**HTML Tutorial**

**HTML tutorial** or HTML 5 tutorial provides basic and advanced concepts of html. Our HTML tutorial is developed for beginners and professionals.

The major points of HTML are given below:

* HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
* HTML is used to create web pages.
* HTML is widely used language on the web.
* We can create static website by HTML only.

**HTML Example with HTML Editor**

In this tutorial, you will get a lot of HTML examples, at least one example for each topic. You can also edit and run these examples, with our online HTML editor.

<!DOCTYPE**>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**Write Your First Heading**</h1>**

**<p>**Write Your First Paragraph.**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlhtml1)

**HTML 5 Tags**

In this tutorial, we will learn HTML 5 tags such as audio tag, video tag, canvas tag, HTML svg, HTML geolocation, HTML drag and drop etc.

**All HTML Tags**

At last, we will learn all HTML tags one by one for example, marquee tag, textarea tag, br tag, hr tag, pre tag, h tag, code tag, input tag, title tag, meta tag, script tag, style tag etc.

**What is HTML**

HTML is an acronym which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. Let's see what is Hyper Text and what is Markup Language?

**Hyper Text:** Hyper Text simply means "Text within Text". A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Every time when you click on a word which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext.

**Markup language:** A markup language is a programming language that is used make text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn a text into images, tables, links etc.

An HTML document is made of many HTML tags and each HTML tag contains different content.

Let's see a simple example of HTML.

<!DOCTYPE**>**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**Write Your First Heading**</h1>**

**<p>**Write Your First Paragraph.**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlhtml1)

**Description of HTML Example**

**DOCTYPE:** It defines the document type.

**html** : Text between html tag describes the web document.

**body** : Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user.

**h1** : Text between h1 tag describes the heading of the webpage.

**p** : Text between p tag describes the paragraph of the webpage.

**Brief History of HTML**

In the late 1980's , A physicist, Tim Berners-Lee who was a contractor at CERN, proposed a system for CERN researchers. In 1989, he wrote a memo proposing an internet based hypertext system.

**Tim Berners-Lee** is known as *father of HTML*. The first available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags" proposed by Tim in late 1991.

**Features of HTML**

1) It is a very **easy and simple** language. It can be easily understood and modified.

2) It is very easy to make **effective presentation** with HTML because it has a lot of *formatting tags*.

3) It is a **markup language** so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along with the text.

4) It facilitates programmers to add **link** on the web pages (by *html anchor tag*) , so it enhances the interest of browsing of the user.

5) It is **platform-independent** because it can be displayed on any platform like Windows, Linux and Macintosh etc.

6) It facilitates the programmer to add **Graphics, Videos, and Sound** to the web pages which makes it more attractive and interactive.

**HTML Tags**

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.

**Syntax**

<tag> content </tag>

**HTML Tag Examples**

Note: HTML Tags are always written in lowercase letters. The basic HTML tags are given below:

<p> Paragraph Tag </p>

**<h2> Heading Tag </h2>**

<b> **Bold Tag** </b>

<i> *Italic Tag* </i>

<u> Underline Tag</u>

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltags1)

**Unclosed HTML Tags**

Some HTML tags are not closed, for example br and hr.

**<br> Tag**: br stands for break line, it breaks the line of the code.

**<hr> Tag**: hr stands for Horizontal Rule. This tag is used to put a line across the webpage.

**HTML Meta Tags**

DOCTYPE, title, link, meta and style

**HTML Text Tags**

<p>, <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, <strong>, <em>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <cite>, <q>, <code>, <ins>, <del>, <dfn>, <kbd>, <pre>, <samp>, <var> and <br>

**HTML Link Tags**

<a> and <base>

**HTML Image and Object Tags**

<img>, <area>, <map>, <param> and <object>

**HTML List Tags**

<ul>, <ol>, <li>, <dl>, <dt> and <dd>

**HTML Table Tags**

table, tr, td, th, tbody, thead, tfoot, col, colgroup and caption

**HTML Form Tags**

form, input, textarea, select, option, optgroup, button, label, fieldset and legend

**HTML Scripting Tags**

script and noscript

**HTML Formatting**

**HTML Formatting** is *a process of formatting text for better look and feel*. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined. There are almost 12 options available that how text appears in HTML and XHTML.

Here, we are going to learn 12 HTML formatting tags.

**1) Bold Text**

If you write anything within <b>............</b> element, is shown in bold letters.

See this example:

<!DOCTYPE>

<html>

<body>

<p><b>Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.</b></p>

</body>

</html>

**Output:**

**Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.**

**2) Italic Text**

If you write anything within <i>............</i> element, is shown in italic letters.

See this example:

<!DOCTYPE>

<html>

<body>

<p><i>Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.</i></p>

</body>

</html>[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat2)

**Output:**

*Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.*

**3) HTML Marked formatting**

If you want to mark or highlight a text, you should write the content within <mark>.........</mark>.

See this example:

**<h2>** I want to put a **<mark>** Mark**</mark>** on your face**</h2>**

Output:

**I want to put a Mark on your face**

**4) Underlined Text**

If you write anything within <u>.........</u> element, is shown in underlined text.

See this example:

**<p>** **<u>**Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.**</u></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat4)

Output:

Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.

**5) Strike Text**

Anything written within <strike>.......................</strike> element is displayed with strikethrough. It is a thin line which cross the statement.

See this example:

**<p>** **<strike>**Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough**</strike>**.**</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat5)

Output:

~~Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough.~~

**6) Monospaced Font**

If you want that each letter has the same width then you should write the content within <tt>.............</tt> element.

Note: We know that most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters have different width. (for example: 'w' is wider than 'i'). Monospaced Font provides similar space among every letter.

See this example:

**<p>**Hello **<tt>**Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.**</tt></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat6)

Output:

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.

**7) Superscript Text**

If you put the content within <sup>..............</sup> element, is shown in superscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

See this example:

**<p>**Hello **<sup>**Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.**</sup></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat7)

Output:

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.

**8) Subscript Text**

If you put the content within <sub>..............</sub> element, is shown in subscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height below the other characters.

See this example:

**<p>**Hello **<sub>**Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.**</sub></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat8)

Output:

Hello Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.

**9) Deleted Text**

Anything that puts within <del>..........</del> is displayed as deleted text.

See this example:

**<p>**Hello **<del>**Delete your first paragraph.**</del></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat9)

Output:

Hello

**10) Inserted Text**

Anything that puts within <ins>..........</ins> is displayed as inserted text.

