H T M L

- HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language

- HTML documents describe web pages (Static Web Page)

- HTML tags are keywords surrounded by angle brackets like <html>

- HTML tags normally come in pairs like and

- The first tag in a pair is the start tag (opening tags), the second tag is the end tag(closing tags)

IMPLEMENTATION

WHERE WE WRITE CODE :

1.Text Editor

    1.Wordpad (In Windows OS)

    2.Gedit Text Editor (Ubundu in LINUX)

2.FrontPage or Dreamweaver

WHERE WE EXECUTE :

1.Double Click that HTML File. (or)

2.Right click – Open With Internet Explorer

Simple Code - 1

```
<html>

<body>

<h1>First Planet</h1>

<h6>First Planet</h6>

</body>

</html>
```

O/P :

First Planet

First Planet

- <html> .... </html> describes the web page

- <body> ..... </body> is the visible page content

Link Tag

Html Links :

Html links are defined with the <a> tag

Syntax :   Gmail

Example :
```
<html>
<body>

<a href="http://www.gmail.com">Gmail</a>

</body>
</html>
```

O/P :   Gmail   If we click this link it goes to gmail account

Image Tag

HTML Images :

HTML images are defined with the <img> tag.

Syntax :

Example

```
<html>
<body>

<img src="word.jpg" width="104" height="142" />

</body>
</html>
```

O/P:

H T M L   R U L E S

H T M L   R u l e s   (L i n e s) :

The <hr /> tag is used to create an horizontal rule (line).

E x a m p l

```
<html><body>

<h3>Exnora</h3>
<hr />
<h3>Safety Exnora</h3>


</body></html>
```

O/P :

Exnora

Safety Exnora

HTML COMMENTS

HTML Comments :

Comments can be inserted in the HTML code to make more readable and understandable. Comments are ignored by the browse and are not displayed.

Syntax : <!-- some text →

Example

```
<html><body>

<!--It will not be displayed-->
<h3>Plant Trees </h3>

</body></html>
```

O/P :

Plant Trees

HTML TEXT FORMATTING

Some Formatting Tags are 1,b-**B o ld** , 2.i-*Italic,* 3.code-Computer code,4.sub-Subscript & 5.sup-Superscript

```
<html><body>

<b>Confidence</b><br />
<big>Hardwork</big><br />
<i>Preseverance</i><br />
<code>Samsung CRT</code><br />
This is<sub> subscript</sub><br />
This  is<sup> superscript</sup>

</body></html>
```

Implement it as a Exercise
(Practical)

HTML STYLE ATTRIBUTES

Tags	Description
<center>	Defines centered content
<font>	Defines HTML fonts
<s> and <strike>	Defines strikeout text
<u>	Defines underlined text

Attributes	Description
Align	Defines the alignment of text
Bgcolor	Defines the background color
Color	Defines the text color

S TYLE EXAMPLE

```
<html>
<h1 style="text-align:center">NATURE</h1>

<body style="background-color:yellow">

<p style="font-family:Purisa;color:red">Plant Tree</p>

<p style="font-family:times;color:red">Save Our Generation</p>

<p style="font-size:40">Value Our Environment</p>
</body> </html>
```

O/P :

NATURE

Plant Tree
Save Our Generation
Value Our Environment

HTML TABLES

- Tables are defined with the <table> tag.

- A table is divided into rows (with the <tr> tag),

- Each row is divided into data cells (with the <td> tag). The letters td stands for "table data," which is the content of a data cell.

- Headings in a table are defined with the <th> tag.

```
<table border="1">
<tr> <td>row 1, cell 1</td>
<td>row 1, cell 2</td> </tr>
<tr> <td>row 2, cell 1</td>
<td>row 2, cell 2</td></tr>
</table>
```

row1,cell1	row1,cell2
row2,cell1	row2,cell2

TABLE FEATURES

1.Table with a caption :

```
<caption>My Caption</caption>
```

2 .Table cells that span more than one row /column :

```
<th colspan="2">Telephone</th>
```

```
<th rowspan="2">Telephone:</th>
```

3 .Cell padding :

```
<table border="1"  cellpadding="10">
```

4 .Cell spacing :

```
<table border="1"  cellspacing="10">
```

5 .Add a background color or a background

HTML LISTS

HTML supports ordered, unordered and definition lists.

Ordered Lists :

• An ordered list is also a list of items. The list items are marked with numbers.

• An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

Unordered Lists :

•   An unordered list is a list of items. The list items are marked with bullets (typically small black circles).

•   An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.

Definition Lists :

- A definition list is not a list of single items. It is a list of items (terms), with a description of each item (term).

- A definition list starts with a <dl> tag (definition list).

- Each term starts with a <dt> tag (definition term).

- Each description starts with a <dd> tag (definition description).

Unordered List :

- ThinkPositve

- Never Depressed

- Keep Smiling

Ordered List :

1. Fail

2. Work Hard

3. Win

4. Teach

Definition List :

Success

Fail First,

Happy

Smile Always

HTML FORMS

HTML Forms are used to select different kinds of user input.

•A form is an area that can contain form elements.

•Form elements are elements that allow the user to enter information like,

1. text fields,

2. textarea fields,

3. drop-down menus,

4.radio buttons,

5. checkboxes,

6. Action Attribute and the Submit Button,etc.

Text Fields :

Text fields are used when you want the user to type letters, numbers, etc. in a form.

Example :

```
<form>

First name: <input type="text" name="firstname" /> <br />

Last name:  <input type="text" name="lastname" />

</form>
```

OUTPUT :

First name : [   ]

Last name : [   ]

RADIO & CHECK BOX

Radio Buttons :

<form>

<input type="radio" name="sex" value="male" /> Male

<input type="radio" name="sex" value="female" /> Female

</form>

Checkboxes :

<form>

Bike: <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Bike"/>

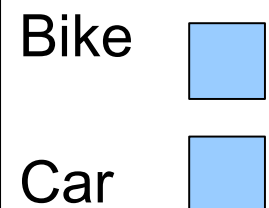Car: <input type="checkbox" name="vehicle" value="Car"/>

</form>

⬤ Male

⬤ Female

Bike ☐

Car ☐

Form Action Attribute

Action Attribute and the Submit Button :

• When the user clicks on the "Submit" button, the content of the form is sent to the server.

• The form's action attribute defines the name of the file to send the content to.

• It depends on PHP File.

<form name="input" action="html_form_submit.asp" method="get">

Username:<input type="text" name="user"/>

<input type="submit" value="Submit" />

</form>

Username : [   ]

[Submit]

HTML LAYOUT

- A part of this page is formatted with two columns, like a newspaper page.

- The trick is to use a table without borders, and maybe a little extra cell-padding.

- No matter how much text you add to this page, it will stay inside its column borders.

```
<table border="0" width="100%" cellpadding="10">
<tr>
<td width="50%" valign="top">
     This is the Time to save Our Earth to Our Future Generation.So
  everybody shoud be a Volunteer.
</td>
<td width="50%" valign="top">
     For smooth relationship between to us & nature We should do some
  activities to Preserve our Earth.
</td>
</tr>   </table>
```
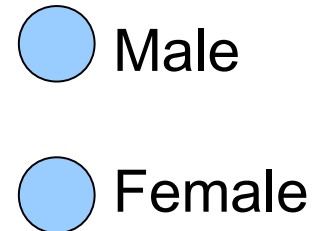
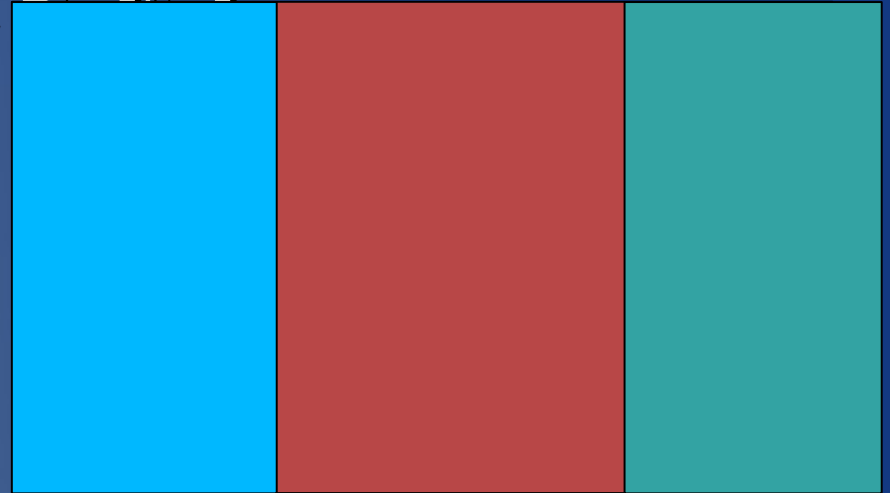| This is the Time to save Our Earth to Our Future Generation.So everybody shoud be a Volunteer. | For smooth relationship between to us & nature We should do some activities to Preserve our Earth. |

HTML FRAMES

• With frames, you can display more than one HTML document in the same browser window.

• Each HTML document is called a frame, and each frame is independent   of the others.

The Frameset Tag

    * The <frameset> tag defines how to divide the window into frames

    * Each frameset defines a set of rows or columns

    * The values of the rows/columns indicate the amount of screen area each row/column will occupy

VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL FRAMESET

```html
<html>
<frameset cols="30%,40%,30%">
    <frame src="frame_a.htm">
    <frame src="frame_b.htm">
    <frame src="frame_c.htm">
</frameset>
</html>
```

```html
<html>
<frameset rows="30%,40%,30>
    <frame src="frame_a.htm">
    <frame src="frame_b.htm">
    <frame src="frame_c.htm">
</frameset>
</html>
```