes you need to add music or video into your web page. The easiest way to add video or sound to your web site is to include the special HTML tag called **<embed>**. This tag causes the browser itself to include controls for the multimedia automatically provided browser supports **<embed>** tag and given media type.

You can also include a **<noembed>** tag for the browsers which don't recognize the **<embed>** tag. You could, for example, use **<embed>** to display a movie of your choice, and **<noembed>** to display a single JPG image if browser does not support **<embed>** tag.

```
<embed src="video.mp4" width="100%" height="60" >
```

```
<noembed></noembed>
```

```
</embed>
```

Attribute	Description
align	Determines how to align the object. It can be set to either <i>center</i> , <i>left</i> or <i>right</i> .
autostart	This boolean attribute indicates if the media should start automatically. You can set it either true or false.
loop	Specifies if the sound should be played continuously (set loop to true), a certain number of times (a positive value) or not at all (false)
playcount	Specifies the number of times to play the sound. This is alternate option for <i>loop</i> if you are using IE.
hidden	Specifies if the multimedia object should be shown on the page. A false value means no and true values means yes.
volume	Controls volume of the sound. Can be from 0 (off) to 100 (full volume).

Background Audio

You can use HTML **<bgsound>** tag to play a soundtrack in the background of your webpage. This tag is supported by Internet Explorer only and most of the other browsers ignore this tag.

```
<bgsound src="theme.mp3">
```

```
</bgsound>
```

HTML Object tag

HTML 4 introduces the **<object>** element, which offers an all-purpose solution to generic object inclusion. The **<object>** element allows HTML authors to specify everything required by an object for its presentation by a user agent

You can **embed an HTML** document in an HTML document itself as follows:

```
<object data="data/test.htm" type="text/html" width="300" height="200">
```

```
</object>
```

Here *alt* attribute will come into picture if browser does not support *object* tag.

You can **embed a PDF document** in an HTML document as follows:

```
<object data="data/test.pdf" type="application/pdf" width="300" height="200">
</object>
```

You can specify some parameters related to the document with the **<param> tag**. Here is an example to embed a wav file:

```
<object data="data/test.wav" type="audio/x-wav" width="200" height="20">
<param name="src" value="data/test.wav">
<param name="autoplay" value="false">
<param name="autoStart" value="0">
</object>
```

You can add **a flash document** as follows: just add embed

HTML Marquees

An HTML marquee is a scrolling piece of text displayed either horizontally across or vertically down your webpage depending on the settings. This is created by using HTML <marquees> tag.

Note: The HTML <marquee> tag may not be supported by various browsers so it's not recommended to rely on this tag, instead you can use Javascript and CSS to create such effects.

```
<marquee attribute_name="attribute_value"....more attributes>
```

One or more lines of text message or image

```
</marquee>
```

Attribute	Description
width	This specifies the width of the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.
height	This specifies the height of the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.

direction	This specifies the direction in which marquee should scroll. This can be a value like <i>up</i> , <i>down</i> , <i>left</i> or <i>right</i> .
behavior	This specifies the type of scrolling of the marquee. This can have a value like <i>scroll</i> , <i>slide</i> and <i>alternate</i> .
scrolldelay	This specifies how long to delay between each jump. This will have a value like 10 etc.
scrollamount	This specifies the speed of marquee text. This can have a value like 10 etc.
loop	This specifies how many times to loop. The default value is INFINITE, which means that the marquee loops endlessly.
bgcolor	This specifies background color in terms of color name or color hex value.
hspace	This specifies horizontal space around the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.
vspace	This specifies vertical space around the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.

HTML Header

We have learnt that a typical HTML document will have following structure:

```
<html>
  <head>
    Document header related tags
  </head>
  <body>
    Document body related tags
  </body></html>
```

The HTML <meta> Tag

The HTML <meta> tag is used to provide metadata about the HTML document which includes information about page expiry, page author, list of keywords, page description etc.

```
<!-- Provide list of keywords -->
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="C, C++, Java, PHP, Perl, Python">
```

```
<!-- Provide description of the page -->
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Simply Easy Learning by Tutorials Point">
```

The HTML <base> Tag

The HTML <base> tag is used for specifying the base URL for all relative URLs in a page, which means all the other URLs will be concatenated into base URL while locating for the given item.

For example, all the given pages and images will be searched after prefixing the given URLs with base URL <http://www.tutorialspoint.com/> directory:

```
<base href="http://www.tutorialspoint.com/" />
```

This will produce following result:



HTML Tutorial

But if you change base URL to something else, for example, if base URL is <http://www.tutorialspoint.com/home> then image and other given links will become like <http://www.tutorialspoint.com/home/images/logo.png> and <http://www.tutorialspoint.com/home/html/index.htm>

The HTML <link> Tag

The HTML <link> tag is used to specify relationships between the current document and external resource. Following is an example to link an external style sheet file available in **css** sub-directory within web root:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/css/style.css">
```

The HTML <style> Tag

The HTML <style> tag is used to specify style sheet for the current HTML document. Following is an example to define few style sheet rules inside <style> tag:

```

<style type="text/css">
.myclass{
  background-color: #aaa;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
<p class="myclass">Hello, World!</p>

```

HTML Javascript

A **script** is a small piece of program that can add interactivity to your website. For example, a script could generate a pop-up alert box message, or provide a dropdown menu. This script could be written using Javascript or VBScript.

You can write various small functions, called event handlers using any of the scripting language and then you can trigger those functions using HTML attributes.

Now a days only **Javascript** and associated frameworks are being used by most of the web developers, VBScript is not even supported by various major browsers.

You can keep Javascript code in a separate file and then include it wherever it's needed, or you can define functionality inside HTML document itself. Let's see both the cases one by one with suitable examples.

External Javascript

If you are going to define a functionality which will be used in various HTML documents then it's better to keep that functionality in a separate Javascript file and then include that file in your HTML documents. A Javascript file will have extension as **.js** and it will be included in HTML files using `<script>` tag.

Consider we define a small function using Javascript in **script.js** which has following code:

