<HTML Tutorial

**HTML tutorial** or HTML 5 tutorial provides basic and advanced concepts of html. Our HTML tutorial is developed for beginners and professionals. The major points of HTML are given below:

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

HTML is used to create web pages.

HTML is widely used language on the web.

We can create static website by HTML only.

HTML Example with HTML Editor

In this tutorial, you will get a lot of examples, in fact one example for every chapter. you can also edit and run these examples, with our online HTML editor.

1. <!DOCTYPE**>**
2. **<html>**
3. **<body>**
4. **<h1>**Write Your First Heading**</h1>**
5. **<p>**Write Your First Paragraph.**</p>**
6. **</body>**
7. **</html>**
8. HTML 5 Tags
9. In this tutorial, we will learn HTML 5 tags such as audio tag, video tag, canvas tag, HTML svg, HTML geolocation, HTML drag and drop etc.
10. All HTML Tags
11. At last, we will learn all HTML tags one by one for example, marquee tag, textarea tag, br tag, hr tag, pre tag, h tag, code tag, input tag, title tag, meta tag, script tag, style tag etc.
12. Problem
13. If you find any problem or mistake in our tutorial, you can report to us. We assure, you will not find any problem in HTML tutorial.

What is HTML

What is HTML

HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. Let's see what is Hyper Text and what is Markup Language?

**Hyper Text:** Hyper Text simply means "Text within Text". A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Every time when you click on a word which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext.

**Markup language:** A markup language is a programming language that is used make text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn a text into images, tables, links etc.

An HTML document is made of many HTML tags and each HTML tag contains different content.

Let's see a simple example of HTML.

1. <!DOCTYPE**>**
2. **<html>**
3. **<body>**
4. **<h1>**Write Your First Heading**</h1>**
5. **<p>**Write Your First Paragraph.**</p>**
6. **</body>**
7. **</html>**
8. Description of HTML Example
9. **DOCTYPE:** It defines the document type.
10. **html** : Text between html tag describes the web document.
11. **body** : Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user.
12. **h1** : Text between h1 tag describes the heading of the webpage.
13. **p** : Text between p tag describes the paragraph of the webpage.
14. Brief History of HTML
15. In the late 1980's , A physicist, Tim Berners-Lee who was a contractor at CERN, proposed a system for CERN researchers. In 1989, he wrote a memo proposing an internet based hypertext system.
16. **Tim Berners-Lee** is known as *father of HTML*. The first available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags" proposed by Tim in late 1991.
17. Features of HTML
18. 1) It is a very **easy and simple** language. It can be easily understood and modified.
19. 2) It is very easy to make **effective presentation** with HTML because it has a lot of *formatting tags*.
20. 3) It is a **markup language** so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along with the text.
21. 4) It facilitates programmers to add **link** on the web pages (by *html anchor tag*) , so it enhances the interest of browsing of the user.
22. 5) It is **platform-independent** because it can be displayed on any platform like Windows, Linux and Macintosh etc.
23. 6) It facilitates the programmer to add **Graphics, Videos, and Sound** to the web pages which makes it more attractive and interactive.
24. HTML Tags
25. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.
26. When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.
27. Syntax
28. <tag> content </tag>
29. HTML Tag Examples
30. Note: HTML Tags are always written in lowercase letters. The basic HTML tags are given below:
31. <p> Paragraph Tag </p>
32. **<h2> Heading Tag </h2>**
33. <b> **Bold Tag** </b>
34. <i> *Italic Tag* </i>
35. <u> Underline Tag</u>
36. Unclosed HTML Tags
37. Some HTML tags are not closed, for example br and hr.
38. **<br> Tag**: br stands for break line, it breaks the line of the code.
39. **<hr> Tag**: hr stands for Horizontal Rule. This tag is used to put a line across the webpage.
40. HTML Meta Tags
41. DOCTYPE, title, link, meta and style
42. HTML Text Tags
43. <p>, <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, <strong>, <em>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <cite>, <q>, <code>, <ins>, <del>, <dfn>, <kbd>, <pre>, <samp>, <var> and <br>
44. HTML Link Tags
45. <a> and <base>
46. HTML Image and Object Tags
47. <img>, <area>, <map>, <param> and <object>
48. HTML List Tags
49. <ul>, <ol>, <li>, <dl>, <dt> and <dd>
50. HTML Table Tags
51. table, tr, td, th, tbody, thead, tfoot, col, colgroup and caption
52. HTML Form Tags
53. form, input, textarea, select, option, optgroup, button, label, fieldset and legend
54. HTML Scripting Tags
55. script and noscript

