**BASICS OF HTML**

**HTML-** Hyper Text Markup Language

[To describe the creating structure of web pages and consists of a series of elements is called HTML, HTML tell the browser how to Display the web pages

**DOCTYPE- [Document type DECLARATION]** Doctype Used to improve the HTML features into Advanced level

**STRUCTURE OF HTML: -**

**ELEMENT**

[Open tag **<>**]

[Close tag **</>**]

[Content **</GOWTHAM>**]

EXAMPLE : <TITLE>GOWTHAM</TITLE>

**ATTRIBUTES**

[To describe the characteries of Elements & Extra information about Elements]

* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

Chapter Summary

* All HTML elements can have **attributes**
* The href attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
* The src attribute of <img> specifies the path to the image to be displayed
* The width and height attributes of <img> provide size information for images
* The alt attribute of <img> provides an alternate text for an image
* The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more
* The lang attribute of the <html> tag declares the language of the Web page
* The title attribute defines some extra information about an element

**METADATA**

[Secure the Property Information of Data]

**HEADING**

Default size of the Text Heading [**<h1> to <h6>**]

**<h1> -** Defines the Most important heading

**<h6> -** Defines the Least important heading

**PARAGRAPHS**

A paragraph always starts on a new line.

Browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

TAG AND DESCRIPTION

**<p>** - Defines the **paragraph**

**<hr> -** Defines the exact break in the html page by **Horizontal rules**

**<br> -** Defines the **Line break** in the Paragraph

**<pre>-** Pre -Formatted text [ **Poem Lines**] The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FEATURES** | **HTML** | **HTML5** |
| MEMORY STORAGE | Cookies are used to storage the temporary data | Connected with the web pages to store the temporary data |
| BROWSER | It runs with the OLD GOOGLE chrome, Mozilla Firefox etc… | It runs with the advanced of GOOGLE chrome version 61 and up and Mozilla fire fox version 4 to 63 etc.. |
| MOBILE USE | It is not friendly for Mobile use | It is friendly for Mobile use |
| MULTIMEDIA  SUPPORT | Using Other external reader to run the VIDEO and AUDIO | It can be run the VIDEO and AUDIO with using of tags <video> & <audio> |
| JAVASCRIPT | JAVA SCRIPT is not allowed to run on the browser Directly | JAVA SCRIPT is allowed to run on the browser Directly with using of JAVAweb Worker API |

**HTML style**

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

* Use the style attribute for styling HTML elements
* Use background-color for background color

Set the background color for a page

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">

Set background color for two different elements:

<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;"> heading</h1>

* Use color for text colors

<h1 style="color:blue;"> heading</h1>

* Use font-family for text fonts

<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">head</h1>

* Use font-size for text sizes

<h1 style="font-size:300%;">head</h1>

* Use text-align for text alignment

<h1 style="text-align:center;">Heading</h1>

**FORMATTING**

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning

* <b> - **text is bold**
* <strong> - **Important text**
* <i> - *italic*
* <em> - **Emphasized text**
* <mark> - Marked text

<mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted

* <small> - smaller text.
* <del> - ~~deleted text~~
* <ins> - inserted text

<ins> Browsers will usually underline inserted text.

* <sub> - This is subscripted text.

Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O:

* <sup> - is superscripted text.

text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]

**HTML QUOTATIONS**

In this chapter we will go through the

<blockquote>

<q>  “quotation”

 <abbr> defines an abbreviation or an acronym, like "HTML", "CSS", "Mr.", "Dr.", "ASAP", "ATM".

<address> defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.

an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.

The text in the <address> element usually renders in *italic,* and browsers will always add a line break before and after the <address> element.

<cite> defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc

**Note:** A person's name is not the title of a work.

The text in the <cite> element usually renders in *italic*

and <bdo>

Bi-Directional Override. used to override the current text direction.

<bdo dir="ltr">

 HTML elements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [<abbr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_abbr.asp) | Defines an abbreviation or acronym |
| [<address>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_address.asp) | Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document |
| [<bdo>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_bdo.asp) | Defines the text direction |
| [<blockquote>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_blockquote.asp) | Defines a section that is quoted from another source |
| [<cite>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_cite.asp) | Defines the title of a work |
| [<q>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_q.asp) | Defines a short inline quotation |

**Html comments**

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

Comments can be used to hide content.

**HTML Colors**

HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

\*Background color

<h1 style="background-color:Tomato;">Gowtham</h1>

\*Text color

### <h3 style="color:Tomato;"> gowtham

</h3>

\*Border color

<h1 style="border: 2px solid DodgerBlue;">Gowtham</h1>

## \* Color Values

colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.

