

# HTML

Basic HTML syntax:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

contents you want to show on website.

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Elements :-

Tags: These are used to define the structure and content of web page represented as (< >)

Tags are of different types:-

i) Opening and closing Tags:

These tags define the start and end of an element.

Ex:- <div> (opening tag) and </div> (closing tag)

These are mostly used in body of html syntax

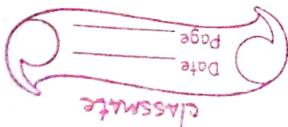
ii) Empty Tags :-

These tags won't have any closing tags because they won't have any information or content.

Ex:- <br> and <img>

iii) Nested Tags:- Same like Nested Loops Tags can be written inside the Tag as an element

Ex:- <div> tags can contain other elements like <p>;<h1>, etc.



## (4) Attributes :-

Tags can have attributes that provide additional information about the element.

Note:- Attributes are written within the opening tag and usually have a name and a value.

Ex:- `<a href="https://www.example.com">Link</a>`

here, href is an attribute with the value "https://www.example.com".

## Some Examples of HTML Tags :-

`<div>`: Defines a division or section in the document.

`<p>` : Defines a paragraph of text.

`<a>` : Defines a hyperlink.

`<img>` : Defines an image.

`<h1> <h2> <h3>` : Define headings of diff levels.

`<ul> & <li>` : Define an unordered list & its list items, respectively.

## Elements :-

These are the building blocks of a web page's structure and content.

### Syntax representation :-

`< > content </ >`

opening tag

closing tag

### 1. Block-Level Elements :-

These elements create blocks on the web page and typically start on a new line. They are used for structural elements like headings, paragraphs, divs, lists, etc.

Ex:- `<h1>, <h2>, <h3> ... <h6>, <div>, <p>, <li>, <ol>, <ul>, etc`

## 2. ~~Non-line elements~~

~~These elements do not create new blocks on the webpage and typically start on a new line. They are used for structural.~~

~~These elements do not create new blocks on the webpage instead flow within the text or other elements. They are used for styling & formatting within the content.~~

Example:-

`<span>, <a>, <strong>, <em>, <img>, <br>, <input>, etc.`

## 3. Container Elements:-

~~These elements can contain other elements within them~~

~~Ex:- <div> & <span> <section>, <article>, <header>, <footer>, <nav>, etc.~~

## 4. Text level Elements:-

~~These elements are used to style or manipulate text within a document.~~

Ex:- `<strong>` (for strong emphasis), `<em>` (for emphasis), `<mark>` (for highlighting), `<code>` (for code snippets), `<abbr>` (for abbreviations), `<sub>` (for subscript), `<sup>` (for superscript), etc.

## Form Elements :-

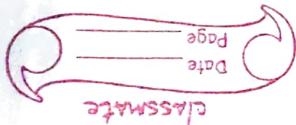
~~These elements are used to create interactive forms for user input.~~

Ex:- `<form>`, `<input>`, `<textarea>`, `<select>`, `<button>`, `<label>`, `<fieldset>`, `<legend>`, etc.

## Media Elements

~~These elements are used to embed multimedia content like images, videos, audio, etc., into the web page.~~

Ex:- `<img>`; `<video>`, `<audio>`; `<source>`, `<iframe>`, etc.



Some imp tags:-

`<p></p>` → Used for paragraph contents (when this tag is used then the paragraph will be shown in a new line but it will leave a line as blank space and then print)

`<br>` → Just to leave a blank line (like break).

`<hr>` → horizontal row (Just divides into sections by drawing a line in between).

