

# HTML

## HANDWRITTEN NOTES

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# TOPICS

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## → Introduction

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. The meaning of Hyper Text Markup Language is,

"Hyper Text" means "Text within Text". It is a way to link two or more webpages. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext.

"Markup Language" is a computer language that consists of easily understood keywords, tags that help format the overall view of pages and the data it contains.

# HTML is mainly used to provide content to our webpages and websites.

## → Simple HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title> Title </title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1> Heading </h1>  
    <p> Paragraph </p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```



- Explanation about Simple HTML Document.
- `</DOCTYPE html>` tag is defines that this document is a HTML document.
- `<html>` tag is container for all other elements of HTML except `<!DOCTYPE HTML>`.
- `<head>` is the first element inside the `<html>` elements, which contains the information about the document, it is important to close before the opening of body tag.
- `<title>` is used to add title of HTML Page which appears at the top of the browser window, It is only placed between head tags.
- `<body>` is container For all visible contents, such as headings, paragraph, images etc.
- `<h1>` defines a heading.
- `<p>` defines a paragraph.



## → Tags

Tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display or show the content. HTML tags contain three main parts, opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags they are also called stand-alone or singular tag.

## Types of Tags

In the HTML, mainly Eight different types of tags are present which contains many more tags.

- i) Meta Tags
- ii) Unclosed Tags
- iii) Text Tags
- iv) Link Tags
- v) Image Tags
- vi) List Tags
- vii) Table Tags
- viii) Form Tags

# V, VI, VII, VIII, we will ~~down~~ discuss about these tags in sections with brief contents.



## i) Meta Tags

Search engines such as Google use Meta data from Meta tags to understand additional information about the webpage. They can use this information for ranking purpose, to display snippets in search results, and sometimes they can ignore Meta tags.

### Types of Meta tags

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| ·> <code>&lt;!DOCTYPE&gt;</code> | It is used to specify the HTML version.                     |
| ·> <code>&lt;title&gt;</code>    | It is used to define the title or name of an HTML Document. |
| ·> <code>&lt;meta&gt;</code>     | It is used to define Meta Data of an HTML document.         |

## ii) Unclosed Tags

The void elements or singleton Tags in HTML don't require a closing tag to be valid.

Here is the type of unclosed tags.



## Types of unclosed tags

- <hr> It is stand for horizontal rule. This tag is mainly used for put a line across the webpage.
- <br> It is stands for break line. It is used for break the line of the code.

## iii) Text Tags

A Text File that contains indentification Field (tags) embedded within the sentences and paragraph.

## Types of text tags

- <p> It is used for define a paragraph in HTML document. This is Basically used for write brief introduction about the tings.
- <h1> to <h6> It is used for define heading for a HTML document, with the imcreasing heading numbers, the heading size decrease means h1 have bold and bigger heading as compare the h2, h3, - and h6.
- <body> It is used for define the body Section in the HTML document.



#### iv) Link Tag

<link> tag shows the relationship between the current document and external source. It is commonly used for link style sheet, script sheet with HTML document on current document.

#### Syntax

Here we write a name of CSS file

<link rel = "Stylesheet" href = "Stylesheet = name">

## This tag is mainly placed between the head tag

#### → Comment Tag

In the comment if you write anything this will be ignored by the browser, so that's why comments will not be visible on the webpage. HTML comments can be used to leave notes to yourself or other developers about a specific point in code.



## Syntax

<!-- Comment Written Here -->

## Example

<body>

comment is green  
coloured

<!-- I am the comment -->

</body>

## → Anchor Tag

Anchor Tag is mainly used for link one element of the code to another element which is present or not present in your code. The anchor elements with its "href" attributes, create a hyperlink to webpage, files, emails, in the same page, or anything else a URL can address.

Here is the syntax of Anchor Tag

## Syntax

<a href = "Url" > Link Text </a>

## Explanation about Syntax :-

- "href" stands for Hypertext references. It is used to specify address of link used.
- Link Text is the visible part of link. It is what viewers clicked on.

### example

<body>

<a href = "http://www.google.com">Google  
</a>

</body>

- "http://www.google.com" is the URL and "Google" is the Link Text.

## → Lists

Just think you want to buy a grocery from store and at your home 30+ products ended, so you can't learn these things and if describe lists in computer language then it allows web developers to group a set of related items in the lists.



