**HTML And CSS**

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HTML is a language for describing web pages.

* HTML stands for **H**yper **T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage
* HTML is a **markup**language
* A markup language is a set of markup**tags**
* The tags **describe** document content
* HTML documents containHTML**tags** and plain **text**
* HTML documents are also called**web pages**

HTML Tags

HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags

* HTML tags are keywords (tag names) surrounded by **angle brackets**like <html>
* HTML tags normally **come in pairs** like <b> and </b>
* The first tag in a pair is the **start tag,** the second tag is the **end tag**
* The end tag is written like the start tag, with a **forward slash** before the tag name
* Start and end tags are also called **opening tags** and **closing tags**

<tagname>content</tagname>

HTML Elements

"HTML tags" and "HTML elements" are often used to describe the same thing.

But strictly speaking, an HTML element is everything between the start tag and the end tag, including the tags:

HTML Element:

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

HTML Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

HTML Versions

Since the early days of the web, there have been many versions of HTML:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Year** |
| HTML | 1991 |
| HTML+ | 1993 |
| HTML 2.0 | 1995 |
| HTML 3.2 | 1997 |
| HTML 4.01 | 1999 |
| XHTML 1.0 | 2000 |
| HTML5 | 2012 |
| XHTML5 | 2013 |

## The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration helps the browser to display a web page correctly.

There are many different documents on the web, and a browser can only display an HTML page 100% correctly if it knows the HTML type and version used.

## Common Declarations

### HTML5

<!DOCTYPE html>

### HTML 4.01

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">

### XHTML 1.0

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"  
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

# 2. HTML Editors

Writing HTML Using Notepad or TextEdit

HTML can be edited by using a professional HTML editor like:

* Adobe Dreamweaver
* Microsoft Expression Web
* CoffeeCup HTML Editor

However, for learning HTML we recommend a text editor like Notepad (PC) or TextEdit (Mac). We believe using a simple text editor is a good way to learn HTML.

Follow the 4 steps below to create your first web page with Notepad.

# HTML Basic - 4 Examples

HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

Example

<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<h2>This is a heading</h2>  
<h3>This is a heading</h3>

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

Example

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the <a> tag.

Example

<a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

**Note:** The link address is specified in the href attribute.

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

Example

<img src="w3schools.jpg" width="104" height="142">

**Note:** The filename and the size of the image are provided as attributes.

# 3.HTML Elements

HTML Elements

An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Start tag \*** | **Element content** | **End tag \*** |
| <p> | This is a paragraph | </p> |
| <a href="default.htm"> | This is a link | </a> |
| <br> |  |  |

**\*** The start tag is often called the **opening tag**. The end tag is often called the **closing tag**.

HTML Element Syntax

* An HTML element starts with a **start tag / opening tag**
* An HTML element ends with an **end tag / closing tag**
* The **element content** is everything between the start and the end tag
* Some HTML elements have **empty content**
* Empty elements are **closed in the start tag**
* Most HTML elements can have **attributes**

**Tip:** You will learn about attributes in the next chapter of this tutorial.

HTML Example Explained

**The <p> element:**

<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>

**The <body> element:**

<body>  
<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>  
</body>

**The <html> element:**

<html>  
  
<body>  
<p>This is my first paragraph.</p>  
</body>  
  
</html>

# 4. HTML Attributes

* HTML elements can have **attributes**
* Attributes provide **additional information** about an element
* Attributes are always specified in **the start tag**
* Attributes come in name/value pairs like: **name="value"**
* Attribute Example
* HTML links are defined with the <a> tag. The link address is specified in the **href attribute**:
* Example
* <a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

HTML Tip: Use Lowercase Attributes

Attribute names and attribute values are case-insensitive.

However, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommends lowercase attributes/attribute values in their HTML 4 recommendation.

Newer versions of (X)HTML will demand lowercase attributes.

HTML Attributes Reference

A complete list of legal attributes for each HTML element is listed in our: [HTML Tag Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp).