Comments :-

In python :- `## (or) "" ""`

In Java :- `//`

In html :- `<!-- -->`

How to show hyperlinks on our website

Remember:-

The whole thing will change only in body part

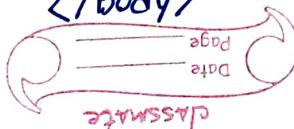
In any case

① `<body>`  
    `<a href = "https://www.google.com">`  
        Google  
    `</a>`

② `<body>`  
    `<a href = "https://www.google.com" target = _self>`  
        Google  
    `</a>`

③ `<body>`  
    `<a href = "https://www.google.com" target = _blank>`  
        Google  
    `</a>`

`</body>`



- ① By default the link will open on the same tab you use
- ② Target tells in which tab the link should be opened
- ③ target = \_self  $\rightarrow$  Opens on same tab
- ④ target = \_blank  $\rightarrow$  Opens on new tab  
 \*(Except self you write anything it opens in new tab)

Q. How to give title to the hyperlink?

Ans :-

`<body>`

```
<a href = "https://www.google.com" target = _blank title = "this directs
          Google
          to google home
          page">
```

`</a>`

`</body>`

Note: You can create another file by going to explorer and select "New File" name it ~~.html~~ ( $\rightarrow$  .html) and you can ~~make~~ direct the first page to the new page by hyperlink method just like:

~~`<body>`~~

~~`<a href = "https://www.google.com"`~~

~~`<body>`~~

~~`<a href = "page2.html" target = _self title = "Takesto page2">`~~

~~Page 2~~

~~`</a>`~~

~~`</body>`~~

In Hyperlink you can also provide mail:

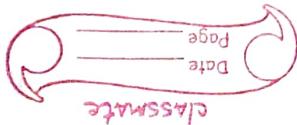
`<body>`

`<a href = "mailto:xyz@gmail.com" target = _self title = "click to send an email">`

`<h2> mail me </h2>`

`</a>`

`</body>`



# <IMG>

How to present image in website?

First you have to put the image in the html folder.

<body>

    >(source)

</body>

    >(selfclosing tag).

If the image is in nested folder

let the image is in folder img (Total is in html folder)

<body>

    >

</body>

To adjust size of image:-

<body>

    >

</body>

Note: If mention only height or width, it changes size proportionally.

\* You can also put title and some name for the people who use screen reader to navigate a web page

<body>

    >

</body>

You can also turn image into hyperlink

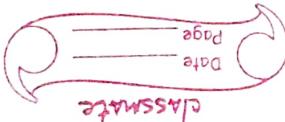
<body>

    ><a href="Link you want direct">

    </a>

</body>



# <AUDIO>

How to set an audio file for the website?

<body>

<audio controls src="Song Name">

</body>

Note :-

<body>

→ Controls for playing song and implementing it  
By default muted

<audio controls autoplay muted loop> → Looping

<source src="Song name"> → By default it plays automatically

<audio> ↗ source taking.

</body>

Note:- Some web browsers may not support mp3 some may not support wav file for the html code must be as follows.

<body>

<audio controls autoplay muted loop>

<source src="Song name.mp3">

<source src="Song name.wav">

This browser does not support HTML5 audio.

</audio>

</body>

In the above code source is given two times but one in wav and one in mp3 file form

The browser in which you are opening will select any of them, depends on which its software supports. If it does not support both wav and mp3 then it will show

This browser does not support HTML5 audio.

This type of codes are used for backups

# <VIDEO>

How to add video to Web Page?

Same like audio:-

```
<body> <video> </video> </body>
```

→ tag → provide controls → By default muted  
→ Plays by default → looping  
controls autoplay muted loop src = "videoname" width = "300"  
Attributes  
↓  
Adjusting size of video screen

(You can also adjust height or height & width together same as image)

Note: In audio section for backup's we gave audio files in diff file formats. (i.e., mp3, wav, etc); same like that now in video for backup we can give in diff file formats. (i.e., mp4, WebM, Ogg).

```
<body>
```

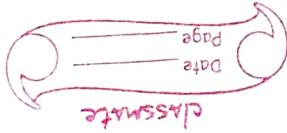
```
  <video>  
    <source src = "Video file.mp4">  
    <source src = "Video.WebM">  
    <source src = "Video.Ogg">
```

This browser doesn't support HTML5 video

```
</video>
```

```
</body>
```

Here, Browser selects one accordingly so that its software supports it. If doesn't supports anything goes to shows it does not supports.



