

<h1> HTML </h1>

<h1> Created By Dolly Vyas </h1>

INTRODUCTION TO HTML

What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
- HTML was originated by Tim Berners Lee.
- HTML developed a few years ago as a subset of SGML(Standard Generalized Markup Language).
- Any HTML document is also valid for SGML.
- HTML isn't the only way to present information on the web, but it's the glue that holds everything together.
- HTML is used to develop web pages.
- It is a cross platform markup language that is design to be flexible enough to display text and other elements like graphical on verity of views.
- The HTML documents consist of special Tags that are embedded in an ASCII document.
- This Tags are interpreted by web browser like Internet Explorer , Netscape Navigator etc.
- It is a universal language to design a static web page.
- It is a machine independent and all internet browser accept the HTML code.

HTML Document Structure:-

Every HTML program has a rigid structure. The entire web page is enclosed within <HTML></HTML> tags.

Within these tags two distinct sections are created using the <HEAD></HEAD> tags and the <BODY></BODY>tags.

These sections are described bellow.

```
<HTML>
  <HEAD>
    <TITLE>
    -----
  </TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
<BODY>
    -----
    -----
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

1) <HTML>-----</HTML>:-

This tag starts the HTML document.
Everything else in webpage is written between these two tags. It is paired tag.

2) <HEAD>-----</HEAD>:-

It contains head of HTML document which contains Information about document such as title. The other HTML tags that appear in <HEAD> are..
<TITLE>, <BASEFONT>, <LINK> etc.

3) <TITLE>-----</TITLE>:-

The title tag specifies the title of the document. This title appears in the title bar of the browser document.

4) <BODY>-----</BODY>:-

It contains the main content of a document.
You should put all document that is to appear in the web page between the <body> and </body> tag.

The Simplest HTML Document:➔

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>A Very Basic HTML Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
This is where the text of the document would be.
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Text Formatting Tags

5) <H1></H1> TO <H6></H6>:-

- The heading element is a container and must have a start tag (<H1>) and an end tag (</H1>).
- HTML has six levels of headings: H1 (the most important), H2, H3, H4, H5, H6 (the least important).
- Each of these levels has its own appearance in the reader's viewer, but you have no direct control over what that appearance is.

Example:-

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Creating an HTML Document</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1>Level 1 Heading</H1>
<H2>Level 2 Heading</H2>
<H3>Level 3 Heading</H3>
<H4>Level 4 Heading</H4>
<H5>Level 5 Heading</H5>
<H6>Level 6 Heading</H6>
```

6) <P> </P>:-

- The proper way to break text into paragraphs is by using paragraph elements.
- Place a paragraph start tag, <P>, at the beginning of each new paragraph, and the viewer knows to separate the paragraphs.
- Adding a paragraph end tag, </P>, is optional, as it is normally implied by the next start tag that comes along.

HTML

- Still, adding the `</P>` tag at the end of a paragraph can help to protect your documents against viewers that don't precisely follow the HTML standard.

Attributes:-

Align:-

Attribute	Function
LEFT	Aligns the text with the left margin of the viewer. The right edge is ragged.
CENTER	Centers the text between the viewer margins.
RIGHT	Aligns the text with the right margin of the viewer. The left edge is ragged.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
  <p align="center"> Still, adding the </P> tag at the end of a
  paragraph can help to protect your documents against viewers that
  don't precisely follow the HTML standard. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

7) <PRE> </PRE>:-

- The most common and useful preformatting tag is the `<PRE>` container.
- Text in a `<PRE>` container is basically free-form with line feeds causing the line to break at the beginning of the next clear line.
- Line break tags and paragraph tags are also supported. This versatility enables you to create such items as tables and precise columns of text.
- Another common use of the `<PRE>` element is to display large blocks of computer code (C, C++, and so on) that would otherwise be difficult to read if the browser reformatted it.

- Text in a <PRE> container can use any of the physical or logical text formatting elements. You can use this feature to create tables that have bold headers or italicized values.
- However, the use of paragraph-formatting elements such as <Address> or any of the heading elements is not permitted.
- The biggest drawback to the <PRE> container is that any text within it is displayed in a monospaced font in the reader's viewer. This tends to make long stretches of preformatted text look clunky and out of place.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
<pre>
    Void main()
    {
        Printf("Vyas Dolly");
        Getch();
    }
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

8) :-

- The bold element uses a bold font to display the text.

