

أوْجُون

HTML

رضا آواره

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HTML •

یک فایل HTML چیست؟

- HTML مخفف زبان نشانه گذاری فرا متنی است (hyper text markup language)
- یک فایل HTML یک فایل متنی حاوی برچسب های کوچک نشانه گذاریست
- بر چسب های نشانه گذاری به مرورگرهای وب بیان می کنند که صفحه را چگونه نشان دهد
- یک فایل HTML باید دارای پسوند html باشد
- یک فایل HTML می تواند توسط یک ویرایشگر متنی ساده ساخته شود



یک مثال

- برنامه note pad را اجرا کنید. متن زیر را تایپ کنید.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- فایل را تحت عنوان mypage.html ذخیره کنید و انرا بوسیله یکی از مرورگرها اجرا کنید



توضیح مثال

- مشخص می کند فایل از نوع html5 می باشد `<!DOCTYPE html>`
- ریشه و شروع کننده `<html>`
- شامل اطلاعات اضافی درباره صفحه `<head>`
- عنوانی که در نوار بالا نمایش می دهد `<title>`
- مطالبی که داخل سایت نمایش داده می شود `<body>`

HTML



برچسب های HTML

عناصر HTML با استفاده از برچسب های HTML تعریف می شوند.

- برچسب های HTML برای نشانه گذاری عناصر HTML استفاده می شوند
- بر چسب های HTML توسط دو کاراکتر < و > محاط می شوند
- این کاراکتر های محاط کننده قلاب نامیده می شوند
- بر چسب های HTML معمولاً بصورت جفت می آیند ،
- اولین برچسب دوتایی برچسب شروع و دومی برچسب پایانی است
- متن های بین برچسب ابتدایی و انتهایی محتوای عناصر هستند
- برچسبهای HTML به حروف کوچک و بزرگ حساس نیستند معادل است.



حروف کوچک یا بزرگ

- ما فقط گفتیم که برچسب های HTML حساس به حروف کوچک و بزرگ نیستند و **** همان معنی **** را می دهد. هنگامی که شما به وب گردی می پردازد، متوجه خواهید شد که بیشتر آموزش ها در مثال هایشان از حروف بزرگ برچسب های HTML استفاده می کنند. ما همیشه از برچسب های حروف کوچک استفاده می کنیم. چرا؟
اگر شما می خواهید خود را برای نسل های بعدی HTML آماده کنید شما باید شروع کنید و از برچسبهای حروف کوچک استفاده کنید. کنسرسیوم شبکه گسترده جهانی (W3C) در نظریه HTML4 خود برچسب های حروف کوچک را توصیه کرده و XHTML نسل بعدی HTML برچسبهای حروف کوچک را خواستار شده است.



عناصر برچسب:

- برچسبها خود می توانند شامل عناصری باشند ، عناصر می توانند اطلاعات اضافی در باره عناصر HTML در صفحه شما را فراهم کنند. این برچسب عنصر بدنه را در صفحه شما معرفی می کند:

<body>

با اضافه کردن عنصر <body bgcolor="red"> شما می توانید به مرورگر بگویید که رنگ پس زمینه شما باید قرمز باشد مثل این: این برچسب یک جدول HTML را معرفی می کند: با اضافه کردن عنصر حاشیه شما می توانید به مرورگر بگویید که جدول نباید هیچ لبه و حاشیه ای داشته باشد:

<table border="0">

عناصر همیشه در یک زوج نام/مقدار می آیند، مثل این:

"نام"="مقدار"



حالتهای کتیشن ، 'قرمز' یا "قرمز"؟

- محتوای عناصر باید همیشه در کتیشن ها محدود شوند ، از هر دو حالت کتیشن و دوبل کتیشن می توان استفاده کرد ولی استفاده از دوبل کتیشن ها متداول تر است. در بعضی موقعیت های نادر مثل هنگامی که محتوای عناصر خود دارای کتیشن هستند لازم است که از تک کتیشن استفاده کنیم:
`Name='john "shotgun" Nelson'`



Attribute

- همه المنشآت elements میتوانند ویژگی attributes داشته باشند
- اطلاعات اضافی درباره elements Attributes ارائه میدهند
- Attributes are always specified in the start tag.
- همیشه در تگ شروع می‌ایند
- Attribute می‌آیند بصورت "name="value"



HTML

- بهترین راه یادگرفتن HTML کار کردن با مثال هاست.

- زبان (زبان تخصصی)



The href Attribute

- تگ <a> برای تعریف hyperlink که یک URL را مشخص مشخص می کند.

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

<h2>The href Attribute</h2>

<p>HTML links are defined with the a tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:</p>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>

</body>
</html>
```



The href Attribute

• و اما خروجی

HTML

The href Attribute

HTML links are defined with the a tag. The link address is specified in the href attribute:

[Visit W3Schools](#)



The lang Attribute

- برای کمک به موتورهای جستجو همیشه بهتر است تا `lang` را در تگ استفاده کنیم

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<body>
...
</body>
</html>
```

Country codes can



HTML

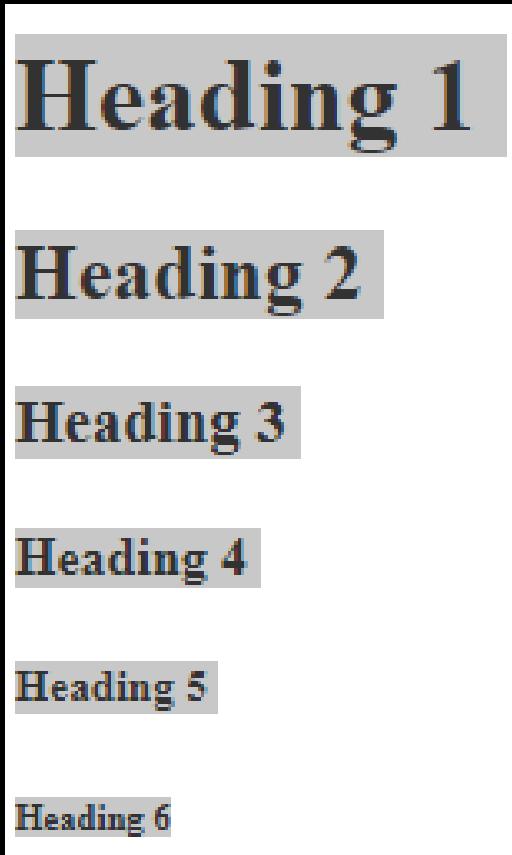
HTML Headings

- هابرای نمایش عناوین و زیر عنوان ها
- <h6> که مهمترین تا <h1> ها از Heading
-

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

<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
<h3>Heading 3</h3>
<h4>Heading 4</h4>
<h5>Heading 5</h5>
<h6>Heading 6</h6>

