

# Unit 2 : Introduction to HTML

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# Topics

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- Understanding HTML.
- HTML Structure
- HTML Tags.
  - Basic HTML tags
  - Text formatting tags
  - Character entities
  - Lists
  - Links
  - Images
  - Background
  - Table
  - Form



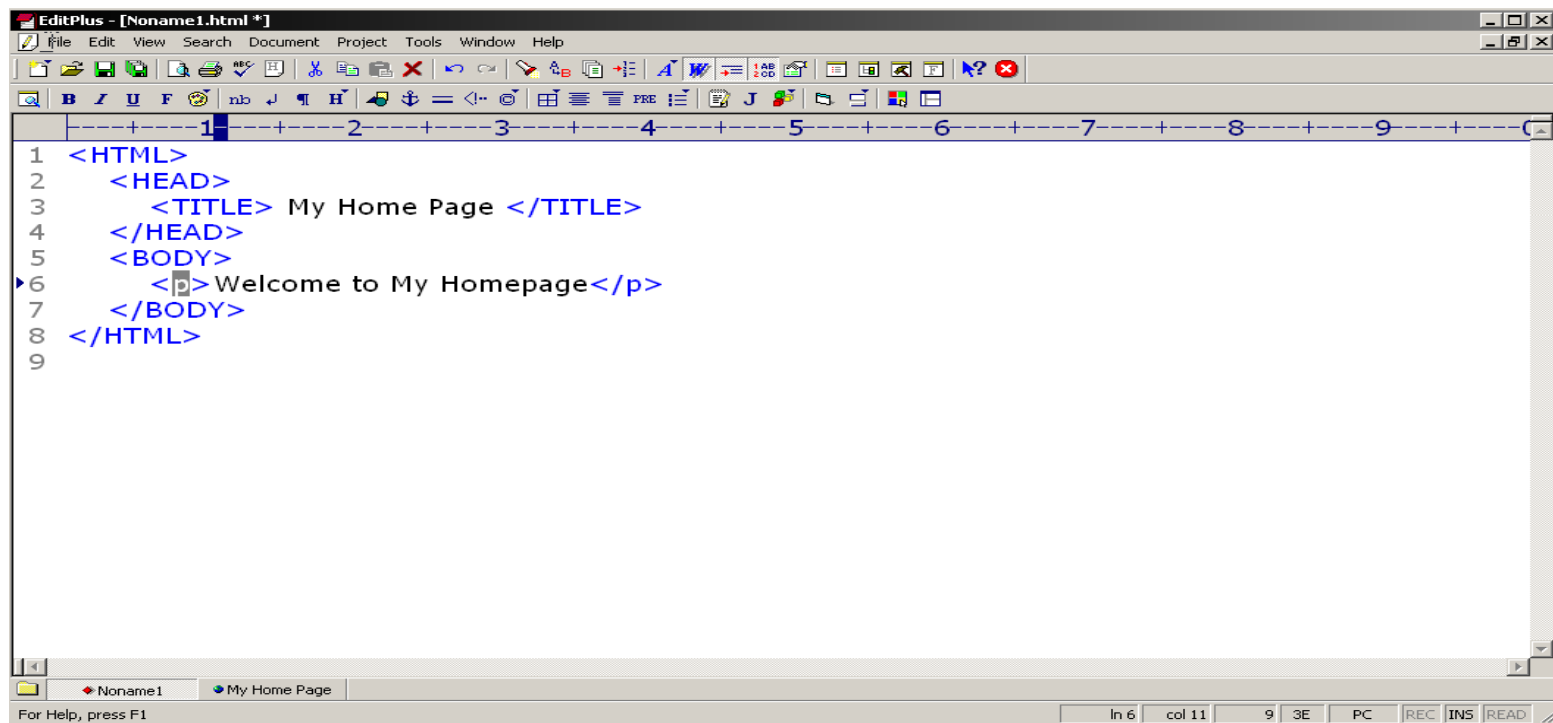
# What is an HTML File?

- HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
- An HTML file is a text file containing small **markup tags**
- The markup tags tell the Web browser **how to display** the page
- An HTML file must have an **htm** or **html** file extension
- An HTML file can be created using a **simple text editor**



# Do You Want to Try It?

- If you are running Windows, start Notepad.
- If you are on a Mac start SimpleText.
- Type in the following text:



The screenshot shows the EditPlus text editor window titled "EditPlus - [Noname1.html \*]". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Search, Document, Project, Tools, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, editing, and formatting. The text area displays the following HTML code:

```
1 <HTML>
2   <HEAD>
3     <TITLE> My Home Page </TITLE>
4   </HEAD>
5   <BODY>
6     <p>Welcome to My Homepage</p>
7   </BODY>
8 </HTML>
9
```

The status bar at the bottom shows "For Help, press F1", "ln 6", "col 11", "9", "3E", "PC", "REC", "INS", and "READ".

# Save and Display

- Save the file as "mypage.htm".
- Start your Internet browser. Select "Open" (or "Open Page") in the File menu of your browser.
- A dialog box will appear. Select "Browse" (or "Choose File") and locate the HTML file you just created - "mypage.htm" - select it and click "Open".
- Now you should see an address in the dialog box, for example "C:\MyDocuments\mypage.htm". Click OK, and the browser will display the page.



# HTM or HTML Extension?

- When you save an HTML file, you can use either the .htm or the .html extension.
- We have used .htm in our examples. It might be a bad habit inherited from the past when some of the commonly used software only allowed three letter extensions.
- With newer software we think it will be perfectly safe to use .html.



## Note on HTML Editors:

- You can easily edit HTML files using a WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) editor like FrontPage, Claris Home Page, or Adobe PageMill or Dreamviewer instead of writing your markup tags in a plain text file.
- But if you want to be a skillful Web developer, I strongly recommend that you use a plain text editor to learn your primer HTML.



# HTML Structure

- An HTML document is contained within `<html>` tags.
- The `<html>` consists of a `<head>` and a `<body>`, in that order.
- The `<head>` typically contains a `<title>`, which is used as the title of the browser window.
- Almost all other content goes in the `<body>`.



