HTML Tutorial

HTML tutorial or HTML 5 tutorial provides basic and advanced concepts of HTML. Our HTML tutorial is developed for beginners and professionals. In our tutorial, every topic is given step-by-step so that you can learn it in a very easy way. If you are new in learning HTML, then you can learn HTML from basic to a professional level and after learning HTML with CSS and JavaScript you will be able to create your own interactive and dynamic website. But Now We will focus on HTML only in this tutorial.

The major points of HTML are given below:

- HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language.
- HTML is used to create web pages and web applications.
- HTML is widely used language on the web.
- We can create a static website by HTML only.
- Technically, HTML is a Markup language rather than a programming language.

HTML Example with HTML Editor

In this tutorial, you will get a lot of HTML examples, at least one example for each topic with explanation. You can also edit and run these examples, with our online HTML editor. Learning HTML is fun, and it's very easy to learn.

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

```
<head>
<title>Web page title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Write Your First Heading</h1>
<p>Write Your First Paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML 5 Tags

In this tutorial, we will learn HTML 5 tags such as audio tag, video tag, canvas tag, HTML svg, HTML geolocation, HTML drag and drop etc.

All HTML Tags

At last, we will learn all HTML tags one by one for example, marquee tag, textarea tag, br tag, hr tag, pre tag, h tag, code tag, input tag, title tag, meta tag, script tag, style tag etc.

Prerequisite

Before learning HTML, you must have the basic knowledge of Computer Fundamental.

Audience

Our HTML tutorial is designed to help beginners and professionals both.

Problem

We assure, you will not find any problem in HTML tutorial. But, if you find any problem or mistake in our HTML tutorial, you can report to us.

What is HTML

HTML is an acronym which stands for **Hyper Text Markup Language** which is used for creating web pages and web applications. Let's see what is meant by Hypertext Markup Language, and Web page.

Hyper Text: HyperText simply means "Text within Text." A text has a link within it, is a hypertext. Whenever you click on a link which brings you to a new webpage, you have clicked on a hypertext. HyperText is a way to link two or more web pages (HTML documents) with each other.

Markup language: A markup language is a computer language that is used to apply layout and formatting conventions to a text document. Markup language makes text more interactive and dynamic. It can turn text into images, tables, links, etc.

Web Page: A web page is a document which is commonly written in HTML and translated by a web browser. A web page can be identified by entering an URL. A Web page can be of the static or dynamic type. **With the help of HTML only, we can create static web pages**.

Hence, HTML is a markup language which is used for creating attractive web pages with the help of styling, and which looks in a nice format on a web browser. An HTML document is made of many HTML tags and each HTML tag contains different content.

Let's see a simple example of HTML.

```
<!DOCTYPE>
<html>
<head>
<title>Web page title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Write Your First Heading</h1>
<p>Write Your First Paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Description of HTML Example

<!DOCTYPE>: It defines the document type or it instruct the browser about the version of HTML.

<html > :This tag informs the browser that it is an HTML document. Text between html tag describes the web document. It is a container for all other elements of HTML except <!DOCTYPE>

<head>: It should be the first element inside the <html> element, which contains the metadata(information about the document). It must be closed before the body tag opens.

<title>: As its name suggested, it is used to add title of that HTML page which appears at the top of the browser window. It must be placed inside the head tag and should close immediately. (Optional)

<body> : Text between body tag describes the body content of the page that is visible to the end user. This tag contains the main content of the HTML document.

<h1> : Text between <h1> tag describes the first level heading of the webpage.

<p> : Text between <p> tag describes the paragraph of the webpage.

Brief History of HTML

In the late 1980's , a physicist, Tim Berners-Lee who was a contractor at CERN, proposed a system for CERN researchers. In 1989, he wrote a memo proposing an internet based hypertext system.

Tim Berners-Lee is known as the father of HTML. The first available description of HTML was a document called "HTML Tags" proposed by Tim in late 1991. The latest version of HTML is HTML5, which we will learn later in this tutorial.

HTML Versions

Since the time HTML was invented there are lots of HTML versions in market, the brief introduction about the HTML version is given below:

HTML 1.0: The first version of HTML was 1.0, which was the barebones version of HTML language, and it was released in1991.

HTML 2.0: This was the next version which was released in 1995, and it was standard language version for website design. HTML 2.0 was able to support extra features such as form-based file upload, form elements such as text box, option button, etc.

HTML 3.2: HTML 3.2 version was published by W3C in early 1997. This version was capable of creating tables and providing support for extra options for form elements. It can also support a web page with complex mathematical equations. It became an official standard for any browser till January 1997. Today it is practically supported by most of the browsers.

HTML 4.01: HTML 4.01 version was released on December 1999, and it is a very stable version of HTML language. This version is the current official standard, and it provides added support for stylesheets (CSS) and scripting ability for various multimedia elements.

HTML5 : HTML5 is the newest version of HyperText Markup language. The first draft of this version was announced in January 2008. There are two major organizations one is W3C (World Wide Web Consortium), and another one is WHATWG(Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group) which are involved in the development of HTML 5 version, and still, it is under development.

Features of HTML

1) It is a very **easy and simple language**. It can be easily understood and modified.

2) It is very easy to make an **effective presentation** with HTML because it has a lot of formatting tags.

3) It is a **markup language**, so it provides a flexible way to design web pages along with the text.

4) It facilitates programmers to add a **link** on the web pages (by html anchor tag), so it enhances the interest of browsing of the user.

5) It is **platform-independent** because it can be displayed on any platform like Windows, Linux, and Macintosh, etc.

6) It facilitates the programmer to add **Graphics, Videos, and Sound** to the web pages which makes it more attractive and interactive.

7) HTML is a case-insensitive language, which means we can use tags either in lower-case or upper-case.

HTML text Editors

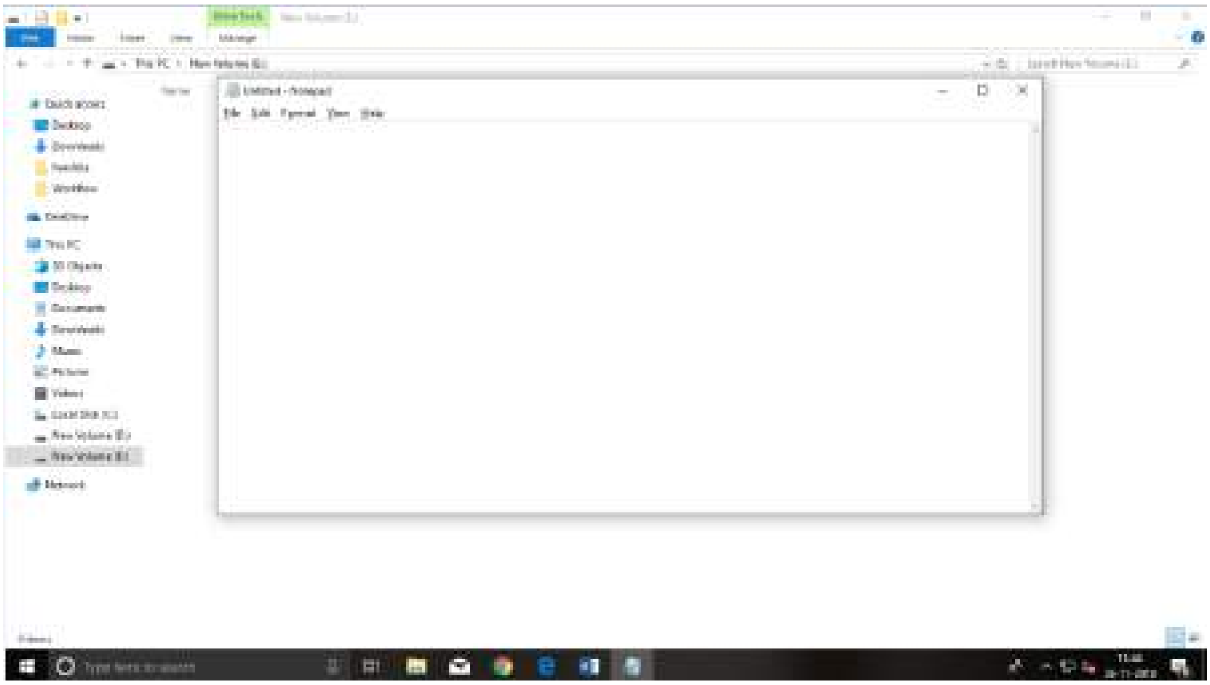
- An HTML file is a text file, so to create an HTML file we can use any text editors.

- Text editors are the programs which allow editing in a written text, hence to create a web page we need to write our code in some text editor.
- There are various types of text editors available which you can directly download, but for a beginner, the best text editor is Notepad (Windows) or TextEdit (Mac).
- After learning the basics, you can easily use other professional text editors which are, **Notepad++, Sublime Text, Vim, etc**.
- In our tutorial, we will use Notepad and sublime text editor. Following are some easy ways to create your first web page with Notepad, and sublime text.

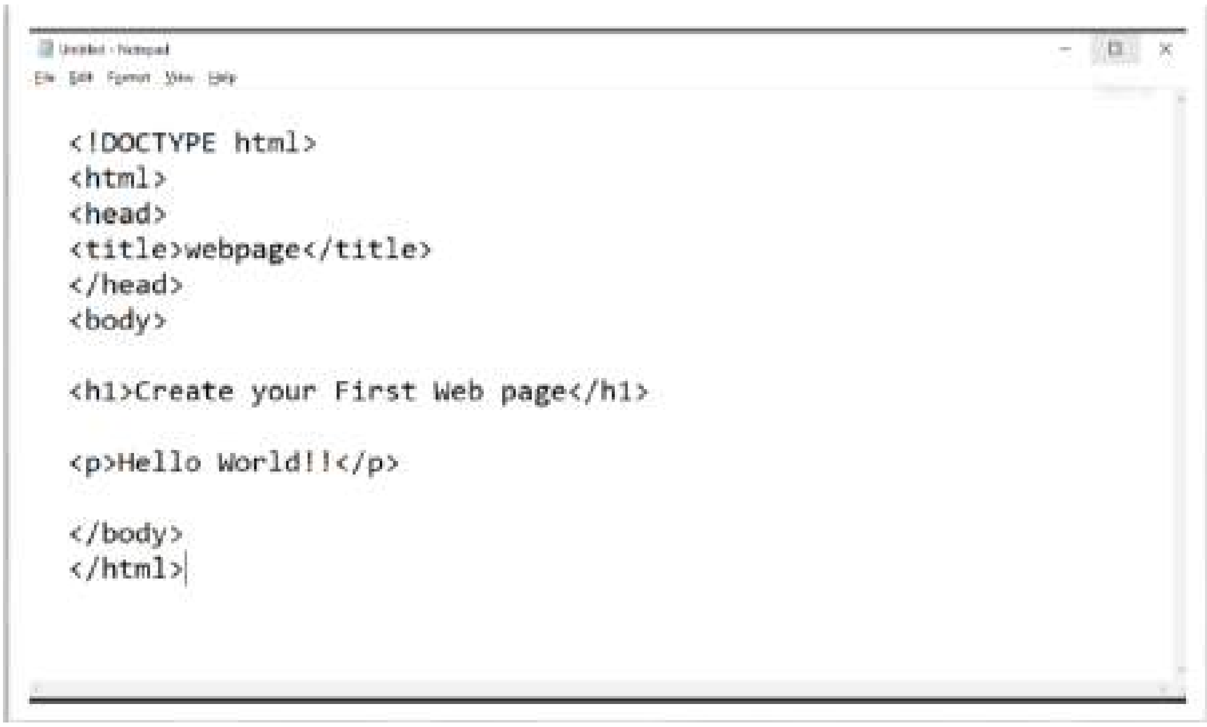
A. HTML code with Notepad. (Recommended for Beginners)

Notepad is a simple text editor and suitable for beginners to learn HTML. It is available in all versions of Windows, from where you easily access it.

Step 1: Open Notepad (Windows)



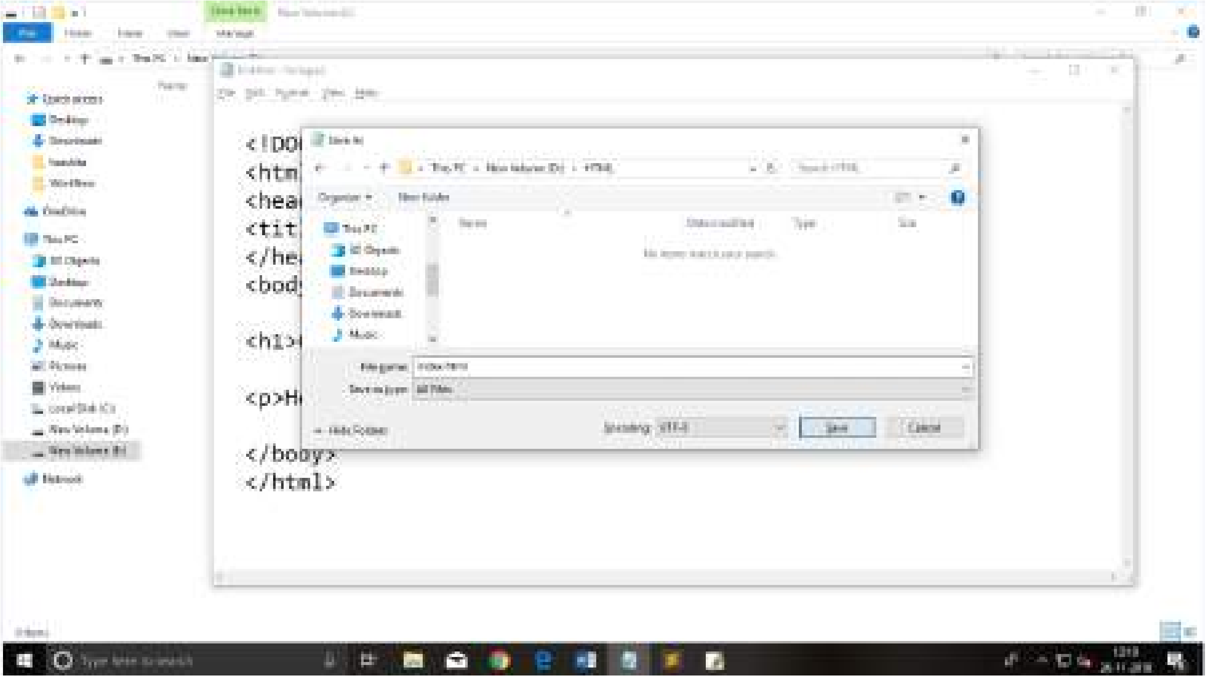
Step 2: Write code in HTML



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>webpage</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Create your First Web page</h1>

<p>Hello World!!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Step 3: Save the HTML file with .htm or .html extension.

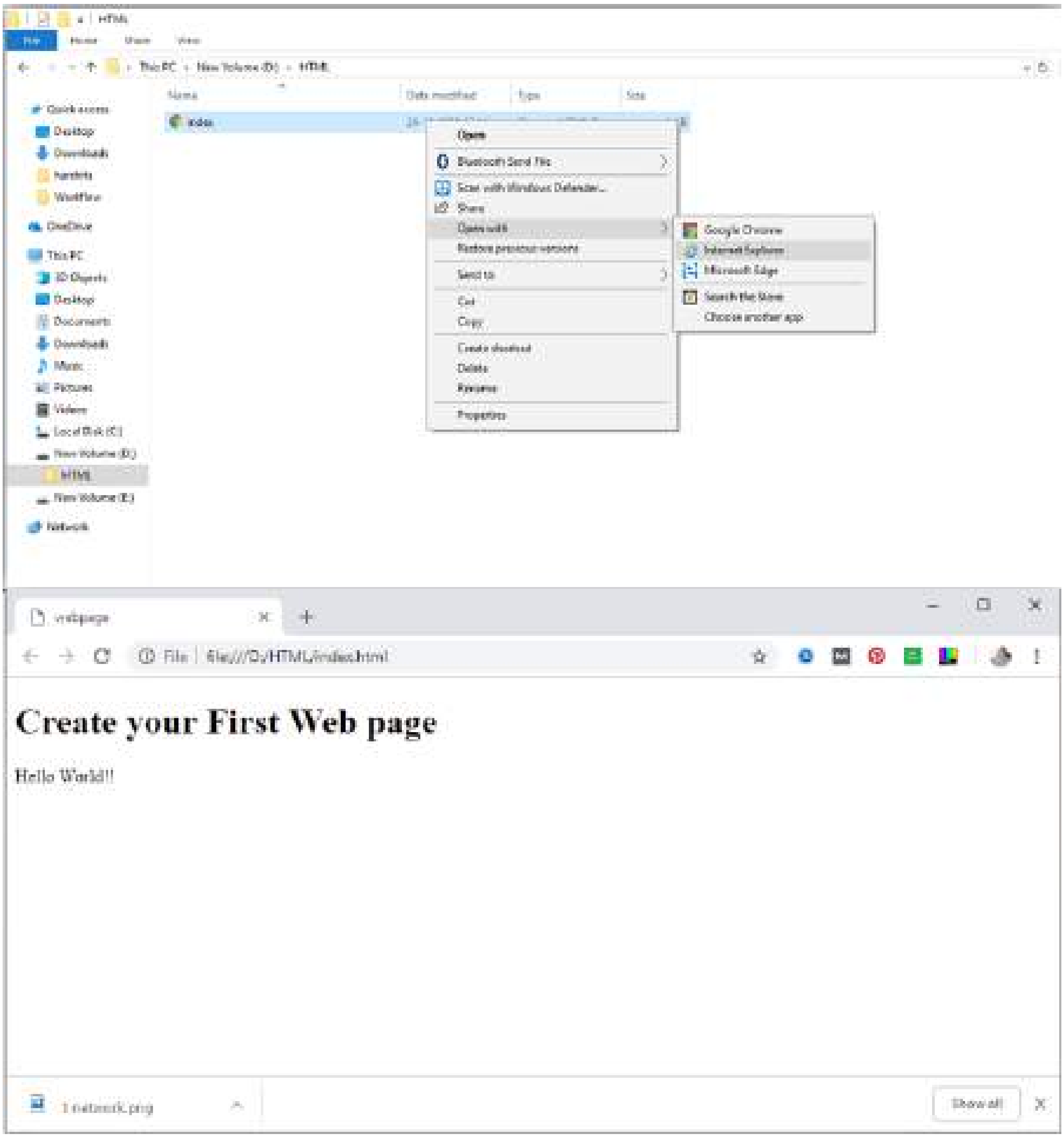
Play Video



File name: index.html
Save as type: All Files
Encoding: UTF-8

Step 4: Open the HTML page in your web browser.

To run the HTML page, you need to open the file location, where you have saved the file and then either double-click on file or click on open with option



Create your First Web page

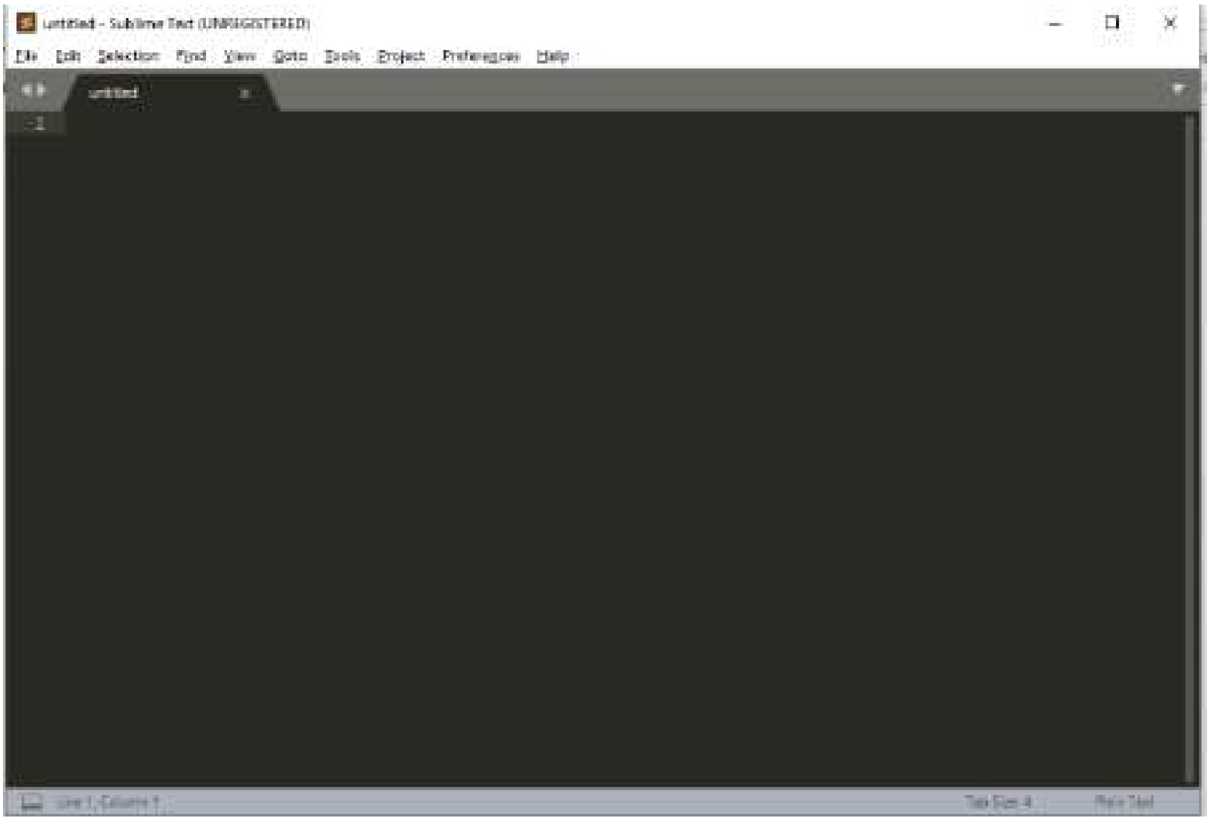
Hello World!!

B. HTML code with Sublime Text-editor.(Recommended after learning basics of HTML)

When you will learn the basics of HTML, then you can use some professional text editors, which will help you to write an efficient and fast code. So to use Sublime Text editors, first it needs to download and install from internet. You can easily download it from this https://www.sublimetext.com/download link and can install in your PC. When installation of Sublime text editor done then you can follow the simple steps to use it:

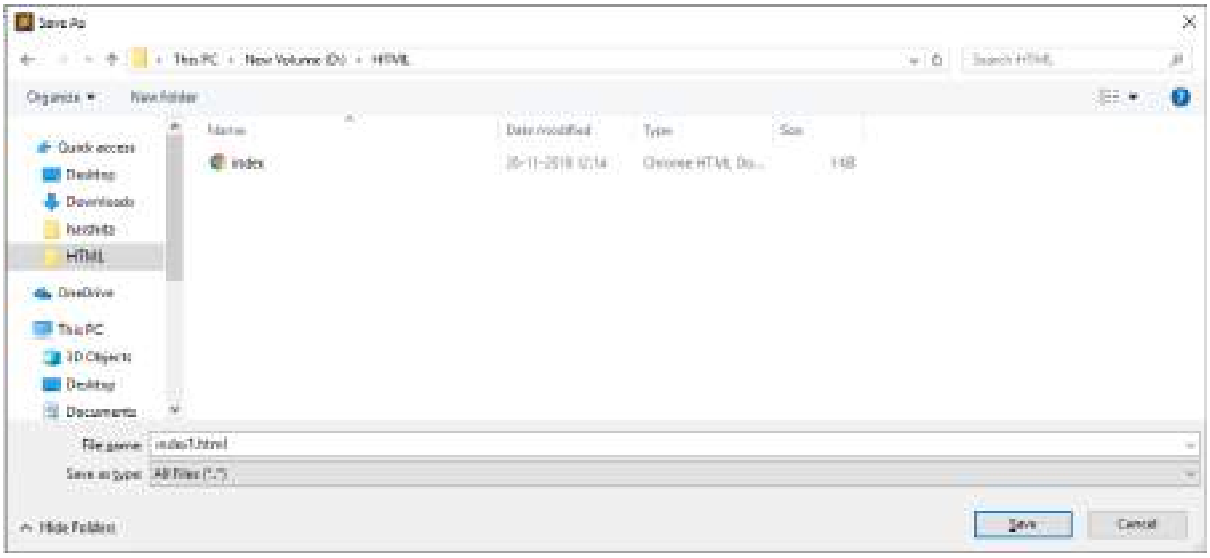
Step 1: Open Sublime Text editor(Windows 8):

To open Sublime Text editor go to **Start screen ⇢ type Sublime Text⇢ Open** it. To open a new page press **CTRL+N.**


untitled - Sublime Text (UNREGISTERED)
File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help
untitled
Line 1, Column 1
Tab Size: 4
Plain Text

Step 2: Save the page before writing any code.

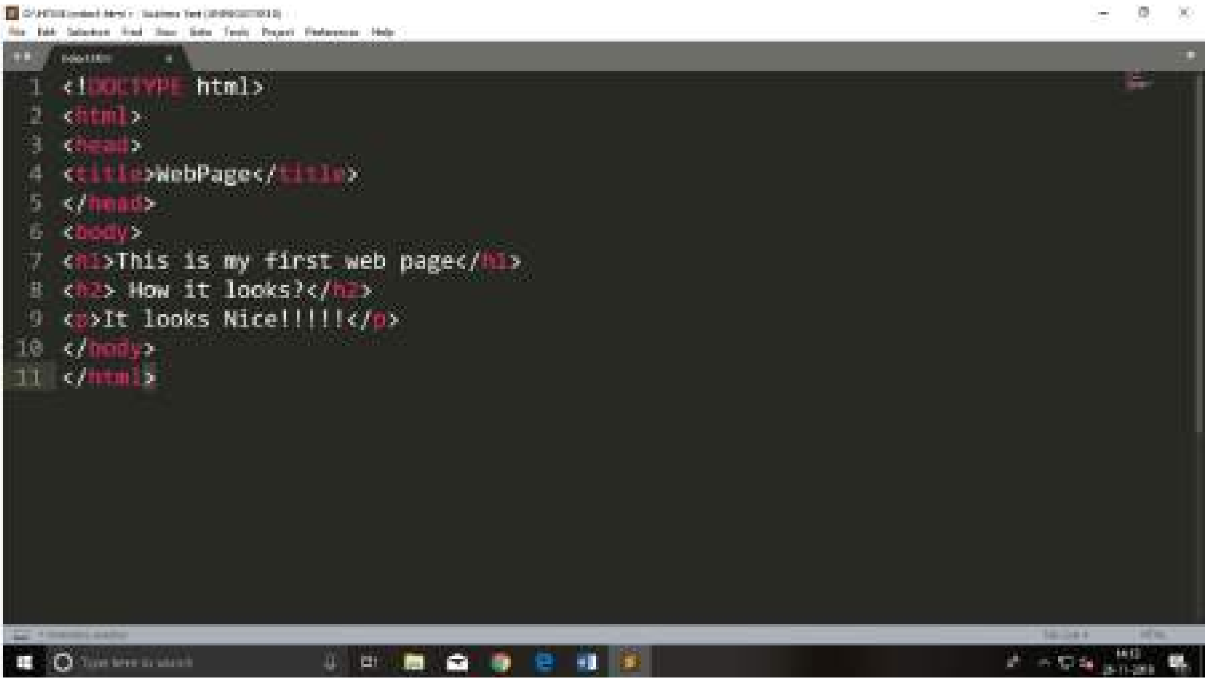
To save your page in Sublime Text press Ctrl+S or go to File option ⇢ save, to save a file use extension .htm or .html. We recommend to save the file first then write the code because after saving the page sublime text editor will give you suggestions to write code.



File name: index1.html

Save as type: All Files (*.*)

Step 3: Write the code in Sublime Text editor

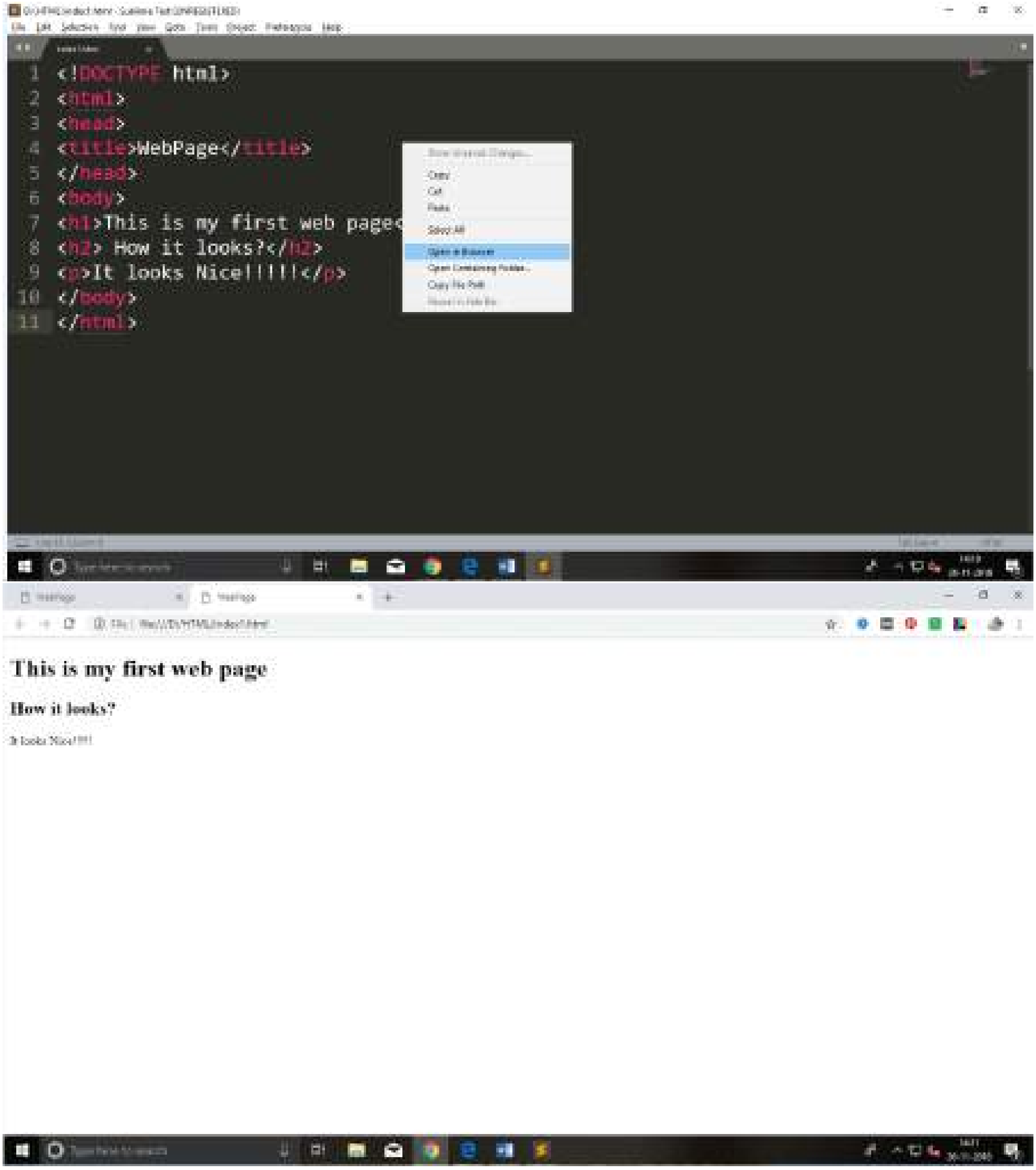


File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>WebPage</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is my first web page</h1>
<h2> How it looks?</h2>
<p>It looks Nice!!!!!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Step 4: Open the HTML page in your Browser

To execute or open this page in Web browser just **right click** by mouse on sublime text page and click on **Open in Browser**.



