WEB DESIGNING ASSIGNMENT

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EXPLAIN ABOUT 25 TAGS:-

HTML HAS PROGRESSED AND THE CURRENT OFFICIAL VERSION IS HTML. SOME OF THESE TAGS HAVE BEEN DEPRECATED WHILE SOME ARE STILL VERY MUCH IN USE. SO LET US DISCUSS 25 OF THE MOST USEFUL HTML TAGS AND TAG ATTRIBUTES.

1. <TITLE> – SINCE ALL WEB PAGES MUST HAVE A TITLE, SO THIS SELF-EXPLANATORY TAG WILL PUT THE TITLE OF THE WEB PAGE IN THE TITLE BAR OF YOUR BROWSER. THE CLOSING PAIR OF THIS TAG IS </TITLE>.

2. <HREF> – THIS TAG IS USED INSIDE THE <A> TAG AND REPRESENTS THE URL WHERE THE LINK WILL JUMP INTO.

3. <IMG> – WEB PAGES ARE SUPPOSED TO SHOW IMAGES TOGETHER WITH TEXT. THE <IMG> TAG INDICATES THAT AN IMAGE WILL BE SHOWN ON THE PAGE.

4. <A> – SINCE THE WEB IS HYPERTEXT, THE <A> TAG MAKES ALL THOSE LINKS POSSIBLE.

5. SRC – THE SRC ATTRIBUTE IS THE FILE NAME OF THE IMAGE TO BE DISPLAYED.

6. ALT – THE ALT ATTRIBUTE IS USED TO PROVIDE A SHORT DESCRIPTION TO THE IMAGE. THIS IS USEFUL FOR SIGHT IMPAIRED USERS WHO USE TEXT TO SPEECH SYNTHESIZERS. THE ALT TEXT WILL TELL THESE USERS WHAT THE IMAGE IS ALL ABOUT.

7. <P> – INDICATES THAT TEXT ENCLOSED BY THE <P> TAG IS PARAGRAPH TEXT

8. <H1>…<H6> – PROVIDES STRUCTURE TO YOUR TEXT. <H1> IS THE MOST IMPORTANT HEADING WHILE <H6> IS NOT.

9. <OL> – ANOTHER TAG THAT PROVIDES STRUCTURE AND STANDS FOR ORDERED LIST.

10. <OL> – ANOTHER TAG THAT PROVIDES STRUCTURE AND STANDS FOR ORDERED LIST.

11. <UL> – A TAG THAT SAYS THAT WHAT FOLLOWS IS AN UNORDERED LIST, MUCH LIKE BULLET POINTS

12. <LI> – AN ITEM THAT BELONGS TO A LIST

13. <HTML> – SERVES AS THE CONTAINER FOR THE DOCUMENT AND IT MARKS THE BEGINNING AND THE END OF MARKUP

14. <HEAD> – A SECTION OF HTML WHERE HEADER INFORMATION SUCH AS TITLE AND LINKS TO STYLESHEETS ARE FOUND

15. <BODY> A SECTION OF HTML THAT CONTAINS CONTENT

16. <LINK REL> INDICATES THAT AN EXTERNAL FILE IS LINKED TO THE CURRENT HTML DOCUMENT AND IS COMMONLY USED TO LINK AN EXTERNAL STYLESHEET TO FORMAT THE CONTENTS OF THE DOCUMENT

17. <DIV>– A DIVISION OR A SECTION OF A PAGE. USED AS AN ADDITIONAL MEANS TO PROVIDE STRUCTURE TO HTML.

18.CLASS – AN ATTRIBUTE USED IN <DIV> USED FOR FORMATTING HTML WHEN STYLESHEETS ARE USED. WHEN CLASS IS USED, IT MEANS THAT THIS TYPE OF STYLING CAN OCCUR MANY TIMES IN THE DOCUMENT

19.ID – ANOTHER ATTRIBUTE FOUND IN <DIV> AND IS FOR FORMATTING HTML WHEN STYLESHEETS ARE USED. A PARTICULAR ID TAG CAN ONLY BE USED ONCE

20.<SCRIPT> DENOTES THAT TEXT INSIDE THIS TAG IS SCRIPT THAT WILL ADD DYNAMIC AND INTERACTIVE CAPABILITIES TO THE PAGE

21.TYPE USED INSIDE THE SCRIPT TAG TO TELL THE BROWSER WHAT SCRIPTING LANGUAGE IS USED. THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF SCRIPTING LANGUAGE IS TEXT/JAVASCRIPT. SCRIPTS OF TYPE TEXT/VBSCRIPT FELL OUT OF FAVOR.

22. \<FORM\> – DENOTES THAT THE AREA ENCLOSED BY THIS TAG IS AN HTML FORM THAT CAN ACCEPT USER INPUT

23. \<INPUT\> USED INSIDE AN HTML FORM AND IS USED TO ACCEPT USER INPUT OR SUBMIT THE INPUT

24. LABEL – USED IN FORMS AND WILL LABEL HTML INPUT ELEMENTS

25.<!–> – COMMENT TAG. USED TO ADD TEXT TO YOUR DOCUMENT THAT WILL NOT BE DISPLAYED IN THE BROWSER AND IS USEFUL TO DOCUMENT THE DESIGN OF THE PAGE.