

## Task 1



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## HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

Tags	Refer to
<b>	Bold Text
<strong>	Important Text
<i>	Italic Text
<em>	Emphasized Text
<mark>	Marked Text
<small>	Smaller Text
<del>	Deleted Text
<sub>	Subscript Text
<sup>	Superscript Text

## Practical Examples of Text Formatting Using Visual Studio Code

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8" />
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
6     <title>Practise Examples of Text Formatting in Visual Code</title>
7   </head>
8   <body>
9     <b>EraaSoft&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Bold Tag</b>
10    <br />
11    <br />
12    <strong>EraaSoft&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Strong Tag</strong>
13    <br />
14    <br />
15    <i>EraaSoft&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Italic Tag</i>
16    <br />
17    <br />
18    <em>EraaSoft&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Emphasized Tag</em>
19    <br />
20    <br />
21    <mark>EraaSoft&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Mark Tag</mark>
22    <br />
23    <br />
24    <small>EraaSoft&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Small Tag</small>
25    <br />
26    <br />
27    <del>EraaSoft</del>
28    <span>&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Delete Tag</span>
29    <br />
30
31    <p>H<sub>2</sub></sub>o &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;Subscripted Tag</p>
32  </body>
33 </html>
```



**EraaSoft→Bold Tag**

**EraaSoft→Strong Tag**

*EraaSoft→Italic Tag*

*EraaSoft→Emphasized Tag*

**EraaSoft→Mark Tag**

EraaSoft→Small Tag

~~EraaSoft~~ →Delete Tag

H<sub>2</sub>o →Subscripted Tag

# Media Tags in HTML

## Iframes

### Html iframes

The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

### Syntax

```
<iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>
```

### Practical Examples of iFrames Using Visual Studio Code

The top screenshot shows a VS Code editor with an HTML file named 'index.html'. The code defines an iframe with a width of 560, height of 315, and src pointing to 'https://codesandbox.io/'. To the right, the rendered page is shown, displaying the CodeSandbox website with its navigation bar and logos for Algolia, Microsoft, and Intel.

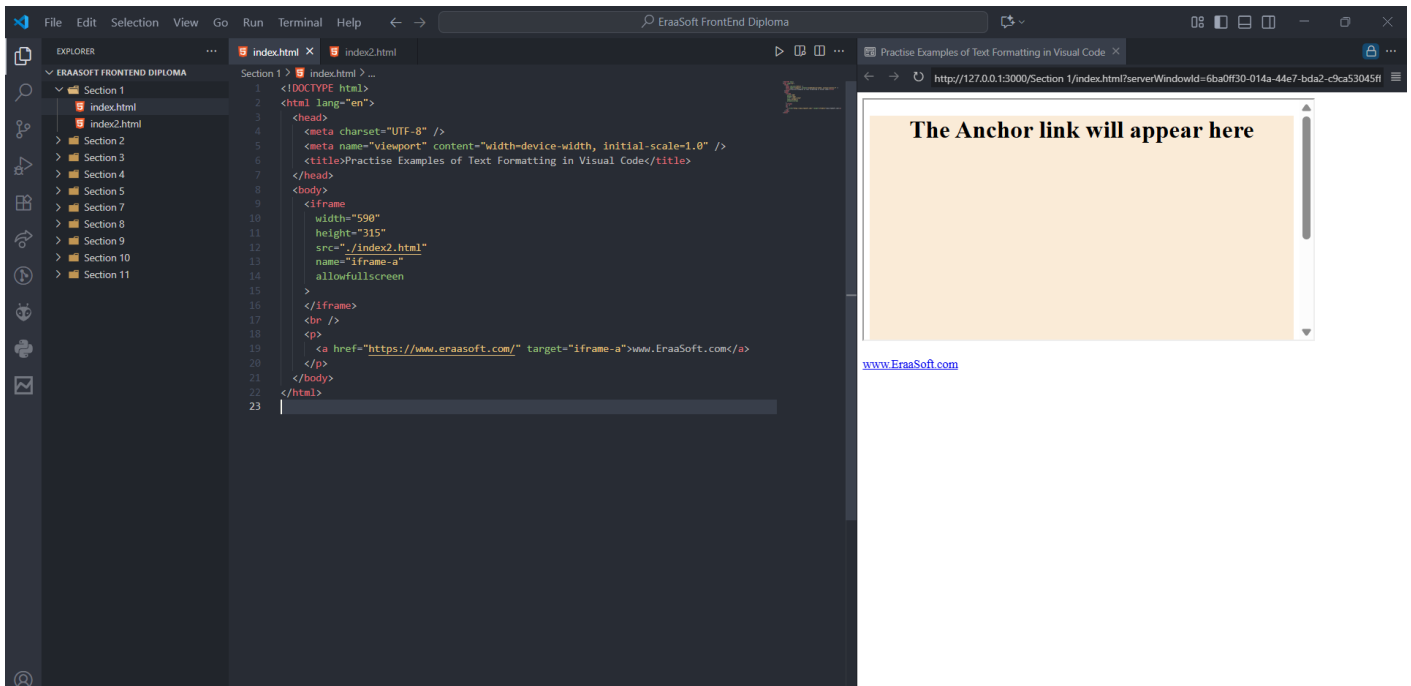
The bottom screenshot shows a similar VS Code editor setup, but the iframe's src points to 'https://www.eraasoft.com/'. The rendered page on the right shows the EraaSoft website, which has a light blue background and Arabic text: 'تعلم البرمجة الآن لضمان مستقبل أفضل' (Learn programming now to ensure a better future) and 'بنساعدك توصل لحلمك' (We help you reach your dream), along with a 'احجز الآن' (Book now) button.

