

HTML

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the code that is **used** to structure a web page and its content. For example, content could be structured within a set of paragraphs, a list of bulleted points, or using images and data tables.

- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
- The `<body>` element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

HTML ELEMENT:

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

```
<tagname>content</tagname>
```

Background Colour:

Syntax:

```
<body bgcolor="" ">
```

Body element

```
</body>
```

Example:

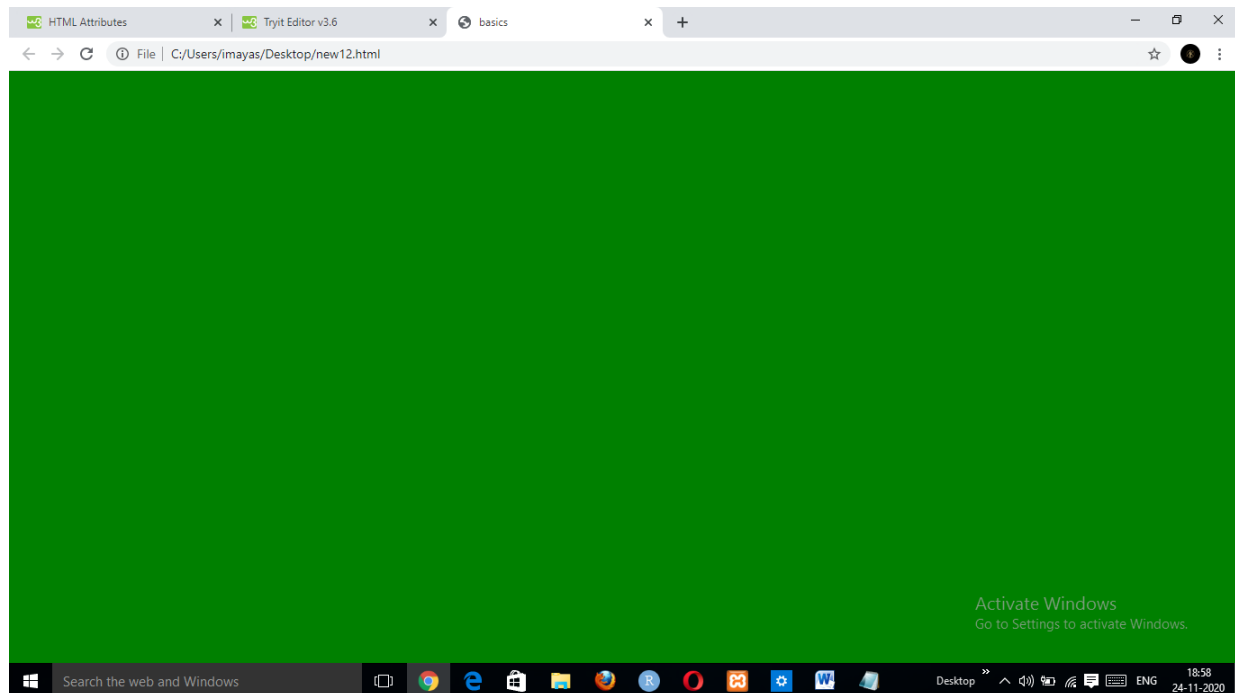
```
<html><head><title>basics</title></head>
```

```
<body bgcolor="green">
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Text colour:

Syntax:

```
<body text=" ">
```

Body element

```
</body>
```

Example:

```
<html><head><title>basics</title></head>
```

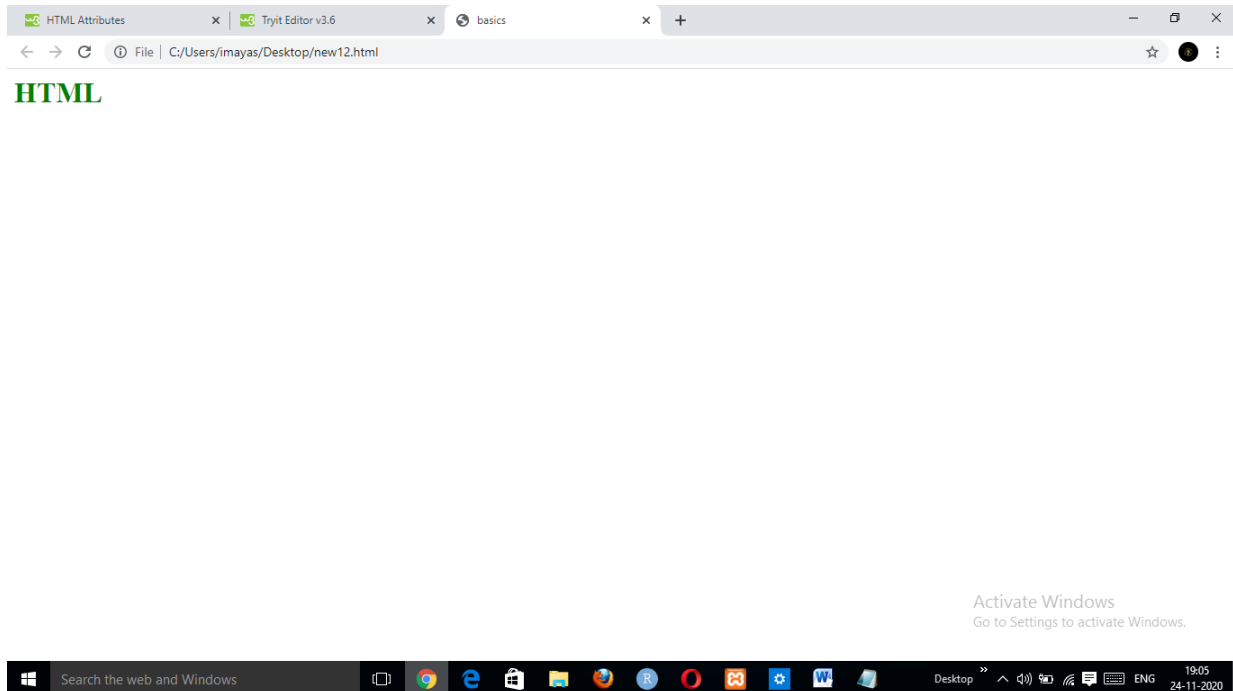
```
<body text="green">
```

```
</body>
```

```
<h1> HTML</h1>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



HEADING TAGS:

- HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.
- HTML headings has six different heading tags `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags. `<h1>` defines the most important heading. `<h6>` defines the least important heading.

syntax:

`<h1> </h1>`

`<h2> </h2>`

`<h3> </h3>`

`<h4> </h4>`

`<h5> </h5>`

`<h6> </h6>`

Example:

`<html>`

`<head> <title> basic </title>`

`</head>`

```
<body>

<h1>Great minds</h1>

<h2>Great minds</h2>

<h3>Great minds</h3>

<h4>Great minds</h4>

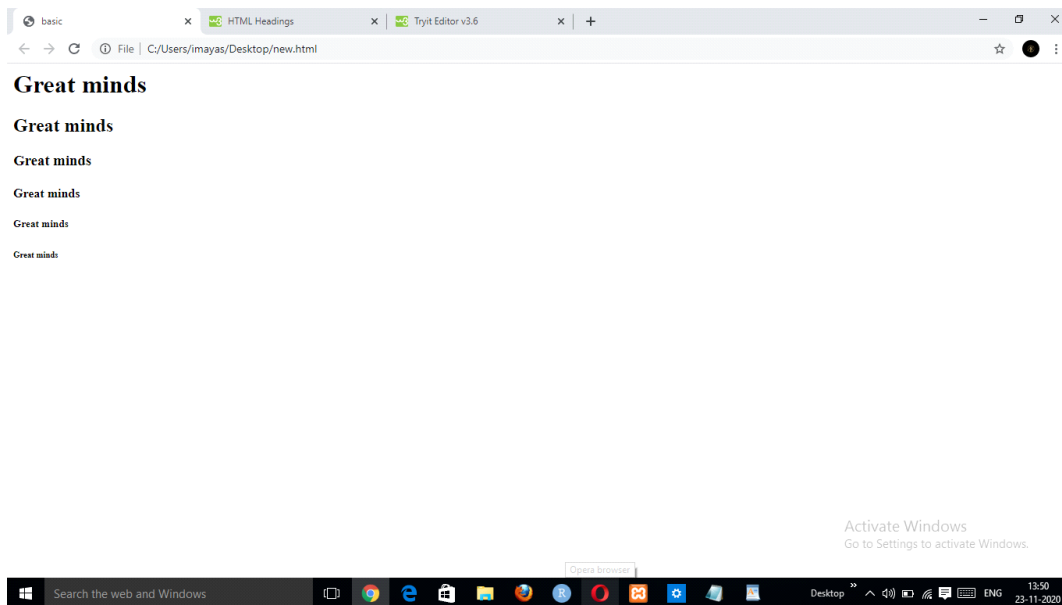
<h5>Great minds</h5>

<h6> Great minds</h6>

</body>

</html>
```

output:



PARAGRAPH TAG

- The HTML <p> element defines a paragraph.
- A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Syntax:

```
<p> </p>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

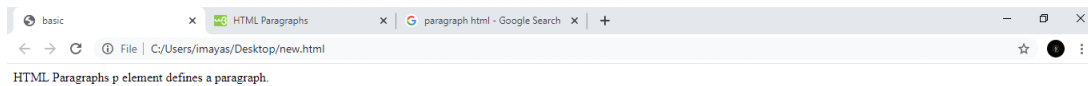
<body>

<p>HTML Paragraphs p element defines a paragraph. </p>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:



The browser will automatically remove any extra space and lines when the page is displayed.

Example:

```
<html>

<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

<body>

<p>HTML Paragraphs p element defines a paragraph.

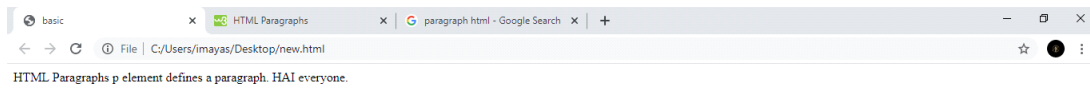
HAI everyone.

</p>

</body>
```

</html>

Output:



HORIZONTAL RULES :

- The <hr> element is used to separate content (or define a change) in an HTML page.
- The <hr> tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

Syntax:

<hr>

Example:

<html>

<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

<body>

<p>HTML Paragraphs p element defines a paragraph.

<hr>

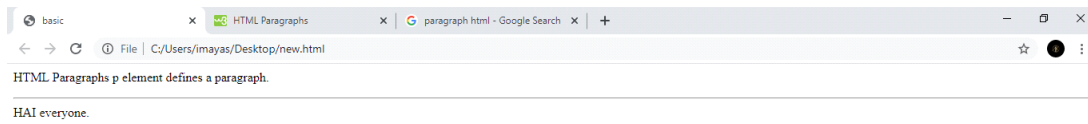
HAI everyone.

</p>

</body>

</html>

Output:



LINE BREAK:

- Use
 if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph.
- The
 tag is an empty tag, which means that it has no end tag.

Syntax:

Example:

<html>

<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

<body>

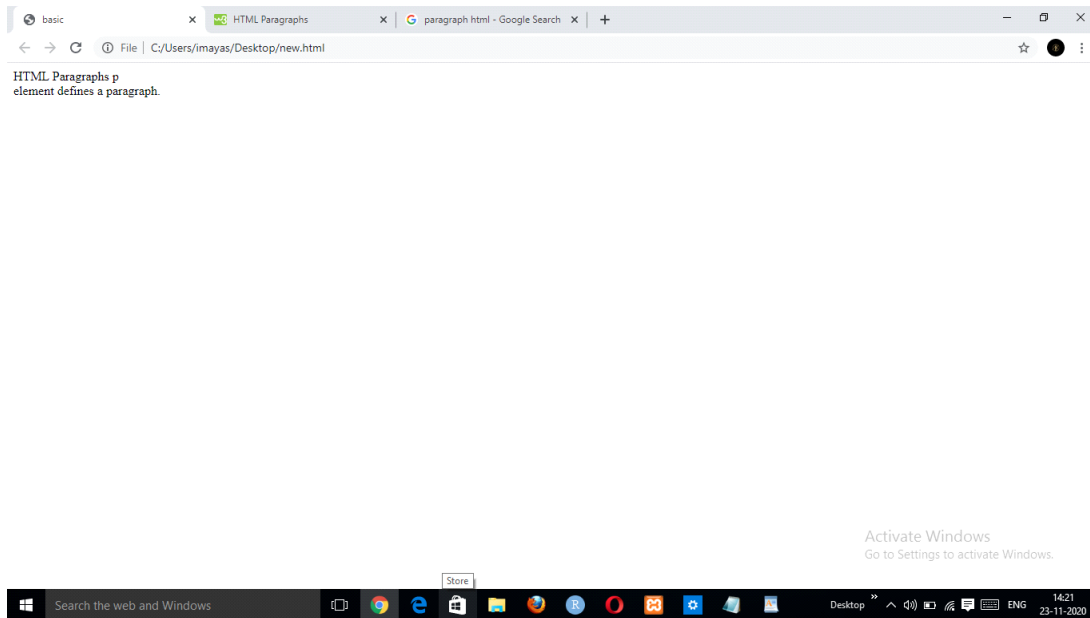
<p>HTML Paragraphs p
 element defines a paragraph.

</p>

</body>

</html>

Output:



Center Tag:

center tag is used to put any content in the center of the page or any table cells.

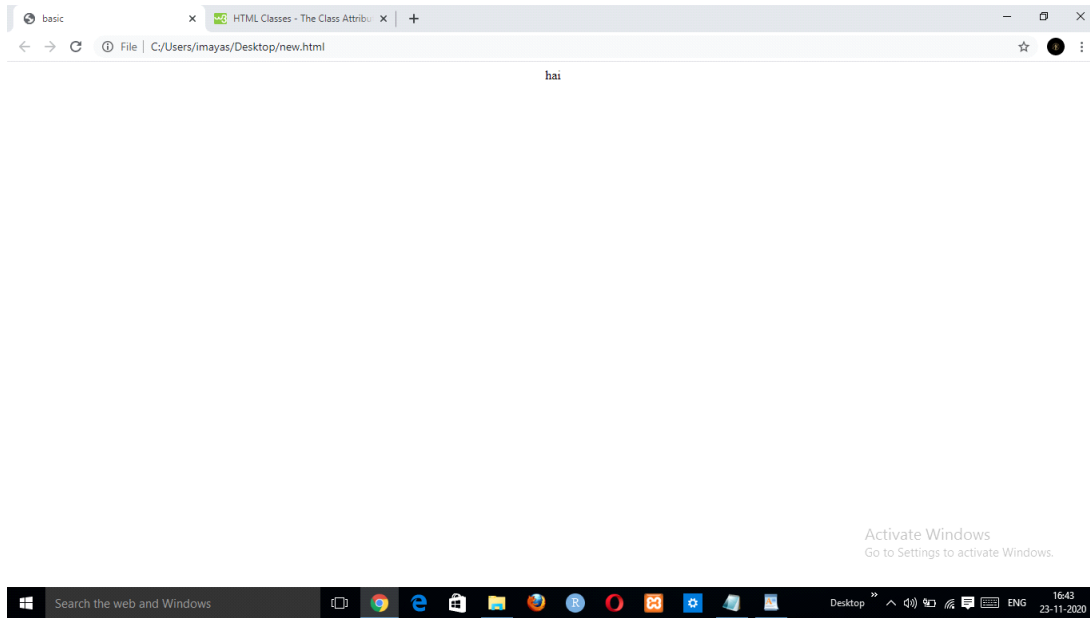
Syntax:

```
<center> </center>
```

Example:

```
<html>  
<head> <title> basic </title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<center> hai</center>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output:



TEXT FORMATS:

- The HTML `` element defines bold text.
- The HTML `` element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

Syntax:

` `

` `

Example:

`<html>`

`<head> <title> basic </title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

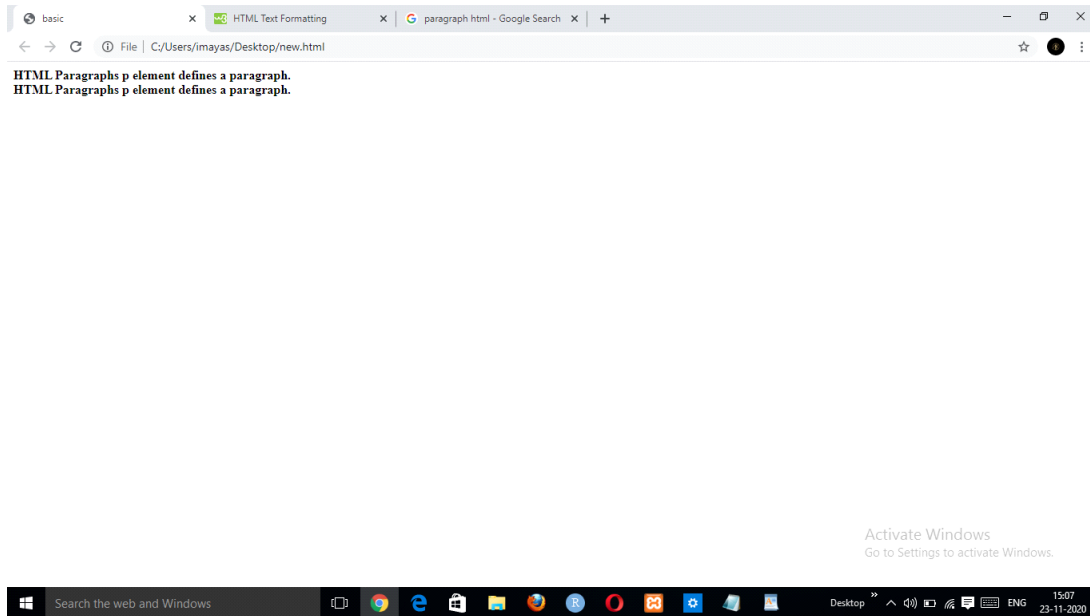
`HTML Paragraphs p element defines a paragraph.
`

`HTML Paragraphs p element defines a paragraph.`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Output:



- `<i>` The content inside is typically displayed in italic.
- `<small>` element defines smaller text.
- `<mark>` element defines text that should be highlighted.

Syntax:

`<i> </i>`

`<small> </small>`

`<mark> </mark>`

Example:

`<html>`

`<head> <title> basic </title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<i>HTML Paragraphs p element defines a paragraph.</i>
`

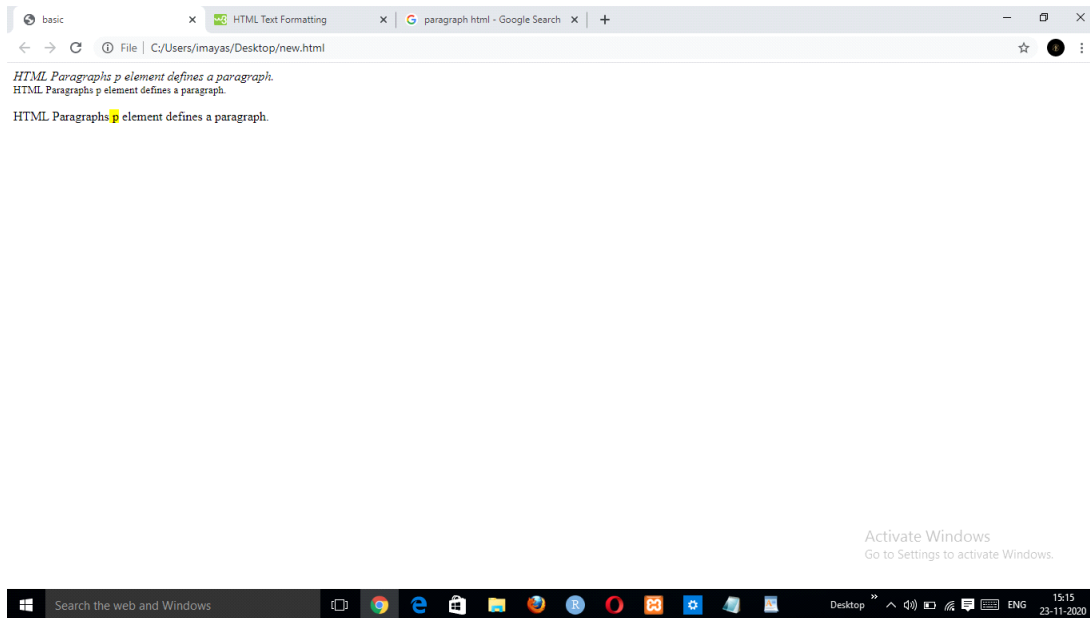
`<small>HTML Paragraphs p element defines a paragraph.</small>
`

`<p>HTML Paragraphs<mark> p</mark> element defines a paragraph.</p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Output:



- `` element defines text that has been deleted from a document.
- `<ins>` element defines a text that has been inserted into a document.

Syntax:

` `

`<ins> </ins>`

Example:

`<html>`

`<head> <title> basic </title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

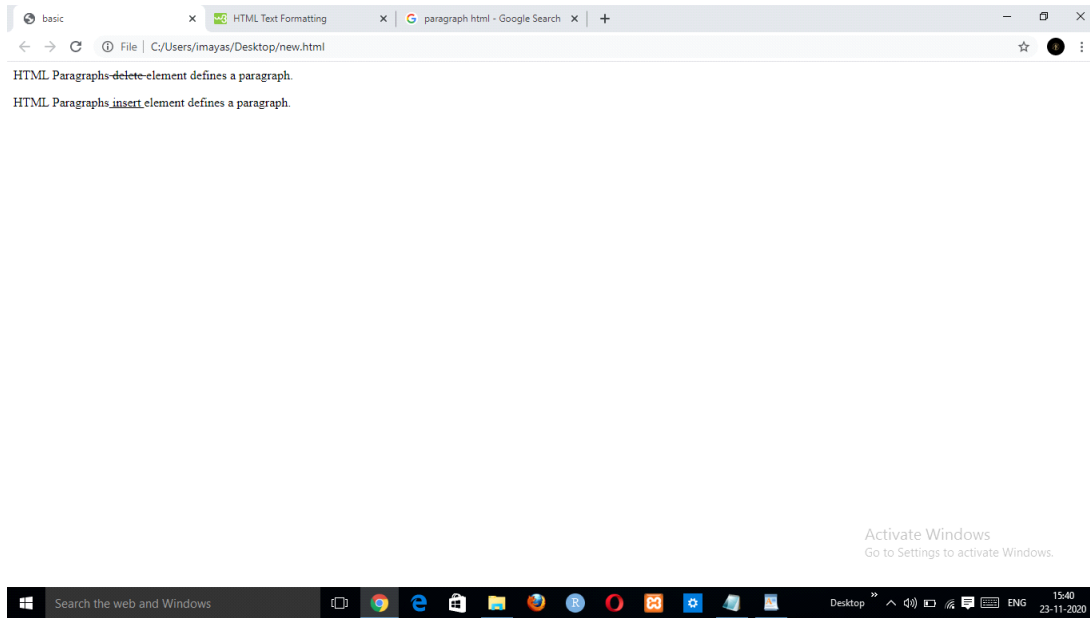
`<p>HTML Paragraphs delete element defines a paragraph.</p>`

`<p>HTML Paragraphs<ins> insert </ins> element defines a paragraph.</p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Output:



- `<sup>` element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.
- `<sub>` element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font.

Syntax:

``

``

Example:

`<html>`

`<head> <title> basic </title>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

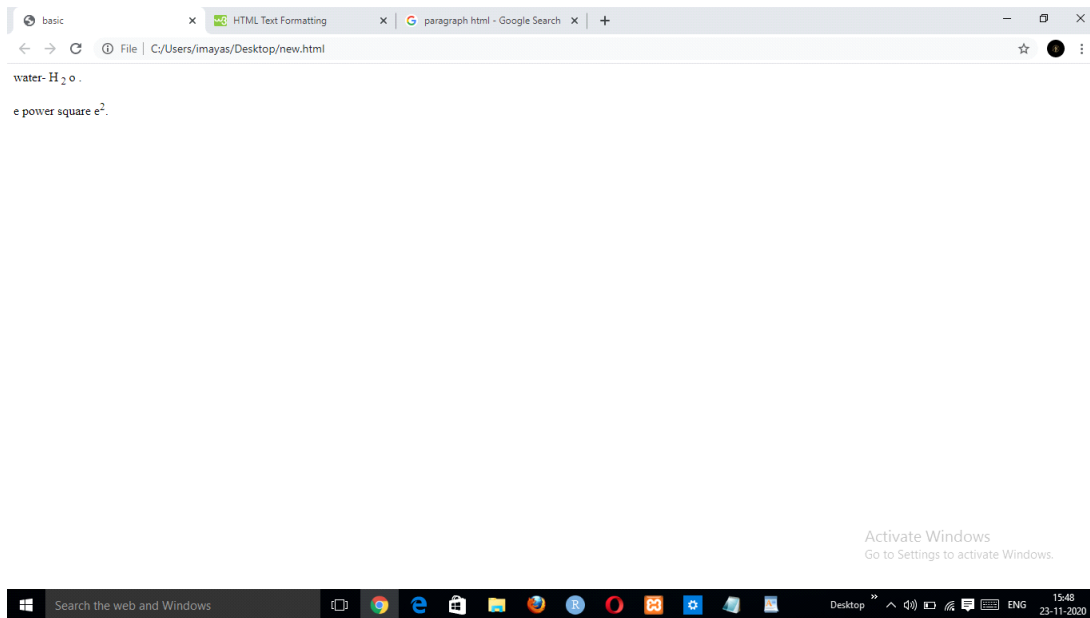
`<p> water- H₂ o .</p>`

`<p>e power square e².</p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

Output:



COMMENT TAG:

HTML comments are not displayed in the browser.

Syntax:

```
<!-- comment -->
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

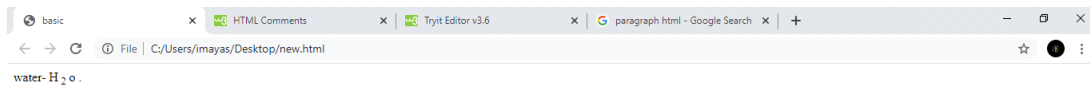
```
<p> water- H<sub> 2 </sub> o .</p>
```

```
<!--comment line-->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



LIST:

List classified into 3 types,namely

- Ordered list
- Unordered list
- Description list

Ordered List:

- An ordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- The list items will be marked with numbers by default.

Syntax:

```
<ol>  
<li> </li>  
</ol>
```

Example:

```
<html>  
<head> <title> basic </title>  
</head>  
<body>
```

``

`one`

`two`

``

`</body>`

`</html>`

Output:



Unordered List:

- An unordered list starts with the `` tag. Each list item starts with the `` tag.
- The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default.

