

SHIVAM MISHRA

learn

BASIC HTML



vol.1

*DEVELOP YOUR WEBSITE
HERE.*





INTRODUCTION

HI, I'M SHIVAM MISHRA, AND I AM A STUDENT MY INTERESTS ARE IN FRONT END WORKS, AND I LOVE TO CREATE BEAUTIFUL AND PERFORMANT PRODUCTS WITH DELIGHTFUL USER EXPERIENCES.

SO WHATEVER I LEARNT ABOUT CODING I WANT TO SHARE MY KNOWLEDGE TO YOU GUYS



THANKYOU

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WHAT IS HTML?

It is the language of Web pages that tells a browser how to display certain elements, such as text and images through the use of codes and symbols.

HTML is the brainchild of Tim Berners Lee. In 1990, Berners Lee needed something that would help scientists coming from different colleges and universities access documents and research from other scientists. That problem led to Berners Lee inventing the World Wide Web, the hypertext transfer protocol or HTTP, and HTML

IT STANDS FOR
HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE

02

TEXT EDITOR



when you are learning HTML, you do not need much



You can start with using Notepad, a text editor that is included in your Windows installation. If you are not using Windows, or if you prefer other text editors, there is a lot of free software that you can download from the Internet.

such as :-



Visual Studio Code



Sublime Text



ATOM

And there are lots of free softwares are available.

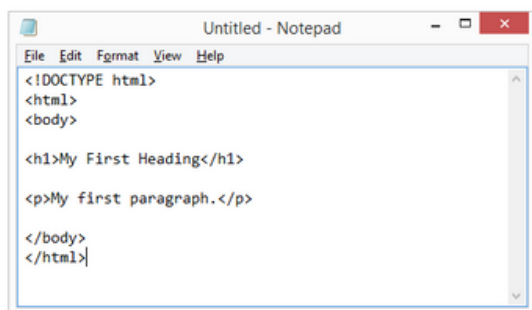
03

HOW TO CREATE HTML FILE

please follow the following steps :-

Step 1: Open Notepad in Windows and if you are using mac so please open TextEdit

Step 2: Write Some HTML code like this

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled 'Untitled - Notepad'. The window contains the following HTML code:

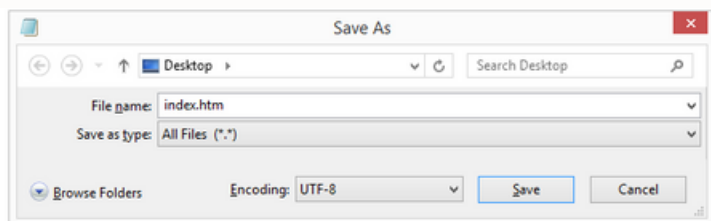
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

