Html tags learnt from Jon Duckett book

* <html>
* <head>
* <title>
* <body>

So html has block level elements and every block element is displayed on new line and those are p, h1…h6,

So, with that came inline elements, they doesn’t go to new line or start the new line. Eg. Img, b, a, I, strong

Web pages show images at 72ppi default

# Universal attributes

* class
* id

# Text Related Tags

* <h1>…. <h6>
* <p>
  + Lang
* <pre> it shows exact same written text as written in html.
* <b>make text bold like **Shivam.**
* <i> make text italic like *Shivam.*
* <sub>adds element at lower place like loga.
* <sup> adds element at the power like 22.
* <br> breaks the string to the new line it works like enter.
* <hr> adds a horizontal line.
* <strong> it shows that the text has importance to it.
* <em> same as emphasis.
* <blockquote> it is used for longer quotes or like a paragraph quote.
* <q> shorter quotes.
* <abbr> use to abbreviate text. Like prof. for professor
* <acroynm> Use to acronym the text. Like NASA and when we hover over it will show National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
  + Title
* <cite> if we are referring to any book or research paper or movie, we can use this tag called as citations
* <dfn> use used to show new terminology like pretty schway in flash.
* <address> it stores the address or contact info of author of the page.
* <a> it points to a hyperlink
  + href
* <del> to show deleted text like ~~worst~~
* <ins> to show that new text is added
* <s> it shows the information that is no longer accurate but shouldn’t be deleted.

# List

So, the types of list in html are ordered list, unordered list and definition list

* <ol> tag for ordered list.
* <ul> tag for unordered list.
* <li> tag for list element. And every list item should be in this tag or it will not be considered as list item.
* <dl> tag for definition list.
* <dt> used to store the term which is being defined.
* <dd> used to contain definition.

# Link

Links also have types like

1. Link to other sites.
2. Link to other pages at same website.
3. Link to a specific part of the page.(ex href: “#top”)
4. Link to a specific part of other page. (ex href: “index.html#end”)

We can point to specific part by pointing id attribute

Links work on URLs and these also have types, those are namely Relative URLs and Absolute URLs.

* Absolute URLs have domain name like https://
* Relative URLs doesn’t need these domains.

Types of relative links:

Same folder: href=”index.html”

Child folder: href=”childname/index.html”

GrandChild folder: href=”childname/grandchildname/index.html”

Parent folder: href:”../index.html”

GrantParent folder: href:”../../index.html”

Web Servers general point to index.html if certain pages couldn’t be found. So write the name of page by index.html

Web pages also have directories like PC so every directory should have index.html.

* <a> links are created using a tag
  + “href” attribute used to point part or new website.
    - mailto: attribute used to specify that we are sending mail. And it will redirect to mail.
  + “target”
    - “\_blank” this will open link in new window.

# Images

* <img> shows the image.
  + “src” its like href but instead of pointing to sites it points to data.
  + “alt” it has description of an image and this will be shown if image doesn’t load.
  + “title” it is like alt but it show up when we hover over the image.
  + “height”
  + “width”
  + “align” It is used to align image on page. [removed from html5].
* <figure> used to contain the image and it caption.
* <figcaption> in previous version this was not possible. In html5 we can add caption to image.

# Tables

Use of th tag will improve search engine results.

So thead tbody tfoot tags are used to make a big table like in banks, where you could see heading of column and at last total, whether ur are at that part or not.

* <table> it is used to create the table and contain the elements.
* <tr> to start a row use this tag.
* <td> contains the table data. Or we can say it is like an cell.
* <th> it like td tag but it used to specify the heading of a column.
  + “colspan” attribute used to span over column.
  + “rowspan” attribute used to span over row.
* <thead> used for refrencing header part of table.
* <tbody> used for refrencing body part of table.
* <tfoot> used for refrencing foot part of table.
* Some old code you should know but not use.
  + “width”
  + “cellpadding”
  + “cell spacing”
  + “border”
  + “bgcolor”
  + “scope”

# Forms

* h