HTML Formatting

HTML Formatting

**HTML Formatting** is *a process of formatting text for better look and feel*. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined. There are almost 12 options available that how text appears in HTML and XHTML.

Here, we are going to learn 12 HTML formatting tags.

1) Bold Text

If you write anything within <b>............</b> element, is shown in bold letters.

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<b>**Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.**</b></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat1)

Output:

**Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.**

2) Italic Text

If you write anything within <i>............</i> element, is shown in italic letters.

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<i>**Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.**</i></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat2)

Output:

*Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.*

3) HTML Marked formatting

If you want to mark or highlight a text, you should write the content within <mark>.........</mark>.

See this example:

1. **<h2>**  I want to put a **<mark>** Mark**</mark>** on your face**</h2>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat3)

Output:



4) Underlined Text

If you write anything within <u>.........</u> element, is shown in underlined text.

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<u>**Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.**</u></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat4)

Output:

Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.

5) Strike Text

Anything written within <strike>.......................</strike> element is displayed with strikethrough. It is a thin line which cross the statement.

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<strike>**Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough**</strike>**.**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat5)

Output:

~~Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough.~~

6) Monospaced Font

If you want that each letter has the same width then you should write the content within <tt>.............</tt> element.

Note: We know that most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters have different width. (for example: 'w' is wider than 'i'). Monospaced Font provides similar space among every letter.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<tt>**Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.**</tt></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat6)

Output:

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.

7) Superscript Text

If you put the content within <sup>..............</sup> element, is shown in superscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<sup>**Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.**</sup></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat7)

Output:

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.

8) Subscript Text

If you put the content within <sub>..............</sub> element, is shown in subscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height below the other characters.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<sub>**Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.**</sub></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat8)

Output:

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.

9) Deleted Text

Anything that puts within <del>..........</del> is displayed as deleted text.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<del>**Delete your first paragraph.**</del></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat9)

Output:



10) Inserted Text

Anything that puts within <ins>..........</ins> is displayed as inserted text.

See this example:

1. **<p>** **<del>**Delete your first paragraph.**</del><ins>**Write another paragraph.**</ins></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat10)

Output:



11) Larger Text

If you want to put your font size larger than the rest of the text then put the content within <big>.........</big>. It increase one font size larger than the previous one.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<big>**Write the paragraph in larger font.**</big></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat11)

Output:



12) Smaller Text

If you want to put your font size smaller than the rest of the text then put the content within <small>.........</small>tag. It reduces one font size than the previous one.

See this example:

1. **<p>**Hello **<small>**Write the paragraph in smaller font.**</small></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat12)

Output:

Hello Write the paragraph in smaller font.

# HTML Heading

## HTML Heading

A HTML heading or HTML h tag can be defined as a title or a subtitle which you want to display on the webpage. When you place the text within the heading tags <h1>.........</h1>, it is displayed on the browser in the bold format and size of the text depends on the number of heading.

There are six different HTML headings which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

h1 is the largest heading tag and h6 is the smallest one. So h1 is used for most important heading and h6 is used for least important.

See this example:

1. **<h1>**Heading no. 1**</h1>**
2. **<h2>**Heading no. 2**</h2>**
3. **<h3>**Heading no. 3**</h3>**
4. **<h4>**Heading no. 4**</h4>**
5. **<h5>**Heading no. 5**</h5>**
6. **<h6>**Heading no. 6**</h6>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlheading1)

Output:

# Heading no. 1

## Heading no. 2

### Heading no. 3

#### Heading no. 4

##### Heading no. 5

###### Heading no. 6

#### Heading elements (h1....h6) should be used for headings only. They should not be used just to make text bold or big.

## Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <h1> to <h6> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

HTML Paragraph

HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph in a webpage. Let's take a simple example to see how it work. It is a notable point that a browser itself add an empty line before and after a paragraph.

See this example:

1. **<p>**This is first paragraph.**</p>**
2. **<p>**This is second paragraph.**</p>**
3. **<p>**This is third paragraph.**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlparagraph1)

Output:

This is first paragraph.

This is second paragraph.

This is third paragraph.

Space inside HTML Paragraph

If you put a lot of spaces inside the HTML p tag, browser removes extra spaces and extra line while displaying the page. The browser counts number of spaces and lines as a single one.

1. **<p>**
2. I am
3. going to provide
4. you a tutorial on HTML
5. and hope that it will
6. be very beneficial for you.
7. **</p>**
8. **<p>**
9. Look, I put here a lot
10. of spaces                    but            I know, Browser will ignore it.
11. **</p>**
12. **<p>**
13. You cannot determine the display of HTML**</p>**
14. **<p>**because resized windows may create different result.
15. **</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlparagraph2)

Output:

I am going to provide you a tutorial on HTML and hope that it will be very beneficial for you.

Look, I put here a lot of spaces but I know, Browser will ignore it.

You cannot determine the display of HTML

because resized windows may create different result.

As you can see, all the extra lines and unnecessary spaces are removed by the browser.

Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <p> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

HTML Anchor

The **HTML anchor tag** defines *a hyperlink that links one page to another page*. The "href" attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML a tag.

href attribute of HTML anchor tag

The href attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In other words, it points out the destination page.

The syntax of HTML anchor tag is given below.

<a href = "..........."> Link Text </a>

Let's see an example of HTML anchor tag.

1. **<a** href="second.html"**>**Click for Second Page**</a>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlanchor1)

Appearance of HTML anchor tag

An **unvisited link** is displayed underlined and blue.

A **visited link** displayed underlined and purple.

An **active link** is underlined and red.

# HTML Image

**HTML img tag** is used to display image on the web page. HTML img tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image element.

Let's see an example of HTML image.

1. **<h2>**HTML Image Example**</h2>**
2. **<img** src="good\_morning.jpg" alt="Good Morning Friends"**/>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlimage1)

Output:



## Attributes of HTML img tag

The src and alt are important attributes of HTML img tag. All attributes of HTML image tag are given below.

#### 1) src

It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image. It instructs the browser where to look for the image on the server.

The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.

#### 2) alt

The alt attribute defines an alternate text for the image, if it can't be displayed. The value of the alt attribute describe the image in words. The alt attribute is considered good for SEO prospective.

#### 3) width

It is an optional attribute which is used to specify the width to display the image. It is not recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of width attribute.

#### 4) height

It specifies the height of the image. The HTML height attribute also supports iframe, image and object elements. It is not recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of height attribute.

HTML Table

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

HTML tables are used to manage the layout of the page e.g. header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section etc. But it is recommended to use div tag over table to manage the layout of the page .

HTML Table Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <table> | It defines a table. |
| <tr> | It defines a row in a table. |
| <th> | It defines a header cell in a table. |
| <td> | It defines a cell in a table. |
| <caption> | It defines the table caption. |
| <colgroup> | It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting. |
| <col> | It is used with <colgroup> element to specify column properties for each column. |
| <tbody> | It is used to group the body content in a table. |
| <thead> | It is used to group the header content in a table. |
| <tfooter> | It is used to group the footer content in a table. |

HTML Table Example

Let's see the example of HTML table tag. It output is shown above.