See this example:

**<p>** **<del>**Delete your first paragraph.**</del><ins>**Write another paragraph.**</ins></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat10)

Output:

Delete your first paragraph.Write another paragraph.

**11) Larger Text**

If you want to put your font size larger than the rest of the text then put the content within <big>.........</big>. It increase one font size larger than the previous one.

See this example:

**<p>**Hello **<big>**Write the paragraph in larger font.**</big></p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlformat11)

Output:

Hello Write the paragraph in larger font.

**12) Smaller Text**

If you want to put your font size smaller than the rest of the text then put the content within <small>.........</small>tag. It reduces one font size than the previous one.

See this example:

**<p>**Hello **<small>**Write the paragraph in smaller font.**</small></p>**

Output:

Hello Write the paragraph in smaller font.

## HTML Heading

A HTML heading or HTML h tag can be defined as a title or a subtitle which you want to display on the webpage. When you place the text within the heading tags <h1>.........</h1>, it is displayed on the browser in the bold format and size of the text depends on the number of heading.

There are six different HTML headings which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

h1 is the largest heading tag and h6 is the smallest one. So h1 is used for most important heading and h6 is used for least important.

See this example:

**<h1>**Heading no. 1**</h1>**

**<h2>**Heading no. 2**</h2>**

**<h3>**Heading no. 3**</h3>**

**<h4>**Heading no. 4**</h4>**

**<h5>**Heading no. 5**</h5>**

**<h6>**Heading no. 6**</h6>**

Output:

# Heading no. 1

## Heading no. 2

### Heading no. 3

#### Heading no. 4

##### Heading no. 5

###### Heading no. 6

#### Heading elements (h1....h6) should be used for headings only. They should not be used just to make text bold or big.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <h1>to<h6> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Paragraph**

HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph in a webpage. Let's take a simple example to see how it work. It is a notable point that a browser itself add an empty line before and after a paragraph.

See this example:

**<p>**This is first paragraph.**</p>**

**<p>**This is second paragraph.**</p>**

**<p>**This is third paragraph.**</p>**

Output:

This is first paragraph.

This is second paragraph.

This is third paragraph.

**Space inside HTML Paragraph**

If you put a lot of spaces inside the HTML p tag, browser removes extra spaces and extra line while displaying the page. The browser counts number of spaces and lines as a single one.

**<p>**

I am

going to provide

you a tutorial on HTML

and hope that it will

be very beneficial for you.

**</p>**

**<p>**Look, I put here a lot of spaces but I know, Browser will ignore it.**</p>**

**<p>**  You cannot determine the display of HTML**</p>**

**<p>**because resized windows may create different result. **</p>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlparagraph2)

Output:

I am going to provide you a tutorial on HTML and hope that it will be very beneficial for you.

Look, I put here a lot of spaces but I know, Browser will ignore it.

You cannot determine the display of HTML

because resized windows may create different result.

As you can see, all the extra lines and unnecessary spaces are removed by the browser.

**Supporting Browsers**

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <p> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Anchor**

The **HTML anchor tag** defines *a hyperlink that links one page to another page*. The "href" attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML a tag.

**href attribute of HTML anchor tag**

The href attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In other words, it points out the destination page.

The syntax of HTML anchor tag is given below.

<a href = "..........."> Link Text </a>

Let's see an example of HTML anchor tag.

**<a** href="second.html"**>**Click for Second Page**</a>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlanchor1)

**Appearance of HTML anchor tag**

An **unvisited link** is displayed underlined and blue.

A **visited link** displayed underlined and purple.

An **active link** is underlined and red.

**Supporting Browsers**

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <a> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Image

**HTML img tag** is used to display image on the web page. HTML img tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image element.

Let's see an example of HTML image.

**<h2>**HTML Image Example**</h2>**

**<img** src="good\_morning.jpg" alt="Good Morning Friends"**/>**

Output:



## Attributes of HTML img tag

The src and alt are important attributes of HTML img tag. All attributes of HTML image tag are given below.

#### 1) src

It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image. It instructs the browser where to look for the image on the server.

The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.

#### 2) alt

The alt attribute defines an alternate text for the image, if it can't be displayed. The value of the alt attribute describe the image in words. The alt attribute is considered good for SEO prospective.

#### 3) width

It is an optional attribute which is used to specify the width to display the image. It is not recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of width attribute.

#### 4) height

It specifies the height of the image. The HTML height attribute also supports iframe, image and object elements. It is not recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of height attribute.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <img> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Table**

**HTML table tag** is used to display data in tabular form (row \* column). There can be many columns in a row.

HTML tables are used to manage the layout of the page e.g. header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section etc. But it is recommended to use div tag over table to manage the layout of the page .

**HTML Table Tags**

| **Tag** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| <table> | It defines a table. |
| <tr> | It defines a row in a table. |
| <th> | It defines a header cell in a table. |
| <td> | It defines a cell in a table. |
| <caption> | It defines the table caption. |
| <colgroup> | It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting. |
| <col> | It is used with <colgroup> element to specify column properties for each column. |
| <tbody> | It is used to group the body content in a table. |
| <thead> | It is used to group the header content in a table. |
| <tfooter> | It is used to group the footer content in a table. |

**HTML Table Example**

Let's see the example of HTML table tag. It output is shown above.

**<table>**

**<tr>**

**<th>**First\_Name**</th>**

**<th>**Last\_Name**</th>**

**<th>**Marks**</th>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Sonoo**</td>**

**<td>**Jaiswal**</td>**

**<td>**60**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**James**</td>**

**<td>**William**</td>**

**<td>**80**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Swati**</td>**

**<td>**Sironi**</td>**

**<td>**82**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Chetna**</td>**

**<td>**Singh**</td>**

**<td>**72**</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable1)

Output:

| **First\_Name** | **Last\_Name** | **Marks** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

In the above html table, there are 5 rows and 3 columns = 5 \* 3 = 15 values.

**HTML Table with Border**

There are two ways to specify border for HTML tables.

1. By border attribute of table in HTML
2. By border property in CSS

**1) HTML Border attribute**

You can use border attribute of table tag in HTML to specify border. But it is not recommended now.

**<table** border="1"**>**

**<tr>**

**<th>**First\_Name**</th>**

**<th>**Last\_Name**</th>**

**<th>**Marks**</th>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Sonoo**</td>**

**<td>**Jaiswal**</td>**

**<td>**60**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**James**</td>**

**<td>**William**</td>**

**<td>**80**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Swati**</td>**

**<td>**Sironi**</td>**

**<td>**82**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Chetna**</td>**

**<td>**Singh**</td>**

**<td>**72**</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable3)

Output:

| **First\_Name** | **Last\_Name** | **Marks** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

**2) CSS Border property**

It is now recommended to use border property of CSS to specify border in table.