In the HTML, mainly three types of Lists are present.

- i) Ordered List
- ii) Un-ordered list
- iii) Description List

## i) Ordered List

It is used for give counting to our lists, means a list which the items are numbered and the order matters. In this you will represent list numbers with Alphabetic, Roman Numbers, Maths Counting.

In the ordered list mainly two types of tags are present.

- `<ol>` — It is used for define ordered list.
- `<li>` — It is used for define items in list.

## Syntax

`<ol type = "1, A, a, I" >`

`<li> Content </li>`

`</ol>`

## example

<body>

<ol type = "1" >

<li> Apple </li>

<li> Banana </li>

<li> Orange </li>

</ol>

<ol type = "A" >

<li> Apple </li>

<li> Banana </li>

<li> Orange </li>

</ol>

<div>

<ol type = "i" >

<li> Apple </li>

<li> Banana </li>

</ol>

</body>

## iii) Un-ordered List

When marking up content which could be defined in some way as a list, you should consider using an unordered list for presentation.

In the un-ordered list mainly two types of tags are used,



- `<ul>` - It is used for define un-ordered list.
- `<li>` - It is used for define items in list.

### Syntax

`<ul style="list-style-type: - - - - -">`

`<li> Content </li>`

`</ul>`

### example

There are many style are present like, circle, square.

`<body>`

`<ul style="list-style-type: square">`

`<li> Apple = </li>`

`<li> Mango = </li>`

`<li> Banana = </li>`

`</ul>`

`</body>`

### iii) Description List

It is used for give a brief introduction about the things.

just suppose, we go at at Restaurant here we get menu list, first. In the menu list Restaurant write a Pizza and when you see at down side of Pizza they write the price of Pizza and also what they add in pizza. These things are the description of the Pizza.

Let's understand these suppose with tags of Description list.

•> <dl> - It is used to define a Description list. (In the suppose, Description list is menu).

•> <dt> - It is used for define a term a term in Description list. (In the suppose, Term is Pizza).

•> <dd> - It is used for provide a description of a term in Description list (In the suppose, brief, introduct like price or what they add in Pizza is description of a term Pizza).



## Syntax

<dl>

<dt> Term Name </dt>

<dd> Term </dd>

</dl>

## example

<dl>

<dt> Pizza </dt>

<dd> - 30Rs. (cheese Pizza + Veggies) </dd>

</dl>

## → Attribute and it's Types

### 1) Attribute

Each element of HTML has attributes which define the behaviour of the additional information about that particular element. It has two parameter. i.e attribute name and "value".

## example

<body> Attribute  
<p style = "color: red"> Attribute </p>

</body>

## Explanation about Codes

- "style" is the name of attribute.
- "height" : 50px:      ↓
- "color" : red : is the value of attribute
- "Attribute" is the content.
- <P> tag is the name of the element.

### → Types of Attributes

- i) Global Attribute
- ii) Event Attribute

#### i) Global Attribute

Global Attribute are that types of attributes which is mainly used for style a elements target a elements with class and id's for style (means make beautiful) and working (with Javascript)

#### ii) Event Attributes

When a browser reacts on user action, then it is called a Event. This Event is specially used for giving function to our website : these are activating by using a programming language or scripting language like or such as JavaScript.



## → Introduction About Image in HTML

<image> tag are instruction on how to display an image. As image are not actually embedded into a page. Images are files that are fetched and displayed on the page depending on the code or image tag used. The code can change the attribute or the functionality of the image when it loads.

Here is the Syntax of Image Tag

### Syntax

```
<img src = "URL" alt = "Some - text" >
```

### Explanation about Syntax

> "src" stands for Source, Every image has an src attribute which tell the browser where to find the image you want to display.

> "alt" stands for Alternative Text, it is used when the image cannot be displayed, then it shows the alternative text for the image which we write in attribute src.

### example

```

<body>
  <img src = "Pic.jpg" alt = "Pic Text" >
</body>

```

URL of the Image

## → Attribute's of Image Tag

There are mainly three attributes are present in HTML For Image Tag.

1, 2 - Height, width

3 - Align

1, 2 - Height, width

These attributes are mainly used For set the dimensions of the image. In this the value belongs to 1 to 100% and also in pixel.

By the use of height and width attribute you give a perfect size For your image which is looking good For the website.