# <FORMATTING TEXTS >

<body>

Output :-

<p>This is normal text </p> (normal)

<p>This is <b> bold </b> text </p> (**bold**)

<p>This is <i> italic </i> text </p> (*italic*)

<p>This is <big> big </big> text </p> ()

<p>This is <small> small </small> text </p> ()

<p>This is <sub> subscript </sub> text </p> (<sub>subscript</sub>)

<p>This is <sup> superscript </sup> text </p> (<sup>superscript</sup>)

<p>This is <ins> inserted </ins> text </p> (inserted)

<p>This is <del> deleted </del> text </p> (~~deleted~~)

<p>This is <mark> marked </mark> text </p> (marked)

</body>

Note :- Remember all the above tags (helps in formatting texts)

# <List>

Unordered list

block

Ordered list

Description list

For Unordered & Ordered

Note: For Unordered & Ordered we use <li></li> tag for adding an element in the list.

## Unordered List (<ul>)

<body>

```
<ul>
  <li> hi </li>
  <li> hello </li>
  <li> bye </li>
</ul>
```

Output:-

- hi
- hello
- bye

</body>

## Ordered List (<ol>)

<body>

```
<ol>
  <li> hi </li>
  <li> hello </li>
  <li> bye </li>
</ol>
```

Output:- (By default give 1,2,3,...  
Numbering system)

- 1. hi
- 2. hello
- 3. bye

</body>

```
<ol type="A">
  <li> hi </li>
  <li> hello </li>
<ol type="1">
  <li> hi </li>
  <li> hello </li>
<ol type="I">
  <li> hi </li>
  <li> hello </li>
<ol type="a">
  <li> hi </li>
  <li> hello </li>
<ol type="A">
  <li> hi </li>
  <li> hello </li>
```

Output:-

- A. hi
- B. hello
- I. hi
- II. hello
- a. hi
- b. hello

```
<ol type=i>  
<li> hi </li>  
<li> hello</li>  
</ol>
```

i. hi  
ii. hello

• If anything in the opening tag goes wrong it will be normal with dots indication (try)

## Description list (<dl>)

Note: In above two list we used <li></li> to add an element but here nothing is ordered & we used two tags to add elements

1. <dt> </dt> → for description.

2. <dd> </dd> → for definition.

Note: It is used to create Description, Definitions, (meanings) content under heading.

```
<body><dl>  
<dt>HTML</dt>  
<dd>This adds structure to webpage</dd>  
<dt>CSS</dt>  
<dd>This adds style structure to webpage</dd>  
<dt>JavaScript</dt>  
<dd>This adds functionality to webpage </dd>  
</body>
```

Output:-

HTML

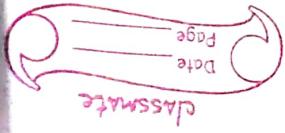
This adds structure to webpage.

CSS

This adds style to webpage.

Javascript

This adds functionality to webpage



classmate

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_

## Nested lists:-

Ordered & Unordered

You can also create Nested lists in ~~three types only~~ lists.  
For example, In Unordered list

```
<body>
  <ul>
    <li> hi</li>
    <li> hello
    <ul>
      <li> how are you?</li>
      <li> I'm fine</li>
    </ul>
  </ul>
</body>
```

## Output:-

- hi
- hello
- how are you?
- I'm fine

(Accordingly you can change)

Note :- Using Nested lists, we can create any type of list.

- 1) ordered list in an unordered list
- 2) unordered list in an unordered list
- 3) unordered list in an ordered list
- 4) ordered list in another ordered list.