**<style>**

table, th, td {

    border: 1px solid black;

}

**</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable4)

You can collapse all the borders in one border by border-collapse property.

**<style>**

table, th, td {

    border: 2px solid black;

    border-collapse: collapse;

}

**</style>**

Output:

| **Name** | **Last Name** | **Marks** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

**HTML Table with cell padding**

You can specify padding for table header and table data by two ways:

1. By cellpadding attribute of table in HTML
2. By padding property in CSS

The cellpadding attribute of HTML table tag is obselete now. It is recommended to use CSS. So let's see the code of CSS.

**<style>**

table, th, td

{

    border: 1px solid pink;

    border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td

{

    padding: 10px;

}

**</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable6)

Output:

| **Name** | **Last Name** | **Marks** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sonoo | Jaiswal | 60 |
| James | William | 80 |
| Swati | Sironi | 82 |
| Chetna | Singh | 72 |

**HTML Table with colspan**

If you want to make a cell span more than one column, you can use the colspan attribute.

Let's see the example that span two columns.

CSS code:

**<style>**

table, th, td {

    border: 1px solid black;

    border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td {

    padding: 5px;

}

**</style>**

HTML code:

**<table** style="width:100%"**>**

**<tr>**

**<th>**Name**</th>**

**<th** colspan="2"**>**Mobile No.**</th>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Ajeet Maurya**</td>**

**<td>**7503520801**</td>**

**<td>**9555879135**</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable2)

Output:

| **Name** | **Mobile No.** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ajeet Maurya | 7503520801 | 9555879135 |

**HTML Table with rowspan**

If you want to make a cell span more than one row, you can use the rowspan attribute.

Let's see the example that span two rows.

CSS code:

**<style>**

table, th, td {

    border: 1px solid black;

    border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td {

    padding: 10px;

}

**</style>**

HTML code:

**<table>**

**<tr>**

**<th>**Name**</th>**

**<td>**Ajeet Maurya**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<th** rowspan="2"**>**Mobile No.**</th>**

**<td>**7503520801**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**9555879135**</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable7)

Output:

| **Name** | Ajeet Maurya |
| --- | --- |
| **Mobile No.** | 7503520801 |
| 9555879135 |

**HTML table with caption**

HTML caption is diplayed above the table. It must be used after table tag only.

**<table>**

**<caption>**Student Records**</caption>**

**<tr>**

**<th>**First\_Name**</th>**

**<th>**Last\_Name**</th>**

**<th>**Marks**</th>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Vimal**</td>**

**<td>**Jaiswal**</td>**

**<td>**70**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Mike**</td>**

**<td>**Warn**</td>**

**<td>**60**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Shane**</td>**

**<td>**Warn**</td>**

**<td>**42**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Jai**</td>**

**<td>**Malhotra**</td>**

**<td>**62**</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable9)

**Styling HTML table even and odd cells**

CSS code:

**<style>**

table, th, td {

    border: 1px solid black;

    border-collapse: collapse;

}

th, td {

    padding: 10px;

}

table tr:nth-child(even) {

    background-color: #eee;

}

table tr:nth-child(odd) {

    background-color: #fff;

}

table th {

    color: white;

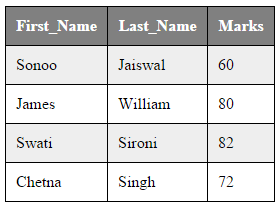
    background-color: gray;

}

**</style>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmltable8)

Output:



Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <table> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Lists

HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists:

1. Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
2. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
3. Description List or Definition List (dl)

## HTML Ordered List or Numbered List

In the ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers. It is known as numbered list also. The ordered list starts with <ol> tag and the list items start with <li> tag.

**<ol>**

**<li>**Aries**</li>**

**<li>**Bingo**</li>**

**<li>**Leo**</li>**

**<li>**Oracle**</li>**

**</ol>**

Output:

1. Aries
2. Bingo
3. Leo
4. Oracle

## HTML Unordered List or Bulleted List

In HTML Unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets. It is also known as bulleted list also. The Unordered list starts with <ul> tag and list items start with the <li> tag.

**<ul>**

**<li>**Aries**</li>**

**<li>**Bingo**</li>**

**<li>**Leo**</li>**

**<li>**Oracle**</li>**

**</ul>**

Output:

* Aries
* Bingo
* Leo
* Oracle

## HTML Description List or Definition List

HTML Description list is also a list style which is supported by HTML and XHTML. It is also known as definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.

The definition list is very appropriate when you want to present glossary, list of terms or other name-value list.

The HTML definition list contains following three tags:

**<dl> tag** defines the start of the list.

**<dt> tag** defines a term.

**<dd> tag** defines the term definition (description).

**<dl>**

**<dt>**Aries**</dt>**

**<dd>**-One of the 12 horoscope sign.**</dd>**

**<dt>**Bingo**</dt>**

**<dd>**-One of my evening snacks**</dd>**

**<dt>**Leo**</dt>**

**<dd>**-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.**</dd>**

**<dt>**Oracle**</dt>**

**<dd>**-It is a multinational technology corporation.**</dd>**

**</dl>**

**Output:**

Aries

-One of the 12 horoscope sign.

Bingo

-One of my evening snacks

Leo

-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.

Oracle

-It is a multinational technology corporation.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <ol><ul><dl> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Ordered List | HTML Numbered List

**HTML Ordered List** or Numbered List displays elements in numbered format. The HTML ol tag is used for ordered list. There can be different types of numbered list:

* Numeric Number (1, 2, 3)
* Capital Roman Number (I II III)
* Small Romal Number (i ii iii)
* Capital Alphabet (A B C)
* Small Alphabet (a b c)

To represent different ordered lists, there are 5 types of attributes in <ol> tag.

| **Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Type "1" | This is the default type. In this type, the list items are numbered with numbers. |
| Type "I" | In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case roman numbers. |
| Type "i" | In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case roman numbers. |
| Type "A" | In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case letters. |
| Type "a" | In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case letters. |

## HTML Ordered List Example

Let's see the example of HTML ordered list that displays 4 topics in numbered list. Here we are not defining type="1" because it is the default type.

**<ol>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ol>**

**Output:**

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

## ol type="I"

Let's see the example to display list in roman number uppercase.

**<ol** type="I"**>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ol>**

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

## ol type="i"

Let's see the example to display list in roman number lowercase.

