**HTML Notes**

What is HTML?

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

* HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
* HTML is a markup language
* A markup language is a set of markup tags
* The tags describe document content
* HTML documents contain HTML tags and plain text
* HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by angle brackets like <html>
* HTML tags normally come in pairs like <p> and </p>
* The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag
* The end tag is written like the start tag, with a slash before the tag name
* Start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tags

Ex. <tagname>content</tagneame>

HTML Elements

In HTML, most elements are written with a start tag (e.g. <p>) and an end tag (e.g. </p>), with the content in between

Ex. <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

To begin coding HTML you need only two things: a simple-text editor and a web browser.

Notepad++ is the most basic of simpletext editors and you will probably code a fair amount of HTML with it.

Web Browsers

The purpose of a web browser (such as Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them as web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to determine how the content of the HTML page is to be presented /displayed to the user.

HTML Version

<!DOCTYPE html> -----🡪Tells the browser using html5 version.

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

Ex: <h1>This is a heading</h1>

<h2>This is a heading</h2>

<h3>This is a heading</h3>

<h4>This is a heading</h4>

<h5>This is a heading</h5>

<h6>This is a heading</h6>

Basic Tags:

1. <P>paragraph</P>:

* Defines the boundaries of a paragraph. A line break automatically is inserted before and after a paragraph

1. <pre> content</pre>

* Specifies the pre-formatted text in web page.

1. <marquee>content</marquee>

* An interesting effect can be obtained by making print move on a page, using “marquee” tags
* creates an area in which moving text will advance across all or a portion of a page, just as it does on some marquee signs.
* A <MARQUEE> tag may contain within it other parameters as part of the command: DIRECTION="LEFT"|"RIGHT": indicates the direction marquee text will move. BGCOLOR="COLOR"|"#COLOR CODE": colors the background of a marquee. BEHAVIOR="SCROLL"|"SLIDE"|"ALTERNATE": specifies how marquee text will behave as it moves horizontally on a browser screen.

1. <!-- comment --> (“comment” tag):

* Allows the author to type a comment which helps clarify something within an HTML source code document. This comment will not appear in the marked up web document on the browser.

1. <BR> (“break” tag):

* Forces a line break at that point, causing the text after the break to be displaced down one line.

1. <HR> (“horizontal rule” tag):

* creates an engraved, shaded horizontal line

1. &nbsp:

* Inserts a single, non-breaking space where there otherwise would not be a space.

1. . <DIV>section of text</DIV>:

* Defines the boundaries of a section of text and divides or separates that section from the rest of the text.
* Tag may contain within it an alignment parameter as part of the command: ALIGN="LEFT"|"CENTER"|"RIGHT"|"JUSTIFY"
* To create subscripts and superscripts in the text.
* To do this, “subscript” and “superscript” tags may be used: <SUB>number or character</SUB>: lowers a number or a character slightly below the midline level and reduces its font size by 1 degree.
* <SUP>number or character</SUP>: elevates a number or a character slightly above the midline level and reduces its font size by 1 degree. (H<SUB>2</SUB>SO<SUB>4</SUB>) (H2SO4)

HTML Tables

Tables are defined with the <table> tag.

A table is divided into rows with the <tr> tag. (tr stands for table row)

A row is divided into data cells with the <td> tag. (td stands for table data)

A row can also be divided into headings with the <th> tag. (th stands for table heading) .

The <td> elements are the data containers in the table.

The <td> elements can contain all sorts of HTML elements like text, images, lists, other tables, etc. Tables

<TABLE> & </TABLE>

BORDER

BORDERCOLOR

BGCOLOR

ALIGN

WIDTH

HEIGHT

CELLSPACING &CELLPADDING

<TH> & </TH>

BGCOLOR

ALIGN & VALIGN

WIDTH& HEIGHT

COLSPAN& ROWSPAN

<TR> & </TR>

BGCOLOR ,ALIGN& VALIGN

<TD> & </TD>

BGCOLOR, ALIGN ,VALIGN ,WIDTH ,HEIGHT, COLSPAN &ROWSPAN are the attributes we can

Use in <td>

* BORDER="B": creates a border (rim), of width “B” in pixels, around the edge of a table.
* BORDERCOLOR="COLOR"|"#COLOR CODE": colors the borders around and within a table
* BGCOLOR="COLOR"|"#COLOR CODE": colors the background of an entire table.
* ALIGN="LEFT"|"RIGHT": positions a table at a specific location on the page.
* WIDTH="W": defines the horizontal width “W” of an entire table on the page.
* HEIGHT="H": defines the vertical height “H” of a table.
* CELLSPACING="S": causes the non-colored portion of the border around a table and between adjacent cells of the table to be “S” pixels in width.
* CELLPADDING="P": creates a minimum distance of “P” pixels between the contents of each table cell and the closest border of the cell.
* COLSPAN="C": specifies how many columns “C” of a table a heading cell will span.

ROWSPAN="R": specifies how many rows “R” of a table a heading cell will span.

HTML Block Elements

Most HTML elements are defined as block level elements or as inline elements.

Block level elements normally start (and end) with a new line when displayed in a browser.

Examples: <h1>, <p>, <ul>, <table>

HTML Inline Elements :

Inline elements are normally displayed without starting a new line.

Examples: <b>, <td>, <a>, <img>.

The HTML <div> Element :

The HTML <div> element is a block level element that can be used as a container for grouping other HTML elements. When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to set style attributes to large blocks of content. Another common use of the <div> element, is for document layout. It replaces the "old way" of defining layout using tables. Using <table> elements for layout is not the correct use of <table>. The purpose of the <table> element is to display tabular data.