Syntax:

``

` `

``

Example:

`<html>`

`<head> <title> basic </title>`

```
</head>

<body>

<ul>

<li>one</li>

<li>two</li>

</ul>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:



Description List:

- HTML also supports description lists.
- A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.
- The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term.

Syntax:

```
<dl>

<dt> </dt>

<dd> </dd>
```


</dl>

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<dl>
```

```
<dt>black</dt>
```

```
<dd>black is my favroite colour</dd>
```

```
<dt>white</dt>
```

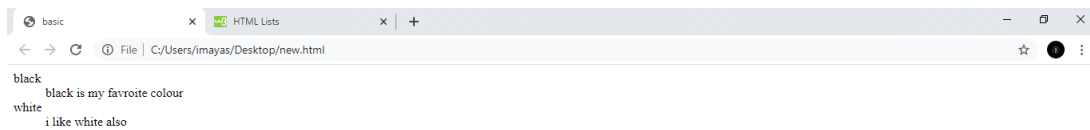
```
<dd>i like white also</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



Nested List:

- Put a second list inside an element to create a sub-list (nested list).

Syntax:

Examples:

<html>

<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

<body>

department

names

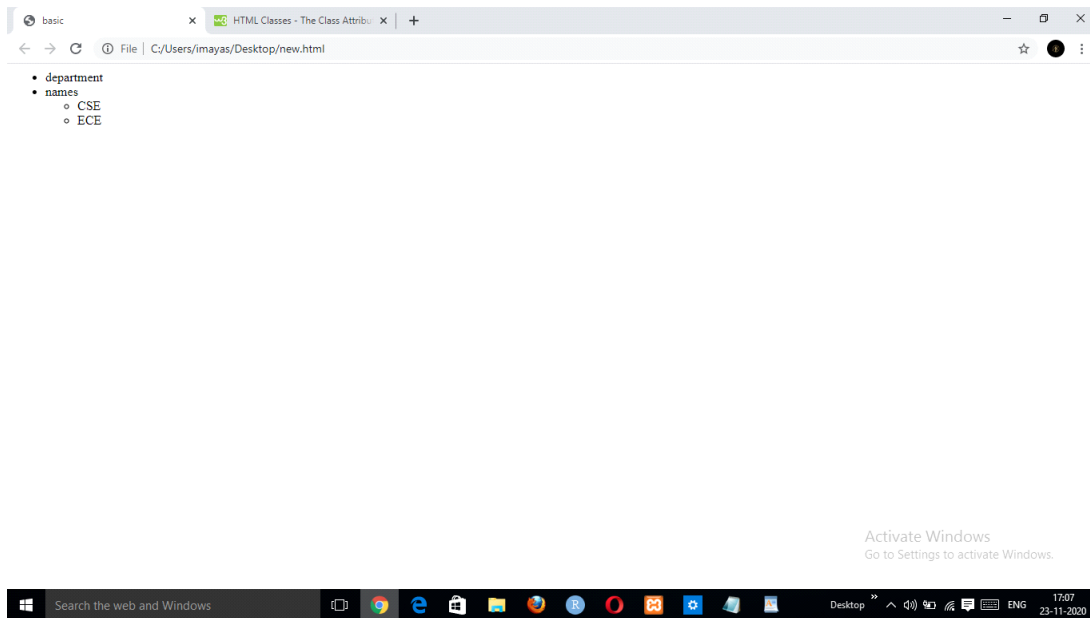
CSE

ECE

</body>

</html>

Output:



Example:

```
<html>

<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

<body>

<ul>

<li>department</li>

<li>names</li>

<ol>

<li>CSE</li>

<li>ECE</li>

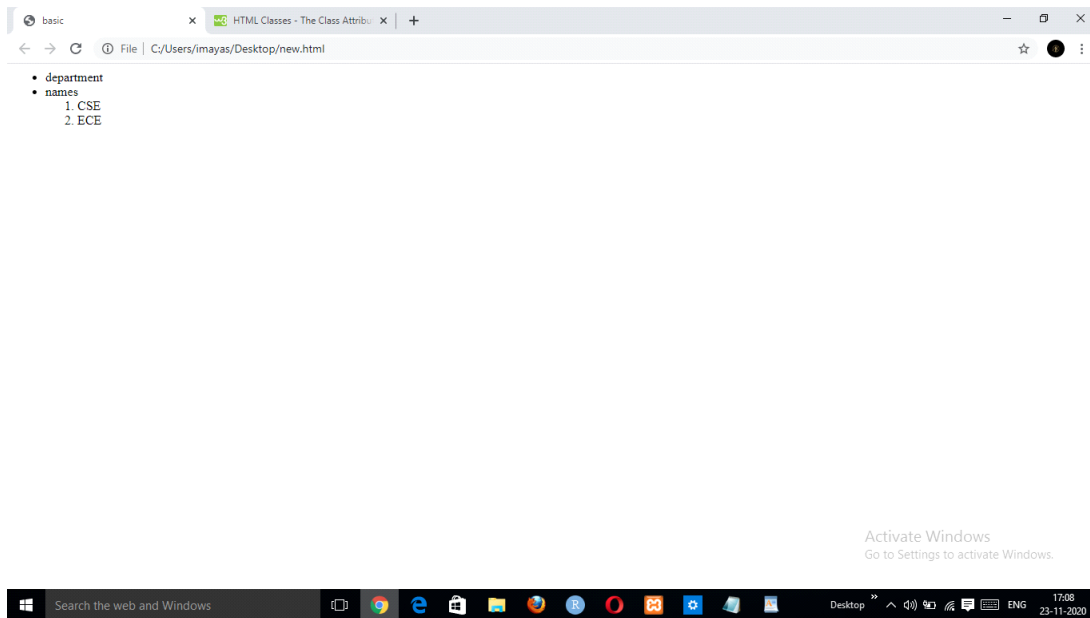
</ol>

</ul>

</body>

</html>
```

output:



LINK TAG

Links are created using the `<a>` element. Users can click on anything between the opening `<a>` tag and the closing `` tag. You specify which page you want to link to using the href attribute.

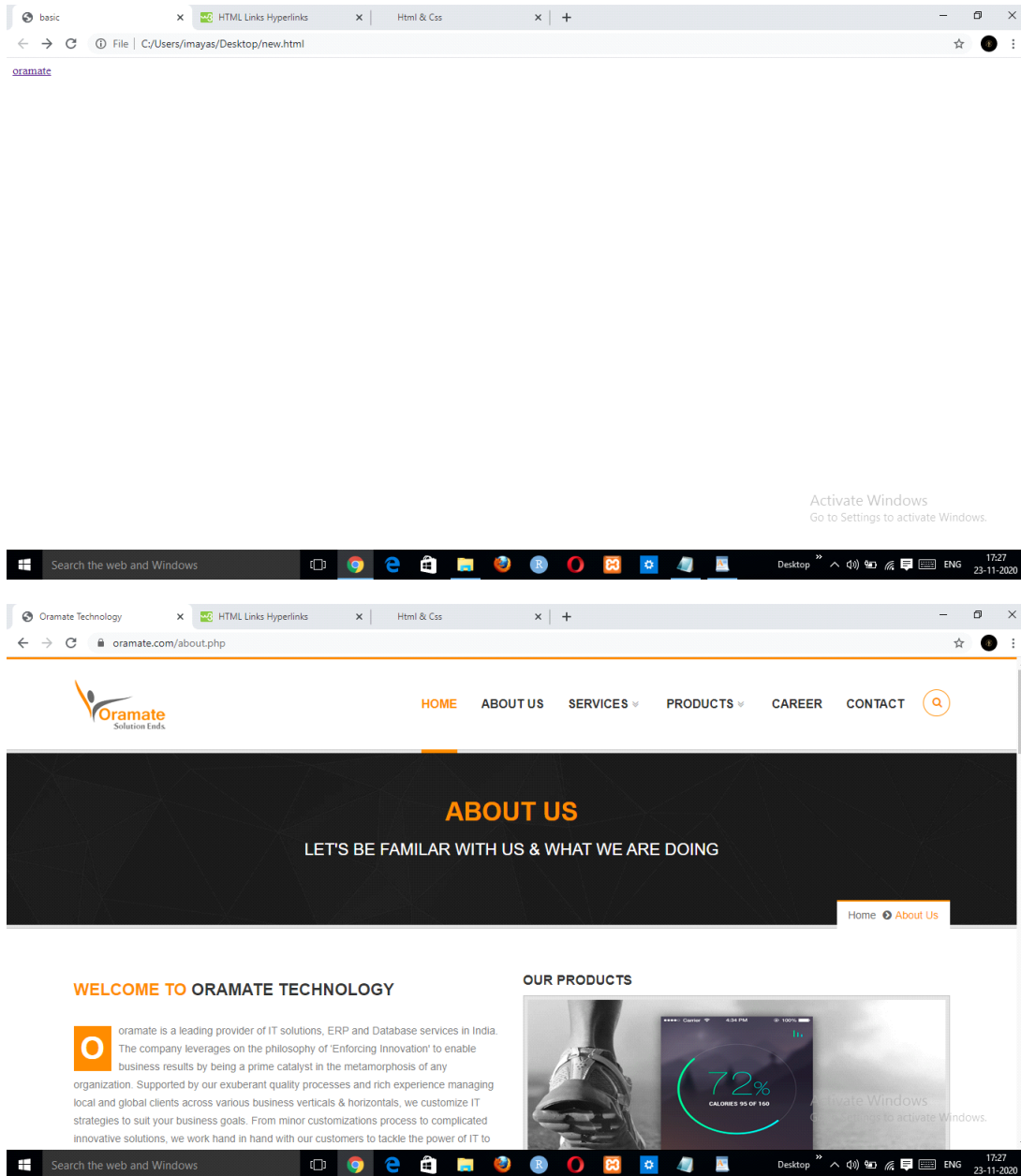
Syntax:

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

Example:

```
<html>
<head> <title> basic </title>
</head>
<body>
<a href="https://www.oramate.com/about.php">oramate </a>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



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.

Syntax:

```
<a href = "url" "target = _blank">text</a>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

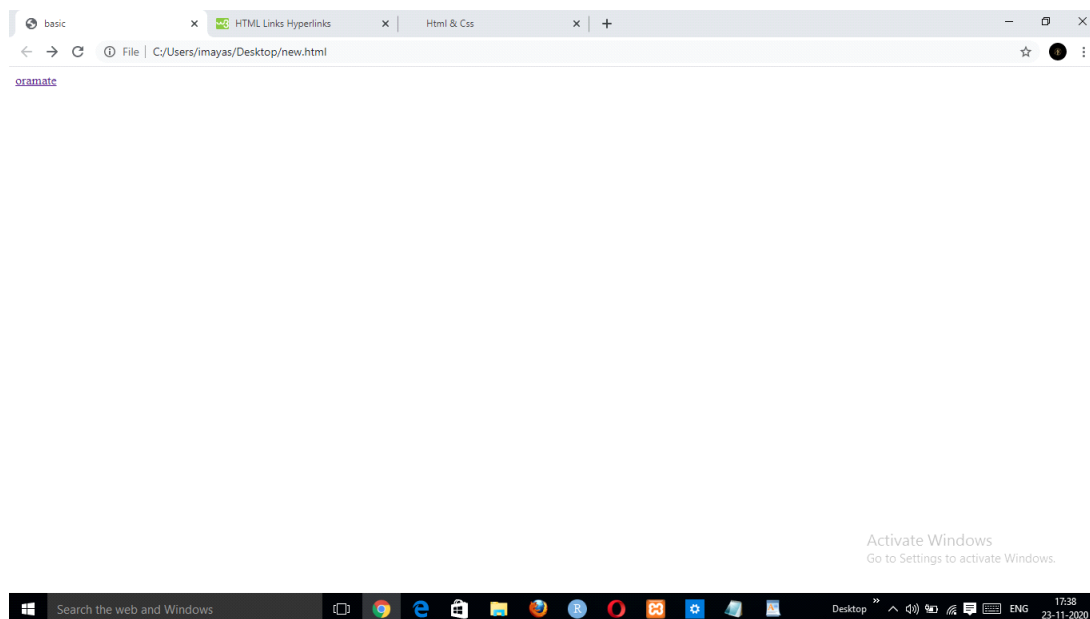
```
<body>
```

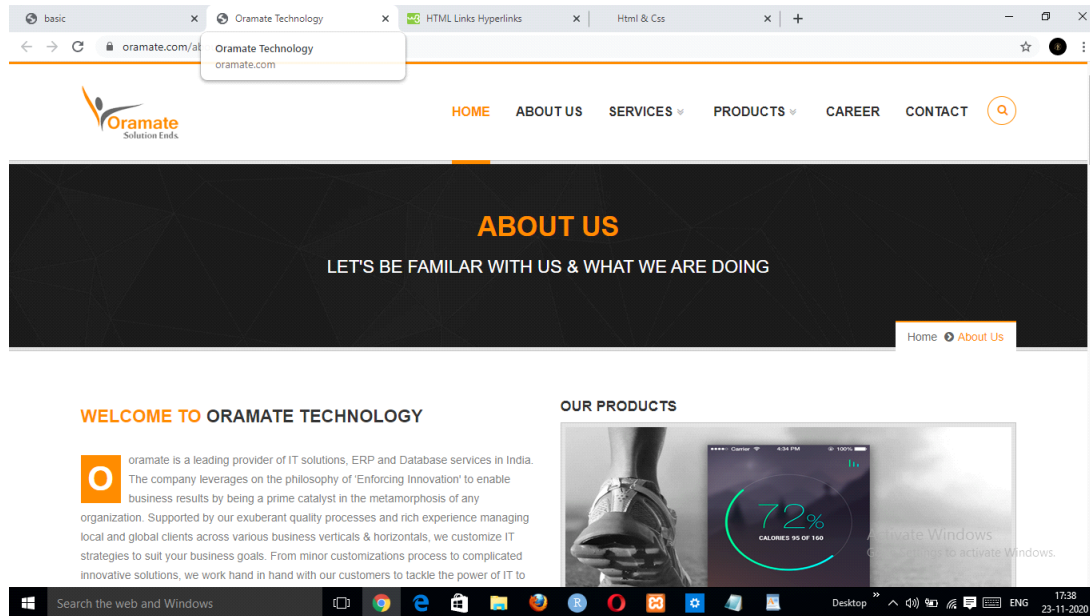
```
<a href="https://www.oramate.com/about.php" target="_blank">oramate </a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:





Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

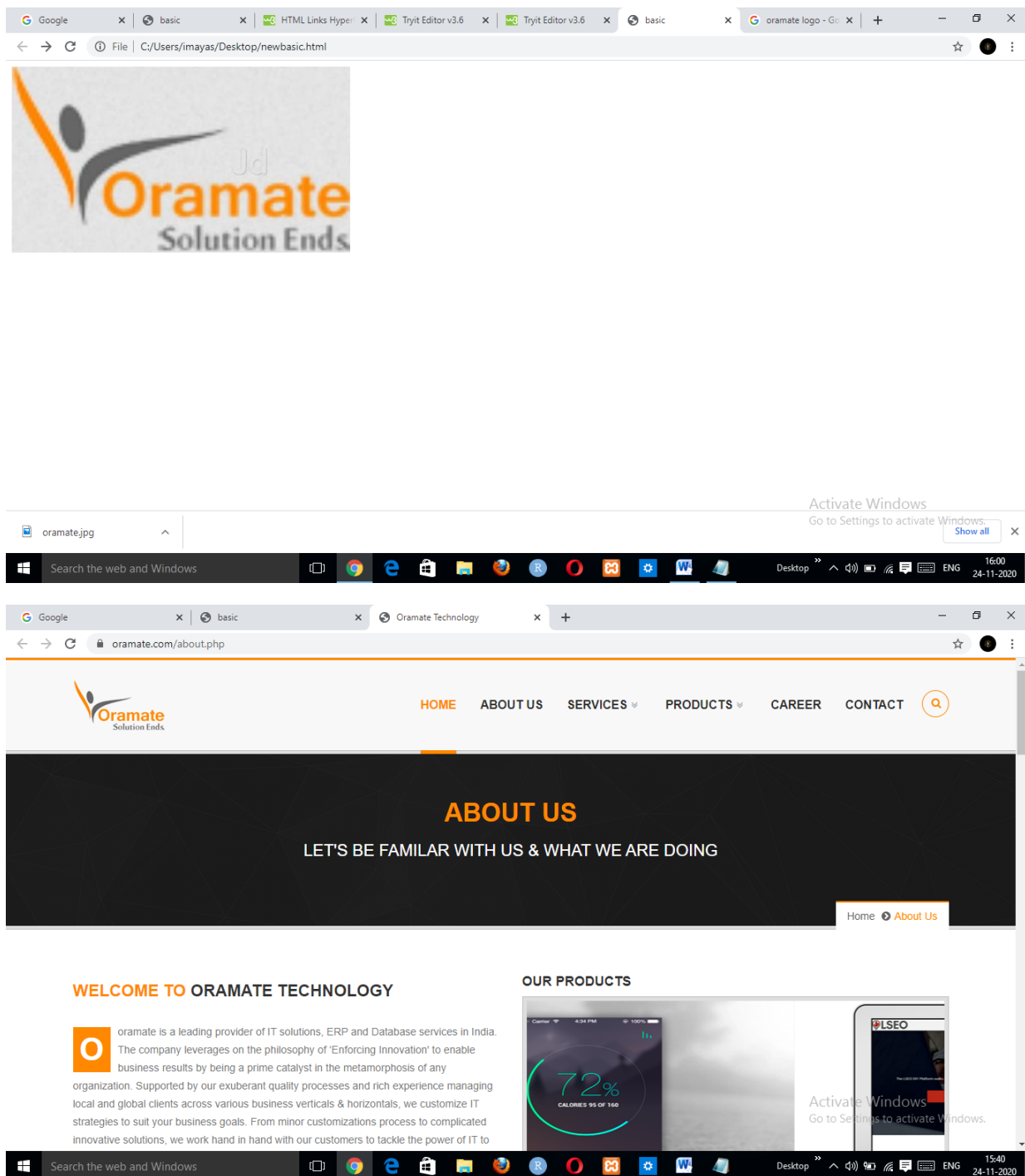
```
<body>
```

```
<a href="https://www.orate.com/about.php" target="_blank"> </a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```



```
<a href="https://www.orate.com/about.php" title="orate technology"> welcome</a>
```

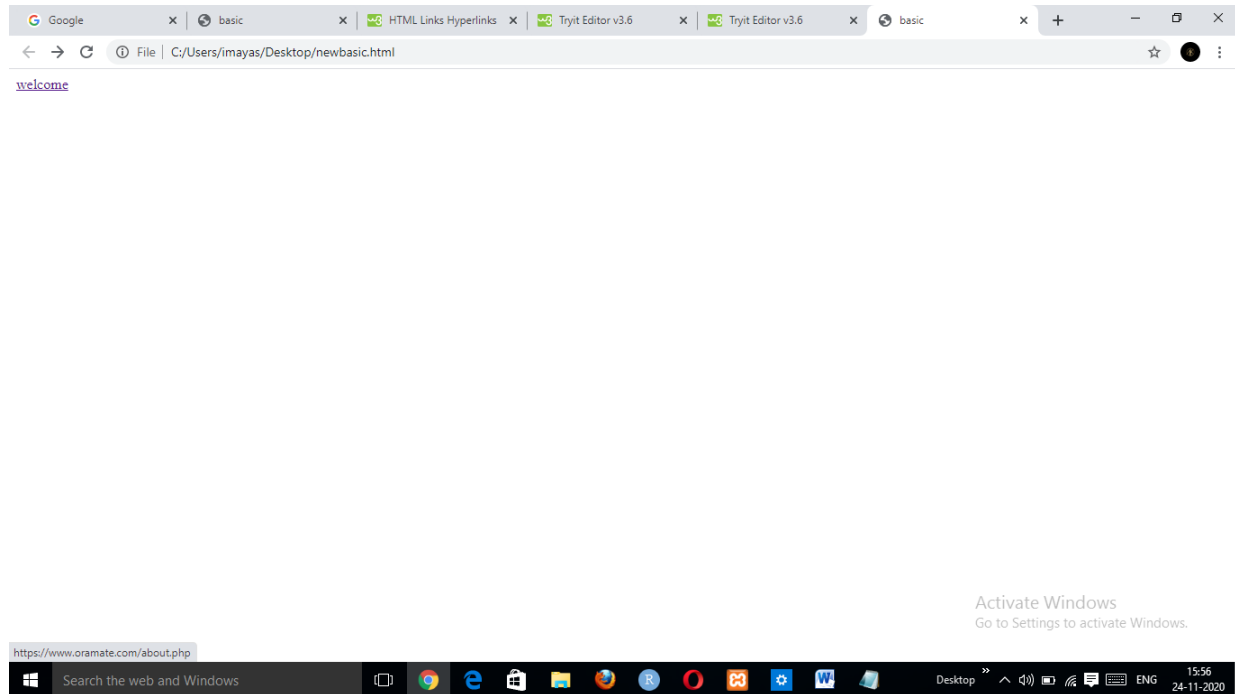
<!--The title attribute specifies extra information about an element.

The information is most often shown as a tooltip text when the mouse moves over the element-->

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Link to an Email address:

Use mailto: inside the href attribute to create a link that opens the user's email program (to let them send a new email).

Syntax:

```
<a href="mailto:@example.com">text</a>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

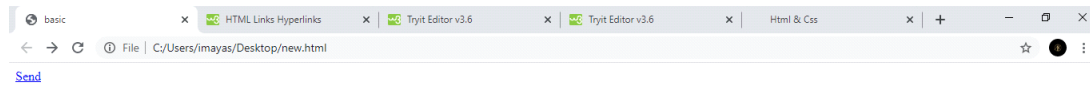
```
<body>
```

```
<a href="mailto:xxx@example.com">Send</a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



IMAGE

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

Syntax:

```

```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head><title>IMAGE</title></head>
```

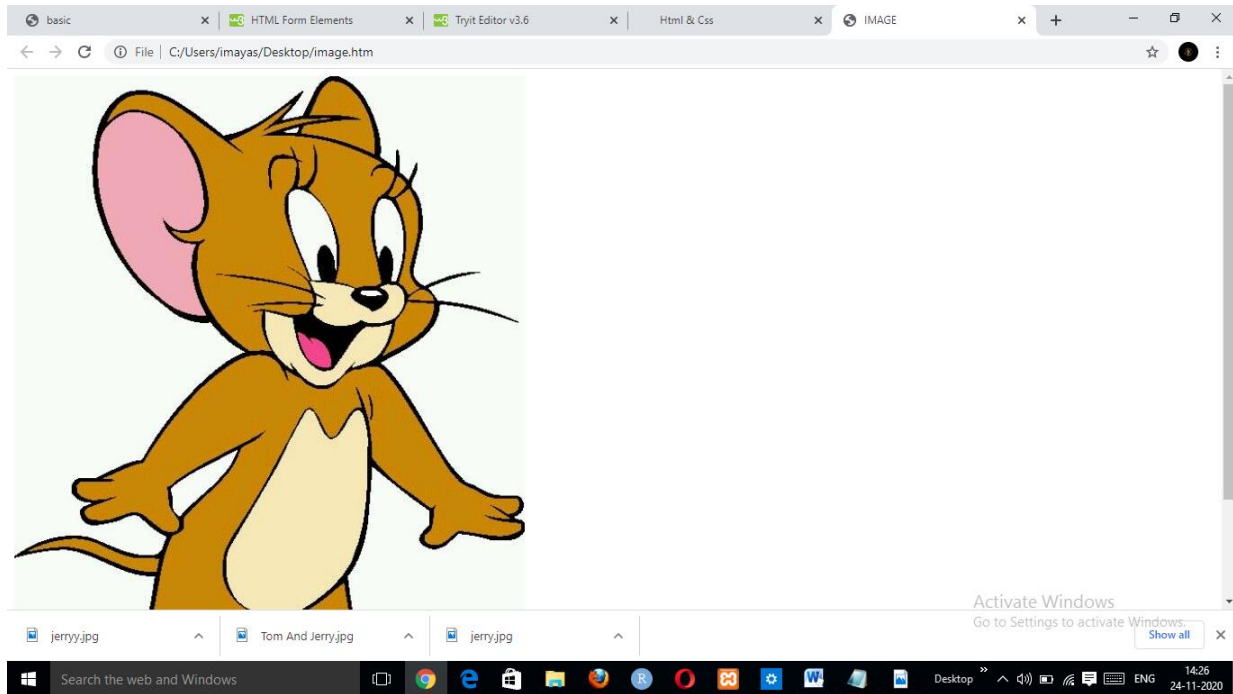
```
<body>
```

```
<image src="C:\Users\imayas\Desktop\jerry.jpg">
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



TABLE

HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns. The `<table>` tag defines an HTML table.

- Each table row is defined with a `<tr>` tag.
- Each table header is defined with a `<th>` tag.
- Each table data/cell is defined with a `<td>` tag.
- By default, the text in `<th>` elements are bold and centered.
- By default, the text in `<td>` elements are regular and left-aligned.

Syntax:

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> </td>
```

```
<td> </td> </tr>
```

```
</table>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>89</td>
```

```
<td>90</td>
```

```
<td>96</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>89</td>
```

```
<td>90</td>
```

```
<td>89</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

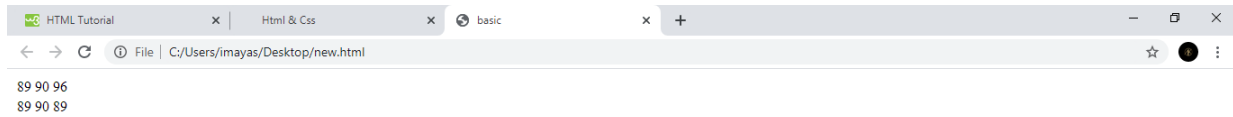


Table heading:

The `th` element is used just like the `td` element but its purpose is to represent the heading for either a column or a row. (The `th` stands for table heading.)

Syntax:

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

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

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

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> </td>
```

```
<td> </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

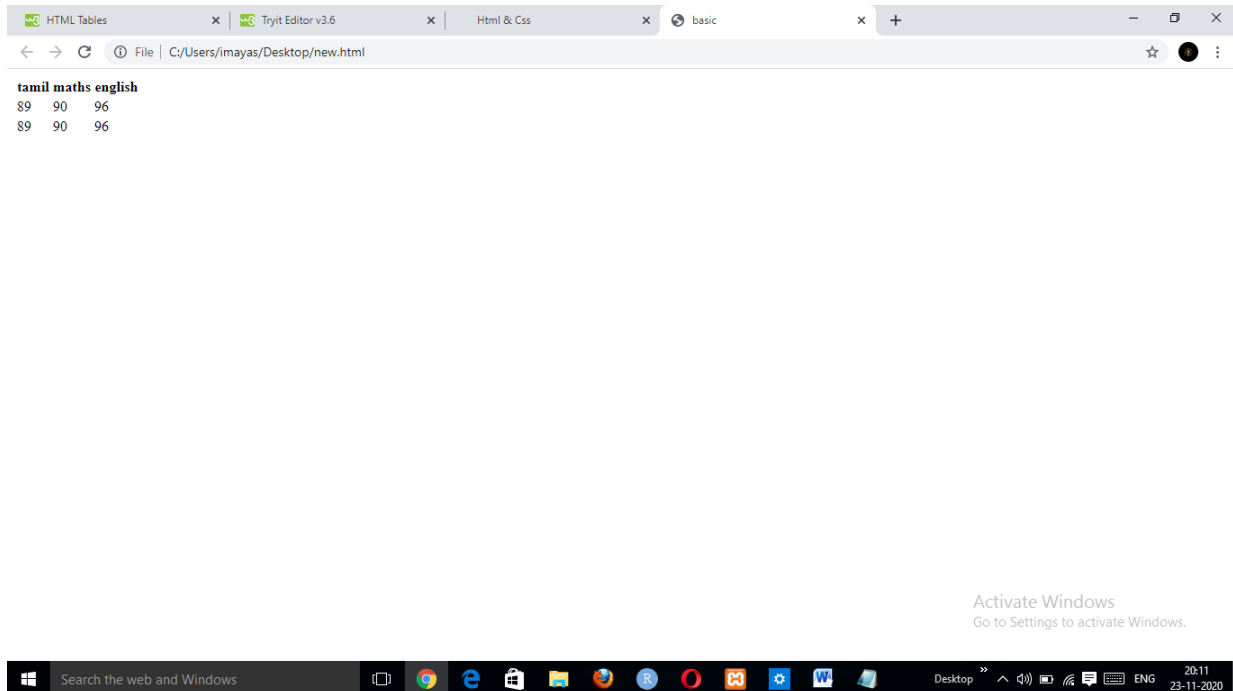
```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Example:

```
<html>
<head> <title> basic </title>
</head>
<body>
<table>
<tr>
<th>tamil</th>
<th>maths</th>
<th>english</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Spanning Columns:

To make a cell span more than one column, use the `colspan` attribute

Syntax:

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td colspan="number" > text </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table>
```

