

HTML: Review

SENG-358: Web Programming

HTML Basics

■ HTML Documents

- All HTML documents must start with a *document type declaration*: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.
- The HTML document itself begins with `<html>` and ends with `</html>`.
- The visible part of the HTML document is between `<body>` and `</body>`..

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

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Basics

■ HTML Documents

■ The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.
- It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.
- The <!DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5 → <!DOCTYPE html>

HTML Basics

■ HTML Documents

■ HTML Paragraphs

- HTML **paragraphs** are defined with the **<p>** tag

■ HTML Headings

- HTML **headings** are defined with the **<h1>** to **<h6>** tags.
- **<h1>** defines the most important heading. **<h6>** defines the least important heading:

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

<p>This is my paragraph.</p>
<p>This is my second paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Basics

■ HTML Documents

■ HTML Links

- HTML **links** are defined with the **<a>** tag.
- The link's destination is specified in the **href** attribute.
- **Attributes are used to provide additional information about HTML elements.**

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

<h2>HTML Links</h2>
<p>HTML links are defined with the a tag:</p>

<a href="https://ostimteknik.edu.tr">Clik this to navigate to Ostim Webpage</a>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the a tag:

[Clik this to navigate to Ostim Webpage](https://ostimteknik.edu.tr)

HTML Basics

■ HTML Documents

■ HTML Paragraphs

■ HTML Images

- HTML **images** are defined with the **** tag.
- The source file (**src**), alternative text (**alt**), **width**, and **height** are provided as attributes

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

<h2>HTML Images</h2>
<p>HTML images are defined with the img tag:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the **img** tag:



HTML Basics

■ HTML Documents

- **Empty HTML Elements:** HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.
 - The **
** tag **defines a line break**, and is an empty element without a closing tag.
 - The **<hr>** tag **defines a thematic break** in an HTML page and is an empty element without a closing tag.

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

<p>This is a <br> paragraph with a line break.</p>
<hr>
<p>On the up you see the effect of hr tag on the web page>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a
paragraph with a line break.

On the up you see the effect of hr tag on the web page>

HTML Basics

■ 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"**

HTML Basics

■ HTML Links in Detail

- Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.
- The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

HTML Basics

■ HTML Links in Detail

■ HTML Links - The target Attribute

- By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.
- The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.
- The target attribute can have one of the following values:
- **_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

HTML Basics

■ HTML Links in Detail

■ HTML Links - The target Attribute (Example)

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

<h2>The target Attribute</h2>

<a href="https://ostimteknik.edu.tr" target="_blank">Ostim Teknik Üniversitesi</a>

<p>If target="_blank", the link will open in a new browser window or tab.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Basics

■ HTML Links in Detail

■ Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

- **Absolute URL:** If a full web address of any webpage (Ex: Google) is in the href attribute.
- **Relative URL:** A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a relative URL

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

<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.ostimteknik.edu.tr/">Ostim</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>
<hr>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="/document/index.html">Document Page</a></p>
<p><a href="/css/document.html">CSS Tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Absolute URLs

Ostim

Google

Relative URLs

Document Page

CSS Tutorial

HTML Basics

■ HTML Links in Detail

■ HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link

- To use an image as a link, just put the ** tag inside the <a> tag**

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

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>

<p>The image below is a link. Try to click on it.</p>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Image as a Link

The image below is a link. Try to click on it.



HTML Basics

■ HTML Links in Detail

■ Link to an Email Address

- **Use mailto:** inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email

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

<h2>Link to an Email Address</h2>

<p>To create a link that opens in the user's email program (to let them send a new email), use mailto: inside the href attribute:</p>

<p><a href="mailto:phd.mesut@gmail.com">Send email</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Basics

■ HTML Links in Detail

■ Button as a Link

- To use an HTML button as a link, you have to add some JavaScript code.
- JavaScript allows you to specify what happens at certain events, such as a click of a button

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

<h2>Button as a Links</h2>

<p>Click the button to go to the HTML tutorial.</p>

<button onclick="document.location='https://www.ostimteknik.edu.tr'">Ostim</button>