### Syntax

```
<img src = "URL" Height = "pixel" width = "pixel">
```

### example

```
<body>
```

```
<img src = "Pic.jpg" Height = "20%" width = "20">
```

```
</body>
```



### → 3 - Align

Align Attributes is basically used for giving a perfect location on the webpage. Align attribute provided horizontal and vertical alignment option. In horizontal option the value belongs to left and Right side and in the vertical option the value belongs to Top, Middle, Bottom, side.

#### Syntax

Here you can set the value For set the Position of image.

```
<img src = "URL" Align = "value">
```

### → Introduction about Tables in HTML

Table is used to display the data in Tabular Form means in the row and column. Basically, it is manage the layout of the page which is show at a webpage.

For example, Table manage the navigation menu bar, Body Content, Footer Section etc.

#### Syntax

```
< table >
```

```
< tr >
```

```
< th > Heading of Table < /th >
```

```
< /tr >
```

<tr>

<td> Data of the Table </td>

</tr>

</table>

## Tags used in Syntax

→ <table> → It is used for define a table in HTML document.

→ <tr> → It is used for define a row in table.

→ <th> → It is used for define the Heading of Table.

→ <td> → It is used for define a data in tables.

## → Simple Table Structures

Codes → .html File

<body>

<table>

<tr>

<th> First Name </th>

<th> Last Name </th>

<th> Age </th>

</tr>



```

<tr>
  <td> Pawanpreet </td>
  <td> Singh </td>
  <td> 20 </td>
</tr>

```

```

</table>

```

```

</body>

```

## → Table Border

Border makes more attractive or easily readable to the tables. For giving a border to tables you can use "Border = number" attribute in the opening table tag. "number" is used for giving a thickness to the border.

### Syntax

```

<table BORDER = number >

```

### Table Data

```

</table>

```

### example

```

<table BORDER = 5 >

```

```

<tr>
  <th> Firstname </th>
  <th> Last name </th>

```

```
<th> Age </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th> Pawanpreet </th>
<th> Singh </th>
<th> 20 </th>
</tr>
</table>
```

- > You can also set the color of borders by using the "BORDER COLOR" attribute in the opening table tag.

Syntax

```
<table BORDERCOLOR = "color">
```

Table Data

```
</table>
```

→ Table Background

We can set a Table Background with two different types, a Background Color and Image.



## → Background Color

Background color is basically used for making a beautiful or attractive table. you can easily set a Background color for the table by using — `BGCOLOR = "color"` Attribute in the opening table tag.

### Syntax

Here you write any color  
 ↑  
`<table BGCOLOR = "color" >`  
 Table Data  
`</table`

## → Background Image

Background Image is basically used for giving a beautiful look to the tables it is used when you also want to describe your tables by the background pic, Like if we make an attendance table then I use the background pic of students which is sitting in the class because it deeply describe that we here write a data of Students attendance.

### Syntax

`<table BACKGROUND = "Image Link" >`  
 Table Data  
`</table >`

## → Add Captions in a Table

A caption is used for summarize a table content. Captions help users to find a table and decide if they want to read it. A caption is added in the table by using `<caption>` tag.

you can set a `<caption>` tag at two side. First is before the starting of `<table>` tag and after the `</table>` tag.

### Syntax

`<caption>` - - - Caption - - - `</caption>`

### example

`<caption>` I am Caption `</caption>`  
`<table>`

`<tr>`

`<th>` first name `</th>`

`<th>` Last name `</th>`

`</tr>`

`<tr>`

`<th>` Pawanpreet `</th>`

`<th>` Singh `</th>`

`</tr>`

`</table>`

`<caption>` I am Caption `</caption>`



## → Introduction about Form in HTML

Form is a document that stores information of a user on a web server using interactive controls. Basically, it is used for two way communication between web pages and websites. It is compiler for all types of input elements.

## → About Form Syntax

`<Form action = "URL" method = get / post >`

Form Data

`< /Form >`

- > "action" is an attribute which define the action to be performed when the form is submitted, OR the form data is sent to file on the server when the user click on the submit button.
- > "method" attribute tells that browser how to send the user's data to the server.

## → Input Tag of Form and its values

→ Input tag defines an input area within a form. It asks the user to input information in one of several ways. The different ways of input are specified by "type attribute".

We use nine main values, which is accepted by type attribute. Each of them will be discussed separately in the coming section.

### i) Text Fields

It is defined a single line input field for text input. This field is commonly used for a name, address, etc.

