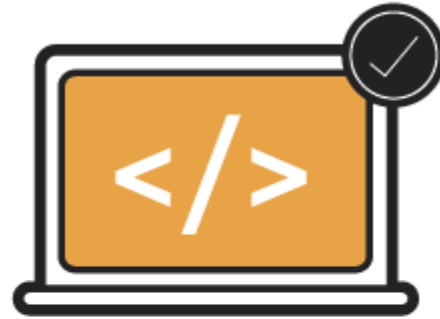


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## FRONT END WEB DEVELOPMENT FUNDAMENTALS

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# Session 2 – HTML





# Agenda – HTML

SI No	Agenda Title
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2	Form Element – input
3	Form Element – textarea
4	Form Element – select
5	HTML Headings
6	HTML Formatting Elements
7	HTML Lists
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9	Example to Create HTML Table
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11	HTML iframes
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# 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>
```





# Form Element - input

- The **<input>** element is the most important form element.
- The **<input>** element may vary depending on the type attribute.

Input Tag	Description
<code>&lt;input type="text"&gt;</code>	Defines normal text input. It defines a one-line input field for <b>text input</b> . This can also have a value attribute, which sets the initial text in the textbox.
<code>&lt;input type="password"&gt;</code>	Is similar to the textbox but the characters are masked. (Text will be shown as asterisks or circles)
<code>&lt;input type="checkbox"&gt;</code>	Defines a checkbox, which can be toggled on and off by the user. This can also have a checked attribute ( <code>&lt;input type="checkbox" checked&gt;</code> - the attribute doesn't require a value and makes the initial state of the check box to be switched on).





# Form Element – input (contd.)

Input Tag	Description
<code>&lt;input type="radio"&gt;</code>	Defines a radio button. It lets a user select ONLY ONE value from a list of values. This can also have a checked attribute.
<code>&lt;input type="submit"&gt;</code>	<p>Defines a button for submitting form input to a form-handler. It is a button that when selected will submit the form.</p> <p>You can control the text that appears on the submit button with the value attribute.</p> <p>For example: <code>&lt;input type="submit" value="Update"&gt;</code> (Text on the button – Update)</p>





# Form Elements - textarea

- The **<textarea>** element is basically a large, multi-line textbox.
- The size of text area can be specified by cols and rows attributes or through CSS's height and width properties.

## Syntax:

`<textarea rows="5" cols="20">`(A big load of text)

`</textarea>`





# Form Element - select

- The **<select>** element works with the **<option>** tag to make drop-down list.
- The list will normally show the first item to be selected

## Syntax:

```
<select name = "name">
```

```
<option value="first option">Option 1</option>
```

```
<option value="second option">Option 2</option>
```

```
<option value="third option">Option 3</option>
```

```
</select>
```







# HTML Headings

- **HTML** heading are defined with `<h1>` to `<h6>` tags
- `<h1>` defines as the most important heading and `<h6>` defines the least important heading
- Search engines use your headings to index the structure and content of your web pages:
  - `<h1>This is a H1 heading</h1>`
  - `<h2>This is a H2 heading</h2>`
  - `<h3>This is a H3 heading</h3>`
  - `<h4>This is a H4 heading</h4>`
  - `<h5>This is a H5 heading</h5>`
  - `<h6>This is a H6 heading</h6>`





# HTML Formatting Elements

- **HTML** defines special elements for defining texts with a special meaning
- **HTML** uses elements like `<b>` , `<i>` for formatting output
- Formatting elements were designed to display special types of texts :
  - Bold text
  - Important text
  - Italic text
  - Emphasized text
  - Marked text
  - Small text
  - Deleted text
  - Inserted text
  - Subscripts
  - Superscripts





# HTML Lists

- **Lists** are used to organize items in the browser window.
- **HTML supports two types of list:**
  - **Unordered list:** Bulleted list. Is the most popular type of list. It lists items in no particular order. e.g. bullets
  - **Ordered list:** Numbered list. This type of list is used when the items need to be listed in a particular order. e.g. 1,2,3

## Syntax:

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





# HTML Table

- The **HTML Table** allows web authors to arrange data like text, images, links, other tables, etc. into rows and columns of cells.
- The **HTML Table** is created using:
  - **Table tags:** `<TABLE> </TABLE>`
  - **Row tags:** `<TR> </TR>`
  - **Cell tags:** `<TD> </TD>`

## Colspan and Rowspan attributes:

- **colspan** attribute is used when you want to merge two or more columns into a single column
- **rowspan** attribute is used when you want to merge two or more rows into a single row.





# How to Create HTML Table

```
<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>
```

**Output once the code is executed**

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





# HTML Images

- 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.

Syntax:

```

```





# HTML iframe

- 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>
```





# Meta Tag

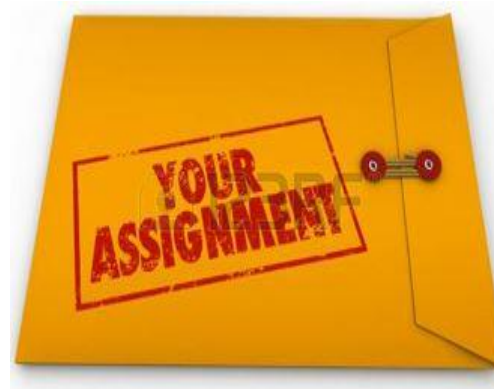
- HTML lets you specify **metadata**.
- **Metadata** is information about data. Additional important data about a document can be specified using metadata in several ways.
- The **<meta>** tag is kept inside the **<head>** element.
- The **<meta>** tag provides metadata about the HTML document.
- Metadata is not displayed on the web page.
- Meta elements are used to specify page description, keywords, author of the document, last modified and other metadata.
- It is used to provide information about data to browsers, web services and search Engines.
- Metadata can be used by browsers, search engines or other web services.







# Lets Discuss Assignments



**Assignment**

