

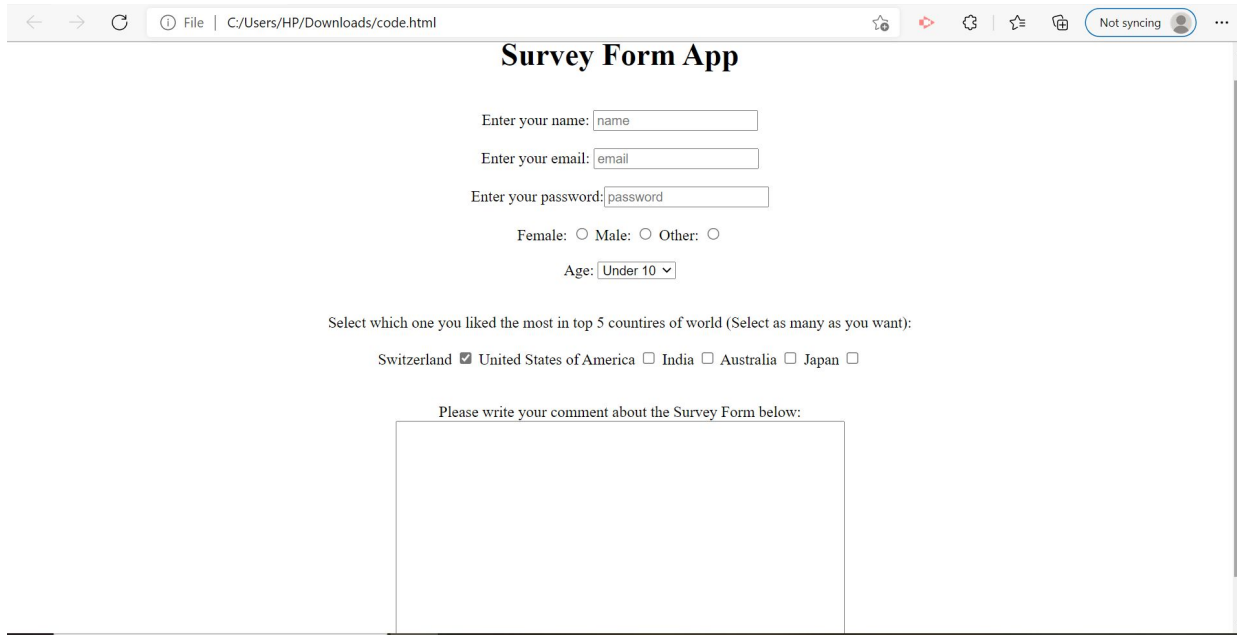
Introduction to HTML 1

Relevel
by Unacademy



APP FEATURE WE WILL BE BUILDING TODAY IS:

Detailed Survey Form



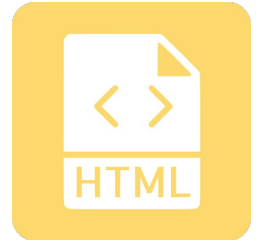
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'C:/Users/HP/Downloads/code.html'. The page title is 'Survey Form App'. The form contains the following elements:

- Input field for name: 'Enter your name: [name]'
- Input field for email: 'Enter your email: [email]'
- Input field for password: 'Enter your password: [password]'
- Gender selection: 'Female: ☐ Male: ☐ Other: ☐
- United States of America ☐
- India ☐
- Australia ☐
- Japan ☐

- Text area for comment: 'Please write your comment about the Survey Form below:'

WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO BUILD IT

- **How to write HTML code**
- **Add emmets**
- **HTML Documents**
- **Metadata in HTML**
- **Elements**
- **Explain HTML Typography-**
 - Headings
 - paragraphs
 - blockquote
 - list
 - quotations
 - block & inline elements
 - hr & br tags
 - basic input tags
 - form creation
 - radio buttons
 - select checkboxes in HTML



How to write HTML code

- HTML (Hyper text markup language) is the language in which most web pages are written. HTML is used to create pages and make them work.
- The code used for visual appeal is called CSS.



Write HTML Code on VS Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



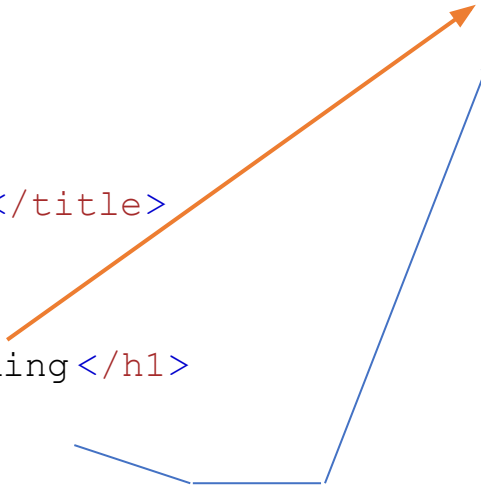


Example

```
• <!DOCTYPE html>
  <html>
  <head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>

  <h1>This is a Heading</h1>
  <p>This is a
  paragraph.</p>

  </body>
  </html>
```