</body>
</html>
```

Button as a Links

Click the button to go to the HTML tutorial.

Ostim

HTML Basics

■ HTML Links in Detail

■ Link Titles

- The **title attribute** specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a **tooltip text** when the mouse moves over the element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
<body>

<h2>Link Titles</h2>
<p>The title attribute specifies extra information about an element.  
The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse  
moves over the element.</p>

<a href="https://www.ostimteknik.edu.tr/" title="Go to Ostim Technical University">Visit OSTİM Tech. Uni</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Link Titles

The title attribute specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

[Visit OSTİM Tech. Uni](https://www.ostimteknik.edu.tr/)

[Go to Ostim Technical University](#)

Screen-Out

HTML Basics

■ HTML Images in Detail

- Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.
 - The HTML **** tag is used to [embed an image in a web page](#).
 - Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages.
 - The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.
 - The `` tag has two required attributes:
 - **src** - Specifies the path to the image
 - **alt** - Specifies an alternate text for the image

HTML Basics

■ HTML Images in Detail

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

<h2>Alternative text</h2>

<p>The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image get an understanding of what the image contains:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

Alternative text

The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image get an understanding of what the image contains:



HTML Basics

■ HTML Images in Detail

▪ Image Size - Width and Height

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

▪ Width and Height, or Style?

- The width, height, and style attributes are all valid in HTML.
- However, we suggest using the style attribute. It prevents styles sheets from changing the size of images:

■ HTML Images in Detail

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Width/Height Attributes or Style?</h2>
<p>The first image uses the width and height attributes</p>

<p>The second image uses the style attribute to set the width
and height to 128 pixels.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Width/Height Attributes or Style?

The first image uses the width and height attributes



The second image uses the style attribute to set the width and height to 128 pixels.



HTML Basics

■ HTML Images in Detail

▪ **Images in Another Folder**

- If you have your images in a sub-folder, you must include the folder name in the src attribute.

▪ **Images on Another Server/Website**

- Some web sites point to an image on another server.
- To point to an image on another server, you must **specify an absolute (full) URL** in the src attribute.

■ HTML Images in Detail

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

<h2>Images in Another Folder</h2>
<p>It is common to store images in a sub-folder. You must then include
the folder name in the src attribute:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

Images in Another Folder

It is common to store images in a sub-folder. You must then include the folder name in the src attribute:



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

<h2>Images on Another Server</h2>



</body>
</html>
```

Images on Another Server



HTML Basics

■ HTML Images in Detail

▪ Image as a Link

- To use an image as a link, put the `` tag inside the `<a>` tag

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

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>

<p>The image is a link. You can click on it.</p>

<a href="https://www.ostimteknik.edu.tr">

</a>

</body>
</html>
```

Image as a Link

The image is a link. You can click on it.



HTML Basics

■ HTML Images in Detail

▪ Image Floating

- Use the CSS float property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text:

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

<h2>Floating Images</h2>
<p><strong>Float the image to the right:</strong></p>

<p>

A paragraph with a floating image. Image is on the right.
</p>

<p><strong>Float the image to the left:</strong></p>
<p>

A paragraph with a floating image. Image is on the left</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Floating Images

Float the image to the right:

A paragraph with a floating image. Image is on the right.



Float the image to the left:

A paragraph with a floating image. Image is on the left



HTML Basics

■ HTML Images in Detail

▪ Common Image Formats

- Here are the most common image file types, which are supported in all browsers (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari, Opera).

Abbreviation	File Format	File Extension
APNG	Animated Portable Network Graphics	.apng
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format	.gif
ICO	Microsoft Icon	.ico, .cur
JPEG	Joint Photographic Expert Group image	.jpg, .jpeg, .jfif, .pjpeg, .pjp
PNG	Portable Network Graphics	.png
SVG	Scalable Vector Graphics	.svg

HTML Basics

■ HTML Styles in Detail

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

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

<p>I am normal</p>
<p style="color:red;">I am red</p>
<p style="color:blue;">I am blue</p>
<p style="font-size:50px;">I am big</p>

</body>
</html>
```

I am normal

I am red

I am blue

I am big

HTML Basics

■ HTML Styles in Detail

▪ Background Color

- The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

▪ Text Color

- The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element.

▪ Fonts

- The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element

▪ Text Size

- The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element.

▪ Text Alignment

- The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element.

■ HTML Styles in Detail

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body style="background-color:powderblue;">

<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>
<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Centered Heading

Centered paragraph.

