

```
<!-- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -->  
<!-- - - https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp - - -->  
<!-- - - https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp - - -->  
<!-- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -->  
  
<!-- CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:  
1. Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements  
2. Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section  
3. External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file  
in the <head> section -->  
  
<!-- TRICKS AND SHORTCUTS USED HERE ARE LIMITED TO VScode ONLY -->  
  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
  
<head>  
    <!-- Define the character set used -->  
    <meta charset="UTF-8">  
  
    <!-- Define keywords for search engines -->  
    <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, HTML Notes">  
  
    <!-- Define a description of your web page -->  
    <meta name="description" content="HTML notes made by Omkar Date">  
  
    <!-- Define the author of a page -->  
    <meta name="author" content="Omkar Date">  
  
    <!-- commented meta tag refresh document after every 3 seconds -->  
    <!-- <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="3"> -->  
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">  
  
    <!-- Setting the viewport to make your website look good on all devices  
-->  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
  
    <title>OmkarDate</title>  
  
    <!--icon of website-->  
    <link rel="icon" href="/Images/iron_man.jpg">  
  
    <style>  
        h1 {  
            text-align: center;  
            font-size: 60px;  
            background-color: black;  
            color: white;  
            padding: 20px;  
            margin: auto;  
        }  
    </style>
```

```

table,
th,
td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
    text-align: center;
    width: 300px;
}

#button {
    background-color: rgb(0, 153, 255);
    color: white;
    border: none;
    cursor: pointer;
    border-radius: 5px;
    height: 25px;
    width: 75px;
}

button {
    background-color: rgb(0, 153, 255);
    color: white;
    border: none;
    cursor: pointer;
    border-radius: 5px;
    height: 25px;
    width: 75px;
}

#para {
    font-family: consolas;
    text-align: left;
    font-size: 20px;
    /* border: 2px solid black; */
    padding: 0px 23px 0px 0px;
    /* top left bottom right */
    /* margin-left: 50px; */
    /* padding-left: 3px; */
}

#jump {
    color: blue;
    text-decoration: none;
    /* The "text-decoration: none;" is used to remove the underline
from links */
}

#jump:hover {
    color: red;
}

```

```

    ul#ul1 {
        list-style-type: square;
    }

    ul#ul2 {
        list-style-image: url(/Images/programming.gif);
        /* "The list-style-image" property specifies an image as the list
item marker */
    }

    ol {
        list-style-type: decimal-leading-zero;
    }
</style>
</head>

<body style="background-color:powderblue;">
    <!-- HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags -->
    <h1>Omkar Date</h1>
    <!-- Each HTML heading has a default size. However, you can specify the
size for any heading with the style attribute, using the CSS font-size
property -->
    <h2 style="font-size: 50px;">Omkar Date</h2>

    <!-- HTML links can be used to create bookmarks, so that readers can
jump to specific parts of a web page -->
    <!-- "id" attribute is used to create a bookmark -->
    <a href="#form" id="jump">Jump to HTML Form</a>

    <br>

    <p id="para">
        <!-- CSS float property to let the image float to the right or to the
left of a text -->
        <!-- lorem23 for dummy text of 23 words e.g., lorem25, lorem34 etc. -
->
        Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        <mark>Cum temporibus</mark>, natus sapiente quasi,
        <small>vero quas iste</small>
        <strong>this is strong</strong> commodi <b>this is strong</b> aperiam
quibusdam <em>this is emphasized</em> alias
        Lorem ipsum,
        <del>dolor sit</del> amet consectetur adipisicing elit.
        <ins>Excepturi aut</ins> distinctio ad minus
        voluptatibus id corrupti incidunt exercitationem iure doloremque.
        <i>consequuntur</i> ad
        odit voluptate eaque quam alias delectus excepturi?
    </p>

```

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<hr>

<p>Omkar Date</p> <!-- it does not preserves spaces and line breaks -->
<pre>Omkar      Date</pre>
<!-- The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font
(usually Courier), and it preserves both spaces and line breaks -->

<h3><i>H<sub>2</sub>O means Dihydrogen Oxide</i></h3>
<h3><b>2<sup>2</sup>= 4</b></h3>

<!--this tag is used to put line between web page-->
<hr>

<!-- ----- -->
<!-- Links -->
<!-- ----- -->
<div>
  <!-- Absolute URL -->
  <a href="https://google.com" target="_blank">Go to google</a><br>

  <!-- Relative URL -->
  <a href="/sample_form.html" target="_blank">Sample Form</a><br>
  <!-- target is used to open webpage in new tab -->