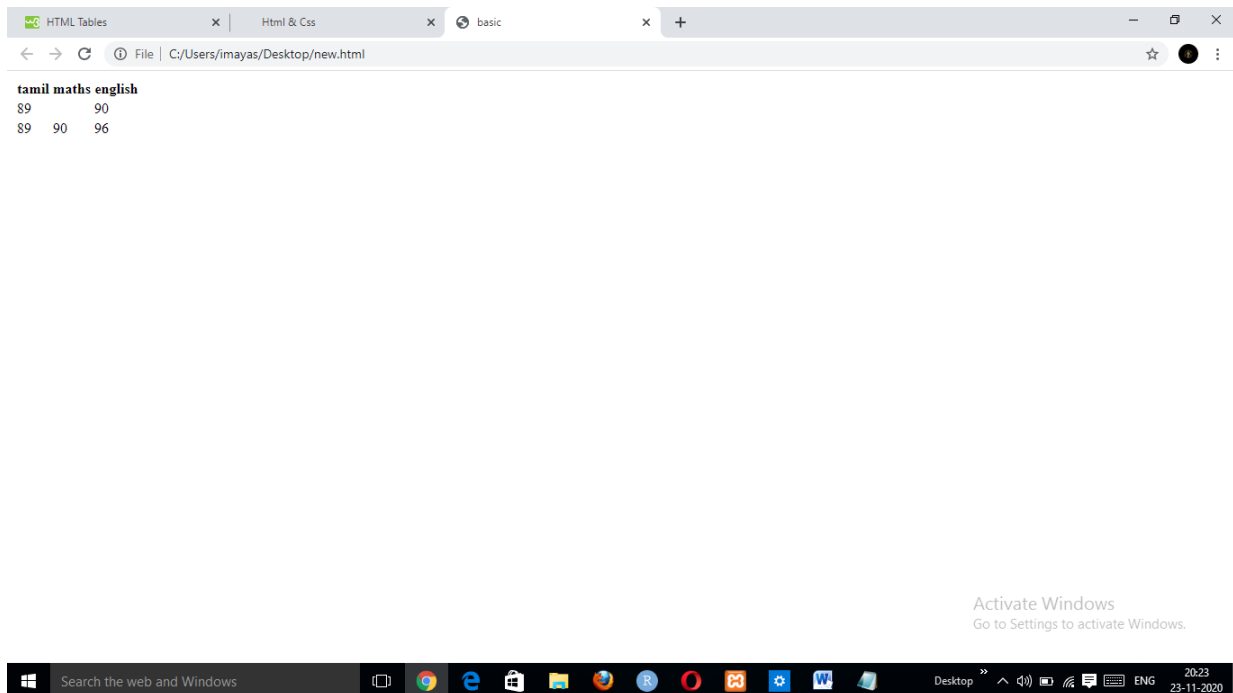
```
<tr>
```

```
<th>tamil</th>
```

```
<th>maths</th>
<th>english</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan=2>89</td>
<td>90</td>

</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



SPANNING ROWS:

To make a cell span more than one row, use the `rowspan` attribute.

Syntax:

```
<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="number" > </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Example:

```
<html>
<head> <title> basic </title>
</head>
<body>
<table>
<tr>
<th>tamil</th>
```

```
<th>maths</th>
<th>english</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td rowspan="2">96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>

</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

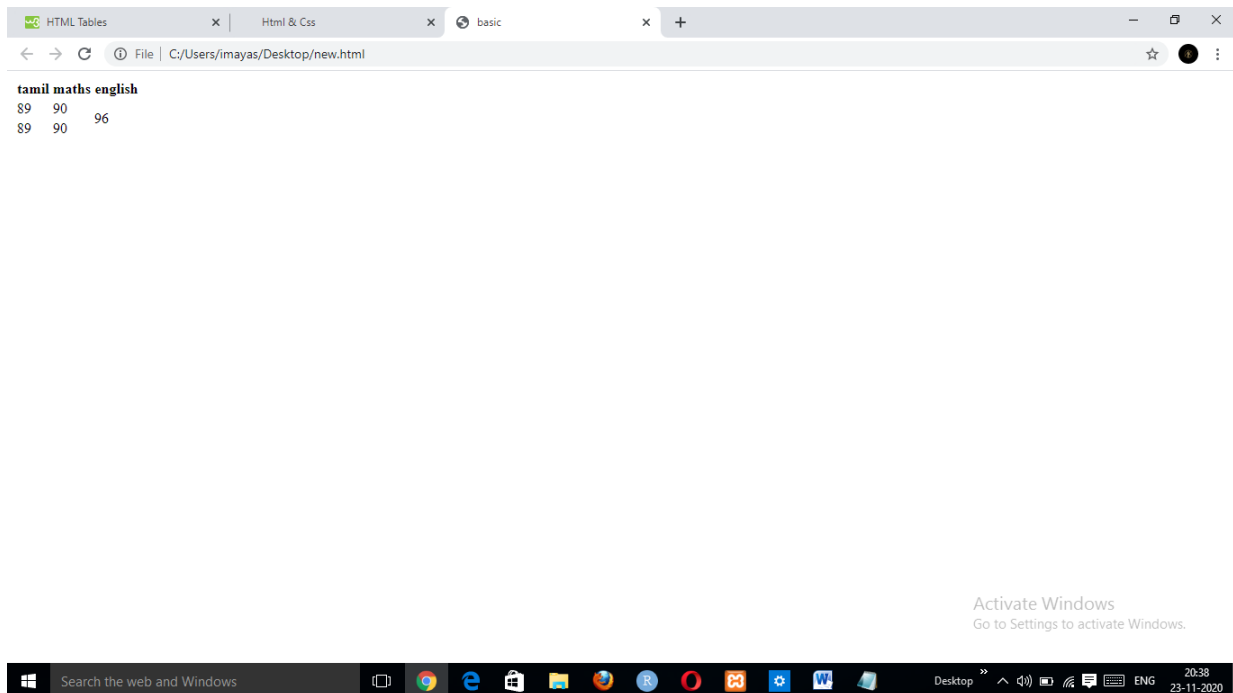


Table Border:

Syntax:

```
<table border="px">
```

table elements

```
</table>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

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

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>tamil</th>
```

```
<th>maths</th>
```

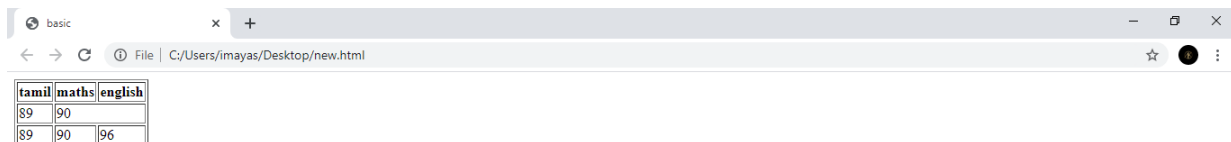
```
<th>english</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td colspan="2">90</td>

</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



tamil	maths	english
89	90	
89	90	96

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



Cellpadding and Cellspacing: The opening <table> tag could also use the cellpadding attribute to add space inside each cell of the table, and the cellspacing attribute to create space between each cell of the table. The values for these attributes were given in pixels.

Syntax:

```
<table cellpadding="px" cellspacing="px">
```

.

table element

```
</table>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table border="1px" cellpadding="15px">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>tamil</th>
```

```
<th>maths</th>
```

```
<th>english</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>89</td>
```

```
<td colspan="2">90</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>89</td>
```

```
<td>90</td>
```

```
<td>96</td>
```

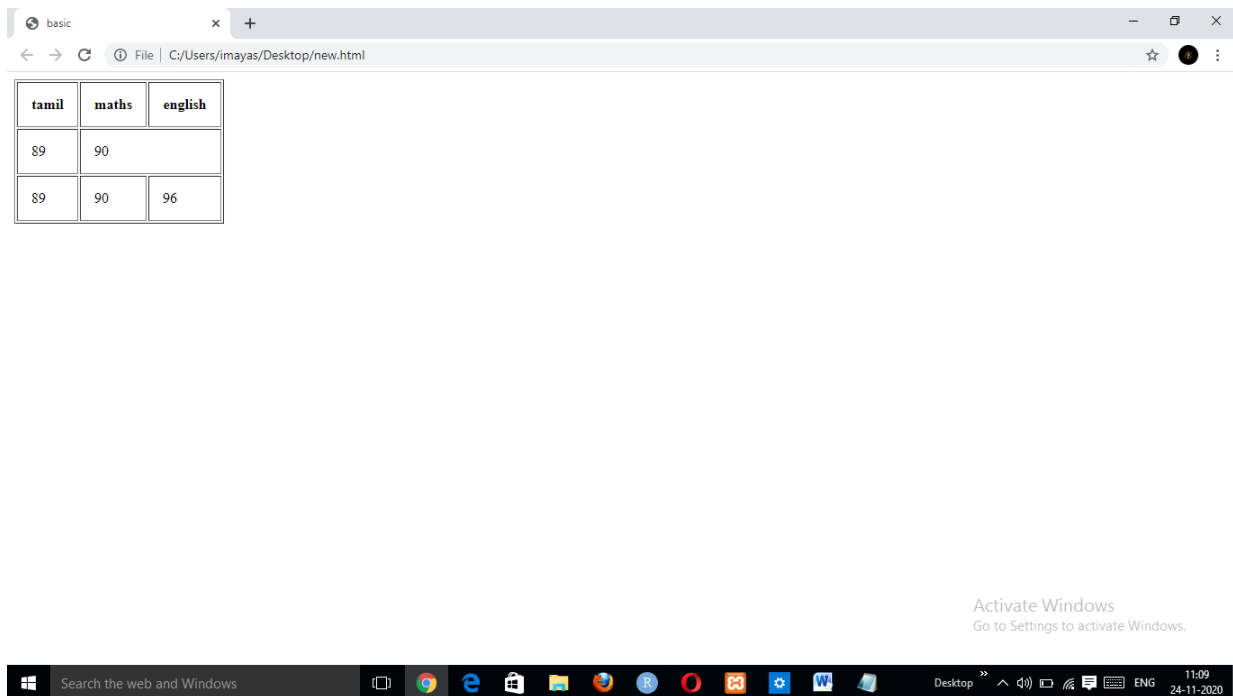
```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Example:

```
<html>

<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1px"   cellspacing="15px">

<tr>

<th>tamil</th>

<th>maths</th>

<th>english</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>89</td>

<td colspan="2">90</td>
```

</tr>

<tr>

<td>89</td>

<td>90</td>

<td>96</td>

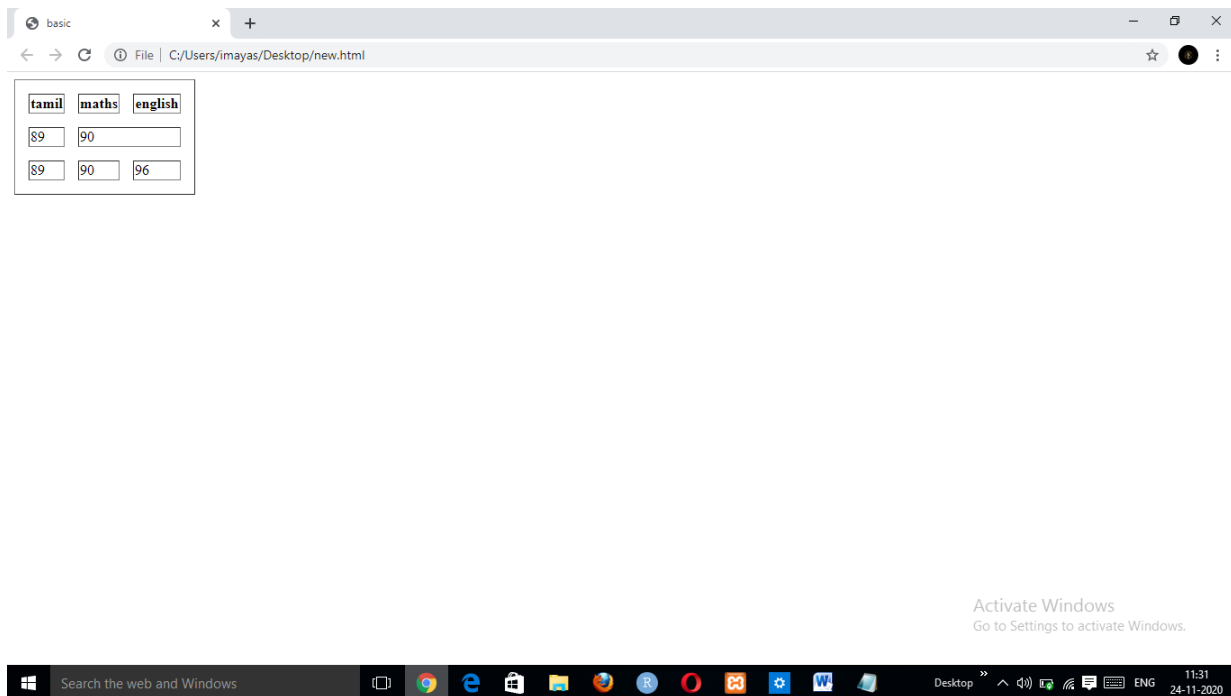
</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>

Output:



FORM:

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

Syntax:

```
<form>
.
form elements
.
</form>
```

Adding text:

- Text input (single-line) Used for a single line of text such as email addresses and names.
- The input element is used to create several different form controls. The value of the type attribute determines what kind of input they will be creating.
- name When users enter information into a form, the server needs to know which form control each piece of data was entered into. (For example, in a login form, the server needs to know what has been entered as the username and what has been given as the password.) Therefore, each form control requires a name attribute. The value of this attribute identifies the form control and is sent along with the information they enter to the server.

Syntax:

```
<form>

<lable> </lable>

<input type="text" name=""/>

</form>
```

Example:

```
<html>

<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

<body>

<form>

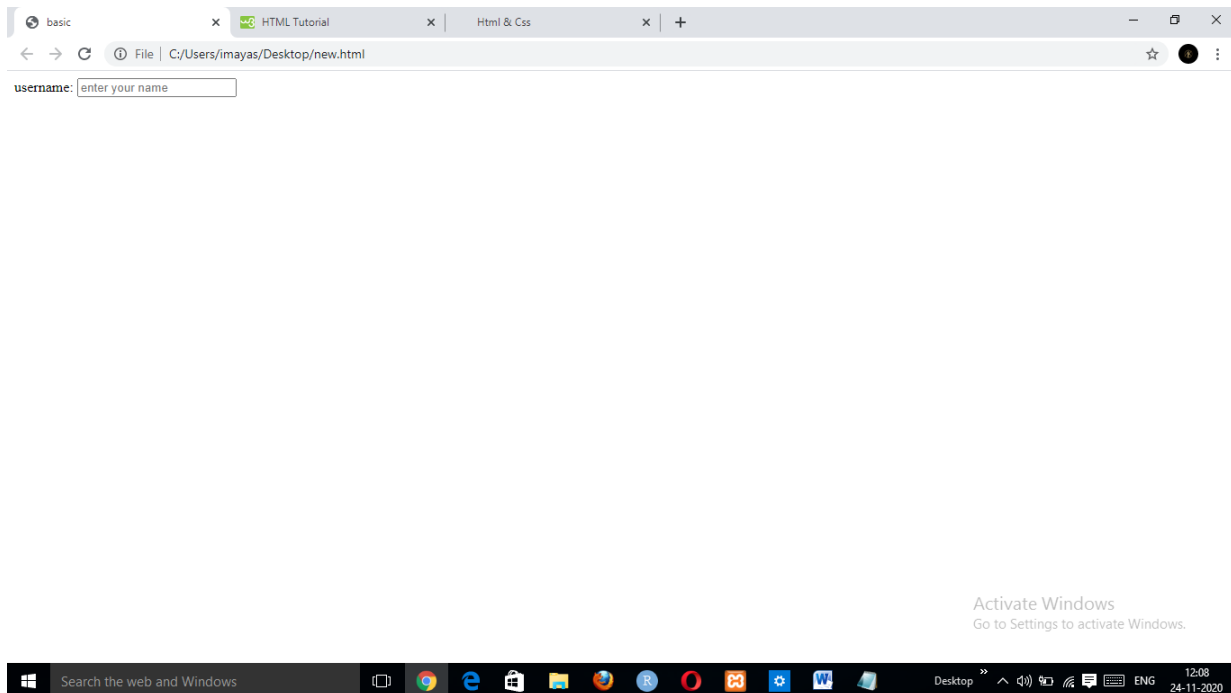
<lable> username:</lable>

<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/>

</body>

</html>
```

Output:



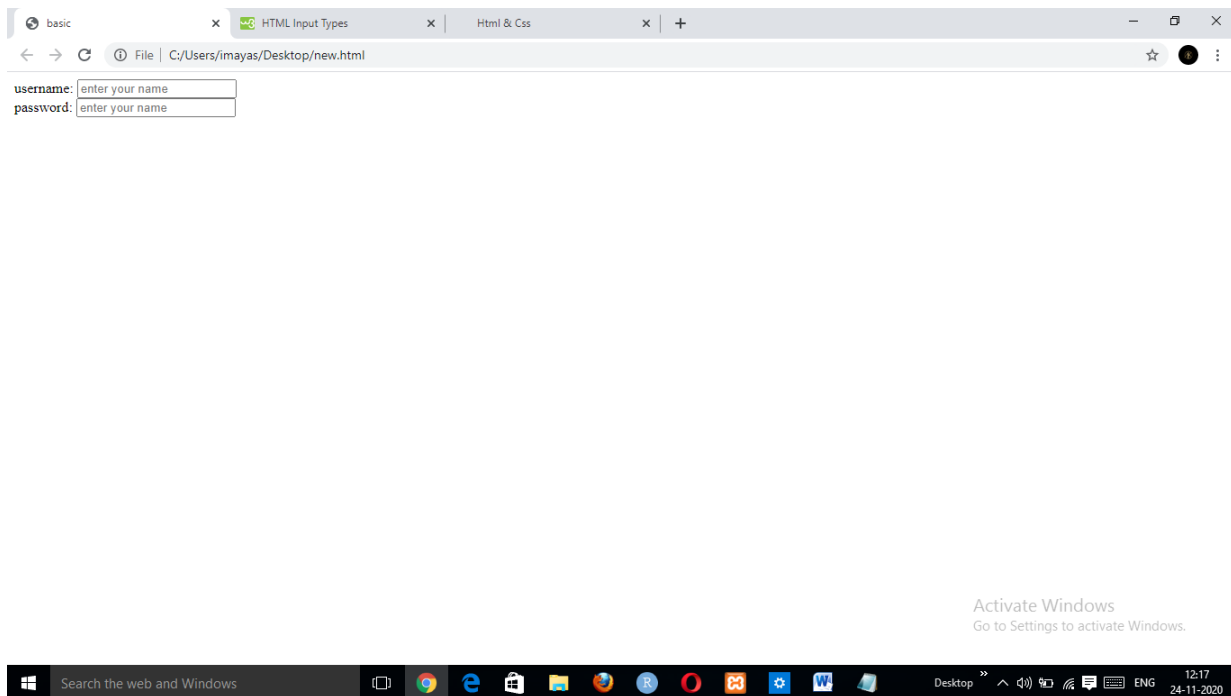
Adding password:

- `<input type="password">` defines a **password field**.
- The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

Example:

```
<html>
<head> <title> basic </title>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<label> username:</label>
<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>
<label> password:</label>
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="enter your name"/>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Text Area:

The `<textarea>` element is used to create a multi-line text input. Unlike other input elements this is not an empty element. It should therefore have an opening and a closing tag.

Syntax:

```
<textarea> </textarea>
```

Example:

```
<html>

<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

<body>

<form>

<label> username:</label>

<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>

<label> password:</label>

<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>

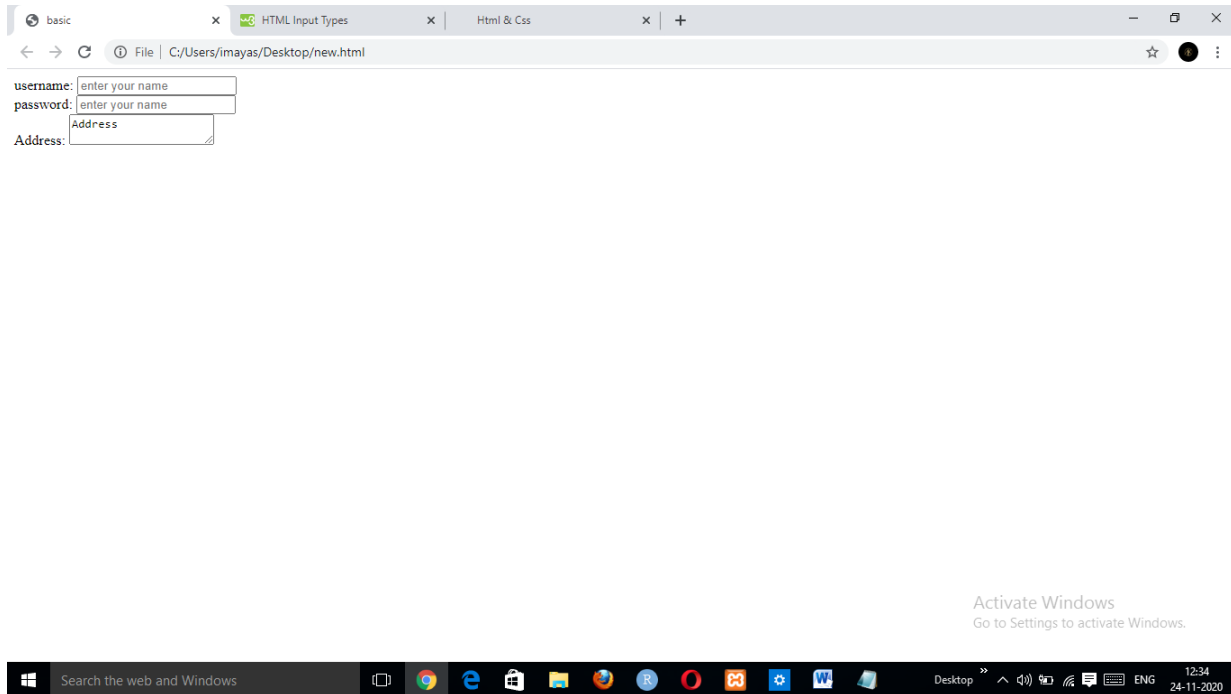
<label>Address:</label>
```

```
<textarea>Address</textarea>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Input Date

The `<input type="date">` is used for input fields that should contain a date. Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

Syntax:

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="date">
```

```
</form>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<label> username:</label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>
```

```
<label> password:</label>
```

```
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>
```

```
<label>Address:</label>
```

```
<textarea>Address</textarea><br>
```

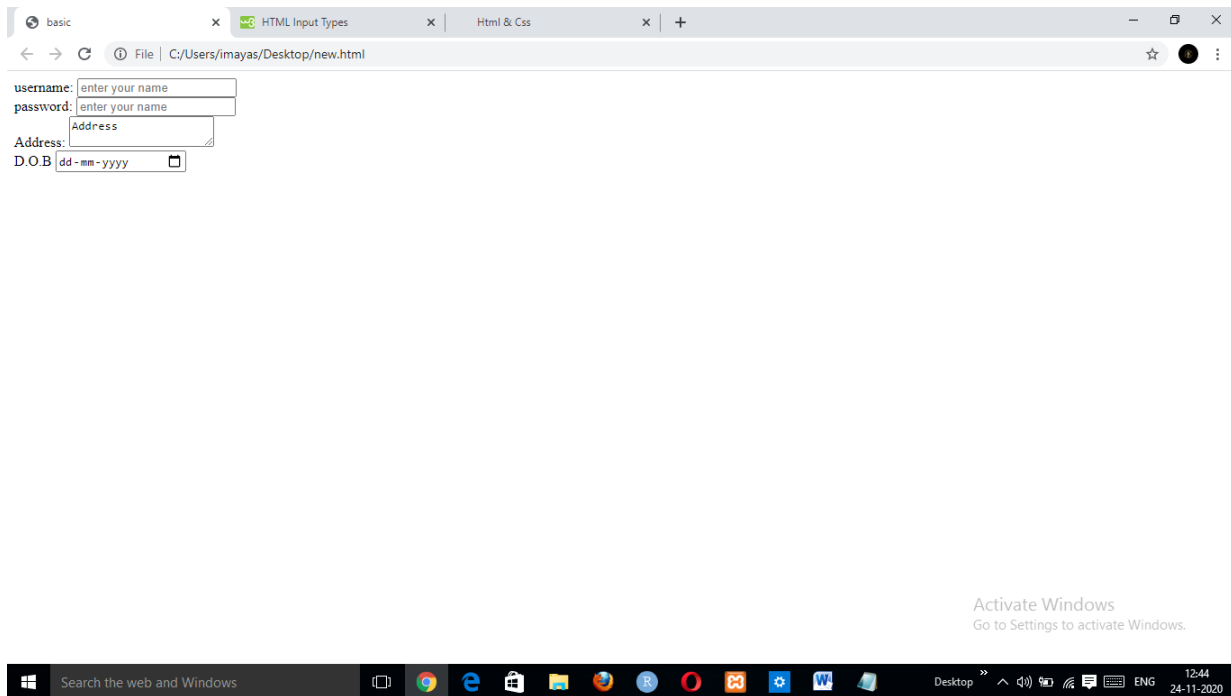
```
<label>D.O.B</label>
```

```
<input type="date"/>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Radio Button:

- `type="radio"` Radio buttons allow users to pick just one of a number of options.

- The value attribute indicates the value that is sent to the server for the selected option. The value of each of the buttons in a group should be different (so that the server knows which option the user has selected).

Syntax:

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="radio" name=" " value=" ">
```

```
</form>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<label> username:</label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>
```

```
<label> password:</label>
```

```
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>
```

```
<label>Address:</label>
```

```
<textarea>Address</textarea><br>
```

```
<label>D.O.B</label>
```

```
<input type="date"/><br>
```

```
<label>gender</label>
```