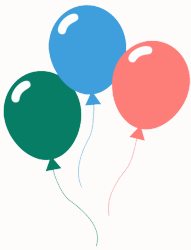
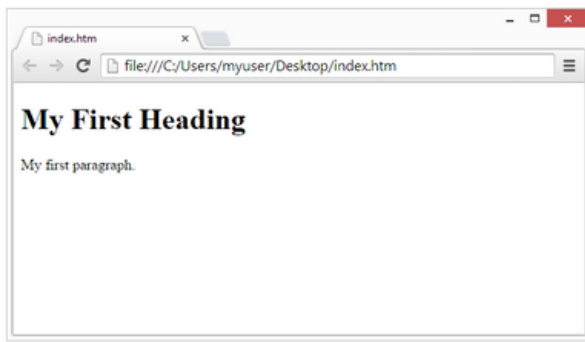
</body>
</html>
```

Step 3: Save the HTML Page



Tip: You can use either .htm or .html as file extension. There is no difference; it is up to you.

Step 4: View the HTML Page in Your Browser by double clicking on saved html file.



CONGRATULATIONS
now you have created your first html file

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BASIC TAGS

Now the time have come to get know about some basic tags of html. but first we will have to know that what is tags?

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.

Some basic tags are given below :-

heading tags

`<h1>`

`<h2>`

`<h3>`

`<h4>`

`<h5>`

`<h6>`

Non-breaking spaces

` `

paragraph tag

`<p>`

line break tag

`
`

horizontal line tag

`<hr>`

preserve formatting

`<pre>`

Heading tags

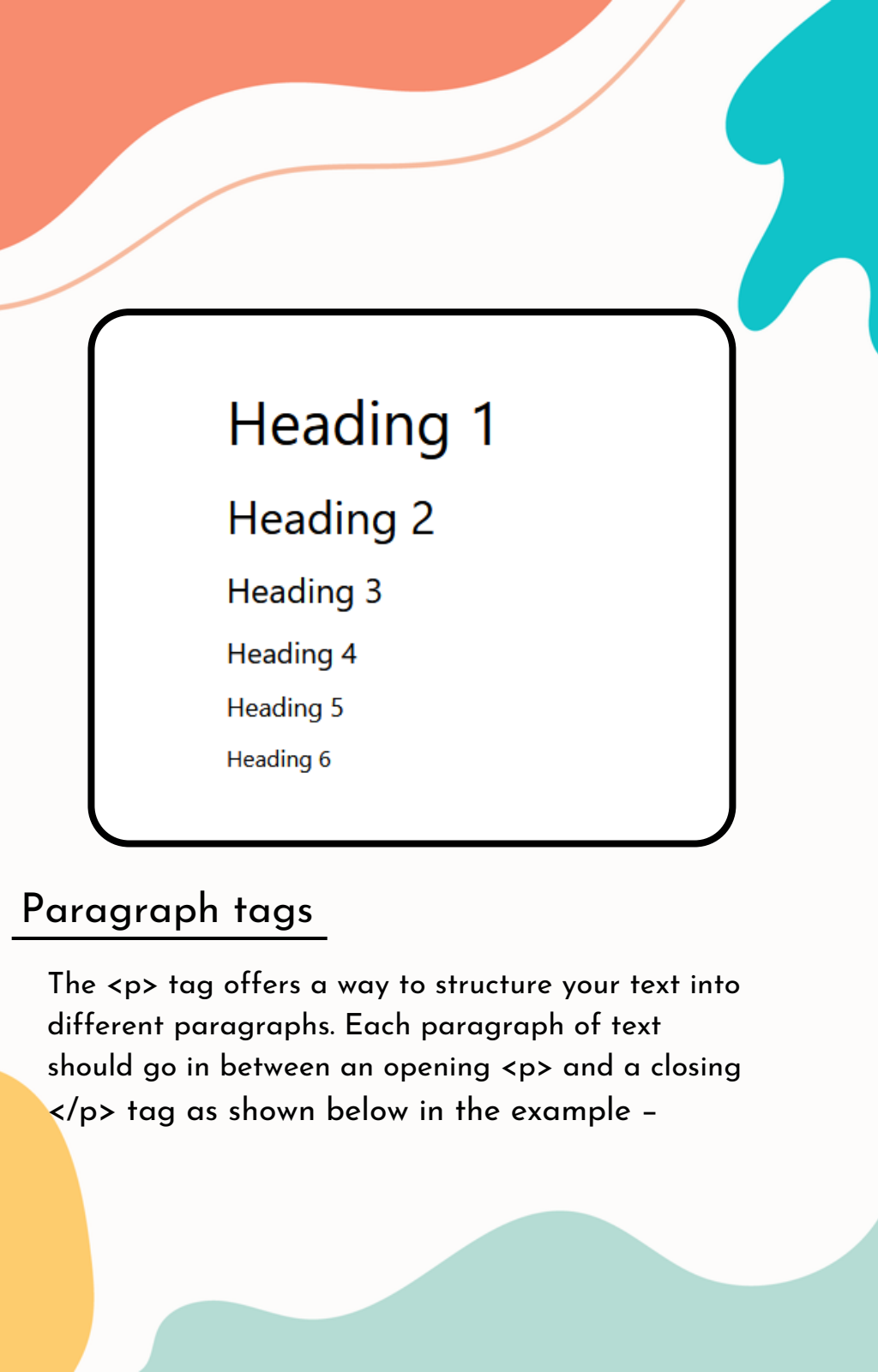
Any document starts with a heading. You can use different sizes for your headings. HTML also has six levels of headings, which use the elements `<h1>`, `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>`, and `<h6>`. While displaying any heading, browser adds one line before and one line after that heading.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Heading Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
    <h2>This is heading 2</h2>
    <h3>This is heading 3</h3>
    <h4>This is heading 4</h4>
    <h5>This is heading 5</h5>
    <h6>This is heading 6</h6>
  </body>

</html>
```



Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

Paragraph tags

The `<p>` tag offers a way to structure your text into different paragraphs. Each paragraph of text should go in between an opening `<p>` and a closing `</p>` tag as shown below in the example -

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Paragraph Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Here is a first paragraph of text.</p>
    <p>Here is a second paragraph of text.</p>
    <p>Here is a third paragraph of text.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

Here is a first paragraph of text.
Here is a second paragraph of text.
Here is a third paragraph of text.

