

Web designing

UNIT 4

HTML Editor

HTML text editors are used to create and modify web pages. HTML codes can be written in any text editor including the **notepad**. One just needs to write HTML in any text editor and save the file with an extension “.html” or “.htm”. Some of the popular HTML text editors are given below:

- Notepad
 - Notepad++
 - Sublime Text 3
 - Atom
- WYSIWYG editor is an editor that does not need HTML code.

ADVANTAGES OF USING TEXT EDITOR

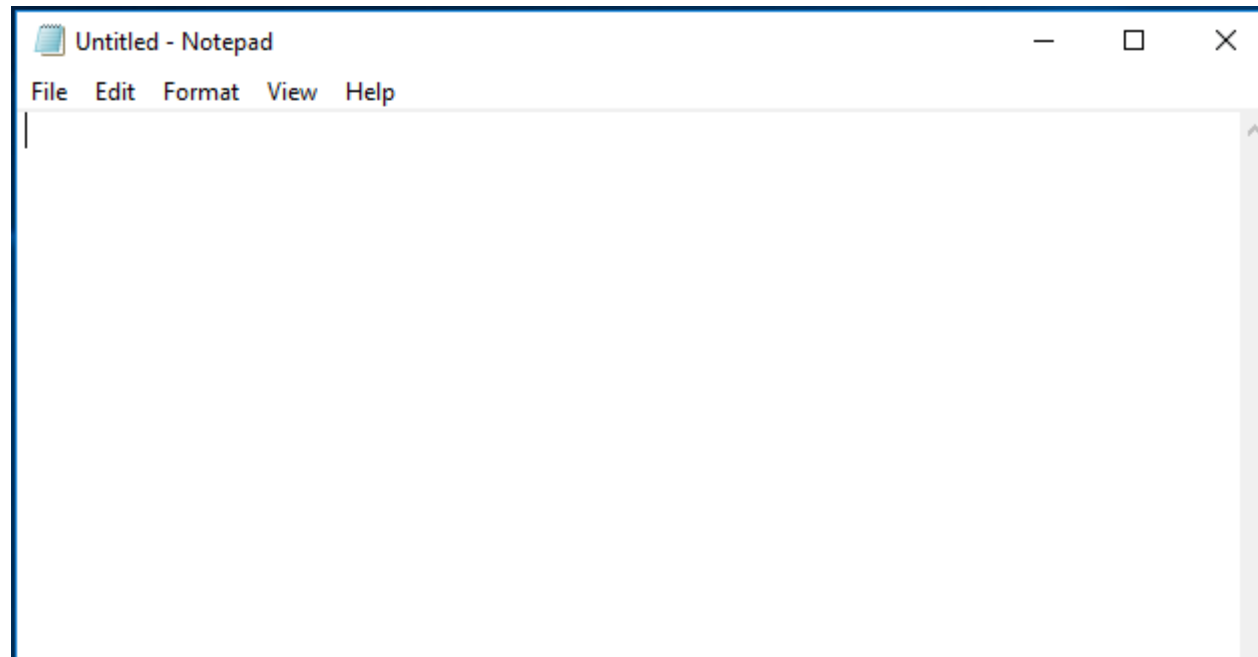
- **Faster to edit:** For simple edits, it's often faster to make changes to a page using a text editor.
- **Helps you learn HTML:** Text editors teach you to read HTML. They often have wizards and functions to do common tasks (like the basic page tags), but you'll learn HTML and basic coding if you use a text editor.
- **More marketable:** A web developer who can write HTML using a text editor will be more marketable than one who can only use a WYSIWYG editor. The former is more flexible and can get up to speed on any HTML editing tool, while the latter has to start all over with each new editing tool.
- **No "funky" HTML:** The only HTML that will be in the document will be the tags you placed there. This will help your pages download faster, as well as look leaner.
- **Human readable HTML:** This is especially important if you work with a team of web developers. The HTML can be spaced as your team prefers, and include comments or other notes to allow more efficient editing by other team members.

