HTML Introduction

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

## **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
* HTML consists of a series of elements
* HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
* HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

## **A Simple HTML Document**

### **Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Page Title</title>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>My First Heading</h1>  
<p>My first paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

### **Example Explained**

* The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
* The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page
* The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page
* The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)
* The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
* The <h1> element defines a large heading
* The <p> element defines a paragraph

## **What is an HTML Element?**

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

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

The HTML **element** is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

**Note:** Some HTML elements have no content (like the <br> element). These elements are called empty elements. Empty elements do not have an end tag!

## **HTML Page Structure**

Below is a visualization of an HTML page structure:

<html>

<head>

<title>Page title</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

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

<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

## **The <!DOCTYPE> Declaration**

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration for HTML5 is:

<!DOCTYPE html>

## **HTML Headings**

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading:

Eg:  
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

<h4>This is heading 4</h4>

<h5>This is heading 5</h5>

<h6>This is heading 6</h6>

</body>

</html>

## **HTML Paragraphs**

HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag:

### **Example**

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

HTML Text Formatting

HTML contains several elements for defining text with a special meaning.

## **HTML Formatting Elements**

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

* <b> - Bold text
* <strong> - Important text
* <i> - Italic text
* <em> - Emphasized text
* <mark> - Marked text
* <small> - Smaller text
* <del> - Deleted text
* <ins> - Inserted text
* <sub> - Subscript text
* <sup> - Superscript text

## **HTML <b> and <strong> Elements**

The HTML <b> element defines bold text, without any extra importance.

<b>This text is bold</b>

The HTML <strong> element defines text with strong importance. The content inside is typically displayed in bold.

<strong>This text is important!</strong>

## **HTML <i> and <em> Elements**

The HTML <i> element defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**Tip:** The <i> tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

<i>This text is italic</i>

The HTML <em> element defines emphasized text. The content inside is typically displayed in italic.

**Tip:** A screen reader will pronounce the words in <em> with an emphasis, using verbal stress.

<em>This text is emphasized</em>

## **HTML <small> Element**

The HTML <small> element defines smaller text:

<small>This is some smaller text.</small>

## **HTML <mark> Element**

The HTML <mark> element defines text that should be marked or highlighted:

<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>

## **HTML <del> Element**

The HTML <del> element defines text that has been deleted from a document. Browsers will usually strike a line through deleted text:

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> red.</p>

## **HTML <ins> Element**

The HTML <ins> element defines a text that has been inserted into a document. Browsers will usually underline inserted text:

<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>.</p>

## **HTML <sub> Element**

The HTML <sub> element defines subscript text. Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Subscript text can be used for chemical formulas, like H2O:

<p>This is <sub>subscripted</sub> text.</p>

## **HTML <sup> Element**

The HTML <sup> element defines superscript text. Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line, and is sometimes rendered in a smaller font. Superscript text can be used for footnotes, like WWW[1]:

<p>This is <sup>superscripted</sup> text.</p>`

## **HTML Images Syntax**

The HTML <img> tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages. The <img> tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The <img> tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The <img> tag has two required attributes:

* src - Specifies the path to the image
* alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

### **Syntax**

<img src="*url*" alt="alternatetext">

## **The src Attribute**

The required src attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.

**Note:** When a web page loads; it is the browser, at that moment, that gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the image actually stays in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon and the alt text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.

### **Example**

<img src="img\_chania.jpg" alt="Flowers in Chania">

## **The alt Attribute**

The required alt attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the src attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

The value of the alt attribute should describe the image:

### **Example**

<img src="img\_chania.jpg" alt="Flowers in Chania">

## **Image Size - Width and Height**

You can use the style attribute to specify the width and height of an image.

### **Example**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" style="width:500px;height:600px;">

Alternatively, you can use the width and height attributes:

### **Example**

<img src="img\_girl.jpg" alt="Girl in a jacket" width="500" height="600">

# HTML Anchor

The **HTML anchor tag** defines *a hyperlink that links one page to another page*. It can create hyperlink to other web page as well as files, location, or any URL. The "href" attribute is the most important attribute of the HTML a tag. and which links to destination page or URL.