9) <U> </U>:-

- The underline element causes text to be underlined in the viewer.

10) <I> </I>:-

- The italic element renders text using an italic font.

11) <Tt> </Tt>:-

- The teletype element displays the contents with a monospaced typewriter font.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
  <b> This font is bold </b>
  <i> This font is Italics </i>
  <u> This font is underlined </u>
  <tt> This font is monospaced typewriter font</tt>

</body>
</html>
```

12) <Strike> </Strike>:-

- The strikethrough element draws a horizontal line through the middle of the text

13) :-

- The subscript element moves the text lower than the surrounding text and (if possible) displays the text in a smaller size font.

14) :-

- The superscript element moves the text higher than the surrounding text and (if possible) displays the text in a smaller size font.

15) <Big> </Big>:-

- The big print element uses a larger font size to display the text.

16) <Small> </Small>:-

- The small print element displays the text in a smaller font size.

17) :-

- The strong tag displays text with a strong emphasis.

18) :-

- This tag will usually display the indicated text in italics.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
  Now the product is available on 10 Rs. Not <strike>20</strike>
  You are in standard 12<sup>th</sup>
  H<sub>2</sub>O
  <big> This font is big</big>
  <small> this font is small </small>
  <Strong>This font is strong</strong>
  <Em> This font is em style </em>
</body>
</html>
```

19) :-

The element, first introduced by Netscape, enables various font manipulations. It has not been adopted as part of the new HTML 3 proposal.

Attributes:-

- COLOR:-** This attribute enables the font to be drawn in a particular color. This color is represented by three pairs of hexadecimal numbers. The pairs represent the red, green, and blue color values.
- FACE:-** This attribute was introduced by Microsoft as a means of specifying a font style. There are currently no defined values.
- SIZE:-** This attribute indicates how much to increase or decrease the <BASEFONT> size. An acceptable value is anything between -7 and +7. You can also specify an absolute font size, with acceptable values between 1-7.

Example:-


```
<html>
<body>
<font color="#225533" size="+3" face="monotype corsiva">
  This program for display the use of <font> tag
</font>
</body>
</html>
```

20) <Basefont>:-

- The <BASEFONT> tag is used to establish the standard font size, face, and color for the text in the document.
- The choices made in the <BASEFONT> tag remain in place for the rest of the document, unless they are overridden by a FONT element.
- When the FONT element is closed, the BASEFONT characteristics are returned.
- BASEFONT attributes can be changed by another <BASEFONT> tag at any time in the document.
- Note that BASEFONT is a tag and not a container. There is no </BASEFONT> end tag.
- BASEFONT uses the FACE, SIZE, and COLOR attributes just as the FONT element does.

Example:-

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>BASEFont Example</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
This text is before the BASEFONT tag.<BR>
<BASEFONT SIZE=6 FACE="GEORGIA">
This text is after the BASEFONT tag.<BR>
Size changes are relative to the BASEFONT <FONT SIZE=-
3>SIZE</FONT>.<BR>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