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

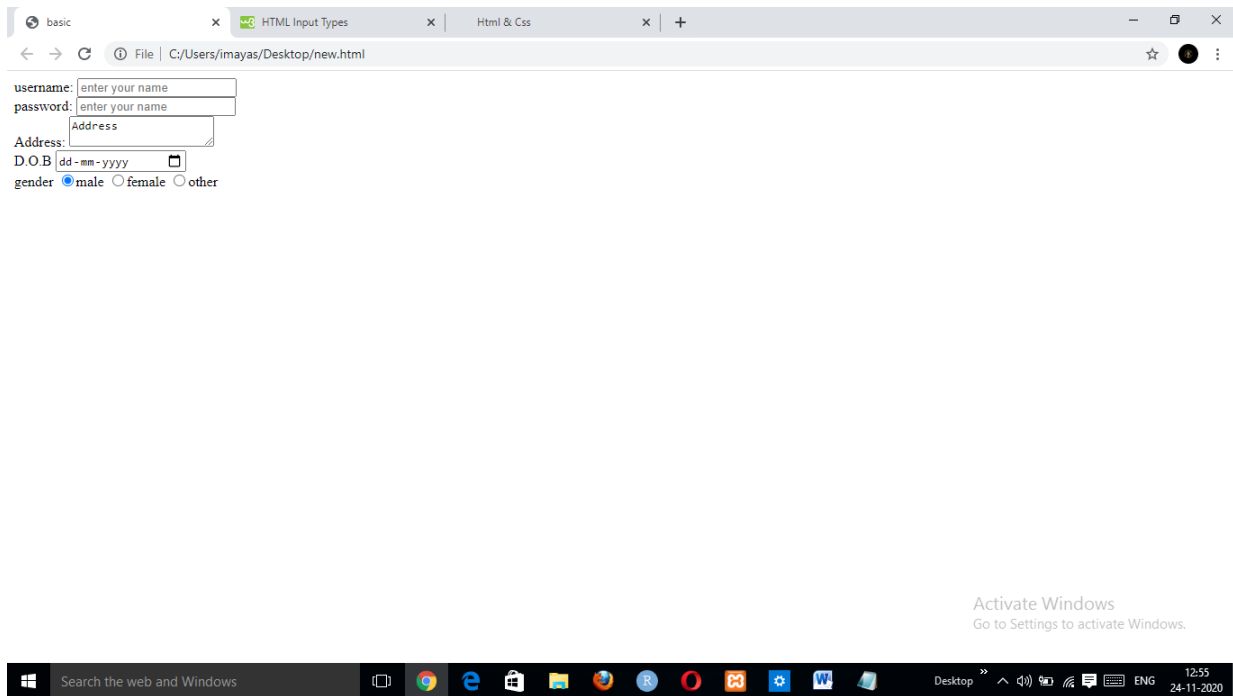
```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"/>female
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"/>other
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Drop Down List Box:

- A drop down list box (also known as a select box) allows users to select one option from a drop down list.
- `<option>` element is used to specify the options that the user can select from. The words between the opening and closing tags will be shown to the user in the drop down box.

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

<form>

<label> username:</label>

<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/>

<label> password:</label>

<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="enter your name"/>

<label>Address:</label>

<textarea>Address</textarea>

<label>D.O.B</label>

<input type="date"/>

<label>gender</label>

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"/>male

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"/>female

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"/>other

<label> department</label>

<select>

<option value="CSE">CSE</option>


```
<option value=ECE">ECE</option>
```

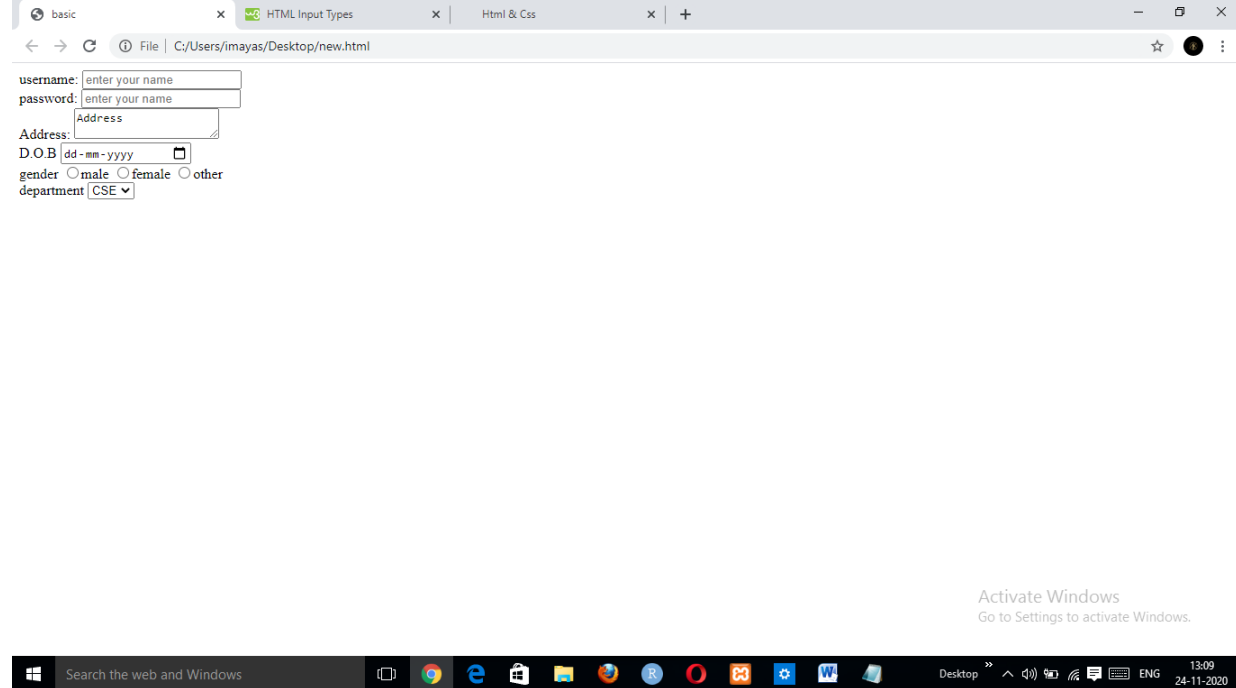
```
<option value="EEE">EEE</option>
```

```
</select>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "HTML Input Types". The address bar shows the file path "C:/Users/imayas/Desktop/new.html". The form contains the following fields:

- username:
- password:
- Address:
- D.O.B:
- gender: ☐ male ☐ female ☐ other
- department:

At the bottom of the browser window, there is a Windows taskbar with the search bar "Search the web and Windows" and several application icons. A watermark "Activate Windows" is visible in the bottom right corner.

Multiple Select Box:

It allow users to select multiple options from this list by adding the multiple attribute with a value of multiple.

Syntax:

<form>

<select multiple>

<option> </option>

<option> </option>

</select>

</form>

Example:

<html>

<head> <title> basic </title>

</head>

<body>

<form>

<label> username:</label>

<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/>

<label> password:</label>

<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="enter your name"/>

<label>Address:</label>

<textarea>Address</textarea>

<label>D.O.B</label>

<input type="date"/>

<label>gender</label>

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"/>male

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"/>female

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"/>other

<label> department</label>

<select multiple>

<option value="CSE">CSE</option>

<option value=ECE"&>ECE</option>

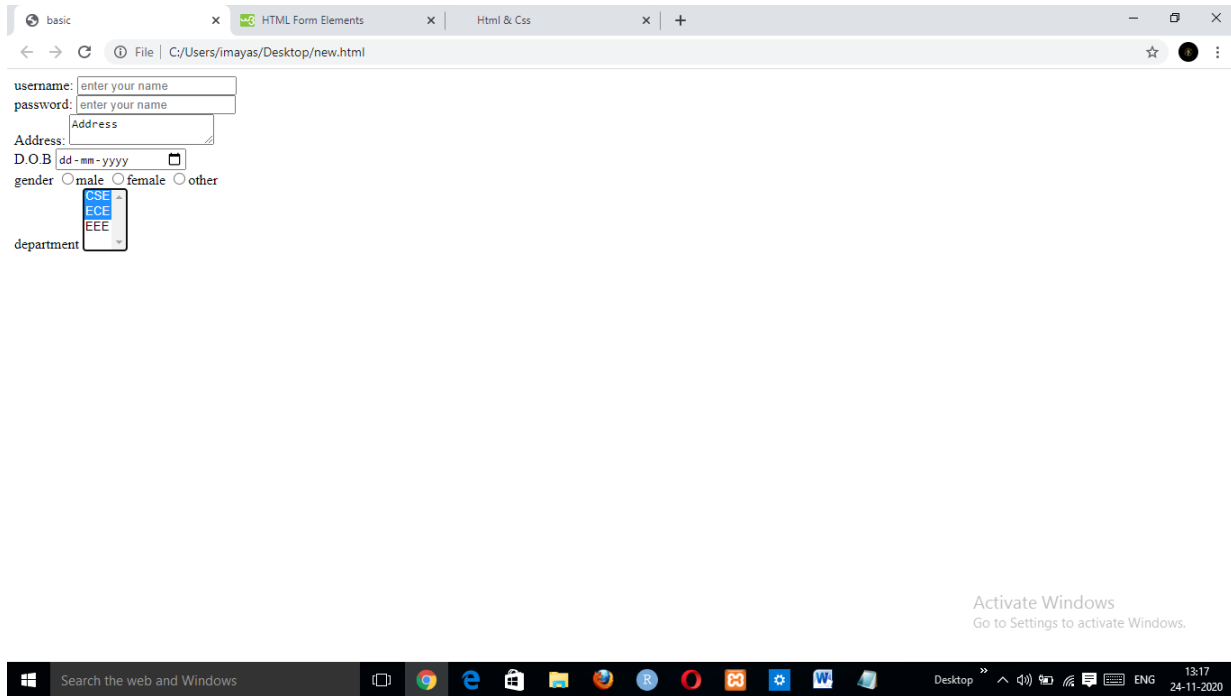
<option value="EEE">EEE</option>

</select>

</body>

</html>

Output:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following tabs: 'basic', 'HTML Form Elements', and 'Html & Css'. The address bar shows the file path 'C:/Users/imayas/Desktop/new.html'. The form contains the following elements:

- username:** A text input field with the placeholder text 'enter your name'.
- password:** A text input field with the placeholder text 'enter your name'.
- Address:** A text input field with the placeholder text 'Address'.
- D.O.B:** A date input field with the placeholder text 'dd-mm-yyyy' and a calendar icon.
- gender:** Three radio buttons labeled 'male', 'female', and 'other'.
- department:** A dropdown menu with the following options: 'CSE', 'ECE', and 'EEE'.

At the bottom of the browser window, there is a Windows taskbar with the search bar 'Search the web and Windows' and several application icons. A Windows watermark is visible in the bottom right corner, stating 'Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.' The system clock shows '13:17' and '24-11-2020'.

File Input Box:

If you want to allow users to upload a file (for example an image, video, mp3, or a PDF), you will need to use a file input box.

