



HTML

HTML Title Attribute

- The Title attribute is used to specify a tooltip. That tooltip could be some important piece of information in text form. It is often displayed when cursor comes over the element or while the element is loading.
- Adding tooltips using Title attribute, is a smart way to give brief explanations about some element on the webpage. Look at the example below, to see how you can use it with any HTML tag.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <title> The Title Attribute </title>  
</head>
```



```
</html>  
<body>  
  <h3 title= "Hello HTML"> The Example of Title Attribute </h3>  
</body>  
</html>
```



HTML Anchor Tag

- HTML Anchor tag defines a hyperlink that links one page to another. The Anchor tag is defined by `<a>` tag.
- The href (Hypertext Reference) attribute is used to give the reference(Path) of the page or document to be linked.
- The `<a>` tag is a paired tag with `` tag as a closing tag. Whatever is written between these two tags will feature as a hyperlink on the webpage.
- **Syntax**
`link text`
- Example: `click`

HTML Anchor Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title> HTML Anchor Tag </title>
</head>
</html>
<body>
  <a href="test.html" target="_blank" > This is a link </a>
</body>
</html>
```

Note : Use 'target = _blank' as an attribute in <a> tag to open the link in a new tab.

HTML Anchor Tag

Value	Description
_blank	Opens the linked document in a new window or tab.
_self	Opens the linked document in the same window/tab. This is the default value.
_parent	Opens the linked document in the parent frame.
_top	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window.
_frameName	Opens the linked document in a named frame.

HTML Anchor Tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Anchor Tag Example </title>
</head>
<body>
  <p><a href="https://www.google.com" target="_blank">Welcome to CodeRepublics</a></p>
  <p><a href="first.html" target="_parent">Welcome to CodeRepublics</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Anchor Tag

HTML Base Path Link

When you link HTML documents related to the same website, it is not required to give a complete URL for every link if you use Base Path link. This Base path is defined within <base> tag in your HTML document header.

You can create a base path of your Base Domain. Whenever you give reference to any link, you can skip the base domain and can directly write latter part. Browser will automatically concatenate the link with the base path you have given and will make a complete URL.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Base Path Link Example</title>
  <base href="https://www.Coderepublics.com" target="_blank">
</head>
<body>
  <p> Click following link </p>
  <a href="HTML/html-tutorial.php"> Learn HTML </a>
</body>
</html>
```


HTML Anchor Tag

HTML Image Link

Images in HTML can also work as a Hyperlink. It means you can add an image with a link attached to it. When the user clicks on the image, he gets redirected to the attached link. It is different from the conventional linking of text with a url.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Image Link </title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>The image is a link. You can click on it.</p>
  <a href="first.html">
    
  </a>
</body>
</html>
```


HTML Anchor Tag

HTML Link Color

You can set colors of your links, active links and visited links using link, alink and vlink attributes of <body> tag. However, these colors can also be given by the help of CSS classes.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Change Link Color </title>
</head>

<body alink="green" vlink="red">
  <p> Click following link </p>
  <a href="https://www.google.com"> Welcome to GeekRepublics </a>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Fonts

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title> HTML Font Face Alternative Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>

<font face="Times New Roman" size="5">Times New Roman</font>

<font face="Lucida Calligraphy,Comic Sans MS,Lucida Console" size="5">Bedrock</font>

<font color="#69C">This text is in Blue</font><br />

<font color="green">This text is Green</font>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Buttons

The <button> tag is used to create a clickable button on your webpage. Content like text or image can be inserted within the <button> </button> tag. The type attribute should be specified for a <button>tag. Different browsers use different default type for the button element.

HTML Button tag can be used inside and outside the form-

- If you use it inside the form, it can work as the submit or reset button.
- If you use it outside the form, you can call JavaScript function by clicking on it.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Button Tag </title>
</head>
<body>
  <button name="button" type="button">Click Here</button>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Buttons

HTML Button : Calling JavaScript Function

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Button Tag Using JavaScript </title>
</head>
<body>
  <button name="button" value="OK" type="button" onclick="hello()">Click Here</button>
  <script>
    function hello()
    {
      alert("Hello HTML 5!");
    }
  </script>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Break Tag

- The HTML
 tag creates a line break within a paragraph
- The
 tag is an Unpaired tag which means that it has no closing tag.

Difference between
 and

- HTML
 tag can be used in two ways: The
 or
. It is recommended to use closed br tag
, because it is supported in both HTML and XHTML.

HTML Horizontal line

- The hr Tag
- The HTML <hr> tag is used to specify horizontal line break in HTML document. It draws a horizontal line between different content .