# ~~TABLE'S~~ < TABLE'S >

## Q) How to create Tables?

Note:-  $<\text{th}> = <\text{td}> <\text{b}> \text{ content} <\text{b}>$

$</\text{td}>$

Some imp tags and attributes :-

Tags

$<\text{table}>$  → To create table

$<\text{tr}>$  → To create a row in table (table row)

$<\text{th}>$  → To give headings (table heads) (Note: By default headings will be in bold & center aligned)

$<\text{td}>$  → To give values for cells

Attributes:

1. align → alignment of values in the cell (left=centre)

2. bgcolor → To give background colour to the cell of table & colour to the lines drawn to make the table.

3. width → To adjust the size of the cell of the table & size

a. of the table. (Note: You can use these attributes in any of the HTML code to create a table:- above four tags but width should be used proportionally & logically)

$<\text{body}>$

$<\text{table bgcolor="black" width="700"}>$

$<\text{tr bgcolor="grey"}>$

$<\text{th width="100"}>$  Sunday  $</\text{th}>$

$<\text{th width="100"}>$  Monday  $</\text{th}>$

$<\text{th width="100"}>$  Tuesday  $</\text{th}>$

$<\text{th width="100"}>$  Wednesday  $</\text{th}>$

$<\text{th width="100"}>$  Thursday  $</\text{th}>$

$<\text{th width="100"}>$  Friday  $</\text{th}>$

$<\text{th width="100"}>$  Saturday  $</\text{th}>$

$</\text{tr}>$

$<\text{tr bgcolor="lightgrey" align="center"}>$

$<\text{td closed}>$

$<\text{td q-5}</\text{td}>$

$</\text{tr}>$

$</\text{table}>$

classmate

Output:

coloured in black, Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

coloured in light grey, closed, q-5 q-5 q-5 q-5 q-5 q-5 closed

light grey

aligned at centre

## < ADDING COLORS >

Q) How to add colours to the website.

Remember:- The code style to add colour is  
style = "background-color: black;"

Note: In (style = "background-color: black")

In place of background you can use many as follows

1. back-ground colour

2. font-size

3. text-align

4. background

5. font-family

6. font-weight

7. line-height

css

8. opacity

9. overflow

10. border-radius

11. box-sizing

12. cursor

13. color, etc (and many you can use)

Here, we use only the following styles.

1. Background-color: To change Background colour.

2. color: To change the colour of words, letters, lines, etc.

Note: To add multiple css properties put semi-colon in middle.

For example :-

```
<body style="background-color: black">
```

```
  <h1 style="color: red">Hello!</h1>
```

```
  <h2 style="background-color: grey">Hello!</h2>
```

```
  <h3 style="background-color: green">Hello!</h3>
```

```
  <h4 style="background-color: lightblue; color: black">Hello!
```

```
</body>
```

Output :-

By default written in black

written in color = black (line 1)



→ Bg of Webpage = black  
(But by default Bg = white)

→ Bg = grey (line-3)

→ Bg = green (line-4)

→ Bg = lightblue (line-5)

## <span> and <div> tags

<span> → adds markup to text or portion of a document.

<div> → defines a division of a document.

Ex: for <span> ( $\because$  here, only Pujith is good at studies. is written in red)

<body>

<p>

Pujith is a good boy. ~~<span style="color:red">~~ Pujith is good at studies </span>. Pujith's full name is Pujith SriSai Karri.

</p>

</body>

Note: Closing Tag </span> is not given the style will be there to entire paragraph (but not entire document).

Ex: for <div> ( $\because$  here, 2 & 3 para's are written in red)

<body>

<p>

Pujith is a good boy. Pujith is smart.

</p>

<div style="color:red">

<p> Pujith's full name is Pujith SriSai Karri. Pujith looks good </p>

<p>

Pujith is intelligent. </p>

</div>

</body>

Note: You can use an style in <div> & <span>

Diff. is <div> divides document & <span> divides part of para.

Note: If <div> is used in between para (or anything) it divides para where it is used.

Note: ~~if~~ <span> can be used in the place of <div>. But, if ~~class="note"~~ ~~is~~ used in place of span the above note will be the consequences.

