

# HTML Notes By Iron Coding

- **HTML**

Hyper Text Markup Language HTML is the code that is used to structure a web page and its content.

The component used to design the structure of websites are called HTML tags.

- **First HTML File**

index.html. It is the default name for a website's homepage.

- **HTML Tag**

A container for some content or other HTML tags.

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

`<p> ---> This is a element.`

`This is a paragraph ---> This is a content.`

@iron.coding

## Boiler plate code

We have to write our code in **boiler plate code**. write ! and click emmet abbreviation then a code generated which is called **boiler plate code**.

- `<!DOCTYPE html>`
- `<html lang="en">`
- `<head>`
- `<meta charset="UTF-8">`
- `<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">`
- `<title>Document</title>`
- `</head>`
- `<body>`
- `<p> Hello world!</p>`
- `</body>`
- `</html>`

We have to write our code between body (`<body> <p> Hello world!</p> </body>`) like this.

## • Comments in HTML

This is part of code that should not be parsed.

```
<!-- This is a comment --!>
```

## Basic HTML Tags

1. **Heading Tag** : Used to display headings in HTML.

- h1
- h2
- h3
- h4
- h5
- h6

2. **Paragraph Tag** : Used to add paragraphs in HTML.

- `<p> this is paragraph tag </p>`

3. **Anchor Tag** : Used to add links to your page.

- `<a href="https://google.com">Google</a>`

4. **Image Tag** : Used to add images to your page.

- ``

5. **Br Tag** : Used to add next line(line breaks) to your page.

- `<br>`

6. **Bold, Italic & Underline Tag** : Used to highlight text in your page.

- `<b> Bold </b>`
- `<i> Italic </i>`
- `<u> Underline </u>`

7. **Big & Small Tags** : Used to display big & small text on your page.

- `<big> Big </big>`
- `<small> Small </small>`

8. **Hr Tag** : Used to display a horizontal ruler, used to separate content.

- `<hr>`

9. **Subscript & Superscript Tag** : Used to display a horizontal ruler, used to separate content.

- `<sub> Subscript </sub>` To write water formula ---> `h<sub>2</sub>`
- `<sup> Superscript </sup>` To write 2 with power 4 is equal to 16---> `2<sup>4</sup>=16`

10. **Pre Tag** : Used to display text as it is (without ignoring spaces & next line)

- `<pre> This is a sample text </pre>`

11. **Page Layout Techniques** : using Semantic tags for layout

- `<header>`
- `<main>`
- `<footer>`

12. **Inside Main Tag** :

**Section Tag** For a section on your page

- `<section>`

**Article Tag** For an article on your page

- `<article>`

**Aside Tag** For content aside main content(ads)

- `<aside>`

**Revisiting Anchor Tag :**

`<a href="https://google.com" target="_main"> Google </a>` ----> for new tab

`<a href="https://google.com">  </a>` ----> for clickable pic

**Revisiting Image Tag :**

- set height ``
- set width ``

**Div Tag :** Div is a container used for other HTML elements. **Block** Element (takes full width)

**Span Tag :** Span is also a container used for other HTML elements. **Inline** Element (takes width as per size).

## Lists in HTML

**Unordered HTML List :** An unordered list starts with the `<ul>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

```
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

**Ordered HTML List :** An ordered list starts with the `<ol>` tag. Each list item starts with the `<li>` tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

```
<ol>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

## HTML Tables

A table in HTML consists of table cells inside rows and columns.

A simple HTML table:

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
<td>Maria Anders</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
<td>Francisco Chang</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

## Table Cells

Each table cell is defined by a `<td>` and a `</td>` tag.

td stands for table data.

Everything between `<td>` and `</td>` are the content of the table cell.

## Example

```
<table>
<tr>
<td>Emil</td>
<td>Tobias</td>
<td>Linus</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

## Table Rows

Each table row starts with a `<tr>` and ends with a `</tr>` tag.

tr stands for table row.

## Example

```
<table>
<tr>
<td>Emil</td>
<td>Tobias</td>
<td>Linus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

## Table Headers

Sometimes you want your cells to be table header cells. In those cases use the `<th>` tag instead of the `<td>` tag:

th stands for table header.

## Example

Let the first row be table header cells:

@iron.coding

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Person 1</th>
<th>Person 2</th>
<th>Person 3</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emil</td>
<td>Tobias</td>
<td>Linus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

## Table Headers

Sometimes you want your cells to be table header cells. In those cases use the `<th>` tag instead of

the <td> tag:

th stands for table header.

## Example

Let the first row be table header cells:

```
<table>
<tr>
<th>Person 1</th>
<th>Person 2</th>
<th>Person 3</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emil</td>
<td>Tobias</td>
<td>Linus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

@iron.coding

**Caption in Tables :** <caption> Student Data </caption>

## HTML Forms

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

a form is start with form tag **<form> </form>**.

**<form action="/action.php" >** Action attribute is used to define what action needs to be performed when a form is submitted

### Form Element : Input

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter Name">
```

## Label

- <input type="radio" value="class X" name="class" id="id1">
- <label for="id1">
- </label>

- `<input type="radio" value="class X" name="class" id="id2">`
- `<label for="id2">`
- `</label>`

## Class & Id

The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.

- `<div id="id1" class="group1">`
- `</div>`
- `<div id="id2" class="group1">` @iron.coding
- `</div>`

## Checkbox

- `<input type="checkbox" value="class X" name="class" id="id1">`
- `<label for="id1">`
- `</label>`
- `<input type="checkbox" value="class X" name="class" id="id2">`
- `<label for="id2">`
- `</label>`

## Textarea

It is used for feedback box, bio and comments etc.

- `<textarea name="feedback" id="feedback" placeholder="Please add Feedback">`
- `</textarea>`

## Select

- `<option value="Delhi"> Delhi </option>`
- `<select name="city" id="city">`

- `</select>`
- `<option value="Mumbai"> Delhi </option>`
- `<option v`

## iframe Tag

It is used run a video or website in our web site for example we have to run a youtube video in our website.

- `<iframe src="link"> Link </option>`

## Video Tag

- `<video src="myVid.mp4"> My Video </video>`

### Attributes

- - controls
- - height
- - width
- - loop
- - autoplay

@iron.coding



@iron.coding