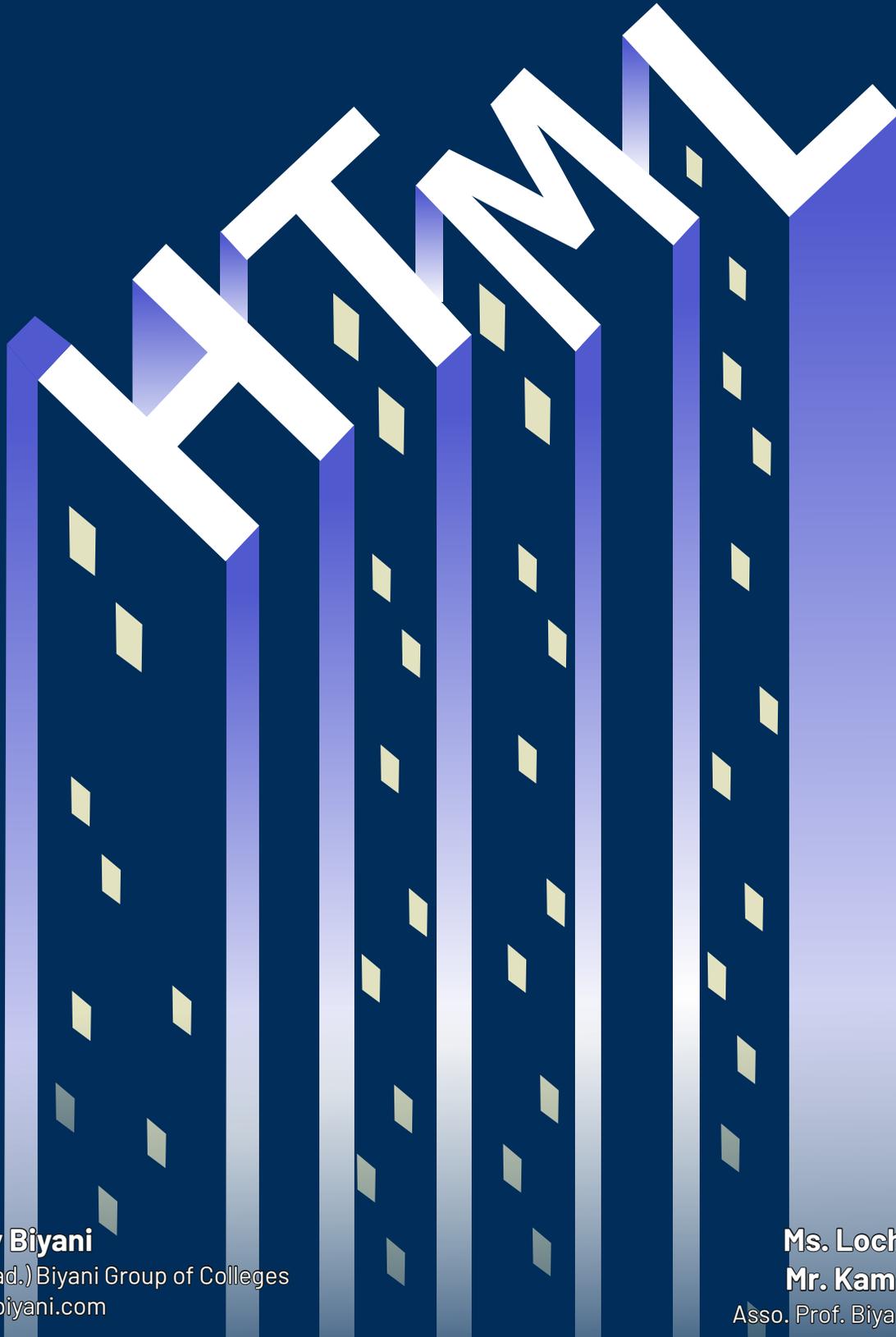




BIYANI
GROUP OF COLLEGES

Overview of



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HTML stands for **Hyper Text Mark up Language** — it is the **standard language used to create and structure web pages** on the World Wide Web. It provides the basic framework of a webpage, which is later enhanced by **CSS** (for styling) and JavaScript (for functionality)

1. What is HTML?

- HTML is a markup language, not a programming language.
- It uses tags to describe the structure and content of a web page.
- Each tag tells the browser how to display text, images, links, forms, and other elements.