## **href attribute of HTML anchor tag**

The href attribute is used to define the address of the file to be linked. In other words, it points out the destination page.

The syntax of HTML anchor tag is given below.

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

Let's see an example of HTML anchor tag.

1. **<a** href="second.html"**>**Click for Second Page**</a>**

# HTML Lists

HTML Lists are used to specify lists of information. All lists may contain one or more list elements. There are three different types of HTML lists:

1. Ordered List or Numbered List (ol)
2. Unordered List or Bulleted List (ul)
3. Description List or Definition List (dl)

#### **Note: We can create a list inside another list, which will be termed as nested List**

## **HTML Ordered List or Numbered List**

**HTML Ordered List** or Numbered List displays elements in numbered format. The HTML ol tag is used for ordered list. We can use ordered list to represent items either in numerical order format or alphabetical order format, or any format where an order is emphasized. There can be different types of numbered list:

* Numeric Number (1, 2, 3)
* Capital Roman Number (I II III)
* Small Romal Number (i ii iii)
* Capital Alphabet (A B C)
* Small Alphabet (a b c)

To represent different ordered lists, there are 5 types of attributes in <ol> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| Type "1" | This is the default type. In this type, the list items are numbered with numbers. |
| Type "I" | In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case roman numbers. |
| Type "i" | In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case roman numbers. |
| Type "A" | In this type, the list items are numbered with upper case letters. |
| Type "a" | In this type, the list items are numbered with lower case letters. |

## **HTML Ordered List Example**

Let's see the example of HTML ordered list that displays 4 topics in numbered list. Here we are not defining type="1" because it is the default type.

1. **<ol>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

## **start attribute**

The start attribute is used with ol tag to specify from where to start the list items.

**<ol type="1" start="5">** : It will show numeric values starting with "5".

**<ol type="A" start="5">** : It will show capital alphabets starting with "E".

**<ol type="a" start="5">** : It will show lower case alphabets starting with "e".

**<ol type="I" start="5">** : It will show Roman upper case value starting with "V".

**<ol type="i" start="5">** : It will show Roman lower case value starting with "v".

1. **<ol** type="i" start="5"**>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ol>**

## **reversed Attribute:**

This is a Boolean attribute of HTML <ol> tag, and it is new in HTML5 version. If you use the reversed attribute with

tag then it will numbered the list in descending order (7, 6, 5, 4......1).

## **Example:**

* 1. **<ol** reversed**>**
  2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
  3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
  4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
  5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
  6. **</ol>**

## **HTML Unordered List or Bulleted List**

**HTML Unordered List** or Bulleted List displays elements in bulleted format . We can use unordered list where we do not need to display items in any particular order. The HTML ul tag is used for the unordered list. There can be 4 types of bulleted list:

* disc
* circle
* square
* none

To represent different ordered lists, there are 4 types of attributes in <ul> tag.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| Type "disc" | This is the default style. In this style, the list items are marked with bullets. |
| Type "circle" | In this style, the list items are marked with circles. |
| Type "square" | In this style, the list items are marked with squares. |
| Type "none" | In this style, the list items are not marked . |

## **HTML Unordered List Example**

1. **<ul>**
2. **<li>**HTML**</li>**
3. **<li>**Java**</li>**
4. **<li>**JavaScript**</li>**
5. **<li>**SQL**</li>**
6. **</ul>**

## **HTML Description List or Definition List**

HTML Description list is also a list style which is supported by HTML and XHTML. It is also known as definition list where entries are listed like a dictionary or encyclopedia.

The definition list is very appropriate when you want to present glossary, list of terms or other name-value list.

