# HTML

# Web Components

- 1. Website
- 2. Web page
- 3. Web browser

## HTML INTRODUCTION

- > Html is a markup language for describing web documents.
- > Html stands for hyper text markup language.
- ➤ A markup language is a set of markup tags.
- > Each html tags describe different documents content.

Version	Year
Html	1991
Html 2.0	1995
Html 3.0	1997
Html4.1	1999
Xhtml	2000
xhtml5	2014

# **Editors**

- 1. Notepad
- 2. Notepad ++
- 3. Dreamweaver
- 4. Netbean
- 5. Ms front page

#### 6. Sublime

# **STRUCTURE**

<html>
<head>
<title>Google</title>
Opening tag closing tag
</head>
<body>
Content
</body>
</html>

# Tags

#### **Heading tag**

- 1. <h1>36px</h1>
- 2. <h2>26px</h2>
- 3. <h3>24px</h3>
- 4. <h4>16px</h4>
- 5. <h5>12px</h5>
- 6. <h6>10px</h6>

#### **FORMATING TAG**

- 1. <b>bold</b>
- 2. <u>underline</u>
- 3. <i>italic</i>
- 4. <sub>subscript</sub>

- 5. <sup>superscript</sup>
- 6. <strike>strikethrough</strike>
- 7. paragraph
- 8. <mark>mark</mark>
- 9. <small>small</small>
- 10.<del><del>delete</del></del>
- 11.<ins>insert</ins>
- 12.<hr> horizontal rule
- 13.<br>line break
- 14. For Spacing

#### Image tag

Html images are defind with the <img>tag the source file (src) alternative text (alt) and size (height and width) are properties or attributes.

Example:-

<img src="image path"height="100%"width="100%"alt="text">

## **Attributes (properties)**

- Src (source)
- Width
- Height
- Alt

## **Body Attributes**

- 1. Background color=bgcolor
- 2. Image=Background
- 3. Text color=text

#### Example:-

```
<body bgcolor="color name"

Background="image path"

Text="color name">
```

# **Font tag**

### Syntax:-

<font></font>

#### Attributes:-

- I. Size
- II. Color
- III. Face

<font color ="red" face="bradely" size="10px">this is font tag</font>

## **Link Tag**

Link are found in nearly all web page .links allow users to click their way from page to page.

### Syntex:-

<a href="page path"target="new/blank">link text</a>

#### Attributes:-

- Href(page path)
- Target(new or blank)

## List tag

#### Ordered list:-

- 1. Html
- 2. Css
- 3. Js

#### Unordered list:-

- 1. Html
- 2. Css

#### Two types of list:-

1.unordered list:-An unordered list starts with the tag.

Example:-

coffee

tea

milk

2. Ordered list:- An ordered list start with the tag. Each list item starts with thetag.

Example:-

coffee

tea

milk

#### Attribute:-

- I. Type
- II. Start

Syntax:-

## **Multilevel List**

```
html

formatting
image
li>link

href

col>
col>
```

# **Description Lists**

A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

Example:-

```
<dl>
     <dt>Coffee</dt>
     <dd>< dt>Coffee</dt>
     <dd>< black hot drink</dd>
     <dd>< dt>Milk</dt>
     <dd>< white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

# **Tables**

The tag defines an HTML table.

Each table row is defined with a 
 tag. Each table header is defined with a tag. Each table data/cell is defined with a tag.

- By default, the text in elements are bold and centered.
- By default, the text in elements are regular and leftaligned.

### Example:-

```
        Firstname
        Lastname
        Age
        <
        <th><
        <th>Age
        <
        <th><
        <th><</th>
        <
        <th><
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        <</th>
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        </
```

```
Jackson
94
```

#### Attributes:-

- Border
- Width
- Colspan ( To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute: )

• Rowspan (To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute: )

```
55577855
```

Caption

the HTML <caption> element to define a table caption

• Cellspacing (Cell spacing specifies the space outside the cell and its borders.

To set the spacing, use the CSS spacing property:

• Cellpadding (Cell padding specifies the space between the cell content and its borders.

To set the padding, use the CSS padding property:

```
Padding= "15px" )
```

# **Forms**

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

<form>

The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input

## <input>

- ❖ The HTML <input> element is the most used form element.
- An <input> element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

Here are the different input types:

```
1) <input type="button">
2) <input type="checkbox">
3) <input type="color">
4) <input type="date">
5) <input type="email">
6) <input type="file">
7) <input type="month">
8) <input type="month">
9) <input type="number">
9) <input type="radio">
10) <input type="radio">
11) <input type="radio">
11) <input type="range">
12) <input type="reset">
13) <input type="submit">
14) <input type="text">
15) <input type="time">
```

### Attribute :-

- ✓ Readonly
- ✓ Disabled
- ✓ Required
- ✓ Value
- ✓ Max
- ✓ Min
- ✓ Maxlength

- ✓ Minlength
- ✓ Placeholder

### <select>

The <select> element defines a drop-down list:

```
<select multiple >
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
    <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value:

### <textarea>

The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area):

```
<textarea rows="10" cols="30"></textarea>
```

The rows attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area.

The cols attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

# <fieldset> and <legend>

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

### <datalist>

- he <datalist> element specifies a list of pre-defined options for an <input> element.
- Users will see a drop-down list of the pre-defined options as they input data.
- > The list attribute of the <input> element, must refer to the id attribute of the <datalist> element.

### Example:-

```
<input list="browsers">
     <datalist id="browsers">
        <option value="Internet Explorer">
        <option value="Firefox">
        <option value="Chrome">
        <option value="Opera">
        <option value="Safari">
        </datalist>
```

<audio>

To play an audio file in HTML, use the <audio> element:

```
. <audio src="horse.mp3" controls>
Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

# Video

The HTML <video> element is used to show a video on a web page.

# Marquee

The <marquee> tag is a container tag of HTML is implemented for creating scrollable text or images within a web page from either left to right or vice versa, or top to bottom.

### Attributes

```
✓ Direction (up, down, right, left)
```

- **✓** Height
- ✓ Width
- ✓ Behaviour (alternate, scroll)
- ✓ Scrollamount (speed)

## <iframe>

he <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

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

```
<iframe src="https://www.dusol.com" height="150px"
width="150px"></iframe>
```

# Icon In Title Bar

```
<head>
<link rel = "icon" type = "image/x-icon" href= "image path">
<title> Instagram </title>
  </head>
```

## BE SAFE AND KEEP PRACTICING

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