

# HTML



TNTBOYKARTIK

# PREFACE

Welcome to “Notes of HTML and CSS”, your comprehensive guide to mastering HTML and CSS. This book is designed for Beginners and anyone looking to strengthen their foundational knowledge of HTML and CSS. HTML and CSS is a User-Friendly Web Development Language. This book is designed by TNTBOYKARTIK.

## PURPOSE AND AUDIENCE

This handbook aims to make HTML and CSS accessible and enjoyable for everyone. Whether you're a student new to coding, a professional seeking to enhance your skills, or an enthusiast exploring HTML and CSS, this handbook will definitely be helpful. HTML and CSS's simplicity and readability make it an ideal starting point for anyone interested in Coding but if You want to go in Web Development otherwise if you have interest in Programming Python is a Good Start for you.

## STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

The handbook is divided into clear, concise chapters, each focused on a specific aspect of HTML and CSS:

- **Fundamental Concepts:** Start with the basics, such as installing Sublime and Visual Studio Code and writing your first Code.
- **Practical Examples:** Illustrative examples and sample code demonstrate the application of concepts.
- **Hands-On Exercises:** End-of-chapter exercises reinforce learning and build confidence.
- **Additional Resources:** References to MDN Docs for deeper exploration.

## CONCLUSION

Learning programming can be both exciting and challenging. The “Ultimate Python Programming Handbook” aims to make your journey smooth and rewarding. Let this guide be your Stepping stone to Success in the world of Web Development.

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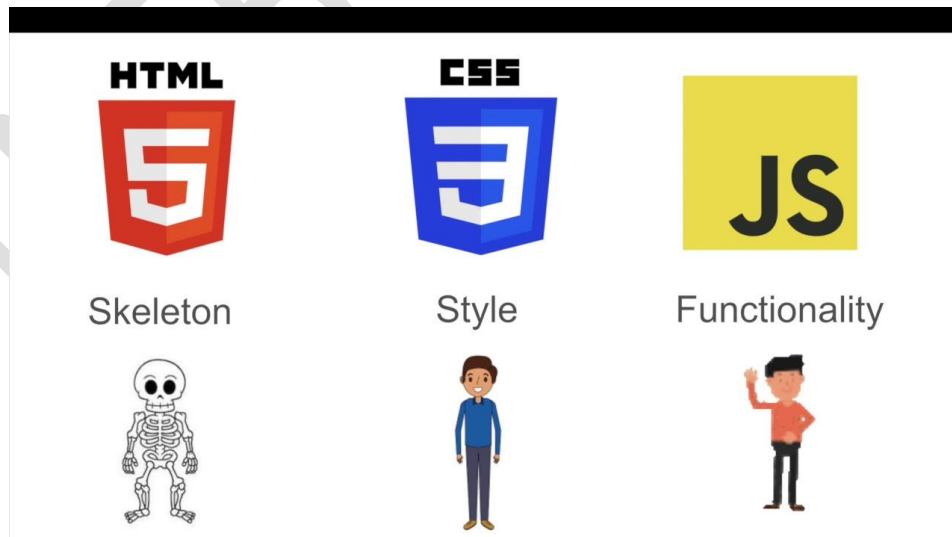
# HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It is the language of Web and used to create websites. It is only the skeleton structure of the website.

It was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991.

## INTRODUCTION

HTML, or Hypertext Markup Language, is the standard markup language used to create and design web pages. It structures web content by using a series of elements and tags to define different parts of a document, such as headings, paragraphs, links, images, and other multimedia. HTML is essential for building the basic framework of a web page, enabling browsers to display text and media in an organized and visually coherent manner.



# INSTALLATION

**Visual Studio Code:** - Visual Studio Code (VS Code) is a free, lightweight code editor developed by Microsoft. It supports various programming languages and offers features like debugging, version control, and extensions. VS Code is popular for its simplicity, speed, and powerful tools for coding.

**Installing:** -

Prefer this video to install Visual Studio Code

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N\\_sevC31uA8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N_sevC31uA8)



Visual Studio Code

**Sublime:** - Sublime Text is a fast, lightweight text editor known for its simplicity and efficiency. It supports many programming languages and has features like syntax highlighting, multiple selections, and a powerful search tool. Sublime Text is favored for its speed and user-friendly interface.

**Installing:** -

Prefer this video to install Sublime

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Ec0vlaabHk>



# CREATING OUR FIRST WEBSITE

We start creating a website by creating a file names index.html, index.html is a special filename which is presented when the website is presented when the website root address is typed.