21) <Blink> </Blink>:-

- This HTML tag will cause the enclosed text to blink. This tag was introduced by Netscape as a proposed extension. Some people find the <BLINK> tag to be quite annoying.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
See what's <BLINK>NEW</BLINK> at this page!
</body>
</html>
```

22) <Marquee> </Marquee>:-

This HTML element proposed by Microsoft will create an area with scrolling text inside of it. The text to be scrolled is contained within the start and end markers of this element.

Attribute:-

- **ALIGN**-This attribute specifies how the text will be displayed in the marquee. You can set it to the value of **bottom, middle, or top**
- **BEHAVIOR**-This attribute determines whether the text will scroll completely off the marquee. You can set this attribute to **alternate, scroll, or slide**.
 - a. **BEHAVIOR=SCROLL**, which is the default, indicates that the content should scroll off the edge of the marquee area, then reappear on the other side:
 - b. **BEHAVIOR=SLIDE** is almost the same, except that it indicates that when the leading part content reaches the left edge it should stop without scrolling off. Notice in this example that the contents stop scrolling as soon as the "H" reaches the left side:
 - c. **BEHAVIOR=ALTERNATE** makes the content bounce back and forth, all of it remaining visible all the time (assuming of course that it all fits).

The default is scroll.

- **BGCOLOR**-The background color of the marquee can be specified with this attribute. The color is represented by three pairs of hexadecimal numbers. The pairs represent the red, green, and blue color values.
- **DIRECTION**-This attribute indicates how the text will scroll in the marquee. You can either set this to left or right.
- **HEIGHT**-The height of the marquee is controlled with this attribute. You can specify the size in either pixels or as a percentage of the window height. If you're specifying a percentage of the window, you'll need to add a percent sign (%) after the number.
- **HSPACE**-This attribute defines how many pixels separate the marquee from surrounding text. This controls the amount of pixels to use as a buffer horizontally.
- **LOOP**-This number specifies how many times the marquee text will loop. A value of -1 or the string INFINITE will cause the text to loop forever.
- **SCROLLAMOUNT**-This number determines the number of pixels to scroll the marquee text.
- **SCROLLDELAY**-You can specify the number of milliseconds between marquee updates with this value.

Example:-

ALTERNATE

Example code:

HTML

`<MARQUEE
WIDTH=100% BEHAVIOR=ALTERNATE BGColor=yellow>This is
an example of an alternating marquee...</MARQUEE>`

SCROLL

Example code:

`<MARQUEE
WIDTH=100% BEHAVIOR=SCROLL BGColor=yellow LOOP=3>This
is an example of a scrolling marquee...</MARQUEE>`

SLIDE

Example code:

`<MARQUEE
WIDTH=100% BEHAVIOR=SLIDE BGColor=yellow>This is an
example of a sliding marquee...</MARQUEE>`

DIRECTION

Example code:

`<MARQUEE
WIDTH=100% BEHAVIOR=SCROLL DIRECTION=RIGHT
BGColor=yellow>This is an example of a marquee scrolling to the
right...</MARQUEE>`

SIZING

HEIGHT / WIDTH

Example code:

`<MARQUEE
BEHAVIOR=SCROLL HEIGHT=25 WIDTH=300
BGColor=yellow>This is an example of a scrolling
marquee</MARQUEE>`

HSPACE / VSPACE

Example code:

HTML

Preceding text. <FONT SIZE="4" FACE="courier"
COLOR=blue><MARQUEE WIDTH=100% BEHAVIOR=SCROLL
HSPACE=15 VSPACE=25 BGColor=yellow>This is an example of a
scrolling marquee</MARQUEE> Following text.

CREATING LINK WITH OTHER PAGES:-

23) <A> :-

It is used to create Hyper Link.

Attributes:-

- Href:-
It specifies relative or absolute location of a file for which you want to provide a hyperlink.
- Target:-
Specifies a window in which to show the destination document (if the link's action is to scroll or open a document.).
If the named window is not already open , a new window with that name opens.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
    <a href="fruit.html" target="right"> Fruits </a>
    <a href="birds.html" target="right"> Birds </a>
</body>
</html>
```

24) <Link>---</LINK>:-

Use the link tag to link external files such as style sheets and downloadable fonts into your document. Write this tag in head section.

Attributes:-

Href:-

Specifies the relative or absolute location of a recourse. You establishing the relationship for form.

Rel:-

HTML

Specifies the relationship. You are creating link between current document and recourse.

Title:-

It is used to saw the tool tip.

Target:-

Specifies the name of a frame in to which the reference link appears.

Example:-

First create css file.

