



by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

Website: <https://predragacademy.in/>

Cell: 7796773232

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

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## INTRODUCTION OF HTML

- ▶ HTML stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language**
- ▶ HTML is a language for describing web pages.
- ▶ HTML is not a programming language, it is a **markup language**
- ▶ A markup language is a set of **markup tags**
- ▶ HTML uses **markup tags** to describe web pages

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## STRUCTURE OF HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Heading Tag</title>
</head>
<body>
  Content.....
</body>
</html>
```

- ▶ **<!DOCTYPE>** : It defines the document type or it instructs the browser about the version of HTML.
- ▶ **<html >** : This tag informs the browser that it is an HTML document. Text between html tag describes the web document. It is a container for all other elements of HTML except <!DOCTYPE>
- ▶ **<head>** : It should be the first element inside the <html> element, which contains the metadata (information about the document). It must be closed before the body tag opens.
- ▶ **<title>** : As its name suggested, it is used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the top of the browser window. It must be placed inside the head tag and should close immediately. (Optional)
- ▶ **<body>** : Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user. This tag contains the main content of the HTML document.

## BASIC TAG IN HTML

- ▶ Heading tag <hx>.....</ hx>
- ▶ Paragraph tag <p>.....<p>
- ▶ Break tag <br>
- ▶ Horizontal line <hr>
- ▶ Comment in HTML <!-- Text -->

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## HEADING TAG

Example

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Heading Tag</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This Is Heading</h1>
    <h2>This Is Heading</h2>
    <h3>This Is Heading</h3>
    <h4>This Is Heading</h4>
    <h5>This Is Heading</h5>
    <h6>This Is Heading</h6>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:

# This Is Heading

## This Is Heading

### This Is Heading

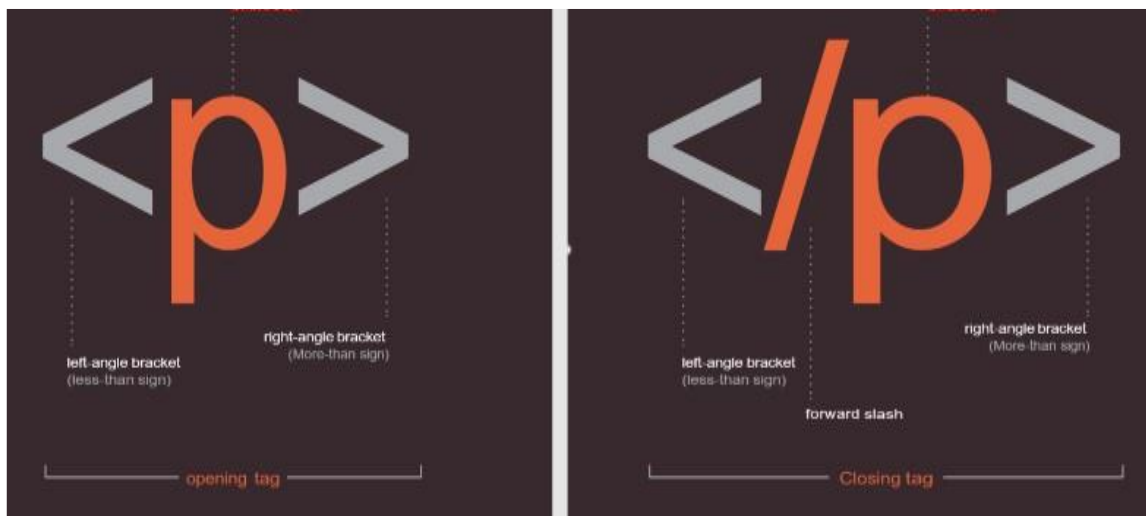
#### This Is Heading

##### This Is Heading

###### This Is Heading

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## PARAGRAPH TAG



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## HTML Attribute

- All HTML elements can have **attributes**
- Attributes provide **additional information** about elements
- Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
- Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like **name="value"**

### Syntax:

```
<element attribute_name="attribute_value">
```

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## Body Tag

- ▶ The <body> tag in HTML is used to define the main content present inside an HTML page. It is always enclosed within <html>tag. The <body> tag is the last child of <html> tag. A body tag contains starting as well as an ending tag.
- ▶ **Attributes:** There are many attributes in the <body> tag which are deprecated from HTML5 are listed below:
  - **background**: It contains the URL of the background image. It is used to set the background image.
  - **bgcolor**: It is used to specify the background color of an image.
  - **text**: It specifies the color of the text in a document.

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## TEXT FORMATING

- ▶ In HTML, we have many special elements that can provide special meaning to text content.
- ▶ **HTML Elements Description**
  - ▶ **<b>** Bold the text
  - ▶ **<u>** <u> tag is used to display the under line below text
  - ▶ **<i>** Italic the text
  - ▶ **<em>** Similar to italic but used when we want to emphasize the text.
  - ▶ **<mark>** It marks the text with a default "yellow" background colour
  - ▶ **<small>** Decrease the text size
  - ▶ **<del>** It prints a cross line over the text.
  - ▶ **<ins>** Represents the inserted text by putting an underline.
  - ▶ **<sub>** This element is used to display the subscript.
  - ▶ **<sup>** It can make a text superscript.

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## IMAGE TAG

- ▶ **Adding images on a webpage:** The `<img>` tag is used to add or embed the images to a webpage/website. The “img” tag is an empty tag, which means it can contain only a list of attributes and it has no closing tag.
- ▶ **Syntax:** ``
- ▶ **Attribute**
- **src:** It is used to specify the path to the image.
- **alt:** It is used to specify an alternate text for the image. It is useful as it informs the user about what the image means and also due to any network issue if the image cannot be displayed then this alternate text will be displayed.
- **height:** It is used to specify the height of the image.
- **width:** It is used to specify the width of the image.
- **Title :** it is used to display title when mouse over on the image.
- **align :** Image display left and Right side
- **vspace :** Vertical Space between content and image
- **hspace :** Horizontal Space between content and image

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## IMAGE MAP

- ▶ In image mapping an image is specified with certain set of coordinates inside the image which act as hyperlink areas to different destinations.
- ▶ It is different from an image link since in image linking, an image can be used to serve a single link or destination whereas a mapped image, different coordinates of the image can serve different links or destinations.
- ▶ **Elements required in Mapping an Image :**
- ▶ There are three basic html elements which are required for creating a mapped image.
  1. **Map :** It is used to create a map of the image with clickable areas
  2. **Image :** It is used for the image source on which mapping is done.
  3. **Area :** It is used within the map for defining clickable areas.
- ▶ **Steps to create a mapped image :**
- **Determining Image size :** Determining the size of the image is very important because if the size of the image is changed then the area coordinates will also require updation
- **Determine the coordinates of the areas that you want to map :**  
It can be done in three shapes which are rectangle, circle and polygon. Coordinates can be found easily by using MS

Example:

```

<map name="test">
  <area shape="rect" coords="33,44,270,348" alt="Computer" href="laptop.html">
  <area shape="rect" coords="292,171,335,245" alt="mobile" href="Form2.html">
</map>
```

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## HTML LINK

### ► What is a link?

- It is a connection from one web resource to another.
- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- You can click on a link and jump to another document.
- When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

### ► HTML Link Syntax

- Links are specified in HTML using the "a" tag.

`<a href="url">Text link</a>`

**href** : The href attribute is used to specify the destination address of the link used. "**href**" stands for Hypertext reference.

**Text link** : The text link is the visible part of the link. It is what the viewer clicks on.

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## ATTRIBUTE OF <a> TAG

### ► Href attribute :

### ► target attribute

- target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

### ► target attribute can have one of the following values :

- **\_self** - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- **\_blank** - Opens the document in a new window or tab.

### ► Title : it is used to display extra information about an element when mouse over .

### ► Download: It is used to specify the target link to download when the user clicks.

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## Absolute URLs vs. Relative URLs

- **Absolute File Paths:** It always contains the root element along with the complete directory list required to locate the file.

- `<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>`  
`<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/"> W3C</a></p>`  
`<p><a href="https://www.google.com/"> Google</a></p>`

- **Relative File Paths:** It is the hierarchical path representation that locates the file or folder on a file system beginning from the current directory.

`<h2>Relative URLs</h2>`  
`<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>`  
`<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>`

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## Marquee tag

- ▶ tag is a container tag of HTML is implemented for creating scrollable text or images within a web page from either left to right or vice versa, or top to bottom or vice versa.

- ▶ But this tag has been deprecated in the new version of HTML, i.e., HTML 5

- ▶ **Attribute Of Marquee tag:**

- ▶ **Width :**

- ▶ **Height:**

- ▶ **behavior:** provides the scrolling type in a marquee.

That scrolling can be like sliding, scrolling or alternate.

- ▶ **direction :** left,right,up,down

- ▶ **scrollamount :** provides value for speeding the marquee feature .

- ▶ **bgcolor:** provides a background color where the value will be either the name of the color or the hexadecimal color-code.

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## Lists in HTML

- ▶ A list is a record of short pieces of related information or used to display the data or any information on web pages.
- ▶ There are three type of list in HTML
  1. Ordered List
  2. Unordered List
  3. Description List OR Definition list
- ✓ In HTML4.1, it defines definition list and in HTML5, it defines description list.

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## Ordered List

- ▶ Ordered List it represents as `<ol>` tag.
- ▶ It is used to display the list of Items a numerical(number) or alphabetical order
- ▶ Inside the `<ol>` tag, you should place one or more `<li>` tags.
- ▶ `<li>` tag represents a single item in the list.
- ▶ **Syntax :**

```
<ol>
  <li>Item1</li>
  <li>Item2</li>
  <li>Item3</li>
</ol>
```

- ▶ **Attribute of `<ol>` tag**
- ▶ **type:** It defines which type(1, A, a, I, and i) of an order you want in your list numeric, alphabetic, or roman numbers.
- ▶ **reversed:** It defines that the order will be descending.
- ▶ **start** It defines that from which number or alphabet the order will start.

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## Unordered List

- ▶ An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag.
- ▶ The list items will be marked with **bullets** (small black circles) by default:

▶ **Syntax :**

```
<ul>
  <li>Item1</li>
  <li>Item2</li>
  <li>Item3</li>
</ul>
```

▶ **Attribute:**

▶ **Type:** `<ul type="Value"> .....</ ul>`

▶ Below is the Value of type Attribute.

Value	Description
disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet (default)
circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
square	Sets the list item marker to a square
none	The list items will not be marked

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## Description List OR Definition list

- ▶ The `<dl>` tag in HTML is used to represent the description list
- ▶ This tag is used with `<dt>` and `<dd>` tag
- ▶ `<dt>` stands for "Definition Title" and `<dd>` stands "Definition Data"

▶ **Syntax:**

```
<dl>
  <dt>data title here..</dt>
  <dd>Data Description here..</dd>
</dl>
```

▶ **Example:**

```
<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>HTML Use to create Web Page</dd>
  <dd>HTML Use to create Web Page</dd>
  <DT>CSS</DT>
  <dd>Css used to design web Page</dd>
</dl>
```

**Output:**

HTML  
HTML Use to create Web Page  
HTML Use to create Web Page  
CSS  
Css used to design web Page

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# Table in HTML

- ▶ Tables are used to represent our data in tabular format. In HTML, represent tables we use table tag it is paired tag
- ▶ **Syntax:**     <table>..... </table>
- ▶ **Table rows:**
  - ▶ Horizontal lines present in the tables are called as table rows , to represent the table rows we use the tr tag
- ▶ **Syntax:**     <tr>...</tr>
- ▶ **Table Columns:**
  - ▶ The Vertical line represent in the tables are called as table columns .
  - ▶ A table data/cell is defined with the“td” tag.
- ▶ **Syntax:**     <td> .... </td>

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## Structure of table

### Structure

```
<table>
  <caption>Employee Table</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Col Heading 1</th>
      <th>Col Heading 2</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>column 1</td>
      <td>column 2</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Tag	Description
<u>&lt;table&gt;</u>	Defines a table
<u>&lt;th&gt;</u>	Defines a header cell in a table
<u>&lt;tr&gt;</u>	Defines a row in a table
<u>&lt;td&gt;</u>	Defines a cell in a table
<u>&lt;caption&gt;</u>	Defines a table caption
<u>&lt;thead&gt;</u>	Groups the header content in a table
<u>&lt;tbody&gt;</u>	Groups the body content in a table