</body>
</html>
```



HTML Headings

- مرورگرها اتوماتیک قبل و بعد از heading ها فضای خالی ایجاد می کنند.
 - Heading ها به موتورهای جستجو برای index کردن کمک میکنند.
 - همچنین کاربرها بر اساس عناوین سایت را بررسی می کنند
 - Heading ها سایزهای پیش فرض دارند ولی میتوان سایز را تغییر داد
- ```
<h1 style="font-size:60px;">Heading 1</h1>
```



# تمرين

- Use the correct HTML tag to add a heading with the text "London".

<h1>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</h1>

- Add six headings to the document with the text "Hello".

Start with the most important heading [the largest] and end with the least important heading [the smallest].

```
<html>
<body>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

- 



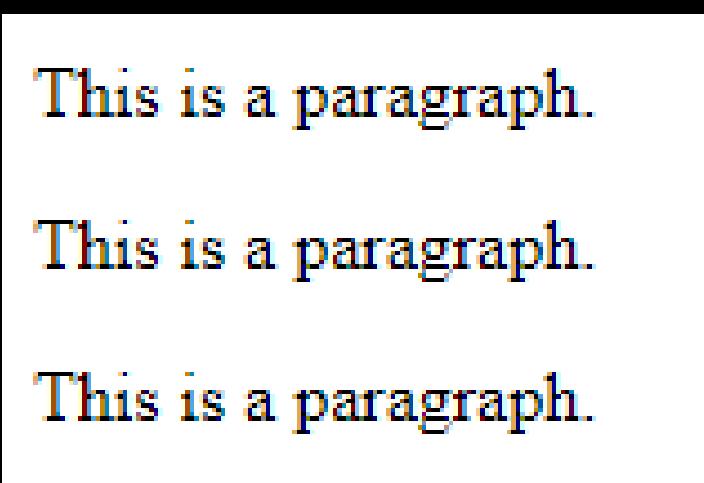
# HTML Paragraphs

- پاراگراف معمولا در خط جدید شروع می شود و معمولاً یک بلاک از متن است
- تگ <p> پاراگراف را تعریف می کند

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

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

</body>
</html>
```



HTML



# نمایش

- You cannot be sure how HTML will be displayed.
- Large or small screens, and resized windows will create different results.
- بدلیل تغییر سایز صفحه نمایش ها، خروجی ها متفاوت است
- همچنین مرورگرها فاصله های اضافی را حذف می کنند.



# نمایش

## HTML

- <!DOCTYPE html>
- <html>
- <body>
- <p>
- This paragraph
- contains a lot of lines
- in the source code.
- but the browser
- ignores it.
- </p>
- <p>
- This paragraph
- contains a lot of spaces
- in the source code.
- but the browser
- ignores it.
- </p>
- </body>
- The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of the browser window. If you resize the browser window, the number of lines in this paragraph will change.
- </p>
- </body>
- </html>

This paragraph contains a lot of lines in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

This paragraph contains a lot of spaces in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of the browser window. If you resize the browser window, the number of lines in this paragraph will change.



# 1-1

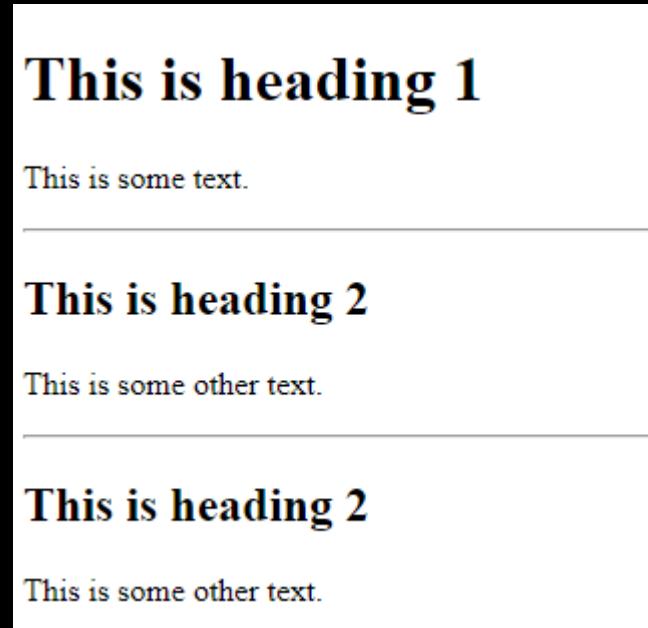
## HTML



# <hr>

- The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.
- تگ hr برای ایجاد وقفه در خط و یک خط افقی

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is some text.</p>
<hr>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>
<hr>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# HTML Line Breaks

تگ <br> برای ایجاد خط جدید بدون پاراگراف بندی

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<p>This is
a
paragraph
with line
breaks.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is  
a paragraph  
with line breaks.

HTML

# <pre>

- جهت طراحی با همان قالب که مینویسیم

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The pre tag preserves both spaces
and line breaks.</p>
```

```
<pre>
```

```
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.
```

```
</pre>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:

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.

# HTML



## 2.1

### HTML



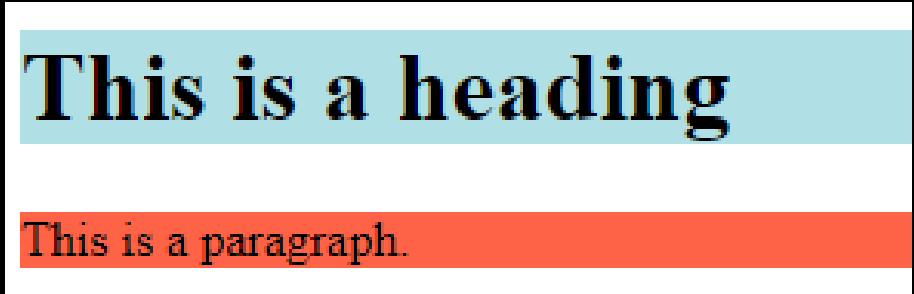
# HTML Styles

- جهت ساختار بندی ظاهری تگ ها Attribute یک Style
- *<tagname style="property:value;">*

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

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

</body>
</html>
```



