

# Beginners Guide



# LEARN HTML5

for Absolute Beginners

First Edition

PHPBOOTCAMP.COM

**EASY TO PRACTISE CODE SAMPLES**

**BECOME WEB DEVELOPER: <https://php.link/bootcamp>**

## About this Book

HTML is a programming language that allows web developers to create static HTML Page that can be viewed on Web Browser. HTML Language is basically used for developing web pages. This book will help you understand the basics of HTML Language and how to put it in practice to build Websites.

## Audience

This tutorial has been designed to meet the requirements of all those readers who are keen to learn the basics of HTML.

## Prerequisites

This book assumes you have no prior knowledge on Programming knowledge and assume you are at a beginner level.

## How to use this Book

This book contains HTML Language Basics, Exercises and Examples which are part of the PHP Bootcamp Program. This bootcamp has helped many students to become PHP Full Stack Web Developer in Just 30 days.

[>>>Check out more about this program here...](#)

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# 1. WEB BASICS

# 1. Web Basics

## 1.1 - What is a Protocol?

### Protocol in Simple English

Protocol in plain English means set of rules to communicate. It is kind of rules that need to be followed to achieve a desired results.

PROTOCOL = Set of rules to communicate.



Imagine, if I speak only English Language and you want to communicate with me.

Then the protocol we can use to communicate with each other could be:

1. Body Language
2. Sign Language
3. English Language

They all are called as Protocol. It is the medium thru which we agree to communicate to each other.

So, if you know English then you can communicate with me in English Language and that is our Protocol to communicate.

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Protocol are set of rules to communicate.

## How Two Systems Communicate?

Imagine two systems want to communicate with each other and exchange data. How do they communicate with others? All they know is 0 and 1.

That's where the protocol comes and helps.

PROTOCOL = Set of rules to communicate.



Two systems has to first agree on a common protocol. They should know what rules they are going to follow to communicate with each other.

There should be some kind of instructions that are predefined when followed a communication can be made.

So, before two computers decide to communicate they agree on a common protocol and based on that protocol definition they communicate with each other.

## Types of Protocols:

There are many types of protocol available today using which two devices communicate with other.

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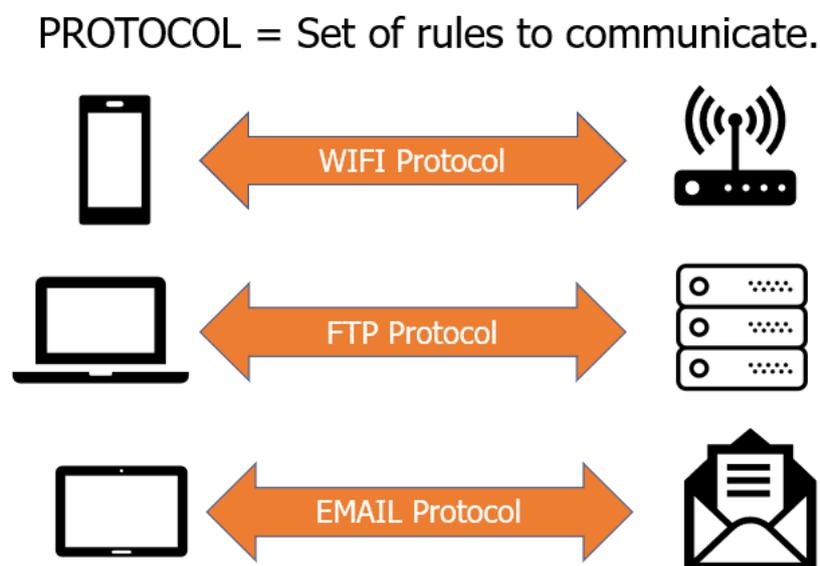
## Web Basics

Do this exercise:

Just look around all the devices that communicate with other in your house. Think for a second how they communicate with other and what protocol they use.

To understand the definition of protocol you need to understand and see how two devices really communicate with each other.

What kind of rules or instructions they follow to communicate?



Here are some of the examples that shows how the two devices uses a specific protocol to communicate with each other's.

**Wifi Protocol:** This protocol helps connect your mobile phone to your Wifi Devices and access the Internet.

**FTP Protocol:** This FTP Protocol can help to access any server's file system and perform the file operations on it like Upload, Download, and Delete and Rename the files.

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**Email Protocol:** This is the most common protocol we use every day to send and receive emails.

Depending on the type of communication, the underlying protocol will change. Each Protocol is defined to achieve a specific type of result when followed.

So, Protocol is nothing but a set of rules that when followed a specific operation is performed.

Common examples as we have seen above like Wifi Protocol, FTP Protocol and Email Protocol are used to do a specific Job.

### **Technical Definition:**

Protocol is a set of rules when followed by the system to perform a specific activity.

Protocol can also be defined as set of rules and standards used to communicate between machines.

Communication Protocol can be used to communicate and exchange information between one or more system connected together.

Example of Communication Protocol are Wifi Protocol, FTP Protocol or Email Protocol.

## 1.2 - Overview of Internet and Web

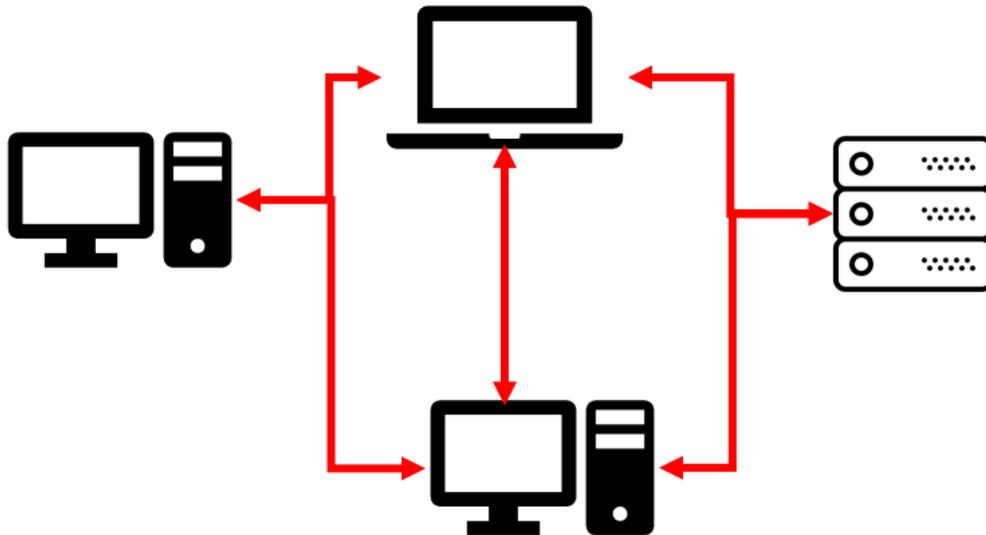
### **What is Internet?**

Internet is a network where group of computers connected together with a single wire.

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## Web Basics

Systems connected in that network are able to communicate with each other and exchange data.



Internet is so powerful because of one thing and that is we can communicate to any system in that network.

We can issue commands to any computer in the world when connected to this network – Internet.

Today, we can use Skype, WhatsApp, Send emails, Buy Online and can do many things because all these computers are connected together in a single network and we can use it to do whatever we want.

This network is often called as Global Network.

Internet is just a way computers are connected to exchange information in one network.

### **How Internet was discovered?**

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Federal Government of United States started a project called ARPANET in 1960. The primary purpose of this project is to build a network of computer using which federal data can be exchanged.

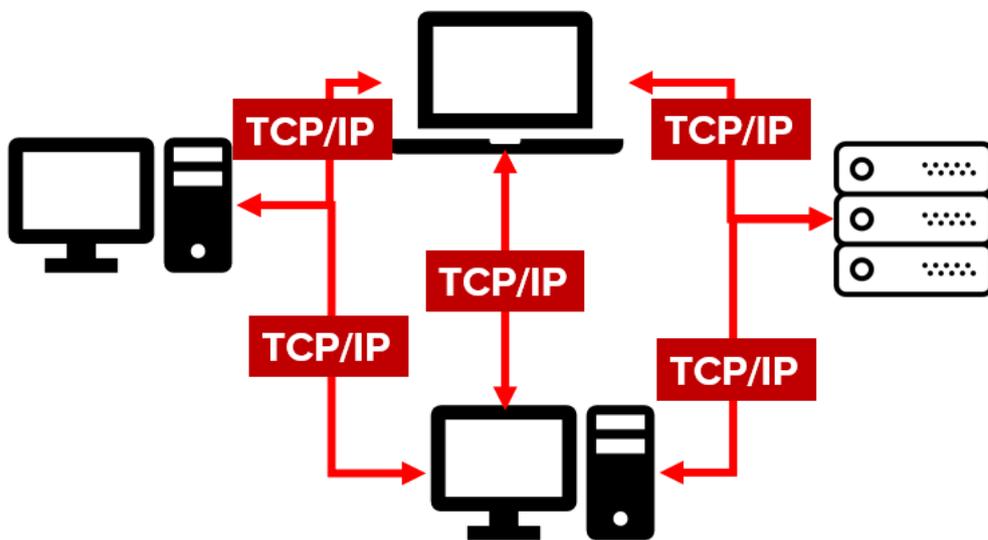
It was secured network and used only in the nation for federal purpose.

Later in 1990s many organization came together to form a network that can be used by everyone which was Internet.

### **How data is exchanged in the Internet?**

The data in Internet is exchanged with TCP/IP protocol. This is the protocol that every computer uses to exchange data.

This is like a language that every computer in that network speaks to communicate.



This is a requirement that every computer connected to the global network (internet) must speak TCP/IP protocol language to communicate.

Many other protocols are build based on this underlying TCP/IP protocol.

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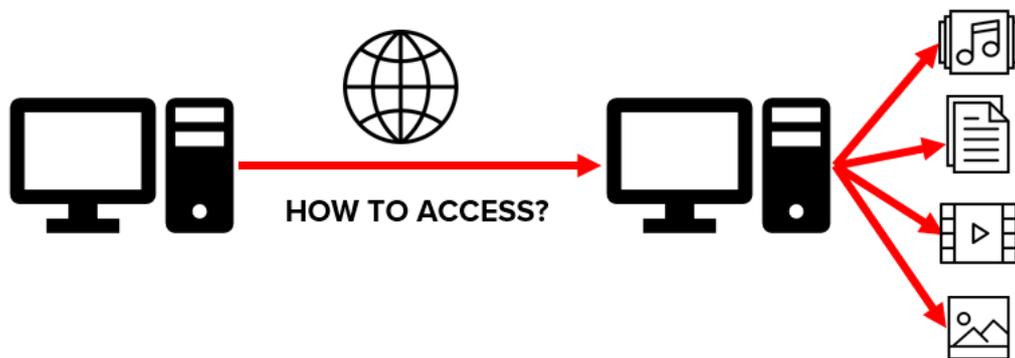
Learn more about what is Protocol from here.

### What is Web?

Web is not Internet.

If Internet is a way to connect computers together then Web is the way to access those information over the Internet medium.

Web is a method about how to access those information over the internet.



Web is the way information is shared across the internet.

Information is generally represented with text, images, and video, audio and other media types.

World Wide Web (WWW) or Web are actually same thing that helps to access these information.

### Web achieves two things:

Access the resource from any computer in the internet

Link those resources.

### History of Web

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English scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He built a browser using which the resource were accessed over the internet and displayed on the browser.

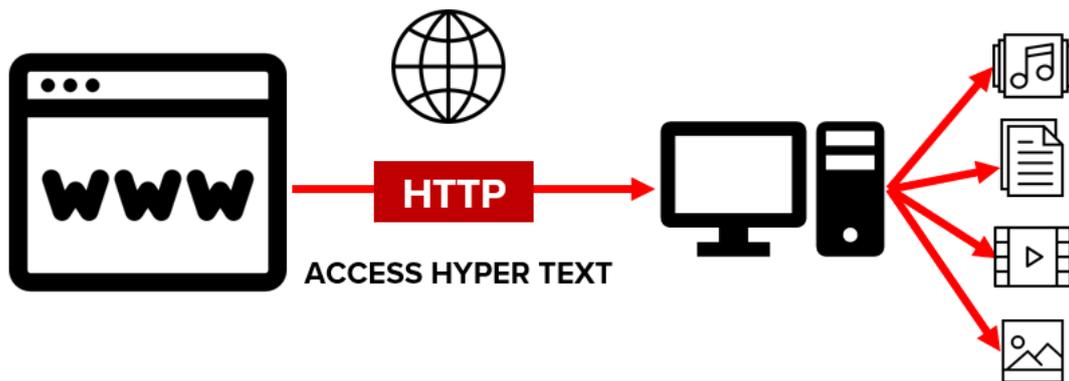
In 1991, it was released to General Public.

From then, all the big companies released their own browsers like Google has Chrome and Windows released Edge.

### **How data is exchanged in Web?**

Web uses a protocol called as HTTP (Hyper Text Transport Protocol) to access the information from any computer in the internet.

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Hyper Text means a special text which has:

Link to other resources in the Internet.

It can include Video, Images and Sounds.

HTTP is the protocol using which Hyper Text is downloaded from the server and displayed on the browser.

You will learn more about HTTP from here.

## **Difference between Internet and Web?**

Internet is the way how two computers can communicate with each other.

Web or World Wide Web (WWW) is the method thru which the Hypertext is accessed from the server and displayed on the browser.

Remember, Web and Internet are not same.

## **Does anyone Controls the Internet?**

No one controls the internet. It is a network where computers are connected with TCP/IP protocol.

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## Web Basics

You can bring your own computer and connect to the internet. Once your computer is connected to the internet then our computer can talk to all other computers in that Global Network (Internet).

All the communication in the Internet happens with a defined Protocol (TCP/IP)

### **How to use these words?**

Internet is a network where all the computers are connected together.

Web or WWW is the way information is accessed from the server and displayed on the browser.

### **Technical Definition**

Internet is a global network where systems are connected together and can communicate with each other.

Web or WWW is the way where hypertext are identified and linked together. Using web, we access the information and display it on our browser.

Internet uses TCP/IP protocol to communicate.

Web uses HTTP protocol to access specific resources over the Internet.

Web and Internet are not same.

Simply, Internet helps to connect systems together and web helps to extract the information in a specific way.

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## 1.3 - What is HTTP?

### What is HTTP?

HTTP stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.

HTTP is a protocol and main purpose of this protocol is to communicate in web by machines.

Hyper Text means a special text which has:

Link to other resources in the Internet.

It can include Videos, Images and Sounds.

Once this hypertext is stored in the server that is connected to the internet then using the HTTP protocol this Hyper Text can be exchanged between the computers.

In Short, HTTP carries the Hyper Text between the two computers to establish a communication.

### Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)



It is a language that two machines speaks to exchange the Hyper Text over the web.

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Learn more about what is Internet and Web from here.

### How HTTP Works?

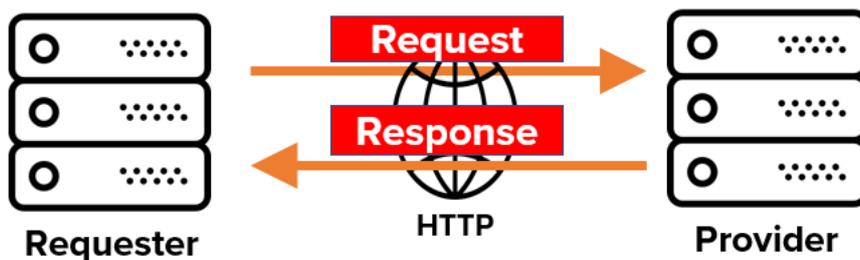
The Rule of HTTP is – ASK AND IT IS SERVED.

Hyper Text are available in the system which are connected to the Internet.

Someone needs to make a request to this machine and ask to fetch it. Then once the request is made it is served by sending the Hyper Text via the Response.

There are two roles involved in the HTTP process. First one is called a Requester and second is called as Provider.

Rules of HTTP = Ask and it is served.



Requester is the initiator of the request. One who ask for the resource.

Provider serves the request and provide the response to the requester.

So for HTTP protocol to work, Requester has to initiate the request by asking for a specific resource on that server and then Provider once received the request it will search and send that resource back to Requester.

If there is no requester then provider does nothing.

### Summary:

Someone needs to initiate the request to access those resource on the server.

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## Web Basics

Server will respond and send that resource back as a Response.

All this is handled by the HTTP protocol.

### Understand HTTP from your Browser

To see how request and response works. Try this live example from the chrome browser.

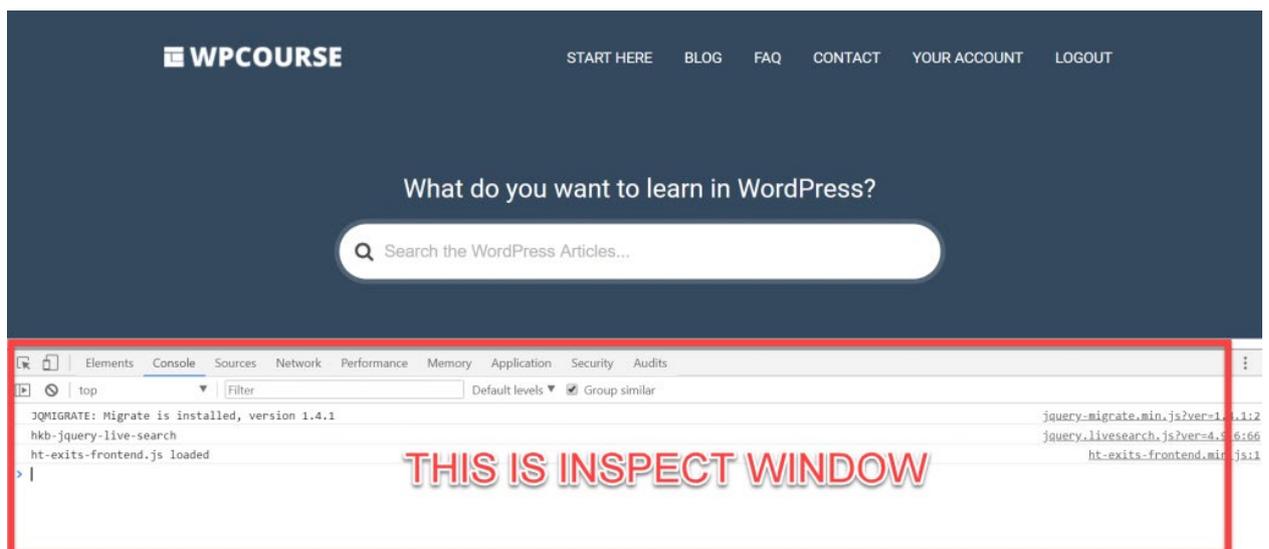
### Exercise 1: How to Verify the Request and Response from the Browser

#### Step 1: Open the Chrome Browser

Open the Chrome Browser.

#### Step 2: Press CTRL + SHIFT + I to open the Inspect Mode

Once the Browser is open, Then press CTRL + SHIFT + I to open the Inspect Window

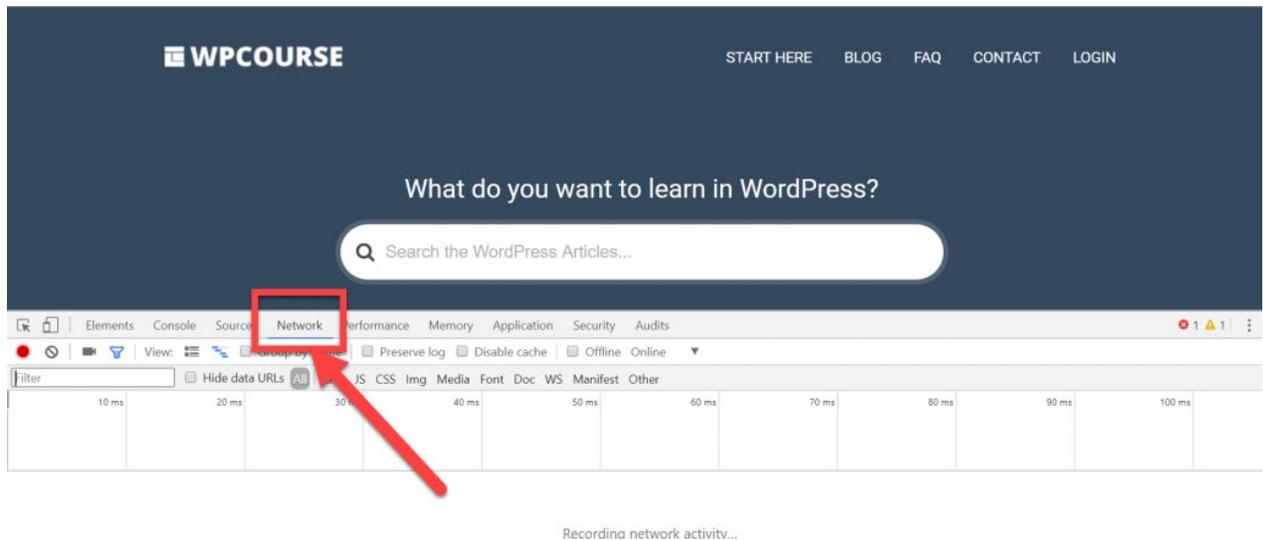


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## Web Basics

### Step 3: Click on Network Tab in the Inspect

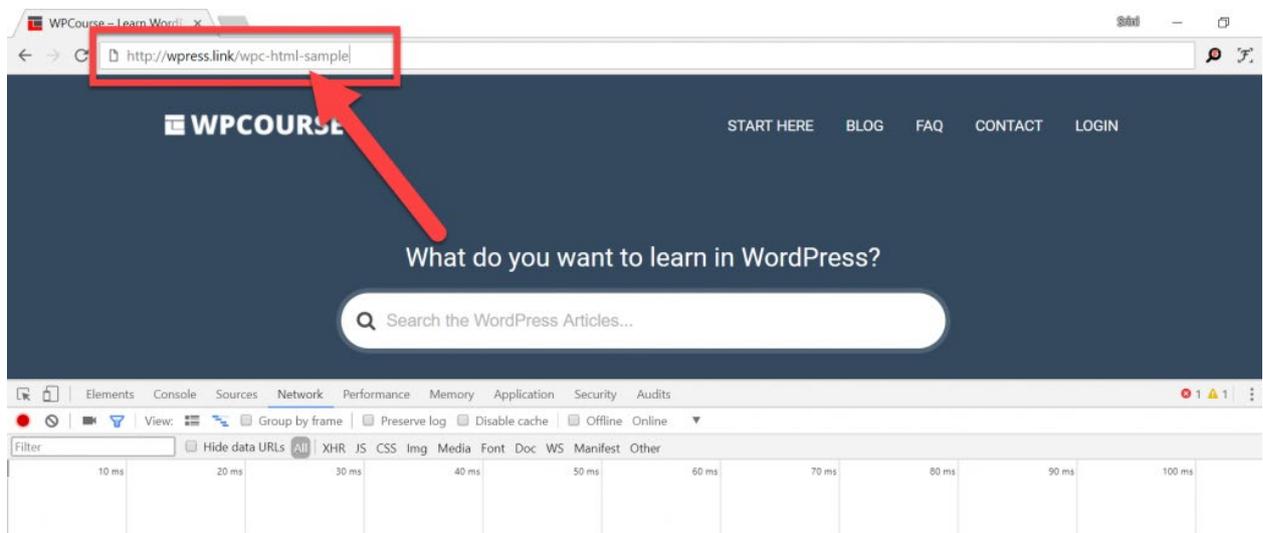
Click on Network on the Chrome Inspect Window.



### Step 4: Type the Link.

Enter the Link in the Browser URL Bar.

<https://docs.phpbootcamp.com/>

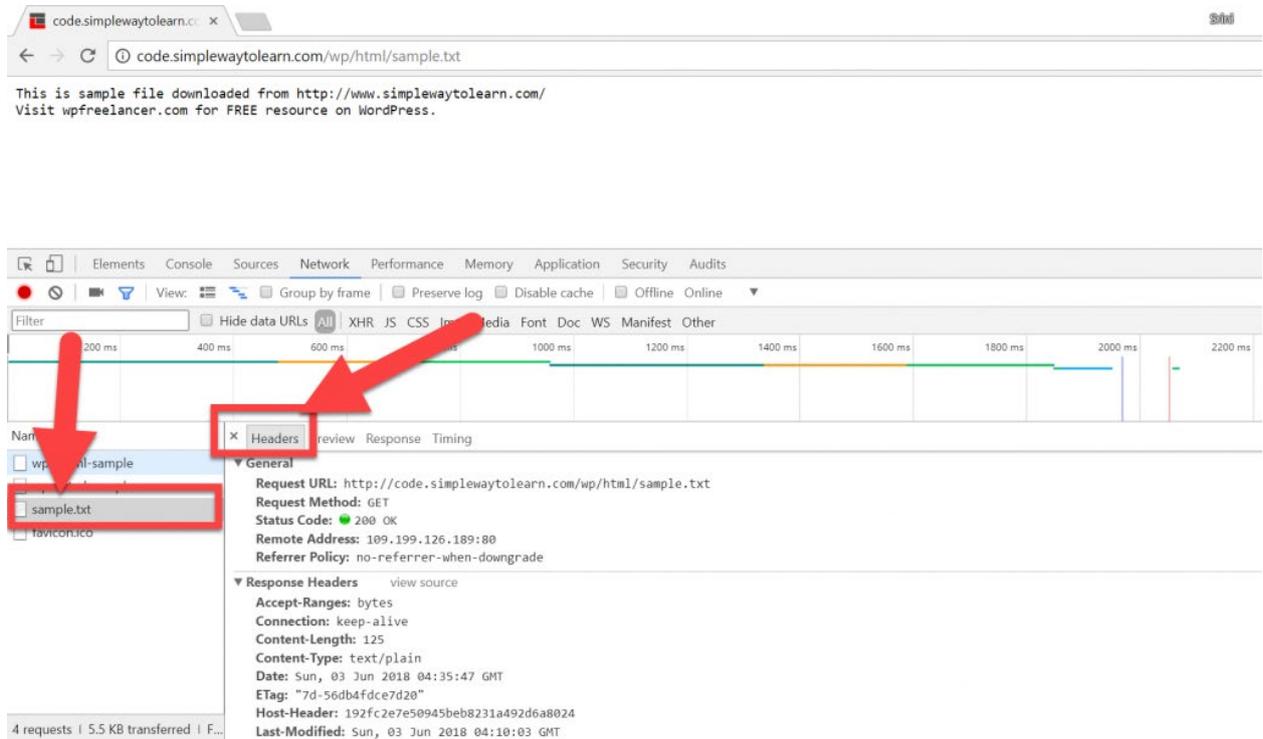


### Step 5: Observe the Request and Response in Action

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## Web Basics

Click on the "sample.txt" file in the Network Tab. This will open up the Request and Response trace. Now click on "Headers" in the Right hand side tab.