The following three <div> elements have their background color set with RGB, HEX, and HSL values:

**HTML Link**

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand

-syntax

links will appear as follows in all browsers:

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue
* A visited link is underlined and purple
* An active link is underlined and red

-target

* \_self - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
* \_blank - Opens the document in a new window or tab
* \_parent - Opens the document in the parent frame
* \_top - Opens the document in the full body of the window

Exp: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/" target="\_blank">youtube</a>

-Absolute URL(full web address) href attribute

Exp: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/">youtube</a>

-Relative URL(Local link) a link to a page within the same website. **relative URL** (without the "https://www" part)

<p><a href="space.html">gowtham</a></p>

-Image use as a link

put the <img> tag inside the <a> tag:

<a href="default.asp"><img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;"></a>

-Link to an email address

Use mailto: inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email):

<a href="mailto:gowthamravi7270@gmail.com">Send email</a>

-Button as a link

* Use the <a> element to define a link
* Use the href attribute to define the link address
* Use the target attribute to define where to open the linked document
* Use the <img> element (inside <a>) to use an image as a link
* Use the mailto: scheme inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program

## Link Color:

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue
* A visited link is underlined and purple
* An active link is underlined and red

### **Example**

Here, an unvisited link will be green with no underline. A visited link will be pink with no underline. An active link will be yellow and underlined. In addition, when mousing over a link (a:hover) it will become red and underlined:

<style>

a:link {

color: green;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: none;

}

a:visited {

color: pink;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: none;

}

a:hover {

color: red;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: underline;

}

a:active {

color: yellow;

background-color: transparent;

text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

**Link button color**

**<style>**

**a:link, a:visited {**

**background-color: #f44336;**

**color: white;**

**padding: 15px 25px;**

**text-align: center;**

**text-decoration: underline;**

**display: inline-block;**

**}**

**a:hover, a:active {**

**background-color: blue;**

**}**

**</style>**

## \*Bookmark in HTML

To create a bookmark - first create the bookmark, then add a link to it.

When the link is clicked, the page will scroll down or up to the location with the bookmark.

## Example

use the id attribute to create a bookmark: <h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>

 add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page. You can also add a link to a bookmark on another page:

**HTML Images\***

* Use the HTML <img> element to define an image

has two required attributes:

* src - Specifies the path to the image
* alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image
* Use the HTML src attribute to define the URL of the image
* Use the HTML alt attribute to define an alternate text for an image, if it cannot be displayed
* Use the HTML width and height attributes or the CSS width and height properties to define the size of the image
* Use the CSS float property to let the image float to the left or to the right

**HTML Favicon**

To give a our favourite icon to the tab bar in the top on display corner.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [<link>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_link.asp) | Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource |

**HTML Tables**

Headers

Rows,Column,cells

Rowspan

Colspan

Padding

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [<table>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp) | Defines a table |
| [<th>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_th.asp) | Defines a header cell in a table |
| [<tr>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tr.asp) | Defines a row in a table |
| [<td>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_td.asp) | Defines a cell in a table |
| [<caption>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_caption.asp) | Defines a table caption |
| [<colgroup>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_colgroup.asp) | Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting |
| [<col>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_col.asp) | Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element |
| [<thead>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_thead.asp) | Groups the header content in a table |
| [<tbody>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tbody.asp) | Groups the body content in a table |
| [<tfoot>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tfoot.asp) | Groups the footer content in a table |

# **HTML Lists**

An unordered HTML list:

* Item
* An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
* The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default

An ordered HTML list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
4. The list items will be marked with numbers by default

## HTML Description Lists

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

The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

Coffee

- black hot drink

Milk

- white cold drink

## HTML List Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<ul>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp) | Defines an unordered list |
| [<ol>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp) | Defines an ordered list |
| [<li>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp) | Defines a list item |
| [<dl>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp) | Defines a description list |
| [<dt>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp) | Defines a term in a description list |
| [<dd>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp) | Describes the term in a description list |

# **HTML Forms**

form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

The <input> Element

The HTML <input> element is the most used form element.

An <input> element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

Here are some examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| <input type="text"> | Displays a single-line text input field |
| <input type="radio"> | Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices) |
| <input type="checkbox"> | Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices) |
| <input type="submit"> | Displays a submit button (for submitting the form) |
| <input type="button"> | Displays a clickable button |

 