HTML Table

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<HTML>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Table </title>
</head>
<body>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <th> Name </th>
      <th> Salary </th>
      <th> Age </th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td> Anshuman </td>
      <td> Rs. 2,00,000 </td>
      <td> 25 </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td> Kuldeep </td>
      <td> Rs. 5,00,000 </td>
      <td> 22 </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```


The 'border' Attribute

- A border attribute is used to specify visible borders in a table.
- It means that by default the borders in the table are hidden and if you don't specify borders then your table will only display data but there would be no border between them.
- The border attribute has two values 0 and 1.
- 0 means no border and 1 means visible borders. You can also increase the values to 2, 3, 4, etc. it will increase the width of the border.
- There are two ways to specify border for HTML tables.
By border attribute of table in HTML.
By border property in CSS.
- **<table border="1" width="100%">**

The 'Cellpadding' and 'Cellspacing' Attribute

- These "cellpadding" and "cellspacing" attributes are used to adjust the white spaces in your table cells.

Cellpadding attribute

- The Cellpadding attribute is used to specify the space between the content of the cell and its borders.

Cellspacing attribute

- The Cellspacing attribute is used to specify the space between the cells of the table.

<table border="1" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="5" style="width:100%">

The 'Colspan' and 'Rowspan' Attribute

The 'Rowspan'

- The rowspan attribute is used to merge two or more rows together to form a single row. A single row occupies space of the number of merged rows

The 'Colspan'

- The colspan attribute is used to merge two or more columns into a single column. single column occupies space of the number of merged columns

```
<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
  <th>Name:</th>
  <th>Bill Gates</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td rowspan="2">Telephone:</td>
  <td>9998887776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>9998887776</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Name:	Bill Gates
Telephone:	9998887776
	9998887776

The 'Colspan' and 'Rowspan' Attribute

```
<table border="1" width="80%">
<tr>
  <th> Person_Name </th>
  <th colspan="2"> Mobile </th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td> Sameer </td>
  <td> 9998887776 </td>
  <td> 9998887775 </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Person_Name	Mobile	
Bill Gates	9998887776	9998887775