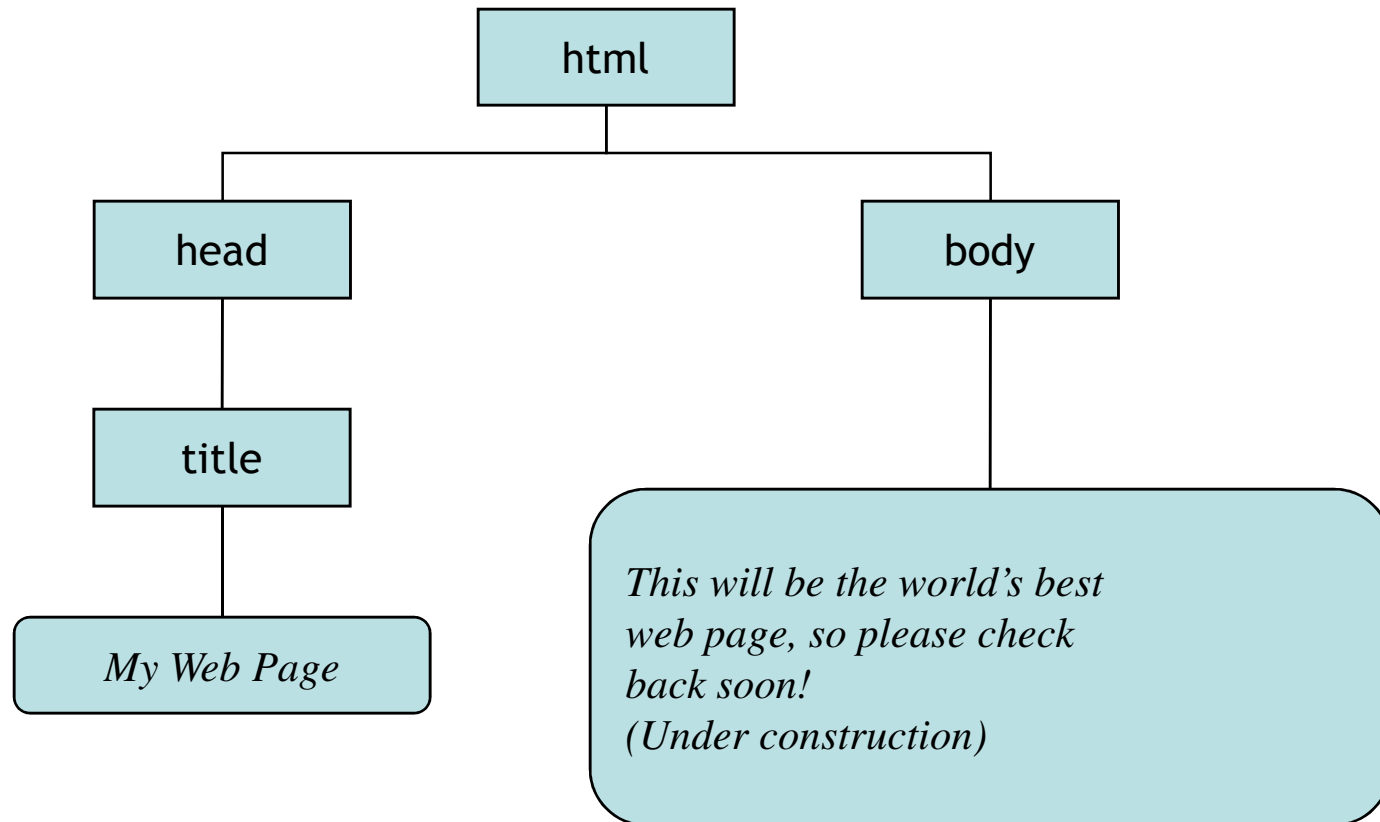


# HTML Structure

- HTML documents should almost always have the following structure:
- `<HTML>`  
  `<HEAD>`  
    inside here: information *about* the document  
  `</HEAD>`  
  `<BODY>`  
    inside here: actual document content  
  `</BODY>`  
  `</HTML>`
- Omitting `<HTML>`, `<HEAD>` and `<BODY>` elements may have drastic consequences for your web pages!



# HTML documents are trees



# HTML Structure

- Think of HTML as a set of boxes
- Each box starts and finishes with a tag.
- The biggest box identifies the file as an HTML file

`<html>`

`</html>`



# HTML Structure

- The second box identifies the `<head>`, which includes the `<title>` and other information that is not shown on the screen.

```
<head>
```

```
<title> My first page </title>
```

```
</head>
```



# HTML Structure

- The next box defines the `<body>` which holds everything else on a webpage.

`<body>`

`</body>`



# HTML Structure

**<html>**

**<head>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

# HTML Tags

- HTML tags are used to mark-up HTML **elements**
- HTML tags are surrounded by the **two characters** `<` and `>`
- The surrounding characters are called **angle brackets**
- HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like `<b>` and `</b>`
- The first tag in a pair is the **start tag**, the second tag is the **end tag**
- The text between the start and end tags is the **element content**
- HTML tags are **not case sensitive**, `<b>` means the same as `<B>`



# HTML Tag Attributes

- Tags can have attributes.
- Attributes provide additional information about the HTML elements on your page
- Examples
  - `<body bgcolor="red">`
  - `<a href="home.htm">Click here</a>`
  - `<p align="center">This is a test paragraph</p>`
- Attribute values should always be enclosed in quotes





