TECH FEST 2022

"Coding for progress"

Continue: HTML Anchor

> Types of Hyperlinks

- **Inter-page Hyperlink**
  Eg: click here

- **Intra-page Hyperlink**: Intra page hyperlink is a link within a same page,sometimes a jump is required to a different location in the same document.
  Eg: goto top

- **Email Hyperlink**: This type of Hyperlink is used especially to write e-mail.
  Eg: Rohan Shakya

- **External links**: You can also have external links the links when clicking upon them you can jump to next web page.
  Eg: Google

HTML Image

> Images are very important to beautify as well as to depict many complex concepts in simple way on your web page.

> Syntax:

> Attributes of HTML <img> tag

1. **src:** It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image.

2. **alt:** The alt attribute defines an alternate text for the image, if it can't be displayed.

3. **width:** It is an optional attribute which is used to specify the width to display the image.

4. **height:** It is an optional attribute which is used to specify the height to display the image.

HTML Download Attributes

> We can use download attributes in a anchor tag for downloading files.

> When a user clicks on a hyperlink file specified in a "href" attribute will be download.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>HTML Download</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="/image.jpg" download="html">
      <img src="/image.jpg" alt="Image" width="300px" height="200px" />
    </a>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Marquee Tag

> Marquee is one of the important tags introduced in HTML to support such scrollable texts and images within a web page.

> <marquee>tag is a container tag of HTML is implemented for creating scrollable text or images within a web page from either left to right or vice versa, or top to bottom or vice versa.

```
marquee.html  ✕
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3     <head>
4       <title>HTML Marquee</title>
5     </head>
6     <body>
7       <marquee direction="right">Welcome to the event.</marquee>
8     </body>
9   </html>
```

HTML Tables

> HTML table tag is used to display data in tabular form (row * column).
There can be many columns in a row.

> We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using <table> element, with the help of
<tr> , <td>, and <th> elements.

> In each table, table row is defined by <tr> tag, table header is defined by <th>,
and table data is defined by <td> tags.

> Cellpadding & Cellspacing Attributes: To adjust the white space in your table cells.
The cellspacing attribute defines space between table cells,
while cellpadding represents the distance between cell borders
and the content within a cell.

> Colspan and Rowspan Attributes: You will use **colspan** attribute if you
want to merge two or more columns into a single column.
Similar way you will use **rowspan** if you want to merge two or more rows.

```html
<> table.html  ✕
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html lang="en">
3        <head>
4            <title>Table</title>
5        </head>
6        <body>
7            <table>
8                <tr>
9                    <th>Id</th>
10                   <th>Name</th>
11                   <th>Address</th>
12               </tr>
13               <tr>
14                   <td>1</td>
15                   <td>Ram</td>
16                   <td>Lalitpur</td>
17               </tr>
18               <tr>
19                   <td>2</td>
20                   <td>Shyam</td>
21                   <td>Kathmandu</td>
22               </tr>
23           </table>
24       </body>
25   </html>
```

HTML Iframe

> HTML <iframe> tag is used to specify an inline frame.

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

> Syntax: <iframe src="*url*"></ifra

```
iframe.html  ✕
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3     <head>
4       <title>HTML Marquee</title>
5     </head>
6     <body>
7       <iframe src="/index.html"></iframe>
8     </body>
9   </html>
```

HTML Form

> HTML Forms are required, when you want to collect some data from the site visitor.

> For example, during user registration you would like to collect information such as name, email address, credit card, etc. A form will take input from the site visitor and then will post it to a back-end application

> There are various form elements available like text fields, Textarea fields, drop down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.

```html
form.html  ×
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3     <head>
4       <title>HTML Forms</title>
5     </head>
6     <body>
7       <form>
8         <label for="name">Name</label>
9         <input type="text" name="name" placeholder="Name" />
10        <label for="email">Email</label>
11        <input type="email" name="email" placeholder="Email" />
12        <label for="password">Password</label>
13        <input type="password" name="password" placeholder="Password" />
14        <button>Submit</button>
15      </form>
16    </body>
17  </html>
```

Let's Practice

Contact Us

Author	Email
Ram	ram@gmail.com
Shyam	[shyam @gmail.com](mailto:shyam@gmail.com)

Enter your details for connecting with us.

First name: [input field]

Last name: [input field]

Email: [input field]

Gender
- ○ Male
- ○ Female
- ○ Others

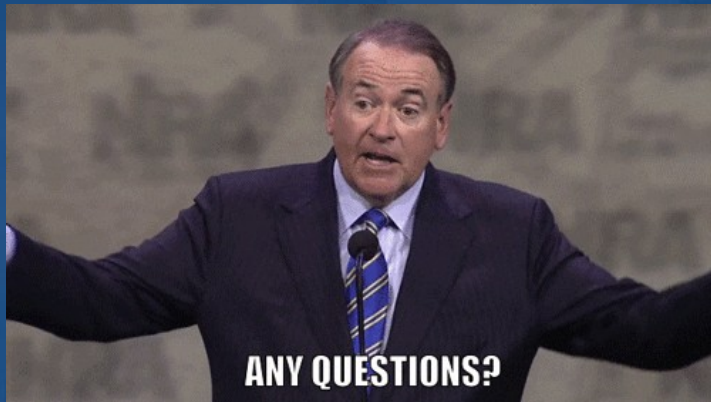Birthday: [mm/dd/yyyy]

[Submit] [Reset]

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HTML Favicon

> A favicon image is displayed to the left of the page title in the browser tab.

> To add a favicon to your website, add a <link> element to your html file, after the <title> element, like this:

```
favicon.html  ✕
1   <!DOCTYPE html>
2   <html lang="en">
3     <head>
4       <title>Contact Us</title>
5       <link rel="icon" href="favicon.ico" />
6     </head>
7     <body>
8       <h1>Contact us</h1>
9     </body>
10  </html>
```

Any Questions?

Learning Resources:
w3schools
codecademy