

**edureka!**  
a Veranda Enterprise



# Full Stack Web Development Program

# COURSE OUTLINE

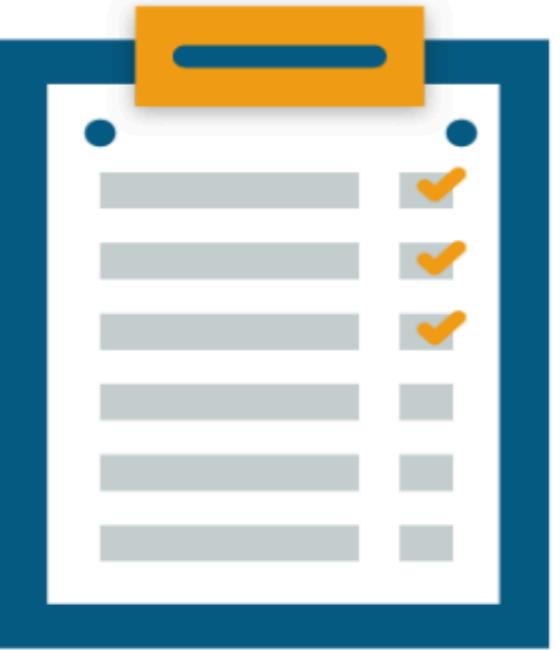
## MODULE 4



1. Introduction to Web Development
2. Overview to HTML
3. Exploring fundamental HTML tags - 1
4. Exploring fundamental HTML tags - 2
5. HTML containers tags

# Titles

- Differentiate between Block vs. Inline Tag
- Exploring Various HTML Tags
  - Select Tag
  - Input Tags
  - Textarea Tag
  - Button Tags



# Learning Objectives

By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Evaluate when to use `<div>` for layout and `<span>` for inline styling in web development
- Examine and modify the behavior of the `<select>` element using attributes like `multiple`, `size`, and `disabled`





# Inline Text Styling and Manipulation

## <span> Tag

# Text Styling and Manipulation: <span> Tag

The <span> tag is an inline HTML element used for applying styles or manipulating specific sections of text larger content. It enables text formatting without affecting the overall layout.

- The span tag defines inline sections in an HTML document.
- It doesn't provide any visual change by itself unless we apply a style.
- Defined using the <span>..</span> tag.



# Text Styling and Manipulation: <span> Tag(contd.)

## Syntax:

```
<body>
  <p>Welcome to <span style="background-color: teal;">edureka</span> E-learning Platform</p>
</body>
```

## Output:

Welcome to edureka E-learning Platform

# Attributes of <span> Tag

Attributes	Description
<b>id</b>	Specify the unique identity to an element.
<b>class</b>	Specify the identity to an element. This identity can or can't be unique.
<b>title</b>	Specify the extra information about an element.
<b>style</b>	Specify inline CSS style for an element.
<b>hidden</b>	Specify whether the element will be displayed or not.

# Block (`div`) vs. Inline (`span`) Containers

The `<div>` and `<span>` tags serve different roles, `<div>` is a block-level container for grouping larger content sections, while `<span>` is an inline container for styling or altering smaller sections of text.

`<div>` elements create a new block, taking up the full width available, while `<span>` elements only take up the width of the content they contain.

## Example:

```
<body>
  <div style="background-color: #0000dd">
    <h4>DIV tag</h4> Welcome to edureka internship program.
  </div>
  <span style="background-color: yellowgreen;">
    <h4>SPAN tag </h4> Welcome to edureka internship program.
  </span>
</body>
```

# Block (`div`) vs. Inline (`span`) Containers (contd.)

## Output:

**DIV tag**

Welcome to edureka internship program.

**SPAN tag**

Welcome to edureka internship program.

# Comparison <div> vs. <span> Tags

Div	Span
It defines a section at the block-level.	It defines a section at the inline level.
It takes up the entire width of the screen.	It keeps to the width of the element it contains.
It applies styling to other HTML tags present inside it.	Does not apply styling to other HTML tags present inside it.



# **<Select> Tag**

# **A Guide to Dropdown Menus in HTML**

# Creating Dropdowns with <select> Tag

The <select> tag creates a dropdown list of options from which users can choose. It contains one or more <option> elements that define the available choices.

- When the user clicks on the dropdown, a list of options is displayed, and one option can be selected.
- A dropdown is used to collect user input. A list can pack information into a minimal space.
- In HTML, <select> tags are used to create a drop-down list.
- The options displayed under the dropdown menu are defined using the <option> tag.

```
<select id="location">
    <option value="Delhi">Delhi</option>
    <option value="Mumbai">Mumbai</option>
    <option value="Kanpur">Kanpur</option>
    <option value="Varanasi">Varanasi</option>
</select>
```

# Customising Options: <option> Tag

The <option> tag is used within the <select> element to define individual options within the dropdown list.

Each <option> element has a **value** attribute that represents the value sent to the server when the form is submitted, and the text between the opening and closing tags is the visible label of the option.

```
<select>
  <option value="apple">Apple</option>
  <option value="banana">Banana</option>
  <option value="orange">Orange</option>
</select>
```

# Customising Options: <option> Tag (contd.)

- It is used to define a list of items.
- <option> tag is used as a child tag inside a <select> or <datalist> tag.
- <option> tag is usually defined along with a value attribute, which will be sent to the server, but it can be used without defining any attributes.

