Lesson 20

Head element

For the most part of this course we talked about HTML elements that we define in <body></body> element in HTML document. Main reason for this, like we said, is that <body></body> is visible part of website and we will place here all that we want to show or display in our webpage.

In this lesson we will talk about other important HTML element in our HTML document, we will talk about <head></head> HTML element.

<head></head> HTML element is element that we use to define *styles*, *scripts*, and *meta data* that are related with that HTML document.

Content that we define in <head></head> element is usually not directly visible in our web page, like a content that we define in <body></body>. This doesn't mean that content of <head></head> is not important or that is less important than content of the <body></body>. Even contrary! The most of content that you will define in <body></body>, will depend on <head></head> content, so <head></head> is actually very important for your web page.

Important tags that we use for <head></head> HTML element are *<base>, <link>, <meta>, <script>, <style>*, and *<title>*.

<base> HTML tag is tag that we use to define base URL that we will use for all relative URLs in HTML document.

```
<base  href="https://www.address.com/" target="_self"  />
```

I guess that this is probably confusing for the most of you, because you probably don't know what is relative URL.

In start, just to make sure that all of you know that URL or Uniform Resource Locator is address of website (e.g. https://www.address.com)

We should distinguish two types of URL addresses. There are absolute and relative URL.

Absolute URL is complete URL of website.

```
https://www.address.com/page1.html
```

Complete address contains:

Protocol name – https:// or http://

Domain name – www.address.com

Name of page on that domain that we want to access – page1.html

On the other hand, relative URL is just page name that we want to access.

```
page1.html
```

For relative URL we need to have predefined first two parts that we have in absolute URL (https://www.address.com/). We call this part base URL for relative URL.

So, if go back on our base HTML tag, we can see that href attribute contains exactly that, base part of URL (https://www.address.com/) that we will use for all relative URLs in our HTML document.

Therefor, if we have code like this

```
<head>
     <base href="https://www.address.com/" target="_self" />
</head>

<body>
     <a href="page1.html >Link</a>
</body>
```

This means that when we click on our Link that we defined with <a> HTML element, we will be redirected to https://www.address.com/page1.html

Why? Because our base URL that we defined with <base> HTML tag is https://www.address.com/ and our relative URL that we defined with <a> HTML element is page1.html, so if we concatenate our base URL and relative URL we will get final address.

Two important attributes that we have for <base> tag are href and target.

href represents URL address that we set like base URL.

target represents how we want to be redirect on new destination address. We use standard target values that we already mentioned in lesson 12 (Links). We can use _self which means that new address will be opened in same tab in browser, and _blank which means that new address will be opened in new tab in browser.

<link> HTML tag is tag that we use to link current HTML document with some external source.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css" />
```

For example, we can link our HTML document with some external CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) file. This is very common scenario because CSS styles are frequently used in HTML documents for changing appearance of HTML elements.

Two important attributes that we use for <link> tag are rel and href.

rel defines what linked source represent for HTML document. In our example, linked source is CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) file so, rel attribute has value stylesheet.

href attribute defines location/ file name of external source that we want to link. In our example, we are linking CSS file with name styles.css, and that file is placed in css folder.

<meta> HTML tag is tag that we use to define various meta data for HTML document.

For example, we can define who is the author of website with meta author tag.

```
<meta name="author" content="MasterMinds" />
```

Also, we can define description of website with description meta tag.

```
<meta name="description" content="HTML tutorials" />
```

In the next lesson we will talk about <meta> HTML tag in detail.

<script> HTML tag is tag that we use to define various scripts for HTML document.

We can use <script> tag to define script code directly inside of our HTML document, like this:

```
<script>
        function Welcome() { alert("Welcome to HTML course!")}
</script>
```

Or, we can use <script> tag to point on some external script file, that will allow us to use all functions available in that external file.

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="scripts/myScript.js" />
```

In that case, we have two attributes that we use, there are type and src.

type attribute defines what is type of script that we are importing (in our case that is JavaScript file).

scr attribute defines location/ file name of external script file that we are importing. In our case we are importing myScript.js file from scripts folder.

Thank You for choosing us! ♡

<style> HTML tag is tag that we use to define CSS styles for current HTML document.

```
<style>
        .myClass {
                color: #F3D000;
                background-color: #442D4D;
                padding: 5px;
        }
</style>
```

With <style> tag we can define CSS styles that we can use to change appearance of HTML elements in that HTML document, without linking any external CSS file.

<title> HTML tag is tag that we use to define title for HTML document that is visible inside of tab in web browser.

```
<title> Welcome to MasterMinds tutorials </title>
```