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

■ HTML Styles in Detail

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

<h1 style="background-color:powderblue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="background-color:tomato;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

HTML Basics

■ HTML Text Formatting Elements

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines bold text
<u></u>	Defines emphasized text
<u><i></u>	Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood
<u><small></u>	Defines smaller text
<u></u>	Defines important text
<u><sub></u>	Defines subscripted text
<u><sup></u>	Defines superscripted text
<u><ins></u>	Defines inserted text
<u></u>	Defines deleted text
<u><mark></u>	Defines marked/highlighted text

HTML Basics

■ HTML **** tag

- The **** tag specifies bold text without any extra importance.

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

<h1>The b element</h1>

<p>This is normal text - <b>and this is bold text</b>.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The **b** element

This is normal text - **and this is bold text**.

HTML Basics

■ HTML *Tag*

- The `` tag is used to define emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

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

<h1>The em element</h1>

<p>You <em>have</em> to hurry up!</p>
<p>We <em>cannot</em> live like this.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The em element

You *have* to hurry up!

We *cannot* live like this.

HTML Basics

■ HTML *<i>* Tag

- The *<i>* tag defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

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

<h1>The i element</h1>

<p><i>Lorem ipsum</i> is the most popular filler text in history.</p>
<p>The <i>RMS Titanic</i>, a luxury steamship, <i>sank on April 15, 1912</i> after
striking an iceberg.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The i element

Lorem ipsum is the most popular filler text in history.

The *RMS Titanic*, a luxury steamship, *sank on April 15, 1912* after striking an iceberg.

HTML Basics

■ HTML <small> Tag

- The <small> tag defines smaller text (like copyright and other side-comments).

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

<h1>The small element</h1>

<p>This is some normal text.</p>
<p><small>This is some smaller text.</small></p>

</body>
</html>
```

The small element

This is some normal text.

This is some smaller text.

HTML Basics

■ HTML **Tag**

- The **** tag is used to define text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

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

<h1>The strong element</h1>
<p>This text is normal.</p>
<p><strong>This text is important!</strong></p>
</body>
</html>
```

The strong element

This text is normal.

This text is important!

HTML Basics

■ HTML **<sub>** & **<sup>** Tags

- The **<sub>** tag defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

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

<h1>The sub and sup elements</h1>

<p>This text contains <sub>subscript</sub> text.</p>
<p>This text contains <sup>superscript</sup> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The sub and sup elements

This text contains _{subscript} text.

This text contains ^{superscript} text.

HTML Basics

■ HTML <mark> Tag

- The <mark> tag defines text that should be marked or highlighted.

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

<h1>The mark element</h1>

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The mark element

Do not forget to buy milk today.

HTML Basics

■ HTML-5

- HTML-5 provides forms to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a red border around the entire content area. The title bar says "Forms". The address bar shows "file:///C:/books/2011/TW3HTPS/examples/ch02/form.html". The main content area has a title "Feedback Form" and a message "Please fill out this form to help us improve our site.". It contains a text input field labeled "Name:" and two buttons at the bottom labeled "Submit" and "Clear".

HTML Basics

■ Form Attributes

- **The *action* Attribute** of the form Element
- The action attribute of the form element *specifies the script to which the form data will be sent.*

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

<h2>HTML Forms</h2>

<form action="/action_page.php">
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Forms

First name:

Last name:

HTML Basics

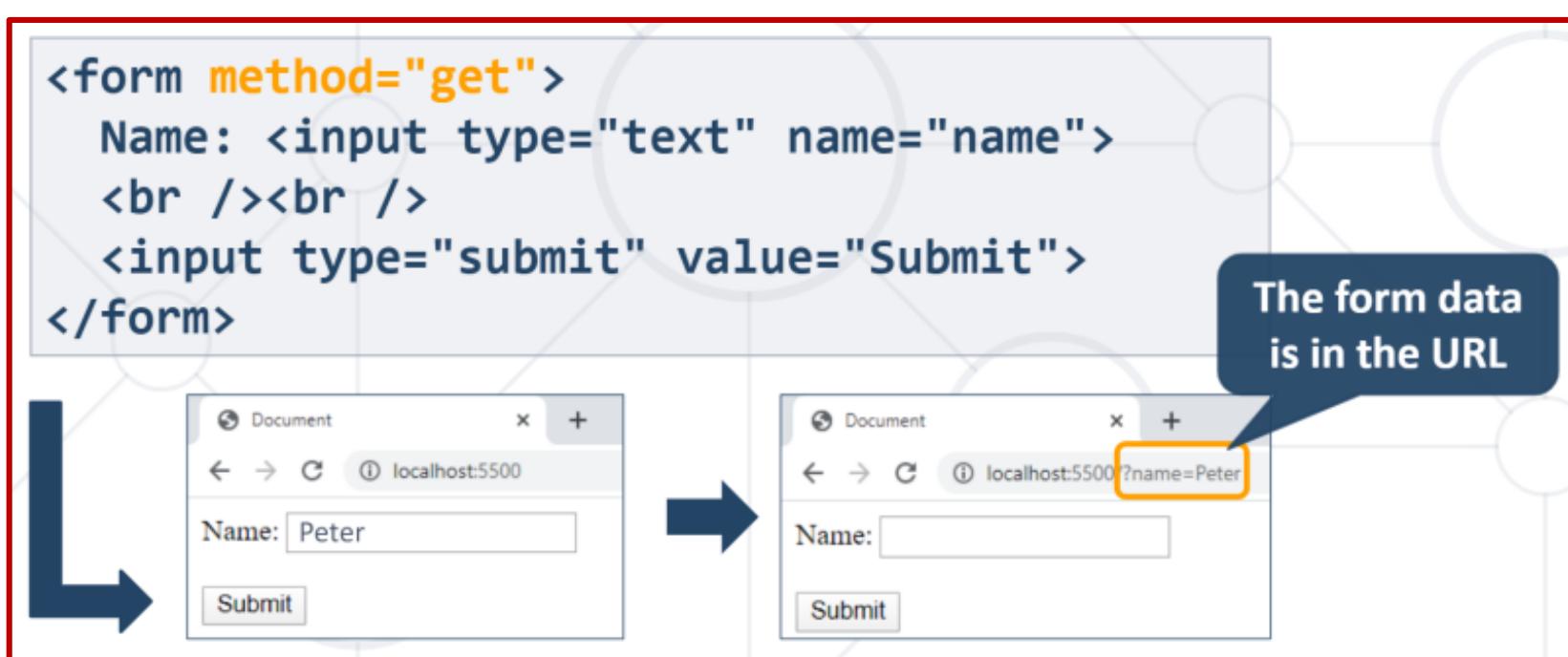
■ Form Attributes

- ***The method Attribute*** of the form Element
 - A form is defined by a form element
 - Attribute method specifies how the form's data is sent to the web server.
 - Using `method = "post"` appends form data to the browser request, which contains the protocol (HTTP) and the requested resource's URL.
 - The other possible value, `method = "get"`, appends the form data directly to the end of the URL of the script, where it's visible in the browser's Address field.

HTML Basics

■ Notes on GET

- Appends the form data to the URL, in name/value pairs.
- NEVER use GET to send sensitive data! The length of a URL is limited (2048 characters).
- Useful for form submissions where a user wants to bookmark the result.



The diagram illustrates the behavior of a GET form submission. On the left, a code editor shows the HTML code for a form:

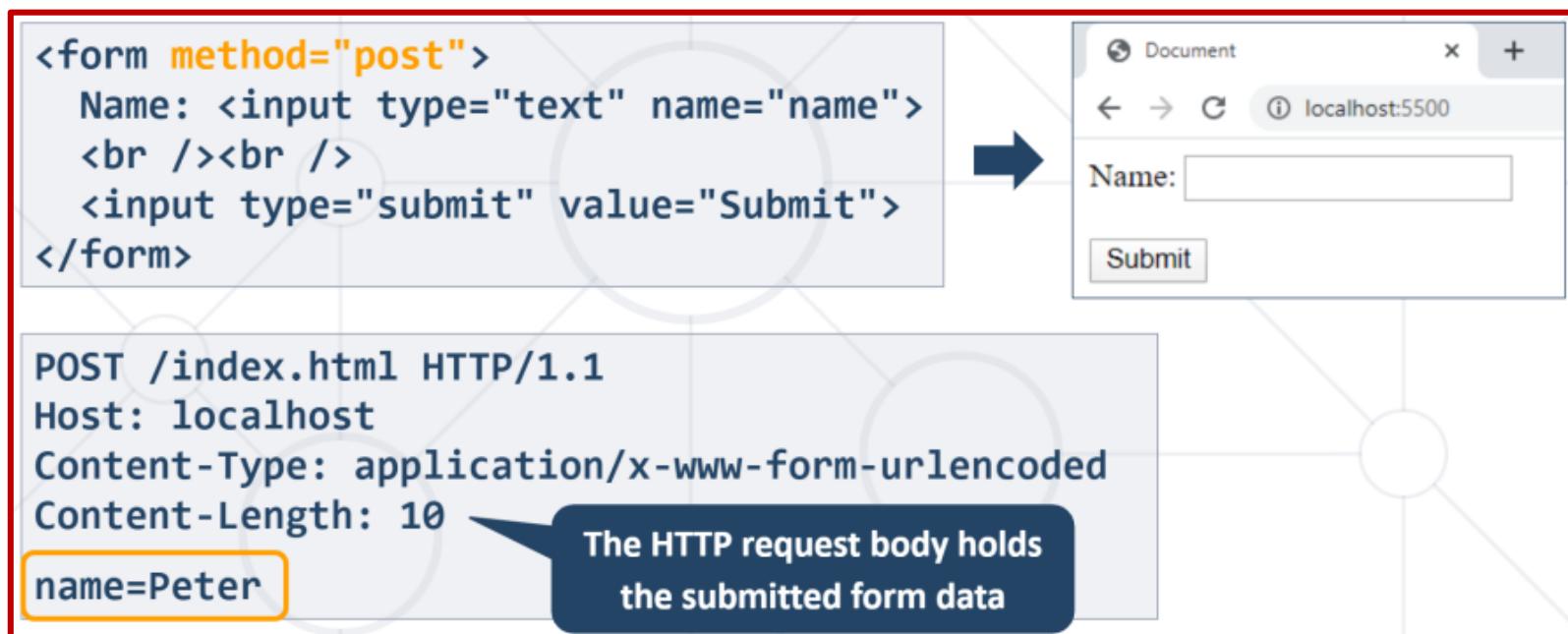
```
<form method="get">
  Name: <input type="text" name="name">
  <br /><br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

A large blue arrow points from this code to a browser window. The browser shows a blank page with a text input field containing "Peter" and a "Submit" button. A second blue arrow points from this browser to another browser window, which shows the URL `localhost:5500/?name=Peter`. A speech bubble points to the URL with the text "The form data is in the URL".

HTML Basics

■ Notes on POST

- Appends the form data inside the body of the HTTP request (the submitted form data is not shown in the URL)
- POST has no size limitations, and can be used to send large amounts of data.
- Form submissions with POST cannot be bookmarked.



The diagram illustrates the POST method for form submissions. It consists of three main parts:

- HTML Form Code:** A code editor window displays the following HTML code:

```
<form method="post">
  Name: <input type="text" name="name">
  <br /><br />
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```
- Browser Preview:** A browser window titled "Document" shows a simple form with a text input field labeled "Name:" and a submit button labeled "Submit".
- HTTP Request:** Below the browser, a detailed view of the HTTP request is shown:

```
POST /index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: localhost
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Content-Length: 10
name=Peter
```

A callout bubble points from the "name=Peter" parameter to a text box containing the message: "The HTTP request body holds the submitted form data".

HTML Basics

■ Form Attributes

- ***The target Attribute*** of the form Element
- The target attribute specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form.
- The target attribute can have one of the following values:

Value	Description
_blank	The response is displayed in a new window or tab
_self	The response is displayed in the current window
_parent	The response is displayed in the parent frame
_top	The response is displayed in the full body of the window
framename	The response is displayed in a named iframe

HTML Basics

■ Form Attributes

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

<h2>The method Attribute</h2>

<p>This form will be submitted using the GET method:</p>

<form action="/action_page.php" target="_blank" method="get">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

The method Attribute

This form will be submitted using the GET method:

First name:

Last name:

Submit

HTML Basics

■ Hidden Inputs

▪ *Hidden Inputs*

- Forms can contain visual and nonvisual components.
- Visual components include [clickable buttons](#) and other [graphical user interface components](#) with which users interact.
- Nonvisual components, called hidden inputs, store any data that you specify, such as e-mail addresses and HTML5 document file names that act as links.

