





# TAGS

## Syntax Of Tags

Opening Tags



`<tagName>`

Closing Tags



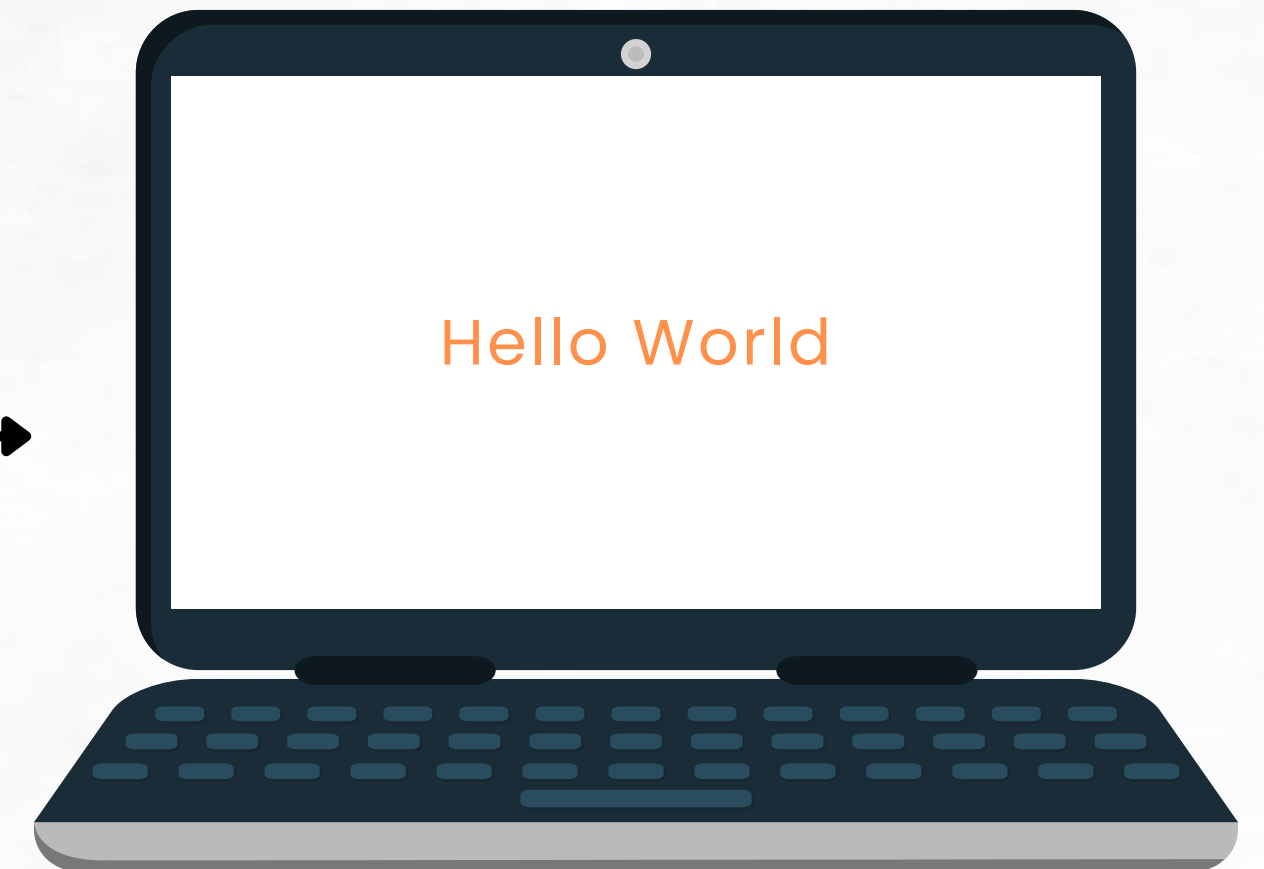
`</tagName>`

# Nesting Of Elements



# Attributes

```
<h1 style="color: orange">Hello World</h1>
```





# Syntax Of Attributes

Syntax : `<tagName attributeName = "attribute value">`

Example : ``

Common Attributes : id, class

# Document Structure

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Title here</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Page content goes here
  </body>
</html>
```

# HTML Elements

- Paragraph

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

Syntax : `<p>A simple Paragraph.</p>`



# HTML Elements

- Headings

HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

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

Syntax : `<h1>Hello World</h1>`



# HTML Elements

- Line Breaks

The HTML `<br>` element defines a line break.

Syntax : `<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line break.</p>`

# HTML Elements

- Horizontal Rule

The <hr> tag defines a thematic break in an HTML page, and is most often displayed as a horizontal rule.

1. The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page

Syntax :