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>WebPage</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is my first web page<
<h2> How it looks?</h2>
<p>It looks Nice!!!!!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is my first web page

How it looks?

It looks Nice!!!!!

Building blocks of HTML

An HTML document consist of its basic building blocks which are:

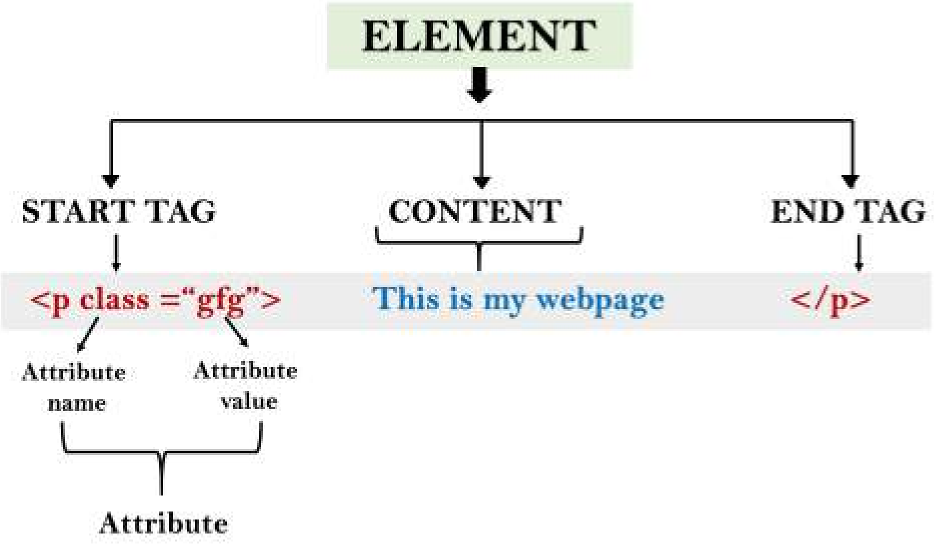
- **Tags:** An HTML tag surrounds the content and apply meaning to it. It is written between < and > brackets.

- **Attribute:** An attribute in HTML provides extra information about the element, and it is applied within the start tag. An HTML attribute contains two fields: name & value.

Syntax

1. <tag name attribute_name= " attr_value"> content </ tag name>

- **Elements:** An HTML element is an individual component of an HTML file. In an HTML file, everything written within tags are termed as HTML elements.

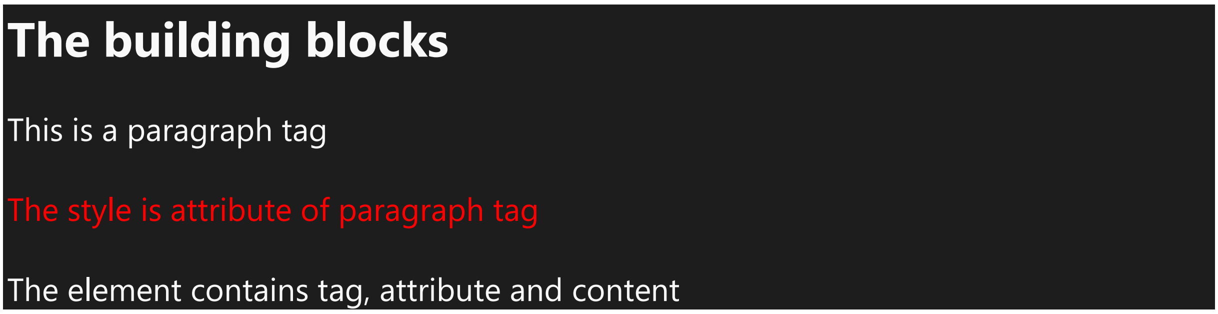


Example:

1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html>
3. <head>
4. <title>The basic building blocks of HTML</title>
5. </head>
6. <body>
7. <h2>The building blocks</h2>
8. <p>This is a paragraph tag</p>

```
        <p style="color: red">The style is attribute of paragraph tag</p>
        <span>The element contains tag, attribute and content</span>
    </body>
</html>
```

Output:



The building blocks

This is a paragraph tag

The style is attribute of paragraph tag

The element contains tag, attribute and content

HTML Tags

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their properties. Each HTML tags have different properties.

An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.

- All HTML tags must enclosed within < > these brackets.
- Every tag in HTML perform different tasks.
- If you have used an open tag <tag>, then you must use a close tag </tag> (except some tags)

Syntax

<tag> content </tag>

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HTML Tag Examples

Note: HTML Tags are always written in lowercase letters. The basic HTML tags are given below:

<p> Paragraph Tag </p>

<h2> Heading Tag </h2>

<b> **Bold Tag** </b>

<i> *Italic Tag* </i>

<u> Underline Tag</u>

Test it Now

Unclosed HTML Tags

Some HTML tags are not closed, for example br and hr.

<br> Tag: br stands for break line, it breaks the line of the code.

<hr> Tag: hr stands for Horizontal Rule. This tag is used to put a line across the webpage.

HTML Meta Tags

DOCTYPE, title, link, meta and style

HTML Text Tags

<p>, <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, <strong>, <em>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <address>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <cite>, <q>, <code>, <ins>, <del>, <dfn>, <kbd>, <pre>, <samp>, <var> and <br>

HTML Link Tags

<a> and <base>

HTML Image and Object Tags

<img>, <area>, <map>, <param> and <object>

HTML List Tags

<ul>, <ol>, <li>, <dl>, <dt> and <dd>

HTML Table Tags

table, tr, td, th, tbody, thead, tfoot, col, colgroup and caption

---

HTML Form Tags

form, input, textarea, select, option, optgroup, button, label, fieldset and legend

---

HTML Scripting Tags

script and noscript

HTML Tags List

Following is the complete list of HTML tags with the description which are arranged alphabetically.

HTML Tags by Alphabets

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

HTML Attribute

- HTML attributes are special words which provide additional information about the elements or attributes are the modifier of the HTML element.
- Each element or tag can have attributes, which defines the behaviour of that element.
- Attributes should always be applied with start tag.
- The Attribute should always be applied with its name and value pair.
- The Attributes name and values are case sensitive, and it is recommended by W3C that it should be written in Lowercase only.
- You can add multiple attributes in one HTML element, but need to give space between two attributes.

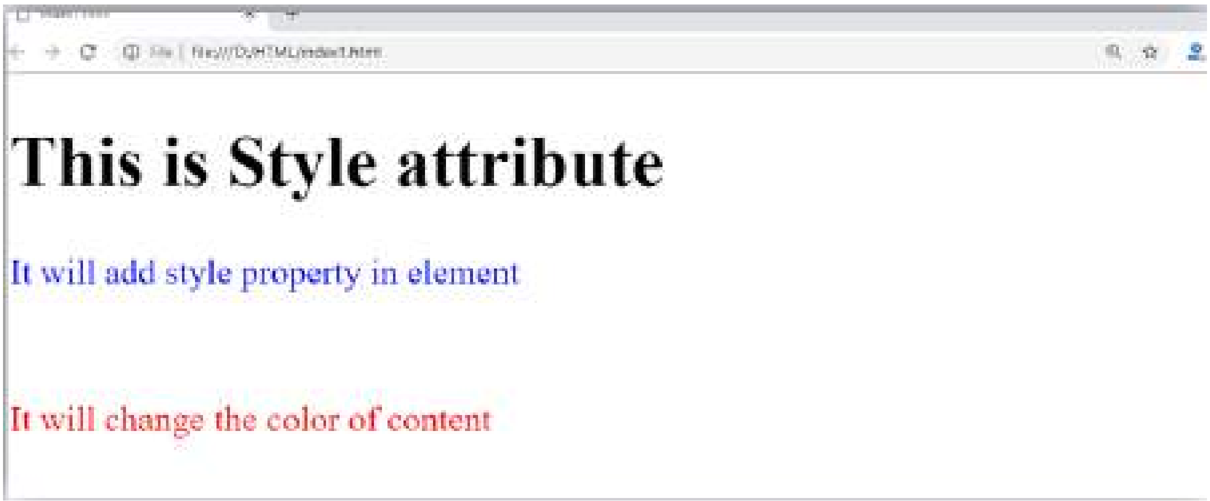
Syntax

```
<element attribute_name="value">content</element>
```

Example

```
 <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
   <h1> This is Style attribute</h1>
  <p style="height: 50px; color: blue">It will add style property in element</p>
   <p style="color: red">It will change the color of content</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



This is Style attribute

It will add style property in element

It will change the color of content

Explanation of above example:

1. `<p style="height: 50px; color: blue">It will add style property in element</p>`
   In the above statement, we have used paragraph tags in which we have applied style attribute. This attribute is used for applying CSS property on any HTML element. It provides height to paragraph element of 50px and turns it colour to blue.
1. `<p style="color: red">It will change the color of content</p>`

In the above statement we have again used style attribute in paragraph tag, which turns its colour red.

The title attribute in HTML

Description: The title attribute is used as text tooltip in most of the browsers. It display its text when user move the cursor over a link or any text. You can use it with any text or link to show the description about that link or text. In our example, we are taking this with paragraph tag and heading tag.

Example

With <h1> tag:

1. `<h1 title="This is heading tag">Example of title attribute</h1>`

With <p> tag:

1. `<p title="This is paragraph tag">Move the cursor over the heading and parag raph, and you will see a description as a tooltip</p>`

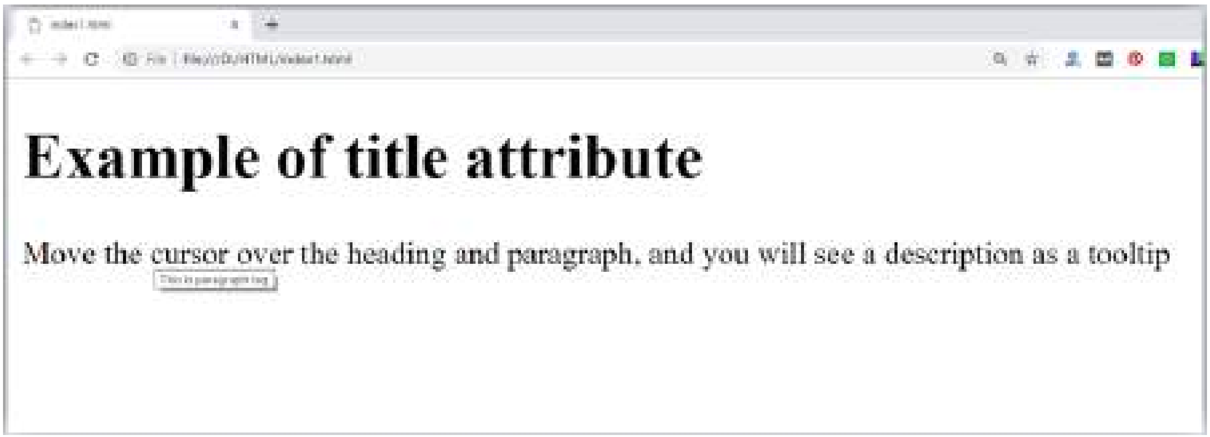
Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
 </head>
<body>

  <h1 title="This is heading tag">Example of title attribute</h1>
  <p title="This is paragraph tag">Move the cursor over the heading and paragraph, and you will see a description as a tooltip</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Example of title attribute

Move the cursor over the heading and paragraph, and you will see a description as a tooltip

This is paragraph tag

The href attribute in HTML

Description: The href attribute is the main attribute of <a> anchor tag. This attribute gives the link address which is specified in that link. **The href attribute provides the hyperlink, and if it is blank, then it will remain in same page**.

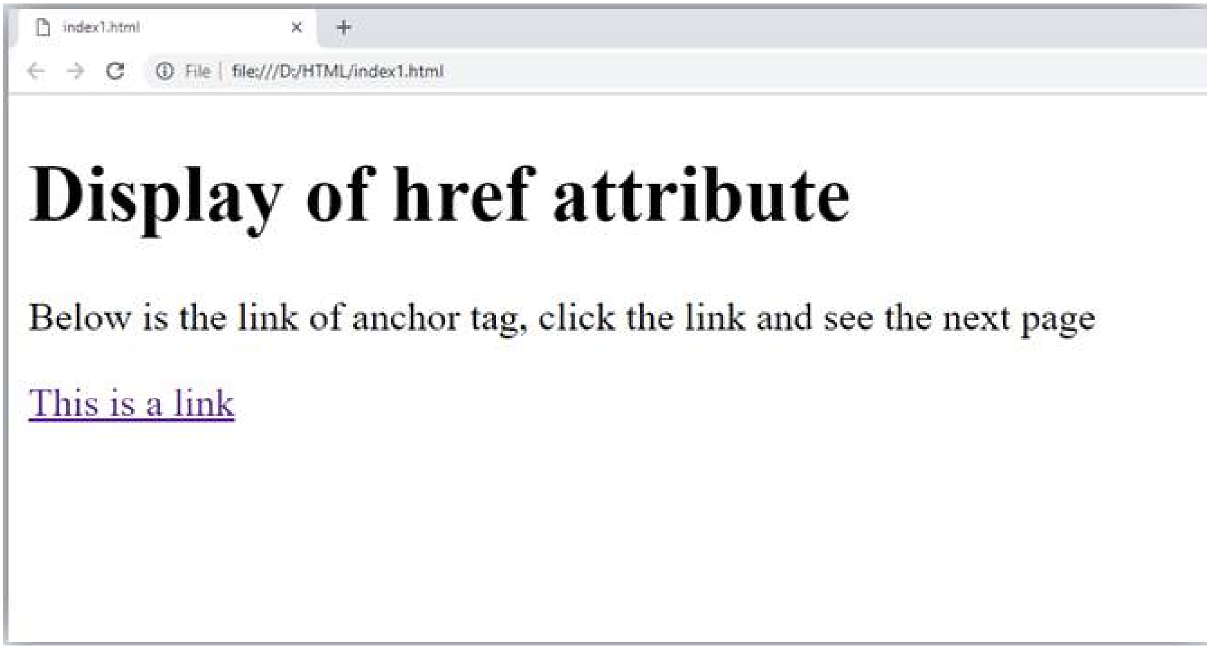
Example

With link address:

```
<a href="https://www.javatpoint.com/html-anchor">This is a link</a>
```

Without link address:

```
1. <a href="">This is a link</a>
```



Display of href attribute

Below is the link of anchor tag, click the link and see the next page

This is a link

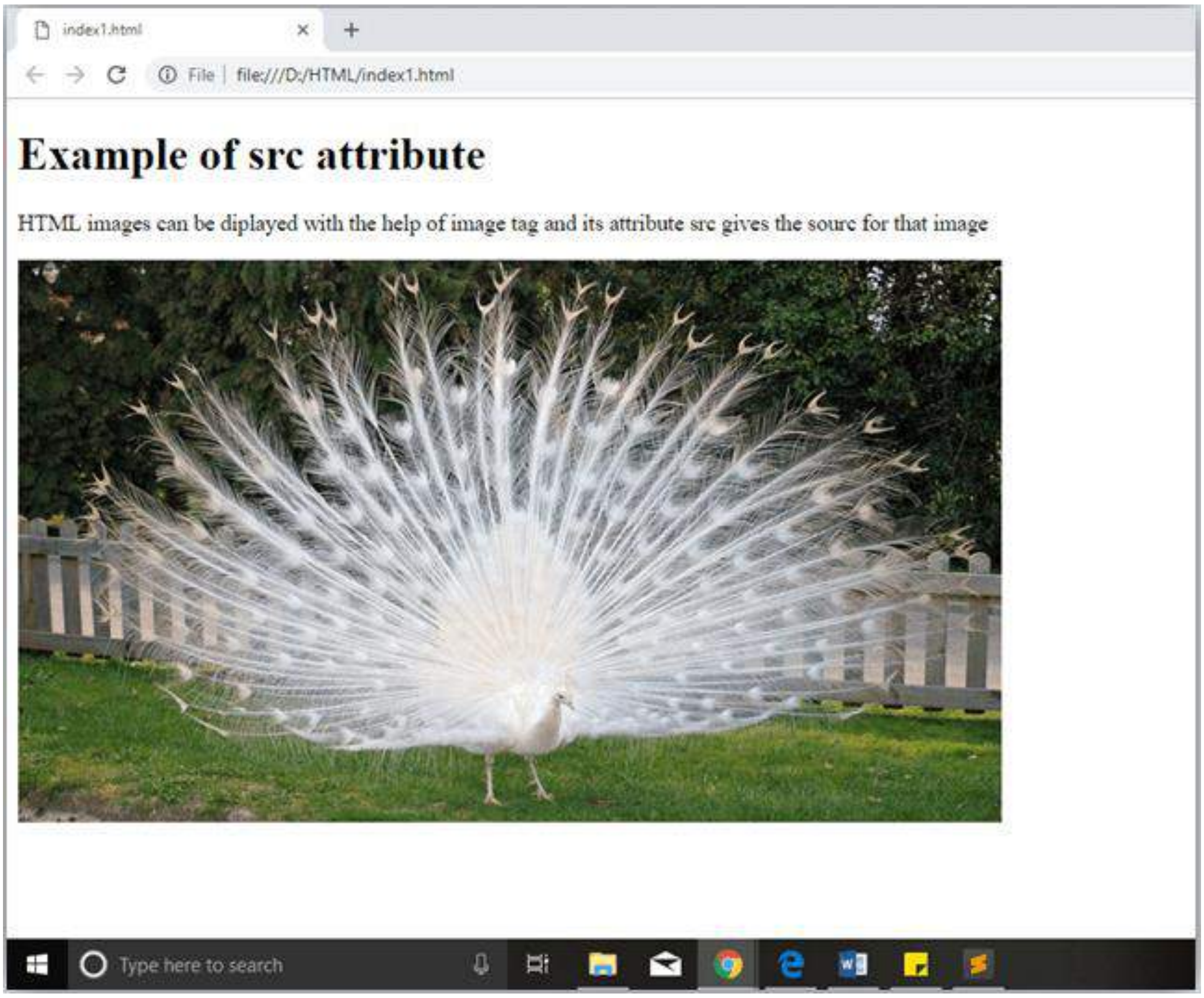
The src Attribute

The **src** attribute is one of the important and required attribute of **<img>** element. It is source for the image which is required to display on browser. This attribute can contain image in same directory or another directory. The image name or source should be correct else browser will not display the image.

Example

```
1. <img src="whitepeacock.jpg" height="400" width="600">
```

Output:



Example of src attribute

HTML images can be diplayed with the help of image tag and its attribute src gives the sourc for that image

Quotes: single quotes or double quotes?

In this chapter you have seen that, we have used attribute with double quotes, but some people might use single quotes in HTML. So use of single quotes with HTML attribute, is also allowed. The following both statements are absolutely fine.

```
1. <a href="https://www.javatpoint.com">A link to HTML.</a>
2. <a href='https://www.javatpoint.com'>A link to HTML.</a>
```

IN HTML5, you can also omit use of quotes around attribute values.

```
1. <a href=https://www.javatpoint.com>A link to HTML.</a>
```

HTML Elements

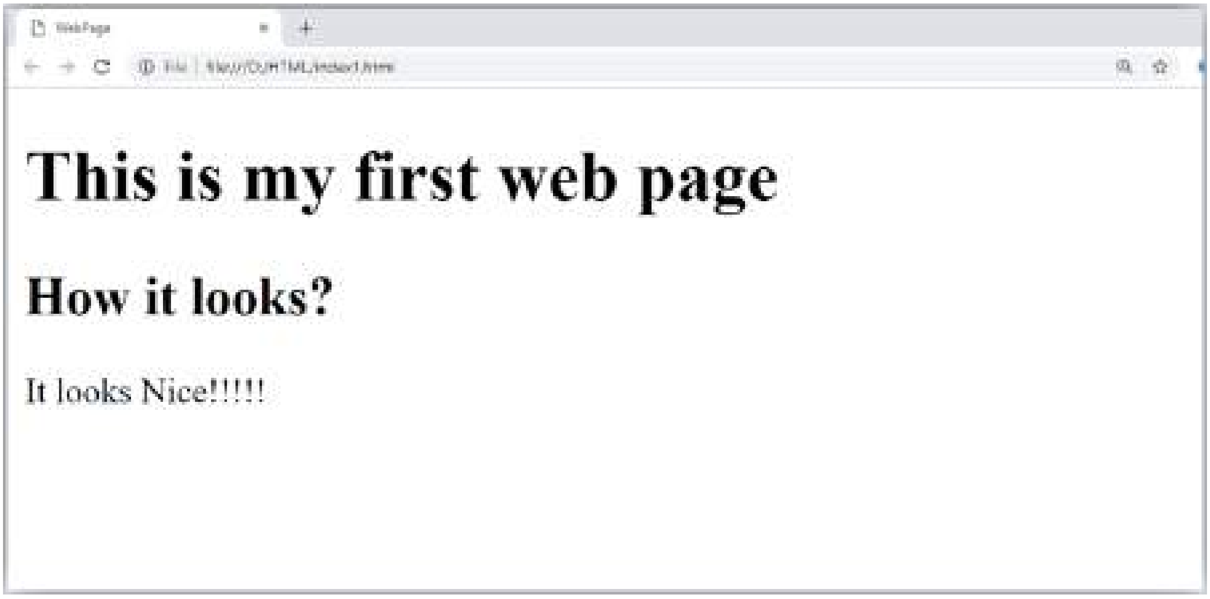
An HTML file is made of elements. These elements are responsible for creating web pages and define content in that webpage. An element in HTML usually consist of a start tag <tag name>, close tag </tag name> and content inserted between them. **Technically, an element is a collection of start tag, attributes, end tag, content between them**.

Such as:

```
<p> Hello world!!! </p>
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <title>WebPage</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is my first web page</h1>
   <h2> How it looks?</h2>
    <p>It looks Nice!!!!!</p>
</body>
</html>
```



This is my first web page

How it looks?

It looks Nice!!!!!

- All the content written between body elements are visible on web page.

Void element: All the elements in HTML do not require to have start tag and end tag, some elements does not have content and end tag such elements are known as Void elements or empty elements. **These elements are also called as unpaired tag**.

Some Void elements are <br> (represents a line break) , <hr>(represents a horizontal line), etc.

Nested HTML Elements: HTML can be nested, which means an element can contain another element.

Block-level and Inline HTML elements

For the default display and styling purpose in HTML, all the elements are divided into two categories:

- Block-level element
- Inline element

Block-level element:

- These are the elements, which structure main part of web page, by dividing a page into coherent blocks.
- A block-level element always start with new line and takes the full width of web page, from left to right.
- These elements can contain block-level as well as inline elements.

Following are the block-level elements in HTML.

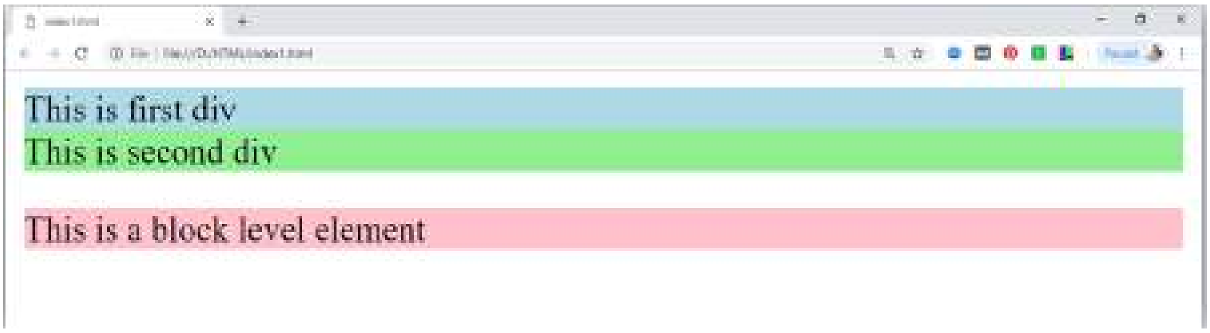
<address>, <article>, <aside>, <blockquote>, <canvas>, <dd>, <div>, <dl>, <dt>, <fieldset>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>-<h6>, <header>, <hr>, <li>, <main>, <nav>, <noscript>, <ol>, <output>, <p>, <pre>, <section>, <table>, <tfoot>, <ul> and <video>.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
        <head>
```

```
    </head>
<body>
    <div style="background-color: lightblue">This is first div</div>
    <div style="background-color: lightgreen">This is second div</div>
    <p style="background-color: pink">This is a block level element</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



This is first div
This is second div

This is a block level element

In the above example we have used

tag, which defines a section in a web page, and takes full width of page.

We have used style attribute which is used to styling the HTML content, and the background color are showing that it's a block level element.

Inline elements:

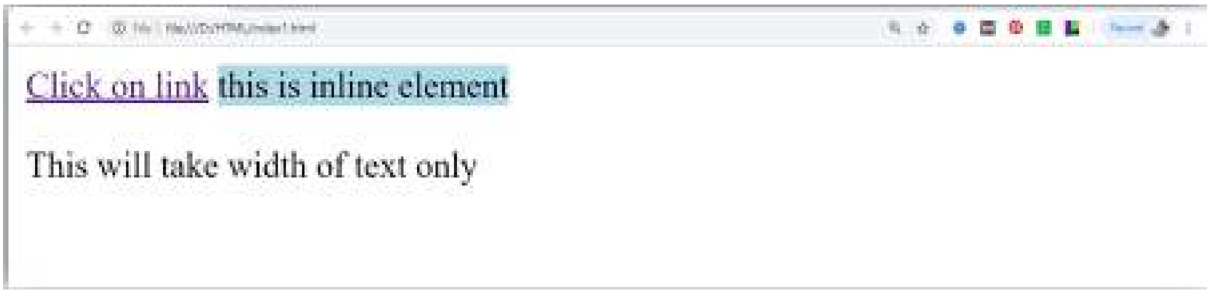
- Inline elements are those elements, which differentiate the part of a given text and provide it a particular function.
- These elements does not start with new line and take width as per requirement.
- The Inline elements are mostly used with other elements.

<a>, <abbr>, <acronym>, <b>, <bdo>, <big>, <br>, <button>, <cite>, <code>, <dfn>, <em>, <i>, <img>, <input>, <kbd>, <label>, <map>, <object>, <q>, <samp>, <script>, <select>, <small>, <span>, <strong>, <sub>, <sup>, <textarea>, <time>, <tt>, <var>.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <head>
   </head>
<body>
   <a href="https://www.javatpoint.com/html-tutorial">Click on link</a>
   <span style="background-color: lightblue">this is inline element</span>
   <p>This will take width of text only</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

Output:



Click on link this is inline element

This will take width of text only

Following is the list of the some main elements used in HTML:

Start tag	Content	End tag	Description
<h1> ...... <h6>	These are headings of HTML	</h1>??..</h6>	These elements are used to provide the headings of page.
<p>	This is the paragraph	</p>	This element is used to display a content in form of paragraph.
<div>	This is div section	</div>	This element is used to provide a section in web page.

<br>			This element is used to provide a line break. (void element)
<hr>			This element is used to provide a horizontal line. (void element)

HTML Formatting

HTML Formatting is a process of formatting text for better look and feel. HTML provides us ability to format text without using CSS. There are many formatting tags in HTML. These tags are used to make text bold, italicized, or underlined. There are almost 14 options available that how text appears in HTML and XHTML.

In HTML the formatting tags are divided into two categories:

- Physical tag: These tags are used to provide the visual appearance to the text.
- Logical tag: These tags are used to add some logical or semantic value to the text.

1) Bold Text

HTML<b> and <strong> formatting elements

The HTML <b> element is a physical tag which display text in bold font, without any logical importance. If you write anything within <b>............</b> element, is shown in bold letters.

See this example:

```
<p> <b>Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.</b></p>
```

Output:

```
Write Your First Paragraph in bold text.
```

The HTML <strong> tag is a logical tag, which displays the content in bold font and informs the browser about its logical importance. If you write anything between <strong>???????. </strong>, is shown important text.

See this example:

```
<p><strong>This is an important content</strong>, and this is normal content</p>
```

Output:

This is an important content, and this is normal content

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>formatting elements</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Explanation of formatting element</h1>
<p><strong>This is an important content</strong>, and this is normal content</p>
</body>
</html>
```

---

2) Italic Text

HTML <i> and <em> formatting elements

The HTML <i> element is physical element, which display the enclosed content in italic font, without any added importance. If you write anything within <i>............</i> element, is shown in italic letters.

See this example:

```
<p> <i>Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.</i></p>
```

Output:

Write Your First Paragraph in italic text.

The HTML <em> tag is a logical element, which will display the enclosed content in italic font, with added semantics importance.

See this example:

```
<p><em>This is an important content</em>, which displayed in italic font.</p>
```

Output:

This is an important content, which displayed in italic font.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>formatting elements</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Explanation of italic formatting element</h1>
<p><em>This is an important content</em>, which displayed in italic font.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

3) HTML Marked formatting

If you want to mark or highlight a text, you should write the content within <mark>.........</mark>.

See this example:

```
<h2> I want to put a <mark> Mark</mark> on your face</h2>
```

Output:

I want to put a Mark on your face

4) Underlined Text

If you write anything within <u>.........</u> element, is shown in underlined text.

See this example:

```
<p> <u>Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.</u></p>
```

Output:

Write Your First Paragraph in underlined text.

5) Strike Text

Anything written within <strike>.......................</strike> element is displayed with strikethrough. It is a thin line which cross the statement.

See this example:

1. `<p> <strike>Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough</strike>.</p>`

Output:

~~Write Your First Paragraph with strikethrough.~~

6) Monospaced Font

If you want that each letter has the same width then you should write the content within <tt>.............</tt> element.

Note: We know that most of the fonts are known as variable-width fonts because different letters have different width. (for example: 'w' is wider than 'i'). Monospaced Font provides similar space among every letter.

See this example:

1. `<p>Hello <tt>Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.</tt></p>`

Output:

Hello `Write Your First Paragraph in monospaced font.`

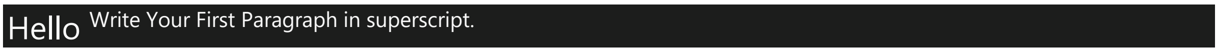
7) Superscript Text

If you put the content within <sup>..............</sup> element, is shown in superscript; means it is displayed half a character's height above the other characters.

See this example:

```
<p>Hello <sup>Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.</sup></p>
```

Output:



Hello Write Your First Paragraph in superscript.

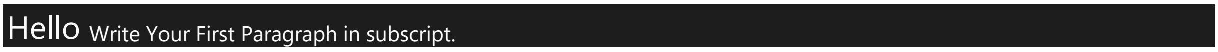
8) Subscript Text

If you put the content within <sub>..............</sub> element, is shown in subscript ; means it is displayed half a character's height below the other characters.

See this example:

```
<p>Hello <sub>Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.</sub></p>
```

Output:



Hello Write Your First Paragraph in subscript.

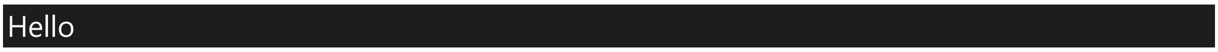
9) Deleted Text

Anything that puts within <del>..........</del> is displayed as deleted text.

See this example:

```
<p>Hello <del>Delete your first paragraph.</del></p>
```

Output:



Hello

10) Inserted Text

Anything that puts within <ins>..........</ins> is displayed as inserted text.

See this example:

```
<p> <del>Delete your first paragraph.</del><ins>Write another paragraph.</ins></p>
```

Output:

~~Delete your first paragraph.~~Write another paragraph.