```

function Hello()
{
  alert("Hello, World");
}

```

Now let's make use of the above external Javascript file in our following HTML document:

```

<script src="/html/script.js" type="text/javascript"/></script>

```



```

</head>
<body>
<input type="button" onclick="Hello();" name="ok" value="Click Me" />

```

Internal Script

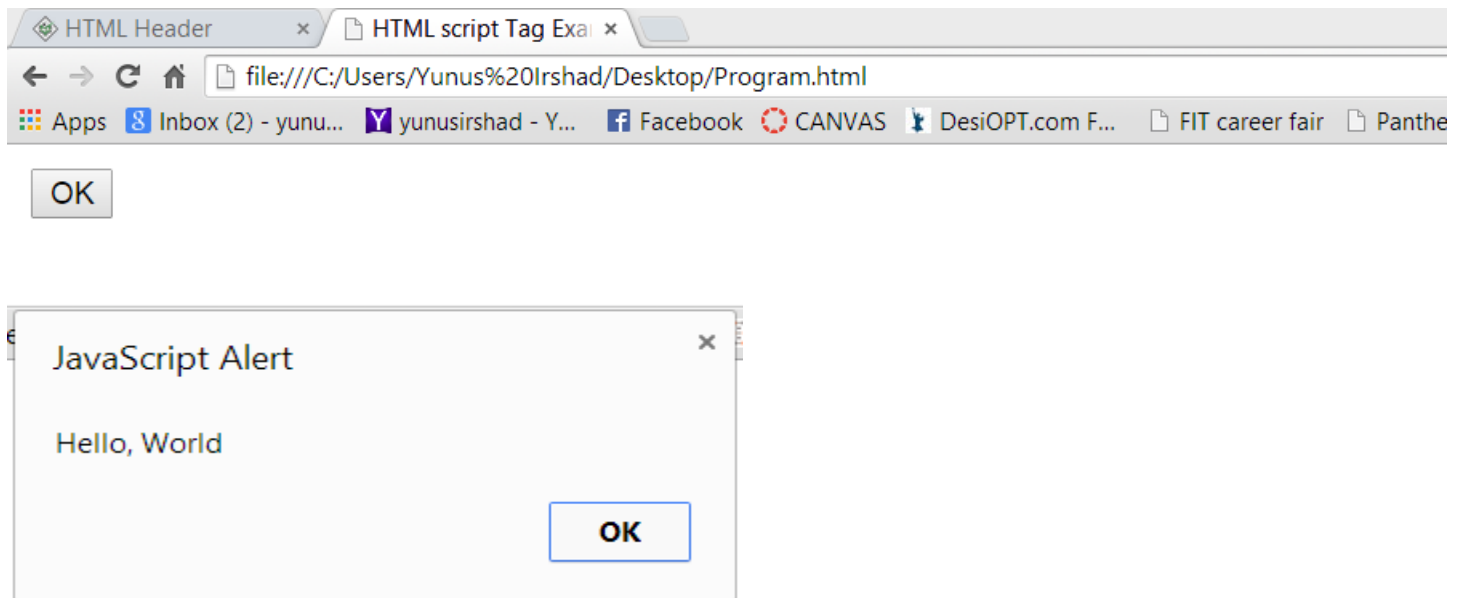
You can write your script code directly into your HTML document. Usually we keep script code in header of the document using <script> tag, otherwise there is no restriction and you can put your source code anywhere in the document but inside <script> tag.

```

<script type="text/javascript">
function Hello(){
    alert("Hello, World");
}
</script>
<body>
<input type="button" onclick="Hello();" name="ok" value="OK" />
</body>

```

This will produce following result, where you can try to click on the given button:



Event Handlers

Event handlers are nothing but simply defined functions which can be called against any mouse or keyboard event. You can define your business logic inside your event handler which can vary from a single to 1000s of line code.

Following example explains how to write an event handler. Let's write one simple function `EventHandler()` in the header of the document. We will call this function when any user brings mouse over a paragraph.

```
<script type="text/javascript">
function EventHandler(){
    alert("I'm event handler!!");
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<p onmouseover="EventHandler();">Bring your mouse here to see an alert</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Hide Scripts from Older Browsers

Although most (if not all) browsers these days support Javascript, but still some older browsers don't. If a browser doesn't support JavaScript, instead of running your script, it would display the code to the user. To prevent this, you can simply place HTML comments around the script as shown below.

JavaScript Example:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
<!--
document.write("Hello Javascript!");
//-->
</script>
```

VBScript Example:

```
<script type="text/vbscript">
<!--
document.write("Hello VBScript!")
```

```
'-->  
</script>
```

The <noscript> Element

You can also provide alternative info to the users whose browsers don't support scripts and for those users who have disabled script option their browsers. You can do this using the <noscript> tag.

```
<noscript>Your browser does not support Javascript!</noscript>
```

Default Scripting Language

There may be a situation when you will include multiple script files and ultimately using multiple <script> tags. You can specify a default scripting language for all your *script* tags. This saves you from specifying the language everytime you use a script tag within the page. Below is the example:

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Script-Type" content="text/JavaScript" />
```

Note that you can still override the default by specifying a language within the script tag.

