HTML TAGS LIST

H1 TO H6 TAGS

h1 and H2 tags are used to define HTML headings.

p Tag

The HTML <p> element represents a paragraph.

pre Tag

The HTML <pre> element represents preformatted text which is to be presented exactly as written in the HTML file.

ul, ol & li Tag

ul = An unordered HTML list (The list items will be marked with bullets by default)

ol= An ordered HTML list (The list items will be marked with numbers by default)

li = List Item (The li tag is used inside ordered lists(<ol>), unordered lists (<ul>))

DIV TAG

The tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

The tag is used as a container for HTML elements

To make text bold in HTML, use the ... tag

The <i> tag defines a part of text in an alternate voice or mood. The content inside is typically displayed in italic

The <i> tag is often used to indicate a technical term, a phrase from another language, a thought, a ship name, etc.

A TAG (ANCHOR TAG)

The <a> tag defines a hyperlink, which is used to link from one page to another. The most important attribute of the <a> element is the href attribute, which indicates the link's destination. By default, links will appear as follows in all browsers: An unvisited link is underlined and blue.

Button tag

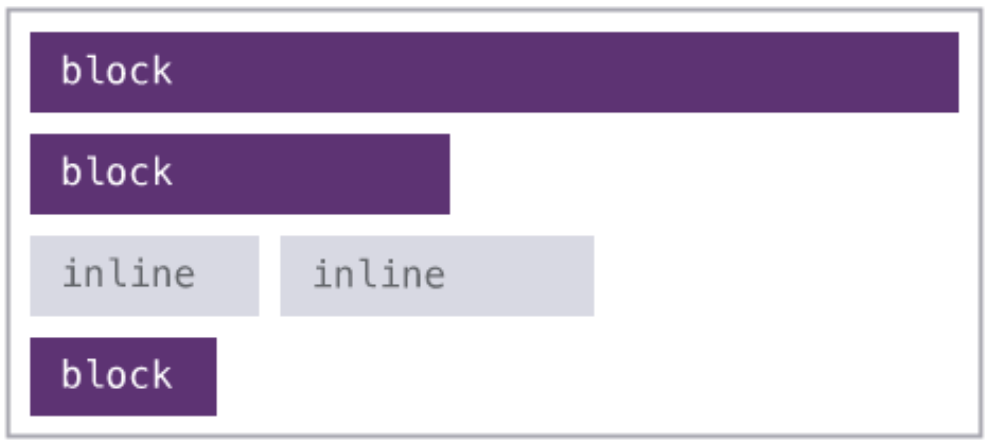
The <button> tag is used to create a clickable button within HTML form on your webpage. You can put content like text or image, link within the <button>.....</button> tag.

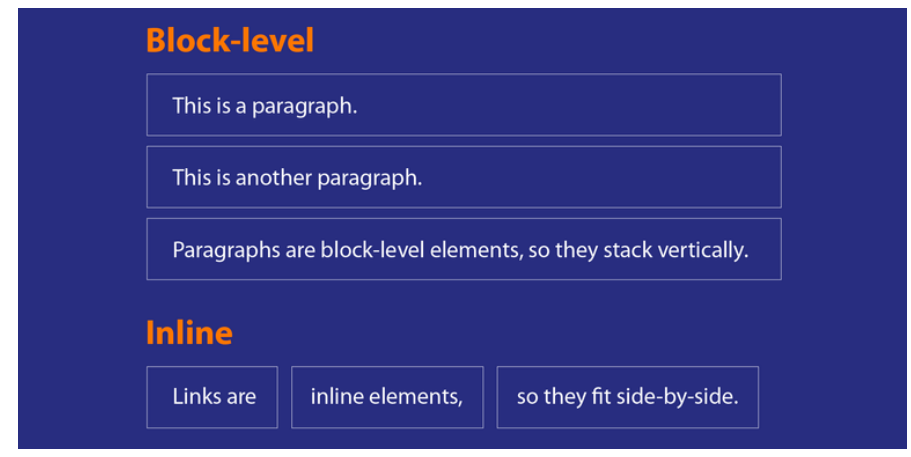
IMG TAG

HTML img tag is used to display image on the web page. HTML img tag is an empty tag that contains attributes only, closing tags are not used in HTML image elements.

1. <img src="picture.jpg"> It specifies that picture.jpg is located in the same folder as the current page.
2. <img src="images/picture.jpg"> It specifies that picture.jpg is located in the images folder in the current folder.
3. <img src="../picture.jpg"> It specifies that picture.jpg is located in the folder one level up from the current folder

BLOCK-LEVEL ELEMENTS VS INLINE ELEMENT





A block-level element always starts on a new line, and the browsers automatically add some space (a margin) before and after the element.
A block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

inline element

An inline element does not start on a new line.

An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary.

