HTML

CHIPI TECHNOLOGIES

Front End Development

- HTML
- CSS
- Javascript
- jQuery
- React
- Angular
- Bootstrap
- Material UI

IDE – Integrated Development Environment

VS Code

Visual Studio Code (VS Code) is a lightweight, open-source code editor developed by Microsoft, renowned for its versatility across various programming languages and frameworks. Its extensible architecture allows developers to tailor the editor to their specific needs, making it a popular choice for web development projects involving HTML, CSS, JavaScript, React, and Angular.

Pros of VS Code

1. Free & Open Source
2. Lightweight and Fast
3. Extensible via Extensions
4. Built-in Git Integration
5. Integrated Terminal
6. Cross-Platform
7. AI Code Assistance (GitHub Copilot)

Cons of VS Code

1. Not a Full IDE by Default
2. Performance Can Lag in Large Projects
3. Extension Overload / Quality Control
4. Configuration Overhead
5. Limited Native Language Support
6. Security Risks with Extensions

Extensions for HTML Development

1. HTML Snippets
2. Prettier – Code Formatter
3. Live Preview
4. Auto Rename Tag
5. Auto Close Tag
6. IntelliSense for CSS class names in HTML
7. Path Intellisense
8. CSS Peek
9. Highlight Matching Tag
10. Color Highlight

What is HTML?

- HTML is essentially a markup language used to create documents that web browsers can open and display as websites.
- These documents are structured using HTML elements (tags), which define different parts of the content, such as headings, paragraphs, images, links, tables, and forms.
- HTML documents are plain text files with the .html or .htm extension
- A web browser (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari, etc.) interprets the HTML code and displays it as a structured webpage.
- HTML allows embedding of CSS (for styling) and JavaScript (for interactivity) to enhance the webpage.

History of HTML?

- **1989 - Tim Berners-Lee Proposes the Web**
  - Tim Berners-Lee, a British scientist at CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research), introduced the concept of the World Wide Web (WWW) and developed the first version of HTML.
- **1991 - HTML 1.0**
  - The first publicly available version, containing basic elements like headings, paragraphs, and links.
- **1995 - HTML 2.0**
  - The first standardized version by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), including form elements.
- **1997 - HTML 3.2**
  - Introduced support for tables, scripting, and more presentational elements.
- **1999 - HTML 4.01**
  - Introduced Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) for better styling and improved accessibility.
- **2000 - XHTML 1.0**
  - A stricter, XML-based version of HTML.
- **2014 - HTML5**
  - Introduced new elements like <header>, <footer>, <section>, <article>, <video>, <audio>, and improved support for modern web applications.

Why do we need HTML?

HTML is essential because:

- **It Defines the Web's Structure**
  Without HTML, browsers would not understand how to display content properly.
- **It Is Platform-Independent**
  HTML works across all operating systems and devices, making it universally accessible.
- **It Is Easy to Learn and Use**
  Its simple syntax makes it a beginner-friendly language for web development.
- **It Supports Modern Web Applications**
  HTML5 supports advanced features like offline storage, geolocation, and responsive design.
- **It Forms the Basis of Web Technologies**
  It works alongside CSS (for styling) and JavaScript (for functionality) to create interactive and visually appealing websites.

Let’s know about - WWW

WWW (World Wide Web) is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. Using a web browser, users can view webpages that may contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia, and navigate between them using hyperlinks.

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How and When WWW Evolved?

Timeline	Event
1989	**Tim Berners-Lee**, a British scientist at CERN, proposed the idea of a distributed information system to facilitate automatic information-sharing among scientists.
1990	Berners-Lee developed the first web browser (**WorldWideWeb**, later renamed **Nexus**) and the first web server (**info.cern.ch**).
1991	The World Wide Web was made publicly available on the Internet.
1993	**Mosaic**, the first user-friendly graphical browser, was released by NCSA. This led to the explosion in web popularity.
1994	**W3C (World Wide Web Consortium)** was founded by Tim Berners-Lee to guide the development of web standards.

Let’s know about - WWW

Who Manages WWW?

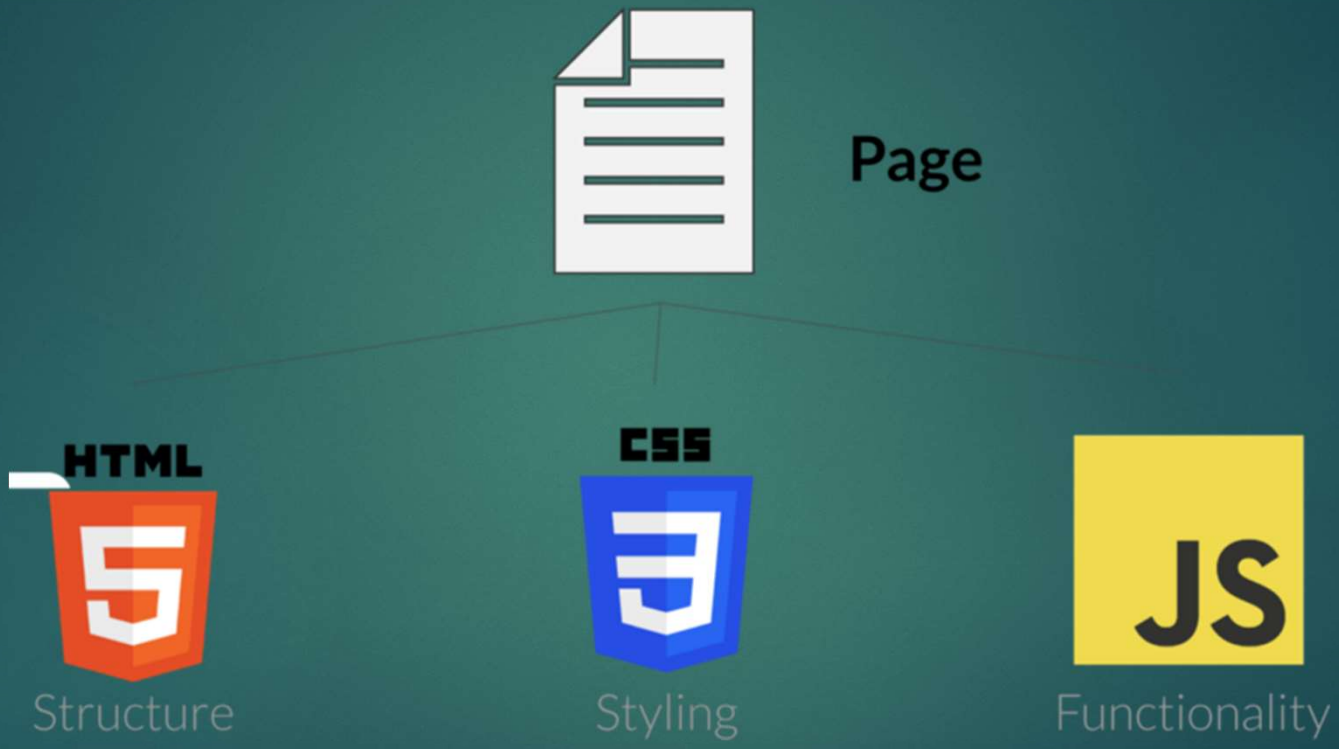
The World Wide Web is not owned by anyone, but several organizations help **manage and standardize** it:
1.W3C (World Wide Web Consortium) – Develops protocols and guidelines to ensure long-term growth of the Web.

1. Founder: Tim Berners-Lee
2. Website: w3.org

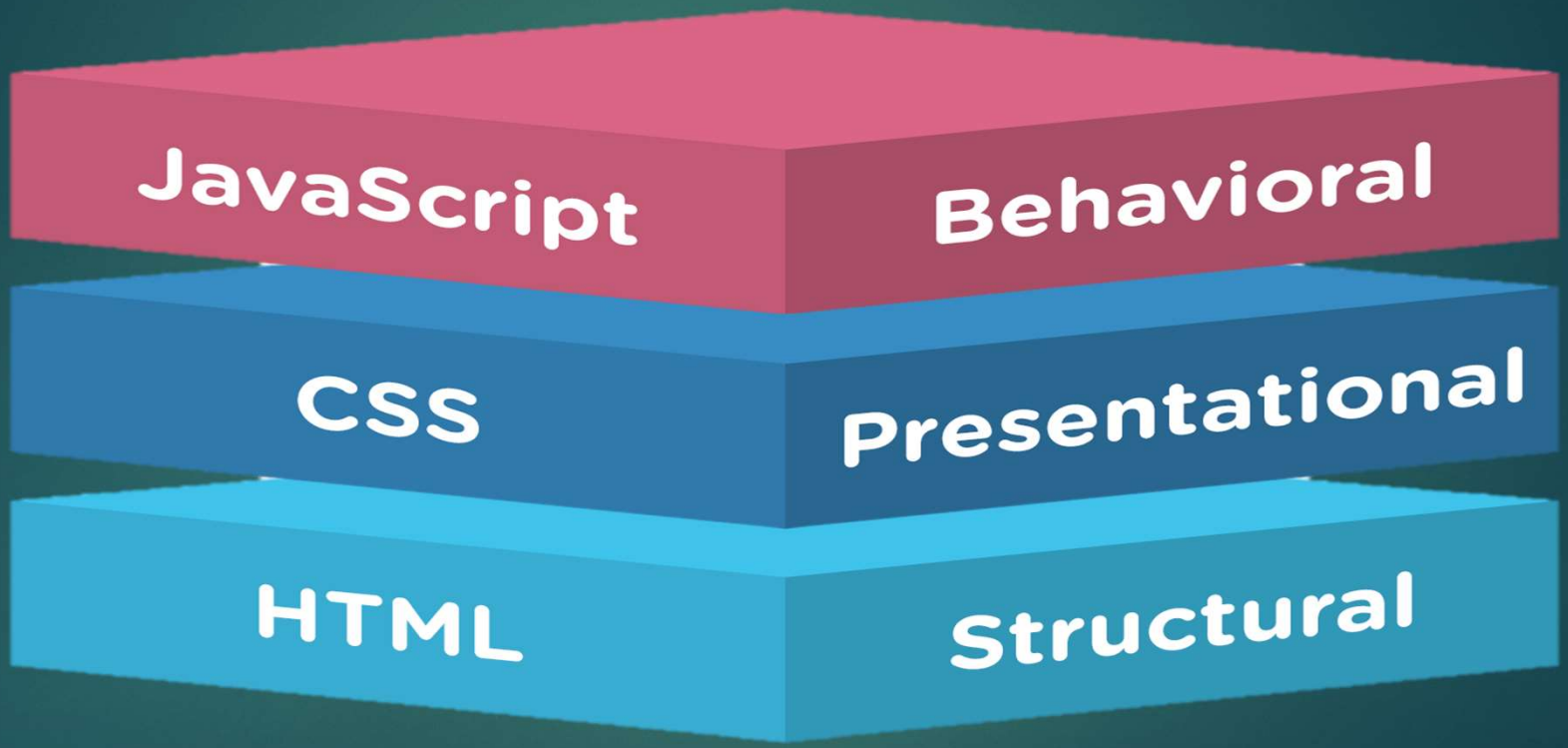
2.ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) – Manages domain names and IP address allocation.

3.IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) – Develops and promotes voluntary Internet standards, especially related to TCP/IP.

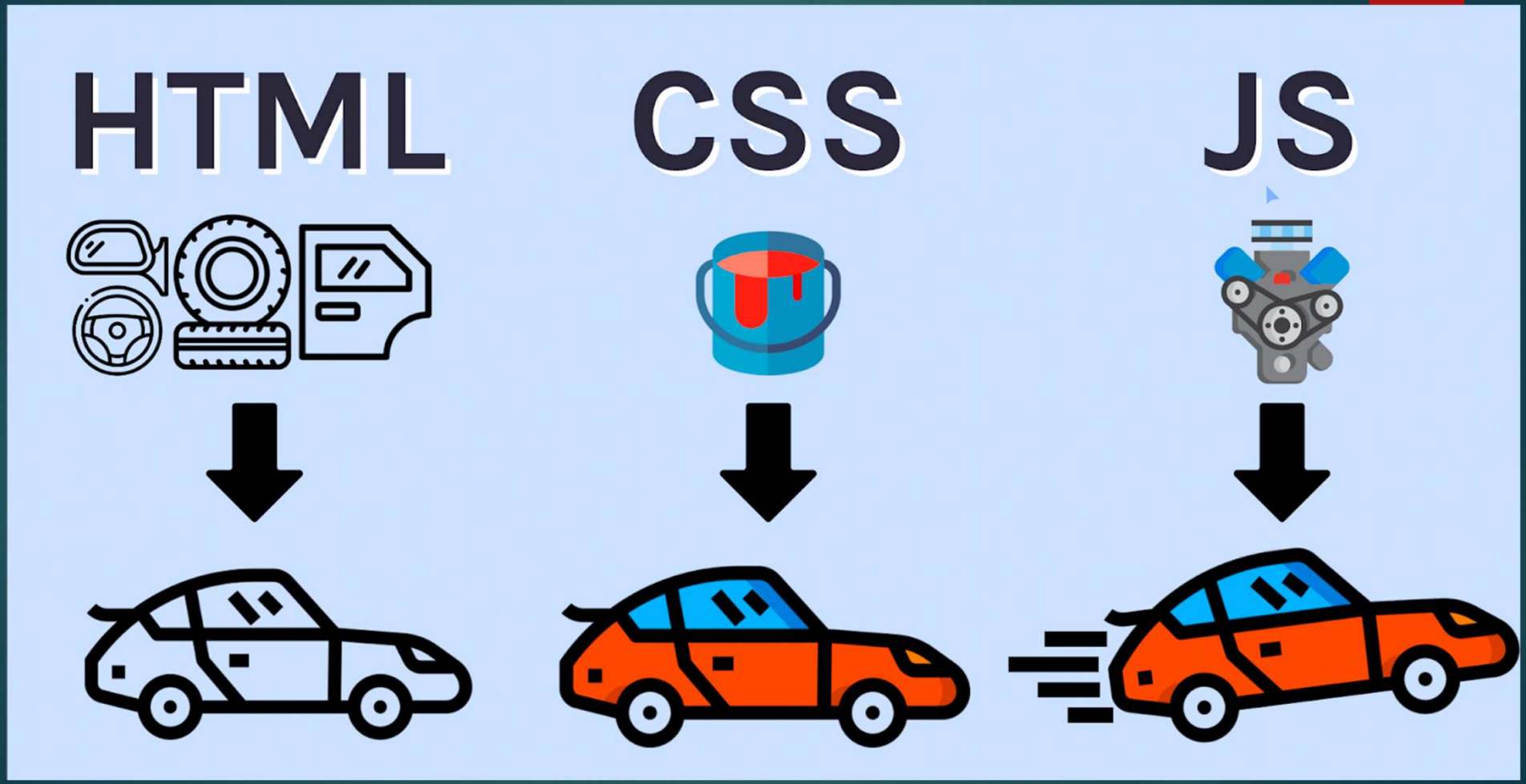
Relation between HTML, CSS and Javascript



Relation between HTML, CSS and Javascript



Relation between HTML, CSS and Javascript



What are HTML tags?

- **HTML tags are the building blocks of an HTML document. They define the structure and content of a webpage by enclosing elements within angle brackets (<>). Tags are used to create headings, paragraphs, links, images, tables, forms, and much more.**

Basic Structure of an HTML Tag

- **An HTML tag generally consists of:**
- **Opening Tag: <tagname> – Starts the element.**
- **Content: The actual text or other HTML elements inside the tag.**
- **Closing Tag: </tagname> – Ends the element (except self-closing tags)**

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

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Basic Structure Tags

These tags define the **basic structure** of an HTML document.
BasicHTMLPageStructure.html

Tag	Description	Example
<html>	Defines the root of an HTML document	<html>...</html>
<head>	Contains metadata (title, CSS, scripts)	<head>...</head>
<title>	Sets the webpage title	<title>My Website</title>
<body>	Defines the visible content of the page	<body>...</body>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>My First Page</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Basic Structure Tags

These tags define the **basic structure** of an HTML document.
BasicHTMLPageStructureWithDetails.HTML

<html> Tag
The <html> tag is the root of an HTML document. It wraps the entire web page code.

<head> Tag
The <head> tag contains meta-information about the document, such as the title, character set, links to stylesheets, etc.

<title> Tag
The <title> tag defines the title of the page. You can see it in the browser tab. For this page, it is set as: **HTML Tags Demo - ChiPi Technologies**.

<body> Tag
The <body> tag contains all the visible content of the web page like headings, text, images, links, lists, etc. Everything you see here is inside the <body> tag.

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Text Formatting Tags

Used to format text inside an HTML document.
TextFormattingTags.html

Tag	Description	Example
<h1> to <h6>	Headings (H1 is the largest, H6 is the smallest)	Main Heading
	Paragraph	This is a paragraph.
	Bold text	Bold
	Italic text	Italic
<u>	Underlined text	<u>Underline</u>
	Important (bold) text	Important
	Emphasized (italic) text	Emphasized

This is a bold and italic text.

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Text Formatting Tags

Used to format text inside an HTML document.
TextFormattingTagsDetails.html

Tag	Description
<h1> to <h6>	Headings of different levels (main to sub-sub sections)
<p>	Paragraph text
	Strong emphasis (usually bold)
	List item inside
	Unordered (bulleted) list
<hr>	Horizontal line for section separation
<code>	Displays text as code (monospace font)

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

List Tags

Used to create lists (ordered/unordered).
ul-ol-and-li.html

Tag	Description	Example
	Unordered list (bullets)	Item 1
	Ordered list (numbers)	Item 1
	List item	List Item

```
<ul>
    <li>Apple</li>
    <li>Banana</li>
</ul>
```

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Ordered List Tags

The <ol> tag is used to **create an ordered (numbered) list** in HTML. It automatically numbers each list item using <li> tags.

orderedList.html

Tag	Description	Example
	Unordered list (bullets)	Item 1
	Ordered list (numbers)	Item 1
	List item	List Item

```
<ul>
   <li>Apple</li>
   <li>Banana</li>
</ul>
```

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

What is the <a> Tag

- The <a> tag stands for **anchor**.
- It is used to create **hyperlinks** in HTML.

Can link to:

- Web pages
- Email addresses
- Phone numbers
- File downloads
- Sections within the same page

```
<a href="http://chipitechnologies.com">Visit ChiPi Technologies</a>
```

Anchor.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

<a> Tag

Types of Links

Use Case	Example
External website	Google
Internal section	Go to Contact
Email link	Email Us
Phone call	Call Us
Download file	Download Brochure

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

<a> Tag

Open Link in New Tab

```
<a href="https://chipitechnologies.com" target="_blank">Open in New Tab</a>
```

Anchor.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

<a> Tag

Why Use rel="noopener"?

```
<a href="https://google.com" target="_blank" rel="noopener">Safe Link</a>
```

Purpose of rel="noopener“

- Prevents the new tab from accessing the original page (window.opener)
- Protects your site from being redirected or attacked

Best Practice

Use rel="noopener" with every target="_blank".

Anchor.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

<a> Tag

Anchor to Same Page Section

<!-- Navigation link --> About Us

<!-- Target section --> <h2 id="about">About ChiPi</h2>

- Useful for **in-page navigation**.
- The href links to an id in the same page.

Anchor.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

<a> Tag

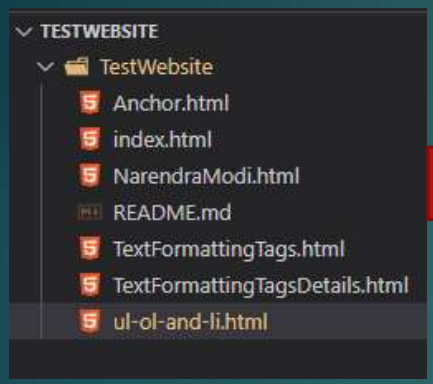
Important Points

- Use <a> to create hyperlinks
- Use target="_blank" to open in a new tab
- Always pair target="_blank" with rel="noopener" for security
- Use #id to link within the same page
- Use mailto: and tel: for email and phone links

Anchor.html

Git Deployment

How does it work?



Local Code

Push

github
SOCIAL CODING

Server

CI/CD pipeline

Deployment on Web Server

https://8822094329.github.io/Testwebsite/

Web Server

https://8822094329.github.io/Testwebsite/

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Element	Description
<address>	Indicates that the enclosed HTML provides contact information for a person or people, or for an organization.
<article>	Represents a self-contained composition in a document, page, application, or site, which is intended to be independently distributable or reusable (e.g., in syndication). Examples include a forum post, a magazine or newspaper article, a blog entry, a product card, a user-submitted comment, an interactive widget or gadget, or any other independent item of content.
<aside>	Represents a portion of a document whose content is only indirectly related to the document's main content. Asides are frequently presented as sidebars or call-out boxes.
<footer>	Represents a footer for its nearest ancestor sectioning content or sectioning root element. A <footer> typically contains information about the author of the section, copyright data, or links to related documents.
<header>	Represents introductory content, typically a group of introductory or navigational aids. It may contain some heading elements but also a logo, a search form, an author name, and other elements.
<section>	Represents a generic standalone section of a document, which doesn't have a more specific semantic element to represent it. Sections should always have a heading, with very few exceptions.

HeaderAndFooter.html, articletag.html, asidetag.html,addresstag.html, AddressHeaderFooterAsideArticleTags.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Element	Description
<hgroup>	Represents a heading grouped with any secondary content, such as subheadings, an alternative title, or a tagline.
<main>	Represents the dominant content of the body of a document. The main content area consists of content that is directly related to or expands upon the central topic of a document, or the central functionality of an application.
<nav>	Represents a section of a page whose purpose is to provide navigation links, either within the current document or to other documents. Common examples of navigation sections are menus, tables of contents, and indexes.

MainHgroupNavTags.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Element	Description
<a>	Together with its href attribute, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations within the current page, or anything else a URL can address.
 	Produces a line break in text (carriage-return). It is useful for writing a poem or an address, where the division of lines is significant.
<code>	Displays its contents styled in a fashion intended to indicate that the text is a short fragment of computer code. By default, the content text is displayed using the user agent's default monospace font.
<mark>	Represents text which is marked or highlighted for reference or notation purposes due to the marked passage's relevance in the enclosing context.
<q>	Indicates that the enclosed text is a short inline quotation. Most modern browsers implement this by surrounding the text in quotation marks. This element is intended for short quotations that don't require paragraph breaks; for long quotations, use the <blockquote> element.
<small>	Represents side-comments and small print, like copyright and legal text, independent of its styled presentation. By default, it renders text within it one font size smaller, such as from small to x-small.
<sup>	Specifies inline text which is to be displayed as superscript for solely typographical reasons. Superscripts are usually rendered with a raised baseline using smaller text.

AnchorLineBreakBlockquoteCodeMarkSmallSup.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Element	Description
<sub>	Specifies inline text which should be displayed as subscript for solely typographical reasons. Subscripts are typically rendered with a lowered baseline using smaller text.
<time>	Represents a specific period in time. It may include the datetime attribute to translate dates into machine-readable format, allowing for better search engine results or custom features such as reminder

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Element	Description
	The tag is one of the most widely used tags in HTML, especially in **web page structure and layout design** • stands for **"division"**. • It is a **generic container** used to group together related HTML content. • It has **no visual effect by default** — its power comes when you apply **CSS or JavaScript** to it.

```
<div>
  <h2>ChiPi Technologies</h2>
  <p>Learn Web Development with hands-on training.</p>
</div>
```

div.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Element	Description
<abbr>	Represents an abbreviation or acronym and it's especially useful when you want to **provide the full meaning** of shortened terms to users — often via a **tooltip on hover**.

```
<p>
    Our <abbr title="Full Stack Development">FSD</abbr> course covers all layers of web
development including
    <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr>,
    <abbr title="Cascading Style Sheets">CSS</abbr>, and
    <abbr title="JavaScript">JS</abbr>.
</p>
```

abbr.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Element	Description
<audio>	Used to embed sound content in documents. It may contain one or more audio sources, represented using the src attribute or the source element: the browser will choose the most suitable one. It can also be the destination for streamed media, using a MediaStream.
<img>	Embeds an image into the document.
<video>	Embeds a media player which supports video playback into the document. You can also use <video> for audio content, but the audio element may provide a more appropriate user experience.

AudioImgVideo.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Link and Media Tags

Used for **hyperlinks, images, and media.**

Tag	Description	Example
<a>	Creates a hyperlink	Click Here
<img>	Displays an image	<img src="image.jpg" alt="Description">
<video>	Embeds a video The controls attribute **adds video player controls** so users can **interact with the video**.	<video controls><source src="video.mp4" type="video/mp4"></video>
<audio>	Embeds an audio file	<audio controls><source src="audio.mp3" type="audio/mpeg"></audio>

Visit Our Website
<img src="image.jpg" alt="Example Image">

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Table Tags

Used to create tables.

Tag	Description	Example
<table>	Defines a table	<table>...</table>
<tr>	Table row	<tr>...</tr>
<td>	Table data cell	<td>Data</td>

```
<table border="1">
    <tr>
        <td>Ravi</td>
        <td>HTML</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Priya</td>
        <td>CSS</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Ravi	HTML
Priya	CSS

Table-TR-TD.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Table Tags

Used to create tables.

Tag	Description	Example
<table>	Defines a table	<table>...</table>
<th>	Table header cell	<th>Heading</th>
<tr>	Table row	<tr>...</tr>
<td>	Table data cell	<td>Data</td>

```
<table border="1">
    <tr>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Raj</td>
        <td>22</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Table-Row Header and Data.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Table Tags

Used to create tables.

Tag	Description	Example
<table>	Defines a table	<table>...</table>
<th>	Table header cell	<th>Heading</th>
<tr>	Table row	<tr>...</tr>
<td>	Table data cell	<td>Data</td>

```
<table border="1">
    <tr>
        <th>Name</th>
        <th>Age</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Raj</td>
        <td>22</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Table-Row Header and Data.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Table Tags

Used to create tables.

Tag	Description
<thead>	Defines the header section of a table that usually contains column titles.
<tbody>	Represents the main content or body of the table containing data rows.
<tfoot>	Specifies the footer section of the table, often used for totals or summary.
<caption>	Provides a title or description for the table, usually displayed above it.

Table - thead-tbody-tfoot-caption.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Table Tags

Table – How to adjust the height and width of Row and Column. Fixed Height and Width. Height and width properties

Module	Description
HTML	Learn how to structure content on the web using tags, elements, and attributes.
CSS	Explore styling techniques like colors, fonts, spacing, and layout controls.
JavaScript	Understand how to add interactivity and logic to your webpages.

Table- Row Column - Height and Width fixed.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Table Tags

Table – How to adjust the height and width of Row and Column. Relative Height and Width. Height and width poperties

Module	Description
HTML	Learn to build the structure of web pages using elements and tags.
CSS	Apply styles like colors, spacing, and layout to improve appearance.

Table-Row Column - Height Adjustment - Relative.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

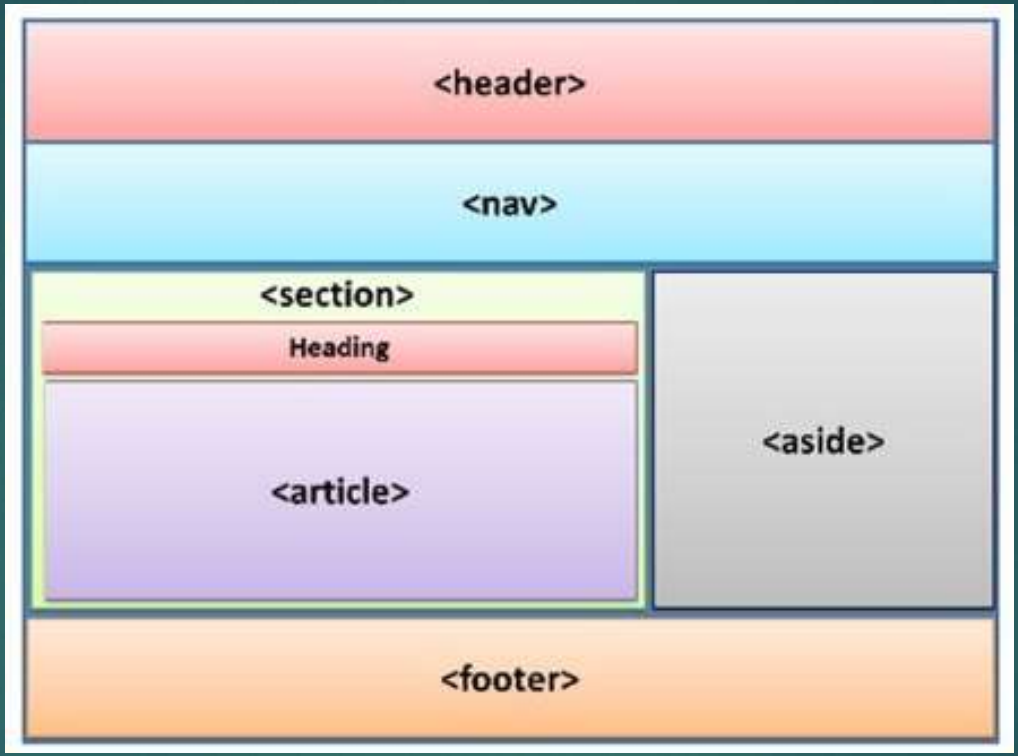


Table - Web Page Layout - 1.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

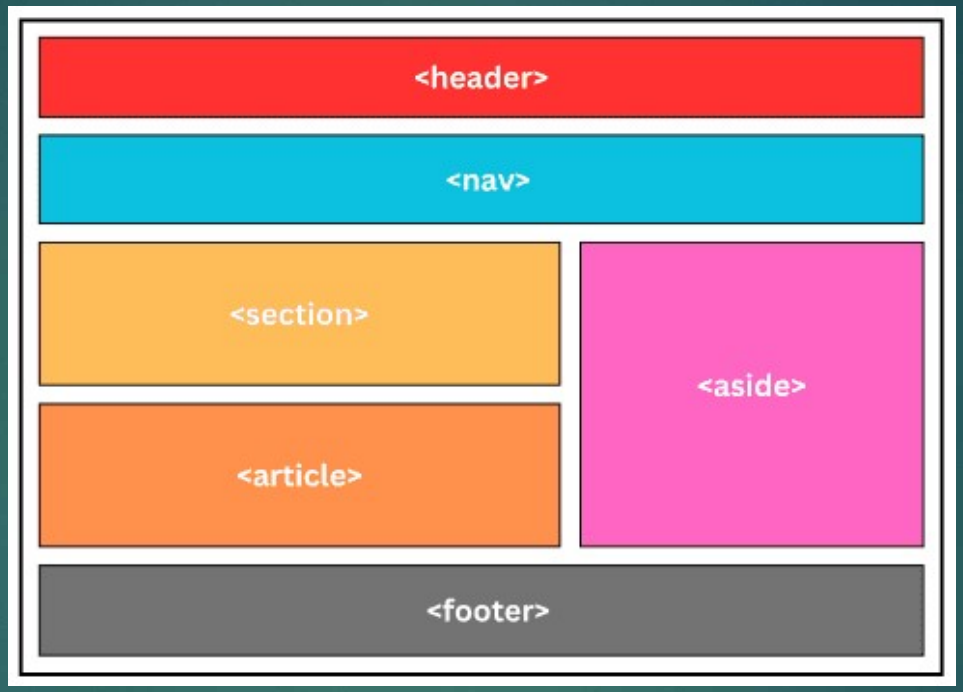


Table - Web page Layout 2.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

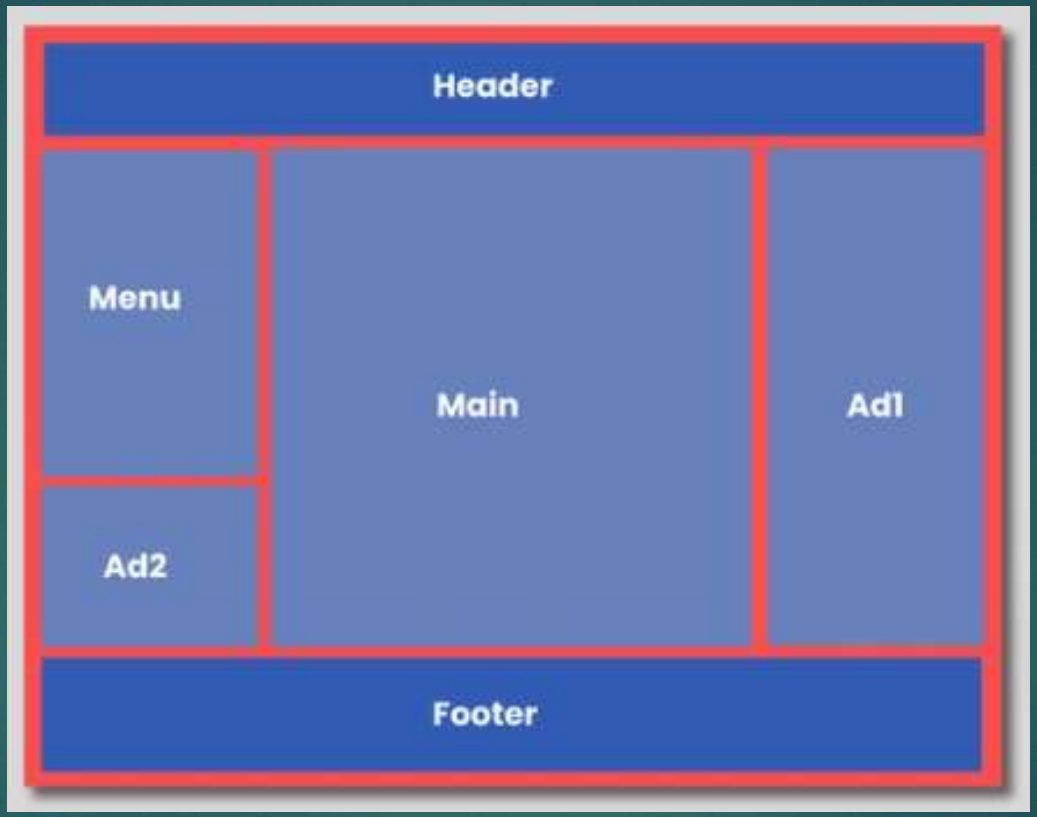


Table - Web page Layout 3.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

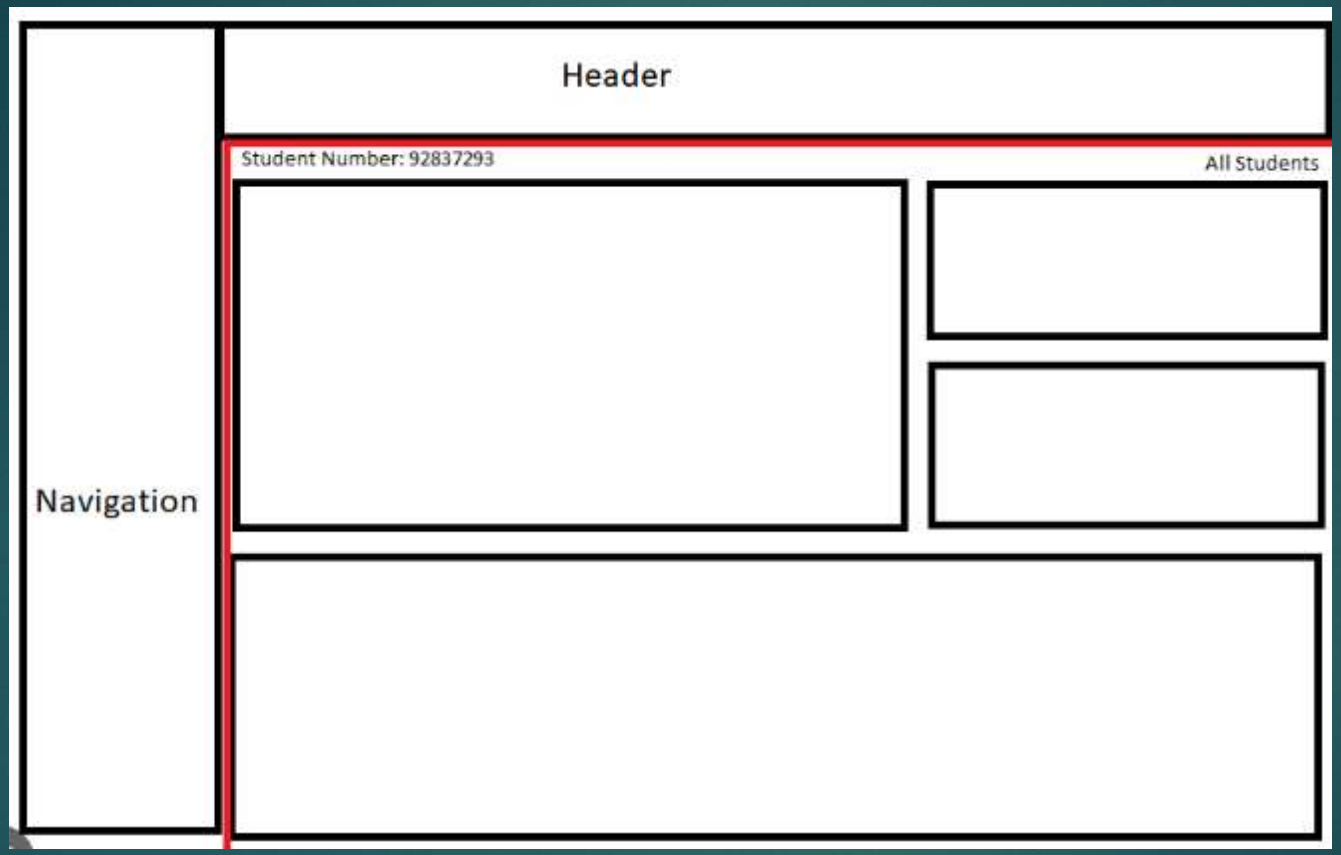
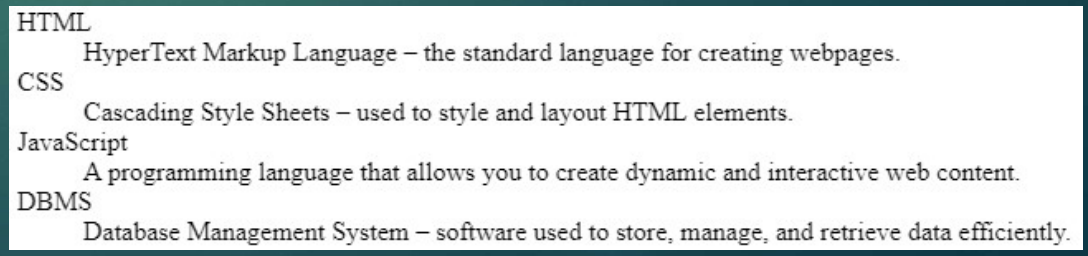


Table - Web Page Layout 4.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Tag	Meaning
<dl>	**Definition List** – container for list
<dt>	**Definition Term** – the term being defined
<dd>	**Definition Description** – the description or meaning of the term

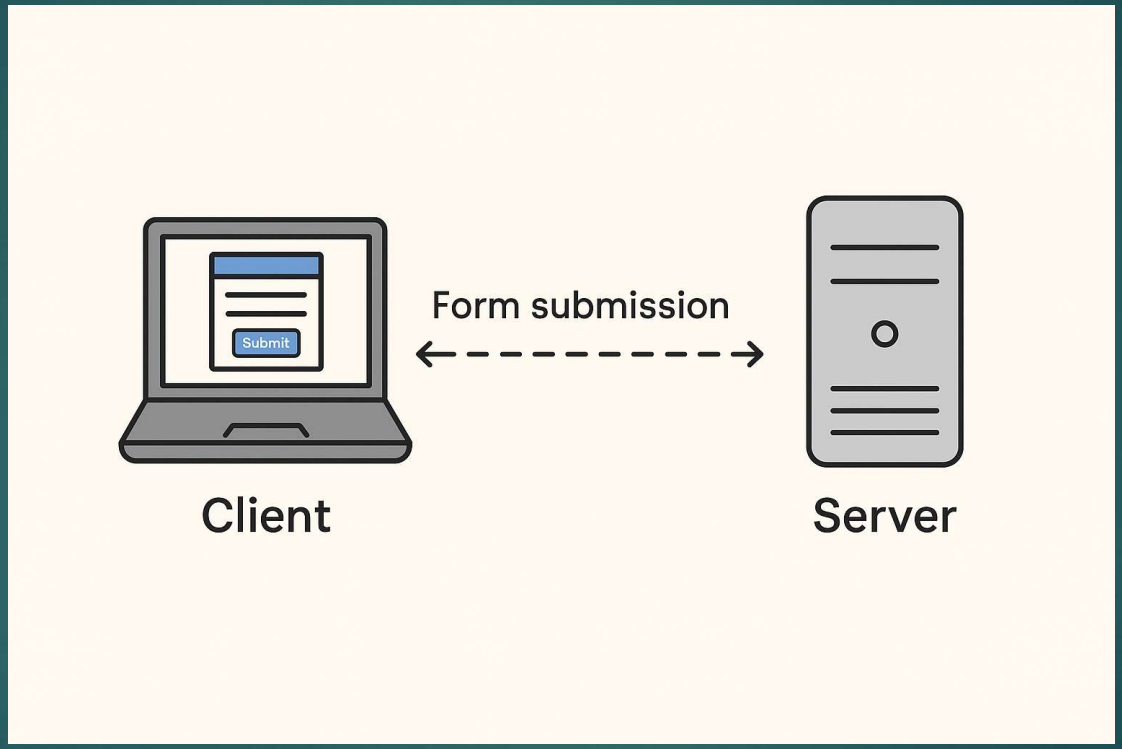
```
<dl>
        <dt>HTML</dt>
        <dd>HyperText Markup Language – the standard language for creating webpages.</dd>
        <dt>CSS</dt>
        <dd>Cascading Style Sheets – used to style and layout HTML elements.</dd>
        <dt>JavaScript</dt>
        <dd>A programming language that allows you to create dynamic and interactive web content.</dd>
        <dt>DBMS</dt>
        <dd>Database Management System – software used to store, manage, and retrieve data efficiently.</dd>
</dl>
```


HTML
HyperText Markup Language – the standard language for creating webpages.
CSS
Cascading Style Sheets – used to style and layout HTML elements.
JavaScript
A programming language that allows you to create dynamic and interactive web content.
DBMS
Database Management System – software used to store, manage, and retrieve data efficiently.

dl-dt-and-dd.html

HTML Form Tags

Client-Server Architecture



Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

HTML provides several elements that can be used together to create forms that the user can fill out and submit to a website or application. Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description	Example
<form>	Creates a form	<form>...</form>
<input>	Input field (text, email, password)	<input type="text">
<textarea>	Multi-line input field	<textarea>...</textarea>
<button>	Clickable button	<button>Submit</button>
<select>	Dropdown menu	<select><option>Choice</option></select>

```
<form action="submit" method="post">
    <label for="name">Name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name">
    <button type="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
```

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
<form>	Creates a form
<input>	Input field (text, email, password, submit, reset)
<label>	It is used to define a **caption or description** for a form control like <input>, <select>, or <textarea>, improving **accessibility and usability** by allowing users to click the label to focus or activate the associated input field.
<input type="submit">	Submits the form data to the server or triggers the onSubmit event handler in JavaScript.
<input type="reset">	Resets all form fields to their initial values when the form was loaded.

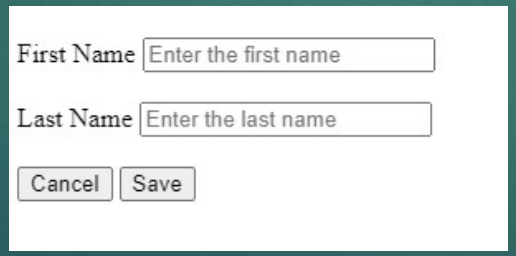
Form-Form Textbox Label Submit Reset.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<form>
        <label for="fname">First Name</label>
        <input type="text" placeholder="Enter the first name" name="firstname" id="fname"  />
        <label for="lname">Last Name</label>
        <input type="text" placeholder="Enter the last name" name="lastname" id="lname"  />
        <input type="reset" value="Cancel" />
        <input type="submit" value="Save" />
</form>
```



Form-Form Textbox Label Submit Reset.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

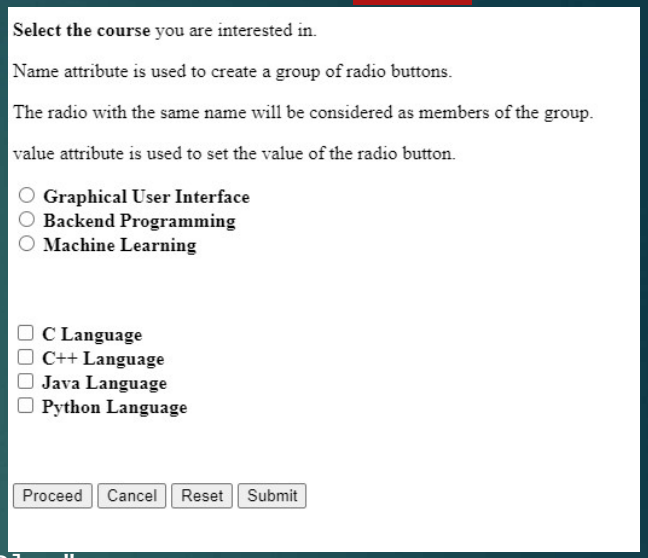
Tag	Description
<input type="radio">	Allows the user to select **only one option** from a group of choices.
<input type="checkbox">	Lets the user **select one or more options** independently.
<input type="button">	Creates a clickable **button** that performs an action when triggered via JavaScript (no default behavior).

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<form>
    <input type="radio" id="GUI" name="TechnologyName" value="GUI">
    <label for="GUI"><b>Graphical User Interface</b></label><br>
    <input type="radio" id="Backend" name="TechnologyName" value="Backend">
    <label for="Backend"><b>Backend Programming</b></label><br>
    <input type="radio" id="ML" name="TechnologyName" value="ML">
    <label for="ML"><b>Machine Learning</b></label><br>

     <input type="checkbox" id="CCourse" name="CCourse" value="C">
    <label for="CCourse"><b>C Language</b></label><br>
    <input type="checkbox" id="CPlusPlusCourse" name="CPlusPlusCourse" value="CPlusPlus">
    <label for="CPlusPlusCourse"><b>C++ Language</b></label><br>
    <input type="checkbox" id="JavaCourse" name="JavaCourse" value="Java">
    <label for="JavaCourse"><b>Java Language</b></label><br>
    <input type="checkbox" id="PythonCourse" name="PythonCourse" value="Python">
    <label for="PythonCourse"><b>Python Language</b></label><br>
    <input type="button" value="Proceed" id="proceedButton" onclick="alert('Hello World!')" />
    <input type="button" value="Cancel" id="cancelButton" onclick="alert('Hello World!')" />
</form>
```



form-CheckBox Radio Button and Button.html

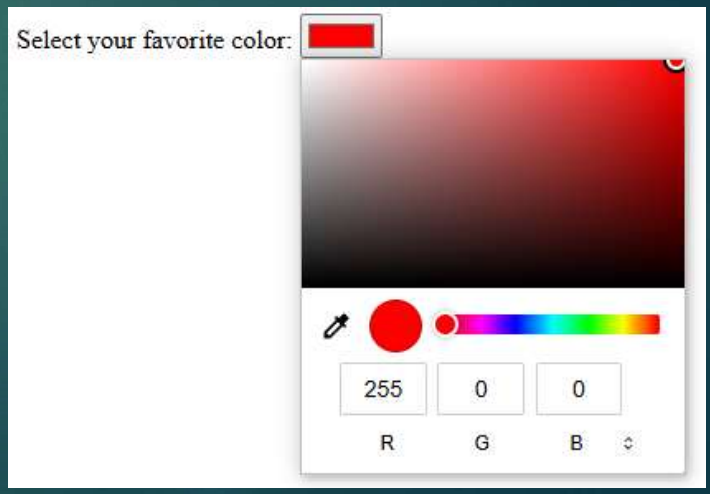
Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
<input type="color">	element displays a **color picker**, allowing users to select a color which is submitted as a hexadecimal value (e.g., #ff0000).

```
<form>
      <label for="favcolor">Select your favorite color:</label>
      <input type="color" id="favcolor" name="favcolor" value="#ff0000">
</form>
```



form-Input Type - Color.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
<input type="password">	Creates a **secure input field** where the entered text is hidden (masked) as dots or asterisks.
<select>	The <select> tag is used to create a **drop-down list** of options in a form, allowing the user to select **one (or multiple, if specified)** from a list of predefined choices, typically paired with <option> tags.
<input type="date">	Provides a **calendar-based date picker** for selecting a specific date in YYYY-MM-DD format.

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<form>
    <label for="password">Password:</label>
    <input type="password" id="password" name="password" value="password">
    <input type="button" value="Show Password" id="showPasswordButton"/>
    <label for="quantity">Quantity:</label>
    <select id="quantity" name="quantity" multiple size="6">
        <option value="1">1 Kg</option>
        <option value="2" selected>2 Kg</option>
        <option value="3">3 Kg</option>
        <option value="4">4 Kg</option>
        <option value="5">5 Kg</option>
        <option value="6">6 Kg</option>
        <option value="7">7 Kg</option>
        <option value="8">8 Kg</option>
    </select>
    <label for="birthday">Birthday:</label>
    <input type="date" id="birthday" name="birthday">
</form>
```

form Password Select and Date.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

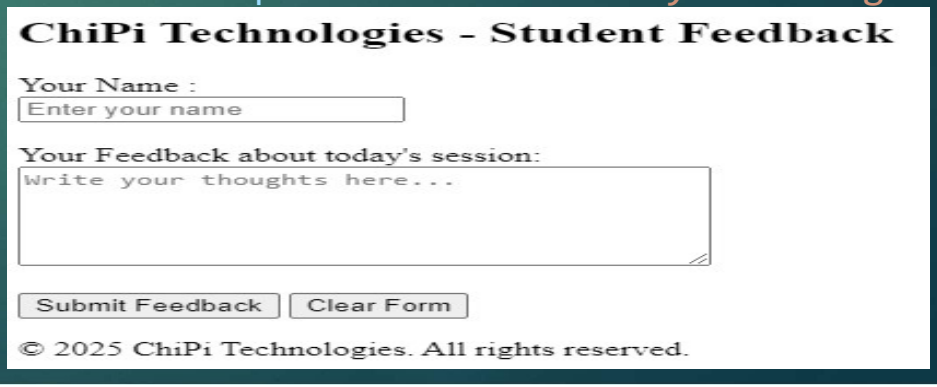
Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
<textarea>	It is used to create a **multi-line text input field**, allowing users to enter long or detailed text such as comments, feedback, or messages.

```
<form>
    <label for="studentName">Your Name :</label><br>
    <input type="text" id="studentName" name="studentName" placeholder="Enter your name">

    <label for="feedback">Your Feedback about today's session:</label><br>
    <textarea id="feedback" name="feedback" rows="5" cols="40" placeholder="Write your thoughts
here..."></textarea>

    <input type="submit" value="Submit Feedback">
    <input type="reset" value="Clear Form">
</form>
```

Form-Textarea.html



Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

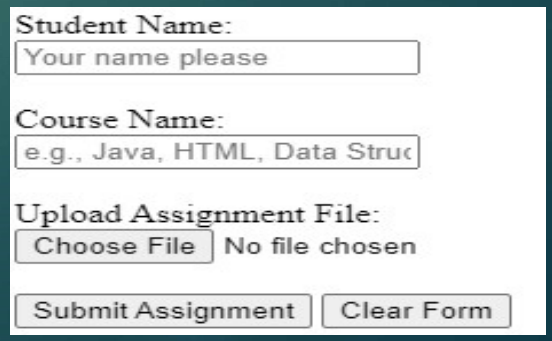
Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
<input type="file">	It allows users to **browse and select one or more files** from their device to be uploaded through a form.

```
<form>
    <label for="studentName">Student Name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="studentName" name="studentName" placeholder="Your name please">

    <label for="course">Course Name:</label>
    <input type="text" id="course" name="course" placeholder="e.g., Java, HTML, Data Structures">

    <label for="myFile">Upload Assignment File:</label>
    <input type="file" id="myFile" name="assignmentFile">

    <input type="submit" value="Submit Assignment">
    <input type="reset" value="Clear Form">
</form>
```

Form-Input Type - File.Html



Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
datalist	Contains a set of <option> elements that represent the permissible or recommended options available to choose from within other controls.

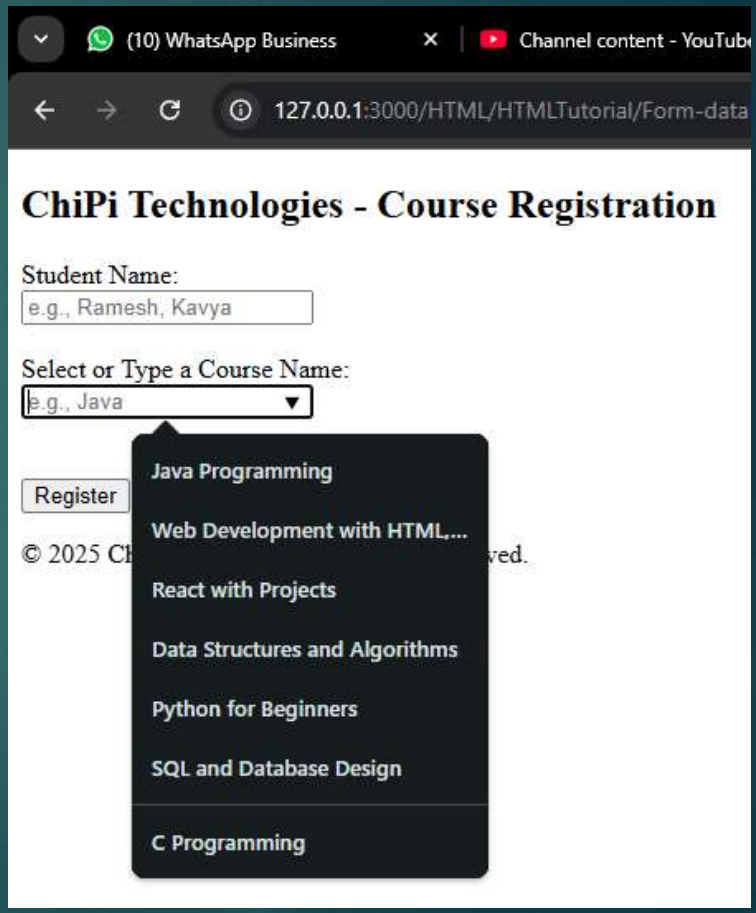
Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<body>
 <form>

   <label for="course">Select or Type a Course Name:</label><br>
   <input list="courseList" id="course" name="course" placeholder="e.g., Java"><br>

   <datalist id="courseList">
    <option value="Java Programming">
    <option value="Web Development with HTML, CSS, JS">
    <option value="React with Projects">
    <option value="Data Structures and Algorithms">
    <option value="Python for Beginners">
    <option value="SQL and Database Design">
   </datalist><br><br>

   <input type="submit" value="Register">
   <input type="reset" value="Clear Form">
 </form>

 <p>&copy; 2025 ChiPi Technologies. All rights reserved.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Form-datalist.html

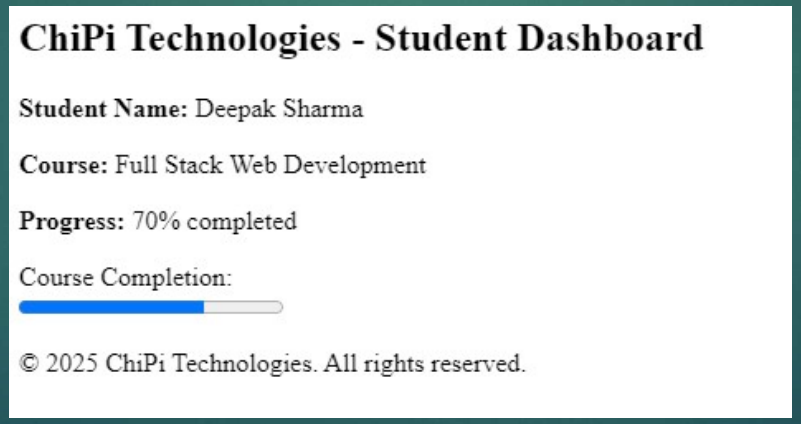


Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
progress	Displays an indicator showing the completion progress of a task, typically displayed as a progress bar.

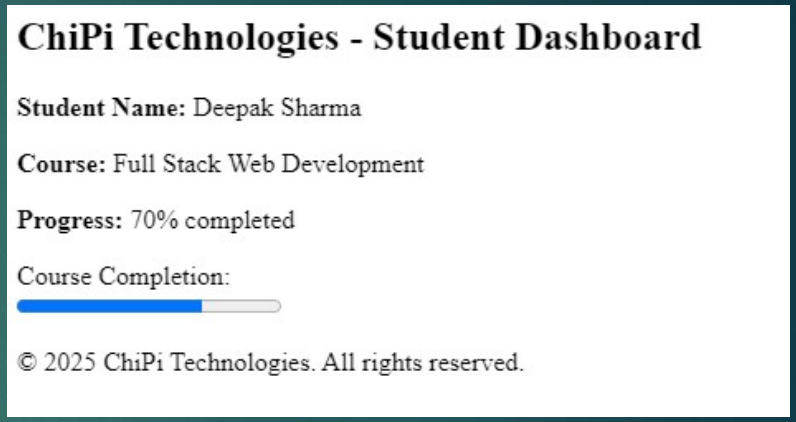


Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>ChiPi Technologies - Course Progress</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>ChiPi Technologies - Student Dashboard</h2>
  <p><strong>Student Name:</strong> Deepak Sharma</p>
  <p><strong>Course:</strong> Full Stack Web Development</p>
  <p><strong>Progress:</strong> 70% completed</p>
  <label for="courseProgress">Course Completion:</label><br>
  <progress id="courseProgress" value="70" max="100"></progress>
  <p>&copy; 2025 ChiPi Technologies. All rights reserved.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Form-Progress bar.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

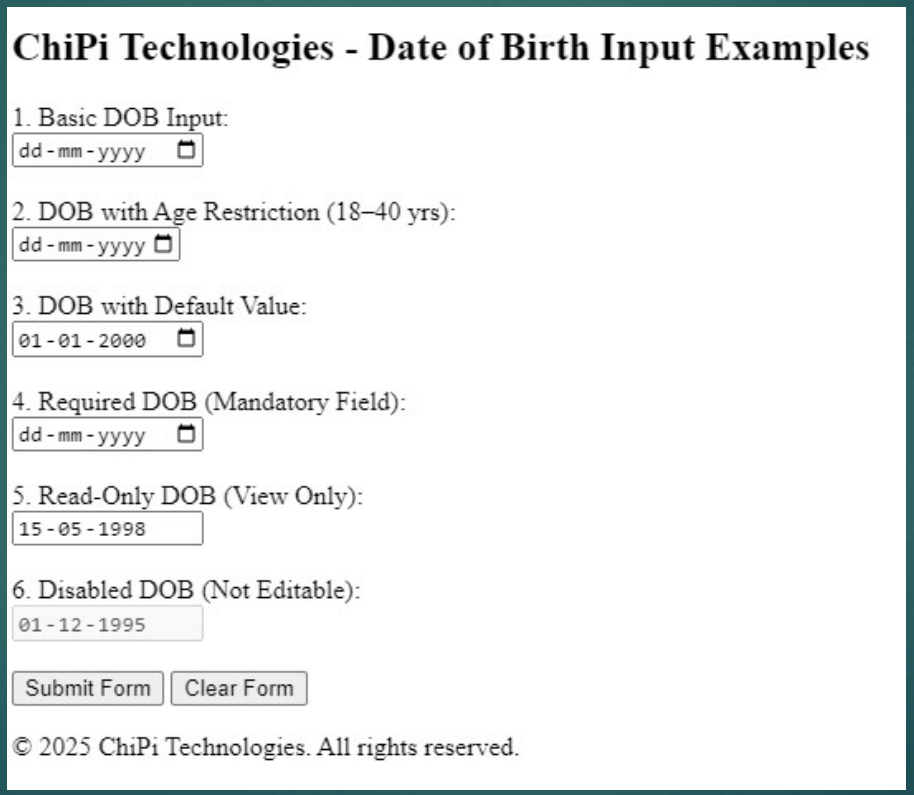
Tag	Description
input type="date"	<input> elements of **type="date"** create input fields that let the user enter a date. The appearance of the date picker input UI varies based on the browser and operating system. The value is normalized to the format yyyy-mm-dd.

Attribute	Description
min	Sets the earliest allowed date
max	Sets the latest allowed date
value	Sets the default date
required	Makes it mandatory to select a date
readonly	Allows viewing but not changing the date
disabled	Disables the input completely

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.



Form-Input Types - Date.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<form>
    <label for="dob1">1. Basic DOB Input:</label><br>
    <input type="date" id="dob1" name="dob1"><br><br>
    <label for="dob2">2. DOB with Age Restriction (18-40 yrs):</label><br>
    <input type="date" id="dob2" name="dob2“ min="1985-01-01" max="2007-12-31"><br><br>
    <label for="dob3">3. DOB with Default Value:</label><br>
    <input type="date" id="dob3" name="dob3" value="2000-01-01"><br><br>
    <label for="dob4">4. Required DOB (Mandatory Field):</label><br>
    <input type="date" id="dob4" name="dob4" required><br><br>
    <label for="dob5">5. Read-Only DOB (View Only):</label><br>
    <input type="date" id="dob5" name="dob5" value="1998-05-15" readonly><br><br>
    <label for="dob6">6. Disabled DOB (Not Editable):</label><br>
    <input type="date" id="dob6" name="dob6" value="1995-12-01" disabled><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit Form">
    <input type="reset" value="Clear Form">
</form>
```

Form-Input Types - Date.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
input type="number"	<input> elements of type **number** are used to let the user enter a number. They include built-in validation to reject non-numerical entries.

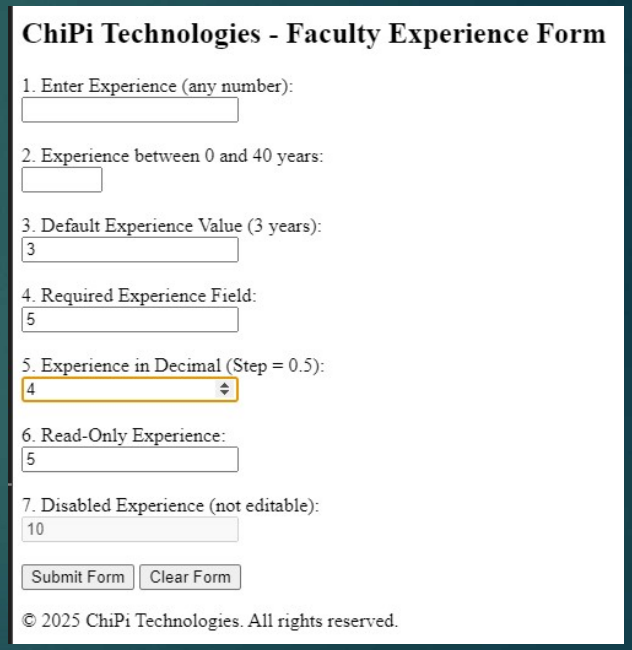
Attribute	Description
min	Minimum allowed value
max	Maximum allowed value
value	Default/pre-filled value
required	Must be filled before submission
step	Incremental steps (e.g., 0.5 for half years)
readonly	Field visible but not editable

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<form>
    <label for="exp1">1. Enter Experience (any number):</label><br>
    <input type="number" id="exp1" name="exp1"><br><br>
    <label for="exp2">2. Experience between 0 and 40 years:</label><br>
    <input type="number" id="exp2" name="exp2" min="0" max="40"><br><br>
    <label for="exp3">3. Default Experience Value (3 years):</label><br>
    <input type="number" id="exp3" name="exp3" value="3"><br><br>
    <label for="exp4">4. Required Experience Field:</label><br>
    <input type="number" id="exp4" name="exp4" required><br><br>
    <label for="exp5">5. Experience in Decimal (Step = 0.5):</label><br>
    <input type="number" id="exp5" name="exp5" step="0.5"><br><br>
    <label for="exp6">6. Read-Only Experience:</label><br>
    <input type="number" id="exp6" name="exp6" value="5" readonly><br><br>
    <label for="exp7">7. Disabled Experience (not editable):</label><br>
    <input type="number" id="exp7" name="exp7" value="10" disabled><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit Form">
    <input type="reset" value="Clear Form">
</form>
```



Form-Input type - number.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
input type="month"	<input> elements of type **month** create input fields that let the user enter a month and year allowing a month and year to be easily entered. The value is a string whose value is in the format YYYY-MM, where YYYY is the four-digit year and MM is the month number.

Attribute	Description
min	Earliest selectable month (YYYY-MM)
max	Latest selectable month (YYYY-MM)
value	Default selected month
required	Makes field mandatory before submission
readonly	Makes the field non-editable but visible
disabled	Makes the field unselectable and greyed out

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<form>
  <label for="month1">1. Basic Month Input:</label><br>
  <input type="month" id="month1" name="month1"><br><br>
  <label for="month2">2. Allowed Months: Jan 2023 – Dec 2025:</label><br>
  <input type="month" id="month2" name="month2" min="2023-01" max="2025-12"><br><br>
  <label for="month3">3. Default Value (Pre-filled):</label><br>
  <input type="month" id="month3" name="month3" value="2024-08"><br><br>
  <label for="month4">4. Required Month (Cannot Submit Empty):</label><br>
  <input type="month" id="month4" name="month4" required><br><br>
  <label for="month5">5. Read-Only Month (Visible but Non-Editable):</label><br>
  <input type="month" id="month5" name="month5" value="2023-06" readonly><br><br>
  <label for="month6">6. Disabled Month (Grayed Out):</label><br>
  <input type="month" id="month6" name="month6" value="2022-11" disabled><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit Form">
  <input type="reset" value="Clear Form">
</form>
```

Form-Input Type - Month.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
input type="week"	<input> elements of type **week** create input fields allowing easy entry of a year plus the ISO 8601 week number during that year (i.e., week 1 to 52 or 53)

Attribute	Description
name	Name used in form submission
value	Sets a pre-filled year-week (e.g., 2025-W12)
min	Restrict to a starting week
max	Restrict to an ending week
required	Makes selection mandatory
readonly	Shows the value but makes it non-editable
disabled	Grays out and deactivates the field

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<form>
  <label for="week1">1. Select Any Week:</label><br>
  <input type="week" id="week1" name="week1"><br><br>
  <label for="week2">2. Pre-filled (e.g., 2025-W12):</label><br>
  <input type="week" id="week2" name="week2" value="2025-W12"><br><br>
  <label for="week3">3. Week Between 2024-W01 and 2025-W26:</label><br>
  <input type="week" id="week3" name="week3" min="2024-W01" max="2025-W26"><br><br>
  <label for="week4">4. Required Week Field:</label><br>
  <input type="week" id="week4" name="week4" required><br><br>
  <label for="week5">5. Read-Only Week (Fixed):</label><br>
  <input type="week" id="week5" name="week5" value="2024-W30" readonly><br><br>
  <label for="week6">6. Disabled Week Field:</label><br>
  <input type="week" id="week6" name="week6" value="2023-W40" disabled><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit Form">
  <input type="reset" value="Clear Form">
</form>
```

Form-Input Type - Week.html

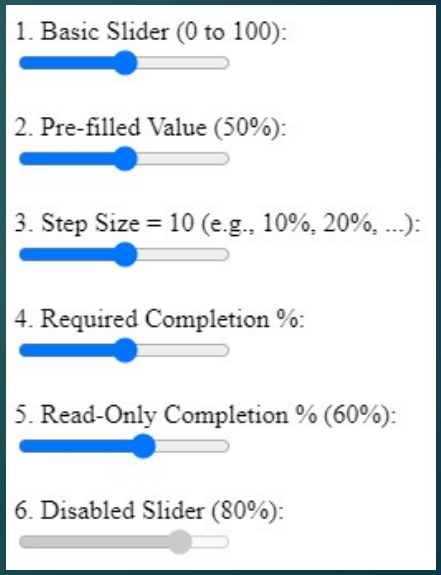
Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
input type="range"	<input> elements of type **range** let the user specify a numeric value which must be no less than a given value, and no more than another given value.

Attribute	Description
min	Minimum value (e.g., 0)
max	Maximum value (e.g., 100)
step	Step increment (e.g., 5, 10)
value	Default starting point
required	Makes slider mandatory before submission
readonly	Allows viewing but not changing the slider



Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

```
<form>
  <label for="range1">1. Basic Slider (0 to 100):</label><br>
  <input type="range" id="range1" name="range1" min="0" max="100"><br><br>
  <label for="range2">2. Pre-filled Value (50%):</label><br>
  <input type="range" id="range2" name="range2" min="0" max="100" value="50"><br><br>
  <label for="range3">3. Step Size = 10 (e.g., 10%, 20%, ...):</label><br>
  <input type="range" id="range3" name="range3" min="0" max="100" step="10"><br><br>
  <label for="range4">4. Required Completion %:</label><br>
  <input type="range" id="range4" name="range4" min="0" max="100" required><br><br>
  <label for="range5">5. Read-Only Completion % (60%):</label><br>
  <input type="range" id="range5" name="range5" value="60" readonly><br><br>
  <label for="range6">6. Disabled Slider (80%):</label><br>
  <input type="range" id="range6" name="range6" value="80" disabled><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit Form">
  <input type="reset" value="Clear Form">
</form>
```

Form-Input Type - range.html

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Difference Between <progress> and <input type="range">

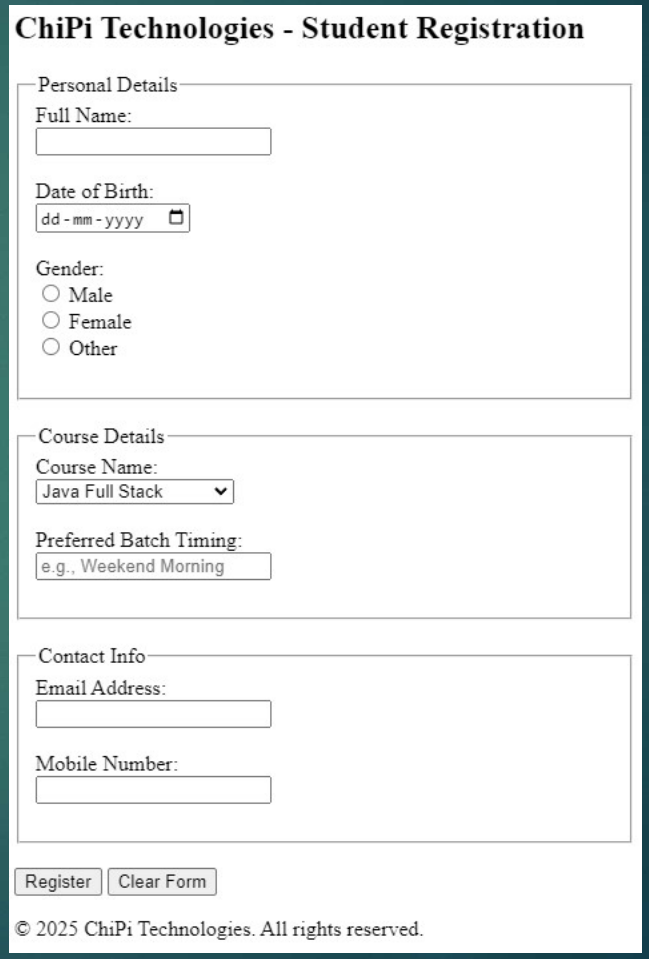
Feature	<progress>	<input type="range">
Purpose	Display task **progress** (read-only)	Accept **user input** via a slider
Interactivity	Non-interactive (cannot be changed by user)	Interactive (user can slide to change)
Who controls it?	Controlled **by system or JS**	Controlled **by user**
Visual appearance	A **static bar** (loading or completion)	A **slider** with a draggable handle
Form submission	Cannot be submitted	Can be submitted with form
Used in forms	Rarely	Common in forms

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

Tag	Description
<fieldset>	Used to group several controls as well as labels (<label>) within a web form.
<legend>	Represents a caption for the content of its parent <fieldset>.



Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Form Tags

Used to collect user input.

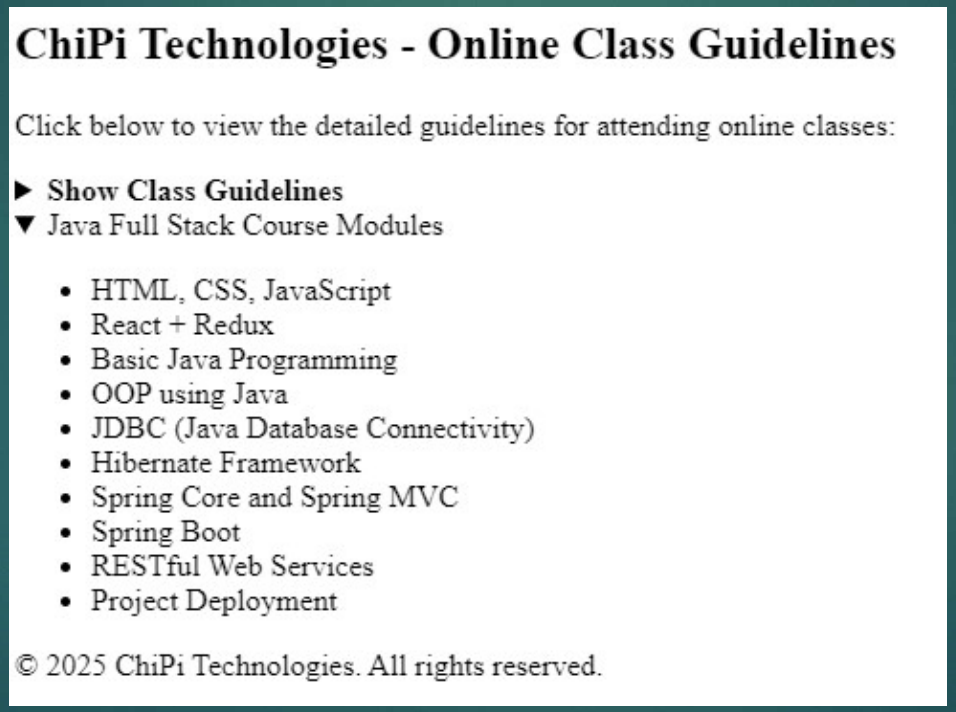
```
<fieldset>
      <legend>Personal Details</legend>
      <label for="fullName">Full Name:</label><br>
      <input type="text" id="fullName" name="fullName" required><br><br>
      <label for="dob">Date of Birth:</label><br>
      <input type="date" id="dob" name="dob"><br><br>
      <label for="gender">Gender:</label><br>
      <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="Male"> <label for="male">Male</label><br>
      <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="Female"> <label for="female">Female</label><br>
      <input type="radio" id="other" name="gender" value="Other"> <label for="other">Other</label><br><br>
</fieldset><br>
<fieldset>
      <legend>Course Details</legend>
      <label for="course">Course Name:</label><br>
      <select id="course" name="course">
        <option value="Java Full Stack">Java Full Stack</option>
        <option value="React with Projects">React with Projects</option>
        <option value="Python for Beginners">Python for Beginners</option>
      </select><br><br>
      <label for="batch">Preferred Batch Timing:</label><br>
      <input type="text" id="batch" name="batch" placeholder="e.g., Weekend Morning"><br><br>
</fieldset><br>
```

FieldsetAndLegend.HTML

Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

Details and Summary element

Creates a disclosure widget in which information is visible only when the widget is toggled into an "open" state. A summary or label must be provided using the <summary> element.



Types of HTML Tags & Their Usage

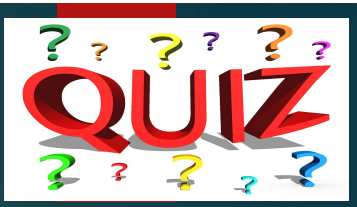
Details and Summary element

Creates a disclosure widget in which information is visible only when the widget is toggled into an "open" state. A summary or label must be provided using the <summary> element.

```
<body>
  <h2>ChiPi Technologies - Online Class Guidelines</h2>
  <p>Click below to view the detailed guidelines for attending online classes:</p>
  <details>
    <summary><strong>Show Class Guidelines</strong></summary>
    <ul>
      <li>Join the session 5 minutes before the scheduled time.</li>
      <li>Keep your microphone muted unless asked to speak.</li>
      <li>Use the chat box to ask questions during the lecture.</li>
      <li>Complete assignments on time and submit through the portal.</li>
      <li>Respect your instructors and fellow classmates.</li>
    </ul>
  </details>
  <p>&copy; 2025 ChiPi Technologies. All rights reserved.</p>
</body>
```

Details and Summary.html

Quiz

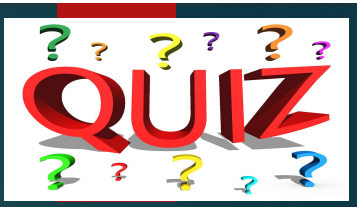


1. **What does HTML stand for?**

   A) HighText Machine Language
   B) HyperText and links Markup Language
   C) HyperText Markup Language
   D) None of these

Answer: C
Explanation: HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language used to create web pages.

Quiz

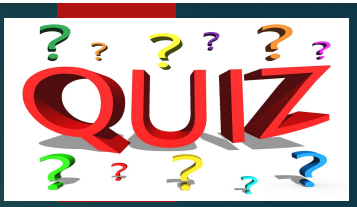


2. Which HTML tag is used to define an internal style sheet?

A) <css>
B) <script>
C) <style>
D) <link>

Answer: C
Explanation: The <style> tag defines internal CSS inside the <head> section.

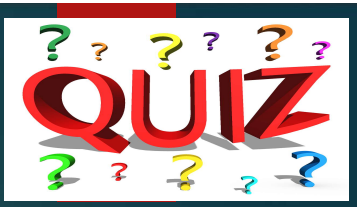
Quiz



3. Which attribute is used to provide a unique identifier in HTML?
A) class
B) name
C) id
D) key

Answer: C
Explanation: The id attribute uniquely identifies an element.

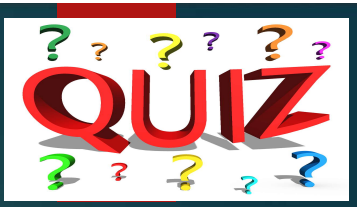
Quiz



4. Choose the correct HTML element for the largest heading:
A) <heading>
B) <h6>
C) <h1>
D) <head>

Answer: C
Explanation: <h1> is the largest and most important heading.

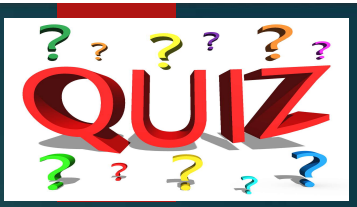
Quiz



5. What is the correct HTML element for inserting a line break?
A) <break>
B)
C) <lb>
D) <newline>

Answer: B
Explanation: <br> inserts a line break without starting a new block.

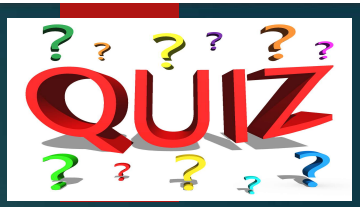
Quiz



6. Which tag is used to create a hyperlink?
A) <link>
B) <a>
C) <href>
D) <hyper>

Answer: B
Explanation: <a> tag is used to create hyperlinks using the href attribute.

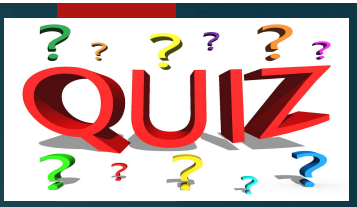
Quiz



7. How can you open a link in a new tab/browser window?
A) <a href="url" open="new">
B) <a href="url" target="_blank">
C) <a href="url" new>
D) <a href="url" target="newtab">

Answer: B
Explanation: target="_blank" opens the link in a new tab.

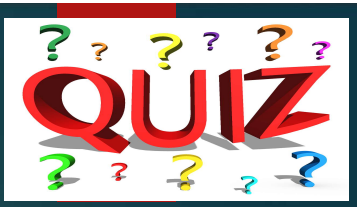
Quiz



8. Which tag is used to create a dropdown in HTML?
A) <input type="dropdown">
B) <dropdown>
C) <select>
D) <list>

Answer: C
Explanation: <select> with <option> elements creates a dropdown.

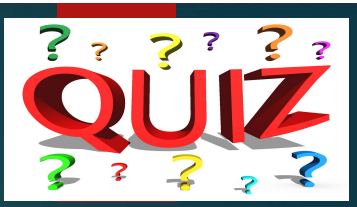
Quiz



9. How do you create a numbered list in HTML?
A)
B)
C) <dl>
D) <list>

Answer: B
Explanation: <ol> creates an ordered (numbered) list.

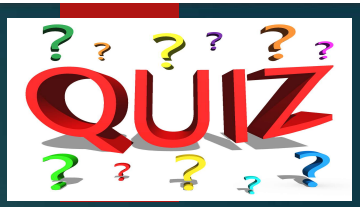
Quiz



10. Which HTML attribute is used to define inline styles?
A) styles
B) style
C) class
D) font

Answer: B
Explanation: style attribute is used to apply inline CSS.

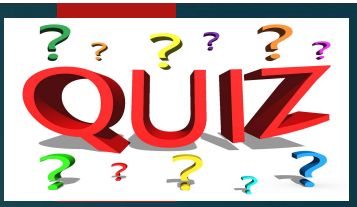
Quiz



11. Which HTML element is used for inserting an image?
A) <img>
B) <image>
C) <pic>
D) <src>

Answer: A
Explanation: The <img> tag is used to embed images using the src attribute.

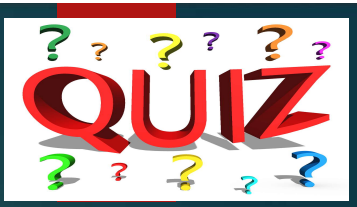
Quiz



12. What does the "alt" attribute in the <img> tag specify?
A) Image size
B) Image alignment
C) Alternative text
D) Image source

Answer: C
Explanation: The alt attribute defines alternative text if the image cannot be displayed.

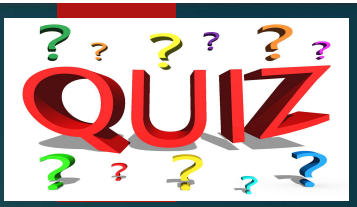
Quiz



13. Which input type defines a slider control?
A) range
B) slider
C) scale
D) scroll

Answer: A
Explanation: type="range" creates a slider input.

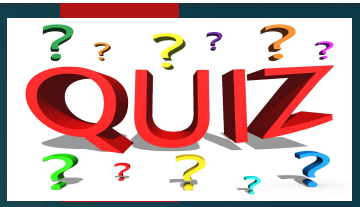
Quiz



14. Which tag is used to define a table row?
A) <td>
B) <th>
C) <tr>
D) <table-row>

Answer: C
Explanation: <tr> is used to define a row in a table.

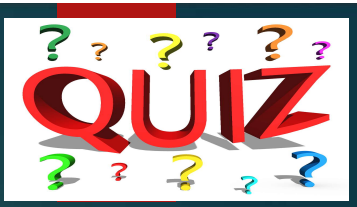
Quiz



15. Which tag defines a cell in a table?
A) <cell>
B) <column>
C) <td>
D) <th>

Answer: C
Explanation: <td> defines a standard table cell.

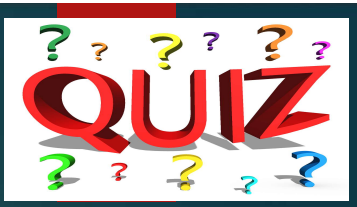
Quiz



16. What is the correct HTML for making a checkbox?
A) <input type="check">
B) <input type="checkbox">
C) <check>
D) <checkbox>

Answer: B
Explanation: The correct input type is checkbox.

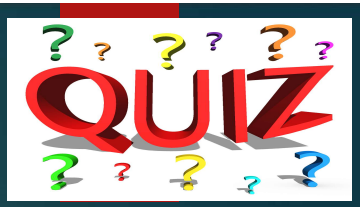
Quiz



17. Which tag defines emphasized text?
A) <italic>
B) <bold>
C)
D)

Answer: C
Explanation: is used for emphasized (italicized) text.

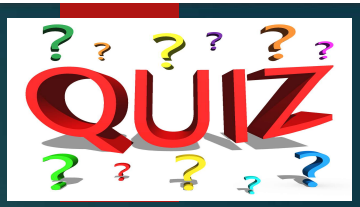
Quiz



18. Which HTML tag makes text bold without implying importance?
A)
B) <bold>
C) <b>
D)

Answer: C
Explanation: <b> makes text bold visually but without semantic importance.

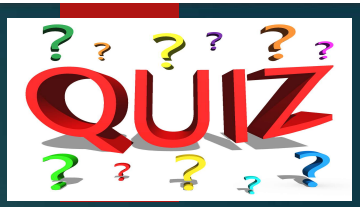
Quiz



19. The <hr> tag is used to:
A) Draw a horizontal line
B) Insert a header rule
C) Define a heading rule
D) Add a hard return

Answer: A
Explanation: <hr> inserts a horizontal rule (line).

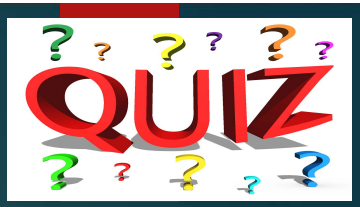
Quiz



20. Which tag is used to define the footer of a document or section?
A) <bottom>
B) <end>
C) <footer>
D) <section-footer>

Answer: C
Explanation: <footer> defines the footer for a document or section.

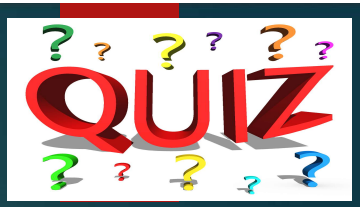
Quiz



21. The <iframe> tag is used to:
A) Add image frames
B) Embed another document
C) Create form layout
D) Define a footer

Answer: B
Explanation: <iframe> embeds another HTML page inside the current one.

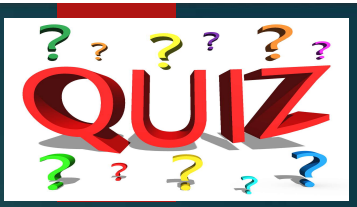
Quiz



22. What is the correct syntax to refer to an external CSS file?
A) <style src="styles.css">
B) <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
C) <css href="styles.css">
D) <style href="styles.css">

Answer: B
Explanation: The <link> tag with rel="stylesheet" and href is correct.

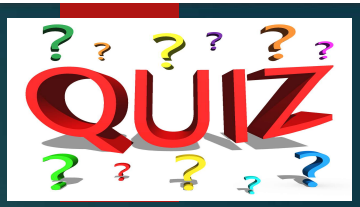
Quiz



23. Which tag is used to define a form?
A) <form>
B) <input>
C) <fieldset>
D) <submit>

Answer: A
Explanation: The <form> tag is the container for form elements.

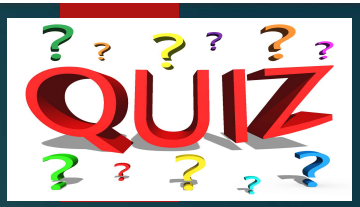
Quiz



24. What is the correct HTML for creating a text input field?
A) <input type="text">
B) <textbox>
C) <input text>
D) <textinput>

Answer: A
Explanation: type="text" creates a text input.

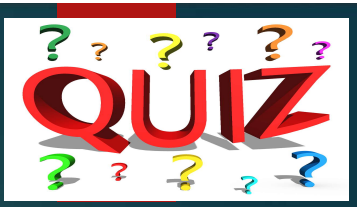
Quiz



25. Which tag is used to define a list item?
A)
B)
C)
D) <list>

Answer: A
Explanation: <li> defines list items inside <ul> or <ol>.

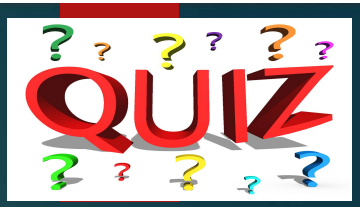
Quiz



26. What is the default alignment of content inside a ?
A) Center
B) Right
C) Left
D) Justified

Answer: C
Explanation: Text inside a is aligned to the left by default.

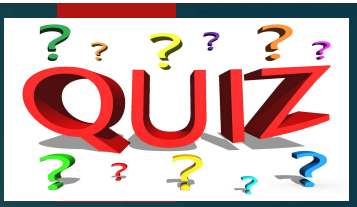
Quiz



27. Which HTML tag defines a navigation section?
A) <navigation>
B) <menu>
C) <nav>
D) <section nav>

Answer: C
Explanation: <nav> is a semantic tag for navigation links.

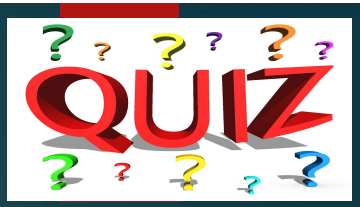
Quiz



28. Which HTML element is used to specify a header for a document or section?
A) <head>
B) <header>
C) <top>
D) <heading>

Answer: B
Explanation: <header> defines a section header, <head> is for metadata.

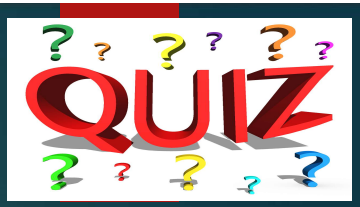
Quiz



29. Which tag is used for inserting a comment in HTML?
A) <!-- Comment -->
B) // Comment
C) ** Comment **
D) # Comment

Answer: A
Explanation: HTML comments start with <!-- and end with -->.

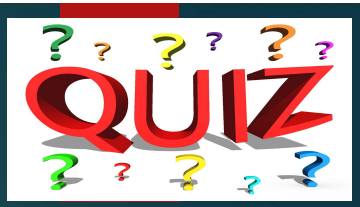
Quiz



30. Which HTML tag is used to play video files?
A) <media>
B) <video>
C) <movie>
D) <vid>

Answer: B
Explanation: <video> is used to embed video content.

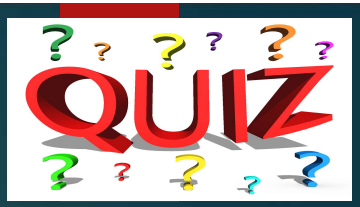
Quiz



31. Which tag is used to make text italic?
A) <italic>
B) <i>
C) <ital>
D)

Answer: B
Explanation: <i> makes text italic visually.

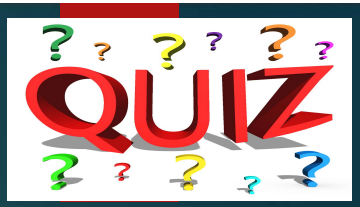
Quiz



32. Which HTML element represents a progress bar?
A) <bar>
B) <gauge>
C) <progress>
D) <status>

Answer: C
Explanation: The <progress> tag shows task completion progress.

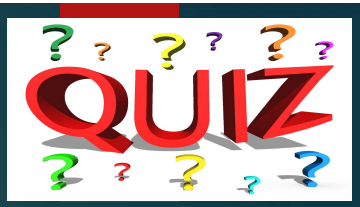
Quiz



33. Which input type is used for email addresses?
A) <input type="email">
B) <input type="mail">
C) <input type="text-email">
D) <input type="address">

Answer: A
Explanation: type="email" validates the email address format.

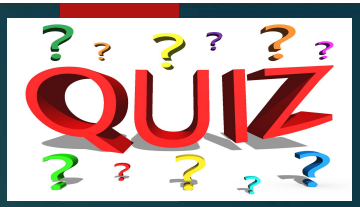
Quiz



34. Which element defines a short quote?
A) <blockquote>
B) <quote>
C) <q>
D) <say>

Answer: C
Explanation: <q> defines a short inline quote with quotation marks.

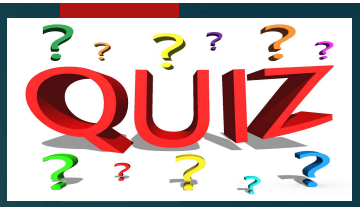
Quiz



35. What is the purpose of the <label> tag?
A) Display tooltips
B) Add placeholders
C) Define a label for form inputs
D) Add input styling

Answer: C
Explanation: <label> binds descriptive text to a form input.

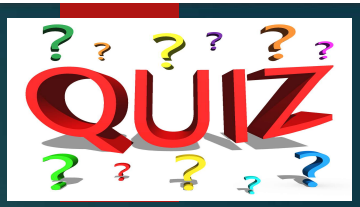
Quiz



36. Which attribute is used to group radio buttons together?
A) id
B) class
C) name
D) group

Answer: C
Explanation: The name attribute groups radio buttons to allow only one selection.

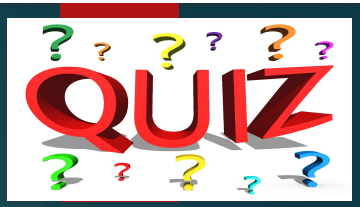
Quiz



37. What is the purpose of the placeholder attribute?
A) Provides a label
B) Provides a hint inside an input
C) Submits default data
D) Highlights input border

Answer: B
Explanation: placeholder shows a hint inside input fields until user types.

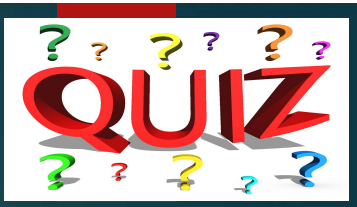
Quiz



38. Which element defines a definition list?
A)
B) <dl>
C)
D) <list>

Answer: B
Explanation: <dl> is used for definition lists with <dt> and <dd>.

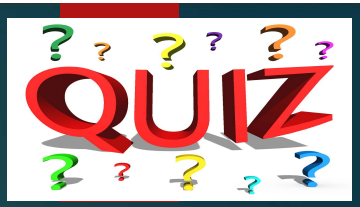
Quiz



39. How to make a radio button checked by default?
A) selected
B) default
C) checked
D) active

Answer: C
Explanation: The checked attribute preselects a radio or checkbox input.