## < META >

Meta Tag: The meta element represents various kinds of metadata that cannot be expressed using the title, base, link, style & script elements

metadata → data about data

### Types of metadata

#### Descriptive Metadata:

Describes the content and context of the data.

#### Structural Metadata:

Describes structure & organization of the data.

#### Administrative Metadata:

Provides information about the management & administration of the data.

#### Technical metadata:

Describes the technical aspects of the data.

\* Metadata can understand data and also analyse it.

Note: In codes <meta> are written in ~~<head></head>~~ tags.

#### Examples:

1 < head >

2 < title > My Website</title>

3 < meta charset = "UTF-8" >

4 < meta name = "description" content = "Free HTML course" >

5 < meta name = "Keywords" content = "HTML, tutorials, beginners" >

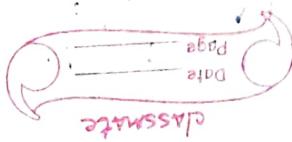
6 < meta name = "author" content = "Pujith's code" >

7 < meta name = "viewport" content = "width=device-width" >

~~< meta http-equiv = "refresh" content = "30" >~~

< vbs >

8 < meta http-equiv = "refresh" content = "30" >



Line-3 :- It specifies the character encoding and here it specifies UTF-8 (Unicode Transformation Format-8) it is widely used for encoding text on web pages.

charset → defines the character encoding scheme used to represent characters as numeric codes in digital form.

Line-4 :- name <sup>says</sup> gives what type of metadata is being provided in this case "description".

content provides real description whis HTML Free course  
Conclusion :- description is "HTML Free course".

Line-5 :- Same as Line-4 author is Brocode.

Note:- It doesn't defines name ≠ content it just implies.

Line-5 :- Keywords are HTML, Tutorials, beginners.

Line-7 :- This line of code is basically used to make webpage viewed on Laptop, mobile, etc in particular way same as their respective screen size.

metadata is about viewport, & content is as follows.

width = device-width → sets the screen-ratio respective to screen size. Here, viewport is nothing but user's visible area.

initial-scale = 1.0 → This sets the webpage to initial scale of the viewport to 1.0, means it is initially displayed at its actual size without zooming in or out.

Line-8 :- "http-equiv" is an attribute which set certain HTTP headers that affect how the browser handles & interprets the webpage.  
'http equivalent'.

Conclusion (Overall) :-

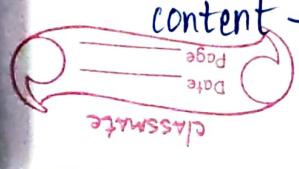
Finally, <Meta> is used for managing web browser. It defines data and content but not presented on the screen of webpage. It Analyses, reads, gives content, name, etc (similarly) of the website.

name → Type of content data

content → What is the type of data

[ name → Type of data ]

[ content → What is the data about. ]



## iframe :-

iframe = embed content from another source into an HTML document. Also our HTML document into another HTML document.

Ex: Used for ads, used in many hacking techniques.

Note: Some websites may not use iframe like google.

Ex: <body>

i. <iframe src="https://www.bing.com" width="50" height="250">  
</body>

To adjust frame size

You can also frame your own HTML document

1. website.html ← Both are different files → frame.html

<body>

<body>

<iframe src="frame.html"> This is an advertisement

</body>

</body>

You'll see 2nd website embed into 1st website

Therefore, Syntax for iframe (written in <body></body>)

<iframe src="frame.html (or) some website [link]">

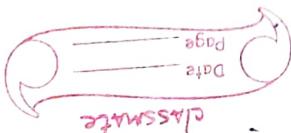
By adding width & height attributes adjust size of frame embed in your main website.

By using style="border: 0" you can remove border for frame

<body>

<iframe style="border: 0" src="frame.html">

</body>



< Button >

Used Tag :- <button> </button>

Ex:-

<body>

    <button> click me </button>

</body>

For font size

<body>

    <button> <h1> click me </h1> </button>

</body>

To connect hyperlink

<body>

    <a href="https://www.google.com">

        <button> click me </button>

    </a>

</body>

Note :- By using <button> for hyperlink, if we can't open the hyper link in new webpage.