Output

This is a Heading

Add emmets

```
graph TD; A[Add emmets] --> B[Emmet is a set of text editor plugins that enable high-speed coding and editing in HTML, XML, XSLT and other structured code formats through a content assistant.]; A --> C[Emmet is a plugin for many popular text editors that dramatically improves HTML and CSS workflow];
```

Emmet is a set of text editor plugins that enable high-speed coding and editing in HTML, XML, XSLT and other structured code formats through a content assistant.

Emmet is a plugin for many popular text editors that dramatically improves HTML and CSS workflow

How does Emmet work?

- Emmet uses CSS-like selector syntax, you write CSS-like abbreviations, place the cursor at the end of the abbreviation, and then **press Tab, Ctrl+E**, or any other keyboard key configured to expand abbreviations in the actual HTML code.
- Emmet expands `a` into ``



How to add Emmet code to Visual Studio in HTML?

- Open VS code settings (Code → Preferences → Settings) and search for "Emmet Extension Path".
- Click "Add Item", enter the path to the folder where you saved the extracts.
- json you created earlier and press "OK"



HTML Document

- All HTML documents must begin with a declaration of the document type: `<!DOCTYPE html>`.
- It specifies the document type and assists browsers in accurately displaying web pages
- The visible portion of the HTML content is located between the tags `<body>` and `</body>`.



Metadata in HTML

- Metadata is data that describes data, and HTML includes an "official" mechanism of adding metadata to a page - the <meta> element and its descendant elements.
- Example

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```
- The visible portion of the HTML content is located between the tags <body> and </body>.



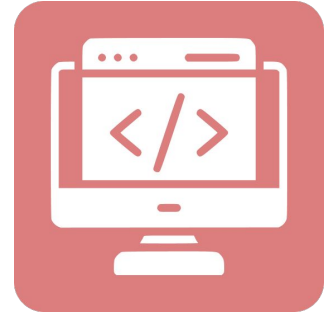
HTML Elements

- Everything from the start tag to the end tag is an HTML element. HTML components are the skeletons of HTML pages
- Images and other objects, such as interactive forms, can be embedded into the rendered page using HTML constructs.
- HTML components are the foundation of all webpages.



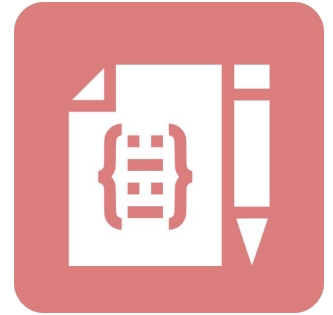
What is HTML Tag ?

- Angle brackets are used to separate tags in HTML texts. They are not case-sensitive; any combination of upper and lower case can be used.
- Example of HTML Element -
`<h1></h1>`
`<p> </p>`



HTML Typography

- "Web typography" refers to the appearance of all text on your website. It covers basic CSS text properties like what font to use and whether to italicize, but typography is much more. This is the space between and around letters, words, and lines.
- Here is the size of the various text strings relative to each other and the history of each font family.



Headings & Paragraphs

All HTML headings, `<h1>` through `<h6>`, are available

Heading	Example
<code><h1></h1></code>	h1. Bootstrap heading
<code><h2></h2></code>	h2. Bootstrap heading
<code><h3></h3></code>	h3. Bootstrap heading
<code><h4></h4></code>	h4. Bootstrap heading
<code><h5></h5></code>	h5. Bootstrap heading
<code><h6></h6></code>	h6. Bootstrap heading

h1. Bootstrap heading (26px)

h2. Bootstrap heading (22px)

h3. Bootstrap heading (18px)

h4. Bootstrap heading (15px)

h5. Bootstrap heading (13px)

h6. Bootstrap heading (11px)

Headings & Paragraphs



- A paragraph always begins on a new line and is usually a block of text.
- The HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph.
- A paragraph always begins on a new line, and browsers automatically add spaces (margins) before and after a paragraph.
- Example
 - `<p>This is a paragraph.</p>`
 - `<p>This is another paragraph.</p>`

Blockquote

- The blockquote element defines a "passage [in a document] taken from another source". The syntax is

```
<blockquote><p>blockquoted text goes here</p></blockquote>
```

- The blockquote element is used to indicate most of the text citations from another source.



