HTML BOOK

Develop By: A2Z Infotechs Team

Since 2021

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❖ Editor History and List:

1. Dreamweaver

Dreamweaver is a popular HTML editor which helps you to create, publish, and manage websites. A website created with Dreamweaver can be uploaded to any web server.

Features:

- Dynamic websites can be quickly developed using Dreamweaver.
- It provides readymade layouts to build a website.
- You can create a website that fits any screen size.
- This tool helps you to customize workspace the way you like.
- It has an inbuilt HTML validator to validate your code.

Link: https://www.adobe.com/in/products/dreamweaver.html

2. Notepad++

Notepad++ is a popular free to use code editor written in C++. It uses pure win32 API, which offers greater execution speed and small program size. It runs only in the window's environment, and is available under the GPL License.

Features:

- Support syntax highlighting for languages like HTML, PHP, JavaScript, and CSS.
- It has auto-completion features for words and functions.
- This free WYSIWYG HTML editor offers macro recording and playback facilities.
- User-defined syntax highlighting and folding
- Entirely customizable GUI
- Multi-view and Multi-language support

Link: https://notepad-plus-plus.org/

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3. Google Web Designer

Google Web Designer helps you to create engaging HTML5 content. It enables you to use animation and interactive elements to bring your creative vision to life and offers seamless integration with other Google products, like Google Drive, Google Ads, Display & Video 360, etc.

Features:

- This WYSIWYG HTML5 editor offers dynamic workflow
- Google Web Designer provides wide range of display and video ad formats
- Support for Responsive ads
- Easy and effective Google Integration
- Helps you to create beautiful, engaging HTML5 content

Link: https://webdesigner.withgoogle.com

4. Sublime Text

Sublime Text is an HTML editor that supports many languages like JavaScript, Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby, and others. You can use this HTML code editor for code, mark-up and prose. The editor supports OS X, Windows, and Linux operating systems.

Features:

- It allows you to highlight syntax.
- It has command Palette implementation that accepts text input from users.
- Handle UTF8 BOMs in .gitignore files
- Display badges for folders and file to indicate Git status
- Changes to a file are represented by markers available in the gutter.

Link: https://www.sublimetext.com

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5. Visual Studio Code

Visual Studio Code is open-source code editor software developed by Microsoft. It provides built-in support for Typescript, JavaScript, and Node.js. It's autocompleted with IntelliSense features that offers smart completions based on, essential modules, variable types, and function definitions.

Features:

- Easy working with Git and other SCM (Software Configuration management) providers
- Code refactoring & debugging
- Supported platform are Mac, Windows, Linux
- This WYSIWYG HTML editor open source tool is easily extensible and customizable

Link: https://code.visualstudio.com/

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❖ Browser Details

1. Internet Explorer 

- Internet Explorer (IE) is a product from software giant Microsoft. This is the most commonly used browser in the universe. This was introduced in 1995 along with Windows 95 launch and it has passed Netscape popularity in 1998.
- You can download a latest version → Click Here

2. Google Chrome 

- This web browser is developed by Google and its beta version was first released on September 2, 2008 for Microsoft Windows. Today, chrome is known to be one of the most popular web browsers with its global share of more than 50%.
- You can download a latest version → Click Here

3. Mozilla Firefox 

- Firefox is a new browser derived from Mozilla. It was released in 2004 and has grown to be the second most popular browser on the Internet.
- You can download a latest version → Click Here

4. Safari 

- Safari is a web browser developed by Apple Inc. and included in Mac OS X. It was first released as a public beta in January 2003. Safari has very good support for latest technologies like XHTML, CSS2 etc.
- You can download a latest version → Click Here

5. Opera 

- Opera is smaller and faster than most other browsers, yet it is full-featured. Fast, user-friendly, with keyboard interface, multiple windows zoom functions, and more. Java and non-Java-enabled versions available. Ideal for newcomers to the Internet, school children, handicap and as a front-end for CD-ROM and kiosks.
- You can download a latest version → Click here

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Introduction to HTML:

- **HTML** was created by Berners-Lee. In late 1991 but "HTML 2.0" was the first standard HTML specification which was published in 1995. HTML 4.01 was a major version of HTML and it was published in late 1999. Though HTML 4.01 version is widely used but currently we are having HTML-5 version which is an extension to HTML 4.01, and this version was published in 2012.

What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hypertext Mark-up Language.
- HTML is used to create web pages and web applications.
- HTML is widely used language on the web.
- We can create a static website by HTML only.
- Technically, HTML is a Mark-up language rather than a programming language.

What are HTML and its types?

- An HTML document is based on a file containing hypertext mark-up language. There are three categories of HTML: **transitional, strict, and frameset**. Transitional is the most common type of HTML while the strict type of HTML is meant to return rules to HTML and make it more reliable.

What are the main features of HTML?

- It is easy to learn and easy to use.
- It is platform-independent.
- Images, videos, and audio can be added to a web page.
- Hypertext can be added to the text.
- It is a mark-up language.

What, not a Programming Language?

- Yes, HTML is not categorized as programming languages; in fact HTML is a mark-up language used to build web pages.

Why not a Programming Language?

- HTML is not a Programming Language because you won't see any Conditional Statements, Logical Operations, Loops and stuff in it. Doesn't worry about these for now, just remember that it's not a Programming Language?

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- It's a Mark-up Language
- So what is it then, HTML (Hyper Text Mark-up Language), like all the languages in the world is also used for communication. Only that, it's a Mark-up Language.
- Mark-up Languages are those Languages which are used to present the text of the document in a certain way and for that we use Tags.
- Doesn't worry about Tags right now, just remember that you can present your Text or any other content type in any way you like using HTML Tags, when they get rendered by the Browser?

What is Hyper Text?

- Hyper Text basically suggests that the document or a page has some Links in it which can be used to go to the other pages or parts of the document.

Applications of HTML:

HTML is one of the most widely used languages over the web. I'm going to list few of them here:

- **Web pages development** - HTML is used to create pages which are rendered over the web. Almost every page of web is having html tags in it to render its details in browser.
- **Internet Navigation** - HTML provides tags which are used to navigate from one page to another and is heavily used in internet navigation.
- **Responsive UI** - HTML pages now-a-days works well on all platform, mobile, tabs, desktop or laptops owing to responsive design strategy.
- **Offline support** HTML pages once loaded can be made available offline on the machine without any need of internet.
- **Game development**- HTML5 has native support for rich experience and is now useful in gaming development arena as well.

Advantages:

- HTML is widely used.
- Every browser supports HTML Language.
- Easy to learn and use.
- HTML is light weighted and fast to load.
- Do not get to purchase any extra software because it's by default in every window.
- Easy to use
- Loose syntax (although, being too flexible won't suit standards).
- HTML is easy enough to write

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- HTML is that it is easy to code even for novice programmers.
- HTML also allows the utilization of templates, which makes designing a webpage easy.
- Very useful for beginners in the web designing field.
- HTML can be supported to each and every browser, if not supported to all the browsers.
- HTML is built on almost every website, if not all websites.
- HTML is increasingly used for data storage as like XML syntax.
- Free – You need not buy any software.
- HTML is present in every window by default so you not need to buy the software which cost too much.
- HTML has many tags and attributes which can short your line of code.

Disadvantages:

- It cannot produce dynamic output alone, since it's a static language.
- Making the structure of HTML documents becomes tough to understand.
- Errors can be costly.
- It is the time consuming as the time it consume to maintain on the colour scheme of a page and to make lists, tables and forms.
- It can create only static and plain pages so if we'd like dynamic pages then HTML isn't useful.
- Required to write a lot of code for just creating a simple webpage.
- We have to check up the deprecated tags and confirm not to use them to appear because another language that works with HTML has replaced the first work of the tag, and hence the opposite language needs to be understood and learned.
- Security features offered by HTML are limited.
- If we need to write down long code for creating a webpage then it produces some complexity.
- HTML can create only static and plain pages so if we'd like dynamic pages then HTML isn't useful.
- I need to write down tons of code for creating an easy webpage.
- Security features are not good at HTML.
- If we'd like to write down long code for creating a webpage then it produces some complexity.

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HTML Versions List:

HTML 1.0 released in 1991

- HTML 1.0 or first version of HTML was a version of SGML that had ability to link different document or pages using 'href'.
- HTML 1.0 had 20 elements or tags; now latest version of HTML, i.e. HTML5 has a lot more.

HTML 2.0 released in 1995

- After HTML 1.0, the second version of HTML was released in 1994. HTML 2.0 was an expansion of HTML 1.0.
- Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) was behind its creation.

HTML 3.2 released in 1997

- HTML 3.2 was released in 1997. HTML 3.2 had many new features like tables, superscript, subscript etc.
- Two most important features introduced in HTML 3.2 were tables and text flow around images.
- Tables were widely used and programmers still use them but it is not recommended anymore. In HTML5 div tags and other semantic elements are used more frequently instead of table element.

HTML 4.01 released in 1999

- HTML 4.01 was released in 1999. HTML 4.01 introduced features like scripting, style sheets, better tables, better forms frames and embedding objects.
- HTML 4.01 was a revised version of HTML 4.0; it also included features for the disabled people to enhance their interactivity with the Global world through Internet.

XHTML released in 2000

- In 2000 XHTML was released. XHTML stands for Extensible Hyper Text Markup Language. XHTML has strict set of rules and it is basically an XML application of HTML.

HTML5 released in 2014

- So all of this added up and then after so many years HTML5 was released in 2014. HTML5 is the best version of HTML up till now. HTML5 improved user interactivity so much and also lessened the burden of devices.
- HTML5 fully supports all kind of media application that is there. HTML5 supports both audio and video media content. HTML5 also provides full support for JavaScript to run in the background.

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HTML Structure:

1. **HTML Structure:**

```
<html>

    <head>
        <title> Title here </title>
    </head>

    <body>
        Web page content goes here.
    </body>

</html>
```

2. **HTML-5 Structure**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
    <html>

        <head>
            <title> Title here </title>
        </head>

        <body>
            Web page content goes here.
        </body>

    </html>
```

Structure Explain-

An HTML Document is mainly divided into two parts:

1. **HEAD:** This contains the information about the HTML document. For Example, Title of the page, version of HTML, Meta Data, and External Data etc.
2. **BODY:** This contains everything you want to display on the Web Page.

HTML Structures Description:

<!DOCTYPE>:
It defines the document type or it instruct the browser about the version of HTML.

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<html > :
This tag informs the browser that it is an HTML document. Text between html tag describes the web document. It is a container for all other elements of HTML except <!DOCTYPE>

<head>:
It should be the first element inside the <html> element, which contains the metadata(information about the document). It must be closed before the body tag opens.

<title>:
As its name suggested, it is used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the top of the browser window. It must be placed inside the head tag and should close immediately. (Optional).

<meta>
This is where information *about* the document is stored: character encoding, name (page context), description.

<body> :
Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user. This tag contains the main content of the HTML document.

<h1> :
Text between <h1> tag describes the first level heading of the webpage.

Difference between HTML and HTML-5.

HTML	HTML5
It didn't support audio and video without the use of flash player support.	It supports audio and video controls with the use of <audio> and <video> tags.
It uses cookies to store temporary data.	It uses SQL databases and application cache to store offline data.
Does not allow JavaScript to run in browser.	Allows JavaScript to run in background. This is possible due to JS Web worker API in HTML5.
Vector graphics is possible in HTML with the help of various technologies such as VML, Silver-light, Flash, etc.	Vector graphics is additionally an integral a part of HTML5 like SVG and canvas.

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It does not allow drag and drop effects.	It allows drag and drop effects.
Not possible to draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle etc.	HTML5 allows to draw shapes like circle, rectangle, triangle etc.
It works with all old browsers.	It supported by all new browser like Firefox, Mozilla, Chrome, Safari, etc.
Older version of HTML is less mobile-friendly.	HTML5 language is more mobile-friendly.
Doctype declaration is too long and complicated.	Doctype declaration is quite simple and easy.
Elements like nav, headers were not present.	New element for web structure like nav, header, footer etc.
Character encoding is long and complicated.	Character encoding is simple and easy.
It is almost impossible to get true GeoLocation of user with the help of browser.	One can track the GeoLocation of a user easily by using JS GeoLocation API.
It cannot handle inaccurate syntax.	It is capable of handling inaccurate syntax.
Attributes like charset, Async and ping are absent in HTML.	Attributes of charset, Async and ping are a part of HTML 5.

HTML Tags:

- Tags are used to **mark up the start of an HTML element** and they are usually enclosed in angle brackets. An example of a tag is: `<html><head><title></title></head><body>p></p></body><</html>`.
- Most tags must be opened `<p>` and closed `</p>` in order to function.

Example

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
<p>Welcome to A2Z InfoTech Family.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Attributes:

- Attributes contain **additional pieces of information**. Attributes take the form of an opening tag and additional info is **placed inside**.

An example of an attribute is:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
        <title></title>
</head>
<body>
<img src="" alt="" height="" width="">
</body>
```

In this instance, the image source (src) and the alt text (alt) are attributes of the <img> tag.

HTML Structures:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```


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```
<html>
    <head>
        <title></title>
          <meta charset="UTF-8">
          <meta name="description" content="A2z InfoTech HTML Training ">
          <meta name="author" content="A2z InfoTech ">
    </head>
    <body>

    </body>
</html>
```

HTML Basic Tag:

Element	Meaning	Purpose
<b>	Bold	Highlight important information
	Strong	Similarly to bold, to highlight key text
<i>	Italic	To denote text
	Emphasised Text	Usually used as image captions
<mark>	Marked Text	Highlight the background of the text
<strike>	Striked Out Text	To place a horizontal line across the text
<u>	Underlined Text	Used for links or text highlights
<ins>	Inserted Text	Displayed with an underline to show an inserted text
<sub>	Subscript Text	Typographical stylistic choice
<sup>	Superscript	Another typographical presentation

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	Text	style
<del>	Delete Text	This tag is used to display the deleted content.
<big>	Large Text	This tag is used to increase the font size by one conventional unit.
<small>	Small Text	This tag is used to decrease the font size by one unit from base font size.

Basic Attributes:

Attribute	Options	Function
align	right, left, center	Horizontally aligns tags
valign	top, middle, bottom	Vertically aligns tags within an HTML element.
bgcolor	numeric, hexadecimal, RGB values	Places a background colour behind an element
background	URL	Places a background image behind an element
id	User Defined	Names an element for use with Cascading Style Sheets.
class	User Defined	Classifies an element for use with Cascading Style Sheets.
width	Numeric Value	Specifies the width of tables, images, or table cells.
height	Numeric Value	Specifies the height of tables, images, or table

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		cells.
title	User Defined	"Pop-up" title of the elements.

HTML Comments:

- HTML comments are placed in between **<!-- ... -->** tags. So, any content placed with-in <!-- ... --> tags will be treated as comment and will be completely ignored by the browser.

Two types Comment
1) Multi line Comments
2) Single line Comments

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>  <!-- Document Header Starts -->
    <title>A2z  InfoTech</title>
  </head> <!-- Document Header Ends -->

  <body>
    <p>Welcome A2z InfoTech HTML Training.....</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:

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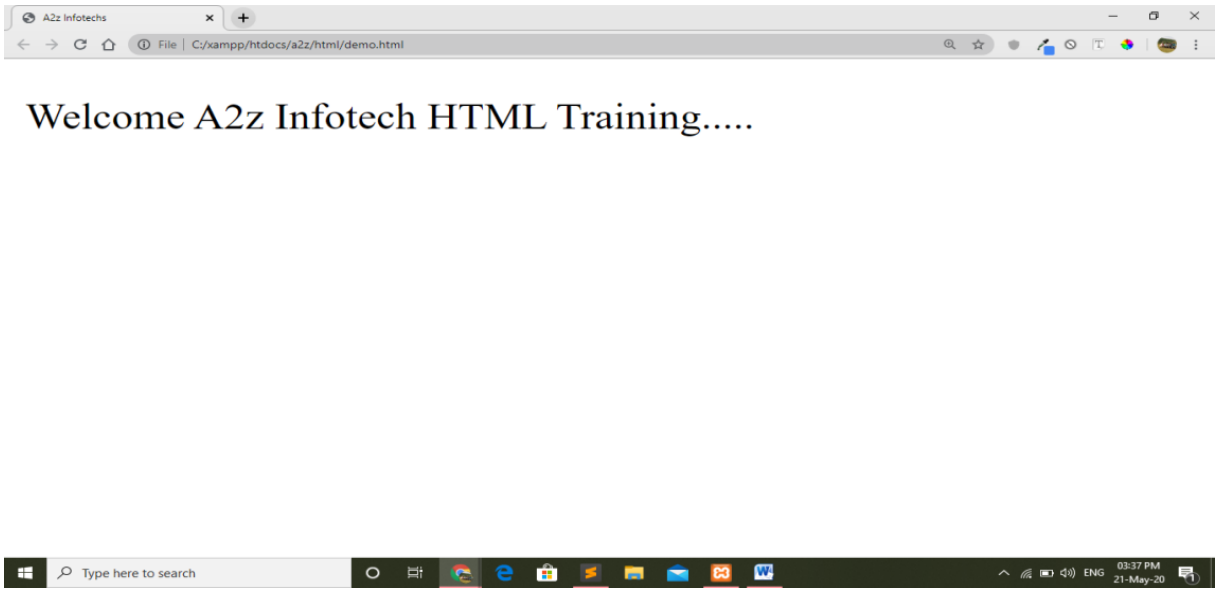

HTML Headings Tag:

- There are six different HTML headings which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags, from highest level h1 (main heading) to the least level h6 (least important heading).
- 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.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
      <title>A2z Infotechs</title>
  </head>
  <body>
      <h1>Heading 1</h1>
      <h2>Heading 2</h2>
      <h3>Heading 3</h3>
      <h4>Heading 4</h4>
      <h5>Heading 5</h5>
      <h6>Heading 6</h6>
  </body>
```