Syntax:

```
<form>
```

```
<input type="file" />
```

```
</form>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<label> username:</label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>
```

```
<label> password:</label>
```

```
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>
```

```
<label>Address:</label>
```

```
<textarea>Address</textarea><br>
```

```
<label>D.O.B</label>
```

```
<input type="date"/><br>
```

```
<label>gender</label>
```

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

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

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"/>other <br>
```

```
<table> department</table>
```

```
<select>
```

```
<option value="CSE">CSE</option>
```

```
<option value="ECE">ECE</option>
```

```
<option value="EEE">EEE</option>
```

```
</select>
```

```
<br>
```

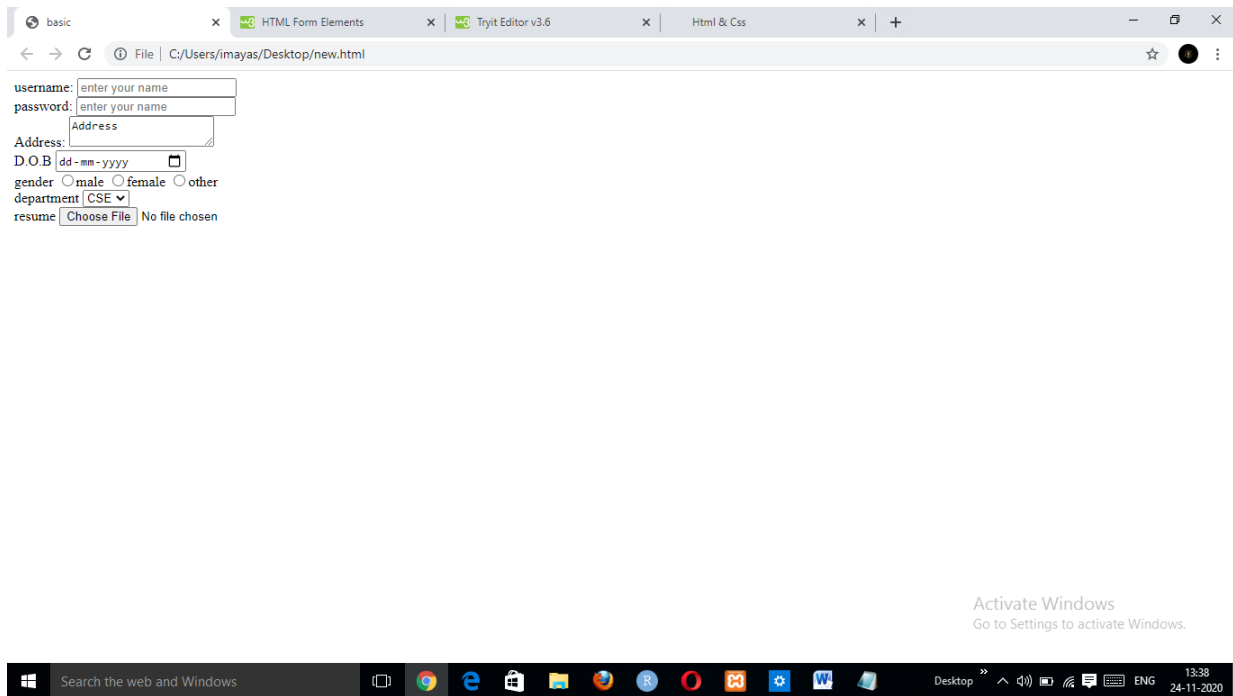
```
<table> resume</table>
```

```
<input type="file">
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Checkbox

`type="checkbox"` Checkboxes allow users to select (and unselect) one or more options in answer to a question.

Syntax:

`<form>`

`<input type ="checkbox" name=" " value=" " />`

`</form>`

Example:

`<html>`

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<label> username:</label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>
```

```
<label> password:</label>
```

```
<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="enter your name"/><br>
```

```
<label>Address:</label>
```

```
<textarea>Address</textarea><br>
```

```
<label>D.O.B</label>
```

```
<input type="date"/><br>
```

```
<label>gender</label>
```

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

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

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"/>other <br>
```



```
<label> department</label>
```

```
<select>
```

```
<option value="CSE">CSE</option>
```

```
<option value=ECE">ECE</option>
```

```
<option value="EEE">EEE</option>
```

```
</select>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<label>resume</label>
```

```
<input type="file"><br>
```

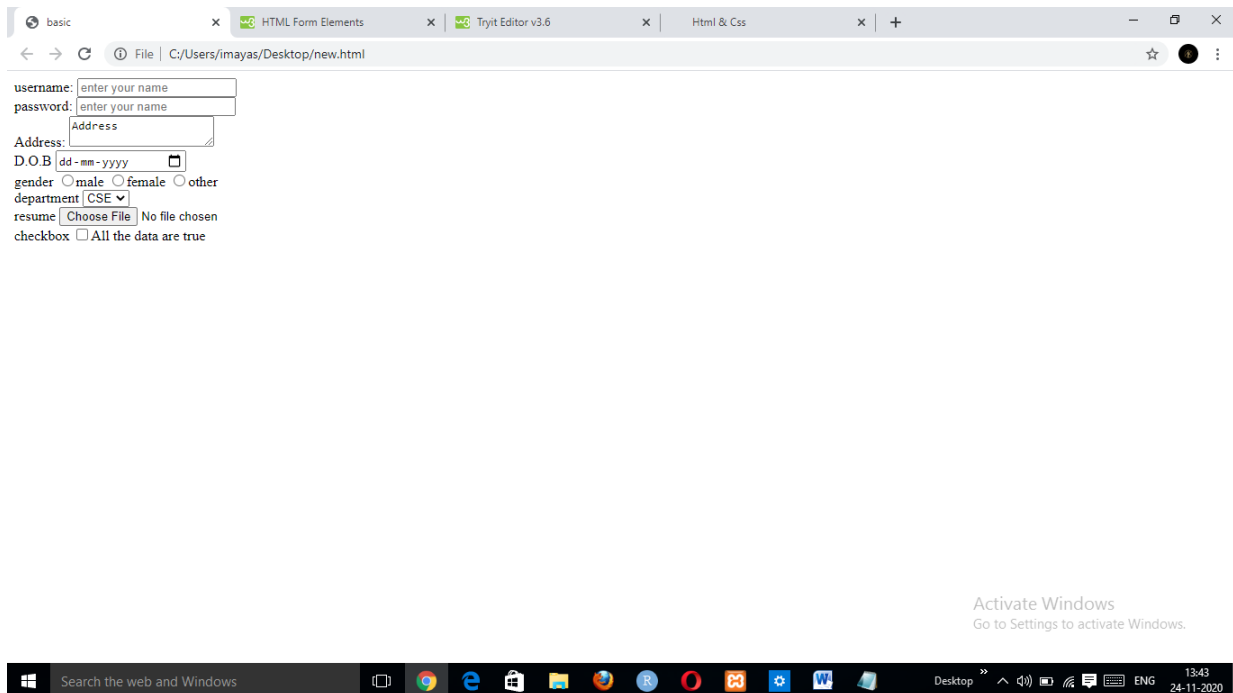
```
<label> checkbox</label>
```

```
<input type="checkbox"/>All the data are true
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Submit Button:

`type="submit"` The submit button is used to send a form to the server. Value- The value attribute is used to control the text that appears on a button.

Syntax:

```
<input type="submit" value="submit"/>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title> basic </title>
```

```
</head>
```

<body>

<form>

<label> username:</label>

<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="enter your name"/>

<label> password:</label>

<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="enter your name"/>

<label>Address:</label>

<textarea>Address</textarea>

<label>D.O.B</label>

<input type="date"/>

<label>gender</label>

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"/>male

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"/>female

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"/>other

<label> department</label>

<select>

```
<option value="CSE">CSE</option>
```

```
<option value="ECE">ECE</option>
```

```
<option value="EEE">EEE</option>
```

```
</select>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<table>resume</table>
```

```
<input type="file"><br>
```

```
<table> checkbox</table>
```

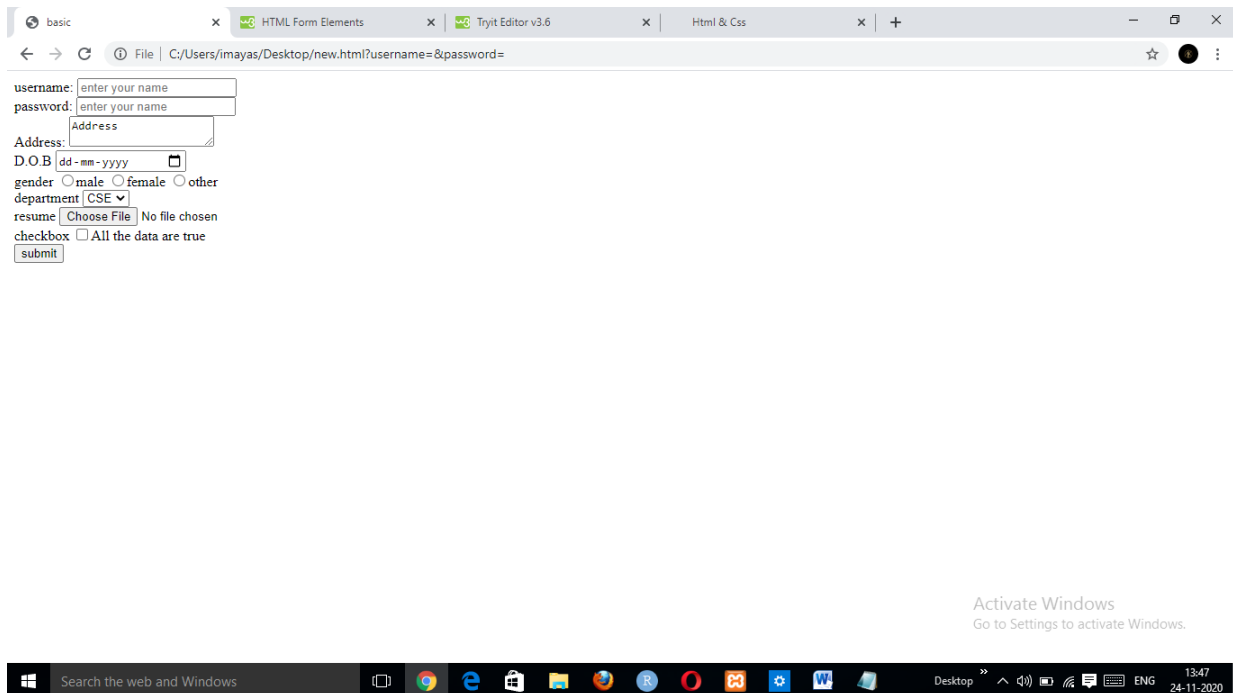
```
<input type="checkbox"/>All the data are true <br>
```

```
<input type="submit" value="submit"/>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



IFRAME:

- An iframe is like a little window that has been cut into your page — and in that window you can see another page.
- src The src attribute specifies the URL of the page to show in the frame.

Syntax:

```
<iframe src="url "></iframe>
```

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head><title>iframe</title>
```

```
</head>
```

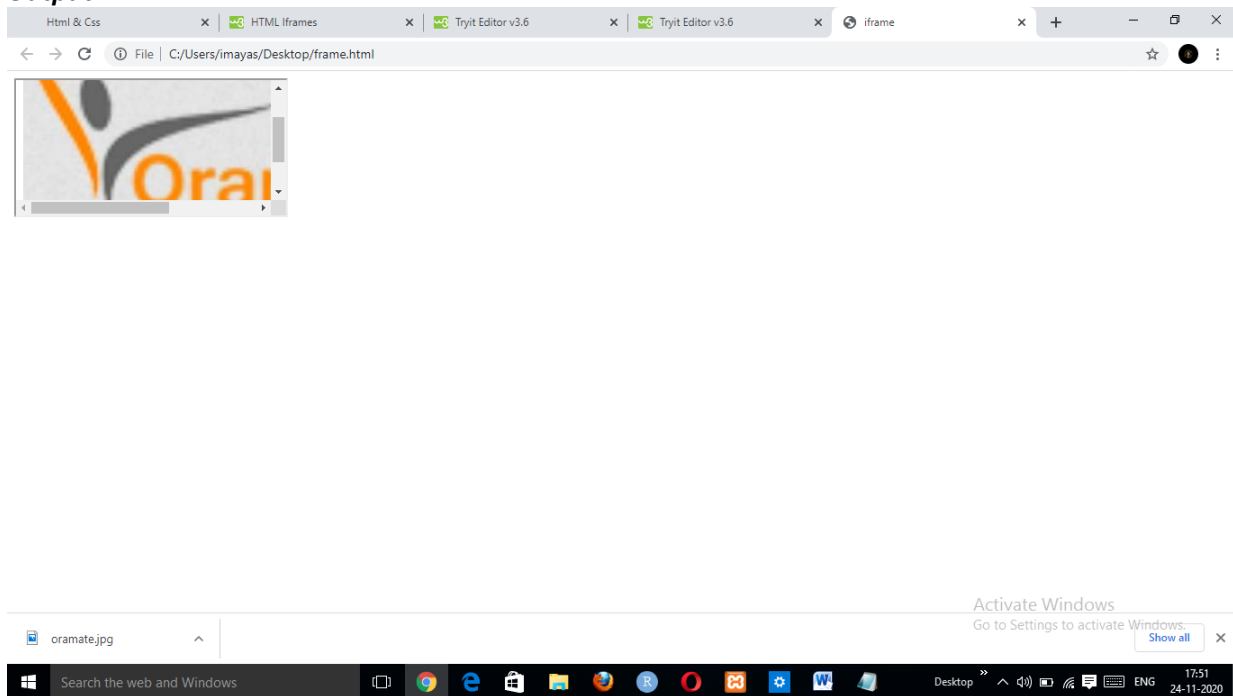
```
<body>
```

```
<iframe src="newbasic.html"></iframe>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:



Frameset:

HTML frames are used to divide your browser window into multiple sections where each section can load a separate **HTML** document. A collection of **frames** in the browser window is known as a **frameset**. The window is divided into **frames** in a similar way the tables are organized: into rows and columns.

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head><title>iframe</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<frameset rows="*,*">
```

```
<frame src="new.html" name="new"/>
```

```
<frame src="newbasic.html" name="basic"/>
```

```
</frameset>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:

basic x basic x iframe x HTML frameset tag x +

File | C:/Users/imayas/Desktop/frame.html

username:

password:

Address:

D.O.B:

gender: ☐ male ☐ female ☐ other

department:

resume: No file chosen

checkbox: ☐ All the data are true



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

