

HTML image

- The tag is used to embed an image in an HTML page.

Attributes

- **src** - Specifies the path to the image
- **alt** - Specifies an alternate text for the image, if the image for some reason cannot be displayed
- **height** – Specifies the height of an image.
- **Width** – Specifies the width of an image.
- **Border** – Specifies the border of an image
- **Align** – Alignment of an image (left, right, center)

Example

```

```

HTML object

- HTML <object> tag is used to embed multimedia files on webpage.
- The <object> tag can include multimedia files such as video, audio, image, PDF, Java Applets, or another page on your page.

Attributes

- **Data** - It specifies the address of the resource.
- **Width** – Specifies width of the media.
- **Height** – specifies height of the media.

Example:

```
<object data="video.mp4" width="400" height="300"></object>
```

HTML Marquee tag

- The <marquee> HTML tag is a non-standard HTML element which is used to scroll an image or text horizontally or vertically.

Attributes

- **Direction** – Specifies the direction of scrolling content. Default is left.
- **Width** – Specifies the width of marquee.
- **Height** – Specifies the height of marquee.
- **Loop** – specifies how many times to loop. Default is INFINITE.
- **Scrolldelay** – Specifies how long to delay between each jump.

Example:

```
<marquee>This is basic example of marquee</marquee>  
<marquee direction = "up" scrolldelay="2">The direction  
of text will be from bottom to top.</marquee>
```

HTML Links

- HTML links are hyperlinks.
- The HTML `<a>` anchor tag defines a hyperlink.
- syntax: `link text`

Attributes

- **href**: specifies the URL of the destination webpage or location.
- **target**: determines where the linked document will open (`_self` or `_blank`).
- **title**: provides additional information about the link, displayed as a tooltip.
- **download**: downloads the linked document.
- **name**: specifies a name for the anchor.

Example:

```
<a href="https://www.example.com">Example Website</a>  
<a href="https://www.google.com/" target="_blank">Google</a>
```

Internal links

- We can create links to other places in the same html documents.
- We can give id to the element we want to navigate to and give reference in the `<a>` tag with `href="#given_id"`.

```
<a href="#section2">Go to section 2</a>
...
<h2 id="section2">Section 2</h2>
<p>This is section 2.</p>
```

Local links

We can link to other html files by providing name of the file as a reference.

```
<a href="./about.html">About Us</a>
<a href="./index.html">Homepage</a>
```

HTML image links

To use an image as a link, just put the tag inside the <a> tag:

```
<a href="https://www.facebook.com">
  
</a>
```

HTML Table

- We can create a table to display data in tabular form, using <table> tag.
- HTML table consists of the following tags.
 - <th> : it defines a header cell in a table.
 - <tr> : it defines a row in a table.
 - <td> : it defines a cell in a table.
 - <caption>: provides the description of the table.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Table</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <table border="1">
```

```

<caption>Superheros</caption>
<tr>
  <th>SN</th>
  <th>Name</th>
  <th>Age</th>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>1</td>
  <td>Peter Parker</td>
  <td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>2</td>
  <td>Steve Rogers</td>
  <td>48</td>
</tr>

<tr>
  <td>3</td>
  <td>Bruce Wayne</td>
  <td>36</td>
</tr>

</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Output

Superheros

SN	Name	Age
1	Peter Parker	16
2	Steve Rogers	48
3	Bruce Wayne	36

Attributes

Attribute	Description
-----------	-------------

align	Aligns the table to left, right or center.
cellspacing	Specifies the space between cells.
cellpadding	Specifies the space between border and content of cell.
rowspan	Merges multiple rows. (Specified in <td> tag.)
colspan	Merges multiple columns. (Specified in <td> tag.)
border	Specifies the size of the border.
width	Specifies the width of the table.
height	Specifies the height of the table.
bgcolor	Specifies the background color of the table.