Notepad

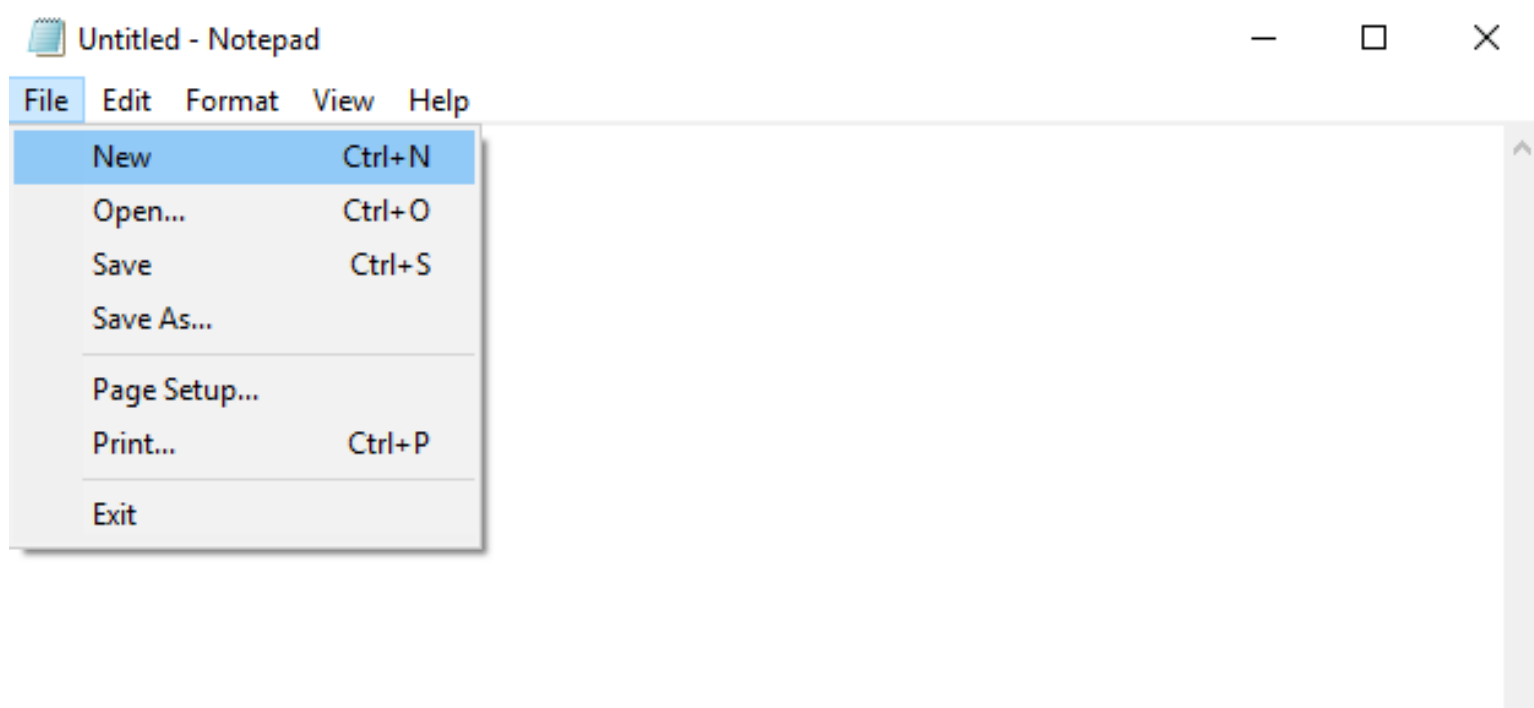
Notepad is a simple text editor. It is an inbuilt desktop application available in Windows OS.