In the Header Tab, Observe the Request information and Response Information.

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## Web Basics

The screenshot shows the Network tab of a browser's developer tools. The 'Headers' sub-tab is selected, and the 'Response Headers (10)' section is highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points to this section. The 'Request Headers (7)' section is also visible. The text 'REQUEST & RESPONSE' is overlaid on the image in large, red, outlined letters.

### Technical Definition

HTTP is a application protocol that is used to transfer data in web.



HTTP protocol helps to establish the communication between the Web Browser (Client) and the destination server.

Requester is the initiator of the request. One who ask for the resource.

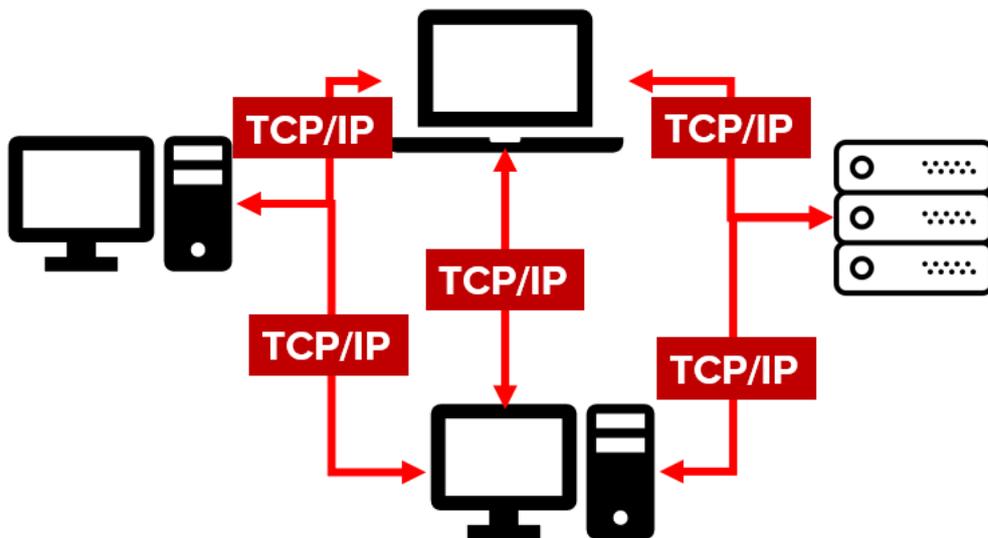
Provider serves the request and provide the response to the requester.

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## 1.4 - What is IP Address and DNS

### How Internet Works?

Internet is a global network where all the devices are connected together with a single wire.



TCP/IP or Internet Protocol (IP) is used to communicate between the systems.

Internet connects billions of computers all around the globe to form network of networks. Every computer can connect to any computer on the Internet.

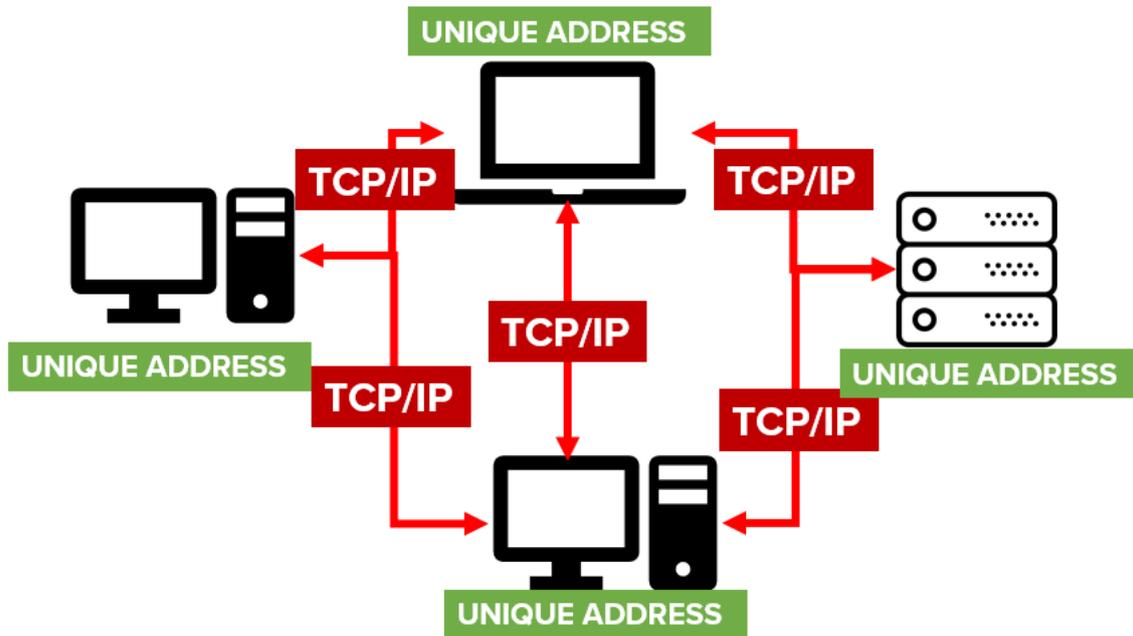
Learn more about the Internet from here

### What is IP Address?

IP stands for Internet Protocol that is used in the internet to communicate between the systems.

All the Different Devices on the internet have unique addresses.

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Like every phone sim has a unique phone number attached to it. Similarly, every computer on the internet has a unique address.

Every computer needs to have a unique address when connected to internet so that it is easily identified from the billions of computers.

IP Address is just a number that is unique to a specific network or computer.

It looks like this – 192.87.45.20

IP address has a format where number are separated with “.”.

## Unique number separated with ‘.’



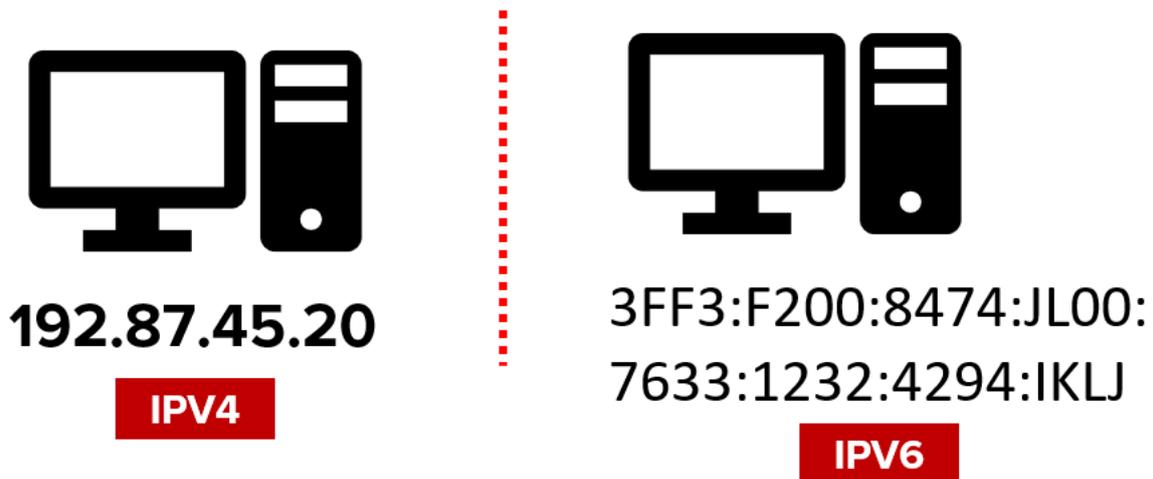
**192.87.45.20**

IP address can also be compared with the email address. You don't need to know the person or server location but just sending an email to that email address will be delivered to the right system on the internet.

## What is IPV4 and IPV6?

IPV4 and IPV6 are just how the IP addresses are organized. It is the way to represent the IP address of a computer.

### IPV4 vs IPV6



In IPV4, IP address are represented in number which is 32 bits long.

Eg: 192.87.45.20

In IPV6, IP address are represented in text and numbers format which is 128 bits long.

Eg: 3FF3:F200:8474:JL00:7633:1232:4294: IKLJ

As more computers added to the internet the need to have bigger IP address is solved by IPV6. IPV6 uses text and number combination to come up with more unique address.

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## Web Basics

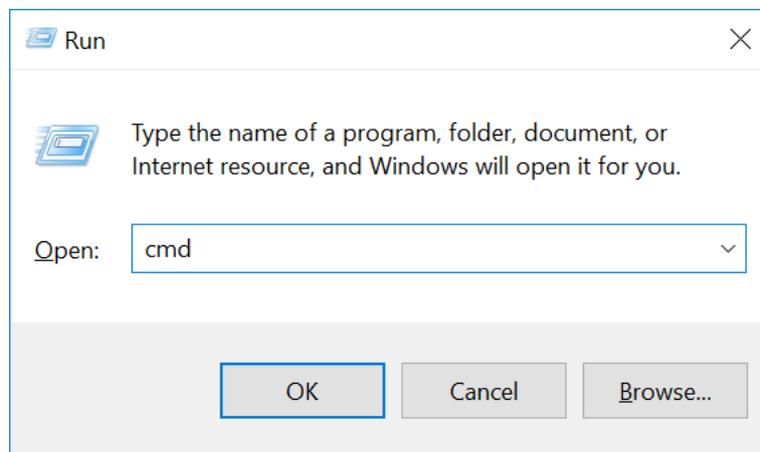
Now with IPV6, we can have more unique combination that we can assign to the computer and identify them in the internet.

### Find Your System IP Address

#### Step 1: Open the Command Prompt

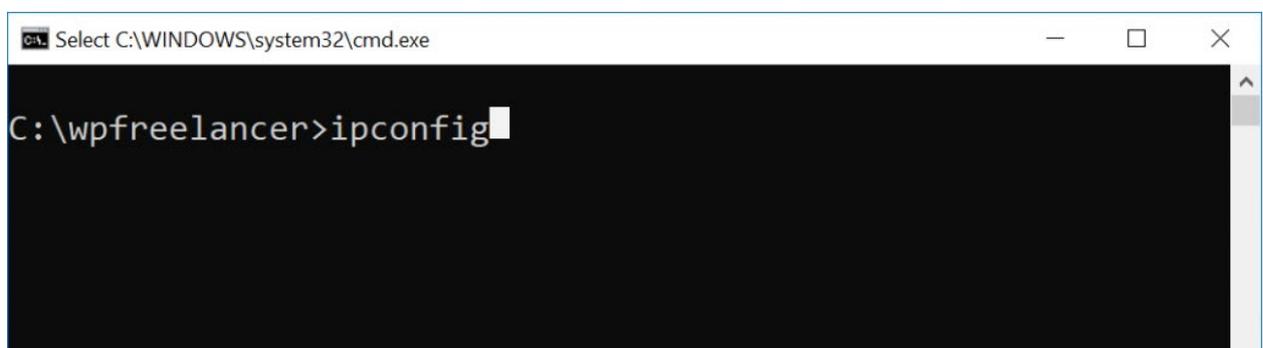
Press Window Button + R (CMD + R) on Windows and Type "cmd".

Press Enter to open the Command Prompt.



#### Step 2: Type ipconfig command

Type the command "ipconfig" on the command prompt.

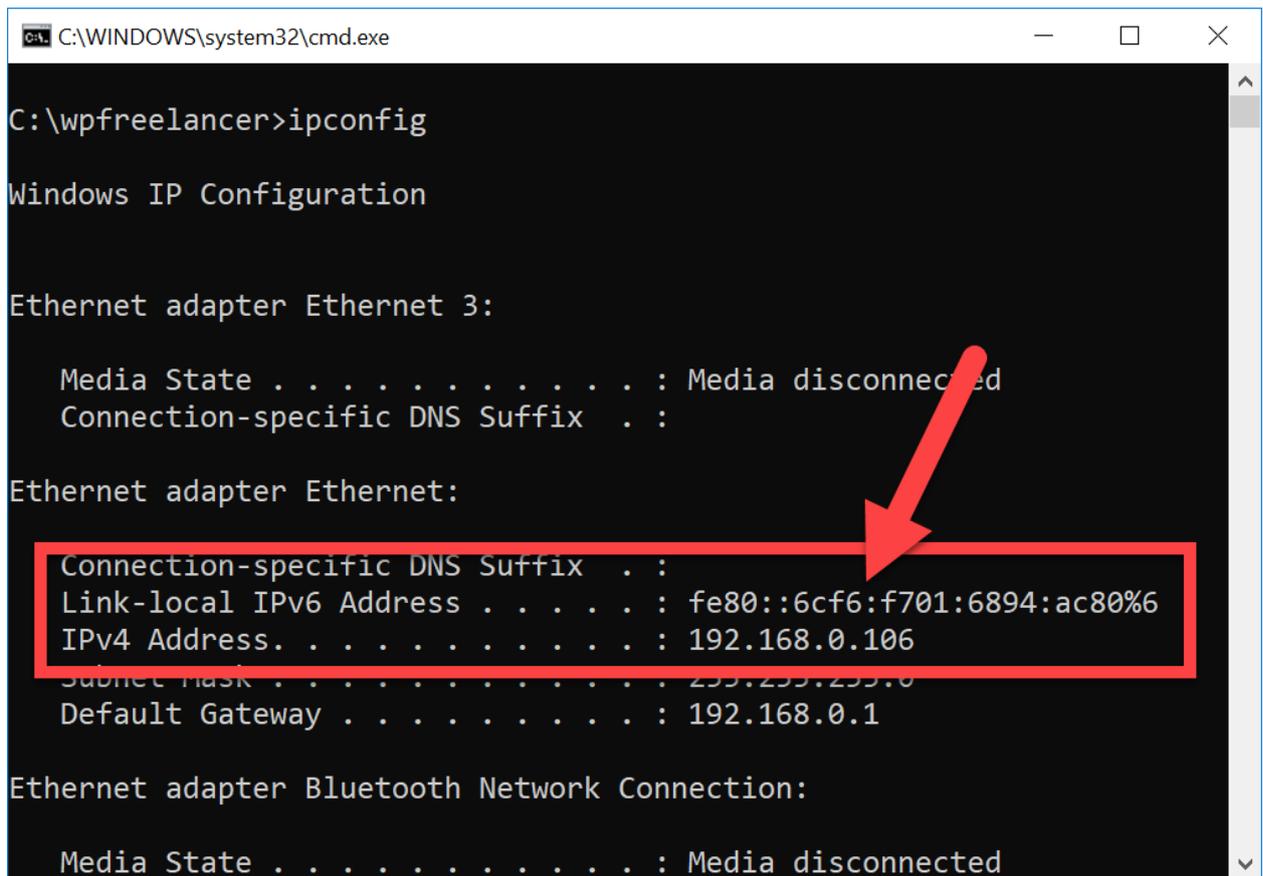


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### Step 3: Verify the IP Address

Now verify the IPV4 and IPV6 IP address of your machine when connected to Internet.

This is your unique address of your computer.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
C:\wpfreelancer>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Ethernet 3:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter Ethernet:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::6cf6:f701:6894:ac80%6
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.0.106
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.0.1