Attribute	Description
<b>disabled</b>	Used to define that an option should be disabled.
<b>label</b>	Used to define a shorter version of an option.
<b>selected</b>	Used to define an option that will be pre-selected.
<b>text</b>	Used to define a value that will be sent to the server.

# User Input with <input> Tag

A fundamental form element in HTML and is used to create various types of form controls, such as text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, etc.

- It is defined using <input> tag and type attribute.
- The type attribute defines the type of input to be received from the user.
- For example, a password, checkbox, button, and radio can be used to create a password field a checkbox field.

```
<body>
  <span> Text box : <input type="text"> </span>
  <span> <input type="checkbox"> Checkbox </span>
  <span> <input type="radio"> Radio button </span>
</body>
```

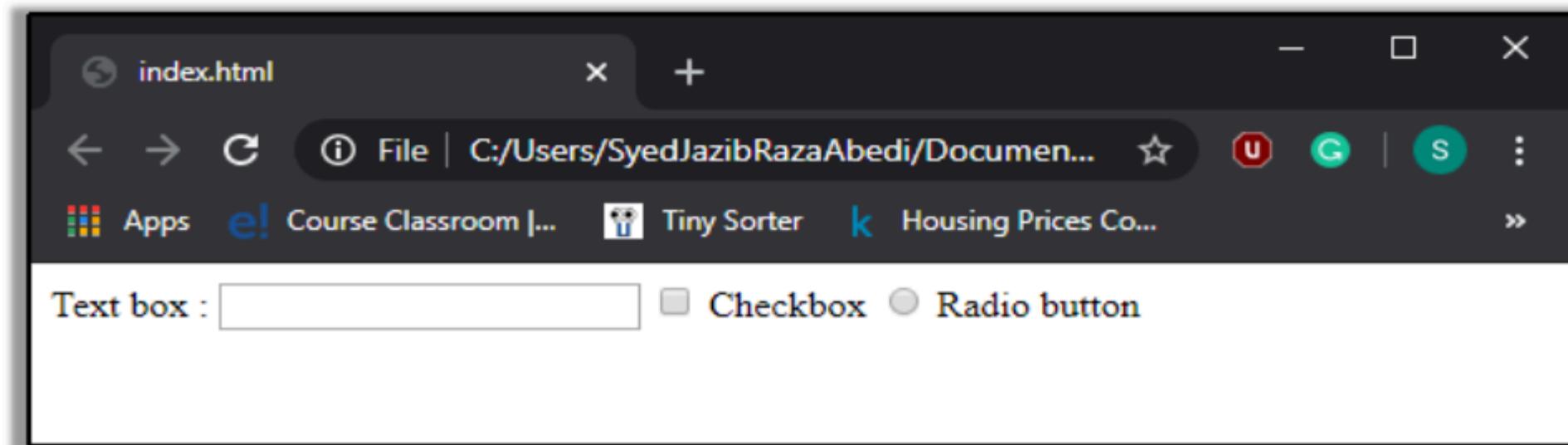
# User Input with <input> Tag (contd.)

An (<input>) tag is used to define a field where the user can enter data. These data can be stored, used, and retrieved when required.

**Example:** To create an input field for normal text data, the type of input will be “text”.

```
<label for="username">Username:</label>  
<input type="text" id="username" name="username" placeholder="Enter your username">
```

**Output:**



# Attributes of an <input> Tag

Attribute	Description
<b>type</b>	Specify the type of input element to display.
<b>src</b>	Specify the source of the image.
<b>name</b>	Specify the name of an element.
<b>alt</b>	Specify alternate text for the user.
<b>id, class</b>	Specify the identity of an element.
<b>required</b>	Specify that an input field is mandatory before submitting the form.
<b>value</b>	Specify the default value for an input element.
<b>size</b>	Specify the maximum number of character as an input.
<b>height, width</b>	Specify the dimensions of an image.
<b>placeholder</b>	Specify a short hint that describes the expected value of an input element.

# Multiline Text Input: <textarea> Tag

The <textarea> tag creates a multiline text input field for users to enter larger text content, such as comments or messages, unlike the single-line <input type="text">.

- The textarea tag is generally used to have multiple lines in a text input box.
- Tag is generally used in a form to collect the user inputs like comments and reviews.
- The tag used to create multiline text is <textarea>..</textarea>.

```
<body>
|   <form>
|       <textarea placeholder="Please provide your feedback"></textarea>
|   </form>
</body>
```

# Multiline Text Input: <textarea> Tag (contd.)



## Example:

```
<label for="message">Message:</label>
<textarea id="message" name="message" rows="4" cols="50">Enter your message
here.</textarea>
```

# Interaction with <button> Elements

The <button> tag is used to create clickable buttons within a form or a web page. It can trigger JavaScript functions or submit form data to a server.

- Button tags are generally used when there is a need to perform some action.
- Buttons can be created in two ways:
  - <input> tag with type attribute as a button, or by using the <button> tag.
  - The <button> tag allows content such as text/image, whereas the input tag does not.

```
<body>
  <span>
    <button type="button">Search!</button>
  </span>
</body>
```