

HTML :-

11-2-20

Hyper Text Markup language :-

- HTML is case insensitive language.
- HTML use markup tags to define a web page.
- HTML is developed by w3c.

Currently using HTML 5.

HTML file has extension .htm or .html.

- No need of any programming background.
- you need a web browser installed on your m/c & text editor like Notepad.
- Web browsers are Internet explorer, Mozilla firefox, opera, google chrome etc.

Where to write :-

- You need to open notepad, open a file & write HTML code in it.
- Save it with html extension.
- Execute it with some browser.
- You can reopen HTML file with notepad to make any edition.

HTML Elements

- An HTML element is an individual component of an HTML document.
- It starts with a start tag / opening tag, and ends with end tag / closing tag.
- The element content is everything b/w start & end tag.
- Most HTML elements have attributes.

↓
(Properties)
every element has property.

Example :-

- `<p> This is paragraph </p>`
- Here, `<p>` is starting tag & `</p>` is closing tag.

meta ↗
forward /
back ↘

Everything between them is paragraph content to be displayed on browser.

- All HTML documents must start with a type declaration
 - ↳ Tell about version & Standards
 - : `<doctype html>` of file
- `<html>`
- `<head>` (info. regarding full page)
- `<body>` (those element which displayed)

Format :-

```

<html>
  <head>
    place processing inf. & metadata here.
  </head>
  <body>
    place displayable content here.
  </body>
</html>

```

Comments (that one which browser cannot render).

`<!-- Comment -->`

hiphen ↗

Title Tag

- It is written in `<head> tag`.
- The `<title> tag` defines the title of the document.
- It defines the title in the browser toolbar.
- It provides a title for the page when it is added to favourites.
- It displays a title for the page in search engine results.

Heading Tag :-

- Heading tags are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags.
- `<h1>` defines Most important heading.
- `<h6>` defines Least important heading.
- Search engines use your headings to index the structure & content of your web pages.

paragraph tag :-

Browser automatically add an empty line before & after a paragraph.

<p> tag

Formatting tags :-

- `
` Break line.
- `<hr/>` Horizontal line. (-)

Attributes of the image.

- `src` = Some URL for image.
- `Alt` = Alternative text.
- `width` = pixel or percentage
- `Height` = pixel or percentage
- `Align` = top, bottom, middle, left, right.
- `Border` = pixel.

List Tags:-

- Two type of list.
 - `Unordered list`
 - `Ordered list`

Unordered list :-

- An Unordered list start with `` tag.
- Each list item start with `` tag.
- The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles)

```

<ul>
  <li> C </li>
  <li> C++ </li>
  <li> Java </li>
  <li> Python </li>
</ul>
  
```

Attribute type :-

- Square.
- disc. - filled (•)
- circle. - hollow (o)

```
for eg :- <ul type = "square">
          <li type = "circle">
          <li type = "disc">
```

Ordered list :-

- The `` tag is used to create an ordered list.
- The list can be numerical or alphabetical.

``

```
<li> java </li>
<li> C++ </li>
<li> PHP </li>
```

``

Output :- 1 Java.

2 C++

3 PHP.

Attribute :-

- `I` `<ol type = "A">`
- `A` `<ol type = "L">`
- `L` `<ol type = "l">`
- `a` :
- `i` I

Anchor tag :-

- A hyperlink is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document.

- Link are specified in HTML using `<a>` tag.
- ` link text `

Table tag :-

- `<table>` define a table
- `<th>` Define a table heading
- `<tr>` Define a row in table
- `<td>` Define a column in table

Attributes of table tag :-

- border :-** (It specifies the width of the border around a table)
- cellpadding :-** (Specify the space between the cell wall & the cell content)
- cellspacing :-** (Specify the space b/w cell)
- align :-** (Values can be left, center or right).
- bgcolor :-** (Specifies a background color of a table)

→ Color name ("pink")
 → Hex code of color name ("#FFA000")
 + rgb numbers ("rgb(255, 0, 0)")

`<bgcolor = "light blue">`

Attributes for `<th>` and `<td>`.

- `align` = left, right, center, justify.
- `bgcolor` = color name, `rgb()`, hex code.
- `colspan` = number (multiple cells merge).
- `rowspan` = number.
- `Height` = pixel or percentage.
- `Valign` = top, middle, bottom.
- `Width` = pixel or percentage.

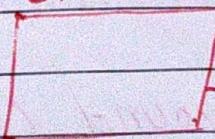
for eg of colspan is.

`<td colspan = "2"> Total 3 person </td>`

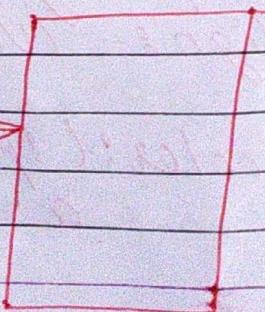
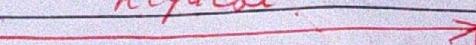
* Ways to send request to server:-

Server.

Client



Request



get → submit data
post → set's of data to send.

(www.)

Date	/ /	100
Page	✓	100

1. Through URL writing in browser.
2. Hyperlink
3. Form
4. Ajax.

* FORM TAG :-

- ↳ HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.
- ↳ A form can contain i/p elements like Text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, Submit buttons & more.
- A form can also contain select list, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.
- The most important form element is the input element.

* ATTRIBUTES OF FORM TAG :-

• Action :-

The required action attribute specifies where to send the form data where a form is submitted.

Method :-

- ↳ Specify how to send form data.
- ↳ The form data can be sent as URL variables (with method = "get") or as HTTP post (with method = "post")

Tags within the form tag :-

- <input>
- <button>
- <option>
- <select>
- <textarea>

```
<html>
<head>
    <title> My form page </title>
</head>
<body>
    <form action = "Somefile.php"
          method = "get">
```

```
        <table>
            <tr>
                <td> name </td>
                <td> input type = "Text" name =
                    "Username" /> </td>
            </tr>
```

```
        <tr>
            <td> password </td>
            <td> input type = "password"
                name = "password" /> </td>
```

```
        <tr>
            <td> Gender </td>
            <td> input type = "radio" name = "gender"
                /> m
```

get
Show dat

"post" "hide data"
hide password.

Date	1 / 1
Page	100 on 100

input type = "radio" name = "gender" />
</td>

</tr>

</td>

<td> course </td>

<td> Input type = "checkbox" name =
"php" /> PHP </td>

input type = "checkbox" name =
"MySQL" /> MySQL </td>

</td>

</tr>

<td> city </td>

&lttd> <select>

<option> </option>

<option> Jaipur </option>

<option> Delhi </option>

<option> Pune </option>

</select> </td>

</td>

for sub

<table>

<tr>

<form>

<td> separate

<body>

input type = "submit"

value = "register" />

</td>

<html>

<td colspan = "2" />

<input type = "reset" /> </td>

multiple websites share one name

I frame :-

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

- Tag is

* <iframe>

- Attribute : src

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>(css)
    iframe
        width = 100%;
```

height = 300px;

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

) <iframe src = "http://www.my site
.com" ></iframe>
NAME ADD.

{ <iframe src = "http://www.google.com"
name = "my frame" ></iframe>

| <a href = "http://www.my site.com"
target = "my frame" /> my website
|

<a href="http://www.blogtrending.com"
target="My frame"> my blog.

</body>
</html>