2. Basic Structure of an HTML Document

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>My First Web Page</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to my first HTML webpage</h1>
  <p>This is my first webpage.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation:

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` → Declares the document type (HTML5).
- `<html>` → Root element of the HTML page.
- `<head>` → Contains metadata, title, links to CSS, etc.
- `<title>` → Sets the page title (appears in browser tab).
- `<body>` → Contains the main visible content

3. Key HTML Elements

Element	Description	Example
<code><h1></code> to <code><h6></code>	Headings	<code><h1>Title</h1></code>
<code><p></code>	Paragraph	<code><p>Hello!</p></code>
<code><a></code>	Hyperlink	<code>Click Me</code>
<code></code>	Image	<code>height="100px"</code>
<code></code> <code></code> <code></code> <code></code> <code></code>	Lists	<code>Item<table></code>
Table	<code><table></code>	<code><tr><td>Data</td></tr></table></code>
<code><form></code>	User input form	<code><form><input type="text"></form></code>
<code><div></code> <code></code>	Layout containers	<code><div>Section</div></code>

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<code></code>	Image	<code></code>
<code></code> <code></code> <code></code> <code></code>	Lists	<code>Item</code>
<code><table></code>	Table	<code><table><tr><td>Data</td></tr></table></code>
<code><form></code>	User input form	<code><form><input type="text"></form></code>
<code><div></code> <code></code>	Layout containers	<code><div>Section</div></code>

4. HTML and CSS

- HTML defines structure.
- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) defines presentation (colors, fonts, layouts).
- They are often used together to design complete web pages.

Example:

```
<p style="color: blue;">This text is blue. </p>
```

5. Versions of HTML

HTML 1.0 – Basic version (1993)

- **HTML 2.0–4.01** – Added more features
- **XHTML** – Stricter syntax
- **HTML5** – Latest version (supports video, audio, semantic elements like <header>, <footer>, <article>)

Here's a simple example of your **first HTML program**

My First HTML Program

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My First Web Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Welcome to My First HTML Page!</h1>
    <p>Hello! This is my very first web page created using HTML.</p>
    <p>I am learning how to create web pages.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Let's clearly understand the three main building blocks of **HTML — elements, tags, and attributes.**

1. HTML Elements

An HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag, including the content between them.

Example :

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

Element:

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

- **Start tag:** <p>
- **Content:** This is a paragraph.
- **End tag:** </p>

So, an **element = start tag + content + end tag**

Some elements are **empty elements** (they don't have content or a closing tag).

Example (Empty Element):

```
<br>

```

These are called **void elements**, such as
, , <hr>, <input>.

2. HTML Tags

Tags are the **keywords inside angle brackets (< >)** that define how content should appear or behave.

They tell the browser **what type of content** is inside them.

Example:

```
<h1>Welcome</h1>
```

- <h1> → **Opening (start) tag**
- </h1> → **Closing (end) tag**

Tags come in pairs like <p>...</p>, except for **self-closing tags** such as
 or .

Common HTML Tags

Tag	Description
<html>	Root of an HTML page
<head>	Contains metadata and title
<title>	Sets page title
<body>	Contains visible page content
<h1>--<h6>	Headings
<p>	Paragraph
<a>	Hyperlink
	Image
<div>	Block-level container
	Inline container
 / / 	Lists

3. HTML Attributes

Attributes **add extra information** to HTML elements.

They are written **inside the opening tag** as name="value" pairs.

Example:

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

Attribute	Meaning
href	URL of the link
target="_blank"	Opens link in a new tab

Common Attributes

Attribute	Used With	Description
Src		Specifies image source
alt		Text if image not loaded
href	<a>	Link destination
Title	Any element	Tooltip text
Id	Any element	Unique identifier
Class	Any element	For CSS styling
Style	Any element	Inline CSS styles
width / height	, <video>	Size of element

In Summary

Concept	Example	Description
Element	<p>Hello</p>	Full structure (tag + content)
Tag	<p> or </p>	Defines the element
Attribute		Adds extra info to a tag

STYLE & COLORS IN HTML

In HTML, you can style and add colors to your webpage using two main ways:

- 1 HTML attributes (basic inline styling)
- 2 CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) — which is the modern and preferred method.

1. Using HTML Inline Styles

use the style attribute inside an HTML tag.