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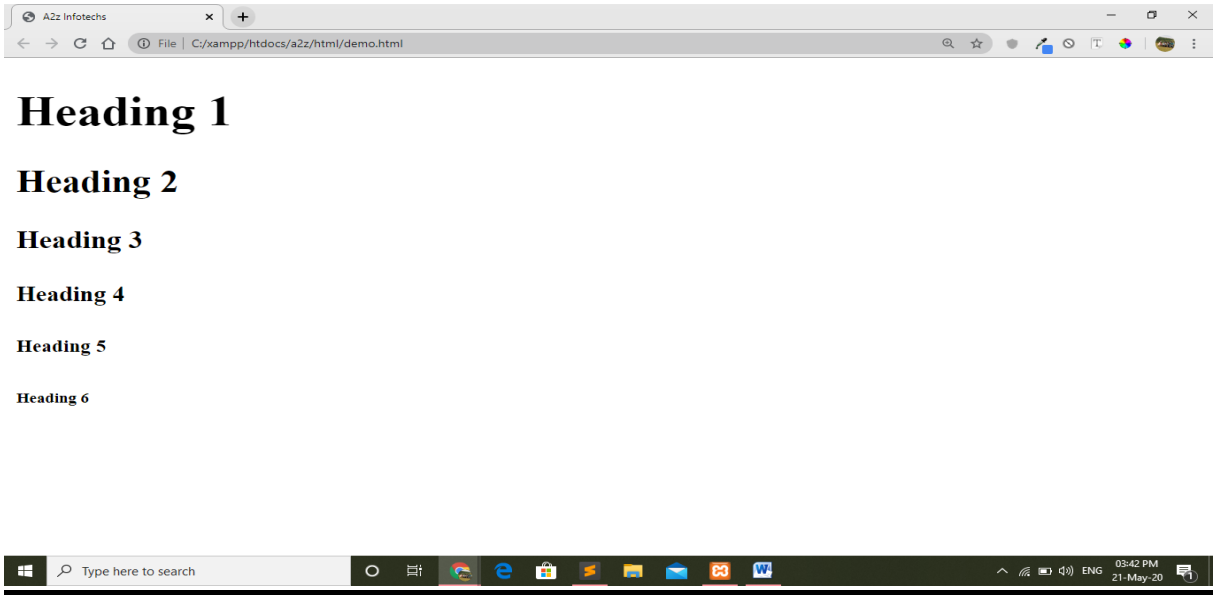
```
</html>
```

Output:



HTML Paragraphs Tag:

- HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph in a webpage. A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.
- Line break to Use
 Tag AND <hr> Tag;

Example:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2z Infotechs</title>
  </head>
  <body>
                <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
                <p>
                This paragraph write by
                poem type but browser will
                remove any extra spaces and
                extra lines when the page
                is displayed.
                </p>
  </body>
</html>
```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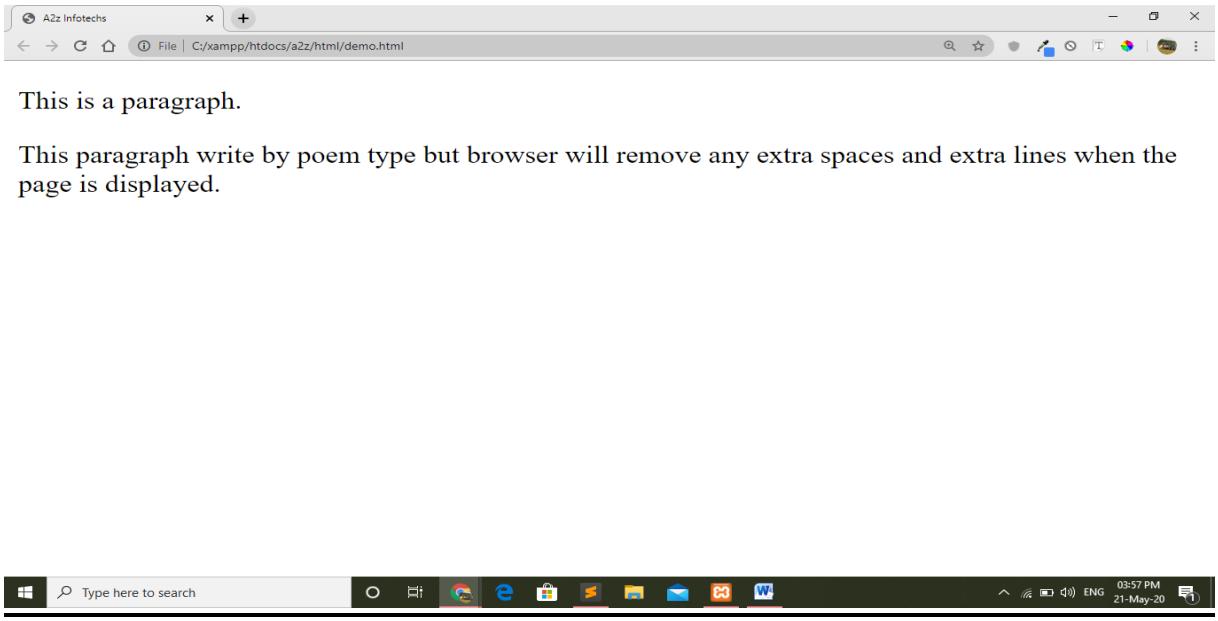
Output:



HTML pre Tag:

The HTML <pre> tag is used *to specify pre formatted texts*. The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2z Infotechs</title>
  </head>
  <body>
<!-- paragraph tag -->
                <p>
                This paragraph write by
                poem type but browser will
                remove any extra spaces and
                extra lines when the page
                is displayed.
                </p>
```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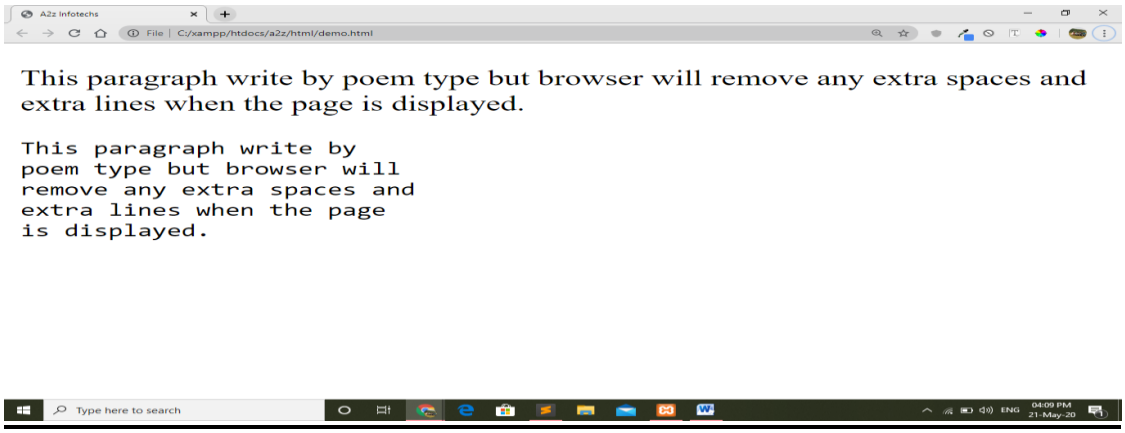
```
<!-- pre tag -->
                <pre>
                This paragraph write by
                poem type but browser will
                remove any extra spaces and
                extra lines when the page
                is displayed.
                </pre>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



Anchor Tag:

- The **HTML anchor tag** defines *a hyperlink that links one page to another page*.
- A link is specified using HTML tag <a>. This tag is called **anchor tag** and anything between the opening <a> tag and the closing tag becomes part of the link and a user can click that part to reach to the linked document.
- Link tag use by button tag, img ta, and any tag or any content use link tag.

Syntax:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2z Infotechs</title>
  </head>
  <body>
```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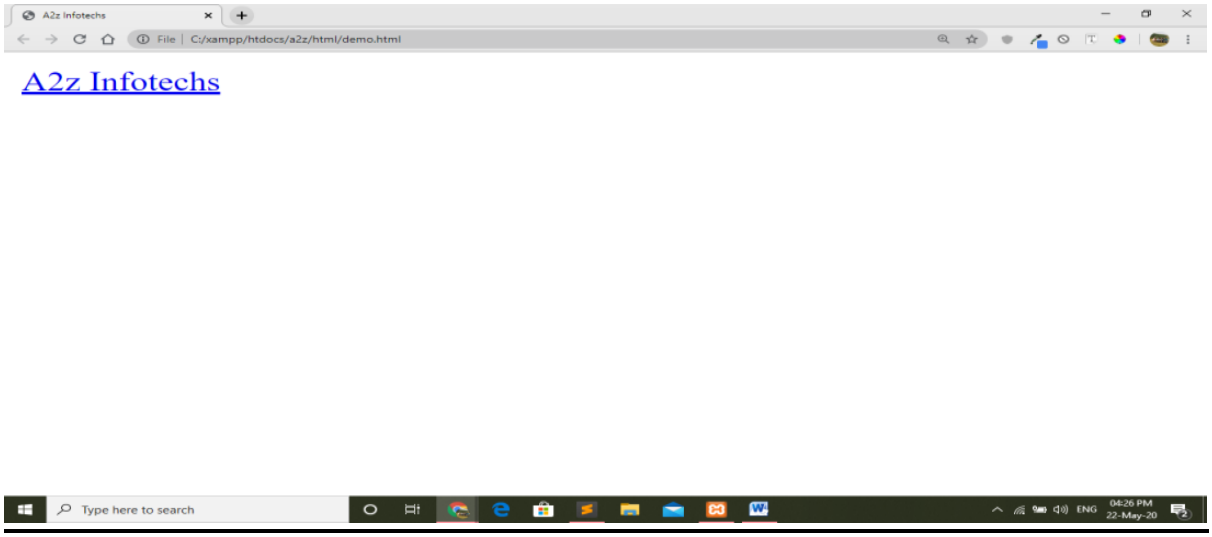
```
        <a href="http://www.a2zinfotechs.com">A2z Infotechs</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



The Target Attribute:

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document. We have used **target** attribute in our previous example. This attribute is used to specify the location where linked document is opened. Following are the possible options.

Sr. No	Option & Description
1	**_blank** Opens the linked document in a new window or tab.
2	**_self** Opens the linked document in the same frame.
3	**_parent** Opens the linked document in the parent frame.
4	**_top**

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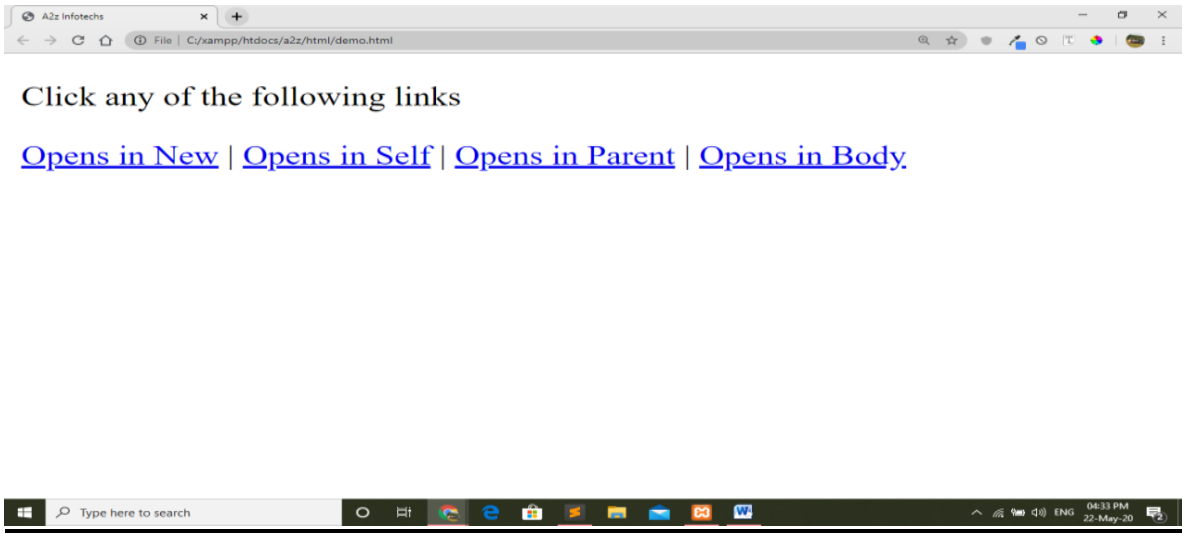
	Opens the linked document in the full body of the window.
5	**targetframe** Opens the linked document in a named *targetframe*.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2z Infotechs</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Click any of the following links</p>
    <a href = "http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" target = "_blank">Opens in New</a> |
    <a href = "http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" target = "_self">Opens in Self</a> |
    <a href = "http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" target = "_parent">Opens in Parent</a> |
    <a href = "http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" target = "_top">Opens in Body</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



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Link Titles:

The title attribute specifies extra information about an element. The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element.

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/" title="Go to A2z infotech HTML Tutorial"> </a>
```

HTML Image Tag:

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.

Syntax: <img src=”img path”>

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2z Infotechs</title>
  </head>
  <body>
        <img src="logo.png">
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:

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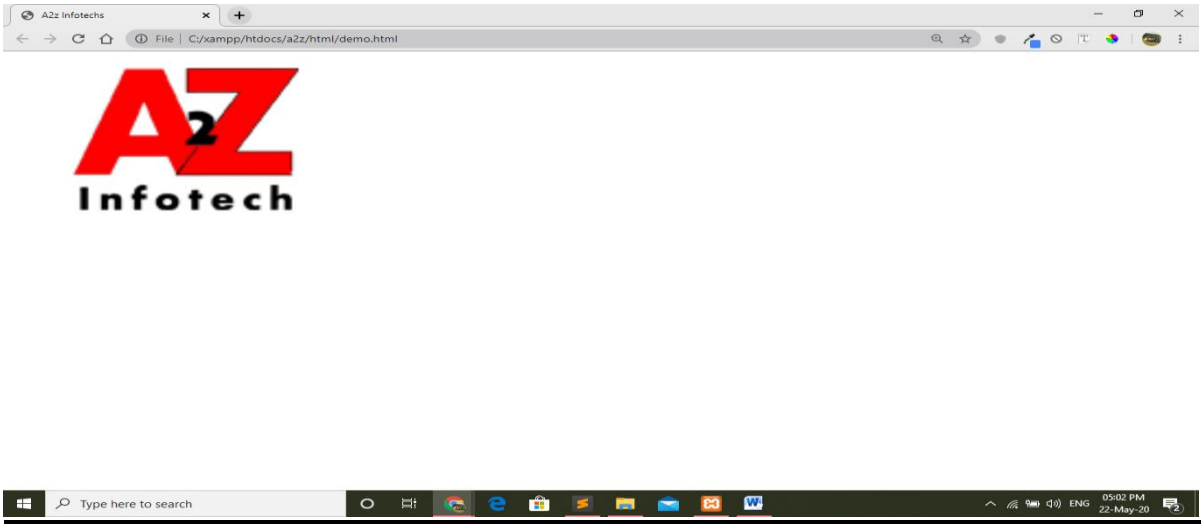

Attributes of HTML img tag:-

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.

