



# Let's Learn

# HTML 5

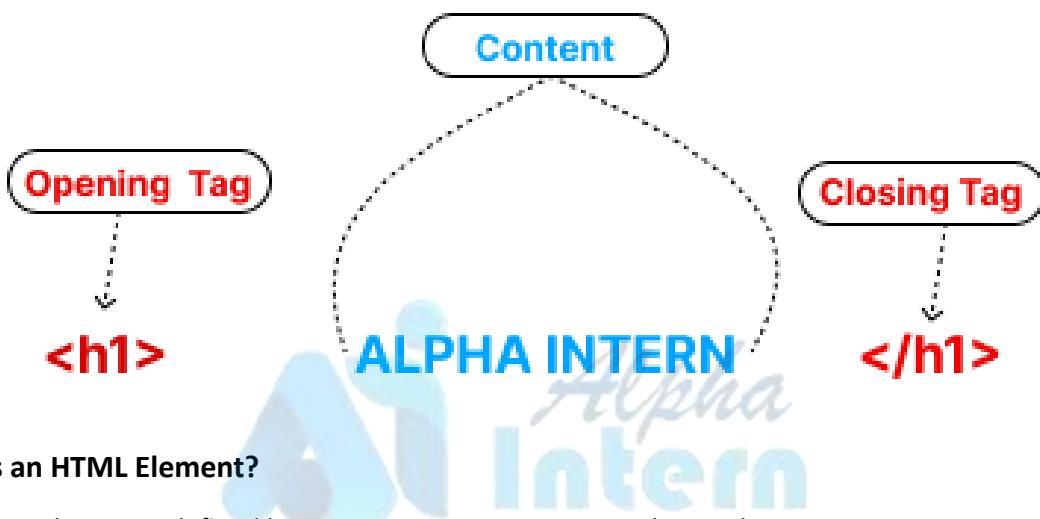


## What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page

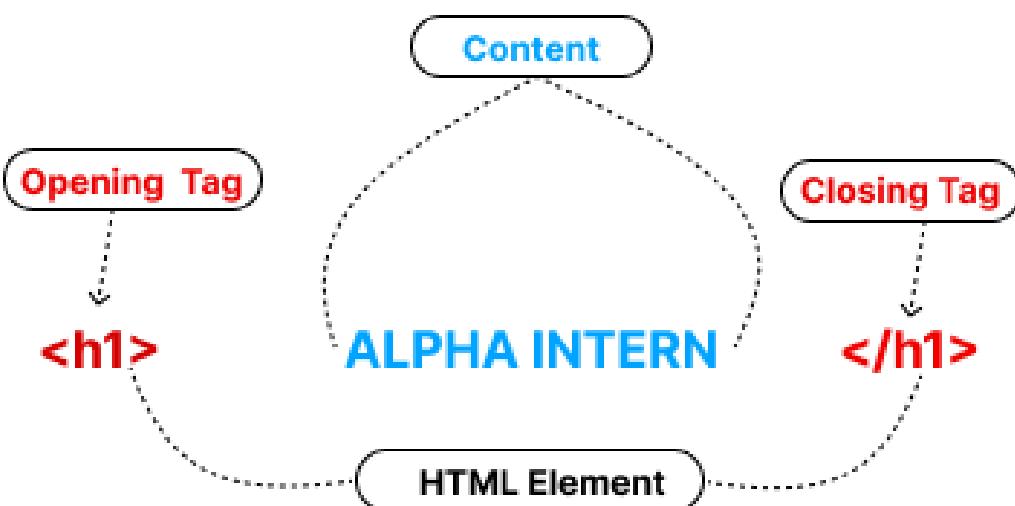
## What is HTML tags?

HTML tags are the keywords that are used to produce web pages in various formats. Most tags have both opening and closing parts.



## What is an HTML Element?

- An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:



## HTML Attributes

- 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"