Ethernet adapter Bluetooth Network Connection:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
```

### Search IP Address of Other Systems

Type the Command “ping www.yahoo.com” to find the IP address of Yahoo.com Server in the same Command Prompt.

So, 124.108.103.103 is the IP address of Yahoo.com server.

### What is DNS?

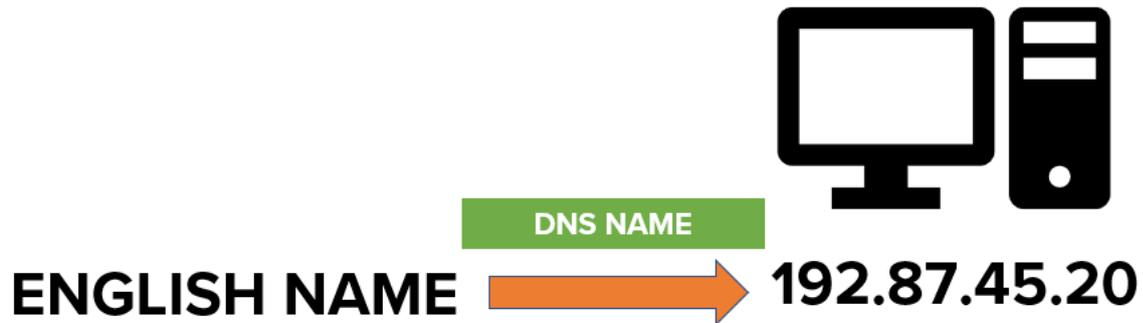
DNS stands for Domain Name System.

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## Web Basics

DNS is the English name or easy to remember name for your IP address.

The way we store the phone number in Contact List with a Name similarly we store the IP address with a name in the Domain Naming Servers.



To find out an IP address of Yahoo we typed “ping yahoo.com” and then it shows the IP address of Yahoo.

Yahoo.com is the Domain Name of the IP address 124.108.103.103

It is plain, simple and easy to remember name that we assign to our IP address which is difficult to remember.

There are many Domain Name Providers who can help us to buy the domain name for our IP address.

Some of the Domain Name Providers are:

- Namecheap.com
- goDaddy.com

You can buy the Domain Name for little price and need to be renewed every year or else you will lose that name.

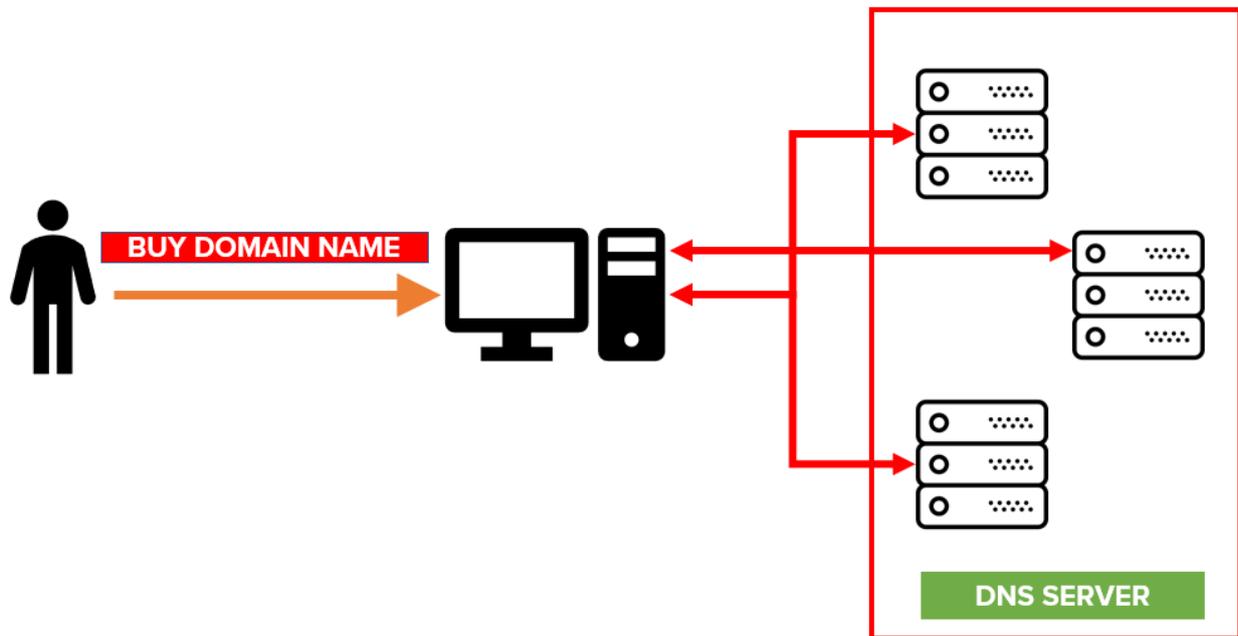
Once you purchase the domain name then that is unique in the internet as well like IP address.

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## How DNS are registered?

These Domain Name Servers around the world has list of all the domain name and its corresponding IP address.

Once you purchase a Domain Name from the Domain Name provider and map your IP address with the Domain Name.



This new mapping is distributed and synced with all the Domain Name Server across the world so that everyone knows that for this Domain Name this is the IP address.

Once the sync is down then every DNS server can tell what the IP address of your Domain Name is.

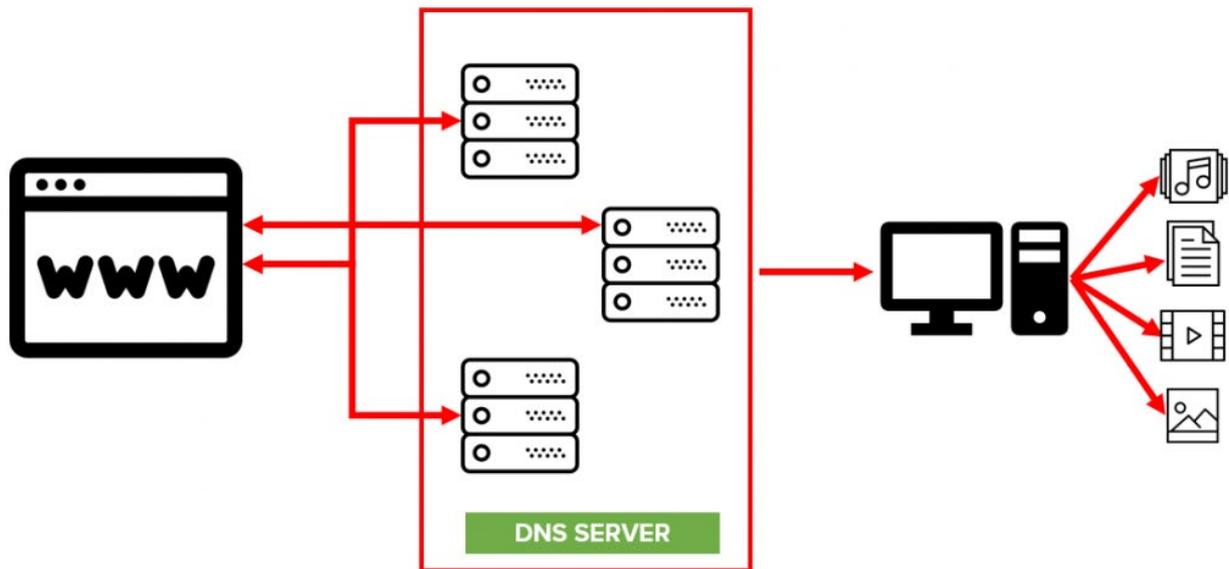
That's why when you map the IP address to the Domain name it will take 24 hours to sync with all the domain name servers across the world.

## How DNS works?

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## Web Basics

When you type `https://phpbootcamp.com/` in the Browser URL window.



The request is first sent to DNS server where your server IP address are searched.

If that DNS server does not know then it will ask around with other DNS server to find the IP address for that Domain Name.

Once the DNS server finds the IP address then it routes the message to that specific IP address server.

### Exercise

Visit the two Domain Name providers and search for the domain name that you like is available or taken by others.

## Technical Definitions:

IP stands for Internet Protocol which is used in communication by the systems in the Internet.

Each system in the Internet has a unique address named as IP Address. Using IP address we can identify a computer in the internet.

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## Web Basics

IP address are represented with two types IPV4 and IPV6

IPV4 notation uses numbers separated with "." which are 32 bits long

IPV6 notation uses numbers + text separated with ":" which are 128 bits long

DNS stands for Domain Name Server.

You buy a Domain Name from the Domain Name Providers and assign Domain name with the IP address.

Every Domain Name are unique and cannot be purchased twice.

## 1.5 - Client Side and Server Side

### How HTTP Works?

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is a protocol that is used to exchange the Hyper Text between the two systems over the web.

HTTP is a application protocol that is used to transfer data in web.



Requester has to initiate the request to the provider to perform some action at the server. The action could be to send the data, update the data or search for something.

Provider receives the request and send response to the Requester.

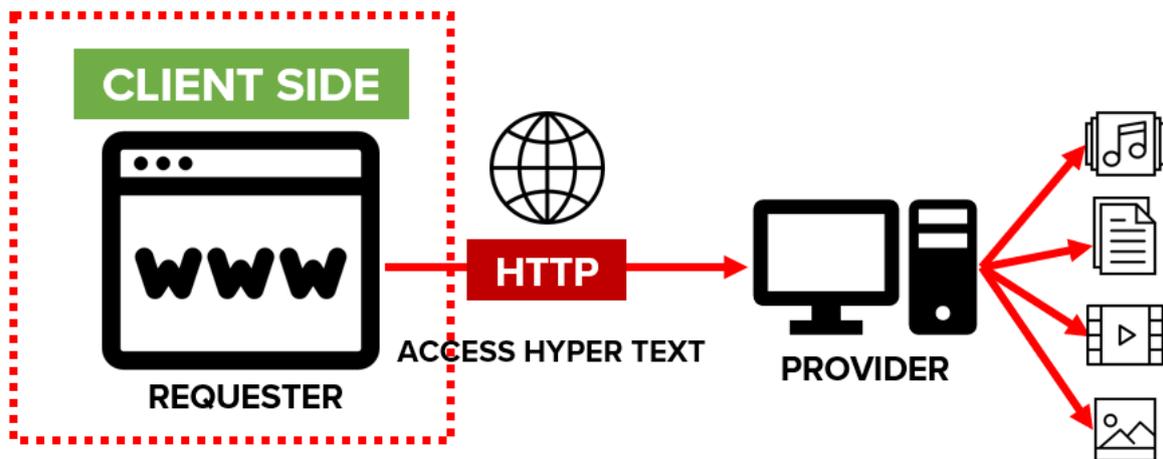
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This is the way HTTP protocol works and helps to exchange the information between two systems.

Learn more about how HTTP works from here.

### What is Client Side?

Requester generally is the browser that initiate the request to the provider.



So, all the actions that happens at browser or requester side is called as Client Side.

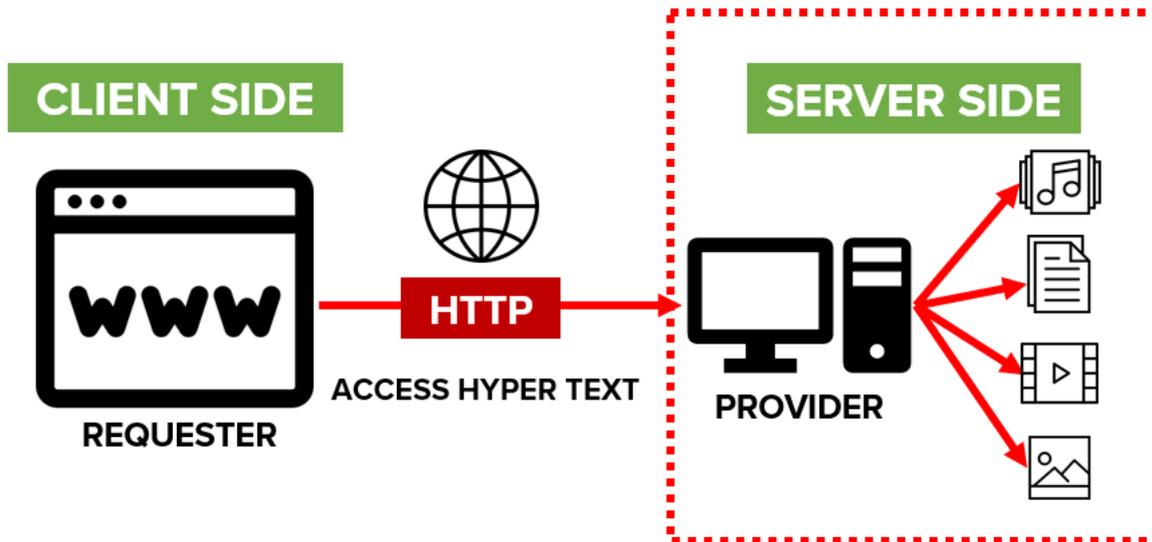
All the actions that takes place at your computer before the request is been made to the provider is generally referred to as Client Side.

For Example, if your browser executes a code on your computer then we say the code is executed at client side.

### What is Server Side?

Anything that happens at the server is called as Server Side.

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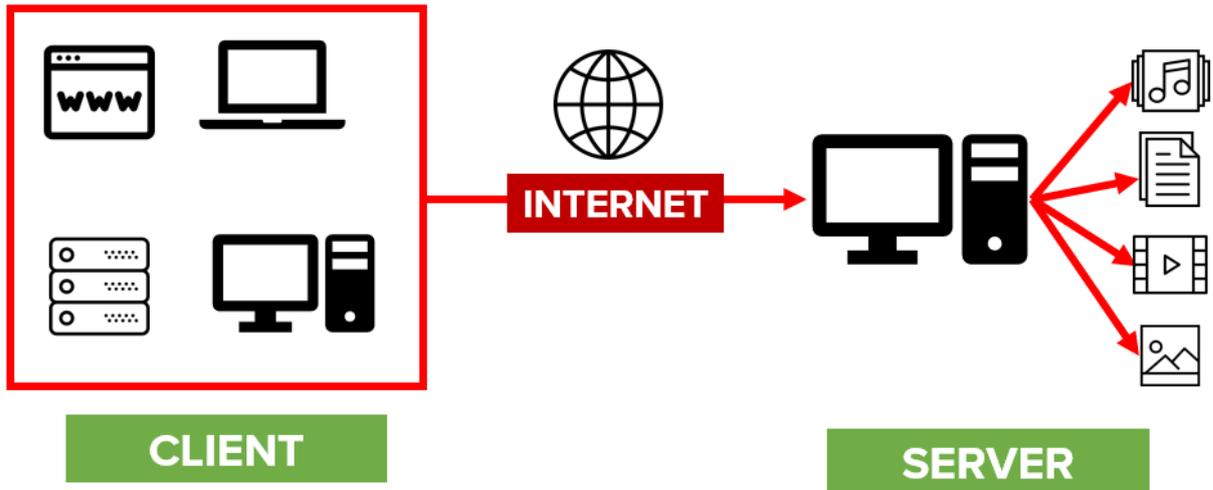
Once the request is sent to server or provider then all the operations or steps that server executes as referred to as Server side.

Server side code executes when the Client makes a request to the server and ask to run that code. The output of the code is sent back to client by the server.

This way Client and Server Interacts with each other.

## **What is Client Server Technology?**

Client Server Technology is a model or design or concept that is very commonly used to design the application architecture.



The main principle is that Server holds some piece of code or resources with high end hardware capacity. Client could be anyone like Mobile, Desktop or iWatch.

Client request Server for any operations or resources and Server will execute that command and returns the output to the client.

This way there could be few powerful servers serving many clients. Also the client does not have to worry how to implement that code and it just need to request the server and server will respond back with the output.

Imagine that server does the powerful job and client needs to request server to perform that operation and send the result.

Many Servers, Architecture and Framework are based on the very common theory – Client Server Technology.

### **Technical Definition**

HTTP is a protocol that is used to exchange the Hyper Text between the two systems over the web.

Any code that runs on the Browser is called as Client Side.

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Operations that happens at the Client device is also called as Client Side.

If the same thing happens at server then it is called as Server Side.

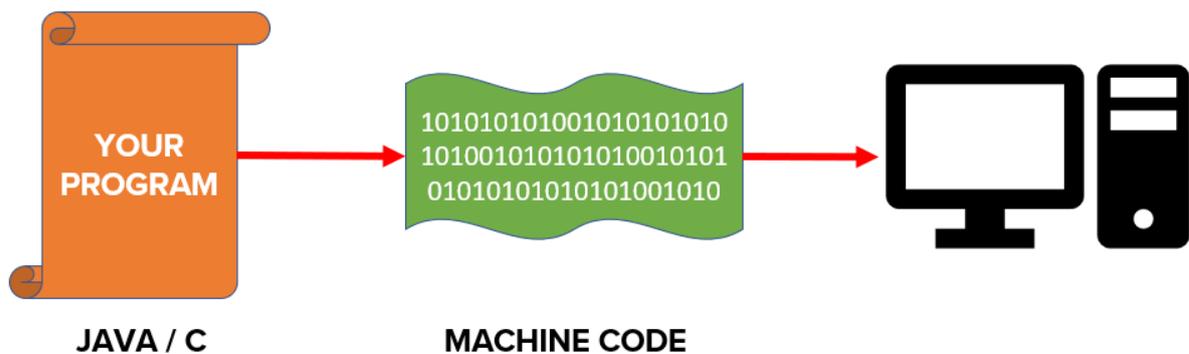
Client-Server Technology is a model where Server holds the resource and Clients request for that resource from the server. The resource at the server could be executing a code, access to a database, simply a video file.

## 1.6 - Compiler vs Interpreter

### How Computer Understand Instructions?

Computer does not understand English nor it understand the mouse clicks.

Computer only understands 1 and 0 language. ON or OFF. That's how the instructions are given to machine.



Machine Language or Assembly language are the languages that converts the instructions into the code that machine understands.

But the language that we learn like Java, C or PHP are just plain English and use words like If, then, switch with some symbols to give instructions.

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So, there has to be some kind of conversion from our English Language to Machine Language.

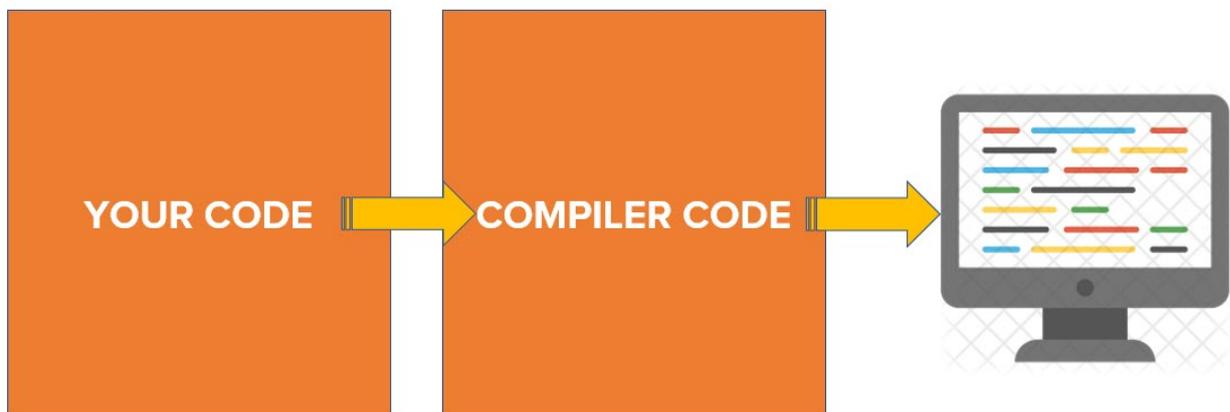
That is the job of Compiler and Interpreter which helps to convert the English language into machine language that computer can understand.

### **What is Compiler?**

Compiler is a program that read our program and converts them into machine language. Then that compiled code is executed to give instructions to the machine.



Without compiling our code, we cannot execute our code.



Programming Language like Java and C uses compiler to compile its code into another file that is used to execute on the system.

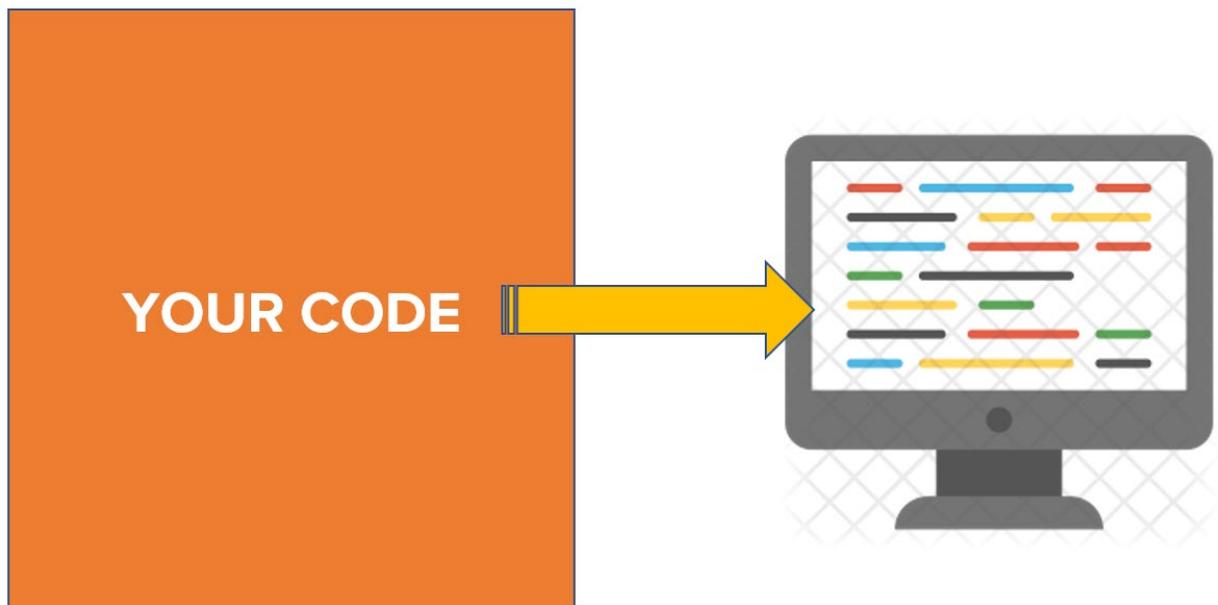
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## What is Interpreter?

Interpreter is a program that executes our code at runtime and pass the instructions to the computer at the same time.



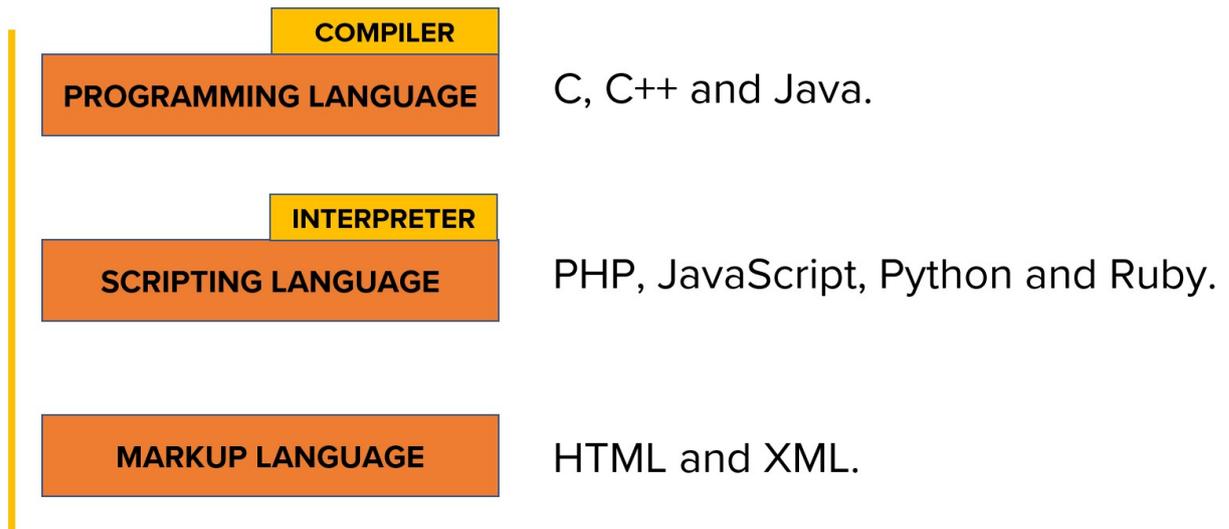
It does not generate another set of files and execute them but instead it reads our program line by line and then execute them in the same sequence.



Languages like PHP and Ruby uses Interpreters.

### Languages:

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## 1.7 - Programming vs Markup vs Scripting Languages

### What is Programming Language?

Languages that need to be compiled with a compiler are referred to as Programming Language.

Programming Languages are very powerful and well-defined languages that can give powerful instructions to the computer.

With the programming language, we get the full control of the system and give instructions to do things that we want to.

Languages like Java, C and C++ are most powerful programming languages.

### What is Markup Language?

Markup language is written using the Markups.

Example of Markup:

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## Web Basics

- `<NAME>PHPBOOTCAMP</NAME>`
- `<SITE>PHPBOOTCAMP.COM</SITE>`

It is easy to learn and easy to represent the data using the markup language.

The major disadvantage of markup language is that it cannot control the system nor it is very powerful in handling a complex logic.

The main purpose of markup language is to represent the data structure. How the data should look like is defined by the Markup Language.

Languages like HTML, XML are called as Markup Language.

### **What is Scripting Language?**

Languages that uses Interpreter are referred as Scripting Language.

Scripting language does call another program or instructions to do the job done.

That's why you find that Scripting languages are fun, easy and very simple to work with. The reason is that heavy coding is done in another program and the language is made simple to call those functions.

Languages like JavaScript, Python and PHP are Scripting Language.

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# 2. HTML BASICS

## 2. HTML Basics

### 2.1 – What is HTML?

#### **What is Hyper Text?**

Hyper Text means a special text which has:

Link to other resources in the Internet.

It can include Videos, Images and Sounds.

The most important part of HyperText is the ability to link other resources on the server which can be accessed via the link.

Hypertext are displayed on the computer screen mostly Browser like Chrome from Google, Edge from Microsoft and Firefox.

Learn more about the Hypertext from [here](#).

#### **How Web Works?**

The main purpose of Web or World Wide Web (WWW) is to exchange information from one computer to another computer.

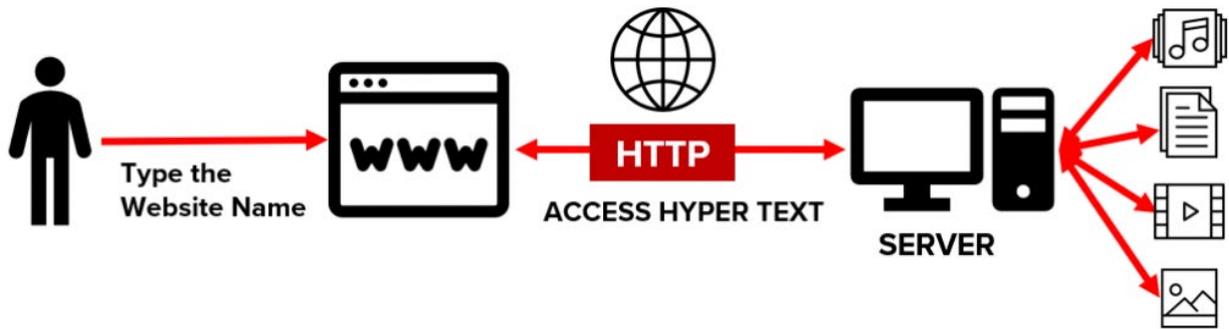
WWW is the way of connecting all the documents and displaying them on the browser.

Web uses HTTP protocol to transfer the information over the Internet.

Hypertext are transferred from one computer to another via the HTTP protocol and displayed on the browser.

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## 2. HTML Basics



This how Web Works:

You Type the Website name in the Browser. Eg. www.wpfreelancer.com

Browser sends the request to DNS Server.

DNS Server search for IP address for this Domain Name.

Once the IP Address is found it then connects to the specific server in the Internet.

Server receives the request via the HTTP protocol.

Server will then search for the requested HyperText and send it back to the browser.

Browser will receive the hypertext and display it on the computer screen.

### **What is the purpose of Markup Language?**

HyperText are typically exchanged between the servers to enable the communication between the machines.

But to make this HyperText convert into a language so that we can write the language in such a manner that we can get a specific task done.

Markup Language is used to represent how to organize the data. This kind of language focus more on how the data should be used and define the purpose of the data.

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## 2. HTML Basics

In Order to organize the HyperText that is sitting all over the computer into human understandable format a Markup Language was required.

HTML solves this problem of Marking up the required data from the server in such a manner that we understand the purpose of it.

For Example, We have a video file saved on the server. Now we want to tell everyone what is the purpose of this video and also some description of the Video when someone access this content.

Packing this information into a sample markup language could be like this

```
<title>How to Lose Weight in 10 Days</title>
```

```
<description>Quick and Easy way to lose weight without going to gym</description>
```

```
<videolocation>/assets/video/looseweight.mpeg</videolocation>
```

This is a Markup Language but not HTML. We can pack our content in a Markup Language so that we understand the HyperText that we get from the server.

Learn more about Markup from here.

### **What is HTML?**

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

HTML is a Markup Language that is used to mark the contents and then tell the browser how to display them on the screen.

HTML is a markup language that our browser understands and know how to display them.

In HTML language, you will do the following things:

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## 2. HTML Basics

Write how to display the contents on the browser.

Links to another resource on the server. (HyperLinks)

Embed Videos and Audio from the Server.

Layout the Content.

The main Purpose of HTML markup language is to tell browser how the data is displayed and in which location.

### **History of HTML?**

English scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He built a browser using which the resource were accessed over the internet and displayed on the browser.

In 1991, it was released to General Public.

From then, all the big companies released their own browsers like Google has Chrome and Windows released Edge.

Berners Lee released the first HTML sample page with 18 tags in it and displayed it on his own browser.

### **He defined HTML as**

HTML is a markup language that web browsers use to interpret and compose text, images, and other material into visual or audible web pages

HTML5 is the latest version of HTML.

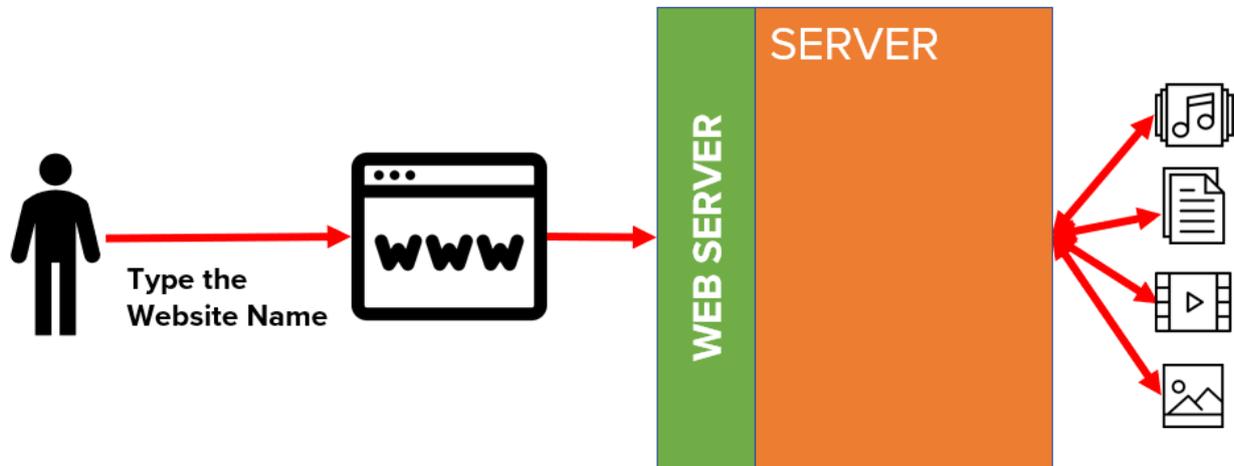
### **What is Web Server?**

Web server is an application that is installed in the server which helps to listen to the HTTP request and send the HTTP response.

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## 2. HTML Basics

It is meant to handle the web requests and pass over the hypertext by restricting and tracking the transactions.



Web server helps to track all the requests and additional details like IP address, location, browser details and many other details.

It also helps to manage the load, execute the code at server, and restrict the access before accessing the content at the server.

### **What is Web Application?**

Application that is developed and deployed on Web Server are called as Web Applications.

Web Applications are small projects with bunch of files and media which are accessed via the Web Server.

### **What is Web Pages?**

Web pages are the documents that can be displayed in the browser like Google Chrome, Edge or Safari.

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## 2. HTML Basics

Web pages are written using the HTML markup language and it is stored in the Web Server.

Then, Web pages are accessed in the Internet via a browser to display the output on the computer screen.

### **What is Web Site?**

Web site is collection of Web pages. Each website is accessed with a Domain Name.

A logical grouping of web page to perform a desired functionality is called as website.

## 2.2 – Tag, Element and Attribute

### **What is Markup Language?**

Markup language are written using the Markups. We mention marks before and after the content to show it has a special meaning to it.

### **Example of Markup:**

```
<NAME>WPFREELANCER</NAME>
```

```
<SITE>WPFREELANCER.COM</SITE>
```

HTML is a Markup Language means everything you write using HTML will be with markups and write the content between the markups.

### **What is Tag?**

A Tag is the text between the left angle bracket (<) and the right angle bracket (>). There are starting tags (such as <name>) and there are ending tags (</name>)

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`<TAG>` = Starting Tag / Opening Tag

`</TAG>` = Ending Tag / Closing Tag

Example:

```
<name>wpfreelancer.com</name>
```

`<name>` = Opening Tag

`</name>` = Closing Tag

### What is Element?

An Element is the opening tag, the closing tag and anything in between.



### What is Empty Element?

Element that does not have any data between the tags is called as Empty Element.



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## 2. HTML Basics

<TAG /> is also called as self-closing element.

### What is Attribute?

An Attribute is a name=value pair inside the Element.