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

4) height

It the height of the image. The HTML height attribute also supports iframe, image and object elements.

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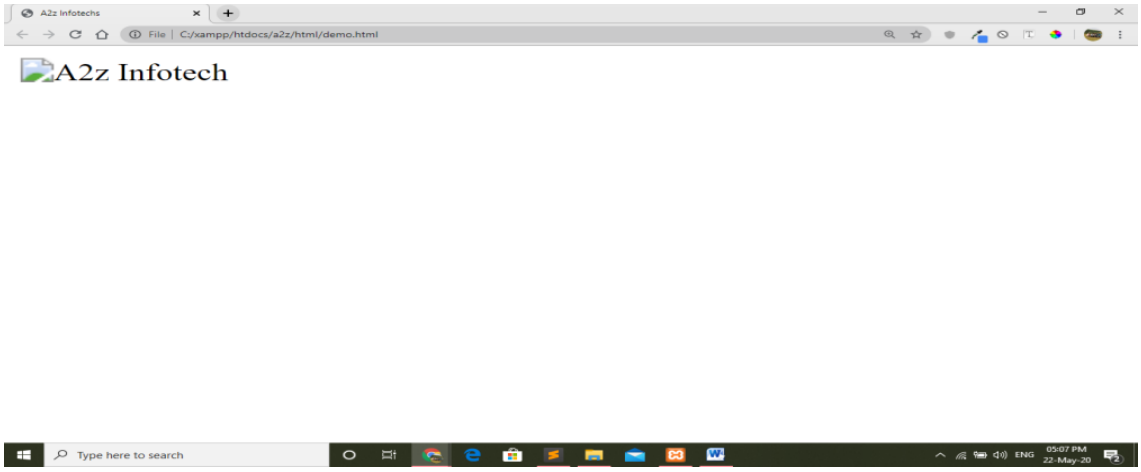
Use Alt Attribute:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2z Infotechs</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <img src="logo1.png" alt="A2z Infotech">
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



Use height and width Attribute:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>A2z Infotechs</title>
</head>
<body>
<img src="logo1.png" alt="A2z Infotech" height="180" width="300" >
</body>
</html>
```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Output:

HTML List:

There types of list

1. **<ul>** − Unordered List or Bulleted List.
2. **<ol>** − Ordered List or Numbered List.
3. **<dl>** − Description List or Definition List

1) HTML Unordered List:

An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML <ul> tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body>
        <h2>HTML Unordered List</h2>
    <ul>
      <li>Ownbuz</li>
      <li>Mobibuz</li>
      <li>Agrolla Boitech</li>
      <li>Traning </li>
    </ul>
  </body>
```


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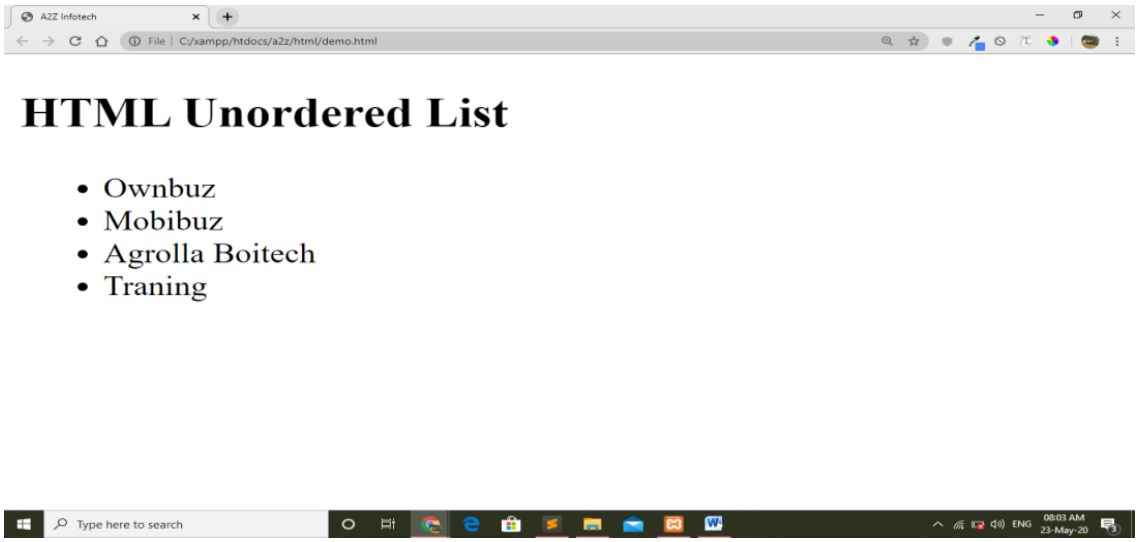
```
</html>
```

Output:



❖ The type Attribute:

You can use type attribute for <ul> tag to specify the By default type is bullet.
Following are the possible options

- <ul type = "square">
- <ul type = "disc">
- <ul type = "circle">
- <ul type = "none">

Example:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z InfoTech</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>HTML Unordered List Type Attribute</h2>
    <ul type="disc">
     <li>Ownbuz</li>
     <li>Mobibuz</li>
    </ul><br>
    <ul type="square">
      <li>Ownbuz</li>
      <li>Mobibuz</li>
    </ul><br>
    <ul type="circle">
      <li>Ownbuz</li>
```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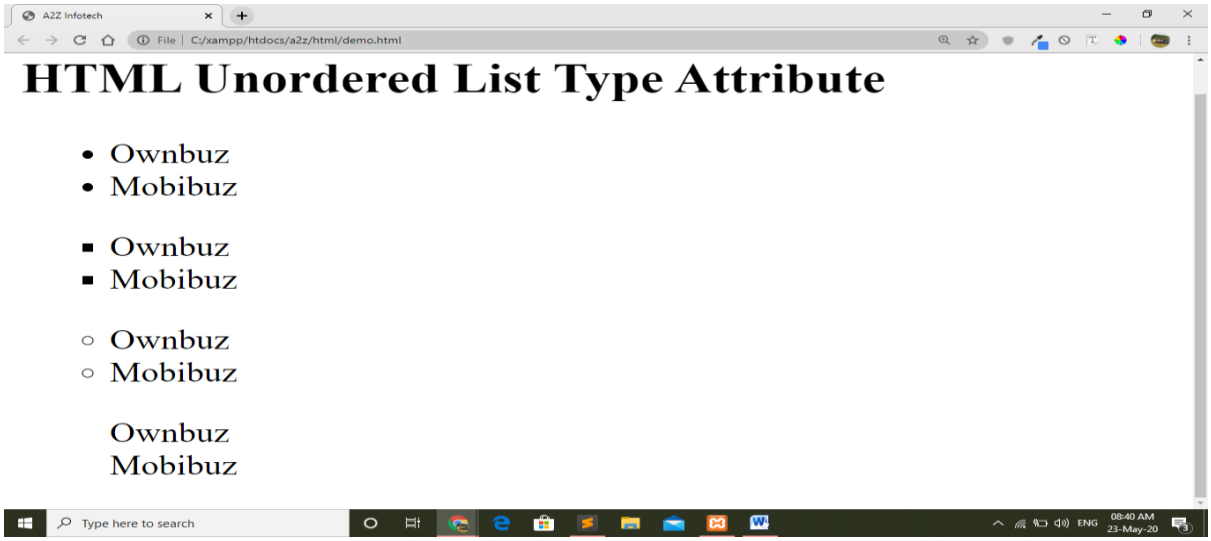
```
      <li>Mobibuz</li>
    </ul><br>

    <ul type="none">
      <li>Ownbuz</li>
      <li>Mobibuz</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



2) HTML Ordered List:

- An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
- The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body>
        <h2>HTML ordered List</h2>
    <ol>
      <li>Ownbuz</li>
      <li>Mobibuz</li>
      <li>Agrolla Boitech</li>
      <li>Traning </li>
```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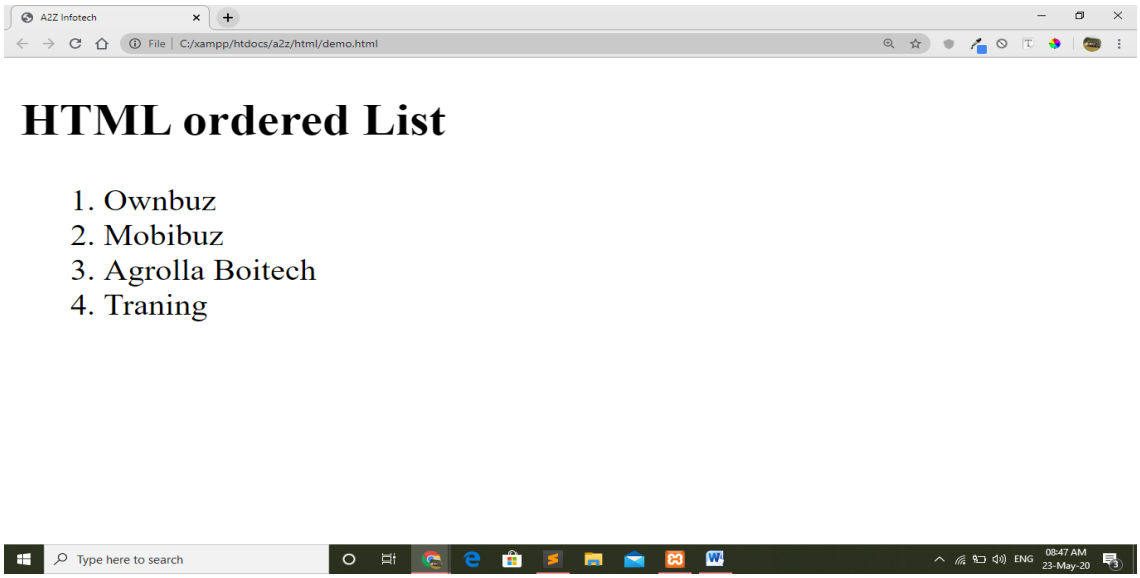
```
    </ol>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



❖ The type Attribute:

1) <ol type = "1"> - Default-Case Numerals.
2) <ol type = "I"> - Upper-Case Numerals.
3) <ol type = "i"> - Lower-Case Numerals.
4) <ol type = "A"> - Upper-Case Letters.
5) <ol type = "a"> - Lower-Case Letters.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body>
<h2>HTML Ordered List Type Attribute</h2>
<ol type="1">
<li>Ownbuz</li>
<li>Mobibuz</li>
</ol>
<ol type="I">
<li>Ownbuz</li>
<li>Mobibuz</li>
</ol>
```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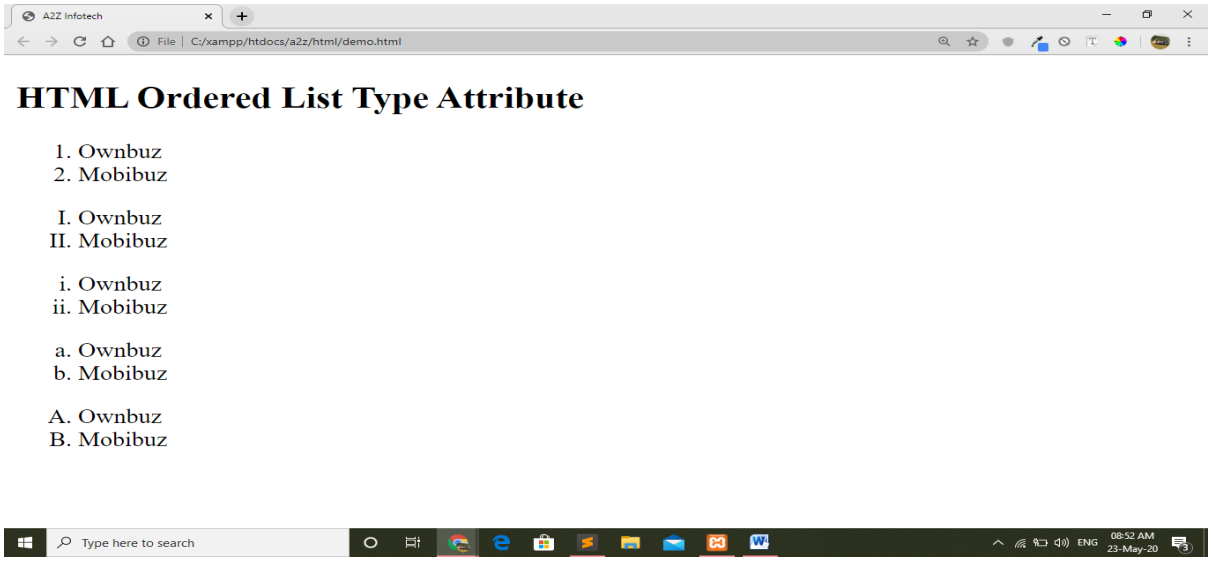
```
<ol type="i">
<li>Ownbuz</li>
<li>Mobibuz</li>
</ol>
<ol type="a">
<li>Ownbuz</li>
<li>Mobibuz</li>
</ol>
<ol type="A">
<li>Ownbuz</li>
<li>Mobibuz</li>
</ol>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



3) HTML Description List

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

Definition List makes use of following three tags.

- <dl> − Defines the start of the list
- <dt> − A term
- <dd> − Term definition
- </dl> − Defines the end of the list