#### example

<body>

<form>

My Name: <input type="text">

</form>

</body>

{ Output :- (My Name: ) }



## ii) Password

`<input type = "Password">` defines a password. It is similar as text Fields, but the content which is the user write in blank area section. It display like \*\*\*\* (Asterisk) instead of actual input instead of actual point. These types of Fields mainly used For confidential centres.

### example

`<body>`

PASSWORD:

`<input type = "password">`

`<body>`

## iii) Checkbox

`<input type = "checkbox">` define a checkbox, it gives the choice to user for class choose one or more options in the limits of numbers of choices.

### example

```
<body>
  <Form>
```

Tick where you want to Travel <br>

Delhi <input type = "checkbox">

Punjab <input type = "checkbox">

Mumbai <input type = "checkbox">

```
</Form>
</body>
```

### iv) Radio

<input type = "radio" defines a radio button. It gives the choice to users for choose an option in the limited number of choices.

### example

```
<body>
```

Gender: Male: <input type "radio" [name = "My Gender"]  
Female <input type "radio" [name = "My Gender"]

```
</body>
```



## v) Date

`<input type = "Date">` is used for operate calendar for choose any date month, year.

### example

```
<body>
  <Form>
```

```
Birthdate : <input type = "date">
```

```
</Form>
</body>
```

## vi) Option

In the option list, list will be expand downward when you will select on it.

In the option list we use `<select>` tag instead of `<input>` tag and `<select>` tag also have a closing tag.

### example

```
<body>
```

```
< Form >
```

```
State: <select name = "State" >
```

```
<option value = "None">None </option>  
<option value = "Punjab">Punjab </option>  
<option value = "Delhi">Delhi </option>  
  
</Select>  
  
</Form>  
  
</body>
```

## vii) Text area

Text area is used for giving the area within the form where user can easily types a large amount of text.

### example

```
<Form>  
  
<Text area :-  
  
<text area name "Comments" cols = "30"  
rows = "10">  
  
</text area>  
  
</Form>
```



## vii] Submit and Reset

### → Submit

`<input type = "submit" >` is used to make a simple submit button.

After fill the form user want to submit it, then they clicked on Submit button. After clicking on it the form will Submitted in the server or where we give command for send the data.

### → Reset

`<input type = "reset" >` is used to reset the value of form which is written in the form but not submitted because the values are wrong.

Like any chance if we fill wrong information in the form, Now we want to ~~error~~ erase it then we used reset button because if we erase single - single line then it takes time that's why instead of going on single line we used reset button for error values from the other form fields.

### example

```
<body>
  <Form>

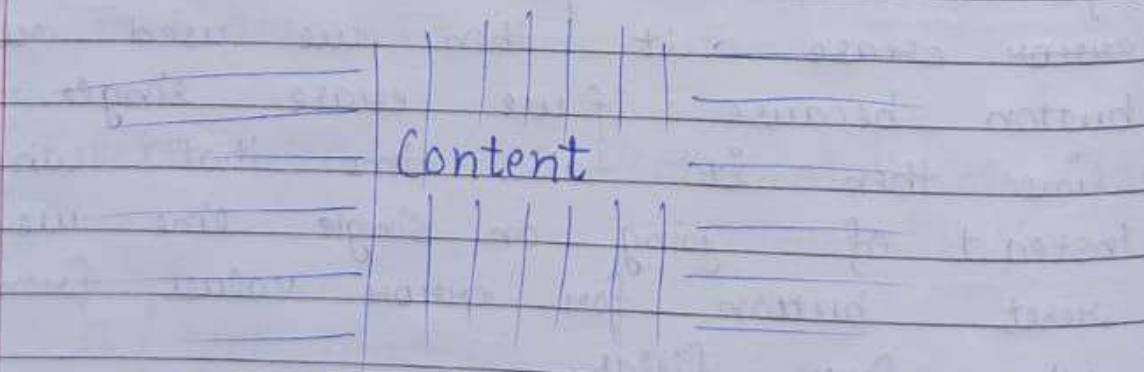
  <input type = "Submit" >
  <input type = "reset" >
```

### ix) Details

The <detail> tag specifies additional details that the user can open and close on demands. By default, the widget is closed. When open, it expands and shows the content which is written with in tag.

### example

```
<body>
  <detail>
```



```
< / detail >

< / body >
```