The HTML <span> Element:

The HTML <span> element is an inline element that can be used as a container for text.

The <span> element has no special meaning.

When used together with CSS, the <span> element can be used to set style attributes to parts of the text.

What is empty tags in html?

HTML elements with no content are called empty elements.<br> is an empty element without a closing tag (the <br> tag defines a line break)

List Tags

The most common HTML lists are ordered and unordered lists:

HTML Unordered Lists :

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

Example:

<ul type="circle"/”disc/square>

<li>Jyothi</li>

<li>umesh</li>

<li>Priyanka</li>

<li>bunty</li>

</ul>

HTML Ordered Lists:

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items are marked with numbers.

<ol type="i"/I/A/a>

<li>Jyothi</li>

<li>umesh</li>

<li>Priyanka</li>

<li>bunty</li>

</ol>

HTML Description Lists

A description list is a list of terms/names, with a description of each term/name. The <dl> tag defines a description list. The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines terms/names) and <dd> (describes each term/name)

Example:

<dl>

<dt>Bangalore</dt>

<dd>-Bangalore is a silicon city</dd>

</dl>

HTML Nested Lists:

A Nested list is a list combination of all lists or list inside list.

Example:

<ul type="circle">

<li>Jyothi</li>

<li>umesh

<ol type="i">

<li>Jyothi</li>

<li>umesh</li>

<li>Priyanka</li>

<li>bunty</li>

</ol>

</li>

<li>Priyanka</li>

<li>bunty</li>

</ul>

<IMG>:

indicates that an image—such as a photograph, icon, animation, cartoon, or other graphic—is to be displayed at that location SRC="URL/graphic.gif or .jpg": contains the URL (Uniform Resource Locator or web address)

ALIGN="LEFT"|"RIGHT"|"TOP"|"TEXTTOP"|"MIDDLE" | "ABSMIDDLE"|"BASELINE"|"BOTTOM"|"ABSBOTTOM": places the graphic image at a specified position.

WIDTH="W": defines the width “W” of the image in pixels.

HEIGHT="H": defines the height “H” of the image in pixels.

BORDER="B": creates a border around the image, with a uniform width of “B” in pixels.

HSPACE="H": creates a space, with width “H” in pixels, between the image and any text immediately to the right and/or left of it.

VSPACE="V": creates a space, with height “V” in pixels, between the image and any text immediately above and/or below it. (VSPACE means “vertical space.”)

ALT="alternate description": supplies a description of the image, which will be displayed instead of the image on nongraphical browsers.

HyperLink

Most often, a hyperlink will jump to the beginning of another document.

To do this, a pair of “anchor” (A) tags is required <A HREF="URL">text or graphic image</A>: defines an “anchored hypertext reference” (commonly known as a hyperlink).

TARGET="\_blank": opens up the linked page, specified by the URL, into a new browser window. (Without the TARGET="\_blank" parameter, the new page will replace the existing page in the same browser window.)

**Forms:**

<FORM>form</FORM>:

creates a form which is used to request and gather information from a web site visitor. Forms cannot be nested inside of other forms.

METHOD="POST": states that the method of dealing with the completed information in the form is to post it.

ACTION="mailto:your email address": indicates that the completed information is to be supplied or mailed to your email address.

<INPUT>: indicates that a certain type of form element is to follow, such as a text box, radio button, checkbox, submit button, or reset button. This tag does not require an ending (</INPUT>) tag

TYPE="TEXT": creates a simple, one-row text box in which a single line of information may be typed and then emailed to the person requesting the information.

NAME="name": designates a name for the text box, such as "Name" or "Address" or "Email Address" or anything else. SIZE="S": defines the number of characters “S” that will appear in the text box.

MAXLENGTH="M": optional; specifies the maximum number of characters “M” which can be typed into the text box.

VALUE="text": optional; inserts fixed text into the text box. CHECKED: automatically checks (places a dot in) that item’s radio button, making it become the default selection.  <SELECT><OPTION>tags</SELECT>: creates a pop-up box. In a pop-up box, where one <OPTION SELECTED> item isshowing, the remainder of the <OPTION> items will “pop up” into view after clicking on the first item.

<OPTION SELECTED>: denotes which item will be shown initially in the pop-up box when only one selection is permitted, or which items within the box will be highlighted when multiple selections are permitted.

<OPTION>: denotes each item which will appear when the popup box is activated.

<TEXTAREA>(optional text)</TEXTAREA>: creates a box in which information may be typed and then emailed to the person requesting the information

ROWS="R": defines the number of rows (lines) “R” of text that are visible in the text box. COLS="C": defines the number of characters “C” that can be typed in each row (line) of text before a new line is begun TYPE="SUBMIT": submits the form to the email address specified in the ACTION parameter. TYPE="RESET": resets the entire form, clearing all entries and enabling the responder to begin The <label> tag defines a label for an <input> element .

The <legend> tag defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

Placeholder Attribute. A guide to using the attribute, and support it for older browsers. Placeholder. Placeholder text is a short example or hint text that is shown in a form field when the field is unfocused and has no input from the user.

**Frames:**

HTML frames allow authors to present documents in multiple views, which may be independent windows or subwindows.

ROWS="H": includes a list of values separated by commas, with each value defining the height “H” of a frame (row).

COLS="W": includes a list of values separated by commas, with each value defining the width “W” of a frame (column).

SRC="URL": causes the source file at the specified URL (Uniform Resource Locator or web address) to be displayed inside a frame initially.

Iframe –inline frame:

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

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