**<ol** type="i"**>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ol>**

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

## ol type="A"

Let's see the example to display list in alphabet uppercase.

**<ol** type="A"**>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ol>**

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

## ol type="a"

Let's see the example to display list in alphabet lowercase.

**<ol** type="a"**>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ol>**

**Output:**

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

## start attribute

The start attribute is used with ol tag to specify from where to start the list items.

**<ol type="1" start="5">** : It will show numeric values starting with "5".

**<ol type="A" start="5">** : It will show capital alphabets starting with "E".

**<ol type="a" start="5">** : It will show lower case alphabets starting with "e".

**<ol type="I" start="5">** : It will show Roman upper case value starting with "V".

**<ol type="i" start="5">** : It will show Roman lower case value starting with "v".

**<ol** type="i" start="5"**>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ol>**

Output:

1. HTML
2. Java
3. JavaScript
4. SQL

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <ol> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Unordered List | HTML Bulleted List

**HTML Unordered List** or Bulleted List displays elements in bulleted format. The HTML ul tag is used for the unordered list. There can be 4 types of bulleted list:

* disc
* circle
* square
* none

To represent different ordered lists, there are 4 types of attributes in <ul> tag.

| **Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Type "disc" | This is the default style. In this style, the list items are marked with bullets. |
| Type "circle" | In this style, the list items are marked with circles. |
| Type "square" | In this style, the list items are marked with squares. |
| Type "none" | In this style, the list items are not marked . |

## HTML Unordered List Example

**<ul>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ul>**

**Output:**

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

## ul type="circle"

**<ul** type="circle"**>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ul>**

**Output:**

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

## ul type="square"

**<ul** type="square"**>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ul>**

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

## ul type="none"

**<ul** type="none"**>**

**<li>**HTML**</li>**

**<li>**Java**</li>**

**<li>**JavaScript**</li>**

**<li>**SQL**</li>**

**</ul>**

Output:

* HTML
* Java
* JavaScript
* SQL

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <ul> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Description List | HTML Definition List

**HTML Description List** or Definition List displays elements in definition form like in dictionary. The <dl>, <dt> and <dd> tags are used to define description list.

The 3 HTML description list tags are given below:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the description list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines data term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines data definition (description).

**<dl>**

**<dt>**HTML**</dt>**

**<dd>**is a markup language**</dd>**

**<dt>**Java**</dt>**

**<dd>**is a programming language and platform**</dd>**

**<dt>**JavaScript**</dt>**

**<dd>**is a scripting language**</dd>**

**<dt>**SQL**</dt>**

**<dd>**is a query language**</dd>**

**</dl>**

**Output:**

HTML

is a markup language

Java

is a programming language and platform

JavaScript

is a scripting language

SQL

is a query language

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <dl> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML Form**

An **HTML form** is *a section of a document* which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing.

**Why use HTML Form**

HTML forms are required if you want to collect some data from of the site visitor.

For example: If a user want to purchase some items on internet, he/she must fill the form such as shipping address and credit/debit card details so that item can be sent to the given address.

**HTML Form Syntax**

**<form** action="server url" method="get|post"**>**

  //input controls e.g. textfield, textarea, radiobutton, button

**</form>**

**HTML Form Tags**

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

| **Tag** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| <form> | It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side. |
| <input> | It defines an input control. |
| <textarea> | It defines a multi-line input control. |
| <label> | It defines a label for an input element. |
| <fieldset> | It groups the related element in a form. |
| <legend> | It defines a caption for a <fieldset> element. |
| <select> | It defines a drop-down list. |
| <optgroup> | It defines a group of related options in a drop-down list. |
| <option> | It defines an option in a drop-down list. |
| <button> | It defines a clickable button. |

**HTML 5 Form Tags**

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

| **Tag** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| <datalist> | It specifies a list of pre-defined options for input control. |
| <keygen> | It defines a key-pair generator field for forms. |
| <output> | It defines the result of a calculation. |

**HTML TextField Control**

The type="text" attribute of input tag creates textfield control also known as single line textfield control. The name attribute is optional, but it is required for the server side component such as JSP, ASP, PHP etc.

**<form>**

    First Name: **<input** type="text" name="firstname"**/>** **<br/>**

    Last Name:  **<input** type="text" name="lastname"**/>** **<br/>**

**</form>**

**Label Tag in Form**

It is considered better to have label in form. As it makes the code parser/browser/user friendly.

If you click on the label tag, it will focus on the text control. To do so, you need to have for attribute in label tag that must be same as id attribute of input tag.

**<form>**

**<label** for="firstname"**>**First Name: **</label>**

**<input** type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname"**/>** **<br/>**

**<label** for="lastname"**>**Last Name: **</label>**

**<input** type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname"**/>** **<br/>**

**</form>**

**HTML Password Field Control**

The password is not visible to the user in password field control.

**<form>**

**<label** for="password"**>**Password: **</label>**

**<input** type="password" id="password" name="password"**/>** **<br/>**

**</form>**

**HTML 5 Email Field Control**

The email field in new in HTML 5. It validates the text for correct email address. You must use @ and . in this field.

**<form>**

**<label** for="email"**>**Email: **</label>**

**<input** type="email" id="email" name="email"**/>** **<br/>**

**</form>**

**Radio Button Control**

The radio button is used to select one from multiple options. It is used in gender, quiz questions etc.

If you use one name for all the radio buttons, only one radio button can be selected at a time.

**<form>**

**<label** for="gender"**>**Gender: **</label>**

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

**<input** type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"**/>**Female **<br/>**

**</form>**

**Checkbox Control**

The checkbox control is used to check multiple options from given checkboxes.

**<form>**

Hobby:**<br>**

**<input** type="checkbox" id="cricket" name="cricket" value="cricket"**/>**

**<label** for="cricket"**>**Cricket**</label>**

**<input** type="checkbox" id="football" name="football" value="football"**/>**

**<label** for="football"**>**Football**</label>**

**<input** type="checkbox" id="hockey" name="hockey" value="hockey"**/>**

**<label** for="hockey"**>**Hockey**</label>**

**</form>**

**HTML Form Example**

Let's see a simple example of creating HTML form.