CSS •

HTML



# HTML Styles

- تغییر رنگ متن ها
  - <h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>
  - <h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
  - <h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>
  - <h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
- سایز فونت
  - Alignment
- فونت ها
- تغییر رنگ متن ها

HTML



# Text Formatting

- **<b>** - Bold text
- **<strong>** - Important text
- **<i>** - Italic text
- **<em>** - Emphasized text
- **<mark>** - Marked text
- **<small>** - Smaller text
- **<del>** - Deleted text
- **<ins>** - Inserted text
- **<sub>** - Subscript text
- **<sup>** - Superscript text



# نقل قول

- <blockquote>
  - جهت اطلاع رفرنس از مرجع و نمایش با فرورفتگی
  - <blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
- 
- <q>
  - نقل قول با دابل کوتیشن
- 
- <p>WWF's goal is to: <q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q></p>
- 
- <abbr>, <address>, <cite>, and <bdo>



# Comment

- توضیحاتی جهت خوانایی کد که نمای داده نمیشود
- <!-- Write your comments here -->

HTML



# Colors

- پس زمینه
- رنگ متن
- `style="background-color:DodgerBlue;"`
- `style="color:Tomato;"`
- `<h1 style="background-color:rgb[255, 99, 71];">...</h1>`  
`<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>`  
`<h1 style="background-color:hsl[9, 100%, 64%];">...</h1>`
- `<h1 style="background-color:rgba[255, 99, 71, 0.5];">...</h1>`  
`<h1 style="background-color:hsla[9, 100%, 64%, 0.5];">...</h1>`



## 3.1 • HTML



## 1.2 • HTML



# HTML Styles - CSS

## Cascading Style Sheets •

The word **cascading** means that a style applied to a parent element will also apply to all children elements within the parent [CSS] is used to format the layout of a webpage. •



# Using CSS

- Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
  - `<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>`
- Internal - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section
  - defined in the `<head>` section of an HTML page. within a `<style>` element
  - `<style>`  
`body {background-color: powderblue;}`  
`h1 {color: blue;}`  
`p {color: red;}`  
`</style>`
- External - by using a `<link>` element to link to an external CSS file
  - `<head>`  
`<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">`  
`</head>`

---

`<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/styles.css">` •



## 2.2 • HTML



# آدرس دهی ها

- 
  - The "picture.jpg" file is located in the same folder as the current page
- 
  - The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder in the current folder
- 
  - The "picture.jpg" file is located in the images folder at the root of the current web
- 
  - The "picture.jpg" file is located in the folder one level up from the current folder



HTML

# کمی درباره style ها

- نمونه فایل CSS

```
body {
 background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
 color: blue;
}
p {
 color: red;
}
```

- The CSS **color** property defines the **text color** to be used.
- The CSS **font-family** property defines the font to be used.
- The CSS **font-size** property defines the text size to be used.



# کمی درباره style ها

- Border
  - p {  
border: 2px solid powderblue;  
}
- The CSS padding property defines a padding [space] between the text and the border.
- The CSS margin property defines a margin [space] outside the border.
  - p {  
border: 2px solid powderblue;  
margin: 50px;  
padding: 40px;  
}



# HTML Links - Hyperlinks

- کلیک کن و برو صفحه دیگه!
- <a href="*url*">link text</a>



# HTML Links - Hyperlinks

- **\_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

# HTML Links – Hyperlinks - Style

- ```
<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>
```

 - By default, 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



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a.link, a.visited {
    background-color: #f44336;
    color: white;
    padding: 15px 25px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
}
a:hover, a:active {
    background-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Link Button</h2>
<p>A link styled as a button:</p>
<a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Links - Hyperlinks



HTML Links - Bookmark

Id بده ، لینک بده

- <h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
- Jump to Chapter 4
- Jump to Chapter 4

HTML



HTML Images

- 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 creates a holding space for the referenced image.
- 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
 - The required alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it [because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader].
-



HTML Image - Style

- width and height
 - ``
 - ``

we suggest using the style attribute. It prevents styles sheets from changing the size of images



HTML Image - Style

- float ing

```
<!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. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.
</p>

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

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Floating Images

Float the image to the right:

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.



Float the image to the left:

A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image. A paragraph with a floating image.

HTML

Background Image

- A background image can be specified for almost any HTML element.
 - `<div style="background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');">`
- If the background image is smaller than the element, the image will repeat itself, horizontally and vertically, until it reaches the end of the element.
 - `background-repeat: no-repeat;`

HTML



Background Cover

- If you want the background image to cover the entire element, you can set the background-size property to cover.

- Also, to make sure the entire element is always covered, set the background-attachment property to fixed.

```
• body {  
background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
background-attachment: fixed;  
background-size: cover;  
}
```



Background Stretch

- <style>
body {
background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-attachment: fixed;
background-size: 100% 100%;
}
</style>

HTML



class

- برای دسترسی در CSS و JS به چند المان بصورت یکباره
- دسترسی در استایل با . و بعد {}
- قابل استفاده برای همه المان ها
- نام کلاس case sensitive

```
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  border: 2px solid black;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="city">
<h2>London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
<h2>Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div class="city">
<h2>Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>
```

The image shows a web browser window displaying three cards, each containing a city name and a descriptive sentence. The cards are styled with a red background and white text. The first card contains "London" and "London is the capital of England.". The second card contains "Paris" and "Paris is the capital of France.". The third card contains "Tokyo" and "Tokyo is the capital of Japan.". This visual demonstrates how a single CSS class can be applied to multiple elements to style them consistently.

London

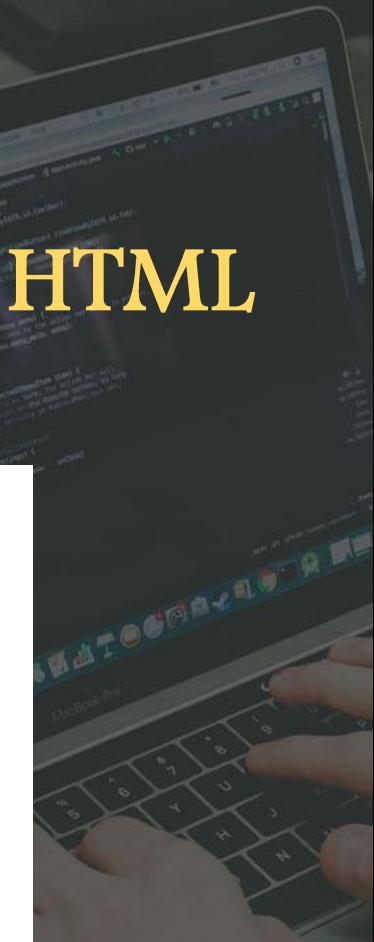
London is the capital of England.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.



CLASS

- یک المان میتواند چند کلاس بگیرد
- <h2 class="city main">London</h2>
- اگر استایل دو کلاس تداخل داشت به ترتیب خط استایل اجرا میشود
- دو المان از جنس مختلف میتوانند یک کلاس داشته باشند

HTML



CLASS . JS

- <html>
- <body>
- <h2>Use of The class Attribute in JavaScript</h2>
- <p>Click the button to hide all elements with class name "city":</p>
- <button onclick="myFunction()">Hide elements</button>
- <h2 class="city">London</h2>
- <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
- <h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
- <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
- <h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
- <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
- <script>
- function myFunction() {
- var x = document.getElementsByClassName("city");
- for [var i = 0; i < x.length; i++] {
- x[i].style.display = "none";
- }
- }
- </script>

