

3. HTML Text Formatting

HTML Text Formatting Tags

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines bold text
<u><big></u>	Defines big text
<u></u>	Defines emphasized text
<u><i></u>	Defines italic text
<u><small></u>	Defines small text
<u></u>	Defines strong text
<u><sub></u>	Defines subscripted text
<u><sup></u>	Defines superscripted text
<u></u>	Defines deleted text

HTML "Computer Output" Tags

Tag	Description
<u><code></u>	Defines computer code text
<u><kbd></u>	Defines keyboard text
<u><samp></u>	Defines sample computer code
<u><tt></u>	Defines teletype text

2. HTML Forms and Input

HTML Forms are used to select different kinds of user input.

Tag	Description
<u><form></u>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<u><input /></u>	Defines an input control
<u><textarea></u>	Defines a multi-line text input control
<u><label></u>	Defines a label for an input element
<u><fieldset></u>	Defines a border around elements in a form
<u><legend></u>	Defines a caption for a fieldset element
<u><select></u>	Defines a select list (drop-down list)
<u><optgroup></u>	Defines a group of related options in a select list
<u><option></u>	Defines an option in a select list
<u><button></u>	Defines a push button

HTML forms are used to pass data to a server. A form can contain input elements like text fields, checkboxes, radio-buttons, submit buttons and more. A form can also contain select lists, textarea, fieldset, legend, and label elements.

The <form> tag is used to create an HTML form.

```
<form>
....
input elements
....
</form>
```

HTML Forms - The Input Element

The most important form element is the input element. The input element is used to select user information.

Text Fields

<input type="text" /> defines a one-line input field that a user can enter text into:

Example:

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

Drop-down list with a pre-selected value

```
<option value="audi" selected="selected">Audi</option>
```

TextArea

A multi-line text input control. In a text-area the user can write an unlimited number of characters.

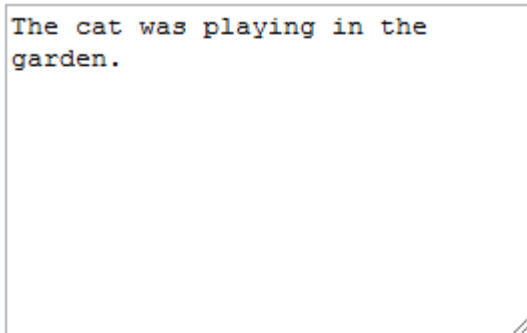
Example:

```
<textarea rows="10" cols="30">
```

The cat was playing in the garden.

```
</textarea>
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

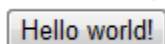
**Button**

To create a button

Example:

```
<input type="button" value="Hello world!">
```

How the HTML code above looks in a browser:

**Fieldset around form-data**

To create a border around elements in a form.

Example:

```
<form action="">
```

```
<fieldset>
```

```
<legend>Personal information:</legend>
```

```
Name: <input type="text" size="30" /><br />
```

```
E-mail: <input type="text" size="30" /><br />
```

```
Date of birth: <input type="text" size="10" />
```

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```
</style>
</head>
```

Inline Styles

An inline style can be used if a unique style is to be applied to one single occurrence of an element. To use inline styles, use the style attribute in the relevant tag.

```
<p style="color:blue; margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

HTML Style Tags

Tag	Description
<u><style></u>	Defines style information for a document
<u><link /></u>	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource

3. HTML head Elements

The head element is a container for all the head elements. Elements inside `<head>` can include scripts, instruct the browser where to find style sheets, provide meta information, and more.

The following tags can be added to the head section: `<title>`, `<link>`, `<meta>`, `<script>`, and `<style>`.

HTML head Elements

Tag	Description
<u><head></u>	Defines information about the document
<u><title></u>	Defines the title of a document
<u><link /></u>	Defines the relationship between a document and an external resource
<u><meta /></u>	Defines metadata about an HTML document
<u><script></u>	Defines a client-side script
<u><style></u>	Defines style information for a document

The HTML script Element

The <script> tag is used to define a client-side script, such as a JavaScript. Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.

Example:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    document.write("Hello World!")
</script>
```

4. HTML Entities

Some characters are reserved in HTML. It is not possible to use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs in your text, because the browser will mix them with tags. To actually display reserved characters, we must use character entities in the HTML source code.

A character entity looks like this:

&entity_name;
OR
&#entity_number;

To display a less than sign we must write: < or <

HTML and XHTML processors must support the five special characters listed in the table below:

Character	Entity Number	Entity Name	Description
"	"	"	quotation mark
'	'	' (does not work in IE)	apostrophe
&	&	&	ampersand
<	<	<	less-than
>	>	>	greater-than

ISO 8859-1 Symbols

Character	Entity Number	Entity Name	Description
	 	 	non-breaking space
¡	¡	¡	inverted exclamation mark
©	©	©	Copyright
«	«	«	angle quotation mark (left)
®	®	®	registered trademark
°	°	°	Degree

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HTML5 - Introduction

What is HTML5?

HTML5 will be the new standard for HTML. HTML5 is designed to deliver almost everything you want to do online without requiring additional plugins. In HTML5 there is only one `<!doctype>` declaration, and it is very simple:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

Minimum HTML5 Document

Below is a simple HTML5 document, with the minimum of required tags:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Title of the document</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    Content of the document.....
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML5 - New Features

Some of the most interesting new features in HTML5:

- The `<video>` and `<audio>` elements for media playback
- New content-specific elements, like `<article>`, `<footer>`, `<header>`, `<nav>`, `<section>`
- New form controls, like calendar, date, time, email, url, search
- The `<canvas>` element for 2D drawing

HTML5 - Audio & Video

HTML5 features, include native audio and video support without the need for Flash.

The HTML5 `<audio>` and `<video>` tags make it simple to add media to a website. You need to set `src` attribute to identify the media source and include a `controls` attribute so the user can play and pause the media.

Embedding Video

Here is the simplest form of embedding a video file in your webpage –

```
<video src="foo.mp4" width="300" height="200" controls>
</video>
```

This will produce following result –



HTML <audio> Tag

The HTML5 audio tag can have a number of attributes to control the look and feel and various functionalities of the control:

Play a sound:

<audio controls>

<source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">

<source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">

</audio>



Attributes

Attribute	Value	Description
autoplay	autoplay	Specifies that the audio will start playing as soon as it is ready
<u>controls</u>	controls	Specifies that audio controls should be displayed (such as a play/pause button etc)
<u>loop</u>	Loop	Specifies that the audio will start over again, every time it is finished
<u>muted</u>	Muted	Specifies that the audio output should be muted
<u>src</u>	URL	Specifies the URL of the audio file

HTML5 Input Types

HTML5 has several new input types for forms. These new features allow better input control and validation. This chapter covers the new input types:

1. color
2. date
3. datetime
4. email
5. month
6. number
7. range
8. time
9. week