Steps to write HTML code in Editor:

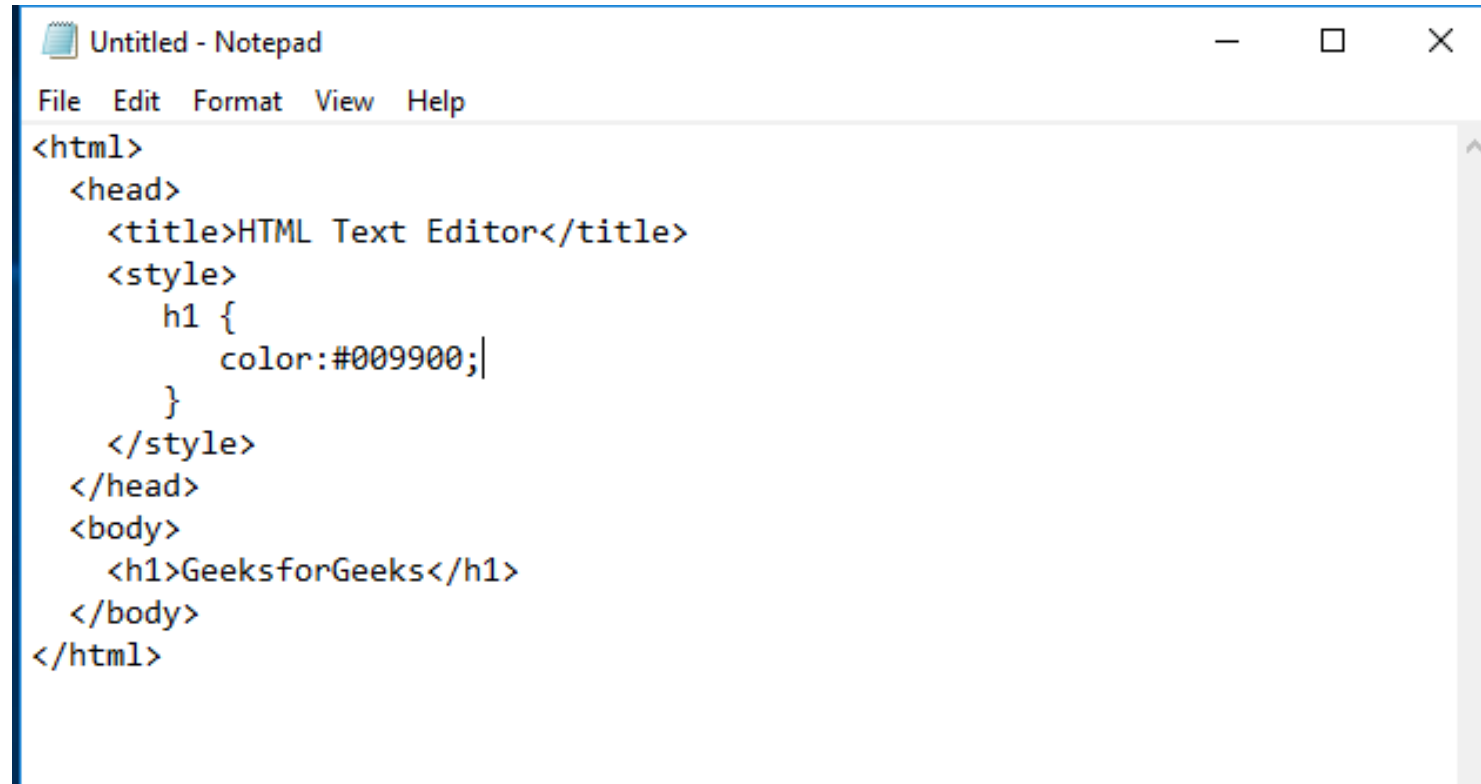
1. Open any of the text editors of your choice. Here we are using the **notepad** text editor.



