**Meta Tag:**

The **<meta>** [HTML](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML) element represents [metadata](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Metadata) that cannot be represented by other HTML meta-related elements, like [<base>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/base), [<link>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/link), [<script>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/script), [<style>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/style) or [<title>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/title).

[**Attributes**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/meta#attributes)

This element includes the [global attributes](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Global_attributes).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Attribute & Description** |
| 1 | **Name**  Name for the property. Can be anything. Examples include, keywords, description, author, revised, generator etc. |
| 2 | **content**  Specifies the property's value. |
| 3 | **scheme**  Specifies a scheme to interpret the property's value (as declared in the content attribute). |
| 4 | **http-equiv**  Used for http response message headers. For example, http-equiv can be used to refresh the page or to set a cookie. Values include content-type, expires, refresh and set-cookie. |

**Usages:**

## Document Description

You can use <meta> tag to give a short description about the document. This again can be used by various search engines while indexing your webpage for searching purpose.

## Document Revision Date

You can use <meta> tag to give information about when last time the document was updated. This information can be used by various web browsers while refreshing your webpage.

## Document Refreshing

A <meta> tag can be used to specify a duration after which your web page will keep refreshing automatically.

## Page Redirection

You can use <meta> tag to redirect your page to any other webpage. You can also specify a duration if you want to redirect the page after a certain number of seconds.

## Setting Cookies

Cookies are data, stored in small text files on your computer and it is exchanged between web browser and web server to keep track of various information based on your web application need.

You can use <meta> tag to store cookies on client side and later this information can be used by the Web Server to track a site visitor.

## Setting Author Name

You can set an author name in a web page using meta tag

**Iframe Tag**

## Definition and Usage

The <iframe> tag specifies an inline frame.

An inline frame is used to embed another document within the current HTML document.

## Global Attributes

The <iframe> tag also supports the [Global Attributes in HTML](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_standardattributes.asp).

Example :

<iframe src="/default.asp" width="100%" height="300"></iframe>

**HTML Lauyouts**

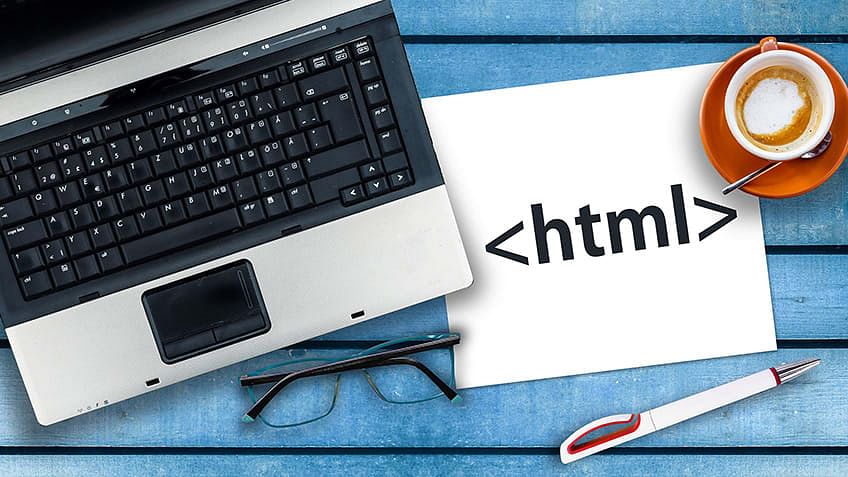
An HTML layout is a blueprint used to arrange web pages in a well-defined manner. It is easy to navigate, simple to understand and uses HTML tags to customize web design elements. Crucial for any website, an [HTML](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/what-is-html) layout that uses the correct format will easily improve a website’s appearance. Additionally, because HTML layouts are typically responsive by default, they will also be properly formatted for mobile devices.

## What is an HTML Layout?

A page layout defines the appearance of a website. An HTML layout is a structure that helps the user navigate through web pages easily. It is a way in which you can design web pages using simple HTML tags.

# **HTML Layout: Elements and Coding Example**

[By Aryan Gupta](https://www.simplilearn.com/authors/aryan-gupta?source=frs_detailsPage)Last updated on Sep 18, 20214676



## Table of Contents

[What is an HTML Layout?](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/html-layout#what_is_an_html_layout)

[HTML Layout Elements](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/html-layout#html_layout_elements)

[HTML Layout Coding Example](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/html-layout#html_layout_coding_example)

[Conclusion](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/html-layout#conclusion)

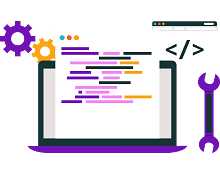
An HTML layout is a blueprint used to arrange web pages in a well-defined manner. It is easy to navigate, simple to understand and uses HTML tags to customize web design elements. Crucial for any website, an [HTML](https://www.simplilearn.com/tutorials/html-tutorial/what-is-html) layout that uses the correct format will easily improve a website’s appearance. Additionally, because HTML layouts are typically responsive by default, they will also be properly formatted for mobile devices.

## What is an HTML Layout?

A page layout defines the appearance of a website. An HTML layout is a structure that helps the user navigate through web pages easily. It is a way in which you can design web pages using simple HTML tags.

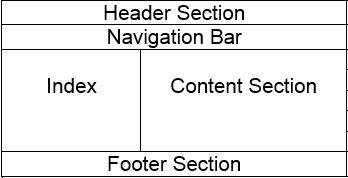
#### **Full Stack Web Developer Course**

To become an expert in MEAN Stack[VIEW COURSE](https://www.simplilearn.com/full-stack-web-developer-mean-stack-certification-training?source=GhPreviewCTABanner)



## HTML Layout Elements

HTML contains different elements that define the structure of a web page:



* <header>:This defines a header for a web page
* <nav>: This defines a container for navigation links
* <section>: This defines a section in a web page
* <article>: This is the primary element that contains information about the web page
* <aside>: The <aside> content is often placed as a sidebar in a document
* <footer>: This defines a footer for a document or a section
* <details>: This is used to define additional details
* <summary>: This defines a heading for the <details> element

## 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!

## HTML Links - Syntax

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

<a href="*url*">*link text*</a>

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

# **HTML <embed> Tag**

The <embed> tag in HTML is used for embedding external applications which are generally multimedia content like audio or video into an HTML document. It is used as a container for embedding plug-ins such as flash animations. This tag is a new tag in HTML 5, and it requires only starting tag.

**Attributes:** The <embed> tag contains four attributes which are discussed below:

* [**height**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-height-attribute/)**:** This attribute contains the attribute value in pixel. It is used to specify the height of the embedded content.
* [**src**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-src-attribute/)**:** It is used to hold the URL. It is used to specify the web address of the embedded content.
* [**width**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/css-width-property/)**:** The width value is set in pixels. It is used to specify the width of embedded content.
* [**type**](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/html-type-attribute/)**:** It contains the media\_type content. It is used to specify the media type of the embedded content.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>embed Tag</title>

</head>

<body>

<q>Embed example </q> is loading.

<br>

<embed src="loading2.swf"

type="application/x-shockwave-flash">

</body>

</html>

**HTML Emojis**

Emojis are letters (characters) from the UTF-8 (Unicode) character set. The <meta charset=”UTF-8″> element in HTML defines the character set. Many UTF-8 characters cannot be typed on a keyboard, but they can always be displayed using numbers (called entity numbers). To let the browser understand that you are displaying a character, you must start the entity number with &# and end it with ; (semicolon).