

10/9/25(WED)

## Web application development lab

### HTML

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to create websites it describes the structure of web pages.
- Hypertext refers to the way in which web pages (HTML) document are linked together. When you click a link in a web page, you are using hypertext.
- Markup language describes how HTML works with this you simply markup a text that tell a web browser how to structure it to display.

### Structure of HTML program

```
→ <!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>...</TITLE>
  </HEAD>
  <BODY>
    ...
  </BODY>
</HTML>
```

## HTML

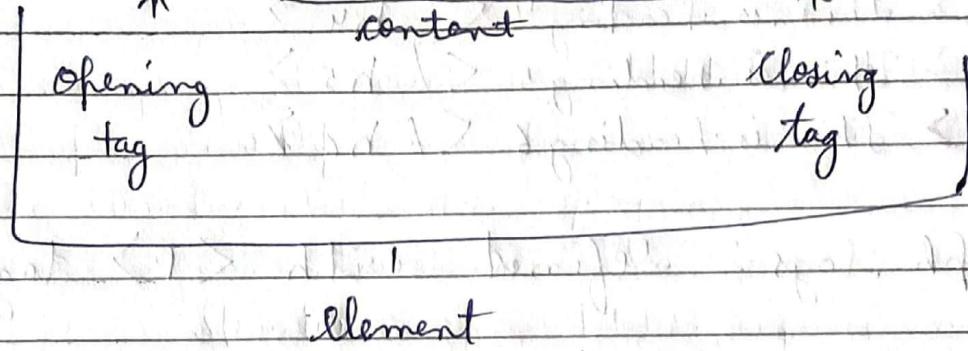
- The `<!DOCTYPE HTML>` defines that this document is an HTML 5 document.
- The `<HTML>` element is the root element of HTML page.
- The `<HEAD>` element contains meta information about the HTML page.
- The ~~<TITLE>~~ element specifies a title for the HTML page which is shown in the browser's title bar.
- The `<BODY>` element defines the document's body. It contains all visible contents such as paragraph, hyperlink, heading, table, lists etc.
- HTML Tags :- HTML Tags are coded command to create web pages tags ~~making~~ begins with '`<`' & end with '`>`'.
- Two types of tags are :-
  - ① Container tag :- Tags that have both opening (`<>`) & closing (`</>`) are called container tag.  
Ex :- `<P> - - - - </P>`  
      opening tag                          closing tag

② Empty tag → Tags that have only opening tag are known as empty tag.

Ex:- <hr>, <br>

• HTML elements :- HTML is everything from the opening tag to closing tag.

Ex:- <p> This is a paragraph </p>



• HTML Basic tags :-

1) Heading tag :- We can use different sizes for heading. HTML has size labels of headings <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5> <h6> are heading tags, <h1> defines the largest heading while <h6> defines the smallest.

• Program to display different types of 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>

2) Paragraph tags :- defined with <p> tag

⇒ </Doctype HTML>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title> Paragraph example </title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p> Here is a first paragraph </p>  
<p> Here is a second paragraph </p>  
</body>  
</HTML>

3) Line break tag :- <br>  
It is used to start new line.

⇒ <!DOCTYPE HTML>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title> Line Break example </title>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p> This <br> is a para <br> graph with line break </p>  
</body>  
</HTML>

Output - This is a para  
graph with line break

4) Horizontal rule tag - <hr> used for horizontal line

⇒ <body>  
<p> This is a paragraph on top </p>  
<hr>  
<p> This is a paragraph at bottom </p>  
</body>  
</HTML>

Output - This is a paragraph on top

This is a paragraph at bottom

5) Preserve formatting - <Pre>

⇒ <body>

<Pre> This is a  
preformated  
text </Pre>

</body>

</HTML>

output - This is a.  
preformated  
text.