```
<TAG name="value">SOMETEXT</TAG>
```

Attribute help to show additional details about the element.

### Example:

<dog>German Shepard</dog> = ELEMENT

<dog color="brown">German Shepard</dog> = ELEMENT with ATTRIBUTE

Color = "brown" is called as Attribute.

### Summary:

ELEMENT

---

```
<name class="2">John Smith</name>
```

OPENING TAG      ATTRIBUTE      CLOSING TAG

## 2.3 - HTML Basic Structure

### Purpose of HTML?

HTML was written to organize the data in such way that it can be properly displayed on the browser.

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## 2. HTML Basics

Using Markups in HTML, Elements can be arranged in such a manner that it can be logically shown how the final output looks like on computer screen.

Elements, tags, attributes of HTML were supposed to indicate how the title of the page looks like, how the heading should look and in which order.

### **Structure of Data?**

HTML markup language uses a markup structure to organize the elements in the page.

Consider this example:

```
<html>

  <head>

    <title>Hello World!</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>This is a heading</h1>

    <p>This is a paragraph</p>

  </body>

</html>
```

Do not worry about the HTML but focus more on how the elements are organized to tell browser about the purpose of each element and structure of each element.

The main purpose is to tell browser how to display the content on the computer screen so you organize the markups in the same way it should be displayed.

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## 2. HTML Basics

Sequencing is also important which decide how the elements are organized on the page.

There is also a parent child relation between the elements.

head and body Elements are child for HTML

p and h1 are child elements of body parent element.

## 2.4 – Setting up the System for Writing HTML

### Install HTML Editor

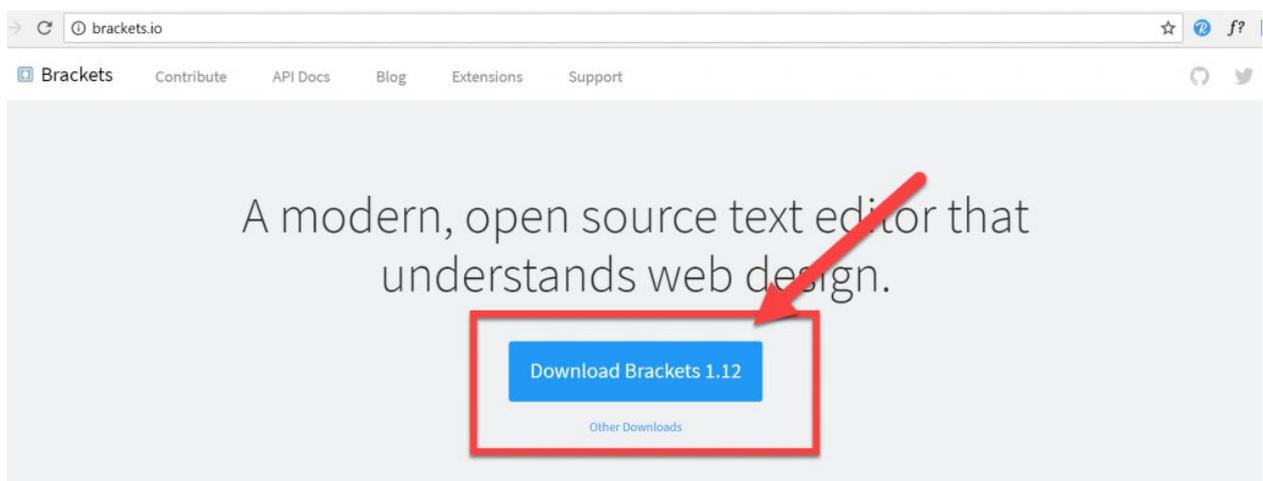
To write the HTML pages you will need a HTML Editor. Follow this Steps to install the recommended HTML Editor.

#### Step 1: Visit <http://brackets.io/>

Go to <http://brackets.io/>

#### Step 2: Download the Brackets Software

Download the Brackets Software



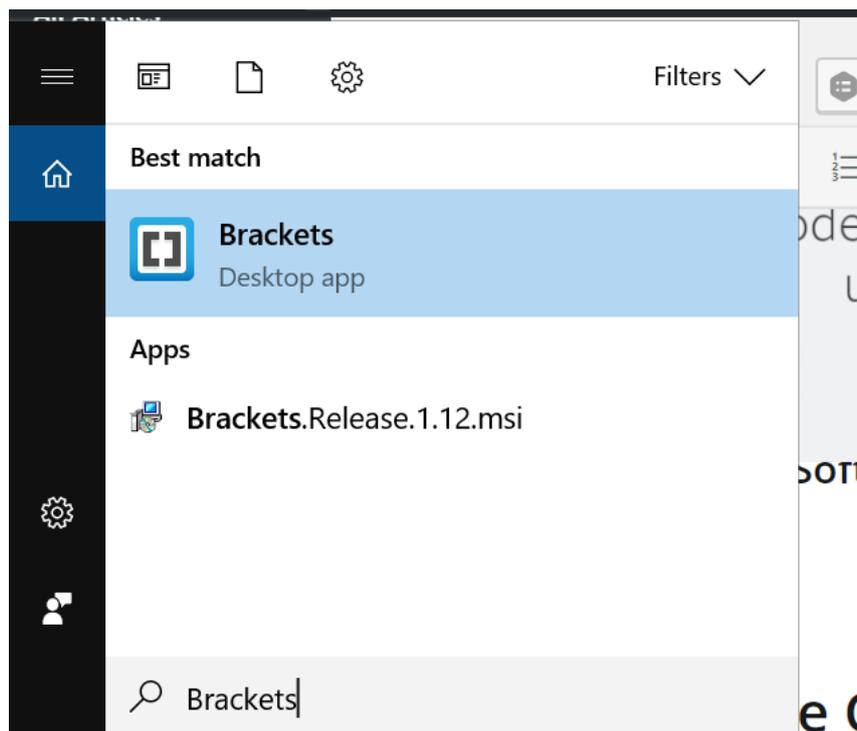
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## 2. HTML Basics

### Step 3: Install the Software

Once the installation file is downloaded, install the software on your desired location.

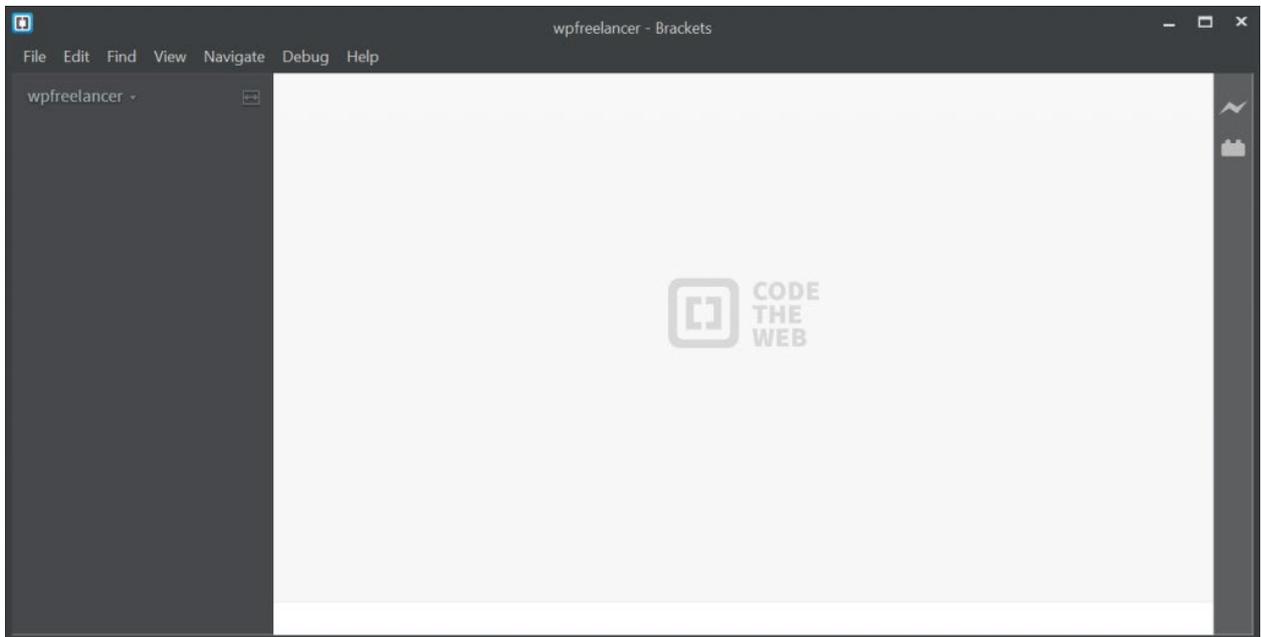
Click on Search and Type "Brackets". This will show the software that is installed.



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## 2. HTML Basics

### Step 4: Open the Brackets Software



### Step 5: Create the Folder and Open It

Once you open the Brackets software the first step is to point the editor to a folder on the system.

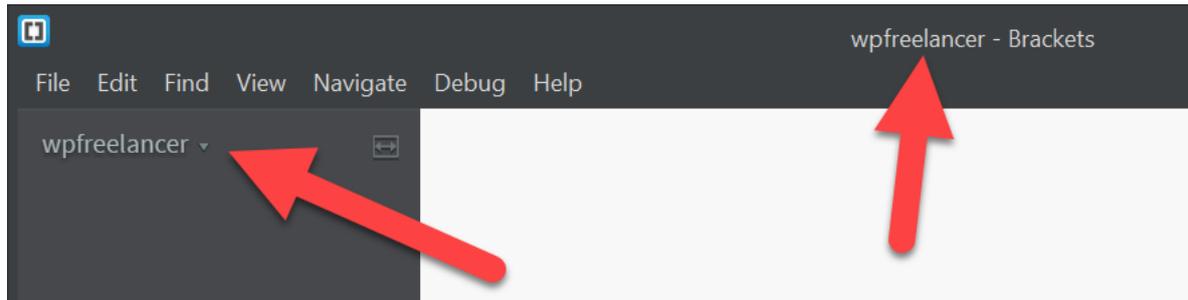
Create a folder in the system and Click on File -> Open Folder

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## 2. HTML Basics

Verify the Folder Name from the Editor Title and Left side bar



### **Install Google Chrome Browser**

Download and Install Google Chrome Browser

<https://www.google.com/chrome/>

### **Alternative Editors**

There are other Editors that you can also use to write HTML:

1. Visual Studio Code
2. Notepad++
3. Atom

### **Alternative Browsers**

You need to test your html code all of these browser before releasing the code in production:

1. Firefox
2. Safari
3. Edge

### **Do I need Internet to run HTML programs?**

- **NO**

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## 2. HTML Basics

You don't need Internet to Write and Run HTML Program on your local machine.

You need Internet to download the software but not to write and run it.

### 2.5 – First HTML Page

#### **Check the Software:**

Make sure you have all the following software installed

1. Brackets HTML Editor
2. Google Chrome Browser

If you don't have these software then follow this guide to install it.

#### **HTML Filename Convention:**

HTML filename should be “.html” or “.htm” but always use “.html”

#### **First HTML Page:**

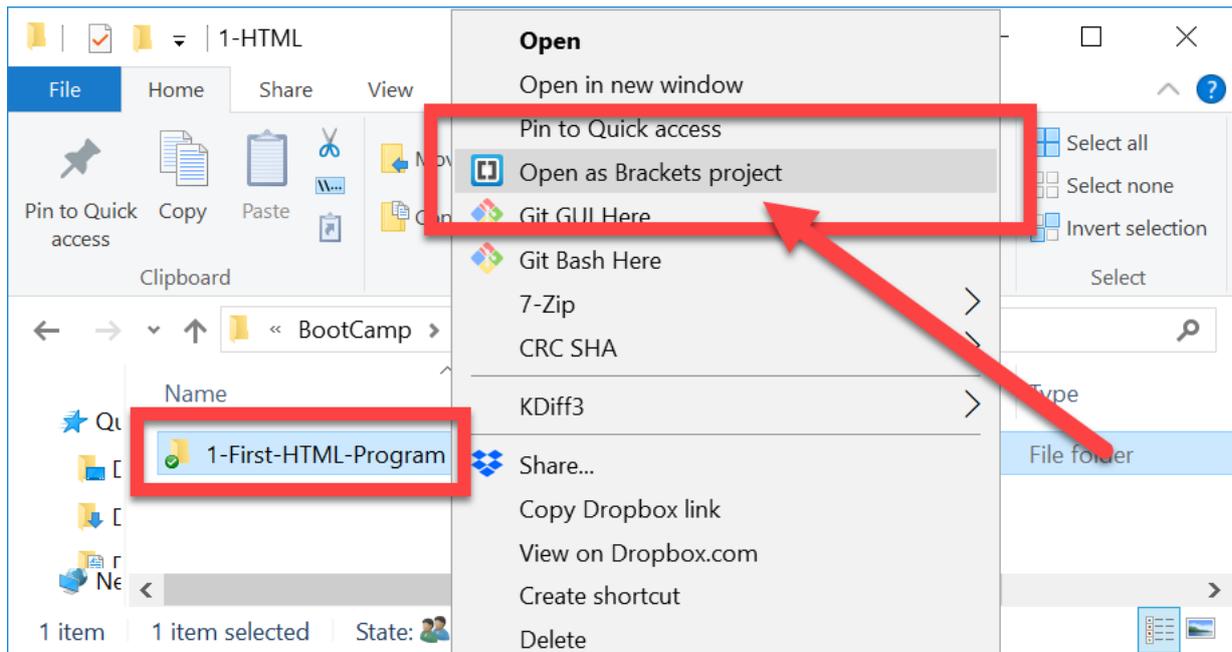
#### **Step 1: Create the Folder and Open the Folder with Brackets**

#### **Option 1:**

Create a Folder and Right Click on the Folder and Select “Open as Brackets Project”

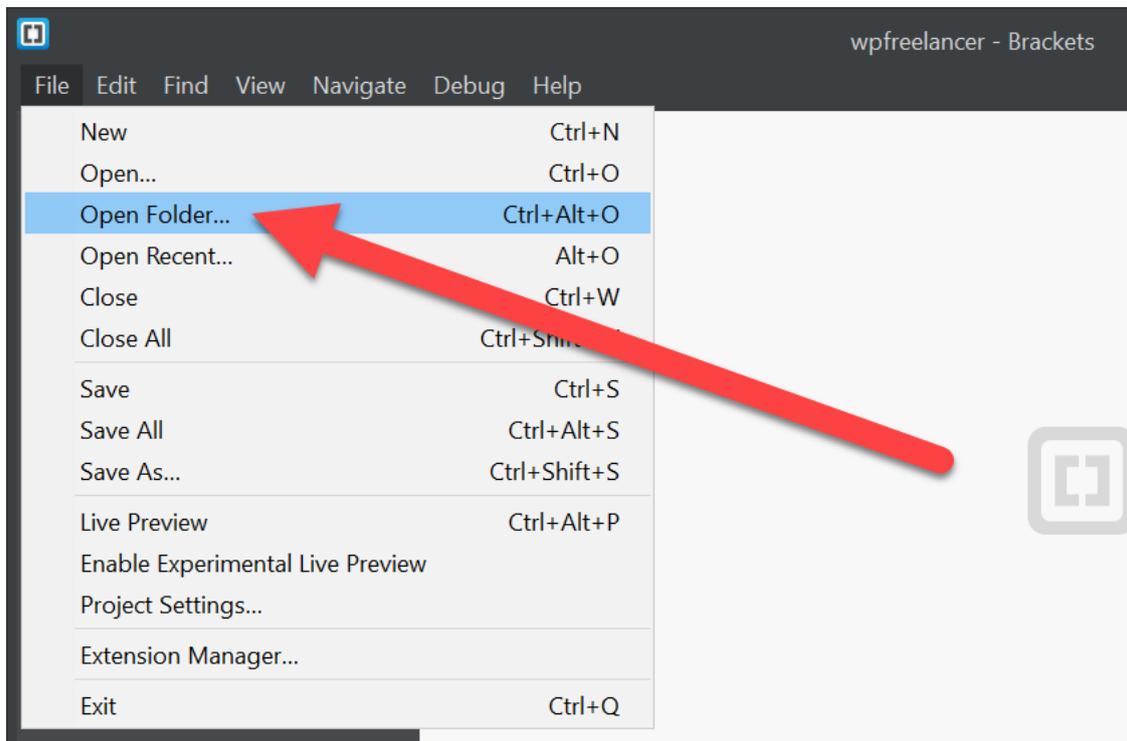
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## 2. HTML Basics



### Option 2:

Open the Brackets and go to **File -> Open Folder**

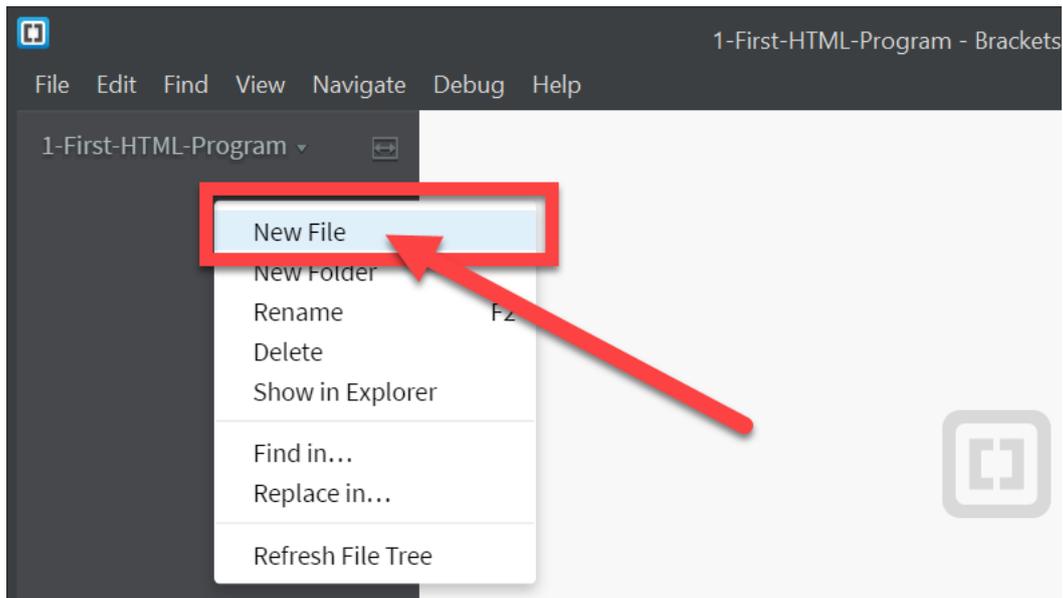


### Step 2: Create an "index.html" file

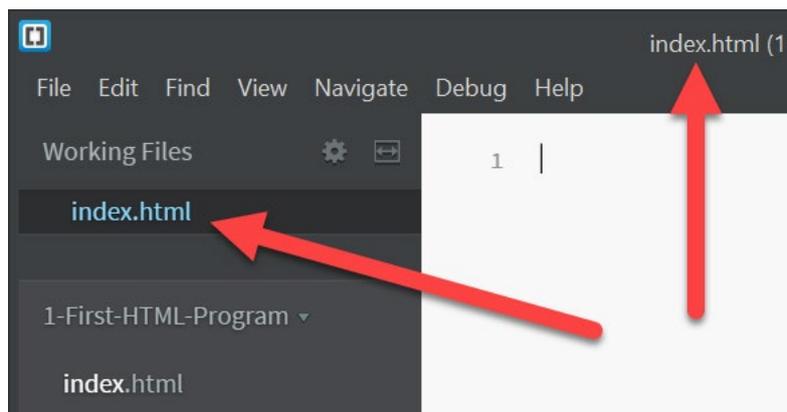
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## 2. HTML Basics

Right Click and Select **“New File”**



Create the “index.html” file



**Step 3: Copy the HTML code in the “index.html” file**

[Download the Source Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Welcome to HTML!</title>
```

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## 2. HTML Basics

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <h1>This is a Heading 1</h1>
```

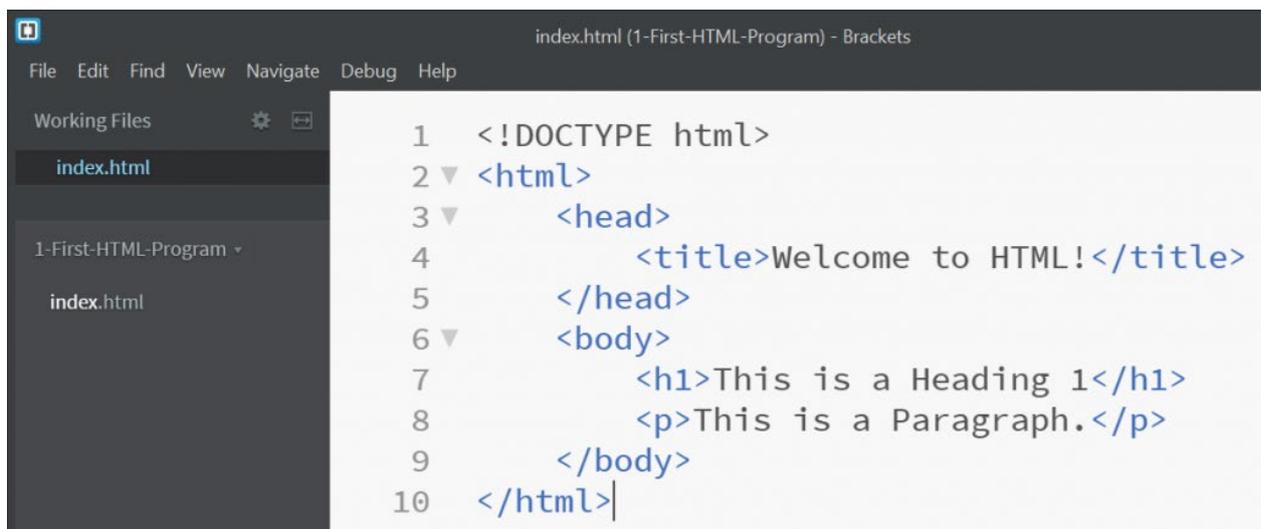
```
  <p>This is a Paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

### [Live Preview](#)

Sample Preview of the code in Brackets:

A screenshot of the Brackets code editor interface. The title bar reads "index.html (1-First-HTML-Program) - Brackets". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Find", "View", "Navigate", "Debug", and "Help". On the left, the "Working Files" sidebar shows a tree view with "index.html" selected under the folder "1-First-HTML-Program". The main editor area displays the following HTML code:

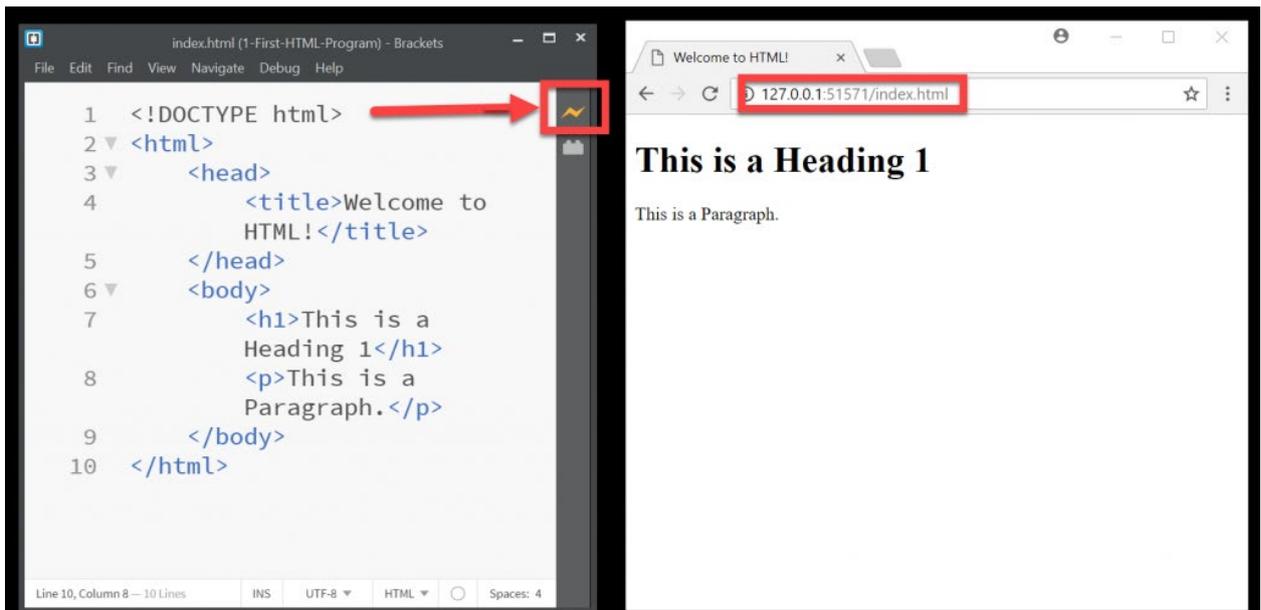
```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <head>
4      <title>Welcome to HTML!</title>
5    </head>
6    <body>
7      <h1>This is a Heading 1</h1>
8      <p>This is a Paragraph.</p>
9    </body>
10 </html>
```

### Step 4: Live Preview of the HTML Page

Click on the live preview button on the right hand side.