1. **<table>**
2. **<tr><th>**First\_Name**</th><th>**Last\_Name**</th><th>**Marks**</th></tr>**
3. **<tr><td>**Sonoo**</td><td>**Jaiswal**</td><td>**60**</td></tr>**
4. **<tr><td>**James**</td><td>**William**</td><td>**80**</td></tr>**
5. **<tr><td>**Swati**</td><td>**Sironi**</td><td>**82**</td></tr>**
6. **<tr><td>**Chetna**</td><td>**Singh**</td><td>**72**</td></tr>**
7. **</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable1)

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **First\_Name** | **Last\_Name** | **Marks** |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

In the above html table, there are 5 rows and 3 columns = 5 \* 3 = 15 values.

HTML Table with Border

There are two ways to specify border for HTML tables.

1. By border attribute of table in HTML
2. By border property in CSS

1) HTML Border attribute

You can use border attribute of table tag in HTML to specify border. But it is not recommended now.

1. **<table** border="1"**>**
2. **<tr><th>**First\_Name**</th><th>**Last\_Name**</th><th>**Marks**</th></tr>**
3. **<tr><td>**Sonoo**</td><td>**Jaiswal**</td><td>**60**</td></tr>**
4. **<tr><td>**James**</td><td>**William**</td><td>**80**</td></tr>**
5. **<tr><td>**Swati**</td><td>**Sironi**</td><td>**82**</td></tr>**
6. **<tr><td>**Chetna**</td><td>**Singh**</td><td>**72**</td></tr>**
7. **</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable3)

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **First\_Name** | **Last\_Name** | **Marks** |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

2) CSS Border property

It is now recommended to use border property of CSS to specify border in table.

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid black;
4. }
5. **</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable4)

You can collapse all the borders in one border by border-collapse property.

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 2px solid black;
4. border-collapse: collapse;
5. }
6. **</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable5)

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Last Name** | **Marks** |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

HTML Table with cell padding

You can specify padding for table header and table data by two ways:

1. By cellpadding attribute of table in HTML
2. By padding property in CSS

The cellpadding attribute of HTML table tag is obselete now. It is recommended to use CSS. So let's see the code of CSS.

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid pink;
4. border-collapse: collapse;
5. }
6. th, td {
7. padding: 10px;
8. }
9. **</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable6)

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Last Name** | **Marks** |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

HTML Table with colspan

If you want to make a cell span more than one column, you can use the colspan attribute.

Let's see the example that span two columns.

CSS code:

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid black;
4. border-collapse: collapse;
5. }
6. th, td {
7. padding: 5px;
8. }
9. **</style>**

HTML code:

1. **<table** style="width:100%"**>**
2. **<tr>**
3. **<th>**Name**</th>**
4. **<th** colspan="2"**>**Mobile No.**</th>**
5. **</tr>**
6. **<tr>**
7. **<td>**Ajeet Maurya**</td>**
8. **<td>**7503520801**</td>**
9. **<td>**9555879135**</td>**
10. **</tr>**
11. **</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable2)

Output:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Mobile No.** | |
| Ajeet Maurya | 7503520801 | 9555879135 |

HTML Table with rowspan

If you want to make a cell span more than one row, you can use the rowspan attribute.

Let's see the example that span two rows.

CSS code:

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid black;
4. border-collapse: collapse;
5. }
6. th, td {
7. padding: 10px;
8. }
9. **</style>**

HTML code:

1. **<table>**
2. **<tr><th>**Name**</th><td>**Ajeet Maurya**</td></tr>**
3. **<tr><th** rowspan="2"**>**Mobile No.**</th><td>**7503520801**</td></tr>**
4. **<tr><td>**9555879135**</td></tr>**
5. **</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable7)

Output:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | Ajeet Maurya |
| **Mobile No.** | 7503520801 |
| 9555879135 |

HTML table with caption

HTML caption is diplayed above the table. It must be used after table tag only.