```
document.getElementsByClassName("city");
```

HTML



ID

- مانند کلاس ولی فقط برای یک المان و برای دسترسی استایل از # و در

JS

```
document.getElementById("myHeader")
```

HTML



3.2 • HTML



HTML <picture> Element

- https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_images_picture.asp



HTML Tables

- The <table> tag defines an HTML table.
- Each table row is defined with a <tr> tag. Each table header is defined with a <th> tag. Each table data/cell is defined with a <td> tag.
- By default, the text in <th> elements are bold and centered.
- By default, the text in <td> elements are regular and left-aligned.



یک مثال

- <table style="width:100%">
- <tr>
- <th>Firstname</th>
- <th>Lastname</th>
- <th>Age</th>
- </tr>
- <tr>
- <td>Jill</td>
- <td>Smith</td>
- <td>50</td>
- </tr>
- <tr>
- <td>Eve</td>
- <td>Jackson</td>
- <td>94</td>
- </tr>
- </table>

Basic HTML Table			
	Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill		Smith	50
Eve		Jackson	94
John		Doe	80

HTML



جدول Border •

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

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

• ادغام border ها

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

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

خصوصیات دیگر

- th, td {
padding: 15px;
}
- th {
text-align: left;
}

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

- فاصله دادن از بغل ها

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

- نوشتن از چپ هدر



خصوصیات دیگر

- فاصله بین سلول ها

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

- کپشن یا توضیح

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

HTML

چند ستونی

- <table style="width:100%">
 <tr>
 <th>Name</th>
 <th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td>Bill Gates</td>
 <td>55577854</td>
 <td>55577855</td>
 </tr>
</table>

Cell that spans two columns

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

Name	Telephone	
Bill Gates	55577854	55577855

HTML



چند ستونی

- <table style="width:100%">
- <tr>
- <th>Name:</th>
- <td>Bill Gates</td>
- </tr>
- <tr>
- <th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
- <td>55577854</td>
- </tr>
- <tr>
- <td>55577855</td>
- </tr>
- </table>

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

Name:	Bill Gates
Telephone:	55577854
	55577855



Id و استایل

- یک شناسه یکتا Id
- برای استایل از # HTML
- ```
#t01 {
 width: 100%;
 background-color: #f1f1c1;
}
```



# یک مثال کامل

```
• <style>
• table {
• width:100%;
• }
• table, th, td {
• border: 1px solid black;
• border-collapse: collapse;
• }
• th, td {
• padding: 15px;
• text-align: left;
• }
• #t01 tr:nth-child(even) {
• background-color: red;
• }
• #t01 tr:nth-child(odd) {
• background-color: #fff;
• }
• #t01 th {
• background-color: black;
• color: white;
• }
• </style>
```

| Firstname | Lastname | Age |
|-----------|----------|-----|
| Jill      | Smith    | 50  |
| Eve       | Jackson  | 94  |
| John      | Doe      | 80  |

| Firstname | Lastname | Age |
|-----------|----------|-----|
| Jill      | Smith    | 50  |
| Eve       | Jackson  | 94  |
| John      | Doe      | 80  |

HTML



# LIST

Unordered •  
UL->LI •

HTML

```

Coffee
Tea
Milk

```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

style="list-style-type:disc;"

- disc Sets the list item marker to a bullet [default]
- circle Sets the list item marker to a circle
- square Sets the list item marker to a square
- none The list items will not be marked



- لیست تو در تو

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

HTML



# ساخت لیست افقی مثل منو



```
<body>

Home
News
Contact
About

</body>
```

- اول لیست را ایجاد میکنیم

- حال استایل....

HTML



# ساخت لیست افقی مثل منو



```
<style>
ul {
 list-style-type: none;
 margin: 0;
 padding: 0;
 overflow: hidden;
 background-color: #333333;
}
li {
 float: left;
}
li a {
 display: block;
 color: white;
 text-align: center;
 padding: 16px;
 text-decoration: none;
}
li a:hover {
 background-color: #111111;
}
</style>
```

HTML



# LIST

## ordered •

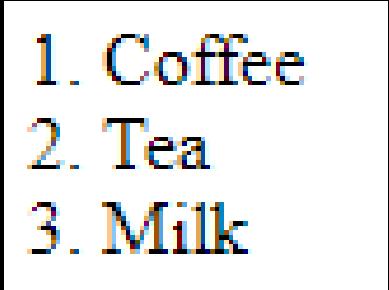
OL>LI •

HTML

```

 Coffee
 Tea
 Milk

```



type="1"

- 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

- شروع عدد گذاری
  - لیست در لیست
    - <ol><li>Coffee</li><li>Tea<ol><li>Black tea</li><li>Green tea</li></ol></li><li>Milk</li></ol>

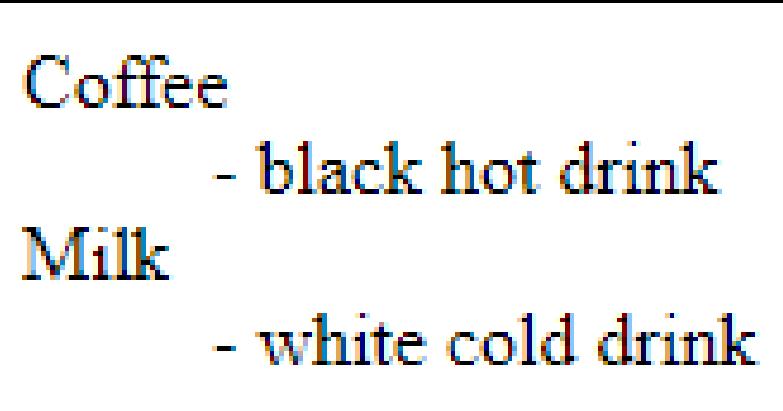


# LIST

Description •  
Dl->dt->dd •

HTML

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



# Block-level Elements

• دو نوع :

- بلاک ها در خط جدید شروع می شوند
- عرض کامل می گیرند
- مارجین بالا پایین دارند

The <div> element is a block-level element.