HTML Caption

```
<table>
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>February</td>
    <td>$50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```



FORMS

HTML Forms

- An HTML form is a section of a document which contains different fields like text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.
- HTML Forms can be used where we want to collect some data from the site visitor. For example, in case of user registration you would like to collect information such as name, email address, Phone number, etc.
- A form will take input and then store it to a back-end application such as CGI, ASP Script or PHP script etc. The back-end application will perform required processing on the passed data like storing it in database.

HTML Form Structure

The HTML <form> tag defines a form that is used to collect user input. All the form elements should be written inside <form> and </form> tags.

Syntax:

<form>

....

Form Elements..

....

</form>

HTML Forms Elements

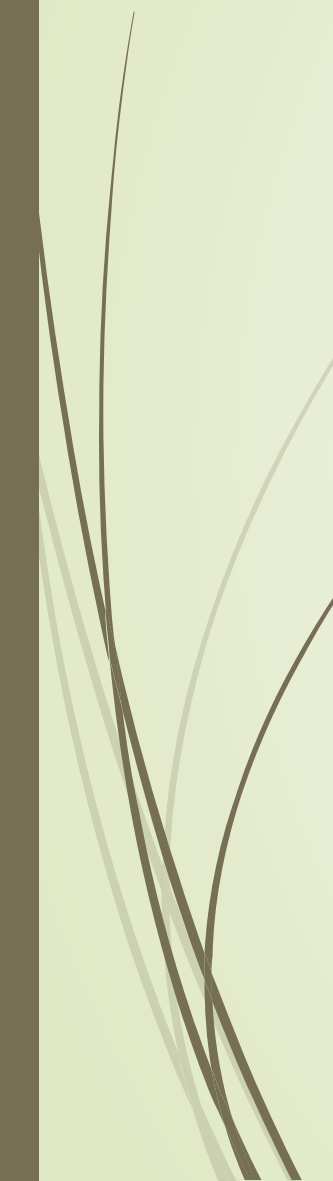

Attributes	Description
<form>	It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side.
<input>	It defines an input control.
<select>	It defines a multi-line input control.
<option>	It defines an option in a drop-down list.
<textarea>	It defines a drop-down list.
<button>	It defines a label for an input element.
<fieldset>	It groups the related element in a form.
<legend>	It defines a caption for a <fieldset> element.
<optgroup>	It defines a group of related options in a drop-down list.
<label>	It defines a label for a field.

HTML Forms Element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Form Input Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Text Input</h2>
  <form>
    First name:<input type="text" name="firstname">
    Last name:<input type="text" name="lastname">

    <select name="Cars">
      <option value="Audi"> Audi </option>
      <option value="Mercedes"> Mercedes </option>
      <option value="Lamborghini"> Lamborghini </option>
    </select>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

► **Note :** The default width of a text input field is 20 characters.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Form Textarea Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Textarea</h2>
<p>The textarea element defines a multi-line input field.</p>
<form action="action-page.jsp">
  <textarea name="message" rows="5" cols="60">

    This is a simple Example of Textarea.

  </textarea>
  <br>
  <input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

The 'Method' Attribute

The method attribute specifies the HTTP method (GET or POST) to be used when submitting the form data.

The GET is the default method when you submitting your form data.

Points	GET METHOD	POST METHOD
Data Pass	Limited amount of data can be sent because data is sent in header.	Large amount of data can be sent because data is sent in body.
Security	Get request is not secured because data sent is part of the URL, and this data saved in browser history and server logs in plaintext.	Post request is secured because data is not exposed in URL bar and parameters are not stored in browser history or in web server logs.
Bookmarked	Request can be bookmarked and cached.	Request can not be bookmarked and cached.
Usability	GET method should not be suitable when you are sending sensitive data like user id or Passwords.	POST is good for when you are sending sensitive data because your data are send in encrypted form.
Data Length	Data length restricted, usually to 2048 characters.	No restrictions on the amount of data that can be sent.
Hacked	Easier to hack.	More difficult to hack.

The 'Name' Attribute

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Form Name Attribute </title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="action-page.php">
    First name:
      <input type="text" value="John">
    Last name:
      <input type="text" name="lastname" value="Snow">

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

Grouping Form Data with <fieldset>

The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form and the <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Form Fieldset and Legend Attributes </title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="action-page.php">
    <fieldset>
      <legend>Personal information:</legend>
      First name:
        <input type="text" name="firstname" value="John">
      Last name:
        <input type="text" name="lastname" value="Snow">

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

HTML Input Types

Type	Description
text	It defines a one-line text input field.
password	Defines a one-line password input field.
submit	It specifies a submit button to submit the form to server.
reset	The reset button reset all values in the form.
radio	A Radio button allows select one option.
checkbox	Checkboxes allow selecting multiple options form.
button	Defines a clickable button, which can perform a task on an event.
file	It defines to select the file from device storage.
image	It Defines a graphical submit button.


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> HTML Form Input Type Password </title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="test.html">
    User name:<input type="text" name="userid">
    User password:<input type="password" name="psw">

    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> Male<br>
    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female<br>
    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"> Other<br><br>

    <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">Samsung
    <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle2" value="Car">Google Pixel>

    Quantity (between 1 and 10):<input type="number" name="quantity" min="1" max="10">

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

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

    <input type="reset">

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

HTML5 Input Types

► Email Fields

The value "email" is used for creating an input field for email address. This HTML input type is specifically used to validate the email address entered by the user. It uses the standard email address format and the user violates it then it shows error. Syntax: `<input type=email>`

► Number Fields

The value "number" will create an input field to enter only numbers, if you enter alphabets or symbols or anything other than numbers, it will show an error, however decimal points numbers are allowed. Syntax: `<input type=number>`

► Search Fields

It is used to create a search box. You can even add placeholder in the search box by using the 'placeholder' attribute. Syntax: `<input type="search">`

`<input type="search" id="mySearch" name="q" placeholder="Search the site...">`

`<button>Search</button>`

► URL Fields

Specifically used to enter a URL. Syntax: `<input type="url">`

➤ Telephone Number Fields

It is a special HTML input type field to enter phone numbers only. Syntax: `<input type="tel">`

➤ Range Fields

It creates a slider to select a value in within a range of two values.

Syntax: `<input type="range" min="0" max="10">`

➤ Date Fields

This type is used to create an input area to enter date. You can manually enter the date or can select value from a graphical calendar. Syntax: `<input type="date">`

➤ Month Fields

It only provide options of Month and year. Syntax: `<input type="month">`

➤ Week Fields

Allows you to pick the week and year. Syntax: `<input type="week">`

➤ Time Fields

Allows you to enter time of the day. It can be entered manually or by the help of a digital clock format. Syntax: `<input type="time">`

➤ Datetime-local Fields

Enter Date and time together in a single input field. Syntax: `<input type="datetime-local">`

➤ Color Fields

If you want to enter any RGB color information on the database then use this input type.

Syntax: `<input type="color">`