## frame - Target for a Link

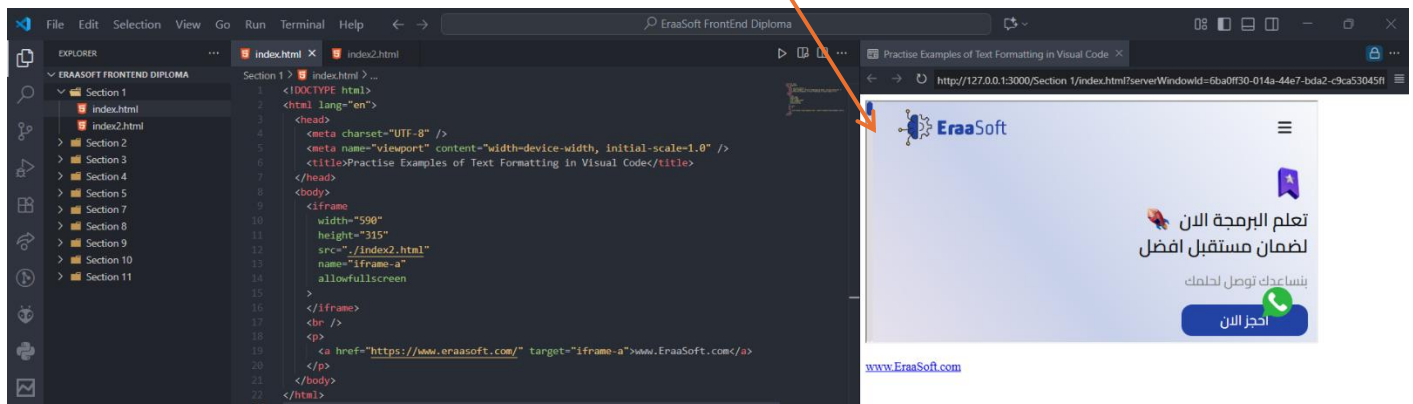
An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

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

## Practical Examples of iFrames Using Visual Studio Code



After Clicking on the Link



# Audio

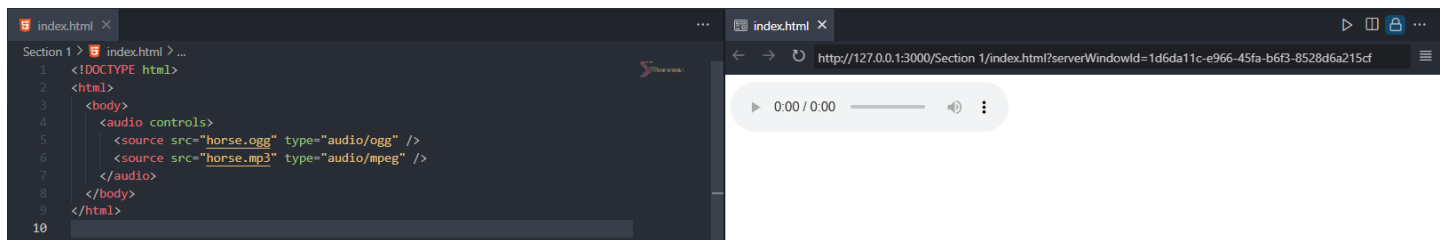
## Html audio

To play an audio file in HTML, use the <audio> element

## HTML Audio - How It Works

The controls attribute adds audio controls, like play, pause, and volume.

The <source> element allows you to specify alternative audio files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.



## HTML <audio> Autoplay

To start an audio file automatically, use the autoplay attribute



# Video

## Html video

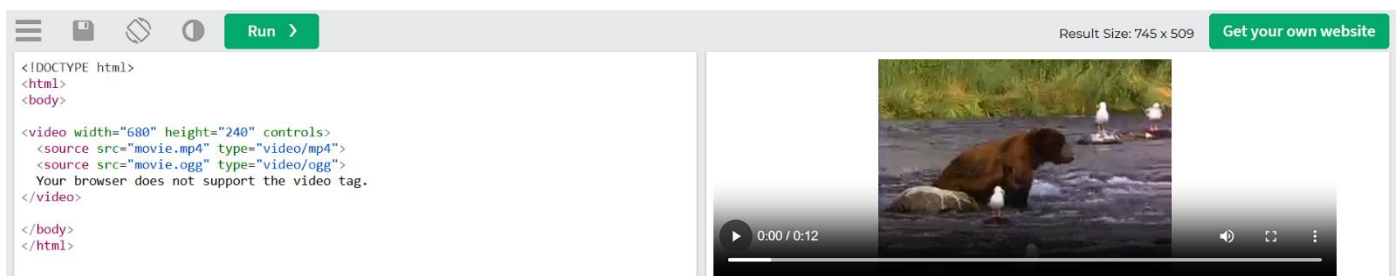
The HTML <video> element is used to show a video on a web page.

## How it Works

The controls attribute adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume.

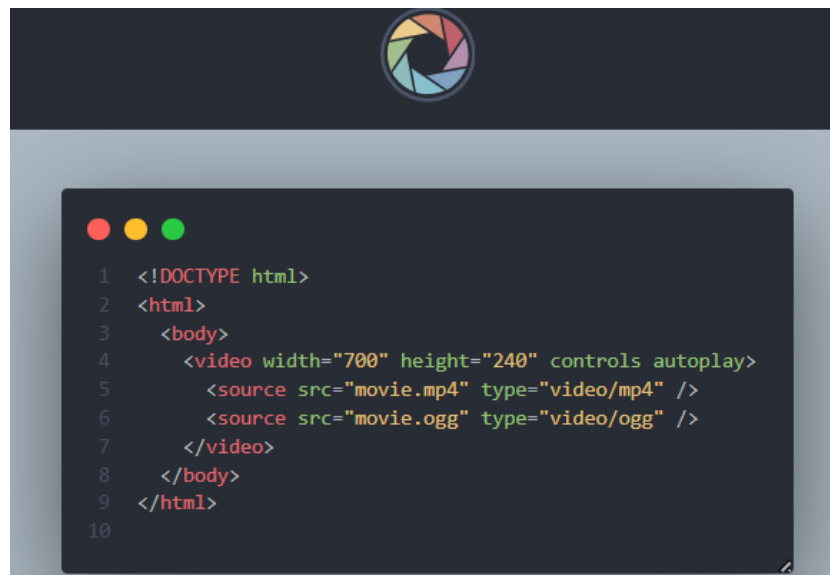
It is a good idea to always include width and height attributes. If height and width are not set, the page might flicker while the video loads.

The <source> element allows you to specify alternative video files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.



## HTML <video> Autoplay

To start an video file automatically, use the autoplay attribute



## Forms in HTML

HTML forms are used to collect user input on web pages. They are defined using the `<form>` tag and can contain various interactive controls for users to input data.

Key Components of an HTML Form:

- **`<form>` element:**

This is the container for all form elements.

- **`<input>` element:**

This is a versatile element used for various input types, specified by the `type` attribute:

- `type="text"`: For single-line text input.
- `type="password"`: For password input (characters are masked).
- `type="email"`: For email address input.
- `type="number"`: For numerical input.
- `type="checkbox"`: For selecting multiple options.
- `type="radio"`: For selecting a single option from a group.
- `type="submit"`: For a button that submits the form.
- `type="button"`: For a generic clickable button.
- `type="hidden"`: For data that needs to be sent but not displayed to the user.

- **`<label>` element:**

Used to associate a descriptive label with a form control, improving accessibility. The `for` attribute of the label should match the `id` of the input it describes.

- **`<textarea>` element:**

For multi-line text input.

- **`<select>` element:**

Creates a dropdown list for selecting options.

- `<option>` elements define the individual choices within the dropdown.
- `<optgroup>` can be used to group related options.

