ACAD**GILD**
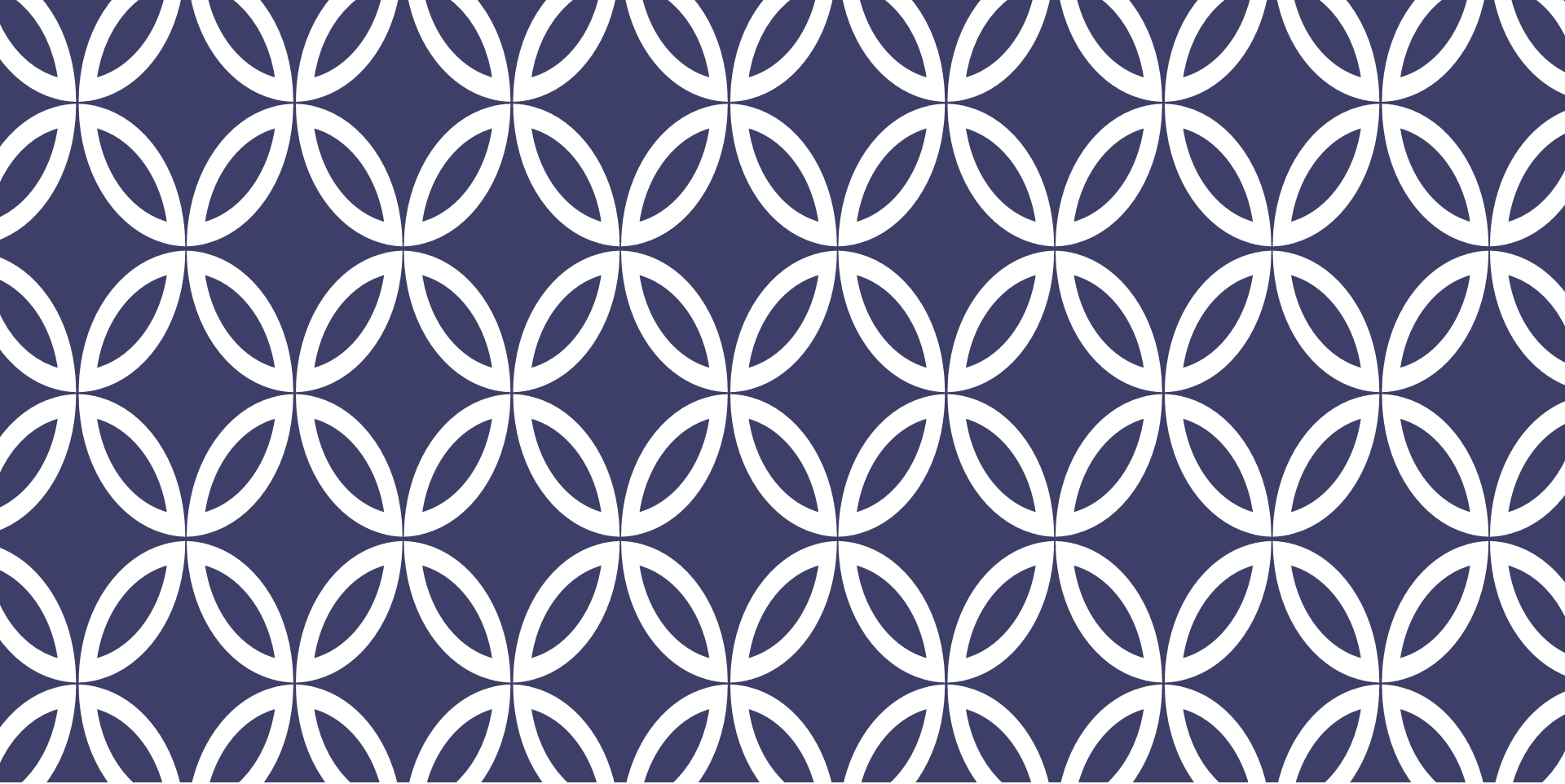
Presents
Front End Web Development Basics

Session 2 – HTML

1. HTML Forms

2. Form Elements – input

3. Form Elements – textarea

4. Form Elements – select

5. HTML Lists

6. HTML Table

7. HTML Table Example

8. HTML Images

9. HTML Iframe

10. Meta Tag

HTML Forms

- HTML Forms are required when you want to collect some data from the site visitor.

- The HTML <form> tag is used to create an HTML form and it has following syntax:

Syntax

```
 <form
action="Script URL"
method="GET|POST"> form elements like input, textarea etc.
</form>
```

The input tag is the daddy of the form world. It can take a multitude of guises, the most common of which are outlined below

- <input **type="text">** or simply <input> is a standard textbox. This can also have a value attribute, which sets the initial text in the textbox.

- <input **type="password">** is similar to the textbox, but the characters typed in by the user will be hidden.

- <input **type="checkbox">** is a checkbox, which can be toggled on and off by the user. This can also have a checked attribute (<input type=**"checkbox" checked**> - the attribute doesn't require a value), and makes the initial state of the check box to be switched on, as it were.

- \<input **type="radio"**\> is similar to a checkbox, but the user can only select one radio button in a group. This can also have a checked attribute.

- \<input **type="submit"**\> is a button that when selected will submit the form. You can control the text that appears on the submit button with the value attribute,

  For example \<input type="submit" value="update". Text on a button. update"\>.

textarea is, basically, a large, multi-line textbox. The anticipated number of rows and columns can be defined with rows and cols attributes, although you can manipulate the size to your heart's content using CSS.

Syntax

<textarea rows="5" cols="20">

A big load of text

</textarea>

The **select** tag works with the **option** tag to make drop-down select boxes.

Syntax

```
<select>
    <option>Option 1</option>
    <option>Option 2</option>
    <option value="third option">Option 3</option>
</select>
```

Lists are used to organize items in the browser window:

- **Unordered list**: Bulleted list (most popular), list items with no particular order
- **Ordered list:** Numbered list

- HTML supports two types of Lists:

- **Ordered Lists (OL):** e.g. 1,2,3
- **UnOrdered Lists (UL):** e.g. bullets.

- **Basic Syntax:**

```
<UL>
  <LI>Item 1</LI>
  <LI>Item 2 <LI>
</UL>
```

The basic structure of an HTML table consists of the following tags:

- **Table tags:** <TABLE> </TABLE>

- **Row tags:** <TR> </TR>

- **Cell tags:** <TD> </TD>

```
<TABLE>
    <TR>
      <TD>Data 1</TD>
      <TD>Data 2</TD>
    </TR>


    <TR>
      <TD>Data 3</TD>
      <TD>Data 4</TD>
    </TR>


    <TR>
      <TD>Data 5</TD>
      <TD>Data 6</TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
```

Data 1	Data 2
Data 3	Data 4
Data 5	Data 6

- In HTML, images are defined with the **<img>** tag.
- The <img> tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

  <img src="url" alt="some_text">

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

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

Metadata is information about data.

- The **<meta> tag** is kept inside the <head> element.

- The **<meta> tag** provides metadata about the HTML document. Metadata is not be displayed on the web page.

- It is used to provide information about data to browsers, web services and search Engines!

- Meta elements are typically used to specify page description, keywords and other metadata.

Lets Discuss Assignments