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```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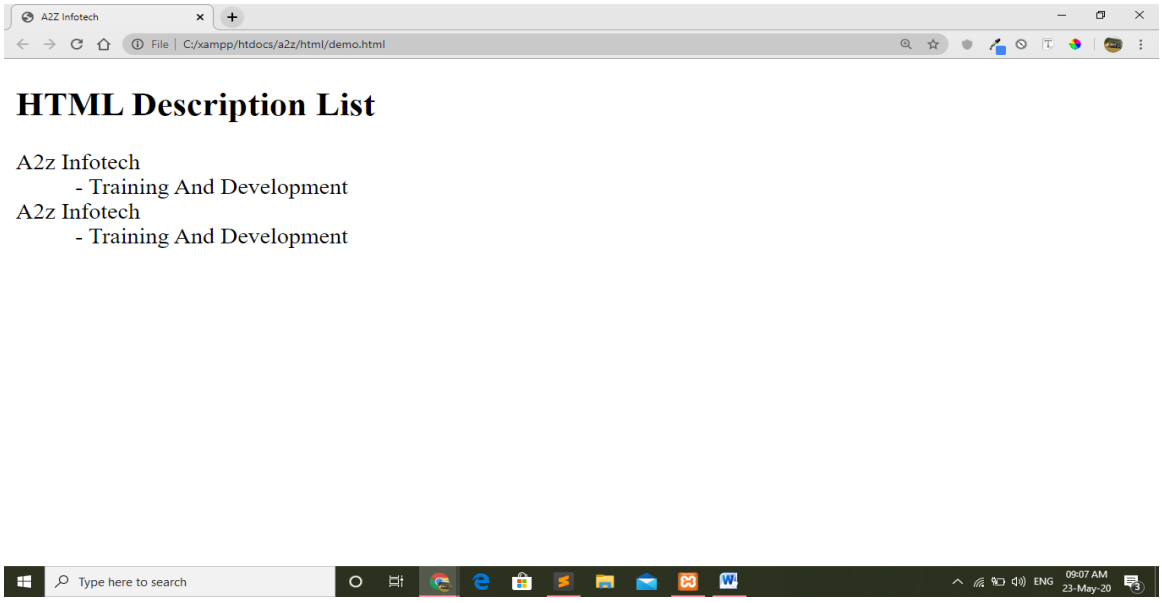
```
<html>
<head>
<title>A2Z Infotech</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>HTML Description  List</h2>
<dl>
  <dt>A2z Infotech</dt>
  <dd>- Training And Development</dd>
  <dt>A2z Infotech</dt>
  <dd>- Training And Development</dd>
</dl>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



HTML Tables Tag:

- The HTML tables allow web authors to arrange data like text, images, links, other tables, etc. into rows and columns of cells.
- We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using <table> element, with the help of <tr> , <td>, and <th> elements.
- In Each table, table row is defined by <tr> tag, table header is defined by <th>, and table data is defined by <td> tags.

Table Tag List:

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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.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>A2Z Infotech</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>HTML Description  List</h2>
<table>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Nilesh</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Akshay</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Manoj</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Raju</td><td>none</td></tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

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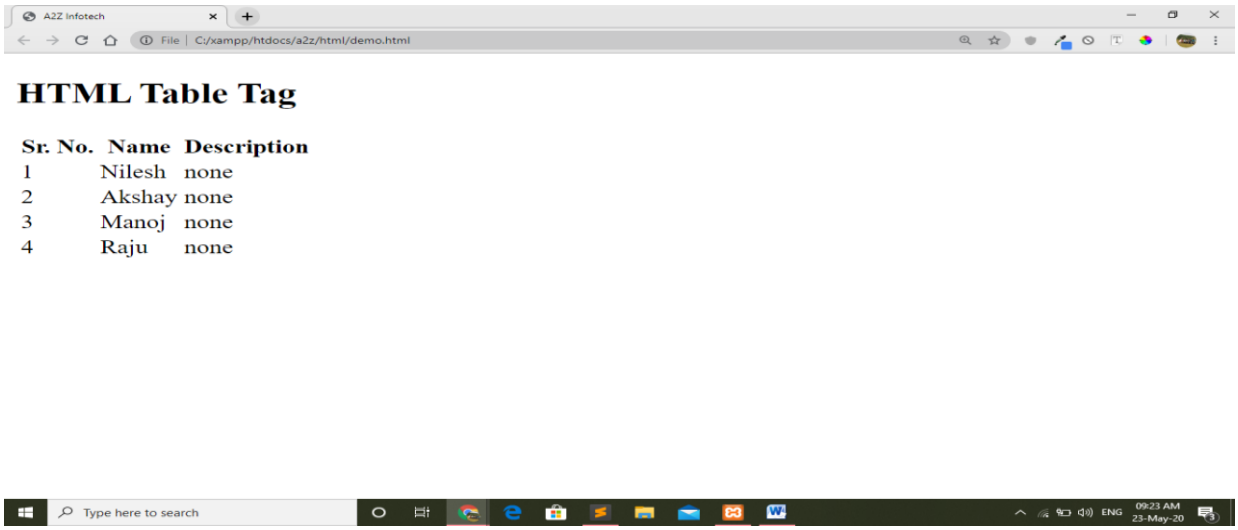
Address-Balikashram Road, Ahmednagar-414001, Maharashtra.



HTML Table with Border, width, Height, Cellspacing And Cellpadding:

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>A2Z Infotech</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>HTML Table Tag</h2>
<table border="1" width="100%" height="200px" cellspacing=”0” cellpadding=”0”>
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Nilesh</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Akshay</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Manoj</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Raju</td><td>none</td></tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

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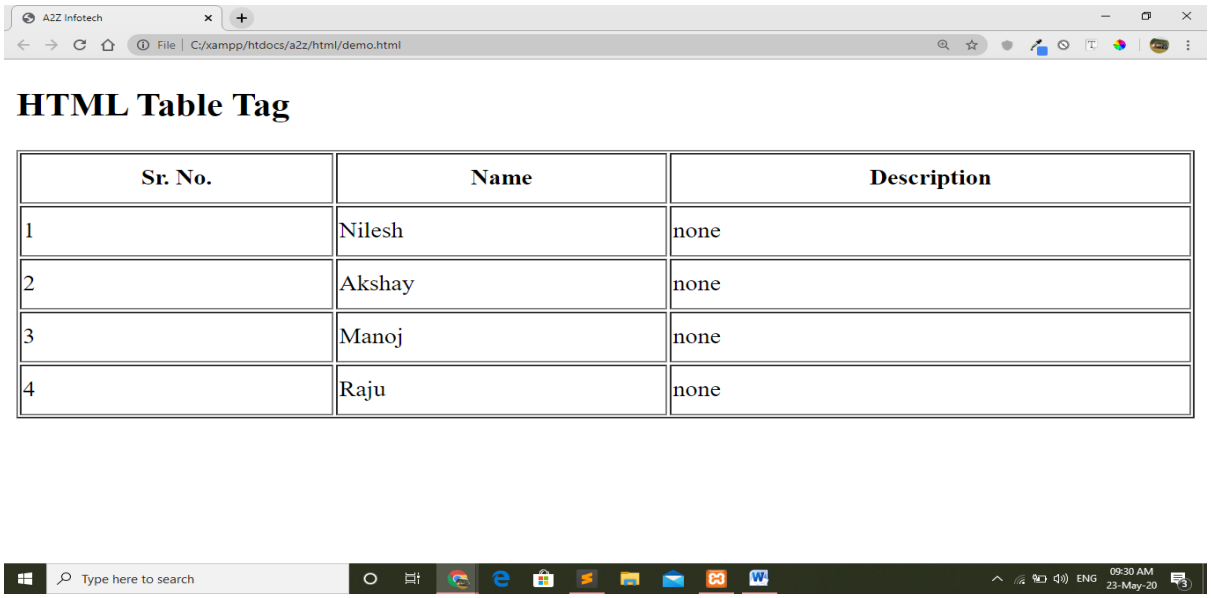
Address-Balikashram Road, Ahmednagar-414001, Maharashtra.



HTML Table with colspan:

It will divide one cell/row into multiple columns, and the number of columns depend on the value of colspan attribute.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>A2Z Infotech</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>HTML Table Tag</h2>
<table border="1" width="100%" height="200px">
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Nilesh</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Akshay</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Manoj</td><td>none</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td colspan="2">Raju</td></tr>
```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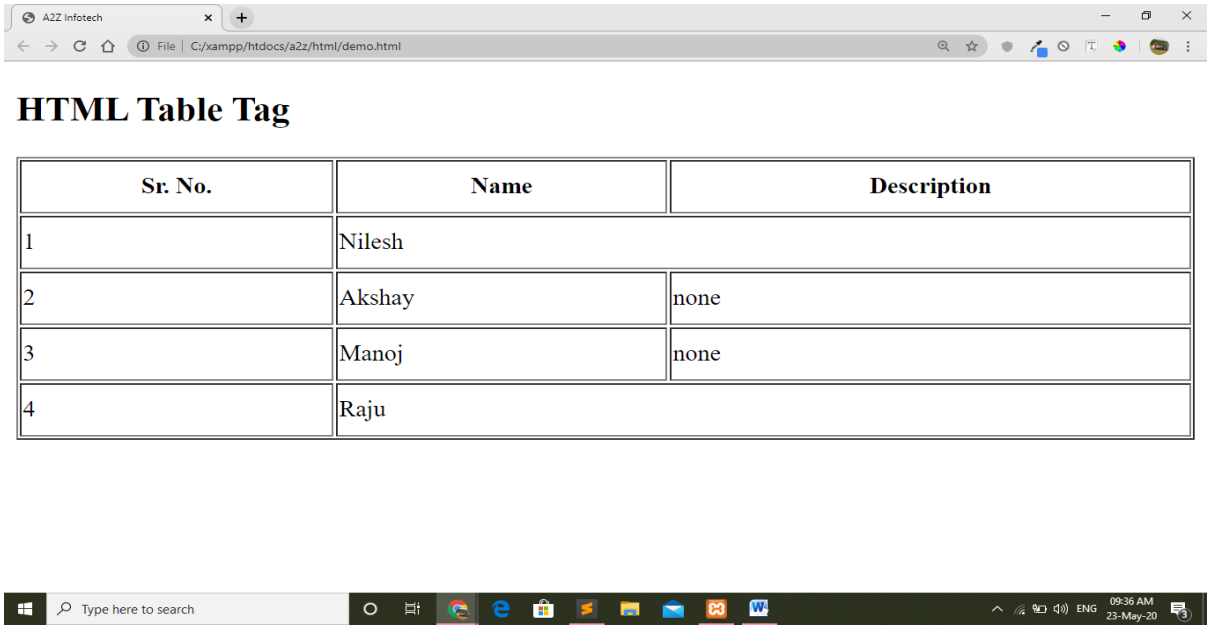
```
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



HTML Table with rowspan:

It will divide a cell into multiple rows. The number of divided rows will depend on rowspan values.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>A2Z Infotech</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>HTML Table Tag with rowspan</h2>
<table border="1" width="100%" height="200px">
<tr><th>Sr. No.</th><th>Name</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">Nilesh</td><td rowspan="4">none</td></tr>
```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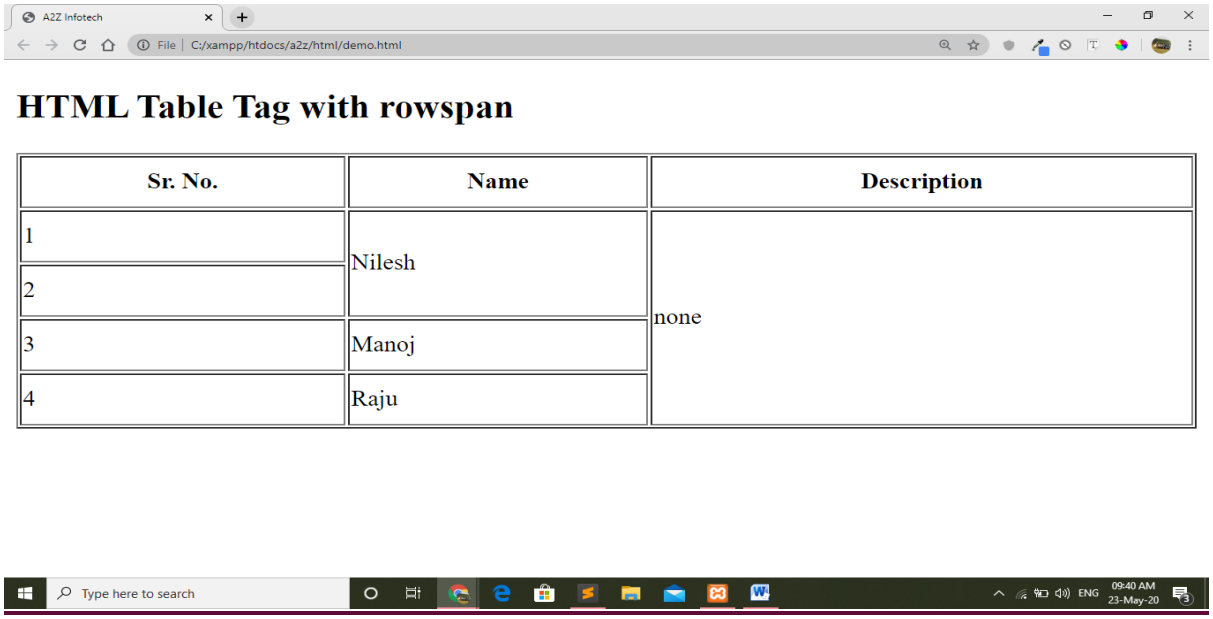
```
<tr><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Manoj</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Raju</td></tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



HTML Marquee Tag:

- This is created by using HTML <marquees> tag.
- In simple words, you can say that it scrolls the image or text up, down, left or right automatically.

Marquee Tag Attributes:

Sr.No	Attribute & Description
1	**width** This specifies the width of the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.
2	**height** This specifies the height of the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.

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3	**direction** This specifies the direction in which marquee should scroll. This can be a value like *up*, *down*, *left* or *right*.
4	**behaviour** This specifies the type of scrolling of the marquee. This can have a value like *scroll*, *slide* and *alternate*.
5	**scrolldelay** This specifies how long to delay between each jump. This will have a value like 10 etc.
6	**scrollamount** This specifies the speed of marquee text. This can have a value like 10 etc.
7	**loop** This specifies how many times to loop. The default value is INFINITE, which means that the marquee loops endlessly.
8	**bgcolor** This specifies background color in terms of color name or color hex value.
9	**hspace** This specifies horizontal space around the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.
10	**vspace** This specifies vertical space around the marquee. This can be a value like 10 or 20% etc.

Marquee Tag Use Height, Width, bgcolor, scrollamount, scrolldelay, loop Attributes

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>A2Z Infotech</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>HTML Marquee Tag</h2>
  <marquee height="100px" width="100%" bgcolor="red" scrollamount="20"
scrolldelay="5" loop="10">Welcome marquee tag traning</marquee>
</body>
```


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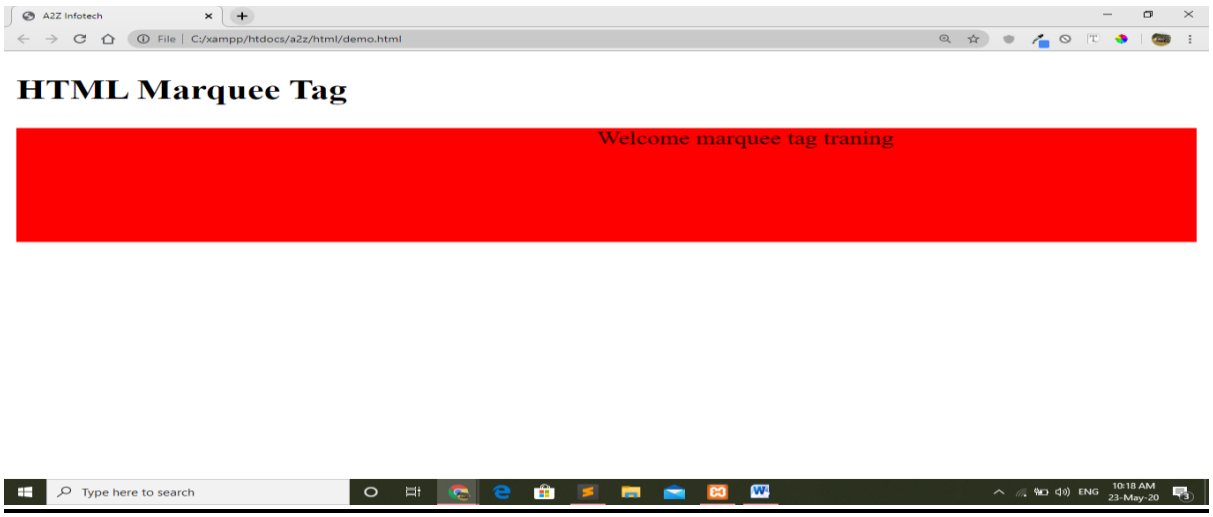
Address-Balikashram Road, Ahmednagar-414001, Maharashtra.

```
</html>
```

Output:



Marquee Tag Use behavior Attribute:

It facilitates user to set the behavior of the marquee to one of the three different types: scroll, slide and alternate.

Scroll- It is a by default property. It is used to scroll the text from right to left, and restarts at the right side of the marquee when it is reached to the end of left side.

Slide- In slide marquee, all the contents to be scrolled will slide the entire length of marquee but stops at the end to display the content permanently.