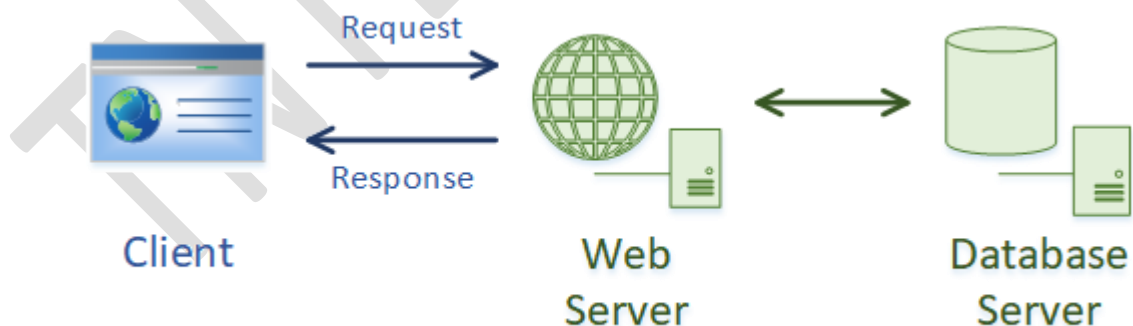
## A BASIC HTML PAGE

A Basic HTML Page Code Looks like this

```
<!DOCTYPE html> <!-- Specifies that this is an HTML 5 Document -->
<html> <!-- Root of HTML Page -->
<head> <!-- Contains Page metadata -->
|   <title>TNTBOYKARTIK</title> <!-- Contains Title -->
</head> <!-- Head Closing -->
<body> <!-- It is the main body of the Page rendered by the Browser -->

</body> <!-- Body Closing -->
</html> <!-- HTML Closing nothing is written below HTML Closing -->
```

## HOW A WEBSITE IS RENDERED?



This is how a Website is rendered to a Client by a browser first client request browser for the site by writing the URL now database or server gives that page to the browser in the form of code and web browser converts the code into the website and render it.

# COMMENTS IN HTML

In HTML, comments are pieces of code or text that the browser ignores. They are used to leave notes for yourself or others who read your code. Comments are placed between `<!--` and `-->` tags. Here's an example:

CODE

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
<p>This text is only visible text.</p>
<!-- Another comment -->
```

OUTPUT



This text is only visible text.

# CASE SENSITIVITY

**Tags and Attributes:** HTML tags and attribute names are not case-sensitive. For Example, `<DIV>` is the same as `<div>`, and `ID` is the same as `id`.

CODE

```
<div id="header">This is a header.</div>
<DIV ID="HEADER">This is another header.</DIV>
<!-- Both are same -->
```

OUTPUT



This is a header.  
This is another header.

# HTML, HEAD AND BODY TAGS

## The <html> Tag

The <html> tag is the root element of an HTML document. It encompasses all the content of the page.

### Attributes:

**lang:** Specifies the language of the document.

## The <head> Tag

The <head> tag contains meta-information about the HTML document. It includes elements that provide information about the document, links to stylesheets and scripts, and more.

### Common Elements within <head>:

**<title>:** Sets the title of the document, which appears in the browser's title bar or tab.

## The <body> Tag

The <body> tag contains the content of the HTML document that is displayed to the user. This includes text, images, links, tables, forms, and more.

### Attributes:

**onload:** Executes a script when the document has finished loading.

**bgcolor:** Specifies the background color of the webpage.

# BASIC HTML TAGS

Basic HTML tags serve as the building blocks of a webpage, defining its structure and content.

## TYPES OF HTML TAGS

HTML tags are the fundamental building blocks of HTML (Hypertext Markup Language). They are used to create elements that structure and present content on the web. Each HTML tag consists of a name enclosed in angle brackets (< >). Tags usually come in pairs: an opening tag and a closing tag, which surrounds the content.

There are two types of HTML tags: -

- **Container Tags**
- **Empty Tags**

## CONTAINER TAGS

Container tags in HTML are tags that enclose content and other elements within a pair of opening and closing tags.

```
<div> <!-- Opening -->
  <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph inside a div container.</p>
</div> <!-- Closing -->
<!-- Similarly h1 and p are also example of container tags -->
```

## EMPTY TAGS

Empty tags, also known as self-closing tags, are HTML tags that do not have any content or closing tag.