List

- HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

Example

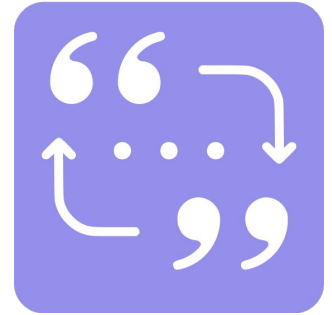
An unordered HTML list:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item



Quotations

- The quote element in HTML is used to insert quoted text into a web page, that is, a part of the text that is different from the normal text on the web page. Here are some of the most used quote elements in HTML:
- `<q>` element: The `<q>` element is used to define a set of quoted texts. It has both opening and closing tags.



Block & Inline Elements

- Each HTML element has a default display value, depending on the type of the element. There are two display values: block and inline.

Block level elements

```
<div>Hello World</div>
```

- A block-level element always begins on a new line.
- A block level element always takes up full width available (stretching left and right as much as possible).
- A block-level element has top and bottom margins, unlike an inline element.

The `<div>` element is a block-level element.

Hr and br Tags

- The `<hr>` tag in HTML stands for horizontal ruler and is used to insert horizontal rulers or themed breaks into an HTML page to divide or separate sections of a document. Tag is a blank tag and does not require an end tag.



Hr and br Tags

`
`: Line break element. The HTML element creates a line break in the text. It is useful for writing a poem or an address where line division is important.

Example

```
10<br>  
Downing Street<br>  
London<br>  
SW1A 2AA<br>  
UK<br>
```

OUTPUT

10
Downing Street
London
SW1A 2AA
UK

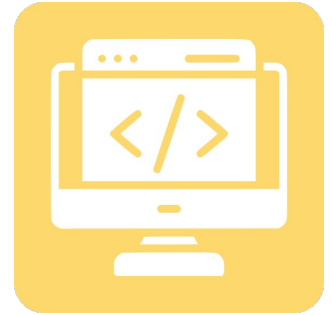
Basic Input Tags.

- Different 'type' of attributes in HTML.
- Form Creation.
- Popular attributes of Input Tag.
- `
`, `<center>`, `<select>` and `<textarea>` tags.



Basic Input Tags.

- **<Input> tag** is used to accept data from the user in a web-page.
- The input tag works differently depending upon the **type** attribute provided to it.
- The default 'type' attribute is **text**.
- Popular 'type' attributes are: **text, button, checkbox, image, email, password, radio, submit, and URL**.
- Other important attributes are: **alt, autofocus, checked, form, name, placeholder and value**.



Different 'type' attributes in HTML.

Text Example:

```
<input type="text" id="fname" name="fname">
```

Name (4 to 8 characters):

Button: Example:

```
<input type="submit" value="Click me">
```

Click me

Checkbox: Example:

```
<input type="checkbox" name="location" value="Beaches" checked>  
<input type="checkbox" name="location" value="Mountains">
```

Beaches ☒ Mountains ☐

Image: Example:

```
<input type="image" src="img_submit.gif" alt="Submit" width="48" height="48">
```

Login

E-mail: Example:

```
<input type="email" name="email" placeholder="email">
```

Email Address:

Different 'type' attributes in HTML.

Password: Example:

`<input type="password" name="password" placeholder="password">`

Password:

Radio: Example:

Mickey Mouse: `<input type="radio" name="gender">`

Donald Duck: `<input type="radio" name="gender">`

Tweety: `<input type="radio" name="gender">`

Mickey Mouse ☒ Donald Duck ☐ Tweety ☐

Submit: Example:

`<input type="Submit" value="Send Request">`

URL: Example:

`<input type="URL" value="URL">`

Enter a valid URL:

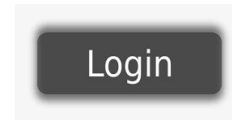
Form Creation

- **<form>** tag is used to show a document section containing interactive controls for submitting information.
- **Action:** It gives the URL of an application which is supposed to receive and process forms' data.
- **Method:** It specifies how the browser will return the user's input to the server.



Popular Attributes of Input Tag

- **Alt:** It is used for image buttons only. It gives alternative text for the image (if the src is missing or if it fails to load).
- **Autofocus:** It creates a simple push-button whose functionality can be customized as per our needs.
- **Checked:** It is used with checkbox and option button to indicate selection.



First name:

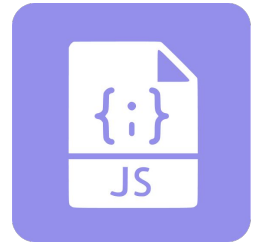
Last name:

☐ I have a bike
☐ I have a car
☒ I have a boat

JS Validations

Form Validation

- It is important to validate the user-submitted form as it may have inappropriate values. So authentication is essential to authenticate users.
- JavaScript enables client-side form validation for faster data processing than server-side validation. Most web developers prefer JavaScript form validation.
- Using JavaScript we can validate name, password, email, date, mobile number and other fields.



Practice Homework

- E commerce app Signup/login modal