The HTML definition list contains following three tags:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the start of the list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines a term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines the term definition (description).
4. **<dl>**
5. **<dt>**Aries**</dt>**
6. **<dd>**-One of the 12 horoscope sign.**</dd>**
7. **<dt>**Bingo**</dt>**
8. **<dd>**-One of my evening snacks**</dd>**
9. **<dt>**Leo**</dt>**
10. **<dd>**-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.**</dd>**
11. **<dt>**Oracle**</dt>**
12. **<dd>**-It is a multinational technology corporation.**</dd>**
13. **</dl>**

# HTML Table

**HTML table tag** is used to display data in tabular form (row \* column). There can be many columns in a row.

We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using <table> element, with the help of <tr>, <td>, and <th> elements.

In Each table, table row is defined by <tr> tag, table header is defined by <th>, and table data is defined by <td> tags.

HTML tables are used to manage the layout of the page e.g. header section, navigation bar, body content, footer section etc. But it is recommended to use div tag over table to manage the layout of the page .

## **HTML Table Example**

Let's see the example of HTML table tag. It output is shown above.

1. **<table>**
2. **<tr><th>**First\_Name**</th><th>**Last\_Name**</th><th>**Marks**</th></tr>**
3. **<tr><td>**Sonoo**</td><td>**Jaiswal**</td><td>**60**</td></tr>**
4. **<tr><td>**James**</td><td>**William**</td><td>**80**</td></tr>**
5. **<tr><td>**Swati**</td><td>**Sironi**</td><td>**82**</td></tr>**
6. **<tr><td>**Chetna**</td><td>**Singh**</td><td>**72**</td></tr>**
7. **</table>**

## **HTML Table with Border**

There are two ways to specify border for HTML tables.

1. By border attribute of table in HTML
2. By border property in CSS

## **1) HTML Border attribute**

You can use border attribute of table tag in HTML to specify border. But it is not recommended now.

1. **<table** border="1"**>**
2. **<tr><th>**First\_Name**</th><th>**Last\_Name**</th><th>**Marks**</th></tr>**
3. **<tr><td>**Sonoo**</td><td>**Jaiswal**</td><td>**60**</td></tr>**
4. **<tr><td>**James**</td><td>**William**</td><td>**80**</td></tr>**
5. **<tr><td>**Swati**</td><td>**Sironi**</td><td>**82**</td></tr>**
6. **<tr><td>**Chetna**</td><td>**Singh**</td><td>**72**</td></tr>**
7. **</table>**

## **2) CSS Border property**

It is now recommended to use border property of CSS to specify border in table.

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 1px solid black;
4. }
5. **</style>**

You can collapse all the borders in one border by border-collapse property. It will collapse the border into one.

1. **<style>**
2. table, th, td {
3. border: 2px solid black;
4. border-collapse: collapse;
5. }
6. **</style>**

## **HTML Table with colspan**

If you want to make a cell span more than one column, you can use the colspan attribute.

it will divide one cell/row into multiple columns, and the number of columns depend on the value of colspan attribute.

Eg:-

**<th** colspan="2"**>**Mobile No.**</th>**

## **HTML Table with rowspan**

If you want to make a cell span more than one row, you can use the rowspan attribute.

It will divide a cell into multiple rows. The number of divided rows will depend on rowspan values.

Let's see the example that span two rows.

Eg:-

1. **<tr><th** rowspan="2"**>**Mobile No.**</th><td>**7503520801**</td></tr>**

## **HTML table with caption**

HTML caption is diplayed above the table. It must be used after table tag only.

1. **<caption>**Student Records**</caption>**

# HTML Iframes

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

## **HTML Iframe Syntax**

The HTML <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

### **Syntax**

<iframe src="*url*" title="description"></iframe>

**Tip:** It is a good practice to always include a title attribute for the <iframe>. This is used by screen readers to read out what the content of the iframe is.

## **Iframe - Set Height and Width**

Use the height and width attributes to specify the size of the iframe.

The height and width are specified in pixels by default:

### **Example**

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" height="200" width="300" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

Or you can add the style attribute and use the CSS height and width properties:

### **Example**

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" style="height:200px;width:300px;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

## **Iframe - Remove the Border**

By default, an iframe has a border around it.