2. Create new file: File->New File or Ctrl+N.

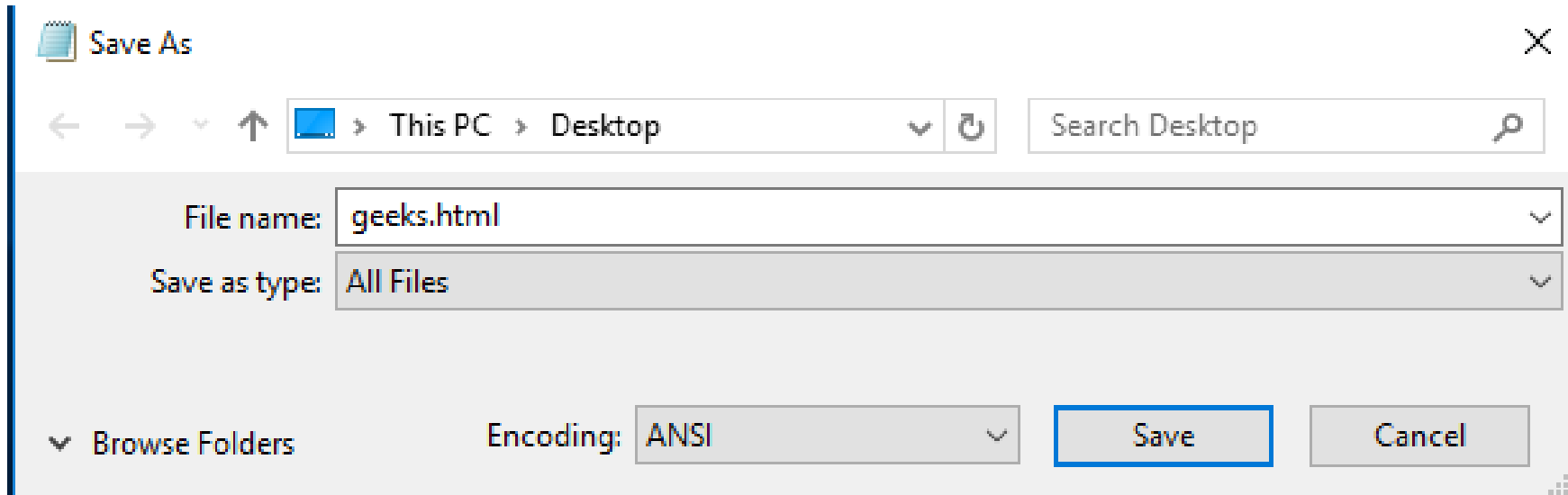


3. Write HTML code in text editor

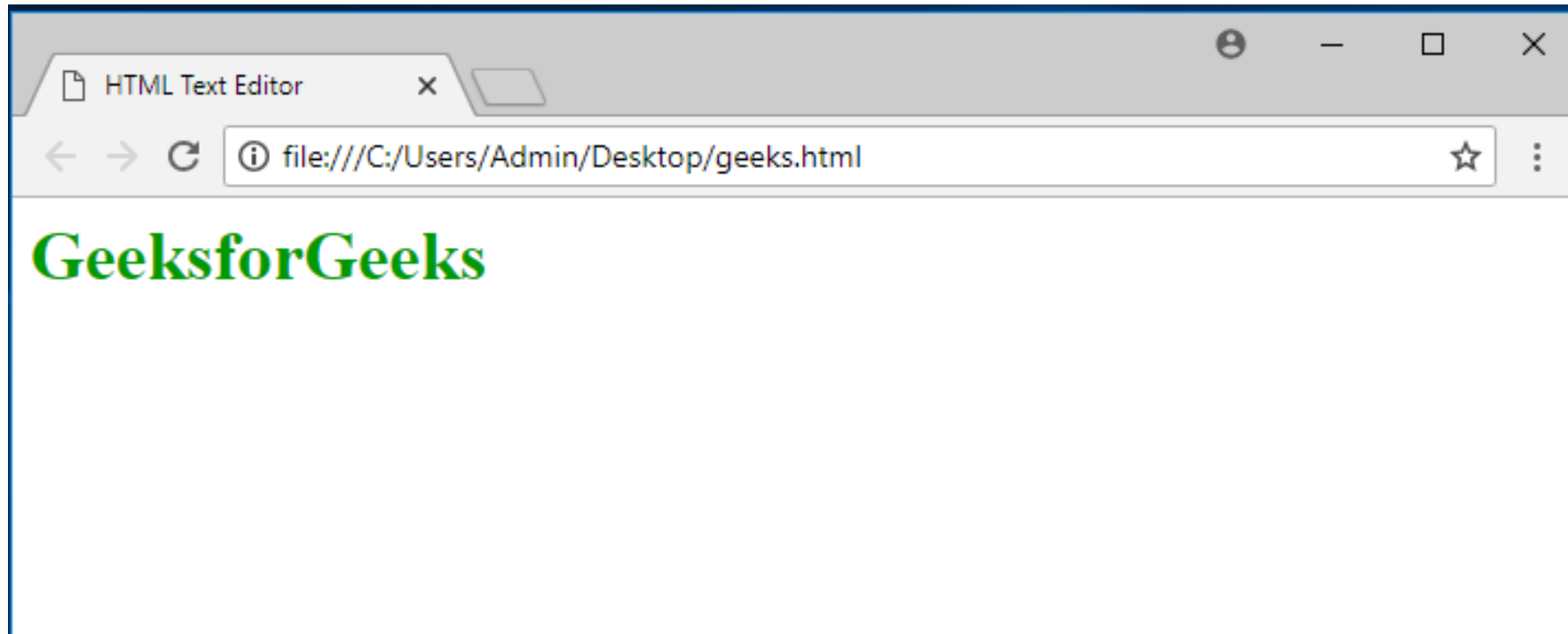
A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "Untitled - Notepad". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Format", "View", and "Help". The main text area contains the following HTML code:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML Text Editor</title>
    <style>
      h1 {
        color:#009900;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>GeeksforGeeks</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