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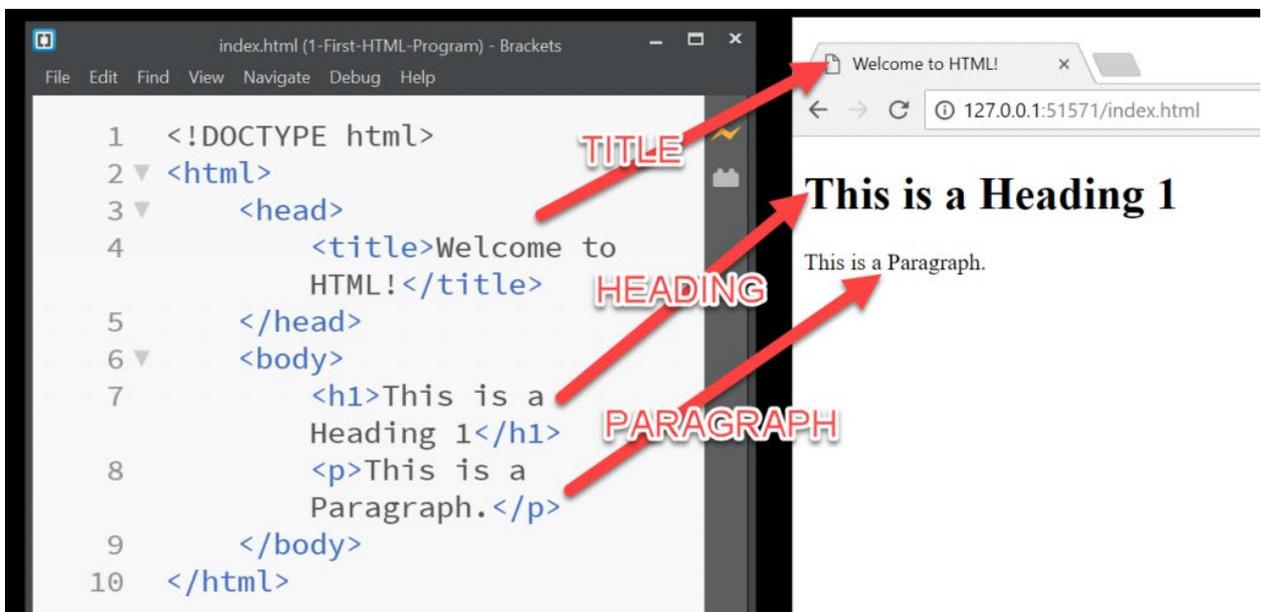
## 2. HTML Basics



Try to change the text in the brackets editor and see how the changes are reflected live in the chrome browser.

### Understanding of HTML Tags:

See how the instruction given in the HTML file has been displayed by the browser.



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### 2.6 – HTML Parts

#### Sample HTML

We will review the parts of HTML. Here is the sample HTML.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>Welcome to HTML!</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>This is a Heading 1</h1>

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

  </body>

</html>
```

#### DOC TYPE

!DOCTYPE is the first declaration of the HTML page. This will indicate the browser what type of HTML version we are using.

If we want to tell browser to use different HTML version then we mention that in this DocType.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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## 2. HTML Basics

### **HTML**

This is the root element and tell browser that this is a HTML document. All the HTML tags should be inside this element.

You should not define anything outside this element.

### **HEAD**

Head element is used for the following things:

Include other supporting files required for this page.

Tell search engine about your page.

Set Title for your Page.

Mention the Meta data about your page.

All the elements you define in the HEAD tag are not displayed on the page.

### **BODY**

This is the place where you define all the elements. Any element defined under body will be displayed on the page.

## 2.7 – HTML Boiler Plate

### **What is a Boiler Plate?**

Boiler plate are like sample template that you can use as starting template to write your HTML page.

Boiler plates save time because you don't have to type every time the same thing. It is a start point for writing the web page.

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## 2. HTML Basics

You can always build your own boiler plate template but you can download some of the sample boiler plate from below.

### **Boiler Plate 1 – Empty Template**

#### [Download the Source Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
</head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

#### [Live Preview](#)

### **Boiler Plate 2 – Empty Template with Comments**

#### [Download the Source Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <!-- All Meta tags goes here -->
```

```
</head>
```

```
  <body>
```

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## 2. HTML Basics

```
<!-- All Content tags goes here -->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

[Live Preview](#)

### **Boiler Plate 3 – Empty Template with Title**

[Download the Source Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<!-- All Meta tags goes here -->
```

```
<title>My First Web Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!-- All Content tags goes here -->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

[Live Preview](#)

### **Boiler Plate 4 – Empty Template with Meta Data**

[Download the Source Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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## 2. HTML Basics

```
<html>

  <head>

    <!-- All Meta tags goes here -->

    <meta charset="utf-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <meta name="description" content="First Web Page">

    <title>My First Web Page</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <!-- All Content tags goes here -->

  </body>

</html>
```

[Live Preview](#)

### **Boiler Plate 5 – Page Template with Heading**

[Download the Source Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <!-- All Meta tags goes here -->

    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

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## 2. HTML Basics

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="First Web Page">
```

```
<title>My First Web Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!-- All Content tags goes here -->
```

```
<h1>Welcome to my First Page</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

### [Live Preview:](#)

## **Boiler Plate 6 – Page Template with Paragraph**

### [Download the Source Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<!-- All Meta tags goes here -->
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="First Web Page">
```

```
<title>My First Web Page</title>
```

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## 2. HTML Basics

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!-- All Content tags goes here -->
```

```
<h1>Welcome to my First Page</h1>
```

```
<!-- https://www.lipsum.com/ -->
```

```
<p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing
```

```
and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been
```

```
the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s,
```

```
when an unknown printer took a galley of type and
```

```
scrambled it to make a type specimen book.
```

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

[Live Preview:](#)

### **Boiler Plate 7 – Standard HTML Template**

[Download the Source Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

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## 2. HTML Basics

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Page Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Heading</h1>
```

```
<p>Paragraph Text</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

[Live Preview](#)

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# 3. TEXT ELEMENTS

# 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

## 3.1 – HTML Text Elements

### Purpose of HTML Text Elements

Purpose of HTML Text elements is to display text in a format that is appealing and readable.

There are different types of HTML Text Elements that help to display our content like we see the content in the newspaper and magazine.

### Benefits of this Text Tags:

- Display Headings and Paragraphs
- Markup the Bold, Italics and Underlining the text.
- Show different format of text like Java code and normal readable text

### Structural Markup

These are the markups that are used to define the text and give a real meaning to the text.

Like mentioning the Heading and Paragraphs on the Web Page.

### Semantic Markup

Semantic elements are used to provide extra information to the user by bold text, underlines and italics.

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

They increase the readability and also help to mark the text in the paragraphs or headings.

Like marking a Quotation can also be done via the Semantic Markup.

### List of HTML Text Elements

These are the HTML Text Elements that you will learn in this section:

- Headings
- Horizontal Lines
- Paragraph
- Single Line Breaks
- Strong
- Emphasis
- Underline
- Italics
- Code
- Preformatted
- More Text Tags

### One Page Text Elements:

This is just a sample to show how all the elements looks like in the Web Page. Next topics, you will learn all these elements one by one.

### [Download the Source Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>HTML Text Tags</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!-- Headings -->
```

```
<h1>This is Heading 1.</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is Heading 2.</h2>
```

```
<h3>This is Heading 3.</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is Heading 4.</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is Heading 5.</h5>
```

```
<h6>This is Heading 6.</h6>
```

```
<!-- This is Horizontal Line -->
```

```
<h1>This is Horizontal Line.</h1>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<!-- This is Paragraph -->
```

```
<h1>This is Paragraph.</h1>
```

```
<p>1. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do  
eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim  
veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
```

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."</p>

```
<!-- This is Single Line Breaks -->
```

```
<h1>This is Single Line Breaks.</h1>
```

```
<br><br>
```

```
<!-- This is Strong -->
```

```
<h1>This is Strong.</h1>
```

<p>1. "<strong>Lorem</strong> ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."</p>

```
<!-- This is Emphasis -->
```

```
<h1>This is Emphasis.</h1>
```

```
<p>I <strong>love</strong> to write <em>HTML5</em>!</p>
```

```
<!-- This is Underline -->
```

```
<h1>This is Undeline.</h1>
```

```
<p>I <u><strong>love</strong></u> to write <em>HTML5</em>!</p>
```

```
<!-- This is Italics -->
```

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

<h1>This is Italics.</h1>

<p>I <i><u><strong>love</strong></u></i> to write <em>HTML5</em>!</p>

<!-- This is Code -->

<h1>This is Code.</h1>

<code>

```
public void add(int a, int b){  
    return a + b;  
}
```

</code>

=

<!-- This is Pre -->

<h1>This is Preformatted.</h1>

<code>

<pre>

<!-- Check the Whitespace importance! -->

```
public void add(int a, int b)
```

```
{
```

```
    return a + b;
```

```
}
```

```
int c = add(1, 2);
```

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
</pre>  
</code>  
<h1>Some More Text Formatting Tags</h1>  
<p><del>This text is deleted</del> and <ins>This text is inserted</ins>.</p>  
<p><s>This text has a strikethrough</s>.</p>  
<p>Superscript<sup>®</sup>.</p>  
<p>Subscript for things like H<sub>2</sub>O.</p>  
<p><small>This small text is small for for fine print, etc.</small></p>  
<p>Abbreviation: <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr></p>  
<p><q cite="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/HTML/Element/q">This text is a short inline quotation.</q></p>  
<p><cite>This is a citation.</cite></p>  
<p>The <dfn>dfn element</dfn> indicates a definition.</p>  
<p>The <mark>mark element</mark> indicates a highlight.</p>  
<p>The <var>variable element</var>, such as <var>x</var> = <var>y</var>.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

## This is Heading 1.

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## **This is Heading 2.**

### **This is Heading 3.**

#### **This is Heading 4.**

##### **This is Heading 5.**

###### **This is Heading 6.**

### **This is Horizontal Line.**

### **This is Paragraph.**

1. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

### **This is Single Line Breaks.**

### **This is Strong.**

1. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.”

### **This is Emphasis.**

I **love** to write HTML5!

### **This is Underline.**

I love to write HTML5!

### **This is Italics.**

I *love* to write HTML5!

### **This is Code.**

```
public void add(int a, int b){  
  
return a + b;  
  
}
```

### **This is Preformatted.**

```
public void add(int a, int b)  
  
{  
  
    return a + b;  
  
}  
  
int c = add(1, 2);
```

## **Some More Text Formatting Tags**

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

This text is deleted and This text is inserted.

This text has a strikethrough.

Superscript®.

Subscript for things like H<sub>2</sub>O.

This small text is small for for fine print, etc.

Abbreviation: HTML

This text is a short inline quotation.

This is a citation.

The dfn element indicates a definition.

The mark element indicates a highlight.

The variable element, such as  $x = y$ .

**[Live Preview:](#)**

## 3.2 – Headings

### **Usage of Headings**

Headings are used to display title of the paragraph or show some text in bigger size and bolder.

There are 6 headings tags <h1> to <h6>

h1 is the bigger and h6 being the smallest.

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

Headings text tags are always big in size and use to grab attention of the user or show the purpose of the article.

The behavior of the headings can be change later using CSS which you will learn next.

Browser has a default settings to show headings.

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Headings</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <!-- Observe the default style -->
```

```
    <!-- Observe the font size -->
```

```
    <!-- Observe the new lines -->
```

```
    <h1>This is Heading 1.</h1>
```

```
    <h2>This is Heading 2.</h2>
```

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<h3>This is Heading 3.</h3>
```

```
<h4>This is Heading 4.</h4>
```

```
<h5>This is Heading 5.</h5>
```

```
<h6>This is Heading 6.</h6>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## 3.3 – Horizontal Lines

### Usage of Horizontal Line

Horizontal line acts like a separator between the sections and paragraph.

This is used when you want to add some space between the paragraphs and also show a line indicating a different topic.

TAG: `<hr />`

Remember that `<hr>` is a self-closing tag you don't need to close it.

Attributes of hr tag:

width = percent (%)

align = left, right, center

### Sample Example

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Horizontal Line</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!-- Observe the spacing & line properties -->
```

```
<h1>This is Heading 1.</h1>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h2>This is Heading 2.</h2>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h3>This is Heading 3.</h3>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h4>This is Heading 4.</h4>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h5>This is Heading 5.</h5>
```

```
<hr>
```

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<h6>This is Heading 6.</h6>
```

```
<hr width="50%" align="left">
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

### [Live Preview:](#)

## 3.4 – Paragraphs

### Usage of Paragraphs

Paragraphs is the place where you put most of your content to display on the browser.

Paragraph tags helps to organize the content nicely into small container which makes content easy to read and edit it.

TAG: <p>

ELEMENT: <p>sometext</p>

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Paragraph</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!-- Observe how the data is organized -->
```

```
<h1>Today's News</h1>
```

```
<p>1. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).</p>
```

```
<p>2. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).</p>
```

```
<p>3. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem
```

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

</body>

</html>

## **Today's News:**

1. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

2. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

3. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

### [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 1

### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and write the Headings 1 to 3 and under each Heading write a paragraph of text.



### Today's News

1. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

### Today's News

2. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

### Today's News

3. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

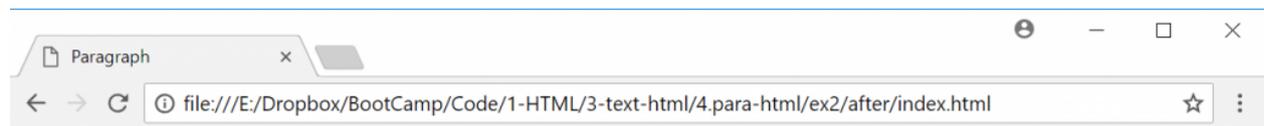
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### Exercise 2

#### [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create one HTML page and write the Headings 1 and some paragraph under it. Then draw a line under it and then show some more text.



## Today's News

1. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

---

2. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

---

3. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

#### [Live Preview](#)

## 3.5 – Single Line Break

### Usage of Line Breaks

Line Breaks helps to break the link like the new line (`\r\n`) we have in the normal text file.

Breaks are used when we want to break a running line and start a new line. The more breaks you have the more new lines are added.

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

TAG: <br>

ELEMENT: <br>

<br> is a self-enclosing tags.

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Line Break</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <!-- Observe how the data is organized with new line and empty spaces -->
```

```
    <!-- <br> and <hr> are self closing tags -->
```

```
    <h1>Today's News</h1>
```

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

<p>1. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. <br> The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).</p>

<br>

<hr>

<p>2. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. <br> <br> The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).</p>

<br><br>

<hr>

<p>3. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. <br> <br> <br> The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters,

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

</body>

</html>

## **Today's News:**

1. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout.

The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

2. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout.

The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

3. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout.

The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like),

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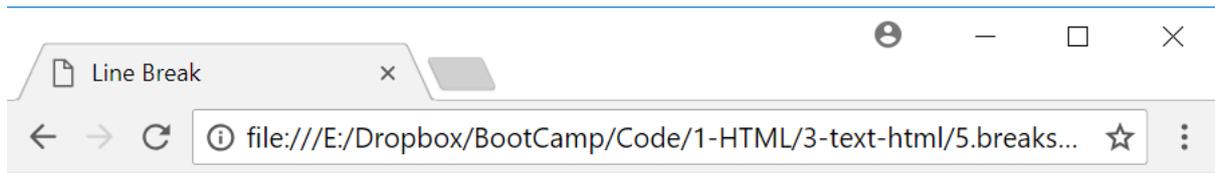
### **Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and add break line in the headings 1

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS



**This is a long heading  
with break points**

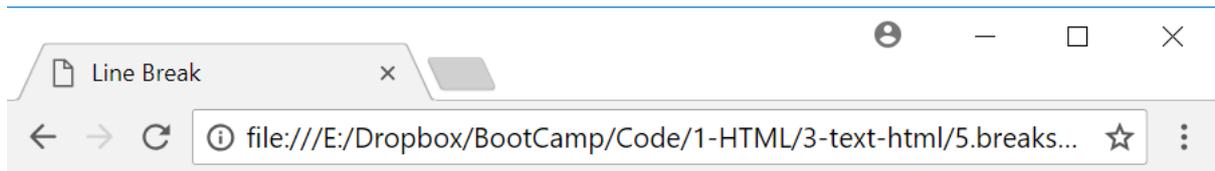
[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create one HTML page and break the paragraph line by line up to 10 lines.

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# Today's News

1. It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

## [Live Preview](#)

### 3.6 – Strong Text

#### Usage of Strong

Strong tag helps to bold the text and highlight the text to emphasis some line in the paragraph.

It is often used in the Paragraphs.

TAG: <strong>

ELEMENT: <strong>something</strong>

#### Sample Example

### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<html>

<head>

  <meta charset="utf-8">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

  <meta name="description" content="Page Description">

  <title>Strong</title>

</head>

<body>

  <!-- Observe how the data is organized -->

  <h1>Today's News</h1>

  <p>1. "<strong>Lorem</strong> ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi
ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint
occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id
est laborum."</p>

  <p>2. "<strong>Lorem ipsum</strong> dolor sit amet, consectetur
adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi
ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in
voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint
```

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

3. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

</body>

</html>

#### Today's News

1. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

2. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

3. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

### [Live Preview](#)

#### Exercise 1

### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and create three bold line in a paragraph.

## Today's News

1. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco **laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat**. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur **sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt** in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

### [Live Preview](#)

#### Exercise 2

### [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create one HTML page and bold the first and last words in the paragraphs.

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## Today's News

1. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

### [Live Preview](#)

## 3.7 – Emphasis Text

### Usage of Emphasis

Emphasis is used to emphasize a word or line in the paragraphs. It is similar to italics but this is used more to emphasize a word or line.

It is often used in the Paragraphs.

TAG: <em>

ELEMENT: <em>something</em>

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<title>Emphasis Tag</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Learning HTML5</h1>
```

```
<p>I <strong>love</strong> to write <em>HTML5</em>!</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Learning HTML5

I love to write HTML5!

[Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 1

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and make the entire paragraph emphasis

## Learning HTML5

*I love to write HTML5!*

[Live Preview](#)

## 3.8 – Underline Text

### Usage of Underline

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

Underline will simply underline the text.

It is often used in the Paragraphs.

TAG: <u>

**ELEMENT:** <u>something</u>

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Underline Tag</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h1>Learning HTML5</h1>
```

```
    <p>I <u><strong>love</strong></u> to write <em>HTML5</em>!</p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

#### [Live Preview](#)

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## 3.9 – Italics

### Usage of Italics

Italics tag will simply italics the text.

It is often used in the Paragraphs.

TAG: `<i>`

ELEMENT: `<i>something</i>`

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Italics Tag</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h1>Learning HTML5</h1>
```

```
    <!-- i means italics and em means emphasis - Looks same right! -->
```

```
    <!-- italics refer to font style but emphasis refers to readers context -->
```

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<p>I <i><u><strong>love</strong></u></i> to write <em>HTML5</em>!</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

### [Live Preview](#)

## 3.10 – Code

### Usage of Code

Code tag is used to display the programming source code on the web page.

Browser treats code tag as special and display it the code as it is written in the html. However, it ignores the new lines. So, the code is displayed in one line.

TAG: `<code>`

ELEMENT: `<code>function add(x, y){ return a + b }</code>`

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html>  
  
  <head>  
  
    <meta charset="utf-8">  
  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
  
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">  
  
    <title>Code Tag</title>
```

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
</head>

<body>

  <h1>Add Function in Java!</h1>

  <code>

    public void add(int a, int b){

      return a + b;

    }

  </code>

</body>

</html>
```

### **Add Function in Java!**

```
public void add(int a, int b) {

return a + b;

}
```

### **Live Preview:**

- <https://phpbootcampdemo.com/html/code-html/em1/after>

### **Exercise 1**

#### **[Download the Exercise 1](#)**

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and write a simple java code.

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# Hello World in Java!

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

## [Live Preview](#)

### 3.11 – Preformatted Tag

#### Usage of Pre

pre tag is used to display the white space and it will retain the indentation of the format that is written in the html file

Browser does not format anything inside the pre tag but instead it will try to print as it is including the spacing and formatting.

**TAG:** <pre>

**ELEMENT:** <pre>line1 line2 line3</pre>

#### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

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## 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<title>Preformatted Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Add Function in Java!</h1>

  <code>

    <pre>

      <!-- Check the Whitespace importance! -->

      public void add(int a, int b)

      {

        return a + b;

      }

      int c = add(1, 2);

    </pre>

  </code>

</body>

</html>
```

### **Add Function in Java!**

```
public void add(int a, int b)

{

  return a + b;
```

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```
}  
  
int c = add(1, 2);
```

## [Live Preview](#)

# 3.12 – More HTML Text Tags

## HTML Text Tags

Please find some more text tags that you can use in the HTML

## Sample Example

## [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html>  
  
  <head>  
  
    <meta charset="utf-8">  
  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
  
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">  
  
    <title>Preformatted Tag</title>  
  
  </head>  
  
  <body>  
  
    <h1>Some More Text Formatting Tags</h1>  
  
    <p><del>This text is deleted</del> and <ins>This text is inserted</ins>.</p>
```

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### 3 TEXT ELEMENTS

`<p><s>This text has a strikethrough</s>.</p>`

`<p>Superscript<sup>®</sup>.</p>`

`<p>Subscript for things like H<sub>2</sub>O.</p>`

`<p><small>This small text is small for for fine print, etc.</small></p>`

`<p>Abbreviation: <abbr title="HyperText Markup Language">HTML</abbr></p>`

`<p><q cite="https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/HTML/Element/q">This text is a short inline quotation.</q></p>`

`<p><cite>This is a citation.</cite></p>`

`<p>The <dfn>dfn element</dfn> indicates a definition.</p>`

`<p>The <mark>mark element</mark> indicates a highlight.</p>`

`<p>The <var>variable element</var>, such as <var>x</var> = <var>y</var>.</p>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

[Live Preview](#)

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# 4. LISTS

# 4 Lists

## 4.1 – Definition List

### Usage of Definition List

Definition list is used to define Definition of list.

It is often used as a header for the list

TAG: <dl>, <dt>, <dd>

### ELEMENT:

```
<dl>
```

```
<dt>title</dt>
```

```
<dd>definition</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

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## 4 Lists

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">

<title>Grouping</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Definition List</h1>

  <dl>

    <dt>This is Definition Title</dt>

    <dd>This is Definition Description</dd>

  </dl>

  <dl>

    <dt>HTML5</dt>

    <dd>HTML5 stands for Hyper Text Markup Language used to write web
pages <br> that is displayed in the browser.</dd>

  </dl>

</body>

</html>
```

### **Definition List:**

This is Definition Title

This is Definition Description

HTML5

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## 4 Lists

HTML5 stands for Hyper Text Markup Language used to write web pages that is displayed in the browser.

### [Live Preview](#)

#### Exercise 1

### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and create something like below with h1, dl, p and hr.

## Definition List

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

HTML5 eBook

All your want to learn about HTML5

It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

---

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

### [Live Preview](#)

#### Exercise 2

### [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create one HTML page and create something like below with h1, dl, p and hr.

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## Definition List

HTML5 eBook

---

HTML5 eBook

All your want to learn about HTML5

---

All your want to learn about HTML5

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

## [Live Preview](#)

## 4.2 – Ordered List

### Usage of Ordered List

Ordered List is used to show list of items with numbers.

It is often used to list the points like 1, 2, 3. The numbers will be auto generated by the tag.

TAG: <ol>, <li>

### ELEMENT:

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>title</li>
```

```
<li>description</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

### Sample Example

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## [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <meta charset="utf-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">

    <title>Grouping</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>Definition List</h1>

    <dl>

      <dt>This is Definition Title</dt>

      <dd>This is Definition Description</dd>

    </dl>

    <dl>

      <dt>HTML5</dt>

      <dd>HTML5 stands for Hyper Text Markup Language used to write web
pages <br> that is displayed in the browser.</dd>

    </dl>
```

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## 4 Lists

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>Ordered List</h1>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li>List Item 1</li>
```

```
  <li>List Item 2</li>
```

```
  <li>List Item 3</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

### **Definition List**

This is Definition Title

This is Definition Description

HTML5

HTML5 stands for Hyper Text Markup Language used to write web pages that is displayed in the browser.

### **Ordered List**

- List Item 1
- List Item 2
- List Item 3

### **[Live Preview](#)**

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## Exercise 1

### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and create something like below.

## Ordered List Example

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

---

1. New List Item 1

---

2. New List Item 2

---

3. New List Item 3

---

### [Live Preview](#)

## 4.3 – UnOrdered List

### Usage of Un-Ordered List

Un-Ordered List is used to show list of items with circle dot.

It is often used to list the points without numbers. You can change the default list from circle dot to any other symbol or image.

TAG: <ul>, <li>

#### **ELEMENT:**

<ul>

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## 4 Lists

```
<li>title</li>
```

```
<li>description</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Grouping</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h1>Definition List</h1>
```

```
    <dl>
```

```
      <dt>This is Definition Title</dt>
```

```
      <dd>This is Definition Description</dd>
```

```
    </dl>
```

```
    <dl>
```

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## 4 Lists

```
<dt>HTML5</dt>
```

```
<dd>HTML5 stands for Hyper Text Markup Language used to write web  
pages <br> that is displayed in the browser.</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>Ordered List</h1>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>List Item 1</li>
```

```
<li>List Item 2</li>
```

```
<li>List Item 3</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>UnOrdered List</h1>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>List Item 1</li>
```

```
<li>List Item 2</li>
```

```
<li>List Item 3</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>Learn HTML5</h1>
```

```
<ul>
```

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## 4 Lists

```
<li>Why Learn HTML5?</li>

<ol>

  <li>Create own Web Pages</li>

  <li>Design Websites</li>

  <li>Show off the skills</li>

</ol>

</ul>

</body>

</html>
```

### **Definition List**

This is Definition Title

This is Definition Description

HTML5

HTML5 stands for Hyper Text Markup Language used to write web pages that is displayed in the browser.

### **Ordered List**

- List Item 1
- List Item 2
- List Item 3

### **UnOrdered List**

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- List Item 1
- List Item 2
- List Item 3

## Learn HTML5

Why Learn HTML5?

1. Create own Web Pages
2. Design Websites
3. Show off the skills

### [Live Preview](#)

#### Exercise 1

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and create something like below.

- UnOrdered List Items - 1
  1. List Item 1
  2. List Item 2
  3. List Item 3

---
- UnOrdered List Items - 2
  1. List Item 4
  2. List Item 5
  3. List Item 6

### [Live Preview](#)

# 5. ARTICLES

# 5 ARTICLES

## 5.1 – Articles

### Usage of Article

Article is used to define one group of content which has heading, links and paragraph to make up one independent content on the page.

A blog page can have list of all the articles displayed in small summary.

Article can have header, paragraph and footer. It makes up into a logical grouping of things in that article.

<section> tag is used to group the articles into sections.

TAG: <article>, <section>, <header>, <footer>

### ELEMENT:

```
<article>
```

```
<header>Header</header>
```

```
<p>Article Content</p>
```

```
<footer>Footer</footer>
```

```
</article>
```

### We group the articles into sections

```
<section>
```

```
<article>
```

## 5 ARTICLES

```
<header>Article 1</header>
```

```
<p>Article Content</p>
```

```
<footer>Footer</footer>
```

```
</article>
```

```
<article>
```

```
<header>Article 2</header>
```

```
<p>Article Content</p>
```

```
<footer>Footer</footer>
```

```
</article>
```

```
</section>
```

### **Sample Example 1**

#### **[Download the Example](#)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Sections</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

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## 5 ARTICLES

```
<body>

  <section>

    <article>

      <header><h1>Header</h1></header>

      <p>Article Content: Lorem Ipsum</p>

      <footer><p>#Footer</p></footer>

    </article>

  </section>

</body>

</html>
```

### Header

Article Content: Lorem Ipsum

#Footer

### [Live Preview](#)

### Sample Example 2

### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

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## 5 ARTICLES

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Sections</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<section>
```

```
<article>
```

```
<header><h1><u>Article 1</u></h1></header>
```

```
<p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
```

```
<footer><p>#End of Article 1</p></footer>
```

```
</article>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<article>
```

```
<header><h1><u>Article 2</u></h1></header>
```

```
<p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
```

```
<footer><p>#End of Article 2</p></footer>
```

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## 5 ARTICLES

```
</article>  
  
</section>  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

### **Article 1**

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

#End of Article 1

### **Article 2**

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

#End of Article 2

### **Live Preview**

#### **Exercise 1**

#### **Download the Exercise 1**

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and make the page look like this with

Articles

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## Header 1

---

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

---

#Footer

## [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 2

### [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create one HTML page and make the page looks like this with Article tag.

### Article 1

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

---

### Article 1

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

---

## [Live Preview](#)

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# 6. TABLES

# 6 TABLES

## 6.1 – Simple Table

### Usage of Table

Table is used to arrange data in a row and column format. It is similar to show data in a database format or excel sheet format.

### Table tags:

`<table>` tag is used to defined the table

`<th>` is used to define heading.

`<tr>` is used to mention row.

`<td>` represents column in the table.

TAG: `<table>`, `<th>`, `<tr>`, `<td>`

ELEMENT:

`<table>`

`<th>Heading</th>`

`<tr>`

`<td>Column</td>`

`</tr>`

`</table>`

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## Sample Example

### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <meta charset="utf-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">

    <title>Simple Table</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>Simple Table Example</h1>

    <table>

      <tr>

        <th>Heading 1</th>

        <th>Heading 2</th>

      </tr>

      <tr>

        <td>Col 1</td>

        <td>Col 2</td>

      </tr>

    </table>

  </body>

</html>
```

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## 6 TABLES

```
</tr>
</table>
<hr>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>ID</th>
    <th>Name</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>John Smith</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>Walter Junior</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

### **Simple Table Example:**

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## 6 TABLES

Heading 1	Heading 2
Col 1	Col 2

ID	Name
1	John Smith
2	Walter Junior

### [Live Preview](#)

#### Exercise 1

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and create table like this with simple row and column.

# Simple Table Example

#	Name	Course
1	John	WordPress
2	Kelly	C
3	Kenny	C++

### [Live Preview](#)

[Become PHP Full Stack Web Developer in Just 30 Days](#)

## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create one HTML page and display all rows in one column.

# Simple Table Example

**# Name Course**

1 John WordPress 2 Kelly C 3 Kenny C++

[Live Preview](#)

## 6.2 – Table with Borders

### Usage of Table Border

Border is an attribute of the Table.

border – Specify the border width to draw the line around the table.

Border will help to display the lines of the table to understand the width and height of each cell.

You can mention the width of the border with this value.

### Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

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## 6 TABLES

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Table with Border</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Table with Border Example</h1>
```

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

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Heading 1</th>
```

```
<th>Heading 2</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Col 1</td>
```

```
<td>Col 2</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

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## 6 TABLES

```
<hr>

<table border="1">

  <tr>

    <th>ID</th>

    <th>Name</th>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <td>1</td>

    <td>John Smith</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

    <td>2</td>

    <td>Walter Junior</td>

  </tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>
```

### **Table with Border Example:**

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## 6 TABLES

Heading 1	Heading 2
Col 1	Col 2

ID	Name
1	John Smith
2	Walter Junior

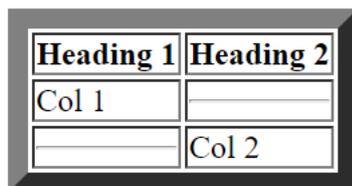
[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and create something like below.

## Table with Border Example



Heading 1	Heading 2
Col 1	Col 2

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

[Become PHP Full Stack Web Developer in Just 30 Days](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create one HTML page and create something like below.

## Table with Border Example

<b>Heading 1</b>	<b>Heading 2</b>	
Col 1	<b>Heading 1</b>	<b>Heading 2</b>
	Col 1	Col 2

### [Live Preview](#)

## 6.3 – Table with Header and Footer

### Usage of Header and Footer

Table has two important section apart from row and column and that is header and footer.

Header and footer as they are used to specify some text before row and after row. Like headings and sub totals.

TAG: <table>, <caption>, <thead>, <tfoot>, <tbody>

#### **ELEMENT:**

<table>

<caption>Caption</caption>

<thead>

<tr>

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## 6 TABLES

```
<td>Heading 1</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</thead>
```

```
<tfoot>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Footer 1</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</tfoot>
```

```
<tbody>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Column 1</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</tbody>
```

```
</table>
```

### **Sample Example**

#### **[Download the Example](#)**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

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## 6 TABLES

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<meta name="description" content="Page Description">

<title>Table with Header and Footer</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Table with Heading and Footer</h1>

  <table border="1">

    <caption>Table Caption</caption>

    <thead>

      <tr>

        <td>Heading 1</td>

        <td>Heading 2</td>

      </tr>

    </thead>

    <tfoot>

      <tr>

        <td>Footer 1</td>

        <td>Footer 2</td>

      </tr>

    </tfoot>

  </table>

</body>
```

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## 6 TABLES

```
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>Column 1</td>
    <td>Column 2</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Column 1</td>
    <td>Column 2</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
```

```
</table>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<table border="1">
  <caption>Employee Salary</caption>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <td>Month</td>
      <td>Salary</td>
    </tr>
  </thead>
```

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## 6 TABLES

```
<tfoot>
  <tr>
    <td>2018</td>
    <td>$1000</td>
  </tr>
</tfoot>
<tbody>
  <tr>
    <td>Jan</td>
    <td>$500</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>May</td>
    <td>$500</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

### **Table with Heading and Footer:**

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## 6 TABLES

Table Caption

Heading 1	Heading 2
Column 1	Column 2
Column 1	Column 2
Footer 1	Footer 2

Employee Salary

Month	Salary
Jan	\$500
May	\$500
2018	\$1000

### [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 1

### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and create table like this

## Table with Heading and Footer

Table  
Caption

Heading 1
Column 1
Footer 1

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## [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 2

## [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create one HTML page and display table like this.

## Table with Heading and Footer

Table Caption

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
Column 1		
Footer 1	Footer 2	Footer 3

## [Live Preview](#)

## 6.4 – Table with RowSpan and ColSpan

### Usage of Rowspan and Colspan

RowSpan and ColSpan is to add spacing to the cell. If you want to merge two cell together then this attribute will help.

rowspan and colspan are attribute you can use in the <td> or <tr>f

### Sample Example

## [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

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## 6 TABLES

```
<head>

  <meta charset="utf-8">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

  <meta name="description" content="Page Description">

  <title>Table with RowSpan and ColSpan</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Table with RowSpan and ColSpan Example</h1>

  <table border="1">

    <tr>

      <th>Heading 1</th>

      <th>Heading 2</th>

      <th>Heading 3</th>

    </tr>

    <tr>

      <td>Col 1</td>

      <td rowspan="2">Col 2</td>

      <td>Col 3</td>

    </tr>

    <tr>
```

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## 6 TABLES

```
<td>Col 1</td>

<td>Col 3</td>

</tr>

</table>

<hr>

<table border="1">

<tr>

<th>ID</th>

<th>Name</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>1</td>

<td>John Smith</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="2">Total: 2</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>
```

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## Table with RowSpan and ColSpan Example:

Heading 1	Heading 2	Heading 3
Col 1	Col 2	Col 3
Col 1		Col 3

ID	Name
1	John Smith
Total: 2	

### [Live Preview](#)

#### Exercise 1

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create one HTML page and create table like this with simple row and column.

## Table with RowSpan and ColSpan Example

Heading 1	Heading 2
Col 1	
Col 2	

[Live Preview](#)

## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create one HTML page and display all rows in one column.

## Table with RowSpan and ColSpan Example

Heading 1	Heading 2
Col 1	Col 2
	Col 2

[Live Preview](#)

# 7. EMBED CONTENTS

# 7 EMBED CONTENTS

## Purpose of Embed Tags

Embed tags are used to include external resource into the html page. These resources could be in your server or located at some other location.

- Well, the main purpose of WWW was to connect all the contents together with a link and that makes the web so powerful that it has ability to connect things all over the web.

This concept makes the whole web very powerful.

- Here are the list of things you can embed in the HTML Page:
- Image
- Image with Attributes
- Image with Article
- Audio
- Video
- Embed one Page into Another (iFrame)
- Link Pages
- Anchor Links in the same page

These concepts will give you good idea on how to build your web page by combining the different components together.

Till now we have been working on writing text on the HTML page but in this section you will learn how to embed objects like image, audio or video on the page.

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## 7.1 – Embed Image

### Usage of Embed Image

<img> tag is used to embed image in the html page. The image could be in the same server or it could be in the different server location.

Good example could be the images you see on this page is coming up from the server and embedded into this page with the <img> tag.

TAG: <img>

ELEMENT: 

src – is an attribute of img tag and point to the location of the image file.

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Embedded Image</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

```
<h1>German Shepherd</h1>
```

```
<img src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd" >
```

```
<p>The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep. </p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>Vacation Time!</h1>
```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## **German Shepherd:**

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS



The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep.

**Vacation Time!**

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[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Put two images side by side in a table format.

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

Image 1



Image 2



### [Live Preview](#)

## 7.2 – Embed Image with Attributes

### **Usage of Embed Image with Attributes**

<img> tag has some attributes that can help to

resize the image

control the position of the image

Align text beside it

Alternative text to display when image is not loaded properly

Good example could be the size of the image you can specify the image height and width with the attribute.

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

alt attribute is displayed when image is not shown properly or missing. This also helps to show as a tool tip when you hover over the image.

TAG: <img>

ELEMENT: 

width- specifies the width of the image.

height- specifies the height of the image.

alt- specifies the alternative text of that image. Displays this text when image cannot be loaded.

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Image Attributes</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h1>German Shepherd</h1>
```

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

```
<img src ="dog1.jpg" alt="This is alt text displayed for missing image"
height="256" width="256 ">
```

```
<p>The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German
pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated
in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in
the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once
known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a
relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the
Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for
herding sheep. </p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>
Vacation Time!</h1>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## **German Shepherd**

The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the

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Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep.

## [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 1

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Display images in small thumbnails (Width: 64 x Height: 64)

## German Shepherd



## [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 2

#### [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Make lines with Images Horizontal and Vertical.

# German Shepherd



## [Live Preview](#)

### 7.3 – Embed Image in the Article

#### Usage of Embed Image in Article

<figure> is element inside the article that lets you define a image properly with a <figcaption> caption as well.

TAG: <figure>, <figcaption>

ELEMENT:

```
<article>
```

```
<figure>
```

```
<img src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd" height="256" width="256">
```

```
<figcaption>Best bread in Dog Family</figcaption>
```

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

```
</figure>
```

```
</article>
```

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Image Article</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <section>
```

```
      <article>
```

```
        <header><h2>German Shepherd</h2></header>
```

```
        <figure>
```

```
          <img src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd" height="256"
width="256">
```

```
          <figcaption>Best bread in Dog Family</figcaption>
```

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

</figure>

<p>The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep. </p>

<footer>True friend!</footer>

</article>

</section>

</body>

</html>

German Shepherd

Best breed in Dog Family

The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep.

True friend!

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## [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 1

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write Two Articles side by side like below.

#### German Shepherd



Best breed in Dog Family

The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep.

True friend!

#### German Shepherd



Best breed in Dog Family

The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep.

True friend!

## [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 2

#### [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Add thumbnail images in the Article.

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## German Shepherd



The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep.

True friend!

### [Live Preview](#)

## 7.4 – Embed Audio

### Usage of Embed Audio

<audio> elements are used to embed audio files in the html page.

TAG: <audio>

ELEMENT:

```
<audio controls autoplay>
```

```
<source src="dog-barking.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
```

The browser does not support this audio format.

```
</audio>
```

autoplay – This attribute of Audio helps to play the audio automatically

controls – This attribute of Audio helps to show the audio controls.

### Sample Example

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## **Download the Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Audio Example</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <section>
```

```
      <article>
```

```
        <header><h2>German Shepherd</h2></header>
```

```
        <figure>
```

```
          <img src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd" height="256"
width="256">
```

```
          <figcaption>Best bread in Dog Family</figcaption>
```

```
        </figure>
```

```
      <div>
```

```
        <p>
```

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

```
<audio controls>
```

```
<source src="dog-barking.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
```

```
Having issue with the Audio?
```

```
</audio>
```

```
</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<p>The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep. </p>
```

```
<footer>True friend!</footer>
```

```
</article>
```

```
</section>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

### **German Shepherd:**

The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

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True friend!

### **Exercise 1**

#### **Download the Exercise 1**

**Exercise 1:** Embed two Audio files in the same page.

## German Shepherd



Best bread in Dog Family



The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (some new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of t



True friend!

### [Live Preview](#)

## 7.5 – Embed Video

### Usage of Embed Video

<video> elements are used to embed video files in the html page.

TAG: <video>

ELEMENT:

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
```

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

Having issue with the Video?

```
</video>
```

controls – This attribute of Video helps to show the video controls.

### **Sample Example**

#### **Download the Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Video Example</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <section>
```

```
      <article>
```

```
        <header><h2>German Shepherd</h2></header>
```

```
        <figure>
```

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

```
<img src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd" height="256"
width="256">
```

```
<figcaption>Best bread in Dog Family</figcaption>
```

```
</figure>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
```

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

```
Having issue with the Video?
```

```
</video>
```

```
</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<p>The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German
pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated
in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in
the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known
as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new
breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group,
German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep. </p>
```

```
<footer>True friend!</footer>
```

```
</article>
```

```
</section>
```

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```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

## German Shepherd:

The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland. [5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep.

## True friend!

### Exercise 1

#### Download the Exercise 1

**Exercise 1:** Embed Two Video files in the same page. Separate them with line.

---



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## [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 2

#### [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Hide all the controls of the Video. Do not delete the Video tag but hide it.

## 7.6 – Embed iFrame

### Usage of Embed Frame

<iframe> tags are used to embed other html page inside the existing one.

**TAG:** <iframe>

ELEMENT:

```
<iframe src="iframe-sample.html" height="300"></iframe>
```

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>iFrame Example</title>
```

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

```
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
    <iframe src="iframe-sample.html" height="300"></iframe>  
  
</body>  
  
</html>
```



**Hello I am from  
Another Page!**

### **Exercise 1**

#### **Download the Exercise 1**

**Exercise 1:** Embed two file into 1 HTML page one after the other.

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**Hello I am from  
Another Page -  
Sample 1!**

**Hello I am from  
Another Page -  
Sample 2!**

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Show the iframe side by side.

**Hello I am from  
Another Page -  
Sample 1!**

**Hello I am from  
Another Page -  
Sample 2!**

## [Live Preview](#)

## 7.7 – Embed Links

### Usage of Embed Links

<a> tag allows you to link other pages, images, audio or video file or any other url using the <a> tag.

This is the most powerful and important tag in HTML that you will be using alot.

TAG: <a>

ELEMENT: <a href="location" />

target – This attribute decides where the link should open

target = “\_blank” – Will open the link in another window

### Sample Example

### Download the Example

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <meta charset="utf-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">

    <title>Hyperlink Example</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>Hyperlink Example</h1>

    <a href="https://www.google.com">Open Google.com Site Here.</a>

    <br>

    <a href="https://www.google.com" target="_blank">Open Google.com Site
in New Window.</a>

  </body>

</html>
```

### [Live Preview](#)

#### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Put a link to another page from existing page. Back to the old page.

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# Page 1

[Page 2](#)

## [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 2

## [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create 1 link that opens the image into another page.

---

## Hyperlink Example

[Open Image in New Window](#)

## [Live Preview](#)

## 7.8 – Embed Anchor

### Usage of Embed Anchor

<a> tag allows you to link to the specific section of the page.

Anchors helps users to jump on the specific section of the same page.

id – This id attribute is first assigned to the tag to mark as a anchor.

Using <a> tag, we can provide link to that specific location of the page.

TAG: <a>

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## 7 EMBED CONTENTS

ELEMENT:

```
<h1 id="location1">
```

```
<a href="#location1">Go Location 1</a>
```

### Sample Example

#### Download the Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-  
scale=1.<br>0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Hyperlink Example</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <h1 id="top">Hyperlink Example</h1>
```

```
    <div >
```

```
      <p>
```

What is Lorem Ipsum?

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.<br> Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever

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since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.<br> It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged.<br> It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.<br>

Why do we use it?

It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout.<br> The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English.<br> Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy.<br> Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).<br>

Where does it come from?

Contrary to popular belief, Lorem Ipsum is not simply random text.<br> It has roots in a piece of classical Latin literature from 45 BC, making it over 2000 years old.<br> Richard McClintock, a Latin professor at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, looked up one of the more obscure Latin words, consectetur, from a Lorem Ipsum passage, and going through the cites of the word in classical literature, discovered the undoubtable source.<br> Lorem Ipsum comes from sections 1.<br>10.<br>32 and 1.<br>10.<br>33 of "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" (The Extremes of Good and Evil) by Cicero, written in 45 BC.<br> This book is a treatise on the theory of ethics, very popular during the

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Renaissance.<br> The first line of Lorem Ipsum, "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.<br>.<br>", comes from a line in section 1.<br>10.<br>32.<br>

The standard chunk of Lorem Ipsum used since the 1500s is reproduced below for those interested.<br> Sections 1.<br>10.<br>32 and 1.<br>10.<br>33 from "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" by Cicero are also reproduced in their exact original form, accompanied by English versions from the 1914 translation by H.<br> Rackham.<br>

</p>

<p>

What is Lorem Ipsum?

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.<br> Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.<br> It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged.<br> It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.<br>

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The standard chunk of Lorem Ipsum used since the 1500s is reproduced below for those interested.<br> Sections 1.<br>10.<br>32 and 1.<br>10.<br>33 from "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" by Cicero are also reproduced in their exact original form, accompanied by English versions from the 1914 translation by H.<br> Rackham.<br>

</p>

</div>

<a href="#top">Go Top</a>

</body>

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</html>

## Exercise 1

### Download the Exercise 1

**Exercise 1:** Create 5 Anchor points in the page.

---

[Go Section 1](#) | [Go Section 2](#) | [Go Section 3](#) | [Go Section 4](#) | [Go Section 5](#)

# Hyperlink Example

What is Lorem Ipsum? Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

## Section 1

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Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

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# 8. FORMS

# 8 FORMS

## Purpose of Form Elements

Form elements are the basic building blocks of HTML page. This is most common elements that you will be using for any website development project.

Common scenario where you will use form elements:

Contact Form

Newsletter Form

Register or Login Form

Personal Information Form

Forms are used to collect information from the user and post the data to the script running on the server.

The script on the server can save the data in the database or file.

With forms, you can restrict the data submit to the server and use different form elements to capture different type of data from user. Like you can collect email id, phone number or Date from the form.

Here are the list of Form Elements which are most commonly used:

- Basic Form Elements
- Input Elements
- Select Element
- Radio Buttons

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## 8 FORMS

- Checkboxes
- Text Area
- Other Form Elements
- Form Action – GET
- Form Action – POST

Learning how to work with the form elements can help you build a form on the web page that capture the data from the user.

Remember, Forms are used to capture data from user and post them to script running on the server which might take action on the data.

### 8.1 – Basic Form Elements

#### **Usage of Basic Form Elements**

Form tag are used to define all the form elements and into which users enter the data and submit the data to the user.

To capture the user data, we define form and all the elements depending on the type of the data to be captured from the user.

All the form elements should be defined inside the <form> tag.

TAG: <form>

ELEMENT:

<form>

<input type="text" id="input\_name" >

<input type="submit">

<input type="reset">

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## 8 FORMS

</form>

id - is an attribute that can used to identify that element in the HTML page.

In the Example below,

```
<label for="input_name">Label for Input Box:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_name" type="text" placeholder="Placeholder">
```

label is used to enter some text before the input field.

for attribute in label indicates the label is for which input tag.

input tag is used to define type of the field with the type field.

type attribute value is "text" which indicates that is a text box.

placeholder attribute shows a small text in the box to indicate what to type

### **Sample Example**

#### **Download the Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
    <title>Form Elements</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Form Basic Elements</h1>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<label for="input_name">Label for Input Box:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_name" type="text" placeholder="Placeholder">
```

```
<p><input type="submit"> <input type="reset"></p>
```

```
</form>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>Student Information Form</h1>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_name">Full Name:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_name" type="text" placeholder="Name here">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_age">Age:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_age" type="text" placeholder="Your Age">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_hobbies">Hobbies:</label>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<input id="input_hobbies" type="text" placeholder="Seperate Hobbies  
with ,">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p><input type="submit" value="Send"> <input type="reset"  
value="Clear"></p>
```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

### Form Basic Elements:

Label for Input Box:

### Student Information Form:

Full Name:

Age:

Hobbies:

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## Exercise 1

### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create a form like this below

## Personal Information Form

First Name:

Last Name:

Phone Number:

Comments:

### [Live Preview](#)

## 8.2 – Input Box Form Elements

### Usage of Input Box Form Element

<input> tag elements are used to display text box, submit buttons, email boxes and many other types of form elements.

input tags are defined inside the form elements.

**TAG:** <input>, <fieldset>, <legend>, <form>

ELEMENT:

<form>

<fieldset>

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## 8 FORMS

```
<legend>Input Fields</legend>
```

```
<input type="text" id="input_name" >
```

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

```
<input type="reset">
```

```
</fieldset>
```

```
</form>
```

fieldset tag is used to group the elements together.

legend tag is used to display short heading of group of elements for readability purpose.

id - is an attribute used to identify an element or give a reference name to it.

type is an attribute used to indicate that input type is text or submit or reset button.