# HTML Tag Attributes

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>First| page</title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="red">
    Welcome to HTML!!!
  </body>
</html>
```

file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/Thankyou.html

Welcome to HTML!!!



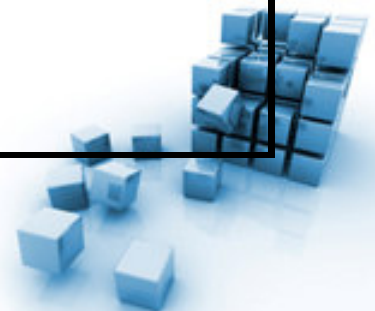
# Basic HTML Tags

- The most important tags in HTML are tags that define headings, paragraphs and line breaks
- The basic HTML tags will help display information, format text that is being displayed
- The best way to learn HTML is to work with examples



# Basic HTML Tags

Tag	Description
<u><a href="#">&lt;html&gt;</a></u>	Defines an HTML document
<u><a href="#">&lt;body&gt;</a></u>	Defines the document's body
<u><a href="#">&lt;h1&gt;</a></u> to <u><a href="#">&lt;h6&gt;</a></u>	Defines header 1 to header 6
<u><a href="#">&lt;p&gt;</a></u>	Defines a paragraph
<u><a href="#">&lt;br&gt;</a></u>	Inserts a single line break
<u><a href="#">&lt;hr&gt;</a></u>	Defines a horizontal rule
<u><a href="#">&lt;!-- --&gt;</a></u>	Defines a comment



# Heading Tag

---

- The headings tag are defined with the `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags
- `<h1>` defines the largest heading
- `<h6>` defines the smallest heading
- HTML adds an extra blank line before and after the heading tag



# Heading Tag

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Second page</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1>Welcome to HTML!!!</h1>  
    <h2>Welcome to HTML!!!</h2>  
    <h3>Welcome to HTML!!!</h3>  
    <h4>Welcome to HTML!!!</h4>  
    <h5>Welcome to HTML!!!</h5>  
    <h6>Welcome to HTML!!!</h6>  
  </body>  
</html>
```



# Heading Tag - Output

---

**Welcome to HTML!!!**

**Welcome to HTML!!!**

**Welcome to HTML!!!**

**Welcome to HTML!!!**

**Welcome to HTML!!!**

**Welcome to HTML!!!**



# Paragraph Tag

---

- Paragraphs are defined with a `<p>` tag
- Used when we have to display information in the form of a paragraph
- HTML adds an extra blank line before and after the paragraph tag



# Paragraph Tag

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Second page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <p>Paragraphs are defined with a
    &lt;p> tag. Used when we have to
    display information in the form of a
    paragraph. HTML adds an extra blank
    line before and after the paragraph
    tag
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```





# Paragraph Tag - Output



file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/paragraphdemo.html

This is the first paragraph

Paragraphs are defined with a `<p>` tag. Used when we have to display information in the form of a paragraph. HTML adds an extra blank line before and after the paragraph tag



# Line break Tag

---

- The `<br>` tag is used when you want to end a line, but don't want to start a new paragraph.
- The `<br>` tag is an empty tag. It has no closing tag.



# Line Break Tag

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Second page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p><font size="6">Pratian Technologies <br>
  is a training and consulting company. <br>
  Has come out with an new training framework<br>
  - <b>Skill Assure</b></font>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```



# Line Break Tag - Output

file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/linebreakdemo.html

Pratian Technologies  
is a training and consulting company.  
Has come out with a new training framework  
**- Skill Assure**



# Horizontal rule Tag

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- The `<hr>` element causes the browser to display a horizontal line (rule) on your document
- The `<hr>` tag is an empty tag. It has no closing tag.



# Horizontal rule Tag

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Second page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p><font size="6">This is the first paragraph
    </font></p>
    <hr>
    <p><font size="6">Paragraphs are defined with a<br>
    &lt;p> tag. Used when we have to<br>
    display information in the form of a<br>
    paragraph. HTML adds an extra blank<br>
    line before and after the paragraph<br>
    tag</font>
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```





# Horizontal rule Tag - Output

file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/horizontalruledemo.html

This is the first paragraph

---

Paragraphs are defined with a `<p>` tag. Used when we have to display information in the form of a paragraph. HTML adds an extra blank line before and after the paragraph tag



# Comments in HTML

---

- Comments can be given in HTML
- `<!-- -->` is used to define comments
- Comments entered in the source code of the HTML will be ignored by the browser