Below is a list of some attributes that can be used on any HTML element:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Description** |
| Class | Specifies one or more classnames for an element (refers to a class in a style sheet) |
| Id | Specifies a unique id for an element |
| Style | Specifies an inline CSS style for an element |
| Title | Specifies extra information about an element (displayed as a tool tip) |

# 5. HTML Headings

Headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

Example

<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<h2>This is a heading</h2>  
<h3>This is a heading</h3>

Headings Are Important

Use HTML headings for headings only. Don't use headings to make text **BIG** or **bold**.

Search engines use your headings to index the structure and content of your web pages.

Since users may skim your pages by its headings, it is important to use headings to show the document structure.

H1 headings should be used as main headings, followed by H2 headings, then the less important H3 headings, and so on.

HTML Lines

The <hr>tag creates a horizontal line in an HTML page.  
  
The hr element can be used to separate content:

Example

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<hr>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<hr>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

HTML Comments

Comments can be inserted into the HTML code to make it more readable and understandable. Comments are ignored by the browser and are not displayed.

Comments are written like this:

Example

<!-- This is a comment -->

# 6. HTML Paragraphs

Paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

Example

<p>This is a paragraph</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph</p>

## Don't Forget the End Tag

HTML Line Breaks

Use the <br> tag if you want a line break (a new line) without starting a new paragraph:

Example

<p>This is<br>a para<br>graph with line breaks</p>

# 7. HTML Text Formatting

HTML Formatting Tags

HTML uses tags like <b> and <i> for formatting output, like **bold** or *italic* text.

These HTML tags are called formatting tags (look at the bottom of this page for a complete reference).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Remark** | **Often <strong> renders as <b>, and <em> renders as <i>.**  However, there is a difference in the meaning of these tags:  <b> or <i> defines bold or italic text only.  <strong> or <em> means that you want the text to be rendered in a way that the user understands as "important". Today, all major browsers render strong as bold and em as italics. However, if a browser one day wants to make a text highlighted with the strong feature, it might be cursive for example and not bold! |

HTML Text Formatting Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<b>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_b.asp) | Defines bold text |
| [<em>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_em.asp) | Defines emphasized text |
| [<i>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_i.asp) | Defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood |
| [<small>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_small.asp) | Defines smaller text |
| [<strong>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_strong.asp) | Defines important text |
| [<sub>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sub.asp) | Defines subscripted text |
| [<sup>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_sup.asp) | Defines superscripted text |
| [<ins>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ins.asp) | Defines inserted text |
| [<del>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_del.asp) | Defines deleted text |

# 8. HTML Links

HTML Hyperlinks (Links)

The HTML <a> tag defines a hyperlink.

A hyperlink (or link) is a word, group of words, or image that you can click on to jump to another document.

When you move the cursor over a link in a Web page, the arrow will turn into a little hand.

The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link’s destination.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

* An unvisited link is underlined and blue
* A visited link is underlined and purple
* An active link is underlined and red
* HTML Links - The target Attribute
* The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.
* The example below will open the linked document in a new browser window or a new tab:
* Example
* <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/" target="\_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
* HTML Links - The id Attribute
* The id attribute can be used to create a bookmark inside an HTML document.
* **Tip:** Bookmarks are not displayed in any special way. They are invisible to the reader.
* Example
* An anchor with an id inside an HTML document:
* <a id="tips">Useful Tips Section</a>
* Create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" inside the same document:
* <a href="#tips">Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>
* Or, create a link to the "Useful Tips Section" from another page:
* <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/html\_links.htm#tips">  
  Visit the Useful Tips Section</a>

# 9. HTML <head>

The HTML <head> Element

The <head> element is a container for all the head elements. Elements inside <head> can include scripts, instruct the browser where to find style sheets, provide meta information, and more.

The following tags can be added to the head section: <title>, <style>, <meta>, <link>, <script>, <noscript>, and <base>.

The HTML <title> Element

The <title> tag defines the title of the document.

The <title> element is required in all HTML/XHTML documents.