Example:

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

Common style properties:		
Property	Example	Description
color	color: red;	Text color
background-color	background-color: yellow;	Background color
Size of the text	font-family: Arial;	Font style
text-align	text-align: center;	Text alignment
border	border: 2px solid black;	Adds a border

2. Adding Colors in HTML

You can add colors using:

- Color names → red, green, blue
- Hex codes → #FF0000 (red), #00FF00 (green)
- RGB/RGBA values → rgb(255, 0, 0) (red), rgba(0,0,255,0.5) (transparent blue)
- HSL/HSLA → hsl(240, 100%, 50%) (blue)

Example :

```
<h2 style="color: #ff6600;">Orange Heading</h2>
```

```
<p style="background-color: rgb(200, 255, 200);">Light green background.</p>
```

Example Page with Styles & Colors

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>HTML Styles & Colors</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body style="background-color: #f0f8ff;">
```

```
<h1 style="color: darkblue; text-align: center;">Welcome to My Webpage</h1>
```

```
<p style="color: #333; font-size: 18px;">
```

This paragraph uses custom font size and color.

```
</p>
```

```
<p style="background-color: lightyellow; border: 1px solid orange; padding: 10px;">
```

This text has a yellow background and orange border.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Lists in HTML

In HTML, you can style and add colors to your webpage using two main ways:

In HTML, lists are used to display items in an organized way — like bullet points, numbered lists, or definitions.

There are three main types of lists:

1. Ordered List ()

An ordered list displays items with numbers or letters.

Example:

```
<h3>Steps to Make Tea:</h3>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
<li>Boil water</li>
```

```
<li>Add tea leaves</li>
```

```
<li>Pour into a cup</li>
```

Output:

1. Boil water
2. Add tea leaves
3. Pour into a cup
4. Add sugar and milk

You can also change the numbering type:

```
<ol type="A">  
<li>HTML</li>  
<li>CSS</li>  
<li>JavaScript</li>  
</ol>
```

Types of ordered lists :

- type="1" → Numbers (default)
- type="A" → Capital letters
- type="a" → Small letters
- type="I" → Roman numerals (uppercase)
- type="i" → Roman numerals (lowercase)

2. Unordered List ()

An unordered list displays items with bullet points.

Example:

```
<h3>Favorite Fruits:</h3>  
<ul>  
<li>Apple</li>  
<li>Banana</li>  
<li>Mango</li>  
</ul>
```

Output:

- Apple
- Banana

You can change the bullet style:

```
<ul type="square">  
<li>HTML</li>  
<li>CSS</li>  
<li>JavaScript</li>  
</ul>
```

Types of bullets:

- type="disc" → (default)
- type="circle" →
- type="square" → ■

3. Definition List (<dl>)

A definition list is used for terms and their definitions — like a glossary.

Example:

```
<h3>Web Terms:</h3>
```

```
<dl>
  <dt>HTML</dt>
  <dd>Hyper Text Markup Language</dd>
  <dt>CSS</dt>
  <dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>
  <dt>JS</dt>
  <dd>JavaScript</dd>
</dl>
```

Output:

HTML – HyperText Markup Language

CSS – Cascading Style Sheets

JS – JavaScript

Example: All List Types Together

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Lists Example</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Ordered List Example</h2>
  <ol type="1">
    <li>Wake up</li>
    <li>Eat breakfast</li>
    <li>Go to school</li>
  </ol>
  <h2>Unordered List Example</h2>
  <ul type="square">
    <li>Pen</li>
    <li>Pencil</li>
    <li>Eraser</li>
  </ul>
  <h2>Definition List Example</h2>
  <dl>
    <dt>CPU</dt>
    <dd>Central Processing Unit</dd>
    <dt>RAM</dt>
    <dd>Random Access Memory</dd>
  </dl>
</body>
</html>
```

Basic Table Structure

A table is created using these main tags:

Tag	Meaning
<table>	Defines a table
<tr>	Defines a table row
<th>	Defines a table header (bold and cantered by default)
<td>	Defines a table data cell

Example: Simple Table

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Table Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Student Information</h2>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <th>Roll No</th>
    <th>Name</th>
    <th>Course</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>101</td>
    <td>Riya Sharma</td>
    <td>BCA</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>102</td>
    <td>Arjun Patel</td>
    <td>BBA</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>103</td>
    <td>Neha Singh</td>
    <td>B.Sc</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:

Roll No	Name	Course
101	Riya Sharma	BCA
102	Arjun Patel	BBA
103	Neha Singh	B.Sc

2. Table with Border, Padding, and Colors

You can make it look better using the style attribute.

```
<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; width: 60%;">
  <tr style="background-color: lightblue;">
    <th>Subject</th>
    <th>Marks</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Math</td>
    <td>90</td>
  </tr>
  <tr style="background-color: #f2f2f2;">
    <td>Science</td>
    <td>85</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Notes :

- border-collapse: collapse; → removes space between borders
- width: 60%; → adjusts table width
- background-color: → changes color

3. Table with Caption, Colspan, and Rowspan