### **Sample Example**

#### **Download the Example**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<title>Form Elements</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Form Basic Elements</h1>

  <form>

    <fieldset>

      <legend>Input Box Elements</legend>

      <p>

        <label for="input_text">Text:</label>

        <input id ="input_text" type="text" placeholder="Text">

      </p>

      <p>

        <label for="input_email">Email:</label>

        <input id ="input_email" type="email"
placeholder="test@domain.com">

      </p>

      <p>

        <label for="input_password">Password:</label>

        <input id ="input_password" type="password"
placeholder="Password">

      </p>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<p>
```

```
  <label for="input_number">Number:</label>
```

```
  <input id ="input_number" type="number" placeholder="Number">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
  <label for="input_phonenumber">Phone Number:</label>
```

```
  <input id ="input_phonenumber" type="tel" placeholder="(999)
999999">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
  <label for="input_url">URL:</label>
```

```
  <input id ="input_url" type="url" placeholder="http://somesite.com">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
  <label for="input_search">Search:</label>
```

```
  <input id ="input_search" type="search" placeholder="Search...">
```

```
</p>
```

```
</fieldset>
```

```
<p><input type="submit">  <input type="reset"></p>
```

```
</form>
```

```
<hr>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<h1>Student Information Form</h1>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_name">Full Name:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_name" type="text" placeholder="Name here">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_age">Age:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_age" type="number" placeholder="Your Age">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_hobbies">Email ID:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_hobbies" type="email" placeholder="Email ID">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p><input type="submit" value="Send"> <input type="reset" value="Clear"></p>
```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

[Live Preview](#)

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## Exercise 1

### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Use FieldSet and Legend around the Personal Information Form.

## Personal Information Form

Enter your Personal Information

First Name:

Last Name:

Phone Number:

Comments:

### [Live Preview:](#)

## 8.3 – Select Form Elements

### Usage of Select Form Element

<select> Form elements are used to show list of values that user can select from.

- It is like asking user to select one from the option given.

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## 8 FORMS

The image shows a web form interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search: Search...". Below it, a red box highlights a section titled "Select Form Element" which contains a dropdown menu currently showing "Option1 One". Underneath are "Submit" and "Reset" buttons. The main form is titled "Student Information Form" and contains fields for "Full Name", "Age", "Email ID", and "Mobile No.". A dropdown menu is open over the "Applying for" field, showing a list of options: "Primary" (1-7), "Secondary" (8-10), and "1". A red arrow points to the "Secondary" section of the dropdown. At the bottom of the form are "Send" and "Clear" buttons.

TAG: <select>, <option>, <optgroup>

ELEMENT:

- <form>
- <select>
- <optgroup label="1-10">
- <option>1</option>
- <option>2</option>
- </optgroup>
- </select>
- </form>

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## 8 FORMS

optgroup will group the options together with a label.

### Sample Example

#### Download the Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

  <head>

    <meta charset="utf-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">

    <title>Form Elements</title>

  </head>

  <body>

    <h1>Form Basic Elements</h1>

    <form>

      <fieldset>

        <legend>Input Box Elements</legend>

        <p>

          <label for="input_text">Text:</label>

          <input id ="input_text" type="text" placeholder="Text">

        </p>

      </fieldset>

    </form>

  </body>

</html>
```

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## 8 FORMS

<p>

<label for="input\_email">Email:</label>

<input id ="input\_email" type="email"  
placeholder="test@domain.com">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_password">Password:</label>

<input id ="input\_password" type="password"  
placeholder="Password">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_number">Number:</label>

<input id ="input\_number" type="number" placeholder="Number">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_phonenumber">Phone Number:</label>

<input id ="input\_phonenumber" type="tel" placeholder="(999)  
999999">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_url">URL:</label>

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## 8 FORMS

```
<input id ="input_url" type="url" placeholder="http://somesite.com">
</p>
<p>
<label for="input_search">Search:</label>
<input id ="input_search" type="search" placeholder="Search...">
</p>
</fieldset>
<fieldset>
<legend>Select Form Element</legend>
<p>
<label for="select">Select</label>
<select id="select">
<optgroup label="Option Group 1">
<option>Option1 One</option>
<option>Option1 Two</option>
<option>Option1 Three</option>
</optgroup>
<optgroup label="Option Group 2">
<option>Option2 One</option>
<option>Option2 Two</option>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<option>Option2 Three</option>
</optgroup>
</select>
</p>
</fieldset>
<p><input type="submit"> <input type="reset"></p>
</form>
<hr>
<h1>Student Information Form</h1>
<form>
<p>
<label for="input_name">Full Name:</label>
<input id ="input_name" type="text" placeholder="Name here">
</p>
<p>
<label for="input_age">Age:</label>
<input id ="input_age" type="number" placeholder="Your Age">
</p>
<p>
<label for="input_hobbies">Email ID:</label>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<input id ="input_hobbies" type="email" placeholder="Email ID">
</p>
<p>
<label for="input_mobile">Mobile No.:</label>
<input id ="input_mobile" type="tel" placeholder="Contact Number">
</p>
<p>
<label for="select_class">Applying for</label>
<select id="select_class">
  <optgroup label="Primary">
    <option>1</option>
    <option>2</option>
    <option>3</option>
    <option>4</option>
    <option>5</option>
    <option>6</option>
    <option>7</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="Secondary">
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<option>8</option>
<option>9</option>
<option>10</option>
</optgroup>
</select>
</p>
<p><input type="submit" value="Send"> <input type="reset"
value="Clear"></p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

### [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 1

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Show Select group 1-10 values with 1-10 as header and A-D as group header with A-D options in the form.

# Option Group

Applying for

- 1-10**
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- A-D**
- A
- B
- C
- D

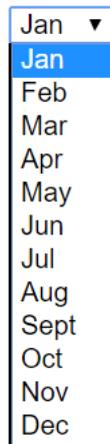
[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Show all the months in the select element.

## Option Group



Jan ▾  
Jan  
Feb  
Mar  
Apr  
May  
Jun  
Jul  
Aug  
Sept  
Oct  
Nov  
Dec

### [Live Preview](#)

## 8.4 – Radio Buttons Form Elements

### Usage of Radio Buttons

Radio buttons are used to give options for user to pick one option from the various options provided.

User can only select one from the options

**TAG:** `<input>`

**ELEMENT:**

```
<form>
```

```
<input id = "radio1" name = "gender" type = "radio" checked >
```

```
<input id = "radio2" name = "gender" type = "radio" >
```

```
</form>
```

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## 8 FORMS

- type = radio will change the input type to radio button.
- checked attribute will select the radio button.

### Sample Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Form Elements</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Form Basic Elements</h1>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<fieldset>
```

```
<legend>Input Box Elements</legend>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_text">Text:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_text" type="text" placeholder="Text">
```

```
</p>
```

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## 8 FORMS

<p>

<label for="input\_email">Email:</label>

<input id ="input\_email" type="email"  
placeholder="test@domain.com">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_password">Password:</label>

<input id ="input\_password" type="password"  
placeholder="Password">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_number">Number:</label>

<input id ="input\_number" type="number" placeholder="Number">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_phonenumber">Phone Number:</label>

<input id ="input\_phonenumber" type="tel" placeholder="(999)  
999999">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_url">URL:</label>

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## 8 FORMS

```
<input id ="input_url" type="url" placeholder="http://somesite.com">
</p>
<p>
  <label for="input_search">Search:</label>
  <input id ="input_search" type="search" placeholder="Search...">
</p>
</fieldset>
<fieldset>
  <legend>Select Form Element</legend>
  <p>
    <label for="select">Select</label>
    <select id="select">
      <optgroup label="Option Group 1">
        <option>Option1 One</option>
        <option>Option1 Two</option>
        <option>Option1 Three</option>
      </optgroup>
      <optgroup label="Option Group 2">
        <option>Option2 One</option>
        <option>Option2 Two</option>
      </optgroup>
    </select>
  </p>
</fieldset>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<option>Option2 Three</option>
</optgroup>
</select>
</p>
</fieldset>
<fieldset>
<legend>Radio Button Element</legend>
<p>
<ul>
<li>
<label for="radio_option1">Option 1:</label>
<input id ="radio_option1" name="radio" type="radio" checked>
</li>
<li>
<label for="radio_option2">Option 2:</label>
<input id ="radio_option2" name="radio" type="radio">
</li>
</ul>
</p>
</fieldset>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<p><input type="submit"> <input type="reset"></p>
</form>
<hr>
<h1>Student Information Form</h1>
<form>
  <p>
    <label for="input_name">Full Name:</label>
    <input id ="input_name" type="text" placeholder="Name here">
  </p>
  <p>
    <label for="input_age">Age:</label>
    <input id ="input_age" type="number" placeholder="Your Age">
  </p>
  <p>
    <label for="input_hobbies">Email ID:</label>
    <input id ="input_hobbies" type="email" placeholder="Email ID">
  </p>
  <p>
    <label for="input_mobile">Mobile No.:</label>
    <input id ="input_mobile" type="tel" placeholder="Contact Number">
  </p>
</form>
```

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## 8 FORMS

</p>

<p>

<label for="select\_class">Applying for</label>

<select id="select\_class">

<optgroup label="Primary">

<option>1</option>

<option>2</option>

<option>3</option>

<option>4</option>

<option>5</option>

<option>6</option>

<option>7</option>

</optgroup>

<optgroup label="Secondary">

<option>8</option>

<option>9</option>

<option>10</option>

</optgroup>

</select>

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## 8 FORMS

</p>

<!-- Observe how the Radio buttons are grouped with name attribute -->

<p>

<h3>Gender</h3>

<label for="radio\_male">Male:</label>

<input id ="radio\_male" name="gender" type="radio" checked>

<label for="radio\_female">Female:</label>

<input id ="radio\_female" name="gender" type="radio">

</p>

<p><input type="submit" value="Send"> <input type="reset"  
value="Clear"></p>

</form>

</body>

</html>

### [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create two groups of Radio Button and make sure anyone can be selected in that 4 radio button

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**Select any one**



## 8.5 – Checkbox Form Elements

### Usage of Checkbox

Checkbox buttons are used to pick many options from the list of the items displayed.

User can only select one or more from the options

**TAG:** <input>

ELEMENT:

```
<form>
```

```
<input id ="chk1" name="checkbox1" type="checkbox" checked>
```

```
<input id ="chk2" name="checkbox2" type="checkbox">
```

```
</form>
```

type = checkbox will change the input type to checkbox button.

checked attribute will select the checkbox button.

### Sample Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Form Elements</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Form Basic Elements</h1>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<fieldset>
```

```
<legend>Input Box Elements</legend>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_text">Text:</label>
```

```
<input id="input_text" type="text" placeholder="Text">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_email">Email:</label>
```

```
<input id="input_email" type="email"
```

```
placeholder="test@domain.com">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_password">Password:</label>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<input id ="input_password" type="password"  
placeholder="Password">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_number">Number:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_number" type="number" placeholder="Number">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_phonenumber">Phone Number:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_phonenumber" type="tel" placeholder="(999)  
999999">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_url">URL:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_url" type="url" placeholder="http://somesite.com">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_search">Search:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_search" type="search" placeholder="Search...">
```

```
</p>
```

```
</fieldset>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<fieldset>

  <legend>Select Form Element</legend>

  <p>

    <label for="select">Select</label>

    <select id="select">

      <optgroup label="Option Group 1">

        <option>Option1 One</option>

        <option>Option1 Two</option>

        <option>Option1 Three</option>

      </optgroup>

      <optgroup label="Option Group 2">

        <option>Option2 One</option>

        <option>Option2 Two</option>

        <option>Option2 Three</option>

      </optgroup>

    </select>

  </p>

</fieldset>

<fieldset>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<legend>Radio Button Element</legend>

<p>

  <ul>

    <li>

      <label for="radio_option1">Option 1:</label>

      <input id ="radio_option1" name="radio" type="radio" checked>

    </li>

    <li>

      <label for="radio_option2">Option 2:</label>

      <input id ="radio_option2" name="radio" type="radio">

    </li>

  </ul>

</p>

</fieldset>

<fieldset>

  <legend>Checkbox Element</legend>

  <p>

    <label for="checkbox_option1">Checkbox 1:</label>

    <input id ="checkbox_option1" name="checkbox1"

type="checkbox" checked>

    <label for="checkbox_option2">Checkbox 2:</label>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<input id ="checkbox_option2" name="checkbox2"
type="checkbox">
```

```
<label for="checkbox_option3">Checkbox 3:</label>
```

```
<input id ="checkbox_option3" name="checkbox3"
type="checkbox">
```

```
</p>
```

```
</fieldset>
```

```
<p><input type="submit"> <input type="reset"></p>
```

```
</form>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>Student Information Form</h1>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_name">Full Name:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_name" type="text" placeholder="Name here">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_age">Age:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_age" type="number" placeholder="Your Age">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<label for="input_hobbies">Email ID:</label>

<input id ="input_hobbies" type="email" placeholder="Email ID">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input_mobile">Mobile No.:</label>

<input id ="input_mobile" type="tel" placeholder="Contact Number">

</p>

<p>

<label for="select_class">Applying for</label>

<select id="select_class">

  <optgroup label="Primary">

    <option>1</option>

    <option>2</option>

    <option>3</option>

    <option>4</option>

    <option>5</option>

    <option>6</option>

    <option>7</option>

  </optgroup>

  <optgroup label="Secondary">
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<option>8</option>
```

```
<option>9</option>
```

```
<option>10</option>
```

```
</optgroup>
```

```
</select>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<h3>Gender</h3>
```

```
<label for="radio_male">Male:</label>
```

```
<input id="radio_male" name="gender" type="radio" checked>
```

```
<label for="radio_female">Female:</label>
```

```
<input id="radio_female" name="gender" type="radio">
```

```
</p>
```

**<!-- Observe how the Checkbox are grouped with name attribute -->**

```
<p>
```

```
<h3>Do you need these special services:</h3>
```

```
<label for="checkbox_bus">School Bus:</label>
```

```
<input id="checkbox_bus" name="checkbox1" type="checkbox">
```

```
<label for="checkbox_lunch">School Lunch:</label>
```

```
<input id="checkbox_lunch" name="checkbox2" type="checkbox">
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<label for="checkbox_facility">Hostel Facility:</label>

<input id ="checkbox_facility" name="checkbox3" type="checkbox">

</p>

<p><input type="submit" value="Send"> <input type="reset"
value="Clear"></p>

</form>

</body>

</html>
```

### [Live Preview](#)

#### Exercise 1

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create two groups of checkbox and independent of each other.

<p><b>Do you need these special services:</b></p> <p>Bus: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lunch: <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>Do you need these Add-on:</b></p> <p>Snacks: <input type="checkbox"/> Fruits: <input type="checkbox"/></p>

### [Live Preview](#)

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## 8.6 – TextArea Form Elements

### Usage of Text Area

Text area is similar to text box but you can enter multiple line in the text area and also control the width and height of the box by specifying the rows and columns attribute of it.

This is mostly used to capture long text from user on the form.

TAG: <textarea>

ELEMENT:

```
<form>
```

```
<textarea rows = "5" cols="50" ></textarea>
```

```
</form>
```

id – is an attribute used to give a identifier or reference name to that element.

### Sample Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Form Elements</title>
```

```
</head>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Form Basic Elements</h1>
```

```
<form>
```

```
<fieldset>
```

```
<legend>Input Box Elements</legend>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_text">Text:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_text" type="text" placeholder="Text">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_email">Email:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_email" type="email"
```

```
placeholder="test@domain.com">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_password">Password:</label>
```

```
<input id ="input_password" type="password"
```

```
placeholder="Password">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<label for="input_number">Number:</label>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<input id ="input_number" type="number" placeholder="Number">
</p>
<p>
<label for="input_phonenumber">Phone Number:</label>
<input id ="input_phonenumber" type="tel" placeholder="(999)
999999">
</p>
<p>
<label for="input_url">URL:</label>
<input id ="input_url" type="url" placeholder="http://somesite.com">
</p>
<p>
<label for="input_search">Search:</label>
<input id ="input_search" type="search" placeholder="Search...">
</p>
</fieldset>
<fieldset>
<legend>Select Form Element</legend>
<p>
<label for="select">Select</label>
<select id="select">
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<optgroup label="Option Group 1">
  <option>Option1 One</option>
  <option>Option1 Two</option>
  <option>Option1 Three</option>
</optgroup>

<optgroup label="Option Group 2">
  <option>Option2 One</option>
  <option>Option2 Two</option>
  <option>Option2 Three</option>
</optgroup>

</select>

</p>

</fieldset>

<fieldset>

  <legend>Radio Button Element</legend>

  <p>

    <ul>

      <li>

        <label for="radio_option1">Option 1:</label>

        <input id ="radio_option1" name="radio" type="radio" checked>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
</li>

<li>

    <label for="radio_option2">Option 2:</label>

    <input id ="radio_option2" name="radio" type="radio">

</li>

</ul>

</p>

</fieldset>

<fieldset>

    <legend>Checkbox Element</legend>

    <p>

        <label for="checkbox_option1">Checkbox 1:</label>

        <input id ="checkbox_option1" name="checkbox1"
type="checkbox" checked>

        <label for="checkbox_option2">Checkbox 2:</label>

        <input id ="checkbox_option2" name="checkbox2"
type="checkbox">

        <label for="checkbox_option3">Checkbox 3:</label>

        <input id ="checkbox_option3" name="checkbox3"
type="checkbox">

    </p>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
</fieldset>
```

```
<fieldset>
```

```
  <legend>TextArea Element</legend>
```

```
  <p>
```

```
    <label for="textarea1">Textarea:</label><br>
```

```
    <textarea id="textarea1" rows="5" cols="50" placeholder="Enter  
Text here"></textarea>
```

```
  </p>
```

```
</fieldset>
```

```
<p><input type="submit"> <input type="reset"></p>
```

```
</form>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
<h1>Student Information Form</h1>
```

```
<form>
```

```
  <p>
```

```
    <label for="input_name">Full Name:</label>
```

```
    <input id="input_name" type="text" placeholder="Name here">
```

```
  </p>
```

```
  <p>
```

```
    <label for="input_age">Age:</label>
```

```
    <input id="input_age" type="number" placeholder="Your Age">
```

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## 8 FORMS

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_hobbies">Email ID:</label>

<input id ="input\_hobbies" type="email" placeholder="Email ID">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input\_mobile">Mobile No.:</label>

<input id ="input\_mobile" type="tel" placeholder="Contact Number">

</p>

<p>

<label for="select\_class">Applying for</label>

<select id="select\_class">

<optgroup label="Primary">

<option>1</option>

<option>2</option>

<option>3</option>

<option>4</option>

<option>5</option>

<option>6</option>

<option>7</option>

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## 8 FORMS

```
</optgroup>  
  
<optgroup label="Secondary">  
    <option>8</option>  
    <option>9</option>  
    <option>10</option>  
</optgroup>
```

```
</select>
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<h3>Gender</h3>
```

```
<label for="radio_male">Male:</label>
```

```
<input id ="radio_male" name="gender" type="radio" checked>
```

```
<label for="radio_female">Female:</label>
```

```
<input id ="radio_female" name="gender" type="radio">
```

```
</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
<h3>Do you need these special services:</h3>
```

```
<label for="checkbox_bus">School Bus:</label>
```

```
<input id ="checkbox_bus" name="checkbox1" type="checkbox">
```

```
<label for="checkbox_lunch">School Lunch:</label>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<input id ="checkbox_lunch" name="checkbox2" type="checkbox">
<label for="checkbox_facility">Hostel Facility:</label>
<input id ="checkbox_facility" name="checkbox3" type="checkbox">
</p>
<p>
<label for="textarea_comments">Have any Comments?</label><br>
<textarea id="textarea_comments" rows="5" cols="50"
placeholder="Your comments here"></textarea>
</p>
<p><input type="submit" value="Send"> <input type="reset"
value="Clear"></p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

[Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create a perfect contact form using fullname, email, and textarea.

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# Contact Form

We're happy to talk with you!

Full Name:

EmailID:

**!** Please include an '@' in the email address.  
'sdfdsf' is missing an '@'.

Message:

## [Live Preview](#)

## 8.7 – Other Form Elements

### Usage of Other Form Elements

There are many other different form elements available for various purpose.

Example: Color, Progress Bar and Date Input.

### Sample Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">

<title>Form Elements</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h1>Form Basic Elements</h1>

  <form>

    <p>

      <label for="date_element1">Date input</label>

      <input type="date" id="date_element1" value="2018-01-01">

    </p>

    <p>

      <label for="color_element2">Color input</label>

      <input type="color" id="color_element2" value="#ffffff">

    </p>

    <p>

      <label for="range_element3">Range input</label>

      <input type="range" id="range_element3" value="10">

    </p>

  </form>

</body>
```

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</html>

## [Live Preview](#)

# 8.8 – Action GET from Form

## Usage of Action GET

Method are attributes of <form> tag and indicates how the data should go when the form is submitted.

Action is used to point to the page or script on the server where the user data is sent.

### **Action Methods are of two types:**

- GET
- POST

GET means the data should be sent via the URL parameters.

POST means the data should be hidden and not visible in the URL parameters.

You can send high volume data via POST and simple data can be sent via the GET methods.

In this example, we are using GET method so observe the URL which will have the form parameters with name=value format.

TAG: <form>, method="GET", method="POST", action=URL

ELEMENT:

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

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## 8 FORMS

```
<input type="text" id="input_name" >
```

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

```
<input type="reset">
```

```
</form>
```

- When the submit button is clicked the form will pack the data into a long string and then send it to the page that was mentioned in the action.

### Sample Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Form Elements</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Form Basic Elements</h1>
```

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

```
<h1>Student Registration Form</h1>
```

```
<p>
```

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## 8 FORMS

```
<label for="input_name">Full Name:</label>

<input id ="input_name" type="text" name="name" placeholder="Name
here">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input_age">Age:</label>

<input id ="input_age" type="number" name="age" placeholder="Your
Age">

</p>

<p>

<label for="input_hobbies">Email ID:</label>

<input id ="input_hobbies" type="email" name="email"
placeholder="Email ID">

</p>

<p><input type="submit" value="Send"> <input type="reset"
value="Clear"></p>

</form>

</body>

</html>
```

[Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 1

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## [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Submit your page request to <https://www.freelancer.com> with GET method.

**Observe the URL:**

<https://wpfreelancer.com/name=Srini&age=1&email=test%40test.com>

---

## Form Basic Elements

### Goto WPFreelancer.com

Full Name:

Age:

Email ID:

## [Live Preview](#)

### 8.9 – Action POST from Form

#### Usage of Action POST

POST Method is used to send huge size data to the server when the user submits the form.

This is the perfect case when user attach a file and file needs to be uploaded in the server.

POST means the data should be hidden and not visible in the URL parameters.

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## 8 FORMS

In this example, we are using POST method and the post data can only be observed from the browser inspect window

**TAG:** <form>, method="GET", method="POST", action=URL

ELEMENT:

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

```
<input type="text" id="input_name" >
```

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

```
<input type="reset">
```

```
</form>
```

Sample Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>Form Elements</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Form Basic Elements</h1>
```

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## 8 FORMS

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

  <h1>Student Registration Form</h1>

  <p>

    <label for="input_name">Full Name:</label>

    <input id ="input_name" type="text" name="name" placeholder="Name
here">

  </p>

  <p>

    <label for="input_age">Age:</label>

    <input id ="input_age" type="number" name="age" placeholder="Your
Age">

  </p>

  <p>

    <label for="input_hobbies">Email ID:</label>

    <input id ="input_hobbies" type="email" name="email"
placeholder="Email ID">

  </p>

  <p><input type="submit" value="Send"> <input type="reset"
value="Clear"></p>

</form>

</body>
```

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## 8 FORMS

</html>

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# 9. META TAGS

# 9 META TAGS

## Purpose of Meta Tag

Metadata means data about the data (information).

<meta> tag is the most important tag on your page. This tag describes about your page to the machines that are accessing your page.

When search engines, machines and browsers visit your page they learn more about your page with the <meta> tags.

All the information about the page is described here. It is like a summary of your page that you want to share with the search engines.

Your page keywords are defined in the <meta> tag which is used by search engines to learn about your page.

You can do the following things with <meta> tag:

- Meta with SEO tags
- Meta with View Port
- Meta without View Port
- Page Auto Refresh
- Page Auto Redirect

<meta> tags are written under the <head> tag.

<meta> tags are not displayed on the browser because they are used to understand about your page.

Also notice that <meta> tag does not have any closing tags.

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## 9.1 – Meta with SEO Tags

### Usage of Meta with SEO Tags

These <meta> tags will improve the SEO for the page as it describes your page in such way that search engine understand and learn about your page.

<meta> tags are one of the most important tag that will help to boost your page SEO.

Two most important things you define in the <meta> tags are keywords and description.

**keywords** will help to tell search engine to show your page when these keywords are searched in the search engine.

**description** is the small description about your page that search engine will use.

**robots** attribute helps to communicate with the search engine bots. You can ask robots to ignore the page to index and follow further on this page.

**TAG:** <meta>

ELEMENT:

```
<meta name="robots" content="index, follow">
```

```
<meta name="Description" CONTENT="Author: A.N. Author, Illustrator: P. Picture, Category: Books, Price: £9.24, Length: 784 pages">
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="html5, learning, wpbootcamp, web">
```

<meta> tags are not displayed on the browser so you won't see anything on the page.

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## 9 META TAGS

Sample Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta name="robots" content="index, follow">
```

```
    <meta name="Description" CONTENT="Author: A.N. Author, Illustrator: P.
Picture, Category: Books, Price: £9.24, Length: 784 pages">
```

```
    <meta name="keywords" content="html5, learning, techiesbootcamp,
web">
```

```
    <title>META tags - Search Engine Optimization</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <!--
```

```
      Meta tags that Google understands
```

```
      https://support.google.com/webmasters/answer/79812?hl=en
```

```
    -->
```

```
    <h1>Invisible Tags</h1>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

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## 9.2 – Meta tags with View Port

### Usage of Meta with View Port

View ports are used to tell browsers how to scale (zoom) the page on the browser.

Things like:

- Width and Height
- Scaling (Zoom)

**TAG:** <meta>

ELEMENT:

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

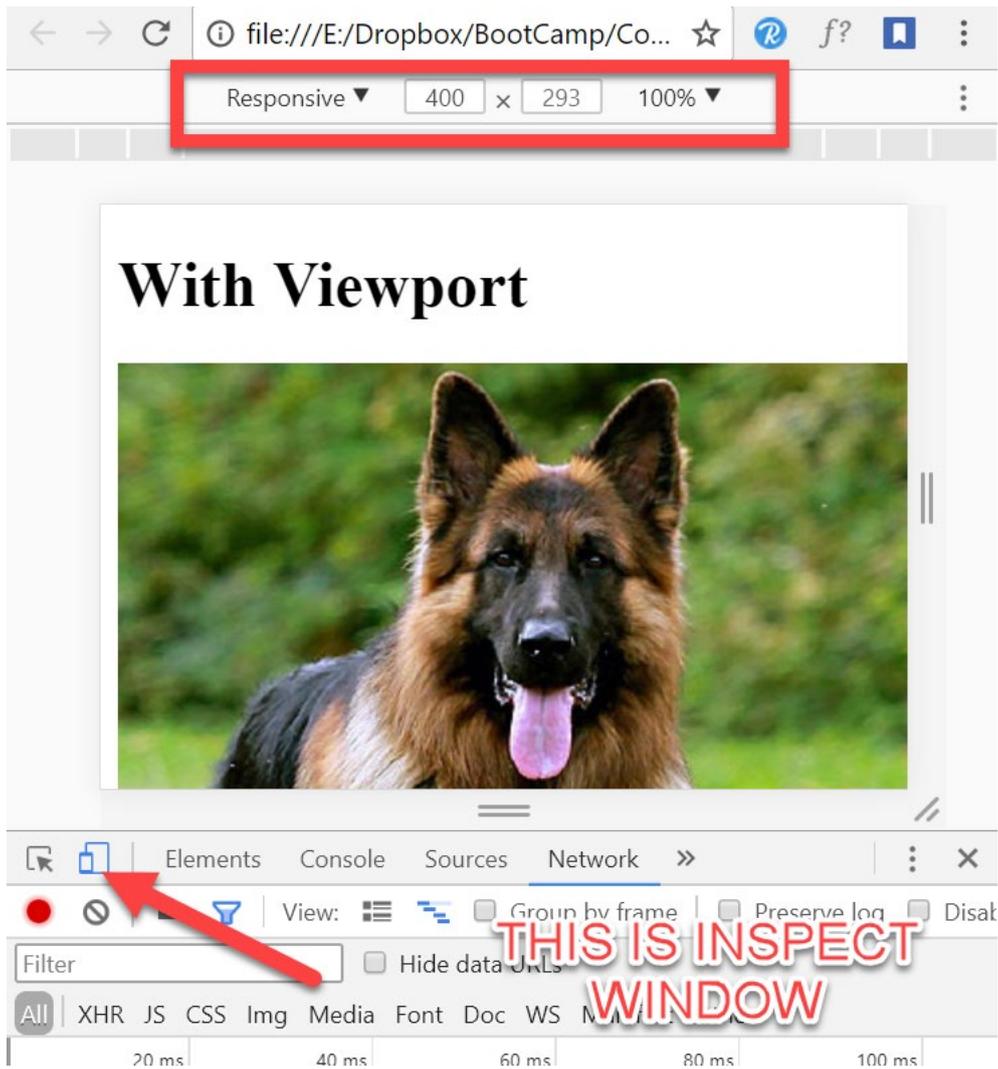
```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

charset="utf-8" tells the browser that HTML content is written in that character set. We have different character set for different languages. Like we have SHIFT-JIS to represent the Japanese character.