- HTML attributes :- An attributes is used to define the characteristics of an HTML element and it is placed inside the element's opening tag. All attributes made up of two parts 'name', 'value'. Name is a property what to set and the value is what you want to set the value of that property.

e.g:- <P align = "left"> This is a left aligned  
paragraph center </P>

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## HTML

Attribute	Value	Function
1. align	right center left	Horizontal way align text
2. Valign	top middle bottom	Vertically aligned text
3. bgColor (Background color)	number 1(RGB/CMYK) color	Place a Background color
4. Background	URL (Uniform Resource locator)	Place for background image
5. id	User-Identify Userdefined	name an element
6. Width	number of Value	Specify the Width of table Image, or table Cells
7. Height	numeric of Value	Specify a height

8 title

User defined

popup title of  
the element

9.

HTML formatting Text Tags

1 Bold Tag Text → <b> — — </b>  
→ Used to make text Bold

2 Italic Text → <i> — — </i>  
→ Used to make text to Italic

3. Underline text → <u> — — </u>  
→ To Underline the text

4. Strike text → <strike> — — </strike>  
→ strike through the text  
which is a thin line through  
the text.

5. Monospaced Font — <tt> — — </tt>  
→ In monospaced font each  
letter has the same width

6. <!DOCTYPE HT

<!doctype HTML>

<HTML>

<Head>

<Title> This my Title </Title>

</Head>

<Body>

<p> <b> This is Bold Tag </b> </p>

<p> <i> This is Italic Tag </i> </p>

<p> <u> This is underline Tag </u> </p>

<p> <strike> This is a strike Tag </strike>  
</p>

</body> <p> <tt> This is a monofont </tt>  
</p>

</Body>

</HTML>

6. Superscript Text  $\rightarrow$  <sup> — — </sup>

$\rightarrow$  display text as a  
superscript

—  $a^2$  /  $a^{text}$

7 Subscript Text  $\rightarrow$  <sub> — — </sub>

$\rightarrow$  display text as a subscript

—  $H_2$  /  $H_2O$

8. Larger text  $\rightarrow$  `<big>` — `</big>`  
 → ~~big~~ display one font  
 sized larger than the rest  
 of the text surrounding  
 it.

9. Smaller text  $\rightarrow$  `<small>` — `</small>`  
 → display one font size smaller  
 than the rest of text  
 surrounding it.

`<!doctype HTML>`

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<title>` formatting `</title>`

`</head>`

text example  
 To

`<Body>`

`<p>` This is a superscript a `<sup>2</sup>`  
`</sup></p>`

`<p>` This is a Subscript b `<sub>2</sub>`  
`</p>`

`<p>` <sup>big</sup> ↓ This is a bigger text `<big></big>`

`<p>` `<small>` This is a small text `</small>`  
`</p>`

</body>

</HTML>

\*

## ~~HTML list~~

1. HTML lists → There are three types of list

- 1. Unordered list
- 2. Ordered list
- 3. Definition list

(i) Unordered list → Unordered list is a list of items mark with a bullet (•) and Unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each item starts with `<li>` tag.

Example:

```
<ul> <ul>
    <li> — <li>
    <li> — <li>
</ul>
```

(ii) Ordered list → Ordered list its all a list Items the list of Items to marked with a number. and Ordered list starts with the `<ol>` tag each this Item starts with `<li>` tag.

Ex-

<code>&lt;ol&gt;</code> <code>&lt;li&gt; Coffee &lt;li&gt;</code> <code>&lt;li&gt; milk &lt;li&gt;</code> <code>&lt;/ol&gt;</code>	<b>Output</b> 1 Coffee 2 milk
---	-------------------------------------

(iii) Definition list → It consists of two parts a term and a description. To make up a definition list, we use three HTML tags presented

1. A Container `<dl>`
2. A definition term `<dt>`
3. definition description `<dd>`

Example.

`<dl>`

`<dt> Cascading style sheet 2 / dt>`  
`<dd> style sheets are used to provide presentational suggestions for documents`

`</dd>`

`<dt> HTML </dt>`

`<dd> Hyper text Markup language used to create structure of web development`

`</dd>`

`</dl>`

Output

1 cascading style sheet

style sheets are used to provide presentational suggestions for documents

## 2. HTML

hyper text markup language used to create structure of web development

### HTML links

HTML links → [H](#)

1 Hyperlink → HTML uses <sup>The</sup> anchor tag `<a>` to create a link to another document or Web page.

~~<a href="The address-ancor">~~

The anchor tag href at - the anchor can code any resource of Web / and HTML page and Image. around five, movie etc.