Temp.css

```
.dd
{
    Background:#556678;
    Font:monotype corsiva;
}
```

Link.html

```
<html>
<head>
<link href="temp.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
</link>
</head>
<body>
<p class="dd"> Hello how r you ??????</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Line Breaks

**25)
:-**

This HTML tag forces a new line to be created at that point.

Example:-

```
<body>  
<p> hello how r u????<br>  
Thank you.  
</body>
```

26) <hr>:- Horizontal Rule

The <HR> tag creates a horizontal line.

Attributes:-

ALIGN-This proposed extended attribute indicates the positioning of the rule. It can have the value of left, right, center, or justify.

SIZE-This Netscape extension to HTML specifies the thickness of the horizontal line in pixels.

WIDTH-By default, the horizontal rule is drawn as wide as the page. This Netscape extension attribute enables the Web author to define the horizontal length of the rule in pixels. Alternatively, if you add the percent sign (%) after a number, the horizontal rule will be a percent of the width of the document.

NOSHADE-For those times when you want a solid horizontal line, use NOSHADE. This will prevent the browser from doing any shading of the horizontal line.

Color- It specifies the line color.

Example:-

```
<hr size=4 align="center" width=50% color=red>
```


List Creation

27):- Ordered List

Creating an Ordered List

A basic list in HTML consists of a list-identifier container plus the standard list items tag. (In HTML, all list items use one tag, , while the lists themselves are differentiated by their container tags.) An ordered list, also called a numbered list, is used to create a sequential list of items or steps. When a Web browser sees the tag for an ordered list, it sequentially numbers each list item by using standard numbers (1, 2, 3, and so on).

Using the Tag

Ordered (or numbered) lists begin with the tag, and each item uses the standard tag. If needed, you can create a list heading by using the <LH> tag. Close the list with the tag to signal the end of the list.

Attribute	Description
TYPE=A	Sets markers to uppercase letters
TYPE=a	Sets markers to lowercase letters
TYPE=I	Sets markers to uppercase Roman numerals
TYPE=i	Sets markers to lowercase Roman numerals
TYPE=1	Sets markers to numbers
START=n	Sets beginning value of item markers in the current list

Example:-

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Nested Ordered List Example Using Type</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<OL>
  <LI><EM>This is the example of ordered list</EM><BR>
    <LI>Fruit
      <OL TYPE=A>
        <LI>Apple
        <LI>Orange
      </OL>
    <LI>Animals
      <OL TYPE=a>
        <LI>Elephant
        <LI>Cow
      </OL>
    <LI>Movies
      <OL TYPE=I>
        <LI>Hum Tum
        <LI>Wanted
      </OL>
    <LI>Birds
      <OL TYPE=i>
        <LI>Sparrow
        <LI>Pigeon
      </OL>
  </OL>
</BODY>
</html>

```

28):-**Creating an Unordered List**

HTML also supports the unordered or bulleted list, which is a list of items that does not define a specific structure or relationship among the data.

Using the Tag

- Unordered lists (bulleted lists) use the container tag. Just like ordered lists, bulleted lists provide beginning and ending line breaks and support internal HTML elements and sublists.
- Also, like ordered lists, they require closing tags; include the tag to signal the end of the list.
- Web browsers support and automatically indent sublists, and some also vary the bullet icon based on the relative level of the list.
- These icons depending on the client software viewing the HTML document.

Attributes:-

Like the tag, the HTML specification adopted some of Netscape's extensions for the tag. You can manually control the appearance of item markers as either **circles, squares, or discs**.

Example:-

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Nested Unordered List Example Using Type</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<UL>
  <LI><EM>This is the example of ordered list</EM><BR>
    <LI>Fruit
      <UL TYPE=square>
        <LI>Apple
        <LI>Orange
      </UL>
```

```

<LI>Animals
  <UL TYPE=circle>
    <LI>Elephant
    <LI>Cow
  </UL>
<LI>Movies
  <UL TYPE=disc>
    <LI>Hum Tum
    <LI>Wanted
  </UL>
</UL>
</BODY>
</html>

```

29) :- (List Item)

It places the item into ordered list or unordered list.

Attributes:-

Type-

Type=A	Uppercase Alphabet
Type=a	Lowercase Alphabet
Type=1	Number
Type=i	Small Roman Letter
Type=I	Uppercase Roman Letter
Type=circle	○
Type=square	▪
Type=disc	●

Value-

Sets a number in an ordered list. It is used with .

Title-

It is used to saw the tool tip.

Example:-