Alternate- It scrolls the text from right to left and goes back left to right.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>A2Z Infotech</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>HTML Marquee Tag behavior attribute use</h2>
 <marquee width="100%" behavior="scroll" bgcolor="pink">
```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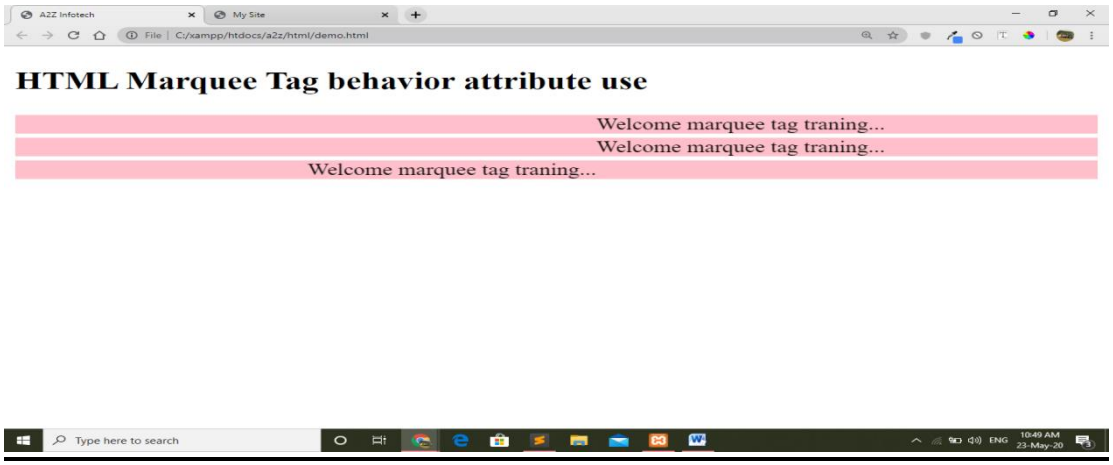
```
Welcome marquee tag traning...
</marquee>
<marquee width="100%" behavior="slide" bgcolor="pink">
Welcome marquee tag traning...
</marquee>
<marquee width="100%" behavior="alternate" bgcolor="pink">
Welcome marquee tag traning...
</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Marquee Tag Use Direction Attribute:

This is used to change the direction of scrolling text. Let's take an example of marquee scrolling to the right. The direction can be left, right, up and down.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>A2Z Infotech</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>HTML Marquee Tag direction attribute use</h2>
 <marquee width="100%" behavior="scroll" direction="left" bgcolor="pink">
Welcome marquee tag traning...
</marquee>
<marquee width="100%" behavior="scroll" direction="right" bgcolor="pink">
```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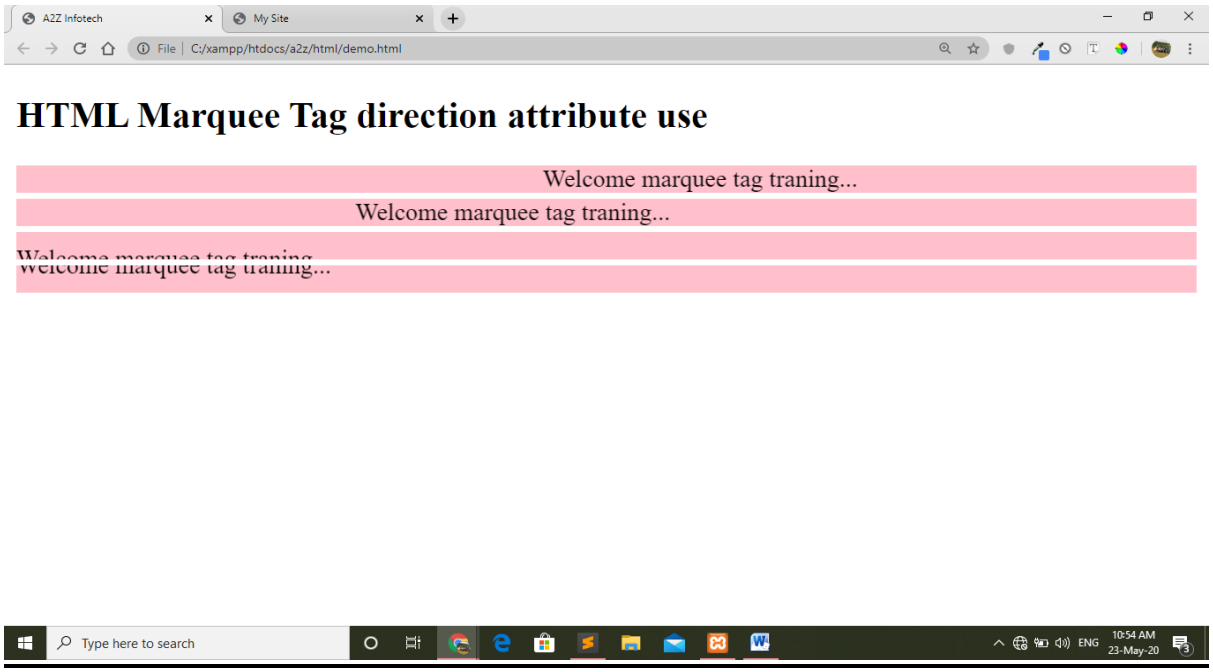
Address-Balikashram Road, Ahmednagar-414001, Maharashtra.

```
Welcome marquee tag traning...
</marquee>
<marquee width="100%" behavior="scroll" direction="up" bgcolor="pink">
Welcome marquee tag traning...
</marquee>
<marquee width="100%" behavior="scroll" direction="down" bgcolor="pink">
Welcome marquee tag traning...
</marquee>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



HTML iframes Tag:

- An HTML iframe embeds another document within the current HTML document in the rectangular region.
- The <iframe> tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders.
- The **src** attribute is used to specify the URL of the document that occupies the inline frame.

Example:

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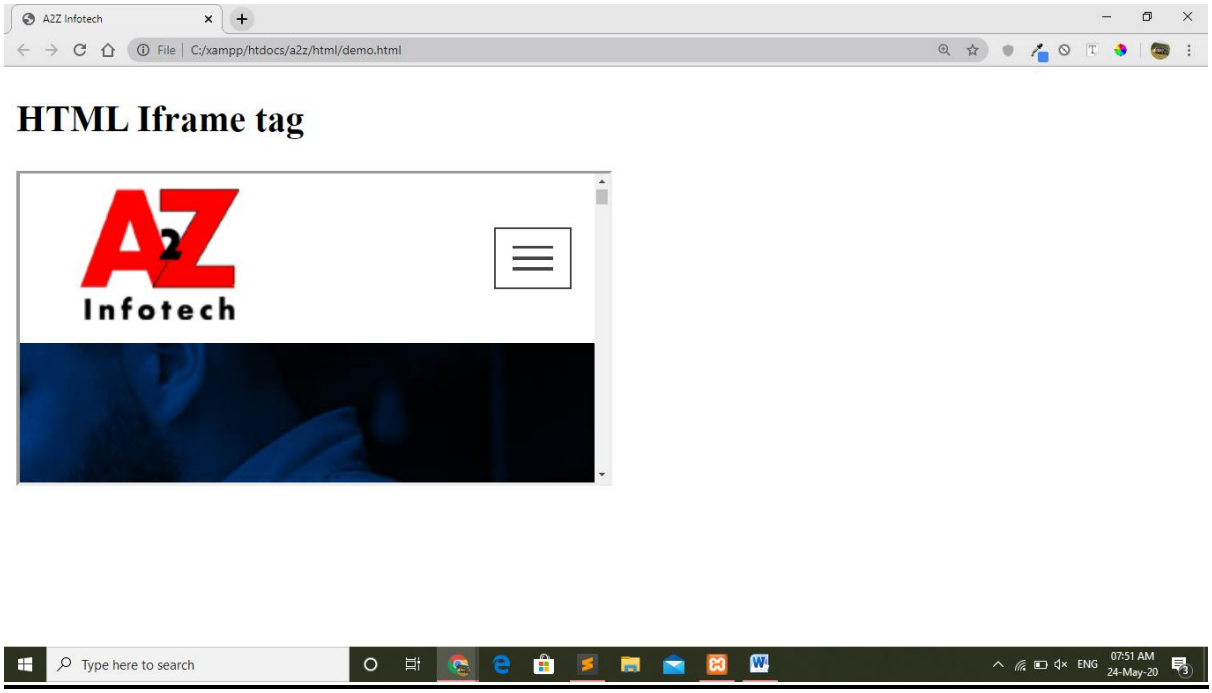
Address-Balikashram Road, Ahmednagar-414001, Maharashtra.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>HTML Iframe tag</h2>
    <iframe src="http://a2zinfotechs.com" width = "100%" height = "200">
      A2z Infotech
    </iframe>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



The <Iframe> Tag Attributes:

Most of the attributes of the <iframe> tag, including *name*, *class*, *frameborder*, *id*, *longdesc*, *marginheight*, *marginwidth*, *name*, *scrolling*, *style*, and *title*.

Note –The frameborder, marginwidth, longdesc, scrolling, marginheight attributes deprecated in HTML5. Do not use these attributes.

Sr.No	Attribute & Description

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1	**src** This attribute is used to give the file name that should be loaded in the frame. Its value can be any URL. For example, src = "/html/top_frame.htm" will load an HTML file available in html directory.
2	**name** This attribute allows you to give a name to a frame. It is used to indicate which frame a document should be loaded into. This is especially important when you want to create links in one frame that load pages into an another frame, in which case the second frame needs a name to identify itself as the target of the link.
3	**frameborder** This attribute specifies whether or not the borders of that frame are shown; it overrides the value given in the frameborder attribute on the <frameset> tag if one is given, and this can take values either 1 (yes) or 0 (no).
4	**marginwidth** This attribute allows you to specify the width of the space between the left and right of the frame's borders and the frame's content. The value is given in pixels. For example marginwidth = "10".
5	**marginheight** This attribute allows you to specify the height of the space between the top and bottom of the frame's borders and its contents. The value is given in pixels. For example marginheight = "10".
6	**height** This attribute specifies the height of <iframe>.
7	**scrolling** This attribute controls the appearance of the scrollbars that appear on the frame. This takes values either "yes", "no" or "auto". For example scrolling = "no" means it should not have scroll bars.
8	**longdesc** This attribute allows you to provide a link to another page containing a long description of the contents of the frame. For example longdesc = "framedescription.htm"
9	**width** This attribute specifies the width of <iframe>.

Embed YouTube video using iframe:

Following are some steps to add YouTube video on your webpage:

- Goto YouTube video which you want to embed.
- Click on SHARE ➦ under the video.

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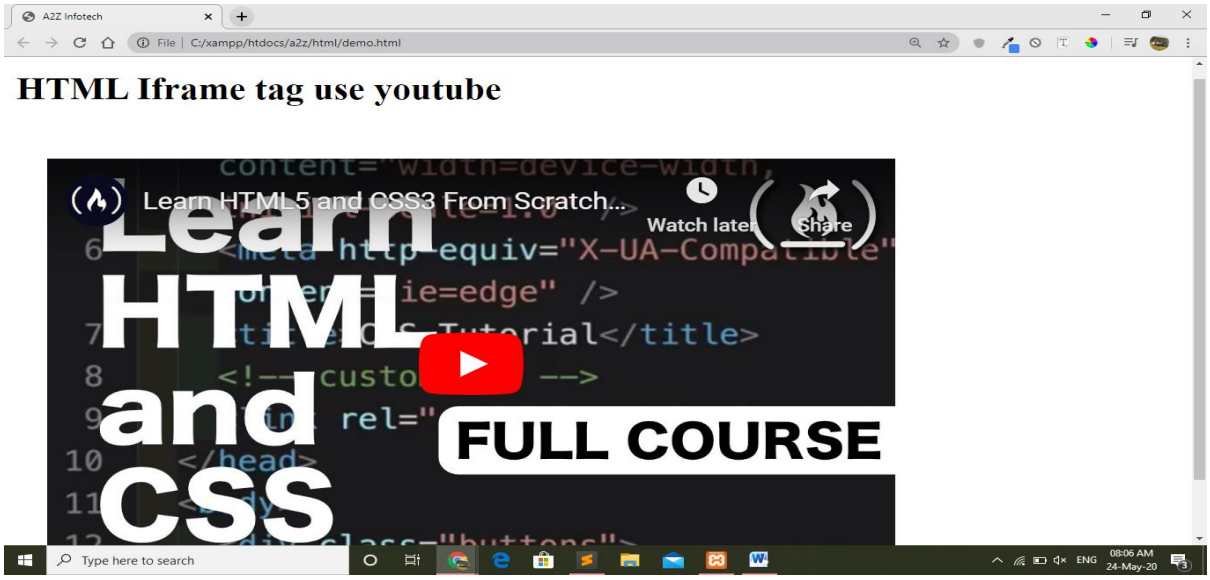
- Click on Embed <> option.
- Copy HTML code.
- Paste the code in your HTML file
- Change height, width, and other properties (as per requirement).

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>HTML Iframe tag use youtube</h2>
    <iframe width="550" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/mU6anWqZJcc" frameborder="0"
allow="accelerometer; autoplay; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-
picture" allowfullscreen style="padding:20px;"></iframe>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



HTML Video Tag:

The HTML <video> tag is used to embed video into your web page, it has several video sources.

Currently, there are three video formats supported for HTML video tag:

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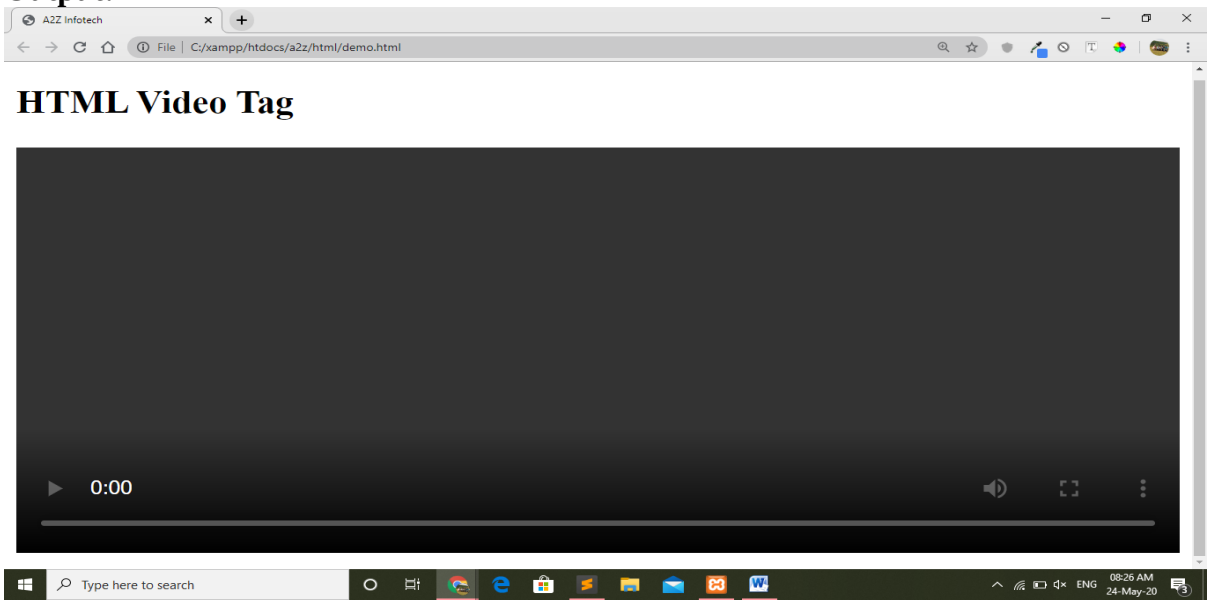
1. mp4
2. webM
3. ogg

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>HTML Video Tag</h2>
    <video width="100%" height="300" controls>
      <source src = "xyz.mp4" type = "video/mp4">
      Video Tag
    </video>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



HTML Video Tag Attribute:

Attribute	Value	Description

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autoplay	autoplay	Specifies that the video will play automatically.
controls	controls	Specifies that the video controls gets displayed.
height	pixels	Specifies the height
loop	loop	Specifies that the video will start again every time after finish.
muted	muted	Specifies that the audio should be muted
poster	URL	Specifies the image to be shown while the video is downloading.
preload	auto metadata none	Specifies what author thinks will lead to user experience at its best.
src	URL	Specifies the URL
width	pixels	Specifies the width

HTML Audio Tag:

The HTML <audio> tag is used to embed audio in web pages.

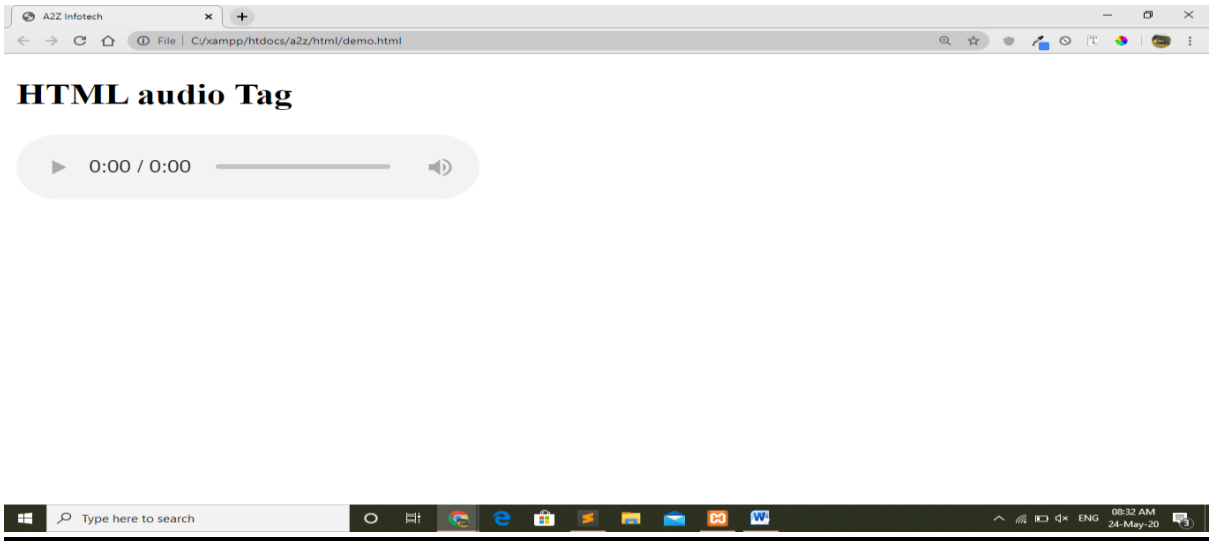
Currently there are three supported file format for HTML 5 audio tag.