Ex.

`<a href="url / file"> text(Value) </a>`

The href attribute is used to tell the address of the document or page we are linking to and the words between open and close of the `a` tag will be displayed as a hyperlink.

Example:

`<a href="Https://www.lordBuddha.edu.org">  
Lord Buddha College </a>`

Output

Loyd buddha College

target attribute → It defines where a linked document will be opened

- by default, the link will open it in current window to open document new window target attribute set to "blank"

~~E-mail~~

3. E-mail link → To create email link you will use mail-to plus your email address.

Ex

< a href = "mailto: abc@gmail.com" >  
→ Email link </a>

Output

Email link

4. The anchor tag and the name attribute → The name attribute

is used to create a named tag anchor. When using named anchor we can create links that can jump directly to a specific section of a page.

Example:

`<a name = "top">`

To link a directory that to the top section add # sign and the name of the anchor tag to the end of the URL

Ex `<a href = "# top http://page.html # top">`  
back to top of the Web page </a>

5 HTML Images → The image tag is Empty Tag which means it contains only opening tag and it has no closing tag. It contains attributes to display and Image on a page we use Img tag `<img>` and `src = "URL"` attribute. `src` is stands for source. The value of `src` attribute the URL of the Image we want to displayed on our page

`<img src = " URL ">`

Ex `<img src = "flowers.jpg">`

(ii) ALT attribute → the ALT attribute is used define and alternative text of code and Image. The value of the alt attribute is defined by the programmer.

Example:

```

```

It shows the user alternate text when image is not loaded by the browser.

Image Image dimension → To control size  
Set the size of

Image We use width and height attributes

Ex

```

```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> my Web page </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 align="center">
```

```
my Webpage </h1>
```

```
<p> Welcome to my first Webpage.  
I am writing this page using  
notepad </p>
```

<head>

<p> By learning html it will be able to  
create webpage </p>

<br>

<p> <img src = "Sunflower.jpg" width = "120"  
alt = "sunflower image" not displayed  
> </p>

<br>

<p align = "center"> This is a big  
sunflower </p>

</body>

</html>

Image as a link = We can use image as  
a link by using  
a Image Tag in anchor tag

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title> This is a title </title>

</head>

<body>

<a href = "My Website.html">

<img src = "Flower.jpg" width = "120" height = "100"

alt = "Flowers image" > </a>  
Tower

</body>

</html>

HTML Table → Table are define with the table tag <table>  
 a table is divided in rows and columns  
 to define Row we use <tr> tag to define Collo Colone tag we used <th> tag and to define table data <td> tag. a data cell can contained contained text, text, images, list, paragraph, table etc.