### Output

Employee Table			
Col Heading 1	Col Heading 2	Col Heading 3	Col Heading 4
column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4
column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4

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# Attribute

## ► Attributes <table> tag

- background
- bgcolor
- border
- cellpadding
- cellspacing
- width
- height

## ► Attributes <tr> tag

- align
- valign
- bgcolor

## ► Attributes <td> tag

- align
- valign
- Height
- background
- bgcolor
- width
- colspan
- rowspan

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# Assignment on table

## ► 1

*A test table with merged cells*

	Average		Red eyes
	height	weight	
Males	1.9	0.003	40%
Females	1.7	0.002	43%

## ► 3

Name	Gender	Age
David	Male	23
Jessica	Female	47
Warren	Male	12

## 2.

Day	Seminar		
	Schedule		Topic
	Begin	End	
Monday	8:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	Introduction to XML
			Validity: DTD and Relax NG
Tuesday	8:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	XPath
	11:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	
Wednesday	2:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	XSL Transformations
	8:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	XSL Formatting Objects

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# Semantics Element

- ▶ Semantic elements have meaningful names which tell about the type of content.
- ▶ For example header, footer , nav, ... etc. HTML5 introduces many semantic elements as mentioned below which make the code easier to write and understand for the developer as well as instruct the browser on how to treat them.

Tag	Description
<code>&lt;article&gt;</code>	Defines independent, self-contained content
<code>&lt;aside&gt;</code>	Defines content aside from the page content
<code>&lt;details&gt;</code>	Defines additional details that the user can view or hide
<code>&lt;figcaption&gt;</code>	Defines a caption for a <code>&lt;figure&gt;</code> element
<code>&lt;figure&gt;</code>	Specifies self-contained content, like illustrations, diagrams, photos, code listings, etc.
<code>&lt;footer&gt;</code>	Defines a footer for a document or section
<code>&lt;header&gt;</code>	Specifies a header for a document or section
<code>&lt;main&gt;</code>	Specifies the main content of a document
<code>&lt;mark&gt;</code>	Defines marked/highlighted text
<code>&lt;nav&gt;</code>	Defines navigation links
<code>&lt;section&gt;</code>	Defines a section in a document
<code>&lt;summary&gt;</code>	Defines a visible heading for a <code>&lt;details&gt;</code> element
<code>&lt;time&gt;</code>	Defines a date/time

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## `<nav>` tag

- ▶ The `<nav>` tag defines a set of navigation links.
- ▶ Notice that NOT all links of a document should be inside a `<nav>` element. The `<nav>` element is intended only for major blocks of navigation links.
- ▶ **Syntax:** `<nav>.....</nav>`
- ▶ **Example:**

```
<nav>
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
  <a href="/css/">CSS</a> |
  <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |
  <a href="/python/">Python</a>
</nav>
```

- ▶ **Output:**

[HTML](#) | [CSS](#) | [JavaScript](#) | [Python](#)

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## figure and figcaption

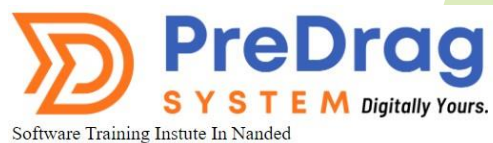
- ▶ The **<figure>** tag in HTML is used to add self-contained content like, diagrams, photos, or codes display on webpage.
- ▶ The **<figcaption>** element is used to add a caption for the **<figure>** element.
- ▶ **<figure>** and **<figcaption>** tags are used to represent an Image along with its description.
- ▶ **Syntax :**

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Description about image </figcaption>
</figure>
```

- ▶ **Example**

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Software Training Institute In Nanded </figcaption>
</figure>
```

**Output:**



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## <section> tag in Html

- ▶ A page can be split into sections like Introduction, Contact Information, Details etc and each of these sections can be in a different section tag.
- ▶ **Syntax: <section>.....</section>**

```
<section>
  <h1>Data Structure</h1>
  <p>
    Data Structure is a data
    organization and storage
    format that enables efficient
    access and modification.
  </p>
</section>
```

```
<section>
  <h1>Algorithm</h1>
  <p>
    A process or set of rules to
    be followed in calculations
    or other problem-solving
    operations, especially by
    a computer.
  </p>
</section>
```

**Output:**

### Data Structure

Data Structure is a data organization and storage format that enables efficient access and modification.