4. Save the file with a suitable name of your choice and a **.html** extension.



5. Open the saved HTML file in your favorite browser (double-click on the file, or right-click – and choose “Open with”).



BUILDING FORMS

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

The <form> Element

The HTML `<form>` element is used to create an HTML form for user input

The `<form>` element is a container for different types of input elements, such as: text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, etc.

The <input> Element

The HTML `<input>` element is the most used form element.

An `<input>` element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the `type` attribute.

Here are some examples:

Type	Description
<code><input type="text"></code>	Displays a single-line text input field
<code><input type="radio"></code>	Displays a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<code><input type="checkbox"></code>	Displays a checkbox (for selecting zero or more of many choices)
<code><input type="submit"></code>	Displays a submit button (for submitting the form)
<code><input type="button"></code>	Displays a clickable button

The <label> Element

Notice the use of the `<label>` element in the example above.

The `<label>` tag defines a label for many form elements.

The `<label>` element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focuses on the input element.

The `<label>` element also helps users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) - because when the user clicks the text within the `<label>` element, it toggles the radio button/checkbox.

The `for` attribute of the `<label>` tag should be equal to the `id` attribute of the `<input>` element to bind them together.

Here, we are going to learn 14 HTML formatting tags. Following is the list of **HTML formatting text tags**.

Element name	Description
	This is a physical tag, which is used to bold the text written between it.
	This is a logical tag, which tells the browser that the text is important.
<i>	This is a physical tag which is used to make text italic.
	This is a logical tag which is used to display content in italic.
<mark>	This tag is used to highlight text.
<u>	This tag is used to underline text written between it.
<tt>	This tag is used to appear a text in teletype. (not supported in HTML5)
<strike>	This tag is used to draw a strikethrough on a section of text. (Not supported in HTML5)
<sup>	It displays the content slightly above the normal line.
<sub>	It displays the content slightly below the normal line.
	This tag is used to display the deleted content.
<ins>	This tag displays the content which is added
<big>	This tag is used to increase the font size by one conventional unit.
<small>	This tag is used to decrease the font size by one unit from base font size.

HTML List Tags

Tag	Description
<u></u>	Defines an unordered list
<u></u>	Defines an ordered list
<u></u>	Defines a list item
<u><dl></u>	Defines a description list
<u><dt></u>	Defines a term in a description list
<u><dd></u>	Describes the term in a description list

STYLES AND THEMES IN HTML

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage. With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

Using CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the `style` attribute inside HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section
- **External** - by using a `<link>` element to link to an external CSS file

LINKING PAGES IN HTML

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Note: A link does not have to be text. A link can be an image or any other HTML element!

