**WHAT IS HTML ?**

**🡪HTML** stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

🡪it is used to design the static web pages

🡪tells the browser how to present the page

🡪 describes the structure of web page

Simple Example

<html> --------------------------------------------🡪every html start with this tag

<head> --------------------------------------------🡪contains meta information about the HTML page

<h1>Welcome to HTML</h1> ----------------🡪specifies heading

</head> --------------------------------------------🡪closing tag of head done by </tag-name>

<body> -------------------------------------------🡪closing tag of head

<p1>This is a simple HTML Page</p1> ----🡪<p>..</p> indicates a paragraph

</body>--------------------------------🡪closing body tag

</html>--------------------------------🡪closing html tag

**HTML element:**  HTML element by start-tag,content,end-tag.

**Example:** <h1>Welcome to HTML</h1>

**HTML Tags:**

**Heading:**

* <h>…</h> used to represent the headings and we can also represent like h1 to h6 and so on.where h1 has highest font size and h1 has lower font size compared to h1 and so on.from most important to least important.

**Example:**<h1>thefirst heading</h1>

**Paragraph:**

* <p>…..</p> used to represent a paragraph.

**Example:**<p>This is a paragraph</p>

* Defaultly,<p> starts from a new line with a blank white space.

Note:in this <p> HTML automatically ignores white and new lines.

**For Example:**

<p>hello I am Vishnu</p>

<p>I have started working as intern for Consultadd.</p>

**HTML LINKS:**

* links can be used to move to desired
* **<a>** used to represent link
* **1. Absolute URL** - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website. Example: src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/img\_girl.jpg".
* **Note:** External images might be under copyright. If you do not get permission to use it, you may be in violation of copyright laws. In addition, you cannot control external images; it can suddenly be removed or changed.
* **2. Relative URL** - Links to an image that is hosted within the website. Example: src="img\_girl.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash, it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/img\_girl.jpg".
* **Tip:** It is almost always best to use relative URLs. They will not break if you change domain

**Example:** <a href =”[www.geeksforgeeks.org](http://www.geeksforgeeks.org)”> click me!</a>

The above example redirects into geeksforgeeks page.

**HTML IMAGE:**

* We can upload an image in a html page using **<img>** tag.
* The attributes of image tag is src,alt,width,height.
* Src attribute has the image name or link and alt triggers if the image source is invalid

**Example: <img src=”rose.jpg” alt=”Not uploaded” width=350 height=350>**

* Style can also be used in images

<style>

Img

{

Width=100%

}

</style>

* There may be a chance of having images in subfolder. It can be achived by
* **Syntax:** <img src=”/images/tulips.jpg” alt=”tulips” width=”150” height=”150”>
* If the images are on the website,it can be done by using the link of the image. syntax below
* <img src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/w3schools\_green.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com">
* We can also use image as a link like
* <a href="default.asp"><img src="smiley.gif" alt="HTML tutorial" style="width:42px;height:42px;"></a>
* **Image floating:** we can float an image left or right of the text.
* <img src=”tulips.jpg” alt=”tulips” style=”float:left;width:300px;height:300px;”>

Image Maps:

* Image map will create an image with clickable area. Area will be defined in area tags.
* Syntax of image and imagemap are the same.but in imagemap we use “usemap” attribute.
* Initially, map will be created with name attribute.<map name=”workmap”>
* Then add clickable area with shapes like rect, circle, poly, default.

Example:

<img src="workplace.jpg" alt="Workplace" usemap="#workmap">  
 <map name="workmap">  
   <area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer" href="computer.htm">  
   <area shape="rect" coords="290,172,333,250" alt="Phone" href="phone.htm">  
   <area shape="circle" coords="337,300,44" alt="Coffee" href="coffee.htm">  
 </map>

**HTML BACKGROUND IMAGE**

* It is useful to add background of an image.
* Use style and background-image property for this image property**.**
* **Syntax:** <div style="background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');">
* **To Get Background image on a page it can done by applying to the body tag.**
* **Example:**

