HTML

HTML Notes

# **(1)Introduction**

Format:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Page Title</title>

</head>

<body>

//Content

</body>

</html>

Description:-

The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document

The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page

The <head> element contains meta information about the HTML page

The <title> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab)

The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

The <h1> element defines a large heading

The <p> element defines a paragraph

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag.

# (2)Elements

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag

Examples:-

<h1>

<p>

<br>

# (3)Attributes

All HTML elements can have attributes

Attributes provide additional information about elements

Attributes are always specified in the start tag

Attributes usually come in name/value pairs like: name="value"

--Href attribute

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>

More Attributes Example:-

src,

width,

height,

alt,

style,

lang(<html lang="en">),

title(<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>),

Summary:-

Chapter Summary

All HTML elements can have attributes

The href attribute of <a> specifies the URL of the page the link goes to

The src attribute of <img> specifies the path to the image to be displayed

The width and height attributes of <img> provide size information for images

The alt attribute of <img> provides an alternate text for an image

The style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more

The lang attribute of the <html> tag declares the language of the Web page

The title attribute defines some extra information about an element

There are two ways to specify the URL in the src attribute:

1. Absolute URL - Links to an external image that is hosted on another website.

Example: src="https://www.w3schools.com/images/img\_girl.jpg".

2. Relative URL - Links to an image that is hosted within the website.

Here, the URL does not include the domain name. If the URL begins without a slash,

it will be relative to the current page. Example: src="img\_girl.jpg". If the URL begins with a slash,

it will be relative to the domain. Example: src="/images/img\_girl.jpg".

# (4)HTML Headings

HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

<h1> defines the most important heading. <h6> defines the least important heading.

# (5)The HTML <pre> Element

The HTML <pre> element defines preformatted text.

The text inside a <pre> element is displayed in a fixed-width font (usually Courier),

and it preserves both spaces and line breaks:

(What we write inside pre tag it format remains same)

# (6)HTML Formating

Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

<b> - Bold text

<strong> - Important text

<i> - Italic text

<em> - Emphasized text(Same as Italic)

<mark> - Marked text (give background to text for marking, Example:-<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>)

<small> - Smaller text

<del> - Deleted text (add line in text to mark it as deleted, strike a line through deleted text:)

<ins> - Inserted text (underline text)

<sub> - Subscript text (Subscript text appears half a character below the normal line)

<sup> - Superscript text(Superscript text appears half a character above the normal line)

# (7) HTML Quotation

<abbr> -Defines an abbreviation or acronym(Like We Write HTML and then we drag mouse on it then it shows full name of HTML)

<address> -Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document

<bdo> -Defines the text direction(means we print text in reverse or any direction)

<blockquote> -Defines a section that is quoted from another source

<cite> -Defines the title of a work(<cite> element usually renders in italic)

<q> -Defines a short inline quotation

# (8) HTML Colours

1. Colours

-> Apply Direct Like style="background-color:DodgerBlue;"

2. RGB

-> rgb(red, green, blue)

-> style="background-color:rgb(255, 0, 0);"

3. HEX

-> #rrggbb

-> Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).

4. HSL

-> hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)

-> Hue is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

# (9) HTML Links

-> Target Attribute:-

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

//Read Absolute and Relative URL From above

-> Mail

<a href="mailto:someone@example.com">Send email</a>

-> Button As a Link

<button onclick="document.location='default.asp'">HTML Tutorial</button>

-> HTML Link Colors

By default, a link will appear like this (in all browsers):

An unvisited link is underlined and blue

A visited link is underlined and purple

An active link is underlined and red

-> Bookmarks(It goes to section of C4 id)

<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>

<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>

# (10) HTML images

-> Image Map

The HTML <map> tag defines an image map. An image map is an image with clickable areas. The areas are defined with one or more <area> tags.

(When We Click On Image it opens new image)

Example:-

<img src="workplace.jpg" alt="Workplace" usemap="#workmap">

<map name="workmap">

<area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer" href="computer.htm">

<area shape="rect" coords="290,172,333,250" alt="Phone" href="phone.htm">

<area shape="circle" coords="337,300,44" alt="Coffee" href="coffee.htm">

</map>

-> picture tag

The <picture> element contains one or more <source> elements, each referring to different images through the srcset attribute. This way the browser can choose the image that best fits the current view and/or device.

<picture>

<source media="(min-width: 650px)" srcset="img\_food.jpg">

<source media="(min-width: 465px)" srcset="img\_car.jpg">

<img src="img\_girl.jpg">

</picture>

# (11) HTML Favicon

->Use the HTML <link> element to insert a favicon

Example:-

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>My Page Title</title>

<link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="/images/favicon.ico">

</head>

<body>

</body>

</html>

# (12) HTML tables

<table> Defines a table

<th> Defines a header cell in a table

<tr> Defines a row in a table

<td> Defines a cell in a table

<caption> Defines a table caption

<colgroup> Specifies a group of one or more columns in a table for formatting

<col> Specifies column properties for each column within a <colgroup> element

<thead> Groups the header content in a table

<tbody> Groups the body content in a table

<tfoot> Groups the footer content in a table

->Table border

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

border-collapse: collapse;

border-style: dotted;

}

# (13) HTML Lists

HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

1. Unordered HTML List

* An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
* Example:

<ul>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ul>

1. Ordered HTML List

* An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag.
* Ex:

<ol>

<li>Coffee</li>

<li>Tea</li>

<li>Milk</li>

</ol>

1. HTML Description Lists

* A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.
* Ex:

<dl>

<dt>Coffee</dt>

<dd>- black hot drink</dd>

<dt>Milk</dt>

<dd>- white cold drink</dd>

</dl>