### Example

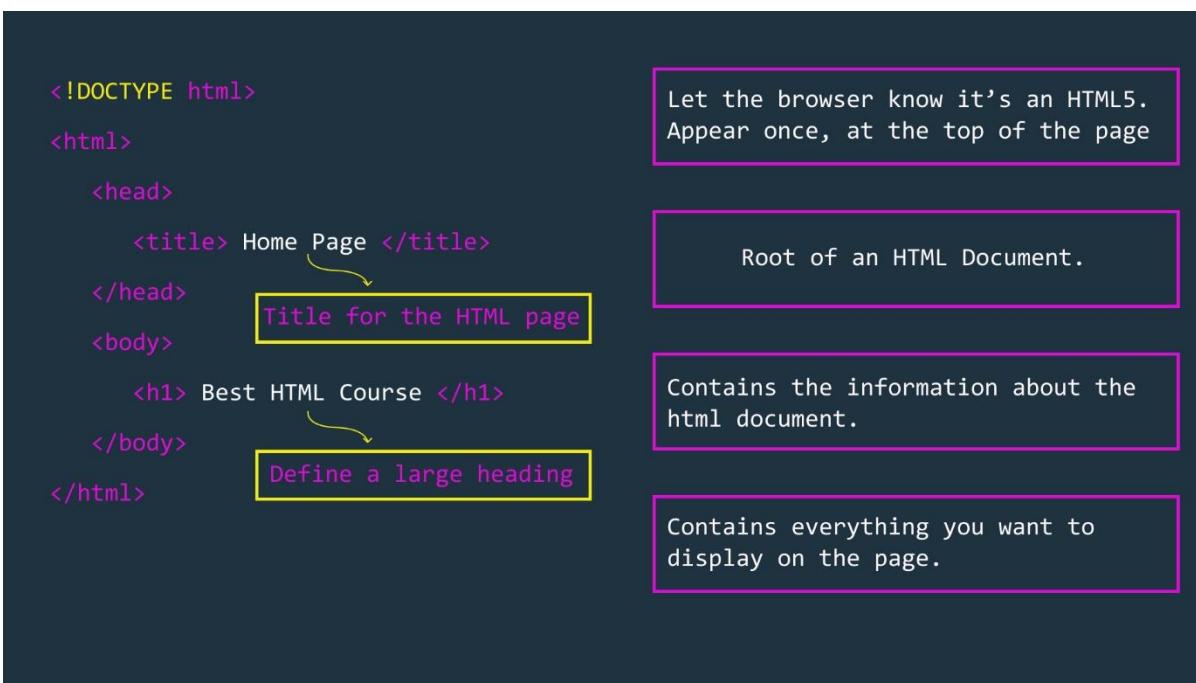
```
<a href="https://www.alphaintern.in">Visit Alpha Intern</a>
```

### Example

```

```

Let's understand the boilerplate code of HTML.





## Comments in HTML

The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code. Comments are not displayed in the browsers.

- You can use comments to explain your code, which can help you when you edit the source code at a later date. This is especially useful if you have a lot of code.

✓ For writing comment press (control + forward slash)

```
<!-- <h1>My First Heading</h1> -->
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

## Basic tags of HTML

### Paragraph tag: -

- The HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph.



```
● ○ ●
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

    <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <title> Home Page </title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p> Alpha Intern </p>
    </body>
</html>
```





## Heading Tags: -

- HTML headings are titles or subtitles that you want to display on a webpage.

## Heading tags: -

- h1
- h2
- h3
- h4
- h4
- h5
- h6



```
● ● ●
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title> Home Page </title>

  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Best HTML Course </h1>

  </body>
</html>
```





### Anchor tag: -

It defines the hyper link which is used to navigate from one page to another.

#### Syntax of anchor tags

```

Hypertext Reference
<a href="https://alphaintern.in"> visit </a>
          URL
  
```

#### Attributes of anchor tags: -

**Download:** - whenever we click on the link the download will start.

```
<a href="./Frame 1.jpg" download>Click here to download</a>
```

**Target:** - open the link in another tab.

```
<img href="https://www.alphaintern.in/" target="_blank">go here</a>
```

**Title:** - provide additional information about the link.

```
<img href="https://www.alphaintern.in/" title="plzz visit">go here</a>
```

**Mail to:** - When you use "mailto" in a link, it makes a link that, when clicked, opens up your email on your computer It's already set up with the email address you put in the link.

```
<img href="mailto:example12@gmail.com">send email</a>
```

**Tel:** - open the default calling app whenever clicked in the link

```
<img href="tel:+9100011122">call</a>
```



## Multimedia tags in HTML

**image tag: -**



**Attributes in image tags: -** height and width

```

```

**Making an image responsive.** Just put width = "100%" height = "auto"

```

```

## HTML List

**1. Order list: -**

- Use this when the order of items matters, like steps in a recipe.
- Created with <ol> (opening tag) and </ol> (closing tag).



Ordered Lists <ol>

An Ordered list is used to create a list of items in specific order , typically indicated by numbers.