```
<ol type=1>
  <li value=5>Dolly
  <li>Vyas
</ol>
```

30) <DL>....</DL>:- (Definition List)

- Definition lists, also called glossary lists, are a special type of list in HTML.
- They provide a format like a dictionary entry, with an identifiable term and indented definition paragraph.
- This format is especially useful when listing items with extensive descriptions, such as catalog items or company departments.
- The <DL> element provides both a beginning and ending line break. In the <DL> container, the <DT> tag marks the term and the <DD> tag defines the paragraph.
- These are both open tags, meaning they don't require a closing tag to contain text.

31) <DT>:- (Definition Term)

Specifies the term inside a definition list. Write a <dt> tag inside a <dl>tag.

32) <DD>:- (Definition Data)

Contains a definition in a definition list. Write this tag inside <dl>.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
<dl>
<dt>HTML
<dd> Html is stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
```

HTML

```
</dl>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Image Handling In Html

33):-

Currently, any time you want to make use of graphics on your home page, you have to employ the tag. This element enables you to specify imagemap information, hypertext link information, and positioning information.

Attributes:-

- **ALIGN**-This attribute indicates the alignment of the text on the line. It can have the value of absbottom, absmiddle, baseline, bottom, left, middle, right, texttop, or top.
- **ALT**-This attribute contains a text string that will be displayed by people who aren't using graphical browsers.
- **BORDER**-This attribute indicates the thickness of the border around the image. The unit of measurement for the thickness is determined by the UNITS attribute.
- **HSPACE**-This Netscape proposed extension controls the amount of horizontal space around the image. The value specified is expressed as a number of pixels.
- **SRC**-This indicates the URL for the HTML document to be displayed.
- **VSPACE**-This Netscape proposed extension controls the amount of vertical space around the image. The value specified is expressed as a number of pixels.
- **WIDTH**-This indicates the initial width of the display for the embedded object. The value must be specified as a number of pixels.

Example:-

```
<HTML>
<body>
```

```
  
</BODY>  
</html>
```

34) <AREA>.....</AREA>:-

- The area tag describes an individual area in an image map.
- An image map can contain multiple clickable areas , and each area can have a separate destination URL associated with it.
- The area tag must be used inside a MAP tag.

Attributes:-

Coords="coords"

- Specifies the coordinate of area.
- Coordinates are measured from the upper left corner of the image.
- The format of coords values depends on the value of shape attributes.

Shape="shape"

- Specifies the shape of the map.
- Each shape has its own form of the coords attribute.
- CIRCLE specifies the circle.
- RECT specifies the rectangle.
- POLY specifies the polygon of up to 100 sides.

HREF="location"

Specifies the URL to invoke when a user clicks the area.

Target="window name"

Specifies the frame or window into which the destination document is loaded , if the value of href is a URL that points to a document.

Name="area name"

- Specifies the name of area.
- This name can be used to access the AREA object from javascript.

35) <MAP>....</MAP>:-

- The MAP tag contains information about the active areas in an image map.
- An image map is a graphic that can be divided into multiple areas, and each area of the map can point to different URL.
- The MAP contains one or more AREA tag.
- To define a client side image map, use the IMG tag to specify the image and supply a value for its USEMAP attribute.

Attributes:-

NAME:-

- Specifies the name of the map.
- The name attribute is required.

Example:-

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>INDIA</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR=#998877><CENTER>
<IMG SRC="india_pol01.JPEG" SEMAP="#INDIA"WIDTH=300
HEIGHT=300>
<MAP NAME="INDIA">
<AREA SHAPE="CIRCLE" COORDS=130,250,30
HREF="JAMNAGAR.HTML">
<AREA SHAPE="CIRCLE" COORDS=115,240,10
HREF="CHENNAI.HTML">
<AREA SHAPE="RECT" COORDS=100,100,110,110
HREF="DELHI.HTML">
```

HTML

```
<AREA SHAPE="CIRCLE" COORDS=70,170,10  
HREF="MUMBAI.HTML">  
<AREA SHAPE="POLY" COORDS=200,150,210,150,200,160  
HREF="CALCUTTA.HTML">  
</MAP></BODY>
```

Table Creation

36) <Table>...</Table>

This element is used to define a series of rows as table cells. Table elements are defined by <TR> elements.