# Comments in HTML

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Second page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p><font size="6">Pratian Technologies<br>
    is a training and consulting company.<br>
    Has come out with a new training framework<br>
    - <b>Skill Assure</b></font>
  </p>
  <!-- About Skill Assure Training Framework -->
</body>
</html>
```



# Comments in HTML

← → ■ 💰 file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/commentsdemo.html

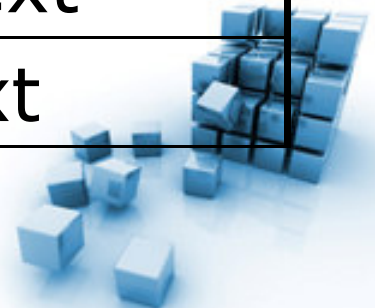
Pratian Technologies  
is a training and consulting company.  
Has come out with a new training framework  
**- Skill Assure**



# HTML – Text Formatting

- HTML offers lot of elements to format output on the browser

Tag	Description
<u>&lt;b&gt;</u>	Defines bold text
<u>&lt;big&gt;</u>	Defines big text
<u>&lt;i&gt;</u>	Defines italic text
<u>&lt;small&gt;</u>	Defines small text
<u>&lt;sub&gt;</u>	Defines subscripted text
<u>&lt;sup&gt;</u>	Defines superscripted text
<u>&lt;u&gt;</u>	Defines a underlined text



# HTML – Text Formatting

Tag	Description
<u>&lt;ins&gt;</u>	Defines inserted text
<u>&lt;del&gt;</u>	Defines deleted text
<u>&lt;pre&gt;</u>	Defines pre-formatted text



# HTML – Text Formatting

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Format Text page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <b>Skill Assure Learning Solutions</b><br><br>
  <big>Skill Assure Learning Solutions</big><br><br>
  <i>Skill Assure Learning Solutions</i><br><br>
  <small>Skill Assure Learning Solutions</small><br>
  <u>Skill Assure Learning Solutions</u><br><br>
  <i>Skill Assure <del>Training</del>
    <ins>Learning</ins> Solutions</i><br><br>
  <pre>Skill Assure Learning      Solutions</pre>
  <b>Subscript and Superscript examples</b><br>
  H<sub>2</sub>O <br> e = mc<sup>2</sup>
</body>
</html>
```



# HTML – Text Formatting - Output

**Skill Assure Learning Solutions**

Skill Assure Learning Solutions

*Skill Assure Learning Solutions*

Skill Assure Learning Solutions

Skill Assure Learning Solutions

*Skill Assure ~~Training~~ Learning Solutions*

Skill Assure Learning

Solutions

**Subscript and Superscript examples**

H<sub>2</sub>O     e = mc<sup>2</sup>





# Character Entities

- Some characters have a special meaning in HTML, like the less than sign (<) that defines the start of an HTML tag
- If we want the browser to actually display these characters we must insert **character entities** in the HTML source.
- A character entity has three parts: an ampersand (&), an entity name or a # and an entity number, and finally a semicolon (;)



# Character Entities

- To display a less than sign in an HTML document we must write: **&lt;** or **&#60;**;
- The advantage of using a name instead of a number is that a name is easier to remember
- The disadvantage is that not all browsers support the newest entity names, while the support for entity numbers is very good in almost all brows
- **Note:** Entities are case sensitive





# Character Entities

```
<html>
```

The root element for the document.

```
  <title>Character entities demo</title>
</head>
<body>
  <pre>
    if(a &lt; b)
    {
      display &quot;b is greater&quot;;
    }
  </pre>

</body>
</html>
```



# Character Entities - Output

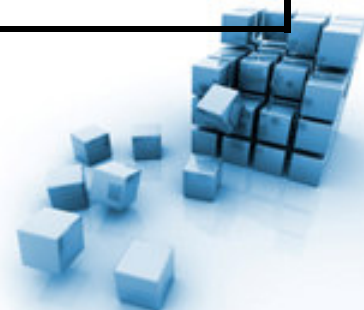
file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/characterentities.html

```
if(a < b)
{
    display "b is greater";
}
```



# Character Entities

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
	non-breaking space	&nbsp;	&#160;
<	less than	&lt;	&#60;
>	greater than	&gt;	&#62;
&	ampersand	&amp;	&#38;
"	quotation mark	&quot;	&#34;
'	apostrophe	&apos; (does not work in IE)	&#39;