The <title> element:

* defines a title in the browser toolbar
* provides a title for the page when it is added to favorites
* displays a title for the page in search-engine results

A simplified HTML document:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Title of the document</title>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
The content of the document......  
</body>  
  
</html>

The HTML <base> Element

The <base> tag specifies the base URL/target for all relative URLs in a page:

<head>  
<base href="http://www.w3schools.com/images/" target="\_blank">  
</head>

The HTML <link> Element

The <link> tag defines the relationship between a document and an external resource.

The <link> tag is most used to link to style sheets:

<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>

The HTML <style> Element

The <style> tag is used to define style information for an HTML document.

Inside the <style> element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser:

<head>  
<style type="text/css">  
body {background-color:yellow}  
p {color:blue}  
</style>  
</head>

The HTML <meta> Element

Metadata is data (information) about data.

The <meta> tag provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but will be machine parsable.

Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified, and other metadata.

The metadata can be used by browsers (how to display content or reload page), search engines (keywords), or other web services.

<meta> tags always goes inside the <head> element.

<meta> Tags - Examples of Use

Define keywords for search engines:

<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript">

Define a description of your web page:

<meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials on HTML and CSS">

Define the author of a page:

<meta name="author" content="Hege Refsnes">

Refresh document every 30 seconds:

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

The HTML <script> Element

The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script, such as a JavaScript.

The <script> element will be explained in a later chapter.

HTML head Elements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<head>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_head.asp) | Defines information about the document |
| [<title>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_title.asp) | Defines the title of a document |
| [<base>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_base.asp) | Defines a default address or a default target for all links on a page |
| [<link>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_link.asp) | Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource |
| [<meta>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_meta.asp) | Defines metadata about an HTML document |
| [<script>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_script.asp) | Defines a client-side script |
| [<style>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_style.asp) | Defines style information for a document |

# 10. HTML Styles - CSS

Styling HTML with CSS

CSS was introduced together with HTML 4, to provide a better way to style HTML elements.

CSS can be added to HTML in the following ways:

* Inline - using the style**attribute** in HTML elements
* Internal - using the <style>**element** in the <head> section
* External - using an external CSS**file**

The preferred way to add CSS to HTML, is to put CSS syntax in separate CSS files.

Inline Styles

An inline style can be used if a unique style is to be applied to one single occurrence of an element.

To use inline styles, use the style attribute in the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example below shows how to change the text color and the left margin of a paragraph:

<p style="color:blue;margin-left:20px;">This is a paragraph.</p>

Internal Style Sheet

An internal style sheet can be used if one single document has a unique style. Internal styles are defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag, like this:

<head>  
<style type="text/css">  
body {background-color:yellow;}  
p {color:blue;}  
</style>  
</head>

External Style Sheet

An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the <head> section:

<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>

HTML Style Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<style>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_style.asp) | Defines style information for a document |
| [<link>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_link.asp) | Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource |

# 11. HTML Images

HTML Images - The <img> Tag and the Src Attribute

In HTML, images are defined with the <img> tag.

The <img> tag is empty, which means that it contains attributes only, and has no closing tag.

To display an image on a page, you need to use the src attribute. Src stands for "source". The value of the src attribute is the URL of the image you want to display.

**Syntax for defining an image:**

<img src="*url*" alt="*some\_text*">

HTML Images - Set Height and Width of an Image

The height and width attributes are used to specify the height and width of an image.

The attribute values are specified in pixels by default:

<img src="pulpit.jpg" alt="Pulpit rock" width="304" height="228">

**Tip:** It is a good practice to specify both the height and width attributes for an image. If these attributes are set, the space required for the image is reserved when the page is loaded. However, without these attributes, the browser does not know the size of the image. The effect will be that the page layout will change during loading (while the images load).

HTML Image Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<img>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_img.asp) | Defines an image |
| [<map>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_map.asp) | Defines an image-map |
| [<area>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_area.asp) | Defines a clickable area inside an image-map |

# 12. HTML Tables

Tables are defined with the <table> tag.

A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag), and each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag). td stands for "table data," and holds the content of a data cell. A <td> tag can contain text, links, images, lists, forms, other tables, etc.

