

HTML

HTML Tag Reference - HTML tag <!DOCTYPE>

This element <!DOCTYPE> specifies the document type definition (DTD) for to the document. It must appear before the HTML tag.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration tells the web browser about the version of HTML. The <!DOCTYPE> statement should be used as the first line of all documents.

Validation programs might use this construct when determining the correctness of an HTML document.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is NOT case sensitive.

In HTML 4.01, the <!DOCTYPE> declaration refers to a DTD. The DTD specifies the rules for the markup language.

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration represents the document type, and helps browsers to display web pages correctly.

It must only appear once, at the top of the page (before any HTML tags).

The <!DOCTYPE> declaration is not case sensitive.

Browser compatibility

					
<!DOCTYPE>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

What's new in HTML5?

In HTML5 there is only one, which is <!DOCTYPE html>.

The following code is the HTML 5 DOCTYPE Declarations.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

HTML tag <h1>-<h6>

<h1> creates the level 1 header. <h2> creates the level 2 header, etc.

Browser compatibility

					
<h1> - <h6>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

What's new in HTML5

The "align" attribute is deprecated in HTML5. Use CSS to instead.

Attribute

align

Value:left|center|right|justify

Not supported in HTML5. the alignment of a heading

Event Attributes

The <h1>-<h6> tag supports the Event Attributes in HTML.

HTML Paragraphs

HTML paragraphs are defined with the `<p>` tag:

Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

What's new in HTML5

The align attribute is deprecated in HTML5.

Attribute

Attribute	Value	Description
align	left right center justify	Not supported in HTML5. Set the alignment of the text within a paragraph

Global Attributes

The `<p>` tag supports the Global Attributes in HTML.

Event Attributes

The `<p>` tag supports the Event Attributes in HTML.

HTML Links

HTML links are defined with the `<a>` tag:

Example

```
<a href="https://www.vit.ac.in">This is a link</a>
```

This element defines the relationship between the current page and external documents. It links external style sheets to the current the document. `<link>` is usually placed in the `<head>` section of the page.

Browser compatibility

					
<code><link></code>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

What's new in HTML5

Some HTML 4.01 attributes are deprecated in HTML5. The "sizes" attribute is new in HTML5.

Attribute

Attribute	Value	Description
charset	<i>char_encoding</i>	Not supported in HTML5. Set the character encoding of the linked document
href	<i>URL</i>	Set the location of the linked document
hreflang	<i>language_code</i>	Set the language used for the linked document
media	<i>media_query</i>	Set media type for the linked document

rel	alternate archives author bookmark external first help icon last license next nofollow noreferrer pingback prefetch prev search sidebar stylesheet tag up	Required. Set the relationship between the current document and the linked document
rev	<i>reversed relationship</i>	Not supported in HTML5. Set the relationship between the linked document and the current document
sizes	<i>HeightxWidth</i> any	Set the size of the linked resource. Only valid for rel="icon"
target	_blank _self _top _parent <i>frame_name</i>	Not supported in HTML5. Set where to load the linked document
type	<i>media_type</i>	Set the media type of the linked document

Default CSS Settings

```
link {
    display: none;
}
```

Example

A demo showing how to use <link> tag.

```
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="myStyleSheet.css" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
  This text will have the font specified in myStyleSheet
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Images

HTML images are defined with the tag.

The source file (**src**), alternative text (**alt**), **width**, and **height** are provided as attributes:

Example

```

```

The **img** element allows you to embed an image into an HTML document.

It has local attributes: **src**, **alt**, **height**, **width**, **usemap**, **ismap**.

The **border**, **longdesc**, **name**, **align**, **hspace**, and **vspace** attributes are obsolete in HTML5.

To embed an image, you need to use the **src** and **alt** attributes as follows.

The **src** attribute specifies the URL for the image.

The **alt** attribute defines the content if the image cannot be displayed.

The **width** and **height** attributes set the image size (in pixels).

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
```

```
<body>
  
</body>
</html>
```

Image Link

A common use of the `img` element is to create an image-based hyperlink in conjunction with the `a` element.

The following code shows how you can use the `img` and `a` elements together.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<body>
  <p>
    <a href="http://xyz.com/page.html">
      
    </a>
  </p>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML List

HTML Unordered List

The `ul` element to denote unordered lists.

The items in the `ul` element are denoted using the `li` element.

The element doesn't define any attributes in HTML5 and you control the presentation of the list using CSS.

