

Practical -2

Basic HTML Tags – II

1. Create an HTML web page which displays the effects and use of following tags. Also write the importance of each tag with its attributes (if any) in comment section.

- a. <head>
 - i. <title>
 - ii. <meta>
 - iii. <base>
 - iv. <link>
 - v. <style>
 - vi. <script>
- b. <body> with attributes
 - i. Link
 - ii. Alink
 - iii. Vlink
 - iv. Bgcolor
 - v. Background
 - vi. text
- c. <blockquote>
- d. <q>
- e. <address>
- f. <cite>
- g. <bdo>
- h. <div>
- i.
- j. <center>
- k. <strike>
- l. <tt>
- m. <big>
- n. <dfn>
- o. <code>
- p. <kbd>
- q. <samp>

Tag	Description
<head>	The <head> element is a container for metadata (data about data) and is placed between the <html> tag and the <body> tag. Metadata is data about the HTML document. Metadata is not displayed. Metadata typically define the document title,

character set, styles, scripts, and other meta information.

<title>	<p>The <title> tag defines the title of the document. The title must be text-only, and it is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab. The contents of a page title is very important for search engine optimization (SEO)</p> <p>attributes are : class, id, lang, style</p>
<meta>	<p>The <meta> tag defines metadata about an HTML document. Metadata is data (information) about data. are typically used to specify character set, page description, keywords, author of the document, and viewport settings. Metadata will not be displayed on the page, but is machine parsable.</p> <p>Attributes are charset, contents, name, http-equiv</p>
<base>	<p>The <base> tag specifies the base URL and/or target for all relative URLs in a document. The <base> tag must have either an href or a target attribute present, or both. There can only be one single <base> element in a document, and it must be inside the <head> element.</p> <p>Attributes are : href, target</p>
<link>	<p>The <link> tag defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource. The <link> tag is most often used to link to external style sheets or to add a favicon (A favicon is a small image displayed next to the page title in the browser tab) to your website. The <link> element is an empty element, it contains attributes only.</p> <p>Attributes are : href, hreflang, media, rel, sizes, type</p>
<style>	<p>The <style> tag is used to define style information (CSS) for a document. Inside the <style> element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.</p> <p>Attributes are : type, media, scoped</p>
<script>	<p>The <script> tag is used to embed a client-side script (JavaScript). The <script> element either contains scripting statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute. Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.</p> <p>Attributes are : async, type, charset, defer, scr</p>
<body>	<p>The <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.</p>

The `<link>` tag defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource. The `<link>` element is an empty element, it contains attributes only.

link	is used to specify the default color for a unvisited link in a document. Attributes are : color_name, hex_number, rgb_number
alink	is used to specify the color of an active link in a document.
vlink	is used to specify a color of a visited link in a Document.
bgcolor Background text	is used to set the background color of an HTML element.
<blockquote>	The <code><blockquote></code> tag specifies a section that is quoted from another source. Or for long quotations. Attribute is : cite
<q>	The <code><q></code> tag defines a short quotation. Browsers normally insert quotation marks around the quotation.
<address>	The <code><address></code> tag defines the contact information for the author/owner of a document or an article. The contact information can be an email address, URL, physical address, phone number, social media handle, etc. The text in the <code><address></code> element usually renders in <i>italic</i> , and browsers will always add a line break before and after the <code><address></code> element.
<cite>	The <code><cite></code> tag defines the title of a creative work (e.g. a book, a poem, a song, a movie, a painting, a sculpture, etc.). Note: A person's name is not the title of a work. The text in the <code><cite></code> element usually renders in <i>italic</i> .
<bdo>	BDO stands for Bi-Directional Override. The <code><bdo></code> tag is used to override the current text direction. Attribute is : dir
<div>	The <code><div></code> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document. The <code><div></code> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript. The <code><div></code> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute. Any sort of content can be put inside the <code><div></code> tag!

Note: By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the `<div>` element.

<code></code>	The <code></code> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The <code></code> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The <code></code> tag is much like the <code><div></code> element, but <code><div></code> is a block-level element and <code></code> is an inline element.
<code><center></code>	to center-align text. [Not in HTML5]
<code><strike></code>	to define strikethrough text. [Not in HTML5]
<code><tt></code>	to define teletype text. [Not in HTML5]
<code><big></code>	to define bigger text. [Not in HTML5]
<code><dfn></code>	The <code><dfn></code> tag stands for the "definition element", and it specifies a term that is going to be defined within the content. The nearest parent of the <code><dfn></code> tag must also contain the definition/explanation for the term.
<code><code></code>	The <code><code></code> tag is used to define a piece of computer code. The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
<code><kbd></code>	The <code><kbd></code> tag is used to define keyboard input. The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.
<code><samp></code>	The <code><samp></code> tag is used to define sample output from a computer program. The content inside is displayed in the browser's default monospace font.