```
<table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse;">
  <caption><b>Exam Results</b></caption>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Name</th>
```

```

<th colspan="2">Marks</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Math</th>
  <th>Science</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Ravi</td>
  <td>80</td>
  <td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>Priya</td>
  <td>85</td>
  <td>95</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

Explanation:

- rowspan="2" → merges **two rows**
- colspan="2" → merges **two columns**
- <caption> → adds a **title** above the table

4. Complete Example

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>HTML Table Example</title>
</head>
<body style="font-family: Arial;">
<h2 style="color: darkblue;">Student Marks Table</h2>
<table border="1" style="width: 70%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;">
<caption style="font-weight: bold; padding: 10px;">Class 10 Results</caption>
<tr style="background-color: #add8e6;">

```

```
<th>Roll No</th>
  <th>Name</th>
  <th>Math</th>
  <th>Science</th>
  <th>Total</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>101</td>
  <td>Aman</td>
  <td>88</td>
  <td>92</td>
  <td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr style="background-color: #f9f9f9;">
  <td>102</td>
  <td>Priya</td>
  <td>85</td>
  <td>90</td>
  <td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>103</td>
  <td>Rohan</td>
  <td>78</td>
  <td>84</td>
  <td>162</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

HTML PHRASE TAGS

In **HTML**, **phrase tags** are used to **add meaning (semantics)** to text — not just style. They help browsers, search engines, and assistive tools understand **how** the text should be interpreted.

Common Phrase Tags in HTML

Tag	Meaning / Use	Example	Output
	<i>Emphasized text (usually italic)</i>	Important	<i>Important</i>
	Strong importance (usually bold)	Warning!	Warning!
<mark>	Highlights text	<mark>Note this</mark>	<mark>Note this</mark>
<abbr>	Abbreviation (shows full form on hover)	<abbr title="Hyper Text Markup Language">HTML</abbr>	<abbr title="Hyper Text Markup Language">HTML</abbr>
<cite>	Cites a creative work (book, movie, etc.)	<cite>The Great Gatsby</cite>	<cite>The Great Gatsby</cite>
<dfn>	Defines a term (first occurrence)	<dfn>HTML</dfn> is a markup language.	<dfn>HTML</dfn> is a markup language.
<code>	Displays computer code	<code>print("Hello")</code>	<code>print("Hello")</code>
<kbd>	Keyboard input	Press <kbd>Ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>S</kbd>	Press <kbd>Ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>S</kbd>
<samp>	Sample output from a program	<samp>Error 404</samp>	<samp>Error 404</samp>
<var>	Represents a variable in math/code	<var>x</var> + <var>y</var> = 10	<var>x</var> + <var>y</var> = 10
<small>	Smaller text	<small>Note: Terms apply.</small>	<small>Note: Terms apply.</small>
<sub>	Subscript text	H₂O	H₂O
<sup>	Superscript text	2⁵2^{	5}
<time>	Represents a date or time	<time datetime="2025-11-02">Nov 2, 2025</time>	<time datetime="2025-11-02">Nov2,2025</time>

Using Phrase Tags Together

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>Phrase Tags Example</title>

</head>

<body>

  <h2>HTML Phrase Tags Example</h2>

  <p>This is an <em>emphasized</em> word and this is a <strong>strong</strong>
statement.</p>

  <p>You can <mark>highlight</mark> important text for attention.</p>

  <p>The book <cite>Harry Potter</cite> was written by J.K. Rowling.</p>

  <p><abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr> is a global health agency.</p>