```
<body><!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title> --- </title>
    </head>
    <body>
```

*align attribute*

Table heading	
1	2
1	2
3	4

<tr>

<td> row1 cell1 </td>

<td> \_\_\_\_\_ cell2 </td>

</tr>

<table>

</body>

</html>

heading1	heading2
row1 cell1	row1 cell2
row2 cell1	

student name	class	age

Attributes of table tag -

- ① Align → "left" / "center" / "right"
- ② Valign → "top" / "middle" / "bottom"
- ③ Width → Sets the table width "col/25%"

4. border → Sets the border around the table

5. cellpadding → This attribute controls the distance between the data in a cell and a boundary of the cell

6. cellspacing → Controls the spacing between the adjacent cells. If border equals 0 and then cellspacing lines are invisible

7. Colspan → Colspan attribute can be set equal to the number of columns that a cell is to occupy. That  
a  $\text{colspan} = "3"$

8. Rowspan → This attribute can be set by giving a numeric value equal to the number of rows  
 $\text{rowspan} = "3"$

(F) Caption tag → Table headings are called caption to give caption of the table we used `<caption> day`. There is a align attribute to control the placing of the caption with respect to the table.

Align = "top" / "bottom"

Example: using the width and the table border of the table.

`<body> <table border="1" width="100%">`

`<table border="1" width="100%">`

`<p><b> Specifying the border and width of table </b> </p>`

`<table border="1" width="100%">`

`<table border="1" width="100%" padding="5px">`

`<caption align="top"> Personal information </caption>`

`<caption>`

`<tr>`

`<th> name </th>`

`<th> age </th>`

`</tr>`

`<tr>`

`<td> Shilpa </td>`

`<td> 21 </td>`

`</tr> </table> Vaishali </td>`

`</table>`

`</body>`

example 2 → using the cellpadding attribute

<body> bg color = "Blue" >

<b> specifying the cellpadding</b>  
<br>  
<br>  
<br>

<i> Without cellpadding </i>  
<table border = "1" width = "50%">  
    <tr align = "center">  
        <caption align = "top">  
            <b> personal Information </b>  
        </caption>  
        <td>

<th> Name </th>

<th> age </th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Shilpa </td>

<td> 21 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

</tr>

<td> Vaishali </td>

<td> 22 </td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

<body>

<i> table with cellpadding </i>

<table border="1" width="50%" align="center" cellpadding="10">

<tr>

<td> Name </td>

<td> age </td>

<td>

<td>

<td> Shilpa </td>

<td> 21 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> binod </td>

<td> binod </td>

<td> S </td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

cellspacing

<body>

<i> table with cellspacing </i>

<table border="3px" width="50%"

align="center" cellspacing="10">

<tr>

<th> Name </th>

<th> age </th>

</tr>

<td><td>

<td> Shilpa <td>

<td> 22 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Ramesh </td>

<td> 24 </td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td> Sanjay </td>

<td> 23 </td>

</tr>

</table>

</Body>

</html>

Using the bgcolor attribute =>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<html><head>

<title> bgcolor Working With  
table

</title>

</head>

<body> `bgColor = "Blue"` >

<table> Specifying colored ~~had~~ table Cell

</table>

<tr>

<table width = "50%" border = "4px"  
align = "center" >

<tr>

<th> `bgColor = "gray"` > name </th>  
<th> `bgColor = "gray"` > age </th>

</tr>

<tr> align = "center" >

<td> align = "center" >

<td> `bgcolor` > Shilpa </td>

<td> b </td>

<td> `bgcolor = "green"` > Shilpa </td>

<td> `bgcolor = "green"` > 22 </td>

</tr>

<tr> align = "center" >

<td> `bgcolor = "red"` > Krishali

</td>

<td> `bgcolor = "red"` > 22 </td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

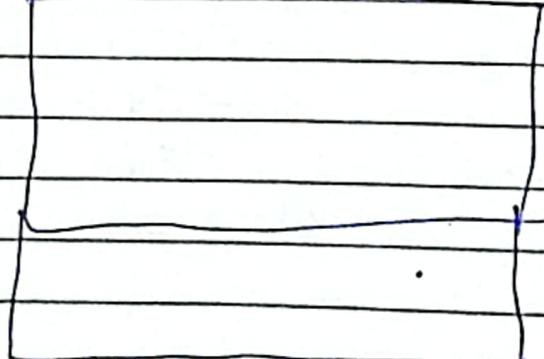
</html>

<caption> align = "bottom" </caption>

<caption> align = "bottom" > 22 </caption>

P I </BS>

</caption>



colspan and Rowspan

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Working With Table</title>
  </head>
  <body style="background-color: lightgray">
    <b>Spanning Rowspan and Colspan</b>
    <br>
    <table width="50%" align="center" border="2px">
      <tr>
        <th rowspan="2" colspan="2" align="center">Name</th>
        <th colspan="3" align="center">Age</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <th align="center">Power abilities</th>
        <th align="center">Visual basic</th>
        <th align="center">HTML</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td align="center" colspan="2" rowspan="3" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle; padding: 10px;">Shilpa
        <td>21</td>
        <td>25</td>
        <td>30</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>

```

```
<tr align = "center">
    <td> Vaishali </td>
    <td> 31 </td>
    <td> 25 </td>
    <td> 27 </td>
</tr>
<caption align = "bottom"><b> make sheet
    </b> </caption>
<table>
</body>
</HTML>
```

name	Marks		
	Power of words	VB	HTML
Shilpa	21	25	30
Vaishali	31	25	27

HTML

## HTML forms

HTML forms  $\Rightarrow$  HTML forms is used to collect user input. The user input is sent to a server for processing.