**<form** action="#"**>**

**<table>**

**<tr>**

     <**td** class="tdLabel"**>**

**<label** for="register\_name" class="label"**>**Enter name:**</label>**

**</td>**

**<td>**

**<input** type="text" name="name" value="" id="register\_name" style="width:160px"**/>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td** class="tdLabel"**>**

**<label** for="register\_password" class="label"**>**Enter password:**</label>**

**</td>**

**<td>**

**<input** type="password" name="password" id="register\_password" style="width:160px"**/>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td** class="tdLabel"**>**

**<label** for="register\_email" class="label"**>**Enter Email:**</label>**

**</td>**

**<td>**

**<input** type="email" name="email" value="" id="register\_email" style="width:160px"**/>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td** class="tdLabel"**>**

**<label** for="register\_gender" class="label"**>**Enter Gender:**</label>**

**</td>**

**<td>**

**<input** type="radio" name="gender" id="register\_gendermale" value="male"**/>**

**<label** for="register\_gendermale"**>**male**</label>**

**<input** type="radio" name="gender" id="register\_genderfemale"value="female"**/>**

**<label** for="register\_genderfemale"**>**female**</label>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td** class="tdLabel"**>**

**<label** for="register\_country" class="label"**>**Select Country:

**</label>**

**</td>**

**<td>**

**<select** name="country" id="register\_country"

style="width:160px"**>**

**<option** value="india"**>**india**</option>**

**<option** value="pakistan"**>**pakistan**</option>**

**<option** value="africa"**>**africa**</option>**

**<option** value="china"**>**china**</option>**

**<option** value="other"**>**other**</option>**

**</select>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td** colspan="2"**>**

**<div** align="right"**><input** type="submit" id="register\_0"

value="register"**/>**

**</div>**

**</td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**</form>**

[**Test it Now**](http://www.javatpoint.com/oprweb/test.jsp?filename=htmlform1)

**Supporting Browsers**

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <form> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

**HTML TAGS**

# Marquee HTML

The **Marquee HTML** tag is a non-standard HTML element which is used to scroll a image or text horizontally or vertically.

In simple words, you can say that it scrolls the image or text up, down, left or right automatically.

Marquee tag was first introduced in early versions of Microsoft's Internet Explorer. It is compared with Netscape's blink element.

## Marquee HTML Example

**<marquee>**This is an example of html marquee **</marquee>**

Output:

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <marquee> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

## HTML Marquee Attributes

Marquee's element contains several attributes that are used to control and adjust the appearance of the marquee.

| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Behavior | It facilitates user to set the behavior of the marquee to one of the three different types: scroll, slide and alternate. |
| Direction | defines direction for scrolling content. It may be left, right, up and down. |
| Width | defines width of marquee in pixels or %. |
| Height | defines height of marquee in pixels or %. |
| Hspace | defines horizontal space in pixels around the marquee. |
| Vspace | defines vertical space in pixels around the marquee. |
| Scrolldelay | defines scroll delay in seconds. |
| scrollamount | defines scroll amount in number. |
| Loop | defines loop for marquee content in number. |
| Bgcolor | defines background color. It is now *deprecated*. |

## HTML Scroll Marquee

It is a by default property. It is used to scroll the text from right to left, and restarts at the right side of the marquee when it is reached to the end of left side. After the completion of loop text disappears.

**<marquee** width="100%" behavior="scroll" bgcolor="pink"**>**

This is an example of a scroll marquee...

**</marquee>**

Output:

## HTML Slide Marquee

In slide marquee, all the contents to be scrolled will slide the entire length of marquee but stops at the end to display the content permanently.

**<marquee** width="100%" behavior="slide" bgcolor="pink"**>**

This is an example of a slide marquee...

**</marquee>**

Output:

## HTML Alternate Marquee

It scrolls the text from right to left and goes back left to right.

**<marquee** width="100%" behavior="alternate" bgcolor="pink"**>**

This is an example of a alternate marquee...

**</marquee>**

Output:

## Direction in HTML marquee

This is used to change the direction of scrolling text. Let's take an example of marquee scrolling to the right. The direction can be left, right, up and down.

**<marquee** width="100%" direction="right"**>**

 This is an example of a right direction marquee...

**</marquee>**

Output:

## Nested marquee example

**<marquee** width="400px" height="100px" behavior="alternate" style="border:2px solid red"**>**

**<marquee** behavior="alternate"**>**

Nested marquee...

**</marquee>**

**</marquee>**

OUTPUT:

## Disadvantages HTML marquee

1) Marquee may be distracting because human eyes are attracted towards movement and marquee text constantly.

2) Since Marquee text moves, so it is more difficult to click static text, depending on the scrolling speed.

3) It is a non-standard HTML element.

4) It draws user's attention needlessly and makes the text harder to read.

# HTML Textarea

The **HTML <textarea> tag** is used to define a multi-line text input control.

It can hold unlimited number of characters and the texts are displayed in a fixed-width font (usually courier).

The size of the HTML textarea is defined by <cols> and <rows> attribute, or it can also be defined through CSS height and width properties.

## HTML Textarea Example

**<textarea** rows="9" cols="70"**>**

Html textarea tag example with rows and columns.

**</textarea>**

Output:



## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <textarea> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

## New HTML 5 Textarea Attributes

| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Autofocus | It specifies that a text area should be automatically get focused when the page is loaded. |
| Form | It specifies one or more forms the textarea belongs to. |
| Maxlength | It specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in the text area. |
| Placeholder | It specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of a textarea. |
| Required | It specifies that textarea must be filled out. |
| Wrap | It specifies that how the texts in the textarea are wrapped at the time of the submission of the form. |

## HTML Textarea form attribute

The form attribute specifies one or more forms the text area belongs to.

**<form** action="updates.jsp" id="usrform"**>**

  Name: **<input** type="text" name="usrname"**>**

**<input** type="submit"**>**

**</form>**

**<br>**

**<textarea** rows="9" cols="70" name="comment" form="usrform"**>**

Enter text here...

**</textarea>**

**<p>**The text area above is outside the form element, but should still be a part of the form.**</p>**

**<p><b>**Note:**</b>** The form attribute is not supported in Internet Explorer.**</p>**

Output:

Top of Form

Name:



Bottom of Form



The textarea element above is outside the form , but it is still the part of the form.

**Note:** The form attribute is not supported in Internet Explorer.

# HTML Quotes

**HTML quotes** are used to put a short quotation on your website. To do so, you need to use HTML q tag and HTML blockquote tag.

## HTML q tag

HTML q tag is used to put small quotation. To do so, write your text within <q>.............</q> tag.

**<p>** Great quote on love and life.**</p>**

**<p>** Dr. Seuss once said : **<q>**Reality is finally better than your dreams.**</q></p>**

**Output:**

Great quote on love and life.

Dr. Seuss once said : Reality is finally better than your dreams.