HTML Basics

■ Form Elements

Tag	Description
<u><form></u>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<u><input></u>	Defines an input control
<u><textarea></u>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<u><label></u>	Defines a label for an <input> element
<u><fieldset></u>	Groups related elements in a form
<u><legend></u>	Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element
<u><select></u>	Defines a drop-down list
<u><optgroup></u>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<u><option></u>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<u><button></u>	Defines a clickable button
<u><datalist></u>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<u><output></u>	Defines the result of a calculation

HTML Basics

■ Form Elements

▪ *The input Element*

- One of the most used form element is the `<input>` element.
- The `<input>` element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

The input Element

First name:

Submit

- `<input type="button">`
- `<input type="checkbox">`
- `<input type="color">`
- `<input type="date">`
- `<input type="datetime-local">`
- `<input type="email">`
- `<input type="file">`
- `<input type="hidden">`
- `<input type="image">`
- `<input type="month">`
- `<input type="number">`
- `<input type="password">`
- `<input type="radio">`
- `<input type="range">`
- `<input type="reset">`
- `<input type="search">`
- `<input type="submit">`
- `<input type="tel">`
- `<input type="text">`
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`

HTML Basics

■ Form Elements

▪ *The select Element*

- The <select> element defines a drop-down list.

```
<h2>The select Element</h2>

<p>The select element defines a drop-down list:</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
  <select id="cars" name="cars">
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
    <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </select><br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

The select Element

The select element defines a drop-down list:

Choose a car:

Gönder	<input type="button" value="Volvo"/>
	<input type="button" value="Saab"/>
	<input type="button" value="Fiat"/>
	<input type="button" value="Audi"/>

HTML Basics

■ Form Elements

▪ *The option Element*

- 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 the *selected attribute* to the option.

```
<h2>Pre-selected Option</h2>  


You can preselect an option with the selected attribute:

  
<form action="/action_page.php">  
  <label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>  
  <select id="cars" name="cars">  
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
    <option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>  
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
  </select>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>
```

Pre-selected Option

You can preselect an option with the selected attribute:

Choose a car: Fiat ▾ Gönder



HTML Basics

■ Form Elements

▪ *The option Element*

- Use the *size attribute* to specify the number of visible values.

```
<h2>Visible Option Values</h2>

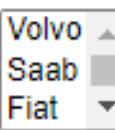
<p>Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values.</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
  <select id="cars" name="cars" size="3">
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
    <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </select><br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Visible Option Values

Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values.

Choose a car:



Gönder

■ Form Elements

▪ *The option Element*

- Use the *multiple* attribute to allow the user to select more than one value.

```
<h2>Allow Multiple Selections</h2>

<p>Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value.</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>
  <select id="cars" name="cars" size="4" multiple>
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
    <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </select><br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Allow Multiple Selections

Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value.

Choose a car:



Gönder

HTML Basics

■ Form Elements

▪ *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.

```
<body>
  <h2>Textarea</h2>
  <p>The textarea element defines a multi-line input field.</p>
  <form action="/action_page.php">
    <textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">The cat was playing in the garden.
    </textarea>
    <br><br>
    <input type="submit">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Textarea

The textarea element defines a multi-line input field.

The cat was playing in the garden.

Gönder

HTML Basics

■ Form Elements

▪ *The button Element*

- The <button> element defines a clickable button

```
<h2>The button Element</h2>  
  
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')>Click Me!</button>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

The button Element

Click Me!

Hello World!

Tamam

HTML Basics

■ Form Elements

▪ *The **fieldset** & **legend** Elements*

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

`<h2>Grouping Form Data with Fieldset</h2>`

`<p>The fieldset element is used to group related data in a form,
and the legend element defines a caption for the fieldset element.</p>`

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Grouping Form Data with Fieldset

The `fieldset` element is used to group related data in a form, and the `legend` element defines a caption for the `fieldset` element.

Personalia:

First name:

John

Last name:

Doe

Submit

HTML Basics

■ Form Elements

▪ *The **datalist** Element*

- The <datalist> element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.
- Users will see a drop-down list of the pre-defined options as they input data.

The **datalist** Element

The **datalist** element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an **input** element.



A screenshot of a web browser interface. On the left, there is some code. On the right, there is a search bar with a dropdown menu below it. The dropdown menu contains a list of browser names: Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Opera, and Safari. The word 'Gönder' is visible next to the search bar.