  <a href="mailto:omkardate29@gmail.com">Send Mail</a><br>

  <!-- you can also use button as link -->
  <button onclick="document.location = 'html_notes.html'
">Submit</button>
</div>

<hr>

<!-- ----- -->
<!-- Images -->
<!-- ----- -->
<div>
  
  <!-- this url is for random images from unsplash -->
  <!-- "480x300" spacificy the size of image and this is not coded by us
it's from website itself. It can be coded by us. -->
  <!-- "alt" attribute is used in case if image is not shown by server
-->

  <hr>
  <!-- ----- -->
  <!-- responsive images -->
  <!-- ----- -->
  <!--
  remember only specify one of the attribute of height and width not
both
  if use both it will stretch your images

```

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-->

<!-- (1) -->
<!-- value mentioned 3x 2x 1x are DPR values (Device Pixel Ratio) -->
<!-- this is used to fetch low quality images on low resolution
screen to load images faster -->
<!-- here you can add different images for different DPR values -->

<!-- in case if your browser is not able to read DPR values then load
the image mention in src attribute -->

<!-- (2) -->
<!-- this is used to adjust images according to screen size -->
<!-- here you can add different images for different screen sizes -->
<picture>
<!-- maintain ascending order of sizes -->
<source media="(max-width: 400px)" srcset="images/nature-3x-
400.jpg">
<source media="(max-width: 600px)" srcset="images/nature-3x-
600.jpg">

<!--
in case if your browser is not able to read max-width
or if size is more than last value mention (here 600px)
then load the image mention in src attribute
-->
</picture>
</div>

<div>
<!-- we can also use a image as link of another webpage -->
<a href="https://google.com" target="_blank"></a>
</div>

<br>

<!-- ----- -->
<!-- iframe -->
<!-- ----- -->
<div>
<iframe width="480" height="310"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/HJFXtsX00k0" title="YouTube video
player"
frameborder="0" allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write;
encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-picture"
allowfullscreen></iframe>

```

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    <!-- An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link -->
    <iframe width="480" height="310" name="iframe"></iframe>
    <div><a href="https://www.wikipedia.org/"
target="iframe">Wikipedia</a></div>
    </div>

    <hr>

    <!-- ----- -->
    <!-- video -->
    <!-- ----- -->
    <div>
        <video width="480" src="Images/RandomVideo.mp4"
poster="Images/image.jpg" controls loop muted>KGF_Chapter2</video>
        <!-- we can also add "autoplay" attribute here -->
    </div>

    <hr>

    <!-- - - - -->
    <!-- lists -->
    <!-- - - - -->
    <div>
        <ol>
            <!-- attribute type="circle", "disc", "square" -->
            <li><a href="https://www.britannica.com/plant/apple-fruit-and-tree"
target="_blank">apple</a></li>
            <ul id="ul1">
                <li>color : red</li>
                <li>season : winters</li>
            </ul>

            <li>Mango</li>
            <ul id="ul2">
                <li>color : yellow</li>
                <li>season : summer</li>
            </ul>
        </ol>

        <ol>
            <!-- type="1", "A", "a", "I", "i", -->
            <li>omkar</li>
            <li>raj</li>
            <li>aditya</li>
            <li>niranjana</li>
        </ol>

        <!-- this are descriptive lists -->
        <dl>
            <dt>Apple</dt>
            <dd>-This are red in color</dd>

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    <dt>Orange</dt>
    <dd>-This are orange in color</dd>
    <dt>Berry</dt>
    <dd>-This are purple in color</dd>
  </dl>
</div>

<!-- - - - -->
<!-- Table -->
<!-- - - - -->
<div>
  <table>

    <caption><strong>Table</strong></caption>

    <!-- this is the head of the table -->
    <thead>

      <tr>
        <th>Sr. No</th>
        <th>ID</th>
        <th>Name</th>
      </tr>

    </thead>

    <!-- this is the body of the table -->
    <tbody>

      <tr>
        <td colspan="3">Inforamtion</td>
        <!-- <td>01</td>
        <td>1201</td>
        <td>Omkar Date</td> -->
      </tr>

      <tr>
        <td>02</td>
        <td>1202</td>
        <td>Ram Das</td>
      </tr>

      <tr>
        <td>03</td>
        <td>1203</td>
        <td>Bunny Sharma</td>
      </tr>

    </tbody>

  </table>

```

```

</div>

<hr>

<!-- - - - - - -->
<!-- HTML Forms -->
<!-- - - - - - -->
<div>
    <!-- the default width of an input field is 20 characters and you can
change it -->

    <h2 style="text-align:center" id="form">HTML Forms</h2>

    <form action="backend.php" method="post" autocomplete="on"
target="_blank"
oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)*parseInt(b.value)">