## HTML blockquote tag

HTML blockquote tag is used to define a large quoted section. If you have a large quotation then put the entire text within <blockquote>.............</blockquote> tag.

**<p>** Read this inspirational story.**</p>**

**<blockquote>** According to scientists, the bumblebee's body is too heavy and its wing span too

small. Aerodynamically, the bumblebee cannot fly. But the bumblebee doesn't know that and it

keeps flying. When you don't know your limitations, you go out and surprise yourself. In hindsight, you

wonder if you had any limitations. The only limitations a person has are those that are self-

imposed. Don't let education put limitations on you.**</blockquote>**

**Output:**

Read this inspirational story.

According to scientists, the bumblebee's body is too heavy and its wing span too small. Aerodynamically, the bumblebee cannot fly. But the bumblebee doesn't know that and it keeps flying. When you don't know your limitations, you go out and surprise yourself. In hindsight, you wonder if you had any limitations. The only limitations a person has are those that are self- imposed. Don't let education put limitations on you.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <q> and <blockquote> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

## HTML Tags which are used in Quotations and Citation

| **Tag** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| <abbr> | It defines the abbreviation or an acronym. |
| <address> | It is used to define the contact information of the document writer. |
| <bdo> | It defines the direction of the text. |
| <blockquote> | It is used to define a section that is quoted from another source. |
| <q> | It is used to put the small quotations. |
| <cite> | It defines the title of source from where quotation or work is taken. |
| <define> | It is used to define a definition term. |

# HTML Style

**HTML Style** is used *to change or add the style on existing HTML elements*. There is a default style for every HTML element e.g. background color is white, text color is black etc.

The style attribute can by used with any HTML tag. To apply style on HTML tag, you should have the basic knowledge of css properties e.g. color, background-color, text-align, font-family, font-size etc.

The syntax of style attribute is given below:

style= "property:value"

## HTML Style color

The color property is used to define the text color.

Let's see a simple example of styling html tags by **color property** of css.

**<h3** style="color:green"**>**This is Green Color**</h3>**

**<h3** style="color:red"**>**This is Red Color**</h3>**

Output:

### This is Green Color

### This is Red Color

## HTML Style background-color

The background-color property is used to define background color for the HTML tag.

Let's see an example of styling html tag by of css **background-color property**

**<h3** style="background-color:yellow;"**>**This is yellow background**</h3>**

**<h3** style="background-color:red;color:white"**>**This is red background**</h3>**

Output:

### This is yellow background

### This is red background

## HTML Style font-family

The font-family property specifies the font family of the HTML tag.

Let's see an example of styling html tag by css **font-family property**

**<h3** style="font-family:times new roman"**>**This is times new roman font family**</h3>**

**<p** style="font-family:arial"**>**This is arial font family**</p>**

**Output:**

### This is times new roman font family

This is arial font family

## HTML Style font-size

The font-size property is used to define the text size of the HTML tag.

Let's see an example of **font-size property**

**<h3** style="font-size:200%"**>**This is 200% h3 tag**</h3>**

**<p** style="font-size:200%"**>**This is 200% p tag**</p>**

**Output:**

### This is 200% h3 tag

This is 200% p tag

## HTML Style text-align

The text-align property is used to define the horizontal text alignment for the HTML element.

Let's see an example of styling html tag by css **text-align property**

**<h3** style="text-align:right;background-color:pink;"**>**This text is located at right side**</h3>**

**<p** style="text-align:center;background-color:pink;"**>**This text is located at center side**</p>**

If you want to put heading at center or left, use "text-align:center" or "text-align:left" respectively.

**Output:**

### This text is located at right side

This text is located at center side

#### HTML5 doesn't support <center> tag which is supported in older version of HTML.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| style attribute | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

If you want to know more about HTML styling, you can read it on CSS tutorial.

# HTML Title

**HTML title tag** is used *to provide a title name for your webpage*. It is necessary for Search Engine Optimization (SEO).

The HTML title tag must be used inside the <head> tag.

The title of the page is displayed on the title bar of the browser.

Let's see the example of HTML title tag.

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**First web page.**</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<p>**Welcome to my first web page.**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

Here you see that we are using two elements, the head tag and the title tag. The whole title element is within the head tag.

The head element which appears before body element just contains the information about the page but it doesn't display on the browser window. So, to display a title name on the web page, title element is used.

If you look at the above example, you will see that "First web page" will be displayed on the tab/ title bar of the browser. Content(text) between <title>.............</title> is shown on the title bar.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <title> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# Doctype HTML

On the HTML document you have often seen that there is a <!DOCTYPE html> declaration before the <html> tag. This <!DOCTYPE html> declaration is not an HTML tag. It is used to instruct the web browser about the HTML page.

Actually, there are many type of HTML e.g. HTML 4.01 Strict, HTML 4.01 Transitional, HTML 4.01 Frameset, XHTML 1.0 Strict, XHTML 1.0 Transitional, XHTML 1.0 Frameset, XHTML 1.1 etc.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration refers Document Type Declaration (DTD) in HTML 4.01; because HTML 4.01 was based on SGML. But HTML 5 is not SGML based language.

#### DTD defines the rules for the markup languages so that the browsers recognize the content correctly.

The doctype declaration differs between HTML versions. The HTML 5 doctype declaration is given below.

<!DOCTYPE html>

Let's see an example of HTML document with doctype declaration.

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**This is the title**</title>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

This is the content of the document.

**</body>**

**</html>**

#### Note: It is always a good practice to add a declaration to your HTML documents to enable web browser to recognize that what type of document to expect.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <!DOCTYPE> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

#### Note: DOCTYPE declaration is not case sensitive.

# HTML Div Tag

The **HTML <div> tag** is used *to group the large section of HTML elements together*.

We know that every tag has a specific purpose e.g. p tag is used to specify paragraph, <h1> to <h6> tag are used to specify headings but the <div> tag is just like a container unit which is used to encapsulate other page elements and divides the HTML documents into sections.

The div tag is generally used by web developers to group HTML elements together and apply CSS styles to many elements at once. For example: If you wrap a set of paragraph elements into a div element so you can take the advantage of CSS styles and apply font style to all paragraphs at once instead of coding the same style for each paragraph element.

**<div** style="border:1px solid pink;padding:20px;font-size:20px"**>**

**<p>**Welcome to Html.com, Here you get tutorials on latest technologies.**</p>**

**<p>**This is second paragraph**</p>**

**</div>**

Output:

Welcome to Html.com, Here you get tutorials on latest technologies.

This is second paragraph.