To remove the border, add the style attribute and use the CSS border property:

### **Example**

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" style="border:none;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

With CSS, you can also change the size, style and color of the iframe's border:

### **Example**

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" style="border:2px solid red;" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>

## **Iframe - Target for a Link**

An iframe can be used as the target frame for a link.

The target attribute of the link must refer to the name attribute of the iframe:

### **Example**

<iframe src="demo\_iframe.htm" name="iframe\_a" title="Iframe Example"></iframe>  
  
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com" target="iframe\_a">W3Schools.com</a></p>

# HTML Forms

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

### **Example**

Top of Form

First name:  
  
Last name:  
  
  


Bottom of Form

## **The <form> Element**

The HTML <form> element is used to create an HTML form for user input:

<form>  
.  
*form elements*  
.  
</form>

The <form> element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

## **The <label> Element**

Notice the use of the <label> element in the example above.

The <label> tag defines a label for many form elements.

The <label> element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focus on the input element.

The <label> element also help users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) - because when the user clicks the text within the <label> element, it toggles the radio button/checkbox.

The for attribute of the <label> tag should be equal to the id attribute of the <input> element to bind them together.

## **Radio Buttons**

The <input type="radio"> defines a radio button.

Radio buttons let a user select ONE of a limited number of choices.

### **Example**

A form with radio buttons:

<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>  
  
<form>  
  <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav\_language" value="HTML">  
  <label for="html">HTML</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav\_language" value="CSS">  
  <label for="css">CSS</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav\_language" value="JavaScript">  
  <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>  
</form>

## **The Name Attribute for <input>**

Notice that each input field must have a name attribute to be submitted.

If the name attribute is omitted, the value of the input field will not be sent at all.

### **Example**

This example will not submit the value of the "First name" input field:

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" value="John"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

## **The <input> Element**

The HTML <input> element is the most used form element.

An <input> element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

Here are some examples:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Description** |
| <input type="text"> | Displays a single-line text input field |
| <input type="radio"> | Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices) |
| <input type="checkbox"> | Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices) |
| <input type="submit"> | Displays a submit button (for submitting the form) |
| <input type="button"> | Displays a clickable button |
|  |  |

# HTML Input Types

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

* <input type="button">
* <input type="checkbox">
* <input type="color">
* <input type="date">
* <input type="datetime-local">
* <input type="email">
* <input type="file">
* <input type="hidden">
* <input type="image">
* <input type="month">
* <input type="number">
* <input type="password">
* <input type="radio">
* <input type="range">
* <input type="reset">
* <input type="search">
* <input type="submit">
* <input type="tel">
* <input type="text">
* <input type="time">
* <input type="url">
* <input type="week">

**Tip:** The default value of the type attribute is "text".

## **Input Type Text**

<input type="text"> defines a **single-line text input field**:

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname">  
</form>

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

First name:  
  
Last name:  


## **Input Type Password**

<input type="password"> defines a **password field**:

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="username">Username:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username"><br>  
  <label for="pwd">Password:</label><br>  
  <input type="password" id="pwd" name="pwd">  
</form>

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Username:  
  
Password:  


The characters in a password field are masked (shown as asterisks or circles).

## **Input Type Submit**

<input type="submit"> defines a button for **submitting** form data to a **form-handler**.

The form-handler is typically a server page with a script for processing input data.

The form-handler is specified in the form's action attribute:

### **Example**

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Top of Form

First name:  
  
Last name:  
  
  


Bottom of Form

If you omit the submit button's value attribute, the button will get a default text:

### **Example**

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit">  
</form>

## **Input Type Reset**

<input type="reset"> defines a **reset button** that will reset all form values to their default values:

### **Example**

<form action="/action\_page.php">  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>  
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>  
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
  <input type="reset">  
</form>

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

Top of Form

First name:  
  
Last name:  
  
  
 

Bottom of Form

If you change the input values and then click the "Reset" button, the form-data will be reset to the default values.