HTML TABLE

TAG	DESCRIPTION
<table>	<It defines a table.
<tr>	<It defines a row in a table. >
<th>	<It defines a header cell in a table. >
<td>	It defines a cell in a table.
<tbody >	It is used to group the body content in a table.
<thead >	It is used to group the header content in a table.

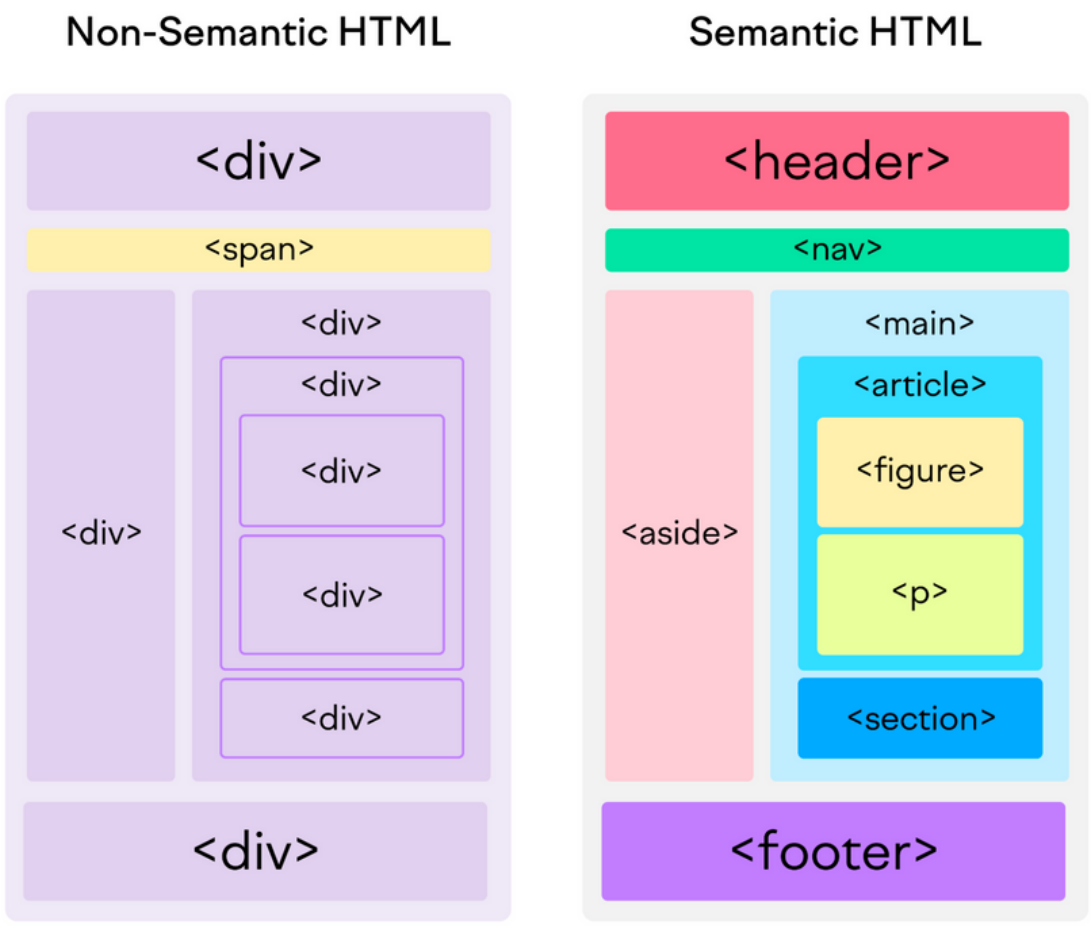
COLSPAN AND ROWSPAN

The colspan attribute defines the number of columns a cell should span. The rowspan attribute defines the number of rows a cell should span

HTML ATTRIBUTE LIST

- alt --- Specifies an alternate text when the original element fails to display
- border --- Specifies the width of the border of an element. Use CSS instead
- colspan --- Specifies the number of columns a table cell should span
- rowspan --- Specifies the number of rows a table cell should span
- href --- Specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
- id --- Specifies a unique id for an element
- type --- Specifies the type of element
- title --- Specifies extra information about an element
- src --- Specifies the URL of the media file
- style --- Specifies an inline CSS style for an element

SEMANTIC HTML: WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO USE IT CORRECTLY



What Is Semantic HTML?

Semantic HTML, also known as semantic markup, refers to the use of HTML tags that convey the meaning—or semantics—of the content contained within them.

By adding semantic HTML tags to your pages, you provide additional information that helps define the roles and relative importance of the different parts of your page.

(As opposed to non-semantic HTML, which uses tags that don't directly convey meaning.)

Semantic HTML tags are important for SEO (search engine optimization) because they indicate the role of the content within the tags.
That information gives search engine crawlers, like Googlebot, a better understanding of your content. This increases the chances that your content will be selected as a candidate for ranking on the search engine results page (SERP) for relevant keywords.
To put it simply, pages with correctly implemented semantic HTML have an advantage in SEO over those that don't.

