

Appin Technology Lab : HTML Content

Html headings:

<h1>Appin </h1>	32px (2em)
<h2>Appin </h2>	24px (1.5em)
<h3>Appin </h3>	20.8px (1.3em)
<h4>Appin </h4>	16px (1em)
<h5>Appin </h5>	12.8px (0.8em)
<h6>Appin </h6>	11.2px (0.7em)

Special tags:

space	:	
Tab	:	
>	:	> or >
<	:	< or <
"	:	"
copyright ©	:	©
registered trademark ®	:	®
Trademark	:	™

Color in HTML

► Colors can be specified in 2 ways

1. Name : Example Red, Green, Cyan
2. Hexadecimal Code in format #RRGGBB

Example :

	Decimal	Hexadecimal
Red	255	FF
Green	128	80
Blue	64	40

Code will be #FF8040

Fonts in html

`.....`

- This tag specifies font name, color and size.

Attributes are :

1. face : specifies font name
2. color : specifies font color
3. size : specifies font size

Example :

` Hello World `

` Hello World `

Lists in HTML

HTML supports 3 types of list

1. Ordered List ` `
2. Unordered List ` `

NOTE : In ordered and unordered case, points are specified using ` ... ` (list index)

Ordered list:

` `

Attributes

1. start : starting value
2. type : can be a, A, i, I, 1

Example :-

`<ol start="10" type="i">`

` This is Point One `

` This is Point Two `

` This is Point Three `

` This is Point Four `

``

Unordered lists:

` `

Attributes

1. type : can be circle, square,

Example :-

```
<ul type="circle">
    <li> This is Point One </li>
    <li> This is Point Two </li>
    <li> This is Point Three</li>
    <li> This is Point Four </li>
</ul>
```

Tables in html:

<table> ... </table>

Marks the beginning and end of html table.

Attributes :

1. align : can be left, right or centre
2. width : specifies table width
3. border : specifies border width
4. cellpadding : specifies space between 2 cells
5. cellspacing : specifies space between text and cell borders.
6. bgcolor : specifies the background color.

<tr> ... </tr>

Marks the beginning and end of html table row.

<th> ... </th>

Marks the beginning and end of html table heading cell.

<td> ... </td>

Marks the beginning and end of html table data cell.

Attributes (th and td):

1. align : can be left, right or center
2. valign : can be top, bottom or center
3. bgcolor : specifies the background color
4. colspan : number of columns to cover
5. rowspan : number of rows to cover

HTML file path:

A file path describes the location of a file in a web site's folder structure.

- File paths are used when linking to external files like:

1. Web pages
2. Images
3. Style sheets
4. JavaScript

Absolute File Path

An absolute file path is the full URL to an internet file

Ex:-

```

```

Relative File Paths

A relative file path points to a file relative to the current page.

Ex:-

```

```

Image tag:

- It is used to call images in HTML
- Common Vector graphics supported by majority of browsers are **jpg**, **gif**, and **png**.
- Always make use of relative

Attributes :-

1. src : specifies source file
2. border : specifies border width
3. alt : specifies alternative text
4. width : specifies image width
5. height : specifies image height

Example :

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```

```
<body background="bgimage.jpg">
```

Assignment:

Invoice #123456789		14 January 2025	
Pay to: Acme Billing Co. 123 Main St. Cityville, NA 12345		Customer: John Smith 321 Willow Way Southeast Northwesternshire, MA 54321	
Name / Description	Qty.	@	Cost
Paperclips	1000	0.01	10.00
Staples (box)	100	1.00	100.00
Subtotal			110.00
Tax		8%	8.80
Grand Total			\$ 118.80

Hyperlinks:

<a> ...

To create links in HTML

Attributes

1. name : specifies anchor name
2. href : specifies hypertext reference
3. target : specifies the target frame: _blank, _self, _parent, _top.

There are 2 types of links

1. Inter - Document
2. Intra - Document

Inter - Document

From page to another page

Examples :

```
<a href="targets.html"> Company Targets </a>
<a href="../profile.html"> Company Profile</a>
<a href="../goals.html">  </a>
```

Intra- Document Example :-

```
<a href="#two"> Profile </a> <a href="#three"> Targets </a>
<a name="one"> History </a>
```

 History Targets

 Profile

 History Profile

 Targets

HTML forms:

It is used to accept data from user.

<form> .. </form>

marks the beginning and end of html form.

Attributes :

1. **name** : specifies the form name
2. **method** : can be **GET** or **POST** (default is get)
3. **action** : specifies server side file to be called

Eg :

<form name=" " method=" " action=" ">
</form>

GET Method:

http://www.test.com/index.htm?name1=value1&name2=value2

The GET method **produces** a **long string** that appears in your **server logs**, in the **browser's Location: box**.

The GET method is **restricted** to send upto **1024 characters** only.

Never use GET method if you have **password** or other **sensitive information** to be sent to the server.

GET **can't** be used to **send binary data**, like images or word documents, to the server.

POST method:

The POST method **transfers** information via **HTTP headers**.

The POST method **does not have** any **restriction** on **data size** to be sent.

The POST method **can be used** to send **ASCII** as well as **binary data**.

The data sent by POST method goes through **HTTP header** so **security depends** on **HTTP protocol**.

By using **Secure HTTP** you can make sure that your information is secure.

FORM element:

<input />

- It is used to create text, password, hidden, radio, checkbox, button, submit, reset and file form elements

- Attributes

name : specifies input name

type : can be **text, password, hidden, radio, checkbox, button, submit, reset and file**

value :

- specifies label for **button, submit** and **reset**

- specifies content/value for text, password, hidden, radio and checkbox

<input type=" ">

text : single line textbox (characters, number, symbols)

password : Accept passwords

radio : Select one out of multiple options

checkbox : Select one/more/none options

submit : Special button that submits the form(calls form action)

reset : Special button that resets the form contents

file : Browse file

number : Input numbers only

<select> : To create **dropdown list**.

<option> is used as a sub tag of select to create dropdown list options.

<textarea> : to accept multiple line text

size : specifies visual width for text and password

maxlength : maximum number of characters that can be typed in text and password

checked : only for radio and checkbox

- Example

<input type="text" value="Bhopal" size="20" maxlength="25">

`<input type="button" value="Click Me">`

`<input type="checkbox" value="Yes" checked>` Married

Input type:

- Text
- Number
- Password
- Radio
- Checkbox
- Email
- url
- File
- Date
- Month
- Week
- time
- Submit
- Reset
- Button

Attributes:

- Hidden
- disabled
- Checked
- Selected
- Autocomplete
- Autofocus
- Required
- tabindex

Fieldset:

The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form.

The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements.

Note :- The [<legend>](#) tag defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

Example :- Do not copy paste

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    Name: <input type="text"><br>
    Email: <input type="text"><br>
    Date of birth: <input type="text">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

Iframe:

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

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

Ex :-

```
<div>
<iframe src="https://www.example.com"></iframe>
</div>
```

Division and span tag:

<div> This tag is used to create group of HTML elements.

**** is an inline element and it can be used to group inline-elements in an HTML document. This tag also does not provide any visual change on the block but has more meaning when it is used with CSS.

The difference between the **** tag and the **<div>** tag is that the **** tag is used with inline elements where as the **<div>** tag is used with block-level elements.

```
<p>This is <span style="color:red">red</span> and this is <span
style="color:green">green</span></p>
```

Final Assignment:

1. Complete Resume using HTML with all properties like element, attributes etc.
2. Creation of webpage using HTML forms (login, signup) with all html properties.