```
<br>
<p>Hello <br> World</p>
<!-- Hr and Br are empty tags here -->
```

# HTML ELEMENTS AND ATTRIBUTES

**HTML elements** are the building blocks of HTML documents. They define the structure and content of a webpage.

Example: - <div> tag, <p> tag, <hr> tag etc.

```
<h1> Hello World! </h1>
```

**Attributes in HTML** provide additional information about elements. They are always included in the opening tag and consist of a name and a value. Attributes enhance the functionality and appearance of HTML elements. It can only be used in Single or double quotes.

Example: - Id, Class, src, href, alt etc.

```
<h1 Class="heading"> Hello World! </h1>
```

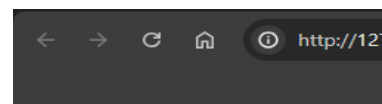
## THE HEADING TAG

**Heading** tags in HTML are used to define headings and subheadings on a webpage. There are six levels of headings, ranging from <h1> to <h6>, with <h1> being the highest (or most important) level and <h6> being the lowest. We can use align="center" attribute and align the text to the center.

### CODE

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1>  
<h2>Hello World!</h2>  
<h3>Hello World!</h3>  
<h4>Hello World!</h4>  
<h5>Hello World!</h5>  
<h6>Hello World!</h6>
```

### OUTPUT



**Hello World!**

**Hello World!**

**Hello World!**

**Hello World!**

**Hello World!**

**Hello World!**

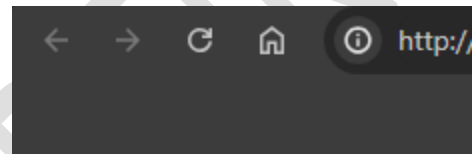
## THE PARAGRAPH TAG

The `<p>` tag in HTML is used to define a paragraph of text. It is a block-level element, which means it starts on a new line and stretches out to the full width available. We can use `align="center"` attribute and align the text to the center.

### CODE

```
<p>This is a Paragraph Tag</p>  
<p>This is another Paragraph tag</p>
```

### OUTPUT



This is a Paragraph Tag

This is another Paragraph tag

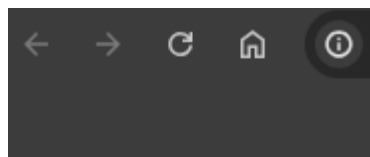
## THE ANCHOR TAG

The anchor tag `<a>` in HTML is used to create hyperlinks, allowing users to navigate from one webpage to another or to different sections within the same page.

### CODE

```
<a href="https://example.com">Visit Example</a>
```

### OUTPUT



[Visit Example](https://example.com)

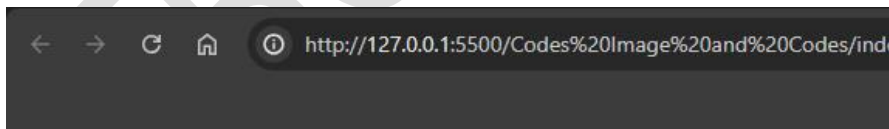
# THE IMAGE TAG

The **<img>** tag in HTML is used to embed images into a webpage. It is an empty element, meaning it does not have a closing tag and must include certain attributes to define the image source (`src`) and provide alternative text (`alt`).

## CODE

```
  
<!-- In src you have to write location of the  
image and in alt description of image which will  
be shown when there is any failure in showing the  
image -->
```

## OUTPUT



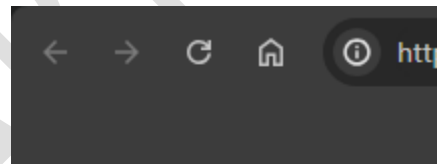
## BOLD, ITALIC AND UNDERLINE TAGS

In HTML, you typically achieve bold, italic, and underline styles using CSS rather than specific tags for each style. However, historically, HTML has supported `<b>`, `<i>`, and `<u>` tags for these purposes. It's important to note that the `<u>` tag (for underline) has been deprecated in HTML5 due to accessibility concerns, and it's recommended to use CSS for styling instead. Here's how you would traditionally use these tags:

### CODE

```
<b>Bold Tag</b>
<i>Italic Tag</i>
<u>Underline tag</u>
```

### OUTPUT



**Bold Tag**  
*Italic Tag*  
Underline tag

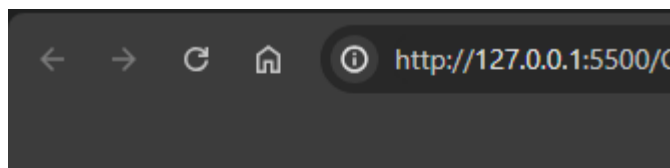
## BR (BREAK LINE) TAG

The `<br>` tag in HTML is used to insert a single line break within text content. It is an empty element, meaning it does not have a closing tag.