11) Larger Text

If you want to put your font size larger than the rest of the text then put the content within <big>.........</big>. It increase one font size larger than the previous one.

See this example:

```
<p>Hello <big>Write the paragraph in larger font.</big></p>
```

Output:

Hello Write the paragraph in larger font.

12) Smaller Text

If you want to put your font size smaller than the rest of the text then put the content within <small>.........</small>tag. It reduces one font size than the previous one.

See this example:

```
<p>Hello <small>Write the paragraph in smaller font.</small></p>
```

Output:

Hello Write the paragraph in smaller font.

HTML Heading

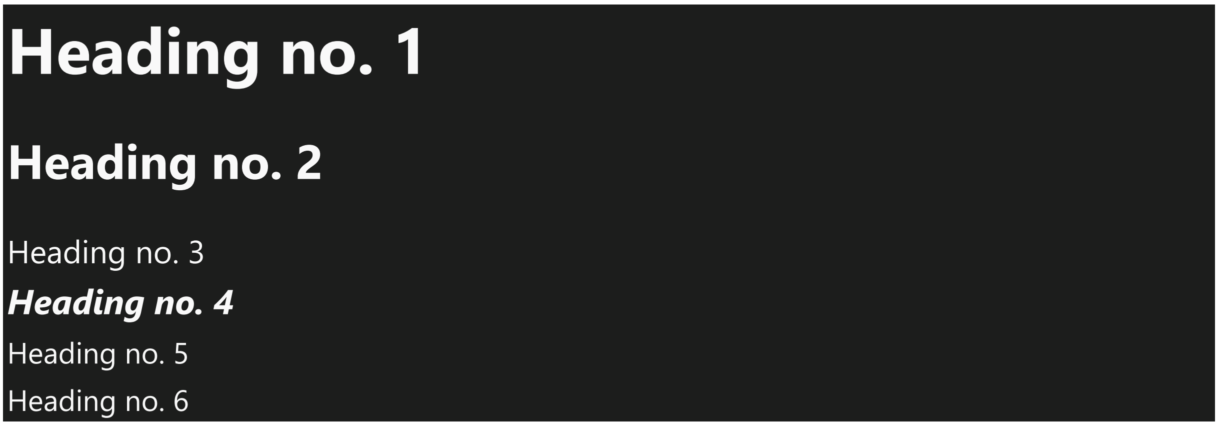
A HTML heading or HTML h tag can be defined as a title or a subtitle which you want to display on the webpage. When you place the text within the heading tags

<h1>.........</h1>, it is displayed on the browser in the bold format and size of the text depends on the number of heading.

There are six different HTML headings which are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags, from highest level h1 (main heading) to the least level h6 (least important heading).

h1 is the largest heading tag and h6 is the smallest one. So h1 is used for most important heading and h6 is used for least important.

Headings in HTML helps the search engine to understand and index the structure of web page.



Heading no. 1

Heading no. 2

Heading no. 3

Heading no. 4

Heading no. 5

Heading no. 6

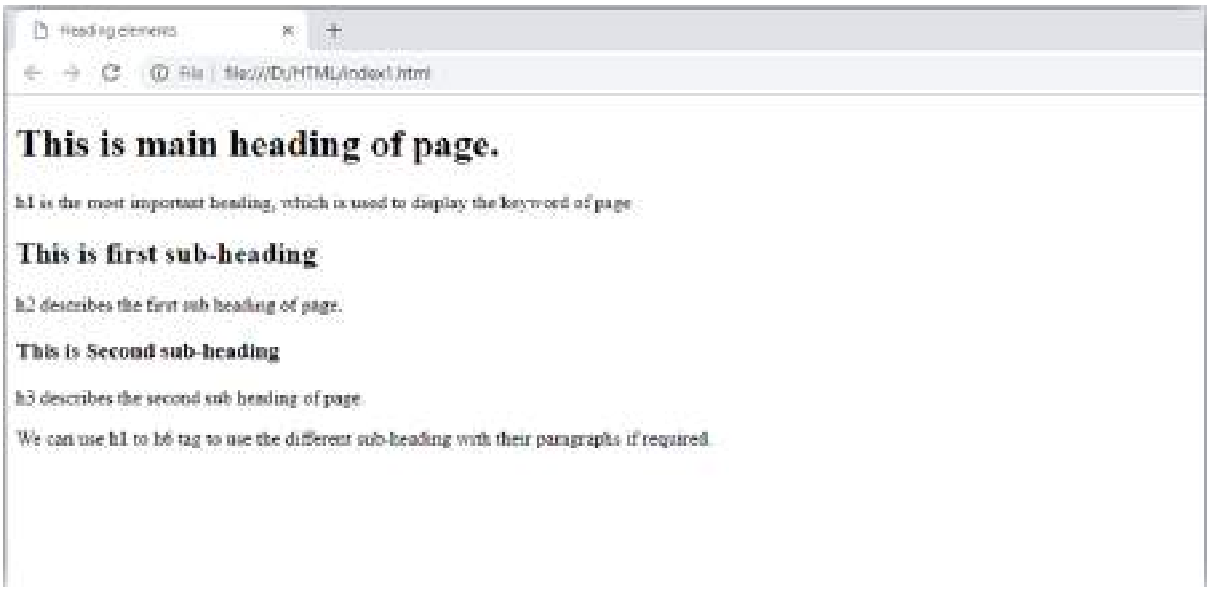
- **HTML headings can also be used with nested elements. Following are different codes to display the way to use heading elements.**

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
   <title>Heading elements</title>
 </head>
 <body>
    <h1>This is main heading of page. </h1>
    <p>h1 is the most important heading, which is used to display the keyword of page </p>
    <h2>This is first sub-heading</h2>
    <p>h2 describes the first sub heading of page. </p>
    <h3>This is Second sub-heading</h3>
    <p>h3 describes the second sub heading of page.</p>
```

```
      <p>We can use h1 to h6 tag to use the different sub-
   heading with their paragraphs if
                required.
            </p>
    </body>
</html>
```

Output:



This is main heading of page.

h1 is the most important heading, which is used to display the keyword of page

This is first sub-heading

h2 describes the first sub heading of page.

This is Second sub-heading

h3 describes the second sub heading of page

We can use h1 to h6 tag to use the different sub-heading with their paragraphs if required.

HTML Paragraph

HTML paragraph or HTML p tag is used to define a paragraph in a webpage. Let's take a simple example to see how it work. It is a notable point that a browser itself add an empty line before and after a paragraph. An HTML <p> tag indicates starting of new paragraph.

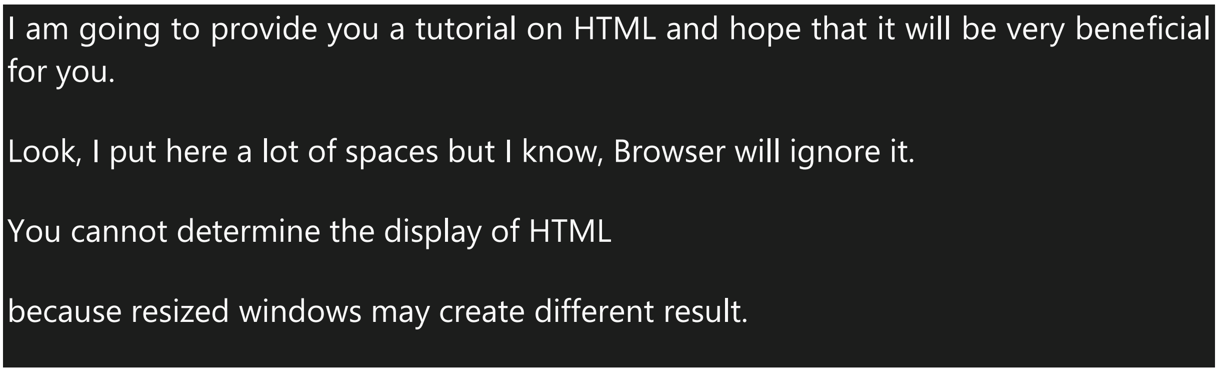
Space inside HTML Paragraph

If you put a lot of spaces inside the HTML p tag, browser removes extra spaces and extra line while displaying the page. The browser counts number of spaces and lines as a single one.

```
<p>
```

```
I am
going to provide
you a tutorial on HTML
and hope that it will
be very beneficial for you.
</p>
<p>
Look, I put here a lot
of spaces                    but            I know, Browser will ignore it.
</p>
<p>
You cannot determine the display of HTML</p>
<p>because resized windows may create different result.
</p>
```

Output:



```
I am going to provide you a tutorial on HTML and hope that it will be very beneficial
for you.

Look, I put here a lot of spaces but I know, Browser will ignore it.

You cannot determine the display of HTML

because resized windows may create different result.
```

As you can see, all the extra lines and unnecessary spaces are removed by the browser.

How to Use <br> and <hr> tag with paragraph?

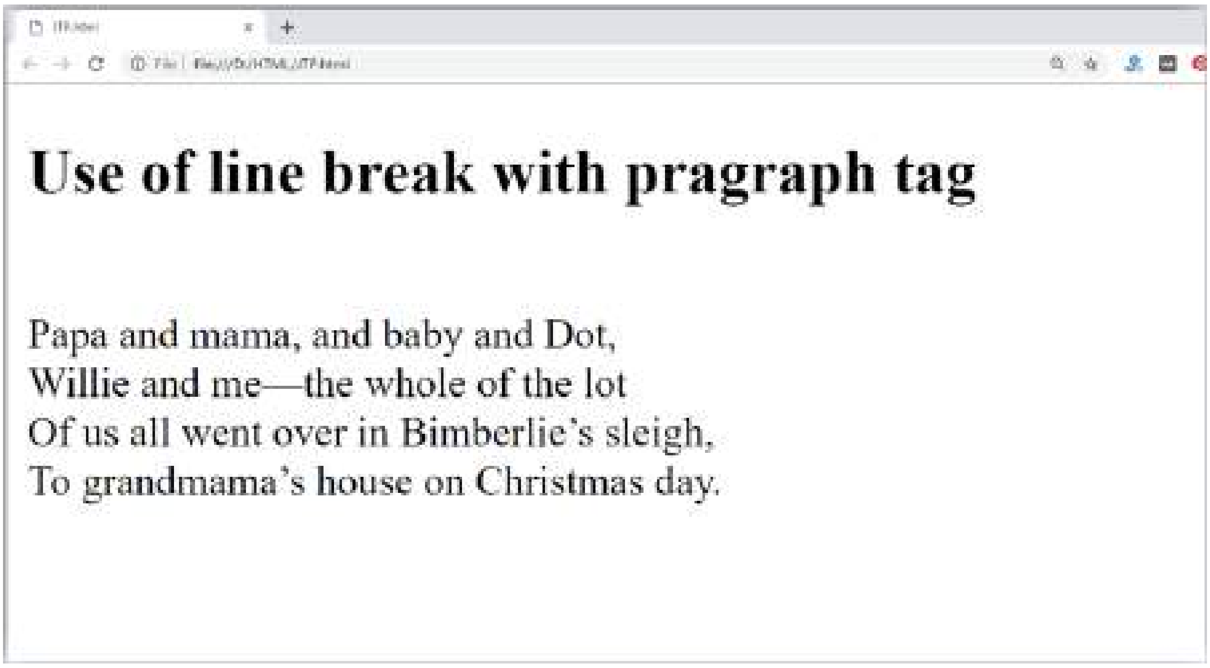
An HTML <br> tag is used for line break and it can be used with paragraph elements. Following is the example to show how to use <br> with <p> element.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
   <head>
  </head>
```

```
 <body>
   <h2> Use of line break with pragraph tag</h2>
        <p><br>Papa and mama, and baby and Dot,
  <br>Willie and me?the whole of the lot
             <br>Of us all went over in Bimberlie's sleigh,
             <br>To grandmama's house on Christmas day.
        </p>
 </body>
</html>
```

Output:



Use of line break with pragraph tag

Papa and mama, and baby and Dot,
Willie and me—the whole of the lot
Of us all went over in Bimberlie's sleigh,
To grandmama's house on Christmas day.

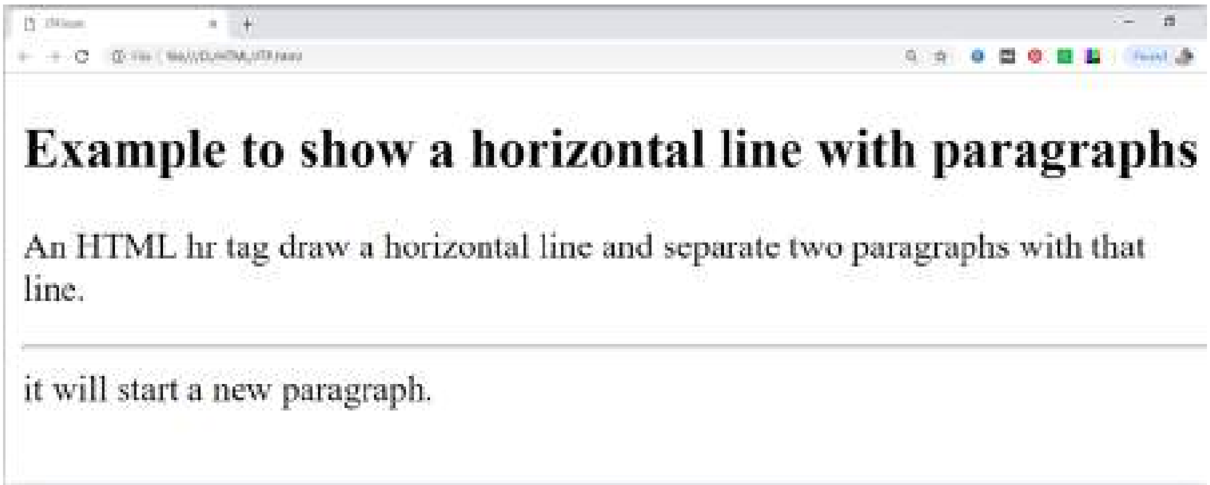
An HTML <hr> tag is used to apply a horizontal line between two statements or two paragraphs. Following is the example which is showing use of <hr> tag with paragraph.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
    </head>
 <body>
   <h2> Example to show a horizontal line with paragraphs</h2>
```

```
    <p> An HTML hr tag draw a horizontal line and separate two paragraphs with that line.<hr> it will start a new paragraph.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:



Example to show a horizontal line with paragraphs

An HTML hr tag draw a horizontal line and separate two paragraphs with that line.

it will start a new paragraph.

HTML Phrase tag

The HTML phrase tags are special purpose tags, which defines the structural meaning of a block of text or semantics of text. Following is the list of phrase tags, some of which we have already discussed in HTML formatting.

- Abbreviation tag : <abbr>
- Acronym tag: <acronym> (not supported in HTML5)
- Marked tag: <mark>
- Strong tag: <strong>
- Emphasized tag : <em>
- Definition tag: <dfn>
- Quoting tag: <blockquote>
- Short quote tag : <q>
- Code tag: <code>
- Keyboard tag: <kbd>
- Address tag: <address>

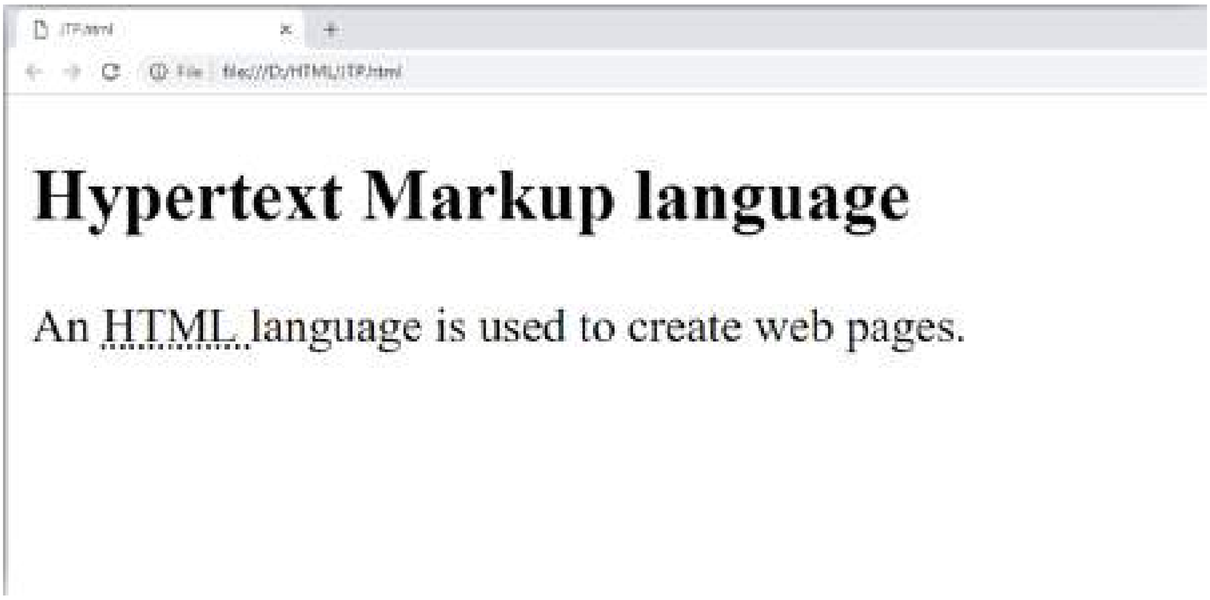
1. Text Abbreviation tag

This tag is used to abbreviate a text. To abbreviate a text, write text between <abbr> and </abbr> tag.

Example

```
<p>An <abbr title = "Hypertext Markup language">HTML </abbr>language is used to create web pages. </p>
```

Output:



Hypertext Markup language

An HTML language is used to create web pages.

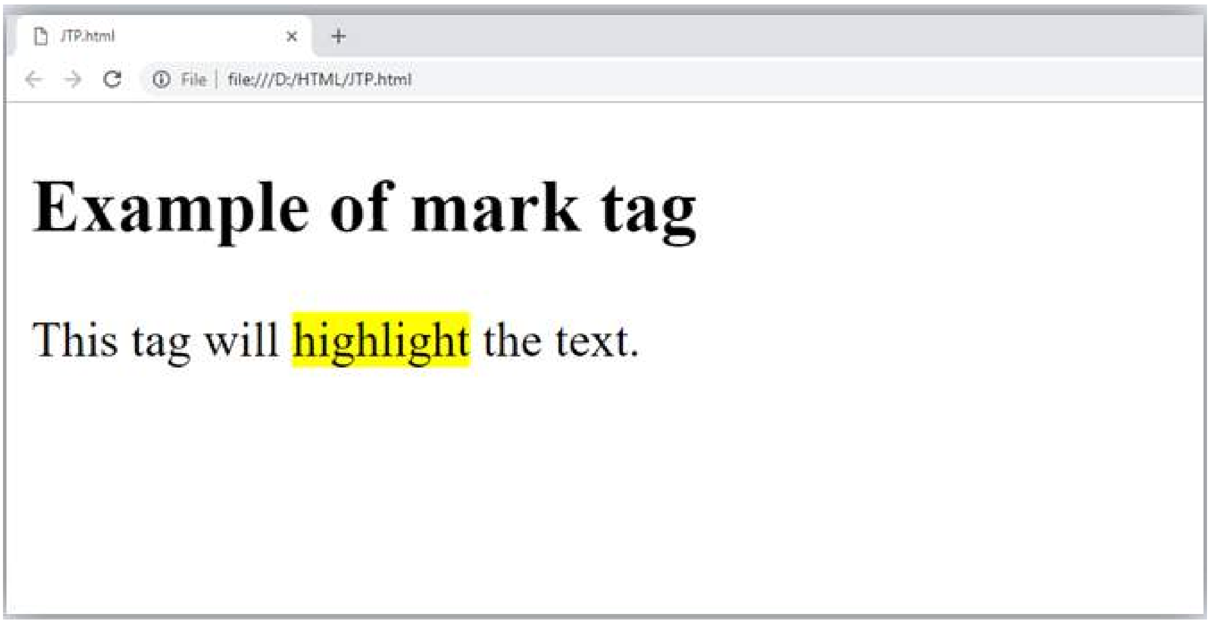
2. Marked tag:

The content written between <mark> and </mark> tag will show as yellow mark on browser. This tag is used to highlight a particular text.

Example

```
<p>This tag will <mark>highlight</mark> the text.</p>
```

Output:



Example of mark tag

This tag will highlight the text.

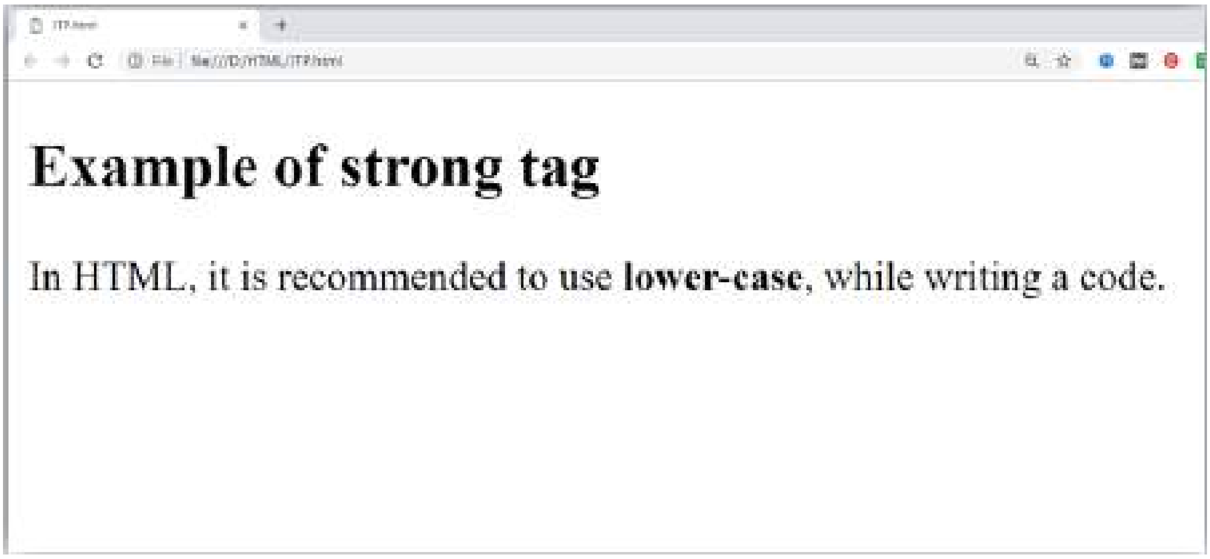
3. Strong text:

This tag is used to display the important text of the content. The text written between <strong> and </strong> will be displayed as important text.

Example

```
<p>In HTML it is recommended to use <strong>lower-case</strong>, while writing a code. </p>
```

Output:



Example of strong tag

In HTML, it is recommended to use **lower-case**, while writing a code.

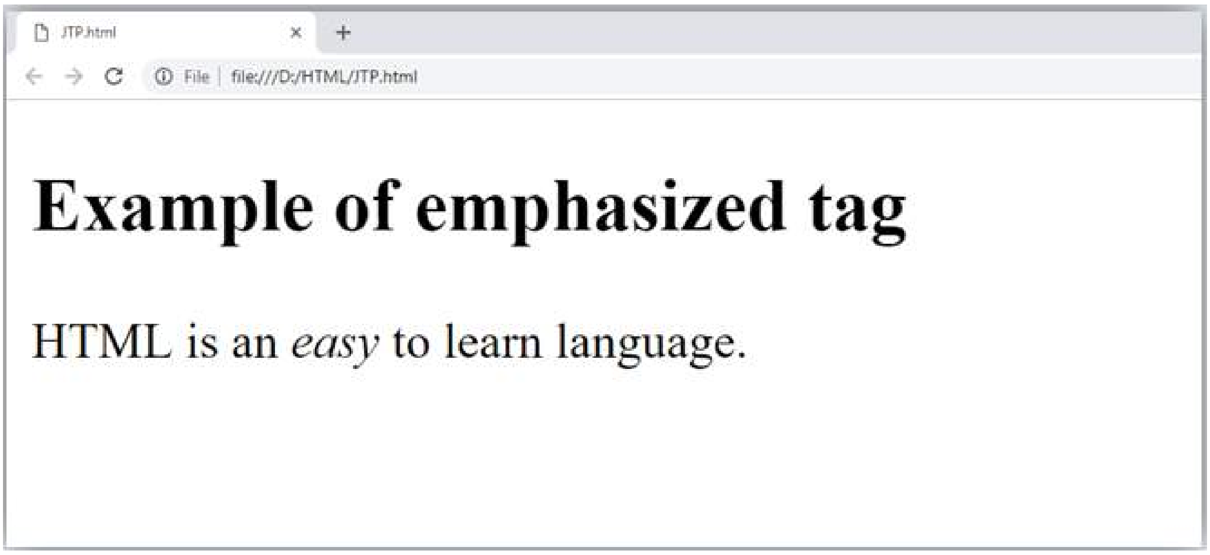
4. Emphasized text

This tag is used to emphasize the text, and displayed the text in italic form. The text written between <em> and </em> tag will italicized the text.

Example

```
1. <p>HTML is an <em>easy </em>to learn language.</p>
```

Output:



Example of emphasized tag

HTML is an *easy* to learn language.

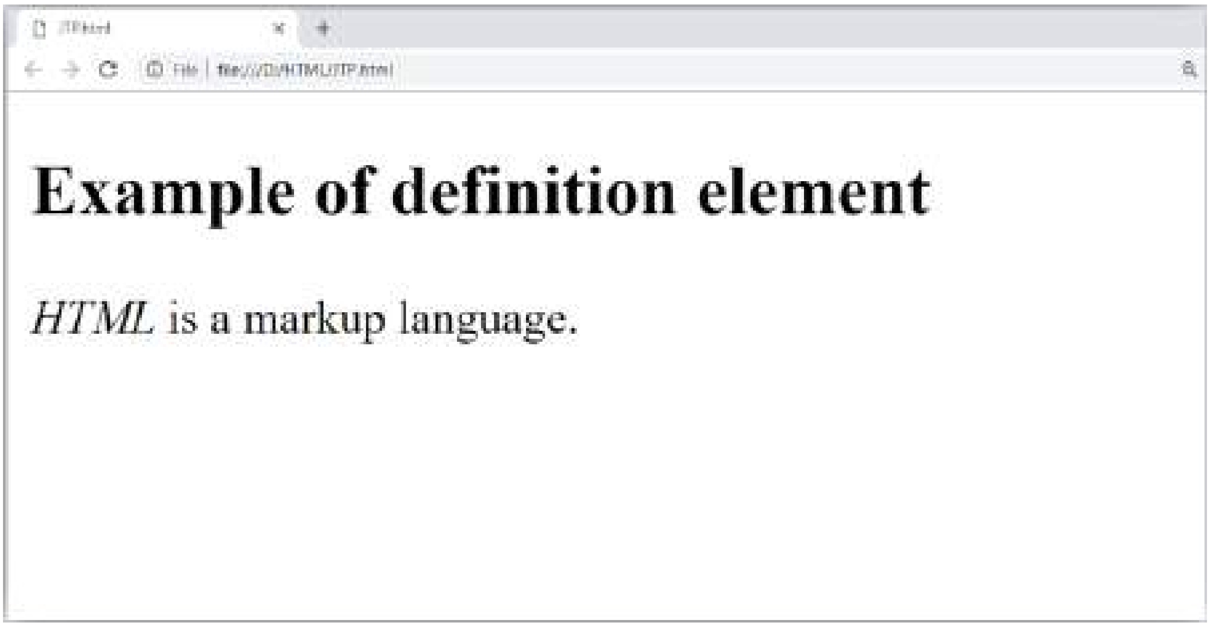
5. Definition tag:

When you use the <dfn> and </dfn> tags, it allow to specify the keyword of the content. Following is the example to show how to definition element.

Example

```
1. <p><dfn>HTML </dfn> is a markup language. </p>
```

Output:



Example of definition element

HTML is a markup language.

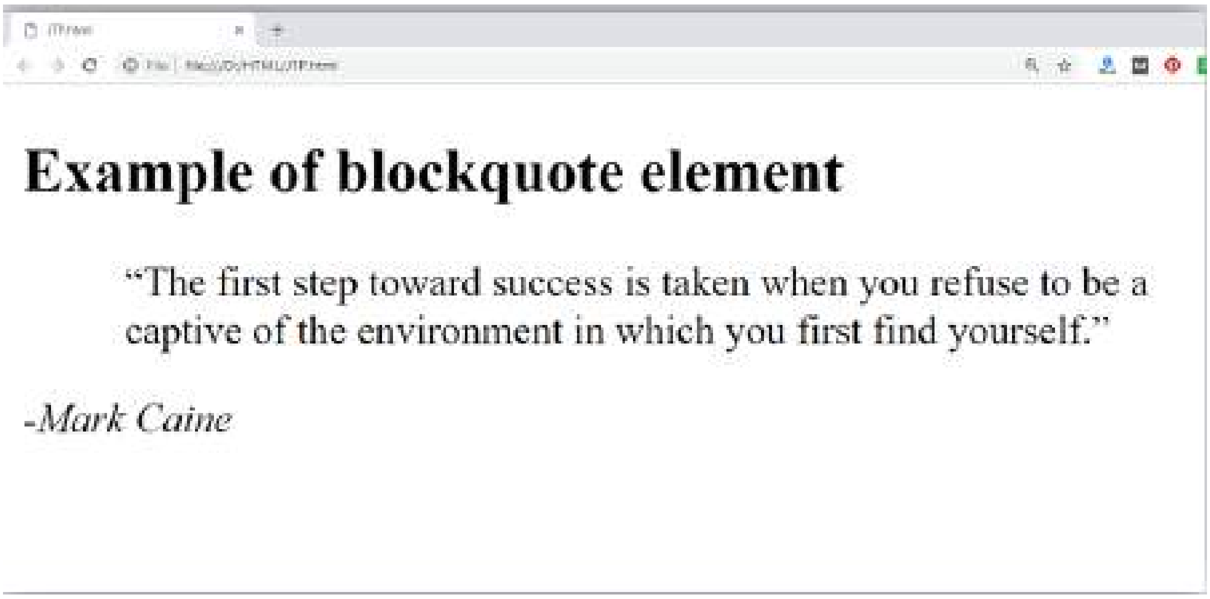
6. Quoting text:

The HTML <blockquote> element shows that the enclosed content is quoted from another source. The Source URL can be given using the cite attribute, and text representation of source can display using **<cite> ..... </cite>element**.

Example

```
1. <blockquote cite="https://www.keepinspiring.me/famous-quotes/"><p>?The first step toward success is taken when you refuse to be a captive of the environment in which you first find yourself.?</p></blockquote>
2.  <cite>-Mark Caine</cite>
```

Output:



Example of blockquote element

“The first step toward success is taken when you refuse to be a captive of the environment in which you first find yourself.”