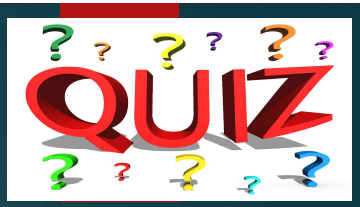
Quiz



40. Which tag is used for adding audio content?
A) <sound>
B) <audio>
C) <music>
D) <media>

Answer: B
Explanation: <audio> is the standard tag to embed audio.

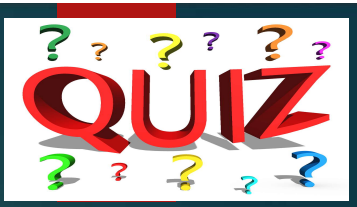
Quiz



41. HTML files must be saved with which extension?
A) .htl
B) .html
C) .web
D) .xml

Answer: B
Explanation: Standard HTML files use .html or .htm extensions.

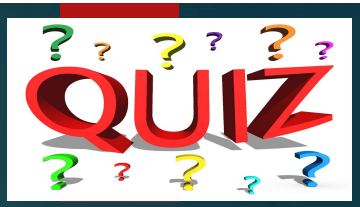
Quiz



42. What does the <meta> tag do?
A) Displays text
B) Provides metadata
C) Adds images
D) Creates structure

Answer: B
Explanation: <meta> provides metadata like keywords, description, charset, etc.

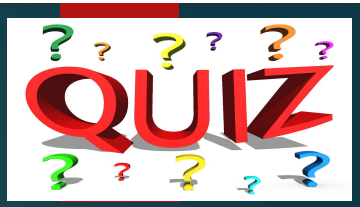
Quiz



43. What does required attribute do in an input field?
A) Highlights the input
B) Prevents user typing
C) Marks the field as mandatory
D) Hides the field

Answer: C
Explanation: required makes input mandatory before submitting the form.

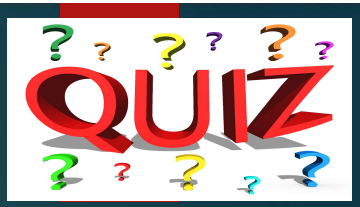
Quiz



44. Which tag is used to embed SVG graphics?
A) <svg>
B) <canvas>
C) <graphics>
D) <vector>

Answer: A
Explanation: <svg> is used to define scalable vector graphics.

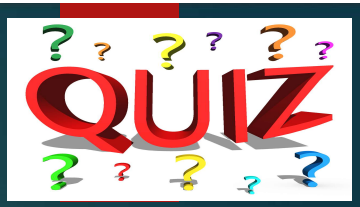
Quiz



45. The <canvas> tag is used for:
A) Embedding videos
B) Drawing graphics with JavaScript
C) Playing audio
D) Adding background

Answer: B
Explanation: <canvas> is a drawable region for JS graphics.

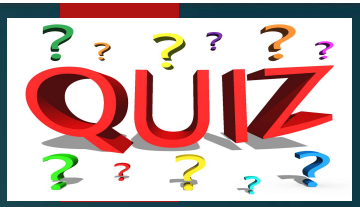
Quiz



46. Which tag is used to define a clickable button?
A) <input type="click">
B) <btn>
C) <input type="button">
D) <button>

Answer: D
Explanation: <button> is semantically correct and allows inner HTML.

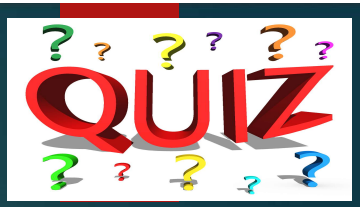
Quiz



47. What does autofocus do in a form field?
A) Highlights all text
B) Focuses field on page load
C) Converts input to uppercase
D) Adds animation

Answer: B
Explanation: autofocus sets focus automatically when the page loads.

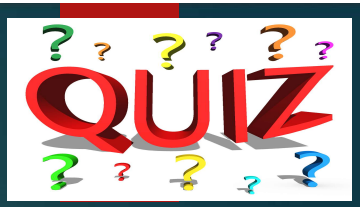
Quiz



48. Which HTML element defines navigation links?
A) <navigate>
B) <nav>
C) <navigation>
D) <menubar>

Answer: B
Explanation: <nav> is a semantic element for grouping navigation links.

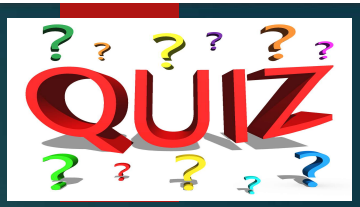
Quiz



49. The <abbr> tag is used for:
A) Abbreviating headings
B) Styling long names
C) Marking abbreviations with tooltips
D) Creating tags

Answer: C
Explanation: <abbr> shows tooltips on hover for abbreviated content.

Quiz



50. Which attribute sets the language of an HTML document?
A) lang
B) language
C) xml:lang
D) locale

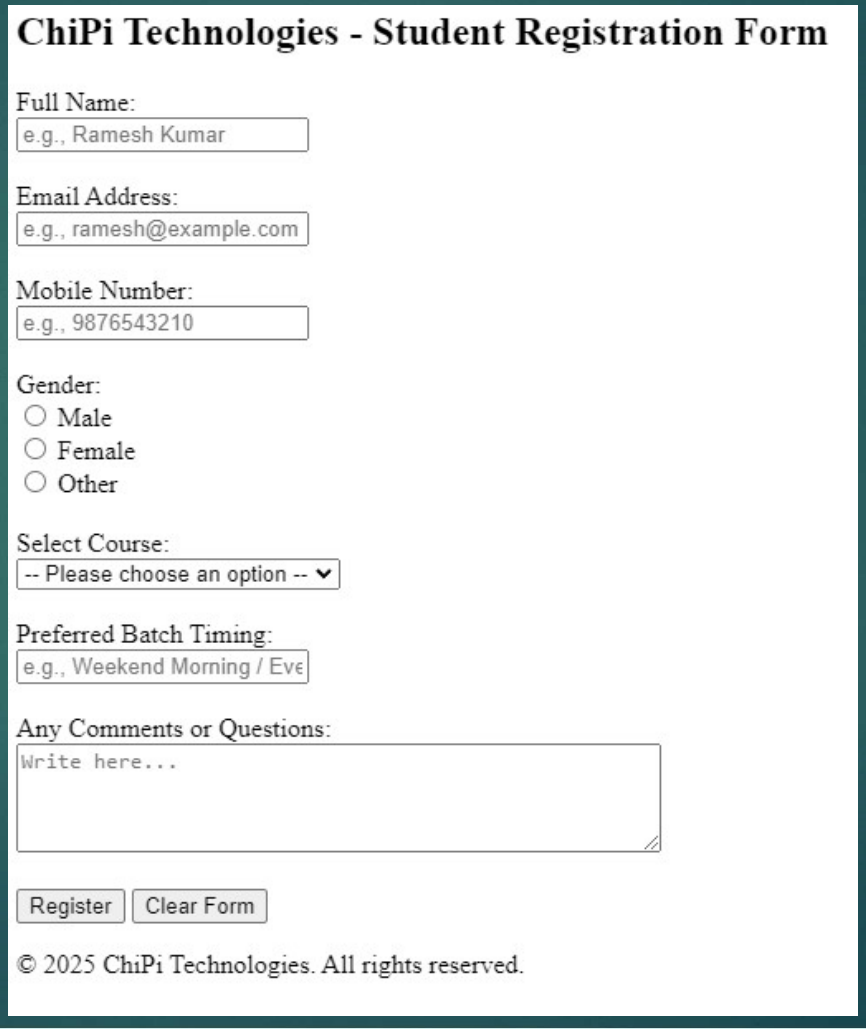
Answer: A
Explanation: lang in <html lang="en"> defines the language of the content.

Mini Project

Student Registration Form (\Projects\UserRegistrationForm.html)
Login/SignUp Form (\Projects\Login-SignUpForm.html)
Contact Us Form (\Projects\ContactusForm.html)

Mini Project

Student Registration Form



ChiPi Technologies - Student Registration Form

Full Name:
e.g., Ramesh Kumar

Email Address:
e.g., ramesh@example.com

Mobile Number:
e.g., 9876543210

Gender:
- Male
- Female
- Other

Select Course:
-- Please choose an option --

Preferred Batch Timing:
e.g., Weekend Morning / Eve

Any Comments or Questions:
Write here...

Register | Clear Form

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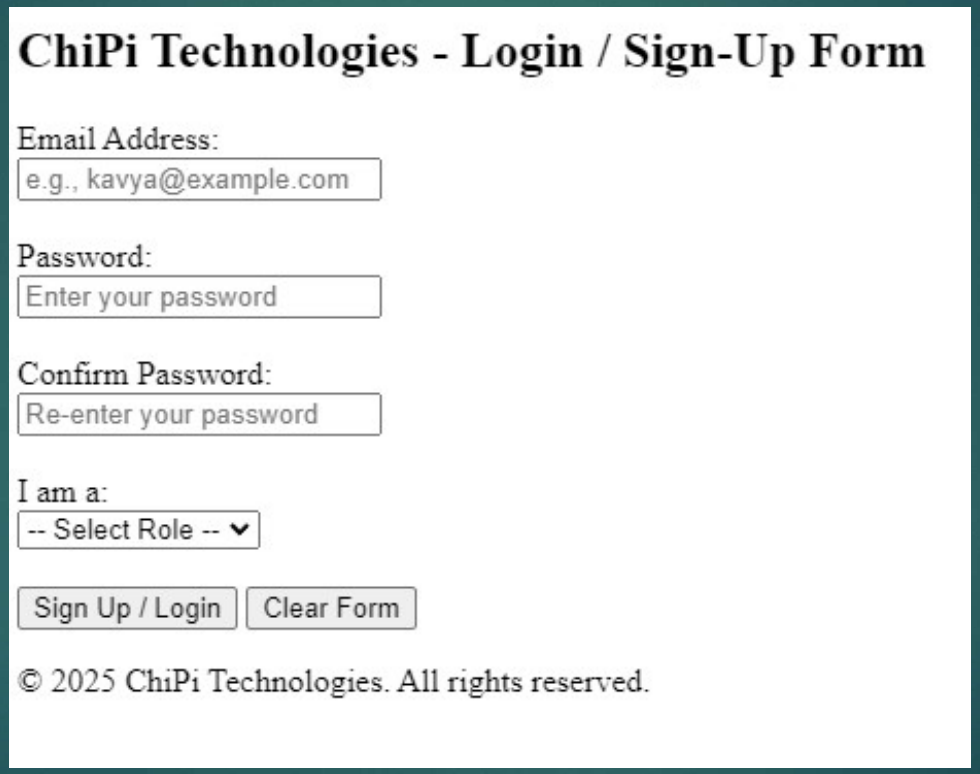
Mini Project

Login/SignUp Form



Mini Project

Contact Us Form

ChiPi Technologies - Contact Us

If you have any inquiries, complaints, or need support, please fill out the form below or use the contact options provided.

Full Name:
e.g., Priya Verma

Email Address:
e.g., priya@example.com

Mobile Number:
e.g., 9876543210

Your Message:
Write your inquiry or complaint here...

Send Message | Clear Form

Other Ways to Contact ChiPi Technologies

Email: support@chipitechnologies.com
Phone: +91-9876543210
WhatsApp: Message Us on WhatsApp
Facebook: ChiPi Technologies on Facebook
LinkedIn: ChiPi Technologies on LinkedIn

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Mini Project

Personal Portfolio Website

Objective:
Design a personal portfolio website using only HTML that showcases your identity as a budding web developer.

Requirements:
- A homepage with your name, image, short introduction.
- A section listing skills (using list elements).
- A section showcasing 2–3 mini-projects with headings and descriptions.
- A contact form with fields for name, email, message.
- Use <header>, <nav>, <section>, <footer> appropriately.
- Use <fieldset> and <legend> for grouping form elements.

Mini Project

Online Course Catalog for ChiPi Technologies

Objective:
Create a structured course listing page for ChiPi Technologies using HTML.

Requirements:
Add a heading with the ChiPi Technologies name.
Use a description paragraph to explain the mission.
Use a table to list at least 5 courses with:

- Course Name
- Duration
- Instructor
- Fee

Include a list of eligibility criteria.
Add a simple form for students to register interest with fields: name, course, email, and phone.

Mini Project

Restaurant Menu Page

Objective:
Create a digital menu for a fictional restaurant using only HTML.

Requirements:

- **A welcoming heading with restaurant name.**
- **A short introductory paragraph.**
- **Use sections to display categories like Starters, Main Course, Desserts, and Beverages.**
- **Use <ul> or <ol> to list food items under each category.**
- **Use <table> to show combo offers with price and dish details.**
- **Add a feedback form at the bottom with rating (radio buttons), and suggestions (textarea).**

Mini Project

Job Application Form

Objective:
Build a professional HTML-only form for job applicants to submit their profile.

Requirements:

- **Heading: “ChiPi Technologies - Job Application Form”**
- **Input fields:**
  - Full Name
  - Email
  - Phone
  - Position Applied For (Dropdown)
  - Resume Upload (Just show file input, no upload functionality)
- **Gender (Radio buttons)**
- **Skills (Checkboxes)**
- **Submit and Reset buttons**
- **Use <form>, <fieldset>, <label>, <input>, <select>, <textarea>**

Mini Project

Online Event Registration Page

Objective:
Develop a simple HTML structure for registering attendees for a tech webinar or event hosted by ChiPi Technologies.

Requirements:

- **Page title and heading with event name.**
- **Event details: date, time, agenda (use <dl>, <dt>, <dd> or paragraphs).**
- **Add a registration form with:**
  - Name
  - Email
  - Phone number
  - Track selection (Technical / Non-technical)
  - Meal preference (Veg / Non-Veg)
  - Submit button
- **Use semantic tags to improve structure: <article>, <aside>, <section>, <footer>**