```
<h2>The datalist Element</h2>
<p>The datalist element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an input element.</p>
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <input list="browsers" name="browser">
  <datalist id="browsers">
    <option value="Internet Explorer">
    <option value="Firefox">
    <option value="Chrome">
    <option value="Opera">
    <option value="Safari">
  </datalist>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

■ Form Elements

▪ *The output Element*

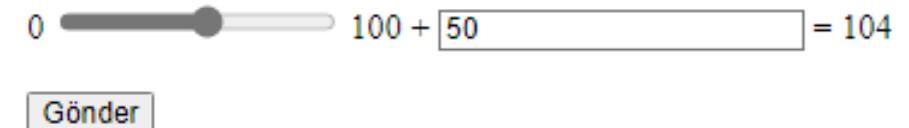
- The <output> element represents the result of a calculation (like one performed by a script).

```
<h2>The output Element</h2>
<p>The output element represents the result of a calculation.</p>

<form action="/action_page.php"
oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">
  0
  <input type="range" id="a" name="a" value="50">
  100 +
  <input type="number" id="b" name="b" value="50">
  =
  <output name="x" for="a b"></output>
  <br><br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

The output Element

The output element represents the result of a calculation.



0 100 + = 104

HTML Basics

■ Input Types

- **<input type="text">** defines a single-line text input field:

```
<h2>Text field</h2>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Text field

First name:

Last name:

Submit

HTML Basics

■ Input Types

- **<input type="password">** defines a password field.

```
<h2>Password field</h2>

<p>The <strong>input type="password"</strong> defines a password field:</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="username">Username:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username"><br>
  <label for="pwd">Password:</label><br>
  <input type="password" id="pwd" name="pwd"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Password field

Username:

Password:

HTML Basics

■ Input Types

- **<input type="submit">** defines a button for submitting form data to a form-handler.
- The form-handler is typically a server page with a script for processing input data.
- The form-handler is specified in the form's action attribute.

```
<h2>Text field</h2>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

Text field

First name:

Last name:

Submit

HTML Basics

■ Input Types

- **<input type="reset">** defines a reset button that will reset all form values to their default values.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  <input type="reset">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Reset Button

The **input type="reset"** defines a reset button that resets all form values to their default values:

First name:

John

Last name:

Doe

HTML Basics

■ Input Types

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

```
<h2>Radio Buttons</h2>

<p>The <strong>input type="radio"</strong> defines a radio button:</p>

<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav_language" value="HTML">
  <label for="html">HTML</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav_language" value="CSS">
  <label for="css">CSS</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav_language" value="JavaScript">
  <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Radio Buttons

The **input type="radio"** defines a radio button:

Choose your favorite Web language:

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

Submit

HTML Basics

■ Input Types

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

```
<h2>Checkboxes</h2>
<p>The <strong>input type="checkbox"</strong> defines a checkbox:</p>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">
  <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">
  <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">
  <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

Checkboxes

The **input type="checkbox"** defines a checkbox:

- I have a bike
- I have a car
- I have a boat

Submit

HTML Basics

■ Input Types

- **<input type="button">** defines a button.

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

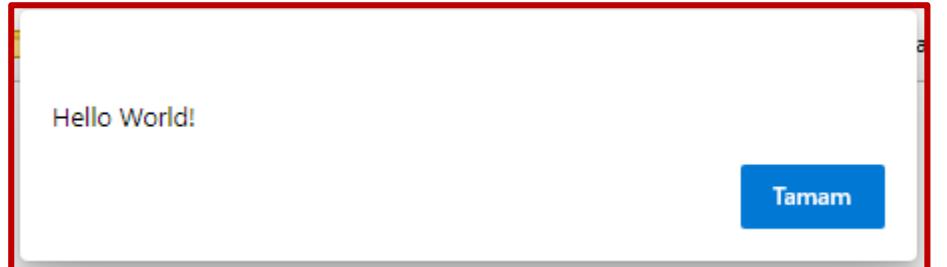
<h2>Input Button</h2>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Input Button

Click Me!



Hello World!

Tamam

HTML Basics

■ HTML Page Structure (Layout)

```
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Page title</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```