
HTML Links, Images and Forms

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Power Learn Project

Introduction



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HTML Links

- Links allow users to click their way from page to page.
- A link can be an image or any other HTML element.
- The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The HTML <a> tag syntax:

- `link text`

While linking HTML pages in the same directory this is how you do it:

- `Home`
- `link text`
-

HTML Images

- Images can improve the design and appearance of a web page
- The HTML tag is used to embed an image in a web page.
- ``
- ``
- **src** = the source attribute specifies the source of the image.
- **alt** = the alt specifies the alternate text of the image

HTML Forms

- A form is a web page that uses HTML form element. Form elements provide a convenient method to collect user input through a web page.
- The `<form>... </form>` element is used to define the start and end of a form in a document.

Form Element Attributes

- **action:** This attribute defines the url of the program that will receive and process the data submitted on the form.
- **method:** This attribute defines the method in which the data will be transmitted to the server. METHOD can take one of these values `post` or `get`

HTML Form Syntax

```
<form action="home.html" method="post">  
  <!-- Inside the form -->  
  <h1>This is a Basic Form</h1>  
</form>
```

HTML Form Input Fields

```
<form action="https://www.oldmanstudios.io" method="post">  
  <input type="text" placeholder="Enter your username" />  
  <input type="email" placeholder="example@example.com" required />  
  <input type="password" placeholder="Enter your password" required />  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />  
</form>
```


Other Input Types

- Radio
- Checkbox
- Button
- Number
- Date
- File
- Hidden
- Reset

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 lists or numbered lists. (ol)**
 - 2. Unordered list or bulleted list (ul)**
 - 3. Description list or definition list**

Ordered Lists

- In the ordered HTML Lists, all the list items are marked with numbers by default. It is known as numbered list also. The ordered list starts with `` tag and the list items start with the `` tag.


```
<ol>  
  <li>Microsoft</li>  
  <li>Apple</li>  
  <li>Pies</li>  
  <li>Blueberry</li>  
</ol>
```

Unordered Lists

- In HTML unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets. It is also known bulleted list also. The unordered list starts with `` tag and list items start with the `` tag.

```
<ul>  
  <li>Microsoft</li>  
  <li>Apple</li>  
  <li>Pies</li>  
  <li>Blueberry</li>  
</ul>
```

Intro To CSS

```
h1 {  
  color:  blue;  
  font-size: 24px;  
}  
  
p {  
  color:  black;  
  font-size: 16px;  
}
```

- This CSS styles the heading and paragraph elements from the HTML document above.
- The heading is styled as blue, and the paragraph is styled as black.

Styling and Selectors

- You can use CSS to style the elements on your web page in a variety of ways.
- You can change the color, font size, font family, and many other properties of the elements.
- You can also use CSS to create layouts, add images, and do many other things.

Styling and Selectors

Selectors are used to select the elements that you want to style. There are many different types of selectors, but some of the most common ones are:

- **Tag selectors:** These selectors select elements by their tag name. For example, the selector `h1` selects all `<h1>` elements.
- **Class selectors:** These selectors select elements by their class name. For example, the selector `.my-class` selects all elements with the class name `my-class`.
- **Id selectors:** These selectors select elements by their id. For example, the selector `#my-id` selects the element with the id `my-id`.

Example of Selectors in Action

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Simple Website</title>
    <style>
      h1 {
        color: blue;
        font-size: 24px;
      }

      .my-class {
        color: red;
        font-size: 16px;
      }

      #my-id {
        color: green;
        font-size: 12px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is my simple website!</h1>
    <p class="my-class">I'm so excited to be learning web development!</p>
    <div id="my-id">This is a div with an id.</div>
  </body>
</html>
```