1. mp3
2. wav
3. ogg

example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>HTML audio Tag</h2>
    <audio width="100%" height="300" controls>
      <source src = "xyz.mp4" type = "audio/mp4">
      audio Tag
    </audio>
  </body>
</html>
```

output:



HTML Audio Tag Attribute:

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Attribute	Description
controls	It defines the audio controls which is displayed with play/pause buttons.
autoplay	It specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready.
loop	It specifies that the audio file will start over again, every time when it is completed.
muted	It is used to mute the audio output.
preload	It specifies the author view to upload audio file when the page loads.
src	It specifies the source URL of the audio file.

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HTML Div Tag :

The **div** tag is known as **Division** tag. The div tag is used in HTML to make divisions of content in the web page like (text, images, header, footer, navigation bar, etc). Div tag has both open ( ) and closing ( ) tag and it is mandatory to close the tag. The Div is the most usable tag in web development because it helps us to separate out data in the web page and we can create a particular section for particular data or function in the web pages.

- Div tag is Block level tag
- It is a generic container tag
- It is used to the group of various tags of HTML so that sections can be created and style can be applied to them.

As we know Div tag is block-level tag in this example div tag contain entire width. It will be displayed div tag each time on a new line, not on the same line.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      .div-1{background-color:red;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="red">
    <h2>HTML Div Tag</h2>
    <div class="div-1" height="100" width="100%"> A2z Infotechs </div>
  </body>
</html>
```


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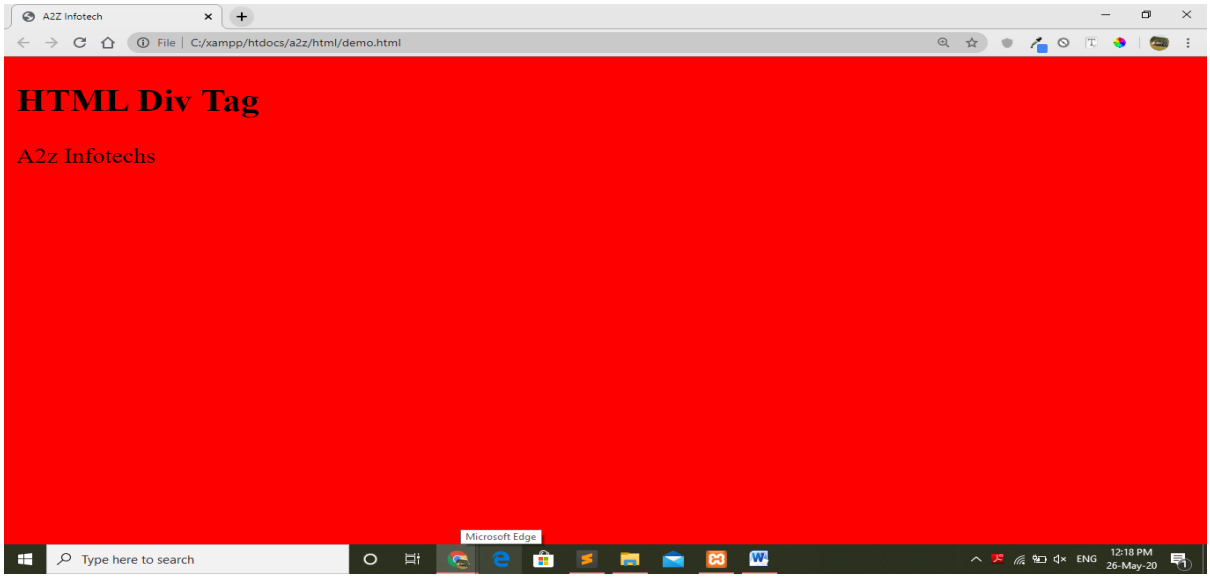
Output:



Example-1: **Draw the following single Div tag structures.**

<table>
<tr><td colspan="10">100%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">50%</td><td colspan="5">50%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">33.33%</td><td colspan="3">33.33%</td><td colspan="4">33.33%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">30%</td><td colspan="8">70%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">60%</td><td colspan="4">40%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">25%</td><td colspan="3">25%</td><td colspan="3">25%</td><td colspan="2">25%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">20%</td><td colspan="2">20%</td><td colspan="2">20%</td><td colspan="2">20%</td><td colspan="2">20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>10%</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td></tr>
</table>

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Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
    <style type="text/css">

//css property use by div tag – css means cascading style sheet

      .div-1{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:100%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-2{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:50%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-3{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:50%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-4{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:33.33%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-5{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:33.33%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-6{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:33.33%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-7{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:30%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-8{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:70%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-9{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:60%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-10{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:40%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-11{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:25%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-12{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:25%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-13{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:25%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-14{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:25%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-15{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:20%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-16{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:20%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-17{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:20%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-18{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:20%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-19{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:20%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-20{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-21{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-22{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-23{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      .div-24{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px
```


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```
solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
        .div-25{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px
solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
        .div-26{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px
solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
        .div-27{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px
solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
        .div-28{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px
solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
        .div-29{background-color:black;float:left;height:35px;text-align:center; width:10%;border-top:1px
solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box; color:white;}
      </style>
    </head>
    <body bgcolor="silver">
      <h3>Draw the following single Div tag structures</h3>
      <div class="div-1"> 100% </div>

      <div class="div-2"> 50% </div>
      <div class="div-3"> 50% </div>

      <div class="div-4"> 33.33% </div>
      <div class="div-5"> 33.33% </div>
      <div class="div-6"> 33.33% </div>

      <div class="div-7"> 30% </div>
      <div class="div-8"> 70% </div>

      <div class="div-9"> 60% </div>
      <div class="div-10"> 40% </div>

      <div class="div-11"> 25% </div>
      <div class="div-12"> 25% </div>
      <div class="div-13"> 25% </div>
      <div class="div-14"> 25% </div>

      <div class="div-15"> 20% </div>
      <div class="div-16"> 20% </div>
      <div class="div-17"> 20% </div>
      <div class="div-18"> 20% </div>
      <div class="div-19"> 20% </div>

      <div class="div-20"> 10% </div>
      <div class="div-21"> 10% </div>
      <div class="div-22"> 10% </div>
      <div class="div-23"> 10% </div>
      <div class="div-24"> 10% </div>
      <div class="div-25"> 10% </div>
      <div class="div-26"> 10% </div>
      <div class="div-27"> 10% </div>
      <div class="div-28"> 10% </div>
      <div class="div-29"> 10% </div>
    </body>
</html>
```


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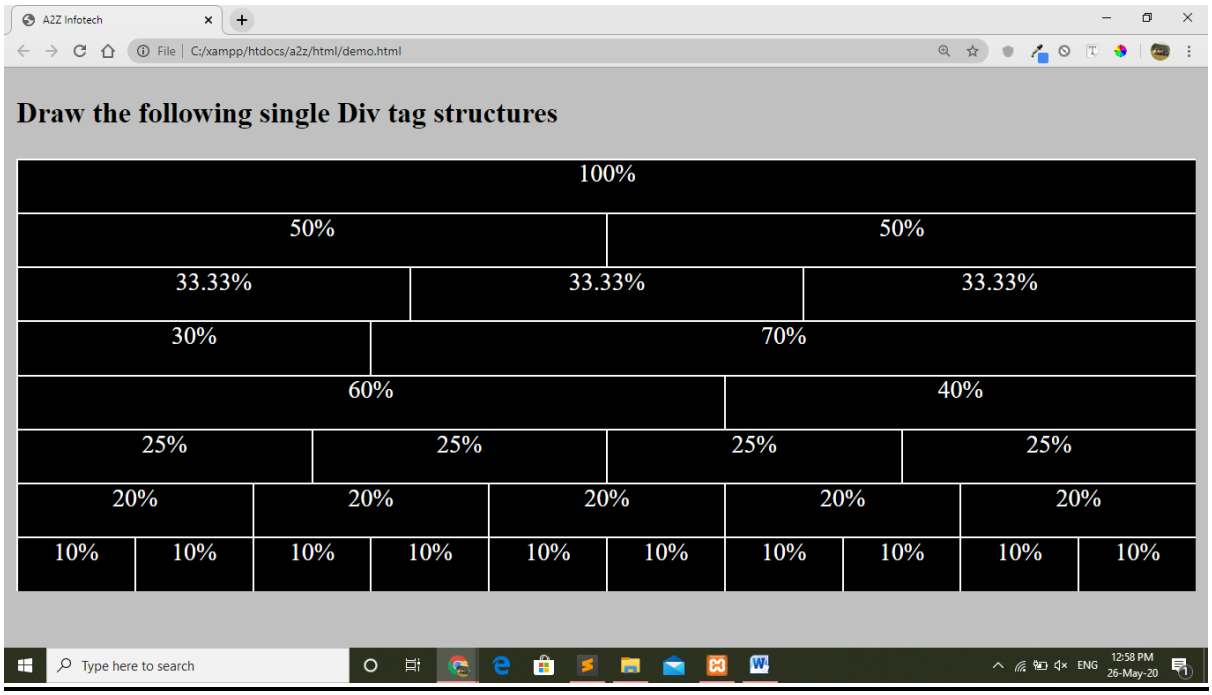
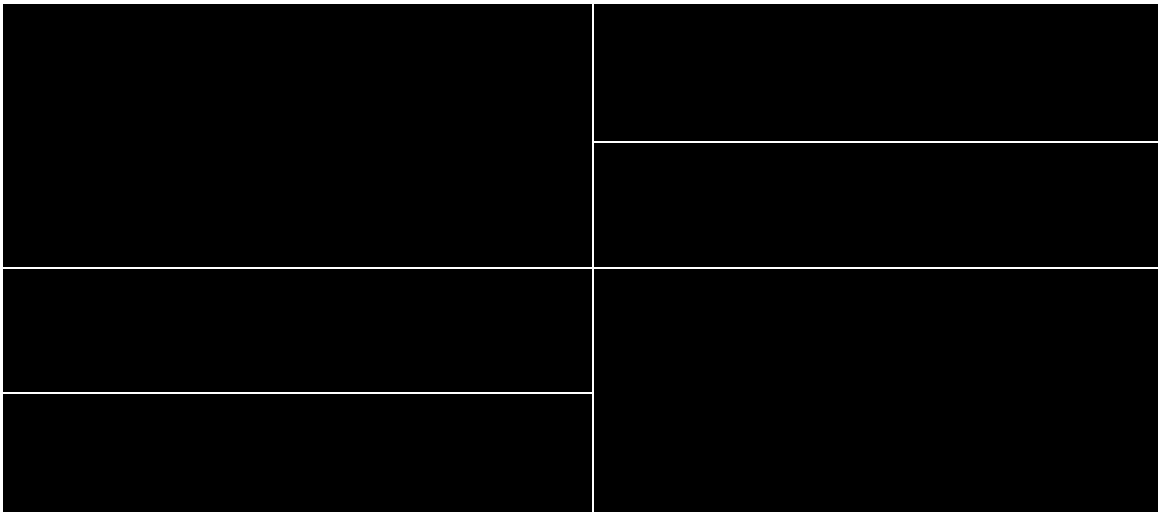
Output:



Example-2: Draw the following Nested Div tag structures.



Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
```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```
    <style type="text/css">
      .div-1{background-color:black;float:left;height:100px;text-align:center;
width:50%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box;
color:white;}
      .div-2{background-color:black;float:left;height:100px;text-align:center;
width:50%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box;
color:white;}
      .div-21{background-color:black;float:left;height:50px;text-align:center;
width:100%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box;
color:white;}
      .div-22{background-color:black;float:left;height:50px;text-align:center;
width:100%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box;
color:white;}
      .div-3{background-color:black;float:left;height:100px;text-align:center;
width:50%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box;
color:white;}
      .div-31{background-color:black;float:left;height:50px;text-align:center;
width:100%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box;
color:white;}
      .div-32{background-color:black;float:left;height:50px;text-align:center;
width:100%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box;
color:white;}
      .div-4{background-color:black;float:left;height:100px;text-align:center;
width:50%;border-top:1px solid white;border-left:1px solid white;box-sizing: border-box;
color:white;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="silver">
    <h3>Draw the following Nested Div tag structures</h3>
    <div class="div-1"></div>

    <div class="div-2">
      <div class="div-21"></div> //Nested div
      <div class="div-22"></div> //Nested div
    </div>

    <div class="div-3">
      <div class="div-31"></div> //Nested div
      <div class="div-32"></div> //Nested div
    </div>

    <div class="div-4"></div>
  </body>
</html>
```


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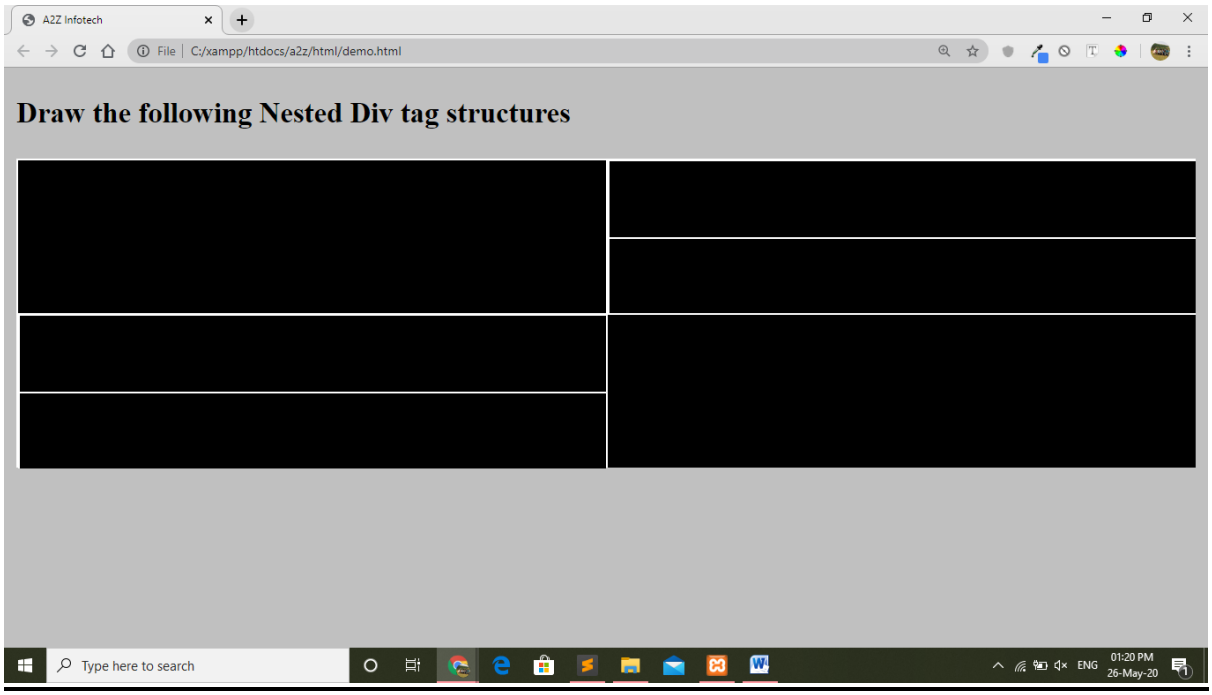
Address-Balikashram Road, Ahmednagar-414001, Maharashtra.