First name

Last name

The `<form>` Element  $\rightarrow$  The `form` element is a container container for different types of controls such as ~~text~~ text fields, Radio Radio buttons, check box, submit button etc.

The

The `<input>` element  $\rightarrow$  <sup>The</sup> `input` element is mostly used from element it is an empty tag.

and `input` element can be displayed in many ways depending on the type attribute.

Example  $\rightarrow$

```
<input type = "text" >
```

(i) text field  $\rightarrow$

```
<input type = "text" >  
- display a single line text  
input field.
```

## Attributes:

1. Size - specify the width (in characters)
2. Maxlength → specify the maximum no of characters

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> This is input type </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <p> Enter your name </p>
      <input type = "text" name = "yourname"
             value = "yourname here"
             maxlength = "50" >
    </p>
    </body>
</html>

```

Output name

Enter your name

2. The <label> element → label  
→ defines a label

- it is useful for screen readers

- the four attribut of label tag should be
  - \* equal to the ~~the id~~ attribut to the input attribut to bind them

### Example

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html> <head>
      <title> -- </title>
    </head>
    <body>
      <form><table>
        <label for="fname">first name<br/>
        <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
        <br>
        <label for="lname">last name<br/>
        <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">
      </table>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>

```

### 2. Radio button →

- define a Radio button → With the Radio buttons user can select one option from number of

<input type="radio">

~~define a~~

## choices (options)

Example -&gt;

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> --- </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p> choose your favorite Web language: </p>
    <form>
      <input type = "radio" id = "name"
             name = "fav_lang" value = "html"
             value = "HTML">
      <label for = "html"> HTML </label>
      <input type = "radio" id = "css" name = "fav_lang"
             value = "CSS">
      <label for = "css"> CSS </label>
      <input type = "radio" id = "javascript"
             name = "fav_lang" value = "javascript">
      <label for = "javascript"> Java Script
      </label>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output -

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④ checkbox → check box?

<input type="checkbox">  
- defines checkbox

checkbox allows user collect one or more options from multiple choices

ex

```

<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> -- </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <input type="checkbox" id="Vehicle"
             name="Vehicle" value="bike">
      <label for="Vehicle"> I have a bike
      </label>
      <input type="checkbox" id="Vehicle"
             name="Vehicle2" value="car">
      <label for="Vehicle2"> I have a
      car </label>
      <input type="checkbox" id="Vehicle
            3" name="Vehicle3" value="scooter">
      <label for="Vehicle3"> I have a
      scooter </label>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

## (5) Submit and Reset button →

 $\langle \text{input type} = "submit/\text{Reset}" \rangle$ 

- defines a button for submitting the form data to a ~~formhandler~~ -  
handler the form handler is the .aspx file  
→ on the Server for processing  
input data

the Reset button Resets the form fields  
to their initial Values

 $\langle \text{input type} = "button" name = "ok" \rangle$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \text{Value} = "ok" \rangle$ 

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> -- </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <input type =
        <label for = "fname" > first name </label>;
      <input type = "text" name = "fname"
        id = "fname" size = "20" >
      <label for = "lname" > last name </label>;
      <input type = "text" name = "lname"
        id = "lname" size = "20" >
```

```

<input type="Submit" Value="Submit">
<input type="Reset" Value="Reset">
</form>
</body>
</html>
    
```

text

6. Password box →

<input type="Password">  
 - accept textual input that needs  
 to hidden as it is entered

Ex

```

<!doctype html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title> - </title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <form>
            <label for="Pass"> Password
            <input type="password" name="Pass"
                   id="Pass" size="20">
        </form>
    </body>
</html>
    
```