### CODE

```
<p>This is a line of text.<br>This is another line of text.</p>
```

### OUTPUT



This is a line of text.  
This is another line of text.

## BIG AND SMALL TAGS

The `<br>` tag in HTML is used to insert a single line break within text content. It is an empty element, meaning it does not have a closing tag.

The `<big>` tag was used to render text in a larger font size relative to the surrounding text.

### CODE

```
<big>This is big tag</big>  
<small>This is small tag</small>
```

### OUTPUT

This is big tag  
This is small tag

## HR TAG

The `<hr>` tag in HTML is used to create a thematic break or horizontal rule. It is a self-closing tag and does not have any attributes.

### CODE

```
<hr>  
<p>This is Paragraph</p>  
<hr color="red" width="500px">  
<!-- It has color attribute which decides the length of the  
horizontal line, width decides the width of the line -->
```

### OUTPUT

This is Paragraph

---

# SUBSCRIPT AND SUPERSCRIPIT

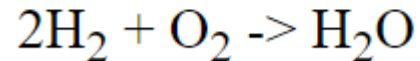
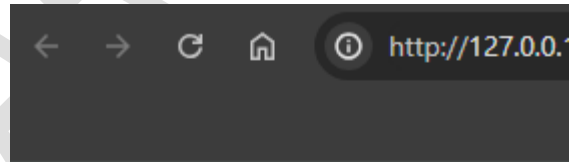
In HTML, the `<sub>` and `<sup>` tags are used to define subscript and superscript text, respectively. They are commonly used for mathematical expressions, chemical formulas, footnotes, and other types of text that require smaller text size and placement below or above the baseline.

The **<sub>** tag is used to render text in a subscript style, typically smaller in size and positioned below the baseline of the surrounding text.

CODE

```
<p>2H<sub>2</sub> + O<sub>2</sub> -> H<sub>2</sub>O</p>
```

OUTPUT

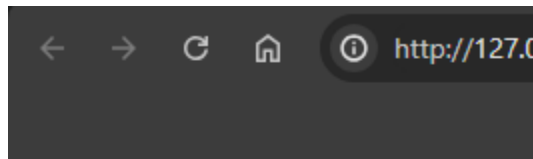


The **<sup>** tag is used to render text in a superscript style, typically smaller in size and positioned above the baseline of the surrounding text.

CODE

```
<p>a<sup>2</sup> + b<sup>2</sup> = (a+b)(a-b)</p>
```

OUTPUT



$$a^2 + b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$$

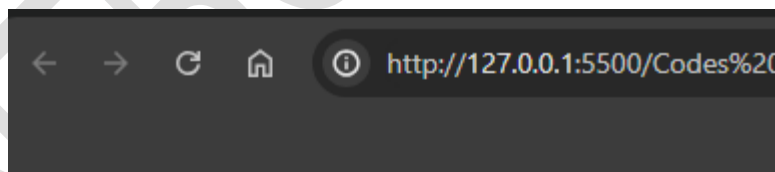
# PRE TAG

The `<pre>` tag in HTML is used to define preformatted text. It preserves both spaces and line breaks within the text, displaying it exactly as it appears in the HTML code or source file.

## CODE

```
<pre>
  This text
  will    be displayed
  exactly as
  it     is written
  here,  with
  spaces and
  line breaks.
</pre>
```

## OUTPUT



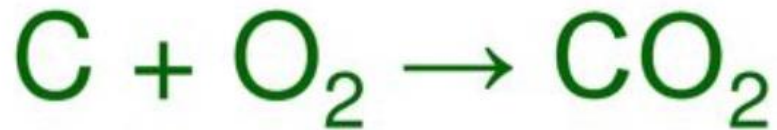
```
This text
will    be displayed
exactly as
it     is written
here,  with
spaces and
line breaks.
```

# PRACTICE SET

Q1. Create a webpage with 5 wallpaper images taken from the internet.

Q2. Use Br and Hr tags to display a piece of text with line breaks.

