

HTML

Hand Written
Notes



By

* @codewithimraan *

⇒ Introduction :-

HTML stands for "Hyper text Markup Language"

Hyper text = Text within text. It means one webpage is linked to another

Markup language = It is a computer language consists of tags, keywords that helps to format overall pages, data.

HTML is :- * skeleton of website

* Basic Building Block of a web

* Description of web page.

* provide meaning to web page.

* Browser render HTML Document

and display the content and preview on web page.

Tags :- Tag is something that tells your Browser to render (or) display different elements.

Almost All tags contains opening tag and closing tag.

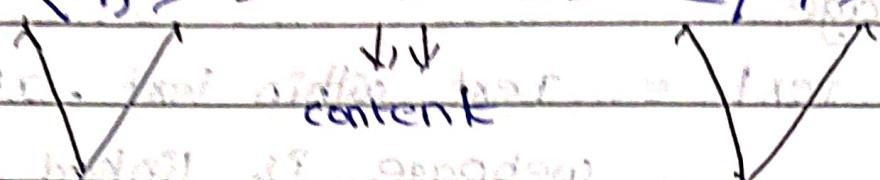
There are 142 HTML tags are available in the latest version of HTML 5.2.

① Output in a browser

②

For Example :-

`<h> --- </h>`

`<h>`  `</h>`

`<h>` opening tag `</h>` closing tag

Basic tags :-

Head Tag \rightarrow Head tag `<head>`

Title tag \rightarrow Title tag `<title>`

Body tag \rightarrow `<body>`

Paragraph tag \rightarrow `<p>`

Heading tag \rightarrow `<h>`

There are some tags they don't need closing tags "i.e - "self closing tag" - "empty tag"

For Example :-

line Break \rightarrow `
`

image \rightarrow ``

input \rightarrow `<input/>`

Horizontal \rightarrow `<hr/>`

Area \rightarrow `<area/>`

Base \rightarrow `<base/>`

Q) Ques with imroving (Part 1) (3)

⇒ HTML Elements :-

Basically HTML file is made of elements. These elements are responsible for creating web pages and define content in that web page.

→ Element is a collection of start tag, end tag and content between them.

HTML Elements to remember

① Block-level elements ② Inline elements

Block-level element :-

* Block-level elements always start with new line and takes full width of web page

Some examples of Block-level element :-

`<nav>` , `<header>` , `<main>`

`<article>` , `<aside>` , `<address>`

`<canvas>` , `<div>` , `<figure>`

`<form>` , `<h1>` , `<hr>`

`` , `<blockquote>`

`<main>` , ``

`<section>` , `<p>`

`<table>` etc..

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④

Inline Elements :-

Q. **What are inline elements?**
Ans. **Inline elements** are those elements, which differentiate the part of a given text and provide it a particular function.

* Inline elements does not start with new line and takes width as per requirement.

Examples of inline elements :-

$\langle a \rangle, \langle abbr \rangle, \langle b \rangle$

19 big, 20 small, 21 big, 22 small, 23 big, 24 small, 25 big, 26 small, 27 big, 28 small, 29 big, 30 small, 31 big, 32 small, 33 big, 34 small, 35 big, 36 small, 37 big, 38 small, 39 big, 40 small, 41 big, 42 small, 43 big, 44 small, 45 big, 46 small, 47 big, 48 small, 49 big, 50 small, 51 big, 52 small, 53 big, 54 small, 55 big, 56 small, 57 big, 58 small, 59 big, 60 small, 61 big, 62 small, 63 big, 64 small, 65 big, 66 small, 67 big, 68 small, 69 big, 70 small, 71 big, 72 small, 73 big, 74 small, 75 big, 76 small, 77 big, 78 small, 79 big, 80 small, 81 big, 82 small, 83 big, 84 small, 85 big, 86 small, 87 big, 88 small, 89 big, 90 small, 91 big, 92 small, 93 big, 94 small, 95 big, 96 small, 97 big, 98 small, 99 big, 100 small