### How to see the ViewPort Settings:

Press CTRL + SHIFT + I button to bring the inspect window and click on the "Toggle Device Toolbar" -> Change the Layout to Responsive – 400 x 300 size.

## 9 META TAGS



### Sample Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="robots" content="index, follow">
```

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## 9 META TAGS

```
<meta name="Description" CONTENT="Author: A.N. Author, Illustrator: P.
Picture, Category: Books, Price: £9.24, Length: 784 pages">
```

```
<meta name="keywords" content="html5, learning, wpbootcamp, web">
```

```
<title>With Viewport Tag</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>With Viewport</h1>
```

```
<img src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd">
```

```
<p>The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German
pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated
in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in
the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once
known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a
relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the
Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for
herding sheep. </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

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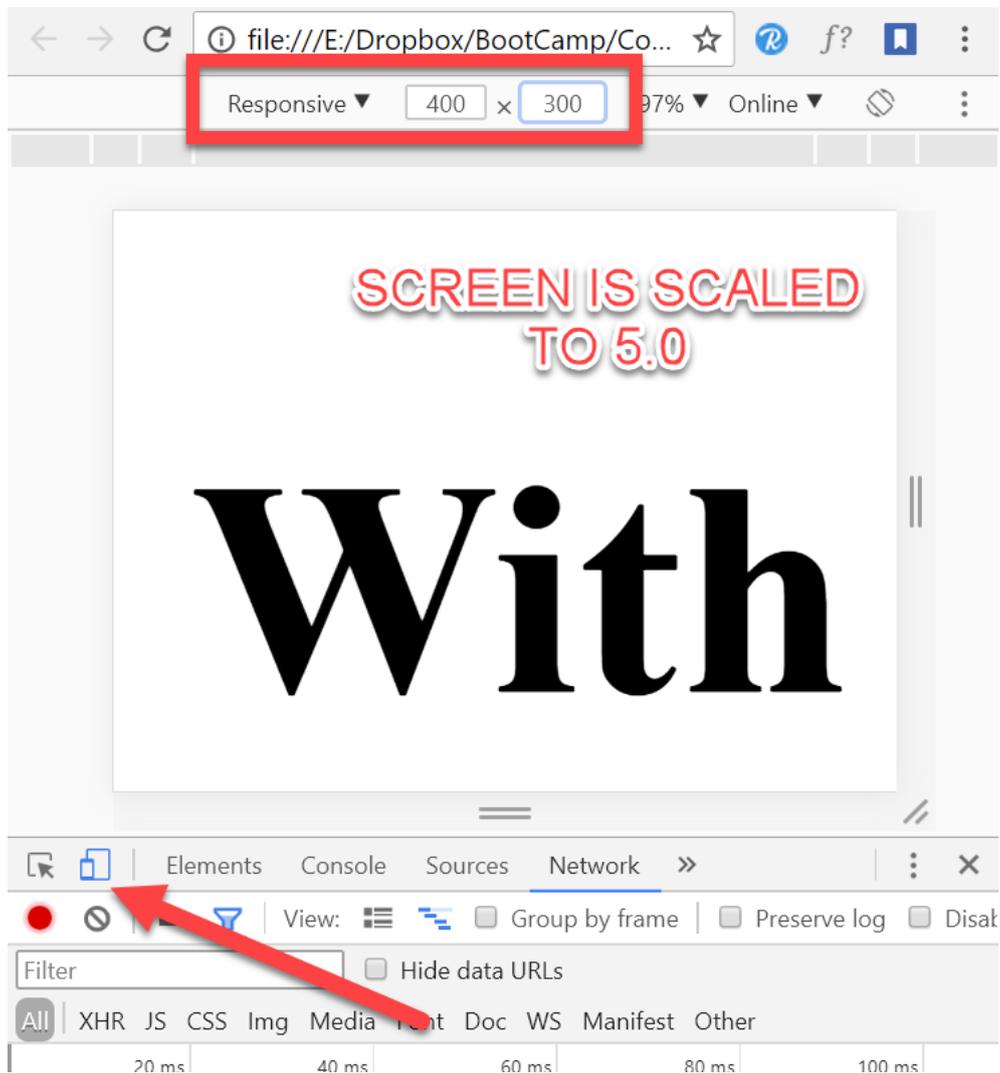
### Exercise 1

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## 9 META TAGS

**Exercise 1:** Change the Viewport initial-scale=5.0 and observe the output in the inspect window.



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## 9.3 – Meta tags without View Port

### Usage of Meta without View Port

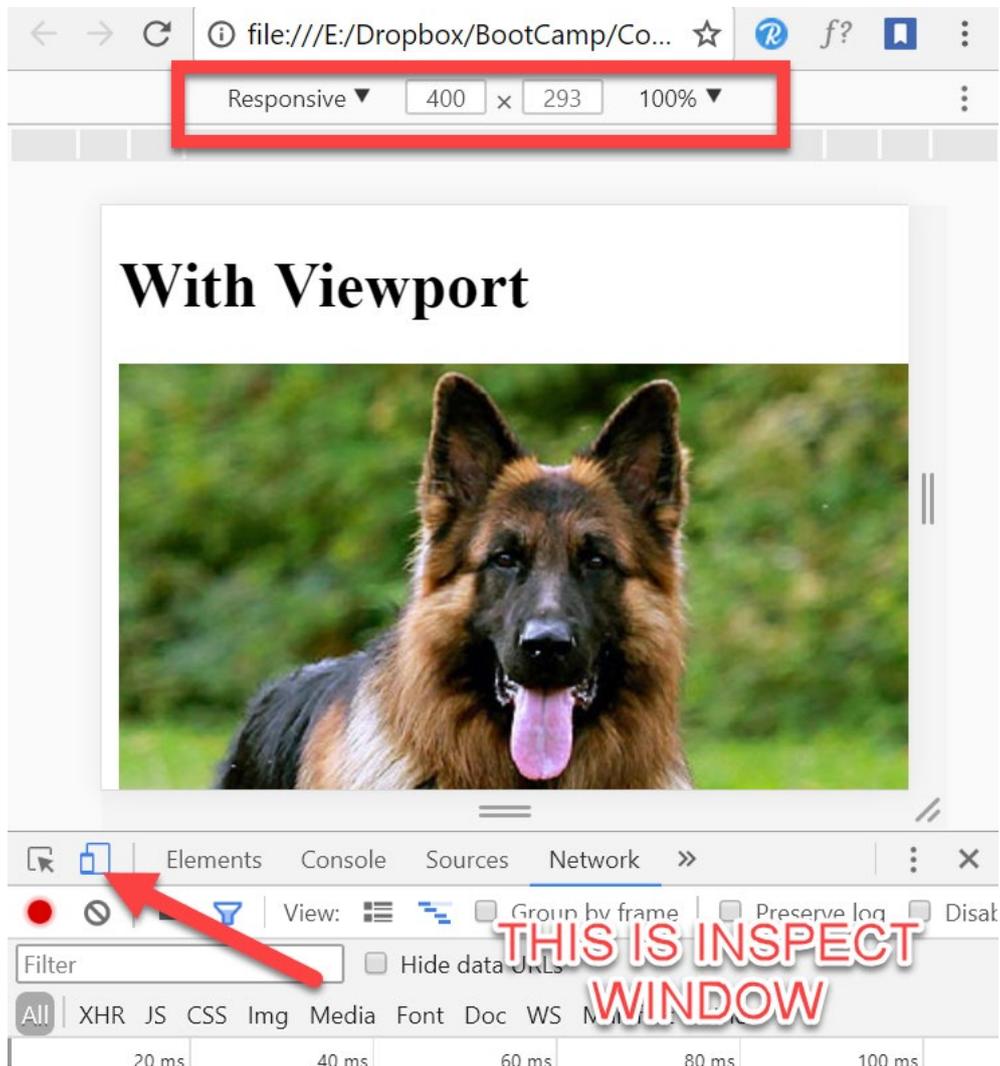
If you disable the viewport then the page is not scaled to match the device size.

### How to see the ViewPort Settings:

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## 9 META TAGS

Press CTRL + SHIFT + I button to bring the inspect window and click on the "Toggle Device Toolbar" -> Change the Layout to Responsive - 400 x 300 size.



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## 9.5 – Page Auto Redirect

### Usage of Page Auto Redirect

With the `<meta>` tag you can tell browser to redirect the page to another page after n number of seconds.

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## 9 META TAGS

This is very much useful when you want to show an ads for 5 seconds and auto redirect to the home page.

You will find site like forbes.com does it by showing an Quote for the day + ads for 5 seconds and then route to the main page.

**TAG:** <meta>

ELEMENT:

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="10; url=https://wpfreelancer.com/">
```

url indicate which site the page should redirect to

### Sample Example:

To see the page redirect go to Inspect mode (CTRL + SHIFT + I) -> Click on Network and observe the refresh.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
    <meta name="robots" content="index, follow">
```

```
    <meta name="description" CONTENT="Author: A.N. Author, Illustrator: P. Picture, Category: Books, Price: £9.24, Length: 784 pages">
```

```
    <meta name="keywords" content="html5, learning, wpbootcamp, web">
```

```
</title>Auto Redirect to WPFreelancer.com</title>
```

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## 9 META TAGS

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="10; url=https://wpfreelancer.com/">
```

```
</head>      <body>
```

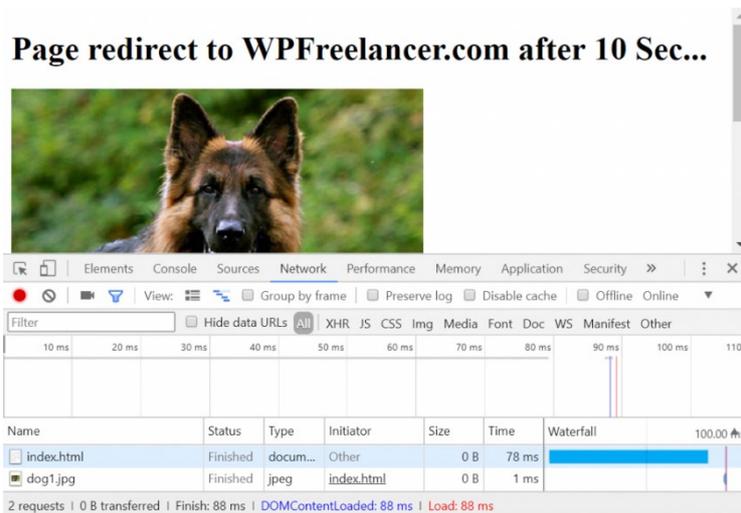
```
<h1>Page redirect to WPFreelancer.com after 10 Sec...</h1>
```

```
<img src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd">
```

<p>The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.[5] The German Shepherd is a relatively new breed of dog, with their origin dating to 1899. As part of the Herding Group, German Shepherds are working dogs developed originally for herding sheep. </p>

```
</body>      </html>
```

**Page redirect to WPFreelancer.com after 10 Sec...**



Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Waterfall
index.html	Finished	docum...	Other	0 B	78 ms	
dog1.jpg	Finished	jpeg	index.html	0 B	1 ms	

2 requests | 0 B transferred | Finish: 88 ms | DOMContentLoaded: 88 ms | Load: 88 ms

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# 10. LAYOUTS

# 10 LAYOUTS

## Layout of Page

In this section, you will learn basics HTML elements that are used to make a HTML page. This is a pseudo code that you can apply for all the page as a structure.

Even though the layout of the page differs from site to site but the basics tags that makes up the layout does not differ.

Layout of the page are made of:

1. Header - `<header></header>`
2. Navigation - `<nav></nav>`
3. Side Bars - `<aside></aside>`
4. Content
5. Sections - `<section></section>`
6. Articles - `<article></article>`
7. Footer - `<footer></footer>`

HTML has the tags to represent each of the item and you can use them to draw a basic structure of the page.

## 10 LAYOUTS

The image shows a screenshot of a WordPress website layout with several sections highlighted by red boxes and labeled with red text:

- HEADER:** A dark grey bar at the top containing navigation links: BLOG, BECOME FREELANCER, EARN MONEY, FREELANCING WORK, COUPONS, DOWNLOADS, COMMON WORDPRESS ISSUES.
- NAVIGATION:** A white bar below the header containing links: INSTALLATION, HOSTING, PLUGINS, THEMES, MAINTENANCE, RECOMMENDATIONS, SUPPORT.
- CONTENT AREA:** The main content area featuring a profile for "Sunith – WordPress Developer Profile" with a profile picture, bio, and a "Read more..." link.
- SIDEBAR:** A sidebar on the right containing a search bar, a "HOW TO BUILD WEBSITE WITH WORDPRESS" section with a description and a "DOWNLOAD PDF NOW!" button, and a small disclaimer "I don't like SPAM either."
- FOOTER:** A dark grey bar at the bottom containing three columns: "ABOUT WPFREELANCER" (purpose of the site), "RECENT POST" (Sunith – WordPress Developer Profile), and "LINKS" (About Us, Privacy Policy, Terms & Conditions, Contact).

### 10.1 – Layout 1 Simple HTML Layout

This simple HTML page layout will include all the tags that is used to create a simple layout.

HTML page layout is divided into the following sections.

**TAG:** <header>, <nav>, <aside>, <section>, <article> and <footer>

**ELEMENT:**

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## 10 LAYOUTS

```
<body>  
  
<header>Heading</header>  
  
<nav>Navigation</nav>  
  
<aside>Navigation</aside>  
  
<section>  
  
<article>Content</article>  
  
</section>  
  
<footer>Footer</footer>
```

### **Sample Example:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html>  
  
<head>  
  
  <title>Sample HTML5 Layout</title>  
  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
  <header>  
  
    <h1>Page Layout 1</h1>  
  
  </header>  
  
  <hr>  
  
  <section>
```

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## 10 LAYOUTS

```
<article>
```

```
<header><h1><u>Article 1</u></h1></header>
```

```
<p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
```

```
<p>#End of Article 1</p>
```

```
</article>
```

```
<article>
```

```
<header><h1><u>Article 2</u></h1></header>
```

```
<p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
```

```
<p>#End of Article 2</p>
```

```
</article>
```

```
</section>
```

```
<footer>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
Copyright (C) 2018. WPbootcamp.com
```

```
</footer>
```

```
</body>
```

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</html>

The image shows a screenshot of a WordPress website layout for 'WPFreelancer'. The layout is divided into several sections, each highlighted with a red border and labeled with a red text box:

- HEADER:** Located at the top, it contains a dark navigation bar with links: BLOG, BECOME FREELANCER, EARN MONEY, FREELANCING WORK, COUPONS, DOWNLOADS, and COMMON WORDPRESS ISSUES. Below this is the site title 'WPFreelancer' and the word 'HEADER' in large red letters.
- NAVIGATION:** A secondary navigation bar below the header with links: INSTALLATION, HOSTING, PLUGINS, THEMES, MAINTENANCE, RECOMMENDATIONS, and SUPPORT. The word 'NAVIGATION' is written in large red letters across this bar.
- CONTENT AREA:** The main content area on the left, featuring a post titled 'Sunith – WordPress Developer Profile'. It includes a profile picture, a bio, and a 'Read more...' link. The words 'CONTENT AREA' are written in large red letters across the bottom of this section.
- SIDEBAR:** Located on the right, it contains a search box, a section titled 'HOW TO BUILD WEBSITE WITH WORDPRESS', a short article snippet, and a form with fields for 'First Name' and 'Email Address', followed by a red 'DOWNLOAD PDF NOW!' button and a small disclaimer: 'I don't like SPAM either.' The word 'SIDEBAR' is written in large red letters across the top of this section.
- FOOTER:** The bottom section, divided into three columns: 'ABOUT WPFREELANCER', 'RECENT POST' (listing 'Sunith – WordPress Developer Profile'), and 'LINKS' (listing 'About Us', 'Privacy Policy', 'Terms & Conditions', and 'Contact'). The word 'FOOTER' is written in large red letters across the middle of this section.

## [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 1

### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create an About Page and Contact Page and link the pages from the home page.

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---

## Contact Page

---

- [Home](#)
- [About](#)
- [Contact](#)

We're happy to talk with you!

Full Name:

EmailID:

Message:

---

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# 11. ADDITIONAL TAGS

# 11 ADDITIONAL TAGS

## Additional Tags

This section will list out all the additional tags that can most commonly be used in HTML.

The tags are:

- `<div>` (Division)
- `<span>` Tag

White Spaces, Special Characters and Case Sensitive

`<div>` tags are used as a container to group the elements together and apply a simple formatting on it. It is also used to divide the tags into small groups.

HTML tags and attributes are case-sensitive which means you can write it in lowercase or uppercase.

You can also add white spaces and remove white spaces which does not affect how the content is displayed on the browser. As white spaces are ignored by the browser.

There are some special characters that start with `&#xxx;` format. This can be used to show a symbol or simple icon like ©.

## 11.1 – DIV HTML Tag

### Usage of DIV HTML Tag

`<div>` tags are called as Division Tags they help to divide the tags into groups and apply special formatting on them.

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## 11 ADDITIONAL TAGS

- `<div>` acts as container to wrap the elements together.

### **Difference between DIV and P:**

- `<div>` tags are container tags to hold group of elements

`<p>` tags are used to tell browser that it is a paragraph. `<p>` tags is used to write paragraphs

It is the semantic difference between the two:

1. `<div>` tag means a block of container
2. `<p>` tag means a paragraph of content.

`<p>` tag is wrapped inside the `<div>` tag as `<div>` is a container to group elements together.

```
<div>
```

```
<p>something</p>
```

```
</div>
```

**TAG:** `<div>`

ELEMENT:

```
<div>
```

```
<h1>Heading</h1>
```

```
<p>something</p>
```

```
</div>
```

### **Sample Example:**

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## 11 ADDITIONAL TAGS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>HTML5 DIV Tag</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <header>
```

```
    <h1>DIV Tag Example</h1>
```

```
  </header>
```

```
  <hr>
```

```
  <div>
```

```
    <header><h1><u>Article 1</u></h1></header>
```

```
      <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
```

```
      <p>#End of Article 1</p>
```

```
    </div>
```

```
  <div>
```

```
    <header><h1><u>Article 2</u></h1></header>
```

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## 11 ADDITIONAL TAGS

<p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>

<p>#End of Article 2</p>

</div>

<footer>

<hr>

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</footer>

</body>

</html>

### [Live Preview](#)

#### Exercise 1

**Exercise 1:** Write 3 DIV tags and 3 DIV tags and inside the DIV tags write <p> tags. Observe the spacing.

#### **DIV Tag Example**

---

This is DIV tag1  
This is DIV tag2  
This is DIV tag3

This is DIV tag1 inside p

This is DIV tag2 inside p

This is DIV tag3 inside p

---

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# 11.2 – SPAN HTML Tag

## Usage of SPAN HTML Tag

<span> tags are like Division Tags they help to group the elements

<span> acts as container to wrap the elements together.

## Difference between SPAN and DIV

<div> tags are block line which means it adds a new line for each div closing tag.

<span> tags are in-line which means it does not add the new line and put all the text inline and in same line.

## SPAN Tag Example

---

1) This is a text with span. 2) This is a text with span.

---

1) This is a text with div.  
2) This is a text with div.

---

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**TAG:** <span>

ELEMENT:

<span>

<h1>Heading</h1>

<p>something</p>

</span>

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## Sample Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>HTML5 SPAN Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

  <header>

    <h1>SPAN Tag Example</h1>

  </header>

  <hr>

  <span>

    1) This is a text with span.

  </span>

  <span>

    2) This is a text with span.

  </span>

  <hr>

  <div>

    1) This is a text with div.
```

## 11 ADDITIONAL TAGS

```
</div>
```

```
<div>
```

```
  2) This is a text with div.
```

```
</div>
```

```
<footer>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
  Copyright (C) 2018. WPBootcamp.com
```

```
</footer>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

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#### **Exercise 1**

**Exercise 1:** Write one `<span>` and inside it write one `<div>` then some text.

Repeat it for 2 times.

```
<span>
  1) This is a text with span and div.
</span>
<span>
  2) This is a text with span and div.
</span>
<hr>
<span>
  <div>
    1) This is a text with span and div.
  </div>
</span>
<span>
  <div>
    2) This is a text with span and div.
  </div>
</span>
```

### 11.3 – White Space, Special Characters & Case Sensitive

#### Usage of White Spaces

White spaces symbols are used to add additional white space in the running text.

These small symbols can be included anywhere in the HTML page and it will be converted by the browser.

These are called as **ENTITIES** not **TAG**.

White spaces like ' 'this are ignored by the browser if you want to add white space then you need to use entities.

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## 11 ADDITIONAL TAGS

HTML tags are in-case sensitive which means <H1> and <h1> are both same.

It is recommend to write HTML tags and entities in lowercase.

### ENTITY:

- &nbsp; – Single Space
- &ensp; – Two Space
- &emsp; – Four Space

&copy; – ©

### ELEMENT:

- <p>Paragraph &nbsp; Text with One Space</p>
- <p>Paragraph &ensp; Text with Two Spaces</p>
- <p>Paragraph &emsp; Text with Four Spaces</p>
- <p>Copyright: &copy; – ©</p>

## Sample Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

```
<title>White Space and Escape Character</title>
```

```
</head>
```

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## 11 ADDITIONAL TAGS

<body>

<h1>White Spaces</h1>

<p>Paragraph Text with One Space</p>

<p>Paragraph Text with Two Space</p>

<p>Paragraph Text with Three Space</p>

<p>Paragraph Text</p>

<p>Paragraph Text</p>

<p>Paragraph Text</p>

<p>Paragraph Text</p>

<p>Paragraph Text with Two Spaces</p>

<p>Paragraph Text with Four Spaces</p>

<p>Paragraph Text with Four Spaces</p>

<hr>

<h1>Character Entities - Special Characters</h1>

<!-- List here: <https://brajeshwar.github.io/entities/> -->

<p>Dollar: \$</p>

<p>Commat: @</p>

<p>Copyright: ©</p>

<p>PI:  $\Pi$ </p>

<p>Sum:  $\Sigma$ </p>

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## 11 ADDITIONAL TAGS

</body>

</html>

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### Exercise 1

**Exercise 1:** Make the page looks like below image by using white spaces.

## White Spaces

Paragraph      Text

Paragraph      Text

Paragraph      Text

Paragraph      Text

Paragraph      Text

Paragraph      Text

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11 ADDITIONAL TAGS

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# 12. PROJECTS

# 12 HTML Projects

## List of HTML based Projects:

All these projects are built only using HTML without any formatting or styling to the page.

In the section 2, you will learn how to add colors, change the font size, spacing and everything with the Cascaded Style Sheet. (CSS)

## 12.1 – Personal Profile Page

### Personal Profile Page:

Build a personal profile page with only HTML and use your profile pic along with your personal, education, skills and work experience details.



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