-*Mark Caine*

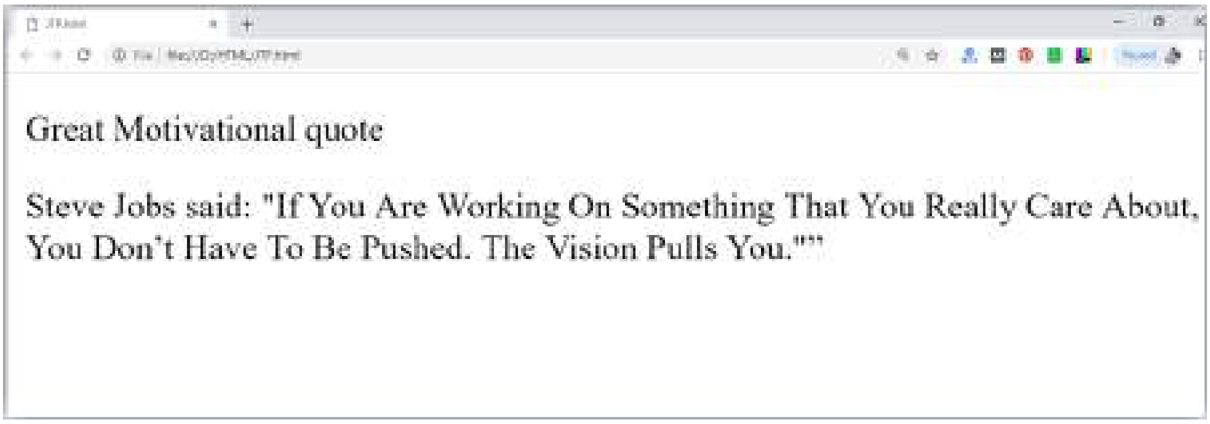
7. Short Quotations:

An HTML <q> .... </q> element defines a short quotation. If you will put any content between <q> .... </q>, then it will enclose the text in double quotes.

Example:

```
1. <p>Steve Jobs said: <q>If You Are Working On Something That You Really C
   are About, You Don?t Have To Be Pushed. The Vision Pulls You.</q>?</p>
```

Output:



Great Motivational quote

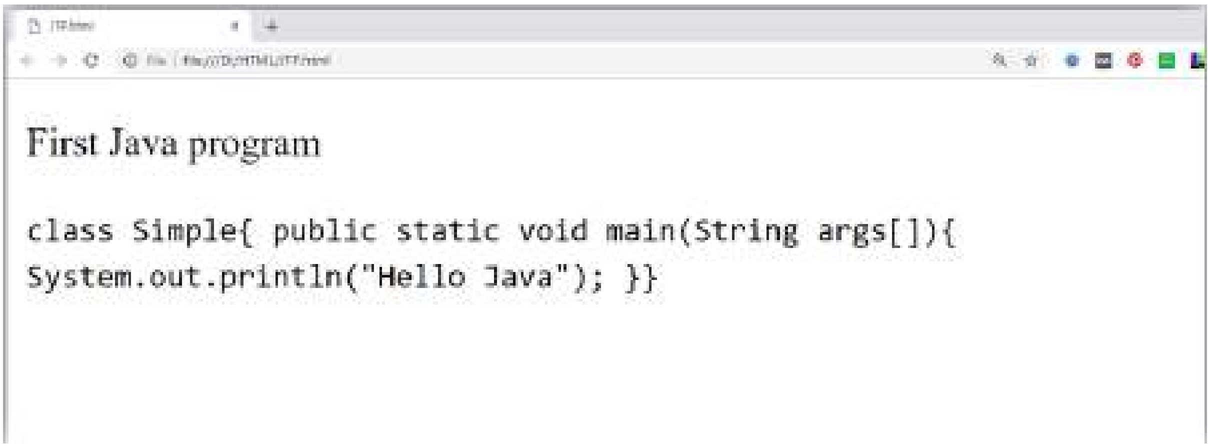
Steve Jobs said: "If You Are Working On Something That You Really Care About, You Don’t Have To Be Pushed. The Vision Pulls You.""

8. Code tags

The HTML <code> </code> element is used to display the part of computer code. It will display the content in monospaced font.

```
<p>First Java program</p>
    <p><code>class Simple{ public static void main(String args[]){
     System.out.println("Hello Java"); }} </code>
   </p>
```

Output:



First Java program

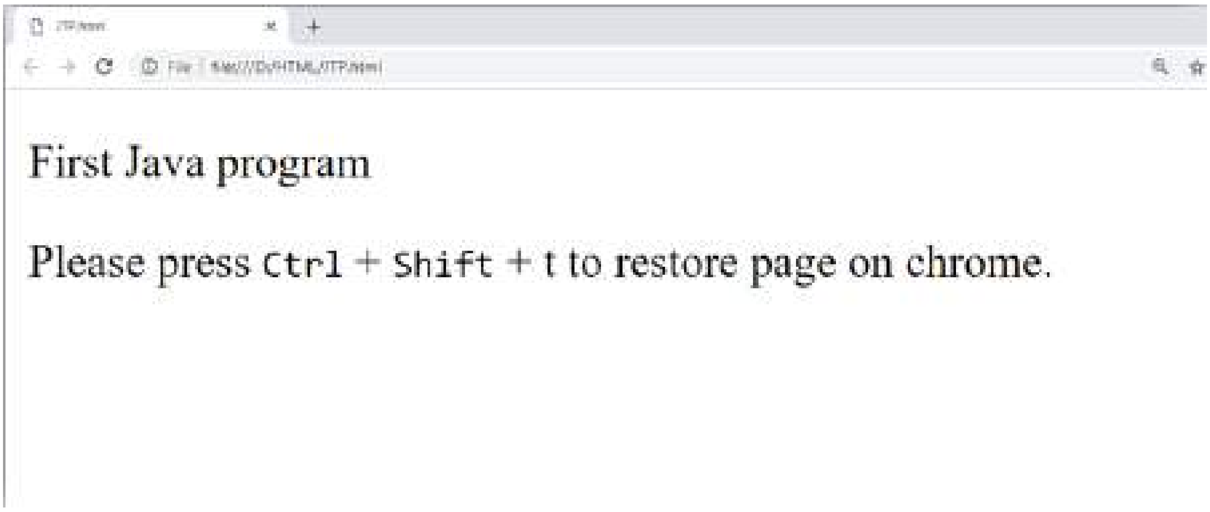
```
class Simple{ public static void main(String args[]){
System.out.println("Hello Java"); }}
```

9. Keyboard Tag

In HTML the keyboard tag, <kbd>, indicates that a section of content is a user input from keyboard.

```
<p>Please press <kbd>Ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>Shift</kbd> + t<kbd></kbd> to restore page on chrome.</p>
```

Output:



First Java program

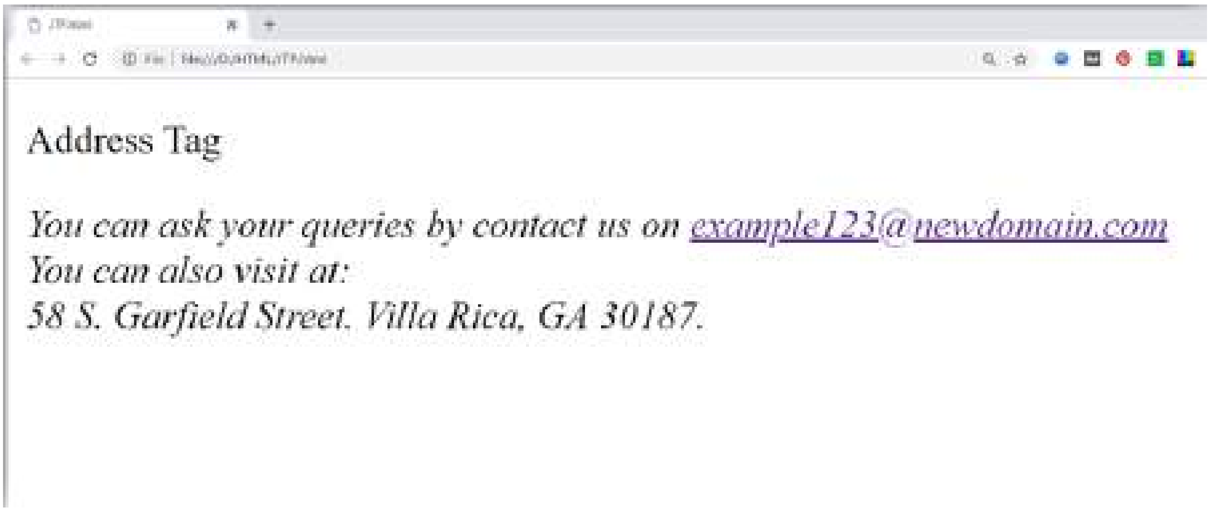
Please press Ctrl + Shift + t to restore page on chrome.

10. Address tag

An HTML <address> tag defines the contact information about the author of the content. The content written between <address> and </address> tag, then it will be displayed in italic font.

```
<address> You can ask your queries by contact us on <a href="">example123@newdomain.com</a>
  <br> You can also visit at: <br>58 S. Garfield Street. Villa Rica, GA 30187.
 </address>
```

Output:



Address Tag

You can ask your queries by contact us on example123@newdomain.com
You can also visit at:
58 S. Garfield Street. Villa Rica, GA 30187.

HTML Anchor

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

href attribute of HTML anchor tag

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

The syntax of HTML anchor tag is given below.

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

Let's see an example of HTML anchor tag.

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

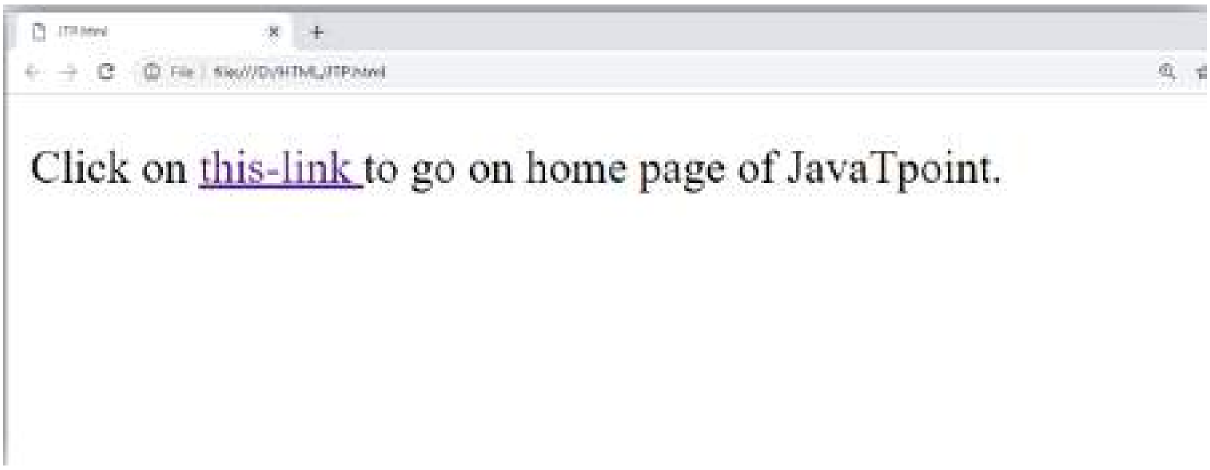
Specify a location for Link using target attribute

If we want to open that link to another page then we can use target attribute of <a> tag. With the help of this link will be open in next page.

Example:

```
1. <!DOCTYPE html>
2. <html>
3. <head>
4.     <title></title>
5. </head>
6. <body>
7. <p>Click on <a href="https://www.javatpoint.com/" target="_blank"> this-
   link </a>to go on home page of JavaTpoint.</p>
8. </body>
9. </html>
```

Output:



Click on this-link to go on home page of JavaTpoint.

Note:

- The **target** attribute can only use with href attribute in anchor tag.
- If we will not use target attribute then link will open in same page.

Appearance of HTML anchor tag

An **unvisited link** is displayed underlined and blue.

A **visited link** displayed underlined and purple.

An **active link** is underlined and red.

HTML Image

HTML img tag is used to display image on the web page. HTML img tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image element.

Let's see an example of HTML image.

```
1. <h2>HTML Image Example</h2>
2. <img src="good_morning.jpg" alt="Good Morning Friends"/>
```

Output:

Attributes of HTML img tag

The src and alt are important attributes of HTML img tag. All attributes of HTML image tag are given below.

1) src

It is a necessary attribute that describes the source or path of the image. It instructs the browser where to look for the image on the server.

The location of image may be on the same directory or another server.

2) alt

The alt attribute defines an alternate text for the image, if it can't be displayed. The value of the alt attribute describe the image in words. The alt attribute is considered good for SEO prospective.

3) width

It is an optional attribute which is used to specify the width to display the image. It is not recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of width attribute.

4) height

It h3 the height of the image. The HTML height attribute also supports iframe, image and object elements. It is not recommended now. You should apply CSS in place of height attribute.

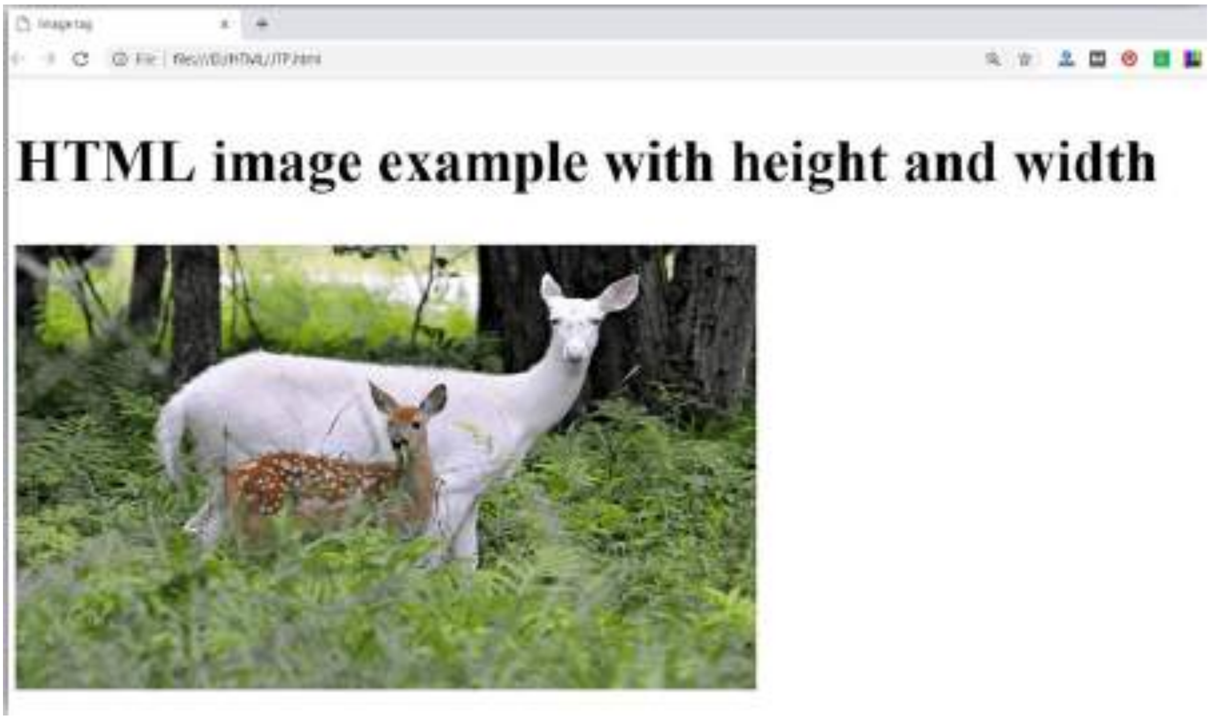
Use of height and width attribute with img tag

You have learnt about how to insert an image in your web page, now if we want to give some height and width to display image according to our requirement, then we can set it with height and width attributes of image.

Example:

```
<img src="animal.jpg" height="180" width="300" alt="animal image">
```

Output:



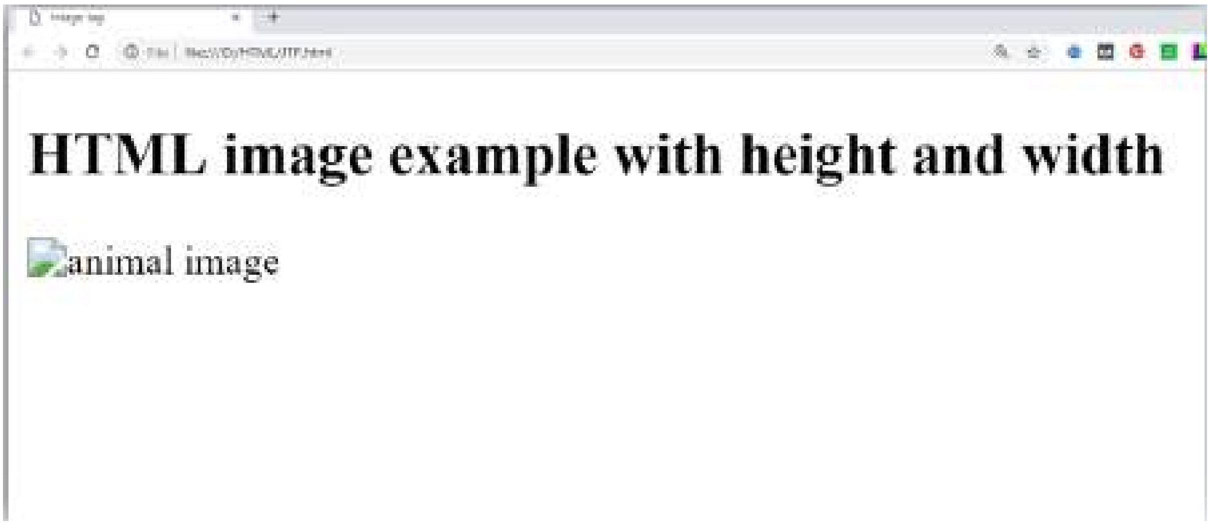
HTML image example with height and width

Use of alt attribute

We can use alt attribute with tag. It will display an alternative text in case if image cannot be displayed on browser. Following is the example for alt attribute:

```
<img src="animal.png" height="180" width="300" alt="animal image">
```

Output:



HTML image example with height and width

animal image

How to get image from another directory/folder?

To insert an image in your web, that image must be present in your same folder where you have put the HTML file. But if in some case image is available in some other directory then you can access the image like this:

```
1. <img src="E:/images/animal.png" height="180" width="300" alt="animal image">
```

In above statement we have put image in local disk E------>images folder------>animal.png.

Use <img> tag as a link

We can also link an image with other page or we can use an image as a link. To do this, put <img> tag inside the <a> tag.

Example:

```
1. <a href="https://www.javatpoint.com/what-is-robotics"><img src="robot.jpg" height="100" width="100"></a>
```

Output:

HTML Table

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

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

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

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

HTML Table Tags

Tag	Description
<table>	It defines a table.
<tr>	It defines a row in a table.
<th>	It defines a header cell in a table.
<td>	It defines a cell in a table.
<caption>	It defines the table caption.
<colgroup>	It specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting.
<col>	It is used with <colgroup> element to specify column properties for each column.
<tbody>	It is used to group the body content in a table.
<thead>	It is used to group the header content in a table.
<tfooter>	It is used to group the footer content in a table.

HTML Table Example

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

```
1. <table>
```

```
<tr><th>First_Name</th><th>Last_Name</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sonoo</td><td>Jaiswal</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>James</td><td>William</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swati</td><td>Sironi</td><td>82</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chetna</td><td>Singh</td><td>72</td></tr>
</table>
```

Output:

First_Name	Last_Name	
Sonoo	Jaiswal	60
James	William	80
Swati	Sironi	82
Chetna	Singh	72

In the above html table, there are 5 rows and 3 columns = 5 * 3 = 15 values.

HTML Table with Border

There are two ways to specify border for HTML tables.

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

1) HTML Border attribute

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

```
<table border="1">
<tr><th>First_Name</th><th>Last_Name</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sonoo</td><td>Jaiswal</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>James</td><td>William</td><td>80</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swati</td><td>Sironi</td><td>82</td></tr>
<tr><td>Chetna</td><td>Singh</td><td>72</td></tr>
</table>
```

Output:

First_Name	Last_Name	Marks
Sonoo	Jaiswal	60
James	William	80
Swati	Sironi	82
Chetna	Singh	72

2) CSS Border property

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

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
```

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

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 2px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
```

Output:

Name	Last Name	Marks
Sonoo	Jaiswal	60
James	William	80
Swati	Sironi	82
Chetna	Singh	72

HTML Table with cell padding

You can specify padding for table header and table data by two ways:

1. By cellpadding attribute of table in HTML
2. By padding property in CSS

The cellpadding attribute of HTML table tag is obselete now. It is recommended to use CSS. So let's see the code of CSS.

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid pink;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
```

Output:

Name	Last Name	Marks
Sonoo	Jaiswal	60
James	William	80
Swati	Sironi	82
Chetna	Singh	72

HTML Table width:

We can specify the HTML table width using the **CSS width** property. It can be specify in pixels or percentage.

We can adjust our table width as per our requirement. Following is the example to display table with width.

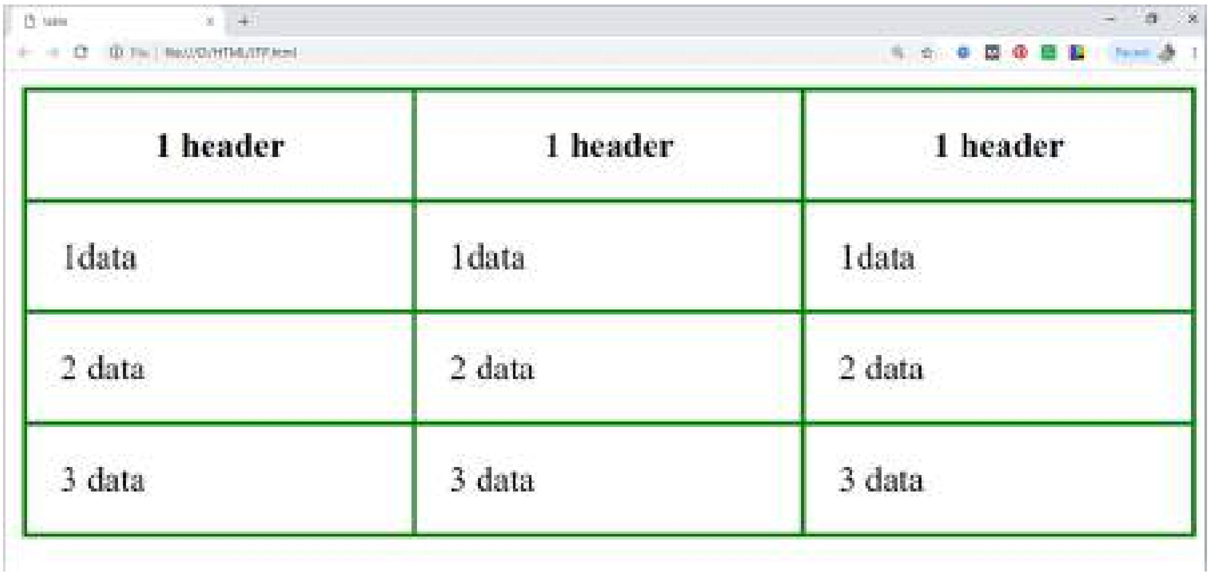
```
table{
     width: 100%;
}
```

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>table</title>
    <style>
        table{
            border-collapse: collapse;
            width: 100%;
        }
    th,td{
        border: 2px solid green;
        padding: 15px;
    }

    </style>
  </head>
<body>
  <table>
    <tr>
        <th>1 header</th>
        <th>1 header</th>
        <th>1 header</th>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>1data</td>
        <td>1data</td>
        <td>1data</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>2 data</td>
        <td>2 data</td>
        <td>2 data</td>
    </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3 data</td>
    <td>3 data</td>
    <td>3 data</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



1 header	1 header	1 header
1data	1data	1data
2 data	2 data	2 data
3 data	3 data	3 data

HTML Table with colspan

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

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

Let's see the example that span two columns.

CSS code:

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  padding: 5px;
}
</style>
```

HTML code:

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
  <th>Name</th>
  <th colspan="2">Mobile No.</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
  <td>Ajeet Maurya</td>
  <td>7503520801</td>
  <td>9555879135</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Output:

Name	**Mobile No.**	
Ajeet Maurya	7503520801	9555879135

HTML Table with rowspan

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

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

Let's see the example that span two rows.

CSS code:

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
```

HTML code:

```
<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><td>Ajeet Maurya</td></tr>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Mobile No.</th><td>7503520801</td></tr>
<tr><td>9555879135</td></tr>
</table>
```

Output:

Name	Ajeet Maurya
Mobile No.	7503520801
	9555879135

HTML table with caption

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

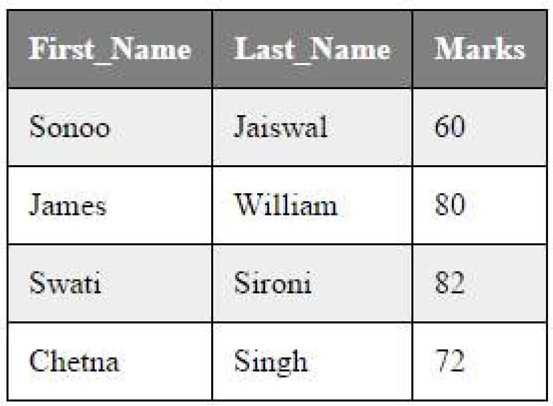
```
<table>
<caption>Student Records</caption>
<tr><th>First_Name</th><th>Last_Name</th><th>Marks</th></tr>
<tr><td>Vimal</td><td>Jaiswal</td><td>70</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mike</td><td>Warn</td><td>60</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shane</td><td>Warn</td><td>42</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jai</td><td>Malhotra</td><td>62</td></tr>
</table>
```

Styling HTML table even and odd cells

CSS code:

```
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
th, td {
  padding: 10px;
}
table#alter tr:nth-child(even) {
  background-color: #eee;
}
table#alter tr:nth-child(odd) {
  background-color: #fff;
}
table#alter th {
  color: white;
  background-color: gray;
}
</style>
```

Output:



First_Name	Last_Name	Marks
Sonoo	Jaiswal	60
James	William	80
Swati	Sironi	82
Chetna	Singh	72

HTML Lists

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

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

HTML Ordered List or Numbered List

In the ordered HTML lists, all the list items are marked with numbers by default. It is known as numbered list also. The ordered list starts with <ol> tag and the list items start with <li> tag.

```
<ol>
 <li>Aries</li>
 <li>Bingo</li>
 <li>Leo</li>
 <li>Oracle</li>
</ol>
```

Output:

1. Aries
2. Bingo
3. Leo
4. Oracle

HTML Unordered List or Bulleted List

In HTML Unordered list, all the list items are marked with bullets. It is also known as bulleted list also. The Unordered list starts with <ul> tag and list items start with the <li> tag.

```
<ul>
 <li>Aries</li>
 <li>Bingo</li>
 <li>Leo</li>
 <li>Oracle</li>
</ul>
```

Output:

- Aries
- Bingo
- Leo
- Oracle

HTML Description List or Definition List

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

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

The HTML definition list contains following three tags:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the start of the list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines a term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines the term definition (description).

```
<dl>
  <dt>Aries</dt>
  <dd>-One of the 12 horoscope sign.</dd>
  <dt>Bingo</dt>
  <dd>-One of my evening snacks</dd>
 <dt>Leo</dt>
 <dd>-It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.</dd>
  <dt>Oracle</dt>
  <dd>-It is a multinational technology corporation.</dd>
</dl>
```

Output:

```
Aries
        -One of the 12 horoscope sign.
Bingo
        -One of my evening snacks
Leo
        -It is also an one of the 12 horoscope sign.
```

Oracle

-It is a multinational technology corporation.

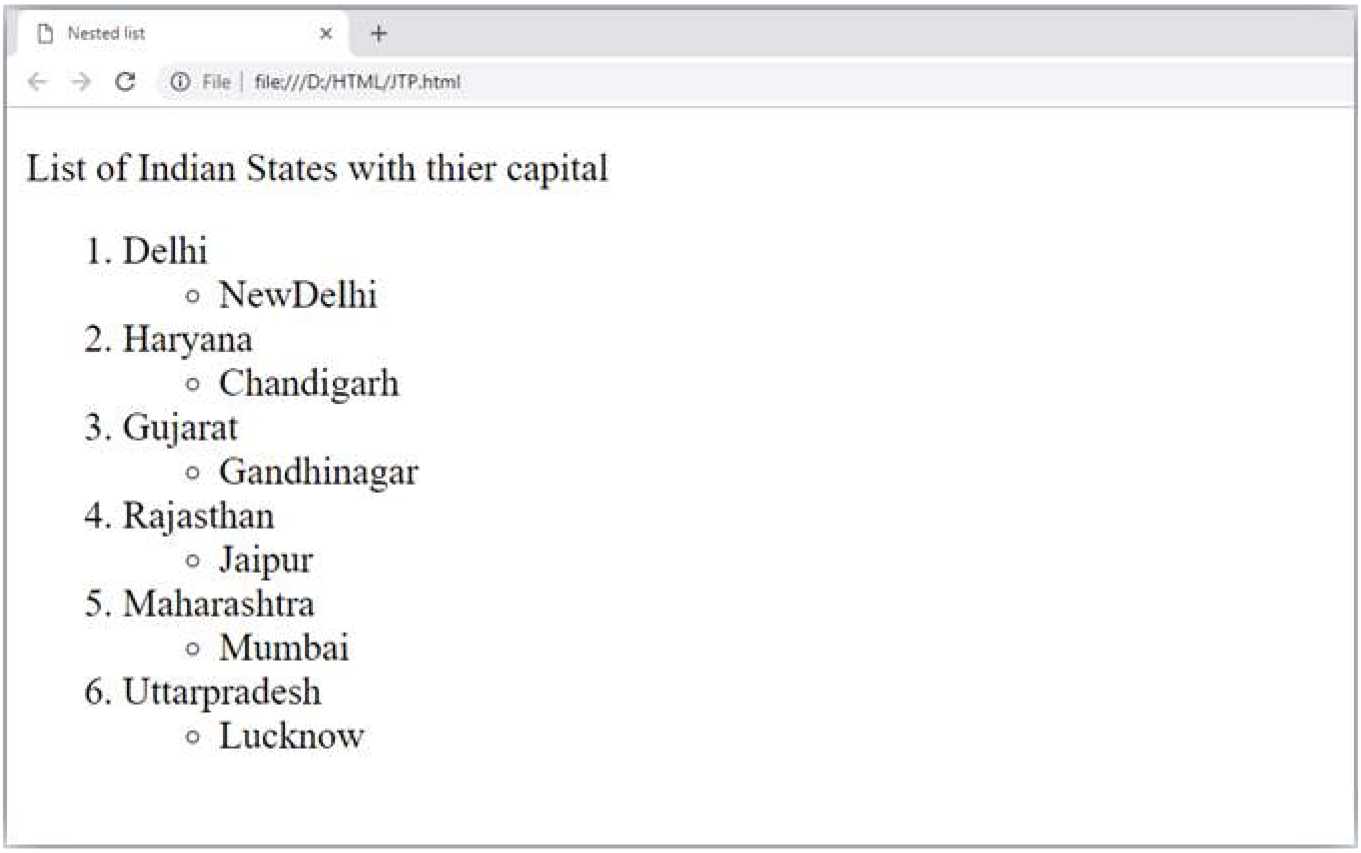
HTML Nested List

A list within another list is termed as nested list. If you want a bullet list inside a numbered list then such type of list will called as nested list.

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Nested list</title>
</head>
<body>
  <p>List of Indian States with thier capital</p>
<ol>
  <li>Delhi
    <ul>
       <li>NewDelhi</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Haryana
     <ul>
       <li>Chandigarh</li>
     </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Gujarat
    <ul>
       <li>Gandhinagar</li>
    </ul>
  </li>
  <li>Rajasthan
     <ul>
       <li>Jaipur</li>
     </ul>
    </li>
    <li>Maharashtra
        <ul>
            <li>Mumbai</li>
        </ul>
    </li>
    <li>Uttarpradesh
        <ul>
            <li>Lucknow</li></ul>
    </li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



```
List of Indian States with thier capital

    1. Delhi
          ○ NewDelhi
    2. Haryana
          ○ Chandigarh
    3. Gujarat
          ○ Gandhinagar
    4. Rajasthan
          ○ Jaipur
    5. Maharashtra
          ○ Mumbai
    6. Uttarpradesh
          ○ Lucknow
```

HTML Ordered List | HTML Numbered List

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

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

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

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

HTML Ordered List Example

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

```
<ol>
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
```

```html
</ol>
```

Output:

```
1.  HTML
2.  Java
3.  JavaScript
4.  SQL
```

ol type="I"

Let's see the example to display list in roman number uppercase.