button , cite , em

<label> ; <object> label object

~~2) small y... etc.. how and why~~

→ female, 100% of the time

Salmonella b. mignanae

Condition of the land

Causes of the Great Depression

Chlorophyll a fluorescence

Entomophilidae

CHAPTER 10: EQUATIONS

~~Top 40 in Germany~~

www.123Contact.us

⑤ Create with my own HTML

→ HTML Document :-

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> title </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p> Hello World </p>
  </body>
</html>

```

- Explanation :-**
- * **<!DOCTYPE html>** ⇒ Tells your browser that it's a HTML document.
 - * **<html>** ⇒ It is a container for all other elements of HTML.
 - * **<head>** ⇒ If it is the first element inside the HTML elements, which contains information about the document, it is important to close before **<body>** tag.
 - * **<title>** ⇒ It defines title for the webpage.
 - * **<body>** ⇒ Here what we write our actual code to present on web page like, paragraphs, headings, forms, boxes etc..

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⇒ HTML Attributes :- ~~It is a common mistake~~
Attributes contain additional pieces of information. It provides additional info about the element.

Example :-

→ ``

In the above example :-

* image Source "src" and Alt text "alt" are attributes of `` tag.

⇒ HTML Editor :-

To execute and write code we need an HTML Editor. There are many choices on the market like, `VS code`, `Sublime text`

① VS code :- It is one of the most commonly used HTML Editor. It is free for windows, iOS, Linux.

② Sublime text 3 :- It is also free to use and is available for windows, iOS and Linux.

(3) Note pad + file = it is a small program
it is a tiny program to download
and perform the functions you need
for writing clean code. It is not
support for Mac.

⇒ Adding Links in HTML

Have you noticed, the internet
is made up of lot of links.

Almost everything you click on while
surfing the web is a 'link' it takes
you to another page within the site
you're visiting or to an external
site.

Anchor tag :-

<A> or anchor tag is written

in this format :-

This is external sites

link.

Click here

target="Blank"

↓ This text, if we Click Here it
is redirect to "external link site"

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⇒ Adding images in HTML :-

Nowadays images are everything for the `` tag has everything you need to display images on your site.

It also contains an attribute. The attribute features information for your computer regarding the "source, height, width, alt text" of the image.

Ques. What are the properties of `` tag?

Ans. The `` tag is normally written as :-

```

```

>

Ans. Explanation :-

⇒ `src` = we add source of our image.

⇒ `alt` = we have to describe about the image.

⇒ `height` = we can set height for our image.

⇒ `width` = we can set width for our image.

Note :- Example of `` tag :-

⇒ HTML List :-

There are 3 different types of lists which we may wish to add to our site.

① ordered list (``)

② un ordered list (``)

③ definition list (`<dl>`)

Now we can discuss about every aspects about these lists.

① ordered list :- ``

ordered list is defined as ``.

If all elements are placed in order it is called `ordered list` ``.

Ex :-

1. Apple

2. Bat

3. cat

4. Dog

5. Fox

6. and so on

Basically, ordered list contains two

Types of tags with their structure

(i) COL = it is used for define order list

(S102) 1001 100000 ②

(ii) $\langle 1^i \rangle_{\leq 10}$ is used for undefined items

in the first edition

For Example is - 2000000 and 200000000

81291 small brown

<body>

<10> --> will have output

Chlorophyll a + b absorbance

red /rɛd/ /rɛd/ Apple /'æpl/ /'æpl/ 1. Apple

~~<10< 11> Batval 4/11> 2. Bakt~~

$\langle 1^p \rangle$ cat $\langle 1^p \rangle$ 3. cat.

1/01 > $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

long c

</body> the e

20 pag 4

6
1989 2

12 Jan 2000 - 2000

1. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

(2) un ordered list $\rightarrow <\!\!ol\!\!>$

It is better known as a bullet point list, and don't have numbers.

In unordered list also contains two

types of tags

(i) $<\!\!ul\!\!>$ = defines ordered list

(ii) $<\!\!li\!\!>$ = defines list items

For Example

$<\!\!body\!\!>$

$<\!\!ul\!\!>$

$<\!\!li\!\!>$ imran $<\!\!/li\!\!>$ $<\!\!li\!\!>$ imran

$<\!\!li\!\!>$ coding $<\!\!/li\!\!>$ $<\!\!li\!\!>$ coding

$<\!\!li\!\!>$ $<\!\!li\!\!>$ life $<\!\!/li\!\!>$ $<\!\!li\!\!>$ life

$<\!\!/ul\!\!>$

$<\!\!/body\!\!>$

$<\!\!p\!\!>$ output

$<\!\!p\!\!>$

③ Definition List

build a list normally we won't use this list.
and it is used for providing brief info about the list.

say `` and `` for building a list.

~~HTML~~ Definition list contains these tags.

- (i) `<dl>` = used to define a description list
- (ii) `<dt>` = used for define a term in description
- (iii) `<dd>` = used for define brief description

For Example :-