1. **<table>**
2. **<caption>**Student Records**</caption>**
3. **<tr><th>**First\_Name**</th><th>**Last\_Name**</th><th>**Marks**</th></tr>**
4. **<tr><td>**Vimal**</td><td>**Jaiswal**</td><td>**70**</td></tr>**
5. **<tr><td>**Mike**</td><td>**Warn**</td><td>**60**</td></tr>**
6. **<tr><td>**Shane**</td><td>**Warn**</td><td>**42**</td></tr>**
7. **<tr><td>**Jai**</td><td>**Malhotra**</td><td>**62**</td></tr>**
8. **</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable9)

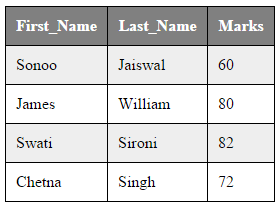
Styling HTML table even and odd cells

CSS code:

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid black;
4. border-collapse: collapse;
5. }
6. th, td {
7. padding: 10px;
8. }
9. table#alter tr:nth-child(even) {
10. background-color: #eee;
11. }
12. table#alter tr:nth-child(odd) {
13. background-color: #fff;
14. }
15. table#alter th {
16. color: white;
17. background-color: gray;
18. }
19. **</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable8)

Output:



Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <table> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

HTML Lists

HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists:

1. Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
2. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
3. Description List or Definition List (dl)

HTML Ordered List or Numbered List

In the ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers. It is known as numbered list also. The ordered list starts with <ol> tag and the list items start with <li> tag.

1. **<ol>**
2. **<li>**Aries**</li>**
3. **<li>**Bingo**</li>**
4. **<li>**Leo**</li>**
5. **<li>**Oracle**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmllists1)

Output:

1. Aries
2. Bingo
3. Leo
4. Oracle

Click here for full details of HTML ordered list. [HTML Ordered List](http://www.javatpoint.com/html-ordered-list)

HTML Unordered List or Bulleted List

In HTML Unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets. It is also known as bulleted list also. The Unordered list starts with <ul> tag and list items start with the <li> tag.

1. **<ul>**
2. **<li>**Aries**</li>**
3. **<li>**Bingo**</li>**
4. **<li>**Leo**</li>**
5. **<li>**Oracle**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmllists2)

Output:

* Aries
* Bingo
* Leo
* Oracle

Click here for full details of HTML unordered list. [HTML Unordered List](http://www.javatpoint.com/html-unordered-list)

HTML Description List or Definition List

HTML Description list is also a list style which is supported by HTML and XHTML. It is also known as definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.

The definition list is very appropriate when you want to present glossary, list of terms or other name-value list.

The HTML definition list contains following three tags:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the start of the list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines a term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines the term definition (description).
4. **<dl>**
5. **<dt>**Aries**</dt>**
6. **<dd>**-One of the 12 horoscope sign.**</dd>**
7. **<dt>**Bingo**</dt>**
8. **<dd>**-One of my evening snacks**</dd>**
9. **<dt>**Leo**</dt>**
10. **<dd>**-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.**</dd>**
11. **<dt>**Oracle**</dt>**
12. **<dd>**-It is a multinational technology corporation.**</dd>**
13. **</dl>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmllists3)

Output:

Aries

-One of the 12 horoscope sign.

Bingo

-One of my evening snacks

Leo

-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.

Oracle

-It is a multinational technology corporation.

Click here for full details of HTML description list. [HTML Description List](http://www.javatpoint.com/html-description-list)

Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <ol><ul><dl> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

HTML Ordered List | HTML Numbered List

**HTML Ordered List** or Numbered List displays elements in numbered format. The HTML ol tag is used for ordered list. There can be different types of numbered list:

* Numeric Number (1, 2, 3)
* Capital Roman Number (I II III)
* Small Romal Number (i ii iii)
* Capital Alphabet (A B C)
* Small Alphabet (a b c)

To represent different ordered lists, there are 5 types of attributes in <ol> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| Type "1" | This is the default type. In this type, the list items are numbered with numbers. |
| Type "I" | In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case roman numbers. |
| Type "i" | In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case roman numbers. |
| Type "A" | In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case letters. |
| Type "a" | In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case letters. |

HTML Ordered List Example

Let's see the example of HTML ordered list that displays 4 topics in numbered list. Here we are not defining type="1" because it is the default type.

1. **<ol>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist1)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

ol type="I"

Let's see the example to display list in roman number uppercase.

1. **<ol** type="I"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist2)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

ol type="i"

Let's see the example to display list in roman number lowercase.