```
<address> <article> <aside> <blockquote> <canvas> <dd> <div>
<dl> <dt> <fieldset> <figcaption> <figure> <footer> <form>
<h1>-<h6> <header> <hr> <main> <nav> <noscript>
 <p> <pre> <section> <table> <tfoot>
<video>
```

HTML



# Inline Elements

- در خط جدید شروع نمیشوند و فقط عرض مورد نیاز می گیرند...

<a>	<abbr>	<acronym>	<b>	<bdo>	<big>	 
<button>	<cite>	<code>	<dfn>	<em>	<i>	<img>
<input>	<kbd>	<label>	<map>	<object>	<output>	<q>
<samp>	<script>	<select>	<small>	<span>	<strong>	<sub>
<sup>	<textarea>	<time>	<tt>	<var>		

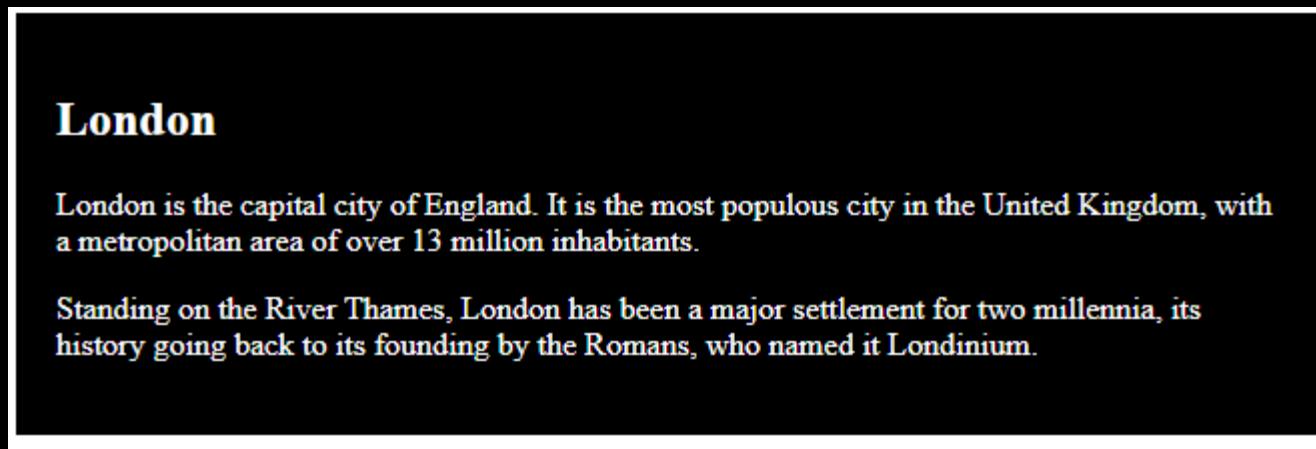
HTML

- Inline نمیتواند شامل بلاک شود.



# <div>

- اغلب برای دسته بندی المان های دیگر...
- اجباری نیاز ندارد ولی معمولا Attribute style,class,id میگیرد
- ```
<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">
<h2>London</h2>
<p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in
the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million
inhabitants.</p>
</div>
```



- یک inline معمولا برای نشانه گذاری بخشی از متن و مانند div نیاز به Attribute ندارد و کلاس و شناسه و استایل میگیرد

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>The span element</h1>
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has
<span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The span element

My mother has **blue** eyes and my father has **dark green** eyes.



Iframes

- نمایش یک پیج داخل پیج دیگر
- <iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" style="height:200px;width:300px;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Iframe - Target for a Link</h2>
<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" name="iframe_a" height="300px" width="100%" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>
<p>When the target attribute of a link matches the name of an iframe, the link will open in the iframe.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Html JS

- پویا تر دن و فعالتر شدن و client-side
- تگ <script> برای کدهای js یا لینک به فایل script
- غالبا برای لینک با یک المان document.getElementById()

HTML



مثال

```
<html>
<body>
<h2>Use JavaScript to Change Text</h2>
<p>This example writes "Hello JavaScript!" into an HTML element with id="demo":</p>
<p id="demo"></p>
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Click Me!</button>
<p id="demo">This is a demonstration.</p>
<script>
function myFunction() {
  document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
}
</script>
```



تغییرات دیگر با js

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.fontSize = "25px";
document.getElementById("demo").style.color = "red";
document.getElementById("demo").style.backgroundColor = "yellow";
document.getElementById("image").src = "picture.gif";
```

- تگ no script براحتی که مرورگر js غیرفعال باشد

```
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
</script>
<noscript>Sorry, your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>
```



بیشتر درباره head

- Head شامل `<title>`، `<style>`، `<meta>`، `<link>`، `<script>`، `<base>`،
- Title برای نمایش در مورگر، toolbar و favorites نمایش عنوان در موتور جستجو
- Style که قبلاً توضیح داده شد
- `<link>` برای ارتباط با فایل‌های خارجی مثل CSS، JS

HTML



بیشتر درباره head

- برای مرورگها و موتورهای جستجو استفاده می شود برای مثالهای زیر
- <meta charset="UTF-8">
- <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript">
 - موتورهای جستجو
- <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
 - توضیح درباره صفحه
- <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
 - نویسنده
- <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="30">
 - رفرش
- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 - نمایش خوب در همه نمایش ها



تنظیمات Viewport

- Viewport برای منطقه قابل مشاهده برای کاربر و در تمام صفحات باید تنظیم شود
- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
- initial-scale=1.0 زوم اولیه را مشخص می کند



base

- <base href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">

• پایه ادرس دهی

- <head>
<base href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">
</head>