7. Scrollable text box → <textarea> element

- Creates a multiline tags input control in which user can

• Write as many unlimited number of characters

## Attributes

1. cols → Specify the visible width of textarea
2. rows → Specify the visible height of textarea

Example →

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> -- </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <textarea rows="5" cols="20">Text - area field is used to add multiline text </textarea>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

- used to create a dropdown list with many options
- used with <option> tag

Exap. Example →

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> -- </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <select name="class">
        <option> BCA </option>
        <option> BSC </option>
        <option> BA </option>
        <option> ITI </option>
      </select>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```

3. user perched Information →

<fieldset>

<legend> user personal Information

</legend>  
</fieldset>

user personal Information

enter your full name

enter your email

enter your password

enter your class

(BCA Isem 1▼)

enter your gender : ♂ Male ♀ female

enter your DOB :

enter your address

Select your hobbies

Cooking

Dancing

Driving

Riding

Listening music

[Submit] [Reset]

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> user personal information </title>
    <style>
      fieldset {
        width: 50%;
      }
      button {
        margin-left: 20px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
```

```
    <form>
      <fieldset>
        <legend>
          <legend> enter your Personal
          Information
        </legend>
        <label> for = "yname" > enter your
        name
      </label>
      <input type = "text" id = "yname"
      placeholder = "enter name" >
```

```
<label for="email"> enter your email</label>
<input type="text" id="email" placeholder="> enter email id">

<label for="pass"> enter your password</label>
<input type="password" id="pass" placeholder="Password">

<label for="class"> enter your class</label>
<input type="select" name="class" id="class">
<option> BCA </option>
<option> BA </option>
```

## HTML Comment

HTML Comment -> Comment is a piece of code which is ignored by any web browser. Comments help you and others to understand your code and increases Readability of code.

HTML comments are placed in between

<!---- Comment Comment ----> tags, so any content placed within this <!--> tags will be treated as comment and completely ignored by the browser.

Example -

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head> <!-- Document header start -->
    <title>
      <head>
        <title> This is document Comment </title>
      </head>
      <!-- Document header closed -->
      <!-- Document body Start -->
    <body>
      <p> This is a paragraph </p> <!-- This
         paragraph -->
    </body>
    <!-- body closed -->
</html>
```

HTML audio: the HTML `audio` element used to play and audio file on a Web page.

You need its `src` and `control` attribute to identify the media source and control attribute to play and pause the media.

Example →

```
<audio src="audio.wav" control>  
your browser does not  
support the audio element  
</audio>
```