1. **<ol** type="i"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist3)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

ol type="A"

Let's see the example to display list in alphabet uppercase.

1. **<ol** type="A"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist4)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

ol type="a"

Let's see the example to display list in alphabet lowercase.

1. **<ol** type="a"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist5)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

start attribute

The start attribute is used with ol tag to specify from where to start the list items.

**<ol type="1" start="5">** : It will show numeric values starting with "5".

**<ol type="A" start="5">** : It will show capital alphabets starting with "E".

**<ol type="a" start="5">** : It will show lower case alphabets starting with "e".

**<ol type="I" start="5">** : It will show Roman upper case value starting with "V".

**<ol type="i" start="5">** : It will show Roman lower case value starting with "v".

1. **<ol** type="i" start="5"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlorderedlist6)

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <ol> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

HTML Unordered List | HTML Bulleted List

**HTML Unordered List** or Bulleted List displays elements in bulleted format. The HTML ul tag is used for the unordered list. There can be 4 types of bulleted list:

* disc
* circle
* square
* none

To represent different ordered lists, there are 4 types of attributes in <ul> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| Type "disc" | This is the default style. In this style, the list items are marked with bullets. |
| Type "circle" | In this style, the list items are marked with circles. |
| Type "square" | In this style, the list items are marked with squares. |
| Type "none" | In this style, the list items are not marked . |

HTML Unordered List Example

1. **<ul>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlunorderedlist1)

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

ul type="circle"

1. **<ul** type="circle"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlunorderedlist2)

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

ul type="square"

1. **<ul** type="square"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlunorderedlist3)

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

ul type="none"

1. **<ul** type="none"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlunorderedlist4)

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <ul> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

HTML Description List | HTML Definition List

**HTML Description List** or Definition List displays elements in definition form like in dictionary. The <dl>, <dt> and <dd> tags are used to define description list.

The 3 HTML description list tags are given below:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the description list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines data term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines data definition (description).
4. **<dl>**
5. **<dt>**HTML**</dt>**
6. **<dd>**is a markup language**</dd>**
7. **<dt>**Java**</dt>**
8. **<dd>**is a programming language and platform**</dd>**
9. **<dt>**JavaScript**</dt>**
10. **<dd>**is a scripting language**</dd>**
11. **<dt>**SQL**</dt>**
12. **<dd>**is a query language**</dd>**
13. **</dl>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmldescriptionlist1)

Output:

HTML

is a markup language

Java

is a programming language and platform

JavaScript

is a scripting language

SQL

is a query language

Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <dl> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**Next Topic**[HTML Form](http://www.javatpoint.com/html-form)

HTML Form

An **HTML form** is *a section of a document* which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing.

Why use HTML Form

HTML forms are required if you want to collect some data from of the site visitor.

For example: If a user want to purchase some items on internet, he/she must fill the form such as shipping address and credit/debit card details so that item can be sent to the given address.

HTML Form Syntax

1. **<form** action="server url" method="get|post"**>**
2. //input controls e.g. textfield, textarea, radiobutton, button
3. **</form>**

HTML Form Tags

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <form> | It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side. |
| <input> | It defines an input control. |
| <textarea> | It defines a multi-line input control. |
| <label> | 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. |
| <select> | It defines a drop-down list. |
| <optgroup> | It defines a group of related options in a drop-down list. |
| <option> | It defines an option in a drop-down list. |
| <button> | It defines a clickable button |

HTML 5 Form Tags

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| <datalist> | It specifies a list of pre-defined options for input control. |
| <keygen> | It defines a key-pair generator field for forms. |
| <output> | It defines the result of a calculation. |

HTML TextField Control

The type="text" attribute of input tag creates textfield control also known as single line textfield control. The name attribute is optional, but it is required for the server side component such as JSP, ASP, PHP etc.

1. **<form>**
2. First Name: **<input** type="text" name="firstname"**/>** **<br/>**
3. Last Name:  **<input** type="text" name="lastname"**/>** **<br/>**
4. **</form>**

Label Tag in Form

It is considered better to have label in form. As it makes the code parser/browser/user friendly.