        <!-- "backend.php" => the backend file where this data will be
submitted or stored and "action" tag is used for that -->

        <!-- The 'method' attribute specifies the HTTP method to be used
when submitting the form data.
        The form-data can be sent as URL variables (with method="get") or
as HTTP post transaction (with method="post").
        The default HTTP method when submitting form data is GET -->
        <!-- Always use "POST" if the form data contains sensitive or
personal information! -->

        <!-- The autocomplete attribute specifies whether a form should
have autocomplete on or off.
        When autocomplete is on, the browser automatically complete values
based on values that the user has entered before. -->

        <!-- here "name", "action" attributes are part of backend -->

        <!-- NOTICE => that each input field must have a "name" attribute
to be submitted.
        If the name attribute is omitted, the value of the input field will
not be sent at all. -->
        <!-- "name" attribute is the space where your input data is going -
->

    <fieldset>
        <legend>Personal Inforamtion</legend>

        <div>
            <label for="name" title='Enter "your" name'>Name:</label>
            <!-- In some situations, when the attribute value itself
contains double quotes, it is necessary to use single quotes -->
            <!--The value of the title attribute will be displayed as a
tooltip when you mouse over the element -->

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        <input type="text" id="name" title="Enter your name"
placeholder="Enter Your Name" autofocus>
        <!-- here value of "for" & "id" attribute need to be same, it
can be anything -->
        <!-- The input "autofocus" attribute specifies that an input
field should automatically get focus when the page loads (see notes.html)
-->
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <label for="age">Age:</label>
        <select id="age" multiple>
            <option>less than 18</option>
            <option selected>between 18-39</option>
            <option>between 39-60</option>
        </select>
        <!-- Use the "multiple" attribute to allow the user to select
more than one value -->
        <!-- "selected" attribute is to select the option by default --
>
    </div>

    <br>
    <!-- here <br> tag is not recommended. Use css for styling -->

    <div>
        <label for="role">Role:</label>
        <input type="text" id="role" value="Software Engineer"
readonly>
        <!-- "value" attribute is used to set the default value for an
input field -->
        <!-- The input readonly attribute specifies that an input field
is read-only and cannot be modified -->
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <label for="file">Select file:</label>
        <input type="file" id="file">
        <!-- here you are not allowed to enter more than one value -->
        <br>
        <label for="files">Select files:</label>
        <input type="file" id="files" multiple>
        <!-- here you are allowed to enter more than one value -->
        <!-- The input "multiple" attribute specifies that the user is
allowed to enter more than one value in an input field -->
    </div>

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<br>

<div>
  <label for="password">Password:</label>
  <input type="password" id="password" maxlength="8">
  <!-- "maxlength" attribute decides the maximum length for
password -->
</div>

<br>

<div>
  <label for="email">E-mail:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" required>
  <!-- "required" attribute specifies that an input field is
required (must be filled out) -->

</div>

<br>

<div>
  <label for="search">Search:</label>
  <input type="search" id="search" disabled>
  <!-- "disabled" attribute specifies that an input field should
be disabled -->
</div>

<br>

<div>
  <!-- The following example displays a numeric input field,
where you can enter a value from 0 to 100, in steps of 10. The default
value is 30 -->
  <label for="quantity">Quantity:</label>
  <input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="0"
max="100" step="10" value="30">
</div>

<br>

<div>
  <label for="url">URL </label>
  <input type="url" id="url">
</div>

<br>

<div>
  <label for="date">Date:</label>
  <input type="date" id="date">

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    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <label for="datemin">Enter a date after 2000-01-01:</label>
        <input type="date" id="datemin" name="datemin" min="2000-01-
02"><br><br>

        <label for="datemax">Enter a date before 1980-01-01:</label>
        <input type="date" id="datemax" name="datemax" max="1979-12-
31"><br><br>
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <label for="salary">Salary:</label>
        <input type="number" id="salary">
        <!-- as i have selected input type="number", so i'm not able to
type any alphabet or character instead of "e" bcoz e means 10 to the
power something -->
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <label for="datalist">City:</label>
        <input list="city" id="datalist">
        <datalist id="city">
            <option value="Mumbai">
            <option value="Bangalore">
            <option value="Pune">
            <option value="Delhi">
            <option value="Chennai">
        </datalist>
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <label for="range">Range:</label>
        <input type="range" id="range">
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        0
        <input type="range" id="a" name="a" value="50">
        100 X

```