```
<p>This is some text.</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```



# HTML Elements

- Bold

The HTML `<b>` element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

Syntax : `<b>This text is bold</b>`

# HTML Elements

- Italic

The HTML `<i>` element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Syntax : `<i>This text is italic</i>`



# HTML Elements

- Small

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

Syntax : <small>This is some smaller text.</small>

# HTML Elements

- Subscript

The HTML `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

1. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H<sub>2</sub>O:

Syntax : `<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>`



# HTML Elements

- Superscript

The HTML `<sup>` element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

1. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW<sup>[1]</sup>:

Syntax : `<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>`

# HTML Elements

- List

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

An unordered HTML list:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

An ordered HTML list:

- a.First item
- b.Second item
- c.Third item
- d.Fourth item



# HTML Elements

- Unordered List

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

Syntax :

```
<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

- Ordered List

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

Syntax :

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

# HTML Elements

- Comments

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

Syntax : `<!-- Write your comments here -->`

# HTML Elements

- Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks. You can click on a link and jump to another document.

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

## HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The `target` attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The `target` attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_self` - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- `_blank` - Opens the document in a new window or tab
- `_parent` - Opens the document in the parent frame
- `_top` - Opens the document in the full body of the window



# HTML Elements

- Absolute URLs

A link which contain (a full web address) in the href attribute

Syntax :

```
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>
```

- Relative URLs

A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a relative URL

Syntax :

```
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
```

# HTML Elements

- Image

Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

1. The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page.
2. The <img> tag has two required attributes:
  - src - Specifies the path to the image
  - alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

Syntax : 

# HTML Elements

- Video

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

Syntax :

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>  
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">  
</video>
```



# HTML Elements

- Iframe

An HTML iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

1. The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page.
2. The src attribute defines the URL of the page to embed

Syntax : <iframe src="url" title="description"></iframe>

# HTML Elements

- Table

HTML tables allow to arrange data into rows and columns.

| Company                      | Contact          | Country |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Alfreds Futterkiste          | Maria Anders     | Germany |
| Centro comercial Moctezuma   | Francisco Chang  | Mexico  |
| Ernst Handel                 | Roland Mendel    | Austria |
| Island Trading               | Helen Bennett    | UK      |
| Laughing Bacchus Winecellars | Yoshi Tannamuri  | Canada  |
| Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti | Giovanni Rovelli | Italy   |

## Syntax :

```
<table>
  <tr>----->(TABLE ROW)
    <th>Company</th>----->(TABLE HEADING)
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>----->(TABLE DATA)
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
    <td>Germany</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>
    <td>Mexico</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

# More About Table

- Colspan

To make a cell span over multiple columns, use the colspan attribute.

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th colspan="2">Name</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>43</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>57</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

| Name |         | Age |
|------|---------|-----|
| Jill | Smith   | 43  |
| Eve  | Jackson | 57  |

- Rowspan

To make a cell span over multiple rows, use the rowspan attribute.

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <td>Jill</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
    <td>555-1234</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>555-8745</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

| Name  | Jill     |
|-------|----------|
| Phone | 555-1234 |
|       | 555-8745 |



# HTML Elements

- Form

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing. The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input.

1. The `<form>` element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.
2. The HTML `<form>` element can contain one or more of the following form elements.

- `<input>`
- `<label>`
- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<legend>`

# HTML Elements

- Input

The HTML <form> element can contain one or more of the following form elements

- <input type="checkbox">
- <input type="file">
- <input type="password">
- <input type="radio">
- <input type="reset">
- <input type="submit">
- <input type="image">
- <input type="text">

# HTML Elements

- Textarea

The <textarea> tag defines a multi-line text input control.

1. The <textarea> element is often used in a form, to collect user inputs like comments or reviews.

Syntax : <textarea rows="4" cols="50">A simple textarea</textarea>



# HTML Elements

- Select

The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list.

1. The <select> element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.

Syntax :

```
<select name="cars" id="cars">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>
```

# HTML Elements

- Fieldset

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

Syntax :

```
<form>
  <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>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```