If you click on the label tag, it will focus on the text control. To do so, you need to have for attribute in label tag that must be same as id attribute of input tag.

1. **<form>**
2. **<label** for="firstname"**>**First Name: **</label>**
3. **<input** type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname"**/>** **<br/>**
4. **<label** for="lastname"**>**Last Name: **</label>**
5. **<input** type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname"**/>** **<br/>**
6. **</form>**

HTML Password Field Control

The password is not visible to the user in password field control.

1. **<form>**
2. **<label** for="password"**>**Password: **</label>**
3. **<input** type="password" id="password" name="password"**/>** **<br/>**
4. **</form>**

HTML 5 Email Field Control

The email field in new in HTML 5. It validates the text for correct email address. You must use @ and . in this field.

1. **<form>**
2. **<label** for="email"**>**Email: **</label>**
3. **<input** type="email" id="email" name="email"**/>** **<br/>**
4. **</form>**

Radio Button Control

The radio button is used to select one from multiple options. It is used in gender, quiz questions etc.

If you use one name for all the radio buttons, only one radio button can be selected at a time.

1. **<form>**
2. **<label** for="gender"**>**Gender: **</label>**
3. **<input** type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male"**/>**Male
4. **<input** type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"**/>**Female **<br/>**
5. **</form>**

Checkbox Control

The checkbox control is used to check multiple options from given checkboxes.

1. **<form>**
2. Hobby:**<br>**
3. **<input** type="checkbox" id="cricket" name="cricket" value="cricket"**/>**
4. **<label** for="cricket"**>**Cricket**</label>**
5. **<input** type="checkbox" id="football" name="football" value="football"**/>**
6. **<label** for="football"**>**Football**</label>**
7. **<input** type="checkbox" id="hockey" name="hockey" value="hockey"**/>**
8. **<label** for="hockey"**>**Hockey**</label>**
9. **</form>**

HTML Form Example

Let's see a simple example of creating HTML form.

1. **<form** action="#"**>**
2. **<table>**
3. **<tr>**
4. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_name" class="label"**>**Enter name:**</label></td>**
5. **<td><input** type="text" name="name" value="" id="register\_name" style="width:160px"**/></td>**
6. **</tr>**
7. **<tr>**
8. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_password" class="label"**>**Enter password:**</label></td>**
9. **<td><input** type="password" name="password" id="register\_password" style="width:160px"**/></td>**
10. **</tr>**
11. **<tr>**
12. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_email" class="label"**>**Enter Email:**</label></td>**
13. **<td**
14. **><input** type="email" name="email" value="" id="register\_email" style="width:160px"**/></td>**
15. **</tr>**
16. **<tr>**
17. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_gender" class="label"**>**Enter Gender:**</label></td>**
18. **<td>**
19. **<input** type="radio" name="gender" id="register\_gendermale" value="male"**/>**
20. **<label** for="register\_gendermale"**>**male**</label>**
21. **<input** type="radio" name="gender" id="register\_genderfemale" value="female"**/>**
22. **<label** for="register\_genderfemale"**>**female**</label>**
23. **</td>**
24. **</tr>**
25. **<tr>**
26. **<td** class="tdLabel"**><label** for="register\_country" class="label"**>**Select Country:**</label></td>**
27. **<td><select** name="country" id="register\_country" style="width:160px"**>**
28. **<option** value="india"**>**india**</option>**
29. **<option** value="pakistan"**>**pakistan**</option>**
30. **<option** value="africa"**>**africa**</option>**
31. **<option** value="china"**>**china**</option>**
32. **<option** value="other"**>**other**</option>**
33. **</select>**
34. **</td>**
35. **</tr>**
36. **<tr>**
37. **<td** colspan="2"**><div** align="right"**><input** type="submit" id="register\_0" value="register"**/>**
38. **</div></td>**
39. **</tr>**
40. **</table>**
41. **</form>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlform1)

Supporting Browsers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| <form> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |