



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Experiment No.1
Perform various HTML attributes and form tags for creating a webpage.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:



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Aim: Perform various HTML attributes and form tags for creating a webpage.

Objective: Utilization of HTML tags and attributes for understanding of the implementation.

Theory:

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the standard language for creating web pages. It uses tags to structure content and attributes to provide additional information about elements. Below is an overview of some common HTML tags and attributes:

Common HTML Tags

Structural Tags:

`<html>`: The root element of an HTML document.

`<head>`: Contains meta-information about the document, such as title and links to scripts and stylesheets.

`<title>`: Sets the title of the document, shown in the browser's title bar or tab.

`<body>`: Contains the content of the HTML document. Text Formatting Tags:

`<h1>` to `<h6>`: Headings, with `<h1>` being the highest (most important) level and `<h6>` the lowest.

`<p>`: Paragraph.

`
`: Line break.

``: Bold text.

``: Italic text.

`<a>`: Anchor (link).

``: Unordered list.

``: Ordered list.

``: List item.

`<div>`: Division or section.



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: Inline container for text.

Media Tags:

: Embeds an image.

<audio>: Embeds audio content.

<video>: Embeds video content.

Form Tags:

<form>: Defines a form.

<input>: Defines an input control.

<textarea>: Defines a multi-line text input control.

<button>: Defines a clickable button.

<select>: Defines a drop-down list.

<option>: Defines an option in a drop-down list.

Table Tags:

<table>: Defines a table.

<tr>: Defines a table row.

<td>: Defines a table cell.

<th>: Defines a table header cell.

Common HTML Attributes

Global Attributes:

id: Specifies a unique id for an element.

class: Specifies one or more class names for an element.

style: Specifies an inline CSS style for an element.

title: Provides additional information about an element (displayed as a tooltip).

Specific Attributes:

href: Specifies the URL of a link (used with <a>).



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src: Specifies the URL of an image (used with), audio (used with <audio>), or video (used with <video>).

alt: Provides alternative text for an image (used with).

type: Specifies the type of input element (used with <input>).

value: Specifies the value of an input element (used with <input> and <button>).

name: Specifies the name of an input element (used with <input>, <textarea>, <select>, etc.).

placeholder: Provides a hint that describes the expected value of an input field (used with <input> and <textarea>).

readonly: Specifies that an input field is read-only (used with <input> and <textarea>).

disabled: Specifies that an input element should be disabled (used with <input>, <button>, etc.).

Conclusion:

HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is popular among developers, especially those who work in the web design world. It is not a case-sensitive language because of which it is developer- friendly.