Q3. Try to write the following chemical equation using HTML: -



Q4. Write the Code for the following output.

## Welcome to HTML Tutorial

### Understanding Basic HTML Tags

This is an example of a paragraph. HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag.

For more information, visit [Example Website](#).

Here is an image:

```
<a href="https://example.com">Visit Example</a>
```

This text is **bold**, this is *italic*, and this is underlined.

Line 1

Line 2

Line 3

This text is big and this text is small.

---

Text above the horizontal rule.

---

Text below the horizontal rule.

Water is written as H<sub>2</sub>O.

Einstein's equation is  $E = mc^2$ .

This is preformatted text.  
It preserves spaces and line breaks.

# CREATING A PAGE LAYOUT

## LINK ATTRIBUTES

```
<a href="\contact"> Contact us </a>
```

```
<a href="\contact" target="_blank"> Contact Us </a>
```

The first code will open contact page in the same tab but the second one opens the link at another tab because of target=" \_blank".

We can put content inside an Anchor Tag (images, headings etc. and all are allowed)

If the page is in the same directory, we need to make sure we need to make sure that we link to the correct page (Same applies to img tag as well).

We can add links to images like this: -

```
<a href=" link.com">  </a>
```

Now the image will behave like a link.

## THE DIV TAG

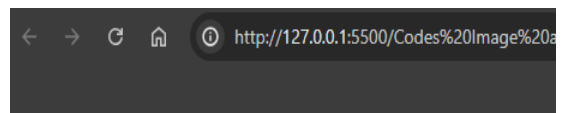
The <div> tag in HTML is used as a container for other HTML elements. It is a block-level element that groups together related content, making it easier to style or manipulate sections of a webpage using CSS or JavaScript.

### CODE

```
<div>
  <h1>Welcome to HTML Tutorial</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph inside a div container.</p>
</div>

<div>
  <h2>Another Section</h2>
  <p>This div contains another section of the webpage.</p>
  <a href="https://www.example.com">Example Link</a>
</div>
```

### OUTPUT



## Welcome to HTML Tutorial

This is a paragraph inside a div container.

### Another Section

This div contains another section of the webpage.

[Example Link](https://www.example.com)

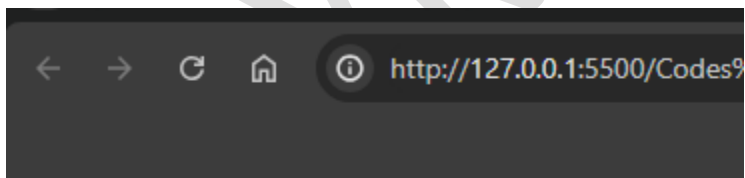
## SPAN TAG

The `<span>` tag in HTML is an inline container used to group text or other inline elements. It is often used for styling purposes with CSS or for targeting elements with JavaScript.

### CODE

```
<p>This is a <span>simple example</span> of using the <span>span</span> tag.</p>  
<!-- The benefit of span is that we can style over a specific word like we can  
change the color of the word or many more changes -->
```

### OUTPUT



This is a simple example of using the span tag.

# PRACTICE SET

- Q1.** Create a website which opens google when clicked on the image.
- Q2.** Create a website which has your 5 top used website link and when anyone click on the link it should open in new tab.
- Q3.** Create your own portfolio website using HTML only with your image.
- Q4.** Write the code for the following website layout.

## Welcome to Shop Name

Your one-stop shop for all your needs!

---

### About Us

Shop Name has been serving the community for over 10 years, offering a wide variety of products at unbeatable prices.

---

### Our Products

We offer a wide range of products including:

Electronics - From the latest smartphones to high-performance laptops.

Clothing - Trendy fashion for all seasons.

Home Appliances - Essential gadgets to make your life easier.

---

### Contact Us

If you have any questions, feel free to reach out to us at:

Email: [info@shopname.com](mailto:info@shopname.com)

Phone: +123-456-7890

---

### Featured Product

Check out our latest arrival:



150 x 150

#### Product Name

This amazing product comes with all the features you need to make your life more comfortable.

---

### Store Timings

We are open:

Monday to Friday: 9:00 AM - 8:00 PM

Saturday: 10:00 AM - 6:00 PM

Sunday: Closed

---

### Disclaimer

All products and prices are subject to availability and may change without notice. Visit us in-store for the most up-to-date information.