- <header>: The header tag defines content that should be considered the introductory information of a page or section
- <nav>: The navigation tag is used for navigation links. It can be nested within the <header> tag, but secondary navigation <nav> tags are also commonly used elsewhere on the page.
- <article>: The article tag defines content that could stand independently of the page or site it's on. It does not necessarily mean a "blog post." Think of it more as "an article of clothing"—a self-contained item that can be used in various contexts.
- <section>: Using <section> is a way of grouping nearby content of a similar theme. A section tag differs from an article tag. It isn't necessarily self-contained, but it forms part of something else.
- <aside>: An aside element defines content that's less important. It's often used for sidebars—areas that add complementary but nonessential information.
- <footer>: You use <footer> at the bottom of a page. It usually includes contact information, copyright information, and some site navigation.

CSS NOTES PART - 1

1. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.
2. CSS is used to design HTML tags.
3. CSS is a widely used language on the web.
4. HTML, CSS and JavaScript are used for web designing. It helps the web designers to apply style on HTML tags.

Inline CSS

We can apply CSS in a single element by inline CSS technique. The inline CSS is also a method to insert style sheets in HTML document. This method mitigates some advantages of style sheets so it is advised to use this method sparingly.

<htmltag style="cssproperty1:value; cssproperty2:value;"> </htmltag>

```
<!-- Inline CSS Styles -->

<h1 style="font-weight: bold; font-size: 42px;">
  I will be bold and 42 pixels!
</h1>

<p style="color: blue;">I will be blue!</p>
```

Disadvantages of Inline CSS

- These styles are tough to be edited because they are not stored at a single place.
- It is not possible to style pseudo-codes and pseudo-classes with inline CSS.
- Inline CSS does not provide browser cache advantages.
- Inline css can make website slow. It is recommended to remove inline CSS to improve the loading speed of your website.

Internal CSS

The internal style sheet is used to add a unique style for a single document.

It is defined in <head> section of the HTML page inside the <style> tag.

```
<!-- Internal CSS Styles -->

<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: red;
      font-size: 50px;
    }

    p.paragraph-text {
      color: #000;
      font-family: 'Lato';
    }
  </style>
</head>

<body>
  <h1 id="heading-1">This heading will be red and 50 pixels</h1>
  <p class="paragraph-text">This paragraph will be black (#000)
  and have a font of Lato.</p>

  <h1 id="heading-2">This heading will ALSO be red and 50
  pixels!</h1>
  <p class="paragraph-text">And this paragraph will be black
  and Lato.</p>
</body>
```

Disadvantages of Internal CSS

Adding the code to the HTML document can increase the page's size and loading time.

External CSS

The external style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages. It is ideal for this condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file. It uses the <link> tag on every pages and the <link> tag should be put inside the head section

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">

</head>

```
/* External CSS Styles (in style.css

h1#heading-1 {
  color: yellow;
}

h1#heading-2 {
  color: purple;
}

p.paragraph-text {
  color: #fff;
  text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Advantages of Internal CSS

- one change to the style sheet will change all linked pages
- you can create classes of styles that can then be used on many different HTML elements
- consistent look and feel across multiple web pages
- improved load times because the css file is downloaded once and applied to each relevant page as needed

css properties and valuesal CSS

CSS properties are the styles used on specified selectors. They are written before values in the CSS ruleset and are separated from property values by a colon

CSS VALUES

Values are written immediately after the colon that separates them from CSS properties. CSS values aren't just text; they come in different forms - URLs, units, measurements, integers, strings, inherit, auto, none, etc. We will look at different CSS values and how to implement them.

Css list-style-type

none | circle | disc | square | decimal | lower-roman | upper-roman |

lower-alpha | upper-alpha

BORDER

- border-color
- border-width
- border-radius
- border-top-left-radius
- border-top-right-radius
- border-bottom-left-radius
- border-bottom-right-radius

border-style

none | hidden | dotted |

dashed | solid | double |

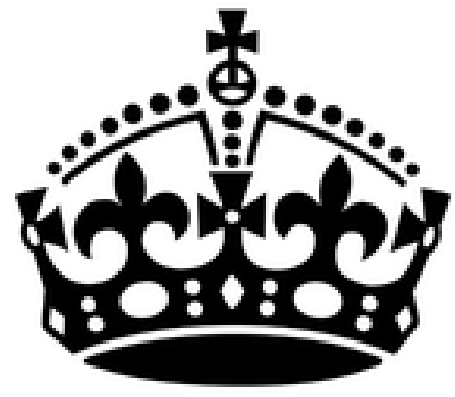
groove | inset | outset

margin

margin-top | margin-right | margin-bottom | margin-left | auto

padding

padding-top | padding-right | padding-bottom | padding-left |auto



KEEP

LEARNING

AND

HAPPY

CODING