```
<ol>
  <li> First item </li>
  <li> Second item </li>
  <li> Third item </li>
</ol>
```





Ordered Lists (`<ol>`) Styles:

Decimal (`list-style-type: decimal;`): Default style - decimal numbers.  
 Lowercase Letters (`list-style-type: lower-alpha;`) Lowercase letters (a, b, c).  
 Uppercase Letters (`list-style-type: upper-alpha;`) Uppercase letters (A, B, C).  
 Lowercase Roman Numerals (`list-style-type: lower-roman;`): (i, ii, iii).  
 Uppercase Roman Numerals (`list-style-type: upper-roman;`): (I, II, III).

**Syntax: -**

```
<ol style="list-style-type: upper-roman;">
  <li> One </li>
  <li> Two </li>
  <li> Three </li>
</ol>
```

## 2. Unordered List: -

- Use this when the order doesn't matter, like a shopping list.
- Created with `<ul>` and `</ul>` tags.
- Each item is enclosed in `<li>` tags.



```
<ul>
  <li> Apple </li>
  <li> Orange </li>
  <li> Banana </li>
</ul>
```

Unordered List (`<ul>`) styles:

Disc (`list-style-type: disc;`): Default style - filled circles.  
 Circle (`list-style-type: circle;`): Hollow circles.  
 Square (`list-style-type: square;`): squares.  
 None (`list-style-type: none;`): No bullet point.

**Creating Navigation Menu of Website.**

```
<ul style="list-style-type: none; display: flex; gap: 15px">
  <li><a href="https://www.alphaintern.in/" target="_blank">Home</a></li>
  <li>About</li>
  <li>Internship</li>
  <li>Event</li>
</ul>
```



**HTML Forms**

```
<label for="username">Username:</label>
```

```
An <input type="text" id="username" placeholder="Enter your Name">
```

Example of HTML forms: -



Welcome to Alpha Intern! 🙌

Please sign-in to your account and start the internship

EMAIL

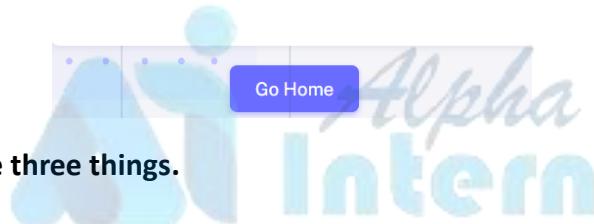
PASSWORD

Sign in

New on our platform? [Create an account](#)

Go Home

In HTML forms we have three things.



- Form Tag
- Input Type
- Label

**Input:**

- In HTML, the `<input>` element is used to create various types of interactive controls that users can interact with in forms. It can be a text box, a checkbox, a radio button, and more.
- The `type` attribute of the `<input>` element specifies the kind of control it will create. For example, `type="text"` creates a text input box, `type="checkbox"` creates a checkbox, and so on.

**Example of a text input**

```
<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Enter your Name">
```



[www.alphaintern.in](http://www.alphaintern.in)

**Label: -**

- In HTML, the `label` element is used to define a label for an element. The label provides a description or a name for the associated input, making it more user-friendly and accessible.
- The `for` attribute in the tag is used to explicitly associate the label with a specific input by matching the input's `id` attribute.

**Example of a label associated with a text input:**

```
<label for="username">Username:</label>
<input type="text" id="username" placeholder="Enter your Name"
```

**Types of input****1. Text Box (type="text"): -**

- Makes a box where you can type regular words, like your name

**Example: -**

```
<label for="username">Username:</label>
<input type="text" id="username" name="username"
placeholder="Enter your Name"
```

**2. Password Input (type="password"):**

- Like a text input, but the typed text is hidden (useful for passwords).

**Example: -**

```
● ● ●

<label for="password">password:</label>
<input type="password" id="password" name="password"
placeholder="Enter your password">
```



**Radio Button (type="radio"):** -

- Makes small circles where you choose only one from a group.

**Example:** -

```
<label for="gender">gender:</label>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male">male
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female">female
```

**Submit Button (type="submit"):** -

- Makes a button that sends the stuff you typed to the website when you click it.

**Example:** -

```
● ● ●
<input type="submit" value="submit">
```

**File Upload (type="file"):** -

- Let's you pick and upload files, like pictures.

**Example:** -

```
<label for="fileUpload">Choose a file:</label>
<input type="file" id="fileUpload" name="fileUpload">
```

Congratulations 