**<style>**

**Body**

**{**

**Background-image:url(“tulips.jpg”);**

**}**

**</style>**

* If the size of image is smaller than content it repeats repeating horizontally and vertically.
* to repeat horizontally set background-repeat:repeat-x
* to repeat vertically set background-repeat:repeat-y
* to avoid repeat set background-repeat:no-repeat
* To set background of an image to whole webpage without stretching by setting background-attachment:fixed and background-size:cover.
* To set background of an image to whole webpage with stretching by setting background-attachment:fixed and background-size:100% 100%
* <style>  
  body {  
    background-image: url('img\_girl.jpg');  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
    background-size: cover; //for without stretch

background-size:100% 100%; //for with strech   
}  
</style>

**HTML <picture> element**

* Html <picture> element used to display the pictures in different resolutions at different devices
* Example:

<picture>  
  <source srcset="img\_avatar.png">  
  <source srcset="img\_girl.jpg">  
  <img src="img\_beatles.gif" alt="Beatles" style="width:auto;">  
</picture>

* HTML picture element will be useful in low bandwidth, supported formats

**Line Break:**

* We can specifiy the line breaks using **<br>** Tag.
* Represents text in a sequential manner until <br> tag arrives. If found starts the remaining text in a new line.

**Example**:<p>This is the first line <br>This is the second line</p>

**Output:**

This is the first line

This is the second line

**HTML Horizontal Ruling**

* **<hr>** tag is used to represent horizontal ruling**.**
* It is used to separate content web page.

**Example:**

<p>Hello I am Vishnu</p>

<hr>

<p>I have started working as intern for Consultadd</p>

<hr>

**Output:**

Hello I am Vishnu

--------------------------------------------------------------

I have started working as intern for Consultadd

--------------------------------------------------------------

**POEM Problem:**

* **Poem is the collection of lines separated with each line added as new line**

**Example:**

<p>  
  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.  
</p>

**Output**

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

**Note: HTML ignores the white spaces and new lines.**

* **To avoid this problem we can achieve by using <pre> tag.**
* **<pre> define the pre formatted text.**
* **The content enclosed within pre tag**

**Example:**

<p>  
  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.  
</p>

**Output:**  
  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 Attributes**

* HTML Elements contains attributes
* Provides additional information to the elements.
* Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**

**Attributes:**

* **Href** contain url of the particular page.
* **Src** used to specify the source of the file.
* **Alt** will trigger if the src is invalid
* **Width, height** attributes used to specify the dimensions of an image.
* **Style** attribute is used to add color, font, size, align, etc. for eg:<p style=”color:blue”>I am Vishnu</p>.
* lang is used to specify the language of the code for eg:<html lang=”en”>.
* The title attribute defines some extra information about an element.The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a tooltip when you mouse over the element. For eg :<p title=”consultadd>Welcome to Consultadd</p>.

**HTML Style Attributes**

* Html Style Attribute is used to add colors, font-size, font-style and more.
* Setting a Style of an attribute can be done by using style attribute.
* **Syntax:** <tag-name style=”property:value”>
* In the above syntax property is CSS and the Value is also belongs to CSS.

**Background Color**

* This is used to set the background color for HTML Element.
* Example: <h1 style=”background-color:green”>Heading 1</h1>.this will set the background color to blue for the “Heading 1”.

**Text Color**

* Text color is used to set the color of the text for the HTML element**.**
* **Example:<p style=”color:red”>**This is a text mesaage</p>. the matter enclosed within <p>…</p> will be in red color.

**Font Family**

* **Font Family in css will sets the text into desired font-style.**
* **Example: <p style=”font-family:verdana”>Vishnu”</p>.**Here, “Vishnu” will be displayed in verdana font**.**

**Font Size**

* **We can set the size of the text using font-size style.**
* **Units of font size are % and px.**
* **Example:** <h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>.This will increase the font size a little bigger.

**Text Alignment:**

* Text alignment defines the horizontal text alignment for HTML element.

**HTML Formatting event**

* **Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tags | Definition | Syntax | output |
| <b> | Bold text | <b>this is a bold text.</b> | **this is a bold text** |
| <strong> | Important text | <strong>this is strong text</strong> | **this is strong text** |
| <i> | Italic Text | <i>this is italic text</i> | *this is italic text* |
| <em> | Emphasized text  The content inside is typically displayed in italic. | <em>Emphy text</em>` | emphy text |
| <mark> | Marked text | <mark>milk</mark> | milk |
| <small> | Smaller text | <small>smaller text.</small> | Smaller text |
| <del> | Deleted text(text will be striked off) | <p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p> | My favorite color id ~~blue~~ red |
| <ins> | Inserted text-text inserted in element and representation in browser will be underlined. | <p>green<del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p> | Green ~~blue~~ red |
| <sup> | Superscript | <p>I am<sup>vishnu</sup> </p> | I am vishnu |
| <sub> | Subscript | <p>I am<sub>vishnu</sub> </p> | I am vishnu |