```

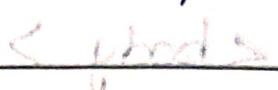
<body>
  <ul>
    <li> <dl>
      <dt> pizza </dt>
      <dd> 30rs (with veggies) </dd>
    </dl>
  </li>
</ul>

```

<body>

(11) Q code with answer (12) (13)

⇒ Tables in HTML :-

Table tag is used to display the data in tabular form means in the row and column, 

In table we use these tags

- (i) `<thead>` = Table header
- (ii) `<tbody>` = Table body
- (iii) `<tfoot>` = Table footer
- (iv) `<th>` = ~~table header~~
- (v) `<colgroup>` = column group
- (vi) `<td>` = Table data
- (vii) `<tr>` = Table row

Basic syntax :-

```

<table>
  <tr> <th>Sno </th>
    <th>Heading </th>
  </tr> <tr>
    <td>data </td>
  </tr>
</table>
  
```

For Example :- HTML Table

create a HTML file but

at first create HTML file but

<body>

<table>

<tr>

<th> S.NO </th>

<th> Model </th>

<th> Cost </th>

Apple model cost

<tr> 1 <td> 1 </td>

<td> Apple </td>

<td> 100k </td>

<tr>

</table>

</body>

<td>

<td> Apple </td>

<td>

<td>

Table Border is the border of the table and the table border makes it more attractive and easy readable to the user.

Syntax:— ~~int for border~~

`<table border = number>`

~~Table data~~

`</table>` ~~is the ending tag~~

~~border is the value and 2~~

For Example:— ~~table border~~

`<table border=2>`

~~group of trs~~

~~s. no 4th~~

`<th> Model </th>`

`<th> Cost </th>`

`</tr>`

~~table~~ ~~is aligned~~

`<tr>`

`<th> 1 </th>`

`<th> Apple </th>`

`<th> 100 </th>`

`</tr>`

`</table>`

also we can also set the color of border by using the "bordercolor" attribute.

Syntax :-

`<table border color = "color name" >`

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

`</table>`

Table Background :-

we can also set a table background with Bgcolor and image.

(i) Background color :-

It is basically used for giving a beautiful look to the tables. It is used to glamorize table.

`<table> <tr> <td>`

Syntax :-

`<table bgcolor = "color" >`

`<table> <tr> <td>` we write up color.

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

`<table> <tr> <td>`

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

(ii) Background Image :-

we use this to add a pic (a)

say bg image comes over table. Condition :-

Syntax :-

`<table bg = "image link" >`

`<tr> and <td>`
`</table>`

Captions in a Table :-

caption is used for summarise a table content. caption helps user to find a table and decide if they want to read it.

We can add caption in table's 'starting' and 'ending'

Syntax :- `<caption> ... </caption>`

For Example :-

Qat with imroan

18

R
Data
Logo No.

For Example :- about.html (18)

Inside a file at URL [www.abc.com](#)

<caption> Here is your caption </caption>

<table>

<tr><td> 1 </td>

<th> S.NO </th>

<th> Model </th>

</tr>

<td> 1 </td>

</td> 2 </td>

<td> 3 </td>

<td> 4 </td>

<td> 5 </td>

</tr>

</table> at end of the content

<caption> Here is ending Caption </caption>

<td>

<td>

<td>

18

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Ques with imran

⇒ HTML Text Formatting [S+ in square]

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

HTML Formatting Elements

HTML formatting elements were designed to display special types of text.

• **< b >** = Bold text ⇒ Code with 'IMRAN'

Bold text.

• **< strong >** = Important text ⇒ Code with 'IMRAN'

Important text.

• **< i >** = Italic text ⇒ Code with 'imran'

Italic text.

• **< mark >** = Marked text ⇒ Code with 'imran'

Marked text.

• **< small >** = Smaller text ⇒ Code with 'imran'

Smaller text.

• **< del >** = Deleted text ⇒ Code with 'imran'

Deleted text.

• **< sub >** = Subscript text ⇒ $i_2 \times 2_2$

Subscript text.

• **< sup >** = Superscript text ⇒ $i^2 \times 2^2$

Superscript text.

⇒ Forms in HTML

Q1) A form is a document that stores information of a user on a web server using interactive controls.

Basically, it is used for two way communication between web pages and websites. It is composed of all type of input elements.

HTML tag for form :- `<form>`

Syntax :-

`<form> (attribute) <= first tag </form>`
first tag → `Form action = "url" method = get post`
`second tag <= first form data </form>`
`</form>`

`<form> (attribute) <= last tag </form>`

→ `action =` It is an attribute which defines the action to be performed when the form submitted. or the form data is sent to the server when the user click on the submit button.

→ `Method =` It tells the browser how to send the user's data to the server.

HTML Forms Elements

* `<form>` = It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the user side.

* `<input>` = It defines an input control.

* `<select>` = It defines a multi-line input control.

* `<option>` = Defines an option in a drop-down list.

* `<text area>` = Defines a drop-down list.

* `<button>` = Defines table for an input element.

* `<fieldset>` = It groups the related element in form.

* `<legend>` = Defines caption for `<fieldset>` element.

* `<optgroup>` = Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list.

* `<label>` = Defines table for a 'field'.

Let's discuss about the values which is accepted by "type" attribute.

① Text fields

These are used for collecting single-line text data, such as name or email address.

Now we can create a text field using the '' element with the 'type' attribute set to 'text'.

Example: -

`<label for="name"> Name: </label>`

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

Output

Name:

Write text here.

② password input :-

password input fields are like text inputs, but the entered characters are hidden as dots for security.

To create password input, we have to set the "type" attribute to "password".

Example :-

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

<input type="password" id="password" name="password">

password :



Info

we can enter any string of a password here.

③ Radio Button :-

Radio buttons are used when you want users to select one option from a list. Each option is represented by a radio button.

To create radio buttons, we set the type attribute to "radio".

Example :-