Line break tag

Whenever you use the `
` element, anything following it starts from the next line. This tag is an example of an empty element, where you do not need opening and closing tags, as there is nothing to go in between them.

Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Line Break Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>Hello<br />
    You delivered your assignment ontime.<br />
    Thanks<br />
    Mahnaz</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

Output

```
Hello
You delivered your assignment on time.
Thanks
Mahnaz
```

horizontal lines

Horizontal lines are used to visually break-up sections of a document. The `<hr>` tag creates a line from the current position in the document to the right margin and breaks the line accordingly.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title> Changing Color of hr tag </title>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
    href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>
  <p> This is our first paragraph.</p>
  <hr>
  <p> Now this is our second paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

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output

This is our first paragraph.

Now this is our second paragraph.

Preserve Formatting

Sometimes, you want your text to follow the exact format of how it is written in the HTML document. In these cases, you can use the preformatted tag `<pre>`.

Any text between the opening `<pre>` tag and the closing `</pre>` tag will preserve the formatting of the source document.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Preserve Formatting Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <pre>
      function test Function( strText ){
        alert (strText)
      }
    </pre>
  </body>
</html>
```

output

```
function test Function( strText ){  
    alert (strText)  
}
```

Non-breaking spaces

Suppose you want to use the phrase "12 Angry Men." Here, you would not want a browser to split the "12, Angry" and "Men" across two lines –

An example of this technique appears in the movie "12 Angry Men."

In cases, where you do not want the client browser to break

text, you should use a nonbreaking space entity ` `; instead of a normal space. For example, when coding the "12 Angry Men" in a paragraph, you should use something similar to the following code –


```
!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Nonbreaking Spaces Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>An example of this technique appears in the
movie
    "12&nbsp;Angry&nbsp;Men."
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

output

An example of this technique appears in the
movie "12 Angry Men."

05

COMMENTS

COMMENTS

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

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<!-- Remember to add more information here -->
```

these are comments

Comments can be used to hide content.

This can be helpful if you hide content temporarily:

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<!-- <p>This is another paragraph </p> -->
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>
```

You can also hide more than one line. Everything between the <!-- and the --> will be hidden from the display.

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<!--
<p>Look at this cool image:</p>

-->
<p>This is a paragraph too.</p>
```

06

STYLE & COLOR

HTML Styles

The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>I am normal</p>
<p style="color:red;">I am red</p>
<p style="color:blue;">I am blue</p>
<p style="font-size:50px;">I am big</p>

</body>
</html>
```

output

I am normal

I am red

I am blue

I am big

The HTML Style Attribute

Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

this is a property of css
and the value is also a
value of css

Background Color

The CSS background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <body style="background-color:powderblue;">  
  
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>  
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
  </body>  
</html>
```

output

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Text Color

The CSS color property defines the text color for an HTML element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

output

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Fonts

The CSS font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

output

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Text Size

The CSS font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

output

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Text Alignment

The CSS text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="text-align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```


output

Centered Heading

Centered paragraph.

HTML color

HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

HTML supports 140 standard color names.

Background Color

You can set the background color for HTML elements:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>

<p style="background-color:Tomato;">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh
eiusmod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.
Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit
lobortis nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

output

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Text Color

You can set the color of text:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h3 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h3>

<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing
elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam
erat volutpat.</p>

<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud
exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo
consequat.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

output

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Border Color

You can set the color of borders:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="border: 2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>

<h1 style="border: 2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>

<h1 style="border: 2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

output

Hello World

Hello World

Hello World

Color Values

In HTML, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values.

The following three <div> elements have their background color set with RGB, HEX, and HSL values:

```
rgb(255, 99, 71)
#ff6347
hsl(9, 100%, 64%)
```

The following two <div> elements have their background color set with RGBA and HSLA values, which add an Alpha channel to the color (here we have 50% transparency):