HTML Tables and the Border Attribute

If you do not specify a border attribute, the table will be displayed without borders. Sometimes this can be useful, but most of the time, we want the borders to show.

To display a table with borders, specify the border attribute:

<table border="1">  
<tr>  
<td>Row 1, cell 1</td>  
<td>Row 1, cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>

HTML Table Headers

Header information in a table are defined with the <th> tag.

All major browsers display the text in the <th> element as bold and centered.

<table border="1">  
<tr>  
<th>Header 1</th>  
<th>Header 2</th>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>row 1, cell 1</td>  
<td>row 1, cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
<tr>  
<td>row 2, cell 1</td>  
<td>row 2, cell 2</td>  
</tr>  
</table>

How the HTML code above looks in your browser:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Header 1** | **Header 2** |
| row 1, cell 1 | row 1, cell 2 |
| row 2, cell 1 | row 2, cell 2 |

HTML Table Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<table>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_table.asp) | Defines a table |
| [<th>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_th.asp) | Defines a header cell in a table |
| [<tr>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tr.asp) | Defines a row in a table |
| [<td>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_td.asp) | Defines a cell in a table |
| [<caption>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_caption.asp) | Defines a table caption |
| [<colgroup>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_colgroup.asp) | Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting |
| [<col>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_col.asp) | Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element |
| [<thead>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_thead.asp) | Groups the header content in a table |
| [<tbody>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tbody.asp) | Groups the body content in a table |
| [<tfoot>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_tfoot.asp) | Groups the footer content in a table |

# 13. HTML Lists

HTML Unordered Lists

An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

<ul>  
<li>Coffee</li>  
<li>Milk</li>  
</ul>

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

* Coffee
* Milk

HTML Ordered Lists

An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

The list items are marked with numbers.

<ol>  
<li>Coffee</li>  
<li>Milk</li>  
</ol>

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

1. Coffee
2. Milk

HTML Description Lists

A description list is a list of terms/names, with a description of each term/name.

The <dl> tag defines a description list.

The <dl> tag is used in conjunction with <dt> (defines terms/names) and <dd> (describes each term/name):

<dl>  
<dt>Coffee</dt>  
<dd>- black hot drink</dd>  
<dt>Milk</dt>  
<dd>- white cold drink</dd>  
</dl>

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Coffee

- black hot drink

Milk

- white cold drink

HTML List Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<ol>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ol.asp) | Defines an ordered list |
| [<ul>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_ul.asp) | Defines an unordered list |
| [<li>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_li.asp) | Defines a list item |
| [<dl>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dl.asp) | Defines a description list |
| [<dt>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dt.asp) | Defines a term/name in a description list |
| [<dd>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_dd.asp) | Defines a description of a term/name in a description list |

# 14. HTML <div> and <span>

HTML elements can be grouped together with <div> and <span>.

HTML Block Elements

Most HTML elements are defined as **block level** elements or as **inline** elements.

Block level elements normally start (and end) with a new line when displayed in a browser.

Examples: <h1>, <p>, <ul>, <table>

HTML Inline Elements

Inline elements are normally displayed without starting a new line.

Examples: <b>, <td>, <a>, <img>

The HTML <div> Element

The HTML <div> element is a block level element that can be used as a container for grouping other HTML elements.

 The <div> element has no special meaning. Except that, because it is a block level element, the browser will display a line break before and after it.

When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to set style attributes to large blocks of content.

Another common use of the <div> element, is for document layout. It replaces the "old way" of defining layout using tables. Using <table> elements for layout is not the correct use of <table>. The purpose of the <table> element is to display tabular data.

The HTML <span> Element

The HTML <span> element is an inline element that can be used as a container for text.

The <span> element has no special meaning.

When used together with CSS, the <span> element can be used to set style attributes to parts of the text.

HTML Grouping Tags

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<div>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) | Defines a section in a document (block-level) |
| [<span>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_span.asp) | Defines a section in a document (inline) |

# 15. HTML Layouts

Most websites have put their content in multiple columns (formatted like a magazine or newspaper).