  <p><dfn>HTML</dfn> stands for HyperText Markup Language.</p>

  <p>Code example: <code>console.log("Hello, world!")</code></p>

  <p>Press <kbd>Ctrl</kbd> + <kbd>P</kbd> to print this page.</p>

  <p>Output message: <samp>File saved successfully!</samp></p>

  <p>Formula: H<sub>2</sub>O or 2<sup>3</sup> = 8</p>

  <p>Event Date: <time datetime="2025-11-02">November 2, 2025</time></p>

</body>

</html>
```

1. <!DOCTYPE> Declaration

What It Is:

<!DOCTYPE> is a declaration that tells the **browser what version of HTML** the document is written in — so it knows how to render (display) the page correctly.

It must always be the **first line** in your HTML document — before the <html> tag.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Webpage</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

Purpose:

- It ensures your webpage is displayed in **standards-compliant mode**, not “quirks mode.”
- Helps the browser interpret HTML elements correctly.

Different Doctype Declarations:**HTML Version Doctype Example HTML5**
`<!DOCTYPE html>`

(most common and simple)HTML 4.01 Strict
`<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">`XHTML 1.0 Strict
`<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"`

`"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">`

DOCTYPE &

HEAD SECTION

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

The <head> Section

What It Is:

The <head> section contains **metadata** — information *about* the webpage (not shown directly on the page).

It helps browsers, search engines, and developers understand and manage the content.

Basic Example:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Student Info</title>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="description" content="A simple webpage showing student information">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML, tables, students">
  <meta name="author" content="Lochan Sharma">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
  <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="favicon.png">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Page</h1>
</body>
</html>

```

Explanation of **<head>** Elements:

Tag	Purpose
<title>	Sets the page title (appears on the browser tab).
<meta charset="UTF-8">	Defines character encoding (UTF-8 supports all languages).
<meta name="description" content="...">	Provides a short description (important for SEO).
<meta name="keywords" content="...">	Adds keywords (used by some search engines).
<meta name="author" content="...">	Specifies the author's name.
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">	Ensures the page is mobile-friendly.
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">	Links to an external CSS file.
<link rel="icon" href="favicon.png">	Adds a small icon in the browser tab.
<script src="script.js"></script>	Links to an external JavaScript file.

Embedding Images

 Tag

The tag is used to embed images into a webpage.

It is an empty tag (no closing tag) and uses attributes to specify image details.

Basic Syntax

```

```

Important Attributes

Attribute	Description	Example
src	(Source) Path or URL of the image	src="images/photo.jpg"
alt	Alternate text shown if image fails to load or for screen readers	alt="A beautiful sunset"
width	Sets the width of the image (in px or %)	width="300" or width="50%"
height	Sets the height of the image	height="200"
title	Tooltip text shown when hovering over the image	title="Sunset at the beach"

2. Example: Displaying an Image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Image Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Embedding an Image</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

Output:

An image of **nature** will appear with the specified width and height.

If nature.jpg is missing, the text “**Nature scenery**” will appear instead.

4. Image Paths

There are **two types** of image paths:

Path Type	Example	Description
Absolute Path	<code>https://example.com/images/pic.jpg</code>	Full URL — image hosted online
Relative Path	<code>images/pic.jpg</code>	Path relative to your HTML file's folder

✓ **Example folder structure:**

project/

✓

✓✓ index.html

✓✓✓ images/

✓✓✓ photo.png

HTML code:

```

```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <title>Embedding Images</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body style="font-family: Arial; text-align: center;">
```

```
  <h1>Embedding Images in HTML</h1>
```

```
  <h3>Local Image</h3>
```

```
  
```

```
  <h3>Online Image</h3>
```

```
  
```

```
  <h3>Image with Border and Link</h3>
```

```
    
```

```
  </a>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

EMBEDDING AUDIOS AND VIDEOS

1. Embedding Audio in HTML

You can embed sound or music files using the <audio> tag.

Basic Syntax

```
<audio src="song.mp3" controls></audio>
```

Common Attributes

Attribute	Description	Example
src	Specifies the audio file path or URL	src="audio/song.mp3"
controls	Displays play/pause/volume buttons	controls
autoplay	Starts playing automatically	autoplay
loop	Repeats the audio continuously	loop
muted	Starts with audio muted	muted
preload	How the browser loads audio (auto, metadata, none)	preload="auto"

Example: Local Audio

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Audio Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Play Local Audio</h2>
<audio controls>
  <source src="music.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  <source src="music.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
</body>
</html>
```

The <source> elements let you include multiple file formats — the browser will play whichever it supports.

Supported audio formats :

- MP3 (.mp3)
- OGG (.ogg)
- WAV (.wav)

3. Embedding YouTube Videos

You can embed videos from YouTube or other platforms using the <iframe> tag.

Example:

```
<iframe width="560" height="315"
src="https://www.youtube.com/embed/tgbNymZ7vqY"
title="YouTube video player"
frameborder="0"
allow="accelerometer; autoplay; clipboard-write; encrypted-media; gyroscope; picture-in-
picture"
allowfullscreen>
</iframe>
```

4. Example: Audio and Video on One Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Audio and Video Example</title>
</head>
<body style="font-family: Arial; text-align: center;">

  <h1>Embedding Audio and Video in HTML</h1>
  <h3>Audio Player</h3>
  <audio controls loop>
    <source src="sounds/music.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
    <source src="sounds/music.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
    Your browser does not support the audio element.
  </audio>
  <h3> Video Player</h3>
  <video width="480" height="270" controls poster="preview.jpg">
    <source src="videos/sample.mp4" type="video/mp4">
    <source src="videos/sample.webm" type="video/webm">
    Your browser does not support the video tag.
  </video>
</body>
</html>
```

1. What Are Block Elements?

Definition:

Block-level elements occupy the entire width available and start on a new line by default. They act like building blocks of a webpage layout.

Examples of Block Elements:

Tag	Description
<div>	Generic container (used for grouping content)
<p>	Paragraph
<h1>–<h6>	Headings<header>Top section of a page
<footer>	Bottom section
<section>	Defines a section of content
<article>	Defines an independent piece of content
<nav>	Defines navigation links
<aside>	Defines side content like a sidebar
<form>	Form container, , Lists

Example: Basic Block Elements

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Block Elements Example</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph. It takes the full width of the page.</p>
<div style="background-color: lightblue; padding: 10px;">
  <h2>Inside a Div Block</h2>
  <p>This content is grouped together.</p>
</div>
<footer style="background-color: lightgray; padding: 5px;">
  2025 My Website
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

HTML Forms

A form is created using the `<form>` tag.

It acts as a container for **input elements** such as text boxes, radio buttons, checkboxes, and buttons.

Basic Syntax

```
<form action="submit_page.html" method="post">
  <!-- form elements go here -->
</form>
```

Main Attributes

Attribute	Description	Example
action	Page or file where form data is sent	action="submit.php"
method	How data is sent: get or post	method="post"
name	Name of the form	
name="registerForm"		

2. Common Form Input Elements

Tag	Type	Description	Example
<code><input type="text"></code>	Text box		<code><input type="text" name="username"></code>
<code><input type="password"></code>	Password field		<code><input type="password" name="pass"></code>
<code><input type="email"></code>	Email address		<code><input type="email" name="email"></code>
<code><input type="number"></code>	Numeric input		<code><input type="number" name="age"></code>
<code><input type="radio"></code>	Radio button		<code><input type="radio" name="gender" value="Male"></code>
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	Checkbox		<code><input type="checkbox" name="hobby" value="Music"></code>
<code><input type="file"></code>	File upload		<code><input type="file" name="resume"></code>
<code><textarea></code>	Multi-line text input		<code><textarea rows="4"cols="30"></textarea></code>
<code><select></code>	Dropdown list		<code><select><option>HTML</option></select></code>
<code><button></code> or <code><input type="submit"></code>	Submit button		<code><button>Submit</button></code>

Example: Simple HTML Form

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Simple Form Example</title>
</head>
<body>
```

<h2>Student Registration Form</h2>

```
<form action="submit.html" method="post">
```

```
<label>Full Name:</label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="fullname" required><br><br>
```

```
<label>Email:</label>
```

```
<input type="email" name="email" required><br><br>
```

```
<label>Password:</label>
```

```
<input type="password" name="password"><br><br>
```

```
<label>Gender:</label>
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="Male"> Male
```

```
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="Female"> Female<br><br>
```

```
<label>Course:</label>
```

```
<select name="course">
```

```
<option value="bca">BCA</option>
```

```
<option value="bba">BBA</option>
```

```
<option value="bsc">B.Sc</option>
```

```
</select><br><br>
```

```
<label>Hobbies:</label>
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="hobby" value="Music"> Music
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="hobby" value="Sports"> Sports
```

```
<input type="checkbox" name="hobby" value="Reading"> Reading<br><br>
```

```
<label>Upload Photo:</label>
```

```
<input type="file" name="photo"><br><br>
```

```

<textarea name="message" rows="4" cols="40" placeholder="Enter your message
here..."></textarea><br><br>
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
<input type="reset" value="Reset">
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

5. Form Validation

You can add **simple validation** using HTML attributes:

Attribute	Use
required	Field must be filled
min, max	Numeric limits
maxlength	Limit number of characters
pattern	Regular expression for custom validation
placeholder	Hint text inside input

Example:

```

<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="Enter your name" required>
<input type="number" name="age" min="18" max="60">
<input type="email" name="email" required>

```

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