# Character Entities

Result	Description	Entity Name	Entity Number
¢	cent	&cent;	&#162;
£	pound	&pound;	&#163;
¥	yen	&yen;	&#165;
§	section	&sect;	&#167;
©	copyright	&copy;	&#169;
®	registered trademark	&reg;	&#174;
×	multiplication	&times;	&#215;
÷	division	&divide;	&#247;



# HTML - Lists

---

- HTML supports different types of lists to display information in the form of a list
- Ordered List [OL]
- Unordered List [UL]
- Definition List [DL]
- Nested List



# HTML – Ordered List

- It is a list of items
- List items are marked with numbers
- An ordered list starts with the `<ol>` tag
- Each list item starts with `<li>` tag
- List items can be marked with numbers of different patterns. Attribute 'type' can be given to ordered list



# HTML – Ordered List

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>List Demo!!!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Web Fundamentals</p>
    <ol type="i">
      <li>HTML</li>
      <li>CSS</li>
      <li>Javascript</li>
      <li>Advanced Javascript</li>
      <li>jQuery Essentials</li>
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>
```



# HTML – Ordered List

file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/listdemo.html

## Web Fundamentals

- i. HTML
- ii. CSS
- iii. Javascript
- iv. Advanced Javascript
- v. JQuery Essentials





# HTML – Unordered List

- It is a list of items
- List items are marked with different shapes
- An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag
- Each list item starts with `<li>` tag
- List items can be marked with different shapes. Attribute 'type' can be given to unordered list



# HTML – Unordered List

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>List Demo!!!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Web Fundamentals</p>
    <ul type="circle">
      <li>HTML</li>
      <li>CSS</li>
      <li>Javascript</li>
      <li>Advanced Javascript</li>
      <li>JQuery Essentials</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```



# HTML – Unordered List

file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/listdemo.html

## Web Fundamentals

- HTML
- CSS
- Javascript
- Advanced Javascript
- JQuery Essentials



# HTML – Definition List

---

- It is **not** a list of items
- List of terms and explanation of the terms
- A definition list starts with the `<dl>` tag
- Each definition list item starts with `<dt>` tag
- Each definition list definition starts with `<dd>` tag

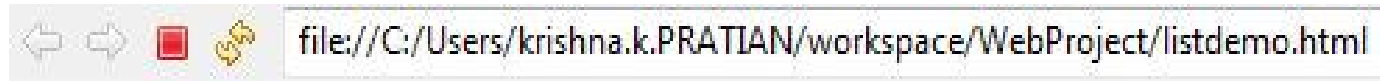


# HTML – Definition List

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>List Demo!!!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p style="font-size:30px;">Web Fundamentals</p>
    <dl style="font-size:25px;">
      <dt>HTML</dt>
      <dd>Hyper Text Markup Language !!!</dd>
      <dt>CSS</dt>
      <dd>Cascading Style Sheet !!!</dd>
      <dt>Javascript</dt>
      <dd>Scripting language of the web !!!</dd>
    </dl>
  </body>
</html>
```



# HTML – Definition List



## Web Fundamentals

### HTML

Hyper Text Markup Language !!!

### CSS

Cascading Style Sheet !!!

### Javascript

Scripting language of the web !!!



# HTML – Nested List

---

- A list can be nested in HTML
- We can have a combination of any of the lists available
- For Ex: An ordered list can have an unordered list as a list item





# HTML – Nested List

```
<html>
<head><title>List Demo!!!</title></head>
<body>
  <p>Training topics</p>
  <ol type="i">
    <li>Database Fundamentals
      <ul type="square">
        <li>Introduction to database</li>
        <li>Relational DBMS</li>
        <li>SQL</li>
      </ul>
    </li>
    <li>Web Fundamentals
      <ul type="square">
        <li>HTML</li>
        <li>CSS</li>
        <li>Javascript</li>
      </ul>
    </li>
  </ol>
</body>
</html>
```