**HTML Quotations**

**Block Quote**

**🡪** block quote will be used when the source is gathered from other site.

**🡪 Syntax:<block>…</block>**

**🡪** the text inside block quote will be indented.

**Example:**

<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>

<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">  
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.  
The world's leading conservation organization,  
WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by  
1.2 million members in the United States and  
close to 5 million globally.  
</blockquote>

**Output**

Here is a quote from WWF's website:

For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.  
The world's leading conservation organization,  
WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by  
1.2 million members in the United States and  
close to 5 million globally.

**Short Quotations**

**🡪<q>…</q>** for representing short quotations.

**🡪Example**:<p>I am <q>Vishnu vardhan</q></p>

🡪 output for the above syntax will be I am “Vishnu vardhan”

**ABBREVATIONS**

**🡪 abbreviations are nothing but short form of expansions like HTML-Hyper Text Markup Language.**

**🡪Syntax**:<abbr title= “expansion”>short notation….</abbr>

🡪The abbreviation will be underlined for the indication.

🡪<p>The< abbr title=”United Nation Orgnisation”>UNO</abbr>founded in 1945</p>

🡪Output for the above syntax is “The UNO founded in 1945.

**ADDRESS**

* The HTML <address> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article.
* The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc.
* The text in the <address> element usually renders in *italic,* and browsers will always add a line break before and after the <address> element.
* Example

**<address>  
Written by John Doe.<br>  
Visit us at:<br>  
Example.com<br>  
Box 564, Disneyland<br>  
USA  
</address>**

* **Output:**

*Written by John Doe.  
 Visit us at:  
 Example.com  
 Box 564, Disneyland  
 USA*

**HTML CITE**

* HTML CITE refers to the creative work like poem, author name,
* Note: A person name is not cite
* **Syntax:** <cite>..</cite>. The text inside cite will be rendered in italics.
* <p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>
* Output will be “*The Scream* by Edvard Munch. Painted in 1893.”

**BI-DIRECTIONAL OVERRIDE**

* The HTML <bdo> tag is used to override the current text direction
* Simple reverse the text from right to left.
* <bdo dir="rtl">This line will be written from right to left</bdo>.
* Dir will be rtl or ltr.
* Output will be “tfel ot thgir morf nettirw eb lliw enil sihT”.

**HTML Comments**

* HTML Comments are not displayed in the browser.
* **Syntax**:<!--This is a comment area-->.
* It will be useful to understand the code in an easy manner.

**HTML COLORS**

* HTML colors are based on different standards like RGB, HEX, HSLA, RGBA.
* HTML supports 140 Standard colors

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Element** | **Description** | **Syntax** | **output** |
| Background Color | Sets the background color of an element | <p style="background-color: gray;">Lorem ipsum...</p> | Lorem ipsum... |
| Text Color | Sets the text to the deired color. | <p style="color:gray;">Lorem ipsum...</p> | Lorem ipsum… |
| Border Color | Sets the color of the border | <h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1> | |  | | --- | | Hello World | |

**RGB**

* RGB Stands for Red, Green, Blue.
* Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color with a value between 0 and 255.
* This means that there are 256 x 256 x 256 = 16777216 possible colors!
* For example, rgb(255, 0, 0) is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (255), and the other two (green and blue) are set to 0.
* Another example, rgb(0, 255, 0) is displayed as green, because green is set to its highest value (255), and the other two (red and blue) are set to 0.
* To display black, set all color parameters to 0, like this: rgb(0, 0, 0).
* To display white, set all color parameters to 255, like this: rgb(255, 255, 255).
* Gray can be achived by setting all the parameters equally.

## HEX Color Values

* In HTML, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:

**#rrggbb**

* Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).
* For example, #ff0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (ff), and the other two (green and blue) are set to 00.
* Another example, #00ff00 is displayed as green, because green is set to its highest value (ff), and the other two (red and blue) are set to 00.
* To display black, set all color parameters to 00, like this: #000000.
* To display white, set all color parameters to ff, like this: #ffffff.

HTML Links

* Most of the HTML links are hyperlinks
* It is useful to move from one page to another page.
* Syntax:<a href=”link”>text</a>.
* We can specify the target attribute like \_self indicates within page, \_blank opens the document in new page,\_parent opens it in document frame, \_top opens In full top of the window.
* Image: <img src=”tuips.jpg alt=”sec.jpg” style =”width:200px height:200px”>
* Mail:<a href=”mailto:[someone@gmail.com](mailto:someone@gmail.com)”>send </a>
* Button as link: <button onclick=”<button onclick="document.location='default.asp'">HTML Tutorial</button>”>click</button>
* Link Title: <a href=”www.google.com” title=”Google”>click here</a>
* Unvisited-blue and underlined.
* Visited-underlined and purple
* Active-underlined and red.

BOOKMARKS

* Bookmarks are used if the web page is long
* First, we need to create bookmark and add it.
* It can be done by using “id” attribute.
* Adding a bookmark can be done by adding #id\_name like <h2 id=”#c5”>Chapter 4</h2>
* <a href=”#c5”>Move to Chapter 4</a>

**TABLES**

* Tables are represented in the form of rows and colums.
* Represented in <table>……</table>
* <th> represents table header and they are in bold and centered , <tr> represents table row,<td> represents table descriptors. they are regular and left-aligned.
* <table style=”width:100%”>

<th>First Name</th>

< th>Last Name</th>

<th>Address</th>

<tr>

<td>Vishnu</td>

<td>Vardhan</td>  
<td>Kanigiri</td>

</tr>

</table>

**ADD A BORDER**

* We can add a border using CSS.
* Syntax

Table,th,td

{

border: 1px solid black;

}

* Here You will get double lined border
* **Collapsed Borders**: For getting only one border ,can be done by border-collapse:collapse
* Example:

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

**CELL PADDING**

* Padding is the space between cell content and it’s borders
* If we don’t specify padding.It can be done without padding
* To apply padding can be done by CSS property.
* Td,th

{

Padding:15px;

}

**Table Alignment**

* We can align the table to left or right.
* Example:

Th

{

text-align:left;

}

**Border Spacing**

* Useful to specify the space between the cells.
* To set border space for table, we are going to use **border-spacing.**
* **Example:**

**table**

**{**

**border-spacing:10px;**

**}**

**Colspan**

* To make cell span more than one column. Then “**colspan**” is used.

**Example**

<table>

<tr>

<th>name</th>

<th colspan=”2”>mobile numbers</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Vishnu Vardhan</td>

<td>1243525</td>

<td>4535445</td>

</tr>

</table>

**Rowspan**

* To make cell span more than one row. Then “**rowspan**” is used.

**Example**

<table>

<tr>

<th>name</th>

<th rowspan=”2”>mobile numbers</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Vishnu Vardhan</td>

<td>1243525</td>

<td>4535445</td>

</tr>

</table>

**Caption**

* We can also specify a caption using <caption>………</caption>
* **Example:**<capiton>Personal Details</captions>

**LISTS**

* HTML allows a set of elements grouped together in the forms of lists
* There are three types of lists they are ordered list, unordered lists, descriptor lists.

**Un Ordered Lists**

* Un ordered lists are enclosed in <ul>…</ul> and <li> is used to add list item.
* Un ordered list represents in the form of bullets by default

**Example**

<ul>

<li>iPhone</li>

<li>One Plus</li>

<li>Samsung</li>

</ul>

**Output**

* iPhone
* One Plus
* Samsung

**List Item Marker**

* HTML Supports the different item markers to represent the un ordered list
* Typical item markers are Disc(bullet), circle, square, none.
* **Syntax:**<ul style=”list-style-type:<option>;”>

**Ordered Lists**

* ordered lists are enclosed in <ol>…</ol> and <li> is used to add list item.
* Un ordered list represents in the form of numbers by default

**Example**

<ol>

<li>iPhone</li>

<li>One Plus</li>

<li>Samsung</li>

</ol>

**Output**

1.iPhone

2.One Plus

3.Samsung

**Type Attribute**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| type=”1” | List items Numbered which is default |
| type=”a” | List items Numbered in lower case alphabets |
| type=”A” | List items Numbered in upper case alphabets |
| type=”i” | List items Numbered in lower case roman numbers |
| type=”I” | List items Numbered in upper case roman numbers |

**Nested Lists**

* **The list within the list is called Nested lists**

**Example:**

<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea  
    <ol>  
      <li>Black tea</li>  
      <li>Green tea</li>  
    </ol>  
  </li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>

**Output**

1. Coffee
2. Tea
   1. Black tea
   2. Green tea
3. Milk

**Desciption list**

* Description list represents the item with the description.

**Example**

<dl>

<dt>coffee</dt>

<dd>Black cold coffee</dd

</dl>

**Output**

Coffee

- black hot drink

**HTML CLASS**

* Class attribute is useful to specify the class of an element.
* We can point the class in the style sheet. it is also used to access and manipulate the elements in Java Script.
* in the below example, we will use div and class attributes.

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<style>

.city

{

Background-color:”green”;

Color:”white” ;

margin:20px;

}

</style>

<body>

<div class=”city”>

<h1>India</h1>

<p>New Delhi is the capital of india</p>

</div>

</body>

</head>

</html>

**Note:**

* In css we can access classes by (.)class\_name. and the properties are enclose within {…}.
* We can define the multiple classes within the same HTML Page.
* different elements posses the same class properties.

**HTML id Attribute**

* HTML id is used to define unique identifier for HTML Element.
* id attribute must be unique and it will be used to point the styling elements and also can be used to access and manipulate the javascripts.
* **Syntax**:#<id>{….}

**Example**

<html>

<head>

<style>

#city

{

Background-color:”green”;

Color:”white” ;

margin:20px;

}

</style>

<body>

<h1>India</h1>

<p id=”city”>New Delhi is the capital of india</p>

</div>

</body>

</head>

</html>

**Note:** class can be used in multiple elements whereas id can be used in unique within html.

**HTML lframe**

* Html lframe is useful when we need insert a webpage within web page.
* Syntax:<lframe src=”file\_name” title=”description” height=200 width=200>
* **Example:** <lframe src=”demo.html” title=”Demo page” height=”200” width=”200”>
* We can also include in style attribute in css **i.**e <lframe src=”demo.html” title=”Demo page” style=”height:200;width:200;”>
* We can remove border in style attribute in cssi.e <lframe src=”demo.html” title=”Demo page” style=”border:none”>

**HTML lframe –Target for a link**

* **Lframe can also be used as a target link.**
* <iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" name="iframe\_a" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>  
  <p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe\_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>

**CODE**

* It is used to design the computer code.the content displayed inside the block on browser will be monospace font**.**

**Example:**

<code>

a=3;

b=5;

c=a+b;

</code>

**Output: a**=3;b=5;c=a+b;

**Note:** this <code> doesn’t consider white spaces and line-breaks. To maintain the format it can be done by <pre> tag**.**

**Example:**

<pre>

<code>

a=3;

b=5;

c=a+b;

</code>

</pre>

**Output:**

a=3;

b=5;

c=a+b;

**Note:** this <code> doesn’t consider white spaces and line-breaks. To maintain the format it can be done by <pre> tag.

**VARIABLES**

* <var> is used to declare the variables in a mathematical expression.
* **Syntax:**<var>Variable-Name</var>
* **Example:**<p>Area of the square is <var>a</var>X<var>a</var></p>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **TAG** | **DESCRIPTION** | **SYNTAX** |
| <kbd> | Keyboard input | <kbd>press ctrl+c to copy</kbd> |
| <samp> | Sample Output | <samp>File Not Found</samp> |
| <var> | To declare variables | <var>Variable-Name</var> |
| <code> | To write the block of code | <code>---block---</code> |
| <pre> | To maintain the white spaces and line breaks | <pre><code>--block--</code></pre> |

**SEMANTICS**

* **Semantics describes the meaning to the both browser and the developer.**
* Examples of non-semantic are <div> and <span>--Tells Nothing About Content.
* Examples of semantics are <form>, <table>, <article>--Tells clearly About Content**.**

**Sections**

* Used to define a section in document. Typical documentation contains introduction,conclusion,explanation etc**.**
* **Syntax**:<section>…</section>

**Example:**

<section>

<h1>Oneplus</h1>

<p>Oneplus brand has founded by pete leu, carl pei in the year 2013</p>

</section>

**ARTICLE**

* Articles are used to define self-independent content.
* Typical examples are blogs, forum post.

**Example**

<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>

* **Header contains headings, logo, authorship information. Syntax:<header>…..</header>**
* **Footer contains copyright, contact information, etc. Syntax:<footer>….</footer>**
* **<nav> sets the set of navigation links.Syntax:<nav>…</nav>**

## HTML <figure> and <figcaption> Elements

* The <figure> tag specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
* The <figcaption> tag defines a caption for a <figure> element. The <figcaption> element can be placed as the first or as the last child of a <figure> element.
* The <img> element defines the actual image/illustration.

**Example:**

<figure>  
  <img src="pic\_trulli.jpg" alt="Trulli">  
  <figcaption>Fig1. - Trulli, Puglia, Italy.</figcaption>  
</figure>

**HTML FORMS**

* HTML Forms are useful to take inputs from the user.<form> is used to create a form in HTML.
* **Syntax**:<form>….</form>

**Input**

🡪 input will be useful to take user references.

🡪Text, radio buttons, check boxes, submit, reset are the examples of input type

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| Text | Text field |
| Button | Displays a clickable button |
| Radio Button | Select one amoung all |
| Check button | Able to choose multiple options. |
| Submit | Used to submit a form |
| Color | Input field that contain color |
| Date | For System date |
| E-mail | Used for email |
| File | To upload a File |
| url |  |

**ACTION Attribute**

* **Action attribute will be used when the submit or reset clicked**

**TARGET Attribute**

* Target Attribute will be received when user submits the form
* Attribute values are \_self, \_top, \_blank, \_parent**.**

**Method Attribute**

* Method attribute specifies the HTTP method used to submit the form.
* GET and POST methods are used in this method attribute.
* GET is used to send non-sensitive data, length of url is 2048 and received in the form of name/value pairs.
* POST is useful to send sensitive data, length of url is unlimited.
* The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.<fieldset>…..</fieldset>
* The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.<label>label-name</label>
* “Readonly” will be used when the label is not manipulated after submitted. <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John" readonly><br>
* “disabled” will be used when the input field should be disabled. <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John" disabled><br>
* “size” describes size of an attribute. default is 20 and <input type="text" id="pin" name="pin" size="4">
* “maxlength” represents the maxlength of an attribute. Input field won’t accept more than maxlength. <input type="text" id="pin" name="pin" maxlength="4" size="4">  
  </form>
* “Min and max “ are used to specify minimum and maximum length. For example, incase of password length should be min-8 and max15 input type="text" id="pin" name="pin" min=”8” max="15" size="4">
* “list” is used to create list of options
* <form>  
    <input list="Mobiles">  
    <datalist id="Mobiles">  
      <option value=”iPhone">  
      <option value="Samsung">  
      <option value="Oneplus">  
    </datalist>  
  </form>

Example:

<html>

<head>

<body>

<h1>Registration Form</h1>

<form>

<label for="fname">First Name</label>

<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>

<label for="lname">Last Name</label>

<input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br>

<label for="gender">Gender</label><br>

<input type="radio" name="gender" id="male" value="male">

<label for="male">Male</label><br>

<input type="radio" name="gender" id="female" value="female">

<label for="female">Female</label><br>

<label for="languages">Languages Known</label><br>

<input type="checkbox" name="C" value="C" id="c">

<label for="c">C</label><br>

<input type="checkbox" name="C++" value="C++" id="cpp">

<label for="cpp">C++</label><br>

<input type="checkbox" name="Java" value="Java" id="java">

<label for="java">Java</label><br>

<input type="checkbox" name="Python" value="Python" id="py">

<label for="py">Python</label><br>

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

</form>

</body>

</head>

</html>

HTML MULTIMEDIA

* HTML Supports multimedia like Audio,video,plug-ins.

**Video**

**🡪<video> is used to upload videos**

**🡪Example:**

<video width="320" height="240" autoplay >  
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">  
Your browser does not support the video tag.  
</video>

🡪controls used to specify controls and autoplay used to perform autoplay. Autoplay muted will auto play the video and stays mute

**Audio**

**🡪<audio> is used to upload Audio**

**🡪Example:**

<audio width="320" height="240" controls>  
 <source src="movie.mp3" type="audio/mp3">

<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">  
 </audio>

🡪controls used to specify controls and autoplay used to perform autoplay. Autoplay muted will auto play the video and stays mute