```html
<ol type="I">
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
</ol>
```

Output:

```
  I.    HTML
 II.    Java
III.    JavaScript
 IV.    SQL
```

ol type="i"

Let's see the example to display list in roman number lowercase.

```html
<ol type="i">
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Output:

i. HTML
ii. Java
iii. JavaScript
iv. SQL

ol type="A"

Let's see the example to display list in alphabet uppercase.

```
<ol type="A">
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
</ol>
```

Output:

A. HTML
B. Java
C. JavaScript
D. SQL

ol type="a"

Let's see the example to display list in alphabet lowercase.

```
<ol type="a">
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

Output:

a. HTML
b. Java
c. JavaScript
d. SQL

---

start attribute

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
<ol type="i" start="5">
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
</ol>
```

Output:

v. HTML
vi. Java
vii. JavaScript
viii. SQL

---

reversed Attribute:

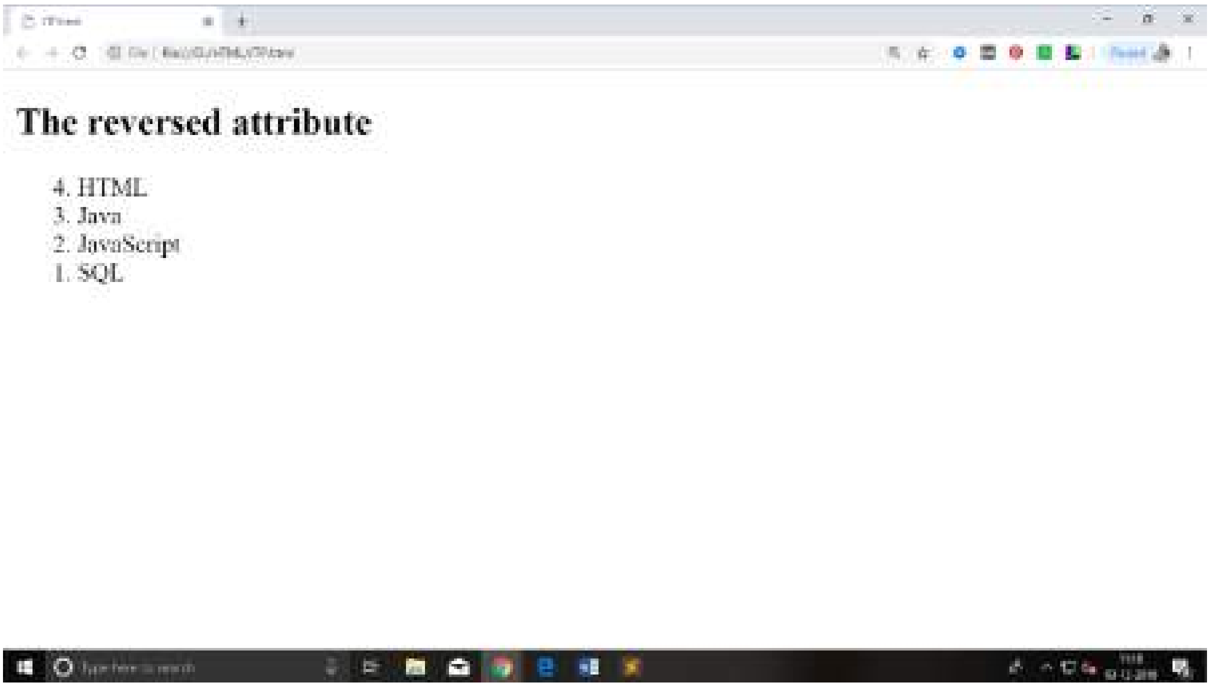
This is a Boolean attribute of HTML <ol> tag, and it is new in HTML5 version. If you use the reversed attribute with

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

Example:

```
<ol reversed>
<li>HTML</li>
<li>Java</li>
<li>JavaScript</li>
<li>SQL</li>
 </ol>
```

Output:



```
The reversed attribute

4. HTML
3. Java
2. JavaScript
1. SQL
```

HTML Unordered List | HTML Bulleted List

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

- disc

- circle
- square
- none

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

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

HTML Unordered List Example

```
<ul>
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
</ul>
```

Output:

- HTML
- Java
- JavaScript
- SQL

ul type="circle"

```
<ul type="circle">
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
</ul>
```

Output:

```
o   HTML
o   Java
o   JavaScript
o   SQL
```

ul type="square"

```
<ul type="square">
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
</ul>
```

Output:

```
o   HTML
o   Java
o   JavaScript
o   SQL
```

ul type="none"

```
<ul type="none">
 <li>HTML</li>
 <li>Java</li>
 <li>JavaScript</li>
 <li>SQL</li>
</ul>
```

Output:

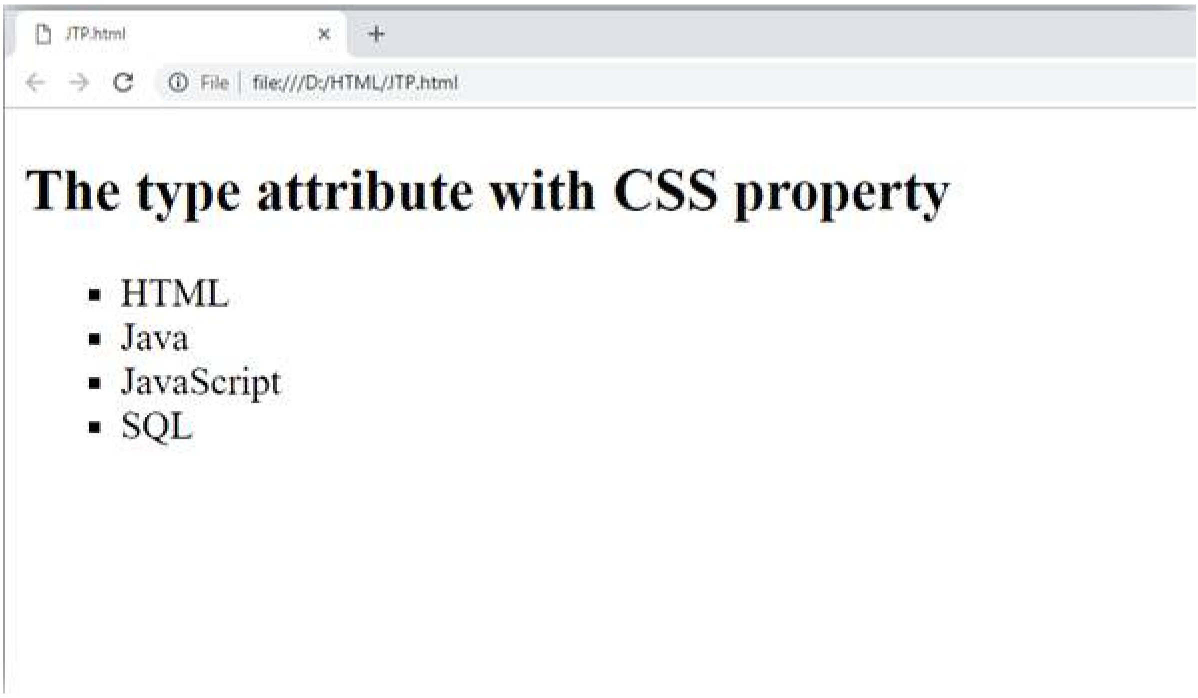
- HTML
- Java
- JavaScript
- SQL

```
<ul style="list-style-type: square;">
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>Java</li>
    <li>JavaScript</li>
    <li>SQL</li>
  </ul>
```

Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <head>
  </head>
 <body>
 <h2>The type attribute with CSS property</h2>
   <ul style="list-style-type: square;">
    <li>HTML</li>
     <li>Java</li>
           <li>JavaScript</li>
           <li>SQL</li>
    </ul>
 </body>
</html>
```

Output:



The type attribute with CSS property

- HTML
- Java
- JavaScript
- SQL

HTML Description List | HTML Definition List

HTML Description List or Definition List displays elements in definition form like in dictionary. The <dl>, <dt> and <dd> tags are used to define description list.

The 3 HTML description list tags are given below:

1. **<dl> tag** defines the description list.
2. **<dt> tag** defines data term.
3. **<dd> tag** defines data definition (description).

```
<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>is a markup language</dd>
  <dt>Java</dt>
  <dd>is a programming language and platform</dd>
 <dt>JavaScript</dt>
 <dd>is a scripting language</dd>
  <dt>SQL</dt>
  <dd>is a query language</dd>
</dl>
```

Output:

```
HTML
        is a markup language
Java
        is a programming language and platform
JavaScript
        is a scripting language
SQL
        is a query language
```

HTML Form

An **HTML form** is *a section of a document* which contains controls such as text fields, password fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit button, menus etc.

An HTML form facilitates the user to enter data that is to be sent to the server for processing such as name, email address, password, phone number, etc. .

Why use HTML Form

HTML forms are required if you want to collect some data from of the site visitor.

For example: If a user want to purchase some items on internet, he/she must fill the form such as shipping address and credit/debit card details so that item can be sent to the given address.

HTML Form Syntax

```
<form action="server url" method="get|post">
  //input controls e.g. textfield, textarea, radiobutton, button
</form>
```

HTML Form Tags

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

Tag	Description
<form>	It defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side.
<input>	It defines an input control.
<textarea>	It defines a multi-line input control.
<label>	It defines a label for an input element.
<fieldset>	It groups the related element in a form.
<legend>	It defines a caption for a <fieldset> element.
<select>	It defines a drop-down list.
<optgroup>	It defines a group of related options in a drop-down list.
<option>	It defines an option in a drop-down list.
<button>	It defines a clickable button.

HTML 5 Form Tags

Let's see the list of HTML 5 form tags.

Tag	Description
<datalist>	It specifies a list of pre-defined options for input control.
<keygen>	It defines a key-pair generator field for forms.

<output>	It defines the result of a calculation.

HTML <form> element

The HTML <form> element provide a document section to take input from user. It provides various interactive controls for submitting information to web server such as text field, text area, password field, etc.

Syntax:

```
<form>
//Form elements
</form>
```

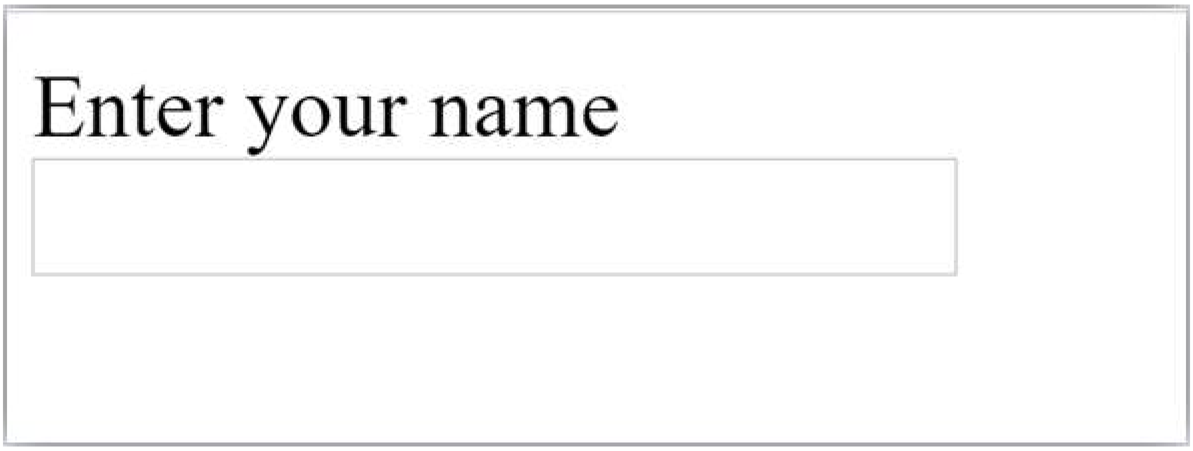
HTML <input> element

The HTML <input> element is fundamental form element. It is used to create form fields, to take input from user. We can apply different input filed to gather different information form user. Following is the example to show the simple text input.

Example:

```
<body>
 <form>
     Enter your name  <br>
   <input type="text" name="username">
 </form>
</body>
```

Output:



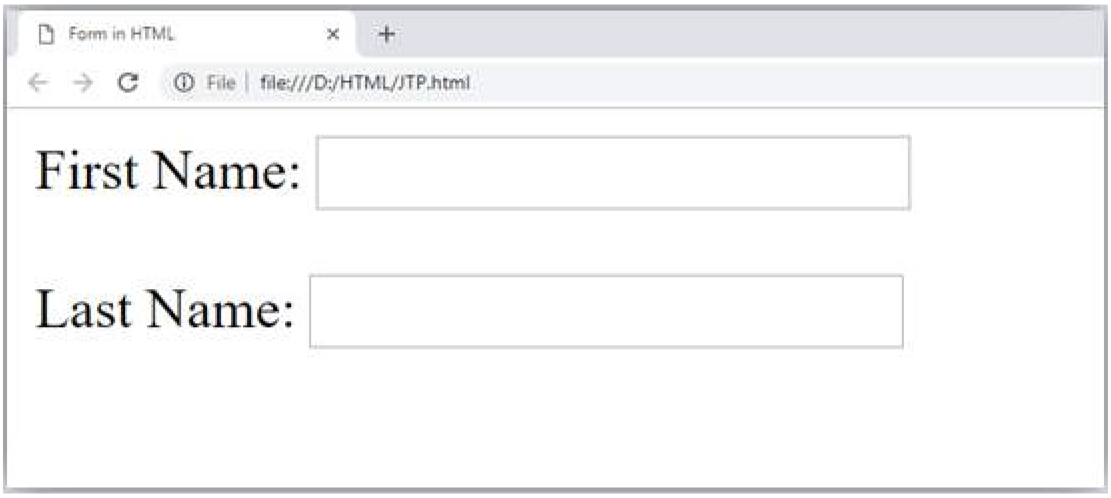
Enter your name

HTML TextField Control

The type="text" attribute of input tag creates textfield control also known as single line textfield control. The name attribute is optional, but it is required for the server side component such as JSP, ASP, PHP etc.

```
<form>
    First Name: <input type="text" name="firstname"/> <br/>
    Last Name:  <input type="text" name="lastname"/> <br/>
 </form>
```

Output:



First Name:

Last Name:

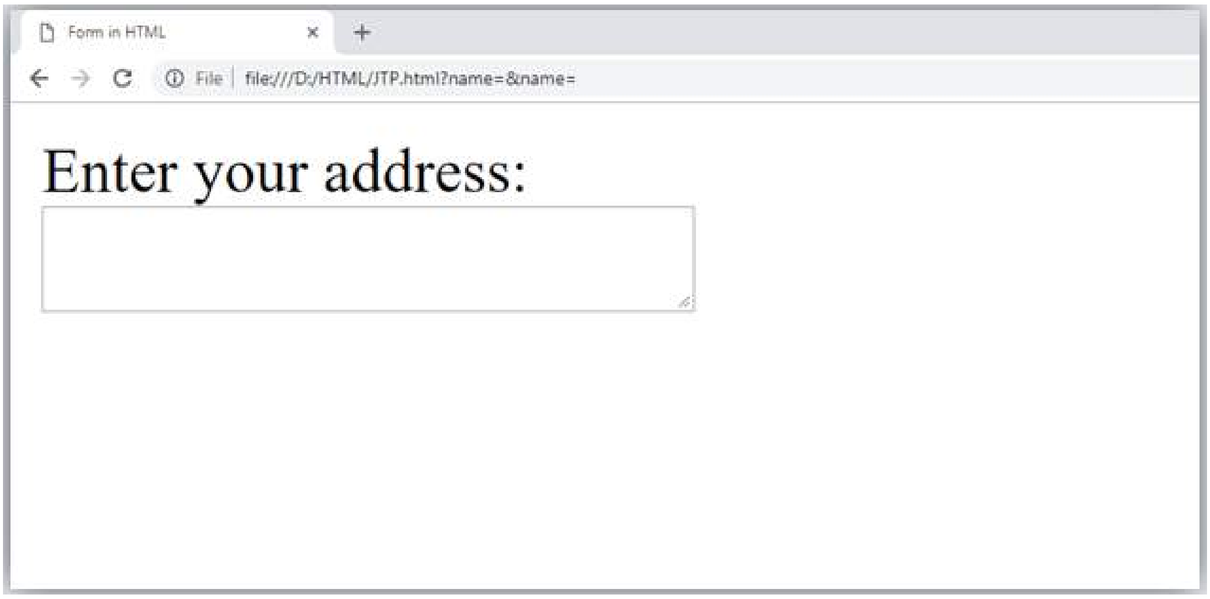
HTML <textarea> tag in form

The <textarea> tag in HTML is used to insert multiple-line text in a form. The size of <textarea> can be specify either using "rows" or "cols" attribute or by CSS.

Example:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Form in HTML</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form>
        Enter your address:<br>
      <textarea rows="2" cols="20"></textarea>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Enter your address:

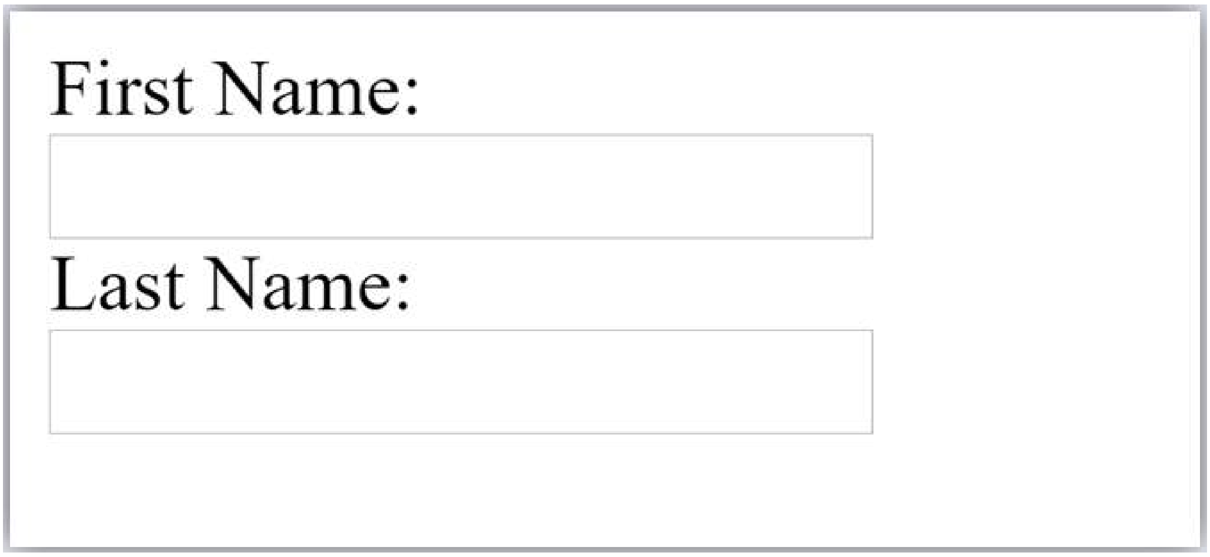
Label Tag in Form

It is considered better to have label in form. As it makes the code parser/browser/user friendly.

If you click on the label tag, it will focus on the text control. To do so, you need to have for attribute in label tag that must be same as id attribute of input tag.

```
<form>
  <label for="firstname">First Name: </label> <br/>
          <input type="text" id="firstname" name="firstname"/> <br/>
  <label for="lastname">Last Name: </label>
          <input type="text" id="lastname" name="lastname"/> <br/>
 </form>
```

Output:



First Name:

Last Name:

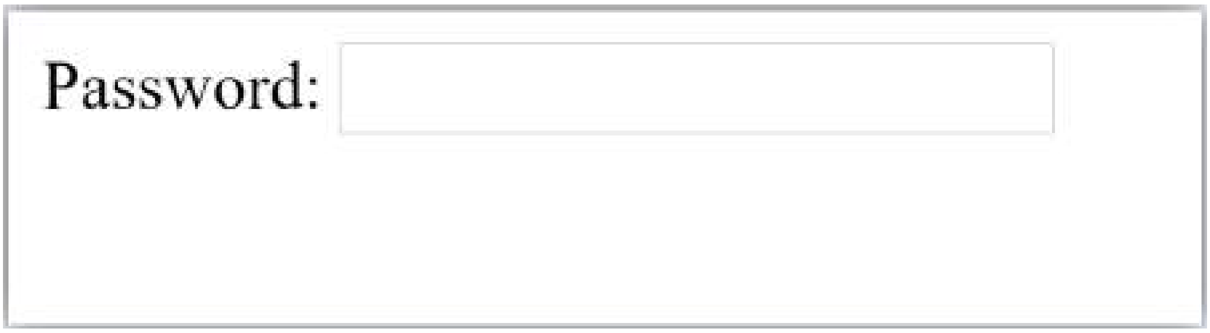
HTML Password Field Control

The password is not visible to the user in password field control.

```
<form>
  <label for="password">Password: </label>
          <input type="password" id="password" name="password"/> <br/>

</form>
```

Output:

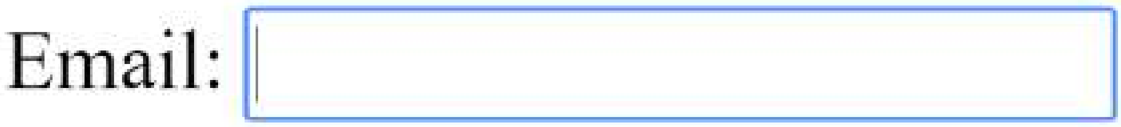


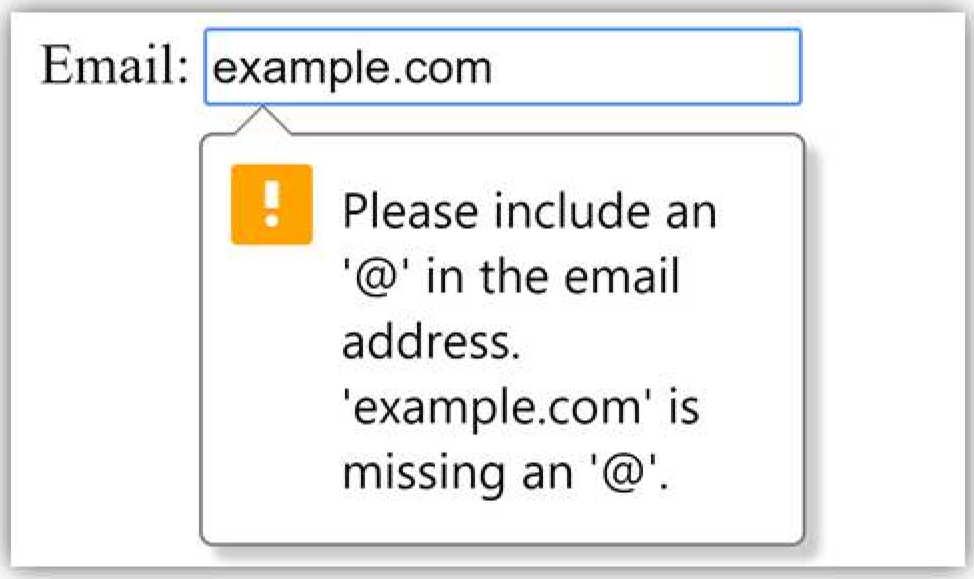
HTML 5 Email Field Control

The email field in new in HTML 5. It validates the text for correct email address. You must use @ and . in this field.

```
<form>
   <label for="email">Email: </label>
            <input type="email" id="email" name="email"/> <br/>
</form>
```

It will display in browser like below:





Email: example.com

Please include an '@' in the email address. 'example.com' is missing an '@'.

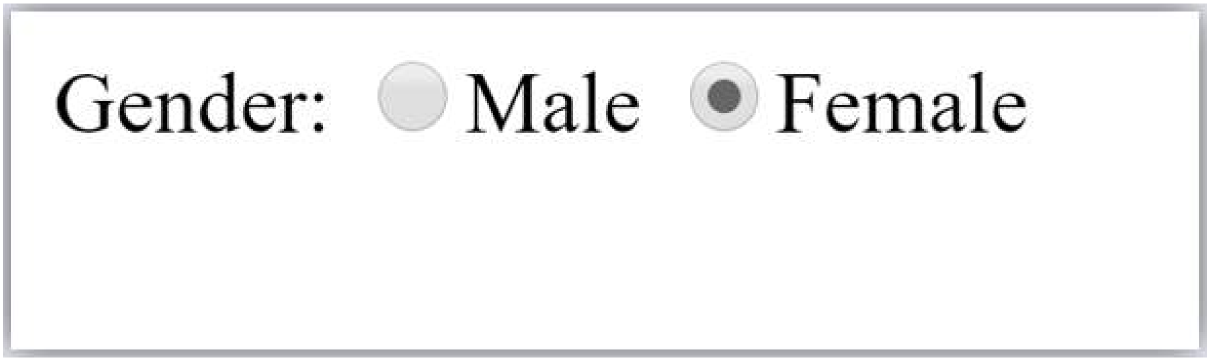
Radio Button Control

The radio button is used to select one option from multiple options. It is used for selection of gender, quiz questions etc.

If you use one name for all the radio buttons, only one radio button can be selected at a time.

Using radio buttons for multiple options, you can only choose a single option at a time.

```
<form>
  <label for="gender">Gender: </label>
        <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male"/>Male
        <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"/>Female <br/>
</form>
```



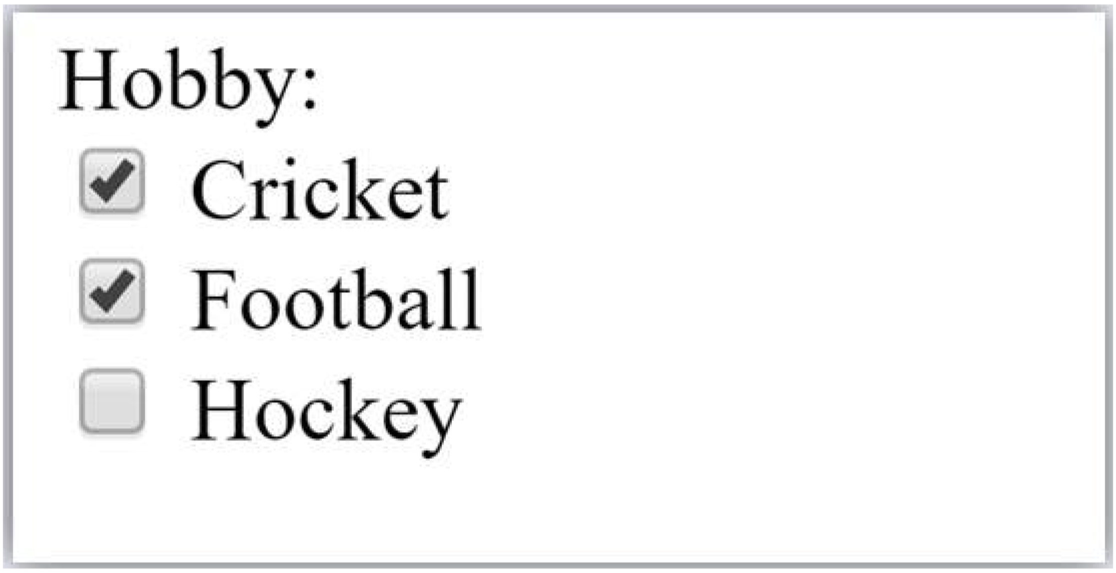
Gender: ○ Male ● Female

Checkbox Control

The checkbox control is used to check multiple options from given checkboxes.

```
<form>
Hobby:<br>
            <input type="checkbox" id="cricket" name="cricket" value="cricket"/>
             <label for="cricket">Cricket</label> <br>
            <input type="checkbox" id="football" name="football" value="football"/>
             <label for="football">Football</label> <br>
            <input type="checkbox" id="hockey" name="hockey" value="hockey"/>
             <label for="hockey">Hockey</label>
</form>
```

Output:



Hobby:
☑ Cricket
☑ Football
□ Hockey

Submit button control

HTML **<input type="submit">** are used to add a submit button on web page. When user clicks on submit button, then form get submit to the server.

Syntax:

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

The type = submit , specifying that it is a submit button

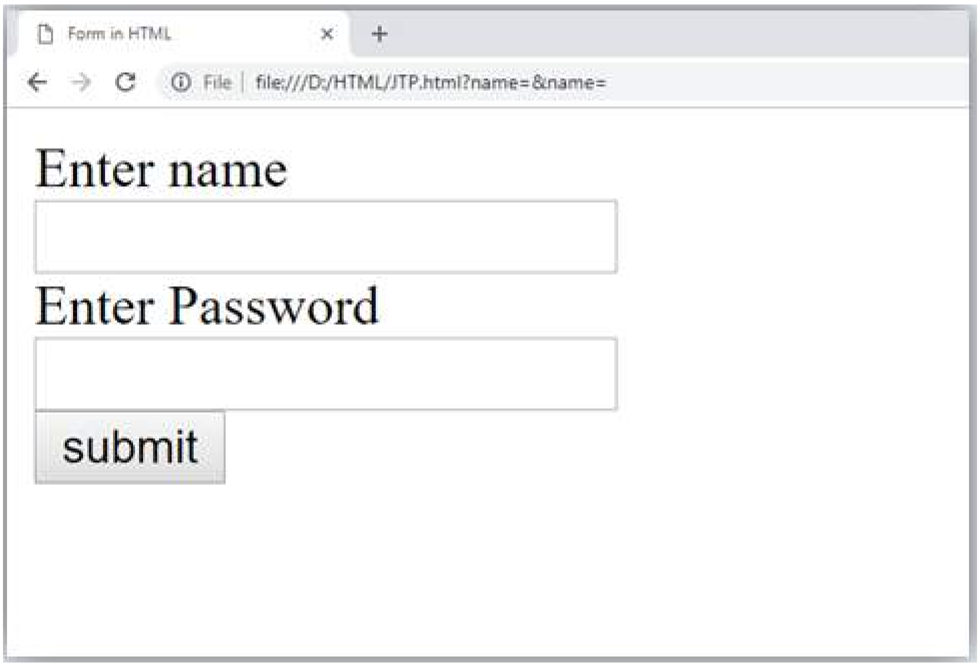
The value attribute can be anything which we write on button on web page.

The name attribute can be omit here.

Example:

```
<form>
   <label for="name">Enter name</label><br>
   <input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br>
   <label for="pass">Enter Password</label><br>
   <input type="Password" id="pass" name="pass"><br>
   <input type="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



Enter name

Enter Password

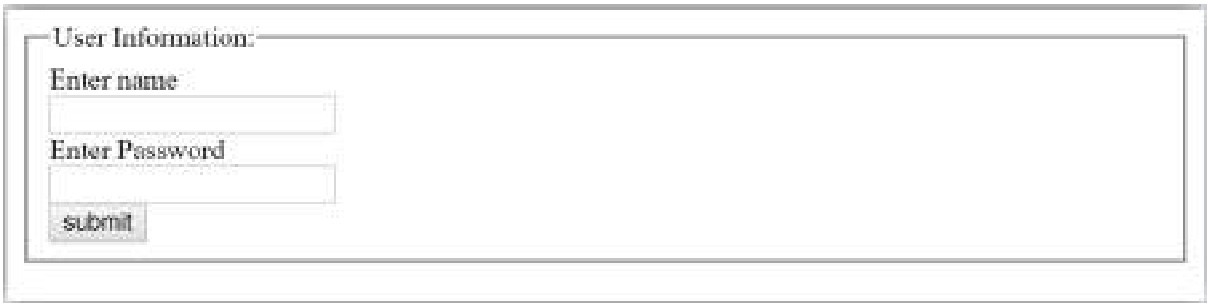
HTML <fieldset> element:

The <fieldset> element in HTML is used to group the related information of a form. This element is used with <legend> element which provide caption for the grouped elements.

Example:

```
 <form>
     <fieldset>
       <legend>User Information:</legend>
    <label for="name">Enter name</label><br>
<input type="text" id="name" name="name"><br>
<label for="pass">Enter Password</label><br>
<input type="Password" id="pass" name="pass"><br>
<input type="submit" value="submit">
</fieldset>
lt;/form>
```

Output:



User Information:

Enter name

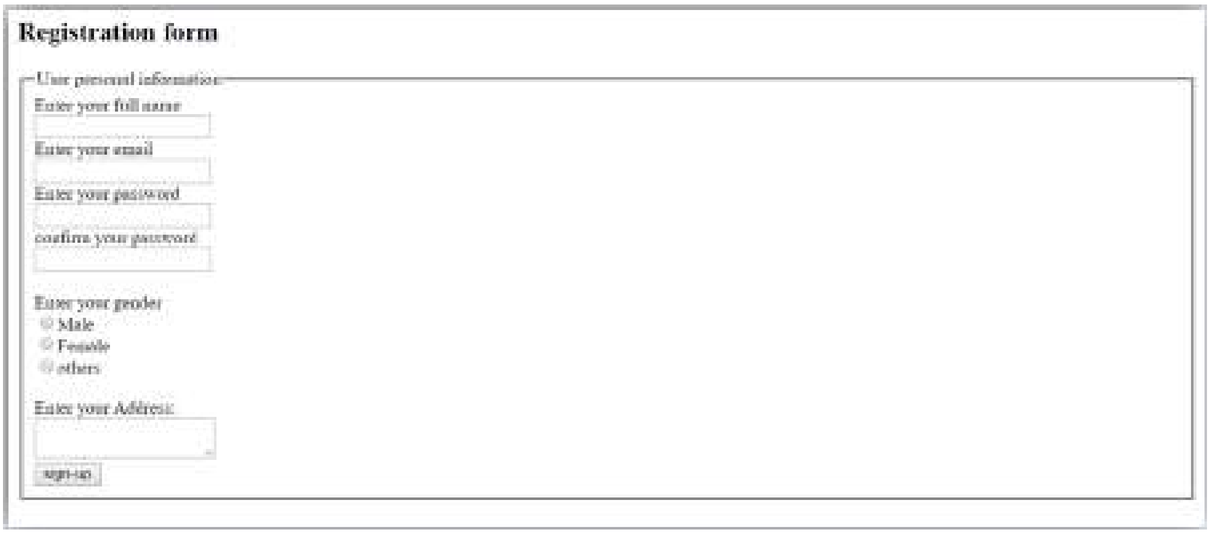
Enter Password

HTML Form Example

Following is the example for a simple form of registration.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>
 <head>
  <title>Form in HTML</title>
</head>
 <body>
      <h2>Registration form</h2>
    <form>
    <fieldset>
      <legend>User personal information</legend>
       <label>Enter your full name</label><br>
      <input type="text" name="name"><br>
        <label>Enter your email</label><br>
       <input type="email" name="email"><br>
        <label>Enter your password</label><br>
       <input type="password" name="pass"><br>
        <label>confirm your password</label><br>
       <input type="password" name="pass"><br>
        <br><label>Enter your gender</label><br>
       <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="male"/>Male  <br>
        <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="female"/>Female <br/>
       <input type="radio" id="gender" name="gender" value="others"/>others <br />
         <br>Enter your Address:<br>
       <textarea></textarea><br>
        <input type="submit" value="sign-up">
    </fieldset>
  </form>
 </body>
</html>
```

Output:



Registration form

User personal information

Enter your full name

Enter your email

Enter your password

confirm your password

Enter your gender

○ Male

○ Female

○ others

Enter your Address:

HTML Form Example

Let's see a simple example of creating HTML form.

```
<form action="#">
<table>
<tr>
    <td class="tdLabel"><label for="register_name" class="label">Enter name:</label></td>
    <td><input type="text" name="name" value="" id="register_name" style="width:160px"/></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td class="tdLabel"><label for="register_password" class="label">Enter password:</label></td>
    <td><input type="password" name="password" id="register_password" style="width:160px"/></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td class="tdLabel"><label for="register_email" class="label">Enter Email:</label></td>
    <td
><input type="email" name="email" value="" id="register_email" style="width:160px"/></td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td class="tdLabel"><label for="register_gender" class="label">Enter Gender:</label></td>
    <td>
<input type="radio" name="gender" id="register_gendermale" value="male" />
<label for="register_gendermale">male</label>
<input type="radio" name="gender" id="register_genderfemale" value="female"/>
<label for="register_genderfemale">female</label>
    </td>
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
    <td class="tdLabel"><label for="register_country" class="label">Select Country:</label></td>
    <td><select name="country" id="register_country" style="width:160px">
    <option value="india">india</option>
    <option value="pakistan">pakistan</option>
    <option value="africa">africa</option>
    <option value="china">china</option>
    <option value="other">other</option>
</select>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td colspan="2"><div align="right"><input type="submit" id="register_0" value="register"/>
</div></td>
</tr>
</table>
</form>
```

HTML Form Input Types

In HTML <input type=" "> is an important element of HTML form. The "type" attribute of input element can be various types, which defines information field. Such as <input type="text" name="name"> gives a text box.

Following is a list of all types of <input> element of HTML.

type=" "	Description
text	Defines a one-line text input field
password	Defines a one-line password input field
submit	Defines a submit button to submit the form to server

reset	Defines a reset button to reset all values in the form.
radio	Defines a radio button which allows select one option.
checkbox	Defines checkboxes which allow select multiple options form.
button	Defines a simple push button, which can be programmed to perform a task on an event.
file	Defines to select the file from device storage.
image	Defines a graphical submit button.

HTML5 added new types on <input> element. Following is the list of types of elements of HTML5

type=" "	Description
color	Defines an input field with a specific color.
date	Defines an input field for selection of date.
datetime-local	Defines an input field for entering a date without time zone.
email	Defines an input field for entering an email address.
month	Defines a control with month and year, without time zone.
number	Defines an input field to enter a number.
url	Defines a field for entering URL
week	Defines a field to enter the date with week-year, without time zone.

search	Defines a single line text field for entering a search string.
tel	Defines an input field for entering the telephone number.

Following is the description about types of <input> element with examples.

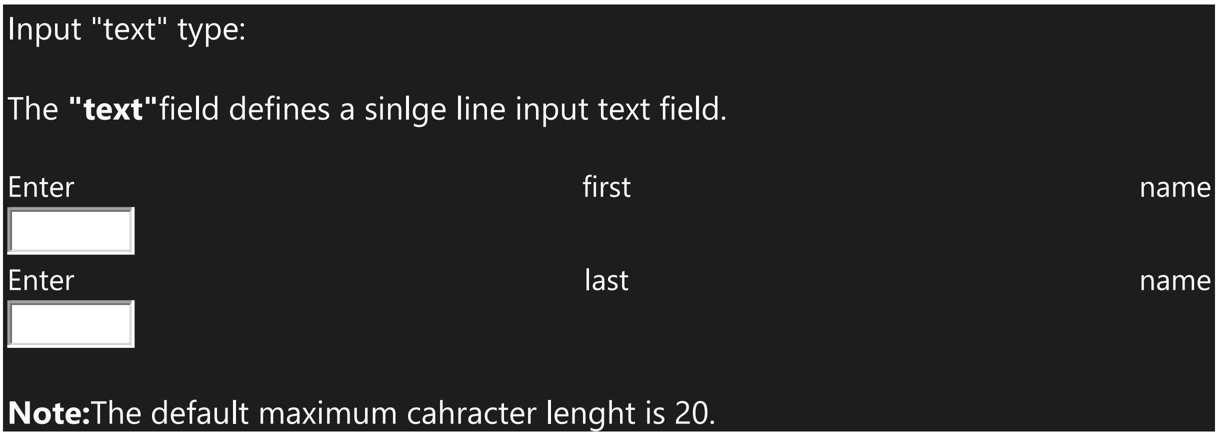
1. <input type="text">:

<input> element of type "text" are used to define a single-line input text field.

Example:

```
<form>
  <label>Enter first name</label><br>
  <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
  <label>Enter last name</label><br>
  <input type="text" name="lastname"><br>
  <p><strong>Note:</strong>The default maximum cahracter lenght is 20.</p>
</form>
```

Output:



Input "text" type:

The **"text"**field defines a sinlge line input text field.

Enter first name

Enter last name

Note: The default maximum cahracter lenght is 20.

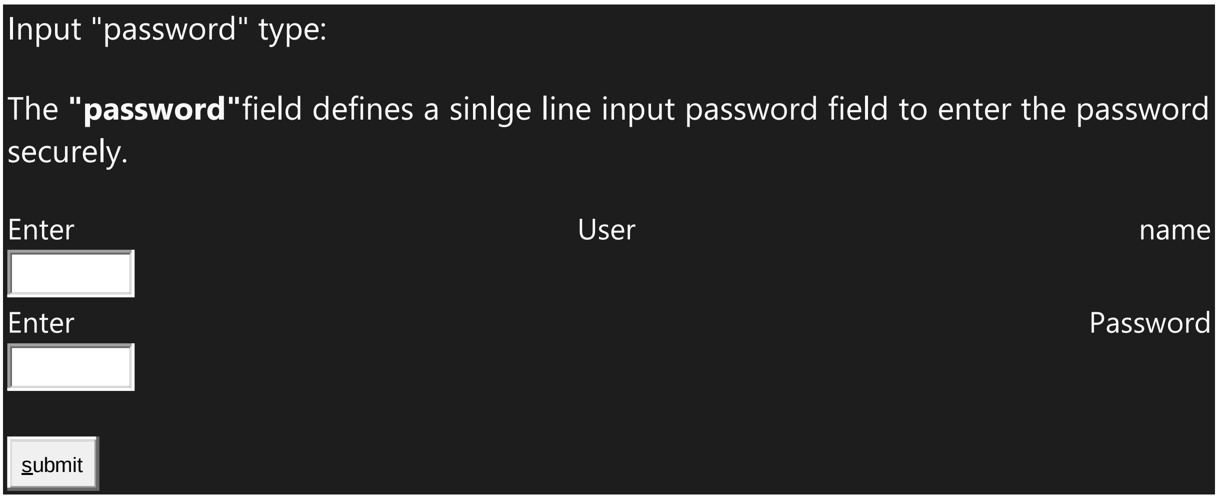
2. <input type="password">:

The <input> element of type "password" allow a user to enter the password securely in a webpage. The entered text in password filed converted into "*" or ".", so that it cannot be read by another user.

Example:

```
<form>
    <label>Enter User name</label><br>
    <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
    <label>Enter Password</label><br>
    <input type="Password" name="password"><br>
    <br><input type="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "password" type:

The **"password"**field defines a sinlge line input password field to enter the password securely.

Enter User name

Enter Password

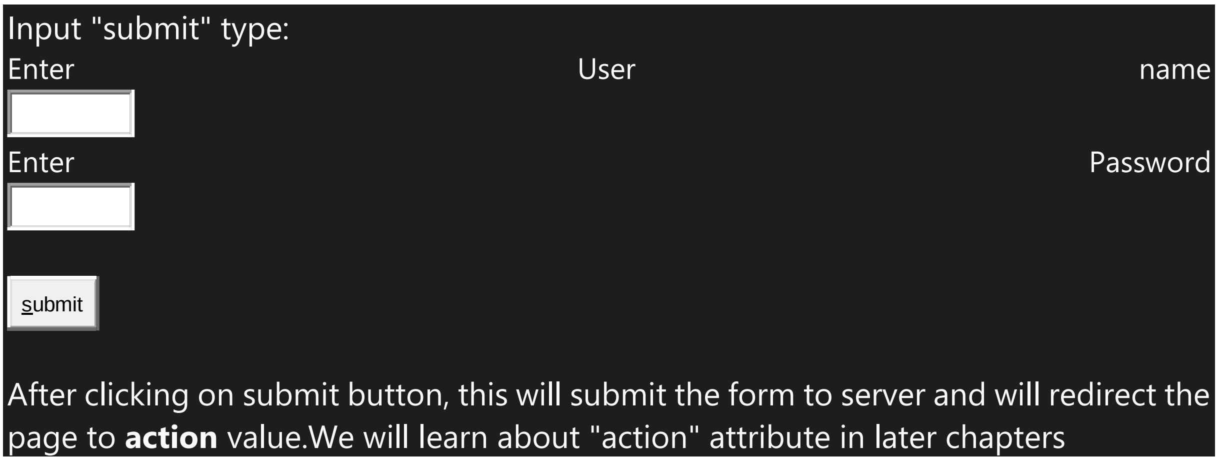
3. <input type="submit">:

The <input> element of type "submit" defines a submit button to submit the form to the server when the "click" event occurs.

Example:

```
<form action="https://www.javatpoint.com/html-tutorial">
    <label>Enter User name</label><br>
    <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
    <label>Enter Password</label><br>
    <input type="Password" name="password"><br>
    <br><input type="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "submit" type:

Enter User name

Enter Password

After clicking on submit button, this will submit the form to server and will redirect the page to **action** value.We will learn about "action" attribute in later chapters

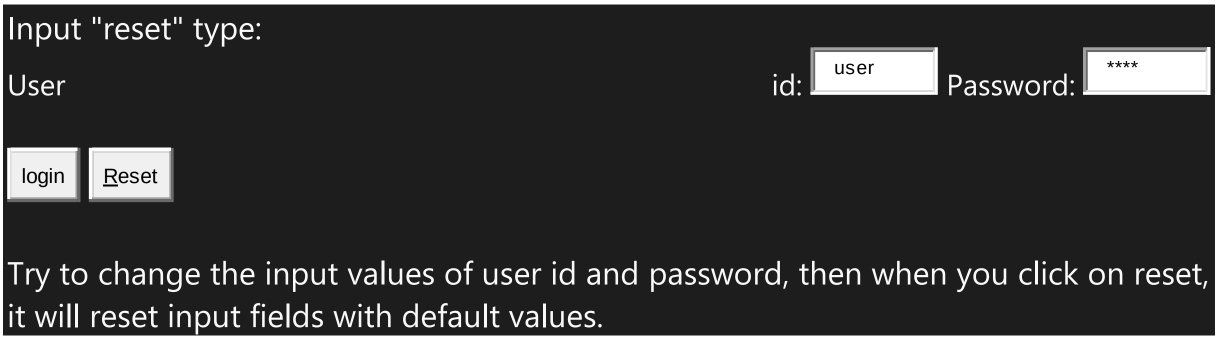
4. <input type="reset">:

The <input> type "reset" is also defined as a button but when the user performs a click event, it by default reset the all inputted values.

Example:

```
<form>
    <label>User id: </label>
     <input type="text" name="user-id" value="user">
              <label>Password: </label>
     <input type="password" name="pass" value="pass"><br><br>
     <input type="submit" value="login">
      <input type="reset" value="Reset">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "reset" type:

User id: user Password: ****

Try to change the input values of user id and password, then when you click on reset, it will reset input fields with default values.

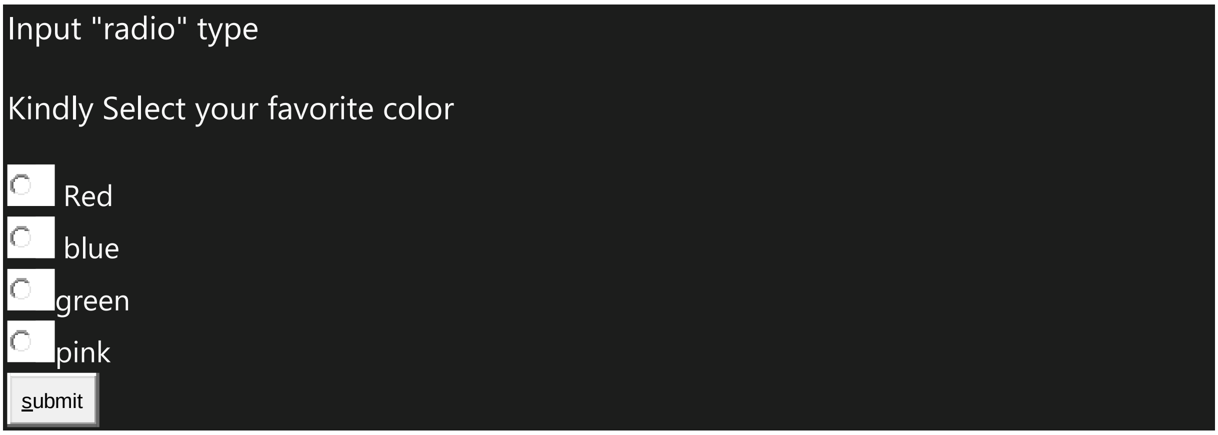
5. <input type="radio">:

The <input> type "radio" defines the radio buttons, which allow choosing an option between a set of related options. At a time only one radio button option can be selected at a time.

Example:

```
<form>
 <p>Kindly Select your favorite color</p>
 <input type="radio" name="color" value="red"> Red <br>
 <input type="radio" name="color" value="blue"> blue <br>
 <input type="radio" name="color" value="green">green <br>
 <input type="radio" name="color" value="pink">pink <br>
 <input type="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



```
Input "radio" type

Kindly Select your favorite color

○ Red
○ blue
○ green
○ pink
[submit]
```

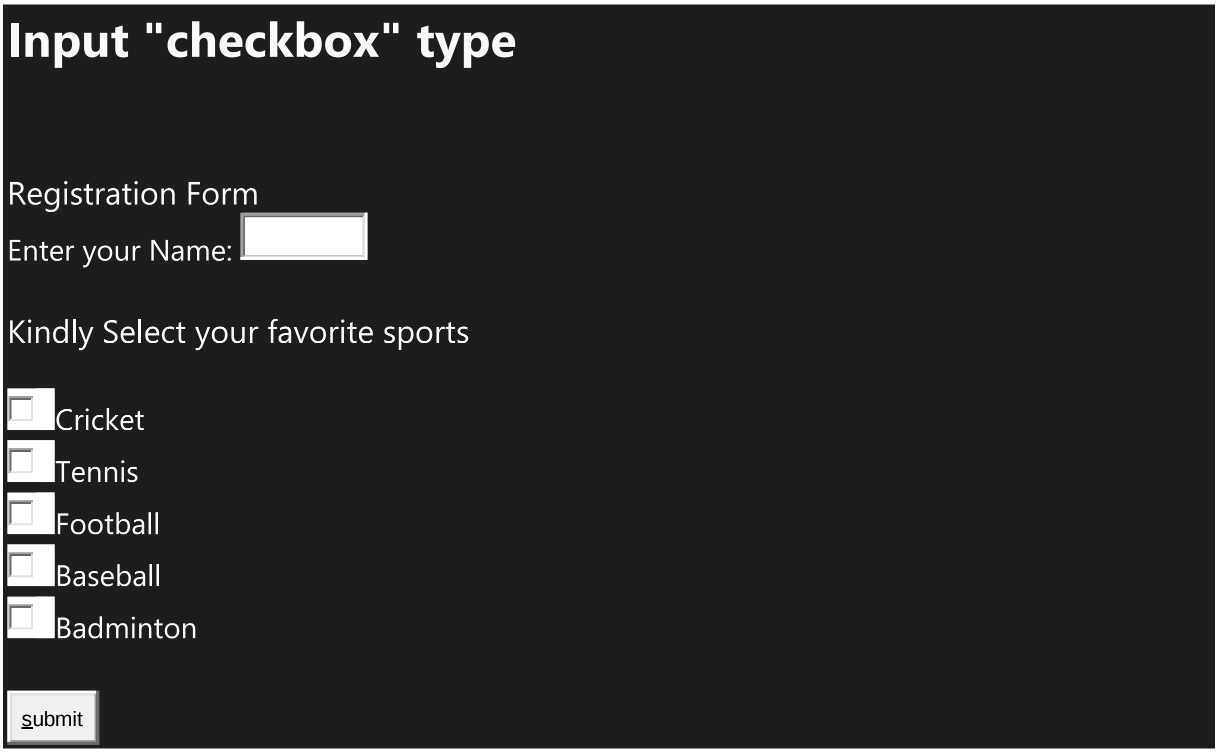
6. <input type="checkbox">:

The <input> type "checkbox" are displayed as square boxes which can be checked or unchecked to select the choices from the given options.

Example:

```
<form>
    <label>Enter your Name:</label>
    <input type="text" name="name">
    <p>Kindly Select your favourite sports</p>
    <input type="checkbox" name="sport1" value="cricket">Cricket<br>
    <input type="checkbox" name="sport2" value="tennis">Tennis<br>
    <input type="checkbox" name="sport3" value="football">Football<br>
    <input type="checkbox" name="sport4" value="baseball">Baseball<br>
    <input type="checkbox" name="sport5" value="badminton">Badminton<br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "checkbox" type

Registration Form

Enter your Name: ▭

Kindly Select your favorite sports

☐ Cricket
☐ Tennis
☐ Football
☐ Baseball
☐ Badminton

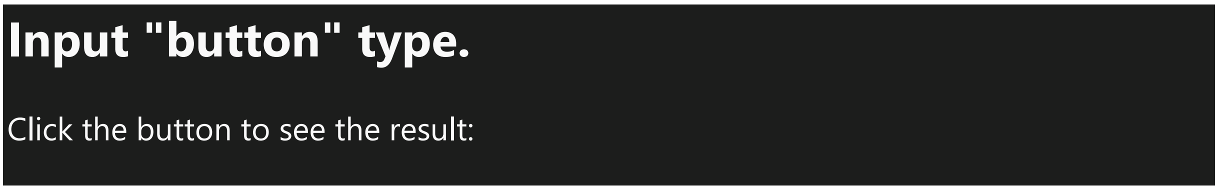
7. <input type="button">:

The <input> type "button" defines a simple push button, which can be programmed to control a functionally on any event such as, click event.

Example:

```
<form>
    <input type="button" value="Clcik me " onclick="alert('you are learning HTML')">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "button" type.

Click the button to see the result:

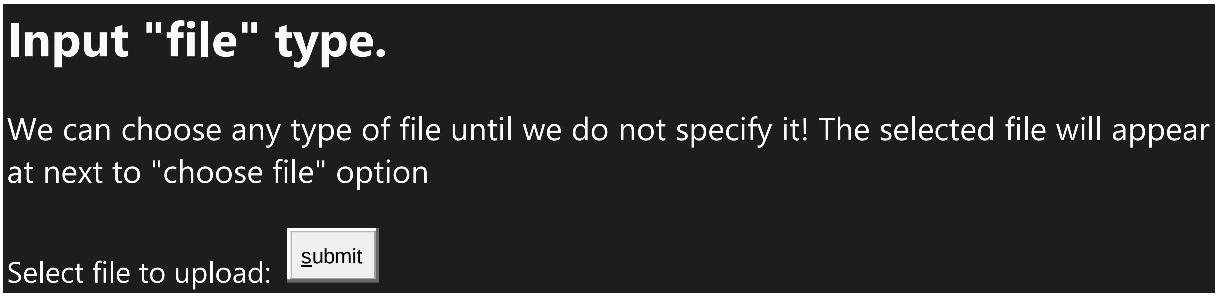
8. <input type="file">:

The <input> element with type "file" is used to select one or more files from user device storage. Once you select the file, and after submission, this file can be uploaded to the server with the help of JS code and file API.

Example:

```
<form>
     <label>Select file to upload:</label>
      <input type="file" name="newfile">
     <input type="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "file" type.

We can choose any type of file until we do not specify it! The selected file will appear at next to "choose file" option

Select file to upload:

9. <input type="image">:

The <input> type "image" is used to represent a submit button in the form of image.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Input "image" type.</h2>
<p>We can create an image as submit button</p>
  <form>
     <label>User id:</label><br>
      <input type="text" name="name"><br><br>
      <input type="image" alt="Submit" src="login.png"  width="100px">
  </form>

 </body>
</html>
```

HTML5 newly added <input> types element

1. <input type="color">:

The <input> type "color" is used to define an input field which contains a colour. It allows a user to specify the colour by the visual colour interface on a browser.

Example:

```
<form>
    Pick your Favorite color: <br><br>
     <input type="color" name="upclick" value="#a52a2a"> Upclick<br><br>

     <input type="color" name="downclick" value="#f5f5dc"> Downclick
</form>
```

Output:

Input "color" types:
Pick your Favorite color:

Up-click

Down-click

Note: The default value of "color" type is #000000 (black). It only supports color value in hexadecimal format.

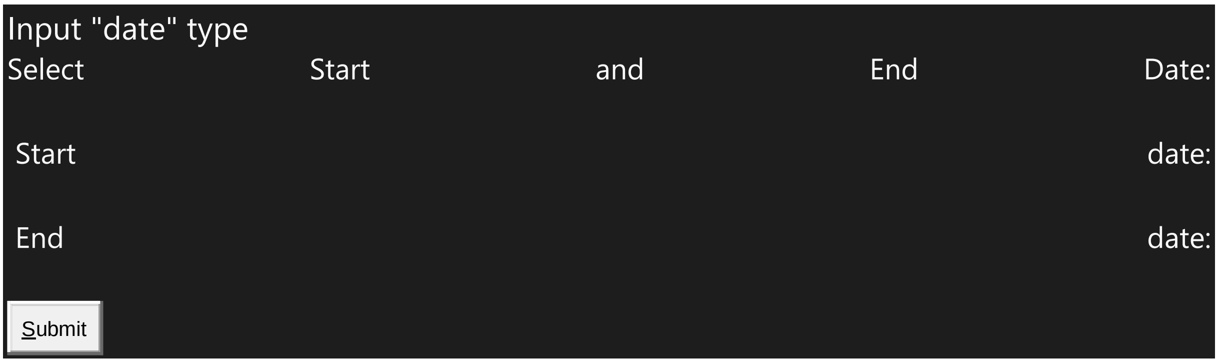
2. <input type="date">:

The <input> element of type "date" generates an input field, which allows a user to input the date in a given format. A user can enter the date by text field or by date picker interface.

Example:

```
<form>
   Select Start and End Date: <br><br>
     <input type="date" name="Startdate"> Start date:<br><br>
     <input type="date" name="Enddate"> End date:<br><br>
     <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "date" type
Select Start and End Date:

Start date:

End date:

3. <input type="datetime-local">:

The <input> element of type "datetime-local" creates input filed which allow a user to select the date as well as local time in the hour and minute without time zone information.

Example:

```
<form>
    <label>
      Select the meeting schedule: <br><br>
      Select date & time: <input type="datetime-local" name="meetingdate"> <br><br>
    </label>
     <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Output:

Input "datetime-local" type
Select the meeting schedule:

Select date & time:

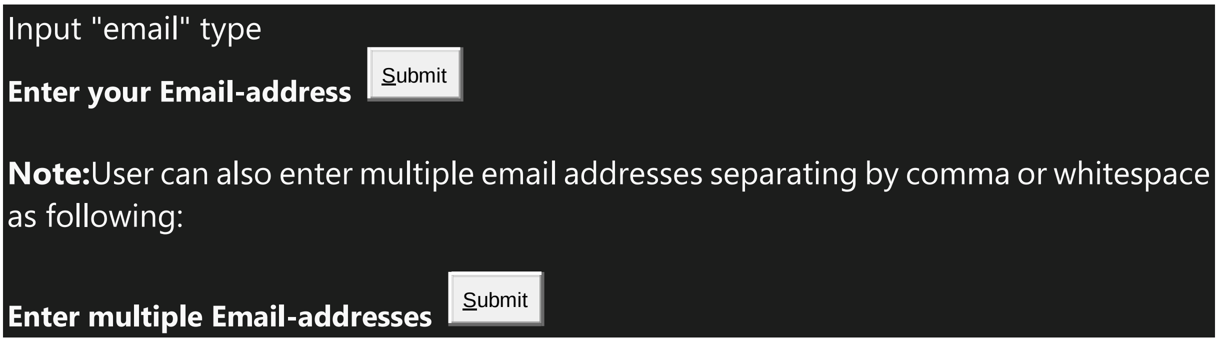
4. <input type="email">:

The <input> type "email" creates an input filed which allow a user to enter the e-mail address with pattern validation. The multiple attributes allow a user to enter more than one email address.

Example:

```
<form>
    <label><b>Enter your Email-address</b></label>
    <input type="email" name="email" required>
   <input type="submit">
     <p><strong>Note:</strong>User can also enter multiple email addresses separating by comma or whitespace as following: </p>
    <label><b>Enter multiple Email-addresses</b></label>
     <input type="email" name="email"  multiple>
   <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "email" type

Enter your Email-address

Note: User can also enter multiple email addresses separating by comma or whitespace as following:

Enter multiple Email-addresses

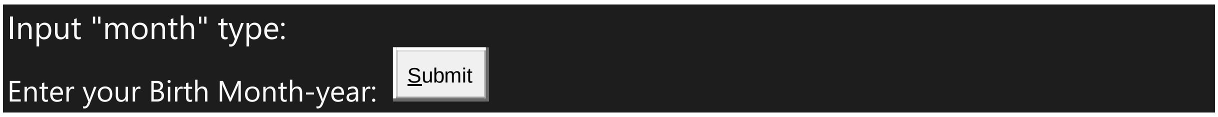
5. <input type="month">:

The <input> type "month" creates an input field which allows a user to easily enter month and year in the format of "MM, YYYY" where MM defines month value, and YYYY defines the year value. New

Example:

```
<form>
    <label>Enter your Birth Month-year: </label>
    <input type="month" name="newMonth">
    <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "month" type:

Enter your Birth Month-year:

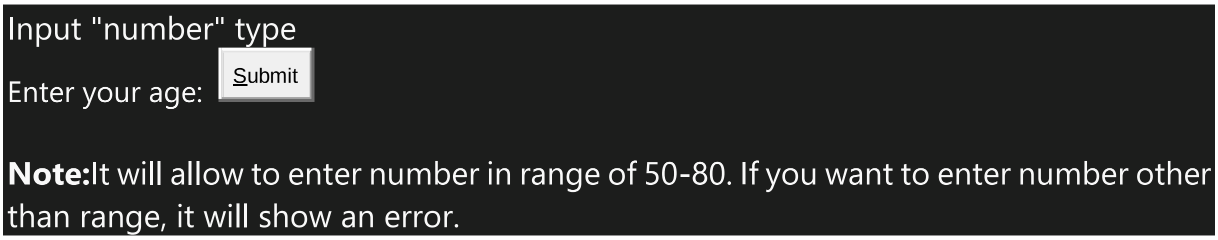
6. <input type="number">:

The <input> element type number creates input filed which allows a user to enter the numeric value. You can also restrict to enter a minimum and maximum value using min and max attribute.

Example:

```
<form>
    <label>Enter your age: </label>
    <input type="number" name="num" min="50" max="80">
     <input type="submit">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "number" type

Enter your age:

Note: It will allow to enter number in range of 50-80. If you want to enter number other than range, it will show an error.

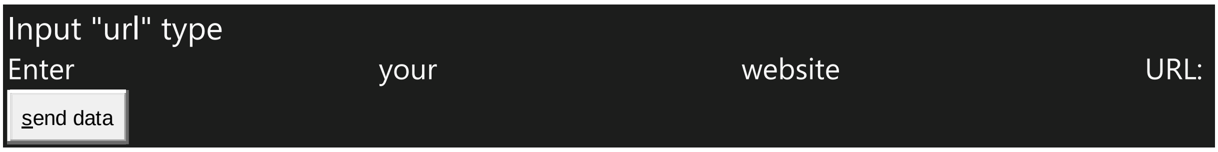
7. <input type="url">:

The <input> element of type "url" creates an input filed which enables user to enter the URL.

Example:

```
<form>
    <label>Enter your website URL: </label>
     <input type="url" name="website" placeholder="http://example.com"><br>
    <input type="submit" value="send data">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "url" type

Enter your website URL:

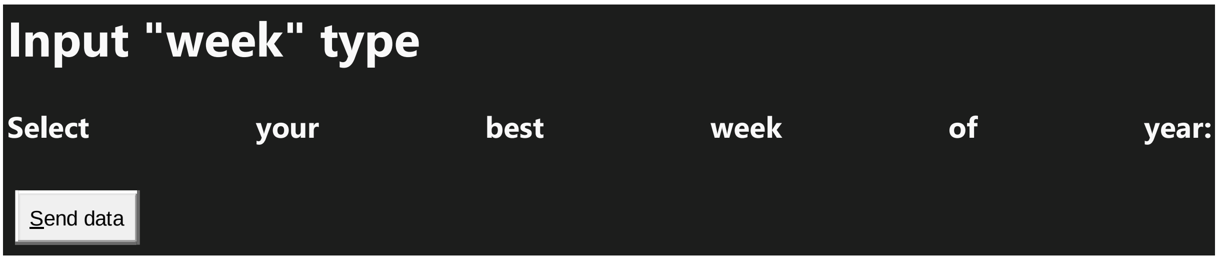
8. <input type="week">:

The <input> type week creates an input field which allows a user to select a week and year form the drop-down calendar without time zone.

Example:

```
<form>
    <label><b>Select your best week of year:</b></label><br><br>
     <input type="week" name="bestweek">
    <input type="submit" value="Send data">
 </form>
```

Output:



Input "week" type

Select your best week of year:

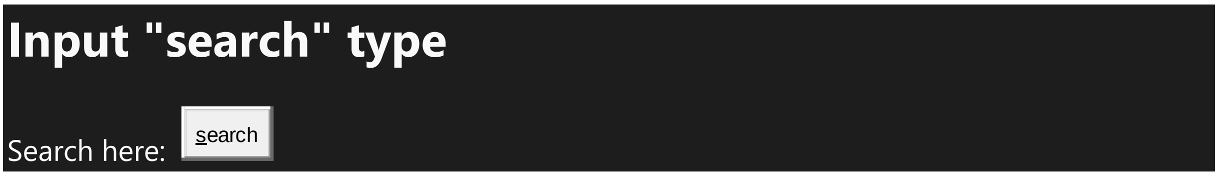
9. <input type="search">:

The <input> type "search" creates an input filed which allows a user to enter a search string. These are functionally symmetrical to the text input type, but may be styled differently.

Example:

```
<form>
    <label>Search here:</label>
    <input type="search" name="q">
    <input type="submit" value="search">
</form>
```

Output:



Input "search" type

Search here:

10. <input type="tel">:

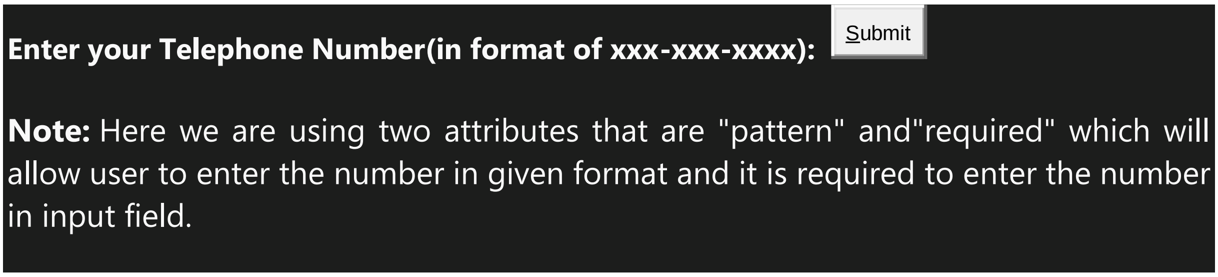
The <input> element of type ?tel? creates an input filed to enter the telephone number. The "tel" type does not have default validation such as email, because telephone number pattern can vary worldwide.

Example:

```
<form>
      <label><b>Enter your Telephone Number(in format of xxx-xxx-
xxxx):</b></label>
      <input type="tel" name="telephone" pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{3}-[0-
9]{4}" required>
      <input type="submit"><br><br>
   </form>
```

Output:

Input "tel" type



Enter your Telephone Number(in format of xxx-xxx-xxxx):

Note: Here we are using two attributes that are "pattern" and"required" which will allow user to enter the number in given format and it is required to enter the number in input field.

HTML form Attribute

HTML <form> element attributes

In HTML there are various attributes available for <form> element which are given below:

HTML action attribute

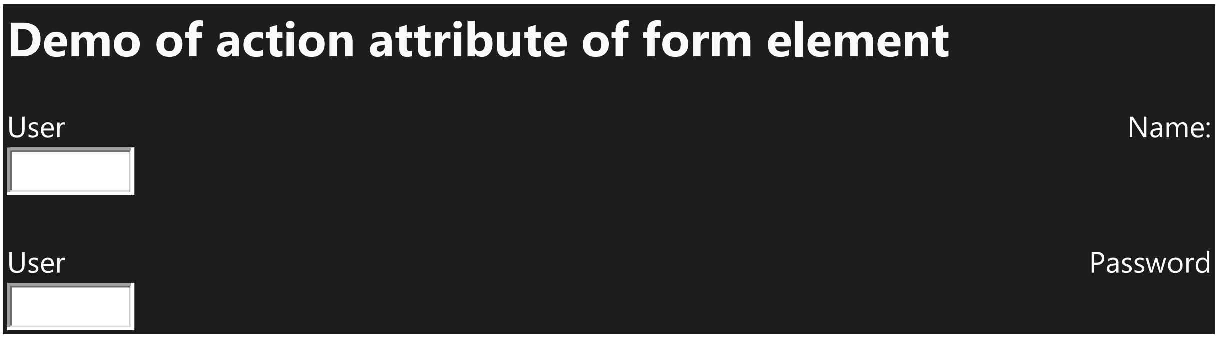
The action attribute of <form> element defines the process to be performed on form when form is submitted, or it is a URI to process the form information.

The action attribute value defines the web page where information proceed. It can be .php, .jsp, .asp, etc. or any URL where you want to process your form.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="post">
<label>User Name:</label><br>
<input type="text" name="name"><br><br>
<label>User Password</label><br>
<input type="password" name="pass"><br><br>
 <input type="submit">
   </form>
```

Output:



Demo of action attribute of form element

User Name:

User Password

It will redirect to a new page "action.html" when you click on submit button

HTML method attribute

The method attribute defines the HTTP method which browser used to submit the form. The possible values of method attribute can be:

- **post:** We can use the post value of method attribute when we want to process the sensitive data as it does not display the submitted data in URL.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="post">
```

- **get:** The get value of method attribute is default value while submitting the form. But this is not secure as it displays data in URL after submitting the form.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="get">
```

When submitting the data, it will display the entered data in the form of:

```
file:///D:/HTML/action.html?name=JavaTPoint&pass=123
```

HTML target attribute

The target attribute defines where to open the response after submitting the form. The following are the keywords used with the target attribute.

- **_self:** If we use _self as an attribute value, then the response will display in current page only.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="get" target="_self">
```

- **_blank:** If we use _blank as an attribute it will load the response in a new page.

Example:

```
<form action="action.html" method="get" target="_blank">
```

HTML autocomplete attribute

The HTML autocomplete attribute is a newly added attribute of HTML5 which enables an input field to complete automatically. It can have two values "on" and "off" which enables autocomplete either ON or OFF. The default value of autocomplete attribute is "on".

Example:

```
1. <form action="action.html" method="get" autocomplete="on">
```

Example:

```
1. <form action="action.html" method="get" autocomplete="off">
```

HTML enctype attribute

The HTML enctype attribute defines the encoding type of form-content while submitting the form to the server. The possible values of enctype can be:

- **application/x-www-form-urlencoded:** It is default encoding type if the enctype attribute is not included in the form. All characters are encoded before submitting the form.

Example:

```
1. <form action="action.html" method="post" enctype="application/x-www-
   form-urlencoded" >
```

- **multipart/form-data:** It does not encode any character. It is used when our form contains file-upload controls.

Example:

```
1. <form action="action.html" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-
   data">
```

- **text/plain (HTML5):** In this encoding type only space are encoded into + symbol and no any other special character encoded.

Example:

```
1. <form action="action.html" method="post" enctype="text/plain" >
```

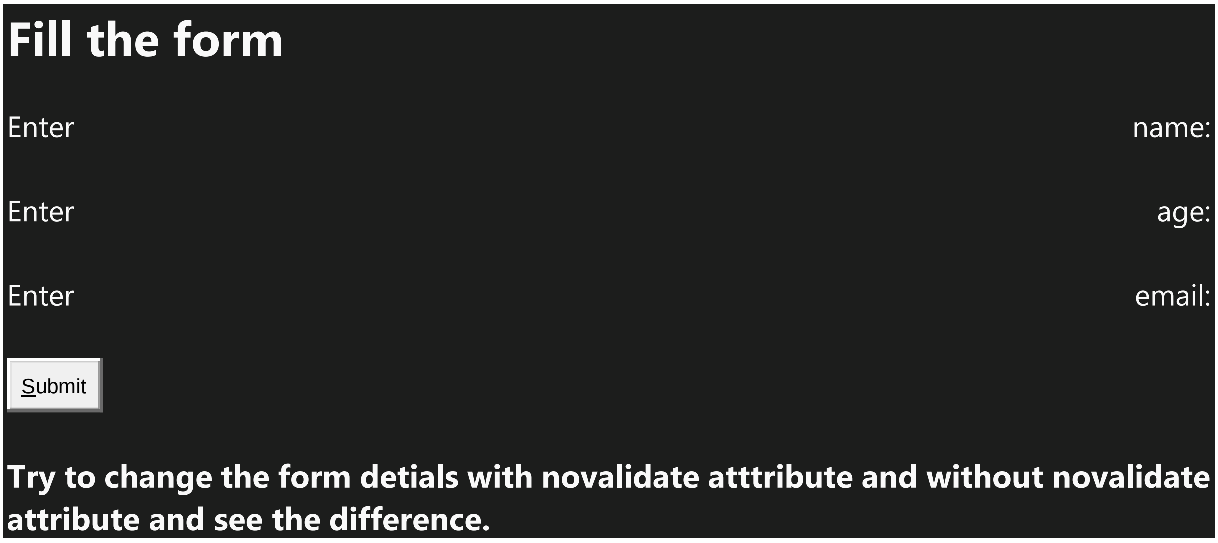
HTML novalidate attribute HTML5

The novalidate attribute is newly added Boolean attribute of HTML5. If we apply this attribute in form then it does not perform any type of validation and submit the form.

Example:

```
<form action = "action.html" method = "get" novalidate>
```

Output:



Fill the form

Enter name:

Enter age:

Enter email:

Submit

Try to change the form detials with novalidate atttribute and without novalidate attribute and see the difference.

HTML <input> element attribute

HTML name attribute

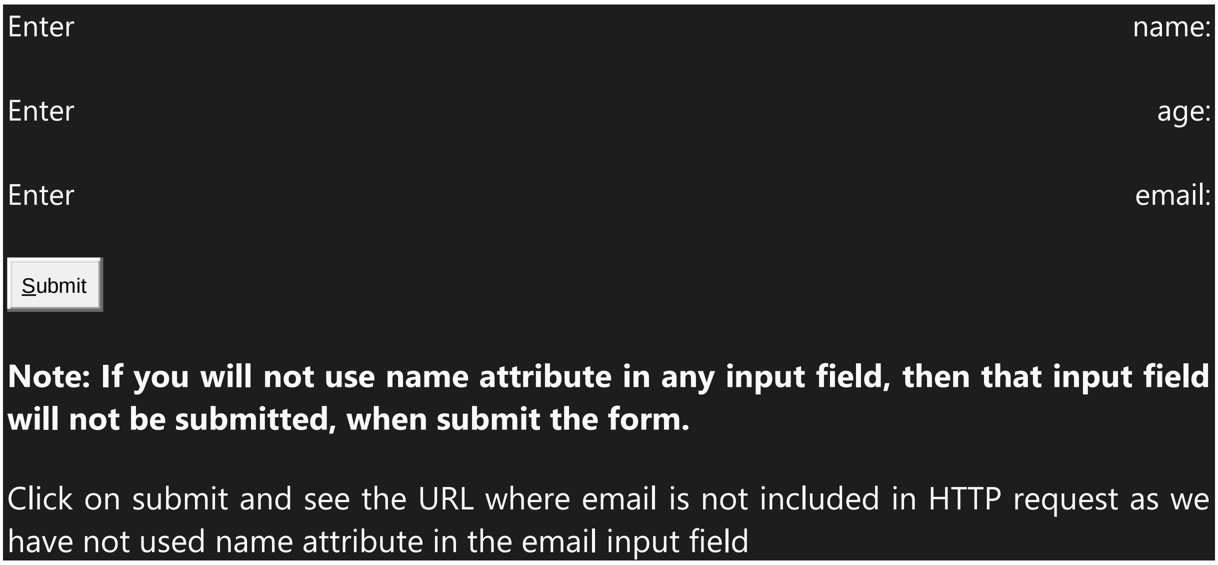
The HTML name attribute defines the name of an input element. The name and value attribute are included in HTTP request when we submit the form.

Example:

```
<form action = "action.html" method = "get">
        Enter name:<br><input type="name" name="uname"><br>
         Enter age:<br><input type="number" name="age"><br>
        Enter email:<br><input type="email"><br>
         <input type="submit" value="Submit">
    </form>
```

Output:

Fill the form



Enter name:

Enter age:

Enter email:

Note: If you will not use name attribute in any input field, then that input field will not be submitted, when submit the form.

Click on submit and see the URL where email is not included in HTTP request as we have not used name attribute in the email input field

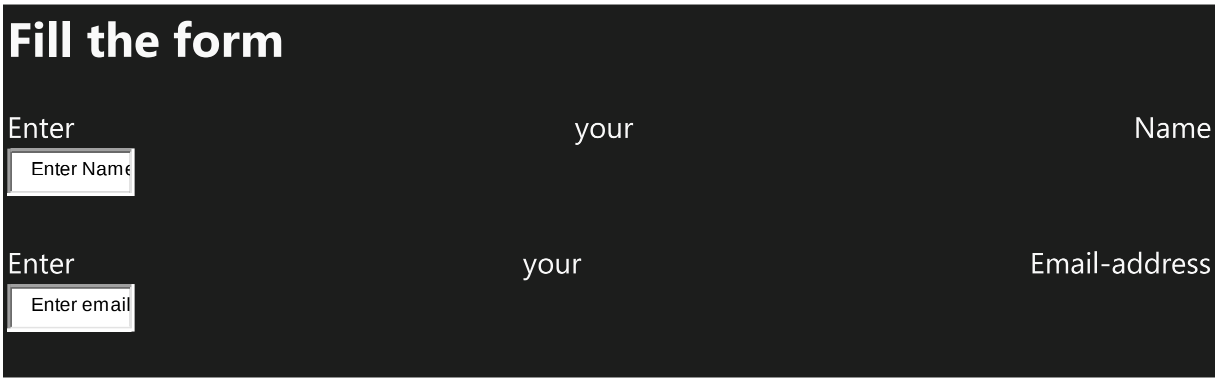
HTML value attribute

The HTML value attribute defines the initial value or default value of an input field.

Example:

```
<form>
        <label>Enter your Name</label><br>
         <input type="text" name="uname" value="Enter Name"><br><br>
        <label>Enter your Email-address</label><br>
         <input type="text" name="uname" value="Enter email"><br><br>
          <label>Enter your password</label><br>
         <input type="password" name="pass" value=""><br><br>
        <input type="submit" value="login">
    </form>
```

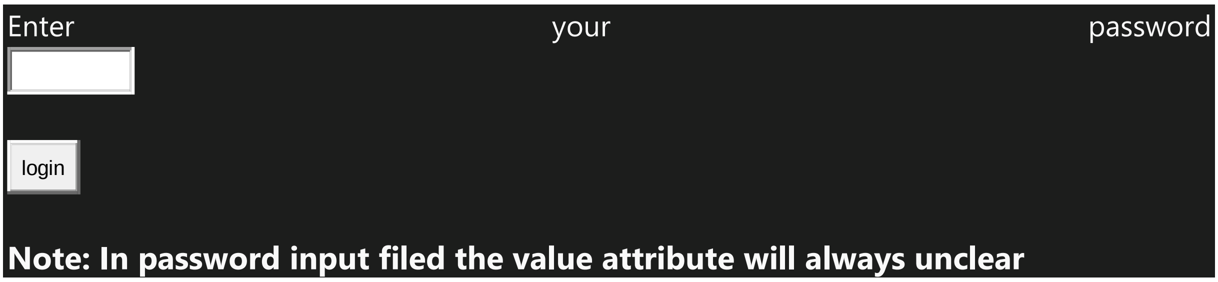
Output:



Fill the form

Enter your Name

Enter your Email-address



Enter your password

Note: In password input filed the value attribute will always unclear

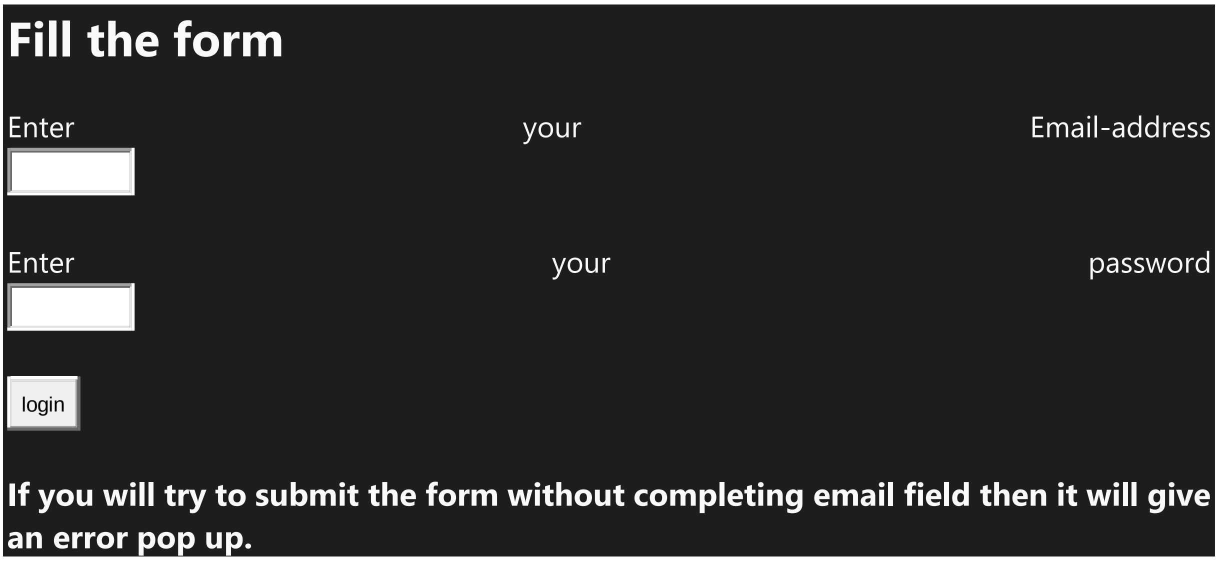
HTML required attribute HTML5

HTML required is a Boolean attribute which specifies that user must fill that filed before submitting the form.

Example:

```
<form>
       <label>Enter your Email-address</label><br>
        <input type="text" name="uname" required><br><br>
        <label>Enter your password</label><br>
        <input type="password" name="pass"><br><br>
       <input type="submit" value="login">
   </form>
```

Output:



Fill the form

Enter your Email-address

Enter your password

If you will try to submit the form without completing email field then it will give an error pop up.

HTML autofocus attribute HTML5

The autofocus is a Boolean attribute which enables a field automatically focused when a webpage loads.

Example:

```
<form>
      <label>Enter your Email-address</label><br>
      <input type="text" name="uname" autofocus><br><br>
      <label>Enter your password</label><br>
      <input type="password" name="pass"><br><br>
      <input type="submit" value="login">
  </form>
```

HTML placeholder attribute HTML5

The placeholder attribute specifies a text within an input field which informs the user about the expected input of that filed.

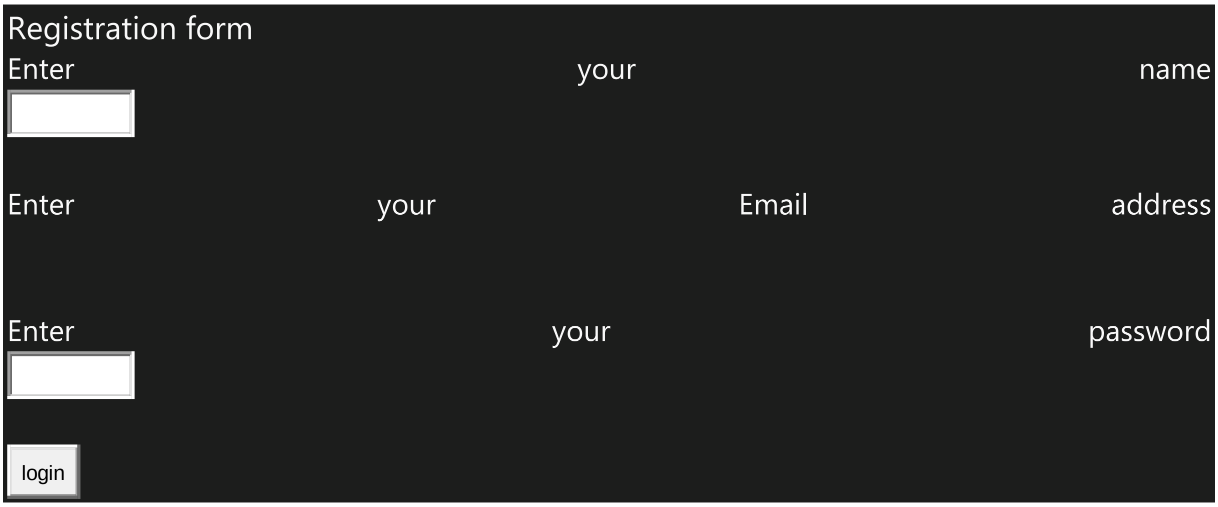
The placeholder attribute can be used with text, password, email, and URL values.

When the user enters the value, the placeholder will be automatically removed.

Example:

```
<form>
      <label>Enter your name</label><br>
      <input type="text" name="uname" placeholder="Your name"><br><br>
        <label>Enter your Email address</label><br>
      <input type="email" name="email" placeholder="example@gmail.com"><br><br>
        <label>Enter your password</label><br>
      <input type="password" name="pass" placeholder="your password"><br><br>
      <input type="submit" value="login">
   </form>
```

Output:



Registration form
Enter your name

Enter your Email address

Enter your password

HTML disabled attribute

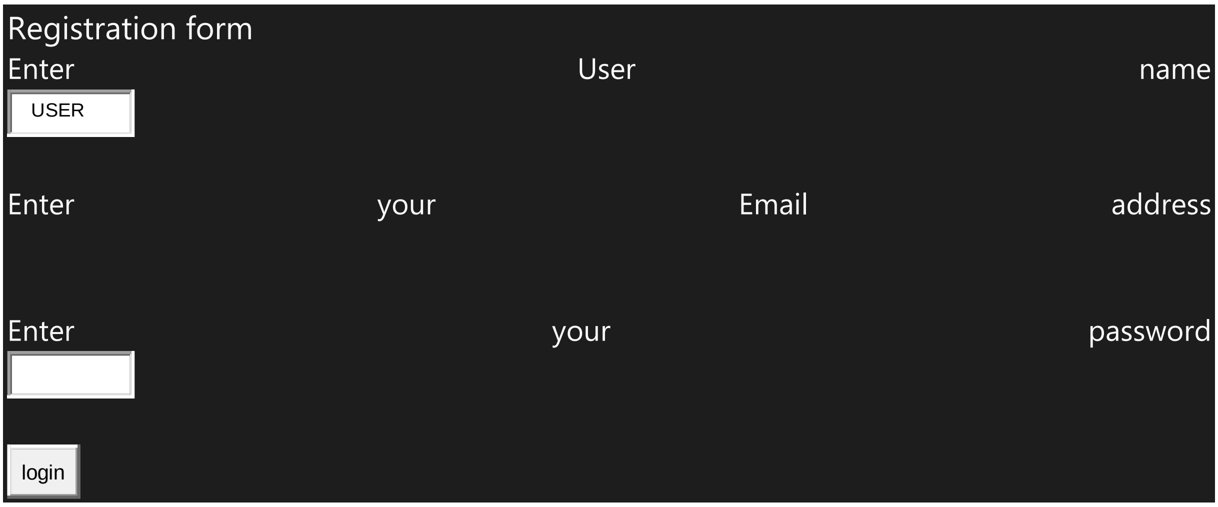
The HTML disabled attribute when applied then it disable that input field. The disabled field does not allow the user to interact with that field.

The disabled input filed does not receive click events, and these input value will not be sent to the server when submitting the form.

Example:

```
1.  <input type="text" name="uname" disabled><br><br>
```

Output:



Registration form
Enter User name
USER

Enter your Email address

Enter your password

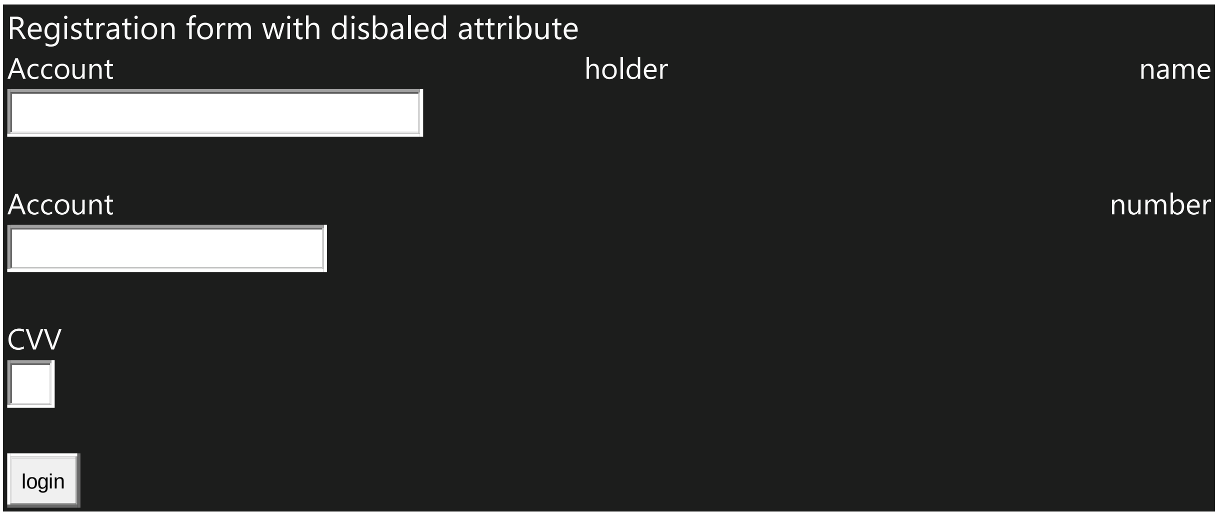
HTML size attribute

The size attribute controls the size of the input field in typed characters.

Example:

```
<label>Account holder name</label><br>
    <input type="text" name="uname" size="40" required><br><br>
    <label>Account number</label><br>
    <input type="text" name="an" size="30" required><br><br>
    <label>CVV</label><br>
    <input type="text" name="cvv"  size="1" required><br><br>
```

Output:



Registration form with disbaled attribute

Account holder name

Account number

CVV

HTML form attribute

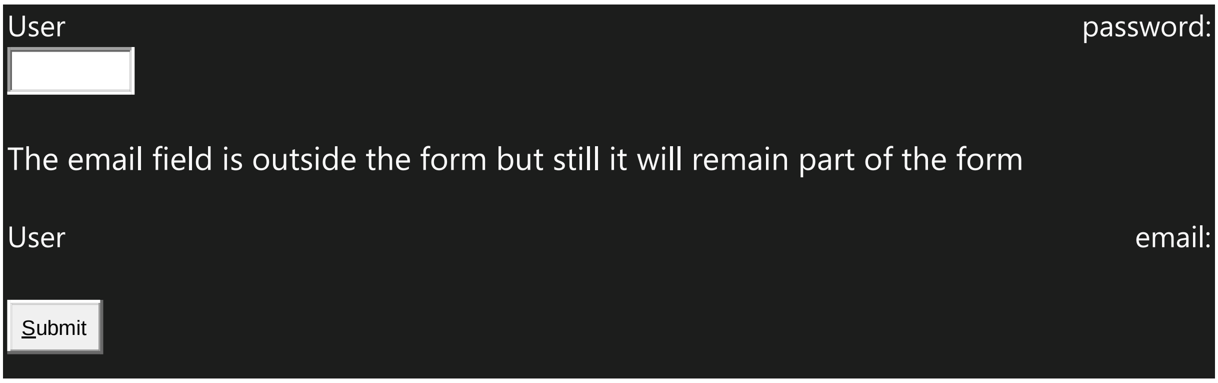
HTML form attribute allows a user to specify an input filed outside the form but remains the part of the parent form.

Example:

```
User email: <br><input type="email" name="email"  form="fcontrol"  required><br>
    <input type="submit" form="fcontrol">
```

Output:

User Name:



User password:

The email field is outside the form but still it will remain part of the form

User email:

HTML style using CSS

Let's suppose we have created our web page using a simple HTML code, and we want something which can present our page in a correct format, and visibly attractive. So to do this, we can style our web page with CSS (Cascading Stylesheet) properties.

CSS is used to apply the style in the web page which is made up of HTML elements. It describes the look of the webpage.

CSS provides various style properties such as background color, padding, margin, border-color, and many more, to style a webpage.

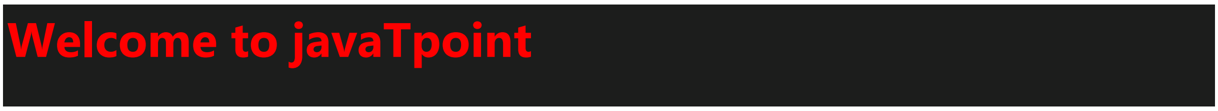
Each property in CSS has a name-value pair, and each property is separated by a semicolon (;).

Example:

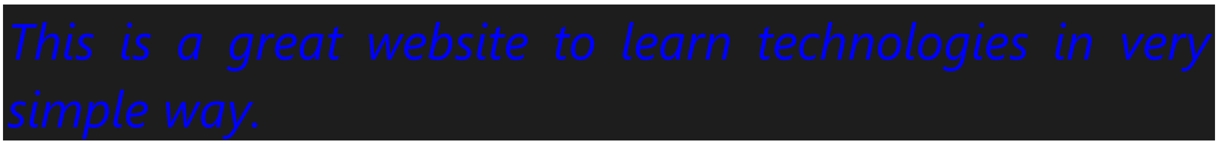
```
<body style="text-align: center;">
    <h2 style="color: red;">Welcome to javaTpoint</h2>
    <p style="color: blue; font-size: 25px; font-style: italic ;">This is a great website to learn technologies in very simple way.</p>
</body>
```

In the above example, we have used a style attribute to provide some styling format to our code.

Output:



Welcome to javaTpoint



This is a great website to learn technologies in very simple way.

Three ways to apply CSS

To use CSS with HTML document, there are three ways:

- **Inline CSS:** Define CSS properties using style attribute in the HTML elements.
- **Internal or Embedded CSS:** Define CSS using <style> tag in <head> section.
- **External CSS:** Define all CSS property in a separate .css file, and then include the file with HTML file using tag in section.

Inline CSS:

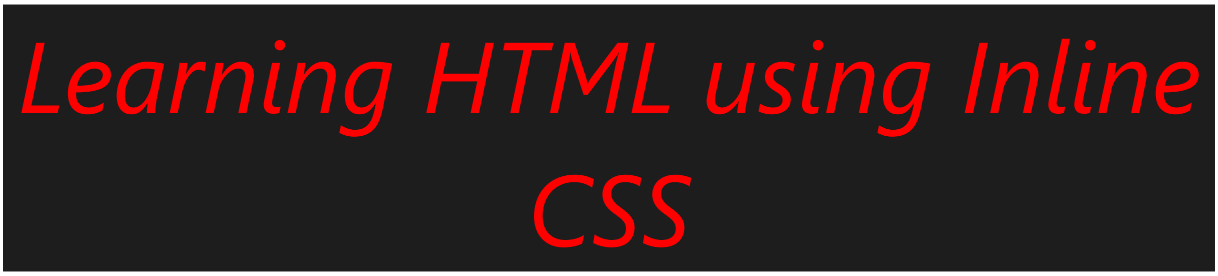
Inline CSS is used to apply CSS in a single element. It can apply style uniquely in each element.

To apply inline CSS, you need to use style attribute within HTML element. We can use as many properties as we want, but each property should be separated by a semicolon (;).

Example:

```
<h3 style="color: red;
          font-style: italic;
           text-align: center;
          font-size: 50px;
           padding-top: 25px;">Learning HTML using Inline CSS</h3>
```

Output:



Learning HTML using Inline CSS

Internal CSS:

An Internal stylesheets contains the CSS properties for a webpage in <head> section of HTML document. To use Internal CSS, we can use class and id attributes.

We can use internal CSS to apply a style for a single HTML page.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
              <style>
      /*Internal CSS using element name*/
            body{background-color:lavender;
              text-align: center;}
             h2{font-style: italic;
               font-size: 30px;
              color: #f08080;}
             p{font-size: 20px;}
       /*Internal CSS using class name*/
             .blue{color: blue;}
            .red{color: red;}
             .green{color: green;}
      </style>
    </head>
  <body>
   <h2>Learning HTML with internal CSS</h2>
    <p class="blue">This is a blue color paragraph</p>
    <p class="red">This is a red color paragraph</p>
    <p class="green">This is a green color paragraph</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

External CSS:

An external CSS contains a separate CSS file which only contains style code using the class name, id name, tag name, etc. We can use this CSS file in any HTML file by including it in HTML file using <link> tag.

If we have multiple HTML pages for an application and which use similar CSS, then we can use external CSS.

There are two files need to create to apply external CSS

- First, create the HTML file
- Create a CSS file and save it using the .css extension (This file only will only contain the styling code.)
- Link the CSS file in your HTML file using tag in header section of HTML document.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
    </head>
  <body>
   <h2>Learning HTML with External CSS</h2>
   <p class="blue">This is a blue color paragraph</p>
    <p class="red">This is a red color paragraph</p>
   <p class="green">This is a green color paragraph</p>
 </body>
</html>
```

CSS file:

```
body{
background-color:lavender;
text-align:                                                          center;
}
h2{
font-style:                                                          italic;
size:                                                                 30px;
color:                                                             #f08080;
}
p{
font-size:                                                            20px;
}

.blue{
color:                                                                blue;
}
.red{
color: red;
}
.green{
color: green;
}
```

Commonly used CSS properties:

Properties-name	Syntax	Description
background-color	background-color:red;	It defines the background color of that element.
color	color: lightgreen;	It defines the color of text of an element
padding	padding: 20px;	It defines the space between content and the border.
margin	margin: 30px; margin-left:	It creates space around an element.
font-family	font-family: cursive;	Font-family defines a font for a particular element.
Font-size	font-size: 50px;	Font-size defines a font size for a particular element.
text-align	text-align: left;	It is used to align the text in a selected position.