Attributes:-

- **ALIGN**-This attribute indicates the alignment of the text on the line. It can have the value of left, right, center, justify.
- **BORDER**-This attribute indicates the thickness of the border around the table.
- **CELLPADDING**-This attribute specifies the spacing inside the cells.
- **CELLSPACING**-This attribute determines the spacing between the cells.
- **BACKGROUND**-Specifies the URL of a background image to be used as background of a table.
- **BGCOLOR**- Specifies the background color of a table cells.
- **BORDERCOLOR**- Specifies the color of border.
- **COLS**- Specifies the number of columns in the table.
- **BORDERCOLORDARK**- Specifies the darker color used to draw 3D borders around each table of cell.
- **BORDERCOLORLIGHT**- Specifies the lighter color used to draw 3D borders around each table of cell.
- **HEIGHT**- Specifies the height of a table.
- **WIDTH**- Specifies the width of a table.

- **HSPACE**- Specifies the horizontal spacing for the whole table.
- **VSPACE**- Specifies the vertical spacing for the whole table.
- **RULES**- It specifies that border should appear between which cells in the table.
 1. **None**- No cell border.
 2. **Groups**- Cell border will appear between row group and column group.
 3. **Rows**- Border will appear between rows only
 4. **Cols**- Border will appear between cols only
 5. **All**- It will appear between rows and columns.
- **FRAME**- It specifies the border out side of table.
 1. **Above**- The top side
 2. **Below**- The bottom side
 3. **Border**- All four sides.
 4. **Box**- Same as border attributes
 5. **Hsides**- Top and bottom side
 6. **Vsides**- Left and right side
 7. **LHS**- Left hand side
 8. **RHS**- Right hand side
 9. **Void**- No sides

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
<table align="center" bgcolor="pink" bordercolor="yellow"
border=5 height=50% width=50% rules="all" frame="LHS">
<tr>
<td>Red
<td>Yellow
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green
<td>Black
</tr>
<tr>
```

```

<td>Pink
<td>Violet
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

37) <TR>....</TR>:-

This tag contains the row of cell in the table. Write this tag inside <table> tag.

Attributes:-

- **ALIGN**-This attribute indicates the alignment of the text on the line. It can have the value of left, right, center, justify.
- **BGCOLOR**- Specifies the background color of a table cells.
- **BORDERCOLOR**- Specifies the color of border.
- **VALIGN**- Specifies the vertical alignment of a text.
- **TITLE**- It is used to show the tool tip.

Example:-

```

<html>
<body>
<table border=4>
<tr bgcolor="red">
<td>Dolly
<td>Vyas
</tr>
</table>

```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

38) <TD>...</TD> :- (Table Data)

Specifies the table data for a cell or create a column in the table.

Attributes:-

- **ALIGN**-This attribute indicates the alignment of the text on the line. It can have the value of left, right, center, justify.
- **BGCOLOR**- Specifies the background color of a table cells.
- **COLSPAN**- Indicates the number of columns the cell spans. Give the number as an integer.
- **ROWSPAN**- Indicates the number of rows the cell spans.
- **HEIGHT**- Specifies the height of a cell.
- **WIDTH**- Specifies the width of a cell.
- **VALIGN**- Specifies the vertical alignment of the data in the cell.
- **NOWRAP**- It maximize the amount of horizontal space in the cell.
- **TITLE**- it is used to saw the tool tip.