# HTML – Nested List

file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/listdemo.html

## Training topics

### i. Database Fundamentals

- Introduction to database
- Relational DBMS
- SQL

### ii. Web Fundamentals

- HTML
- CSS
- Javascript



# HTML – Nested List – Case Study

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# HTML – Links

- HTML uses a hyperlink to link to another document on the Web
- HTML uses the `<a>` (anchor) tag to create a link to another document
- An anchor can point to any resource on the Web: an HTML page, an image, a sound file, a movie, etc
- The syntax for creating an anchor:  
`<a href="url">Text to be displayed</a>`



# HTML – Links – Anchor tag

- The `<a>` tag is used to create an anchor to the link specified
- href attribute is used to mention the address of the document to link to
- The words between the open and close of the anchor tag will be displayed as a hyperlink
- This anchor defines a link to Pratian Technologies:  
`<a href="http://www.pratian.com/">Visit Pratian!</a>`
- The line above will look like this in a browser:  
[Visit Pratian!](http://www.pratian.com/)



# HTML – Links – Anchor tag

- **Target attribute**
- With the **target** attribute, you can define **where** the linked document will be opened
- The line below will open the document in a new browser window

```
<a href="http://www.pratian.com" target="_blank">  
    Visit Pratian!  
</a>
```



# HTML – Links – Anchor tag

- **Named anchor**
- The name attribute is used to create a named anchor
- When using named anchors we can create links that can jump directly into a specific section on a page, instead of letting the user scroll around to find what he/she is looking for
- Below is the syntax of a named anchor:  
`<a name="label">Text to be displayed</a>`



# HTML – Links – Anchor tag

- **Named anchor**

- `<a name="history">History</a>`

- `<a href="#history">Go to history</a>`

- Wikipedia is one of the sites where we can find named anchors

- **Link to email**

- `<a href=mailto:kk@pratian.com>Mail to me</a>`



# HTML – Images

- In HTML, images are defined with the **<img>** tag
- The **<img>** tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only and it has no closing tag
- To display an image on a page, you need to use the **src** attribute. src stands for "**source**"
- The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display on your page
- The syntax of defining an image:  
****





# HTML – Images

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Image Demo!!!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Welcome to Pratian Technologies</h2>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/linkdemo.html

## Welcome to Pratian Technologies

**PRATIAN**  
TECHNOLOGIES



# HTML – Images

- **Alt attribute**
- The alt attribute is used to define an "alternate text" for an image
- The value of the alt attribute is an author-defined text
- The alt attribute tells the reader what he or she is missing on a page if the browser can't load images
- It is a good practice to include the alt attribute for each image on a page



# HTML – Images

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Image Demo!!!</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Welcome to Pratian Technologies</h2>
    
  </body>
</html>
```

file:///C:/Users/krishna.k.PRATIAN/workspace/WebProject/linkdemo.html

## Welcome to Pratian Technologies

**PRATIAN**  
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Pratian Logo

- *If the image is not displayed then 'Pratian Logo' text would be displayed*
- *You can also see the same when you move mouse over the image*



# HTML – Background

- The background in HTML can be a color or an image
- The **bgcolor** attribute specifies a background-color for an HTML page. *(The value of this attribute can be a hexadecimal number, an RGB value, or a color name)*
- The **background** attribute specifies a background-image for an HTML element
- The value of this attribute is the URL of the image you want to use

**<body background="pratian\_logo.jpg">**



# HTML – Background

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Image Demo!!!</title>
  </head>
  <body background="Autumn Leaves.jpg">
    <h2 style="color:red">Welcome to Pratian Technologies</h2>
    
  </body>
</html>
```



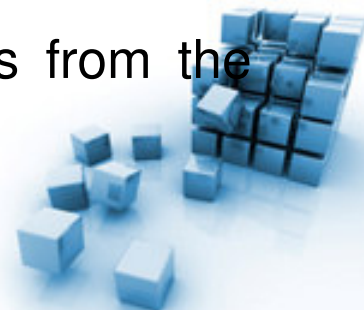
# HTML – Background

- **Note**

- Loading images take time, so my best advice is: Use images carefully

- **If you want to use a background image, you should keep in mind**

- Will the background image increase the loading time too much?
- Will the background image look good with other images on the page?
- Will the background image look good with the text colors on the page?
- Will the background image look good when it is repeated on the page?
- Will the background image take away the focus from the text?