# LIST, TABLES AND FORMS

## LISTS

**Lists** are used to group a set of related items. HTML supports ordered (numbered) lists, unordered (bulleted) lists, and description lists.

There are three types of list: -

- **Ordered list ( <ol> )**
- **Unordered list ( <ul> )**

**Ordered List (<ol>):** This is used to create a list of items in a specific order.

<li> inside ol is used for display list items. Type is the attribute of <ol> used for declaring the bullet or numbering of list items.

### CODE

```
<h1>List of Fruits</h1>
<ol type="I"> <!-- Values of type are 1 A a I i -->
  <li>Mango</li>
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Grapes</li>
  <li>Orange</li>
  <li>Pineapple</li>
</ol>
```

### OUTPUT

## List of Fruits

- I. Mango
- II. Apple
- III. Grapes
- IV. Orange
- V. Pineapple

**Unordered List (<ul>):** This is used to create a list of items without a specific order.

### CODE

```
<h1>Unordered List</h1>
<ul>
  <li>Pencil</li>
  <li>Apple</li>
  <li>Books</li>
  <li>Cricket</li>
</ul>
```

### OUTPUT

## Unordered List

- Pencil
- Apple
- Books
- Cricket

# TABLE

**HTML tables** are used to display data in a tabular format. A table is defined using the `<table>` element. It consists of rows (`<tr>`) and cells (`<td>` for data cells and `<th>` for header cells).

**Border:** - Specifies the width of the border around the table and its cells.

**Cellpadding:** - Specifies the space between the cell content and the cell border.

**Cellspacing:** - Specifies the spaces between the cells.

**Bordercolor:** - Specifies the color of the table border.

**Align:** - Specifies the horizontal alignment of cell content within a row.

Values: left, center, right

**Valign:** - Specifies the vertical alignment of cell content within a row.

Values: top, middle, bottom, baseline

**<colgroup>** - Defines a group of columns in a table.

Attributes: span (number of columns in the group)

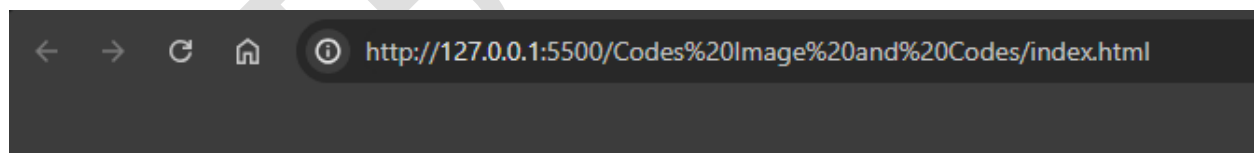
**<col>** - Defines column properties for each column within a `<colgroup>`.

Attributes: span (number of columns the element should span), width (column width), align (horizontal alignment), valign (vertical alignment)

## CODE

```
<h1>Product List</h1>
<table border="1" cellpadding="10" cellspacing="5" bordercolor="blue">
  <caption>Product Categories</caption>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="1">
    <col span="1">
  </colgroup>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Category</th>
      <th>Description</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>Electronics</td>
      <td>From the latest smartphones to high-performance laptops.</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Clothing</td>
      <td>Trendy fashion for all seasons.</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>Home Appliances</td>
      <td>Essential gadgets to make your life easier.</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

## OUTPUT



# Product List

Product Categories

Category	Description
Electronics	From the latest smartphones to high-performance laptops.
Clothing	Trendy fashion for all seasons.
Home Appliances	Essential gadgets to make your life easier.

# FORMS

HTML forms are used to collect user input. They consist of various form elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, and submit buttons that allow users to enter data and submit it to a server for processing.

## Basic Structure of an HTML Form

A form is defined using the <form> tag. The form can contain various form elements like input fields, select boxes, buttons and Textarea

### Form Attributes

**Action:** Specifies the URL where the form data should be sent when submitted.

**Method:** Specifies the HTTP method to use when sending form data.

Common values: GET, POST

**Enctype:** Specifies how the form data should be encoded when submitting it to the server.

Commonly used with method="post".

Common values: application/x-www-form-urlencoded, multipart/form-data, text/plain.

**Name:** Specifies the name of the form.

