

## HTML

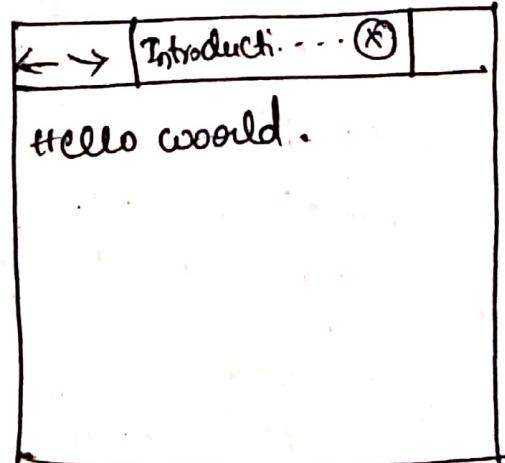
- Hyper-text Markup language is to build web pages on a web browser.
- HTML5 is a latest standard.
- Editors can be used for HTML5 are notepad, Notepad++, dialonics (Dialonics) and DW (dream viewer).

Document Validity with HTML5 :-

W3C is a Markup Validation Service. It checks the markup (HTML, XHTML ---) of web documents.

@ index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Introduction to HTML5 Markup </title>
    <head>
      <body>
        <h1> Hello world </h1>
      <body>
    </html>
```



→ Tags are called as Containers

<title> is a Container which contains some value.

→ break is a self closing tag. "<br />".

→ <html lang = "en" >

lang = "en" specifies the web browser is using english language (telling the browser what language we are using).

→ Normally the tags will be in lower case in HTML.

→ <!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang = "en" >

<head>

<meta charset = "utf-8" /> (self closing tag).

(telling the browser what characters we are using).

</head>

<body> Hello world </body>

</html>.

→ <meta http-equiv = "refresh" content = "30" >

(It means that the browser is going to refresh for every 30 seconds).

G: <html>

<head>

<title> HTML5 </title>.

<script>

alert ("Hello World");

</script>.

<style>

p

{

font-family : Arial;

y

color : #ff6a00;

font-color

font-size : 100px;

</style>.

```
<head>  
<body>  
<p> Hello world </p>  
</body> </html>
```

→ Here in Head section, we can include script tag and css tags like styles.

## Body Section :-

It contains different types of tags ! it may include

⇒ <header> <header> and those are  
<h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>.

⇒ <nav> <nav> ⇒ used to navigate in a web browser  
(links).

⇒ <aside> <aside> ⇒ used to ~~place~~ define some content aside from the content it is placed in.

⇒ <section> <section> ⇒ defines sections in a document

⇒ <footer> <footer> ⇒ if typically contains  
\* authorship info

\* copyright info

\* contact info

\* sitemap

\* back to top links

⇒ <article> tag ⇒ if specifies independent and potential sources for the article element is  
\* forum post, blog post, news story, comment.

<meta name = "keywords" content = "HTML5, Browsers meta tags">.

<meta name = "author" content = "James Campbell">.

→ Meta tags are important for searching the results in a web browser. (information about the website)

Comments :-

tag used for comments is

<!-- Add structure here--> content -->

(or) <!-- content (info) -->.

① <Style>

p

{

font-weight: normal

(bolder)

(inheret)

(lighter)

(important).

② <p class = "HTML5" ></p> (Always use "

<p class = 'HTML5' ></p>

<p class = HTML5 ></p>.

div's

<div id=main style = "width : 500px; color: #ff6000; height : 500px; text-align : center; background-color: #808080">  
Hello world. </div>.

&nbsp ; No blank space.  
&excl ; Reverse of Exclamation mark. (or) &#161 ; (i)  
(i).

&cent ; ¢

&pound ; £

&yen ; ¥

&copy ; ©

&reg ; ®

&amp ; &

&trade ; ™.

### hyperlink :-

`<a href = "www.google.com" > www.google.com </a>.`

`<a href = "second.html" > Second page </a>.`

write second.html .

```
<html>
  <head> <head>
  <body> <p> Second page is here </p> </body>
</html> .
```

`<a href = "#" > Home </a>.`

Non linking (By clicking it does not do anything).

## E-mail Link:-

<html>

<head>

<title>

<head>

<body>

<a href = "mailto: organ@diagonalics.com ?"

CC = marketing@diagonalics.com & Subject =

request for information & body = Yes, I'm

interested "> send mail </a>

</body> </html>.

## Absolute Link Vs Relative Link :-

Relative link is giving normal information like

→ where do you live? we <sup>live</sup> in ~~live~~ Hyd city

Absolute link gives more specification

→ saying Street name and door no

<html>

<head>

<title> </title>

<link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css"

href = "..\style\styles.css" />

<head>

<body>

<div id = "nav">

<a href = "#"> <div id = "home"> Home </div>

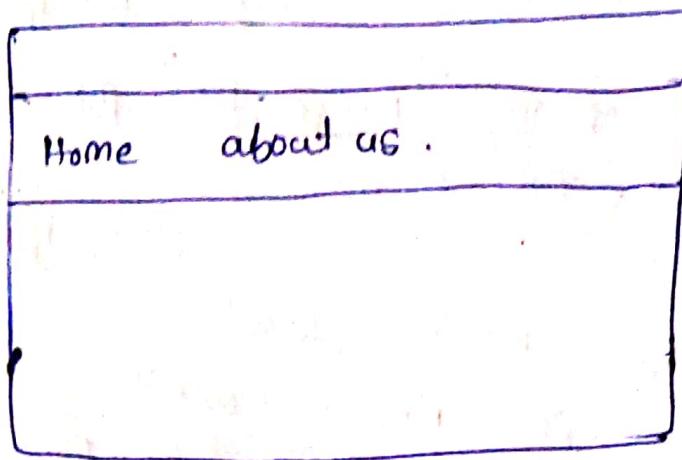
</a> .

<a href = "about.html"> <div id = "about"> aboutus

</div> </a> </div> </body>

</html>

Ques:-



Forms :-

<form> @

Name: <input type = "text"> @

Email: <input type = "text">

</form>

If we want to write in tables, then

<form>

<table width = "200" border = "0">.

<tr>

<td> Name <td>

<td> <input type = "text" /> <td>

<br>.

<tr>

<td> Email <td>

<td> <input type = "text" /> <td>

<br>

<table>.

→ <input type = "submit" value = "Enter" /> @

Enter

is a button.

⇒ id is important to access in a java script.

<form action = "/formprocess/processform.php"  
method = "POST">

<fieldset>  
<label for = "first"> First <label>  
<input type = "text" name = "first" id = "first"/> <br>

<label for = "email"> Email <label>  
<input type = "text" name = "email" id = "email"/>  
</fieldset>  
<input type = "submit" value = "Submit data">  
</form>

→ Here whenever you press Submit button, the data

entered is stored in /formprocess/processform.php

file.

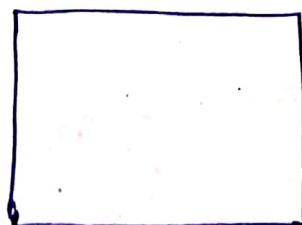
→ <input type = "text" size = "50" maxlength = "50"

TextArea

QWERTY

QWERTY

Address:



Address :

<textarea name = "Address" value = "Enter your  
address (Max 50 char)" cols = "20" rows = "10">  
</textarea>

## ⇒ radio & radiogroup:-

subscribe: <input type="radio" name="subscribe" value="radio",  
- be:  
    Yes. id="subscriber\_0".

<input type="radio" name="subscribe" value="radio",  
    id="subscriber\_1"  
    No.

O/P:-   Subscribe : 0 Yes  
              0 No

Here, we can select any one of them, bcz both the Names  
are same

subscribe: <input type="radio" name="subYes"  
                value="radio">> Yes

<input type="radio" name="subNo" value="radio">  
                value="radio">> No

O/P:-   Subscribe: 0 Yes  
              0 No.

→ Here, we can select both, because both the Names  
are different (because variable Name is different for  
both).

## ⇒ checkboxes:-

checkbox Interests:

<input type="checkbox" name="interests" value="TVshows"  
                id="interest\_0">> TVshows.

<input type="checkbox" name="interests" value="News"  
                id="interest\_1">> News.

Op

Interests:  TV shows

News.

→ id is used to identify the data. ~~length~~ <sup>Uniquely means</sup> Unique identifier.

dropdown list:

Best time to contact me:

<select name="interests">

<option value="Morning" id="Morning"> Morning  
</option>

<option value="afternoon" id="afternoon">

Afternoon </options>

<select>

Op

Best time to

Contact me:

Morning



Morning  
afternoon  
Evening

Color tag

Op

Please choose a color:

<input type="color" name="color">

Op

Please choose a color:



When you click on a color, it will show different colors to choose and it works differently for different web browsers.

## Number fields :-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> getage </title>
<script>
    function getAge()
    {
        alert (document.getElementById('myNumber')
            .value);
    }

```

```
<script>
<head>
<body>
Age : <input type="Number" id="myNumber"
min="0" max="115"/>
```

```
<input type="submit"
value="Getage" id="age" onclick="getAge()">
```

```
<body>
```

```
<html>
```

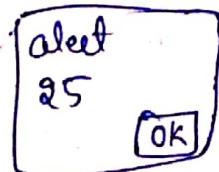
```
(05) <button id="age" onclick="getAge()">
```

GetAge </button>

Op:-

Age :

Get Age

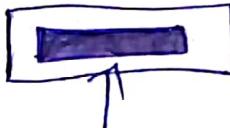


When you click getAge button, you will get a alert box with a age showing in it.

## Color fields

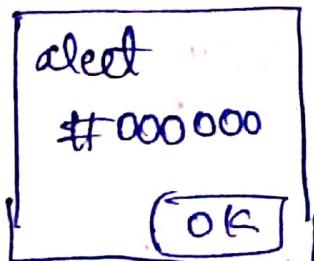
```
<html>
<head>
<title> Color fields </title>
<script>
    function getColor() {
        alert(document.getElementById('myColor').value);
    }
</script>
</head>
<body>
<input type="color" id="myColor"
       onChange="getColor()">
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-



when you click on this color, it will display all the colors.

After choosing one color (Means changing of a color)  
we will automatically get a alert box. and it contains hexa decimal value of the selected color.  
+ if the current color is changed to black we will get

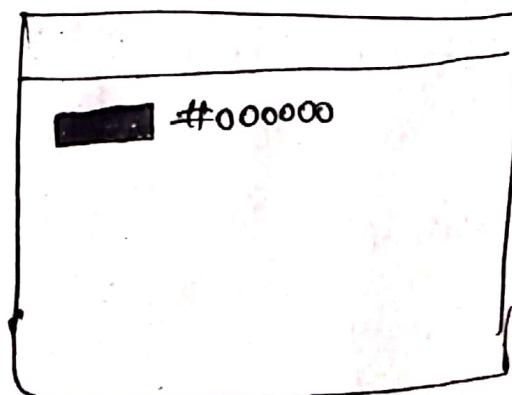


## Color Picker:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Color Picker </title>
<script>
window.onload = function()
{
    document.getElementById("color").addEventListener('click', displayColor, false);
}
<script> function displayColor()
{
    document.getElementById('colorOut').innerHTML =
    document.getElementById('color').value;
}
<script>
<head>
<body>
<form>
<input type="color" id="color" />
<output id="colorOut"></output>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

→ This program displays the value of the color, whenever it is changed.

Op:-  
=



## Range slider

===== a value from the

please choose \* orange :

<input type="range" name="orangeval" />

Output

please choose \* orange :

a value from the

## Using range slider in HTML5:-

<html>

<head>

<title> Range Slider </title>

<script>

function evalSlider()

{

var sliderValue = document.getElementById('rating').value;

document.getElementById('sliderVal').innerHTML  
= sliderValue

}

</script>

<head>

<body> <form action="#" method="post">

Rate your JS skills:

<input type="range" id="rating" min="0" max="100" onchange="evalSlider()"/>

<output id="slideval" ></output>

</body> </form>

</html>

O/p:

Rate your JS skills:  55.

(Q1) Using orange Slider (but different Script function):

<html>

<head>

<title> Range Slider </title>

<script>

window. onload = function()

{

document. getElementById("slidee").addEventListener

('change',

function()

{

document.getElementById('slideout').innerHTML

= document.getElementById('slidee').value,

}, false);

}

</script>

<head>

<body>

<form action="#" method="POST">

<input type="range" id="slidee" min="0" max="100"/>

<output id="slideout" />

</form>

O/p:

20

<body>

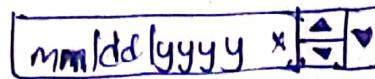
</html>,

## Calendar field :-

choose a date :

```
<input type="date" name="date"  
min="2000-01-01" max="2010-12-31"/>
```

Output



## Date field :- (Setting date forms)

<html>

<head>

```
<title> setting date & time </title>
```

<script>

```
function getDate()
```

{

```
    alert (document.getElementById('dateval').value);
```

}

<script>

</head>

<body>

```
<form action="#" method="post">
```

"dateTime"

```
<input type="date" id="dateval" />
```

```
<button id="dateval" onClick="getDate()" style="border: none; background-color: transparent; font-size: inherit; padding: 0; margin: 0; cursor: pointer; border-bottom: 2px solid black; color: black; font-weight: bold; font-family: inherit; width: 100%; height: 100%;">Get date
```

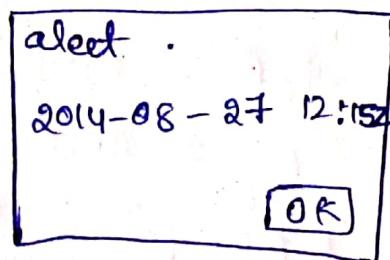
</form>

</body>

</html>

Output

mm/dd/yyyy 12:02 UTC. GetAge.



Submitting form data:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Submitting form data </title>
<head>
<body>
<form action = "upload.php" method = "POST">
Name: <input type = "text" size = "50" >
      value = "Enter Name" />
Email: <input type = "text" name = "email"
      value = "Enter Email id" />
Password: <input type = "password" name = "password"
      value = "password" />
Comments: <textarea name = "comments" value = "Enter
      your comments" cols = "70" rows = "10" >
      </textarea>
<input type = "submit" value = "click to submit" />
</form>
</body> </html>
```

## upload.php

<html>

<body>

Thankyou <?php echo \$\_POST["name"]; ?> <br>

Name : <?php echo \$\_POST["name"]; ?> <br>

Email : <?php echo \$\_POST["email"]; ?> <br>

Password : <?php echo \$\_POST["password"]; ?> <br>

Comments : <?php echo \$\_POST["comments"]; ?> <br>

(check boxes)

<?php

if (!empty(\$\_POST["ints"][0])) echo \$\_POST["ints"][0].";

if (!empty(\$\_POST["ints"][1])) echo \$\_POST["ints"][1].";

if (!empty(\$\_POST["ints"][2])) echo \$\_POST["ints"][2].";

if (!empty(\$\_POST["ints"][3])) echo \$\_POST["ints"][3].";

?> <br>

Subscribe to Newsletter? <?php echo \$\_POST["subscribe"]; ?> <br>

?> <br>

Output

| Form   |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/>   | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/>   | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/>   | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="text"/>   |                      |
| Interests : <input type="checkbox"/> TV Shows <input type="checkbox"/> News. |                      |

← →

- X

Subscribe to News letter :  Yes  No.

Best time to contact me :

|           |                                     |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Morning   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| evening   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Afternoon | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

**click to submit**

↑

Here when you click on "click on Submit", the PHP file will read and it displays.

Thankyou Bhavani

Name : Bhavani

Email : abc@gmail.com

Password : abcd123

Comments : Nice site

TV shows sports

Subscribe to news letter ?  No

Best time to Contact : Morning

### Submitting a file:-

```
<body>
```

```
<form action = "upload.php" method = "POST">
```

```
<input type = "file" name = "file" />
```

- ④ <input type = "submit" value = "submit" />

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

## ④ upload.php

```
<?php  
$ok = move_uploaded_file($_FILES['file']['tmp_name']  
'./upload/'. $_FILES['file']['name']);  
  
echo $_FILES['file']['name'];  
echo $ok ? "upload was successfully!" :  
"upload failed!" ;
```

? >

Output

A hand-drawn diagram of a web form window titled "- DX". The window has a title bar with two arrows pointing left and right. Inside, there is a text input field labeled "filename:" followed by a file input box, a "Browse" button, and a "Submit" button.

- After uploading a file and click on Submit, then it displays a page saying whether file is uploaded successfully or not.

A hand-drawn diagram of a success message window titled "- DX". The window displays the text "Image --- successfully uploaded."

## novalidate ~~older~~ form Attribute:

If we don't want validation ~~done~~ for one form, then we can use this attribute for form field.

```
<html>
<head> </head>
<body>
<form action="#" method="post" novalidate>
<input type="name" name="name" />
<input type="email" name="email" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

## placeholders:

```
<html>
<head>
<title> placeholders </title>
</head>
<body>
<form action="#" method="post">
<input type="text" placeholder="firstName" />
<input type="text" placeholder="lastName" />
</form> </body>
</html>
```

Output

A hand-drawn diagram of a web form. It shows a horizontal input field with a double-headed arrow icon above it, labeled '-0x'. Below this field are two smaller input fields: one labeled 'FirstName' and another labeled 'LastName'.

(It is like a value attribute in form).

## Using required & placeholder attributes

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Required Placeholder </title>
<head>
<body>
<form action="#" method="post">
<label for="lastName" > Last Name <label>
<input type="text" id="lastName" name="lastName" required="required"
       placeholder="Last Name" />
<button type="submit" > Submit </button>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

A hand-drawn diagram of a web browser window. The window has a title bar with a left arrow, a right arrow, and a close button labeled 'DX'. Inside the window, there is a label 'Last Name' followed by an input field containing the text 'lastName'. Below the input field is a button labeled 'Submit'.

If we don't enter anything, we will get "This is a required field".

## AutoComplete attribute in HTML5 :-

```
<form action = "ff" method = "POST"   
    autoComplete = "Off" >
```

Name :

```
<input type = "text" name = "name" autoComplete = "On" />  
</form>.
```

→ Here AutoComplete = "off" means, the previous data will not be saved & showed.

→ AutoComplete = "on" means, the previous data will be displayed while entering.

Op's

A screenshot of a web browser window. At the top, there are navigation buttons for back, forward, and close. Below the buttons, the text "Name:" is followed by an input field containing the text "James". Below the input field, the text "James willing" is visible, suggesting it was previously entered and is being autocompleted. The entire window is enclosed in a rectangular border.

"on"

A screenshot of a web browser window. At the top, there are navigation buttons for back, forward, and close. Below the buttons, the text "Name:" is followed by an input field containing the partially typed text "Jan". The browser interface is similar to the one above, with back/forward buttons and a close button. This illustrates that no previous suggestions are shown because the autoComplete attribute is set to "off".

"off"

## DataList tag

```

<html>
<head> <title> Data List </title> </head>
<body>
<form action=" dataList.php " method="get">
<input type="text" name="car" />
<input type="submit" value="Get" />
<datalist id="cars">
<option value="Audi" />
<option value="BMW" />
<option value="Porsche" />
<option value="Bentley" />
</datalist> { id & list values
<input type="Submit" /> Should be same. }
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

## PHP's dataList.php

```

<html>
<body>
Thank you! <br>

```

You selected :

<?php echo \$\_GET["car"]; ?>

```

</body>
</html>

```

Ques:-

After clicking on submit , it will display .

Email form field :-

→ It checks for email validation , if we enter wrong email id , it gives error .

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

Ques:-

→ wrong email id .

→ Correct email id .

Using Regular Expressions :-

→ Using pattern , we can check the input for email  
@ The format should be "abc@gmail.com" . It should contain '@' & '.' & 'com' keywords .

→ For this we will use "pattern" attribute .

Pattern = "((?:\w{1,}\w{1,}\w{1,}[a-zA-Z0-9][\.\-\+]\w{1,})  
[a-zA-Z0-9]+)\w@((\w{1,}\w{1,}\w{1,}[a-zA-Z0-9]  
[\.\-\+]?)\w{0,62}\w[a-zA-Z0-9]+)\w.  
([a-zA-Z0-9]\w{2,6})\\$" />.

<input type="submit" />

Regular Exp with O/P's :-

Username:

<input type="text" name="name"

Pattern = "[A-Za-z]{5,12}" required />

<input type="submit" />

O/P:-

Username :

Submit



invalid input

(O/P)



invalid ip

## Autofocus inp attribute

→ It ~~allows~~ allows to focus on particular field that we have chosen in html code.

```
<input type = "email" name = "email" autofocus />
```

↓ Email address :

→ whenever the autofocus keyword is given, for that ~~particular~~ particular field the cursor is shown.

```
input type = "text" name = "name" autofocus>
```

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

O/P Name :

Email :

TV shows  News  Sports

for checkboxes it will be shown in dotted lines,

form input tag :-

should be same

```
<body>
```

```
<form action = "formprocess.php" id = "personalinfo">
```

First Name :

Telephone :

```
</form>
```

Email :  form = "personalinfo" /> </body>

→ Whenever we are wanting any field outside form, to include this data in the form we use

form = "id-name"

① If: form = "personalinfo"

so that, this data is entered into the given form.

Form target Input Attribute :-

- self = opens in the same window.

- top = open at topbody of window

- blank = opens in new tab method = "POST" >

<form action = "#"

name:<input type = "name" />

email:<input type = "email" />

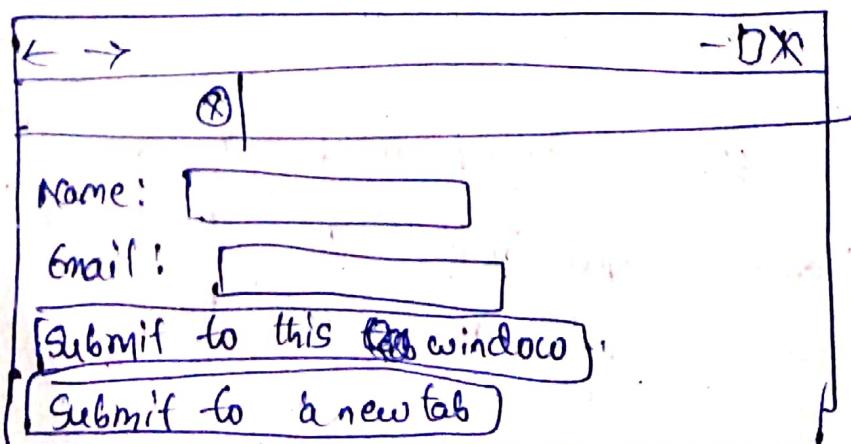
<input type = "Submit" formtarget = "blank" value = "Submit to a new tab" />

<input type = "submit" />

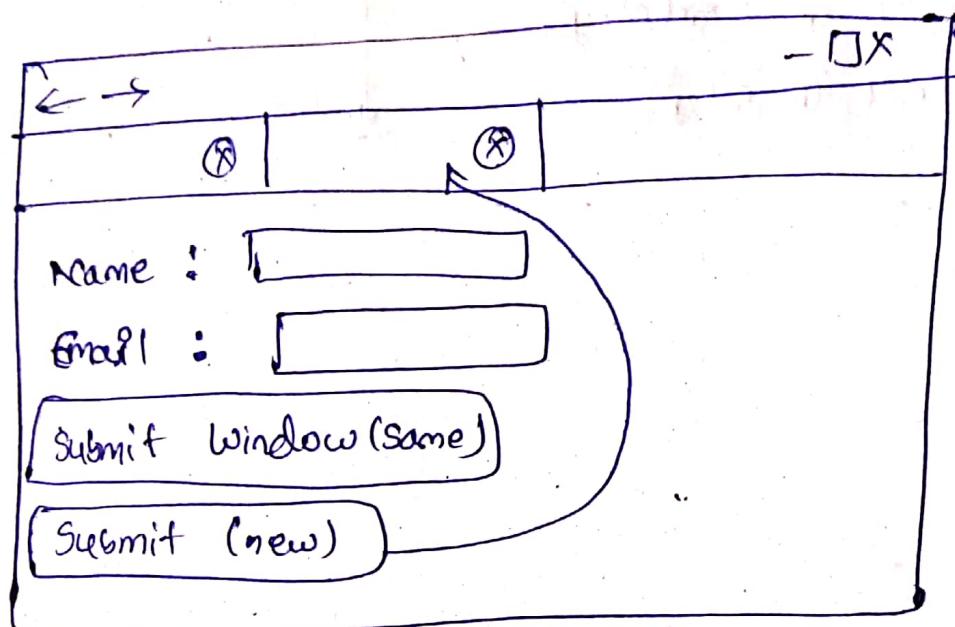
formtarget = "self" value = "Submit to this window" />

</form>.

Q1:



if "submit to this window" is selected, then, the data will be displayed in same window.  
if "submit to a new tab" is selected, then the data is displayed in new window.



### Form Action B/P Attributes

→ form Action specifies where (on) in which file we want to store data.

Q: There are 4 diff files.

hr.php, sales.php, marketing.php

<input type = "submit" formaction = "hr.php"

value = "Submit to HR" />

<input type = "submit" formaction = "marketing.php"  
value = "Submit to Marketing" />

<input type = "submit" formaction = "sales.php"  
value = "Submit to Sales" />

O(p!,-

A hand-drawn wireframe of a web form. At the top right is a close button (-□X). Below it is a header bar with left and right arrows. The main area contains two input fields: 'Name:' followed by a rectangular box, and 'Email:' followed by another rectangular box. Below these are three rounded rectangular buttons labeled 'Submit to HR', 'Submit to Marketing', and 'Submit to Sales'.