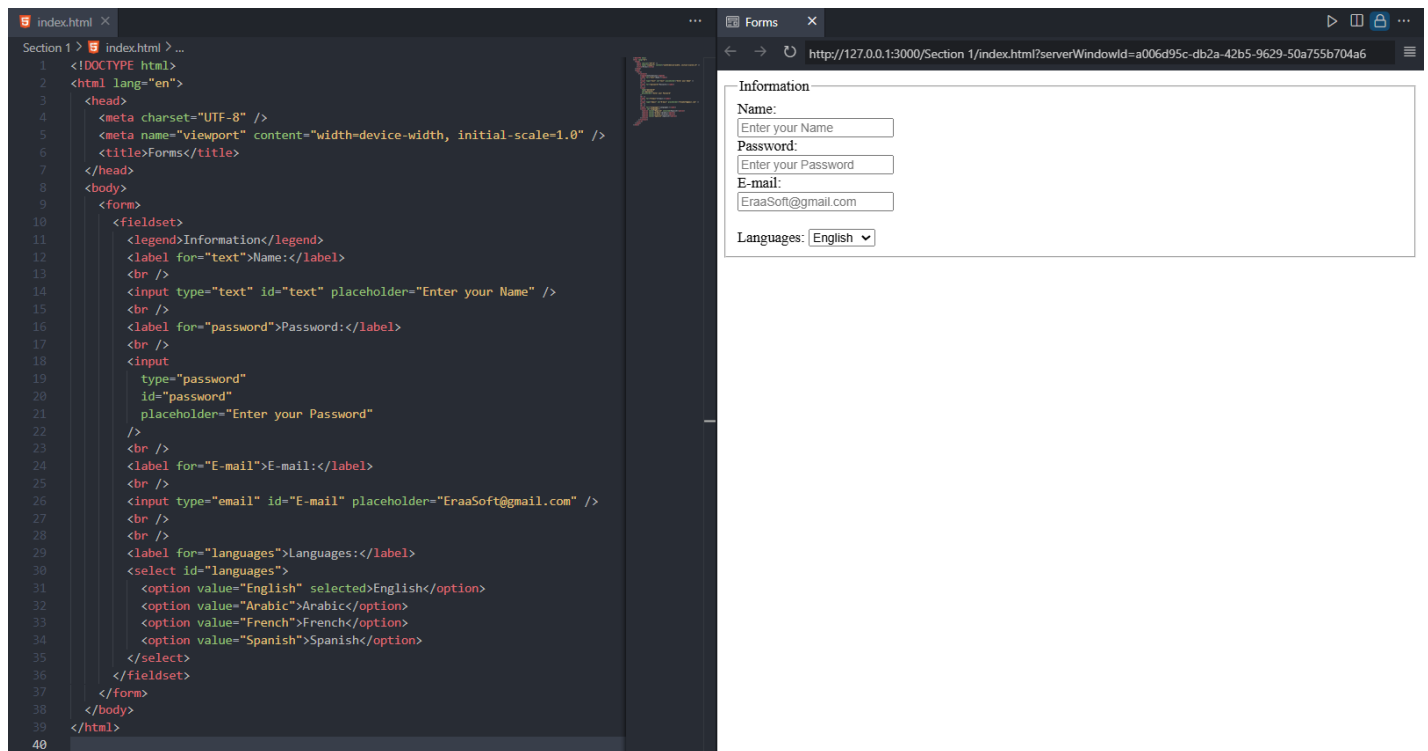
- **<button> element:**

Creates a clickable button. It can be used as a submit button or for other actions.

- **<fieldset> and <legend>:**

- <fieldset> groups related form elements, visually organizing the form.
- <legend> provides a caption for the <fieldset>.

## Practical Examples of Forms Using Visual Studio Code



## Semantic HTML

### What are Semantic Elements?

A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser and the developer.

Examples of **non-semantic** elements: `<div>` and `<span>` - Tells nothing about its content.

Examples of **semantic** elements: `<img>`, `<table>`, and `<article>` - Clearly defines its content.

### Semantic Elements in HTML

Many web sites contain HTML code like: `<div id="nav">` `<div class="header">` `<div id="footer">` to indicate navigation, header, and footer.

In HTML there are several semantic elements that can be used to define different parts of a web page:

- `<article>`
- `<aside>`
- `<details>`
- `<figcaption>`
- `<figure>`
- `<footer>`
- `<header>`
- `<main>`
- `<mark>`
- `<nav>`
- `<section>`
- `<summary>`
- `<time>`



## **References**

- <https://www.w3schools.com/>
- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/>