## **Input Type Radio**

<input type="radio"> defines a **radio button**.

Radio buttons let a user select ONLY ONE of a limited number of choices:

### **Example**

<p>Choose your favorite Web language:</p>  
  
<form>  
  <input type="radio" id="html" name="fav\_language" value="HTML">  
  <label for="html">HTML</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="css" name="fav\_language" value="CSS">  
  <label for="css">CSS</label><br>  
  <input type="radio" id="javascript" name="fav\_language" value="JavaScript">  
  <label for="javascript">JavaScript</label>  
</form>

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

 HTML  
 CSS  
 JavaScript

## **Input Type Checkbox**

<input type="checkbox"> defines a **checkbox**.

Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle1" name="vehicle1" value="Bike">  
  <label for="vehicle1"> I have a bike</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle2" name="vehicle2" value="Car">  
  <label for="vehicle2"> I have a car</label><br>  
  <input type="checkbox" id="vehicle3" name="vehicle3" value="Boat">  
  <label for="vehicle3"> I have a boat</label>  
</form>

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

 I have a bike  
 I have a car  
 I have a boat

## **Input Type Button**

<input type="button"> defines a **button**:

### **Example**

<input type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')" value="Click Me!">

This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser:

## **Input Type Color**

The <input type="color"> is used for input fields that should contain a color.

Depending on browser support, a color picker can show up in the input field.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="favcolor">Select your favorite color:</label>  
  <input type="color" id="favcolor" name="favcolor">  
</form>

## **Input Type Date**

The <input type="date"> is used for input fields that should contain a date.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>  
  <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday">  
</form>

You can also use the min and max attributes to add restrictions to dates:

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="datemax">Enter a date before 1980-01-01:</label>  
  <input type="date" id="datemax" name="datemax" max="1979-12-31"><br><br>  
  <label for="datemin">Enter a date after 2000-01-01:</label>  
  <input type="date" id="datemin" name="datemin" min="2000-01-02">  
</form>

## **Input Type Datetime-local**

The <input type="datetime-local"> specifies a date and time input field, with no time zone.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="birthdaytime">Birthday (date and time):</label>  
  <input type="datetime-local" id="birthdaytime" name="birthdaytime">  
</form>

## **Input Type Email**

The <input type="email"> is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address.

Depending on browser support, the e-mail address can be automatically validated when submitted.

Some smartphones recognize the email type, and add ".com" to the keyboard to match email input.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="email">Enter your email:</label>  
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email">  
</form>

## **Input Type File**

The <input type="file"> defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="myfile">Select a file:</label>  
  <input type="file" id="myfile" name="myfile">  
</form>

## **Input Type Hidden**

The <input type="hidden"> defines a hidden input field (not visible to a user).

A hidden field let web developers include data that cannot be seen or modified by users when a form is submitted.

A hidden field often stores what database record that needs to be updated when the form is submitted.

**Note:** While the value is not displayed to the user in the page's content, it is visible (and can be edited) using any browser's developer tools or "View Source" functionality. Do not use hidden inputs as a form of security!

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="fname">First name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname"><br><br>  
  <input type="hidden" id="custId" name="custId" value="3487">  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
</form>

## **Input Type Month**

The <input type="month"> allows the user to select a month and year.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="bdaymonth">Birthday (month and year):</label>  
  <input type="month" id="bdaymonth" name="bdaymonth">  
</form>

## **Input Type Number**

The <input type="number"> defines a **numeric** input field.

You can also set restrictions on what numbers are accepted.

The following example displays a numeric input field, where you can enter a value from 1 to 5:

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="quantity">Quantity (between 1 and 5):</label>  
  <input type="number" id="quantity" name="quantity" min="1" max="5">  
</form>

## **Input Type Range**

The <input type="range"> defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control). Default range is 0 to 100. However, you can set restrictions on what numbers are accepted with the min, max, and step attributes:

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="vol">Volume (between 0 and 50):</label>  
  <input type="range" id="vol" name="vol" min="0" max="50">  
</form>

## **Input Type Search**

The <input type="search"> is used for search fields (a search field behaves like a regular text field).