Output:



HTML Form Tag:

- **Forms** are used to collect data inputted by a user. They can be used as an interface for a web application, for example, or to send data across the web.
- **form** defines the form and within this tag, if you are using a form for a user to submit information (which we are assuming at this level), an **action** attribute is needed to tell the form where its contents will be sent to.
- The **method** attribute tells the form how the data in it is going to be sent and it can have the value **get**, which is default, and latches the form information onto a web address, or **post**, which (essentially) invisibly sends the form's information.
- **Target -** Specify the target window or frame where the result of the script will be displayed. It takes values like **_blank, _self, _parent** etc.
- **Enctype - mutlipart/form-data** − This is used when you want to upload binary data in the form of files like image, word file etc.

Syntax:

```
<form action = "Script URL" method = "GET|POST"  enctype="multipart/form-data"  target="_blank">
   form elements
</form>
```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Difference GET and POST:

GET	POST
1) In case of Get request, only **limited amount of data.**	In case of post request, **large amount of data.**
2) Get request is **not secured** because data is exposed in URL bar.	Post request is **secured** because data is not exposed in URL bar.
3) Get request **can be bookmarked.**	Post request **cannot be bookmarked.**
4) Get request is **more efficient** and used more than Post.	Post request is **less efficient** and used less than get.
5) GET url- http://www.a2zinfotechs.com/?name=a2z	POST url- http://www.a2zinfotechs.com/

HTML Form Tags List:

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 list:

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.

1) Input

The input tag is the daddy of the form world.

Sr.No	Attribute & Description
1.	**type** Indicates the type of input control and for text input control it will be set to **text**. **Type value list:**

button	**Defines a clickable button (mostly used with a javaScript t a script)**
checkbox	Defines a checkbox
color	Defines a color picker
date	Defines a date control (year, month, day (no time))
datetime-local	Defines a date and time control (year, month, day, time (no ti
email	Defines a field for an e-mail address
file	Defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button (for file uplo
hidden	Defines a hidden input field
image	Defines an image as the submit button
month	Defines a month and year control (no timezone)
number	Defines a field for entering a number

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	password — Defines a password field **radio** — Defines a radio button **range** — Defines a range control (like a slider control) **reset** — Defines a reset button **search** — Defines a text field for entering a search string **submit** — Defines a submit button **tel** — Defines a field for entering a telephone number **text** — Default. Defines a single-line text field **time** — Defines a control for entering a time (no timezone) **url** — Defines a field for entering a URL **week** — Defines a week and year control (no timezone)
2.	**name** Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
3.	**value** This can be used to provide an initial value inside the control.
4.	**size** Allows to specify the width of the text-input control in terms of characters.
5.	**Accept** ***value-*** *file_extension* audio/* video/* image/* *media_type* Specifies a filter for what file types the user can pick from the file input dialog box (only for type="file")
6.	**alt** Specifies an alternate text for images (only for type="image")

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7.	**autocomplete** **value-** on off Specifies whether an <input> element should have autocomplete enabled
8.	**autofocus** **value**-autofocus Specifies that an <input> element should automatically get focus when the page loads
9.	**checked** **value**-checked Specifies that an <input> element should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio")
10.	**disabled** **value**-disabled Specifies that an <input> element should be disabled
11.	**formaction** **value**-*URL* Specifies the URL of the file that will process the input control when the form is submitted (for type="submit" and type="image")
12.	**height** **value**- *pixels* Specifies the height of an <input> element (only for type="image")
13.	**max** **value-** *number* *date* Specifies the maximum value for an <input> element

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14.	**maxlength** **value**-*number* Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in an <input> element
15.	**min** **value**- *number* *date* Specifies a minimum value for an <input> element
16.	**minlength** value-*number* Specifies the minimum number of characters required in an <input> element
17.	**multiple** **value**- multiple Specifies that a user can enter more than one value in an <input> element
18.	**pattern** **value**- *regexp* Specifies a regular expression that an <input> element's value is checked against
19.	**placeholder** **value**-*text* Specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an <input> element
20.	**readonly** **value**- readonly Specifies that an input field is read-only
21.	**Required** **Value**-required

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	Specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form
22.	**src** ***value**-URL* Specifies the URL of the image to use as a submit button (only for type="image")
23.	**width** **value**-*pixels* Specifies the width of an <input> element (only for type="image")

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="silver">
    <form action="http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" method="get">
      <input type="text" name="text"><span>text</span><br>
      <input type="checkbox" name="checkbox"><span>checkbox</span><br>
      <input type="color" name="color"><span>color</span><br>
      <input type="date" name="date"><span>date</span><br>
      <input type="datetime-local" name="datetime-local"><span>datetime-
local</span><br>
      <input type="email" name="email"><span>email</span><br>
      <input type="file" name="file"><span>file</span><br>
      <input type="hidden" name="hidden"><span>hidden</span><br>
      <input type="image" name="image"><span>image</span><br>
      <input type="month" name="month"><span>month</span><br>
      <input type="number" name="number"><span>number</span><br>
      <input type="password" name="password"><span>password</span><br>
      <input type="radio" name="radio"><span>radio</span><br>
      <input type="range" name="range"><span>range</span><br>
      <input type="search" name="search"><span>search</span><br>
      <input type="tel" name="tel"><span>tel</span><br>
      <input type="time" name="time"><span>time</span><br>
      <input type="url" name="url"><span>url</span><br>
      <input type="week" name="week"><span>week</span><br>
      <input type="reset" name="reset"><span>reset</span><br>
      <input type="submit" name="submit"><span>submit</span><br>
    </form>
```


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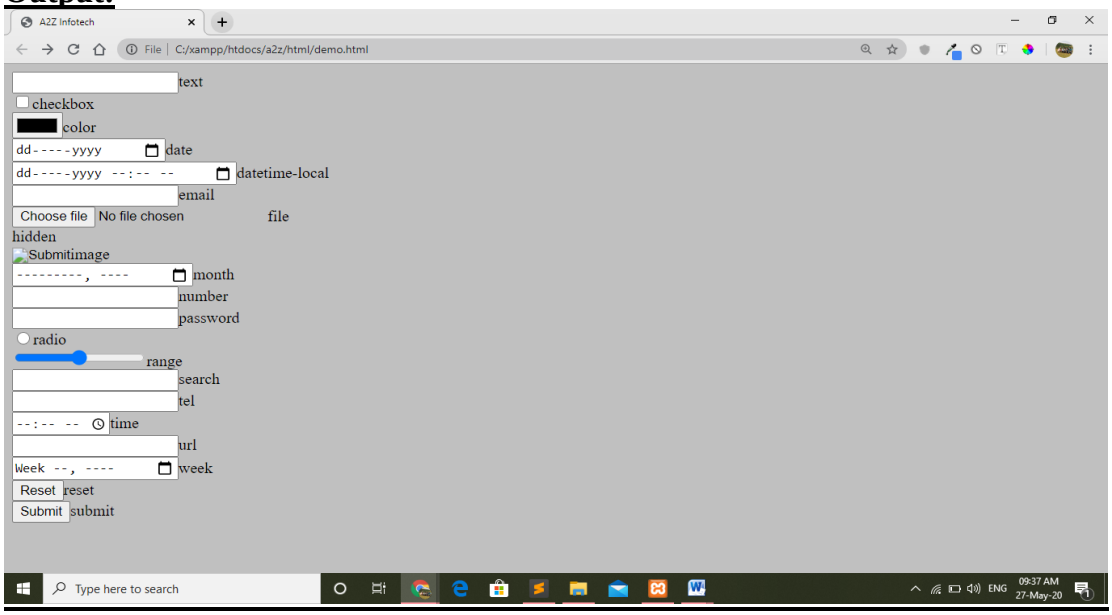
```
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



2) Textarea:

Textarea is, basically, a large, multi-line textbox. The anticipated number of rows and columns can be defined with rows and cols attributes, although you can manipulate the size to your heart's content using CSS.

Attributes:

Sr.No	Attribute & Description
1	**name** Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
2	**rows** Indicates the number of rows of text area box.
3	**cols** Indicates the number of columns of text area box

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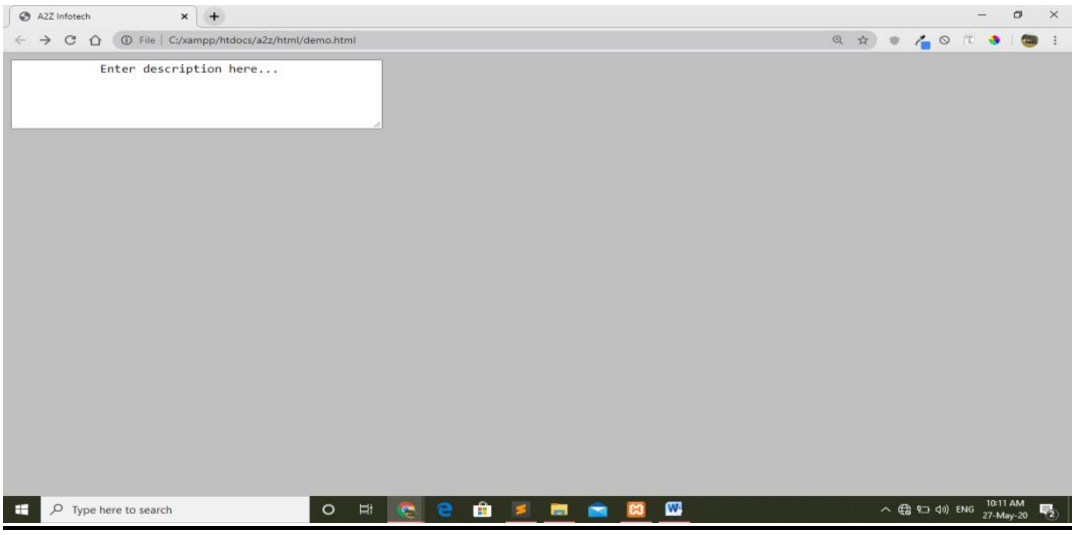
Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="silver">
    <form action="http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" method="get">
      <textarea rows = "5" cols = "50" name = "description">
        Enter description here...
      </textarea>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



3) Label:

- 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.

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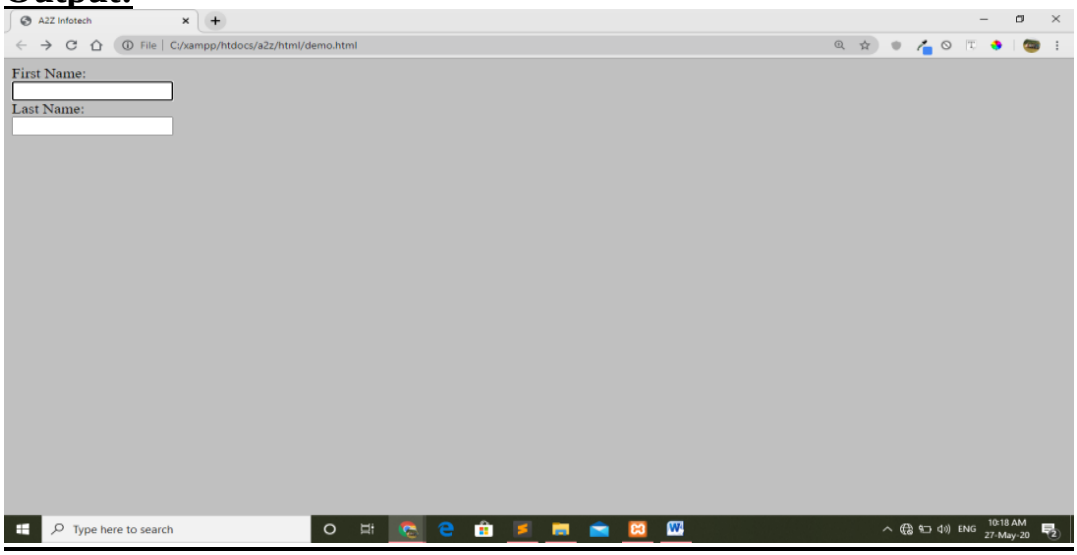
Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="silver">
    <form action="http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" method="get">
      <label for="firstname">First Name: </label> <br/>
          <input type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname"/> <br/>
      <label for="lastname">Last Name: </label>
          <input type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname"/> <br/>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



4) Feildset:

- The <fieldset> tag is used to group related elements in a form.
- The <fieldset> tag draws a box around the related elements.

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Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="silver">
    <form action="http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" method="get">
     <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    <label for="fname">First name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>
    <label for="lname">Last name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname"><br><br>
    <label for="email">Email:</label>
    <input type="email" id="email" name="email"><br><br>
    <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>
    <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </fieldset>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```


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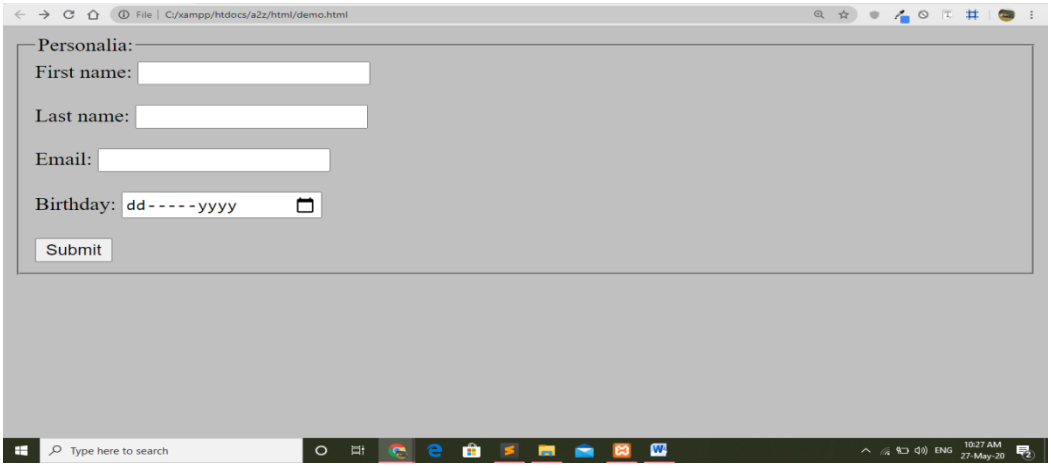

5) Select:

A select box, also called drop down box which provides option to list down various options in the form of drop down list, from where a user can select one or more options.

Attribute:

Following is the list of important attributes of <select> tag –

Sr.No	Attribute & Description
1	**name** Used to give a name to the control which is sent to the server to be recognized and get the value.
2	**size** This can be used to present a scrolling list box.
3	**multiple** If set to "multiple" then allows a user to select multiple items from the menu.

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Following is the list of important attributes of <option> tag –

Sr.No	Attribute & Description
1	**value** The value that will be used if an option in the select box is selected.
2	**selected** Specifies that this option should be the initially selected value when the page loads.
3	**label** An alternative way of labeling options

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="silver">
    <form action="http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" method="get">
     <select name = "dropdown">
         <option value = "HTML" selected>HTML</option>
         <option value = "CSS">CSS</option>
         <option value = "Javascript">Javascript</option>
     </select>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```


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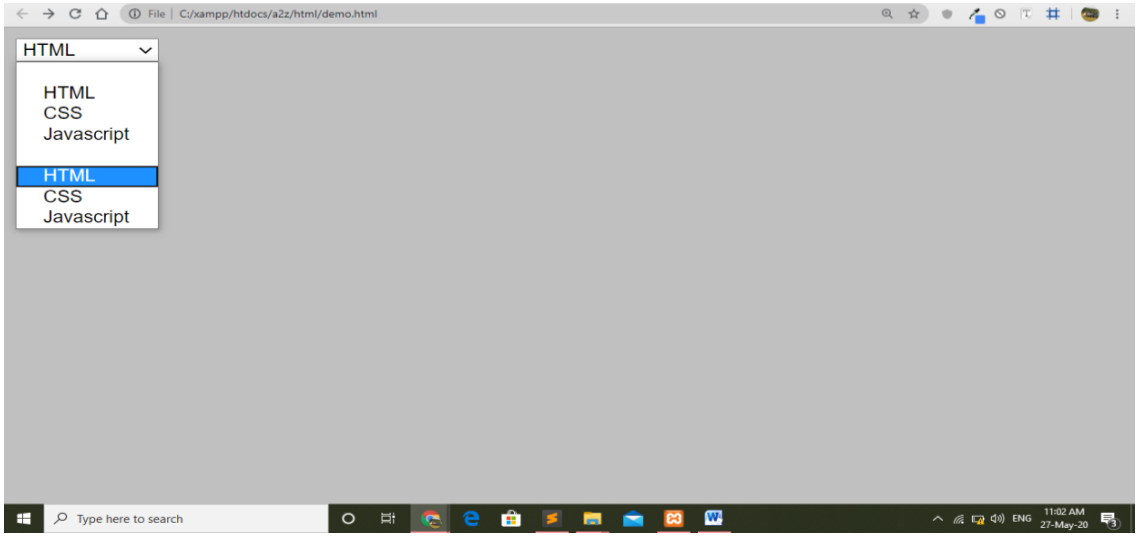

6) Button:

There are various ways in HTML to create clickable buttons. You can also create a clickable button using <input>tag by setting its type attribute to button.

