The intermediate

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)

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Review of last week

```
<body>
  <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
  <img src="smiley.gif"  height="42" width="42">

  <font size="3" color="red">
      <p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
  </font>

</body>


Note: In this example you can find some tags(html elements and some
attributes)
```

HTML Forms

What is html form?

HTML Form TAGS

Tag	Description
<form>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<input>	Defines an input control
<textarea>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<label>	Defines a label for an <input> element
<fieldset>	Groups related elements in a form
<legend>	Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element
<select>	Defines a drop-down list
<optgroup>	Defines a group of related options in a drop-down list
<option>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<button>	Defines a clickable button
<datalist>	Specifies a list of pre-defined options for input controls
<output>	Defines the result of a calculation

HTML <form>

- The HTML <form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input:

<form>

form elements

</form>

- Form itslef does show anything on screen.

\<input\> element

- The \<input\> element is the most important form element.

- The \<input\> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the **type** attribute.

- Here are some examples:

Type	Description
\<input type="text"\>	Defines a one-line text input field
\<input type="radio"\>	Defines a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
\<input type="submit"\>	Defines a submit button (for submitting the form)

Text Input

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

- This is how it will look like in a browser:

First name:

Last name:

Radio Button Input

- ```html
  <form>
    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> Male<br>
    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female<br>
    <input type="radio" name="gender" value="other"> Other
  </form>
  ```

The Submit Button

- ```html
  <form >
  First name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey"><br>
  Last name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>
  ```

First name:

Mickey

Last name:

Mouse

Submit

different input types you can use in HTML:

- <input type="button">
- <input type="checkbox">
- <input type="color">
- <input type="date">
- <input type="datetime-local">
- <input type="email">
- <input type="file">
- <input type="hidden">
- <input type="image">
- <input type="month">
- <input type="number">

- <input type="password">
- <input type="radio">

Input attributes for apply Restriction

Attribute	Description
checked	Specifies that an input field should be pre-selected when the page loads (for type="checkbox" or type="radio")
disabled	Specifies that an input field should be disabled
max	Specifies the maximum value for an input field
maxlength	Specifies the maximum number of character for an input field
min	Specifies the minimum value for an input field
pattern	Specifies a regular expression to check the input value against
readonly	Specifies that an input field is read only (cannot be changed)
required	Specifies that an input field is required (must be filled out)
size	Specifies the width (in characters) of an input field
step	Specifies the legal number intervals for an input field
value	Specifies the default value for an input field

input restrictions example

<form

 Quantity:

<input **type="number"** name="quantity"

min="0" max="100" step="10" value="30">

<input type="submit">

</form>

Quantity: 30 ‹› Submit

HTML Document Structure

```
<form>
 Telephone:
     <input type="tel" name="phone"

    pattern="[0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{3}">
</form>




<form>

    Country code: <input type="text" name="country_code" pattern="[A-Za-z]{3}" >

    <input type="submit">

</form>
```

HTML Blocks

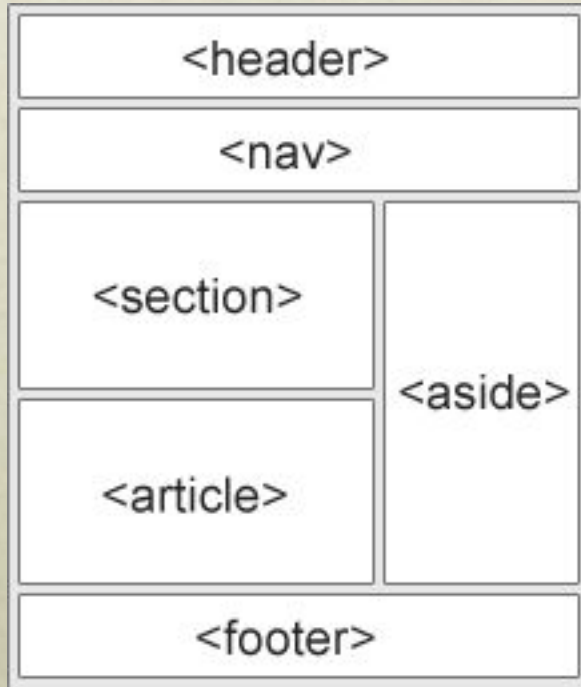# HTML Layouts

Cities

London
Paris
Tokyo

London

London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.

Footer

HTML Layout Elements

- •<header> - Defines a header for a document or a section
- •<nav> - Defines a container for navigation links
- •<section> - Defines a section in a document
- •<article> - Defines an independent self-contained article
- •<aside> - Defines content aside from the content (like a sidebar)
- •<footer> - Defines a footer for a document or a section
- •<details> - Defines additional details
- •<summary> - Defines a heading for the <details> element

Alternative to layout element

The <div> Element

- The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.

- The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.

- When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to style blocks of content:

HTML The id Attribute

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

- The id value can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for the element with the specific id value.

- `<div id="Header">My Cities</div>`
  `<div id="Footer">Copyright IITU @2019</div>`

Using The class Attribute

- The HTML class attribute is used to define equal styles for elements with the same class name.

- So, all HTML elements with the same class attribute will get the same style

```
<div class="cities">
 <h2>London</h2>
 <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
 <h2>Paris</h2>
 <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
 <h2>Tokyo</h2>
 <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>
```