Example:-

```
<html>  
<body>  
  <table align="center" bgcolor="pink" bordercolor="yellow" border=5  
    height=50% width=50% rules="all" frame="LHS">  
    <tr>  
      <td colspan=2>dolly  
    </tr>
```

```
<tr bgcolor="red">
  <td>dolly
  <td>dolly
</tr>
<tr>
  <td colspan=2>dolly

</tr>
<tr>
  <td>dolly
  <td>dolly
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

39) <TH> :-

The text enclosed within this HTML tag, becomes a table header.

Attributes:-

- **ALIGN**-This attribute indicates the alignment of the text within the column. It can have the value of center, left, right, or justify.
- **BACKGROUND**- Specifies the background image for the table cell.
- **BGCOLOR**- Specifies the background color of a table cells.
- **COLSPAN**- Indicates the number of columns the cell spans. Give the number as an integer.
- **ROWSPAN**- Indicates the number of rows the cell spans.
- **HEIGHT**- Specifies the height of a cell.

- **WIDTH-** Specifies the width of a cell.
- **VALIGN-** Specifies the vertical alignment of the data in the cell.
- **NOWRAP-** It maximize the amount of horizontal space in the cell.
- **TITLE-** it is used to saw the tool tip.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
<table border=3>
<tr>
<th bgcolor="yellow">Name
<th bgcolor="Green">Age
<th bgcolor="red">Salary
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

40) <CAPTION> :-

Specifies a description of a table. Write this tag inside the <table> tag.

Attributes:-

- **ALIGN-** Specifies that caption appears of the top, bottom or right side of the table.
- **VALIGN-** Specifies the vertical alignment of a caption.

HTML

- **TITLE-** It is used to saw the toll tip.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
<table border=4>
<caption align="center">This is about study
<tr>
<td>CS
<td>HTML
<td>C
<td>CF
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

FRAME

41) FRAME:-

It is used to create a frame within a frameset. Write this tag inside the frameset tag.

Attributes:-

- **BORDER**- specifies the thickness of the border around a frame. Border=0 specifies a frame with no border.
- **BORDERCOLOR**- Specifies the color of the border around the frame.
- **FRAMEBORDER**- It specifies that frame border is visible or not.
 - Border is visible.
 - Border is not visible.
- **NORESIZE**- It specifies that frame's alignment should not change or frame may not be resized.
- **SCROLLING**- It specifies that scrollbar should present or not.
- **NAME**- Specifies the name of a frame.
- **MARGINHEIGHT**-This indicates the height of the frame, specified in pixels.
- **MARGINWIDTH**-This indicates the width of the frame, specified in pixels.
- **SRC**-This indicates the URL for the HTML document to be shown in the frame.
- **TITLE**- it is used to saw the tool tip.

42) <FRAMESET>:-

It is specified the frameset definition and frame spacing and dimension , size and attributes.

Attributes:-

- **BORDER**- specifies the thickness of the border around a frame. Border=0 specifies a frame with no border.
- **BORDERCOLOR**- Specifies the color of the border around the frame.
- **COLS**-This list of widths of the frame is separated by commas. By default, you specify the frame widths in pixels. Alternatively, you can add the percent sign (%) after a number to make the frame width a percentage of the browser's width.
- **ROWS**-This attribute is similar to the COLS attribute, except that it applies to the frames' heights. These values for each consecutive frame are separated by commas. By default, the height specifications are expressed in screen pixels. Alternatively, you can add the percent sign (%) after a number to make the frame height a percentage of the browser's height.
- **FRAMESPACING**- Specifies the space between frame within the browser window in pixel.
- **TITLE**- It is used to saw the tool tip.

Example:-

```
<frameset cols="30%,30%,*">
<frame src="ol.html">
    <frameset rows="*,*">
        <frame src="fruits.html">
        <frame src="animal.html">
```

HTML