```
<form action="Mailto:youremail@gmail.com"
method="post"
enctype="multipart/form-data"
name="form1">
```

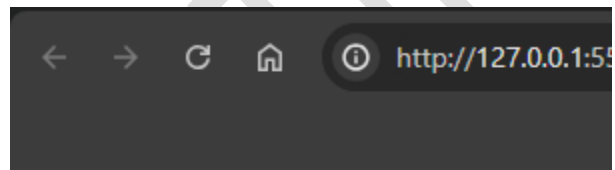
# COMMON FORM ELEMENTS

**<input>**: Used to create various input fields.

Common types: text, password, email, number, checkbox, radio, submit, reset, file, hidden

**Text(type="text")**: It is used to take Single-line text input field from user for example Name. Attributes of input type text are name, placeholder which decides what should be written in the text input field for example Enter your Name.

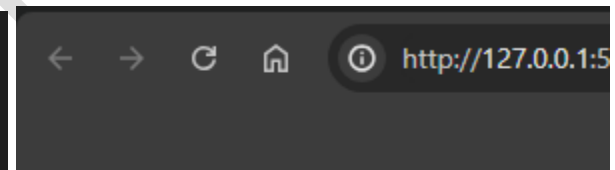
```
Name:<input type="text"
name="text1"
id="text1"
placeholder="Enter your Name">
```



Name:

**Password Input (type="password")**: Single-line text input field for passwords. Characters are masked.

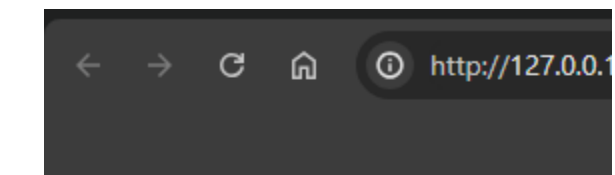
```
Password:<input type="password"
name="password"
id="password"
placeholder="Enter your password">
```



Password:

**Email Input (type="email")**: Input field for email addresses. Validates the format of the email.

```
Email:<input type="email" >
```



Email:

## Number Input (type="number")

- Input field for numeric values. Can have min, max, and step attributes.

```
<input type="number" name="age"
min="1" max="100">
```

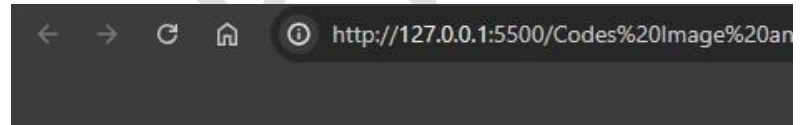


A screenshot of a browser's address bar and a number input field. The address bar shows navigation icons and the URL `http://127.0.0.1:5500/Codes%20Image%20an`. Below it, a number input field contains the value "25" and has a small downward arrow icon on its right side.

## Checkbox (type="checkbox")

- A checkbox that allows for multiple selections.

```
<h1>Which language is known
to you
</h1>
HTML<input type="checkbox"
name="checkbox1" value="newsletter">
CSS<input type="checkbox"
name="checkbox1" value="newsletter">
JavaScript<input type="checkbox"
name="checkbox1" value="newsletter">
Python<input type="checkbox"
name="checkbox1" value="newsletter">
```



A screenshot of a browser window showing a form. The address bar contains the URL `http://127.0.0.1:5500/Codes%20Image%20an`. The form title is "Which language is known to you". Below the title, there are four checkboxes: "HTML" (checked), "CSS" (checked), "JavaScript" (unchecked), and "Python" (checked).

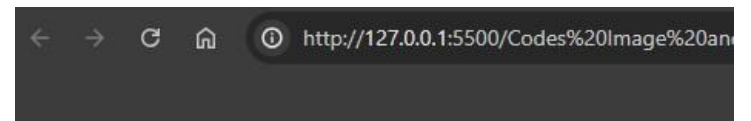
## Which language is known to you

HTML  CSS  JavaScript  Python

## Radio (type="radio")

- A checkbox that allows for only one selection.