To disable a button:-

<body>

    <a href="https://www.google.com">

        <button disabled> click me yeah </button>

    </a>

</body>

Adding some css property to the button:-

<body>

    <a href="https://www.google.com">

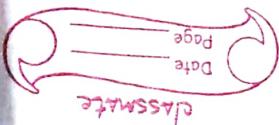
        <button style="background-color: black; color: green; border-radius: 5px">

            click me yeah

        </button>

    </a>

</body>



Q) How to set a button to execute javascript function?  
Let, dosomething() be some javascript function.  
Here, we use onclick attribute.  
Therefore,

<body>

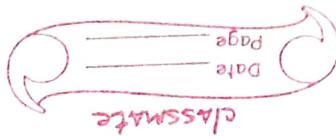
```
<button onclick="dosomething()" style="background-color: black">  
    click me  
</button>
```

</body>

To create and set a javascript function to a button:-

<body>

```
<button onclick="doSomething()" style="background-color: black">  
    click me  
<p id="test">Hello </p>  
<script>  
    function doSomething() {  
        document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = "Good bye";  
    }  
</script>  
</body>
```



## <FORMS> (1)

Basic way to put a form into the webpage :-

<body>

<form>

: <div>

Basically

this is

enough

for

form

<label for="name"> Your Name = </label>

<input type="text" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Ex:Pujith">

</div> <br>

<input type="Submit">

</body>

Output:-

Your Name = Pujith

Output:-

Your Name = Ex:Pujith

placeholder (An Example)

form

Type of input taken is text

→ label (with variable "name")

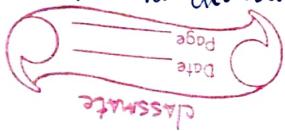
Submit → input type="submit"

Attributes used :- Id, name & for.

Id :- Used to uniquely identify an element within a document.  
Also used for styling purposes with CSS or for scripting JavaScript to target specific elements sometimes for manipulation or interaction.

name : Generally, used for identifying form controls. It is also used as conjunction in the code like input, select, textarea and button to specify the name of the control when the form is submitted to the server.

for : used as conjunction with labels to specify which form element the label is associated with. This association is important for accessibility purposes as it helps screen readers & other assistive technologies to properly identify & label form elements for users. It's used to name the label so that by id we can place holder their by locating using the same variable name with id attribute.



To send the received data to some page like

action-page.php

We add some prefix to form opening tag as shown

<form action="action-page.php" method="GET">

①

method attribute is the way or method of storing will append  
to the URL (insecure)

② POST → while using "POST" method it is secured. It will

not append to the URL.

Use "required" boolean attribute at the end of input tagline

<body>

<form>

<div>

<label for="name"> Your name: <label>

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

</div>

</form>

</body>

Note: To take types of inputs

<body>

<form>

<div>

<label for="x"> Y <label>

For inputs follow as below

</div>

</form>

</body>

Remember!: In below types you can use attributes all same like  
before here only type changes.

③

for text → y

<input type="text" id="x" name="x" placeholder="x" />

→ attribute to put max limit  
for characters

④ for password → y

<input type="password" id="x" name="x" maxlength="8" />

⑤ for email → y

<input type="email" id="x" name="x" />

⑥ for telephone no. → y

<input type="tel" id="x" name="x" />

<input type="date" id="x" name="x" />

⑦ for number (Quantity) → y

<input type="number" id="x" name="x" min=0 max=99 />

value=1 />

↳ by default a value will be in their inside the form.