```
    </frameset>  
    <frame src="img.html">  
</frameset>
```

FORM

43) <FORM>:-

- Forms are one of the most popular, interactive features on the World Wide Web (WWW).
- They enable users to interact with the text and graphics that are displayed on your machine. You can make forms with simple yes or no questions; you can make highly complex order forms; or you can make forms for people to send you comments.
- You create forms by providing a number of fields in which a user can enter information or choose an option.
- Then, when the user submits the form, the information is returned to a server-side script.
- A script is a short program that is written specifically for each form. You can create scripts to do any number of things.
- HTML forms give you the opportunity to gather information from people reading your Web page.
- Just as HTML provides many mechanisms for outputting information, the use of HTML forms enables input.
- These forms can be used to solicit free-form text information, get answers to yes or no questions, and get answers from a set of options.
- You can add forms to your Web page with many different results in mind.
- Within this tag you can place various tags such as `<input>`, `<select>`, `<textarea>`.

Attributes:-

- **METHOD**- Specifies the how form data is transmitted to the form processor. The most common method is POST, which sends all the information from the form separately from the URL. The other option for METHOD is GET, which attaches the information from the form to the end of the URL.
- **ACTION**- This attribute points the form to an URL that will accept the form's information and do something with it. If you don't specify an ACTION, it sends the information back to the same URL the page came from.
- **NAME**- Assigns a form a name which can be identified by bookmark script and applet recourse.
- **TITLE**- It is used to saw the tool tip.

44) <INPUT>:-

<INPUT> is a single tag option for gathering information. <INPUT> contains all of the other options for acquiring information, including simple text fields, password fields, radio buttons, check boxes, and the buttons to submit and reset the form.

Attributes:-

- **NAME**-This defines the name for the data. This field is required for all the types of input except Submit and Clear.
- **SIZE**-This is the size of the input field in number of characters for text or password.
- **MAXLENGTH**-This specifies the maximum number of characters to be allowed for a text or password field.
- **VALUE**-For a text or password field, it defines the default text displayed. For a check box or radio button, it specifies the value that

is returned to the server if the box or button is selected. For the Submit and Reset buttons, it defines the text inside the button.

- **CHECKED**-This sets a check box or radio button to on. It has no meaning for any other type of <INPUT> tag.
- **VALUE**- Sets the caption of an alignment.
- **TYPE**-This sets the type of input field you want to display.
 - **TEXT**- Creates a simple one line text input field.
 - **PASSWORD**- This section describes the possible values for the INPUT tag's TYPE attribute. TEXT TEXT, the default input type, gathers a simple line of text. You can use the attributes NAME (this is required), SIZE, MAXLENGTH, and VALUE with TEXT.
 - **RADIO**- It produces a small radio button that can be turned on and off user can select only one of them.
 - **SUBMIT**- It produces a button when a button is selected it submits all the data to the form processor.
 - **RESET**- It clears all the input field or set the default setting.
 - **IMAGE**-It replaces the submit button with the image.
 - **BUTTON**- It creates a button with no specific behavior.
 - **CHECKBOX**- It create a checkbox from which user can select multiple option.
 - **HIDDEN**- It stores the hidden data.
 - **FILE**- it allows the user to upload the file.

Example:-

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
<form>
Enter your name:-<input type="text" name="t1"><br>
Enter your age:-<input type="text" name="t2"><br>
Qualification:-
<input type="checkbox" name="c1">BCA<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="c2">MCA<br>
Gender:-
<input type="radio" name="r1">Male<br>
<input type="radio" name="r1">Female<br>
<input type="submit" value="submit">
<input type="reset" value="reset">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

45) <TEXTAREA>:-

This element is used to create a form input that takes up multiple lines.

Attributes:-

ALIGN-This proposed HTML 3 attribute determines where the caption is placed. Acceptable values are top, bottom, left, middle, and right.

COLS-This attribute defines the total number of columns in the form. This is used to help the browser determine how the table should be shown.

NAME-The string in this attribute is the name for the input form.

ROWS-This attribute defines the total number of columns in the form. This is used to help the browser determine how the table should be shown

Example:-

Address:-<textarea cols=5 rows=5> </textarea>

46) <SELECT>:-

- The <SELECT> element shows a list of choices in either a pop-up menu or a scrolling list. It's set up as an opening and closing tag with a number of choices listed in between.
- Specifies a drop down list within a form use the option tag to specify item in the dropdown list.

Attributes:-

- **Multiple-** Specifies that a user can select more than one list item at a time.
- **NAME-** This is required. It defines the name for the data.
- **READONLY-** Specifies that your user can not modify value within the selection list.
- **SIZE:-** Specifies the number of visible items in the list.
- **TITLE-** It is used to saw the tool tip.

47) <OPTION>:-

This HTML element identifies a particular selection in the SELECT element .Write this tag inside <select> tag.

Attributes:-

- **Disable-** Does not allow to access dropdown list.
- **SELECTED-** Marks a dropdown list item as pre selected.
- **VALUE-** Specifies which data is sent to the form processor.
- **TITLE-** It is used to saw the tool tip.

Example:-

```
<html>
<body>
<form>
  <select>
    <option>Jamnagar</option>
    <option>Rajkot</option>
    <option selected>Mumbai</option>
  </select>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```