HTML Classes

Class Attribute in HTML

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements. You can use this class in CSS with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class for selecting elements.

A class attribute can be defined within <style> tag or in separate file using the (.) character.

In an HTML document, we can use the same class attribute name with different elements.

Defining an HTML class

To create an HTML class, firstly define style for HTML class using <style> tag within <head> section as following example:

Example:

```
<head>
   <style>
      .headings{
         color: lightgreen;
          font-family: cursive;
         background-color: black; }
   </style>
</head>
```

We have define style for a class name "headings", and we can use this class name with any of HTML element in which we want to provide such styling. We just need to follow the following syntax to use it.

```
<tag class="ghf"> content </tag>
```

Example 1:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
   <style>
      .headings{
         color: lightgreen;
          font-family: cursive;
         background-color: black; }
   </style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<h1 class="headings">This is first heading</h1>
<h2 class="headings">This is Second heading</h2>
<h3 class="headings">This is third heading</h3>
<h4 class="headings">This is fourth heading</h4>
</body>
</html>
```

Another Example with different class name

Example:

Let's use a class name "Fruit" with CSS to style all elements.

```
<style>
.fruit {
    background-color: orange;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px;
}
</style>

<h2 class="fruit">Mango</h2>
<p>Mango is king of all fruits.</p>

<h2 class="fruit">Orange</h2>
<p>Oranges are full of Vitamin C.</p>

<h2 class="fruit">Apple</h2>
<p>An apple a day, keeps the Doctor away.</p>
```

Here you can see that we have used the class name "fruit" with (.) to use all its elements.

Class Attribute in JavaScript

You can use JavaScript access elements with a specified class name by using the getElementsByClassName() method.

Example:

Let's hide all the elements with class name "fruit" when the user click on the button.

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

<h2>Class Attribute with JavaScript</h2>
<p>Click the button, to hide all elements with the class name "fruit", with JavaScript:</p>

<button onclick="myFunction()">Hide elements</button>


<h2 class="fruit">Mango</h2>
<p>Mango is king of all fruits.</p>

<h2 class="fruit">Orange</h2>
<p>Oranges are full of Vitamin C.</p>

<h2 class="fruit">Apple</h2>
<p>An apple a day, keeps the Doctor away.</p>

<script>
function myFunction() {
  var x = document.getElementsByClassName("fruit");
  for (var i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
    x[i].style.display = "none";
  }
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

Multiple Classes

You can use multiple class names (more than one) with HTML elements. These class names must be separated by a space.

Example:

Let's style elements with class name "fruit" and also with a class name "center".

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
.fruit {
    background-color: orange;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px;
}

.center {
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
<body>

<h2>Multiple Classes</h2>
<p>All three elements have the class name "fruit". In addition, Mango also have the class name "center", which center-aligns the text.</p>

<h2 class="fruit center">Mango</h2>
<h2 class="fruit">Orange</h2>
<h2 class="fruit">Apple</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

You can see that the first element <h2> belongs to both the "fruit" class and the "center" class.

Same class with Different Tag

You can use the same class name with different tags like <h2> and <p> etc. to share the same style.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
.fruit {
  background-color: orange;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>
<body>
<h2>Same Class with Different Tag</h2>
<h2 class="fruit">Mango</h2>
<p class="fruit">Mango is the king of all fruits.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Id Attribute

The **id attribute** is used to specify the unique ID for an element of the HTML document. It allocates the unique identifier which is used by the **CSS** and the **JavaScript** for performing certain tasks.

Syntax

```
<tag id="value">
```

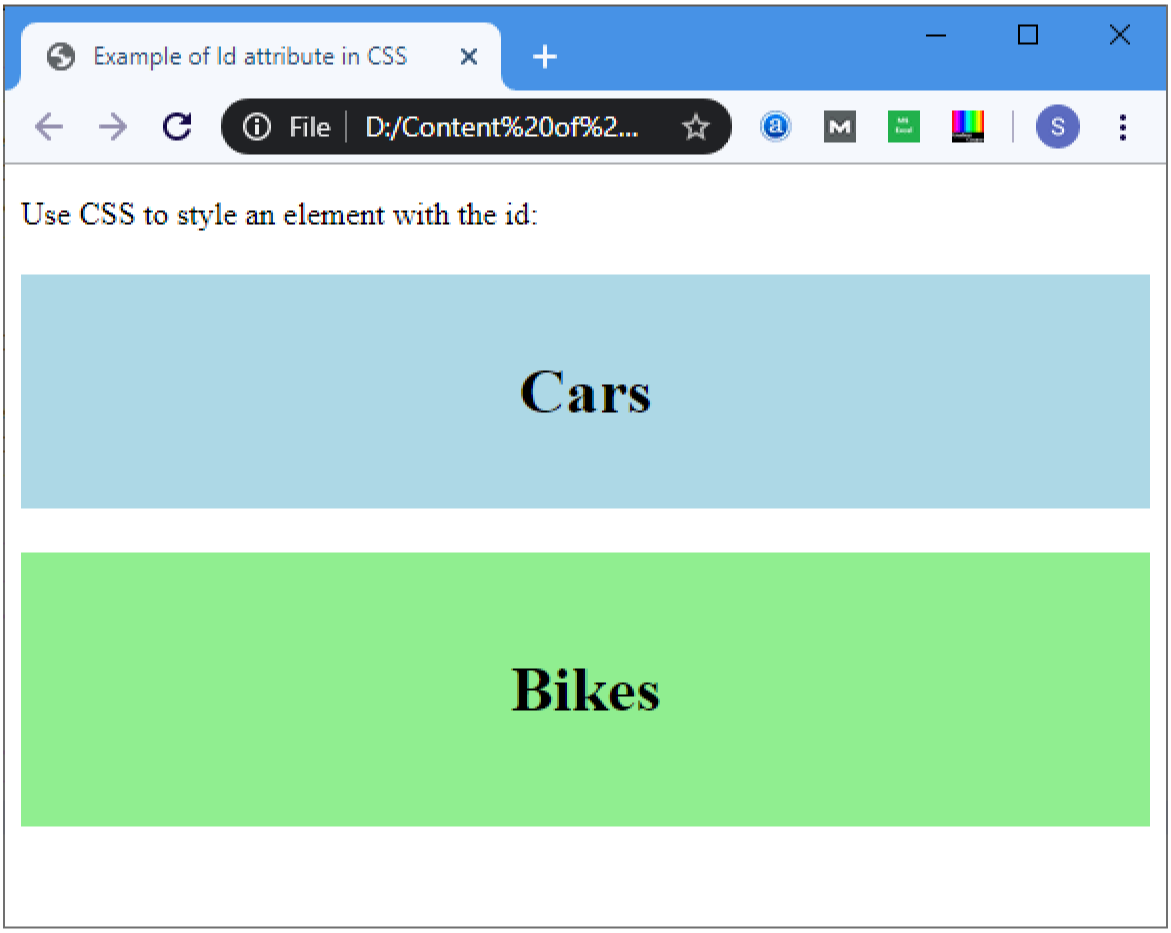
Example 1: The following example describes how to use the id attribute in CSS document:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>
Example of Id attribute in CSS
</title>
<style>
#Cars {
```

```
padding: 40px;
background-color: lightblue;
color: black;
text-align: center;
}

#Bikes
{
padding: 50px;
background-color: lightGreen;
text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p> Use CSS to style an element with the id: </p>
<h1 id="Cars"> Cars </h1>
<h1 id="Bikes"> Bikes </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Use CSS to style an element with the id:

Cars

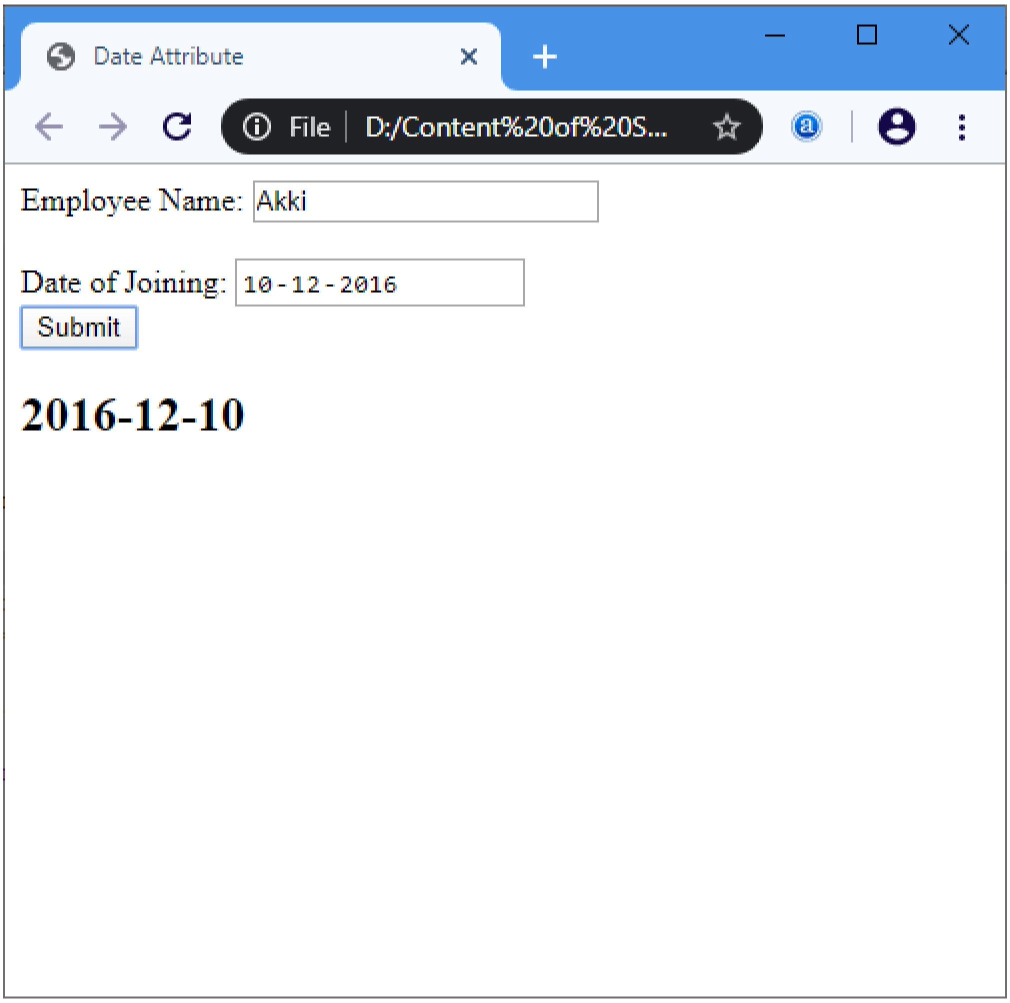
Bikes

Example 2: The following example describes how to use the ID attribute in JavaScript.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> Date Attribute </title>
<script>
function viewdate() {
var x = document.getElementById("dob").value;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;
</script>
</head>
<body>
Employee Name: <input type="text" placeholder="Your Good name"/>
<br>
<br>
Date of Joining:
<input type="date" id="dob">
```

```
<br>
<button onclick="viewdate()"> Submit
</button>
<br>
<h2 id="demo"> </h2>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



Employee Name: Akki

Date of Joining: 10-12-2016

Submit

2016-12-10

HTML Comments

Comments are some text or code written in your code to give an explanation about the code, and not visible to the user. Comments which are used for HTML file are known as HTML comments. Anything written between these tags will be ignored by the browser, so comments will not be visible on the webpage.

Comments of any code make code easy to understand and increase readability of code.

Comments are also part of the code, which gives an explanation of the code.

How to add comment In HTML

You can add comments in your HTML file using <! -- ... --> tag. So if you will write anything between theses comment tag that will be treated as comment and browser will not read it.

Syntax

```
<! -- Write commented text here -->
```

Such as:

```
<!--   <p>There is some text</p>
       <p>There is second text</p> -->
```

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<!-- This is Header section -->
<head>
    <!-- Internal CSS -->
    <style>
        body{
            text-align: center;
             background-color: #f0f8ff;
            font-size: 30px;
             color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<!-- This is body section, write code here which you want to display on web-page -->
<body>
    <!-- heading tag -->
 <h2>First WebPage</h2>

 <!-- Paragraph tag -->
 <p>Write your Content here!!!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Multiline Comment

In HTML code, we can also comments multiple lines at a time. In multiline comment we can use any description about code or multiple line code to debug, etc.

Syntax

```
<!---
Your code is commented.
Write description of code.
It will not display at webpage.
-->
```

Example:

```
 <h2>Cake Gallery</h2>
<!-- This is image for a yummy cake
you can see it on your web-page
of your favorite browser -->
<img src="https://static.javatpoint.com/htmlpages/images/cake.png" alt="cake image" height="300px"
 width="300px">
```

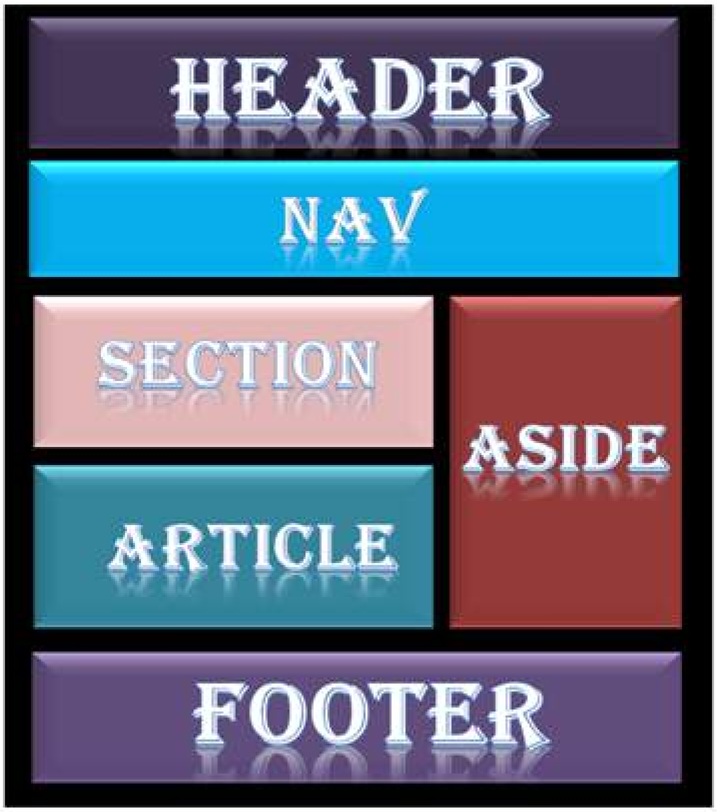
Output:

Cake Gallery

HTML Layouts

HTML layouts provide a way to arrange web pages in well-mannered, well-structured, and in responsive form or we can say that HTML layout specifies a way in which the web pages can be arranged. Web-page layout works with arrangement of visual elements of an HTML document.

Web page layout is the most important part to keep in mind while creating a website so that our website can appear professional with the great look. You can also use CSS and JAVASCRIPT based frameworks for creating layouts for responsive and dynamic website designing.



Every website has a specific layout to display content in a specific manner.

Following are different HTML5 elements which are used to define the different parts of a webpage.

- <header>: It is used to define a header for a document or a section.
- <nav>: It is used to define a container for navigation links
- <section>: It is used to define a section in a document
- <article>: It is used to define an independent self-contained article
- <aside>: It is used to define content aside from the content (like a sidebar)
- <footer>: It is used to define a footer for a document or a section
- <details>: It is used to define additional details
- <summary>: It is used to define a heading for the <details> element

Description of various Layout elements

HTML <header>

The <header> element is used to create header section of web pages. The header contains the introductory content, heading element, logo or icon for the webpage, and authorship information.

Example:

```
<header style="background-color: #303030;  height: 80px; width: 100%">
      <h1 style="font-size: 30px; color: white;text-align: center; padding-top: 15px;">Welcome to     MyFirstWebpage</h1>
   </header>
```

HTML <nav>

The <nav> elements is a container for the main block of navigation links. It can contain links for the same page or for other pages.

Example:

```
<nav style="background-color:#bcdeef;">
       <h1 style="text-align: center;">Navgation Links</h1>
        <ul>
           <li><a href="#">link1</a></li>
            <li><a href="#">link2</a></li>
           <li><a href="#">link3</a></li>
            <li><a href="#">link4</a></li>
       </ul>
    </nav>
```

HTML <section>

HTML <section> elements represent a separate section of a web page which contains related element grouped together. It can contain: text, images, tables, videos, etc.

Example:

```
<section style="background-color:#ff7f50; width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;">
    <h2>Introduction to HTML</h2>
    <p>HTML is a markup language which is used for creating attractive web pages with the help of styling, and which looks in a nice format on a web browser..</p>
```

HTML <article>

The HTML

tag is used to contain a self-contained article such as big story, huge article, etc.

Example:

```
<article style="width: 100%; border:2px solid black; background-color: #fff0f5;">
   <h2>History of Computer</h2>
    <p>Write your content here for the history of computer</p>
</article>
```

HTML <aside>

HTML <aside> define aside content related to primary content. The <aside> content must be related to the primary content. It can function as side bar for the main content of web page.

Example:

```
<aside style="background-color:#e6e6fa">
   <h2>Sidebar information</h2>
    <p>This conatins information which will represent like a side bar for a webpage</p>
 </aside>
```

HTML <footer>

HTML <footer> element defines the footer for that document or web page. It mostly contains information about author, copyright, other links, etc.

Example:

```
<footer style="background-color: #f0f8ff; width: 100%; text-align: center;">
   <h3>Footer Example</h3>
    <p>© Copyright 2018-2020. </p>
</footer>
```

HTML <details>

HTML <details> element is used to add extra details about the web page and use can hide or show the details as per requirement.

Example:

```
<details style="background-color: #f5deb3">
   <summary>This is visible section: click to show other details</summary>
    <p>This section only shows if user want to see it. </p>
 </details>
```

HTML <summary>

HTML <summary> element is used with the <details> element in a web page. It is used as summary, captions about the content of <details> element.

Example:

```
<details>
   <summary>HTML is acronym for?</summary>
    <p style="color: blue; font-size: 20px;">Hypertext Markup Language</p>
 </details>
```

HTML Symbols

There are many mathematical, technical and currency symbols which are not present on a normal keyboard. We have to use HTML entity names to add such symbols to an HTML page.

If there no entity name exists, you can use an entity number, a decimal, or hexadecimal reference.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
    <html>
     <body>
        <h3>The Currency Symbols</h3>
                <p>This is Indian Rupee symbol <b>₹<b></p>
        <p>This is Euro symbol <b>€</b></p>
        <p> This is Dollar symbol <b>#36;</b></p>
     </body>
```

```
9.      </html>
```

Mathematical Symbols Supported by HTML

Char	Number	Entity	Description
∀	&#8704;	&forall;	FOR ALL
∂	&#8706;	&part;	PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL
∃	&#8707;	&exist;	THERE EXISTS
∅	&#8709;	&empty;	EMPTY SETS
∇	&#8711;	&nabla;	NABLA
∈	&#8712;	&isin;	ELEMENT OF
∉	&#8713;	&notin;	NOT AN ELEMENT OF
∋	&#8715;	&ni;	CONTAINS AS MEMBER
∏	&#8719;	&prod;	N-ARY PRODUCT
∑	&#8721;	&sum;	N-ARY SUMMATION

Greek Symbols Supported by HTML

Char	Number	Entity	Description
Α	&#913;	&Alpha;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA
Β	&#914;	&Beta;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER BETA
Γ	&#915;	&Gamma;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER GAMMA
Δ	&#916;	&Delta;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER DELTA
Ε	&#917;	&Epsilon;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER EPSILON
Ζ	&#918;	&Zeta;	GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ZETA

Some Important Symbols Supported by HTML

Char	Number	Entity	Description
©	&#169;	&copy;	COPYRIGHT SIGN
®	&#174;	&reg;	REGISTERED SIGN
€	&#8364;	&euro;	EURO SIGN
™	&#8482;	&trade;	TRADEMARK
←	&#8592;	&larr;	LEFTWARDS ARROW
↑	&#8593;	&uarr;	UPWARDS ARROW
→	&#8594;	&rarr;	RIGHTWARDS ARROW
↓	&#8595;	&darr;	DOWNWARDS ARROW
♠	&#9824;	&spades;	BLACK SPADE SUIT
♣	&#9827;	&clubs;	BLACK CLUB SUIT
♥	&#9829;	&hearts;	BLACK HEART SUIT
♦	&#9830;	&diams;	BLACK DIAMOND SUIT

HTML Tags List

Tag name	Description
<!-- -->	This tag is used to apply comment in an HTML document.
<!DOCTYPE>	This tag is used to specify the version of HTML
A	
<a>	It is termed as anchor tag and it creates a hyperlink or link.
<abbr>	It defines an abbreviation for a phrase or longer word.
<acronym>	It defines acronym for a word. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<address>	It defines the author's contact information of the HTML article

<applet>	It defines an embedded Java applet. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<area>	It defines the area of an image map.
<article> 5	It defines the self-contained content.
<aside> 5	It defines content aside from main content. Mainly represented as sidebar.
<audio> 5	It is used to embed sound content in HTML document.
B	
<b>	It is used to make a text bold.
<base>	This tag defines the base URL for all relative URL within the document.
<basefont>	This tag is used to set default font, size and color for all elements of document. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<bdi> 5	This tag is used to provide isolation for that part of text which may be formatted in different directions from its surrounding text.
<bdo>	It is used to override the current text direction.
<big>	This tag is used to make font size one level larger than its surrounding content. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<blockquote>	It is used to define a content which is taken from another source.
<body>	It is used to define the body section of an HTML document.
<br>	It is used to apply single line break.
<button>	It is used to represent a clickable button
C	
<canvas> 5	It is used to provide a graphics space within a web document.
<caption>	It is used to define a caption for a table.

<center>	It is used to align the content in center. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<cite>	It is used to define the title of the work, book, website, etc.
<code>	It is used to display a part of programming code in an HTML document.
<col>	It defines a column within a table which represent common properties of columns and used with the <colgroup> element.
<colgroup>	It is used to define group of columns in a table.
D	
<data> 5	It is used to link the content with the machine-readable translation.
<datalist> 5	It is used to provide a predefined list for input option.
<dd>	It is used to provide definition/description of a term in description list.
<del>	It defines a text which has been deleted from the document.
<details> 5	It defines additional details which user can either view or hide.
<dfn>	It is used to indicate a term which is defined within a sentence/phrase.
<dialog> 5	It defines a dialog box or other interactive components.
<dir>	It is used as container for directory list of files. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<div>	It defines a division or section within HTML document.
<dl>	It is sued to define a description list.
<dt>	It is used to define a term in description list.
E	
<em>	It is used to emphasis the content applied within this element.

<embed> 5	It is used as embedded container for external file/application/media, etc.
F	
<fieldset>	It is used to group related elements/labels within a web form.
<figcaption> 5	It is used to add a caption or explanation for the <figure> element.
<figure> 5	It is used to define the self-contained content, and s mostly refer as single unit.
<font>	It defines the font, size, color, and face for the content. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<footer> 5	It defines the footer section of a webpage.
<form>	It is used to define an HTML form.
<frame>	It defines a particular area of webpage which can contain another HTML file. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<frameset>	It defines group of Frames. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
H	
<h1> to <h6>	It defines headings for an HTML document from level 1 to level 6.
<head>	It defines the head section of an HTML document.
<header> 5	It defines the header of a section or webpage.
<hr>	It is used to apply thematic break between paragraph-level elements.
<html>	It represents root of an HTML document.
I	
<i>	It is used to represent a text in some different voice.
<iframe>	It defines an inline frame which can embed other content.

<img>	It is used to insert an image within an HTML document.
<input>	It defines an input field within an HTML form.
<ins>	It represent text that has been inserted within an HTML document.
<isindex>	It is used to display search string for current document. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
K	
<kbd>	It is used to define keyboard input.
L	
<label>	It defines a text label for the input field of form.
<legend>	It defines a caption for content of <fieldset>
<li>	It is used to represent items in list.
<link>	It represents a relationship between current document and an external resource.
M	
<main> 5	It represents the main content of an HTML document.
<map>	It defines an image map with active areas.
<mark> 5	It represents a highlighted text.
<marquee>	It is used to insert the scrolling text or an image either horizontally or vertically. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<menu>	It is used for creating a menu list of commands.
<meta>	It defines metadata of an HTML document.
<meter> 5	It defines scalar measurement with known range or fractional value.
N	

<nav> 5	It represents section of page to represent navigation links.
<noframes>	It provides alternate content to represent in browser which does not support the <frame> elements. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<noscript>	It provides an alternative content if a script type is not supported in browser.
O	
<object>	It is used to embed an object in HTML file.
<ol>	It defines an ordered list of items.
<optgroup>	It is used to group the options of a drop-down list.
<option>	It is used to define options or items in a drop-down list.
<output> 5	It is used as container element which can show result of a calculation.
P	
<p>	It represents a paragraph in an HTML document.
<param>	It defines parameter for an <object> element
<picture> 5	It defines more than one source element and one image element.
<pre>	It defines preformatted text in an HTML document.
<progress> 5	It defines the progress of a task within HTML document.
Q	
<q>	It defines short inline quotation.
R	
<rp> 5	It defines an alternative content if browser does not supports ruby annotations.
<rt>	It defines explanations and pronunciations in ruby annotations.

<ruby>	It is used to represent ruby annotations.
S	
<s>	It render text which is no longer correct or relevant.
<samp>	It is used to represent sample output of a computer program.
<script>	It is used to declare the JavaScript within HTML document.
<section>	It defines a generic section for a document.
<select>	It represents a control which provides a menu of options.
<small>	It is used to make text font one size smaller than document?s base font size.
<source>>	It defines multiple media recourses for different media element such as <picture>, <video>, and <audio> element.
<span>	It is used for styling and grouping inline.
<strike>	It is used to render strike through the text. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
<strong>	It is used to define important text.
<style>	It is used to contain style information for an HTML document.
<sub>	It defines a text which displays as a subscript text.
<summary>	It defines summary which can be used with <details> tag.
<sup>	It defines a text which represent as superscript text.
<svg>	It is used as container of SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics).
T	
<table>	It is used to present data in tabular form or to create a table within HTML document.
<tbody>	It represents the body content of an HTML table and used along with <thead> and <tfoot>.

<td>	It is used to define cells of an HTML table which contains table data
<template>	It is used to contain the client side content which will not display at time of page load and may render later using JavaScript.
<textarea>	It is used to define multiple line input, such as comment, feedback, and review, etc.
<tfoot>	It defines the footer content of an HTML table.
<th>	It defines the head cell of an HTML table.
<thead>	It defines the header of an HTML table. It is used along with <tbody> and <tfoot> tags.
<time> 5	It is used to define data/time within an HTML document.
<title>	It defines the title or name of an HTML document.
<tr>	It defines the row cells in an HTML table
<track>	It is used to define text tracks for <audio> and <video> elements.
<tt>	It is used to define teletype text. **(Not supported in HTML5)**
U	
<u>	It is used to render enclosed text with an underline.
<ul>	It defines unordered list of items.
V	
<var>	It defines variable name used in mathematical or programming context.
<video> 5	It is used to embed a video content with an HTML document
W	
<wbr> 5	It defines a position within text where break line is possible.