# HTML – Table tag

- Tables are defined with the `<table>` tag
- A table is divided into rows (with the `<tr>` tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the `<td>` tag)
- The letters **td** stands for "table data," which is the content of a data cell
- A data cell can contain text, images, lists, paragraphs, forms, horizontal rules, tables, etc
- `<table>`
  - `<tr>`
    - `<td></td>`
  - `</tr>`
  - `</table>`



# HTML – Table tag

- Headings in a table are defined with the <th> tag

```
<table border="1">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Heading</th>
```

```
<th>Another Heading</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>
```

```
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>
```

```
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```





# HTML – Table tag and colspan attribute

- colspan attribute is used to define table cells that span more than one column

```
<table>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Name</td>  
    <td colspan="2">TelephoneNo</td>  
  </tr>  
  <tr>  
    <td>Bill Gates</td>  
    <td>74548292</td>  
    <td>63739101</td>  
  </tr>  
</table>
```



# HTML – Table tag and rowspan attribute

- rowspan attribute is used to define table cells that span more than one row

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>First Name</td>
```

```
<td>Bill Gates</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td rowspan="2">Telephone No:</th>
```

```
<td>3344 113 121</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>1212 323 556</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```



# HTML – Table tag – more attributes

- **cellspacing** – represents the space between cells and is specified in pixels
- **cellpadding** – is the space between the cell border and the cell contents and is specified in pixels
- **align** – cell data can have left, right or center alignment
- **valign** – cell data can have top, middle or bottom alignment
- **width** – to specify the width as an absolute no of pixels or a percentage of the document width
- **height** – to specify the height as an absolute no of pixels or a percentage of the document height



# HTML – Form Tag

- A form is an area that can contain form elements
- Form elements are elements that allow the user to enter information (like text fields, textarea fields, drop-down menus, radio buttons, checkboxes, etc.) in a form
- A form is defined with the `<form>` tag.  
    `<form>`  
    `</form>`



# HTML – Form input

- The most used form tag is the `<input>` tag.
- The type of input is specified with the type attribute.
- Text fields are used when you want the user to type letters, numbers, etc. in a form.

`<form>`

First name: `<input type="text" name="firstname">`

Last name: `<input type="text" name="lastname">`

`</form>`



# HTML – Form radio button

- Radio Buttons are used when you want the user to select one of a limited number of choices.

```
<form>
```

```
    <input type="radio" name="gender"  
value="male"> Male <br>
```

```
    <input type="radio" name="gender"  
value="female"> Female
```

```
</form>
```



# HTML – Form checkbox

- Checkboxes are used when you want the user to select one or more options of a limited number of choices.

<form>

    <input type="checkbox" name="bike"> I have a  
bike <br>

    <input type="checkbox" name="car"> I have a  
car

</form>



# HTML – Form select tag

- Select is used to create a drop down list

```
<select>
```

```
  <option value ="volvo">Volvo</option>
```

```
  <option value ="merc">Merc</option>
```

```
  <option value ="opel">Opel</option>
```

```
  <option value ="audi">Audi</option>
```

```
</select>
```





# HTML – Form – more tags

- Password – Used to allow entry of passwords
  - `<input type="password">`
- File Upload – Used to upload file to web server.
  - `<input type="file">`
- Reset – Used to clear all the input in the form.
  - `<input type="reset">`
- Text Area – Used for free form text entry.  
`<textarea id="comments"></textarea>`



# HTML – Form – Action and Submit

- When the user clicks on the "Submit" button, the content of the form is sent to another file.
- The form's **action** attribute defines the name of the file to send the content to.
- The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input

```
<form name="input" action="html_form_action.asp"
method="get">
```

```
    Username: <input type="text" name="user">
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```



# Question time

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Please try to limit the questions to the topics discussed during the session. Thank you.