Example:

```
<table border="1" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="10">
  <tr>
    <td rowspan="2">SN</td>
    <td colspan="2">Personal Information</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Name</td>
    <td>Age</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>1</td>
    <td>Peter Parker</td>
    <td>25</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>2</td>
    <td>Steve Rogers</td>
    <td>103</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3</td>
    <td>Bruce Wayne</td>
    <td>44</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Output:

SN	Personal Information	
	Name	Age
1	Peter Parker	25
2	Steve Rogers	103
3	Bruce Wayne	44

HTML frame

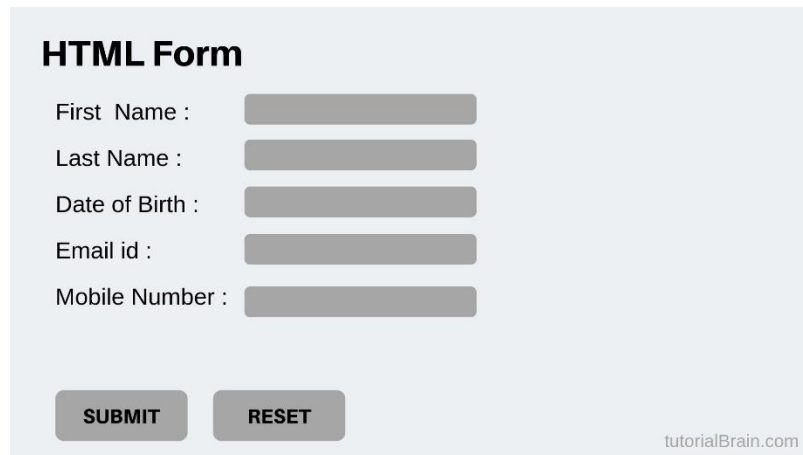
- A HTML frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.
- The HTML <frame> element was used in older versions of HTML but in HTML5 <iframe> tag is used.

```
<iframe src="http://www.example.com"></iframe>  
<iframe src="./about.html"></iframe>
```

Attribute

Attribute	Description
height	Specifies the height of an <iframe>. Default height is 150 pixels
name	Specifies the name of an <iframe>
src	Specifies the address of the document to embed in the <iframe>
width	Specifies the width of an <iframe>. Default width is 300 pixels

HTML form



The screenshot shows a web form titled "HTML Form". It contains five input fields: "First Name", "Last Name", "Date of Birth", "Email id", and "Mobile Number". Below the input fields are two buttons: "SUBMIT" and "RESET". The form is displayed on a light blue background with a watermark "tutorialBrain.com" in the bottom right corner.

- An HTML form is used to collect user input and submit data.
- The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.
- The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input.
- The form tag has mainly two attributes.
 1. **action:** Action attribute specifies the URL of a program that processes the information submitted via the form.
 2. **method:** Specifies which HTTP method will be used to submit the form data.
 - **get:** get method is used to request the data from the server.
 - **post:** post method is used to submit the data to the server. The

Example:

```
<form action="/process-form.php" method="POST">  
  <label for="name">Name:</label>  
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name" /><br /><br />  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit" />  
</form>
```

1. The <input> element:

- The HTML `<input>` element is the most used form element.
- It is used to create form fields, to take input from user.
- The different input types are as follows:
 1. **text:** creates a single-line text input field.
 2. **password:** creates a single-line password input field where the entered text is hidden.

3. **checkbox**: creates a checkbox input field that allows users to select one or more options.
4. **radio**: creates a radio button input field that allows users to select one option from a set of options.
5. **submit**: creates a button that submits the form data to the server.
6. **reset**: creates a button that resets the form data to its initial values.
7. **button**: creates a button with no default behavior, which can be used to trigger custom JavaScript functions.
8. **file**: creates a file upload input field.
9. **hidden**: creates an input field that is not displayed on the page, but whose value can be submitted with the form.
10. **image**: creates an image that, when clicked, submits the form data to the server.
11. **number**: creates a single-line input field for numeric values with validation for numbers only.
12. **date**: creates a single-line input field for dates with a date picker.
13. **time**: creates a single-line input field for times with a time picker.
14. **week**: creates a single-line input field for week numbers with a week picker.
15. **month**: creates a single-line input field for months with a month picker.
16. **range**: creates a slider input field for numeric values.
17. **color**: creates a color picker input field.
18. **tel**: creates a single-line input field for telephone numbers.
19. **email**: creates a single-line input field for email addresses with validation for correct format.
20. **search**: creates a single-line input field for search queries.

Attributes:

1. **type**: specifies the type of input field (e.g. "text", "checkbox", "radio", etc.).
2. **name**: specifies the name of the input field, which is used to identify the form data on the server side.
3. **value**: specifies the initial value of the input field.
4. **placeholder**: specifies a hint to the user of what information is expected in the input field.
5. **required**: specifies whether the input field is required to be filled out before the form can be submitted.
6. **readonly**: specifies whether the input field is read-only or editable by the user.
7. **disabled**: specifies whether the input field is disabled or not.
8. **autocomplete**: specifies whether the input field should have autocomplete enabled or not.
9. **maxlength**: specifies the maximum length of the input field value.
10. **min**: specifies the minimum value for number and date input fields.
11. **max**: specifies the maximum value for number and date input fields.
12. **step**: specifies the increment/decrement value for number input fields.

13. **pattern**: specifies a regular expression pattern that the input field value must match.
14. **size**: specifies the width of the input field in characters.
15. **id**: specifies a unique identifier for the input field.
16. **class**: specifies one or more CSS classes to apply to the input field.
17. **style**: specifies inline CSS styles to apply to the input field.
18. **checked**: used with checkbox and radio input fields to indicate whether the input is selected or not.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Form</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <form>
      <label for="input_text">Name:</label>
      <input type="text" id="input_text" placeholder="Enter your name" maxlength="50"> <br><br>

      <label for="input_password">Password:</label>
      <input type="password" id="input_password" min="5" max="12" required><br><br>

      <label for="input_email">Email:</label>
      <input type="email" id="input_email" autocomplete required ><br><br>

      <label for="input_tel">Telephone:</label>
      <input type="tel" id="input_tel" pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{4}" ><br><br>

      <label for="input_search">Search:</label>
      <input type="search" id="input_search" disabled ><br><br>

      <label for="input_url">URL:</label>
      <input type="url" size="10" id="input_url" ><br><br>

      <label for="input_number">Number:</label>
      <input type="number" value="50" id="input_number" step="3" min="1" max="100" ><br><br>

      <label for="input_range">Range:</label>
      <input type="range" id="input_range" min="0" max="10" ><br><br>

      <label for="input_date">Date:</label>
      <input type="date" id="input_date" ><br><br>

      <label for="input_time">Time:</label>
      <input type="time" id="input_time" ><br><br>
```

```
<label for="input_datetime">Datetime:</label>
<input type="datetime" id="input_datetime" ><br> <br>

<label for="input_month">Month:</label>
<input type="month" id="input_month" ><br> <br>

<label for="input_week">Week:</label>
<input type="week" id="input_week"><br> <br>

<label for="input_color">Your Favourite Color:</label>
<input type="color" id="input_color" ><br> <br>

<label for="input_checkbox">Checkbox:</label> <br>
<input type="checkbox" id="input_checkbox" name="input_checkbox" > Web <br>
<input type="checkbox" id="input_checkbox" name="input_checkbox" > C <br> <br>

<label for="input_radio">Radio Button:</label> <br>
<input type="radio" id="input_radio1" name="input_radio" >male <br>
<input type="radio" id="input_radio2" name="input_radio">female<br> <br>

<label for="input_file">File Upload:</label>
<input type="file" id="input_file" name="input_file" accept=".pdf,.doc,.docx,.txt" ><br>
<br>

<label for="input_hidden">Hidden Field:</label>
<input type="hidden" id="input_hidden" name="input_hidden" value="hidden_value"><br> <br>

<label for="input_submit">Submit Button:</label>
<input type="submit" value="Submit"><br> <br>

<label for="input_reset">Reset Button:</label>
<input type="reset" name="input_reset" value="Reset"><br> <br>

<label for="normal_button">Normal Button:</label>
<input type="button" value="Login">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:

Name:

Password:

Email:

Telephone:

Search:

URL:

Number:

Range:

Date:

Time:

Datetime:

Month:

Week:

Your Favourite Color:

Checkbox:

Web

C

Radio Button:

male

female

File Upload: No file chosen

Hidden Field:

Submit Button:

Reset Button:

Normal Button:

HTML Select tag

- The `<select>` element is used to create a drop-down list.
- The `<select>` element is most often used in a form, to collect user input.
- The `<option>` tags inside the `<select>` element define the available options in the drop-down list.

Attributes:

Attribute	Description
name	Defines a name for the drop-down list
size	Defines the number of visible options in a drop-down list
multiple	Specifies that multiple options can be selected at once
selected	Added on the option tag. Makes the default selection.

Example:

```
<select>
  <option>Sunday</option>
  <option>Monday</option>
  <option>Tuesday</option>
  <option>Wednesday</option>
  <option>Thursday</option>
  <option>Friday</option>
  <option>Saturday</option>
</select>
```

HTML Textarea

- The `<textarea>` tag defines a multi-line text input control.
- The `<textarea>` element is often used in a form, to collect user inputs like comments or reviews.

Attributes

Attribute	Description
cols	Specifies the visible width of a text area
rows	Specifies the visible number of lines in a text area
readonly	Specifies that a text area should be read-only
disabled	Specifies that a text area should be disabled

Example:

```
<textarea rows="5" cols="50">  
  This textarea has 5 rows and 50 columns.  
</textarea>
```