⑧ for radio buttons (whole code is as shown below)

<body>

<form>

<label> Mr. </label>

{Just for heading}

<input type="radio" name="title" value="Mr" />

For inputs follow as below

</label> Mrs. </label>

</form>

</body>

\* Remember!: here, "value" attribute gives default value & saves it  
same in the situation of deleting value but in case of radio

' it will give default after selecting button respectively to  
the button chosen.

answer

(Whole code is as follows)

Rules to follow while writing code using html  
(These rules makes easy learning.)

1. The child element must start after adding 4 spaces from where its parent element started. These spaces are called reading spaces.

```
<form>
  <label for="selecting"> payment : <input type="selecting" id="payment" name="payment">
    <select id="payment" name="payment">
      <option value="visa"> visa <option>
      <option value="mastercard"> mastercard <option>
    </select>
  </form>
<body>
```

⑧ For check box → y

```
<input type="checkbox" id="x" name="x">
```

Note: © copy is the code for ©(copyright)

Some more important html tags

- <u> → represents some text is unarticulated and styled
- <i> → To display the content in italic style.
- <em> → To define emphasized text.
- <b> → To make text bold
- <p> → defines a paragraph
- <br/> → thematic break (Horizontal Rule)
- <br/> → To create break in the line of text.

<em> emphasized text will be given more imp by screen reader than  
italian text <i>

Note

When we use in systems there's no need to add domain name in the URL

e.g. Instead of 

We use

```

```

We use URL as follows:-

For web developer:-

```
http://127.0.0.1/sample.png"/>
```

For user:-

```
http://new.domain/sample.png"/>
```

URL → Uniform Resource Location → unique address

Relative URL :- It refers to the resource with respect to the current web pages URL

Protocol : Sub-domain Top-level domain

http://www.content.com/test.html

domain name filepath

Resource name

Note :- For User :- http://new.domain/image.html

For Relative URL :- Remove webpage's name & adding the resources URL

http://new-domain/sample.php

Important points :-

Tables :-

Borders can be given as follows :-

<table border='1'>

<tr> <th> Name </th>

<th> Age </th> Note :- <th> = <td><b>

<tr> <td> Pujith </td>

<td> 18 </td>

</tr> </table>

Output :- 

Name	Age
Pujith	18

 → to avoid these spacing we use cellspacing method.

Note :- By default cellspacing will be '1'

To avoid spaces :-

We write code as :-

<table border='1' cellspacing='0'>

<tr>  
<th> Name </th>

<td> Pujith </td>

<td> 18 </td>

</tr>

<tr>  
<th> Name </th>

<td> Age </td>

<td> 18 </td>

</tr>

Cellpadding :- specifies the amount of space b/w the border of a table cell and its contents.

Ex :- <table border='1' cellspacing='0' cellpadding='5'>

<tr>  
<th> Name </th>

<th> Age </th>

<tr>  
<td> Pujith </td>

<td> 18 </td>

</tr> </table>

Ex:- 

Name	Age
Pujith	18

 → cell padding

Note: Height and width can be adjusted same for each block of table or for whole table.

for whole table:

<table width="400" height="200">

for each row:

<tr> width="100" > content </tr>

But make it

while adjusting width & height do it wisely.

Note: colspan: used to span more than one column

rowspan: used to span more than one row.

Ex: <colspan

<table border="1" cellspacing="1">

<tr>

<th> Name </th>

<th> Age </th>

<th>

Ruji </th>

Ruji is 18 years old.

what if I kept colspan="1", then?

Output:

Name	Age
Ruji	18

similarly rowspan can be used like for example;

Name	Details
Ruji	B.Tech CSE

## Forms

Input:

<form>  
<input type="text" name="email"/>

<input type="password" name="password"/> <br/>

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male"/> Male

<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"/> Female <br/>

<input type="checkbox" name="interest" value="cricket"/> Cricket

<input type="checkbox" name="interest" value="football"/> Football

<select name="city">

<option value="kolkata"> Kolkata </option>

<option value="vizag"> Vizag </option>

</select> <br/>

<textarea name="address" rows="6" cols="50">

Write your address...

<nextarea> <br/>

<input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit"/>

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