**HTML TAGS**

**Module1: HTML Basics**

* **Heading Tag -** HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags.

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

<h1>Heading 1</h1>

<h2>Heading 2</h2>

<h3>Heading 3</h3>

<h4>Heading 4</h4>

<h5>Heading 5</h5>

<h6>Heading 6</h6>

* **Paragraph Tag -** The <p></p> tag defines a paragraph. <p>Hello My Name is Anuj! </p>
* **Body Tag -** The <body></body> tag defines the document's body.

The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.

* **Div tag -** The <div></div> tag defines a division or a container in an HTML document. The <div> tag is used as a container for HTML elements.
* **Attributes -** It added to the opening tag of an element and providing information to changing styling. Example -

<div id = "introduction">

<p>This is the introduction</p>

</div>

* **Span -** Used to separate small pieces of content that are on the same line as other content. Example -

<p> This is the <span>example of span</span></p>

* **<em> & <strong> tag** - Generally render as italic emphasis.

The <strong></strong> will generally render as bold emphasis. Example –

<p> This is the <em>example of em tag</em></p>

<p> This is the <strong>example of strong</strong></p>

* **<br> tag –** used to break the line. Example.

<p>Hello LDP team <br>My name is Anuj!</p>

* **Unordered Lists tag –** Create a list of items in no particular order with a bullet point. Example –

<ul>

<li>First Point of Unordered List</li>

<li>Second Point of Unordered List</li>

<li>Third Point of Unordered List</li>

</ul>

* **Ordered Lists tag –** You can create the ordered list with the <ol> tag and
* then add individual list items to the list using <li> tags. Example –

<ol>

<li>First Point of Ordered List</li>

<li>Second Point of Ordered List</li>

<li>Third Point of Ordered List</li>

</ol>

* **Image tag –** The <img> tag allows you to add an image to a web page.
* Image Alts - The alt attribute, which means alternative text, brings meaning to the images on our sites. Example –

<img src="https://content.codecademy.com/courses/web-101/web101-image\_brownbear.jpg" alt="Brown Bear" />

* **Video Tag –** The <video></video> tag allows you to add an video to a web page. Example –

<video src = "https://content.codecademy.com/courses/freelance-1/unit-1/lesson-2/htmlcss1-vid\_brown-bear.mp4" width = "320" height = "240" controls>

Video not supported

</video>

**Module2: HTML Document Standards**

* **<!DOCTYPE html>** - It tells the browser what type of document to expect, along with what version of HTML is being used in the document.
* **<html> tag –** To create HTML structure and content, we must add opening and closing <html> tags after declaring <!DOCTYPE html>
* **<head> tag –** The <head> element represents a collection of metadata related to the current document. It is an immediate child of the <html> element and may include its own child elements such as <title>, <link>, <style>, and <script>. Example -

<head>

<!-- Document-level metadata tags go here -->

</head>

* **Page Title –** A browser’s tab displays the title specified in the <title> tag. The <title> tag is always inside of the <head>. Example –

<head><title>Brown Bears</title></head>

**Module3: Linking to other Web Pages**

You can add links to a web page by adding an anchor element <a> and including the text of the link in between the opening and closing tags.

Opening Links in a New Window - used target = "\_blank" -->

<a href = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown\_bear" target = "\_blank" >Learn More</a>

**Linking to Relative Page** - Many sites also link to internal web pages like Home, About and Contact. Example -

<a href = "./aboutme.html">About Me</a>

**Linking At Will -** You’ve probably visited websites where not all links were made up of text. Maybe the links you clicked on were images or some other form of content.

**Linking to Some Page** - When users visit our site, we want them to be able to click a link and have the page automatically scroll to a specific section. In order to link to a target on the same page, we must give the target an id, like this:

<p id="top">This is the top of the page!</p>

<h1 id="bottom">This is the bottom! </h1>

**Module4: HTML Tables**

**Create a Table use tag -** <Table></Table>

**Table Row -** <tr></tr> tag

**Table Headings -** <th></th> tag

**Table Borders -** <table borders="1"></table>

**Spanning Rows and Columns**

The rowspan and colspan are the attributes of <td> tag. These are used to specify the number of rows or columns a cell should merge.

The rowspan attribute is for merging rows and the colspan attribute is for merging columns of the table in HTML.

**Table Body -** The tbody contains the body, or primary content, of an HTML table .

**Table Header -** A table header row is the top row of a table that acts as a title for the type of information they will find in each column.

**Table Footer** - The HTML <tfoot> tag defines a set of rows that make up the table footer in an HTML table.

**Module5: Introduction to HTML Forms**

HTML Form is a document that stores information of a user on a web server using interactive controls.

**Input tag -** <input> tag used to take input from user.

**Label tag -** <label></label> tag used to describe the input.

**Range Input -** The <input type="range"> defines a control for entering a number whose exact value is not important (like a slider control). Default range is min to max.

<form>

<label for="volume"> Volume Control</label>

<input id="volume" name="volume" type="range" min="0" max="100" step="1">

</form>

**Checkbox -** The simplest way to create a checkbox in HTML is by using the input tag. We have set the input type to “checkbox”.

<input id="cheese" name="topping" type="checkbox" value="cheese">.

**Radio Button Input -** if we want to present users with multiple options and let them choose one or more of the options.

<input type="radio" id="two" name="answer" value="2">

**Datalist Input -** The <datalist> is used with an <input type="text"> element.

The <input> creates a text field that users can type into and filter options from the <datalist></datalist>

**Text Area element -** An <input> element with type="text" creates a single row input field for users to type in information.

**Module6: Introduction to HTML Forms Validation**

**Requiring an Input -** The required attribute is a boolean attribute. When present, it specifies that an input field must be filled out before submitting the form.

**Set a Minimum and Maximum -** if you want to set Minimum and Maximum length for the input then used inside

<input type="text" minlength="3" maxlength="15">

**Matching a Pattern -** Checking the length of a text, we could also add a validation to check how the text was provided.

<input id="payment" name="payment" type="text" required pattern="[0-9]{14,16}">

**Module7: Introduction to Semantic HTML**

Semantic elements provide information about the content between the opening and closing tags.

* **Header and Nav -** A <header> is a container usually for either navigational links or introductory content containing <h1> to <h6> headings. A <nav> is used to define a block of navigation links such as menus and tables of contents.
* **Main and Footer -** The <main> HTML element represents the dominant content of the <body> of a document. The <footer> HTML element represents a footer for its nearest or sectioning root element.
* **Article and Section -** The <section> element defines elements in a document, such as chapters, headings, or any other area of the document with a common theme.
* **Aside Element -** The <aside> element is used to mark additional information
* **Figure and Figcaption -** <figure> is an element used to encapsulate media such as an image, illustration, diagram, code snippet, etc. <figcaption> is an element used to describe the media in the <figure> tag.
* **Audio and Attributes -** The <audio> element is used to embed audio content into a document.

<audio>

<source src="iAmAnAudioFile.mp3" type="audio/mp3">

</audio>

* **Video and Embed -** we can add videos to our website.

<video src="coding.mp4" controls>Video not supported</video>

Embed is used to add gif in our web pages

<embed src="download.gif"/>