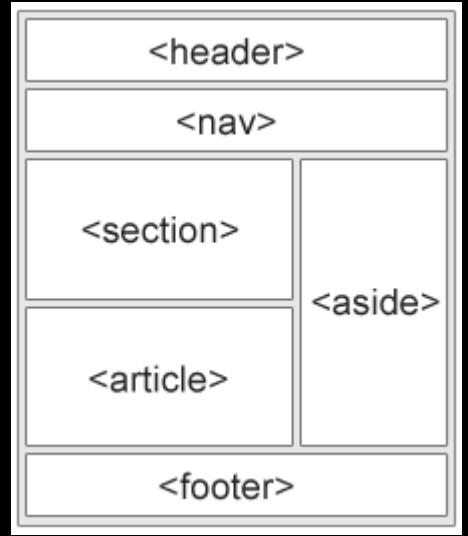
```
<body>

<a href="tags/tag_base.asp">HTML base Tag</a>
</body>
```

HTML



layout



- برای ساختن لایه ۴ راه داریم
- CSS framework BS که سریعترین روش است
- CSS float property •
- باید با float and clear اشنا شویم
- چون به داکیومنت وابسته هست ممکنه تا انعطاف پذیر نباشد
- CSS flexbox •
- CSS grid •
- اشنایی در Css

Responsive

- نمایش خوب در تمام صفحه نمایش ها

- Setting The Viewport

- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

- Responsive Images

- style="width:100%;"
 - برای نمایش بهتر
 - style="max-width:100%;height:auto;"



HTML

Responsive

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_responsive.asp •

HTML



Responsive

- نمایش عکس در عرض های مختلف

- <picture>

```
<source srcset="img_smallflower.jpg" media="[max-width: 600px]">
<source srcset="img_flowers.jpg" media="[max-width: 1500px]">
<source srcset="flowers.jpg">

</picture>
```

HTML



Responsive

Responsive Text Size •

Viewport is the browser window size. $1\text{vw} = 1\%$ of viewport width. If the viewport is 50cm wide, 1vw is 0.5cm.

HTML



Media Queries

- @media screen and [max-width: 800px] {
 .left, .main, .right {
 width: 100%; /* The width is 100% when the
 viewport is 800px or smaller */
 }
}



HTML Computer Code Elements

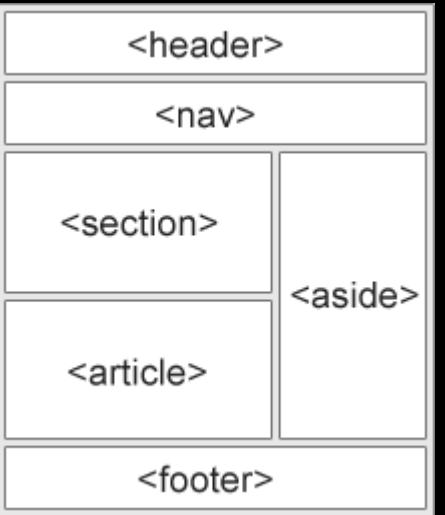
https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_computercode_elements.asp •

HTML



Semantic Elements

- المان های معنا دار جهت توضیح شفاف محتوا برای browser ، developer
- مانند
 - <article>
 - <aside>
 - <details>
 - <figcaption>
 - <figure>
 - <footer>
 - <header>
 - <main>
 - <mark>
 - <nav>
 - <section>
 - <summary>
 - <time>
- و <div> and مانند non-semantic محتوا توضیحی ندارند



HTML



HTML <section> Element

- گروهی از محتوا با عنوان
- <section>
<h1>WWF</h1>
<p>The World Wide Fund for Nature [WWF] is an international organization working on issues regarding the conservation, research and restoration of the environment, formerly named the World Wildlife Fund. WWF was founded in 1961.</p>
</section>



HTML <article> Element

- محتوای مستقل ! مانند Forum post,Blog post,Newspaper article

- <article>

```
<h2>Google Chrome</h2>
<p>Google Chrome is a web browser developed by
Google, released in 2008. Chrome is the world's most
popular web browser today!</p>
</article>
```

HTML



یک مثال

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.all-browsers {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 5px;
    background-color: lightgray;
}
.all-browsers > h1, .browser {
    margin: 10px;
    padding: 5px;
}
.browser {
    background: white;
}
.browser > h2, p {
    margin: 4px;
    font-size: 90%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<article class="all-browsers">
    <h1>Most Popular Browsers</h1>
    <article class="browser">
        <h2>Google Chrome</h2>
        <p>Google Chrome is a web browser developed by Google, released in 2008. Chrome is the world's most popular web browser today!</p>
    </article>
    <article class="browser">
        <h2>Mozilla Firefox</h2>
        <p>Mozilla Firefox is an open-source web browser developed by Mozilla. Firefox has been the second most popular web browser since January, 2018.</p>
    </article>
    <article class="browser">
        <h2>Microsoft Edge</h2>
        <p>Microsoft Edge is a web browser developed by Microsoft, released in 2015. Microsoft Edge replaced Internet Explorer</p>
    </article>
</article>
</body>
</html>
```

Most Popular Browsers

Google Chrome

Google Chrome is a web browser developed by Google, released in 2008. Chrome is the world's most popular web browser today!

Mozilla Firefox

Mozilla Firefox is an open-source web browser developed by Mozilla. Firefox has been the second most popular web browser since January, 2018.

Microsoft Edge

Microsoft Edge is a web browser developed by Microsoft, released in 2015. Microsoft Edge replaced Internet Explorer.

HTML



- ایا <article> ، <section> میتواند داخل هم باشد

HTML



HTML <header> Element

- one or more heading elements [`<h1>` - `<h6>`] •
- logo or icon •
- authorship information •

یک فایل می تواند شامل چند هدر باشد ولی هدر نمی تواند داخل فوتر یا ادرس یا حتی هدر دیگر باشد

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h1>What Does WWF Do?</h1>
    <p>WWF's mission:</p>
  </header>
  <p>WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of our planet's natural environment,
     and build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.</p>
</article>
```



HTML <footer> Element

- برای بخش پایانیبخش یا صفحه و شامل
 - authorship information
 - copyright information
 - contact information
 - sitemap
 - back to top links
 - related documents

```
<footer>
  <p>Author: Hege Refsnes</p>
  <p><a href="mailto:hege@example.com">hege@example.com</a></p>
</footer>
```



HTML <nav> Element

- بخشی برای لینک های کلی!
- <nav>

```
<a href="/html/">HTML</a> |  
<a href="/css/">CSS</a> |  
<a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |  
<a href="/jquery/">jQuery</a>  
</nav>
```



HTML <aside> Element

- تمرین

- HTML



HTML <figure> and <figcaption> Elements

- برای عکس و نمودار و <figure>
- کپشنی برای ... <figcaption>
- <figure>

<figcaption>Fig1. - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.</figcaption>
</figure>



Why Semantic Elements?