```
rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)
hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>Same as color name "Tomato":</p>

<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">rgb(255, 99, 71)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">#ff6347</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">hsl(9, 100%, 64%)</h1>

<p>Same as color name "Tomato", but 50% transparent:</p>
<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)</h1>

<p>In addition to the predefined color names, colors can be specified using RGB, HEX, HSL, or even transparent colors using RGBA or HSLA color values.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

output

Same as color name "Tomato":

rgb(255, 99, 71)

#ff6347

hsl(9, 100%, 64%)

Same as color name "Tomato", but 50% transparent:

rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)

hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)

In addition to the predefined color names, colors can be specified using RGB, HEX, HSL, or even transparent colors using RGBA or HSLA color values.

FORMATTING A PAGE

HTML Text Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is bold
This text is italic
This is subscript and superscript

HTML Formatting Elements

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

- `` - Bold text
- `` - Important text
- `<i>` - Italic text
- `` - Emphasized text
- `<mark>` - Marked text
- `<small>` - Smaller text
- `` - Deleted text
- `<ins>` - Inserted text
- `<sub>` - Subscript text
- `<sup>` - Superscript text

HTML `` and `` Elements

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>
<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is normal.
This text is bold.

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>
<p><strong>This text is important!</strong></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is normal.
This text is important!

HTML `<i>` and `` Elements

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

Tip: The `<i>` tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>
<p><i>This text is italic.</i></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is normal.
This text is italic.

The HTML `` element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

Tip: A screen reader will pronounce the words in `` with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This text is normal.</p>
<p><em>This text is emphasized.</em></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This text is normal.
This text is emphasized.

HTML <small> Element

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This is some normal text.</p>
<p><small>This is some smaller text.</small></p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is some normal text.
This is some smaller text.

HTML <mark> Element

The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Do not forget to buy **milk** today.

HTML Element

The HTML element defines text that has been deleted from a document.
Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

My favorite color is ~~blue~~ red.

HTML <ins> Element

The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

My favorite color is blue red.

HTML <sub> Element

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. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H₂O:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is subscripted text.

HTML <sup> Element

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. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW^[1]:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is superscripted text.

WHAT IS LINKS

HTML Links

Links are found in nearly all web pages. Links allow users to click their way from page to page.

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Note: A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!

HTML Links - Syntax

The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

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

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The link text is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>HTML Links</h1>

<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Kvqn7kDTG5CCxiyKeUadg">Visit on my
youtube channel</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Links

[Visit on my youtube channel!](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Kvqn7kDTG5CCxiyKeUadg)

Tip: Links can of course be styled with CSS, to get another look!

[Go To My Youtubechannel](#)

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>The target Attribute</h2>

<a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Kvgn7kDTG5CCxlyKelladg"
target="_blank">Visit my youtube channel</a>

<p>If target="_blank", the link will open in a new browser window or tab.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The target Attribute

[Visit my youtube channel](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Kvgn7kDTG5CCxlyKelladg)

If target="_blank", the link will open in a new browser window or tab.

Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

Both examples above are using an absolute URL (a full web address) in the href attribute.

A local link (a link to a page within the same website) is specified with a relative URL (without the "https://www" part):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Kvqn7kDTG5CCxiyKelladg">youtube
channel</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Absolute URLs

[youtube channel](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Kvqn7kDTG5CCxiyKelladg)

[Google](https://www.google.com/)

Relative URLs

[HTML Images](#)

[CSS Tutorial](#)

HTML Links - Use an Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, just put the `` tag inside the `<a>` tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>

<p>The image below is a link. Try to click on it.</p>

<a href="default.asp"></a>

</body>
</html>
```

Image as a Link

The image below is a link. Try to click on it.



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):

```
<html>
<body>

<h2>Link to an Email Address</h2>

<p>To create a link that opens in the user's email program (to let them send a
new email), use mailto: inside the href attribute:</p>

<p><a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send email</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Link to an Email Address

To create a link that opens in the user's email program (to let them send a new email), use `mailto:` inside the `href` attribute:

[Send email](mailto:someone@example.com)

Button as a Link

To use an HTML button as a link, you have to add some JavaScript code. JavaScript allows you to specify what happens at certain events, such as a click of a button:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Button as a Link</h2>

<p>Click the button to go to the HTML tutorial.</p>

<button onclick="document.location='default.asp'">HTML Tutorial</button>

</body>
</html>
```

Button as a Link

Click the button to go to the HTML tutorial.

HTML Tutorial

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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en-US">
<body>

<h2>Link Titles</h2>
<p>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.</p>
<a href="https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Kvq7kDTGSCxjyKeladg" title="Go to my youtube channel">go to my youtube channel</a>

</body>
</html>
```

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.