```

        <input type="number" id="b" name="b" value="50">
        =
        <output name="x" for="a b"></output>
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <label for="gender">Gender:</label>
        <label for="male">Male</label>
        <input type="radio" name="Gender" id="male"
style="cursor:pointer;">
        <label for="female">Female</label>
        <input type="radio" name="Gender" id="female"
style="cursor:pointer;">
        <!-- as i have given same attribute value of "name" so i can
select only one of the gender -->
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <label for="eligible">Are you Eligible:</label>
        <input type="checkbox" id="eligible" checked>
        <!-- "checked" attribute is used to keep the checkbox ticked by
default if u want -->
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <label for="about">Write about yourself:</label>
        <br>
        <!-- large text area to write anything -->
        <textarea cols="30" id="about" rows="10"></textarea>
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <!-- this "submit" input type attribute is used to submit the
form -->
        <input type="submit" value="Submit Now">
    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <!-- this "reset" input type attribute is used to reset the
form -->
        <input type="reset" value="Reset Now">

```

```

    </div>

    <br>

    <div>
        <!-- this is button -->
        <input id="button" type="button" value="Submit">
        <!-- buttons can be created like this -->
        <button>Submit</button>
        <button type="button" onclick="alert('Hii! Omkar, how are
you?')">Click Me!</button>
    </div>
    <br>
    <div>
        <h3 style="margin: 0;">HTML Input Types</h3>
        <code style="font-size: 15px;">
            &lt;input type="button"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="checkbox"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="color"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="date"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="datetime-local"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="email"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="file"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="hidden"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="image"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="month"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="number"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="password"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="radio"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="range"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="reset"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="search"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="submit"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="tel"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="text"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="time"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="url"&gt; <br>
            &lt;input type="week"&gt; <br>
        </code>
    </div>

    </fieldset>
</form>
</div>
<hr>

<div>
    <!-- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -->
    <!-- inline and block elements -->
    <!-- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -->

```

<!-- A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element

A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can)

Two commonly used block elements are: <p> and <div> -->

<!-- An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary. -->

<!-- e.g., -->

This is Inline Element

This is inline Element

<p style="border: 2px solid red;">This is Block Element</p>

<div style="border: 2px solid red;">This is Block Element</div>

</div>

<div>

<!-- - - - - -->

<!-- classes -->

<!-- - - - - -->

<!-- Remember "id" and "class" are not same, so don't get confused with them -->

<!-- The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element. -->

<!-- The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name. -->

<!-- "classes" => multiple elements can have same class OR one element can have multiple classes -->

<!-- - - -->

<!-- id's -->

<!-- - - -->

<!-- "id's" => unique id of element to identify that element only. You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document. -->

<!-- The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document. -->

<!-- The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id. -->

<!-- let we have defined some styles and properties to this id's or classes then if we use this id's and classes in any particular element then that element will show that properties -->

```
<!-- as this is the part of css we have not defined any class "redBg"
and id "mainBox" -->

<div class="redBg" id="mainBox">
    <!-- now the styles and properties assigned to class "redBg" and id
"mainBox" are used to display the content given below -->
    Styles and Properties will apply here.
</div>

<!-- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -->
<!-- shortcut's to access classes and id's -->
<!-- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -->

<!-- here . is for class and # is for id -->
<!-- for classes => tagName.NameOfClass -->
<!-- for id's => tagName#NameOfID -->

<!-- e.g., -->
<!-- if we want <span></span> tag of class "omkar" then just type
span.omkar and press enter -->
<span class="omkar"></span>

<!-- if we want <span></span> tag of id "omkar" then just type
span#date and press enter -->
<span id="date"></span>

<!-- if we want <span></span> tag of both id "omkar" and class "date"
then just type span.date#omkar or span#omkar.date and press enter -->
<span class="date" id="omkar"></span>
<!-- <span id="omkar" class="date"></span> -->

<!-- you can also access multiple classes also in one element -->
<!-- e.g., -->
<!-- three classes "omkar", "date", "random" -->
<!-- type span.omkar.date.random and press enter -->
<span class="omkar date random"></span>

<!-- if we type only .NameOfClass then it will select div tag by
default & same for #NameOfID -->
</div>

<!-- HTML entities
this are special characters accessed by using their particular code -->

<!-- "Semantic tags"
A semantic element clearly describes its meaning to both the browser
and the developer.
Examples of non-semantic elements: <div> and <span> - Tells nothing
about its content.
Examples of semantic elements: <form>, <table>, and <article> -
Clearly defines its content. -->
```

```
<hr>

<!-- "image map" -->

<map name="workmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer"
href="/notes2.html">
</map>

<footer>
  <a href="#top"><b>Back to TOP</b></a>
</footer>

</body>
</html>
```