### Algorithm

A process or set of rules to be followed in calculations or other problem-solving operations, especially by a computer.

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## <input> tag

- ▶ the input field can be specified using where a user can enter data.
- ▶ The input tag is used within < form> element to declare input controls that allow users to input data.
- ▶ <Input> tag can create form elements such as textbox, checkbox, radio button etc..
- ▶ **Attribute <Input> tag**

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. type      | 11. Height      |
| 2. maxlength | 12. checked     |
| 3. value     | 13. placeholder |
| 4. readonly  | 14. autofocus   |
| 5. disabled  | 15. Required    |
| 6. tabindex  | 16. min and max |
| 7. name      | 17. Multiple    |
| 8. Id        | 18. Pattern     |
| 9. src       | 19.             |
| 10. Width    | 20.             |

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- ▶ First Attribute of input tag is type attribute.
- ▶ Syntax: <input type="value">
- ▶ Below are the Value of the type attribute.

<code>&lt;input type="text"&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;input type="image"&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;input type="password"&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;input type="checkbox"&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;input type="color"&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;input type="radio"&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;input type="email"&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;input type="range"&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;input type="number"&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;input type="reset"&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;input type="button"&gt;</code>	<code>&lt;input type="submit"&gt;</code>

<code>&lt;input type="date"&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;input type="time"&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;input type="datetime-local"&gt;</code>

<code>&lt;input type="month"&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;input type="week"&gt;</code>

<code>&lt;input type="file"&gt;</code>
<code>&lt;input type="hidden"&gt;</code>

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# Label

- ▶ `<label>` tag is used to create
- ▶ The `<label>` tag provides description for the (textbox), `<button>`, `<input>`, `<meter>`, `<output>`, `<progress>`, `<select>`, or `<textarea>` element.
- ▶ When the user click on label, cursor will be appeared in the associated textbox automatically

▶ **Syntax:**

```
<label for="id of textbox here"> Label Text Here</label>
```

▶ **Example:**

```
<label for="txt">User Name</label>  
<input type="text" id="txt"/>
```

▶ **Attribute:**

▶ **for:**

- ▶ Used to specify the id of .the textbox that is associated with the textbox.

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# Pattern attribute

- ▶ This attribute is used to specify the regular expression on which the input element value is checked .
- ▶ This attribute works with the following input types : text, password, date, search, email, etc.
- ▶ **Tip:** Use the global **title** attribute to describe the pattern to help the user .

▶ **Syntax:**      `<input pattern = "regular_exp">`

Pattern	Description
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="[a-z]"&gt;</code>	Accept Single Small Letter Alphabet
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="^[a-z]*\$"&gt;</code>	Accept Multiple Small Letter Alphabet
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="[A-Z]"&gt;</code>	Accept Single Capital Letter Alphabet
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="^[A-Z]*\$"&gt;</code>	Accept Multiple Capital Letter Alphabet
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="[a-zA-Z]"&gt;</code>	Accept Single Small/Capital Letter Alphabet
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="[0-9]"&gt;</code>	Accept Single digit character
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="[a-zA-Z0-9]"&gt;</code>	Accept Single Small/Capital/digit character
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="[a-z]{5}"&gt;</code>	Accept five Small Letter Alphabet
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="[a-z]{4,8}"&gt;</code>	Accept minimum four and maximum eight small letter
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="[a-zA-Z]{4,8}"&gt;</code>	minimum four and maximum eight small/capital letter
<code>&lt;input type="text" pattern="[a-zA-Z0-9]{4,8}"&gt;</code>	min four and max eight small/ capital/digit character