[go to my youtube channel](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_Kvq7kDTGSCxjyKeladg)

IMAGES IN HTML

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

HTML Images Syntax

The HTML `` tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The

`` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The `` tag has two required attributes:

`src` - Specifies the path to the image

`alt` - Specifies an alternate text for the image

``

The src Attribute

The required `src` attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.

Note: When a web page loads, it is the browser, at that moment, that gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the image actually stays in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon and the `alt` text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Alternative text</h2>
<p>The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image get an understanding of what the image contains.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Alternative text

The alt attribute should reflect the image content, so users who cannot see the image get an understanding of what the image contains.



The alt Attribute

The required alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

The value of the alt attribute should describe the image:

Tip: A screen reader is a software program that reads the HTML code, and allows the user to "listen" to the content. Screen readers are useful for people who are visually impaired or learning disabled.

Width and Height, or Style?

The width, height, and style attributes are all valid in HTML.

However, we suggest using the style attribute. It prevents styles sheets from changing the size of images:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      /* This style sets the width of all images to 100%: */
      img {
        width: 100%;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>

    <h2>Width/Height Attributes or Style?</h2>

    <p>The first image uses the width attribute (set to 128 pixels), but the style in the head section overrides it, and sets the width to 100%.</p>

    <p>The second image uses the style attribute to set the width to 128 pixels, this will not be overridden by the style in the head section.</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

Width/Height Attributes or Style?

The first image uses the width attribute (set to 128 pixels), but the style in the head section overrides it, and sets the width to 100%.



The second image uses the style attribute to set the width to 128 pixels, this will not be overridden by the style in the head section.



Image as a Link

To use an image as a link, put the tag inside the <a> tag:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>

<p>The image is a link. You can click on it.</p>

<a href="default.asp">


</body>
</html>
```

Image as a Link

The image is a link. You can click on it.



VIDEOS & IFRAMES

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<video width="320" height="240" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogv" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>

</body>
</html>
```



How it Works

The controls attribute adds video controls, like play, pause, and volume. It is a good idea to always include width and height attributes. If height and width are not set, the page might flicker while the video loads.

The `<source>` element allows you to specify alternative video files which the browser may choose from. The browser will use the first recognized format.

The text between the `<video>` and `</video>` tags will only be displayed in browsers that do not support the `<video>` element.

HTML `<video>` Autoplay

To start a video automatically, use the autoplay attribute:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<video width="320" height="240" autoplay>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogv" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>

</body>
</html>
```



Note: Chromium browsers do not allow autoplay in most cases. However, muted autoplay is always allowed.

HTML Video - Media Types

File Format	Media Type
MP4	video/mp4
WebM	video/webm
Ogg	video/ogg

HTML Iframes

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

HTML Iframe Syntax

The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.
An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

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

Tip: It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe>. This is used by screen readers to read out what the content of the iframe is.

Iframe - Set Height and Width

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Iframes</h2>
<p>You can use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe:</p>

<iframe src="demo_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML Iframes

You can use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe:

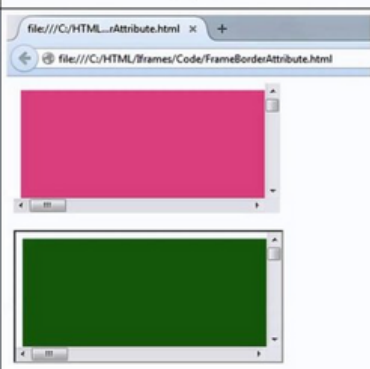
**This page is
displayed in an
iframe**

Iframe - Target for a Link

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

Code	Output
<pre><html> <body> <iframe src="Image4.html" frameborder="0"> </iframe>

 <iframe src="Image5.html" frameborder="1"> </iframe> </body> </html></pre>	

HTML Lists

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



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