```
<h1>Which language is known
to you
</h1>
HTML<input type="radio"
name="radio1" value="newsletter">
CSS<input type="radio"
name="radio1" value="newsletter">
JavaScript<input type="radio"
name="radio1" value="newsletter">
Python<input type="radio"
name="radio1" value="newsletter">
```



A screenshot of a browser window showing a form. The address bar contains the URL `http://127.0.0.1:5500/Codes%20Image%20an`. The form title is "Which language is known to you". Below the title, there are four radio buttons: "HTML", "CSS", "JavaScript", and "Python". The "Python" radio button is selected.

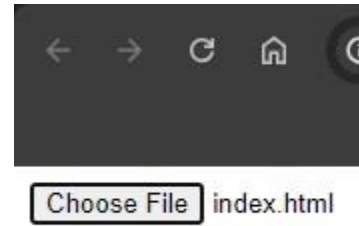
## Which language is known to you

HTML  CSS  JavaScript  Python

## File Input (type="file")

- Allows users to select a file for upload.

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



## Date (type="date")

- Allows users to select date

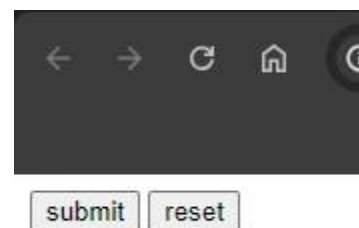
```
<h1>Select your birthday</h1>  
<input type="date" name="birthday">
```

# Select your birthday

## Submit (type="submit") and reset (type="reset")

- It Creates a button in Form and submit is used to submit the form and reset is used to reset the from

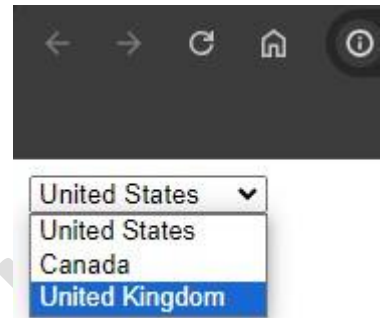
```
<input type="submit" value="submit">  
<input type="reset" value="reset">
```



## <select> and <option>

- Creates a drop-down list.

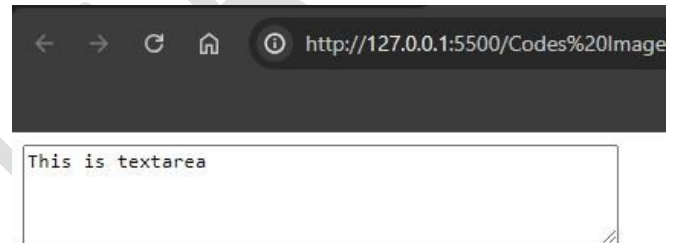
```
<select name="country">
  <option value="us">United States</option>
  <option value="ca">Canada</option>
  <option value="uk">United Kingdom</option>
</select>
```



## <textarea>

- Creates a multi-line text input field.

```
<textarea name="message"
rows="4" cols="50"></textarea>
```



# VIDEOS

## <video> Tag

The <video> tag is used to embed video content in a web page. The video can be controlled by the user, such as play, pause, and volume control, through built-in controls.

**Src:** -Specifies the URL of the video file.

**Controls:** - Adds video controls (play, pause, volume, etc.) to the video.

**Autoplay:** - Specifies that the video will start playing as soon as it is ready.

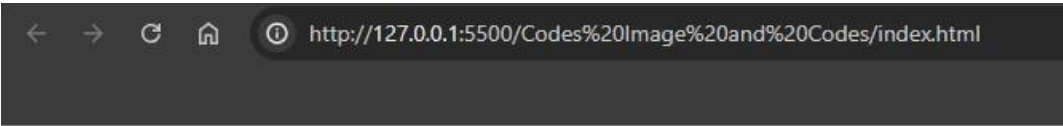
**Loop:** - Specifies that the video will start over again, every time it is finished.

**Muted:** - Specifies that the audio output of the video should be muted.

**Poster:** -Specifies an image to be shown while the video is downloading, or until the user hits the play button.

**width and height:** -Specifies the width and height of the video player.

```
<video width="640" height="360"  
controls autoplay loop muted  
poster="comments.png" src="Output.mp4"></video>
```



Upsc Registration Form

http://127.0.0.1:5500/Codes/index.html

### Physically Challenged Scribe Form

Name of Scribe:	<input type="text"/>
<b>Address of the Scribe:</b>	
Line 1:	<input type="text"/>
Line 2:	<input type="text"/>
Line 3:	<input type="text"/>
District/City:	<input type="text"/>
State/U.T.:	<input type="text" value="Select State"/>
Pincode:	<input type="text"/>
Mobile No.:	<input type="text"/>
Educational Qualification of the Scribe:	<input type="text" value="Select Educational Qualification"/>
Relationship, if any, of scribe to the candidate:	<input type="text" value="None/Parent/son/No relation/Not Related"/>

0:10 / 1:18

Upload Scribe Scanned Photograph

Choose File | Pre Uploader

Image must be in JPG format only and the size must not exceed more than 40KB

TNTBOYKHA