The `type` and `compact` attributes are obsolete in HTML5.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<body>
  I like IWP
  <ul>
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
    <li>Javascript</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<body>
  <ul>
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS
      <ul>
        <li>Introdunction</li>
        <li>CSS attributes</li>
      </ul>
    </li>
    <li>Javascript</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Ordered List

The `ol` element denotes an ordered list. The items in the list are denoted using the `li` element.

The `reversed` attribute has been added in HTML5. The `compact` attribute is now obsolete in HTML5.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<body>
  I like IWP
  <ol>
    <li>HTML</li>
    <li>CSS</li>
    <li>XML</li>
  </ol>
```



```
</body>
</html>
```

Attribute

You can control the items in the list using the attributes defined by the `ol` element.

The `start` attribute defines the ordinal value of the first item in the list. If this attribute is not defined, the first item is assigned the ordinal value of 1.

You use the `type` attribute to indicate which marker should be displayed next to each item.

The following table shows the supported values for this attribute.

Value	Description	Example
1	Decimal numbers (default)	1., 2., 3., 4.
a	Lowercase Latin characters	a., b., c., d.
A	Uppercase Latin characters	A., B., C., D.
i	Lowercase Roman characters	i., ii., iii., iv.
I	Uppercase Roman characters	I., II., III., IV.

```
<html>
<body>
<p>Here is an ordered list using capital letters and starting at point 4, which is
a letter D:</p>

<ol type="A" start="4">
  <li>Point number one</li>
  <li>Point number two</li>
  <li>Point number three</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Definition List

A description list consists of a set of term/description groupings.

You use three elements to define description lists: the `dl`, `dt`, and `dd` elements.

- `dl` Denotes a description list.
- `dt` Denotes a term within a description list.
- `dd` Denotes a definition within a description list.

Multiple `dd` elements can be used for a single `dt` element, which allows you to provide multiple definitions for a single term.

The following code creates Description Lists.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<body>
  I like IWP
  <dl>
    <dt>CSS</dt>
    <dd>Cascading Style Sheets</dd>
    <dd><i>a style sheet language used for
      describing the look and formatting
      of a document written in a markup language</i></dd>

    <dt>HTML</dt>
    <dd>The mark language</dd>

    <dt>Javascript</dt>
    <dd>The coding logic</dd>
  </dl>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Table

There are three elements that every table must contain: `table`, `tr`, and `td`.

table

`table` with local attributes `border` marks a table in an HTML document.

`table` element can have `caption`, `colgroup`, `thead`, `tbody`, `tfoot`, `tr`, `th`, and `td` elements.

The `summary`, `align`, `width`, `bgcolor`, `cellpadding`, `cellspacing`, `frame`, and `rules` attributes for `table` element are obsolete.

The value of the `border` attribute must be 1. The thickness of the border must then be set using CSS.

tr

`tr` element denotes a table row.

HTML tables are row oriented and you must denote each row separately.

`tr` element can be used inside `table`, `thead`, `tfoot`, and `tbody` elements.

`tr` element can contains one or more `td` or `th` elements.

The `align`, `char`, `charoff`, `valign`, and `bgcolor` attributes are obsolete. You must use CSS instead.

td

`td` with `colspan`, `rowspan`, `headers` local attributes denotes a table cell.

The `scope` attribute is obsolete. Use the `scope` attribute on the `th` element instead.

The `abbr`, `axis`, `align`, `width`, `char`, `charoff`, `valign`, `bgcolor`, `height`, and `nowrap` attributes are obsolete, and you must use CSS instead.

Example

You can combine them to create tables, as shown in the following code.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<body>
  <table>
    <tr>
      <td>A</td>
      <td>B</td>
      <td>C</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>D</td>
      <td>E</td>
      <td>F</td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

div Structure

The `div` element doesn't have a specific meaning. `div` element creates structure.

The `div` element is the `block` equivalent of the `span` element. Block element starts new line while inline element stays in the same line.

The following code uses the `div` Element.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<style>
.favorites {
  background: grey;
  color: white;
  border: thin solid black;
  padding: 0.2em;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="favorites">
    <p>This is a test.</p>
    <p>This is another test.</p>
  </div>
  <p>This is a test </p>
</body>
</html>
```

span Element

The `span` element has no meaning in its own right.

You would use it to apply one of the global attributes to a region of content.

The following code shows the `span` element used with the class attribute.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
<style>
.myClass {
  border: thin solid black;
  padding: 1px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  I like <span class="myClass">CSS</span> and
  <span class="myClass">HTML</span>.
</body>
</html>
```