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# Dropdownlist and listbox

- ▶ **<select>** tag is used to create a dropdownlist or listbox
- ▶ DropDownList is used to display few option to the user and allow the user to select any one of them.
- ▶ Listbox is used to display few option to the user and allow the user to select one or more of them.
- ▶ Inside**<select>** tag you should use**<option>** tag.
- ▶ **<option>** tag represents an option in the dropdownlist.
- ▶ **<select>** and **<option>** both tags are paired tag.
- ▶ The content between the opening **<option>** and closing**</option>** tags is what the browsers will display in a dropdown list.
- ▶ However, the **value** of the value attribute is what will be sent to the server when a form is submitted.
- ▶ **Note:** If the value attribute is not specified, the content will be passed as a value instead
- ▶ **Syntax:**

```
<select>
  <option>Content Here...</option>
  <option>Content Here...</option>
  <option>Content Here...</option>
</select>
```

## Example:

```
<select>
  <option>Select District</option>
  <option>Pune</option>
  <option>Mumbai</option>
  <option>Nanded</option>
</select>
```

## Output:

Select District ▼

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## <select> tag

- ▶ The **<optgroup>** tag is used to group related options in a **<select>** element (drop-down list).
- ▶ If you have a long list of options, groups of related options are easier to handle for a user.
- ▶ **Syntax:**

```
<select>
  <optgroup>
    <option>Select District</option>
    <option>Pune</option>
    <option>Mumbai</option>
    <option>Nanded</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
```

## Attribute:

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>autofocus</u>	autofocus	Specifies that the drop-down list should automatically get focus when the page loads
<u>disabled</u>	disabled	Specifies that a drop-down list should be disabled
<u>multiple</u>	multiple	Specifies that multiple options can be selected at once
<u>name</u>	name	Defines a name for the drop-down list
<u>required</u>	required	Specifies that the user is required to select a value before submitting the form
<u>size</u>	number	Defines the number of visible options in a drop-down list

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## <textarea> tag

- ▶ <textarea> tag
- ▶ Ex: Comment, Description etc.
- ▶ The user can resize the textarea, at run time in the browser
- ▶ **Syntax:**

**Example:**

```
<textarea name="name here" rows="no. of rows" cols="no. of Columns" > <textarea name="Comment" rows="5" cols="25">
</textarea> </textarea>
```

Attribute	Value	Description
<u>autofocus</u>	autofocus	Specifies that a text area should automatically get focus when the page loads
<u>cols</u>	number	Specifies the visible width of a text area
<u>disabled</u>	disabled	Specifies that a text area should be disabled
<u>maxlength</u>	number	Specifies the maximum number of characters allowed in the text area
<u>placeholder</u>	text	Specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of a text area
<u>readonly</u>	readonly	Specifies that a text area should be read-only
<u>required</u>	required	Specifies that a text area is required/must be filled out
<u>rows</u>	number	Specifies the visible number of lines in a text area

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

## Assignment 1

**Workshop Registration**
More Actions ▼

Register now while seats are available!

**First Name \***

**Last Name \***

**Company/Institution \***

**Address \***

**City**

**State / Province / Region**

**Country**

**Email \***

**Phone Number \***

**Lunch**  
**Meal Preference**

**Payment Details**  
**Payment Mode**  
☐ Cash  
☐ Cheque  
☐ Demand Draft

**DD/Cheque No.**

**Drawn On (Bank Name)**

**Payable at**

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

## Assignment 2 and Assignment 3

### Contact Us

Got a question ? Feedback? Awesome!  
Send your message in the form below and we will get back to you as early as possible.

**Name:**

**Email:**

**Message:**  

Your Message Here

\* Full Name

\* Email

\* Age

How do you watch South Park?

How much do you like South Park?  
☐ I love it!  
☐ I like it  
☐ It's ok  
☐ Not really

How many seasons of South Park have you watched?