```
<form> <label for="radio"> Gender: </label>
<input type="radio" id="radio" name="radio" />
<label for="male"> male </label> <br>
<input type="radio" id="female" name="female" />
<label for="female"> female </label>
```

Output

Gender: male

female.

(4) Date :-

<input type = "Date" it is used to operate
"date" calendar for choose any date
month, year.

Example :- `<input type = "date" />`

Example with "input" - `<input type = "text" />`

Example `<form> <input type = "text" />`

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

`</form>`

(5) option :-

In the ~~list~~ option list, list will be expand
downward when you will select on it.

In the option list we use

`<select>` tag instead of `<input>` tag
and `<select>` tag also have a closing
tag.

Examples :-

`<form>` `<input type="button" value="language">`
`<select name="state">`
`<option value="none"> None </option>`
`<option value="HTML"> HTML </option>`
`<option value="CSS"> CSS </option>`
`<option value="JS"> JS </option>`

`</select>`
`</form>`
`↓`
`output`

It will show the following output when click on it

`language :`

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	none
<input type="radio"/>	HTML
<input type="radio"/>	CSS
<input type="radio"/>	JS

⑥ Text area :-

The text area is used for giving the area within the form where user can easily type a large amount of text.

Example :-

< form >

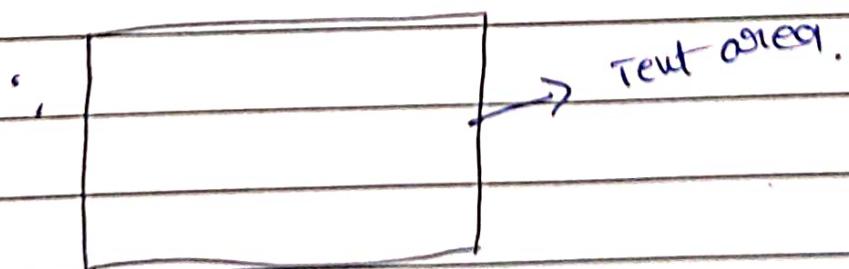
< Text area name "Comments" cols = "30" rows = "10" >

< text area name "Comments" cols = "30" rows = "10" >

< / text area >

< / form >

↓
Output



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⑦ Submit Button :-

A submit button is used to send the form data to the server for processing. You can create a submit button using "`<button>`" element with the 'type' attribute set to "submit".

Example :-

`<button type="submit"> Submit </button>`

Output

Submit

when we click on it, the form will be submitted.

⑧ Reset Button :-

Reset button is used to reset the value of form which is written in the form but not submitted the values are wrong.

Example :-

```
<form>
```

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

⑨ Details :-

This tag specifies additional details that the user can open and close on demand.

By Default, the widget is closed when open, it expands and shows the content.

Example :-

```
<detail> ... x  
  <x our content >  
  <-- -- x
```

```
</detail> ↓
```

Output

→ when we click on this symbol

↓
 'context' → our content will be shown.