The HTML `<a>` tag defines a hyperlink. It has the following syntax:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

The most important attribute of the `<a>` element is the `href` attribute, which indicates the link's destination.

The *link text* is the part that will be visible to the reader.

Clicking on the link text, will send the reader to the specified URL address.

By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers:

- An unvisited link is underlined and blue
- A visited link is underlined and purple
- An active link is underlined and red

HTML Links - The target Attribute

By default, the linked page will be displayed in the current browser window. To change this, you must specify another target for the link.

The `target` attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The `target` attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_self` - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- `_blank` - Opens the document in a new window or tab
- `_parent` - Opens the document in the parent frame
- `_top` - Opens the document in the full body of the window

Eg:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```


HTML Images

Images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

The HTML `` tag is used to embed an image in a web page.

Images are not technically inserted into a web page; images are linked to web pages.

The `` tag creates a holding space for the referenced image.

The `` tag is empty, it contains attributes only, and does not have a closing tag.

The `` tag has two required attributes:

- src - Specifies the path to the image
- alt - Specifies an alternate text for the image

Syntax: ``

The src Attribute

The required `src` attribute specifies the path (URL) to the image.

Note: When a web page loads, it is the browser, at that moment, that gets the image from a web server and inserts it into the page. Therefore, make sure that the image actually stays in the same spot in relation to the web page, otherwise your visitors will get a broken link icon. The broken link icon and the `alt` text are shown if the browser cannot find the image.

The alt Attribute

The required `alt` attribute provides an alternate text for an image, if the user for some reason cannot view it (because of slow connection, an error in the `src` attribute, or if the user uses a screen reader).

Image Size - Width and Height

The `width`, `height`, and `style` attributes are all valid in HTML.

Eg:
``

``

- Use the CSS `float` property to let the image float to the right or to the left of a text

Eg:
`<p>`

The image will float to the right of the text.`</p>`

HTML FRAMES

HTML allows programmers to divide a single browser display into multiple window sections, where each section can load individual URLs. This concept of HTML providing multiple frames at one browser display is called frameset, and all the frame tags are used within the container tag <frameset>. So the entire separation of HTML pages is possible using the concept of frames. In this chapter, you will learn about the frames and how they are used to create multiple sections in a single browser display.

HTML <frame> tag (Not supported in HTML5)

HTML <frame> tag defines the particular area within an HTML file where another HTML web page can be displayed.

A <frame> tag is used with <frameset>, and it divides a webpage into multiple sections or frames, and each frame can contain different web pages.

Syntax: < frame src = "URL" >

This tag defines a specific window or frame inside the <frameset> tag. Every <frame> within the <frameset> tag may use attributes for different purposes like border, resizing capability, include scrolling, etc. The primary use of these frames was to display a menu in parts of the page with content in one part of the page. Multiple HTML pages can be viewed in a browser window using this tag.

NOTE: Use the <iframe> tag to embed another document within the current HTML document in other versions other than HTML5.

Attribute	Value	Description
frameborder	0 1	It specifies whether to display a border around the frame or not, and its default value is 1
longdesc	URL	It specifies a page which contains the long description of the content of the frame.
marginheight	pixels	It specifies the top and bottom margins of the frame.
marginwidth	pixels	It defines the height of the margin between frames.
name	text	It is used to assign the name to the frame.
noresize	noresize	It is used to prevent resizing of the frame by the user.
scrolling	yes no auto	It specifies the existence of the scrollbar for overflowing content.
src	URL	It specifies the URL of the document which we want to display in a frame.

Frames disadvantages:

Using frames has some disadvantages, so it is not recommended to use frames in the HTML document. These are:

- Small devices (mobile or other smartphones) cannot cope with the size and features of frames mostly because these device screens aren't large enough to split up, which is done by `<frame>`.
- Screen resolution has an adverse effect on frames that you will create in some devices.
- In many cases, the back button of the browser may also stop working.
- In many browsers, frame technology is not supported, and hence HTML script is unable to relay any output in the browser.