Who do you watch South Park with?  
(Check all that apply)  
☐ Alone  
☐ Friends  
☐ Family  
☐ Partner  
☐ Other

Tell us more about your favorite character(s) or episode(s)

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

## fieldset and legend

- ▶ The **<fieldset>** tag is used display a box around a set of fields.
- ▶ **<fieldset>** tag is used to group-up the set of elements.
- ▶ For ex. all the personal details of the user such as first name, Lastname, Email, mobile etc. can be placed inside the **fieldset**.
- ▶ **Syntax:**

```
<fieldset>
  <label> User Name</label> <input type="text"> <br>
  <label>Password</label> <input type="password"> <br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</fieldset>
```

User Name

Password

- ▶ **<legend> Tag**
- ▶ **<legend>** tag is used display title for the **fieldset** tag.
- ▶ **<legend>** tag is used only inside the **fieldset** tag.
- ▶ **Syntax:**

**Example:**

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Title Here</legend>
  Your HTML Element Here...
</fieldset>
```

```
<fieldset>
  <legend>Login Page</legend>
  <label> User Name</label> <input type="text"> <br>
  <label>Password</label> <input type="password"> <br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</fieldset>
```

**Output**

Login Page

User Name

Password

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

# Assignment

► 1.

Your address

First name

Last name

Street

City

Additional details

Biography

Image

Age Group

Interests

Hobbies

Favourite car?

Favourite public transport?

Choose file

No file chosen

0 to 9 Years

Playing soccer

Dancing

Gardening

Watching movies

Volvo

Ground

Train

Bus

Water

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

## Iframe

- The iframe in HTML stands for Inline Frame.
- The "iframe" tag defines a rectangular region within the document in which the browser can display a separate document, including scrollbars and borders.
- An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document
- HTML Iframe is used to display a nested webpage (a webpage within a webpage). The HTML <iframe> tag defines an inline frame, hence it is also called as an Inline frame.
- **Attribute:**

height	Pixels	It defines the height of the embedded iframe, and the default height is 150 px.
name	text	It gives the name to the iframe. The name attribute is important if you want to create a link in one frame.
frameborder	1 or 0	It defines whether iframe should have a border or not. (Not supported in HTML5).
Width	Pixels	It defines the width of embedded frame, and default width is 300 px.
src	URL	The src attribute is used to give the path name or file name which content to be loaded into iframe.

### Syntax

```
<iframe src="URL" height="300" width="400"> </iframe>
```

### Example:

```
<iframe src="https://www.flipkart.com/" height="300" width="400"> </iframe>
```

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)



# Meta tag in HTML

- ▶ HTML <meta> tag is used to represent the metadata about the HTML document.
- ▶ It specifies page description, keywords, copyright, language, author of the documents, etc.

## Syntax:

`<meta attribute-name="value">`

## Key Points:

- The <meta> tag contents are not visible on your browser, but they can be parsed by the machine.
- They are just used to give additional information about the HTML document.
- The <meta> tags are added to our HTML document for the purpose of Search Engine Optimisation.
- They are added inside the <head> tag & are used by browsers, search engines & other web services.
- Through <meta> tag, designer can control the viewport.

- ▶ Following are some specific syntaxes of meta tag which shows the different uses of meta Tag.

1. `<meta charset="utf-8">`

- It defines the character encoding. The value of charset is "utf-8" which means it will support to display any language.

2. `<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Tutorials">`

- It specifies the list of keyword which is used by search engines.

3. `<meta name="description" content="Free Online tutorials">`

- It defines the website description which is useful to provide relevant search performed by search engines.

4. `<meta name="author" content="thisauthor">`

- It specifies the author of the page. It is useful to extract author information by Content management system automatically.

5. `<meta name="refresh" content="50">`

- It specifies to provide instruction to the browser to automatically refresh the content after every 50sec (or any given time).

6. `<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5; url=https://www.filpcart.com/html-tags-list">`

- In the above example we have set a URL with content so it will automatically redirect to the given page after the provided time.

7. `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`

- It specifies the viewport to control the page dimension and scaling so that our website looks good on all devices. It indicates that this content

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

# Audio tag

- ▶ The <audio> tag is used to embed sound content in a document, such as music or other audio streams.
- ▶ The < audio > tag contains one tag that is<source> tags, specify the video source.
- ▶ There are three supported audio formats in HTML: MP3, WAV, and OGG.

## Syntax:

```
<audio src="" controls>
  <source src="URL/Path">
</audio>
```

## Example:

```
<audio controls="controls" width="200">
  <source src="Playlist_1.mp3">
</audio>
```

## Attribute audio tag:

Attribute	Value	Description
autoplay	autoplay	Specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready
controls	controls	Specifies that audio controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc)
loop	loop	Specifies that the audio will start over again, every time it is finished
muted	muted	Specifies that the audio output should be muted
src	URL	Specifies the URL of the audio file

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

## Video tag

- ▶ The **<video>** tag is used to embed video content in a document, such as a movie clip or other video streams.
- ▶ The **<video>** tag contains one tag that is **<source>** tags, specify the video source.
- ▶ There are three supported video formats in HTML: MP4, WebM, and OGG.

### Syntax:

```
<video src="" controls>
  <source src="URL/Path">
</video>
```

### Example:

```
<video controls="controls" width="300px" height="300px">
  <source src="Deva Shree Ganesha.mp4">
</video>
```

### Attribute Of Video tag:

- **src:** It is used to specify the URL of the video file.
- **Autoplay:** It tells the browser to immediately start downloading the video and play it as soon as it can.
- **Loop:** It tells the browser to automatically loop the video.  
Specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished
- **height:** It sets the height of the video in CSS pixels.
- **width:** It sets the width of the video in CSS pixels.
- **Controls:** It shows the default video controls like play, pause, volume, etc.
- **Muted:** It mutes the audio from the video.
- **Poster:** It loads an image to preview before the loading of the video.

by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

## HTML Favicon

- ▶ A favicon is a small file containing the one or more icons which are used to represent the website or a blog.
- ▶ It is also known as a tab icon, website icon, URL icon, or a bookmark icon.
- ▶ This icon is actually displayed on the address bar, browser's tab, browser history, bookmark bar, etc.
- ▶ The image of a favicon is in .ico file format.
- ▶ We can use various file formats, but .ico format is supported by all the browsers.

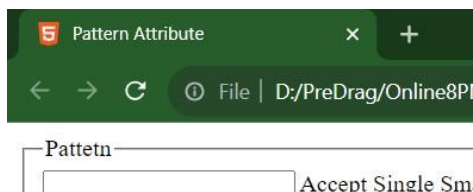
### Syntax:

```
<link rel="icon" href="URL" type="image/x-icon">
```

### Example:

```
<link rel="icon" href=" ../Image/logo.png" type="image/x-icon">
```

### Output:



by N. Chivate (UI Expert)

## Question:

1. Are the HTML tags and elements the same thing?
2. What are tags and attributes in HTML?
3. What are some common lists that are used when designing a page?
4. What is an image map?
5. What is formatting in HTML?
6. Which HTML tag is used to display the data in the tabular form?
7. Is it possible to change the color of the bullet?
8. Can you create a multicolored text on a web page?
9. What is semantic HTML?
10. What is a marquee?
11. List out of the layout of HTML?
12. How to create a hyperlink in HTML?
13. How many tags can be used to separate a section of texts?
14. What is HTML?
15. Why is a URL encoded in HTML?

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## Question:

16. Why is a URL encoded in HTML?
17. What are the form element types in HTML?
18. Which type of video formats are supported by HTML5?
19. Which type of audio formats are supported by HTML5?
20. How do you separate a section of texts in HTML?
21. Difference Between http and https ?
22. What is doctype ?
23. What is Anchor tag and how can you open an URL into a new tab when clicked?
24. What is src and href attribute and Difference?
25. What are inline elements and blocklevel elements in HTML?
26. Can we change inline elements into block-level elements ? If yes HOW?
27. Why do we use the required attribute in HTML?
28. How do you change the number type in the middle of a list?
29. How To Add a Favicon in HTML
30. Does a hyperlink apply to text only?
31. How do you display a table in an HTML webpage?

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## Question:

31. How to insert an image in HTML?
32. What are the different media types and formats supported by HTML?
33. What is an empty element?
34. What is the use of the figure tag in HTML 5?
35. What is a datalist tag?
36. What is the difference between cell padding and cell spacing?
37. Why is the required attribute used in HTML5?
38. If there isn't any text in between the HTML tags, what will happen?
39. What is use of meta tag ?
40. How do you display a table in an HTML webpage?



by N. Chivate (UI Expert)