

Structure of HTML page

HTML page/document is divided into three sections.

1. Document Version
2. Head
3. Body

<!DOCTYPE>

<!DOCTYPE> is also called document type definition.

<!DOCTYPE> is used to define HTML version used to prepare HTML document.

Syntax of HTML5

<!DOCTYPE html>

This syntax tells the browser this document is prepared using HTML5 Version.

This tag is appeared top of the web page

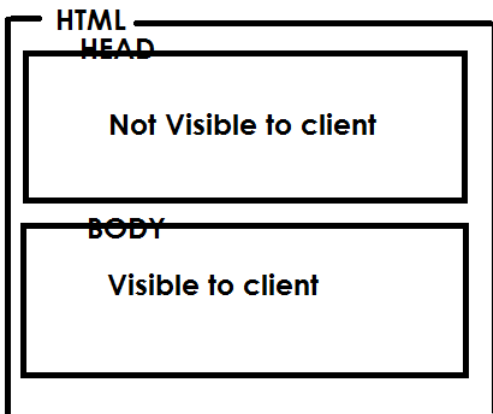
This tag is used by browser.

<html>...</html>

<html> is root tag of every webpage or web document

All other tags or elements are placed within <html> tag.

<html lang="en-US">



<HEAD>...</HEAD>

<head> tag is used to define meta data

<head> is called global scope/section.

Whenever webpage is loaded within browser, browser executes head section.

<head> is not displayed client.

The following are sub tags used within <head> tag.

<title>...</title>

This tag define title of web page. This title is shown on title bar.

Every webpage is having one title.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Best Training in C,C++,Java </title>
</head>
</html>
```

<style>...</style>

This tag is used to define css (cascading style sheet) styles

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Best Training in C,C++,Java </title>
<style>
h1 {
    color: #1c87c9;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Welcome to HTML Class </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

<base>

The <base> tag has recently become part of HTML5. It defines an absolute (base) URL for all the relative URLs in the HTML document. This tag also determines how links in the current document must be opened (in a new window, in the current window, etc.).

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>HTML base tag</title>
    <base href="https://www.nareshit.com/" target="_blank">
  </head>
  <body>
    <a href="/index.html">index</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

<script>...</script>

The HTML <script> tag declares client-side script (JavaScript) in an HTML document. When defining a client-side script the script tag is used for image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.

```
<script src="javascript">
Declaring variables
Defining functions
Defining classes
</script>
```

DOM (Document Object Model)
BOM (Browser Object Model)

<meta>

The <meta> tag contains metadata, which specifies page description, keywords, author of the document, etc. The metadata is

used by browsers, search engines, and other web services, and isn't displayed on the web page.

Define the keyword for the search engines:

```
<meta name="keywords" content="HTML, CSS, XML, XHTML, JavaScript">
```

Define the website description:

```
<meta name="description" content="Tutorials on HTML, CSS and PHP">
```

Define the author of the page:

```
<meta name="author" content="nareshit">
```

Refresh the document every one minute (60 seconds):

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="60">
```

<meta> tag

meta tags represent metadata. They are essentially used for defining and describing data about data, and are used to add extra information to the data inside the webpage.

There are many meta tags. Some of them help improve the SEO (Search Engine Optimisation) of your website, making sure that the content of your site is relevant to what people are searching for.

How to define the character set of a website

`<meta charset="UTF-8">` defines the character set that will be used in the site.

UTF-8, which stands for 8-bit Unicode Transformation Format, is the standard character encoding used with the latest version of HTML, which is HTML5.

How to let Microsoft's Internet Explorer know which rendering view to use

You use the `http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge"` meta tag to choose and define the version of Internet Explorer in which the web page will be rendered.

This tag will ensure that the website will not be rendered as an older version of Internet Explorer

How to adjust viewport settings

it is important that all sites look good on all devices, especially mobile phones.

you need to include the `meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"` tag in every HTML file.

viewport refers to how the site is displayed on different screen sizes, and how much visual area a user has available.

Each device has a different viewport. For example, mobile devices have a smaller one and desktop computers have a larger one.

`content="width=device-width` is the first step to making sure that websites look good on mobile devices.

This ensures that the HTML will adjust to the width of the device's screen.

`initial-scale=1.0` sets how the webpage scales, and sets the initial zoom when the page is first loaded by the browser.

How to add a description of your webpage

Using a meta description tag for your page helps search engines figure out and rank your website against other websites. It's used primarily for SEO (Search Engine Optimization) purposes.

The meta description tag is used to explain in a brief and concise way what your website is about.

A meta description tag could look something like this:

```
<meta name="description" content="NareshIt is Best Training Center in India ">
```

How to add the name of the website's author

Another useful meta element to include is the author's name.

```
<meta name="author" content="Naresh">
```

<link>: The External Resource Link element

The <link> HTML element specifies relationships between the current document and an external resource. This element is most commonly used to link to stylesheets, but is also used to establish site icons (both "favicon" style icons and icons for the home screen and apps on mobile devices)

The <link> tag sets the relationship between the current document and the external resource. It is generally used to link to the external CSS stylesheet.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
  </head>
</html>
```

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="/images/favicon.ico">
```

1. Title
2. Style
3. Base
4. Script
5. Meta → author, viewport, description, keywords
6. Link

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