Multiple columns are created by using <div> or <table> elements. CSS are used to position elements, or to create backgrounds or colorful look for the pages.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **lamp** | Even though it is possible to create nice layouts with HTML tables, tables were designed for presenting tabular data - NOT as a layout tool! |

## HTML Layouts - Using <div> Elements

The div element is a block level element used for grouping HTML elements.

Example:

HTML Layouts - Using Tables

A simple way of creating layouts is by using the HTML <table> tag.

Multiple columns are created by using <div> or <table> elements. CSS are used to position elements, or to create backgrounds or colorful look for the pages.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **lamp** | Using <table> to create a nice layout is NOT the correct use of the element. The purpose of the <table> element is to display tabular data! |

Example:

# 16. HTML Forms and Input

HTML Forms

HTML forms are used to pass data to a server.

An HTML form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form:

<form>  
.  
*input elements*  
.  
</form>

HTML Forms - The Input Element

The most important form element is the <input> element.

The <input> element is used to select user information.

An <input> element can vary in many ways, depending on the type attribute. An <input> element can be of type text field, checkbox, password, radio button, submit button, and more.

The most common input types are described below.

Text Fields

<input type="text"> defines a one-line input field that a user can enter text into:

<form>  
First name: <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>  
Last name: <input type="text" name="lastname">  
</form>

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Top of Form

First name:   
Last name: 

Bottom of Form

**Note:** The form itself is not visible. Also note that the default width of a text field is 20 characters.

Password Field

<input type="password"> defines a password field:

<form>  
Password: <input type="password" name="pwd">  
</form>

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Top of Form

Password: 

Bottom of Form

**Note:** The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

Radio Buttons

<input type="radio"> defines a radio button. Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices:

<form>  
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male">Male<br>  
<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female">Female  
</form>

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Top of Form

Male  
Female

Bottom of Form

Checkboxes

<input type="checkbox"> defines a checkbox. Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

<form>  
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike">I have a bike<br>  
<input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car">I have a car   
</form>

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Top of Form

I have a bike  
I have a car

Bottom of Form

Submit Button

<input type="submit"> defines a submit button.

A submit button is used to send form data to a server. The data is sent to the page specified in the form's action attribute. The file defined in the action attribute usually does something with the received input:

<form name="input" action="html\_form\_action.asp" method="get">  
Username: <input type="text" name="user">  
<input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

Top of Form

Username: 

Bottom of Form

If you type some characters in the text field above, and click the "Submit" button, the browser will send your input to a page called "html\_form\_action.asp". The page will show you the received input.

HTML Form Tags

**New** : New tags in HTML5.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tag** | **Description** |
| [<form>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_form.asp) | Defines an HTML form for user input |
| [<input>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_input.asp) | Defines an input control |
| [<textarea>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_textarea.asp) | Defines a multiline input control (text area) |
| [<label>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_label.asp) | Defines a label for an <input> element |
| [<fieldset>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_fieldset.asp) | Groups related elements in a form |
| [<legend>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_legend.asp) | Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element |
| [<select>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_select.asp) | Defines a drop-down list |
| [<optgroup>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_optgroup.asp) | Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list |
| [<option>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_option.asp) | Defines an option in a drop-down list |
| [<button>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_button.asp) | Defines a clickable button |
| [<datalist>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_datalist.asp)**New** | Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls |
| [<keygen>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_keygen.asp)**New** | Defines a key-pair generator field (for forms) |
| [<output>](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_output.asp)**New** | Defines the result of a calculation |

# 17. HTML Iframes

An iframe is used to display a web page within a web page.

**Syntax for adding an iframe:**

<iframe src="*URL*"></iframe>

The URL points to the location of the separate page.

Iframe - Set Height and Width

The height and width attributes are used to specify the height and width of the iframe.

The attribute values are specified in pixels by default, but they can also be in percent (like "80%").

Example

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" width="200" height="200"></iframe>

Use iframe as a Target for a Link

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

The target attribute of a link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

Example

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" name="iframe\_a"></iframe>  
<p><a href="http://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe\_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>