According to the W3C: "A semantic Web allows data to
be shared and reused across applications, enterprises,
and communities."

HTML



HTML Style Guide and Coding Conventions

- <!DOCTYPE html> همیشه
- Use Lowercase Element Names
- Close All HTML Elements
- تگهایی مانند p نیاز به بسته شدن ندارند ولی حتما ببندید
- Use Lowercase Attribute Names
- Always Quote Attribute Values
- Always Specify alt, width, and height for Images
- اطراف = فاصله نگذارید
- Avoid Long Code Lines
- بگذارید Title
- https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_syntax.asp



HTML Entities

- بعضی نماد های خاص و رزرو شده

`&entity_name;`

`&#entity_number;`

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_entities.asp

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space	 	
<	less than	<	<
>	greater than	>	>
&	ampersand	&	&
"	double quotation mark	"	"
'	single quotation mark (apostrophe)	'	'
¢	cent	¢	¢
£	pound	£	£
¥	yen	¥	¥
€	euro	€	€
©	copyright	©	©
®	registered trademark	®	®

Mark	Character	Construct	Result
'	a	à	à
'	a	á	á
'	a	â	â
'	a	ã	ã
^	o	Ò	ò
^	o	Ó	ó
^	o	Ô	ô
^	o	Õ	õ

HTML Symbols

<https://www.w3schools.com/charsets/default.asp> •

HTML



HTML Encoding [Character Sets]

- To display an HTML page correctly, a web browser must know which character set to use.
- ASCII was the first character encoding standard. ASCII defined 128 different characters that could be used on the internet: numbers [0-9], English letters [A-Z], and some special characters like ! \$ + - [] @ < > .
- ISO-8859-1 was the default character set for HTML 4. This character set supported 256 different character codes. HTML 4 also supported UTF-8.
- ANSI [Windows-1252] was the original Windows character set. ANSI is identical to ISO-8859-1, except that ANSI has 32 extra characters.
- The HTML5 specification encourages web developers to use the UTF-8 character set, which covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world!



- The ASCII Character Set
 - ASCII uses the values from 0 to 31 [and 127] for control characters.
 - ASCII uses the values from 32 to 126 for letters, digits, and symbols.
 - ASCII does not use the values from 128 to 255.
- The ANSI Character Set [Windows-1252]
 - ANSI is identical to ASCII for the values from 0 to 127.
 - ANSI has a proprietary set of characters for the values from 128 to 159.
 - ANSI is identical to UTF-8 for the values from 160 to 255.
- The ISO-8859-1 Character Set
 - ISO-8859-1 is identical to ASCII for the values from 0 to 127.
 - ISO-8859-1 does not use the values from 128 to 159.
 - ISO-8859-1 is identical to UTF-8 for the values from 160 to 255.
- The UTF-8 Character Set
 - UTF-8 is identical to ASCII for the values from 0 to 127.
 - UTF-8 does not use the values from 128 to 159.
 - UTF-8 is identical to both ANSI and 8859-1 for the values from 160 to 255.
 - UTF-8 continues from the value 256 with more than 10 000 different characters.



The HTML charset Attribute

- <meta charset="UTF-8">
- <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>

<p>I will display A B C</p>
<p>I will display A B C</p>

</body>
</html>
- https://www.w3schools.com/charsets/ref_emoji.asp



Using Emojis in HTML

- Emojis look like images, or icons, but they are not.
- They are letters [characters] from the UTF-8 [Unicode] character set.
- https://www.w3schools.com/charsets/ref_emoji.asp



HTML Uniform Resource Locators[URL]

- A URL can be composed of words [e.g. w3schools.com], or an Internet Protocol [IP] address [e.g. 192.68.20.50].
- Web browsers request pages from web servers by using a URL.
- A Uniform Resource Locator [URL] is used to address a document [or other data] on the web.



Common URL Schemes

- scheme://prefix.domain:port/path/filename
 - **scheme** - defines the **type** of Internet service [most common is **http** or **https**]
 - **prefix** - defines a domain **prefix** [default for http is **www**]
 - **domain** - defines the Internet **domain name** [like **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

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

HTML



URL Encoding

- URLs can only be sent over the Internet using the ASCII character-set. If a URL contains characters outside the ASCII set, the URL has to be converted.
- URL encoding converts non-ASCII characters into a format that can be transmitted over the Internet.
- URL encoding replaces non-ASCII characters with a "%" followed by hexadecimal digits.
- URLs cannot contain spaces. URL encoding normally replaces a space with a plus [+] sign, or %20.
- https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_urlencode.asp



HTML Versus XHTML

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_xhtml.asp •

HTML



HTML Forms

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

- <form>

A photograph of a person's hands typing on a laptop keyboard. The laptop screen displays a dark-themed code editor with various lines of code visible. The title bar of the window says "HTML". The background is a dark gradient.

HTML

HTML Form Elements

- <input>
- <label>
- <select>
- <textarea>
- <button>
- <fieldset>
- <legend>
- <datalist>
- <output>
- <option>
- <optgroup>

HTML



The <input> Element

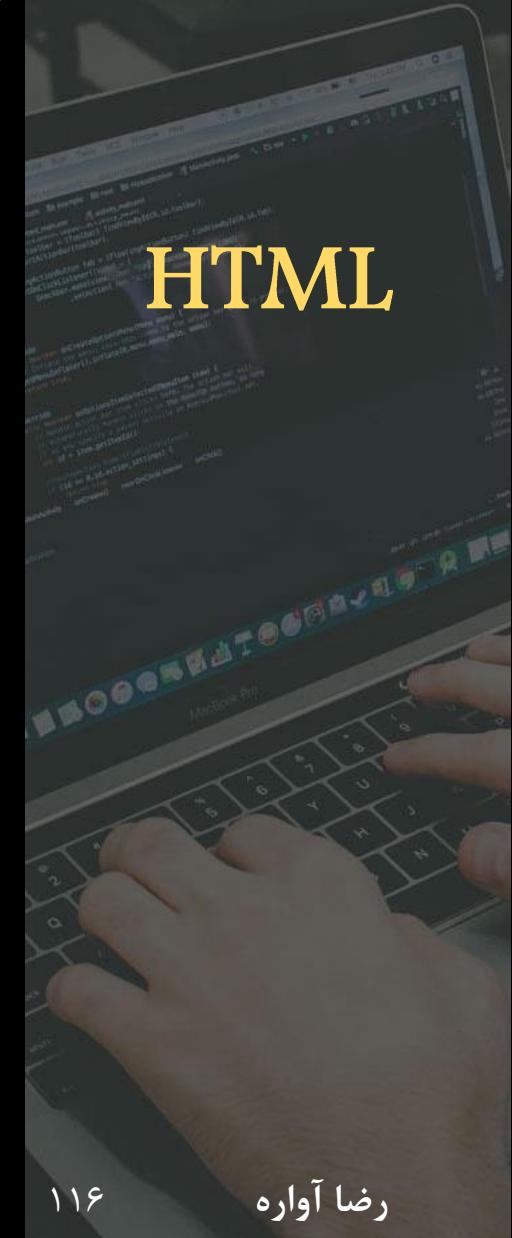
Type	Description
<input type="text">	Displays a single-line text input field
<input type="radio">	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<input type="checkbox">	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<input type="submit">	Displays a submit button (for submitting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