You can used `source` element to specify media type and any other attributes.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>This is a audio tag</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <audio src="/html/audio.ogg" type="audio/  
      ogg">  
      <  
        <audio controls autoplay>  
          <source src="/html/audio.ogg"  
            type="audio/ogg">  
          <source src="/html/audio.wav"  
            type="audio/wav">
```

<audio>  
 </body>  
 </html>

The source element allows you to specify alternative audio files with which may the browser choose an from. The browser will used the first Recognised formmet

There are three Supported audio formmets are - mp3, Wav, Ogg by most of the browsers.

file formmet  
 mp3  
 wav  
 ogg

media type  
 audio/mp3  
 audio/wav  
 audio/ogg

attribute →

1. autoplay → audio will automatically begin to play
2. control → it will allowed the user to control audio playback including Volume, ~~pure~~ pause/Resume playback

3. Loop → it will allow audio to automatically seek back to the start after reaching at the end.

4. Src → It is the url of the audio to embed

5. muted → Your audio file playing mute tag

# HTML Video → <video> element

→ Used to show a video on web page

Example → <video width="300px" height="200px" controls>

<source src="movie.mpu" type="video/mp4">

<source src="movie.mp4ogg" type="video/ogg">  
your

</video>

Attributes →

1. Controls → adds Video Cont Controls like type play/pause and volume

2. Height, Width → Height Width attribute used to set Height and Width of the video.

3. muted → It is Start playing video but

muted.

4. autoplay → used to start video automatically

There are three supported video formats  
are →

mp4, Webm, ogg by most of the  
browsers

file format	Media
mp4	Video/mp4
Webm	Video/Webm
Ogg	Video/Ogg

HTML input types ⇒

1. input type Color →

<input type = "color">  
→ used for input field that should  
control contains color.

<form>

<label for = "favColor"> Select your favorite color  
</label>

<input type = "color" id = "favColor" name =  
"favcolor" value = "Red" >

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

</form>

## ② input type date →

~~<input type="date">~~ used for  
- used for input field that should  
contain a date

<h2> Date field </h2>

<form>

<label for="birthday"> Birthday </label>  
<input type="date" id="birthday" name="Birthday">  
<input type="Submit" value="Submit">

</form>

\* We can use min and max attribute  
to set lower limit and upper limit of date

<input type="date" min="1990-12-31"  
max="2000-12-31">

3. input type datetime-local → Specify a date  
and time input  
field

<form>

<label for="birth day time"> Birthday </label>  
<input type="datetime-local" id="birth  
daytime">

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

</form>

4 Input type email:

`<input type="email">` used for input field that should contain an email address.

`<h2> Email address </h2>`

`<form>`

`<label for="email"> enter your email</label>`

`<input type="email" id="email" name="email">`

`<input type="Submit" value="Submit">`

`</form>`

HTML input image →

5 input type image →

define an image as a submit button :

`<form>`

`<label type for="fname"> first name </label>`

`<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">`

`<br> <br>`

`<input type="image" src="img-submit.jpg"`

`alt="Submit" width="48" height="40">`

`</form>`

6. `input type="file" →`

`<input type="file">` define a file selected field and "Browser" Button for file Upload

`<h2> file upload </h2>`

`<label <form>`

`<label for="Myfile"> Select a file </label>`

`<input type="file" id="myfile" name="myfile">`

`<input type="submit" Value="Submit">`

`</form>`

7 `Input type Reader hidden →`

`<input type="hidden" >`

→ defines a hidden input field

- not visible to user.

→ A hidden field tags web developers to include data that can't be seen or modified by the user when a form is submitted

Example example →

`<h2> A hidden field </h2>`

`<form>`

`<label for="fname"> first name </label>`

`<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">`

`<input type="hidden" id="custid"`

```

name = " custid" Value = "3487"
<input type = "Submit" Value = "Submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

### (B.) Input type month =

- <input type = "month">
- allows the user to select a month and the year.
- > ~~or example~~

```

<h2> month field </h2>
<form>
    <label for = "month" id = "bdaysmonth">
        Birthday Birthday month </label>
    <input type = "month" id = "bdaysmonth">
        name = " bdaysmonth">
    <input type = "Submit" Value = "Submit">
</form>

```

### (9) Try Input type number =

<input type = "number">

- = defines a numeric numeric input field.
- you can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted

```

<h2> Number field </h2>
<form>

```

<label for = "quantity"> quantity

C. between 1 to 5): <label>

<input type = "number" id = "quantity" name = "quantity"  
min = "1" max = "5">

<input type = "Submit" Value = "Submit">

</form>

10 Input type Range →

<input type = "Range">

→ define the a control for entering a number  
whose exact value is not important. default  
part Range is 0 to 100.

Example →

<form> <form>

<label for = "Vol"> Volume (between 0 and 50):

<label>

<input type = "Range" id = "Vol" name = "Vol"  
min = 0 max = "50">

<input type = "Submit" Value = "Submit">

</form>

11. Input type time →

<input type = "time">

→ allows a user to Select a time

<h2> Time field </h2>

<form>

<label for = "time-meetingtime"> Select a  
time <label>

<input type = "time" id = "time-meetingtime">

name = "meetingtime" >

<input type = "Submit" Value = "Submit" >  
</form>

12 Input type Week =

<input type = "Week" >

> allows to user to select a week and year

<form>

<label for = "Weekyear"> Select Week and  
year: </label>

<input type = "Week" id = "Weekyear"  
name = "Weekyear" >

<input type = "Submit" Value = "Submit" >

</form>