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="gsearch">Search Google:</label>  
  <input type="search" id="gsearch" name="gsearch">  
</form>

## **Input Type Tel**

The <input type="tel"> is used for input fields that should contain a telephone number.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="phone">Enter your phone number:</label>  
  <input type="tel" id="phone" name="phone" pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{3}">  
</form>

## **Input Type Time**

The <input type="time"> allows the user to select a time (no time zone).

Depending on browser support, a time picker can show up in the input field.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="appt">Select a time:</label>  
  <input type="time" id="appt" name="appt">  
</form>

## **Input Type Url**

The <input type="url"> is used for input fields that should contain a URL address.

Depending on browser support, the url field can be automatically validated when submitted.

Some smartphones recognize the url type, and adds ".com" to the keyboard to match url input.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="homepage">Add your homepage:</label>  
  <input type="url" id="homepage" name="homepage">  
</form>

## **Input Type Week**

The <input type="week"> allows the user to select a week and year.

Depending on browser support, a date picker can show up in the input field.

### **Example**

<form>  
  <label for="week">Select a week:</label>  
  <input type="week" id="week" name="week">  
</form>

# HTML <select> Tag

### **Example**

Create a drop-down list with four options:

<label for="cars">Choose a car:</label>  
  
<select name="cars" id="cars">  
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>  
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>  
  <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>  
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>  
</select>

## **Definition and Usage**

The <select> element is used to create a drop-down list.

The <select> element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.

The name attribute is needed to reference the form data after the form is submitted (if you omit the name attribute, no data from the drop-down list will be submitted).

The id attribute is needed to associate the drop-down list with a label.

## **Marquee tag**

The <marquee> tag is a container tag of HTML is implemented for creating scrollable text or images within a web page from either left to right or vice versa, or top to bottom or vice versa. But this tag has been **deprecated in the new version of HTML, i.e., HTML 5**.

The different attributes of <marquee> tag are

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Attribute | Description |
| width | provides the width or breadth of a marquee. For example width="10" or width="20%" |
| height | provides the height or length of a marquee. For example height="20" or height="30%" |
| direction | provides the direction or way in which your marquee will allow you to scroll. The value of this attribute can be: left, right, up or down |
| scrolldelay | provides a feature whose value will be used for delaying among each jump. |
| scrollamount | provides value for speeding the marquee feature |
| behavior | provides the scrolling type in a marquee. That scrolling can be like sliding, scrolling or alternate |
| loop | provides how many times the marquee will loop |
| bgcolor | provides a background color where the value will be either the name of the color or the hexadecimal color-code. |
| vspace | provides a vertical space and its value can be like: vspace="20" or vspace="30%" |
| hspace | provides a horizontal space and its value can be like: vspace="20" or vspace="30%" |

## **Video tag**

This is a new feature introduced in HTML for embedding video and is used to incorporate movie files and video streaming. It is done using the **<video>** tag, which supports three video formats currently. These are:

* MP4
* Ogg and
* WebM

Out of these three formats, the most common format in which all the browsers (such as Internet Explorer, Google Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Opera) supports is the mp4 file format.

## **Video tag attribute**

* src: This is used to set the URL or path from where the video file will get fetched.
* autoplay: This attribute specifies that as soon as your web page gets ready, the video embedded in your page gets played at that moment.
* controls: This tells the browser what player-controls / buttons (such as play/pause, etc.) to be displayed on the page with the video.
* width and height: This is used to assign the player's width and height in which the video will be shown.
* muted: This tells whether the audio part of the specified video should be kept mute or not.

Here's a code snippet as to how video can be incorporated:

Example

<video width="320" height="240" controls autoplay muted>

<source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4">

<source src="video.ogg" type="video/ogg">

</video>