تمام **input** کا نتیجہ **name** کے میں

باقی

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_form_input_types.asp

HTML



HTML Input Attributes

- `value="John"` مقدار اولیه مثل Value
- `readonly` برای ویرایش نشدن مثل Readonly
- `disabled` ارسال نمیشود بصورت Disabled
- `size="50"` عرض بصورت کاراکتری بصورت Size
- `text, search, tel, url, email, and password.`
- `maxlength="4"` حداکثر کاراکتر بصورت Maxlength
- `min and max` برای حداقل و حاکم برای number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.
- `multiple` برای پذیرش چند مورد بصورت Multiple email, and file
- `pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}"` تعريف الگو مثل Pattern
- `pattern="[0-9]{3}.[0-9]{2}.[0-9]{3}">` يا
- `text, date, search, url, tel, e mail, and password`
- `title="Three letter country code"` برای توضیح Title



HTML Input Attributes

- Placeholder براي توضيح كمكي text, search, url, tel, email, and password.
- Required الزامي بودن بصورت required
- step گام number, range, date, datetime-local, month, time and week.
- Autofocus فکوس خودکار در لود صفحه بصورت autofocus
- height and width براي height and width
- Tip: Always specify both the height and width attributes for images. If height and width are set, the space required for the image is reserved when the page is loaded. Without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the image, and cannot reserve the appropriate space to it. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading [while the images load].
- list براي datalist
- autocomplete="on" براي تكميل بصورت autocomplete
- Formtext, search, url, tel, email, password, datepickers, range, and color.

HTML



Input-text

HTML

```
<form>
  <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">
</form>
```

لابل id مربوط به المان معنی شود
و براحتی مخفی کوچک



Input-radio

- <form>

```
<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>
</form>
```

- برای چند گروه ، name های مختلف!



Input.checkbox

- <form>
<input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">
<label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label>

<input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">
<label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label>

<input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">
<label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>
</form>

HTML



Input-The Submit Button

- The `<input type="submit">` defines a button for submitting the form data to a form-handler.
 - The form-handler is typically a file on the server with a script for processing input data.
 - The form-handler is specified in the form's action attribute.
 - If the action attribute is omitted, the action is set to the current page.
- ```
<form action="/action_page.php">
<label for="fname">First name:</label>

<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John">

<label for="lname">Last name:</label>

<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe">

<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```



# The Target Attribute

<form action="/action\_page.php" target="\_blank"> •

HTML

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



# The Method Attribute

- <form action="/action\_page.php" method="get/post">
- The default HTTP method when submitting form data is GET.
- **Notes on GET:**
- Appends the form data to the URL, in name/value pairs
- NEVER use GET to send sensitive data! [the submitted form data is visible in the URL!]
- The length of a URL is limited [2048 characters]
- Useful for form submissions where a user wants to bookmark the result
- GET is good for non-secure data, like query strings in Google
- **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 Autocomplete Attribute

- <form action="/action\_page.php" autocomplete="on">
- تکمیل خودکار بر اساس ورودی کاربر

HTML



# The Novalidate Attribute

- <form action="/action\_page.php" novalidate> •
- بررسی نکردن فرم



# The <select> Element

drop-down list •

- <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>

- پیش فرض گزینه اول انتخاب شده و برای تغییر selected

- <option value="fiat" selected>Fiat</option>



# The <select> Element

- Use the size attribute to specify the number of visible values.
  - <select id="cars" name="cars" size="3">
- Allow Multiple Selections:
  - <select id="cars" name="cars" size="4" multiple>

HTML



# The <textarea> Element

- multi-line input
  - ```
<textarea name="message" rows="10" cols="30">
The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```
- The rows attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.
- The cols attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

- همچنین سایز با استایل

- ```
<textarea name="message" style="width:200px; height:600px;">
```



# The <button> Element

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



# The <fieldset> and <legend> Elements

برای گروه ورودی و `legend` توضیح فیلد ست

- ```
<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>
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a form. The form contains a legend labeled "Personalia:" followed by two text input fields. The first input field is labeled "First name:" and contains the value "John". The second input field is labeled "Last name:" and contains the value "Doe". Below the inputs is a "Submit" button.

Personalia:	
First name:	John
Last name:	Doe
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

HTML



The <datalist> Element

- لیستی برای یک input به شکل drop down
- ```
<form action="/action_page.php">
 <input list="browsers">
 <datalist id="browsers">
 <option value="Internet Explorer">
 <option value="Firefox">
 <option value="Chrome">
 <option value="Opera">
 <option value="Safari">
 </datalist>
</form>
```
- The list attribute of the <input> element, must refer to the id attribute of the <datalist> element.



HTML

# تمیلی form

## The form Attribute •

- برای ارجاع به فرم در خارج از تگ

```
• <form action="/action_page.php" id="form1">
 <label for="fname">First name:</label>
 <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">

 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

<label for="lname">Last name:</label>
<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" form="form1">
```

submit and image جهت بازنویسی action در Form action •

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

 <label for="lname">Last name:</label>
 <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">

 <input type="submit" value="Submit">
 <input type="submit" formaction="/action_page2.php" value="Submit as Admin">
</form>
```

HTML



# تمیلی form

با submit and image بازنویسی در formenctype • post

- <form action="/action\_page\_binary.asp" method="post">  
    <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
    <input type="submit" formenctype="multipart/form-data"  
        value="Submit as Multipart/form-data">  
  </form>

- formmethod
- formtarget
- formnovalidate

HTML



# media

- [https://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_media.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_media.asp)
- [https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5\\_video.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_video.asp)
- [https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5\\_audio.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/html/html5_audio.asp)

HTML