## Difference between HTML div tag and span tag

| **div tag** | **span tag** |
| --- | --- |
| HTML div is a **block** element. | HTML span is an **inline** element |
| HTML div element is used to **wrap large sections of elements**. | HTML span element is used to **wrap small portion of texts, image** etc. |

## HTML div example: Login Form

In this example, we are creating box using div tag. There is a login form inside the box. Let's see the CSS and HTML code.

CSS Code:

.loginform{

    padding:10px;

    border:1px solid pink;

    border-radius:10px;

    float:right;

    margin-top:10px;

}

.formheading{

    background-color:red;

    color:white;

    padding:4px;

    text-align:center;

}

.sub{

background-color:blue;

padding: 7px 40px 7px 40px;

color:white;

font-weight:bold;

margin-left:70px;

border-radius:5px;

}

HTML Code:

**<div** class="loginform"**>**

**<h3** class="formheading"**>**Please Login**</h3>**

**<form** action="LoginServlet" method="post"**>**

**<table>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Email:**</td>**

**<td><input** type="email" name="email"**/></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td>**Password:**</td>**

**<td><input** type="password" name="password"**/></td>**

**</tr>**

**<tr>**

**<td** colspan="2" style="text-align:center"**>**

**<input** class="sub" type="submit" value="login"**/></td>**

**</tr>**

**</table>**

**</form>**

**</div>**

Output:

### Please Login

Top of Form

| Email: |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Password: |  |
|  | |

Bottom of Form

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <div> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML pre tag

The **HTML <pre> tag** is used *to specify pre formatted texts*. Texts within <pre>.......</pre> tag is displayed in a fixed-width font. Usually it is displayed in Courier font. It maintains both space and line break.

It is widely used to display language examples e.g. Java, C#, C, C++ etc because it displays the code as it is typed.

## HTML pre tag example

**<pre>**

This is a formatted text

by using the HTML pre tag. It maintains

both space and line break.

**</pre>**

Output:

This is a formatted text

by using the HTML pre tag. It maintains

both space and line break.

## HTML pre tag example: Java code within pre

**<pre>**

package com.html;

public class FirstJava{

public static void main(String args[]){

System.out.println("hello java");

}

}

**</pre>**

Output:

package com.html;

public class FirstJava{

public static void main(String args[]){

System.out.println("hello java");

}

}

#### If you remove pre tag from the above example, all the text will be displayed in a single line.

**Output without pre:**

package com.html; public class FirstJava{ public static void main(String args[]){ System.out.println("hello java"); } }

## width attribute

The HTML <pre> tag also supports the width attribute. The width attribute specifies the desired width of the pre-formatted text. But, it is not supported in HTML 5.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <pre> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML code tag

**HTML <code> tag** is used to represent computer code. It is a phrase tag which defines a piece of computer code. By default, it is displayed in the browser's default monospace font (also known as fixed-width font).

## List of HTML phrase tags

| **Tag** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| <em> | displays emphasized text |
| <strong> | displays important text |
| <dfn> | defines a definition term |
| <code> | defines a piece of computer code |
| <samp> | specifies a sample output from a computer program |
| <kbd> | defines keyboard input |
| <var> | defines a variable |

## HTML phrase tags example including code tag

**<em>**It is inside em tag.**</em><br>**

**<strong>**It is inside strong tag.**</strong><br>**

**<dfn>**It is inside dfn tag.**</dfn><br>**

**<code>**It is inside code tag.**</code><br>**

**<samp>**It is inside samp tag.**</samp><br>**

**<kbd>**It is inside kbd tag.**</kbd><br>**

**<var>**It is inside var tag.**</var>**

**Output:**

*It is inside em tag.*  
**It is inside strong tag.**  
*It is inside dfn tag.*  
It is inside code tag.  
It is inside samp tag.  
It is inside kbd tag.  
*It is inside var tag.*

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <code> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Label Tag

The <label> tag is used to specify a label for an <input> element. It adds a label to a form control such as text, email, password, textarea etc.

## HTML Label Tag Example

Let's see the example of HTML label tag.

**<label** for="email"**>**EMAIL-ID:**<br** **/>** **<input** type="email" value="" name="emailid" size="30"

placeholder="Enter a valid email address"**><br** **/><br** **/>**

**<label** for="phone"**>**PHONE NO:**<br** **/>** **<input** type="text" value="" name="phno" size="30"

maxlength="10" placeholder="Enter a valid phone number" pattern="[0-9]{10}"**><br** **/><br** **/>**

**Output:**

EMAIL-ID:  
  
  
PHONE NO:



## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <label> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Input Tag

The HTML <input> tag is used to represent a form input control in HTML document. This form input control facilitate user to input data and communicate with a website or application. Let's take an example of an HTML form with three input fields, two text fields and one button for submission.

## HTML Input Tag Example

Let's see the example of HTML input tag.

**<form** action="#"**>**

First name: **<input** type="text" name="FirstName"  placeholder="enter firstname..."**><br>**

Last name: **<input** type="text" name="LastName" placeholder="enter lastname..."**><br>**

**<input** type="submit" value="Submit"**>**

**</form>**

Output:

Top of Form

First name:   
Last name: 



Bottom of Form

Click the "Submit" button for sending the form-data to a page on the server.

## Points to remember

1) Use the input element within the form element to declare input control that allow user to enter data.

2) The input element is empty. It contains attributes only. There is no need of an end tag in HTML.

3) If you want to define labels for input element, use the label element with each input tag.

## Difference between HTML4.01 and HTML5

HTML5 does not support "align" attribute. There are several new attributes for <input> tag in HTML5, and the type attribute has several new values.

## Difference between HTML and XHTML

In HTML, <input> tag is used without an end tag. In XHTML, the <input> tag must be properly closed.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <input> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML Button Tag

The <button> tag is used to create a clickable button within HTML form on your webpage. You can put content like text or image within the <button>........</button> tag.

You should always specify the type attribute for a <button> tag. Different browsers use different default type for the button element.

HTML Button tag can be used inside and outside the form.

If you use it **inside the form**, it works as the submit button. You can also use it as reset button.

If you use it **outside the form**, you can call JavaScript function on it.

## HTML Button Tag Example

Let's see the code to display the button.

**<button** name="button" type="button"**>**Click Here**</button>**

## HTML Button Example: Calling JavaScript Function

Let's see the code to call JavaScript function on button click.

**<button** name="button" value="OK" type="button" onclick="hello()"**>**Click Here**</button>**

**<script>**

function hello(){

alert("hello html user");

}

**</script>**

## HTML Button Example: Submit Form

Let's see the code to submit form on button click.