Sr.No	Type & Description
1	**submit** This creates a button that automatically submits a form.
2	**reset** This creates a button that automatically resets form controls to their initial values.
3	**button** This creates a button that is used to trigger a client-side script when the user clicks that button.
4	**image**

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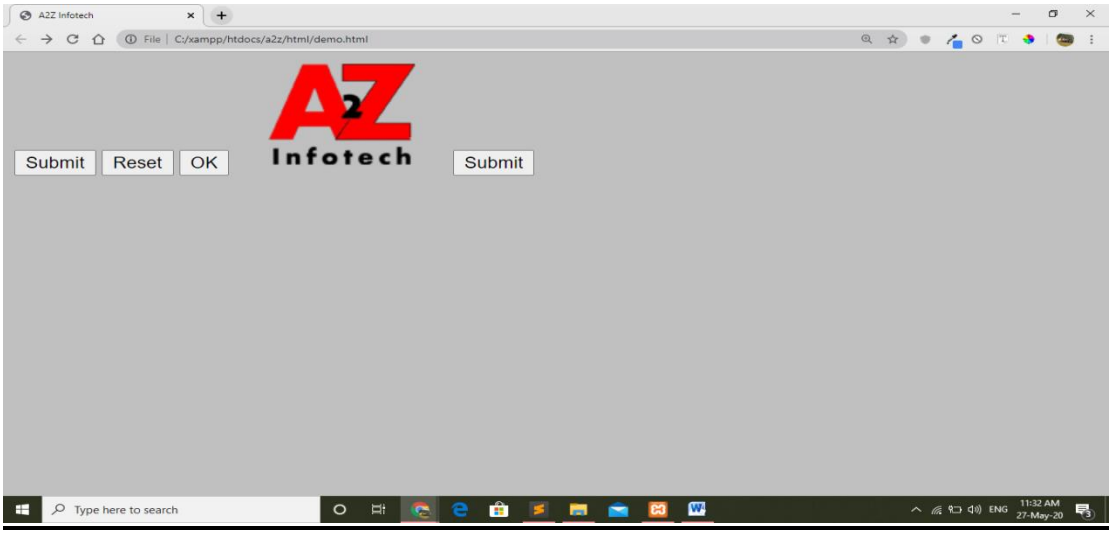
	This creates a clickable button but we can use an image as background of the button.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="silver">
    <form action="http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" method="get">
      <input type = "submit" name = "submit" value = "Submit" />
      <input type = "reset" name = "reset"  value = "Reset" />
      <input type = "button" name = "ok" value = "OK" />
      <input type = "image" name = "imagebutton" src =
"http://a2zinfotechs.com/images/logo-3.png" />
      <button>Submit</button>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



7) Datalist:

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The HTML <datalist> tag is is used to provide an auto complete feature on form element. It provides a list of predefined options to the users to select data.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="silver">
    <form action="http://www.a2zinfotechs.com" method="get">
    <label>
    Enter your favorite cricket player<br />
    <input type="text" id="favCktPlayer" list="CktPlayers">
    <datalist id="CktPlayers">
    <option value="Sachin Tendulkar">
    <option value="Rahul Dravid">
    <option value="Rohit Sharma">
    <option value="Saurav Ganguly ">
    <option value="Mahendra Singh Dhoni">
    </datalist>
    </label>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```


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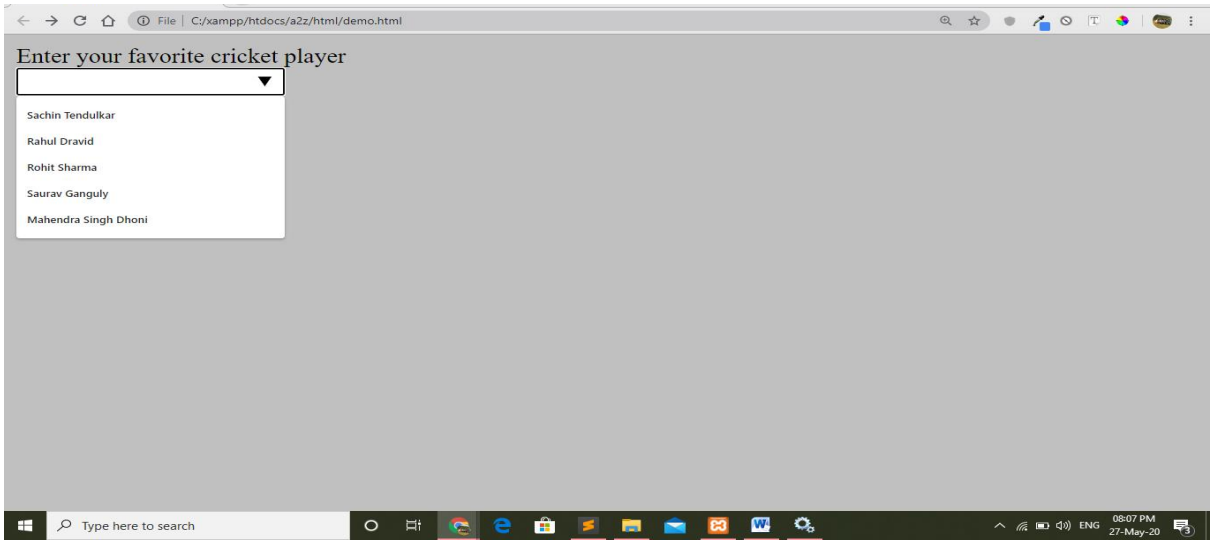

8) Output Attribute

HTML <output> tag is used to display the result of some calculation (performed by JavaScript) or the outcome of a user action (such as Input data into a form element).

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>A2Z Infotech</title>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="silver">
     <form oninput="res.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value);">
   <label>Enter First Value.</label><br>
   <input type="number" name="a" value=""/><br>
   +<br/>
   <label>Enter First Value.</label><br>
   <input type="number" name="b" value=""><br>
   =<br>
   Output is:<output name="res"></output>
 </form>
  </body>
</html>
```


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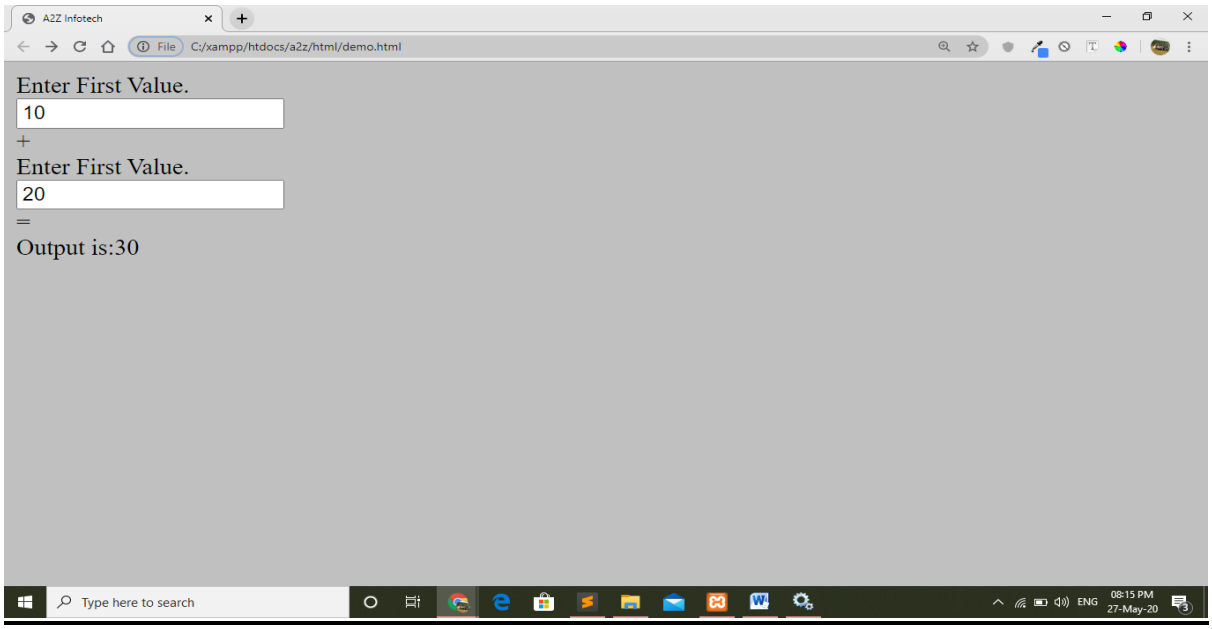
Output:



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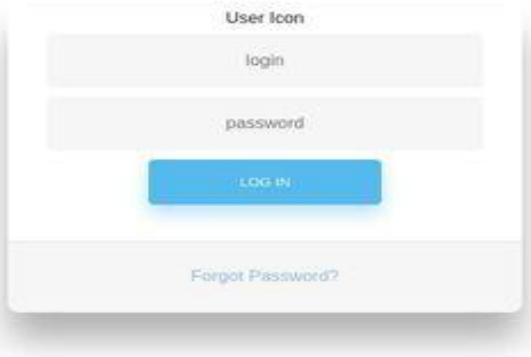
Examples-1- Create login form.



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Example-2- Create Student registration form.

HTML Tag List:

Tag name	Description
1. <!-- -->	Used by comment in an HTML document.
2. <!DOCTYPE>	This tag is used to specify the version of HTML
3. <a>	It is anchor tag and it creates a hyperlink or link.

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4. <abbr>	It defines an abbreviation for a phrase or longer word.
5. <address>	It defines the author's contact information of the HTML article
6. <area>	It defines the area of an image map.
7. <article>	It defines the self-contained content.
8. <aside>	It defines content aside from main content. Mainly represented as sidebar.
9. <audio>	It is used to embed sound content in HTML document.
10. <b>	It is used to make a text bold.
11. <base>	This tag defines the base URL for all relative URL within the document.
12. <bdi>	This tag is used to provide isolation for that part of text which may be formatted in different directions from its surrounding text.
13. <bdo>	It is used to override the current text direction.
14. <blockquote>	It is used to define a content which is taken from another source.
15. <body>	It is used to define the body section of an HTML document.
**16. **	It is used to apply single line break.
17. <button>	It is used to represent a clickable button
18. <canvas>	It is used to provide a graphics space

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	within a web document.
19. <caption>	It is used to define a caption for a table.
**20. **	It is used to align the content in center.
21. <cite>	It is used to define the title of the work, book, website, etc.
22. <code>	It is used to display a part of programming code in an HTML document.
23. <col>	It defines a column within a table which represent common properties of columns and used with the <colgroup> element.
24. <colgroup>	It is used to define group of columns in a table.
25. <data>	It is used to link the content with the machine-readable translation.
26. <datalist>	It is used to provide a predefined list for input option.
27. <dd>	It is used to provide definition/description of a term in description list.
28. <del>	It defines a text which has been deleted from the document.
29. <details>	It defines additional details which user can either view or hide.
30. <dfn>	It is used to indicate a term which is defined within a sentence/phrase.
31. <dialog>	It defines a dialog box or other interactive components.
**32. **	It defines a division or section within

	HTML document.
33. <dl>	It is sued to define a description list.
34. <dt>	It is used to define a term in description list.
**35. **	It is used to emphasis the content applied within this element.
36. <embed>	It is used as embedded container for external file/application/media, etc.
37. <fieldset>	It is used to group related elements/labels within a web form.
38. <figcaption>	It is used to add a caption or explanation for the <figure> element.
39. <figure>	It is used to define the self-contained content, and s mostly refer as single unit.
40. <footer>	It defines the footer section of a webpage.
41. <form>	It is used to define an HTML form.
42. <h1> to <h6>	It defines headings for an HTML document from level 1 to level 6.
43. <head>	It defines the head section of an HTML document.
44. <header>	It defines the header of a section or webpage.
45. <hr>	It is used to apply thematic break between paragraph-level elements.
46. <html>	It represents root of an HTML document.
47. <i>	It is used to represent a text in some different voice.

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48. <iframe>	It defines an inline frame which can embed other content.
49. <img>	It is used to insert an image within an HTML document.
50. <input>	It defines an input field within an HTML form.
51. <ins>	It represent text that has been inserted within an HTML document.
52. <kbd>	It is used to define keyboard input.
53. <label>	It defines a text label for the input field of form.
54. <legend>	It defines a caption for content of <fieldset>
**55. **	It is used to represent items in list.
56. <link>	It represents a relationship between current document and an external resource.
57. <main>	It represents the main content of an HTML document.
58. <map>	It defines an image map with active areas.
59. <mark>	It represents a highlighted text.
60. <marquee>	It is used to insert the scrolling text or an image either horizontally or vertically.
61. <menu>	It is used for creating a menu list of commands.
62. <meta>	It defines metadata of an HTML document.

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63. <meter>	It defines scalar measurement with known range or fractional value.
64. <nav>	It represents section of page to represent navigation links.
65. <noscript>	It provides an alternative content if a script type is not supported in browser.
66. <object>	It is used to embed an object in HTML file.
**67. **	It defines an ordered list of items.
68. <optgroup>	It is used to group the options of a drop-down list.
69. <option>	It is used to define options or items in a drop-down list.
70. <output>	It is used as container element which can show result of a calculation.
71. <p>	It represents a paragraph in an HTML document.
72. <param>	It defines parameter for an <object> element
73. <picture>	It defines more than one source element and one image element.
74. <pre>	It defines preformatted text in an HTML document.
75. <progress>	It defines the progress of a task within HTML document.
76. <q>	It defines short inline quotation.
77. <rp>	It defines an alternative content if browser

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	does not supports ruby annotations.
78. <rt>	It defines explanations and pronunciations in ruby annotations.
79. <ruby>	It is used to represent ruby annotations.
80. <s>	It render text which is no longer correct or relevant.
81. <samp>	It is used to represent sample output of a computer program.
82. <script>	It is used to declare the JavaScript within HTML document.
83. <section>	It defines a generic section for a document.
84. <select>	It represents a control which provides a menu of options.
85. <small>	It is used to make text font one size smaller than documents base font size.
86. <source>>	It defines multiple media recourses for different media element such as <picture>, <video>, and <audio> element.
**87. **	It is used for styling and grouping inline.
**88. **	It is used to define important text.
89. <style>	It is used to contain style information for an HTML document.
90. <sub>	It defines a text which displays as a subscript text.
91. <summary>	It defines summary which can be used with <details> tag.

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92. <sup>	It defines a text which represent as superscript text.
93. <svg>	It is used as container of SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics).
94. <table>	It is used to present data in tabular form or to create a table within HTML document.
95. <tbody>	It represents the body content of an HTML table and used along with <thead> and <tfoot>.
96. <td>	It is used to define cells of an HTML table which contains table data
97. <template>	It is used to contain the client side content which will not display at time of page load and may render later using JavaScript.
98. <textarea>	It is used to define multiple line input, such as comment, feedback, and review, etc.
99. <tfoot>	It defines the footer content of an HTML table.
100. <th>	It defines the head cell of an HTML table.
101. <thead>	It defines the header of an HTML table. It is used along with <tbody> and <tfoot> tags.
102. <time>	It is used to define data/time within an HTML document.
103. <title>	It defines the title or name of an HTML document.

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104.	**<tr>**	It defines the row cells in an HTML table
105.	**<track>**	It is used to define text tracks for <audio> and <video> elements.
106.	**<u>**	It is used to render enclosed text with an underline.
107.	** **	It defines unordered list of items.
108.	**<var>**	It defines variable name used in mathematical or programming context.
109.	**<video>**	It is used to embed a video content with an HTML document
110.	**<wbr>**	It defines a position within text where break line is possible.

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