**<form>**

Enter Name:**<input** type="text" name="name"**/><br/>**

**<button>**Submit**</button>**

**</form>**

Bottom of Form

## HTML Button Example: Reset Form

Let's see the code to submit form on button click.

**<form>**

Enter Name:**<input** type="text" name="name"**/><br/>**

**<button** type="reset"**>**reset**</button>**

**</form>**

Bottom of Form

## Attributes of HTML Button Tag

<button> tag supports all global attributes and some specific additional attributes.

There is given a list of HTML button tag attributes.

| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| autofocus | It specifies that a button should automatically get focus while the loading of the page. |
| disabled | It specifies that a button shuld be disabled. |
| form | It specifies one or more forms that the button belongs to. |
| formaction | It is used for submit type. It specifies where to send the form data when form is submitted. |
| formmethod | It specifies how to send form-data. |
| formenctype | It specifies how form-data should be encoded before sending it to server. |
| formnovalidate | It specifies that the form data should not be validated on submission. |
| formtarget | It specifies that where to display the response after submitting the form. |
| name | It specifies the name of the button. |
| type | It specifies the type of the button. |
| value | It specifies the value of the button. |

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <button> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML hr tag

HTML <hr> tag is used to specify a paragraph-level thematic break in HTML document. It is used when you abruptly change your topic in your HTML document. It draw a horizontal line between them. It is also called a Horizontal Rule in HTML.

## HTML hr tag

**<h2>**HTML**</h2>**

**<p>**HTML is a language for describing web pages.**</p>**

**<hr/>**

**<h2>**HR Tag **</h2>**

**<p>** HR tag is used to draw a horizontal line within the texts to sepate content.**<p>**

Output:

## HTML

HTML is a language for describing web pages.

## HR Tag

HR tag is used to draw a horizontal line within the texts to separate content.

## HR tag in HTML 4.01 and HTML5?

In HTML 4.01, the <hr> tag represents a horizontal rule while in HTML 5, it defines a thematic break. CSS is used in HTML5 instead of layout attributes.

## HR tag in HTML and XHTML

In HTML <hr> tag need not to be closed whereas <hr> tag must be properly closed in XHTML.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <hr> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML br tag

HTML <br> tag or element is used to break line in a paragraph.

It is generally used in poem or address where the division of line is necessary.

It is an empty tag, means it does not need a company of end tag.

#### Don't use br tag for margin between two paragraphs, use CSS margin property instead.

## Difference between HTML <br> and <br/>

You can use HTML br tag two ways: <br> or <br/>. It is recommended to use closed br tag <br/> because it is supported in HTML and XHTML both.

## HTML br tag example

**<p>**If you want to break line**<br>**in a paragraph,**<br>**use the br element.**</p>**

Output:

If you want to break line

in a paragraph,

use the br element.

## BR tag in HTML and XHTML

In HTML br tag need not to be closed e.g. <br> whereas br tag must be properly closed in XHTML e.g. <br/>.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <br> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

#### Note: The HTML br tag also supports the global and event attribute in HTML.

# HTML Script Tag

**HTML script tag** is used to specify client-side script such as JavaScript. It facilitate you to place a script within your HTML document.

JavaScript is used for image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic content.

The syntax of script tag is given below:

**<script>**

  //code to be executed

**</script>**

## Attributes of HTML script tag

| **Attribute** | **Description** | **Compatibility** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| src | It specifies the URL of an external script file. | HTML 4.01, HTML5 |
| type | It specifies the media type of the script. | HTML 4.01 |
| async | It is a boolean value which specifies that the script is executed asynchronously. | HTML5 |
| defer | It is a boolean value which is used to indicate that script is executed after document has been parsed. | HTML 4.01, HTML5 |

## Usage of script tag

There can be two usage of HTML script tag:

1. to embed script code
2. to link script file

## Embed script code

The script tag can be used within <body> or <head> tag to embed the scripting code. Let's see the example to have script tag within HTML body.

**<script** type="text/javascript"**>**

document.write("JavaScript is a simple language for html learners")

**</script>**

**Output:**

JavaScript is a simple language for html learners

Let's see the example to have script tag within HTML head tag.

**<script** type="text/javascript"**>**

function msg(){

 alert("Hello Html");

}

**</script>**

## Link script file

The script tag can be used to link external script file by src attribute. It must be used within the <head> tag only.

**<script** type="text/javascript" src="message.js" **/>**

**Supporting Browsers**

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <script> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML NoScript Tag

**HTML <noscript> tag** is used to define an alternate content for the users who have disabled scripting from the browser and want to access the web page.

The <noscript> element can be used within <head> and <body> tags.

While using noscript tag inside <head> element, <noscript> must contain <link>, <style>, and <meta> tags.

The text inside the <noscript> element will be displayed if the user's browser is not script supporting.

The example of noscript tag is given below:

**<script>**

document.write("Welcome to Html")

**</script>**

**<noscript>**Sorry! Your browser does not support JavaScript.!**</noscript>**

**Output:**

Welcome to Html

## Difference between HTML4 and HTML5

In HTML 4.01, <noscript> tag can be used inside the <body> tag only but in HTML5 it can be used inside <head> and <body> tag.

## Difference between HTML and XHTML

The noscript tag is not supported in XHTML.

#### The noscript tag supports global and event attributes in HTML.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <noscript> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

# HTML bold tag

HTML bold tag is represented by <b> tag.

**HTML <b> tag** is used *to display the written text in bold format*. It is strictly a presentational element. If you want to show your text in bold letters and not have real semantic meaning, then put it within <b>.......</b> tag.

## Difference between HTML <b> and <strong> tag

The b tag is explicit whereas strong tag is semantic.The <strong> tag adds extra semantic meaning to the HTML document.

It is recommended to use strong tag for bold format now.

## HTML bold tag example

**<p>** Hello guys, **<b>**this is the method to write bold text.**</b></p>**

**Output:**

Hello guys, **this is the method to write bold text.**

#### Note: According to HTML5 specification, b tag should be used only if no other tag is appropriate. For example: If you want to write a heading, you must use the header tag <h1> to <h6>. Important statement should be denoted within <strong>.....</strong> tag, and the text you want to mark or highlight, must be put within <mark>...</mark> tag.

There is also a CSS 'font-weight' property to set bold text.

## Supporting Browsers

| Element | chrome browser Chrome | ie browser IE | firefox browser Firefox | opera browser Opera | safari browser Safari |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <b> | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |

#### Note: HTML b tag also supports the global and event attribute in HTML.